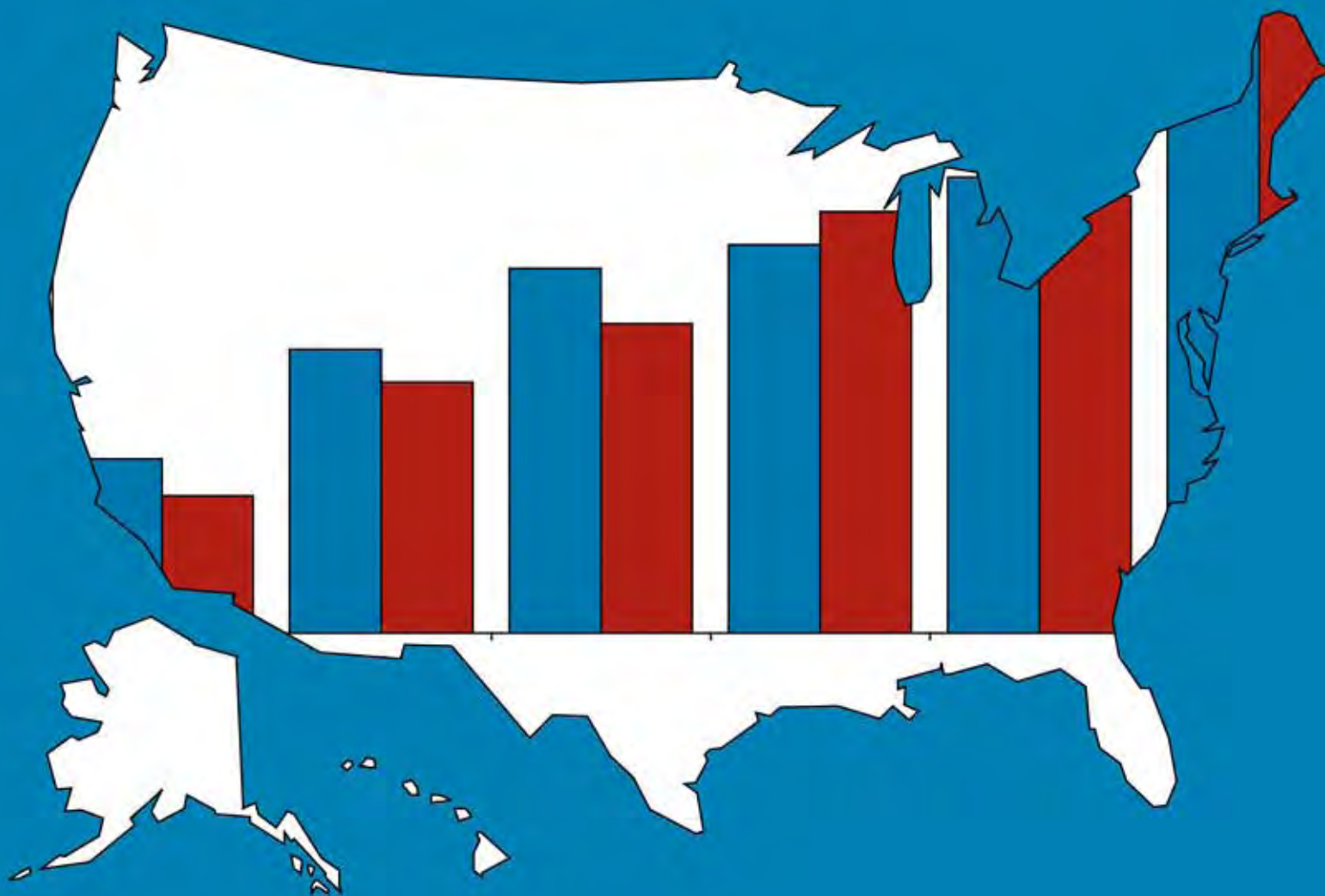


StateData: The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes

2011

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Executive Summary

Supporting people with all types of disabilities to participate in the labor market is a priority concern for federal and state policy makers (Kiernan, Hoff, Freeze, & Mank, 2011; NACDD, 2011). But despite this clear policy intent, there remains a significant gap in employment rates between people with and without disabilities. In 2010, individuals with disabilities ages 18 to 64 living in the community had an employment rate of 33.4 percent, compared with an employment rate of 72.8 percent for individuals without disabilities (American Community Survey, 2010, StatsRRTC, 2011). Labor force statistics for November 2011 estimate that 18 percent of working-age adults (ages 16 and over) with disabilities are employed, compared with 64 percent of those without disabilities (Bureau of Labor Statistics, December, 2011).

Nationwide resources and priorities have not yet realigned to expand employment, but there is substantial evidence that individual states and community rehabilitation providers are increasing efforts around community employment and focusing on outcomes. 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).

A growing number of advocates and states are using Employment First as a guiding principle for both policy and practice. Although no universal definition of Employment First exists, the policies, practices and strategies focus on integrated, community-based employment as the desired outcome for individuals with disabilities and as the priority for state funding (Niemiec, Lavin, & Owens, 2009). Employment First efforts are being realized through community organizations, state-level teams through APSE, and grass-roots efforts (Flippo & Gardner, 2011).

For over 20 years, the Institute for Community Inclusion (ICI) has been home to Access to Integrated Employment. This national data collection project on day and employment outcomes funded by the Administration on Developmental Disabilities has described the nature of day and employment services for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) and contributed to a comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence employment outcomes at the individual, service-provider, and state-policy level.

This report provides statistics over a 20-year period from several 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 innovative strategies that state IDD agencies are promoting to further the goal of integrated employment
- An appendix with individual state profiles and a national profile

Data from four sources is included: the ICI's National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services (from FY1988, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010), and datasets from the Social Security Administration, state vocational rehabilitation (VR) programs, and the U.S. Census Bureau (The American Community Survey).

Each dataset sheds light on the continued economic disparities that people with IDD have experienced over the past two decades. More individuals continue to be supported in facility-based employment, typically earning sub-minimum wage, than in integrated employment, and growth in community-based non-work service continues. In the VR system, earnings of adults with disabilities are substantially lower compared to those in the general population. Overall, the findings suggest that across datasets, people with IDD experience greater levels of unemployment, underemployment,

low wages, and poverty compared to those without disabilities.

- In the IDD system, the percentage of individuals receiving integrated employment services declined to 20.1 percent in FY2010, and the growth seen in supported employment between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s has subsided. Community-based non-work services continue to expand for states reporting this as a service.
- In the VR system, the rehabilitation rate declined; more days were needed by VR clients to gain employment; and few gained post-secondary education experiences.
- American Community Survey data continues to show that people with disabilities are much less likely to work than their counterparts who do not have disabilities. People with a cognitive disability saw a greater drop in their employment rate than people without disabilities between 2009 and 2010, and people with a cognitive disability who are receiving SSI have the lowest employment rate and are most likely to live in a household below the poverty level.
- Enrollment in post-secondary education appears to have a positive effect on employment for individuals with any disability and for those with cognitive disabilities; this finding merits further exploration.
- Data from the Social Security Administration shows work incentive programs for SSI recipients with disabilities remain underused. SSI recipients with IDD work more than their counterparts with other types of disabilities, but participate in work incentive programs less frequently. On the whole, SSI recipients have poor employment outcomes, though these outcomes vary from state to state.

Data presented for FY2010 highlights the economic and employment disparities for individuals with IDD. While some data suggest progress (e.g., the positive effect of enrollment in post-secondary education on employment outcomes for those with cognitive disabilities), overall this report demonstrates the increasing need for policies and initiatives that prioritize employment. The evolving shift in states toward Employment First policies can make an important contribution to raising expectations, improving outcomes, and increasing self-sufficiency for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Introduction

“We have been prepared enough. Get us real jobs. Close sheltered workshops.”

—Self-Advocates Becoming Empowered, www.sabeusa.org

Enabling people with disabilities to enter the labor market is a priority concern for federal and state policy makers (Silverstein, Julnes, & Nolan, 2005; Kiernan, Hoff, Freeze & Mank, 2011; NACDD, 2011). 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 & Rinne, 2011).

Even with this clear policy intent, there remains a significant gap in employment rates between people with and without disabilities. In 2010, individuals with disabilities ages 18 to 64 living in the community had an employment rate of 33.4 percent. Individuals without disabilities in the same age group had an employment rate of 72.8 percent (American Community Survey, 2010; StatsRRTC, 2011). Labor force statistics from November 2011 estimate that 18 percent of working-age adults (ages 16 and over) with disabilities are employed, compared with 64 percent of those without disabilities (Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 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 FY2010, community rehabilitation providers (CRPs) responding to a national survey reported that only 19 percent of the individuals with IDD receiving services were accessing individual integrated employment supports (Domin & Butterworth, 2012). Data suggest that those who are employed work limited hours with low wages (Mank, 2003; Boeltzig, Timmons, & Butterworth, 2008; Human Services Research Institute, 2009). 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 (Butterworth, Smith, Hall, Migliore, & Winsor, 2011; Mank, 2003; Domin & Butterworth, 2012).

Although nationwide resources and priorities have not realigned to expand employment, there is substantial evidence that individual states and CRPs are increasing efforts around community employment and focusing on outcomes. In FY2010, Connecticut, Georgia, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Washington, and Wisconsin 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 individualized jobs in the community. 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. The SELN is 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.

Employment First is being recognized nationally as a policy path towards greater community employment. In 2009, APSE reported that 12 states were actively involved in Employment First initiatives or considering the launch of similar local efforts within their state (Niemic, Lavin, & Owens, 2009). Currently over 30 states have some form of policy or grassroots strategy that addresses Employment First, and at least 15 states have a formal policy or legislation

(Hoff, 2012). In 2008, the Office of Disability and Employment Policy 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). The National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities (NACDD) formally endorsed an Employment First position as critical in advancing opportunities for people with developmental disabilities (NACDD, 2011). The Alliance for Full Participation, a coalition of disability advocacy organizations, established employment as the priority for their 2011 national summit. Over 1,250 people participated in the “Real Jobs--It’s Everyone’s Business” summit in Washington, DC. This marked the mid-point in a campaign to double integrated employment for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities by 2015 (AFP, 2011). This goal has been referred to as the “national employment challenge” and is being furthered through community organizations, state-level teams, and grass-roots efforts (Flippo & Gardner, 2011).

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 encourage or reward integrated community 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 loosely defined and do not consistently achieve their stated goals of community membership (Sulewski, Butterworth, & Gilmore, 2008; Sulewski, 2010).

Using data from the ICI’s National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies’ Day and Employment Services, we estimate that the total number of people served by state IDD agencies increased 97 percent (from 28,860 to 56,618) between 1988 and 2010. Over this same period of time, the number of people receiving integrated employment services increased 240 percent (from 33,534 to 113,937). However, much of this growth occurred between 1988 and 1999. Focusing on more recent data from 1999 to 2010, growth in integrated employment has not kept pace with the overall growth in the total number of individuals receiving services. Between 1999 and 2010, the estimated total number of individuals receiving services increased 24 percent while the number of individuals receiving integrated employment services only increased by five percent. Concurrently the percentage of individuals receiving integrated employment services declined from 23.7 percent to 20.1 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 (Inge, Wehman, Revell, Erickson, Butterworth, & Gilmore, 2009). Agency leaders report multiple obstacles to organizational change, including staff resistance, family resistance, and funding structures that do not adequately support community-based services for people with high support needs (Rogan & Rinne, 2011). However, in their recent study of organizational changeover from sheltered workshops to the provision of community employment supports, Rogan and Rinne (2011) found several similarities among successful organizations. The reasons for change, role of leadership, approaches to increasing employment outcomes, and resources used to support the shift to community services were found to be common factors in the organizational change process.

Respondents to the ICI's 2010–2011 National Survey of Community Rehabilitation Providers reported that only 19 percent of individuals with IDD participated in individual employment services, only a slight increase from the 18 percent reported in 2002–2003. An additional 9.5 percent of individuals were reported to be working in mobile work crews or enclaves that met the definition of group supported employment. The majority of individuals participated in facility-based or non-work services, including 25.2 percent in facility-based work and 43 percent in non-work services. The largest growth was reported in non-work services. Between 2002 and 2010, participation in non-work services grew from 33 percent to 43 percent, offset by a decline in the percent of individuals participating in facility-based work (Domin & Butterworth, 2012).

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 key elements (Hall, Freeze, Butterworth, & Hoff, 2011).

Rate and contracting structures should be selected with a clear underlying intent regarding the goals of the system. 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 also eliminating disincentives to achieving policy aims. Hall and colleagues (2011) 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. More recent survey findings indicate that less than half a percent of individuals served are supported in self-employment (510 out of 150,330 or .3 percent of individuals with IDD). Findings 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 (Migliore, Hall, Butterworth & Winsor, 2010; Migliore, Butterworth, Nord, Cox, & Gelb, in press).

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.

Disability and employment data systems are fragmented. A growing emphasis on government accountability has increased interest in the collection and use of employment outcomes data. At the national level, data on employment for individuals with disabilities are available through multiple data collection systems. However, many disability data systems are only loosely coordinated across agencies. These initiatives provide very high level data that are largely cross-disability and challenge the examination of outcomes for specific populations or state-level services. Mathematica Policy Research recently conducted a review of 40 national surveys that cover a range of topics likely to be of importance to the policies, programs, and issues that affect the lives of people with disabilities for the Office of Disability, Aging, and Long-Term Care Policy. Among other things, they found that few surveys contain measures to specifically identify individuals with cognitive or intellectual disabilities (Livermore, Whalen, and Stapleton, 2011)

Research on states that support a high percentage of individuals in integrated employment suggests that a clear and visible data collection system that provides individual outcome data is critical (Hall, Butterworth, Winsor, Gilmore, & Metzger, 2007). Some states are beginning to use their data collection systems as part of an overall plan to communicate about and facilitate their states' progress toward greater integrated employment (Hall, Winsor, Butterworth, 2011). The data collection process, as well as the data it produces, are critical in informing and promoting conversation about employment. While most states are at various stages in the process of refining their systems, the use of data is one of the most important tools state IDD agencies can use to develop, implement, and evaluate their long-term goals.

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 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 vocational rehabilitation (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 8.9 percent, or 49,697, of those case closures can be identified as individuals with ID (people with a primary disability or secondary cause of impairment code of intellectual disability).

One-Stop Career Centers. One-Stop Career Centers, established and supported under the Workforce Investment Act, provide an underused resource for individuals with IDD and other disabilities. In 2010, 617,314 individuals with disabilities registered as job seekers for Wagner Peyser-funded One-Stop services. Between 2006 and 2010, the number of registered job seekers with disabilities increased by nearly half (49.5 percent). Only 699 individuals with ID who closed out of state VR services in 2010 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 has not been a 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 was involved in Workforce Investment Act implementation at the state level or was implementing a Medicaid buy-in option for working adults with disabilities. More recent data indicate that in 2008, 42 states were operating a Medicaid Buy-In program to extend Medicaid coverage to working people with disabilities (Kehn, Croake, & Schimmel, 2010). Sulewski and colleagues found that collaboration with disability- or employment-focused agencies occurred at similarly moderate rates (Sulewski, Gilmore & Foley, 2006).

In September 2011, the Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS) issued an Informational Bulletin that “highlights the importance of competitive work for people with and without disabilities and CMS’s goal to promote integrated employment options through the waiver program.” The Bulletin also provides guidance to states on core service definitions. While CMS specifies that this guidance is a clarification of existing policy, it does provide a strong statement of the importance of work in adult life and provides updated and new service definitions that define a pathway to employment (Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, 2011).

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 VR, 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 underused. In 2010, 1,384 SSI recipients had PASS plans and 3,486 had IRWEs in place. That same year, the rate at which SSI recipients with ID worked was almost three times that of SSI recipients without ID (13.2 percent versus 4.9 percent) (SSA, 2010).

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 who 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). More recent CRP survey findings from 2010-2011 indicate that only 19 percent of individuals with IDD receive individual integrated employment supports, and 15 percent of individuals with IDD worked for pay in individual integrated employment at the time of the survey (Domin & Butterworth, 2012)

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 integrated settings in the community) has grown steadily over the past 15 years. Thirty state IDD agencies reported supporting individuals in CBNW services in FY2010. These states indicated that 47percent of individuals that they served participated in CBNW in FY2010. CRPs responding to the 2010–2011 CRP survey reported a more modest but still meaningful role for community-based non-work services, indicating that 16.4 percent of individuals with IDD participated (Domin& Butterworth, 2012). This difference reflects both the ability of CRPs to more accurately report on individual service settings, and the inclusion of data across all states--not just states that report CBNW as a service option.

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, 2010), 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. 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. However, 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. Rogan & Rinne (2011) found that agencies that successfully converted their services provided extensive

staff training and rewrote staff position descriptions to emphasize integrated employment services. Their findings also showed the importance of setting benchmarks and gathering data to evaluate outcomes and progress (also see Hall, Winsor, Butterworth, 2011; Hall, 2009).

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 family and acquaintances, or negotiating job responsibilities with an employer (Migliore, Hall, Butterworth, & Winsor, 2010; Migliore, Butterworth, Nord, Cox, & Gelb, 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. 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). Beyer, Brown Akandi, and Rapley (2010) found higher quality of life reported among individuals with IDD in supported employment when compared to those in sheltered employment or day habilitation programs.

Despite these advantages, individuals continue to enter facility-based and non-work services at a higher rate than integrated employment. Recently, 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). They found that the majority of respondents would at least consider community employment. Long-term placement, safety, and social environment emerged as the most important factors when choosing an employment setting. Other research has also found family concerns to affect the expansion of integrated employment (Rogan & Rinne, 2011; Hall & Kramer, 2009).

Lotan and Ells (2010) consider decision-making for adults with IDD in the context of autonomy, self-determination, empowerment, and respect for people. Empirical research has found that a collection of people and factors are considered influential in employment-related decision-making of individuals with IDD. 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 of the individual. 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, 2011).

Methodology

This report provides statistics over 20 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. These include the ICI's National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services (from FY1999, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010), 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 promising practices that are implemented by state IDD agencies to increase employment opportunities.

Data Sources

National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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 2010 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, starting in 2007, information has been collected annually. The most recent version of the survey is focused on state IDD agency data for FY2010.

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.
- The allocation of funds across day and employment services.

The survey was 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.

In 1996, the new category of community-based non-work service was added. The most recent changes to the survey occurred in 2010. States are now asked not only to provide the number of individuals in each service category, but also if they provided the service. Additionally, states are now asked specific questions about the number of individuals that they serve who are working for pay in jobs in the community in order to distinguish between services and employment outcomes. 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 June 2011 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. States were asked to complete the most recent survey using data from FY2010.

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 that 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.

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 that did not report the last data points, data from the literature was added. The 2006 and 2009 data were drawn from the most recent literature available (Braddock et al., 2011). This procedure was adopted for ten states. Estimates were also computed for missing data regarding the community-based non-work services and the facility-based work and non-work services. For these variables, however, estimates were only accepted for missing data points that were comprised between two valid data points in each time series and only if the missing data points did not outnumber the valid data points.

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 VR 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. Individuals with a case that was closed prior to development of an Individual Plan for Employment are not included in this calculation.
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.

For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an intellectual disability (ID) if code 25 (Mental retardation in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports in which we included people with other developmental disabilities such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, in previous editions we focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment.

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 (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 beginning 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.¹

¹ Source: <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#>

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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Presence of a long-lasting condition in one or both of the following areas: <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Difficulty doing any of the following activities because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more: <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Answering affirmatively to one or more of the following items: <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. Beginning with the 2010 SSI Annual Statistical Report, tables showing data by diagnostic group provide more specific detail for mental disorders in these categories: autistic disorders, developmental disorders, childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified, intellectual disability, mood disorders, organic mental disorders, schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders, and all other mental disorders. Data from previous years has three categories for mental disorders: retardation, schizophrenia, and other.

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 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).

National Trends in Employment

The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services (FY1999–2010)

The data reported here are the core elements of the Institute for Community Inclusion's National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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 (1999–2010). 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 up to more than 100 percent. Other services, including services for individuals who are elderly, are not reported.

Major findings include the following:

- National estimates suggest that there has been modest growth in the number of individuals in integrated employment services since 1988, and the percentage of individuals receiving integrated employment services declined to 20.1 percent in FY2010.
- Growth in supported employment primarily occurred between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s, and there has not been a meaningful change in the number in integrated employment since 2001.
- 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

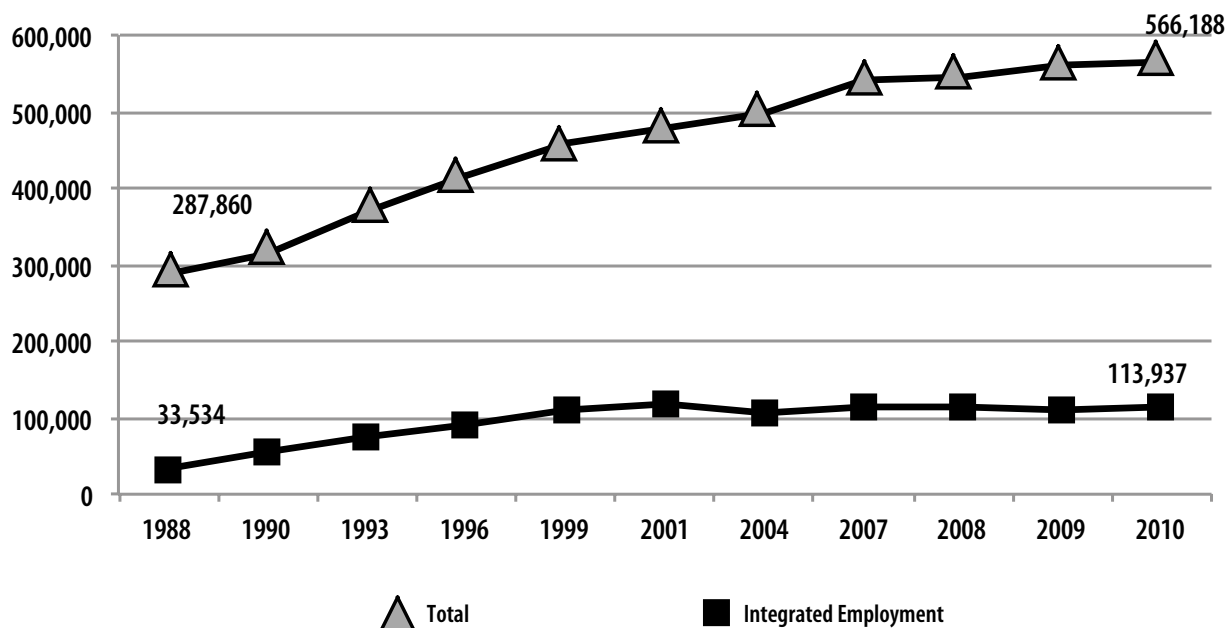


Table 5. Participation in Day and Employment Services in FY2009

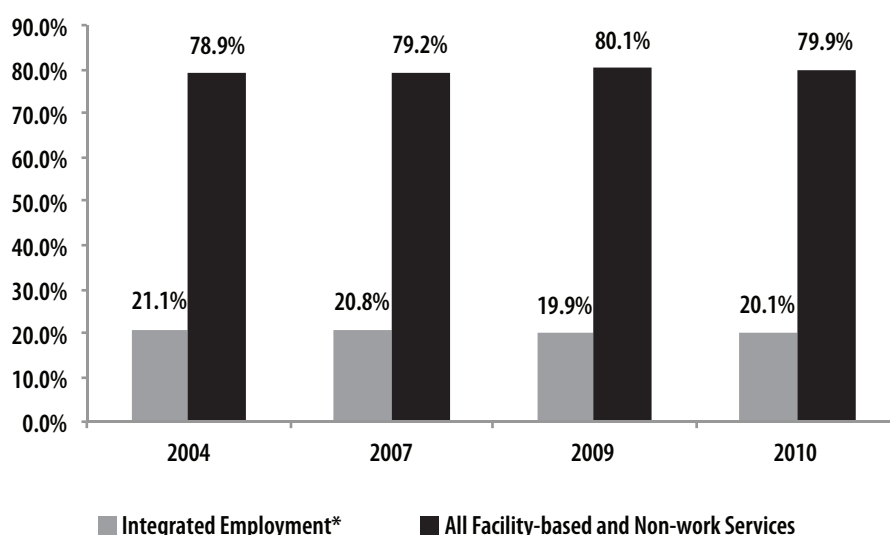
State	Total Served	Percent Integrated Employment	Percent Community-Based Non-Work	Percent Facility-Based Work	Percent Facility-Based Non-Work
AK	1,360	28%	0%	0%	93%
AL	4,966	5%	-	1%	94%
AR	¹	-	-	-	-
AZ	-	-	-	-	-
CA	74,273	15%	71%	14.5%	0%
CO	5,357	25%	75%	25%	56%
CT	9,287	53%	47%	5%	0%
DC	-	-	-	-	-
DE	-	-	-	-	-
FL	21,507	15%	-	-	-
GA	6,661	40%	84%	0%	-
HI	1,499	7%	89%	-	0%
IA	8,950	21%	-	31%	47.5%
ID	-	-	-	-	-
IL	26,280	10%	0%	13%	76%
IN	10,614	23%	53%	45%	41%
KS	6,217	15%	55%	37%	46%
KY	8,668	11%	29%	0%	62%
LA	4,563	33%	.5%	33%	33%
MA	14,039	25%	17%	26.5%	52%
MD	11,476	39%	0%	0%	60.5%
ME	4,133	23%	77%	0%	-
MI	17,042	24%	42.5%	33%	14%
MN	13,546	18%	¹	83%	¹
MO	5,038	7%	4%	0%	81%
MS	-	-	-	-	-
MT	1,789	11%	-	-	-
NC	17,908	17%	42%	18%	22%
ND	-	-	-	-	-
NE	3,785	6%	28%	9%	83.5%
NH	2,366	51%	47%	2%	0%
NJ	9,130	14%	12%	19%	52%
NM	3,243	37%	29%	0%	77.5%
NV	2,060	20%	1%	55%	24%
NY	67,770	13%	62%	21%	2%
OH	30,22	22%	¹	54.5%	25.5%
OK	4,079	61%	30%	54%	0%
OR	10,025	25%	17%	25%	19.5%
PA	-	-	-	-	-
RI	-	-	-	-	-
SC	7,435	31%	0%	49%	54%
SD	2,325	19%	29%	38%	26%
TN	7,789	16%	-	-	-
TX	44,053	7%	30%	-	-
UT	2,796	23%	76%	-	-
VA	11,574	21%	3%	7%	69%
VT	2,561	37%	63%	0%	0%
WA	8,271	89%	5%	9%	0.1%
WI	13,702	20%	26%	46%	52%
WV	-	-	-	-	-
WY	1,468	19%	4%	9%	68%

¹ Data not provided

In FY2010, an estimated 566,188 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 108,296 in FY1999 to 113,937 in FY2010. 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 and non-work settings between FY2004 and FY2010. In FY2010, an estimated 20.1 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.

Figure 2. Estimated IDD Agency Service Distribution by Year

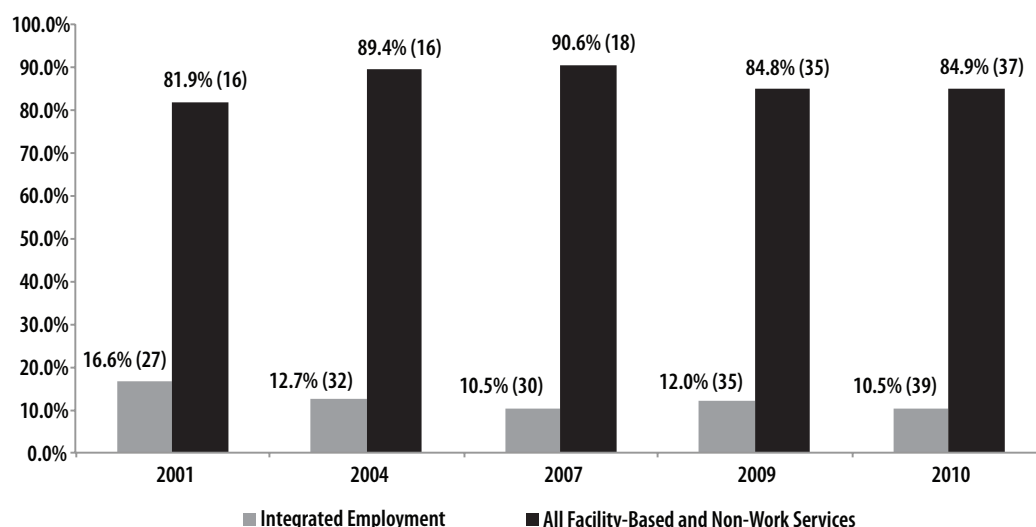


The data also demonstrate an increase in the percentage of people served in facility-based and non-work settings. Variability in the number of states that are able to report data in these three individual service categories limits our ability to pinpoint the specific setting in which growth is occurring. However, analysis using data from states that are able to report data in each of the three service categories suggests that the participation in facility-based work has remained stable or declined slightly, and the percentage of individuals served in non-work settings is increasing.

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=36) allocated 85 percent of the funding for all day and employment to services in these settings in FY2010. In contrast, states that reported funding for integrated employment (n=39) allocated 10.6 percent of the funding for all day and employment services to integrated employment services in FY2010.

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 Parentheses)



Growth in community-based non-work. First added to the survey as a service option in FY1996 in response to state feedback, the number of states reporting providing CBNW services has grown from 18 in FY1996 to 30 in FY2010. 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 47 percent in FY2010. Community-based non-work services accounted for 57.7 percent of state IDD agency expenditures for FY2010, for states that reported expenditures for this service (n=27).

The rapid growth in CBNW services may reflect a growing emphasis on community presence, although the nature of the service that is being reported and the contribution of this service to community participation remains unclear. Data reported by community rehabilitation providers in a national survey suggests that only 16.4 percent of individuals with IDD participate in CBNW (Domin & Butterworth, 2012). While CRP and IDD agency responses are not directly comparable and may also reflect differing approaches to reporting duplication of service, the disparity raises concerns about how state agencies are defining and categorizing services. 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, 2010). While some states report service requirements for 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 daytime 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 representing 26.8 percent of all funding for employment and day services. As a funding source that is directly controlled within each state, it is also one of the most flexible sources of dollars for day and employment services. 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 decreased slightly, from \$1,480,531,831 (n=25) in 1999 to \$1,299,690,007 (n=26) in 2010. The percentage of funds allocated to all facility-based services declined from 65 percent in 1999 to 51 percent in 2010, 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 \$425,931,969 (n=17) between 1999 and 2010. This change coincided with a decrease in the funds allocated toward facility-based non-work services from \$470,893,634 (n=16) to \$390,539,406

(n=17). 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, the fact remains that 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.

Decline in the provision of facility-based work services for people with IDD. Data over the past ten years from 17 states² demonstrate that the percentage of individuals reported by state IDD agencies that have received facility-based work services declined from 36.0 percent in FY1999 to 33.3 percent in FY2010. The number of individuals reported in facility-based work also declined during this period (Table 6). However, there was not a corresponding increase in integrated employment participation in these states, and the percentage of people reported in integrated employment declined slightly, from 26.1 percent to 24.2 percent³

During this same time period in these 17 states, non-work services have continued to grow at the expense of integrated employment. The percentage of individuals receiving non-work services increased from 41.8 percent in FY1999 to 55.2 percent in FY2010, an increase of more than 40,000 individuals in these 17 states. These data demonstrate that despite the decrease in facility-based work services, state IDD agencies need to place a greater emphasis on integrated employment outcomes.

Table 6. Distribution of individuals by service

Year	Number Served			Percentage by Service			
	Total served	Integrated employment	Facility-based work	Non-work services	Integrated employment	Facility-based work	Non-work services
1999	168,419	43,999	60,660	70,396	26.1%	36.0%	41.8%
2001	169,511	42,445	57,069	74,812	25.0%	33.7%	44.1%
2004	183,583	41,484	53,864	90,993	22.6%	29.3%	49.6%
2007	188,965	43,483	51,647	95,628	23.0%	27.3%	50.6%
2008	189,947	48,999	51,782	95,679	25.8%	27.3%	50.4%
2009	203,190	48,406	50,365	103,770	23.8%	24.8%	51.0%
2010	207,000	50,071	68,953	114,325	24.2%	33.3%	55.2%

² States were included in this analysis if they provided data on the number served in integrated and facility-based work and non-work services between 1999 and 2010. The states were: AL, CT, IN, MA, NC, NH, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, SC, SD, VA, VT, WA, and WY.

³ Beginning in 2007, the number and percentage of people in integrated employment is inflated slightly by the inclusion of the state of Washington. Because of the implementation of the Working Age Adult Policy in 2006, approximately 2,000 individuals are included in integrated employment who are on a pathway to employment but are not yet working for pay. The authors assume that in all states a small percentage of individuals who are reported in integrated employment services are looking for work or otherwise between jobs and not working for pay, but this gap is larger in Washington.

In 2001, the Rehabilitation Services Administration formally eliminated sheltered employment as a successful outcome for clients of state vocational rehabilitation agencies. Since then, IDD agencies have been among the few state-level agencies that have continued to authorize and fund facility-based work outcomes. Several factors may influence participation in facility-based work for individuals with IDD, including state IDD agency funding and policy priorities, growth in community integration service options, selection of services at transition by individuals and their families, and the priority placed on integrated employment outcomes by state systems.

Trends in Vocational Rehabilitation Outcomes for Individuals with an Intellectual Disability (2002–2010)

This section describes trends in outcomes of the vocational rehabilitation (VR) program for adults with intellectual disabilities (ID) during fiscal years 2002 to 2010. In addition, we show selected VR outcomes disaggregated at the state level and in comparison with the outcomes of people with other disabilities, limited to fiscal year 2010. Finally, we show the trend in the number of adults with autism seeking VR services.

All data are from the RSA-911 dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered a person with ID if code 25 (“mental retardation” in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports in which we included people with other developmental disabilities, including autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, in previous editions we focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment.

Trends in outcomes between 2002 and 2010:

- The percentage of closures for people who received services declined.
- The rehabilitation rate declined.
- Weekly wages remained flat, after adjusting for inflation.
- More days were needed to gain employment.
- Only a few people gained postsecondary education experiences.
- The majority of people were male, most were white, and most were transition-age youth.

The percentage of closures for people who received services declined. Receiving services, including an individual plan for employment, is the first step toward employment through public rehabilitation services. However, not all people who exit the VR program receive services. The percentage of people with ID who received VR services out of the total number who exited the VR program declined from a maximum of 73 percent in 2002 to 65 percent in 2010. Reasons for exiting the program without receiving services may include refusal or lack of cooperation on the part of an applicant (46 percent), inability of the VR counselor to locate an applicant who moved (23 percent), or other non specified reasons. Only 5.5 percent were reported closed because they were not able to benefit from or were not eligible for services, including 3.8 percent who were reported to have a disability too significant to benefit from VR services and 1.7 percent who were reported to not have a disabling condition, not have an impediment to employment, or not require VR services (FY 2010).

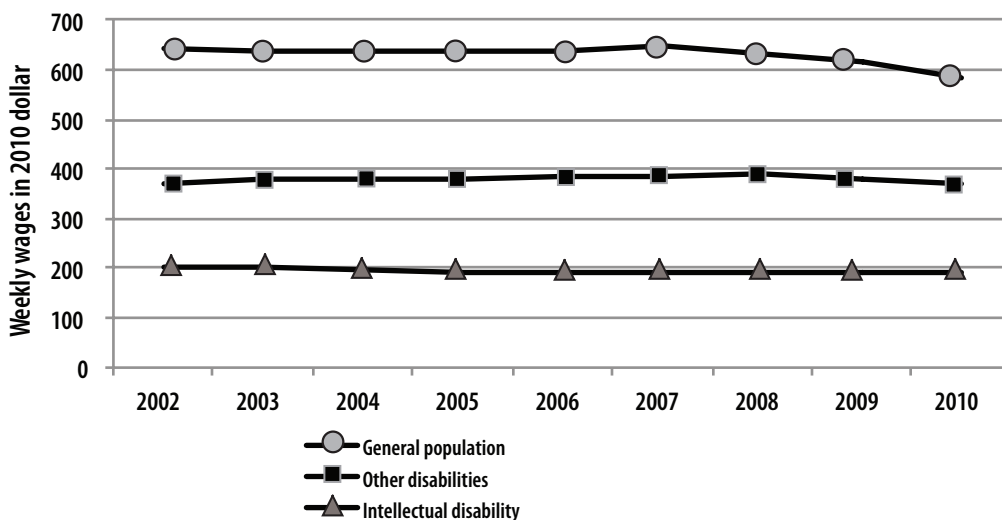
Overall, in 2010 a total of 49,697 people with ID exited the VR program, which is similar to the figure reported in 2009 (N=49,382), but lower than the highest figure of 59,865 reported in 2002.

The rehabilitation rate declined. In 2010, 49 percent of people with ID who received VR services exited the program with employment that lasted at least 90 days. This figure declined from 58 percent in 2002 and represented a minimum over the period examined. It is noteworthy that 11 percent of people who received services already had

integrated employment at application. This figure has been stable over the period examined. There is no information about the reasons why some people seek VR services even if they already have jobs. We speculate that they seek better employment outcomes, assistance to retain their jobs, or assistive technology.

Weekly wages remained flat, after adjusting for inflation. As Figure 4 shows, people with ID who exited VR with jobs earned about \$200 per week throughout the period examined, whereas people with other disabilities who exited VR with jobs earned close to \$400 during the same period. For the general population, the figure was over \$600 weekly,⁴ although it has declined in recent years. All earnings for the years before 2010 were reported in 2010 adjusted dollar value.

Figure 4. Weekly wages expressed in 2010 dollar value



Weekly work hours were limited. In 2010, people with ID worked on average 23.5 hours a week, a slight decrease from 23.7 hours in 2009. During the period examined, however, work hours declined at an average one percent per year, from a high of 25 hours in 2002.

More days were needed to gain employment. The number of days needed from application to gaining employment was 842 for the people with ID who exited the program in 2010, which was an increase of over two months (69 days) compared to the 2009 data. This continues a growing trend from a low of 733 days reported in 2002. This ever-widening gap from application to employment increases the amount of time individuals with disabilities wait to become employed, and threatens applicants' hopes and VR counselors' energies invested in job searching.

Few people gained postsecondary education experiences. Post-secondary education is increasingly seen as an important step toward higher quality employment outcomes. The VR program supports academic training that may lead to a degree, a certificate, or other educational credential beyond high school.

In 2010 only three percent of people with ID experienced a change in their level of postsecondary education during their time in the VR program, a figure that remained about the same over the period studied. Experiencing postsecondary education was defined as exiting the VR program with either of the following characteristics that were not present at application: post-secondary education, no degree; associate degree or vocational/technical certificate; bachelor's, master's, or a higher degree.

⁴ Annual wages or salary of people 16–64 years old, including people who are self-employed, from the American Community Survey were divided by 52 weeks. Note that previous editions of this report were based on annual wages or salary of people 16–64 years old who reported to be employed, not including those who reported self-employment, and divided by 52 weeks.

The majority of VR closures were male, most were white, and most were transition-age youth. The majority of people with ID who exited VR in 2010 were male (57 percent). This figure was the maximum over the period examined, showing a slight upward trend for males compared to females. Most people with ID who exited VR in 2010 were white (56 percent), showing a downward trend from 2002, when white people with ID comprised 62 percent of this population. The second largest racial group was black. This group increased from 29 percent in 2002 to 34 percent in 2010.

Sixty-two percent of the people with ID who exited the VR program in 2010 were reported to be between 16 and 26 years old at application (of transition age). The percentage of transition-age youth with ID continued to grow from the minimum of 56 percent in 2002.

Selected VR outcomes disaggregated at the state level

This section focuses on data from 2010 at the state level regarding the following four outcomes: percentage of people who received VR services, percentage of people who gained employment after receiving services (rehabilitation rate), hourly earnings, and weekly work hours. This sub-section includes comparison data for people with other disabilities (Table 7).

The highest percentage of people with ID who received VR services was reported in Alabama (93 percent), and the lowest in Maine (36 percent). Maine, along with Oregon and Tennessee, also reported the lowest percentage of people with other disabilities who received services.

The highest percentage for people with ID who gained employment out of those who received services was reported by Delaware (76 percent). Mississippi reported the highest corresponding figure for people with other disabilities (75 percent). Alabama reported the lowest percentage of people with ID (21 percent) as well as the lowest figure for people with other disabilities (27 percent) who gained employment out of those who received services.

On average, people with ID earned \$8.32 per hour compared to \$11.73 per hour for people with other types of disabilities. Whereas hourly earnings of people with ID did not vary substantially across states—from \$8.02 in California to \$9.40 in D.C.—the corresponding figure for people with other disabilities ranged from \$9.66 in Georgia to \$17.54 in Connecticut.

Across states, people with ID on average worked fewer hours per week (22 hours) compared to people with other disabilities (31 hours). Maine reported the lowest number of weekly hours worked for both the group of people with ID (9 hours) and people with other disabilities (23 hours). South Carolina reported the highest amount of weekly work hours for people with ID (29 hours), and Mississippi reported the highest number of weekly work hours for people with other disabilities (35 hours).

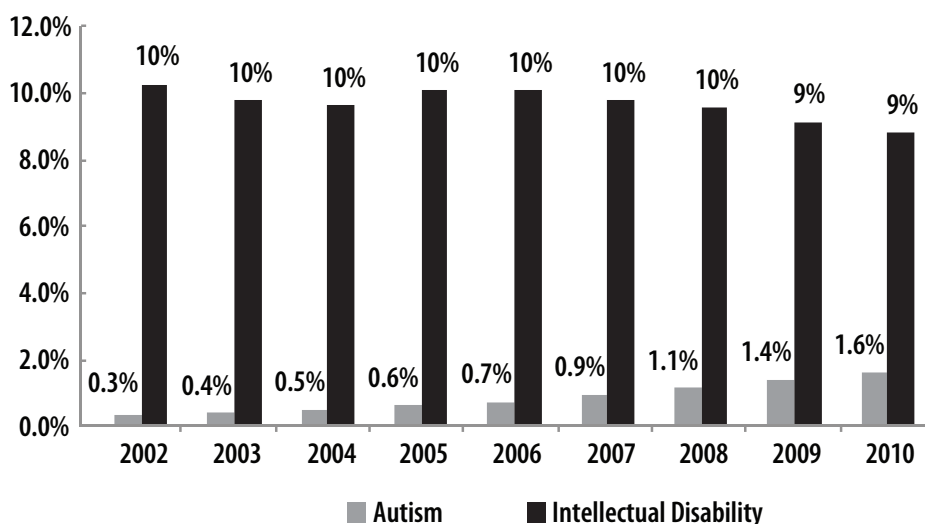
Table 7. Outcomes across states and D.C. in FY 2010

	Received services		Employed		Hourly earning		Weekly hours	
	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID	Other
	%	%	%	%	\$	\$	Hours	Hours
AK	73	50	67	61	8.66	14.91	18	32
AL	93	81	21	27	7.76	10.02	28	33
AR	57	62	42	58	9.07	11.02	24	34
AZ	66	63	44	38	8.76	11.62	29	32
CA	83	61	51	41	7.05	12.28	27	29
CO	48	39	71	56	7.55	12.14	15	28
CT	55	63	45	54	9.40	17.54	24	32
DC	80	54	56	49	9.74	12.65	29	35
DE	59	47	76	69	8.36	10.27	29	31
FL	60	46	34	39	8.04	11.08	22	31
GA	71	55	53	65	8.02	9.66	29	33
HI	79	64	46	45	9.46	13.74	26	30
IA	59	64	51	53	8.66	11.61	27	33
ID	65	53	60	63	8.11	10.81	21	31
IL	61	56	55	56	8.72	10.35	21	26
IN	54	50	52	60	7.98	12.31	22	30
KS	64	45	36	36	7.99	10.21	22	30
KY	53	66	61	64	8.02	11.83	22	33
LA	59	55	39	50	7.84	13.02	23	34
MA	71	60	60	50	8.89	12.98	18	26
MD	59	48	71	63	8.27	11.01	24	26
ME	36	36	59	47	8.09	13.03	9	23
MI	80	67	43	51	7.68	13.46	20	32
MN	52	50	51	48	8.19	11.35	23	29
MO	41	39	66	62	8.36	10.70	26	28
MS	45	65	46	75	7.69	11.51	27	35
MT	55	42	52	41	8.15	11.03	20	28
NC	69	57	57	58	8.12	10.10	25	30
ND	61	52	73	66	8.37	11.82	26	34
NE	64	63	61	60	8.70	10.47	25	34
NH	74	64	63	62	8.32	12.20	15	28
NJ	64	62	50	58	8.31	12.34	23	30
NM	68	51	53	52	7.91	12.39	15	32
NV	42	50	68	54	8.23	11.28	26	32
NY	71	60	42	47	8.31	11.10	22	29
OH	62	49	42	52	7.91	13.12	23	31
OK	77	59	54	69	8.08	11.00	27	32
OR	48	36	48	49	8.90	11.76	19	27
PA	76	69	47	55	8.22	11.93	24	32
RI	67	57	42	41	8.63	12.12	18	27
SC	75	77	41	55	7.77	10.55	29	35
SD	68	51	68	67	7.61	9.80	24	30
TN	44	33	48	48	7.72	10.67	21	29
TX	64	64	51	59	7.93	11.78	21	32
UT	74	68	64	67	8.55	11.28	22	32
VA	73	57	51	50	7.77	9.99	25	30
VT	85	73	75	59	9.15	11.59	16	28
WA	59	43	62	51	9.66	13.03	18	29
WI	60	45	54	52	8.10	11.99	17	28
WV	57	59	66	71	7.94	11.42	23	35
WY	74	60	58	56	9.59	12.48	17	32
Mean	64	56	54	54	8	12	22	31
Min	36	33	21	27	7	10	9	23
Max	93	81	76	75	10	18	29	35

Trend in the number of adults with autism seeking VR services

Finally, we are interested in monitoring the increasing number of people with autism who seek VR services. Over the period examined, the number of people with autism increased over four times from 1,908 in 2002 to 8,893 in 2010, at an average 21 percent annual increase. As a percentage of the total number of people who exited VR, people with autism represented 0.3 percent in 2002 and 1.6 percent in 2010, compared to between 9 and 10 percent of closures for people with ID during the same period (Figure 6). Autism was defined as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. Individuals with autism include both those with and without a reported intellectual disability. In FY2010, 11 percent of people with autism also had an impairment of intellectual disability.

Figure 5. Percentage of People with Autism and People with ID



Trends from American Community Survey (ACS) Data (2009–2010)

Data show that people with disabilities are consistently less likely to be working than their counterparts without disabilities. This dataset allows us to compare employment participation and outcomes for civilian working-age people with and without disabilities, and provides a population estimate that includes 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 RSA-911 data. We define “working-age” as civilian non-institutionalized people ages 16–64. The data presented below emphasize the ACS disability category of cognitive disability as the closest proxy for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. We emphasize the importance of looking at multiple demographic, economic, and employment outcomes indicators in order to get the best understanding of the employment situation for individuals with IDD.

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

- People with disabilities are much less likely to work than their counterparts without disabilities.
- The employment rate declined for many populations during the recession of 2007–2009, but the decline was more severe for subgroups of people with disabilities than it was for people without disabilities.
- People with a cognitive disability saw a greater drop in their employment rate than people without disabilities between 2009 and 2010.
- People with a cognitive disability who are receiving 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.
- Enrollment in post-secondary education appears to have a positive effect on employment for individuals with any disability and for those with cognitive disabilities; this finding merits further exploration.

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):

Number of people employed / number of people in the working-age population

Unemployment Rate:

Number unemployed / (number employed + 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 IDD are uncommon in large national datasets. Additionally, the use of the “traditional” unemployment rate reported by the Department of Labor as an indicator of labor market success excludes people who are not in the labor force. This is a significant group when it comes to subpopulations of people with disabilities, who are left out of the calculation. For this reason, we focus primarily on the employment rate, also referred to as employment-to-population ratio in Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, 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).⁵

While the ACS does not collect information on people with ID 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 any 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 8 below 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 2010. This last group is likely to include people who have the most significant cognitive disabilities.

⁵ Brault, Matthew W. Disability Among the Working Age Population: 2008 and 2009, ACSBR/09-12, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2010.

Table 8. Labor Market Success Indicators for Working Age Adults by Disability Status: 2010

	No Disability (%)	Any Disability (%)	Cognitive Disability (%)	Cognitive Disability with SSI Income (%)
A. Percent Employed (Employment Rate)	70.3	32.9	22.8	8.3
B. Percent Unemployed	8.2	8.5	9.4	3.4
C. Percent Not in the Labor Force	21.5	58.6	67.8	88.3
Total (A+B+C)	100	100	100	100
Unemployment Rate (number unemployed / number employed + number unemployed)	10.4	20.5	29.2	29.1

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 (32.9 percent and 22.8 percent respectively) than those without disabilities (70.3 percent). People with cognitive disabilities who receive SSI have the lowest employment rate, with only 8.3 percent of individuals in this group being employed.

There are striking differences in outcomes among people with different types of disabilities and those without disabilities (see Table 8). Across disability subgroups, all are much less likely to be in the labor force when compared to 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 the majority of individuals with disabilities who are not working report that they would prefer to work (Harris Interactive, 2004). 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 experience increased marginalization because they lack the 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 8), and 2) the unemployment rate in order to gain a full understanding of the employment experiences of individuals 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 reveals strong evidence that the 2007–2009 recession 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). Other research shows that despite employment gains for people without disabilities between 2004 and 2010, people with disabilities had a bigger drop in employment in percentage terms over the same period (Harris Interactive, 2010). Evidence from the recent economic recession suggests people with disabilities were the first to be laid off and the upswing 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 2009 and 2010 ACS.

As shown in Table 9, the employment rate decreased between 2009 and 2010 for all groups. This shows that despite the end of the recession, the economic recovery has not yet resulted in a return to pre-recession employment rates. The rightmost column in this table shows change in employment rate within groups between the two years. The decline in presence in the employed labor force for people with any disability was twice that of the decline for people with no disabilities (-5.7 percent versus -2.2 percent). This decline for people with any disability was greater than for people with cognitive disabilities (-4.6 percent). People with a cognitive disability who received SSI as part of their income saw the biggest decline in employment of all groups examined (-7.8 percent).

Some suggest that hiring for people with disabilities during the economic recovery may lag behind hiring for their counterparts without disabilities. Because employment for all subgroups examined has continued to decline, our data does not yet confirm this assumption. However, the decrease in employment between 2009 and 2010 was greater for people in disability subgroups than for people without disabilities.

Table 9. Change in Employment Rate from 2009–2010 by Disability Status

	Employment Rate		
	2009	2010	% change 2009-2010
People with no disabilities	71.9%	70.3%	-2.2%
People with any disability	34.9%	32.9%	-5.7%
People with a cognitive disability	23.9%	22.8%	-4.6%
People with a cognitive disability who received SSI	9.0%	8.3%	-7.8%

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 2010, only 13 percent of all people without a disability lived below the poverty line, compared with 27.2 percent for people with any disability, 33.4 percent for people with a cognitive disability, and 41.1 percent for people with a cognitive disability who received SSI payments.

Table 10 compares poverty rates for population subgroups of working-age people who are employed and who are not employed. *Chi square* tests, which determine whether or not there is a statistical relationship between categorical variables, were run for each subgroup, and the results in each instance showed that a statistical relationship exists. People who are working are less likely to be living below the poverty line than people who are not working. The difference in poverty rates between people who are employed and people who are not shows how critical work is to economic self-sufficiency. Nearly half of people who have a cognitive disability, received SSI payments as part of their income, and were not working (43.5 percent) were living below the poverty line. The poverty rate was nearly 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 sub-populations who work are still higher than the poverty rates for their counterparts without disabilities who work. This finding suggests the jobs people with disabilities have may not necessarily provide the opportunity for earnings above the poverty line.

Table 10. Poverty Rates in 2010 for Disability Subgroups by Employment Status

	Percent living below the poverty line (poverty rate)	
	Not employed	Employed
People with no disabilities	27.4%	7.1%
People with any disability	35.1%	11.1%
People with a cognitive disability	38.3%	16.6%
People with a cognitive disability who received SSI	43.5%	14.8%

Transition-age youth and post-secondary enrollment. The period of transition from adolescence to adulthood is a critical time for youth with and without disabilities. Youth are often at a crossroads and determining which paths they will take after they complete their secondary education. These paths can include employment, post-secondary education, or a combination of both. For youth with disabilities, particularly youth with IDD, this period can also include transitioning from receiving services and supports from their school district or another youth-oriented service agency to adult services providers such as state VR and IDD agencies.

Youth with IDD have the lowest rates of education, work, or preparation for work after high school of all disability groups (Migliore, Butterworth, and Hart, 2009). Moreover, youth with all disabilities have lower rates in these areas than their nondisabled counterparts. Nationally, there is a growing interest in post-secondary education as a way to improve employment and other key life areas for individuals with IDD (Migliore, Butterworth, and Hart, 2009). In this section, we explore post-secondary education among transition-age youth (individuals ages 18-25) and its impact on employment outcomes for those with and without disabilities. We explore this both for youth who are enrolled in post-secondary education and for youth who are not enrolled.⁶

Youth with disabilities may experience structural and personal barriers to post-secondary enrollment that are not experienced by their counterparts without disabilities. Structural obstacles may include campuses and campus communities that are not adequately designed to support the needs of individuals with disabilities. Personal obstacles may include difficulty meeting entrance requirements and/or struggling to meet the demands of rigorous academic programs without appropriate supports.

Transition-age youth with disabilities access post-secondary education at lower rates than their counterparts who do not have disabilities. Evidence of this is presented in Table 11. As we look across the disability subpopulation categories from left to right, we can see each group has a progressively lower rate of enrollment in post-secondary education than the preceding group. While we might expect the academic demands of post-secondary education to act as an obstacle for some people with IDD, it is noteworthy that people with cognitive impairments, including those who receive SSI and are therefore likely to have the most significant cognitive impairment, are enrolled in post-secondary education at both the undergraduate and graduate level.

⁶ Youth ages 18–25 who were enrolled in primary or secondary school are omitted from this analysis. While many youth continue to be enrolled in secondary school beyond their 18th birthday, particularly students who receive special education services funded under IDEA, this analysis focuses on youth who have transitioned out of secondary school.

Table 11. Educational Enrollment Status among Individuals Ages 18 through 25

	No Disability	Any Disability	Cognitive Disability	Cognitive Disability with SSI Income
Not enrolled in school	54.5%	72.1%	76.2%	88.8%
Enrolled as an undergraduate	42.1%	26.8%	23.1%	11.0%
Enrolled as a graduate student	3.4%	1.2%	.7%	.2%
Total number of Individuals	29,934,784	1,571,915	1,007,555	242,704

Transition-age youth and employment concurrent with post-secondary enrollment

For many students, post-secondary education is a full-time occupation and they forego employment while enrolled to focus on their studies. Accounting for this, we expect the employment rate for youth enrolled in post-secondary education to be lower than for youth who are not enrolled. Looking at Table 12, this pattern is evident for youth without disabilities. Youth without disabilities who are not enrolled in post-secondary education have a higher employment rate than those who are enrolled as either undergraduate or graduate students.

Interestingly, the inverse is true for youth with any disability or a cognitive disability. Rather than having a negative effect on employment, it appears enrollment in post-secondary education may have a positive relationship to employment. This same relationship does not appear to be true for youth with cognitive disabilities who receive SSI. Interpreting employment data for individuals on SSI, particularly when comparing them to individuals who do not receive SSI, can be challenging because of perceived and actual employment disincentives among people who receive SSI. For instance, earnings restrictions may cause people on SSI to not seek employment and therefore mitigate the effects of forces that would normally predict better employment outcomes, such as post-secondary education.

A chi square test for each disability subpopulation in Table 12 showed there is a statistical relationship between post-secondary enrollment and employment at $\alpha = .001$. This is an interesting finding and merits further exploration into the relationship to determine if directionality and causality between post-secondary enrollment and employment can be determined.

Table 12. Percentage of Individuals Employed within Enrollment Status Among Individuals Ages 18 through 25

	Employed, No Disability	Employed, Any Disability	Employed, Cognitive Disability	Employed, Cognitive Disability with SSI Income
Not enrolled in school	67.8%	34.3%	28.6%	14.3%
Enrolled as an undergraduate	50.3%	39.1%	35.0%	12.1%
Enrolled as a graduate student	60.6%	60.3%	52.4%	.0%
All transition-age youth	60.2%	35.9%	30.2%	14.0%

There can be many explanations for why these relationships exist and why enrollment appears to have a positive relationship to employment for some groups and a negative effect for others. While it is promising to see a positive relationship between enrollment and employment for youth with any disability or a cognitive disability, it should be noted that the ACS asks only whether or not an individual is enrolled and at which level. The ACS does not provide more detailed information about the post-secondary experience, e.g., whether the student is enrolled full-time or part-time, whether the student is on a degree or certificate track, etc.

While the data in Table 12 suggest post-secondary education has relationship to employment for youth with disabilities, having more information about post-secondary experiences would assist researchers and disability services professionals to better understand which elements of post-secondary education (e.g., full-time versus part-time) and individual factors are linked to employment outcomes.

Furthermore, while the ACS does allow for examination of disability subpopulations by selecting groups based on its very broad disability questions, it is likely there are differences within subpopulation groups that are impacting whether or not an individual is enrolled in post-secondary education or employed. Regardless, the positive impact of post-secondary enrollment for some populations suggests two things: 1) researchers should continue to explore the attributes of post-secondary enrollment that lead to employment outcomes for disability subpopulations, and 2) employment services providers should consider post-secondary education as they develop individual service plans for their customers.

Employment outcomes for transition age youth by educational attainment. Population subgroups with higher educational attainment have higher employment rates. As we can see in Table 13, which includes data for transition-age individuals who are not enrolled in any sort of schooling, this appears to be true for people without disabilities, people with any disability, and people with a cognitive disability. However, this does not appear to be true for people with cognitive disability with SSI income. For people without a disability, any disability, and a cognitive disability, we see higher employment rates as we look across educational attainment categories. There are some exceptions, e.g., people without a disability and primary school as their highest attainment are employed at higher rates than people with some secondary school or a GED or alternative credential. However, these data clearly show that people with more education are employed at higher rates.

For people with a cognitive disability who received SSI, the employment rate improves with each educational attainment category from primary school to a regular high school diploma, but decreases for the attainment groups that follow. According to the ACS estimates, there were no individuals in this subgroup who had a bachelor's degree or higher and were employed. As mentioned previously, disincentives to employment that come with participating in the SSI program may account for the differences we see when compared to other groups. This may be particularly true for college graduates, who have a higher earning potential than their colleagues who do not have degrees. Ironically, the higher earning potential that comes with possessing a college degree might put them at greater risk for losing benefits than colleagues without degrees because they can more easily reach earnings that exceed income limits.

The data in Table 13 suggest that service providers should provide or facilitate access to post-secondary education for individuals with disabilities. Even individuals who take college courses but do not go on to graduate have better employment outcomes than those who do not have any post-secondary education. These outcomes will lead to greater earnings and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities. Furthermore, policymakers should recognize the potential impact post-secondary education for people in disability subgroups could have on tax revenues. Not only will working individuals with disabilities contribute revenue via payroll taxes, they may also be able to forego poverty prevention programs such as SSI. An appropriate policy response may include creating or supporting programs that increase access to post-secondary education for people with disabilities.

Table 13. Employment Rate by Educational Attainment for those not Currently Enrolled in School Ages 18-25

	Employed, No Disability	Employed, Any Disability	Employed, Cognitive Disability	Employed, Cognitive Disability with SSI Income
No schooling completed	46.9%	13.9%	10.3%	5.7%
Primary school	62.6%	20.1%	14.8%	2.6%
Secondary school, not completed	47.7%	22.8%	19.1%	9.6%
GED or alternative credential	55.0%	29.5%	28.9%	17.1%
Regular high school diploma	64.5%	36.2%	31.2%	19.0%
College credit, but no degree	74.0%	48.4%	42.7%	12.0%
Associate degree	83.1%	51.9%	44.7%	9.7%
Bachelor's degree	87.0%	71.3%	66.2%	.0%
More than a bachelor's	87.1%	79.3%	75.9%	.0%
Total	67.8%	34.3%	28.6%	14.3%

Trends in Social Security Administration Data (1994–2010)

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 underused, and their use has a relationship to whether people on SSI work or not.
- SSI recipients with ID work more than their counterparts with other types of disabilities, but participate in work incentive programs less frequently.
- SSI recipients have poor employment outcomes, though state-level analysis reveals these outcomes vary nationally.

Work incentives remain largely underused. 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.

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), 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.

Table 14. Number of People Enrolled Nationally in Work Incentive Programs from 1994–2010 (Even Years Only)

	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
PASS	10,329	4,704	1,074	1,382	1,721	1,596	1,573	1,551	1,384
IRWE	9,484	9,799	9,301	9,402	8,047	6,872	5,648	4,570	3,486
BWE	4,380	4,230	3,802	3,895	3,385	2,825	2,366	1,918	1,840

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 of all SSI recipients with disabilities ages 18–64 in 2010 (20.2 percent) were individuals with an intellectual disability. With the expansion of additional “mental disorder” categories by the SSA,⁷ this is now 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 2010, the rate at which SSI recipients with ID worked was almost three times that of SSI recipients without ID (13.2 percent versus 4.9 percent). The rate of employment among SSI recipients with ID was fourth among all diagnostic groups and subcategories behind people with autism (19.1 percent), those listed as “disability unknown” (16.6 percent), and people with congenital anomalies (16.4 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 15). 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 RSA-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 2010, section 1619(b) benefits allowed more than 20,628 individuals with ID to work and continue 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.

⁷ Beginning with the 2010 SSI Annual Statistical Report, tables showing data by diagnostic group provide detail for mental disorders in these categories: autistic disorders, developmental disorders, childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified, intellectual disability, mood disorders, organic mental disorders, schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders, and all other mental disorders.

Table 15. Employment Outcomes and Participation in Work Incentives for SSI Recipients with Disabilities (2010)

	Intellectual disability	All other disabilities
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who work	13.2%	4.9%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in 1619(a)	2.6%	4.4%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in 1619(b)	16.7%	27.3%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in IRWE	1.3%	1.0%

SSI recipients have poor employment outcomes, though state-level analysis reveals these outcomes vary nationally. Despite the promotion of employment through Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA) and other programs, a very small percentage of SSI recipients work. In 2010, only 4.6 percent of SSI recipients worked nationally--a 30 percent decrease from 6.7 percent in 2000. As mentioned above, work incentives are underused, which may be due to low awareness of these incentive programs among SSI recipients (Livermore et al., 2010). A correlation analysis found an association between the use of work incentives and number of people on SSI working. When the number of PASS, IRWE, and BWE users increases, the number of people on SSI working also increases. The strongest relationship was found in BWE users ($r = .949, p < .01$), however the other two incentive programs were strongly correlated as well (PASS

$r = .613, p < .01$, IRWE $r = .855, p < .01$).

When the percentage of people on SSI working is examined at the regional level, we see great variation across states (see Table 16). It also appears that the lowest-performing and highest-performing states are geographically contiguous (see Figure 7). For example, the southern and southwestern United States from Arizona to Florida had the lowest percentage of SSI recipients working in 2010, with only 0 to 3.99 percent of individuals employed. The north central state cluster--ND, SD, MN, and IA--had the highest percentage of individuals employed, between 13 and 17.99 percent. When states are categorized into four groups across the range of percentage employed, the majority of states (80 percent) are in the lower half of that range (0--7.9 percent of people on SSI are employed). This data confirms that SSI recipients have low employment outcomes across the country.

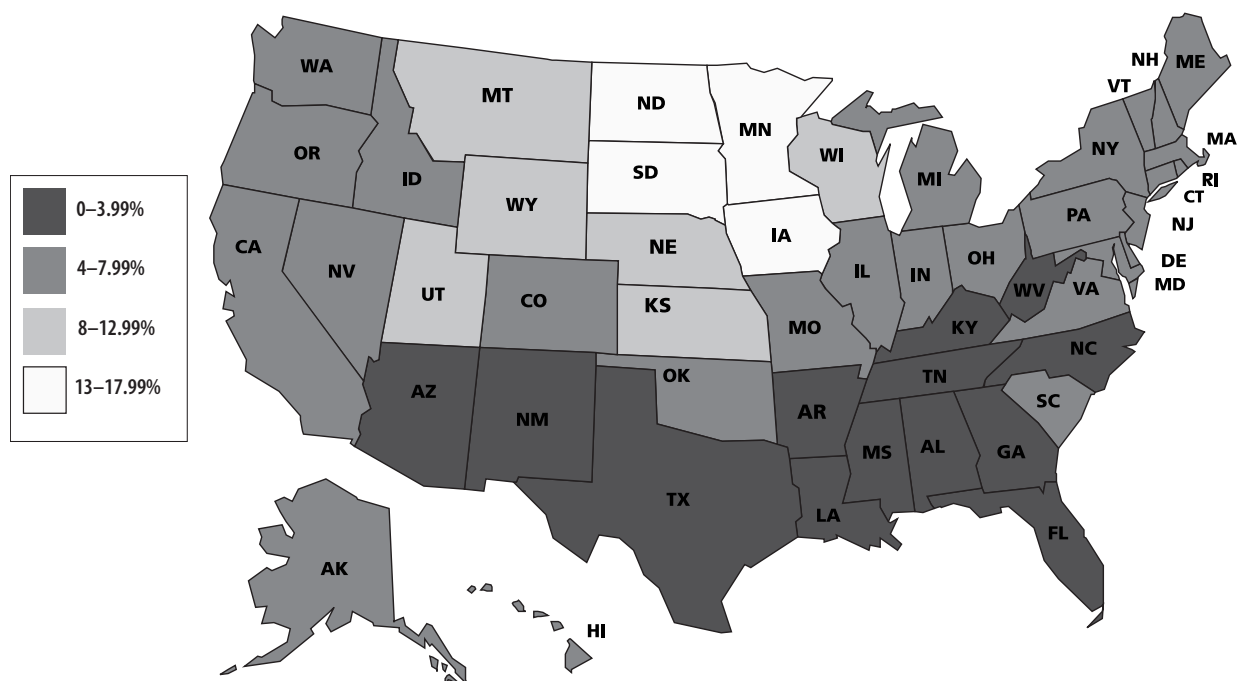
There are a number of factors that could help explain the differences in employment outcomes across states. Bureau of Labor Statistics state rankings regarding the unemployment rate showed that three of the top four states with the lowest unemployment rate in 2010 are from the north central cluster (ND, SD, IA), which had the highest employment outcomes for SSI recipients. Analysis shows that the percent of people on SSI working decreases when the unemployment rate increases ($r = -.564, p < .01$). A regression analysis showed that for every one percent increase in unemployment rate, there is a .9 percent decrease in percentage of people on SSI working.

Another economic condition that may help explain the differences in employment outcomes across states is the percentage of the population living in poverty. Our analysis found that a higher poverty rate in a state is associated with a smaller percentage of people on SSI working ($r = -.476, p < .01$). Further investigation is needed to determine why employment outcomes cluster around contiguous states.

Table 16: Number of SSI Recipients Working by State in 2010

State	Number of SSI recipients	% working	State	Number of SSI recipients	% working
AL	160,678	2.28	NV	31,281	5.14
KY	182,212	2.34	NJ	135,936	5.29
MS	115,285	2.39	MO	127,361	5.39
WV	77,766	2.74	ME	34,007	5.51
FL	378,365	2.79	OH	273,627	6.06
TN	161,876	2.94	DE	14,750	6.11
GA	205,140	3.04	MA	148,652	6.15
DC	22,749	3.14	ID	25,754	6.15
TX	514,006	3.15	CO	57,202	6.36
LA	162,293	3.56	MD	93,996	6.38
AZ	96,375	3.67	AK	10,561	6.4
NC	200,196	3.71	OR	66,999	6.53
NM	52,798	3.78	NH	17,272	6.91
AR	100,589	3.85	CT	52,491	7.43
HI	19,112	4.21	VT	14,606	7.9
SC	103,104	4.31	UT	26,034	8.58
CA	918,517	4.44	KS	43,436	9.14
PA	335,912	4.52	WI	102,001	10.19
WA	122,803	4.54	MT	16,605	11.09
OK	88,080	4.59	WY	6,234	11.69
IN	113,690	4.72	NE	24,216	12.05
VA	130,757	4.82	MN	78,065	13.22
NY	556,085	4.93	IA	45,666	13.96
MI	239,361	4.96	SD	12,780	15.81
RI	29,567	5.08	ND	7,839	16.66
IL	245,661	5.12	US	318,523	4.68

Figure 6. Percent of SSI Recipients Working by State in 2010



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 and beyond. More individuals continue to be supported in facility-based employment, typically earning sub-minimum wage, than in integrated employment. Though data demonstrates that the percentage of individuals receiving facility-based work services has declined slightly, there was not a corresponding increase in integrated employment. Growth in community-based non-work services continues to be reported and may challenge employment as a priority outcome in many states. In the vocational rehabilitation (VR) system, earnings of adults with disabilities are substantially lower compared to those in the general population, and weekly earnings of individuals served by VR remain flat after adjusting for inflation. The time it takes to obtain a job through the receipt of VR services has also increased. Overall, the findings suggest that across datasets, people with intellectual disabilities experience greater levels of unemployment, underemployment, low wages, and poverty compared to those without disabilities.

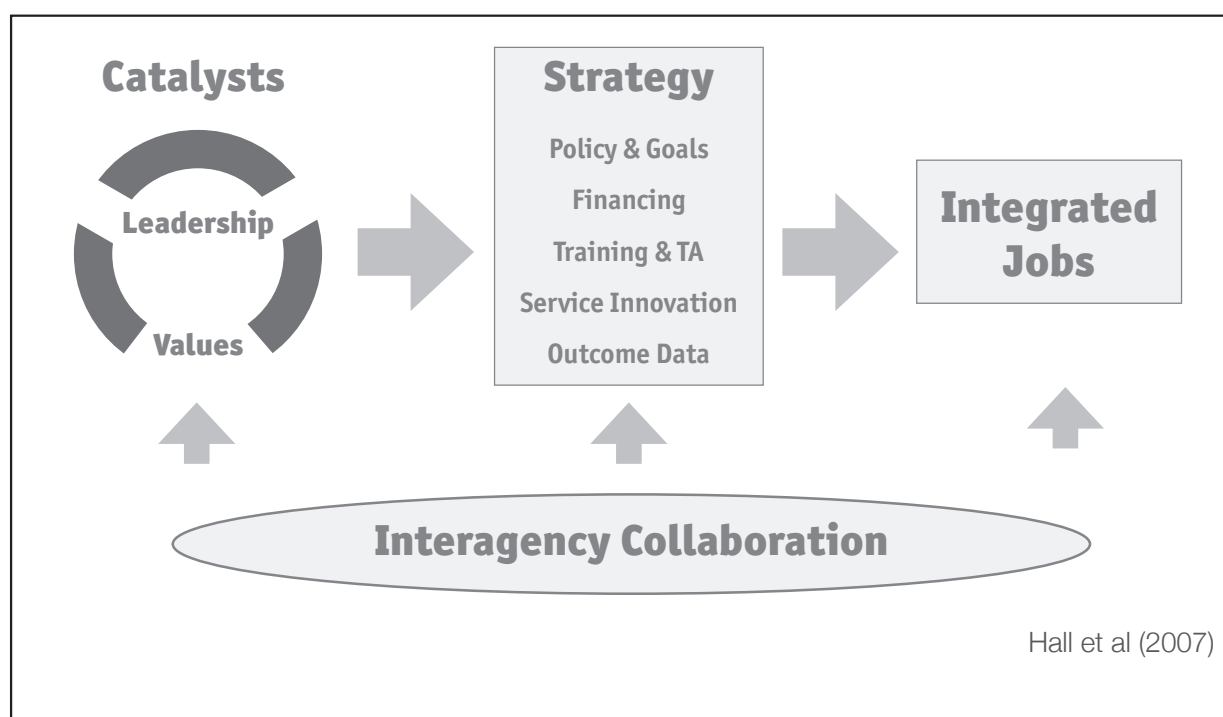
- In the IDD system, the percentage of individuals receiving integrated employment services declined to 20.1 percent in FY2010, and the growth seen in supported employment between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s has subsided. Community-based non-work services continue to expand for states reporting this as a service.
- In the VR system, the rehabilitation rate declined. More days were needed by VR clients to gain employment, and few gained post-secondary education experiences.
- American Community Survey data continue to show that people with disabilities are much less likely to work than their counterparts without disabilities. People with a cognitive disability saw a greater drop in their employment rate than people without a disability between 2009 and 2010. People with a cognitive disability who are receiving SSI have the lowest employment rate and are more likely than any other group to live in a household below the poverty level.
- Enrollment in post-secondary education appears to have a positive effect on employment for individuals with any disability and for those with cognitive disabilities; this finding merits further exploration.
- Data from the Social Security Administration show that work incentive programs for SSI recipients with disabilities remain underused. SSI recipients with ID work more than their counterparts with other types of disabilities, but participate in work incentive programs less frequently. On the whole, SSI recipients have poor employment outcomes, though state-level analysis reveals that these outcomes vary nationally.

Data presented for FY2010 highlights the economic and employment disparities for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. While some data suggest progress (e.g., the positive effect of enrollment in post-secondary education on employment outcomes for those with cognitive disabilities), overall data demonstrate the increasing need for policies and initiatives that prioritize employment. The evolving shift in states toward Employment First policies is encouraging and can make an important contribution to raising expectations, improving outcomes, and increasing self-sufficiency for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Topical Chapter: Promising Practices in Integrated Employment

Examining state agency policies and practices is vital for understanding the factors that influence employment outcomes. There is an explicit challenge for state systems to seek creative approaches to policy formation, organizational change, and service provision that directly influence the development of employment opportunities. Past research has shown that an infrastructure of supports including training, technical assistance, and policy and funding initiatives have helped to drive the expansion (Novak, Rogan, Mank, & DiLeo, 2003). More recent research on high performing states in integrated employment (Hall, Winsor, Butterworth, Gilmore & Metzel, 2007) echoes these findings, but the most critical component was clarity in which the state system identified, transmitted, and maintained commitment to the goals of community inclusion and integrated employment. The High Performing States model (see Figure 7) suggests that each element plays an important role in helping a state to prioritize employment. The seven elements within this model are: leadership, strategic goals and operating policy, training and technical assistance, interagency collaboration and partnership, services and service innovation, and performance management and data management. Our work within systems has shown that an emphasis on consistency of message and practice across elements can focus a state's efforts around employment.

Figure 7: Model for High Performing States



This topical chapter offers a qualitative analysis of 30 promising practices implemented by state IDD agencies seeking to push forward the integrated employment agenda. By cataloging and analyzing these promising practices, we can begin to understand what factors make these strategies successful, the lessons learned from implementation, and how the themes derived from this collection can help to further articulate integrated employment as the preferred outcome for individuals with IDD.

Method

Qualitative interviews were conducted with state IDD agency administrators and program specialists from 2007 through 2011. A total of 30 state-agency promising practices representing 19 states were screened, collected, summarized and catalogued: www.communityinclusion.org/doc.php?doc__id=83&type=project&id=54

Recruitment and screening

Identification of potential promising practices occurred through the ICI's professional contacts, including the State Employment Leadership Network (SELN). The SELN is a membership roundtable co-managed by the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Agencies and the ICI, and is dedicated to expanding employment for individuals with IDD. Upon identification, potential respondents were contacted via email or phone and asked to share their insights on the practice being implemented by their state's IDD agency.

Project staff screened each practice according to a list of state agency features, previously compiled by ICI researchers, which relate to high-quality employment outcomes for individuals with IDD. These are: clearly defined goals and data collection, strong agency leadership, interagency collaboration, ongoing training and outreach, communication through relationships, local control and flexibility, and respect for innovation. Each practice also had to improve access to community employment, promote systems-level change toward a greater emphasis on community employment as the desired outcome for people with IDD, and reflect the values within the Developmental Disabilities Act, including self-determination, independence, productivity, and integration.

Data collection

Data were collected through telephone interviews that followed a standard protocol. Questions explored the following areas: (a) the nature of the practice and the conditions under which it was established; (b) the steps to develop the practice, including any collaboration between IDD and other agencies to implement the practice; (c) the ways in which challenges and obstacles were addressed; (d) any changes or improvements, especially in the quality of interagency collaboration or employment outcomes resulting from the practice; and (e) suggestions for replication or advice to other state program administrators. Interviews were audiotaped but not transcribed. Written field notes were the main data source, supplemented by audio recordings when necessary.

After each interview, research staff developed a written summary. Before the summary descriptions were finalized, the respondents were given the opportunity to review and provide feedback. Practices were posted on the project's website.

Data analysis

The 30 state-agency promising practices were 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 practices, and sort data. Once all practices 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.

Findings

Data revealed six themes that were common across the 30 innovative state agency practices. These were:

- **Impetus and catalyst for innovation** involved identifying the need, including barriers, use of data, and policy changes.
- **Forming a coalition** that creates a united voice for change. Strong coalitions have multi-level communication and multi-stakeholder involvement and often committees that focus on implementation.
- **Developing a mission, plan, and Employment First policies** through clear articulation and the establishment of goals that are communicated to all stakeholders.
- **Aligning infrastructure with vision and policies**, using funding and rate structure changes.
- **Building stakeholder capacity** through a commitment to training and technical assistance, communicated by the use of data and information sharing.
- **Measuring progress and monitoring implementation** to ensure that existing goals are met, standards are upheld, and forward movement towards integrated employment continues.

Impetus and catalyst for innovation

Articulating barriers. While the overriding challenge for states was the low employment rate for people with IDD, a variety of barriers keep states from employing more people. Among those cited were lack of resources (including funding), and inconsistencies in the ways that agencies operated, such as differences in funding systems and performance measures across collaborating agencies. Other systemic barriers were related to lack of information about job development strategies and informed choice.

When barriers were clearly identified and articulated within the state, they became the catalyst for change. One such example is Delaware's Early Start to Supported Employment pilot project, where students and families struggled in their transitions from school to work:

After years of involvement solely within the public education system, individuals and families grew accustomed to that system's practices. Coupled with a lack of familiarity with the adult services system, this created anxiety when setting realistic expectations for post-school experiences. Additionally, teachers and other education system staff were not familiar with all of the transition knowledge and resources their colleagues in adult employment systems had to offer, often unintentionally exacerbating the problem. (Delaware's Early Start to Supported Employment Pilot Project).

While Delaware identified transition-related barriers, Maryland developed an innovation to meet an increased demand for self-employment options. The state's RISE program was created to help individuals with IDD explore and pursue business ownership.

Using data. States often used outcome data to provide evidence of articulated barriers and to garner support for their practices. When New Hampshire examined its own employment data, the Bureau of Developmental Services determined that in recent years, the number of people working in community jobs had stagnated. A statewide review of the Colorado developmental disabilities service system in 2002 and a subsequently published issues paper led the Division for Developmental Disabilities to develop a plan to address concerns related to all areas of service provision.

States also used results of surveys to develop and achieve goals. In addition to a governor's task force on inclusive options, the employment initiative in Florida was directly supported by statewide survey data from 2003, which indicated that 70 percent of unemployed people with developmental disabilities wanted a job.

Policy changes as the impetus for innovation. Several of the states' practices were developed in response to Employment First initiatives. For example, Pennsylvania's Office of Developmental Programs developed their employment newsletter called *Employment Update* in 2003, as part of their Employment First initiative. This simple strategy addressed the need to keep employment and employment-related resources visible. When Oregon's Office of Developmental Disabilities Services decided to promote their Employment First policy, it began by updating its existing employment website to be a robust, easy to use source of information and to share data on employment outcomes. In both Maine and Vermont, regulations promoted the expansion of supported employment programs. These states also placed restrictions on (and eventually prohibited) the use of state funds for sheltered workshops or enclaves. These regulations led to innovative practices that supported individuals and community rehabilitation providers during the conversion process.

Forming a coalition

Coalitions create a unified voice for change. Many of these practices began by forming a coalition that shared a desire for meaningful outcomes and created a unified voice behind the effort. These coalitions were represented not only by a diverse array of groups, but also a range of levels within the IDD agency, including state, regional, and local. Both disability-specific and generic employment-support systems were present, and in fewer instances, complemented by post-secondary education institutions, business partners, state developmental disabilities councils, and self-advocacy groups. These coalitions were teams, governance groups, task forces, and consortiums that came together to inform or influence policy, promote a message, or guide a process and develop solutions.

Multi-level communication. The multi-level aspect of the coalition was critical to communication and practice implementation. One coalition was Tennessee's Employment Consortium (TEC), which provided a regular opportunity at the state and regional levels for employment stakeholders to communicate about employment. Coalitions such as TEC were used as a mechanism for different levels within the state to communicate with one another:

TEC is viewed as an extremely valuable channel of communication between the regional members of TEC and the regional groups and statewide leaders. Regional TEC membership provides a network of support at the grassroots level to those who provide integrated employment. Information regarding statewide employment opportunities and challenges flows to the regional groups from the statewide TEC. Conversely, information regarding recommendations for changes in state policy and practice returns to the statewide TEC from the regional groups. This exchange of information allows TEC to speak as a unified voice for change in Tennessee's integrated employment system. (The Tennessee Employment Consortium (TEC): A Statewide Collaboration for Change)

Use of committees. Committees were often by-products of larger task forces, charged with carrying out solutions or providing review and oversight of practices. They were also used to implement pilot programs or inform peers about best practices on the ground. For example, Washington's Working-age Adult Policy was implemented with the support of state and county level teams who met to share information on best practices and to support local implementation. Colorado, Iowa and Nevada all formed committees to support and oversee their practices. In North Carolina, counties have been consolidated into Local Management Entities (LMEs). These entities contract for services with community providers and provide oversight on access, utilization, best practices, and community collaboration. The Mecklenberg County LME "established the Best Practices Community Committee, comprising service providers, individuals and family members, advocacy agencies, community partners, interested community volunteers, and LME staff." (*North Carolina: Using an Outcomes-based Long Term Vocational Services Funding Model*)

Multi-stakeholder involvement. Having diverse multi-stakeholder involvement appeared critical, with each stakeholder group bringing a unique viewpoint, role, and manner of collaboration. For example, collaboration with VR often had a service delivery focus that facilitated role clarification and created seamless transitions between state VR and IDD

agencies. This was illustrated through cross-training, streamlining services, minimizing duplication, fine-tuning referral processes, staff orientation and development, and collaborative funding options. In Colorado's promising practice, for example:

Strengths of the program included referral processes that were generally well developed and efficient, streamlined access to individual records, and enhanced communication and development of positive relationships between the agencies. This resulted in the implementation of a more efficient process for moving individuals from up-front DVR services to follow along supports coordinated by the CCBs (locally run community-centered boards). (Working Together: Collaboration Between Colorado's Developmental Disabilities Division and Division of Vocational Rehabilitation)

Families and self-advocates ensured the relevance of these practices. Many states built relationships with these target groups, and thus were able to get the employment message out to a larger community. For example, Connecticut self-advocate engagement allowed them to access the People First Self Advocacy Conference to recruit stories and showcase the idea of meaningful employment to a large group of attendees.

Individual and family perspectives were also used for peer training curriculums. In Tennessee's Project Income and Maine's Peer Support Training practices, peers provided information from their own experiences with community employment. In Maine, peer trainers shared their own employment stories. The goal of this training was to help participants recognize that people with disabilities can be successfully employed in the community, and to acknowledge their hopes and fears about leaving sheltered workshops. The purposeful inclusion of a strong group of self-advocates increased "the relevancy of the training's design." (*Maine's Peer-Support Training: Helping People with IDD Transition out of Sheltered Workshops*)

Community rehabilitation providers (CRPs) and front-line staff were also visible as collaborators and active participants in many coalitions. CRPs participated in identifying needs, planning strategies and solutions, and setting goals. This participation supported the development of shared definitions and a common understanding of employment. CRPs also communicated the "word on the street" back up to the state-level administrators.

In all these practices, front-line staff remained fully engaged in processes that changed their roles and how supports are delivered. This was noted in the two Vermont practices that focused on closing workshops in the state. "Working with provider staff was also important as they went through a painful process of not only having their job descriptions changed radically but having the value of their past work called into question" (*Working Together to Convert the Last Sheltered Workshop in Vermont to Individualized Supports*). Other members that comprised the front-line were school support staff, such as teachers and transition specialists, and WIPA benefits planners.

Developing a mission, strategic plan, and Employment First policy

Articulating the mission. Many of the strategies analyzed were driven by articulating values in a mission statement about integrated employment. When policy groups came together, such as in New Hampshire, Iowa, and Colorado, the groups' primary goal was to develop a clear mission statement. In accordance with such values statements, policy that formalize espoused values and goals related to community employment can be established. One example, Colorado's Ad Hoc Committee on Employment and Community Participation, began by releasing a report that described the vision and mission of the committee: 1) raising the priority for integrated employment, 2) ensuring equality of opportunity for all individuals to participate in paid community employment, and 3) promoting informed self-determined employment choices.

In order to reinforce their objectives, Oklahoma's Developmental Disabilities Services Division (DDSD) outlined their

philosophy and values in the Oklahoma Administrative Code (OAC), the official compilation of agency rules and executive orders for the state:

The OAC states that the goal of service delivery for Employment Services funded by DDS is full-time employment. The OAC lists expectations as well as options and contingencies for ensuring an individual is moving toward the desired employment outcomes.
(Oklahoma's Outcomes-based Rate Setting System).

Having this clearly articulated values statement became the blueprint that drove other decisions, such as funding processes.

The development of an articulated mission often included a consensus definition of what is meant by *community employment* or *integrated employment*. Some statements included definitions for specific strategies for person-centered planning and facilitating choice-making and self-direction during the employment process. This process ensured that the mission statement had a shared dedication to one outcome: increasing employment for people with intellectual disabilities.

Strategic planning. Stakeholders engaged in strategic planning to begin to accomplish clearly defined goals. In Vermont, state administrators developed a strategic plan to support the conversion of sheltered workshops into community employment providers. Strategic planning was used to meet target goals for employment, such as those set out in Tennessee's Employment First policy or Florida's five-year initiative to increase integrated employment for people with IDD.

Strategic planning can localize the process of achieving goals, as was the case in Nevada's regional summits, Florida's employment initiative, and Tennessee's benchmark goals. Such coalition-driven plans allow for administrators to support local control. They also may contain plans for state and regional offices to be consistent in other ways, such as making use of employment data to set goals across all state offices (Massachusetts) or to reach benchmark goals (Tennessee). As with values statements, strategic plans are often created from large stakeholder meetings where the goal is identifying barriers and creating solutions.

As goals were being developed and objectives being put in place, many states evaluated what programs and resources already existed, rather than reinventing the wheel. They identified model states and providers, pinpointed local and state-level assets, and engaged experts in all areas of increasing integrated employment for people with IDD. Throughout Washington's continued investment in planning, multiple levels of assets and resources were identified. State-level assets included: county and state leadership that embraced employment; a strong self-advocate movement; a growing cadre of parents and families who value employment; a committed core group of skilled providers; a system with clear definitions that measures performance with strategies to evaluate outcomes; and a strong culture of training and technical assistance.

Creating formal Employment First policies. States were on a continuum in terms of their progress towards developing a policy mandating employment as the preferred outcome. For instance, Iowa formed a management group for systems-change efforts to expand employment: "The Governance Group ...is a partnership of agency representatives with the authority to deploy resources and affect policy for system changes" (*Iowa's Governance Group: Facilitation Partnerships that Support Integrated Employment*). In 2000, Maine's Bureau of Developmental Services unveiled a new vocational policy that places a strong emphasis on competitive employment. However, while this policy is in place, it is not an explicit mandate for Employment First for all individuals served.

Other states also had position statements but not an Employment First policy or initiative. New Hampshire's employment policy group created a position statement that emphasized: raising expectations around integrated employment, providing education and training to individuals, families and employment service providers, and outreach to schools and employers. The position statement communicates the pledge by all members of the regional service system to work at several levels to develop employment opportunities (*New Hampshire: Translating Research into*

a *Position Statement about Integrated Employment*). New Hampshire's position statement goes on to articulate what goals and activities will be taken across different levels to improve integrated employment outcomes.

States such as Washington, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Oregon have more clearly articulated policies towards employment as an expectation for all. Tennessee's Employment First initiative, for example, required periodic community-based work assessments for all individuals not currently employed in the community. Washington's policy "designates employment supports as the primary method of furnishing state-financed day services to adult participants" (WA DSHS, DDD, County Services for Working Age Adults Policy 4.11, as cited in *Washington State's Working-Age Adult Policy*).

Communicating position statements and Employment First policies. States used several strategies to communicate policies that support employment as the preferred option. States used websites to include all types of users, as well as newsletters such as Pennsylvania's *Employment Update*, as part of their Employment First initiative. A key factor among the communication strategies was the need for the message to be accessible to a variety of audiences.

When Oregon's Office of Developmental Disabilities Services promoted an employment policy, it began by updating its existing employment website:

The redesigned website emphasizes the value of integrated employment over other outcomes, and the importance of building community-wide conversations... The website shares the value of integrated employment with all targeted audiences by highlighting resources and illustrating employment successes... The website's new design makes it easy for visitors to find the information they need, and clearly shows the state's commitment to Employment First. (Oregon's Employment Support Website: Communicating the Employment First Policy)

Aligning infrastructure with vision and policies

Funding and rate structure changes. Once values and philosophy established a platform for mutual goals, states aligned their funding with initiatives to meet these goals. For example, states such as Florida and Maryland allocated funds for self-employment, entrepreneurship, and business plan development. New Hampshire redirected funds towards benefits counseling. Maine and Vermont targeted efforts either toward the use of waivers or individualized budgeting to increase integrated employment and reduce workshop participation. The Tennessee Employment Consortium used incentive grants to directly influence integrated employment outcomes. They set aside \$100,000 of their budget to fund incentive payments for job development and placement. They also reevaluated the rate paid to providers for day services:

Prior to 2005, the state had paid an hourly rate. The hourly rate was found to discourage providers from expanding integrated employment services because it was not structured to allow people to easily transition between sheltered and integrated employment, or between short- and long-term employment supports. Additionally, to encourage community rehabilitation providers to expand integrated employment activities, the state IDD agency established a higher rate of payment for integrated employment than for other day services. (Employment First! Making Integrated Employment the Preferred Outcome in Tennessee)

In addition, North Carolina's Mecklenburg County and Oklahoma used their clearly articulated mission to build a foundation for outcomes-based rates. One local Community Mental Health Services Program in Michigan also decided to experiment with outcome-based incentives to improve integrated employment, creating a payment system for job development supports to more accurately compensate for the time spent on this activity. In North Carolina, a county-based pilot project that uses an outcome-based funding model for follow-along employment services was developed. This created a fixed payment to the supported employment provider each month based upon deliverables that were achieved in each individual's plan for employment, creating savings in contract management, oversight, and reporting

for the provider and the funder (*North Carolina: Using an Outcomes-based Long Term Vocational Services Funding Model*).

In Oklahoma, vendors providing supported employment services are paid an hourly rate based on the number of hours that an individual is employed, regardless of the number of hours that the individual receives support. This rate system provides higher funding for integrated employment settings versus segregated settings, and higher rates for individual versus group employment. The system was also developed to provide incentives for providers to develop jobs with more work hours and to fade job support as quickly as possible:

The outcomes-based rates reinforce integrated employment and clarify the expectations and responsibilities of service providers in terms of outcomes to the individual, rather than in terms of staff performance activities. Providers are no longer paid to develop a job; they are paid only when the participant is actually working... Policies to support employment, highly defined service categories, parameters regarding payment of rates, and direction by the individual's personal support team maximize opportunities for paid work and integrated programs. (Oklahoma's Outcomes-based Rate Setting System)

Interagency commitment to allocate funds or resources to carry out the project was essential to maintaining the system's capacity. Delaware offers an example of collaborative funding:

The agencies pledged to creatively use existing funds to achieve their goals. As the transition-aged young adults pass predefined checkpoints (milestones) on the way to their employment goals, VR uses allocated transition funds. DDS provides follow-along funds to ensure individuals and families receive support, information, and counseling as needed and to maintain continuous contact through the various stages of the individual's life. DOE contributes funds on a case-by-case basis with the emphasis on primary funding from the other two systems. (Delaware's Early Start to Supported Employment Pilot Project)

Each of these examples shows consideration of reallocation of funds and resources to carry out goals--either locally within a project, or at a statewide level. These strategies highlight the creative redirection of existing funds and the contribution of staff time and resources to achieve desired results.

Building stakeholder capacity

Training and technical assistance. About half of the promising practices addressed the provision of training or technical assistance. Partnerships with University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs) were highlighted, and training occurred at multiple levels. For example, in Vermont, technical assistance was provided to sheltered workshops to convert to community employment providers. Technical assistance was also provided when advocates in Tennessee needed to prepare presentations for Project Income (a joint venture between the Tennessee Microboards Association and People First of Tennessee that educated people with IDD and their families about the benefits of and opportunities for community employment).

Ongoing training to CRP staff and particularly job developers appeared prominent, as was the case in Wisconsin where a mentoring strategy provided guidance to providers. Training also incorporated peer support and the engagement of a broad range of people, including self-advocates, individuals, and family members. Examples included Maine's Peer-Support Training (to help individuals transition out of sheltered workshops) and Tennessee's Community Employment Training, which was both designed for and delivered by individuals with IDD.

Communication and information-sharing. While leadership and administrators knew about goals and implementation plans, stakeholders needed to create a structure for open and ongoing communication of both process and outcomes. Many states maintained communication and feedback from the local level upward, and also between regions. Enhanced communication and the development of positive and sustainable relationships between agencies were

objectives that were met through concrete actions. The production and dissemination of formal reports was one such strategy. Some states used stories and newsletters. Many times, statewide evaluations provided insights on issues, such as areas of under-performance and the need for more training. Such formal evaluative reports offer guidance on areas such as data, funding, training, and partnerships, indicating the role of each participant in the process.

Data-sharing. Sharing data was a communication strategy used to establish mutual points of ongoing discussion. In Massachusetts, providers receive an annual report with a summary of data for their organization and comparison data for the region and the state. This feedback has been used as a management tool for providers. In at least one case, it led to the provider restructuring to focus resources on improving employment outcomes. Data has also been shared with Massachusetts Division for Developmental Services' regional quality councils, and has led to more local initiatives to improve employment outcomes.

In Pennsylvania, the *Employment Update* newsletter has been a vehicle to share activities and products associated with their employment initiative, including manuals, promising practices, success stories, training, technical assistance opportunities, and research studies and reports. It also has given readers a wider perspective on community employment, especially with regard to promising practices nationally.

Several states share success stories to communicate that community employment is possible and that it has a positive impact. In Maine, peer-support training meetings helped job developers and individuals learn about successes in community employment. New Hampshire's position statement was used as a guideline for success stories that marketed community employment. Oregon's employment success stories on their website clearly communicate the value of community employment. The impact of Tennessee's success stories presented through Project Income was positive for individuals and families.

Measuring progress and monitoring implementation

Using data to monitor progress towards articulated goals. An important component in the implementation of an initiative is tracking its progress. For example, Washington used its state-level outcome data to demonstrate the progress of their Working Age Adult policy. The Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) in Florida created the Supported Employment Tracking System. Reports contain employment data, collected monthly, that indicate the number of individuals served by APD who are employed as well as quality indicators of jobs obtained (e.g., wages, hours, benefits).

APD also developed area-specific plans that have target goals and are updated semi-annually:

An APD official noted that the plans document meetings between the area offices and support coordinators, which can be an opportunity to discuss employment data and progress towards target goals. The area-specific plans are posted on APD's website and help to keep all-important stakeholders aware of and accountable for the expectations that have been established. (Reaching Target Employment Goals: The Five-year Initiative from Florida's Agency for Persons with Disabilities)

When Massachusetts Division for Developmental Services (DDS) engages in its contract renewals at the area or regional level, the expectation is that data be used to assess outcomes and progress towards identified goals and to set benchmarks for the upcoming contract year. In one DDS area, data have been used to develop criterion-based goals around the transition from school to work. One stakeholder from Massachusetts noted that the data encouraged the development of more concrete goals than had been developed previously. This suggests that the state is making use of its data to create measurable outcomes.

For FY2009, each Massachusetts area office established a measurable goal for improving employment outcomes, based on their area's previous data. The data have not only been used at area and regional office levels to establish priorities and goals, but also supported decision making at the provider level based on current data about performance in relationship to the region and state (*Using Employment Data to Create Area-specific Employment Goals in Massachusetts*).

Developing shared ownership of the implementation process. Committees were formed to carry out part of the solution or to provide review and oversight of all or part of a practice's implementation. Washington's working-age adult policy was implemented by teams who met to share information on best practices and plan for local implementation.

Committees were also formed to oversee implementation or steer the processes that grew from them. Colorado's ad hoc committee does this regularly. Delaware's committee supporting employment outcomes for students with IDD grew from its original committee that guided the pilot project to provide supported employment to transition-age students. Colorado and Iowa formed committees to support and oversee the implementation of their practices and propose changes if necessary. Nevada developed committees to oversee the organization of their regional employment summits. At the regional and individual level, the use of teams has been important. Delaware, Maryland, and Michigan have all used employment or transition teams to ensure that outcomes met stakeholders' expectations.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered to stakeholders to broaden perceptions about methods for expanding integrated employment options and outcomes at the systems level for individuals with IDD.

Create mutually agreed-upon standards for integrated employment and unified commitment to goals.

- Create clear and explicit definitions, vision statements, parameters, desired outcomes, and expectations that define intentions and the processes for achieving them.
- Ensure employment is a priority in the allocation of resources (staff, funds, schedules) in order to achieve goals.
- Establish clear interagency commitment to vision and goals, and formalize performance expectations from each agency.
- Define the desired outcomes the system wants to pay for and focus policy on achieving those outcomes.

Communicate the message of employment as the preferred outcome.

- Think creatively about promoting your message to the broadest range of groups.
- Identify modes of communication that are both engaging and efficient, such as websites, e-newsletters, and social networking strategies.
- Regularly share information with other states so states can learn from one another's challenges and successes.
- Use data-collection systems to share progress made with providers and other key stakeholders.
- Encourage individuals with disabilities and their families to tell stories about their experiences in integrated employment.
- Connect with local and state legislators to champion employment.
- Highlight practices that exemplify multi-level communication, as well as timely and appropriate communication of core organizational values and messages.

Establish lasting linkages.

- Collaborate with other organizations to broaden your network and gain resources for promoting your message.
- Ensure that decision-makers are actively participating from each agency, i.e., staff who have the authority to allocate staffing and other resources.
- Ensure that different regions have opportunities to share one another's priorities and activities around employment. Linkages are not only between stakeholder groups but also between levels within the state.
- Cast a wide net. Collaborate not only with agencies that share a common goal, but also those that do not. Consider the consequences when opposing viewpoints are not part of the process.

- Involve stakeholders such as providers, advocates, and families in the design of your state's data system, making sure to include individuals who are knowledgeable about the state's integrated employment services.

Measure, monitor, and evaluate.

- Move beyond the collection of data to the strategic use of data. Data can influence change at all levels, from individual and family decisions to provider contracting and state investment of resources.
- Use data to communicate priorities, and to inform and promote conversation about employment.
- Be clear about the goals of data-collection initiatives and their link to the overarching system's goals.
- Create policy language that makes it a requirement for providers and other necessary data sources to make data available.
- Ensure a clear plan for using data after it is collected. Use data in evaluation and goal-setting, and develop a method for sharing the information.
- Develop a secure online system to reduce the burden on those responsible for reporting data.
- Recognize that it takes time to develop a reliable and accurate reporting system. Build time for piloting and plan on revising the system on an ongoing basis.

Sustain investment in capacity-building.

- Train staff on specific strategies to collaborate and share information (e.g., case conferencing, standing meetings for discussing issues). Coordinate trainings between entities to help staff cement the process of working together.
- Contract with effective providers to provide technical assistance to agencies that struggle with supporting individuals in integrated employment.
- Create a collaborative team to develop and implement training (including a strong group of self-advocates) to increase the relevancy of the training.
- Adapt existing resources and programs, rather than reinventing the wheel.
- Identify model providers in the state that consistently attain good employment outcomes and use peer-training opportunities.
- Study other states' efforts to increase integrated employment outcomes and keep stakeholders engaged.

Implement goal-focused funding strategies that are consistent with larger system strategies.

- Structure rates to align with the goals of the system with unambiguous definitions and service categories.
- Tie rates and other funding decisions, such as who gets funding, towards the goals of the system. This sends an unequivocal message about the expectations of the funder.
- Eliminate disincentives to achieving policy aims. For example, targeting providers who have not previously been engaged in community employment services must be coupled by a removal of disincentives for providing employment supports.
- Use the collection and reporting of data to inform funding discussions.

Conclusion

Having respect for and successfully implementing innovative practices is one of the clearly defined elements of high-performing states (Hall et al, 2007). While these states have thought creatively about overcoming barriers to reach their goals around integrated employment, truly successful innovation needs to be situated within the context of broader elements that create both the culture for innovation and an infrastructure to support and sustain them. While individual strategies related to training, funding, or policy are useful, they are inadequate unless a consistent message is emphasized across all the system's components.

Promising Practices in Integrated Employment

Implementation of priority policy goals: State IDD agency's regulations, mission or goal statements around employment and activities related to the achievement of those goals.

- Mandatory Situational Assessments in Tennessee
- Employment First! Making Integrated Employment the Preferred Outcome in Tennessee
- Washington State's Working-Age Adult Policy
- Washington: Promoting Public Sector Jobs for People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
- Reaching Target Employment Goals: The Five-year Initiative from Florida's Agency for Persons with Disabilities

Agency organization and operation: Practices or policies around the state IDD agency organizational structure (such as new departments, committees, or regional/local re-organization) with respect to the provision of employment

- Iowa's Governance Group: Facilitating partnerships that support integrated employment
- Colorado's Ad Hoc Committee on Employment and Community Participation

Funding and service contracting: Innovative and/or effective funding mechanisms, including development of rates, use of blended or braided funding, or use of funding incentives for providers who are successful in helping people with ID/DD find and maintain employment.

- Michigan's Job Development Incentive
- North Carolina: Using an Outcomes-based Long Term Vocational Services Funding Model
- Shifting Resources Away from Sheltered Workshops in Vermont
- Oklahoma: Contracting with Industry for the Provision of Job Coaching Supports
- Oklahoma's Outcomes-based Rate Setting System

Training and technical assistance: Formal training supported by ID/DD state agencies to help increase the use of innovative employment techniques.

- Maine's Peer-Support Training: Helping People with ID/DD Transition Out of Sheltered Workshops
- Integrated Employment Outcomes Through Person-to-Person Technical Assistance: New Hampshire
- Wisconsin's Job Development Mentors Project
- Community Employment Training by and for Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities in Tennessee
- The Maine Employment Curriculum: Delivering Best Practices for Employment Support Professionals

Collaboration: Practices that encourage formal and informal interagency relationships that more holistically support individuals with ID/DD in employment.

- Maryland: Collaborating to Promote Self-Employment for People with Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities
- Washington: Collaborating with a Community College and a Supported-Employment Agency to Facilitate the Transition From High School to Community Employment
- Massachusetts: Using a Collaborative, Person-Centered Planning Approach to Facilitate Community Employment
- The Tennessee Employment Consortium (TEC): A Statewide Collaboration for Change
- Delaware's Early Start to Supported Employment Pilot Project
- Working Together to Convert the Last Sheltered Workshop in Vermont to Individualized Supports
- Working Together: Collaboration between Colorado's Developmental Disabilities Division and Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Performance measurement, quality assurance, and program oversight: Use of individual and provider level outcome data to assess progress and communicate the importance of employment.

- Using Employment Data to Create Area-specific Employment goals in Massachusetts

Communication: Practices that exemplify shared, multi-level communication as the norm, as well as timely and appropriate communication of core organizational values and message.

- New Hampshire: Translating Research into a Position Statement About Integrated Employment
- Nevada's Regional Forums: Creating a Shared Responsibility for Improving Employment
- Oregon's Employment Support Website: Communicating the Employment First Policy (<http://www.dhs.state.or.us/dd/supp__emp/>)
- Pennsylvania's Employment Newsletter: A Communication Strategy to Promote Employment
- Connecticut Showcases Creative Jobs with "Employment Idol"

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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 unavailable. In all such occurrences in the data tables, a “.” appears in the cell indicating data is missing or unavailable. The one exception to this rule is the third row in Table 5 where “. %” indicates missing or unavailable data.

Both the national level summary state summaries have been designed so 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, tables and figures are clustered together by data source. This was done to allow readers to be able to focus on all data from one source before moving to the next source. Here are the data sources followed by the tables and figures that include information from each source:

- United States Department of Labor/ Bureau of Labor Statistics: Table 1
- American Community Survey (ACS): Tables 2 and 3, Figure 1 (Note: disability subpopulation data from 2000-2007 cannot be compared to data from 2008 to 2010 due to survey changes)
- Social Security Administration (SSA): Table 4
- The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies’ 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

Note on changes to Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) data (Tables 8-11 and Figures 4-5)

When using the RSA-911 to conduct analysis of individuals with intellectual disabilities (ID), we select cases where the cause of primary and/or secondary impairment is code 25 (intellectual disability). In previous editions, we selected a broader group that included individuals with other disabilities, E.g. autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, in addition to ID and also looked exclusively at an individual’s primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment.

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 persons, 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 National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies’ 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 that reported data and report the number of states in parenthesis after the number.

Note regarding Table 5

In Table 5, the row titled “Number of people served in integrated employment” displays the total number of individuals receiving integrated employment services from the state IDD agency during that fiscal year. This figure is not an indicator of the number of people actually working in integrated employment settings in the community. The ICI recently began collecting data on the number of people working in integrated employment settings in the community and will offer this as a trend data point in the future.

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Population (in thousands)	272,691	285,082	290,326	295,753	301,580	307,007	311,592
Unemployment rate	4.2%	4.7%	6.0%	5.1%	4.6%	9.3%	9.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

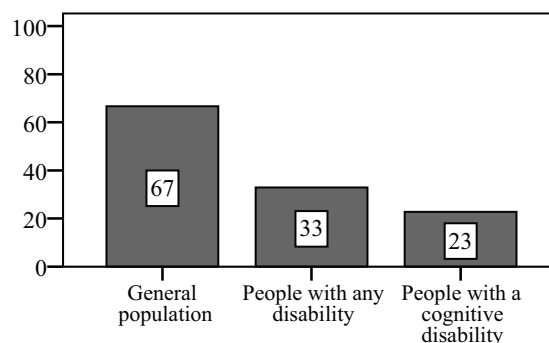
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population (in thousands)	185,892	188,091	190,295	191,815	196,235	197,630	199,709
Number of people with any disability (in thousands)	21,535	22,772	23,134	23,060	19,490	19,537	19,511
Number of people with a cognitive disability (in thousands)	7,847	8,420	8,725	8,768	8,041	8,205	8,281
Number of people employed (in thousands)	129,568	131,559	135,176	136,112	140,419	134,826	133,122
Number of people with any disability employed (in thousands)	7,946	8,521	8,655	8,438	7,502	6,810	6,422
Number of people with a cognitive disability employed (in thousands)	2,213	2,406	2,495	2,436	2,194	1,963	1,888
Percentage of all people employed	69.7%	69.9%	71.0%	71.0%	71.6%	68.2%	66.7%
Percentage of people with any disability employed	36.9%	37.4%	37.4%	36.6%	38.5%	34.9%	32.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability employed	28.2%	28.6%	28.6%	27.8%	27.3%	23.9%	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.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.2	\$37.4	\$38.4	\$40.3	\$40.9	\$40.7	\$40.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.9	\$26.1	\$26.6	\$27.9	\$29.3	\$29.0	\$29.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.3	\$18.8	\$19.4	\$20.2	\$19.6	\$19.6	\$19.8
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	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	34	34	34	34	33	32	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	11.8%	12.2%	11.8%	11.6%	11.9%	13.1%	14.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.3%	24.8%	24.2%	23.7%	25.3%	26.5%	27.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.7%	30.5%	29.8%	29.2%	31.9%	32.9%	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.

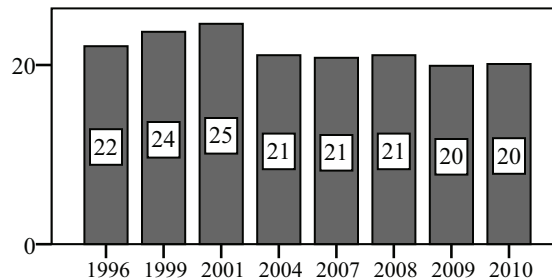
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	5,252,526	5,290,840	5,395,415	5,617,977	5,849,753	6,112,609	6,415,997	6,800,348
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	308,283	326,465	360,406	340,889	328,188	349,407	355,750	318,523
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.8%	6.2%	6.7%	6.1%	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%	4.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	4,704	1,074	1,382	1,721	1,596	1,573	1,551	1,384
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	9,799	9,301	9,402	8,047	6,872	5,648	4,570	3,486
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	4,230	3,802	3,895	3,385	2,825	2,366	1,918	1,840

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

State Intellectual/Developmental Disability (IDD) Agencies

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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)

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	414,934 (51)	457,169 (51)	477,632 (51)	499,849 (51)	540,587 (51)	543,257 (51)	559,438 (51)	566,188 (51)
Number of people served in integrated employment	91,798 (51)	108,296 (51)	117,326 (51)	105,449 (51)	112,437 (51)	114,395 (51)	111,592 (51)	113,937 (51)
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	22.1% (51)	23.7% (51)	24.6% (51)	21.1% (51)	20.8% (51)	21.1% (51)	19.9% (51)	20.1% (51)
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	34.1 (51)	38.8 (51)	41.2 (51)	35.9 (51)	37.3 (51)	37.6 (51)	36.3 (51)	36.9 (51)
Number of people served in facility-based work	39.1% (27)	35.7% (33)	30.5% (31)	28.8% (30)	27.7% (29)	27.1% (29)	26.6% (29)	26.6% (29)
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	40.2% (22)	37.5% (26)	38.1% (28)	34.4% (30)	33.8% (26)	34.6% (29)	37.1% (28)	37.5% (27)
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	18.0% (18)	21.1% (22)	33.0% (24)	33.6% (24)	38.8% (32)	44.4% (29)	42.6% (29)	46.7% (30)
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	77.3% (33)	78.4% (43)	67.3% (39)	83.6% (39)	83.8% (25)	85.3% (39)	87.0% (41)	84.9% (35)
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	45,476 (29)	22,096 (28)	19,844 (18)	35,739 (20)	32,407 (17)	28,345 (18)	15,423 (17)	47,046 (18)

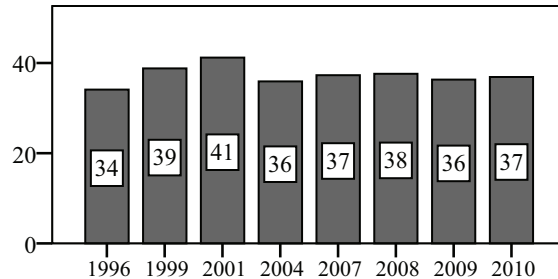
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

State Intellectual/Developmental Disability (IDD) Agencies

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



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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)***

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percentage of total funding spent on integrated employment	13% (27)	13% (33)	17% (28)	12% (32)	11% (33)	11% (35)	12% (37)	10% (39)
Percentage of total funding spent on facility-based work	27% (18)	28% (21)	20% (20)	21% (20)	26% (21)	28% (23)	21% (24)	21% (25)
Percentage of total funding spent on facility-based non-work	58% (14)	46% (17)	42% (18)	39% (20)	28% (22)	31% (25)	42% (25)	42% (26)
Percentage of total funding spent on community-based non-work	17% (13)	28% (15)	35% (16)	37% (19)	58% (26)	52% (23)	63% (21)	57% (27)

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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.

Table 7 is omitted in the national summary.

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

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	650,643	654,040	616,879	617,149	600,188	609,625	580,295	602,814
Total number of closures with ID	57,745	57,113	56,332	56,487	53,620	53,974	49,382	49,697
Closures into an employment setting	217,557	213,431	206,695	205,791	205,447	202,297	177,986	169,258
Closures with ID into an employment setting	23,349	22,964	22,569	22,580	21,799	21,141	17,554	15,810
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	154,700	171,642	149,534	146,347	139,061	147,948	141,433	158,337
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	18,229	18,278	17,677	17,264	15,681	16,198	14,852	16,689
Closures with supported employment as a goal	38,092	39,518	39,038	40,368	38,448	39,478	36,068	35,913
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	17,323	17,439	17,362	17,418	16,752	17,049	14,740	14,176
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.4%	55.4%	58.0%	58.4%	59.6%	57.8%	55.7%	51.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	56.2%	55.7%	56.1%	56.7%	58.2%	56.6%	54.2%	48.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.4%	32.6%	33.5%	33.3%	34.2%	33.2%	30.7%	28.1%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	40.4%	40.2%	40.1%	40.0%	40.7%	39.2%	35.6%	31.8%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$305	\$312	\$322	\$335	\$348	\$362	\$357	\$355
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$170	\$170	\$173	\$178	\$184	\$188	\$187	\$193
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.5	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.7	31.6	30.6	30.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.4	25.1	24.6	23.7	23.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	74.8	72.7	69.7	69.0	68.2	66.5	58.0	54.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0	5.7	5.1

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

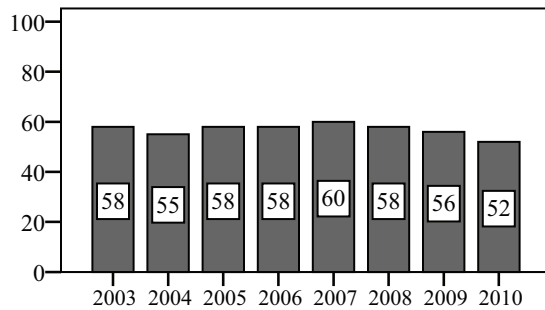
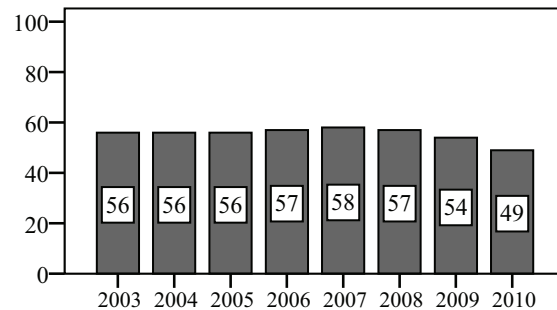


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	22,961	97.4%
Sheltered workshop	221	0.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	106	0.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	4	0.0%
Homemaker	220	0.9%
Unpaid family worker	58	0.2%
Total	23,570	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	15,583	97.9%
Sheltered workshop	107	0.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	98	0.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	3	0.0%
Homemaker	80	0.5%
Unpaid family worker	46	0.3%
Total	15,917	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	4,405	4,451	4,479	4,530	4,588	4,662	4,780
State unemployment rate	4.2%	4.6%	5.9%	5.6%	3.9%	5.1%	9.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

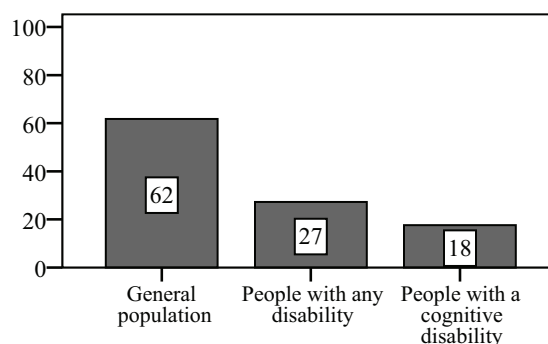
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	2,868,931	2,901,291	2,897,920	2,916,690	2,971,615	2,991,439	3,063,076
Number of people with any disability	460,383	499,956	512,729	527,512	423,587	439,900	439,653
Number of people with a cognitive disability	171,773	183,519	196,753	201,520	175,111	180,641	183,181
Number of people who are employed	1,909,514	1,920,384	1,916,126	1,951,153	1,991,068	1,903,861	1,891,562
Number of people with any disability who are employed	139,480	162,348	161,085	166,141	138,201	129,375	119,816
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	39,102	45,277	48,493	44,259	38,923	36,320	32,223
Percentage of all people who are employed	66.6%	66.2%	66.1%	66.9%	67.0%	63.6%	61.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	30.3%	32.5%	31.4%	31.5%	32.6%	29.4%	27.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22.8%	24.7%	24.6%	22.0%	22.2%	20.1%	17.6%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.1	\$32.2	\$33.2	\$34.5	\$34.8	\$35.1	\$35.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.1	\$24.6	\$24.5	\$25.5	\$27.1	\$26.1	\$27.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.2	\$17.3	\$18.4	\$18.4	\$20.1	\$18.0	\$20.2
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	39	38	38	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	36	37	35	36	33	34
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	14.3%	15.0%	15.0%	14.9%	14.2%	16.0%	17.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.4%	26.4%	26.9%	26.7%	27.1%	30.1%	30.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.3%	32.6%	31.0%	32.8%	34.8%	36.9%	33.8%

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.

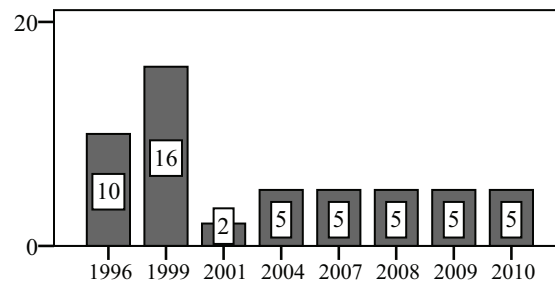
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	132,020	133,027	133,737	141,995	144,687	149,300	153,732	160,678
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,536	3,841	4,046	3,869	3,850	4,268	4,231	3,656
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	72	11	21	24	31	23	23	8
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	197	180	222	158	164	143	100	75
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	47	48	42	37	38	28	35	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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	4,414	3,467	4,286	4,482	5,269	5,274	5,047	4,966
Number of people served in integrated employment	429	562	99	208	248	249	256	259
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	10%	16%	2%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	9.9	12.7	2.2	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	944	0	48	60	58	54	55	53
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,692	2,905	3,656	4,214	4,963	4,971	4,736	4,654
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**	.	2,905	3,704	4,274	5,021	5,025	4,791	4,707
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	2,621	456	191	986	796	1,091	1,312	1,458

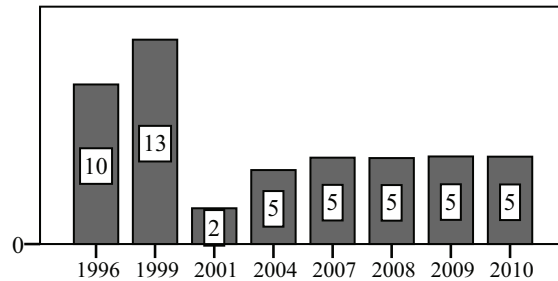
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	19,579	0	0	46,093	54,018	56,695	62,033	56,694
Integrated employment funding	0	0	620	1,696	2,439	2,712	3,022	2,815
Facility-based work funding	0	0	321	482	495	518	560	511
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	33,649	43,915	50,910	53,465	58,451	53,368
Community-based non-work funding	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	19,579	0	0	46,093	54,018	56,695	62,033	56,694
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	12,464	174	212	207	28
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	50	88,650	941	33,630	53,845	56,484	61,826	56,666

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	14,246	13,679	13,628	14,723	13,698	13,229	11,079	23,967
Total number of closures with ID	2,497	2,549	2,439	2,545	2,163	1,836	1,305	3,256
Closures into an employment setting	7,705	7,710	7,717	7,792	7,802	7,554	5,969	5,067
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,514	1,515	1,523	1,496	1,314	1,119	793	625
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,193	3,360	3,210	3,848	3,484	2,757	2,396	14,590
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	749	851	740	851	699	545	367	2,388
Closures with supported employment as a goal	614	589	549	662	741	616	476	1,459
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	295	301	295	362	372	301	208	551
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	70.7%	69.6%	70.6%	66.9%	69.1%	73.3%	71.4%	25.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	66.9%	64.0%	67.3%	63.7%	65.3%	67.2%	68.4%	20.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	54.1%	56.4%	56.6%	52.9%	57.0%	57.1%	53.9%	21.1%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	60.6%	59.4%	62.4%	58.8%	60.7%	60.9%	60.8%	19.2%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$273	\$275	\$292	\$296	\$308	\$321	\$320	\$327
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$192	\$192	\$194	\$201	\$204	\$209	\$212	\$223
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.8	33.6	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.7	32.7	32.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	30.9	30.4	30.4	30.7	29.8	29.5	28.0	28.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	171.2	170.2	169.7	169.9	168.6	162.0	126.8	106.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	33.6	33.4	33.5	32.6	28.4	24.0	16.8	13.1

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

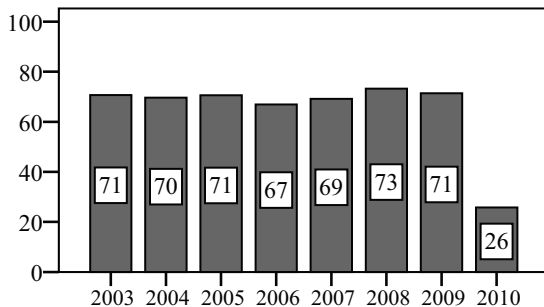
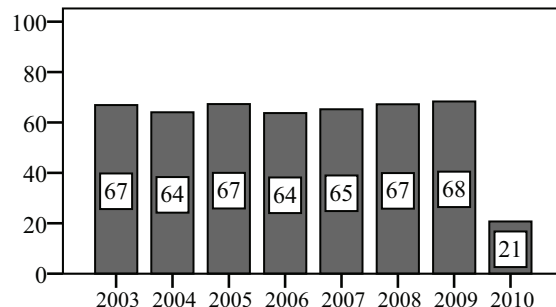


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1479	97.7%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	9	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	16	1.1%
Unpaid family worker	10	.7%
Total	1514	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	619	98.9%
Sheltered workshop	1	.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	3	.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	626	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	620	628	641	655	676	686	710
State unemployment rate	5.8%	6.6%	7.7%	7.5%	7.0%	6.9%	8.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

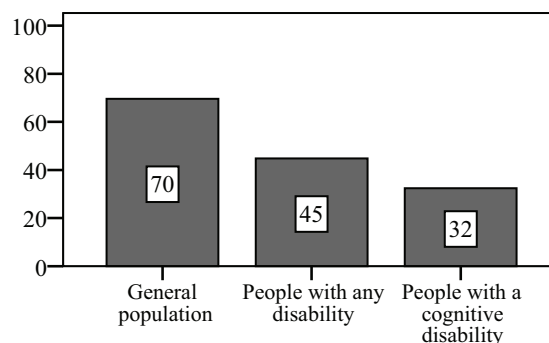
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	423,393	438,487	443,053	449,642	456,767	464,331	467,758
Number of people with any disability	57,090	62,652	62,015	63,732	56,040	53,598	47,811
Number of people with a cognitive disability	21,150	21,782	22,140	25,594	21,338	22,821	17,150
Number of people who are employed	294,311	303,248	310,135	316,722	332,177	320,810	325,514
Number of people with any disability who are employed	26,136	30,105	29,844	29,111	28,096	26,082	21,439
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	8,378	8,511	7,866	9,472	8,712	10,068	5,556
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.5%	69.2%	70.0%	70.4%	72.7%	69.1%	69.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	45.8%	48.1%	48.1%	45.7%	50.1%	48.7%	44.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	39.6%	39.1%	35.5%	37.0%	40.8%	44.1%	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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.5	\$37.4	\$36.5	\$39.2	\$42.6	\$40.6	\$44.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.0	\$28.7	\$28.2	\$30.6	\$35.5	\$32.0	\$38.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.3	\$20.4	\$19.7	\$24.7	\$27.0	\$22.1	\$22.3
Mean weekly hours worked	41	41	42	42	42	40	42
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	41	40	43	42	40	37	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	41	35	35	41	35	33	41
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	7.8%	10.5%	9.7%	8.2%	7.5%	8.1%	10.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	14.1%	18.4%	16.6%	13.3%	11.5%	14.4%	18.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	18.0%	25.2%	23.3%	13.4%	17.4%	20.7%	24.7%

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.

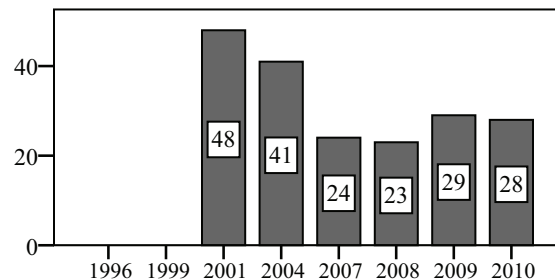
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	6,225	6,736	7,325	8,282	8,789	9,439	9,826	10,561
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	487	506	556	637	601	621	687	676
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.8%	7.5%	7.6%	7.7%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	6.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	4	2	3	4	6	4	5	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	4	14	11	5	4	.	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	.	2	0	.	.	.	.	.

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	.	556	768	1,394	1,554	1,174	1,360
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	266	315	331	363	341	377
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.%	.%	48%	41%	24%	23%	29%	28%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	42.0	48.1	48.6	52.9	48.8	53.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	0	1	0	0	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	0	1	0	1,191	833	1,260
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	288	453	760	0	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	0	.	.	457	.	1,191	833	1,260
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	315	.	0	0	0	607	1,017	948

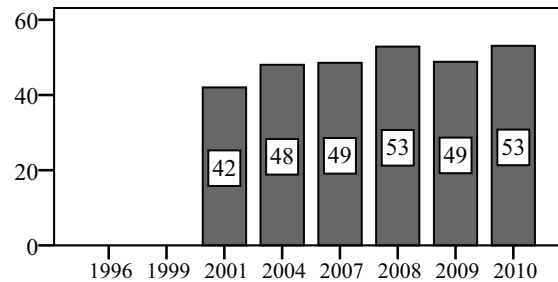
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	6,508	10,322	18,606	16,937	17,266	28,144
Integrated employment funding	0	0	2,995	3,915	3,855	3,483	3,249	5,238
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	13,454	14,017	22,906
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	3,512	6,406	12,229	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	6,508	10,322	18,606	16,937	17,266	28,144
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	6,508	10,322	18,606	16,937	17,266	28,144

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	1,587	1,595	1,592	1,741	1,529	1,492	1,590	1,711
Total number of closures with ID	88	64	81	77	62	82	71	49
Closures into an employment setting	523	524	526	527	529	568	524	530
Closures with ID into an employment setting	48	30	44	32	32	39	33	24
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	359	322	335	369	367	295	323	339
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	19	17	13	27	11	14	16	12
Closures with supported employment as a goal	82	67	83	79	48	60	72	74
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	40	18	27	37	20	33	28	19
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.3%	61.9%	61.1%	58.8%	59.0%	65.8%	61.9%	61.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	71.6%	63.8%	77.2%	54.2%	74.4%	73.6%	67.3%	66.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.0%	32.9%	33.0%	30.3%	34.6%	38.1%	33.0%	31.0%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	54.5%	46.9%	54.3%	41.6%	51.6%	47.6%	46.5%	49.0%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$433	\$414	\$422	\$425	\$458	\$469	\$441	\$474
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$156	\$138	\$211	\$150	\$159	\$177	\$209	\$159
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.3	32.4	32.6	31.9	32.2	32.8	31.3	31.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.2	18.5	21.8	17.8	18.0	18.9	20.7	18.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	80.6	79.9	79.3	77.9	77.7	82.8	75.0	74.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.4	4.6	6.6	4.7	4.7	5.7	4.7	3.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

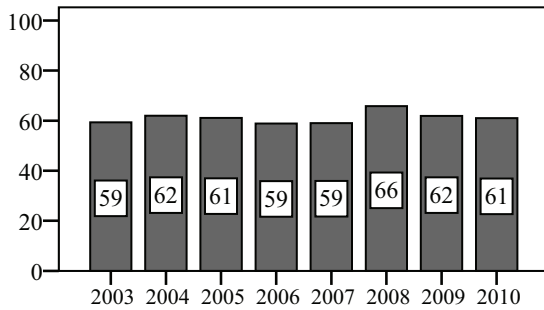
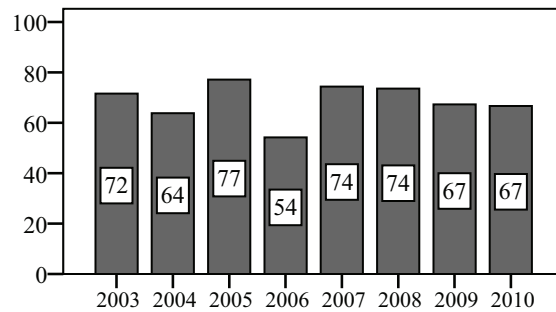


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	48	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	48	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	24	96.0%
Sheltered workshop	1	4.0%
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	25	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	4,883	5,165	5,441	5,744	6,178	6,500	6,392
State unemployment rate	4.1%	3.9%	6.2%	5.0%	4.7%	5.1%	10.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

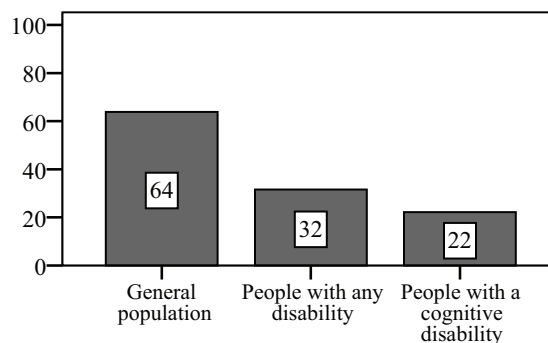
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	3,538,528	3,665,746	3,825,155	3,928,522	4,009,811	4,099,016	3,985,312
Number of people with any disability	398,815	424,255	426,637	444,845	408,254	398,886	370,757
Number of people with a cognitive disability	138,953	153,574	157,339	169,696	160,063	165,683	158,300
Number of people who are employed	2,425,694	2,546,789	2,684,284	2,714,631	2,832,830	2,684,121	2,544,902
Number of people with any disability who are employed	147,495	160,847	157,577	156,566	169,293	132,078	117,228
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	39,986	42,676	44,078	45,824	44,250	37,991	35,065
Percentage of all people who are employed	68.6%	69.5%	70.2%	69.1%	70.6%	65.5%	63.9%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	37.0%	37.9%	36.9%	35.2%	41.5%	33.1%	31.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.8%	27.8%	28.0%	27.0%	27.6%	22.9%	22.2%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.5	\$35.9	\$37.6	\$38.6	\$39.2	\$38.1	\$38.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.2	\$26.9	\$26.5	\$27.7	\$30.7	\$28.8	\$31.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.8	\$19.0	\$18.6	\$21.4	\$18.9	\$20.9	\$21.6
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	38	37	38	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	35	35	34	33	33	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	13.2%	12.9%	12.8%	12.8%	13.4%	15.6%	16.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.1%	21.2%	22.1%	22.0%	24.5%	26.8%	27.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.6%	25.2%	24.4%	26.7%	32.0%	33.0%	34.0%

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.

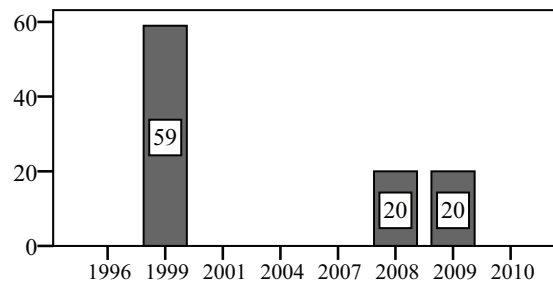
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	62,788	65,456	69,050	75,785	82,175	87,205	90,768	96,375
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,028	3,377	3,793	3,521	3,555	4,263	4,267	3,537
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.8%	5.2%	5.5%	4.6%	4.3%	5.0%	4.7%	3.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	43	11	8	19	12	7	9	15
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	90	101	103	102	87	59	56	48
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	41	37	32	25	24	27	20	10

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	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	.	27.7	.	.	.	22.6	23.8	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	986	0	.	.	1,110	1,142	.
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	.

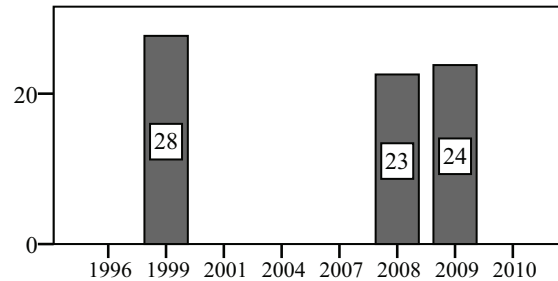
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	10,542	.	.	.	84,101	87,787	0
Integrated employment funding	0	0	.	.	.	10,253	11,157	0
Facility-based work funding	0	0	.	.	.	6,236	6,298	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	.	.	.	67,613	70,331	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	10,542	.	.	.	84,101	87,787	0
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	.	.	.	4,369	3,601	0
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	.	.	.	79,732	84,186	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services Administration

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	7,202	6,708	6,921	7,798	7,660	7,638	5,259	4,965
Total number of closures with ID	379	526	581	546	471	454	347	235
Closures into an employment setting	1,545	1,688	1,900	2,005	2,096	1,925	1,372	1,131
Closures with ID into an employment setting	121	151	203	219	158	144	103	68
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,583	1,954	2,019	2,247	1,881	2,418	1,513	1,807
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	163	163	181	137	95	135	118	86
Closures with supported employment as a goal	702	629	793	976	851	750	327	214
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	69	82	126	110	76	71	25	9
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	37.4%	46.3%	48.5%	47.2%	52.7%	44.3%	47.6%	38.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	42.6%	48.1%	52.9%	61.5%	62.5%	51.6%	46.6%	44.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	21.5%	25.2%	27.5%	25.7%	27.4%	25.2%	26.1%	22.8%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	31.9%	28.7%	34.9%	40.1%	33.5%	31.7%	29.7%	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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$312	\$304	\$315	\$325	\$350	\$378	\$366	\$379
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$184	\$186	\$169	\$165	\$179	\$194	\$197	\$254
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.7	33.0	32.8	31.7	32.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	28.0	28.6	25.7	25.2	24.9	25.5	23.1	28.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	27.7	29.4	31.9	32.5	33.0	29.6	20.8	17.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.1

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services Administration

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

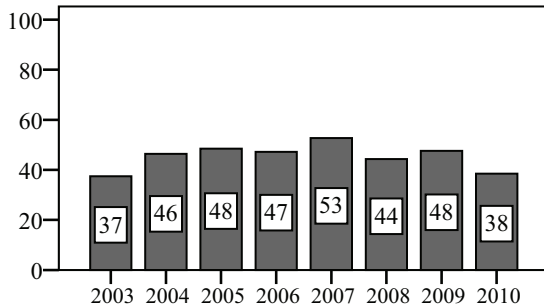
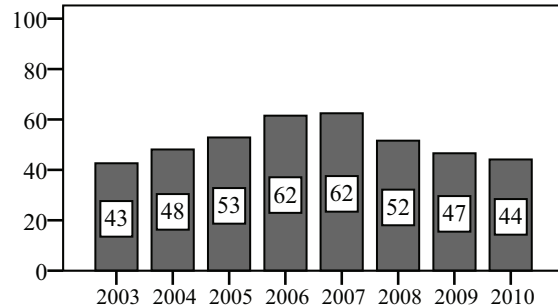


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	121	98.4%
Sheltered workshop	2	1.6%
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	123	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	68	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	68	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	2,626	2,678	2,706	2,753	2,804	2,855	2,916
State unemployment rate	5.5%	4.4%	5.4%	5.7%	5.4%	4.5%	7.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

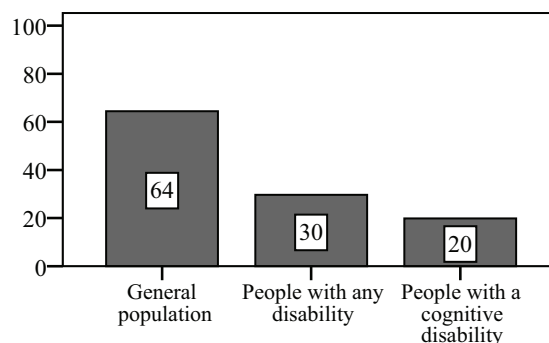
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	1,715,468	1,741,792	1,742,456	1,755,245	1,795,363	1,812,403	1,833,958
Number of people with any disability	323,646	313,072	319,272	314,772	281,012	289,621	268,150
Number of people with a cognitive disability	117,465	117,350	122,075	121,173	114,721	118,110	102,922
Number of people who are employed	1,160,538	1,184,118	1,185,897	1,181,196	1,216,929	1,192,134	1,181,148
Number of people with any disability who are employed	113,383	107,037	109,062	100,501	93,362	98,449	79,498
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	33,603	25,233	32,298	27,925	24,544	27,136	20,468
Percentage of all people who are employed	67.7%	68.0%	68.1%	67.3%	67.8%	65.8%	64.4%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	35.0%	34.2%	34.2%	31.9%	33.2%	34.0%	29.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.6%	21.5%	26.5%	23.0%	21.4%	23.0%	19.9%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.1	\$28.4	\$30.5	\$31.7	\$32.1	\$32.8	\$32.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.5	\$20.8	\$22.7	\$23.7	\$25.2	\$25.4	\$24.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$13.6	\$14.9	\$15.9	\$16.4	\$18.2	\$14.9	\$18.0
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	39	37	38	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	34	36	34	36	33	34
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	16.1%	15.6%	14.6%	16.0%	15.2%	16.6%	17.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	29.5%	27.0%	26.1%	26.8%	27.1%	27.7%	27.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	37.5%	32.9%	32.4%	33.4%	34.8%	37.9%	30.4%

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.

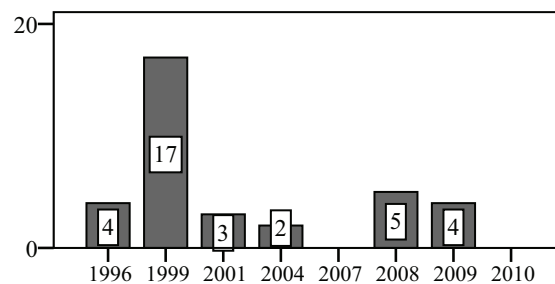
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	75,449	73,875	71,966	73,871	78,316	84,700	92,261	100,589
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,248	3,327	3,760	3,578	3,611	3,858	4,038	3,874
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.3%	4.5%	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	5.0%	4.4%	3.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	83	8	8	15	25	16	7	13
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	85	73	111	98	75	48	39	25
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	57	48	51	30	24	20	18	19

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	5,910	725	5,892	11,281	.	1,397	1,394	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	258	124	181	192	.	73	56	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	4%	17%	3%	2%	.%	5%	4%	.%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	10.0	4.7	6.7	7.0	.	2.6	1.9	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,018	.	1,794	1,196	.	934	959	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	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**	5,652	601	5,683	11,089	.	1,324	1,338	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	202	.	0	0	0	.	.	.

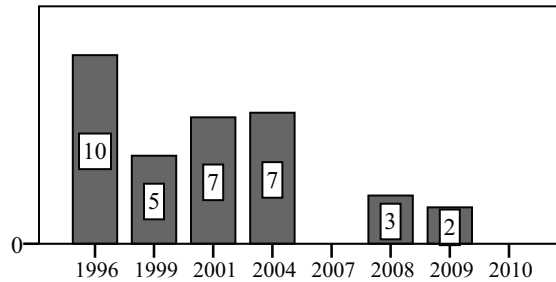
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	18,613	0	21,635	43,159	.	.	527	.
Integrated employment funding	220	75	338	239	.	.	522	.
Facility-based work funding	5,510	1,344	1,661	1,230	.	.	4	.
Facility-based non-work funding	12,676	892	19,405	41,593	.	.	0	.
Community-based non-work funding	207	0	231	96	.	.	0	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	18,613	0	21,635	43,159	.	.	527	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	5,745	0	1,330	32,660	.	.	4	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	1,506	0	1,424	1,982	.	.	0	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	11,115	0	18,578	97	.	.	0	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	2	0	302	46,600	.	.	522	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services and Services for the Blind

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	8,403	8,424	6,946	7,179	7,009	7,949	8,369	8,221
Total number of closures with ID	370	454	352	386	302	410	381	347
Closures into an employment setting	2,563	2,778	2,697	2,846	2,656	2,794	2,711	2,948
Closures with ID into an employment setting	73	93	85	108	62	58	77	84
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,114	2,026	1,577	1,814	1,772	2,484	1,905	2,153
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	170	189	131	143	126	213	131	115
Closures with supported employment as a goal	77	122	68	147	100	135	156	91
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	25	48	33	75	30	38	57	33
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	54.8%	57.8%	63.1%	61.1%	60.0%	52.9%	58.7%	57.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	30.0%	33.0%	39.4%	43.0%	33.0%	21.4%	37.0%	42.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.5%	33.0%	38.8%	39.6%	37.9%	35.1%	32.4%	35.9%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	19.7%	20.5%	24.1%	28.0%	20.5%	14.1%	20.2%	24.2%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$342	\$340	\$330	\$347	\$374	\$380	\$371	\$377
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$198	\$208	\$192	\$189	\$233	\$202	\$206	\$217
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	35.6	35.5	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.4	33.5	33.6
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	28.3	30.7	29.5	27.8	27.3	23.7	23.7	23.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	94.0	100.9	97.2	101.5	93.8	97.9	93.8	101.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.9	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services and Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

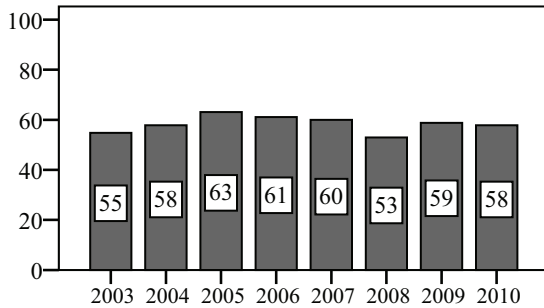
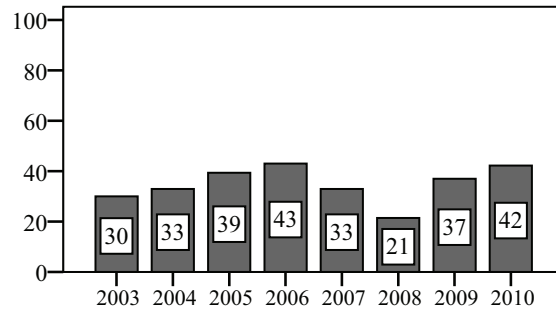


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	72	93.5%
Sheltered workshop	4	5.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	1.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	77	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	83	88.3%
Sheltered workshop	10	10.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	1.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	94	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	32,988	34,000	35,002	35,894	36,121	36,757	37,254
State unemployment rate	5.9%	4.9%	6.7%	6.2%	4.8%	7.3%	12.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

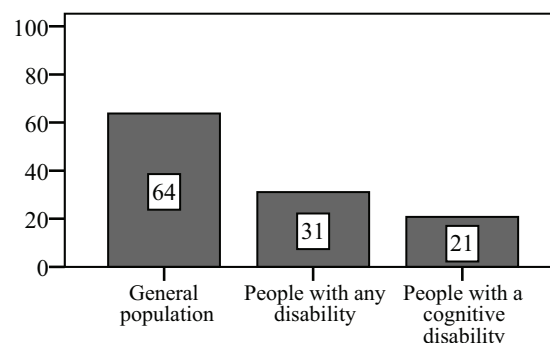
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	22,755,127	22,944,626	23,329,518	23,495,582	23,933,352	24,022,134	24,460,589
Number of people with any disability	2,279,471	2,351,928	2,361,517	2,366,926	1,915,674	1,909,938	1,859,690
Number of people with a cognitive disability	812,872	843,063	875,276	903,830	815,886	815,386	797,330
Number of people who are employed	15,394,873	15,524,277	16,137,851	16,182,506	16,530,841	15,855,306	15,599,353
Number of people with any disability who are employed	849,221	863,906	875,719	865,150	690,992	629,378	578,006
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	227,821	224,757	241,046	241,952	198,709	173,315	165,953
Percentage of all people who are employed	67.7%	67.7%	69.2%	68.9%	69.1%	66.0%	63.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	37.3%	36.7%	37.1%	36.6%	36.1%	33.0%	31.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.0%	26.7%	27.5%	26.8%	24.4%	21.3%	20.8%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$40.3	\$42.2	\$42.7	\$44.8	\$45.4	\$44.7	\$44.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.9	\$30.7	\$30.4	\$32.4	\$34.1	\$33.4	\$32.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.5	\$21.8	\$22.6	\$25.2	\$23.1	\$23.8	\$24.0
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	37	37	36	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	34	34	33	33	33	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	12.2%	12.3%	11.7%	11.1%	12.2%	13.0%	14.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.0%	21.4%	20.5%	20.0%	23.1%	23.5%	24.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	25.5%	25.3%	24.2%	24.7%	27.4%	28.5%	28.9%

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.

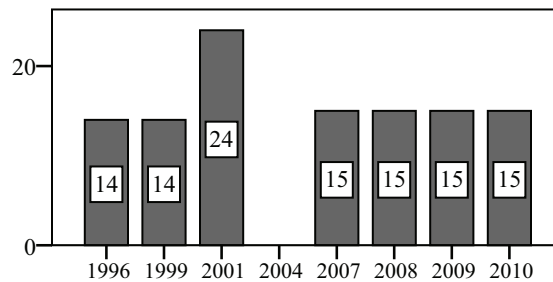
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	716,907	722,388	760,995	801,285	841,885	876,326	912,123	918,517
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	36,281	39,238	43,703	43,739	43,491	46,849	46,789	40,756
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.1%	5.4%	5.7%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	4.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	751	183	314	421	463	371	374	320
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	716	715	800	736	590	366	220	198
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	511	511	536	490	409	391	296	286

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

Department of Developmental Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	55,899	52,071	51,728	50,430	67,852	69,982	72,634	74,273
Number of people served in integrated employment	7,596	7,250	12,437	.	10,234	10,627	10,917	10,739
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	14%	14%	24%	0%	15%	15%	15%	15%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	23.7	21.6	36.0	.	28.1	28.9	29.5	28.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	4,213	12,690	.	11,498	11,063	11,093	10,824
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	17,397	29,659	21,364	.	0	0	.	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	9,889	10,949	20,659	.	46,120	48,292	50,624	52,710
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	48,303	44,821	34,054	.	59,321	59,355	61,717	63,534
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.

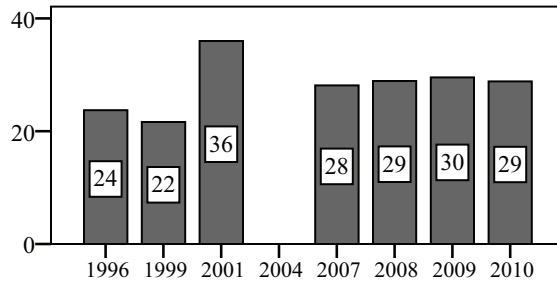
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	244,697	0	567,257	0	701,798	740,251	772,788	776,393
Integrated employment funding	0	0	79,493	0	90,594	96,259	94,200	82,449
Facility-based work funding	0	0	71,536	0	64,260	61,094	60,127	60,127
Facility-based non-work funding	168,449	267,430	212,276	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	76,247	44,813	203,952	0	546,944	582,897	618,461	633,817

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	244,697	0	567,257	0	701,798	740,251	772,788	776,393
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	415,715	0	726,257	397,715	439,701	393,969
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	56,415	59,216	53,704	39,532
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	25,950	26,250	25,996	41,939
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	12,418	0	151,542	0	183,892	209,048	226,202	284,199

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Rehabilitation

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	41,191	41,081	40,591	40,038	39,474	48,736	35,422	41,131
Total number of closures with ID	4,743	4,416	4,344	3,791	3,674	4,485	3,381	3,356
Closures into an employment setting	13,644	13,643	13,803	14,226	13,282	13,886	11,605	10,719
Closures with ID into an employment setting	2,190	2,056	2,056	1,947	1,781	1,948	1,854	1,422
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	11,347	12,096	11,432	10,487	9,555	16,824	8,545	14,711
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,847	1,736	1,635	1,296	1,139	1,833	961	1,379
Closures with supported employment as a goal	4,154	3,954	4,064	3,657	3,343	4,429	3,466	3,395
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	2,965	2,834	2,865	2,587	2,427	3,162	2,501	2,418
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	54.6%	53.0%	54.7%	57.6%	58.2%	45.2%	57.6%	42.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	54.2%	54.2%	55.7%	60.0%	61.0%	51.5%	65.9%	50.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.1%	33.2%	34.0%	35.5%	33.6%	28.5%	32.8%	26.1%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	46.2%	46.6%	47.3%	51.4%	48.5%	43.4%	54.8%	42.4%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$286	\$293	\$307	\$326	\$343	\$354	\$345	\$339
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$175	\$170	\$173	\$177	\$186	\$182	\$186	\$185
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.1	28.5	29.2	30.2	30.5	30.0	29.4	28.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	27.2	27.2	27.2	28.0	27.7	27.1	27.2	26.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	38.5	38.0	38.2	39.4	36.5	37.8	31.4	28.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.0	3.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

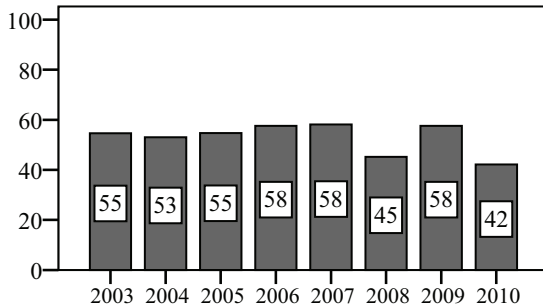
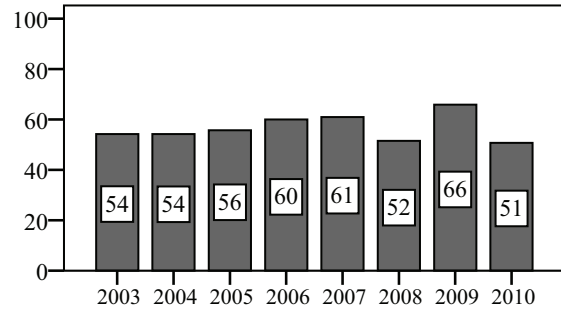


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	2168	98.4%
Sheltered workshop	13	.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	18	.8%
Unpaid family worker	2	.1%
Total	2203	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1417	99.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	4	.3%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	1422	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	4,117	4,323	4,501	4,601	4,751	4,939	5,029
State unemployment rate	3.8%	2.7%	5.7%	5.5%	4.7%	5.2%	8.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

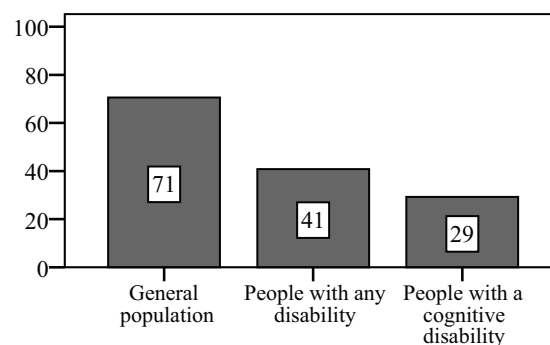
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	3,006,485	3,044,307	3,145,390	3,212,141	3,287,169	3,313,574	3,330,207
Number of people with any disability	291,625	295,323	329,207	328,608	262,715	262,667	281,423
Number of people with a cognitive disability	113,985	106,508	126,152	127,752	102,144	105,936	120,548
Number of people who are employed	2,187,033	2,253,722	2,351,340	2,405,596	2,502,250	2,395,604	2,349,512
Number of people with any disability who are employed	125,134	133,128	149,531	145,927	124,463	118,056	114,809
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	39,977	37,669	45,377	45,307	36,585	34,186	35,250
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.7%	74.0%	74.8%	74.9%	76.1%	72.3%	70.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	42.9%	45.1%	45.4%	44.4%	47.4%	44.9%	40.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	35.1%	35.4%	36.0%	35.5%	35.8%	32.3%	29.2%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.4	\$38.4	\$39.7	\$41.1	\$42.4	\$42.2	\$42.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.7	\$27.2	\$27.2	\$29.0	\$32.5	\$30.5	\$31.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.8	\$21.8	\$20.2	\$21.6	\$23.2	\$20.8	\$22.4
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	40	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	37	37	37	37	37
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	10.4%	10.4%	10.9%	10.6%	10.7%	11.9%	12.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.5%	21.6%	21.7%	21.1%	21.5%	20.6%	24.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	26.6%	26.6%	27.0%	23.6%	26.3%	26.7%	31.2%

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.

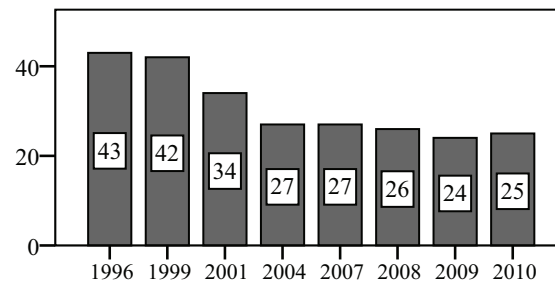
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	48,836	47,933	45,878	46,013	46,569	49,120	52,157	57,202
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,756	4,639	4,848	4,290	3,875	4,102	4,142	3,636
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9.7%	9.7%	10.6%	9.3%	8.3%	8.0%	7.9%	6.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	207	28	8	13	12	13	8	14
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	75	48	43	33	21	27	22	20
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	58	56	44	45	35	24	22	15

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	5,200	6,347	6,645	7,163	5,731	5,623	5,899	5,357
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,232	2,694	2,232	1,969	1,573	1,516	1,401	1,345
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	43%	42%	34%	27%	27%	26%	24%	25%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	56.9	63.8	50.4	42.8	32.5	30.7	27.9	26.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	906	.	1,467	1,527	1,460	1,427	1,424	1,349
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	771	.	2,015	2,063	2,118	2,208	2,488	2,994
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	1,213	2,745	4,091	4,371	3,366	3,150	3,573	4,012
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,968	6,218	3,482	7,961	6,944	6,785	7,485	8,355
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,420	1,517	0	0	0	.	.	0

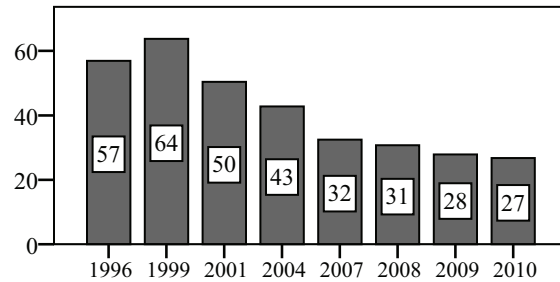
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	32,425	41,592	.	.	.	.	.	36,675
Integrated employment funding	12,955	14,543	.	.	.	.	.	7,075
Facility-based work funding	9,872	0	.	.	.	.	.	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	9,597	11,386	.	.	.	.	.	29,600

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	32,425	41,592	.	.	.	.	.	36,675
Funding from state, local, and county resources	16,261	5,909	.	.	.	.	.	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	16,163	35,683	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Human Services Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	6,867	6,670	7,117	6,944	7,404	8,118	7,005	5,718
Total number of closures with ID	462	425	518	508	622	758	712	577
Closures into an employment setting	1,715	1,625	1,936	2,209	2,509	2,617	2,216	1,235
Closures with ID into an employment setting	164	165	217	234	277	340	268	197
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,238	1,319	1,310	1,181	1,475	1,963	1,420	900
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	117	108	141	107	132	196	153	79
Closures with supported employment as a goal	304	363	384	336	463	614	532	379
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	125	112	144	129	201	302	289	182
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.1%	55.2%	59.6%	65.2%	63.0%	57.1%	60.9%	57.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	58.4%	60.4%	60.6%	68.6%	67.7%	63.4%	63.7%	71.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	25.0%	24.4%	27.2%	31.8%	33.9%	32.2%	31.6%	21.6%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	35.5%	38.8%	41.9%	46.1%	44.5%	44.9%	37.6%	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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$291	\$296	\$296	\$301	\$309	\$332	\$343	\$313
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$164	\$158	\$157	\$157	\$153	\$162	\$139	\$115
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.0	28.4	28.8	28.8	28.2	28.3	27.4	25.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.9	21.8	21.5	21.5	19.9	19.7	16.4	14.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	37.7	35.3	41.5	46.5	51.8	53.0	44.1	24.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.9	5.7	6.9	5.3	3.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

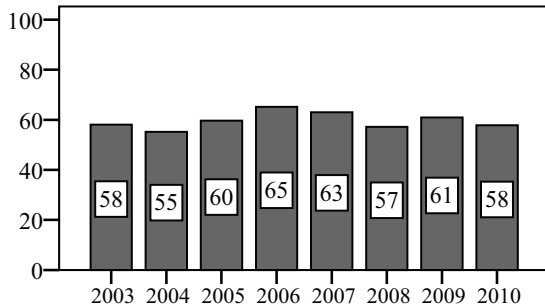
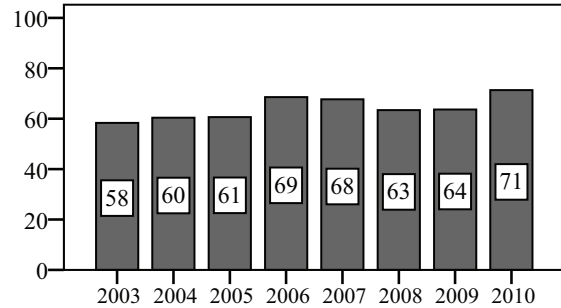


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	163	99.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.6%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	164	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	195	99.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.5%
Unpaid family worker	1	.5%
Total	197	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	3,365	3,410	3,459	3,504	3,488	3,501	3,574
State unemployment rate	3.4%	2.3%	4.3%	4.9%	4.3%	5.8%	9.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

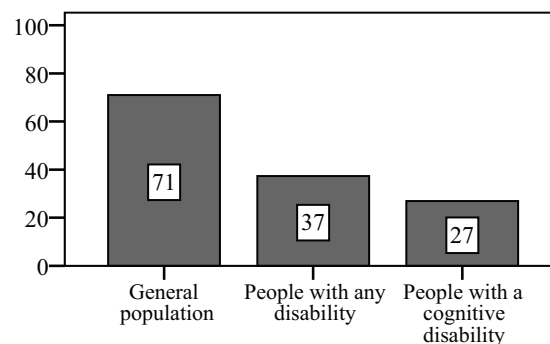
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	2,206,885	2,201,408	2,239,253	2,231,042	2,272,996	2,287,130	2,320,375
Number of people with any disability	193,999	214,735	223,216	219,655	183,498	187,328	187,492
Number of people with a cognitive disability	62,673	74,982	84,581	85,058	78,000	78,514	82,528
Number of people who are employed	1,616,734	1,619,310	1,664,420	1,666,639	1,703,938	1,653,685	1,648,395
Number of people with any disability who are employed	81,785	90,800	94,082	92,537	75,585	76,156	69,978
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22,781	25,691	29,576	30,095	23,153	23,299	22,237
Percentage of all people who are employed	73.3%	73.6%	74.3%	74.7%	75.0%	72.3%	71.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	42.2%	42.3%	42.1%	42.1%	41.2%	40.7%	37.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36.3%	34.3%	35.0%	35.4%	29.7%	29.7%	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.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$48.1	\$49.5	\$50.2	\$52.4	\$53.7	\$53.0	\$52.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.7	\$33.0	\$32.8	\$33.9	\$35.7	\$35.7	\$35.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.9	\$24.5	\$26.6	\$24.4	\$21.4	\$23.8	\$22.4
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	36	36	35	36	35	33
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	34	31	31	31	30	29
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	7.0%	7.2%	7.6%	7.0%	8.4%	9.3%	9.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	17.6%	20.4%	19.7%	18.8%	23.0%	23.0%	22.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	22.4%	22.7%	25.6%	23.6%	29.1%	32.6%	31.3%

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.

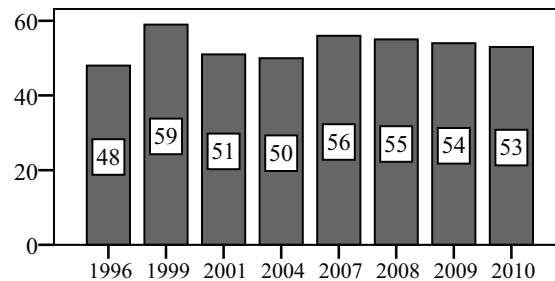
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	39,312	40,627	42,788	44,577	45,825	47,747	50,054	52,491
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,261	3,677	4,120	4,016	3,828	3,941	4,312	3,899
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.3%	9.1%	9.6%	9.0%	8.4%	8.0%	8.6%	7.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	44	6	10	11	5	9	12	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	136	122	150	146	128	108	88	47
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	28	37	41	38	23	32	29	23

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

Department of Social Services and Bureau of Rehabilitative Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	6,098	5,520	7,028	7,570	8,433	8,801	9,090	9,287
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,897	3,271	3,618	3,791	4,701	4,858	4,915	4,921
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	48%	59%	51%	50%	56%	55%	54%	53%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	86.8	96.6	105.4	108.2	134.7	138.8	139.7	137.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,320	1,156	943	889	747	630	479	440
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	0	.	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	4,366
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,201	3,405	943	3,779	4,479	4,573	4,654	4,806
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	469	231	135	143	248	195	136	112

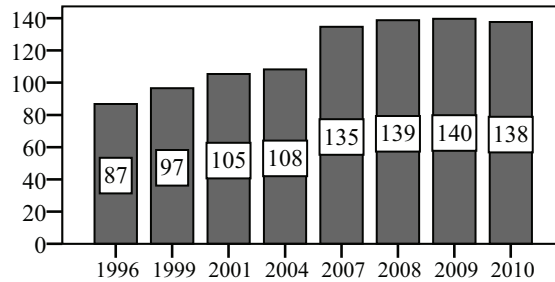
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 Services and Bureau of Rehabilitative Services

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



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	88,422	75,748	135,658	133,411	172,502	176,108	178,493	188,194
Integrated employment funding	45,355	41,805	49,568	55,123	69,378	72,496	69,836	50,678
Facility-based work funding	14,969	12,857	13,743	15,805	10,861	11,228	9,544	6,665
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	28,098	33,943	43,045	62,483	92,264	92,385	99,112	130,850

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	88,422	75,748	135,658	133,411	172,502	176,108	178,493	188,194
Funding from state, local, and county resources	74,766	74,181	54,920	76,251	74,704	76,533	71,294	114,379
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	13,655	1,567	4,390	2,418	2,490	3,168	3,203	2,898
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	21,223	52,647	35,001	38,964	95,309	96,406	103,995	70,916

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	5,246	3,777	3,496	3,538	3,604	3,773	4,052	3,361
Total number of closures with ID	368	300	266	279	243	250	301	248
Closures into an employment setting	1,932	1,509	1,366	1,374	1,446	1,575	1,523	1,021
Closures with ID into an employment setting	139	107	93	88	82	80	84	61
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,384	866	826	831	856	833	1,033	906
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	102	80	70	84	73	80	116	76
Closures with supported employment as a goal	249	173	203	166	167	161	166	26
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	64	51	46	60	45	42	47	5
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.3%	63.5%	62.3%	62.3%	62.8%	65.4%	59.6%	53.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	57.7%	57.2%	57.1%	51.2%	52.9%	50.0%	42.0%	44.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	36.8%	40.0%	39.1%	38.8%	40.1%	41.7%	37.6%	30.4%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	37.8%	35.7%	35.0%	31.5%	33.7%	32.0%	27.9%	24.6%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$402	\$433	\$470	\$532	\$528	\$628	\$608	\$570
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$175	\$172	\$189	\$181	\$188	\$220	\$224	\$242
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.2	28.8	29.2	30.9	30.3	31.5	30.5	31.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	22.1	21.6	22.6	21.9	21.9	23.9	22.6	24.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	55.5	43.1	39.0	39.4	41.4	45.0	43.3	28.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.7

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

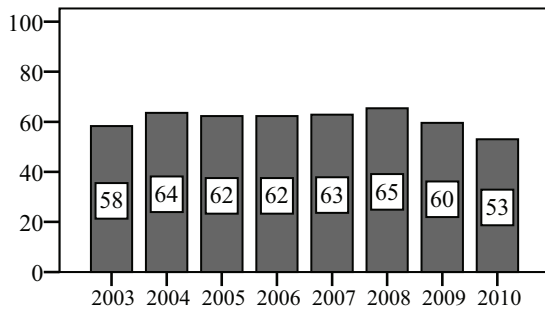
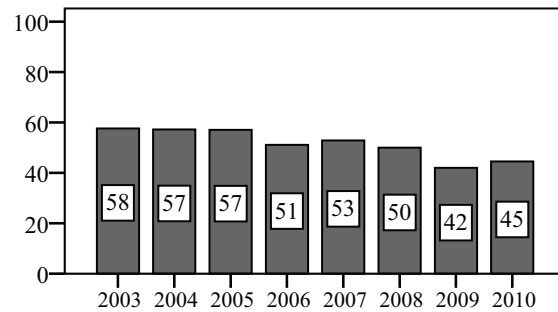


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	138	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	139	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	61	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	61	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	763	786	806	830	850	873	898
State unemployment rate	3.8%	4.0%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	4.4%	8.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

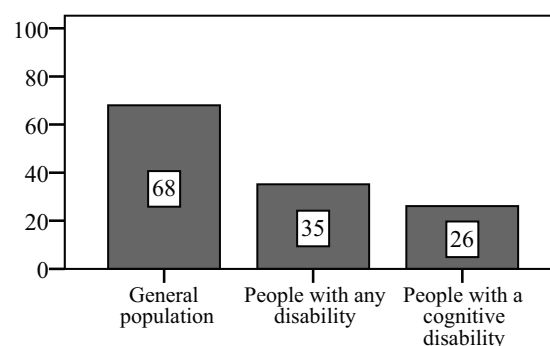
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	526,234	537,548	528,817	547,664	556,268	565,020	576,817
Number of people with any disability	64,635	63,237	64,022	63,345	58,915	59,269	66,168
Number of people with a cognitive disability	23,244	20,275	22,523	23,970	22,653	25,483	29,691
Number of people who are employed	380,889	390,649	383,524	393,414	405,048	398,647	392,499
Number of people with any disability who are employed	26,754	27,218	24,088	22,247	26,933	20,129	23,242
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	7,708	7,157	7,854	7,529	7,376	6,263	7,751
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.4%	72.7%	72.5%	71.8%	72.8%	70.6%	68.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.4%	43.0%	37.6%	35.1%	45.7%	34.0%	35.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	33.2%	35.3%	34.9%	31.4%	32.6%	24.6%	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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.8	\$39.9	\$40.4	\$41.0	\$41.6	\$41.3	\$41.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.2	\$31.0	\$26.0	\$27.4	\$27.8	\$29.9	\$29.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.2	\$23.8	\$21.5	\$19.9	\$20.5	\$30.8	\$24.3
Mean weekly hours worked	39	40	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	38	35	36	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	34	35	34	35	35	35
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.3%	9.8%	10.7%	9.5%	10.4%	10.0%	10.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.6%	20.6%	21.3%	18.4%	18.3%	20.5%	18.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.5%	25.9%	20.9%	25.3%	27.8%	27.6%	20.6%

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.

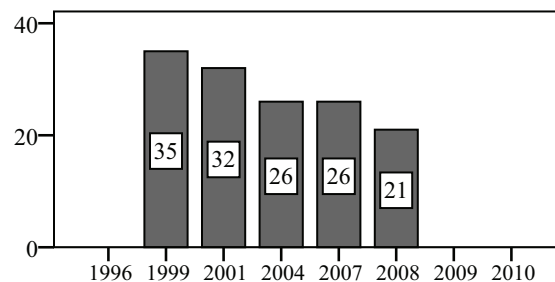
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	10,035	10,542	10,878	11,542	12,405	13,041	13,863	14,750
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	690	777	913	886	834	969	1,024	901
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.9%	7.4%	8.4%	7.7%	6.7%	7.0%	7.4%	6.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	4	.	0	0	0	0	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	42	37	42	40	36	27	32	26
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	8	7	8	11	12	9	9	6

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	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	37.1	54.5	50.5	43.4	46.4	46.2	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	332	521	522	613	1,072	.	.
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	775	748	1,019	.	1,449	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

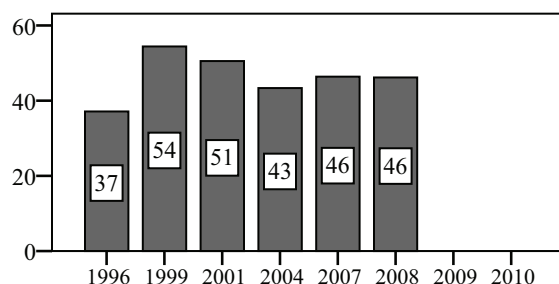
*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	14,215	15,392	24,302	26,080	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	.	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	0	1,402	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
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	.	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	0	0	0	7,116	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	1,589	7,268	18,917	10,183	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division for the Visually Impaired

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	2,231	2,196	2,341	2,210	2,242	2,282	2,735	2,345
Total number of closures with ID	289	266	270	242	235	231	294	272
Closures into an employment setting	869	808	844	853	863	925	927	748
Closures with ID into an employment setting	125	129	118	113	119	123	109	122
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	455	472	596	484	460	390	518	325
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	82	75	78	62	42	45	64	38
Closures with supported employment as a goal	83	61	61	47	70	136	163	149
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	43	45	41	38	37	59	50	45
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.6%	63.1%	58.6%	63.8%	65.2%	70.3%	64.2%	69.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	60.4%	63.2%	60.2%	64.6%	73.9%	73.2%	63.0%	76.3%
Percentage of all closures into employment	39.0%	36.8%	36.1%	38.6%	38.5%	40.5%	33.9%	31.9%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	43.3%	48.5%	43.7%	46.7%	50.6%	53.2%	37.1%	44.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

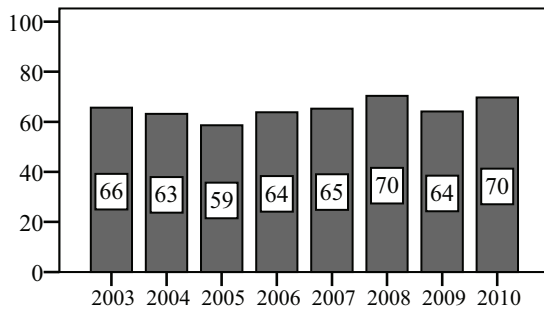
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$290	\$309	\$314	\$322	\$325	\$331	\$320	\$312
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$229	\$253	\$229	\$225	\$250	\$235	\$234	\$244
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.4	33.0	32.5	32.9	33.1	32.7	31.4	30.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	29.9	32.1	29.4	28.9	30.5	28.1	28.7	28.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	106.3	97.3	100.3	100.3	100.1	105.9	104.7	83.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	15.3	15.5	14.0	13.3	13.8	14.1	12.3	13.6

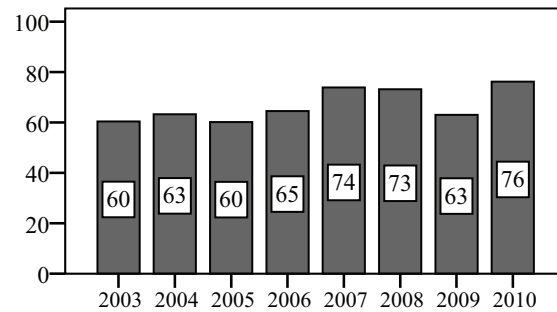
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	124	99.2%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
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	125	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	122	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	122	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	565	571	569	554	585	592	602
State unemployment rate	8.8%	5.8%	6.4%	8.2%	5.7%	6.7%	9.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

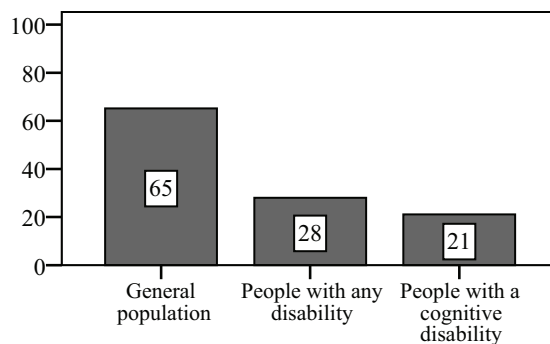
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	354,178	341,966	376,567	383,700	416,017	422,734	439,378
Number of people with any disability	38,668	37,120	39,902	42,207	35,502	41,110	37,945
Number of people with a cognitive disability	16,076	13,154	15,460	15,148	15,039	16,565	19,697
Number of people who are employed	249,652	235,871	265,652	276,580	290,865	281,308	286,538
Number of people with any disability who are employed	13,160	12,996	12,646	14,442	11,089	11,470	10,622
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	4,129	2,825	2,589	3,839	3,322	2,242	4,165
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.5%	69.0%	70.5%	72.1%	69.9%	66.5%	65.2%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	34.0%	35.0%	31.7%	34.2%	31.2%	27.9%	28.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.7%	21.5%	16.7%	25.3%	22.1%	13.5%	21.1%

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 2010



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)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$52.5	\$55.0	\$54.6	\$57.5	\$57.5	\$60.3	\$60.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$38.9	\$32.4	\$32.5	\$37.7	\$44.4	\$34.8	\$33.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$39.5	\$18.2	\$17.5	\$20.2	\$22.4	\$20.4	\$29.2
Mean weekly hours worked	41	41	41	41	41	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	35	36	36	35	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	38	30	31	29	32	30	37
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	15.7%	15.5%	15.8%	14.2%	15.2%	15.6%	17.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	39.4%	31.0%	34.5%	34.1%	33.2%	39.4%	45.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	53.2%	36.9%	43.7%	44.1%	41.7%	50.5%	51.0%

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.

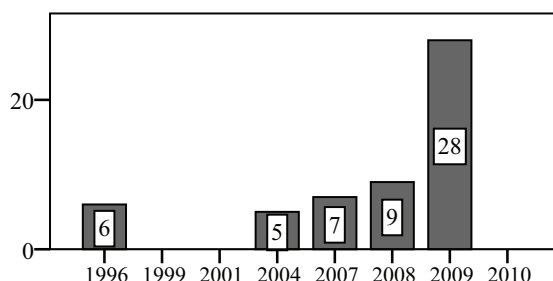
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	17,337	17,158	17,793	18,205	19,047	20,021	21,243	22,749
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	515	603	777	763	653	795	805	715
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.0%	3.5%	4.4%	4.2%	3.4%	4.0%	3.8%	3.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	8	3	5	.	.	.	.	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	4	4	4	3	.	0	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	7	6	6	4	3	3	.	0

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

Department of Disability Services Developmental Disabilities Administration

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	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	12.6	.	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	25	.	0	0	0	.	.	.

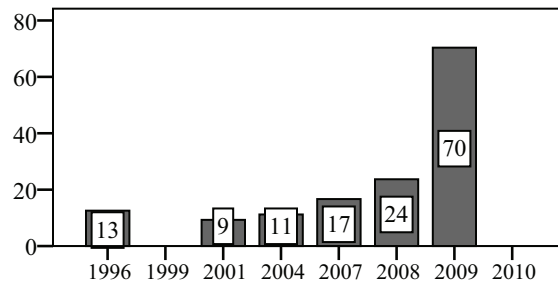
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 Disability Services Developmental Disabilities Administration

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



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	3,264	.	.	3,068	9,680	.	28,704	.
Integrated employment funding	0	.	.	500	3,099	.	6,053	.
Facility-based work funding	0	.	.	0	2,881	.	0	.
Facility-based non-work funding	0	.	.	350	5,134	.	21,966	.
Community-based non-work funding	0	.	.	150	3,700	.	0	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	3,264	.	.	3,068	9,680	.	28,704	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	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	9,081	.	28,704	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

District of Columbia Department on Disability Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	2,467	2,009	2,493	2,280	2,189	2,358	1,706	1,911
Total number of closures with ID	84	64	95	68	92	129	73	94
Closures into an employment setting	729	734	736	695	575	576	410	475
Closures with ID into an employment setting	25	28	42	35	45	54	40	42
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	437	314	507	445	397	346	319	477
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	12	5	28	22	21	29	15	33
Closures with supported employment as a goal	56	6	30	40	29	42	21	7
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	10	3	19	14	19	29	6	2
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.5%	70.0%	59.2%	61.0%	59.2%	62.5%	56.2%	49.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	67.6%	84.8%	60.0%	61.4%	68.2%	65.1%	72.7%	56.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	29.6%	36.5%	29.5%	30.5%	26.3%	24.4%	24.0%	24.9%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	29.8%	43.8%	44.2%	51.5%	48.9%	41.9%	54.8%	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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$394	\$414	\$431	\$439	\$465	\$443	\$419	\$438
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$311	\$299	\$304	\$297	\$297	\$295	\$320	\$282
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	37.6	38.2	38.0	36.9	37.4	36.7	34.5	34.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	33.2	34.9	34.3	31.3	33.0	31.3	30.9	28.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	129.4	132.6	126.4	118.7	97.8	97.3	68.4	78.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.4	5.1	7.2	6.0	7.7	9.1	6.7	7.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

District of Columbia Department on Disability Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

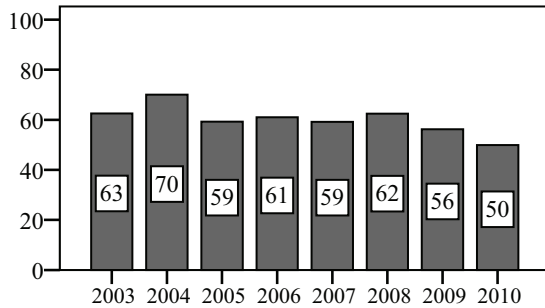
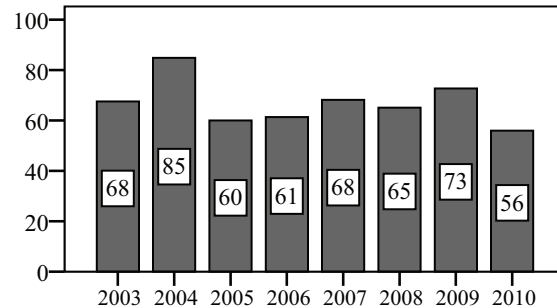


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	25	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	25	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	42	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	42	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	15,487	16,054	16,692	17,397	18,019	18,328	18,801
State unemployment rate	4.3%	3.6%	5.5%	4.8%	3.3%	6.1%	11.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

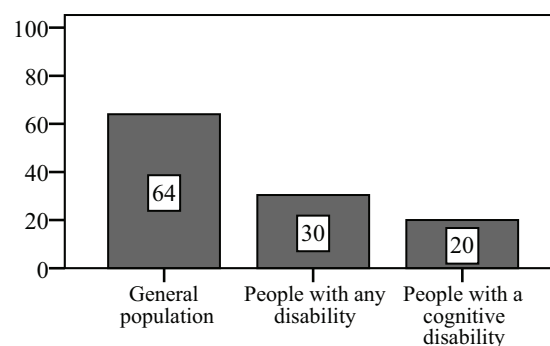
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	10,602,728	10,870,741	11,177,247	11,255,478	11,354,202	11,482,569	11,806,817
Number of people with any disability	1,200,878	1,319,588	1,353,550	1,278,848	1,077,500	1,089,189	1,136,743
Number of people with a cognitive disability	443,095	486,410	495,303	469,158	435,645	447,511	486,222
Number of people who are employed	7,348,496	7,543,073	7,950,522	7,952,606	7,982,899	7,608,825	7,555,223
Number of people with any disability who are employed	439,407	481,692	528,471	476,537	382,885	345,855	346,188
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	116,739	134,738	138,259	129,605	104,778	97,190	97,472
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.3%	69.4%	71.1%	70.7%	70.3%	66.3%	64.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	36.6%	36.5%	39.0%	37.3%	35.5%	31.8%	30.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.3%	27.7%	27.9%	27.6%	24.1%	21.7%	20.0%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.1	\$35.5	\$37.1	\$38.7	\$38.4	\$37.1	\$36.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.1	\$26.7	\$26.7	\$28.1	\$28.7	\$26.8	\$28.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.5	\$19.7	\$20.3	\$21.4	\$22.2	\$20.7	\$20.6
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	39	38	38	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	37	35	35	34	33	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	11.1%	12.0%	11.3%	11.0%	12.2%	14.0%	16.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.7%	23.9%	21.7%	20.8%	24.4%	25.8%	26.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.2%	28.4%	27.0%	24.8%	30.3%	30.5%	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.

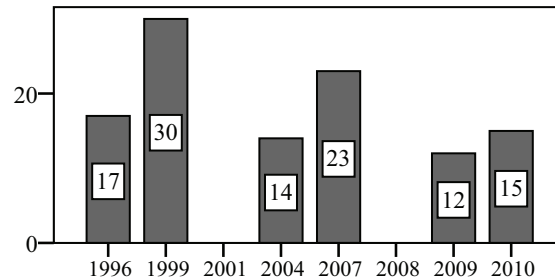
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	255,268	268,517	285,940	304,977	321,530	331,835	346,579	378,365
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9,865	10,556	12,136	11,587	11,435	13,435	12,494	10,560
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.9%	3.9%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	3.6%	2.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	154	28	67	82	45	39	35	30
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	561	471	465	390	350	306	258	205
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	146	127	135	117	107	82	72	69

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

Agency for Persons with Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	13,537	11,568	13,832	18,325	18,692	.	23,382	21,507
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,315	3,463	0	2,627	4,299	.	3,789	3,280
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	17%	30%	0%	14%	23%	0%	12%	15%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	15.6	22.0	.	15.1	23.6	.	20.4	17.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	8,405	0	.	10,889	.	.	.
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**	11,222	8,405	.	15,698	.	.	19,593	18,227
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,443	.	0	12,000	20,249	.	.	0

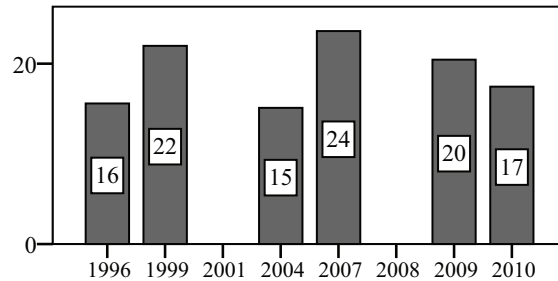
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	44,825	46,197	.	95,204	.	.	162,348	168,960
Integrated employment funding	5,946	7,958	.	6,912	.	.	14,558	14,286
Facility-based work funding	0	39,690	.	0	.	.	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	.	0	.	.	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	8,976	0	.	18,187	.	.	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	44,825	46,197	.	95,204	.	.	162,348	168,960
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	4,547	.	0	.	.	148	1,436
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	41,650	.	0	.	.	14,410	12,850

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division of Blind Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	37,576	33,783	34,099	33,471	34,677	39,660	27,437	31,207
Total number of closures with ID	1,914	1,734	1,961	2,160	2,085	2,129	1,709	1,795
Closures into an employment setting	10,708	9,767	10,472	11,488	12,315	13,140	7,096	4,608
Closures with ID into an employment setting	637	630	731	791	754	708	373	368
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	9,154	7,994	7,732	7,354	7,515	10,088	8,172	7,231
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	764	637	651	762	749	870	762	707
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,759	1,501	1,516	1,786	1,931	2,108	1,498	1,606
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	843	669	738	907	985	1,005	673	624
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.9%	55.0%	57.5%	61.0%	62.1%	56.6%	46.5%	38.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	45.5%	49.7%	52.9%	50.9%	50.2%	44.9%	32.9%	34.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	28.5%	28.9%	30.7%	34.3%	35.5%	33.1%	25.9%	14.8%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	33.3%	36.3%	37.3%	36.6%	36.2%	33.3%	21.8%	20.5%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

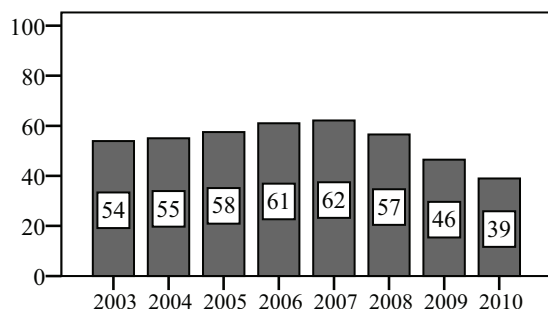
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$335	\$334	\$346	\$374	\$405	\$424	\$375	\$337
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$158	\$161	\$164	\$172	\$176	\$180	\$174	\$180
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.2	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.5	31.9	30.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.3	24.7	24.3	24.3	23.4	23.3	21.5	22.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	62.9	56.1	58.9	63.8	67.7	71.7	38.3	24.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.9	2.0	2.0

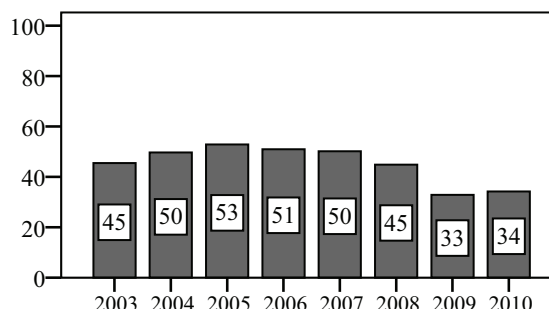
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	636	99.7%
Sheltered workshop	1	.2%
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	638	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	367	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	368	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	7,864	8,230	8,544	8,829	9,319	9,686	9,688
State unemployment rate	4.2%	3.7%	5.1%	4.6%	4.8%	6.2%	10.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

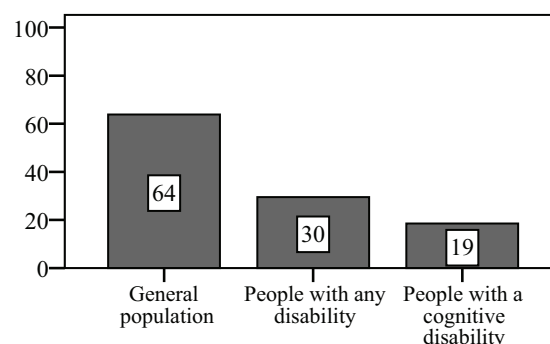
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	5,690,140	5,867,640	6,022,404	6,115,467	6,270,684	6,320,297	6,305,442
Number of people with any disability	632,599	722,873	740,551	734,607	631,246	628,425	626,871
Number of people with a cognitive disability	224,295	253,393	269,409	273,140	238,179	249,795	251,273
Number of people who are employed	3,966,756	4,064,302	4,201,569	4,260,307	4,411,393	4,168,892	4,027,257
Number of people with any disability who are employed	210,804	257,862	263,933	248,047	249,620	208,254	185,192
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	51,731	68,627	71,991	67,617	67,754	58,788	46,486
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.7%	69.3%	69.8%	69.7%	70.3%	66.0%	63.9%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	33.3%	35.7%	35.6%	33.8%	39.5%	33.1%	29.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.1%	27.1%	26.7%	24.8%	28.4%	23.5%	18.5%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.5	\$36.8	\$37.4	\$39.0	\$40.3	\$39.3	\$38.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.1	\$26.4	\$26.8	\$27.4	\$29.3	\$28.7	\$28.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.2	\$19.7	\$21.0	\$21.0	\$21.4	\$18.8	\$20.6
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	36	36	35	34	33	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	12.7%	12.7%	12.9%	12.4%	12.8%	14.5%	16.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.7%	25.8%	25.8%	25.2%	26.2%	27.2%	28.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.4%	31.6%	30.9%	29.8%	29.7%	30.8%	36.1%

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.

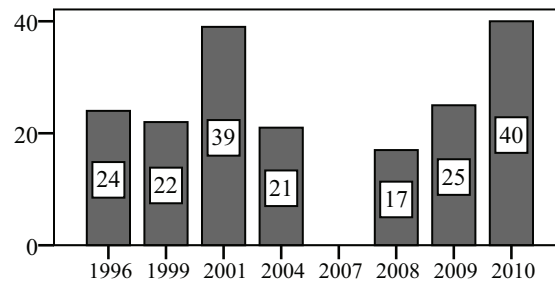
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	160,349	162,980	164,624	169,449	173,247	180,879	189,363	205,140
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,546	7,982	8,608	7,651	7,010	7,213	7,172	6,230
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.7%	4.9%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	3.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	137	32	19	26	30	26	18	14
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	415	436	395	310	213	194	202	160
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	99	73	83	71	55	48	40	44

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	6,214	11,666	11,161	15,695	.	10,957	11,259	6,661
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,486	2,605	4,331	3,224	.	1,866	2,759	2,639
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	24%	22%	39%	21%	0%	17%	25%	40%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	19.8	32.4	51.6	36.5	.	19.3	28.1	27.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	5,704	.	3,405	3,621	.	479	2,791	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	5,982	.	3,425	5,739	.	2,423	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	0	3,111	.	6,189	6,117	5,590
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	9,061	6,830	12,471	.	9,091	22,809	14,847
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	865	882	962	0	3,180	4,190	3,782

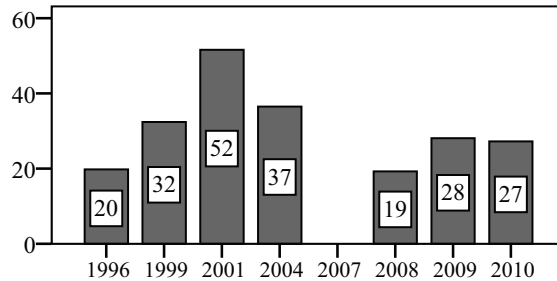
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	93,718	96,453	0	153,790	0	116,351
Integrated employment funding	0	12,799	18,850	20,601	0	14,038	0	11,668
Facility-based work funding	0	0	9,331	14,110	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	46,509	53,595	0	33,746	0	86,696
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	8,146	0	106,006	0	17,987

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	93,718	96,453	0	153,790	0	116,351
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	51,370	39,574	12,065	0	30,124	0	42,606
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	31,172	35,351	14,163	0	0	0	10,470
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	63,275
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	17,035	16,874	70,226	0	124,575	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	13,277	12,873	13,375	12,188	12,289	12,042	13,022	12,555
Total number of closures with ID	2,643	2,267	2,410	2,329	2,288	2,140	1,995	1,785
Closures into an employment setting	4,161	4,586	4,828	4,591	4,545	4,668	4,302	4,463
Closures with ID into an employment setting	924	936	965	1,019	975	857	682	665
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,067	3,483	4,172	3,314	3,238	2,794	3,025	2,684
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,232	882	1,008	894	803	748	700	601
Closures with supported employment as a goal	986	1,001	1,163	943	917	834	647	442
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	445	371	404	354	332	333	206	178
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	50.6%	56.8%	53.6%	58.1%	58.4%	62.6%	58.7%	62.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	42.9%	51.5%	48.9%	53.3%	54.8%	53.4%	49.3%	52.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	31.3%	35.6%	36.1%	37.7%	37.0%	38.8%	33.0%	35.5%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	35.0%	41.3%	40.0%	43.8%	42.6%	40.0%	34.2%	37.3%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$249	\$255	\$268	\$288	\$296	\$314	\$307	\$309
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$187	\$196	\$206	\$221	\$215	\$228	\$230	\$234
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.2	31.0	32.6	33.6	33.4	33.9	32.7	32.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	29.2	30.8	31.2	31.8	31.2	30.8	30.4	28.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	47.9	51.9	52.9	49.3	47.7	48.2	43.8	46.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.2	8.8	6.9	6.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

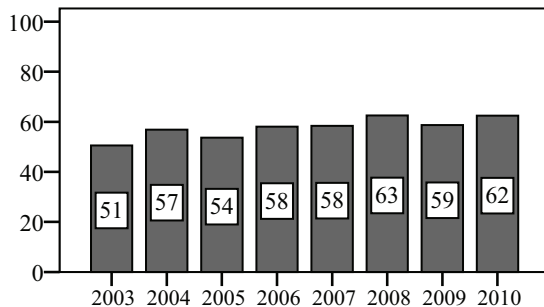
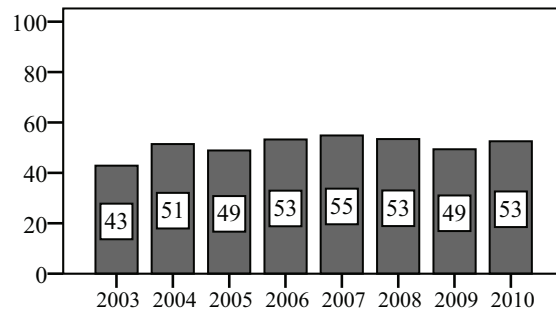


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	889	96.2%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	17	1.8%
Unpaid family worker	15	1.6%
Total	924	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	619	92.8%
Sheltered workshop	2	.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.1%
Homemaker	6	.9%
Unpaid family worker	37	5.5%
Total	667	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	1,215	1,212	1,241	1,263	1,275	1,288	1,360
State unemployment rate	6.2%	4.3%	4.2%	3.3%	3.0%	3.9%	6.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

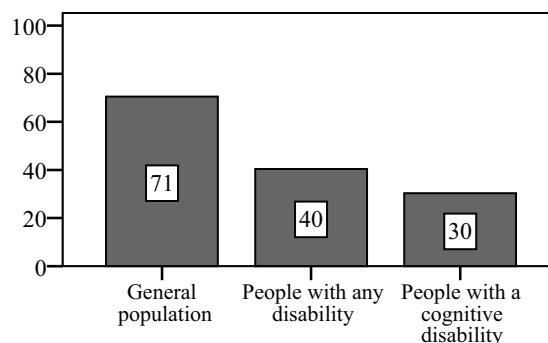
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	774,361	789,376	786,910	796,095	799,694	797,211	853,408
Number of people with any disability	73,089	74,470	77,510	79,328	55,723	60,925	66,537
Number of people with a cognitive disability	28,173	22,353	27,124	25,045	20,333	21,225	26,700
Number of people who are employed	550,108	565,225	569,446	573,647	595,968	574,385	601,940
Number of people with any disability who are employed	25,849	30,698	31,728	35,098	23,633	23,510	26,898
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	7,164	6,667	7,875	6,068	5,969	4,069	8,111
Percentage of all people who are employed	71.0%	71.6%	72.4%	72.1%	74.5%	72.0%	70.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	35.4%	41.2%	40.9%	44.2%	42.4%	38.6%	40.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.4%	29.8%	29.0%	24.2%	29.4%	19.2%	30.4%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.8	\$35.7	\$38.3	\$38.9	\$40.8	\$39.5	\$38.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.9	\$29.5	\$28.5	\$31.3	\$29.0	\$31.3	\$31.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.2	\$24.4	\$17.8	\$27.7	\$15.4	\$17.0	\$22.8
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	38	35	39	33	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	36	30	35	27	31	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.0%	9.6%	9.3%	7.7%	9.8%	10.4%	10.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.1%	21.9%	23.1%	19.9%	24.2%	23.7%	21.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.6%	30.0%	32.9%	26.8%	29.0%	31.5%	26.0%

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.

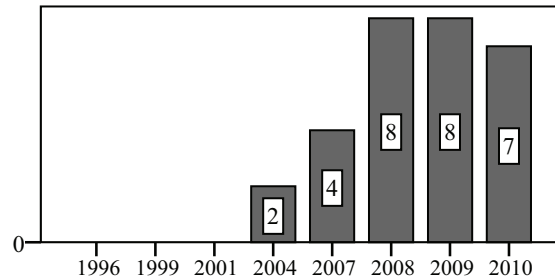
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,978	12,531	14,098	15,141	15,944	16,810	17,780	19,112
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	720	634	746	766	799	926	975	804
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.0%	5.1%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	6.0%	5.5%	4.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	9	3	6	5	9	5	4	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	31	21	15	11	9	7	10	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	18	9	16	15	12	8	7	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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	.	0	1,183	2,865	2,643	2,249	1,499
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	0	22	116	222	180	104
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.%	.%	.%	2%	4%	8%	8%	7%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	.	1.7	9.1	17.2	13.9	7.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	0	.	116	.	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	0	440	1,499	.	.	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	0	1,161	2,804	2,421	2,046	1,329
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	.	1,601	.	2,421	2,946	1,329
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.

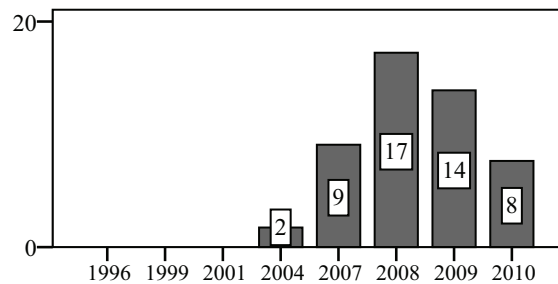
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	0	24,177	100,255	21,591	19,995	18,651
Integrated employment funding	0	0	0	178	960	1,500	1,525	1,205
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	19,942	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	17,163	73,126	20,091	18,470	17,446

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	0	24,177	100,255	21,591	19,995	18,651
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	1,102	1,719	1,409	768	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	0	2,307	92,309	19,948	19,020	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Vocational Rehabilitation & Services for the Blind

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	1,659	2,267	1,949	2,215	2,385	1,577	1,805	1,029
Total number of closures with ID	190	227	166	200	228	103	158	103
Closures into an employment setting	579	738	695	667	577	589	479	303
Closures with ID into an employment setting	81	78	68	66	51	48	29	37
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	424	725	492	665	1,070	445	672	372
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	73	96	61	98	150	41	99	44
Closures with supported employment as a goal	26	43	33	22	22	17	10	10
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	9	17	14	11	11	5	4	3
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.7%	50.4%	58.6%	50.1%	35.0%	57.0%	41.6%	44.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	52.6%	44.8%	52.7%	40.2%	25.4%	53.9%	22.7%	45.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.9%	32.6%	35.7%	30.1%	24.2%	37.3%	26.5%	29.4%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	42.6%	34.4%	41.0%	33.0%	22.4%	46.6%	18.4%	35.9%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$272	\$297	\$317	\$352	\$380	\$393	\$425	\$410
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$145	\$161	\$149	\$186	\$186	\$203	\$211	\$241
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.2	29.2	30.8	30.9	31.9	31.9	31.1	29.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.3	22.4	21.4	25.0	24.4	23.8	23.1	25.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	46.0	58.4	54.6	52.3	45.2	45.7	37.0	22.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.4	6.2	5.3	5.2	4.0	3.7	2.2	2.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation & Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

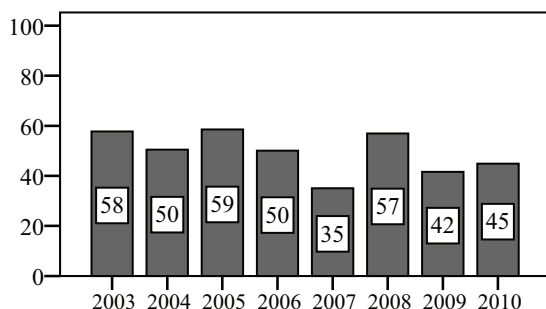
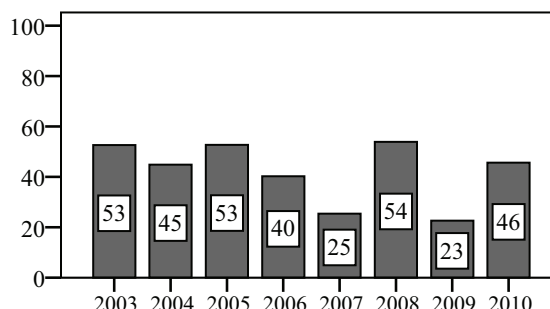


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	78	96.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	2.5%
Unpaid family worker	1	1.2%
Total	81	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	37	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	37	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	1,252	1,299	1,343	1,393	1,461	1,524	1,568
State unemployment rate	5.0%	4.9%	5.8%	4.7%	3.6%	4.1%	9.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

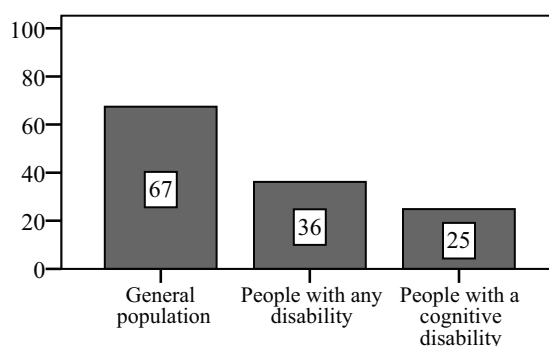
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	876,271	912,800	920,125	928,080	961,251	968,416	975,385
Number of people with any disability	110,969	120,957	115,072	110,709	99,556	102,466	104,464
Number of people with a cognitive disability	39,539	47,088	48,834	42,576	43,985	44,230	46,593
Number of people who are employed	620,720	648,831	673,442	677,065	703,443	656,729	657,551
Number of people with any disability who are employed	45,472	52,605	48,492	45,225	44,891	39,636	37,803
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	12,848	15,571	17,303	13,788	15,064	11,044	11,574
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.8%	71.1%	73.2%	73.0%	73.2%	67.8%	67.4%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.0%	43.5%	42.1%	40.9%	45.1%	38.7%	36.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	32.5%	33.1%	35.4%	32.4%	34.2%	25.0%	24.8%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.6	\$29.1	\$30.4	\$34.7	\$33.5	\$31.8	\$32.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.9	\$23.3	\$21.3	\$22.4	\$24.8	\$25.1	\$25.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.0	\$16.8	\$16.8	\$17.5	\$11.6	\$16.5	\$17.7
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	37	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	38	37	38	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	35	34	34	31	30	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	13.8%	12.8%	11.5%	11.8%	12.8%	13.9%	15.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.9%	22.7%	21.7%	21.7%	25.6%	22.6%	26.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.9%	30.8%	25.3%	24.6%	34.7%	28.6%	32.7%

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

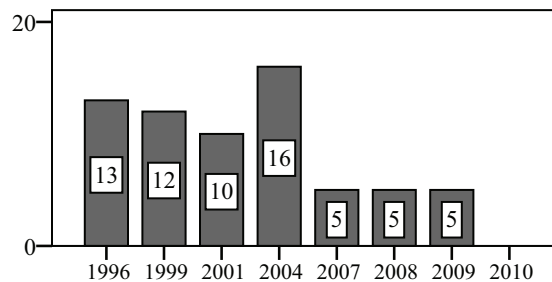
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	15,765	16,034	16,996	18,099	19,740	21,841	23,451	25,754
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,490	1,674	1,838	1,753	1,715	2,007	1,979	1,584
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9.5%	10.4%	10.8%	9.7%	8.7%	9.0%	8.4%	6.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	16	2	4	5	18	23	8	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	51	22	10	12	10	8	11	5
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	6	7	8	11	3	4	6	5

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	2,403	3,668	4,802	3,345	6,980	6,502	6,527	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	314	440	498	531	315	330	315	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	13%	12%	10%	16%	5%	5%	5%	.%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	26.1	34.5	37.7	38.1	21.1	21.7	20.4	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	410	456	503	465	0	0	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	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**	2,089	3,228	4,429	2,814	6,120	8,869	9,165	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	212	.	405	0	.	.	0

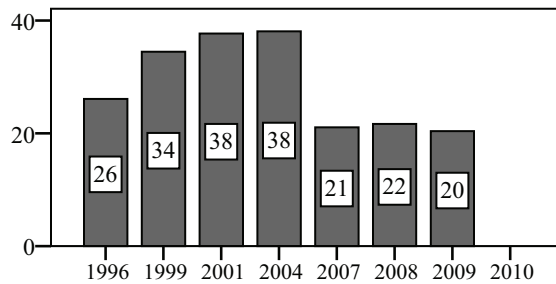
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	13,576	23,734	31,200	3,545	85,813	133,237	136,363	0
Integrated employment funding	0	1,482	1,518	1,655	1,789	1,885	1,633	0
Facility-based work funding	0	1,685	0	1,894	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	20,567	0	0	9,972	16,099	15,880	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	72,617	100,109	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	13,576	23,734	31,200	3,545	85,813	133,237	136,363	0
Funding from state, local, and county resources	3,827	1,816	0	3,764	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	1,500	1,475	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	8,140	0	0	0	0	53,447	54,661	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	9	191	0	0	84,378	66,323	71,304	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	5,769	5,813	5,606	5,681	5,392	5,627	5,562	5,786
Total number of closures with ID	480	470	416	444	423	406	375	350
Closures into an employment setting	1,873	1,849	1,966	2,075	2,211	2,162	1,913	1,957
Closures with ID into an employment setting	189	209	180	229	239	191	177	135
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,261	1,520	1,380	1,227	1,167	1,102	1,041	1,154
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	133	135	135	99	94	100	85	91
Closures with supported employment as a goal	269	255	235	264	296	307	230	146
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	133	136	115	132	151	120	126	80
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.8%	54.9%	58.8%	62.8%	65.5%	66.2%	64.8%	62.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	58.7%	60.8%	57.1%	69.8%	71.8%	65.6%	67.6%	59.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.5%	31.8%	35.1%	36.5%	41.0%	38.4%	34.4%	33.8%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	39.4%	44.5%	43.3%	51.6%	56.5%	47.0%	47.2%	38.6%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

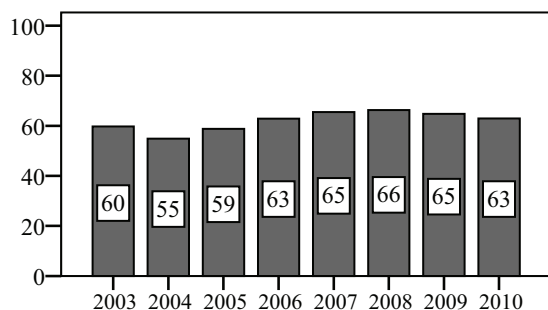
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$284	\$294	\$302	\$305	\$327	\$335	\$331	\$338
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$132	\$127	\$136	\$144	\$146	\$147	\$154	\$180
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.7	31.5	31.6	31.3	31.4	31.8	31.0	30.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.0	19.9	20.7	20.9	20.6	20.7	18.9	21.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	137.1	132.7	137.5	142.0	147.8	141.9	123.8	124.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	13.8	15.0	12.6	15.7	16.0	12.5	11.5	8.6

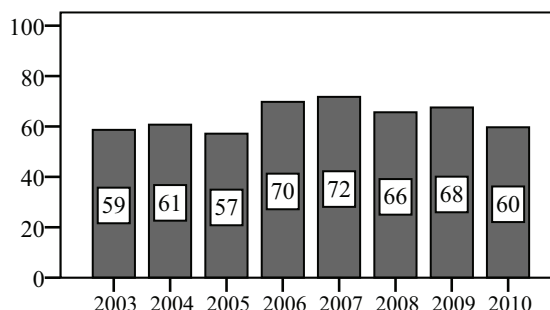
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	189	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	189	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	133	98.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	1.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	135	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	12,272	12,436	12,586	12,714	12,760	12,902	12,831
State unemployment rate	4.5%	4.4%	6.5%	6.2%	4.7%	7.3%	10.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

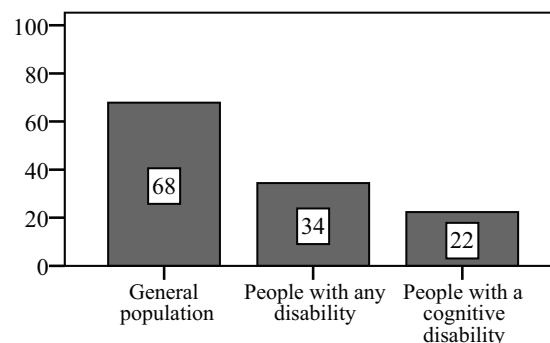
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	8,065,999	8,130,649	8,194,261	8,223,957	8,402,982	8,397,714	8,368,150
Number of people with any disability	720,820	794,398	798,039	792,245	671,956	656,189	652,412
Number of people with a cognitive disability	236,910	274,786	284,307	282,757	273,750	272,943	264,619
Number of people who are employed	5,649,793	5,724,659	5,877,659	5,911,953	6,079,666	5,787,662	5,675,256
Number of people with any disability who are employed	266,133	306,804	313,306	310,408	260,419	231,375	224,692
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	65,734	84,280	86,910	84,303	75,406	68,986	59,228
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.0%	70.4%	71.7%	71.9%	72.4%	68.9%	67.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	36.9%	38.6%	39.3%	39.2%	38.8%	35.3%	34.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.7%	30.7%	30.6%	29.8%	27.5%	25.3%	22.4%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$38.4	\$39.8	\$40.9	\$42.7	\$43.1	\$43.3	\$42.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.0	\$27.5	\$28.2	\$29.4	\$31.2	\$30.4	\$30.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.5	\$19.1	\$20.2	\$20.3	\$20.5	\$19.0	\$17.5
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	37	37	36	35	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	32	35	34	31	31	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.8%	11.0%	10.8%	10.4%	10.7%	12.1%	12.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.6%	23.3%	22.8%	22.2%	23.7%	26.1%	25.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.0%	28.1%	27.1%	27.5%	30.7%	33.2%	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.

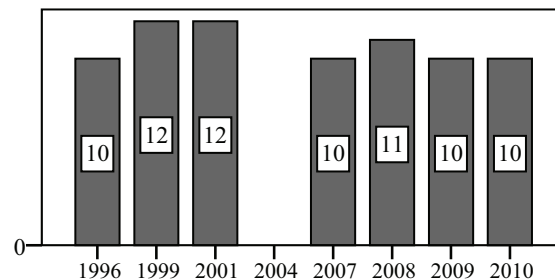
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	235,452	224,165	219,781	223,923	227,977	234,207	238,927	245,661
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	13,176	13,642	15,194	13,833	13,370	14,242	14,094	12,580
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.6%	6.1%	6.9%	6.2%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%	5.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	84	14	12	16	33	43	39	36
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	389	336	336	279	229	191	151	101
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	101	84	100	91	69	57	52	49

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	19,384	33,925	26,580	.	25,500	28,559	28,896	26,280
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,895	3,975	3,300	.	2,625	3,097	3,003	2,672
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	10%	12%	12%	0%	10%	11%	10%	10%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	15.7	32.2	26.4	.	20.5	24.0	23.3	20.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	5,213	9,950	5,040	.	4,975	5,324	5,029	3,462
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	12,108	20,000	18,240	.	19,100	20,050	20,766	20,038
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	168	.	0	.	0	0	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	17,489	29,950	23,280	.	24,075	25,374	25,795	23,500
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	14,984

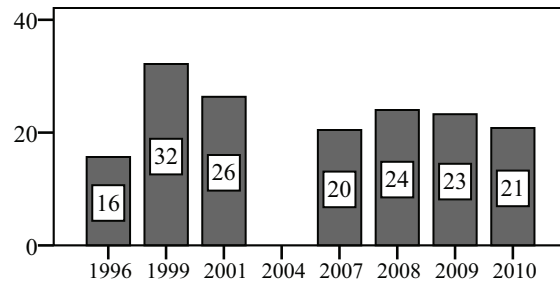
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	175,650	202,025	202,459	.	269,535	269,266	275,828	266,434
Integrated employment funding	9,360	12,212	13,982	.	24,171	18,340	17,377	16,119
Facility-based work funding	22,579	20,965	26,025	.	31,727	32,856	31,363	28,807
Facility-based non-work funding	142,314	168,849	162,452	.	212,933	217,342	226,190	220,527
Community-based non-work funding	1,397	0	0	.	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	175,650	202,025	202,459	.	269,535	269,266	275,828	266,434
Funding from state, local, and county resources	91,227	131,811	139,566	.	163,184	57,362	55,364	33,981
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	61,843	40,368	39,730	.	46,364	94,113	98,478	78,549
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	22,580	29,847	23,164	.	59,987	117,791	121,987	153,905

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Human Services Division of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	19,660	21,297	19,054	17,936	17,534	18,802	17,868	15,732
Total number of closures with ID	2,346	2,225	1,953	2,081	1,894	2,251	2,089	1,681
Closures into an employment setting	9,057	8,401	5,906	5,413	5,603	5,640	5,285	5,028
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,103	856	630	674	685	740	623	560
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,113	5,519	5,211	3,713	3,744	3,822	4,035	3,911
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	704	677	567	418	387	443	462	458
Closures with supported employment as a goal	637	1,106	1,011	930	891	910	919	899
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	292	426	385	330	324	347	319	340
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	68.8%	60.4%	53.1%	59.3%	59.9%	59.6%	56.7%	56.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	61.0%	55.8%	52.6%	61.7%	63.9%	62.6%	57.4%	55.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	46.1%	39.4%	31.0%	30.2%	32.0%	30.0%	29.6%	32.0%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	47.0%	38.5%	32.3%	32.4%	36.2%	32.9%	29.8%	33.3%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$243	\$255	\$267	\$273	\$271	\$278	\$274	\$268
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$151	\$150	\$162	\$169	\$175	\$192	\$190	\$184
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.7	28.1	28.2	27.8	27.7	27.3	26.1	25.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.9	22.2	22.0	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.0	21.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	71.6	66.1	46.3	42.4	43.7	43.7	40.9	39.2
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	8.7	6.7	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Division of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

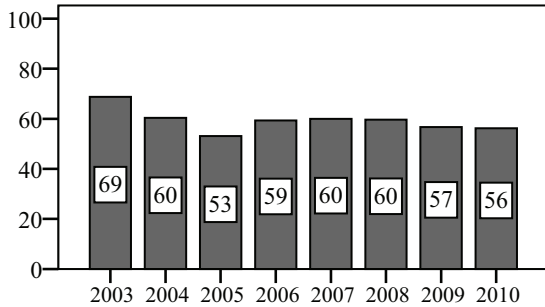
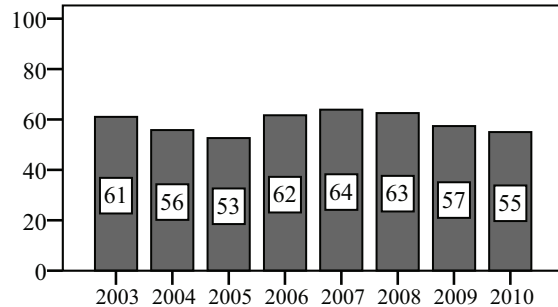


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1079	97.1%
Sheltered workshop	8	.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	17	1.5%
Unpaid family worker	6	.5%
Total	1111	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	545	97.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	5	.9%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	7	1.3%
Unpaid family worker	3	.5%
Total	560	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	5,999	6,090	6,157	6,238	6,294	6,377	6,484
State unemployment rate	3.1%	3.2%	5.1%	5.2%	5.7%	6.3%	10.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

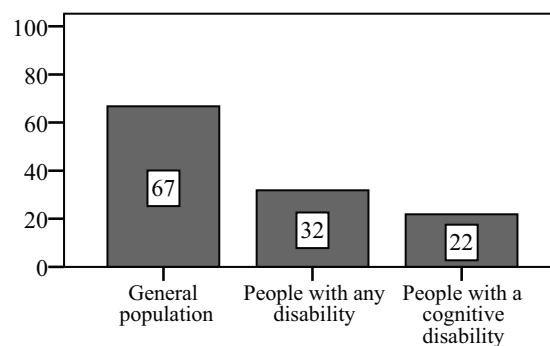
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	3,906,432	3,927,620	4,008,950	4,010,785	4,103,346	4,123,698	4,172,455
Number of people with any disability	466,956	518,011	497,155	515,719	451,637	440,996	450,588
Number of people with a cognitive disability	169,517	190,687	185,415	196,100	196,812	174,347	195,044
Number of people who are employed	2,803,204	2,783,701	2,898,367	2,879,715	2,956,636	2,817,661	2,785,740
Number of people with any disability who are employed	194,972	204,643	192,819	189,124	174,182	155,322	143,456
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	59,192	54,836	54,465	53,726	55,632	41,593	42,598
Percentage of all people who are employed	71.8%	70.9%	72.3%	71.8%	72.1%	68.3%	66.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.8%	39.5%	38.8%	36.7%	38.6%	35.2%	31.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.9%	28.8%	29.4%	27.4%	28.3%	23.9%	21.8%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.3	\$33.7	\$34.3	\$35.8	\$36.1	\$35.3	\$35.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.8	\$24.0	\$25.4	\$25.1	\$26.8	\$25.5	\$25.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.4	\$16.4	\$17.4	\$17.0	\$17.2	\$17.3	\$18.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	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	34	34	33	32	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.9%	11.4%	11.2%	11.4%	11.7%	13.2%	14.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.3%	24.4%	23.8%	23.9%	25.5%	25.4%	28.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	26.0%	31.3%	31.1%	30.9%	32.5%	32.1%	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.

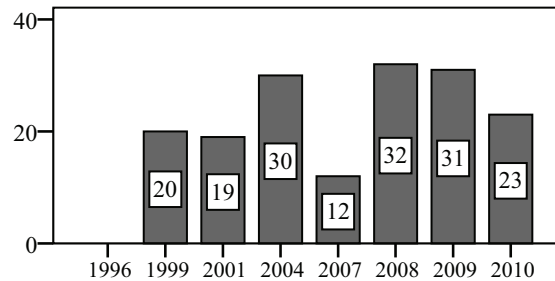
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	83,137	82,977	82,592	85,967	91,519	96,891	104,138	113,690
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,408	6,316	6,744	6,001	5,721	5,911	5,988	5,366
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.7%	7.6%	8.2%	7.0%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	4.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	61	10	3	5	15	30	30	26
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	214	187	179	135	119	94	72	61
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	85	68	80	47	42	38	37	26

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	15,829	15,829	10,768	12,491	9,218	9,432	10,614
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	3,152	2,972	3,245	1,557	2,949	2,943	2,391
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.%	20%	19%	30%	12%	32%	31%	23%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	52.1	48.5	52.0	24.6	46.3	45.8	36.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	4,761	2,989	3,388	1,963	2,568	2,649	4,770
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	4,570	1,463	1,898	1,892	1,567	4,023	4,388
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	3,346	1,715	1,953	774	2,022	196	5,622
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	12,677	4,452	7,239	4,629	6,157	6,868	14,780
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	7,250	0	.	.	0

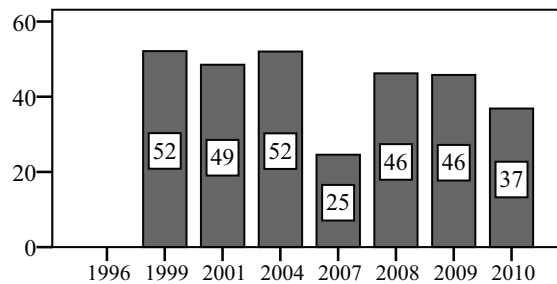
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	44,851	0	43,366	45,083	44,838	20,796	51,541
Integrated employment funding	0	0	0	0	0	6,005	9,125	5,658
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	1,698	4,529	17,695
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	37,135	6,816	14,586
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	13,602

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	44,851	0	43,366	45,083	44,838	20,796	51,541
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	0	7,179	0	0	9,252
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	17,466	0	13,521	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	0	25,900	0	31,317	0	42,289

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Family and Social Service Administration Bureau of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	14,544	14,814	18,369	15,454	14,933	14,632	14,955	15,244
Total number of closures with ID	1,729	1,659	2,211	1,884	1,936	1,817	1,895	1,809
Closures into an employment setting	4,818	5,021	5,961	5,616	5,046	4,393	4,020	4,101
Closures with ID into an employment setting	677	588	756	774	812	672	574	513
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,809	3,962	6,172	3,873	3,623	4,090	4,323	2,820
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	604	613	937	603	572	598	669	468
Closures with supported employment as a goal	2,158	2,052	2,602	2,114	2,180	2,191	2,062	1,727
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	988	942	1,252	1,041	1,038	990	901	732
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	55.8%	55.9%	49.1%	59.2%	58.2%	51.8%	48.2%	59.3%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	52.8%	49.0%	44.7%	56.2%	58.7%	52.9%	46.2%	52.3%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.1%	33.9%	32.5%	36.3%	33.8%	30.0%	26.9%	26.9%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	39.2%	35.4%	34.2%	41.1%	41.9%	37.0%	30.3%	28.4%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$334	\$350	\$367	\$377	\$342	\$334	\$347	\$367
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$146	\$140	\$142	\$144	\$148	\$149	\$162	\$177
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.6	29.8	30.4	30.0	29.1	29.2	28.4	29.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.6	20.7	21.2	21.1	21.3	20.8	21.5	21.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	77.8	80.5	95.1	89.2	79.6	68.9	62.6	63.2
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	10.9	9.4	12.1	12.3	12.8	10.5	8.9	7.9

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

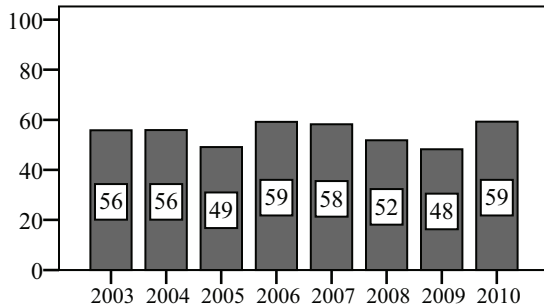
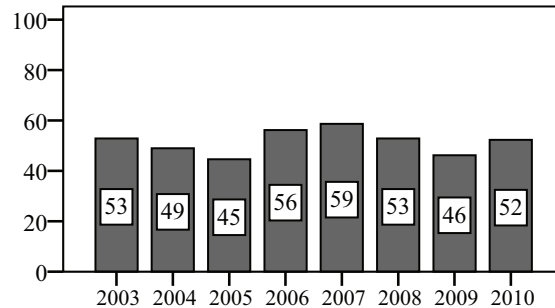


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	672	99.0%
Sheltered workshop	2	.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	5	.7%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	679	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	512	99.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
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	513	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	2,903	2,928	2,936	2,954	2,967	3,003	3,046
State unemployment rate	2.8%	2.6%	4.0%	4.8%	3.8%	4.3%	6.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

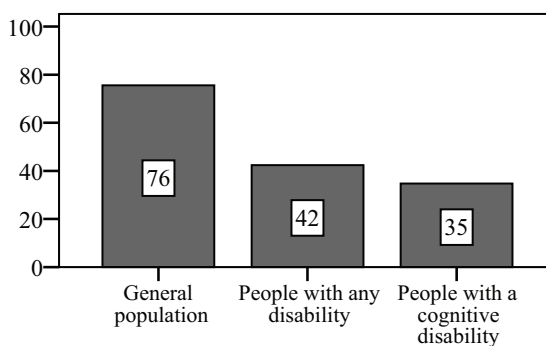
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	1,852,747	1,852,909	1,855,786	1,851,604	1,920,718	1,912,876	1,941,761
Number of people with any disability	189,479	203,891	207,797	212,562	177,426	172,461	177,023
Number of people with a cognitive disability	69,965	81,915	80,856	84,533	77,268	75,147	75,264
Number of people who are employed	1,409,650	1,431,648	1,450,380	1,451,623	1,540,546	1,473,804	1,467,023
Number of people with any disability who are employed	79,825	89,142	91,581	100,532	89,547	79,265	75,065
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23,107	28,847	30,576	34,932	29,268	24,062	26,177
Percentage of all people who are employed	76.1%	77.3%	78.2%	78.4%	80.2%	77.0%	75.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	42.1%	43.7%	44.1%	47.3%	50.5%	46.0%	42.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	33.0%	35.2%	37.8%	41.3%	37.9%	32.0%	34.8%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.4	\$31.3	\$32.8	\$34.2	\$34.4	\$35.6	\$34.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.4	\$21.4	\$22.2	\$23.8	\$23.0	\$25.7	\$24.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.2	\$14.4	\$15.9	\$18.7	\$13.3	\$14.7	\$14.9
Mean weekly hours worked	40	39	40	40	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	36	36	37	35	35	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	33	33	34	29	31	29
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.6%	11.0%	10.7%	10.0%	11.0%	10.9%	12.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.7%	22.8%	24.1%	21.4%	26.5%	22.9%	25.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.3%	30.1%	32.2%	26.0%	34.3%	30.3%	32.7%

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.

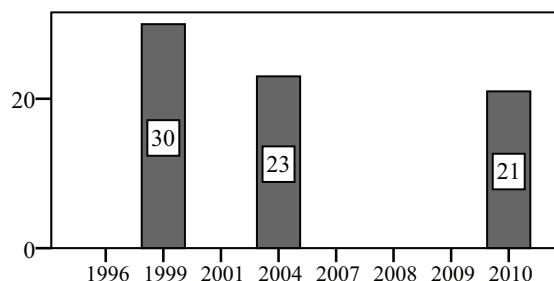
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	37,585	37,299	37,552	39,124	40,343	41,920	43,707	45,666
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,966	7,130	7,505	6,854	6,614	6,985	6,920	6,373
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	18.5%	19.1%	20.0%	17.5%	16.4%	17.0%	15.8%	14.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	82	24	37	20	20	53	72	82
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	63	61	66	47	58	50	40	25
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	100	91	99	78	69	47	40	31

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	7,015	0	8,590	.	.	.	8,950
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	2,128	0	2,013	.	.	.	1,912
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.%	30%	.%	23%	.%	.%	.%	21%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	72.9	.	68.1	.	.	.	62.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	4,993	0	5,252	.	.	.	2,780
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	719	0	868	.	.	.	4,258
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	175	0	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	5,887	.	6,577	.	.	.	7,038
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	.	.	.	0

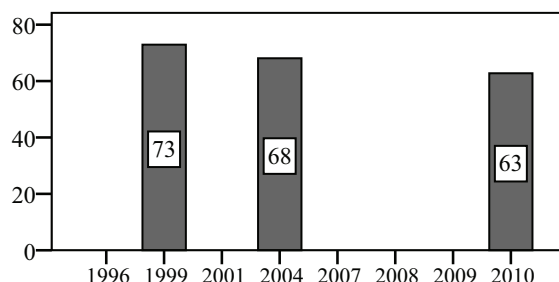
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	34,319	.	34,376	.	.	.	60,771
Integrated employment funding	.	5,666	.	3,930	.	.	.	6,758
Facility-based work funding	.	25,235	.	25,377	.	.	.	29,573
Facility-based non-work funding	.	2,790	.	3,990	.	.	.	24,440
Community-based non-work funding	.	196	.	0	.	.	.	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	34,319	.	34,376	.	.	.	60,771
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	33,319	.	0	.	.	.	29,116
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	576	.	0	.	.	.	31,655

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Vocational Rehabilitation Services and Department for the Blind

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	8,807	7,877	8,009	7,333	8,421	7,874	6,862	7,321
Total number of closures with ID	1,436	1,303	1,453	1,497	1,401	1,126	893	873
Closures into an employment setting	2,222	2,250	2,249	2,255	2,254	2,270	2,351	2,300
Closures with ID into an employment setting	379	366	454	489	400	322	250	260
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,541	1,419	1,559	1,374	1,514	1,280	1,424	2,076
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	428	252	301	315	286	203	218	252
Closures with supported employment as a goal	735	573	632	615	515	297	133	171
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	359	267	354	375	283	157	76	89
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	46.7%	61.3%	59.1%	62.1%	59.8%	63.9%	62.3%	52.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	47.0%	59.2%	60.1%	60.8%	58.3%	61.3%	53.4%	50.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	25.2%	28.6%	28.1%	30.8%	26.8%	28.8%	34.3%	31.4%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	26.4%	28.1%	31.2%	32.7%	28.6%	28.6%	28.0%	29.8%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$310	\$320	\$324	\$332	\$370	\$405	\$393	\$380
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$174	\$181	\$183	\$187	\$212	\$264	\$231	\$247
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.4	30.5	31.2	31.4	32.6	33.7	32.9	32.6
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.1	24.4	24.8	25.3	26.7	29.2	26.6	27.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	75.5	76.2	75.8	76.0	75.6	75.6	78.2	75.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	12.9	12.4	15.3	16.5	13.4	10.7	8.3	8.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation Services and Department for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

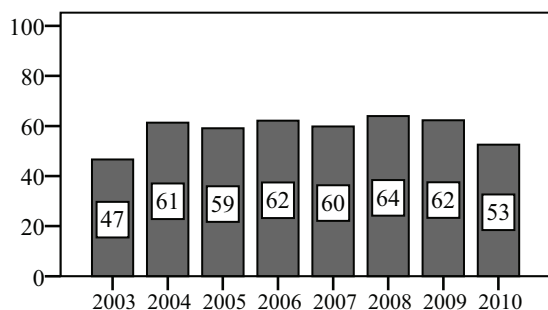
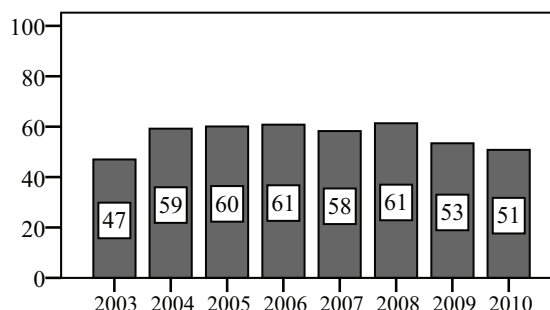


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	353	85.5%
Sheltered workshop	34	8.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	12	2.9%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	14	3.4%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	413	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	259	97.0%
Sheltered workshop	7	2.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.4%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	267	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	2,661	2,692	2,712	2,736	2,756	2,802	2,853
State unemployment rate	3.8%	3.7%	5.1%	5.5%	4.8%	4.6%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

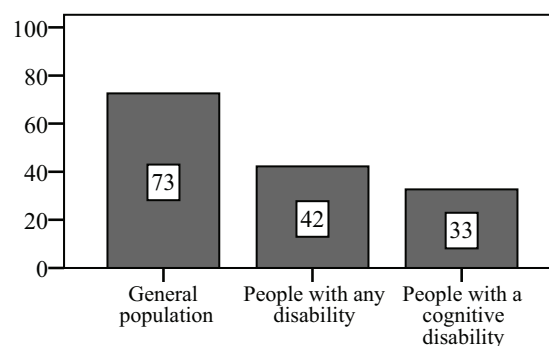
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	1,710,833	1,733,836	1,731,819	1,734,086	1,774,912	1,791,915	1,798,624
Number of people with any disability	195,519	198,845	202,147	197,764	182,894	182,312	183,529
Number of people with a cognitive disability	70,213	74,417	77,677	75,056	80,037	71,499	78,633
Number of people who are employed	1,299,897	1,311,932	1,327,568	1,319,914	1,384,189	1,321,836	1,305,737
Number of people with any disability who are employed	88,005	88,814	92,926	85,266	90,900	78,067	77,454
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25,698	28,767	30,808	22,954	30,582	20,417	25,665
Percentage of all people who are employed	76.0%	75.7%	76.7%	76.1%	78.0%	73.8%	72.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	45.0%	44.7%	46.0%	43.1%	49.7%	42.8%	42.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36.6%	38.7%	39.7%	30.6%	38.2%	28.6%	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.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.8	\$32.8	\$34.5	\$36.2	\$37.1	\$37.1	\$36.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.6	\$21.8	\$23.2	\$26.0	\$26.9	\$27.5	\$26.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.4	\$16.3	\$15.1	\$15.5	\$17.6	\$17.4	\$19.7
Mean weekly hours worked	39	40	40	40	40	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	36	38	37	37	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	32	33	33	33	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.4%	10.6%	11.3%	10.2%	10.3%	12.0%	12.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.2%	21.8%	25.3%	21.2%	22.6%	25.5%	23.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.2%	31.6%	32.4%	28.7%	30.4%	36.8%	30.9%

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.

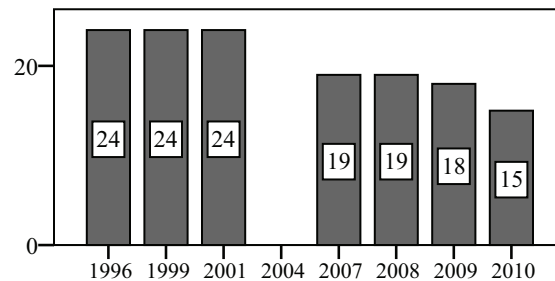
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	34,596	33,202	33,524	34,585	36,013	37,313	39,850	43,436
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,969	4,006	4,243	4,029	4,017	4,282	4,478	3,970
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11.5%	12.1%	12.7%	11.6%	11.2%	12.0%	11.2%	9.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	67	23	21	20	12	25	48	25
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	300	269	317	339	286	286	261	193
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	52	34	32	24	35	30	31	25

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	3,766	4,602	4,903	.	5,991	5,955	6,137	6,217
Number of people served in integrated employment	900	1,102	1,187	.	1,142	1,145	1,133	949
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	24%	24%	24%	.%	19%	19%	18%	15%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	34.4	41.1	44.0	.	41.1	40.9	40.2	33.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,372	2,907	2,967	.	2,350	2,355	2,360	2,277
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	830	1,497	1,743	.	2,450	2,475	2,625	2,844
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	741	1,659	1,677	.	3,233	3,268	3,404	3,424
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	3,500	4,710	.	8,033	8,098	8,389	8,545
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	84	537	782	.	684	852	1,251	1,365

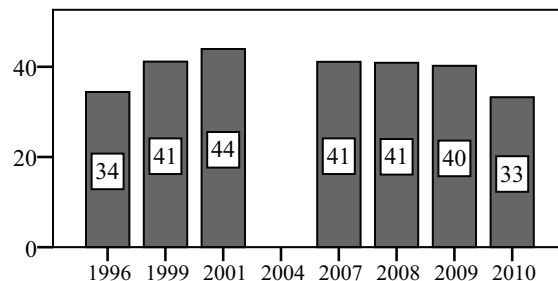
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	22,100	45,913	51,066	.	64,818	64,826	74,856	79,458
Integrated employment funding	0	172	7,377	.	3,876	3,810	4,394	4,688
Facility-based work funding	0	26,870	18,440	.	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	13,837	10,824	.	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	256	10,423	.	62,070	61,016	70,462	74,770

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	22,100	45,913	51,066	.	64,818	64,826	74,856	79,458
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	.	5,004	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	5,752	4,804	.	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	.	0	60,914	69,824	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	40,161	46,262	.	65,946	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	5,681	5,123	5,619	6,069	6,249	7,050	6,357	8,662
Total number of closures with ID	698	649	657	641	639	716	603	751
Closures into an employment setting	1,795	1,703	1,756	1,746	1,853	1,645	1,426	1,452
Closures with ID into an employment setting	258	297	298	267	305	265	199	172
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,591	1,389	1,308	1,410	1,185	1,656	1,147	2,624
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	235	193	183	156	142	186	122	307
Closures with supported employment as a goal	615	479	457	451	496	551	390	464
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	132	108	94	104	153	168	129	136
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.0%	55.1%	57.3%	55.3%	61.0%	49.8%	55.4%	35.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	52.3%	60.6%	62.0%	63.1%	68.2%	58.8%	62.0%	35.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	31.6%	33.2%	31.3%	28.8%	29.7%	23.3%	22.4%	16.8%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	37.0%	45.8%	45.4%	41.7%	47.7%	37.0%	33.0%	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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$246	\$247	\$261	\$276	\$285	\$288	\$298	\$303
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$155	\$163	\$157	\$163	\$168	\$177	\$172	\$180
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.3	29.0	29.9	30.1	30.3	29.8	29.7	29.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.9	24.0	23.4	23.7	24.0	23.8	22.3	22.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	65.9	62.3	63.9	63.3	66.7	58.7	50.6	50.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	9.5	10.9	10.8	9.7	11.0	9.5	7.1	6.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

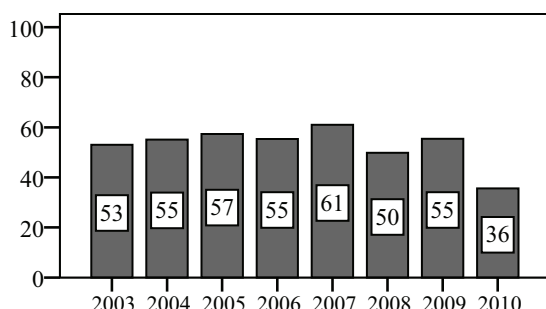
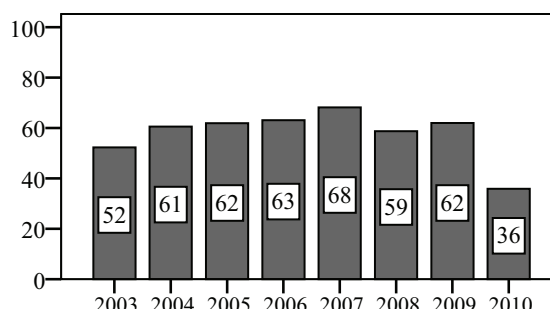


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	248	95.0%
Sheltered workshop	3	1.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	1.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	4	1.5%
Unpaid family worker	2	.8%
Total	261	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	170	98.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.6%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	172	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	3,985	4,047	4,090	4,146	4,199	4,269	4,339
State unemployment rate	4.6%	4.1%	5.6%	5.3%	6.3%	6.7%	10.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

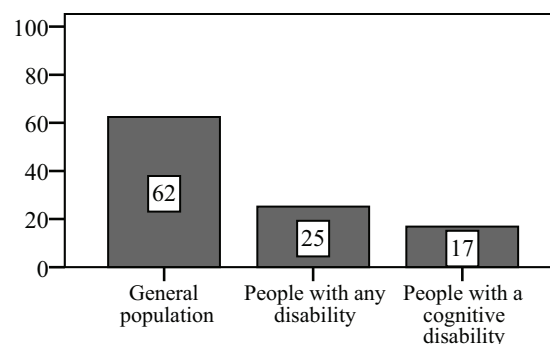
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	2,660,473	2,693,476	2,703,795	2,709,906	2,769,587	2,783,596	2,785,645
Number of people with any disability	505,583	505,871	525,145	503,028	433,606	433,445	435,658
Number of people with a cognitive disability	194,928	188,535	203,858	199,960	183,513	186,857	185,793
Number of people who are employed	1,735,847	1,759,543	1,803,285	1,817,765	1,836,176	1,771,725	1,739,947
Number of people with any disability who are employed	144,087	144,351	157,635	152,073	130,893	119,102	109,874
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36,195	35,562	39,192	43,132	38,135	33,308	31,382
Percentage of all people who are employed	65.2%	65.3%	66.7%	67.1%	66.3%	63.6%	62.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	28.5%	28.5%	30.0%	30.2%	30.2%	27.5%	25.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	18.6%	18.9%	19.2%	21.6%	20.8%	17.8%	16.9%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.1	\$31.1	\$32.8	\$33.0	\$34.2	\$33.5	\$34.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.4	\$23.2	\$24.4	\$22.8	\$24.8	\$24.1	\$25.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.7	\$18.1	\$15.8	\$16.5	\$17.7	\$14.2	\$18.3
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	38	38	37	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	33	35	35	34	33	34
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	15.8%	15.6%	15.1%	15.9%	15.8%	17.2%	17.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	32.3%	31.3%	31.2%	31.9%	31.5%	33.7%	31.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	37.7%	36.9%	40.0%	37.9%	35.8%	40.6%	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.

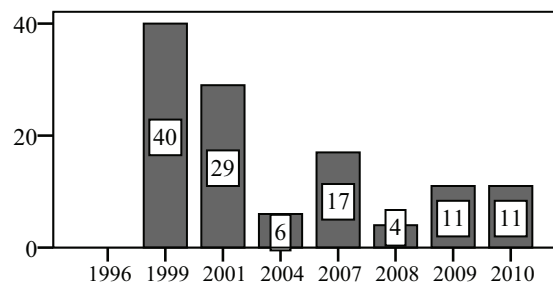
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	147,071	151,931	156,931	161,465	165,707	169,732	176,078	182,212
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,468	4,944	5,482	4,925	4,681	4,843	4,718	4,268
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.0%	3.3%	3.5%	3.1%	2.8%	3.0%	2.7%	2.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	138	32	28	37	57	64	35	33
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	117	134	127	116	99	81	56	53
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	69	69	61	47	45	34	24	26

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	1,674	1,815	3,600	2,129	7,957	5,301	8,207	8,668
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	728	1,061	129	1,342	1,195	888	919
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	0%	40%	29%	6%	17%	4%	11%	11%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	18.1	26.1	59.5	31.7	28.0	20.6	21.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	0	.	11	24	1,214	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	2,539	1,924	4,299	3,704	3,794	5,390
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	1,087	0	.	2,301	2,306	2,311	2,510
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	1,087	2,539	1,924	6,611	6,034	7,319	7,900
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	0	1,583	355	293	363	2,472

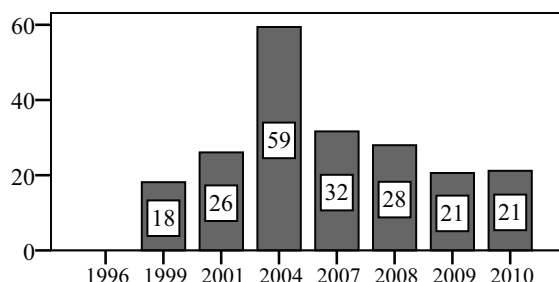
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	7,586	9,200	30,409	29,966	50,830	52,418	65,789	64,910
Integrated employment funding	1,257	1,000	2,592	21,689	3,040	2,381	2,996	2,942
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	20	23	10,268	0
Facility-based non-work funding	6,328	0	27,736	8,215	40,509	42,485	44,161	54,215
Community-based non-work funding	0	8,200	0	0	7,262	7,223	8,089	7,753

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	7,586	9,200	30,409	29,966	50,830	52,418	65,789	64,910
Funding from state, local, and county resources	7,586	0	0	0	9,682	8,484	19,279	7,719
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	20	23	29	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	19,399	8,499	40,868	43,665	46,206	57,191

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Office for Vocational Rehabilitation and Office for the Blind

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	13,730	14,204	13,973	13,517	14,751	13,751	18,805	11,750
Total number of closures with ID	1,390	1,367	1,297	1,296	1,475	1,363	1,745	1,072
Closures into an employment setting	5,128	5,220	5,411	5,437	5,440	5,343	4,912	3,846
Closures with ID into an employment setting	484	483	514	516	544	518	418	347
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,308	2,128	2,439	2,399	2,607	2,344	6,292	2,197
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	315	284	279	295	293	292	669	222
Closures with supported employment as a goal	678	663	732	715	792	778	910	610
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	323	297	345	326	340	341	351	240
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	69.0%	71.0%	68.9%	69.4%	67.6%	69.5%	43.8%	63.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	60.6%	63.0%	64.8%	63.6%	65.0%	64.0%	38.5%	61.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.3%	36.8%	38.7%	40.2%	36.9%	38.9%	26.1%	32.7%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	34.8%	35.3%	39.6%	39.8%	36.9%	38.0%	24.0%	32.4%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$330	\$337	\$358	\$358	\$359	\$370	\$383	\$382
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$166	\$180	\$177	\$194	\$192	\$191	\$198	\$180
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.0	33.1	33.5	33.5	33.3	32.9	32.4	31.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.6	25.8	24.4	26.0	25.8	24.4	24.4	21.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	124.5	125.9	129.7	129.5	128.4	125.2	113.9	88.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	11.8	11.7	12.3	12.3	12.8	12.1	9.7	8.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Office for Vocational Rehabilitation and Office for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

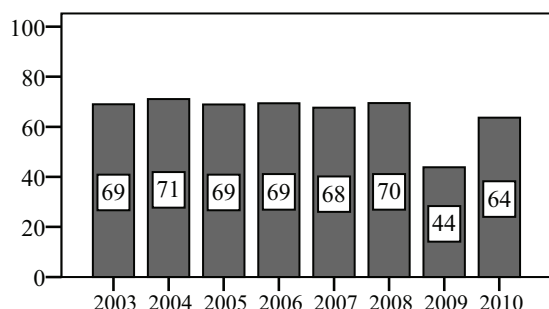
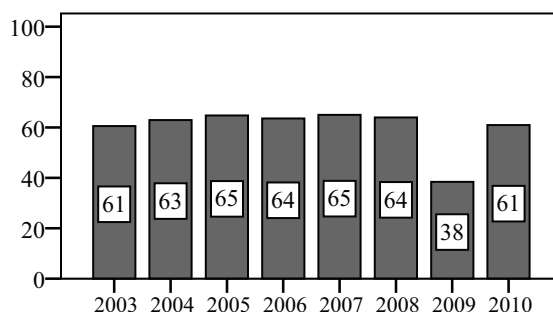


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	474	97.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	4	.8%
Unpaid family worker	5	1.0%
Total	484	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	344	98.6%
Sheltered workshop	2	.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	.6%
Unpaid family worker	1	.3%
Total	349	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	4,440	4,470	4,476	4,516	4,244	4,411	4,533
State unemployment rate	5.7%	5.5%	6.1%	5.7%	2.9%	3.9%	7.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

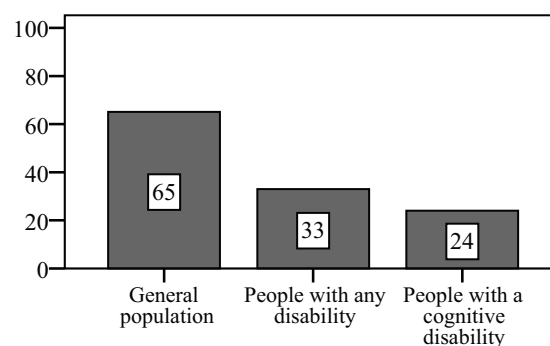
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	2,847,272	2,870,377	2,703,002	2,713,364	2,831,631	2,873,133	2,910,413
Number of people with any disability	397,085	449,747	429,654	409,734	367,429	356,565	391,820
Number of people with a cognitive disability	152,820	173,231	166,916	158,443	139,559	148,299	165,589
Number of people who are employed	1,856,013	1,851,552	1,787,513	1,806,379	1,918,342	1,912,590	1,893,611
Number of people with any disability who are employed	123,928	144,068	141,441	132,430	130,844	120,327	129,176
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	40,186	40,674	42,221	38,784	34,406	36,091	39,718
Percentage of all people who are employed	65.2%	64.5%	66.1%	66.6%	67.7%	66.6%	65.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	31.2%	32.0%	32.9%	32.3%	35.6%	33.7%	33.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.3%	23.5%	25.3%	24.5%	24.7%	24.3%	24.0%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.7	\$31.8	\$31.8	\$34.3	\$36.4	\$37.2	\$36.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.7	\$24.3	\$25.3	\$26.5	\$29.5	\$28.9	\$28.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.6	\$17.7	\$18.3	\$19.2	\$20.2	\$19.2	\$18.7
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	41	41	41	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	39	39	39	39	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	36	37	37	36	34	35
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	16.1%	17.4%	16.3%	16.7%	15.1%	15.5%	16.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.7%	28.1%	27.2%	28.1%	25.8%	27.9%	26.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	33.0%	33.6%	31.6%	34.9%	32.8%	34.7%	32.8%

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.

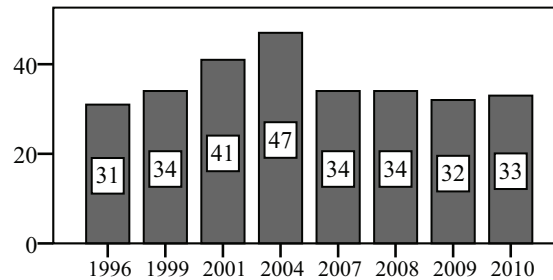
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	151,719	147,544	142,465	146,470	151,409	142,044	152,017	162,293
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,617	4,838	5,787	5,631	5,505	5,428	5,848	5,775
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.0%	3.3%	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	32	4	8	6	8	.	.	8
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	96	98	133	168	140	96	71	72
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	75	69	60	57	47	34	25	27

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	1,941	1,592	1,952	2,026	4,139	3,891	4,243	4,563
Number of people served in integrated employment	608	547	804	957	1,405	1,304	1,368	1,506
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	31%	34%	41%	47%	34%	34%	32%	33%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	13.8	12.3	18.0	21.2	32.1	29.6	30.5	33.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,333	1,045	0	.	1,624	1,394	1,506	1,518
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	0	.	1,032	1,163	1,369	1,510
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	0	.	78	30	.	29
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,333	1,045	1,390	1,069	.	1,540	2,964	3,057
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	2,532	0	2,146	468	.	.	0

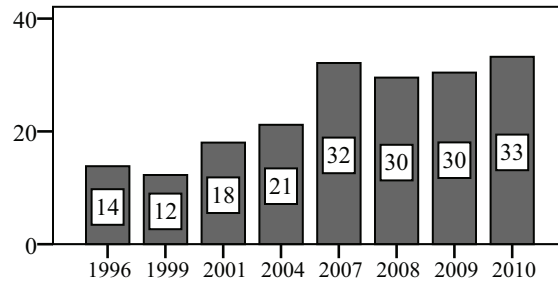
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	10,171	10,407	9,836	12,086	21,084	24,515	27,515	29,050
Integrated employment funding	3,219	0	0	0	7,788	9,442	10,746	11,277
Facility-based work funding	6,952	0	0	0	8,087	8,448	8,499	8,473
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	5,157	6,576	8,270	9,176
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	53	49	0	124

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	10,171	10,407	9,836	12,086	21,084	24,515	27,515	29,050
Funding from state, local, and county resources	10,171	10,407	10,477	12,822	1,281	779	851	807
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	3,835	0	0	19,803	23,736	26,664	28,243

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	7,379	7,029	7,098	6,780	7,560	10,007	9,874	8,717
Total number of closures with ID	825	745	783	622	641	728	671	592
Closures into an employment setting	1,925	1,735	1,704	1,582	2,375	2,715	2,353	2,362
Closures with ID into an employment setting	224	193	196	148	184	196	172	138
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,647	1,542	1,851	1,611	1,655	2,355	2,584	2,440
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	258	251	281	257	282	263	225	214
Closures with supported employment as a goal	765	709	729	726	899	841	846	853
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	352	320	315	294	373	353	309	276
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.9%	52.9%	47.9%	49.5%	58.9%	53.6%	47.7%	49.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	46.5%	43.5%	41.1%	36.5%	39.5%	42.7%	43.3%	39.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	26.1%	24.7%	24.0%	23.3%	31.4%	27.1%	23.8%	27.1%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	27.2%	25.9%	25.0%	23.8%	28.7%	26.9%	25.6%	23.3%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$405	\$410	\$404	\$444	\$507	\$596	\$495	\$453
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$177	\$161	\$174	\$175	\$176	\$165	\$174	\$187
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	36.3	36.2	35.7	36.7	36.1	35.4	33.7	33.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	28.6	27.3	27.7	27.6	25.9	23.6	23.2	23.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	42.8	38.4	37.8	37.3	54.3	61.6	52.4	52.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.0	4.3	4.3	3.5	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

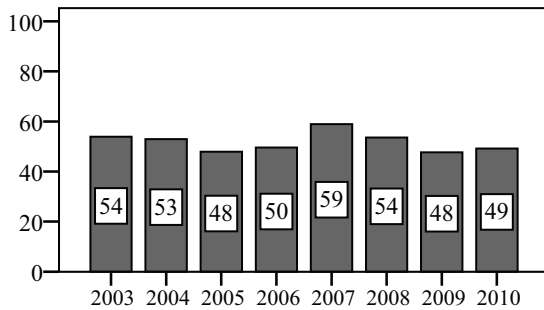
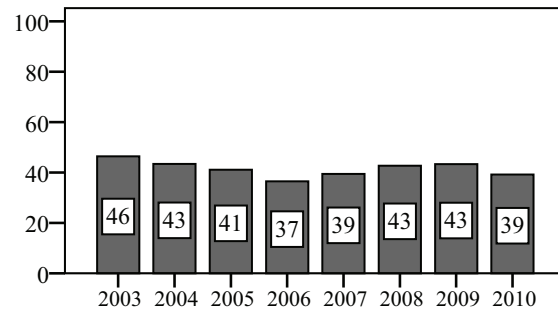


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	224	97.8%
Sheltered workshop	5	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	229	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	138	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	138	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	1,259	1,277	1,295	1,317	1,313	1,316	1,328
State unemployment rate	4.4%	3.5%	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%	5.4%	7.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

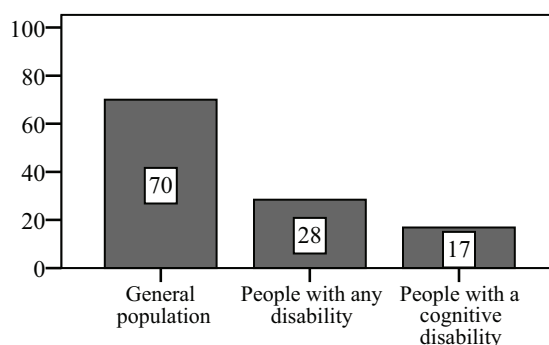
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	849,121	863,066	860,320	844,509	863,816	866,713	869,715
Number of people with any disability	127,916	129,437	139,839	144,903	114,020	118,130	106,600
Number of people with a cognitive disability	53,984	53,793	60,503	57,968	53,084	54,194	50,343
Number of people who are employed	626,124	635,409	635,184	617,072	629,909	612,542	608,779
Number of people with any disability who are employed	45,535	48,717	56,205	54,857	44,298	39,423	30,293
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	14,872	17,339	20,437	16,756	12,948	13,475	8,477
Percentage of all people who are employed	73.7%	73.6%	73.8%	73.1%	72.9%	70.7%	70.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	35.6%	37.6%	40.2%	37.9%	38.9%	33.4%	28.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.5%	32.2%	33.8%	28.9%	24.4%	24.9%	16.8%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.5	\$30.8	\$32.6	\$33.8	\$32.9	\$34.0	\$34.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.7	\$19.7	\$20.7	\$22.9	\$22.0	\$22.7	\$25.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$10.7	\$15.0	\$15.8	\$16.0	\$13.2	\$15.8	\$14.1
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	35	36	35	36	35	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	32	33	33	31	31	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	11.3%	11.6%	11.3%	11.9%	12.2%	11.5%	12.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	28.5%	27.8%	27.1%	24.8%	30.9%	26.1%	27.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	35.1%	35.9%	33.9%	29.6%	42.6%	32.4%	32.7%

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.

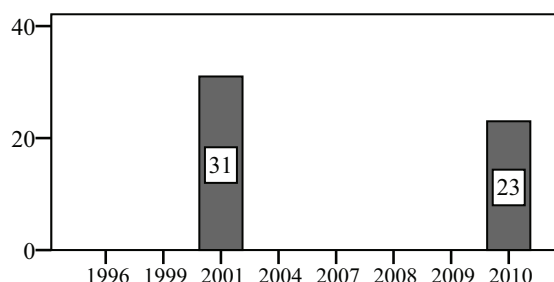
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	24,073	25,629	27,086	28,677	29,714	30,857	32,474	34,007
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,875	1,999	2,322	2,294	2,210	2,193	2,147	1,874
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.8%	7.8%	8.6%	8.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.6%	5.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	55	17	29	27	27	46	48	42
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	77	54	54	42	33	27	17	12
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	28	20	30	22	13	10	10	7

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	.	4,455	.	.	.	.	4,133
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	1,386	.	.	.	.	929
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	31%	.	.	.	.	23%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	107.9	.	.	.	.	69.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	558	.	.	.	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	1,309	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	550	.	.	.	.	3,178
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	1,867	.	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	0

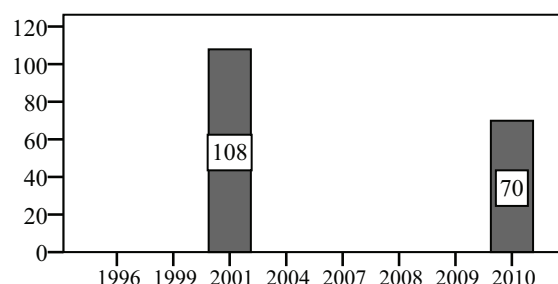
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	9,538	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	1,101	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	9,538	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	976	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	95	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	2,725	.	3,041	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	144	.	16,033	.	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	3,236	3,307	3,182	3,332	3,571	3,752	3,728	4,098
Total number of closures with ID	319	292	268	322	329	328	372	379
Closures into an employment setting	1,060	878	858	849	881	812	754	722
Closures with ID into an employment setting	124	91	74	94	85	91	102	80
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	867	931	789	706	706	790	741	766
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	96	84	63	48	63	54	63	56
Closures with supported employment as a goal	112	81	68	84	117	147	182	185
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	42	40	19	34	44	47	74	76
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	55.0%	48.5%	52.1%	54.6%	55.5%	50.7%	50.4%	48.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	56.4%	52.0%	54.0%	66.2%	57.4%	62.8%	61.8%	58.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.8%	26.5%	27.0%	25.5%	24.7%	21.6%	20.2%	17.6%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	38.9%	31.2%	27.6%	29.2%	25.8%	27.7%	27.4%	21.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

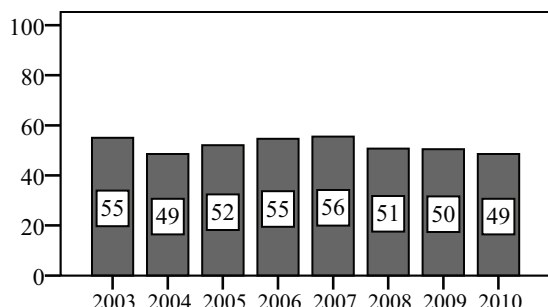
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$220	\$251	\$230	\$237	\$280	\$303	\$299	\$290
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$126	\$100	\$116	\$109	\$122	\$109	\$102	\$73
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	23.0	25.4	22.3	21.9	24.0	25.9	24.2	21.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	17.8	14.7	16.3	15.4	15.9	13.7	12.8	9.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	81.2	66.7	65.1	64.6	67.0	61.7	57.2	54.4
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	9.5	6.9	5.6	7.2	6.5	6.9	7.7	6.0

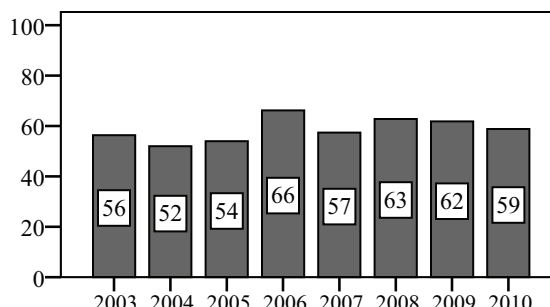
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	122	98.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.8%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	124	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	77	95.1%
Sheltered workshop	1	1.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	2.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	1.2%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	81	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	5,204	5,311	5,451	5,558	5,602	5,634	5,774
State unemployment rate	4.6%	3.9%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	7.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

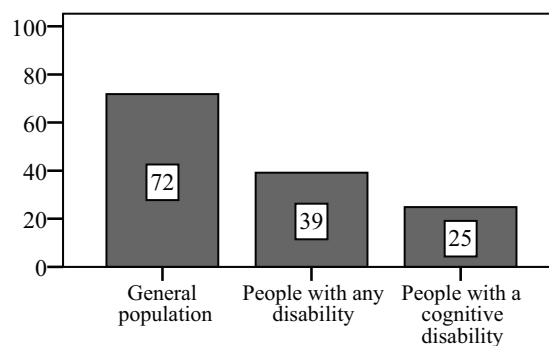
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	3,574,581	3,597,340	3,648,399	3,629,853	3,701,799	3,736,866	3,813,981
Number of people with any disability	363,731	362,890	364,202	374,282	303,445	301,188	306,446
Number of people with a cognitive disability	132,790	127,424	135,281	137,463	125,594	117,646	122,206
Number of people who are employed	2,626,695	2,662,189	2,747,071	2,711,134	2,814,796	2,734,571	2,741,322
Number of people with any disability who are employed	150,029	154,029	156,313	158,531	130,834	127,880	119,952
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	44,478	43,682	46,496	45,998	36,992	35,556	30,364
Percentage of all people who are employed	73.5%	74.0%	75.3%	74.7%	76.0%	73.2%	71.9%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.2%	42.4%	42.9%	42.4%	43.1%	42.5%	39.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	33.5%	34.3%	34.4%	33.5%	29.5%	30.2%	24.8%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$43.0	\$44.9	\$46.4	\$49.0	\$49.3	\$50.3	\$50.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.5	\$33.1	\$32.0	\$36.5	\$38.0	\$37.8	\$36.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.9	\$24.5	\$22.9	\$26.4	\$26.3	\$28.9	\$20.9
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	38	38	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	34	34	34	35	33	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	8.3%	7.4%	7.0%	7.4%	7.5%	8.5%	9.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.9%	18.2%	17.3%	18.7%	19.2%	20.6%	20.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	26.2%	22.6%	21.3%	22.8%	22.8%	26.9%	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.

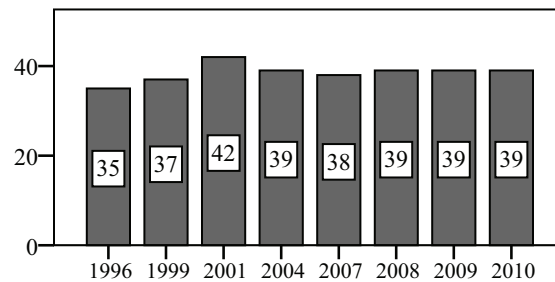
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	68,762	71,334	73,719	75,574	78,638	82,612	87,578	93,996
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,499	4,947	5,891	5,830	5,689	6,277	6,459	5,994
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.5%	6.9%	8.0%	7.7%	7.2%	8.0%	7.4%	6.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	134	34	23	15	9	18	7	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	328	320	283	220	202	161	130	111
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	44	41	53	40	42	34	30	28

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	6,830	8,612	8,452	8,623	9,768	10,085	10,532	11,476
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,397	3,183	3,551	3,328	3,712	3,932	4,137	4,528
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	35%	37%	42%	39%	38%	39%	39%	39%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	46.9	60.6	66.0	59.9	66.1	69.8	72.6	78.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	6,039	.	.	.	.	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	0	5,295	.	.	6,395	6,948
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	289	.	0	.	.	.	.	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	6,948
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,212	1,394	2,045	2,955	3,749	3,634	377	13,526

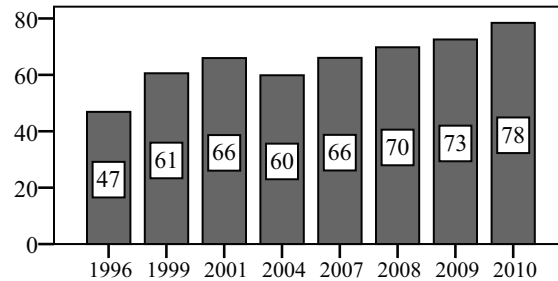
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	112,800	78,608	95,640	117,754	142,399	155,930	174,777	185,174
Integrated employment funding	0	26,513	36,917	45,142	49,502	54,682	61,698	66,323
Facility-based work funding	0	52,095	58,723	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	101,248	113,078	118,851
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	112,800	78,608	95,640	117,754	142,399	155,930	174,777	185,174
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	66,502	74,813	76,558	83,610	85,489	92,858	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	12,106	20,828	41,151	58,743	70,427	80,000	140,915

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

State Department of Education Division of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	8,632	9,319	9,169	9,137	10,841	6,317	7,920	7,780
Total number of closures with ID	691	734	745	688	883	510	607	644
Closures into an employment setting	2,897	2,962	3,005	3,082	3,097	2,290	2,309	2,408
Closures with ID into an employment setting	364	381	347	332	339	244	246	273
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	869	990	1,141	1,366	3,109	682	1,166	1,383
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	67	81	103	100	287	59	84	110
Closures with supported employment as a goal	529	633	652	627	1,229	587	826	953
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	213	220	236	185	296	145	156	193
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	76.9%	74.9%	72.5%	69.3%	49.9%	77.1%	66.4%	63.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	84.5%	82.5%	77.1%	76.9%	54.2%	80.5%	74.5%	71.3%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.6%	31.8%	32.8%	33.7%	28.6%	36.3%	29.2%	31.0%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	52.7%	51.9%	46.6%	48.3%	38.4%	47.8%	40.5%	42.4%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$305	\$298	\$304	\$319	\$303	\$313	\$290	\$295
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$184	\$168	\$176	\$185	\$194	\$207	\$198	\$207
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.3	30.7	30.7	30.3	28.7	28.0	26.4	26.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.2	24.9	24.8	24.7	25.0	24.9	23.7	23.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	52.6	53.3	53.8	55.0	55.1	40.6	40.5	41.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.6	6.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

State Department of Education Division of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

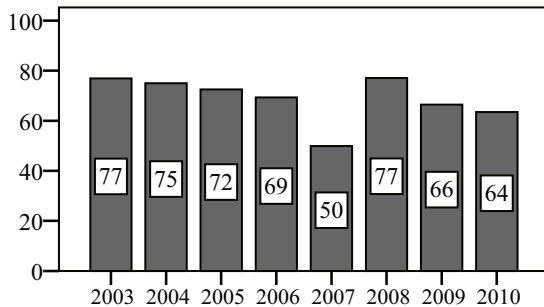
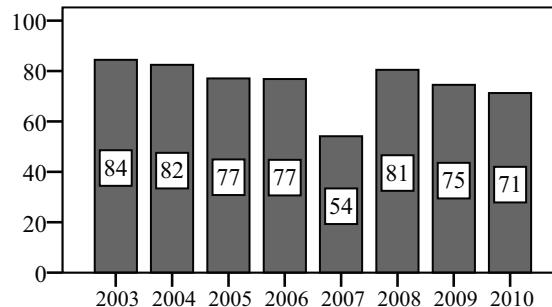


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	355	97.3%
Sheltered workshop	1	.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.3%
Homemaker	7	1.9%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	365	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	264	96.0%
Sheltered workshop	2	.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.4%
Homemaker	7	2.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	275	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	6,272	6,357	6,422	6,417	6,443	6,498	6,548
State unemployment rate	3.3%	2.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.7%	5.1%	8.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

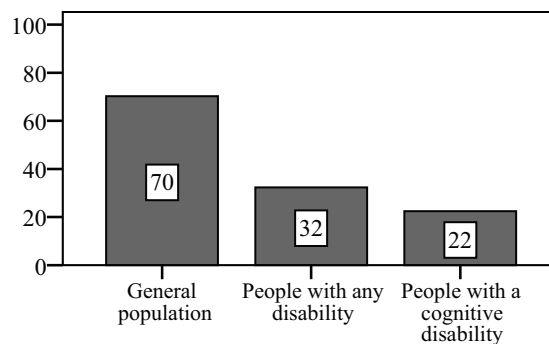
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	4,103,871	4,111,255	4,137,995	4,161,766	4,332,623	4,392,549	4,373,055
Number of people with any disability	400,877	426,480	443,570	449,037	389,925	388,851	369,229
Number of people with a cognitive disability	157,683	173,854	171,975	177,710	190,071	192,273	174,592
Number of people who are employed	3,024,900	2,998,932	3,086,539	3,090,718	3,237,623	3,147,510	3,072,871
Number of people with any disability who are employed	141,237	158,057	172,788	163,674	154,078	133,022	119,286
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	43,712	49,340	54,714	55,206	54,049	48,825	39,186
Percentage of all people who are employed	73.7%	72.9%	74.6%	74.3%	74.7%	71.7%	70.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	35.2%	37.1%	39.0%	36.5%	39.5%	34.2%	32.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.7%	28.4%	31.8%	31.1%	28.4%	25.4%	22.4%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$44.0	\$44.5	\$45.5	\$48.2	\$48.5	\$48.9	\$48.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.0	\$29.5	\$30.4	\$31.6	\$31.6	\$30.2	\$30.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.3	\$19.2	\$21.2	\$23.0	\$20.4	\$18.5	\$17.5
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	38	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	35	36	36	34	34	33
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	31	32	33	29	29	28
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	8.5%	9.7%	9.0%	8.8%	9.0%	9.5%	10.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.9%	24.9%	25.2%	22.6%	25.8%	26.6%	27.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.3%	31.3%	31.4%	27.3%	32.4%	32.3%	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.

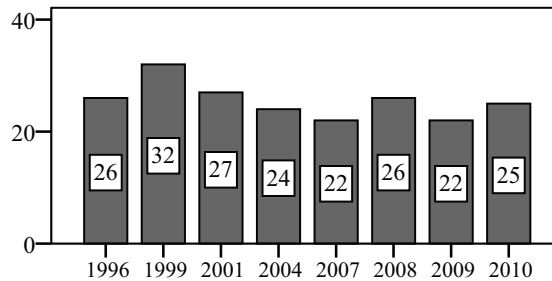
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	121,104	123,035	125,360	125,351	127,912	132,997	140,417	148,652
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9,270	10,300	11,514	10,562	9,610	9,812	10,571	9,147
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.7%	8.4%	9.2%	8.4%	7.5%	7.0%	7.5%	6.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	200	67	62	70	87	100	109	113
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	242	261	270	232	184	147	129	84
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	305	291	290	269	244	211	176	148

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

Department of Developmental Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	10,587	10,597	11,697	12,888	14,038	15,012	15,900	14,039
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,721	3,361	3,128	3,113	3,112	3,831	3,469	3,554
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	26%	32%	27%	24%	22%	26%	22%	25%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	44.0	53.2	48.9	48.5	48.1	59.0	52.6	54.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,939	2,642	2,290	2,461	2,367	2,326	2,662	3,723
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,927	2,198	3,461	5,885	6,750	7,162	8,131	7,275
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	2,000	2,184	1,417	1,691	1,693	1,638	2,362
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	7,866	6,840	5,751	10,578	10,808	11,181	12,431	13,360
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,751	369	0	0	0	.	.	0

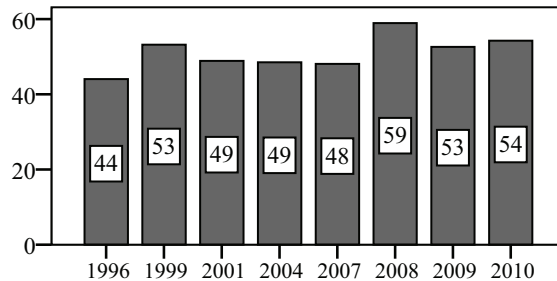
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	70,404	135,355	157,854	181,483	208,907	216,152	230,053	238,421
Integrated employment funding	20,400	35,085	37,450	39,111	43,989	46,149	38,178	35,663
Facility-based work funding	22,757	27,566	27,119	30,730	33,185	31,347	40,820	38,329
Facility-based non-work funding	27,247	44,475	58,000	89,957	106,593	112,032	121,886	134,191
Community-based non-work funding	0	25,097	30,003	21,685	23,699	26,624	29,169	30,239

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	70,404	135,355	157,854	181,483	208,907	216,152	230,053	238,421
Funding from state, local, and county resources	70,404	35,000	26,331	26,679	46,048	44,312	42,268	32,444
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	106,593	112,032	121,886	134,191
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	52,393	68,240	64,848	56,266	59,808	66,900	71,787

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Commission for the Blind and Rehabilitation Commission

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	11,698	10,560	11,106	11,494	12,681	11,236	12,114	11,177
Total number of closures with ID	556	576	587	578	574	498	475	407
Closures into an employment setting	2,900	3,286	3,601	3,850	4,062	3,646	3,253	3,435
Closures with ID into an employment setting	191	249	247	253	243	227	158	173
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,531	2,058	2,253	2,418	3,588	2,854	3,285	3,320
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	131	116	126	136	160	119	118	115
Closures with supported employment as a goal	144	155	178	187	188	172	153	181
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	28	43	57	56	50	59	32	55
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.4%	61.5%	61.5%	61.4%	53.1%	56.1%	49.8%	50.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	59.3%	68.2%	66.2%	65.0%	60.3%	65.6%	57.2%	60.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	24.8%	31.1%	32.4%	33.5%	32.0%	32.4%	26.9%	30.7%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	34.4%	43.2%	42.1%	43.8%	42.3%	45.6%	33.3%	42.5%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$332	\$321	\$325	\$331	\$340	\$357	\$334	\$334
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$203	\$180	\$193	\$172	\$180	\$173	\$170	\$159
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.2	26.9	25.2	25.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	22.6	22.4	22.9	20.0	20.7	19.0	18.6	17.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	45.1	51.2	56.0	59.8	62.8	56.1	49.3	52.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.6

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Commission for the Blind and Rehabilitation Commission

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

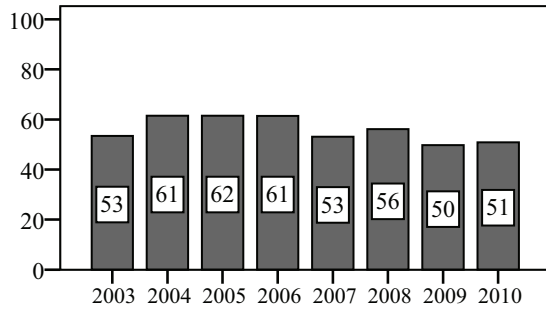
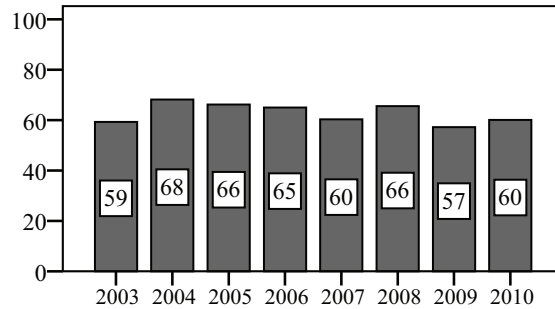


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	190	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	191	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	170	98.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	1.2%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	173	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	9,848	9,952	10,043	10,113	10,084	10,003	9,884
State unemployment rate	3.9%	3.6%	6.2%	7.1%	7.0%	8.5%	12.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

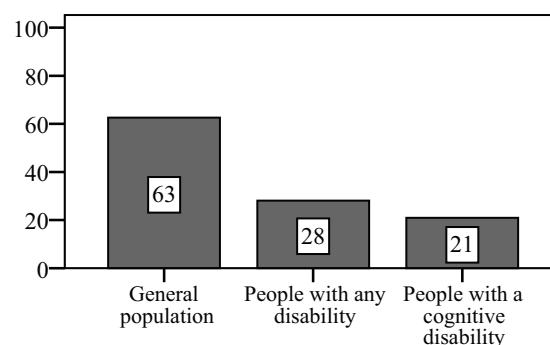
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	6,442,795	6,463,040	6,477,487	6,443,282	6,528,733	6,489,201	6,399,178
Number of people with any disability	809,808	827,217	868,249	866,093	731,676	731,501	723,661
Number of people with a cognitive disability	298,796	329,071	360,656	358,086	315,954	327,745	321,508
Number of people who are employed	4,391,377	4,414,801	4,396,039	4,335,204	4,425,344	4,097,523	4,004,708
Number of people with any disability who are employed	285,561	290,027	284,696	268,790	239,350	215,837	203,096
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	78,073	92,947	93,614	85,252	66,724	68,869	67,342
Percentage of all people who are employed	68.2%	68.3%	67.9%	67.3%	67.8%	63.1%	62.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	35.3%	35.1%	32.8%	31.0%	32.7%	29.5%	28.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.1%	28.2%	26.0%	23.8%	21.1%	21.0%	20.9%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.7	\$36.5	\$36.9	\$37.9	\$37.6	\$36.5	\$36.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.5	\$25.5	\$25.9	\$25.8	\$27.6	\$24.7	\$25.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.2	\$17.6	\$19.8	\$19.2	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$17.3
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	38	39	38	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	36	35	34	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	33	33	33	30	30	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	11.2%	12.3%	12.7%	13.1%	13.8%	15.2%	15.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.0%	24.0%	26.4%	27.4%	30.3%	30.1%	29.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.8%	28.6%	31.8%	32.6%	38.2%	36.2%	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.

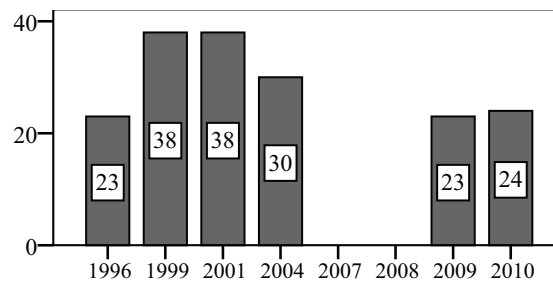
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	193,931	195,136	194,514	199,221	205,330	211,639	219,412	239,361
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14,950	15,788	17,381	15,454	13,992	13,664	13,119	11,867
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.7%	8.1%	8.9%	7.8%	6.8%	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	178	16	55	68	51	43	67	66
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	346	317	339	239	132	95	86	56
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	146	111	130	104	103	78	44	46

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

Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities Administration

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	15,054	23,147	15,976	17,534	.	.	18,898	17,042
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,465	8,857	6,044	5,317	.	.	4,398	4,016
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	23%	38%	38%	30%	.%	.%	23%	24%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	35.5	89.5	60.4	52.6	.	.	44.1	40.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	5,864	.	.	.	.	5,582
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	8,857	9,932	.	.	.	.	2,434
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	10,506	10,609	.	.	14,591	7,255
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	12,189	8,857	15,796	19,128	.	.	14,591	15,271
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	341	0	0	.	.	.	0

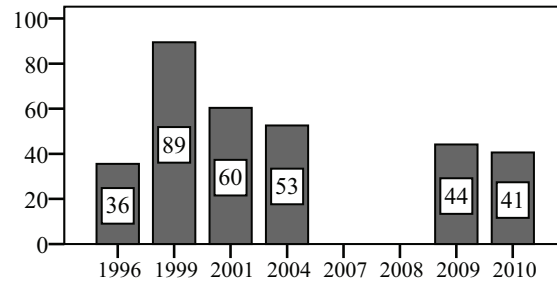
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities Administration

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



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	110,589	128,297	111,407	139,184	.	.	152,861	175,660
Integrated employment funding	12,454	30,943	25,378	24,484	.	.	19,979	25,746
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	62,231
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	26,085
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	48,687	70,178	.	.	132,882	61,597

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	110,589	128,297	111,407	139,184	.	.	152,861	175,660
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	17,566
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	28,831	0	.	.	145,202	158,094

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services and Commission for the Blind

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	18,877	19,756	19,655	20,399	21,482	20,681	20,269	22,257
Total number of closures with ID	1,906	1,922	1,821	1,778	1,748	1,526	1,390	1,256
Closures into an employment setting	6,484	7,356	7,832	7,862	7,965	7,771	7,099	7,541
Closures with ID into an employment setting	875	890	813	762	718	642	484	433
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	5,508	5,620	5,511	5,832	6,577	6,739	6,668	7,470
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	629	621	607	644	677	582	584	571
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,137	1,121	1,095	1,071	1,060	885	779	737
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	646	638	604	569	538	408	360	323
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	54.1%	56.7%	58.7%	57.4%	54.8%	53.6%	51.6%	50.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	58.2%	58.9%	57.3%	54.2%	51.5%	52.5%	45.3%	43.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.3%	37.2%	39.8%	38.5%	37.1%	37.6%	35.0%	33.9%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	45.9%	46.3%	44.6%	42.9%	41.1%	42.1%	34.8%	34.5%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$321	\$351	\$362	\$376	\$388	\$402	\$446	\$446
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$140	\$137	\$132	\$142	\$159	\$163	\$152	\$157
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.1	31.6	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.9	31.5	31.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.8	21.4	20.2	21.4	21.8	21.4	20.0	20.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	64.3	72.7	77.5	78.0	79.3	77.7	71.2	76.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	8.7	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.4	4.9	4.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services and Commission for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

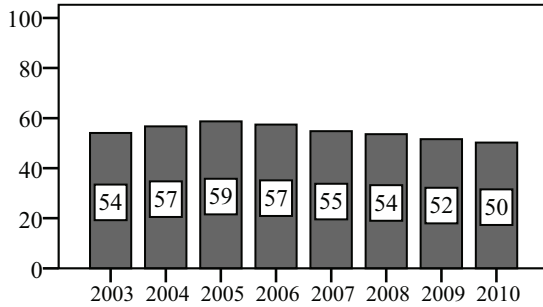
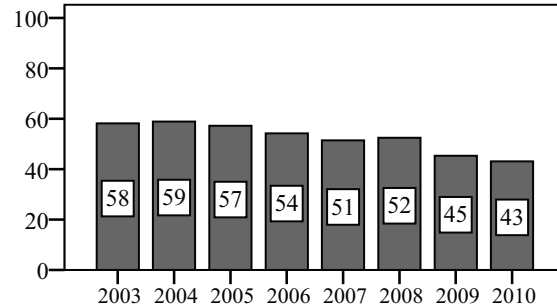


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	872	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	1	.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	.1%
Total	876	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	426	98.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	7	1.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	433	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	4,813	4,931	5,025	5,101	5,143	5,220	5,304
State unemployment rate	2.5%	3.3%	4.4%	4.7%	3.8%	5.8%	7.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

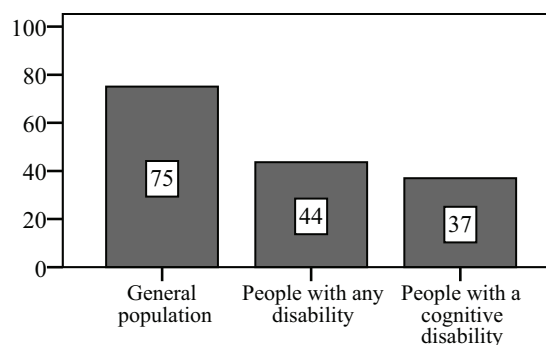
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	3,294,605	3,306,028	3,333,038	3,353,631	3,445,430	3,455,115	3,462,070
Number of people with any disability	309,699	310,901	312,804	322,496	259,878	278,422	274,170
Number of people with a cognitive disability	130,034	115,657	122,033	125,251	126,288	130,786	131,744
Number of people who are employed	2,538,269	2,558,582	2,602,085	2,609,905	2,714,670	2,601,403	2,598,664
Number of people with any disability who are employed	152,515	139,463	144,550	145,472	133,685	120,017	119,662
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	57,148	47,949	46,809	50,839	53,036	45,209	48,705
Percentage of all people who are employed	77.0%	77.4%	78.1%	77.8%	78.8%	75.3%	75.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	49.2%	44.9%	46.2%	45.1%	51.4%	43.1%	43.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	43.9%	41.5%	38.4%	40.6%	42.0%	34.6%	37.0%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.2	\$38.3	\$39.5	\$41.3	\$42.4	\$41.5	\$41.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.3	\$25.2	\$27.0	\$26.6	\$24.7	\$27.8	\$25.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.1	\$18.3	\$17.2	\$19.8	\$14.9	\$17.0	\$14.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	35	36	36	33	34	32
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	32	31	33	28	29	26
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	7.6%	8.2%	8.5%	8.3%	9.4%	10.2%	10.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.2%	20.4%	20.4%	20.6%	23.3%	26.3%	24.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.1%	24.8%	25.6%	25.6%	30.7%	31.8%	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.

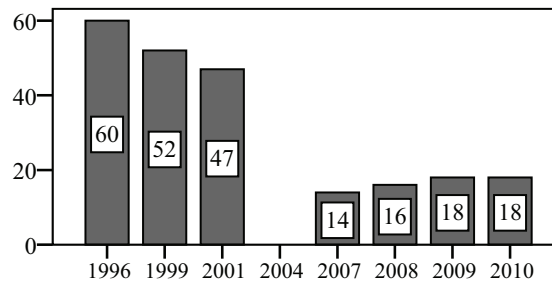
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	55,064	55,293	56,580	59,411	63,030	68,020	72,983	78,065
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8,129	8,659	9,872	9,380	9,679	10,430	10,856	10,320
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14.8%	15.7%	17.4%	15.8%	15.4%	15.0%	14.9%	13.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	125	51	59	65	33	52	53	32
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	212	176	175	126	140	113	90	70
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	87	87	91	83	51	44	30	46

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	8,492	10,778	12,899	.	12,082	12,561	13,007	13,546
Number of people served in integrated employment	5,074	5,610	6,077	.	1,724	2,091	2,288	2,462
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	60%	52%	47%	.%	14%	16%	18%	18%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	107.7	115.1	121.9	.	33.3	40.1	43.5	46.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	7,318	7,088	7,685	.	10,485	10,666	10,894	11,275
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	.	.	.	10,666	19,894	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	477	.	807	0	.	.	.	.

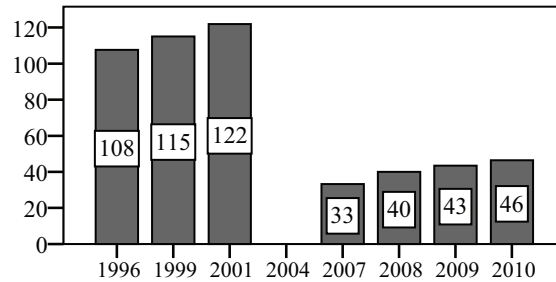
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	95,000	134,397	173,611	.	178,813	185,274	203,331	209,645
Integrated employment funding	7,937	10,598	0	.	4,089	4,258	4,581	4,953
Facility-based work funding	2,789	2,804	0	.	0	148,069	153,810	158,915
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	.	142,199	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	95,000	134,397	173,611	.	178,813	185,274	203,331	209,645
Funding from state, local, and county resources	21,241	1,834	17,035	.	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	27,584	8,278	.	1,114	1,154	1,151	1,001
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	36,834	40,154	37,047	.	31,410	31,793	32,932	32,289
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	36,342	64,825	111,252	.	146,289	152,328	158,392	163,868

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services Branch and State Services for the Blind

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	12,657	9,139	11,483	9,134	8,344	9,613	10,253	10,126
Total number of closures with ID	1,160	908	971	940	733	755	817	763
Closures into an employment setting	3,473	2,929	2,347	2,627	2,583	2,713	2,467	2,223
Closures with ID into an employment setting	494	424	331	348	288	294	258	203
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,976	2,308	1,783	1,740	1,528	1,813	2,554	2,414
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	221	204	151	167	126	134	208	195
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,411	1,236	910	1,300	637	866	952	853
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	421	377	262	175	154	186	203	161
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.9%	55.9%	56.8%	60.2%	62.8%	59.9%	49.1%	47.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	69.1%	67.5%	68.7%	67.6%	69.6%	68.7%	55.4%	51.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.4%	32.0%	20.4%	28.8%	31.0%	28.2%	24.1%	22.0%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	42.6%	46.7%	34.1%	37.0%	39.3%	38.9%	31.6%	26.6%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$289	\$289	\$308	\$316	\$327	\$333	\$314	\$326
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$155	\$157	\$178	\$181	\$203	\$213	\$199	\$198
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.6	28.6	29.1	29.5	29.8	29.4	28.2	28.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.4	23.0	24.3	25.5	26.2	26.1	24.7	23.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	68.6	57.4	45.8	51.1	49.8	52.0	46.8	41.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	9.8	8.3	6.5	6.8	5.6	5.6	4.9	3.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services Branch and State Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

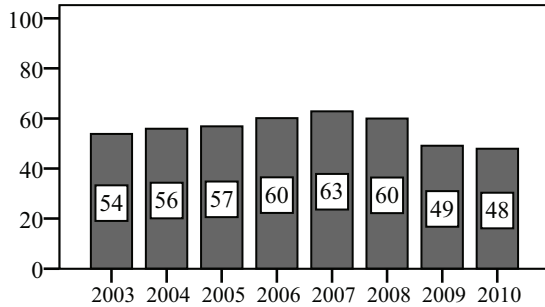
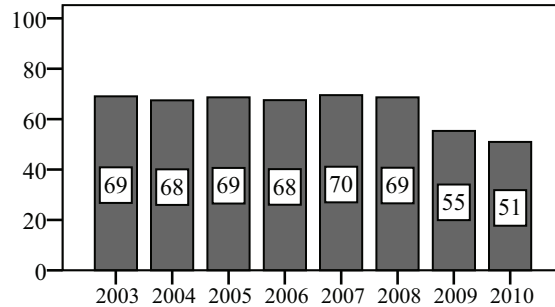


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	494	95.6%
Sheltered workshop	23	4.4%
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	517	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	203	88.3%
Sheltered workshop	27	11.7%
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	230	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	2,805	2,849	2,867	2,903	2,897	2,939	2,967
State unemployment rate	5.4%	5.7%	6.8%	6.2%	8.0%	7.9%	10.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

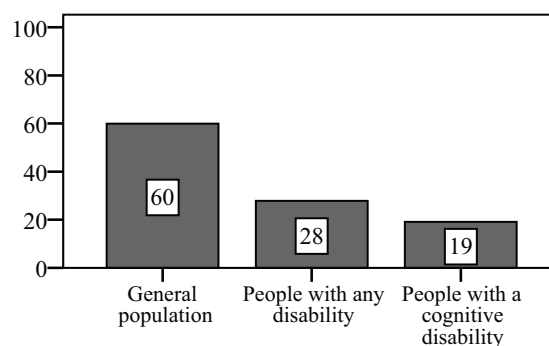
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	1,804,575	1,826,095	1,790,036	1,812,070	1,852,018	1,845,624	1,863,417
Number of people with any disability	322,959	325,585	332,657	326,108	281,644	257,847	275,807
Number of people with a cognitive disability	128,462	125,609	130,072	126,789	112,853	109,099	117,434
Number of people who are employed	1,157,105	1,175,595	1,142,379	1,156,434	1,214,635	1,153,179	1,117,528
Number of people with any disability who are employed	93,506	98,459	97,335	94,395	92,130	71,929	76,841
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22,741	28,098	25,284	26,566	24,823	19,000	22,406
Percentage of all people who are employed	64.1%	64.4%	63.8%	63.8%	65.6%	62.5%	60.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	29.0%	30.2%	29.3%	28.9%	32.7%	27.9%	27.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	17.7%	22.4%	19.4%	21.0%	22.0%	17.4%	19.1%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.8	\$28.0	\$29.9	\$31.8	\$32.9	\$32.5	\$32.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.6	\$21.6	\$23.5	\$24.5	\$25.5	\$26.3	\$25.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.3	\$18.6	\$17.9	\$18.5	\$16.7	\$20.3	\$17.1
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	39	39	38	37	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	36	36	37	33	34	35
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	19.3%	19.1%	18.7%	18.1%	17.9%	19.4%	20.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	34.2%	33.7%	32.2%	31.6%	29.5%	32.9%	32.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	40.9%	38.2%	36.9%	37.6%	35.7%	38.1%	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.

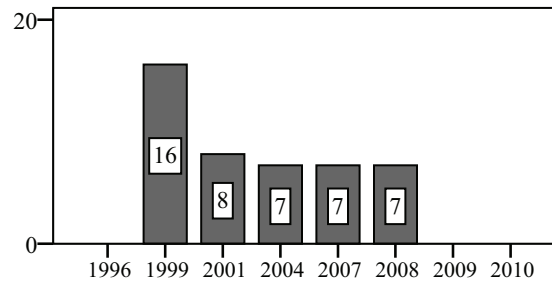
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	111,850	109,705	107,376	108,860	109,624	110,460	111,099	115,285
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,091	3,185	3,629	3,255	3,081	3,164	3,183	2,754
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2.8%	2.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%	2.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	41	9	7	10	10	7	4	5
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	60	56	57	47	37	36	37	19
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	105	81	79	55	43	22	18	15

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	2,071	5,565	5,504	5,904	5,910	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	327	476	409	390	390	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	0%	16%	8%	7%	7%	7%	0%	0%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	11.6	16.7	14.1	13.4	13.3	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	1,687	2,339	1,960	1,893	1,893	.	.
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**	.	1,744	5,089	4,568	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	234	0	0	0	.	.	.

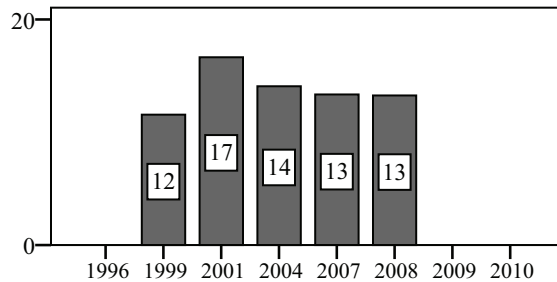
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	4,070	29,379	47,182	48,063	48,063	0	0
Integrated employment funding	0	927	796	0	2,274	2,274	0	0
Facility-based work funding	0	2,784	6,060	0	11,657	11,657	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	358	5,018	0	4,448	4,448	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	17,505	0	29,684	29,684	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	4,070	29,379	47,182	48,063	48,063	0	0
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	1,569	5,995	10,874	12,569	12,569	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	1,893	2,213	1,676	1,848	1,848	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	6,646	8,920	5,708	5,708	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	282	13,532	24,813	27,029	27,029	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	9,888	10,113	9,042	9,307	9,609	9,635	9,228	9,911
Total number of closures with ID	1,416	1,340	1,109	973	903	855	739	930
Closures into an employment setting	4,448	4,455	4,457	4,516	4,544	4,553	4,555	4,557
Closures with ID into an employment setting	514	458	360	287	211	215	204	193
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,965	1,917	1,624	1,643	1,849	1,918	1,339	1,716
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	379	378	346	266	258	238	137	225
Closures with supported employment as a goal	289	299	301	225	225	206	187	195
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	208	212	216	168	166	129	126	125
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	69.4%	69.9%	73.3%	73.3%	71.1%	70.4%	77.3%	72.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	57.6%	54.8%	51.0%	51.9%	45.0%	47.5%	59.8%	46.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	45.0%	44.1%	49.3%	48.5%	47.3%	47.3%	49.4%	46.0%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	36.3%	34.2%	32.5%	29.5%	23.4%	25.1%	27.6%	20.8%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$342	\$352	\$361	\$392	\$423	\$435	\$432	\$404
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$185	\$189	\$187	\$202	\$196	\$209	\$225	\$206
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	35.3	35.4	35.6	36.3	36.5	36.0	35.9	34.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	30.8	31.1	30.1	31.4	28.8	29.1	29.6	26.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	154.4	153.5	153.2	155.9	155.6	154.9	154.3	153.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	17.8	15.8	12.4	9.9	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

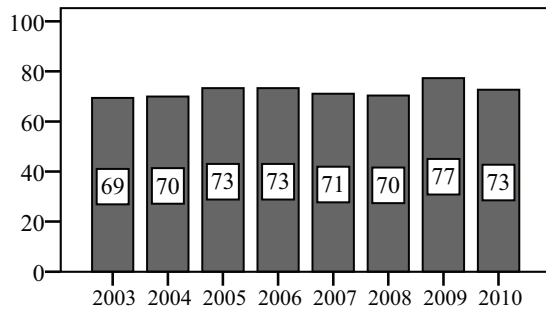
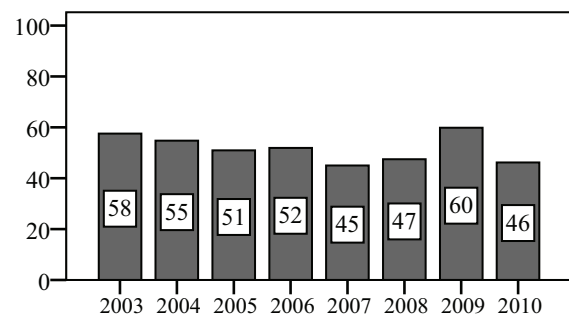


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	489	94.8%
Sheltered workshop	2	.4%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	19	3.7%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	5	1.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	.2%
Total	516	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	169	87.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	22	11.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	1.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	193	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	5,522	5,604	5,670	5,755	5,833	5,912	5,989
State unemployment rate	4.2%	3.5%	5.5%	5.7%	4.7%	6.4%	9.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

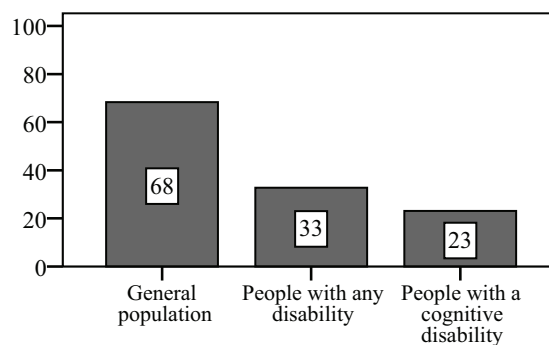
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	3,634,036	3,680,606	3,669,969	3,718,995	3,794,208	3,821,010	3,824,931
Number of people with any disability	471,600	539,837	512,385	520,759	454,082	458,381	447,618
Number of people with a cognitive disability	176,393	210,066	204,821	198,645	189,415	206,631	196,051
Number of people who are employed	2,615,360	2,629,794	2,658,876	2,682,269	2,758,044	2,656,268	2,615,558
Number of people with any disability who are employed	184,861	207,962	193,804	194,466	174,040	159,202	146,651
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	54,016	60,357	61,395	56,518	52,511	50,135	45,280
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.0%	71.5%	72.4%	72.1%	72.7%	69.5%	68.4%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	39.2%	38.5%	37.8%	37.3%	38.3%	34.7%	32.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	30.6%	28.7%	30.0%	28.5%	27.7%	24.3%	23.1%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.8	\$33.2	\$34.2	\$35.1	\$36.4	\$36.0	\$36.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.6	\$23.2	\$23.5	\$24.7	\$27.7	\$25.5	\$26.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.7	\$17.0	\$17.4	\$18.0	\$17.5	\$17.1	\$18.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	37	37	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	35	34	34	34	33	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.7%	12.4%	12.4%	11.8%	12.3%	13.5%	14.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.8%	25.7%	27.0%	23.3%	26.9%	27.6%	29.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.7%	32.4%	31.6%	30.5%	36.5%	34.5%	37.4%

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.

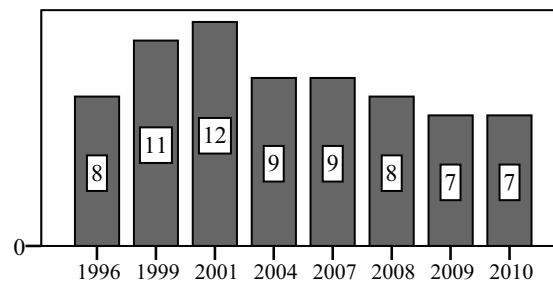
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	101,078	98,905	100,986	104,740	107,842	112,676	117,981	127,361
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,836	7,247	7,810	7,554	7,157	7,635	7,733	6,870
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.8%	7.3%	7.7%	7.2%	6.6%	7.0%	6.6%	5.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	65	15	26	26	18	34	38	50
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	269	237	218	176	148	104	73	59
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	73	70	63	61	41	29	21	31

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	4,288	4,886	4,639	4,378	4,030	4,862	4,801	5,038
Number of people served in integrated employment	336	535	556	398	359	369	345	332
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	8%	11%	12%	9%	9%	8%	7%	7%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	6.2	9.6	9.9	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	0	.	0	0	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	4,386	4,312	4,057	3,773	4,302	3,886	4,094
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	827	181	60	97	70	191	213	187
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,952	4,567	4,312	4,154	3,843	4,493	4,099	4,281
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	135	0	0	0	155	628	765

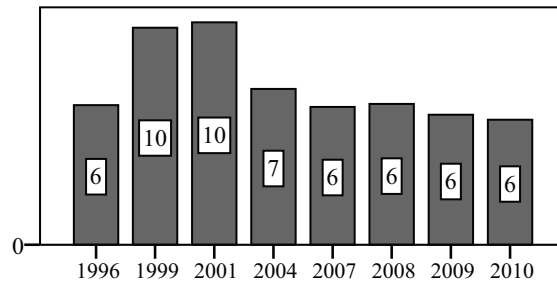
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,642	28,349	32,208	30,494	24,584	43,791	41,110	46,446
Integrated employment funding	895	1,572	1,904	1,684	1,827	1,882	1,931	1,884
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	18,505	26,679	30,141	28,602	22,623	41,737	38,918	44,367
Community-based non-work funding	1,166	99	163	207	135	172	261	195

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,642	28,349	32,208	30,494	24,584	43,791	41,110	46,446
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	2,371	2,019	2,006	1,765	1,607
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	26,021	30,619	28,122	22,565	41,786	39,345	44,839

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Vocational Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Services for the Blind

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	18,721	19,400	16,253	16,598	16,697	17,148	18,132	18,527
Total number of closures with ID	2,550	2,978	2,612	2,758	2,697	2,894	2,807	2,962
Closures into an employment setting	5,905	5,498	4,192	4,398	4,536	4,630	4,169	4,630
Closures with ID into an employment setting	897	837	811	805	843	860	639	805
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,813	3,354	1,955	1,833	2,124	2,218	2,556	2,727
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	254	560	335	334	343	366	403	409
Closures with supported employment as a goal	745	923	990	1,053	1,163	1,180	878	957
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	406	501	565	605	669	644	456	512
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	76.5%	62.1%	68.2%	70.6%	68.1%	67.6%	62.0%	62.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	77.9%	59.9%	70.8%	70.7%	71.1%	70.1%	61.3%	66.3%
Percentage of all closures into employment	31.5%	28.3%	25.8%	26.5%	27.2%	27.0%	23.0%	25.0%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	35.2%	28.1%	31.0%	29.2%	31.3%	29.7%	22.8%	27.2%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$271	\$277	\$286	\$285	\$295	\$285	\$277	\$291
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$194	\$194	\$192	\$191	\$201	\$202	\$209	\$220
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.1	30.4	29.9	29.2	28.8	27.7	26.3	27.6
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	27.9	27.5	26.9	27.0	26.4	26.1	25.4	25.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	103.5	95.5	72.3	75.4	77.2	78.3	69.6	77.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	15.7	14.5	14.0	13.8	14.3	14.5	10.7	13.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

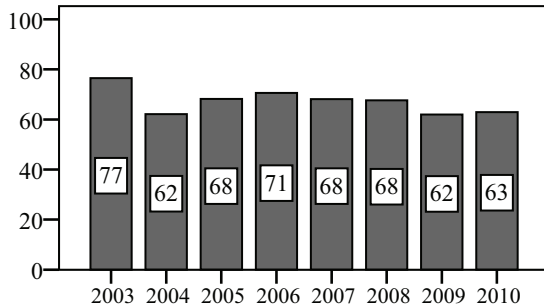
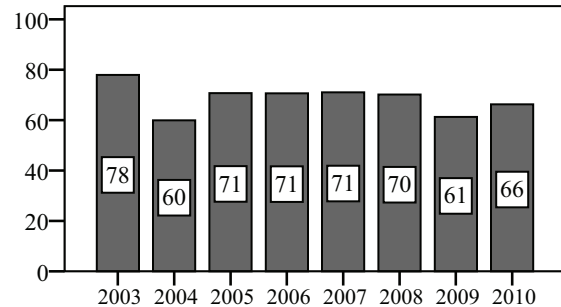


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	879	98.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	5	.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	12	1.3%
Unpaid family worker	1	.1%
Total	897	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	798	99.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	5	.6%
Unpaid family worker	1	.1%
Total	805	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	892	903	910	927	945	967	989
State unemployment rate	5.6%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	3.8%	4.0%	7.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

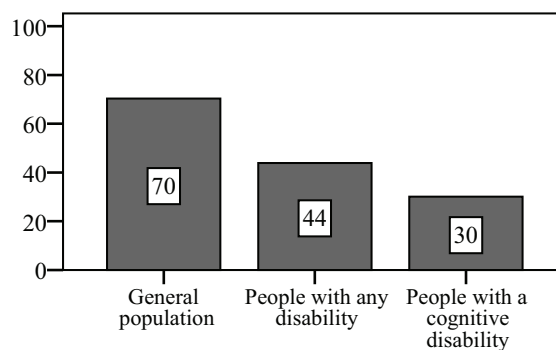
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	598,546	601,946	601,878	604,382	623,693	628,466	635,876
Number of people with any disability	76,150	77,300	87,939	75,152	69,544	68,761	60,876
Number of people with a cognitive disability	27,698	27,536	32,514	28,286	27,703	25,995	24,453
Number of people who are employed	434,431	445,315	438,922	440,218	452,803	443,899	447,138
Number of people with any disability who are employed	31,112	38,229	39,473	30,920	30,341	30,224	26,719
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	8,500	11,498	12,363	8,074	9,427	8,981	7,366
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.6%	74.0%	72.9%	72.8%	72.6%	70.6%	70.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	40.9%	49.5%	44.9%	41.1%	43.6%	44.0%	43.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	30.7%	41.8%	38.0%	28.5%	34.0%	34.5%	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.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.5	\$28.7	\$27.9	\$30.9	\$33.6	\$30.9	\$33.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.4	\$20.6	\$20.9	\$21.9	\$25.4	\$23.4	\$22.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$11.0	\$12.0	\$15.5	\$13.4	\$14.1	\$14.9	\$12.1
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	37	37	37	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	35	31	30	32	31	29
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	13.9%	12.8%	13.3%	13.2%	13.7%	14.2%	14.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	30.4%	23.0%	27.3%	23.3%	28.4%	26.6%	29.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	37.0%	32.4%	34.9%	33.3%	39.8%	28.7%	41.5%

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.

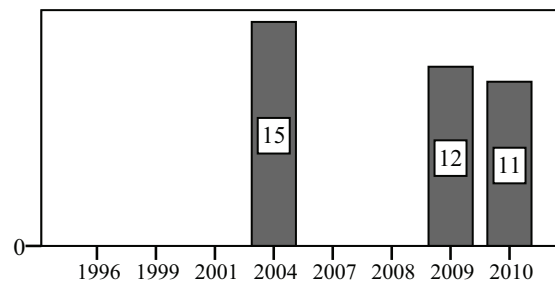
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	12,854	12,700	12,906	13,375	13,768	14,577	15,434	16,605
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,692	1,672	1,796	1,757	1,738	1,904	2,052	1,842
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	13.2%	13.2%	13.9%	13.1%	12.6%	13.0%	13.3%	11.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	31	11	15	29	24	17	10	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	13	14	16	14	11	9	10	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	8	9	14	11	11	9	9	5

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	.	.	1,671	.	.	1,827	1,789
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	247	.	.	210	195
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.%	.%	.%	15%	.%	.%	12%	11%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	.	26.6	.	.	21.5	19.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	932	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	378	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	.	1,424	.	.	1,617	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	507	0	.	632	639

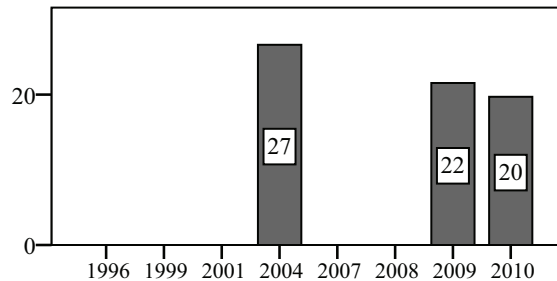
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	0	17,107	0	0	20,493	21,858
Integrated employment funding	0	0	0	2,176	0	0	1,098	1,056
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	10,558	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	4,292	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	0	17,107	0	0	20,493	21,858
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	1,340	0	0	277	259
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	1,998	0	0	267	249
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	0	13,770	0	0	554	549

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Public Health and Human Services Vocational Rehabilitation

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	3,387	3,470	3,344	3,670	3,369	3,364	3,364	4,014
Total number of closures with ID	225	202	203	215	168	196	160	219
Closures into an employment setting	925	892	899	909	912	913	799	716
Closures with ID into an employment setting	95	73	81	83	64	83	46	63
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	546	615	638	673	664	694	616	993
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	55	46	41	42	35	44	38	58
Closures with supported employment as a goal	177	136	140	155	127	148	95	109
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	81	55	67	60	47	64	33	46
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.9%	59.2%	58.5%	57.5%	57.9%	56.8%	56.5%	41.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	63.3%	61.3%	66.4%	66.4%	64.6%	65.4%	54.8%	52.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.3%	25.7%	26.9%	24.8%	27.1%	27.1%	23.8%	17.8%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	42.2%	36.1%	39.9%	38.6%	38.1%	42.3%	28.7%	28.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

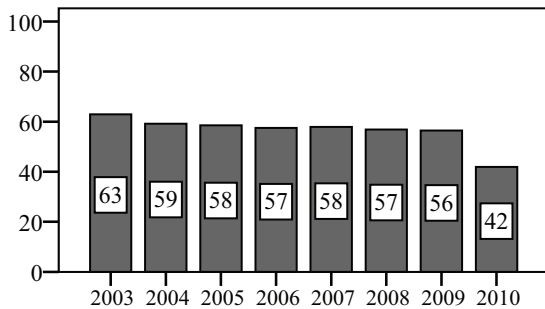
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$260	\$268	\$277	\$284	\$304	\$301	\$310	\$303
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$128	\$132	\$125	\$156	\$138	\$134	\$137	\$162
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.2	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.8	28.0	28.1	27.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.5	20.6	19.3	22.3	19.5	18.4	17.5	19.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	100.8	96.2	96.2	96.1	95.3	94.4	81.9	72.4
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	10.4	7.9	8.7	8.8	6.7	8.6	4.7	6.4

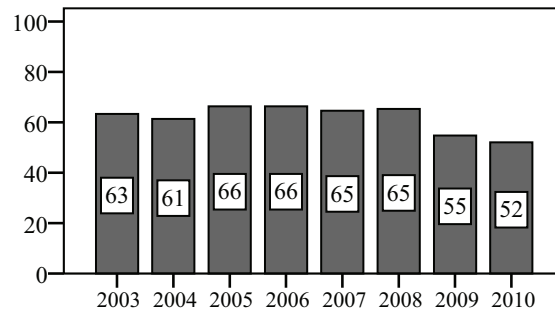
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Public Health and Human Services Vocational Rehabilitation

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



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



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	93	97.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	2.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	95	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	61	95.3%
Sheltered workshop	1	1.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	3.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	64	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	1,696	1,713	1,728	1,747	1,760	1,783	1,826
State unemployment rate	2.7%	3.0%	3.6%	3.8%	3.2%	3.4%	4.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

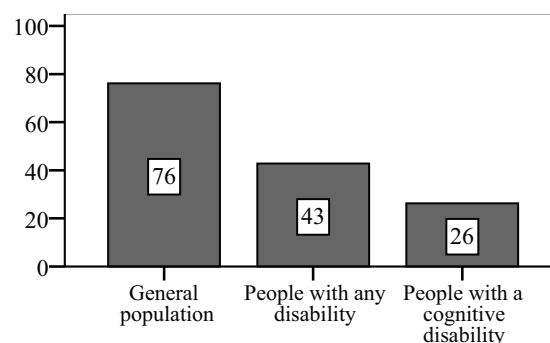
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	1,098,269	1,099,857	1,099,718	1,100,270	1,127,203	1,137,467	1,158,351
Number of people with any disability	126,315	121,098	121,459	114,101	89,082	100,047	113,013
Number of people with a cognitive disability	44,856	41,338	46,110	41,289	34,904	37,846	42,549
Number of people who are employed	849,331	847,813	863,935	874,199	907,405	887,524	881,763
Number of people with any disability who are employed	59,430	52,809	59,532	55,631	43,608	44,939	48,353
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	15,306	12,973	20,381	16,179	11,910	10,714	11,192
Percentage of all people who are employed	77.3%	77.1%	78.6%	79.5%	80.5%	78.0%	76.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	47.0%	43.6%	49.0%	48.8%	49.0%	44.9%	42.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.1%	31.4%	44.2%	39.2%	34.1%	28.3%	26.3%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.7	\$30.9	\$32.5	\$33.7	\$34.1	\$35.2	\$34.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.7	\$22.7	\$24.1	\$23.7	\$28.0	\$27.8	\$26.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$13.3	\$13.1	\$17.5	\$19.0	\$15.8	\$15.7	\$16.2
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	38	37	38	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	31	33	33	34	30	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.7%	10.0%	10.7%	10.3%	10.0%	11.6%	12.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.7%	24.7%	23.2%	22.7%	23.5%	23.0%	25.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	43.5%	34.0%	31.1%	31.3%	31.5%	35.5%	38.8%

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.

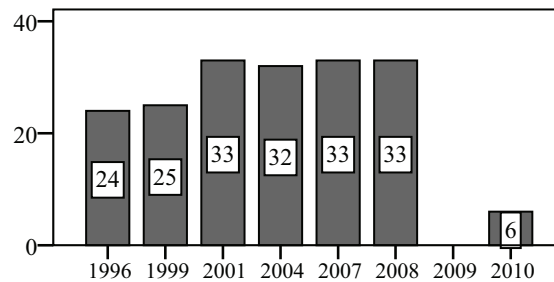
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	19,306	19,088	19,468	20,054	20,589	21,214	22,380	24,216
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,813	2,911	3,172	3,006	2,981	3,133	3,081	2,919
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14.6%	15.3%	16.3%	15.0%	14.5%	15.0%	13.8%	12.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	31	9	17	10	13	17	17	29
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	92	67	52	43	28	19	23	16
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	14	15	17	24	14	8	8	6

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	2,946	2,985	3,071	3,393	3,668	3,712	.	3,785
Number of people served in integrated employment	718	760	1,022	1,086	1,207	1,237	.	232
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	24%	25%	33%	32%	33%	33%	0%	6%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	42.9	44.6	42.1	62.2	68.2	69.4	.	12.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	2,225	0	.	.	.	.	344
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	3,161
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	0	.	0	0	.	1,066
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,028	2,225	2,458	2,681	.	2,858	.	4,571
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	645	68	106	316	341	515	.	1,033

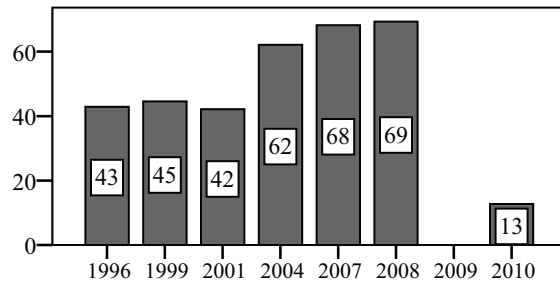
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	18,268	26,910	31,035	39,103	47,555	47,833	.	56,111
Integrated employment funding	2,459	3,530	4,410	6,049	8,139	8,470	.	931
Facility-based work funding	0	23,329	0	0	0	0	.	2,554
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	46,337
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	6,288

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	18,268	26,910	31,035	39,103	47,555	47,833	.	56,111
Funding from state, local, and county resources	10,928	14,416	0	16,716	20,731	22,649	.	4,594
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	7,709	12,494	0	22,388	26,824	25,184	.	51,517

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	4,528	4,502	4,811	4,272	4,380	4,208	4,584	5,085
Total number of closures with ID	436	409	484	406	369	300	298	294
Closures into an employment setting	1,502	1,348	1,500	1,569	1,587	1,595	1,614	1,708
Closures with ID into an employment setting	194	164	203	185	179	136	129	114
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,106	1,069	1,279	947	982	961	1,068	1,145
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	98	121	141	103	86	78	85	73
Closures with supported employment as a goal	411	365	429	367	393	436	383	383
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	107	94	112	100	84	81	73	58
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.6%	55.8%	54.0%	62.4%	61.8%	62.4%	60.2%	59.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	66.4%	57.5%	59.0%	64.2%	67.5%	63.6%	60.3%	61.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.2%	29.9%	31.2%	36.7%	36.2%	37.9%	35.2%	33.6%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	44.5%	40.1%	41.9%	45.6%	48.5%	45.3%	43.3%	38.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

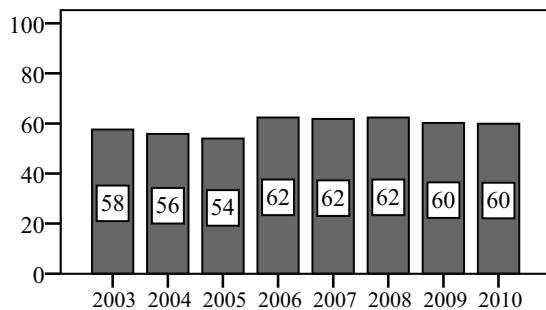
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$292	\$295	\$285	\$318	\$333	\$342	\$333	\$353
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$193	\$200	\$186	\$195	\$221	\$211	\$213	\$234
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.6	33.6	31.7	33.5	34.0	34.4	32.1	33.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	28.7	28.0	26.4	27.4	29.5	26.9	25.2	25.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	86.4	77.2	85.3	89.2	89.7	89.4	89.8	93.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	11.2	9.4	11.5	10.5	10.1	7.6	7.2	6.2

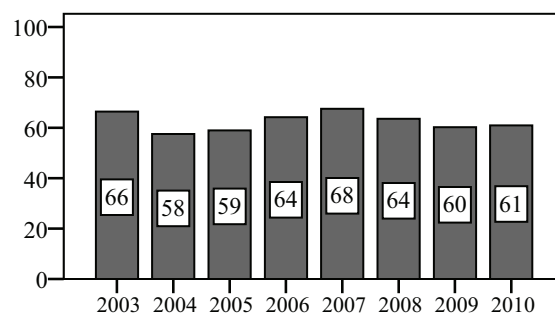
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	191	98.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	1.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	.5%
Total	194	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	113	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	114	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	1,853	2,019	2,167	2,335	2,484	2,600	2,701
State unemployment rate	4.3%	4.1%	5.5%	4.3%	4.5%	6.6%	14.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

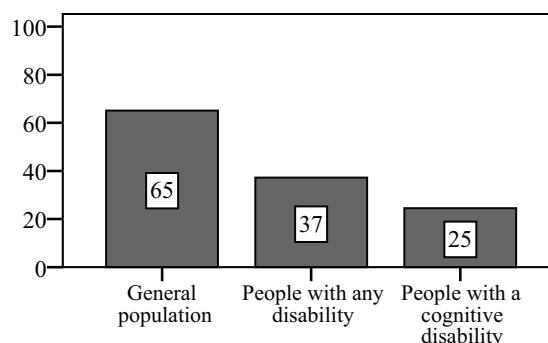
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	1,497,306	1,547,846	1,622,738	1,650,250	1,680,163	1,701,787	1,758,016
Number of people with any disability	150,902	146,360	162,649	176,064	141,073	145,395	157,271
Number of people with a cognitive disability	51,990	47,209	49,487	57,833	50,741	47,998	58,298
Number of people who are employed	1,046,487	1,108,352	1,181,903	1,192,274	1,221,433	1,161,549	1,144,228
Number of people with any disability who are employed	56,210	57,890	65,536	70,498	61,031	57,643	58,628
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	11,756	15,075	16,808	15,915	15,689	13,342	14,312
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.9%	71.6%	72.8%	72.2%	72.7%	68.3%	65.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	37.2%	39.6%	40.3%	40.0%	43.3%	39.6%	37.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22.6%	31.9%	34.0%	27.5%	30.9%	27.8%	24.5%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.7	\$36.8	\$39.3	\$41.1	\$40.6	\$40.2	\$39.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.7	\$28.2	\$30.7	\$30.9	\$35.7	\$29.5	\$32.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.4	\$20.2	\$22.8	\$23.8	\$22.5	\$21.7	\$21.3
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	39	38	38	39	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	38	36	35	36	36	32	34
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	11.3%	10.2%	9.5%	9.5%	10.6%	11.4%	14.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.9%	18.9%	18.7%	18.1%	19.9%	21.3%	23.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	25.2%	23.4%	23.0%	21.8%	22.3%	30.0%	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.

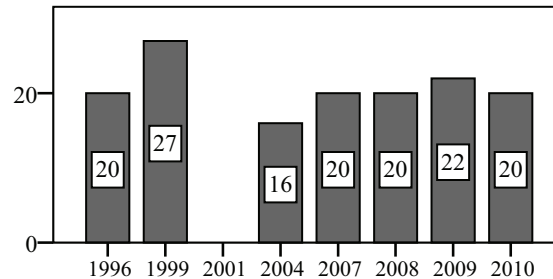
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	15,832	16,977	18,787	21,954	24,362	26,206	27,850	31,281
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,002	1,086	1,452	1,428	1,498	1,814	1,881	1,609
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.3%	6.4%	7.7%	6.5%	6.1%	7.0%	6.8%	5.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	21	8	8	8	4	.	3	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	25	30	25	25	25	19	13	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	13	18	23	19	13	13	15	15

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	997	1,115	0	1,614	1,919	1,998	2,087	2,060
Number of people served in integrated employment	196	298	0	255	381	407	448	403
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	20%	27%	.%	16%	20%	20%	22%	20%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	11.8	15.4	.	10.9	14.9	15.7	17.0	14.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	487	447	0	481	387	954	1,127	1,133
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	314	370	0	878	1,100	612	492	500
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	0	.	51	25	20	24
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	801	817	.	1,359	1,538	1,591	1,639	1,657
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	276	169	0	39	134	118	113	378

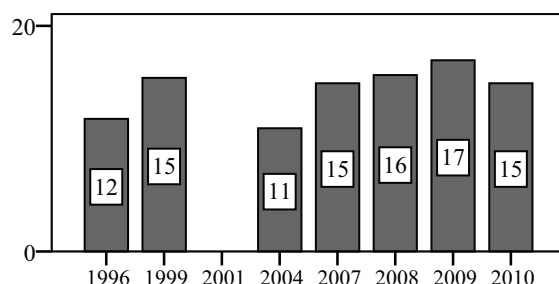
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	2,794	6,515	.	794	20,088	20,949	21,857	22,250
Integrated employment funding	69	1,038	.	0	2,383	2,658	3,279	4,293
Facility-based work funding	1,833	0	.	0	3,734	8,818	10,351	7,966
Facility-based non-work funding	892	0	.	0	13,311	9,276	8,228	9,648
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	.	0	659	197	0	343

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	2,794	6,515	.	794	20,088	20,949	21,857	22,250
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	3,829	.	0	14,762	12,208	12,145	11,057
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	1,387	1,105	.	0	0	946	1,056	946
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	8,016	818	.	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	2,291	763	.	0	5,325	7,794	8,656	10,247

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation – Rehabilitation Division

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	3,169	3,208	3,339	3,341	3,329	3,304	3,451	3,869
Total number of closures with ID	184	181	133	149	178	159	123	140
Closures into an employment setting	881	968	1,032	1,149	1,161	1,060	901	947
Closures with ID into an employment setting	55	61	51	65	68	55	35	40
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	826	774	737	684	659	661	675	796
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	54	51	37	23	36	30	22	19
Closures with supported employment as a goal	253	225	235	228	193	135	124	121
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	82	82	57	53	58	35	33	27
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	51.6%	55.6%	58.3%	62.7%	63.8%	61.6%	57.2%	54.3%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	50.5%	54.5%	58.0%	73.9%	65.4%	64.7%	61.4%	67.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.8%	30.2%	30.9%	34.4%	34.9%	32.1%	26.1%	24.5%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	29.9%	33.7%	38.3%	43.6%	38.2%	34.6%	28.5%	28.6%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$329	\$341	\$339	\$372	\$379	\$373	\$378	\$367
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$171	\$177	\$197	\$207	\$198	\$208	\$212	\$212
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.8	34.2	33.5	34.0	33.3	33.1	32.2	31.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.7	26.0	28.8	28.7	26.0	27.6	26.2	25.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	39.3	41.5	42.8	46.3	45.5	40.8	34.1	35.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.3	1.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation – Rehabilitation Division

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

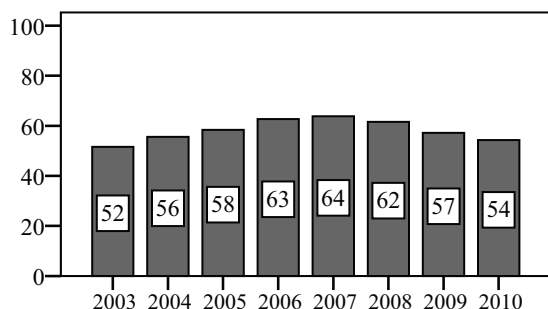
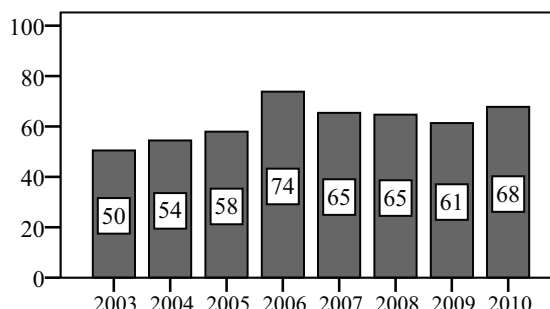


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	55	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	55	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	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

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	1,206	1,240	1,274	1,300	1,309	1,316	1,316
State unemployment rate	2.9%	2.8%	4.7%	3.8%	3.6%	3.9%	6.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

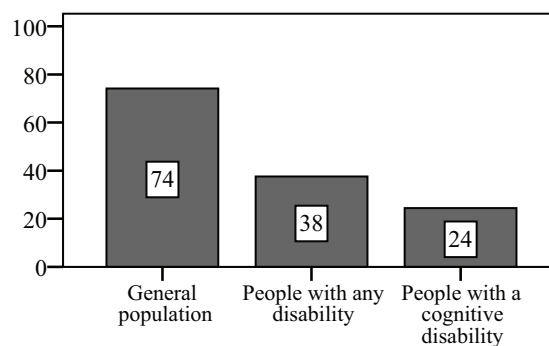
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	851,869	858,361	867,598	867,732	884,081	890,154	880,366
Number of people with any disability	92,970	96,701	99,577	93,930	82,237	76,797	77,022
Number of people with a cognitive disability	37,371	36,842	43,139	37,443	33,758	33,809	36,308
Number of people who are employed	647,330	660,762	674,312	668,610	686,160	664,225	653,116
Number of people with any disability who are employed	38,466	39,091	45,994	40,912	37,163	29,729	28,910
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	11,673	13,133	16,457	14,688	11,028	9,323	8,883
Percentage of all people who are employed	76.0%	77.0%	77.7%	77.1%	77.6%	74.6%	74.2%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.4%	40.4%	46.2%	43.6%	45.2%	38.7%	37.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31.2%	35.6%	38.1%	39.2%	32.7%	27.6%	24.5%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$38.5	\$38.9	\$40.6	\$42.4	\$43.6	\$42.7	\$43.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.8	\$26.5	\$25.0	\$27.4	\$30.6	\$31.9	\$32.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.2	\$23.2	\$17.9	\$22.1	\$21.9	\$16.6	\$23.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	36	35	35	37	34	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	33	30	33	33	29	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	6.6%	7.4%	7.5%	7.0%	6.9%	8.1%	7.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	17.8%	22.3%	20.2%	17.9%	19.8%	19.2%	19.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	21.9%	25.5%	28.8%	23.6%	29.1%	28.1%	24.0%

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.

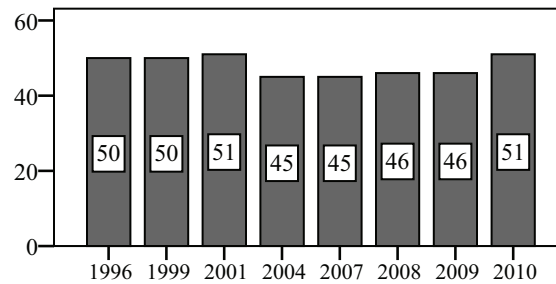
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	10,031	10,496	11,012	11,797	12,465	14,003	15,349	17,272
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,129	1,227	1,406	1,338	1,257	1,313	1,339	1,194
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11.3%	11.7%	12.8%	11.3%	10.1%	9.0%	8.7%	6.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	17	6	8	8	9	12	13	16
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	36	31	33	38	28	19	19	23
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	4	5	4	9	11	6	.	5

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	1,720	1,816	1,990	2,100	2,159	2,275	2,338	2,366
Number of people served in integrated employment	860	900	1,009	947	979	1,048	1,072	1,211
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	50%	50%	51%	45%	45%	46%	46%	51%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	73.2	73.7	80.1	72.9	74.6	79.7	80.9	92.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	82	104	120	117	112	76	62	42
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	0	.	0	0	.	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	778	558	861	1,036	1,068	1,151	1,204	1,113
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	860	916	981	1,153	1,180	1,227	1,266	1,155
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	143	118	179	164	152	208	218	19

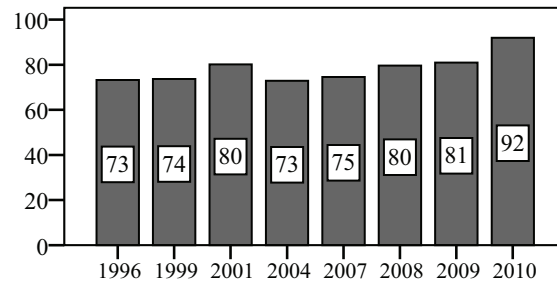
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	18,489	24,295	27,023	.	40,016	48,930	51,334	56,194
Integrated employment funding	7,851	0	0	.	0	0	0	5,848
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	50,346
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	10,638	0	0	.	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	18,489	24,295	27,023	.	40,016	48,930	51,334	56,194
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	18,489	24,295	27,023	.	0	0	0	56,194

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	3,039	2,806	3,095	3,545	2,651	2,406	3,331	2,603
Total number of closures with ID	231	224	209	223	175	156	178	133
Closures into an employment setting	1,438	1,245	1,379	1,382	1,213	1,219	1,101	1,043
Closures with ID into an employment setting	125	117	108	106	103	92	78	62
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	419	475	519	723	562	377	869	633
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	28	42	46	41	36	27	59	37
Closures with supported employment as a goal	140	124	90	53	62	98	55	42
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	64	64	46	31	32	46	26	21
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	77.4%	72.4%	72.7%	65.7%	68.3%	76.4%	55.9%	62.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	81.7%	73.6%	70.1%	72.1%	74.1%	77.3%	56.9%	62.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	47.3%	44.4%	44.6%	39.0%	45.8%	50.7%	33.1%	40.1%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	54.1%	52.2%	51.7%	47.5%	58.9%	59.0%	43.8%	46.6%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$275	\$291	\$294	\$302	\$315	\$330	\$324	\$343
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$139	\$120	\$145	\$129	\$131	\$133	\$130	\$131
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	26.6	27.1	27.8	27.5	27.7	27.3	26.3	27.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.1	17.3	19.6	17.5	17.4	17.2	15.9	14.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	111.7	95.8	105.5	105.6	92.4	92.6	83.1	79.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	9.7	9.0	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.0	5.9	4.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

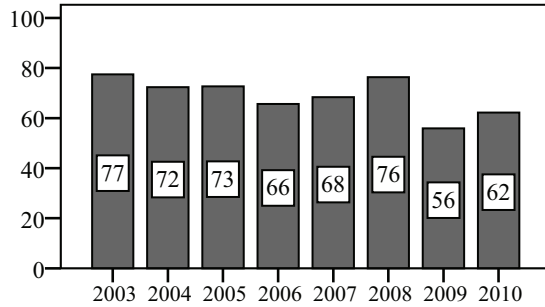
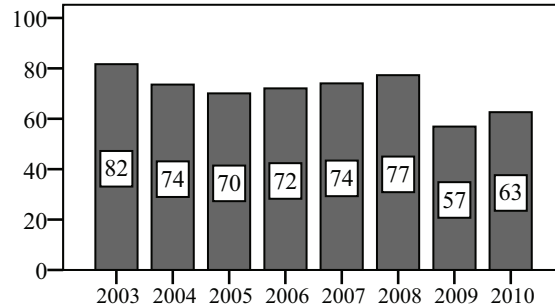


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	125	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	125	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	62	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	62	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	8,287	8,429	8,575	8,699	8,640	8,683	8,792
State unemployment rate	4.6%	3.8%	5.8%	4.8%	5.1%	5.4%	9.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

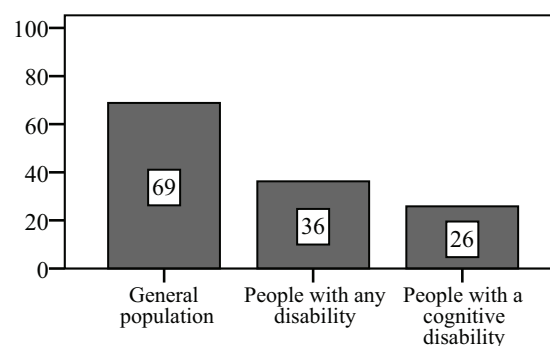
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	5,524,971	5,529,947	5,606,802	5,617,166	5,654,933	5,652,545	5,729,650
Number of people with any disability	495,198	499,538	509,162	496,424	415,597	424,044	404,076
Number of people with a cognitive disability	189,432	176,000	183,640	181,572	162,894	177,496	167,394
Number of people who are employed	3,898,789	3,944,224	4,071,473	4,057,759	4,184,856	3,995,854	3,943,451
Number of people with any disability who are employed	190,208	194,136	195,445	182,262	168,852	165,260	146,425
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	52,696	50,883	51,913	51,474	50,646	50,296	43,218
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.6%	71.3%	72.6%	72.2%	74.0%	70.7%	68.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.4%	38.9%	38.4%	36.7%	40.6%	39.0%	36.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.8%	28.9%	28.3%	28.3%	31.1%	28.3%	25.8%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$47.3	\$48.3	\$48.9	\$51.7	\$52.8	\$53.8	\$52.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.4	\$32.3	\$33.5	\$35.2	\$37.1	\$35.7	\$39.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.3	\$23.3	\$23.7	\$24.7	\$26.1	\$25.1	\$28.5
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	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	32	33	33	33	32	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	7.3%	7.7%	7.3%	7.1%	7.5%	8.3%	9.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.2%	17.8%	17.2%	17.3%	19.2%	20.2%	20.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	25.1%	22.5%	20.9%	19.4%	24.9%	25.2%	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.

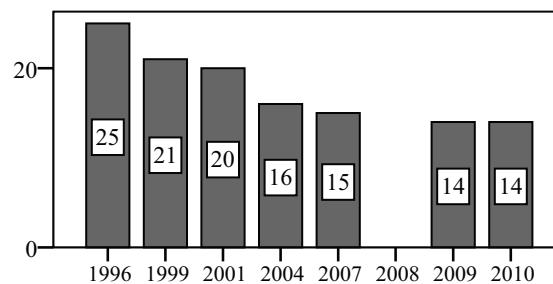
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	111,491	112,390	114,128	116,119	118,456	122,884	128,088	135,936
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,169	7,262	8,338	8,015	7,594	7,869	8,020	7,195
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.4%	6.5%	7.3%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%	6.3%	5.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	76	36	30	26	13	3	4	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	157	171	225	207	196	201	159	114
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	65	62	74	53	48	44	34	28

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	7,060	7,485	7,939	8,331	9,081	.	9,297	9,130
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,783	1,565	1,577	1,349	1,395	.	1,316	1,289
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	25%	21%	20%	16%	15%	14%	14%	14%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	21.9	18.7	18.5	15.5	16.1	.	15.1	14.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	878	945	842	822	829	.	1,597	1,718
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,399	4,975	5,540	6,160	6,411	.	4,889	4,715
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	0	.	446	.	1,393	1,081
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	5,277	5,920	6,382	6,982	.	.	7,879	7,514
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	547	721	952	1,575	135	.	.	0

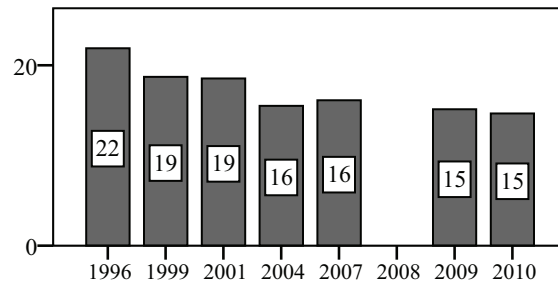
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	78,522	97,572	110,888	129,407	149,125	.	152,456	154,367
Integrated employment funding	10,669	12,020	12,896	11,131	11,069	.	9,113	7,165
Facility-based work funding	5,372	7,004	5,902	6,258	7,406	.	5,561	5,511
Facility-based non-work funding	62,480	78,548	92,090	112,018	128,937	.	5,808	5,796
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	1,712	.	129,872	128,753

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	78,522	97,572	110,888	129,407	149,125	.	152,456	154,367
Funding from state, local, and county resources	65,702	61,342	69,044	78,129	87,861	.	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	4,391	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	28,113	21,013	0	0	0	.	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	77,484	15,216	41,844	51,278	61,264	.	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	11,820	12,908	13,194	13,325	12,460	14,917	14,943	13,254
Total number of closures with ID	891	873	871	783	759	786	764	606
Closures into an employment setting	3,978	4,164	4,450	4,592	4,672	4,677	4,301	4,215
Closures with ID into an employment setting	350	353	344	316	334	277	245	192
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,501	2,677	2,890	2,910	2,494	3,374	3,744	3,150
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	265	257	266	212	199	239	232	194
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,139	1,331	1,281	1,372	60	41	41	53
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	268	292	263	261	2	0	0	4
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	61.4%	60.9%	60.6%	61.2%	65.2%	58.1%	53.5%	57.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	56.9%	57.9%	56.4%	59.8%	62.7%	53.7%	51.4%	49.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.7%	32.3%	33.7%	34.5%	37.5%	31.4%	28.8%	31.8%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	39.3%	40.4%	39.5%	40.4%	44.0%	35.2%	32.1%	31.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

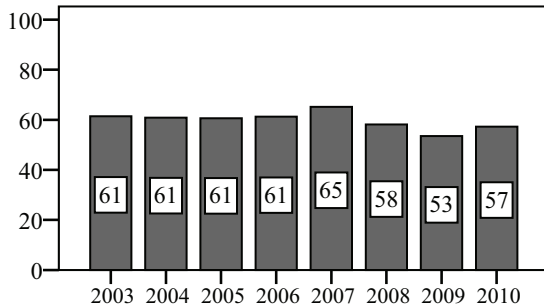
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$349	\$337	\$344	\$362	\$376	\$380	\$377	\$381
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$186	\$196	\$197	\$210	\$206	\$211	\$194	\$195
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.7	31.5	31.1	30.1	30.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.1	25.8	24.9	25.4	24.8	25.0	22.8	22.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	46.1	47.9	51.1	53.1	54.0	53.9	49.4	47.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.2

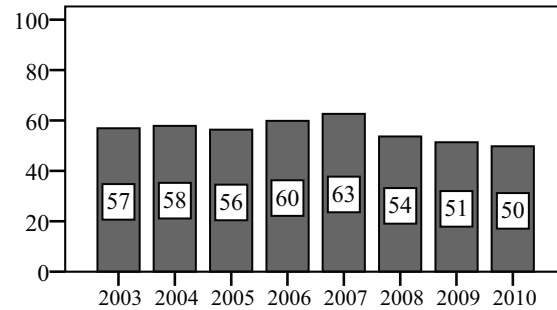
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	350	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	350	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	191	99.5%
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	0	.0%
Total	192	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	1,793	1,821	1,852	1,903	1,938	1,984	2,059
State unemployment rate	6.2%	4.9%	5.4%	5.7%	4.4%	4.1%	8.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

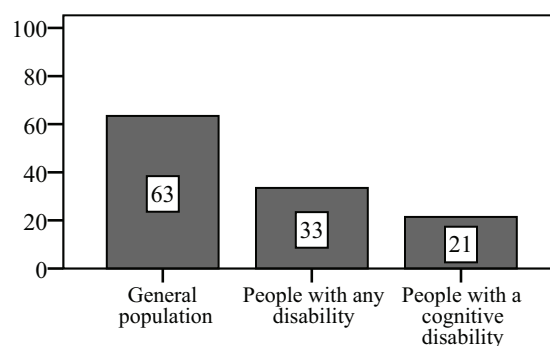
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	1,203,938	1,225,281	1,232,302	1,247,241	1,252,792	1,262,784	1,303,838
Number of people with any disability	170,619	175,647	172,719	169,071	146,705	147,431	144,569
Number of people with a cognitive disability	70,854	65,413	68,689	65,159	64,725	63,717	62,484
Number of people who are employed	805,699	824,661	837,973	847,356	867,542	830,786	827,405
Number of people with any disability who are employed	65,403	66,354	70,108	63,239	60,056	52,755	48,427
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	19,243	16,439	22,136	17,236	21,471	13,554	13,393
Percentage of all people who are employed	66.9%	67.3%	68.0%	67.9%	69.2%	65.8%	63.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.3%	37.8%	40.6%	37.4%	40.9%	35.8%	33.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.2%	25.1%	32.2%	26.5%	33.2%	21.3%	21.4%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.4	\$29.9	\$31.4	\$32.5	\$34.4	\$34.6	\$34.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.3	\$22.7	\$23.2	\$27.5	\$27.6	\$28.6	\$25.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.4	\$17.7	\$17.0	\$22.1	\$19.1	\$19.2	\$17.0
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	37	37	36	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	34	34	33	33	34	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	17.6%	17.0%	16.5%	16.8%	15.0%	16.2%	18.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	28.0%	28.4%	23.7%	27.7%	25.2%	26.1%	28.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.6%	34.3%	27.9%	32.4%	30.3%	33.4%	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.

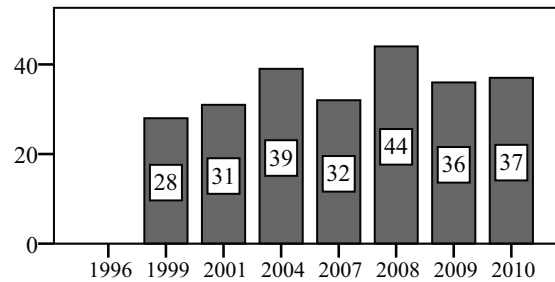
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	36,338	36,809	38,228	40,621	43,619	47,370	49,910	52,798
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,738	1,818	2,115	2,164	2,110	2,316	2,094	1,998
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.8%	4.9%	5.5%	5.3%	4.8%	5.0%	4.2%	3.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	17	5	3	4	0	0	3	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	128	147	129	79	69	56	35	27
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	25	18	20	17	14	15	7	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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	2,058	2,492	2,781	3,056	3,108	3,231	3,243
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	582	767	1,098	979	1,355	1,175	1,197
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.%	28%	31%	39%	32%	44%	36%	37%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	32.2	41.9	57.7	49.8	68.3	58.5	58.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	0	45	0	0	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	0	2,336	1,986	2,158	2,188	2,514
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	0	790	951	893	880	945
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	1,476	1,725	2,346	2,937	3,051	3,068	3,459
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	0	525	2,800	1,995	1,095	1,336	1,234

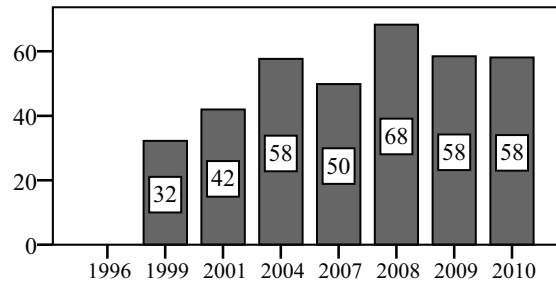
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	15,400	23,946	31,360	39,579	44,868	47,631	50,352
Integrated employment funding	0	6,300	4,471	6,452	6,966	10,812	11,489	10,184
Facility-based work funding	0	0	16,229	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	22,008	24,429	29,255	31,042	33,922
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	2,900	4,202	4,800	5,099	6,246

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	15,400	23,946	31,360	39,579	44,868	47,631	50,352
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	3,228	3,219	3,982	2,767	2,869	2,957
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	15,400	20,719	31,360	35,598	42,100	44,762	47,395

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	5,331	5,646	5,579	5,590	5,307	5,310	5,688	5,959
Total number of closures with ID	272	228	232	243	241	230	235	264
Closures into an employment setting	1,580	1,553	1,752	1,984	1,747	1,737	1,590	1,581
Closures with ID into an employment setting	112	99	118	123	96	105	93	94
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,075	1,176	1,277	1,152	1,154	1,148	1,326	1,443
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	67	57	57	45	69	55	79	85
Closures with supported employment as a goal	262	229	286	285	236	217	225	221
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	103	92	108	113	99	108	115	120
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.5%	56.9%	57.8%	63.3%	60.2%	60.2%	54.5%	52.3%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	62.6%	63.5%	67.4%	73.2%	58.2%	65.6%	54.1%	52.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	29.6%	27.5%	31.4%	35.5%	32.9%	32.7%	28.0%	26.5%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	41.2%	43.4%	50.9%	50.6%	39.8%	45.7%	39.6%	35.6%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$288	\$306	\$324	\$344	\$356	\$381	\$384	\$386
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$122	\$105	\$115	\$125	\$131	\$122	\$120	\$121
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.8	31.3	31.4	32.0	31.9	31.7	30.8	30.6
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.6	17.6	18.4	18.9	18.7	16.7	15.6	15.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	84.3	81.6	91.0	102.4	88.9	87.5	79.1	76.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.0	5.2	6.1	6.3	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.6

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

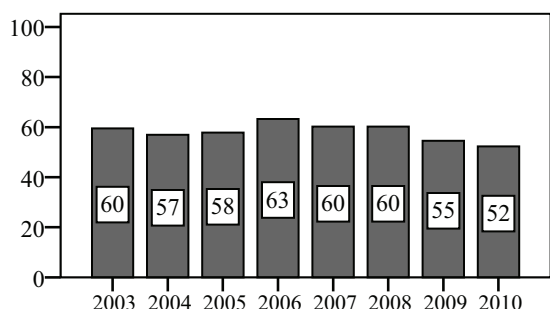
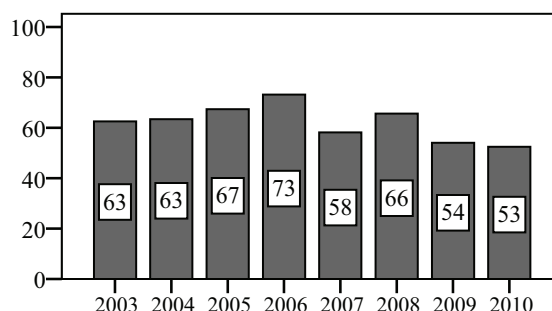


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	110	98.2%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.9%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.9%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	112	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	84	88.4%
Sheltered workshop	1	1.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	8	8.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	1.1%
Unpaid family worker	1	1.1%
Total	95	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	18,756	18,989	19,134	19,227	19,367	19,490	19,378
State unemployment rate	5.6%	4.6%	6.1%	5.8%	5.1%	5.2%	8.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

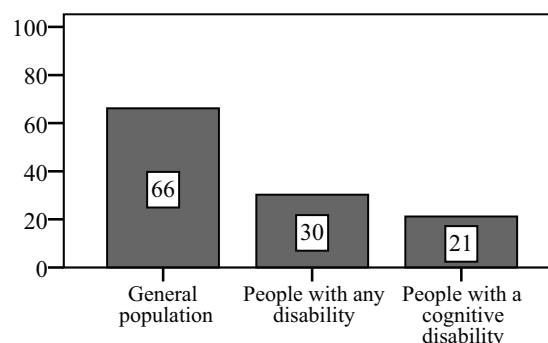
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	12,258,160	12,279,971	12,355,870	12,411,259	12,888,334	12,865,783	12,840,085
Number of people with any disability	1,282,698	1,348,795	1,316,448	1,346,929	1,111,705	1,109,123	1,041,427
Number of people with a cognitive disability	434,380	485,263	465,162	488,237	438,355	447,172	419,643
Number of people who are employed	8,284,907	8,362,335	8,567,566	8,654,046	9,059,592	8,709,959	8,500,019
Number of people with any disability who are employed	423,180	473,552	442,398	460,160	394,304	365,379	315,419
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	113,012	133,747	116,900	127,125	111,019	96,377	88,808
Percentage of all people who are employed	67.6%	68.1%	69.3%	69.7%	70.3%	67.7%	66.2%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	33.0%	35.1%	33.6%	34.2%	35.5%	32.9%	30.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.0%	27.6%	25.1%	26.0%	25.3%	21.6%	21.2%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$41.8	\$43.4	\$44.1	\$46.4	\$47.0	\$48.5	\$47.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.4	\$28.8	\$28.6	\$30.7	\$30.8	\$34.3	\$32.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.5	\$21.1	\$22.7	\$22.0	\$21.3	\$23.1	\$21.8
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	36	37	35	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	34	33	34	32	32	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	12.7%	12.2%	12.1%	11.6%	12.1%	12.6%	13.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.5%	26.7%	27.2%	26.3%	27.6%	27.7%	28.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.9%	33.1%	34.0%	33.3%	33.7%	35.0%	34.4%

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.

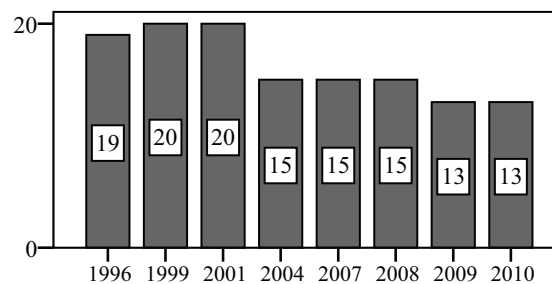
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	463,481	471,445	484,262	495,594	501,231	513,648	532,841	556,085
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	26,535	27,997	31,319	30,736	30,114	31,382	31,653	27,435
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.7%	5.9%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	4.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	301	62	97	159	117	86	69	91
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	656	683	767	651	521	477	427	327
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	324	297	304	258	203	185	141	157

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	53,009	53,104	50,479	56,135	55,420	56,536	66,469	67,770
Number of people served in integrated employment	9,809	10,658	10,012	8,351	8,403	8,509	8,504	9,010
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	19%	20%	20%	15%	15%	15%	13%	13%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	52.8	56.4	52.5	43.4	43.3	43.7	43.5	46.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	19,010	18,219	18,136	14,882	15,051	14,624	14,399	14,111
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	21,258	20,928	17,436	11,552	2,653	2,187	1,717	1,285
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	9,780	12,210	18,521	20,683	37,178	38,802	40,281	41,877
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	43,200	51,357	35,572	47,784	54,882	55,613	56,397	57,273
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	18,604	.	0	0	0	.	.	.

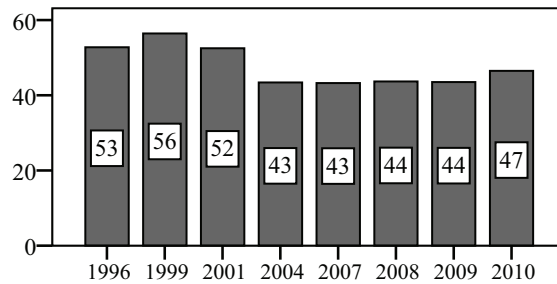
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	669,200	977,751	0	1,164,412	1,213,242	1,218,539	1,305,143	1,330,143
Integrated employment funding	31,400	34,390	41,747	38,127	44,463	45,486	46,608	47,718
Facility-based work funding	161,100	281,260	284,561	296,619	312,178	318,708	283,570	282,029
Facility-based non-work funding	366,300	437,351	368,707	352,894	53,933	34,201	30,422	23,157
Community-based non-work funding	107,100	221,509	396,767	473,878	800,816	818,331	942,568	975,580

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	669,200	977,751	0	1,164,412	1,213,242	1,218,539	1,305,143	1,330,143
Funding from state, local, and county resources	374,300	467,578	181,486	158,772	113,018	117,569	69,963	60,763
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	167,700	218,676	368,708	352,894	53,933	34,201	30,422	23,157
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	53,500	118,464	459,438	574,582	961,290	981,770	1,119,758	1,161,222

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	48,525	44,481	44,609	41,629	40,255	40,326	42,422	49,357
Total number of closures with ID	4,397	4,067	3,764	3,480	3,250	3,166	2,989	3,212
Closures into an employment setting	16,547	15,240	14,240	13,661	13,863	13,879	12,509	12,520
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,897	1,774	1,560	1,515	1,378	1,345	1,114	963
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	11,444	11,237	11,507	10,032	9,694	9,138	11,072	14,400
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,266	1,232	1,173	1,054	1,034	1,014	1,057	1,333
Closures with supported employment as a goal	4,437	5,166	4,711	5,394	5,576	5,770	5,924	6,105
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	1,889	2,117	1,803	2,003	1,884	1,878	1,757	1,793
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.1%	57.6%	55.3%	57.7%	58.8%	60.3%	53.0%	46.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	60.0%	59.0%	57.1%	59.0%	57.1%	57.0%	51.3%	41.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.1%	34.3%	31.9%	32.8%	34.4%	34.4%	29.5%	25.4%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	43.1%	43.6%	41.4%	43.5%	42.4%	42.5%	37.3%	30.0%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$271	\$273	\$290	\$309	\$317	\$322	\$319	\$322
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$160	\$160	\$164	\$178	\$187	\$187	\$186	\$185
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.8	28.1	28.9	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.1	28.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.7	23.4	23.4	23.2	23.2	22.8	22.3	21.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	86.2	79.3	73.7	70.5	71.4	71.2	64.0	64.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	9.9	9.2	8.1	7.8	7.1	6.9	5.7	5.0

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

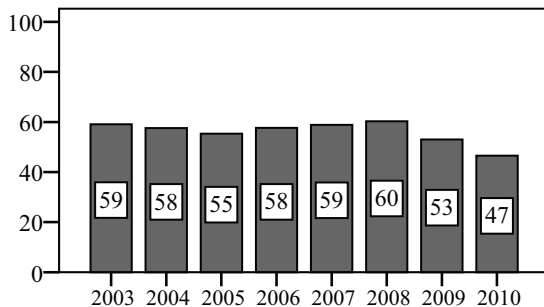
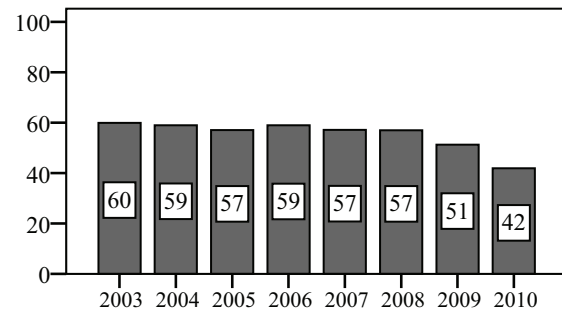


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1856	96.6%
Sheltered workshop	24	1.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	37	1.9%
Unpaid family worker	1	.1%
Total	1921	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	945	97.2%
Sheltered workshop	9	.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	18	1.9%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	972	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	7,809	8,077	8,306	8,541	8,845	9,222	9,535
State unemployment rate	3.5%	3.6%	6.7%	5.5%	4.8%	6.6%	10.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

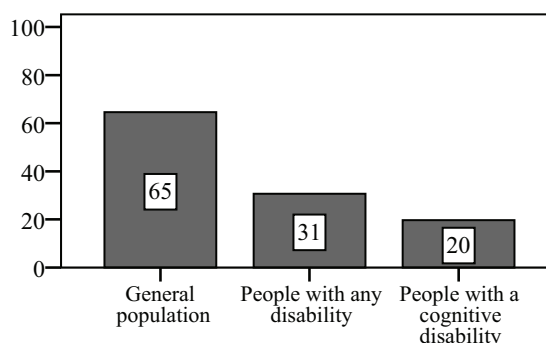
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	5,359,703	5,467,350	5,617,386	5,739,545	5,919,266	5,983,665	6,124,753
Number of people with any disability	668,279	763,131	800,336	808,322	659,253	665,279	692,176
Number of people with a cognitive disability	221,306	275,590	291,607	285,787	255,515	260,748	281,144
Number of people who are employed	3,717,339	3,828,382	3,963,178	4,040,708	4,205,686	3,983,026	3,954,926
Number of people with any disability who are employed	222,837	278,346	290,503	283,475	251,314	217,544	212,530
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	56,511	72,684	77,682	74,788	69,157	58,163	55,473
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.4%	70.0%	70.6%	70.4%	71.1%	66.6%	64.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	33.3%	36.5%	36.3%	35.1%	38.1%	32.7%	30.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.5%	26.4%	26.6%	26.2%	27.1%	22.3%	19.7%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.4	\$33.4	\$34.3	\$36.6	\$37.0	\$36.6	\$36.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.7	\$22.6	\$23.3	\$25.4	\$27.1	\$25.8	\$26.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.8	\$17.4	\$17.6	\$19.5	\$16.2	\$17.1	\$18.1
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	38	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	35	35	34	32	31	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	13.5%	13.8%	12.9%	12.9%	13.1%	15.1%	16.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.4%	26.1%	25.3%	24.8%	25.4%	28.7%	27.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.5%	31.9%	31.3%	31.0%	30.6%	35.1%	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.

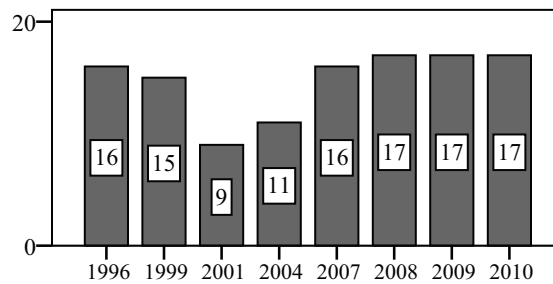
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	153,957	157,342	159,056	164,423	170,726	180,285	188,320	200,196
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,556	8,168	8,653	8,062	7,772	8,353	8,287	7,418
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.9%	5.2%	5.4%	4.9%	4.6%	5.0%	4.4%	3.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	90	17	48	138	74	73	58	28
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	339	398	395	350	337	293	224	184
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	182	145	130	109	125	93	79	86

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	7,240	12,897	12,670	18,765	16,229	16,727	17,238	17,908
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,171	1,955	1,091	2,031	2,604	2,855	2,994	3,024
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	16%	15%	9%	11%	16%	17%	17%	17%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	15.6	24.6	13.3	23.8	28.8	31.0	31.9	31.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	250	6,244	6,300	4,562	3,829	3,642	3,506	3,293
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	5,819	388	400	2,285	2,656	2,981	3,365	3,960
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	4,292	4,839	13,957	7,064	7,169	7,298	7,559
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	6,069	10,924	6,700	20,869	13,549	13,792	14,169	14,812
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,636	1,623	2,244	0	.	.	.	.

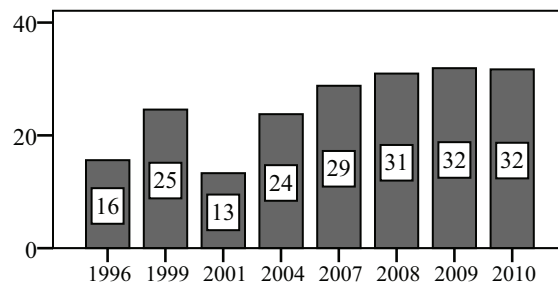
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	25,000	180,273	250,046	264,899	214,175	238,512	243,173	242,384
Integrated employment funding	3,500	10,720	17,607	9,716	11,384	13,838	15,769	17,151
Facility-based work funding	24,253	41,125	58,257	22,560	19,931	21,614	21,331	19,897
Facility-based non-work funding	0	882	1,523	28,205	38,895	54,910	62,357	73,644
Community-based non-work funding	0	127,473	172,446	204,077	143,536	147,638	143,228	131,240

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	25,000	180,273	250,046	264,899	214,175	238,512	243,173	242,384
Funding from state, local, and county resources	26,880	137,933	0	29,612	25,789	31,644	31,127	28,444
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	60,098	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	1,206	42,341	51,013	175,188	188,370	206,771	212,046	213,939

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	29,322	31,449	32,319	33,713	25,514	23,212	24,827	23,730
Total number of closures with ID	3,940	4,332	4,950	5,301	4,486	3,982	4,421	4,360
Closures into an employment setting	9,167	9,719	9,442	7,964	6,970	7,110	6,818	6,551
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,615	1,789	1,905	1,761	1,792	1,851	1,845	1,706
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	7,500	8,216	9,190	11,896	7,317	4,732	4,772	4,750
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,507	1,628	2,004	2,421	1,718	1,162	1,199	1,297
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,540	1,616	1,955	2,289	1,999	1,778	1,832	1,835
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	1,072	1,064	1,275	1,454	1,292	1,176	1,225	1,174
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	55.0%	54.2%	50.7%	40.1%	48.8%	60.0%	58.8%	58.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	51.7%	52.4%	48.7%	42.1%	51.1%	61.4%	60.6%	56.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	31.3%	30.9%	29.2%	23.6%	27.3%	30.6%	27.5%	27.6%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	41.0%	41.3%	38.5%	33.2%	39.9%	46.5%	41.7%	39.1%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$284	\$281	\$290	\$291	\$297	\$295	\$279	\$285
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$181	\$174	\$186	\$187	\$186	\$191	\$188	\$209
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.4	31.8	31.9	31.5	31.0	30.4	28.7	28.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.6	26.0	26.8	26.4	25.8	25.4	24.1	25.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	109.0	113.8	108.9	90.0	77.1	77.1	72.7	68.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	19.2	20.9	22.0	19.9	19.8	20.1	19.7	17.9

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

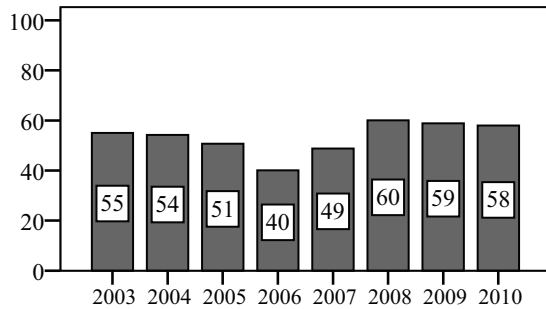
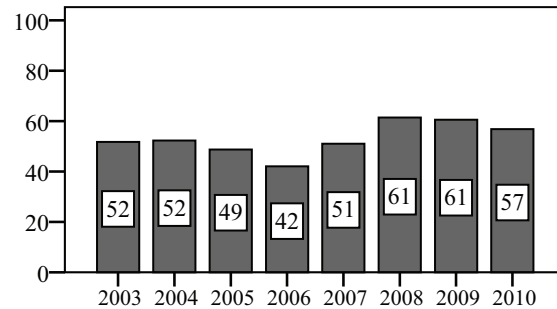


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1591	98.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	12	.7%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	8	.5%
Unpaid family worker	4	.2%
Total	1615	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1692	99.2%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	13	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	1706	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	648	641	634	634	636	641	673
State unemployment rate	3.2%	3.0%	4.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

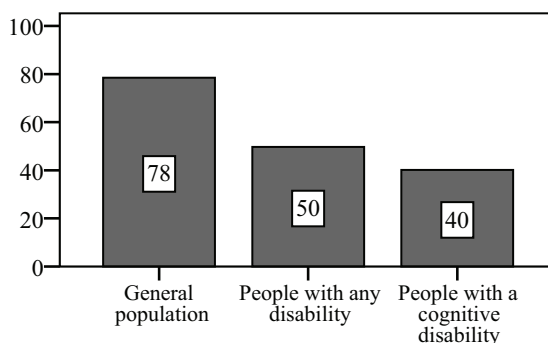
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	401,614	408,695	393,728	402,886	422,152	416,890	435,666
Number of people with any disability	42,750	43,573	42,091	37,437	34,940	36,542	32,509
Number of people with a cognitive disability	14,557	17,465	16,459	13,988	13,512	16,673	13,590
Number of people who are employed	311,783	325,739	319,517	319,911	341,119	326,761	341,981
Number of people with any disability who are employed	21,855	23,635	22,153	20,051	21,000	19,943	16,161
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	6,010	8,588	8,102	6,524	7,237	8,291	5,458
Percentage of all people who are employed	77.6%	79.7%	81.2%	79.4%	80.8%	78.4%	78.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	51.1%	54.2%	52.6%	53.6%	60.1%	54.6%	49.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	41.3%	49.2%	49.2%	46.6%	53.6%	49.7%	40.2%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.3	\$31.4	\$31.1	\$33.0	\$34.5	\$36.8	\$34.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.5	\$23.2	\$20.8	\$25.5	\$29.4	\$28.5	\$26.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.1	\$14.7	\$14.3	\$18.9	\$17.0	\$18.6	\$20.7
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	41	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	38	38	39	36	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	34	37	31	36	34	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	11.3%	9.7%	9.3%	11.3%	10.0%	10.2%	11.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.2%	19.0%	18.7%	23.3%	20.0%	19.6%	24.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.6%	26.7%	21.8%	40.7%	27.2%	24.9%	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.

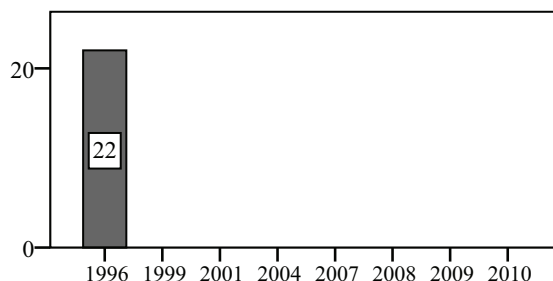
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	7,383	7,295	7,125	7,206	7,237	7,438	7,558	7,839
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,334	1,386	1,432	1,370	1,358	1,396	1,403	1,306
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	18.1%	19.0%	20.1%	19.0%	18.8%	19.0%	18.6%	16.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	15	2	.	4	5	.	5	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	9	7	4	12	8	7	10	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	2	.	.	4	4	3	3	4

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

Disability Services Division

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	1,228	.	0	1,707	1,782	.	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	275	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	22%	.%	.%	.%	.%	.%	.%	.%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	42.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	462	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	371	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	833	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.

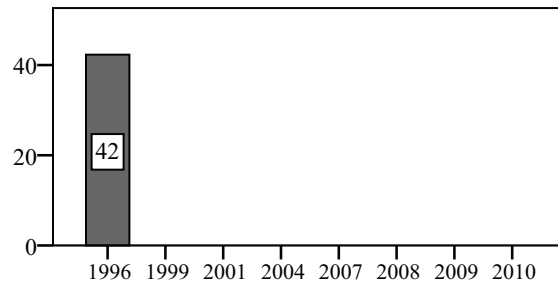
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

Disability Services Division

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



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	9,477	0	12,195	15,102	19,148	0	0	0
Integrated employment funding	1,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based work funding	2,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	2,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	9,477	0	12,195	15,102	19,148	0	0	0
Funding from state, local, and county resources	4,185	0	0		0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	5,181	0	0	15,102	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	2,242	2,229	2,571	2,421	2,588	2,479	2,200	2,415
Total number of closures with ID	180	197	195	189	252	213	185	203
Closures into an employment setting	860	796	929	864	893	903	793	861
Closures with ID into an employment setting	82	75	90	83	98	105	81	91
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	416	374	425	408	444	460	372	424
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	44	43	32	39	50	45	40	33
Closures with supported employment as a goal	128	87	89	76	111	124	91	85
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	59	38	41	41	54	63	61	40
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	67.4%	68.0%	68.6%	67.9%	66.8%	66.3%	68.1%	67.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	65.1%	63.6%	73.8%	68.0%	66.2%	70.0%	66.9%	73.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	38.4%	35.7%	36.1%	35.7%	34.5%	36.4%	36.0%	35.7%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	45.6%	38.1%	46.2%	43.9%	38.9%	49.3%	43.8%	44.8%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$309	\$326	\$334	\$348	\$369	\$377	\$387	\$395
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$177	\$190	\$199	\$205	\$206	\$213	\$216	\$231
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.7	33.3	32.6	33.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	27.0	27.1	27.7	27.8	26.8	26.1	26.6	26.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	135.7	125.5	146.4	135.8	140.0	140.8	122.6	127.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	12.9	11.8	14.2	13.0	15.4	16.4	12.5	13.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

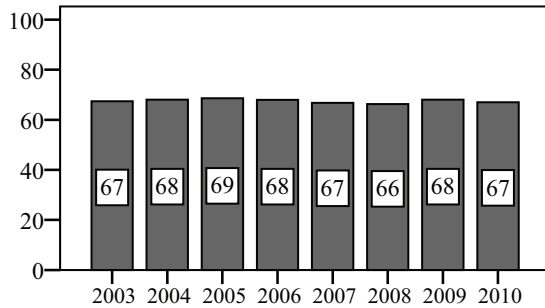
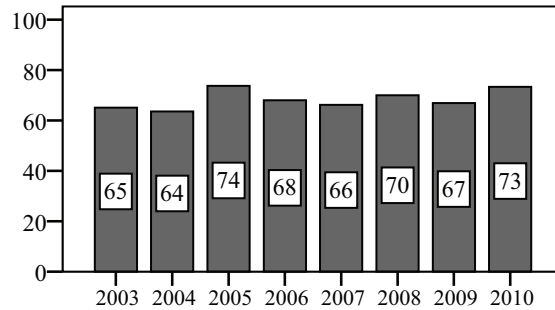


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	79	95.2%
Sheltered workshop	1	1.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	2.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	1.2%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	83	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	91	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	91	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	11,312	11,360	11,409	11,459	11,458	11,486	11,537
State unemployment rate	4.3%	4.1%	5.7%	6.1%	5.8%	7.2%	10.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

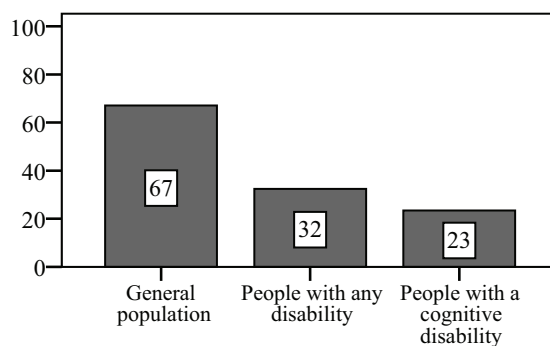
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	7,270,404	7,281,235	7,272,029	7,294,389	7,394,731	7,441,762	7,399,478
Number of people with any disability	908,148	964,718	962,260	977,641	814,997	849,154	821,531
Number of people with a cognitive disability	342,126	378,690	376,167	391,136	350,487	387,202	362,228
Number of people who are employed	5,112,131	5,133,281	5,213,525	5,202,646	5,313,007	5,037,150	4,961,982
Number of people with any disability who are employed	339,523	354,291	359,684	346,806	305,487	282,953	266,250
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	105,098	112,572	112,727	102,476	97,685	94,400	84,794
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.3%	70.5%	71.7%	71.3%	71.8%	67.7%	67.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	37.4%	36.7%	37.4%	35.5%	37.5%	33.3%	32.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	30.7%	29.7%	30.0%	26.2%	27.9%	24.4%	23.4%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.5	\$34.0	\$35.2	\$36.5	\$37.0	\$36.5	\$36.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.8	\$23.9	\$24.8	\$24.8	\$26.2	\$25.6	\$25.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.6	\$16.3	\$18.9	\$16.6	\$17.0	\$18.3	\$17.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	37	36	35	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	34	34	33	32	31	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	11.4%	12.1%	12.3%	11.9%	12.3%	14.2%	14.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.1%	28.2%	27.0%	25.9%	28.6%	31.2%	31.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.0%	34.9%	32.8%	32.1%	36.7%	38.7%	38.6%

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.

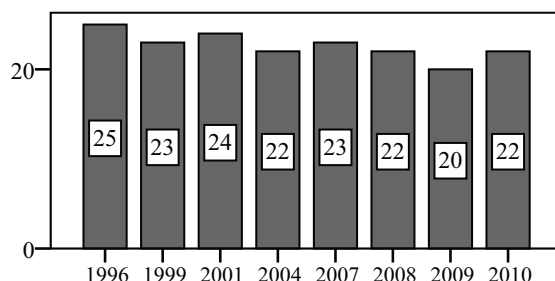
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	235,927	232,472	226,489	228,836	233,052	242,316	254,015	273,627
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	16,880	17,412	19,108	17,579	16,741	17,170	17,366	16,573
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.2%	7.5%	8.4%	7.7%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%	6.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	219	61	48	36	41	26	38	32
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	223	203	164	126	116	106	75	71
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	176	151	164	136	101	80	70	51

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

Department of Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	30,426	28,613	29,946	31,738	32,133	31,485	30,467	30,252
Number of people served in integrated employment	7,462	6,637	7,095	7,087	7,250	7,004	6,227	6,521
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	25%	23%	24%	22%	23%	22%	20%	22%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	66.4	58.6	62.3	61.8	63.2	61.0	54.0	56.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	13,487	15,936	16,031	16,408	16,377	16,295	14,681	16,512
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	3,611	4,043	4,504	4,941	4,937	5,577	7,735
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**	17,492	19,547	20,074	23,624	.	22,377	20,419	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	556	.	0	0	0	.	.	.

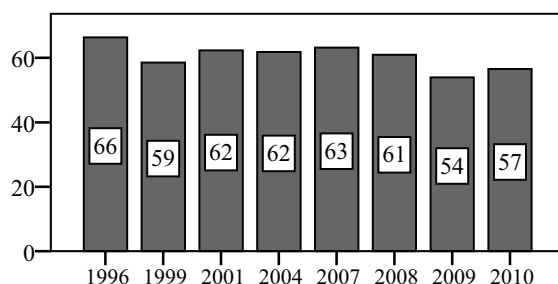
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	410,057	486,737	0	591,640	620,101	655,101	684,968
Integrated employment funding	0	29,558	0	0	74,557	74,752	87,346	80,313
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	518,245	488,403	155,992	125,831
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	22,572	22,580	411,762	478,825
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	410,057	486,737	0	591,640	620,101	655,101	684,968
Funding from state, local, and county resources	730,200	329,196	403,263	0	372,007	366,983	394,333	381,102
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	17,500	12,023	9,393	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	221,200	41,901	59,334	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	54,000	23,627	72,445	0	195,633	213,659	223,403	266,999

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Rehabilitation Services Commission

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	22,852	24,836	26,947	27,068	27,259	29,038	26,780	22,377
Total number of closures with ID	2,177	2,182	2,082	2,055	2,261	2,217	1,842	1,646
Closures into an employment setting	7,034	8,088	8,221	8,589	8,988	9,656	7,520	5,707
Closures with ID into an employment setting	884	896	788	808	856	788	517	433
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,810	5,197	5,632	5,592	5,897	5,952	6,206	5,413
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	639	627	594	620	698	718	662	594
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,381	1,442	1,398	1,382	1,324	1,289	1,191	1,083
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	608	575	522	565	597	558	437	378
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.4%	60.9%	59.3%	60.6%	60.4%	61.9%	54.8%	51.3%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	58.0%	58.8%	57.0%	56.6%	55.1%	52.3%	43.9%	42.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.8%	32.6%	30.5%	31.7%	33.0%	33.3%	28.1%	25.5%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	40.6%	41.1%	37.8%	39.3%	37.9%	35.5%	28.1%	26.3%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$344	\$357	\$364	\$382	\$402	\$448	\$456	\$418
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$173	\$178	\$172	\$185	\$189	\$203	\$194	\$188
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.8	31.9	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.9	31.9	30.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.0	26.4	25.9	26.7	25.5	26.1	24.7	23.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	61.5	70.6	71.7	75.0	78.3	84.1	65.1	49.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.7	7.8	6.9	7.1	7.5	6.9	4.5	3.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services Commission

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

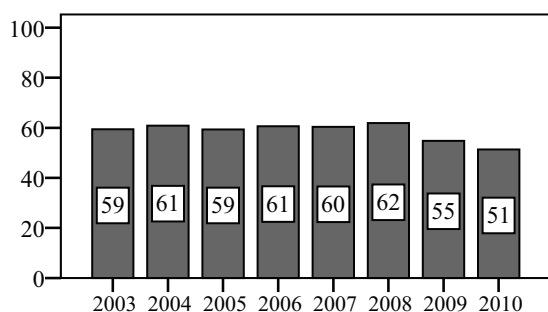
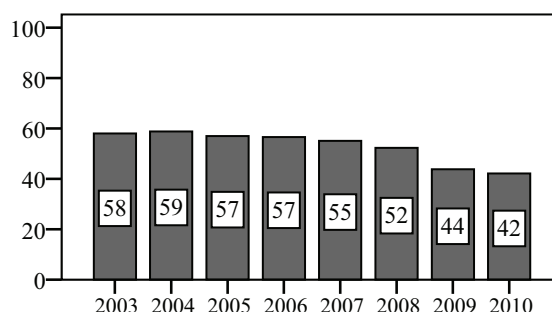


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	884	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	884	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	432	94.7%
Sheltered workshop	23	5.0%
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	456	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	3,405	3,453	3,490	3,524	3,568	3,642	3,751
State unemployment rate	4.5%	3.0%	4.5%	4.8%	4.0%	4.1%	7.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

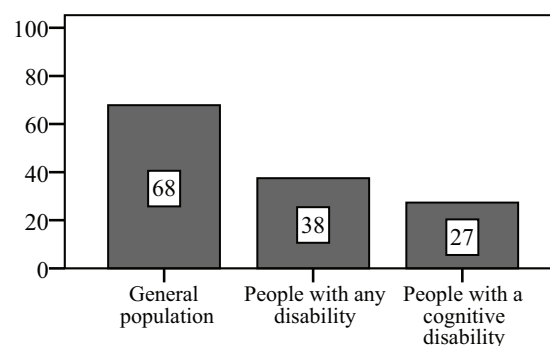
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	2,190,561	2,227,190	2,214,339	2,232,969	2,288,639	2,293,257	2,351,479
Number of people with any disability	352,075	370,335	372,207	362,470	340,570	331,013	330,116
Number of people with a cognitive disability	122,912	134,310	133,958	132,300	134,132	134,381	132,831
Number of people who are employed	1,480,669	1,528,928	1,552,327	1,569,481	1,629,804	1,573,483	1,595,555
Number of people with any disability who are employed	143,094	140,681	140,424	133,717	144,323	129,152	123,860
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	38,497	37,334	34,723	37,583	38,227	31,179	36,318
Percentage of all people who are employed	67.6%	68.6%	70.1%	70.3%	71.2%	68.6%	67.9%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	40.6%	38.0%	37.7%	36.9%	42.4%	39.0%	37.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31.3%	27.8%	25.9%	28.4%	28.5%	23.2%	27.3%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.7	\$30.2	\$31.9	\$33.4	\$33.8	\$34.3	\$33.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.0	\$22.3	\$24.4	\$24.4	\$26.8	\$27.7	\$27.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.7	\$16.2	\$17.4	\$18.0	\$16.2	\$19.1	\$19.3
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	38	39	39	38	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	35	36	37	33	35	33
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	14.6%	14.9%	15.3%	14.6%	14.2%	15.1%	15.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.1%	27.3%	24.2%	26.4%	25.6%	26.7%	26.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.6%	35.1%	31.2%	32.9%	35.1%	35.8%	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.

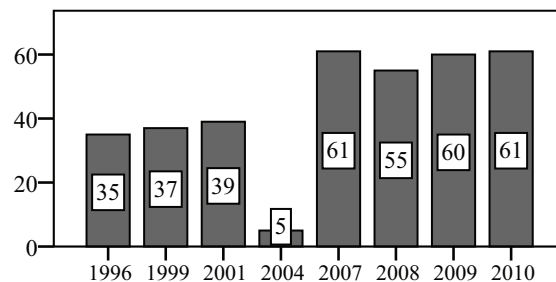
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	61,388	61,487	62,127	64,822	69,345	75,688	82,064	88,080
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,438	3,580	3,883	3,839	3,731	4,242	4,488	4,047
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.6%	5.8%	6.3%	5.9%	5.4%	6.0%	5.5%	4.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	22	4	.	7	6	6	11	12
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	100	93	101	89	81	65	57	35
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	35	22	20	19	24	21	13	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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	3,676	3,487	3,529	3,938	4,168	4,704	4,229	4,079
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,294	1,302	1,368	2,121	2,538	2,595	2,539	2,472
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	35%	37%	39%	5%	61%	55%	60%	61%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	38.7	37.9	39.5	60.2	70.3	71.2	68.9	65.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	2,066	1,710	2,031	2,205	2,305	2,251	2,195
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,980	0	0	.	0	0	.	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	383	472	1,121	1,274	1,300	1,270	1,227
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,980	2,185	1,710	3,152	3,479	3,605	3,521	3,422
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	492	2,300	1,150	0	1,242	1,445	1,842	2,319

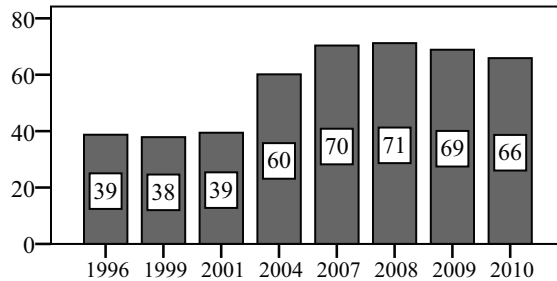
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,037	20,890	19,227	25,120	32,487	33,766	34,168	34,735
Integrated employment funding	7,191	8,560	10,977	12,892	15,820	16,788	17,241	17,785
Facility-based work funding	9,339	0	0	7,985	9,012	9,131	8,927	8,850
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	4,243	6,812	6,779	6,612	6,488

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,037	20,890	19,227	25,120	32,487	33,766	34,168	34,735
Funding from state, local, and county resources	10,145	10,483	9,294	7,004	6,763	6,325	6,488	6,343
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	9,892	10,345	9,933	18,115	24,919	27,442	27,680	28,393

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	9,150	8,781	11,727	11,884	8,050	5,486	6,465	6,353
Total number of closures with ID	718	908	969	1,062	652	475	515	433
Closures into an employment setting	2,355	2,009	2,105	2,307	2,218	2,246	1,689	2,292
Closures with ID into an employment setting	168	205	211	211	176	181	144	180
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,025	3,006	3,532	5,493	2,848	1,359	1,421	1,100
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	414	483	512	697	365	192	217	155
Closures with supported employment as a goal	733	859	874	1,225	756	321	341	360
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	321	357	337	370	251	113	127	138
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	43.8%	40.1%	37.3%	29.6%	43.8%	62.3%	54.3%	67.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	28.9%	29.8%	29.2%	23.2%	32.5%	48.5%	39.9%	53.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	25.7%	22.9%	18.0%	19.4%	27.6%	40.9%	26.1%	36.1%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	23.4%	22.6%	21.8%	19.9%	27.0%	38.1%	28.0%	41.6%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$316	\$328	\$332	\$336	\$353	\$371	\$363	\$346
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$187	\$193	\$218	\$200	\$212	\$233	\$198	\$221
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.0	34.5	34.8	33.6	33.7	33.6	31.9	31.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	28.4	28.8	31.4	29.3	29.1	28.7	25.7	27.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	67.1	57.0	59.4	64.7	61.5	61.7	45.8	61.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.9	4.9	5.0	3.9	4.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

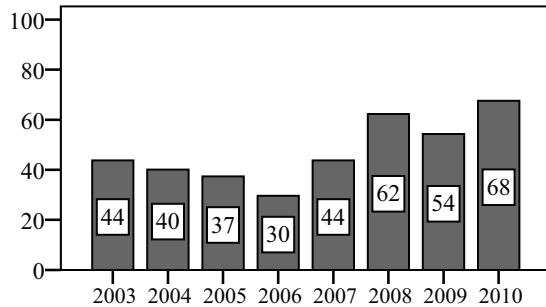
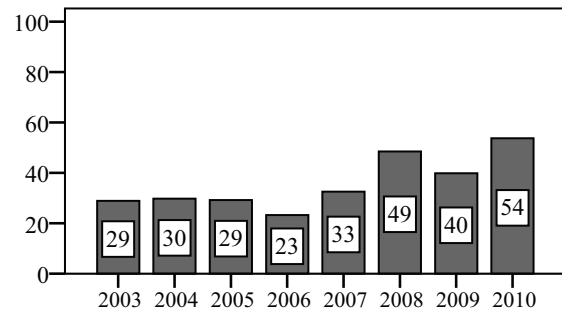


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	166	91.7%
Sheltered workshop	13	7.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.6%
Unpaid family worker	1	.6%
Total	181	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	175	93.1%
Sheltered workshop	8	4.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	1.1%
Unpaid family worker	2	1.1%
Total	188	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	3,352	3,429	3,520	3,595	3,681	3,790	3,831
State unemployment rate	5.6%	4.9%	7.5%	7.4%	5.6%	6.0%	10.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

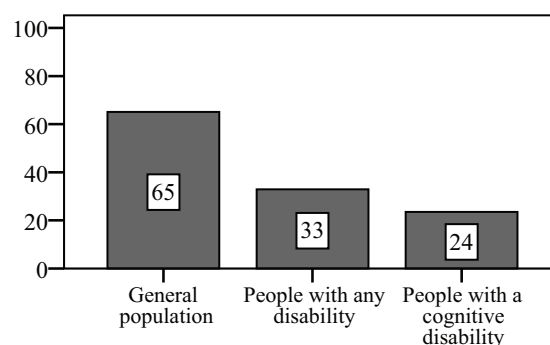
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	2,313,700	2,360,495	2,403,133	2,435,348	2,483,254	2,506,246	2,508,233
Number of people with any disability	314,093	309,208	320,970	319,091	266,926	268,392	290,784
Number of people with a cognitive disability	125,061	115,853	123,250	126,683	120,250	122,057	137,507
Number of people who are employed	1,593,561	1,660,401	1,720,334	1,738,531	1,771,893	1,681,861	1,631,843
Number of people with any disability who are employed	125,171	126,943	138,381	130,108	106,346	99,324	95,614
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	39,355	36,522	41,483	40,767	35,983	34,129	32,392
Percentage of all people who are employed	68.9%	70.3%	71.6%	71.4%	71.4%	67.1%	65.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	39.9%	41.1%	43.1%	40.8%	39.8%	37.0%	32.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31.5%	31.5%	33.7%	32.2%	29.9%	28.0%	23.6%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.5	\$33.6	\$34.5	\$36.1	\$37.1	\$36.8	\$36.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.9	\$23.1	\$23.7	\$26.3	\$26.9	\$25.4	\$24.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.5	\$17.5	\$16.1	\$17.8	\$19.4	\$18.1	\$18.7
Mean weekly hours worked	38	38	39	39	38	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	36	37	36	35	35	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	34	33	31	32	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	14.0%	13.8%	12.3%	12.2%	13.1%	13.9%	15.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.4%	27.1%	25.2%	25.2%	27.0%	24.8%	30.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.5%	35.2%	33.5%	30.6%	34.6%	30.7%	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.

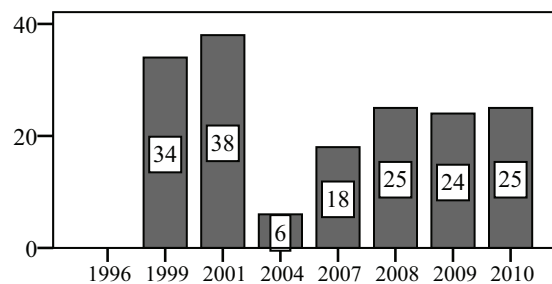
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	42,088	42,818	45,804	49,645	52,222	55,410	59,421	66,999
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,148	4,242	4,306	4,075	3,885	4,227	4,550	4,375
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9.9%	9.9%	9.4%	8.2%	7.4%	8.0%	7.7%	6.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	132	6	9	26	20	31	19	7
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	54	57	39	46	42	36	27	18
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	59	46	54	46	33	20	16	21

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	4,134	4,132	3,564	3,834	3,892	8,587	10,025
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	1,406	1,567	225	704	975	2,051	2,491
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.%	34%	38%	6%	18%	25%	24%	25%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	41.4	45.1	6.3	18.9	25.7	53.6	65.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	1,819	1,743	1,351	1,570	1,437	2,344	2,540
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	0	1,080	1,017	1,331	1,257	1,955
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	785	987	444	406	0	1,606	1,717
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	2,728	1,743	3,019	2,993	2,768	5,207	6,212
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	2,377	0	0	0	.	.	0

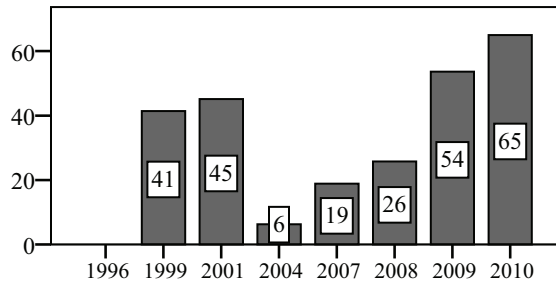
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	37,909	0	0	40,760	53,504	77,298	84,568
Integrated employment funding	0	0	0	0	0	13,178	13,285	10,217
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	17,902	14,632	23,434
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	20,173	27,109	22,526
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,478	28,391

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	37,909	0	0	40,760	53,504	77,298	84,568
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	20,332	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	17,550	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	9,573	9,418	9,111	9,919	9,236	8,923	6,770	7,043
Total number of closures with ID	498	565	473	617	522	527	351	458
Closures into an employment setting	2,802	2,833	2,982	3,096	2,984	2,719	2,021	1,261
Closures with ID into an employment setting	168	210	197	242	201	188	123	104
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,886	1,900	1,606	1,608	1,565	1,685	1,618	1,342
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	137	148	100	131	113	141	105	114
Closures with supported employment as a goal	217	306	282	355	318	366	258	270
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	84	165	113	183	149	183	104	111
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.8%	59.9%	65.0%	65.8%	65.6%	61.7%	55.5%	48.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	55.1%	58.7%	66.3%	64.9%	64.0%	57.1%	53.9%	47.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	29.3%	30.1%	32.7%	31.2%	32.3%	30.5%	29.9%	17.9%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	33.7%	37.2%	41.6%	39.2%	38.5%	35.7%	35.0%	22.7%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$307	\$308	\$315	\$313	\$328	\$346	\$342	\$316
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$178	\$160	\$172	\$157	\$150	\$164	\$165	\$169
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.5	30.0	30.4	29.7	29.8	29.6	28.6	26.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.5	20.5	22.8	20.3	19.0	19.6	19.1	18.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	78.7	78.8	81.9	84.1	79.9	71.7	52.8	32.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.7	5.8	5.4	6.6	5.4	5.0	3.2	2.7

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

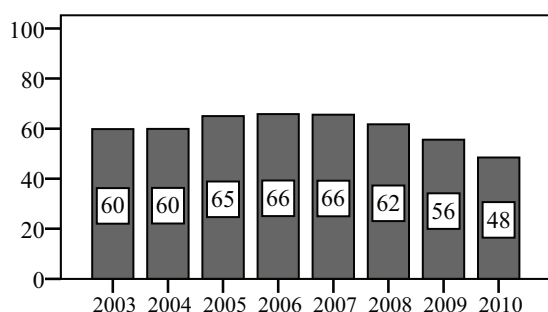
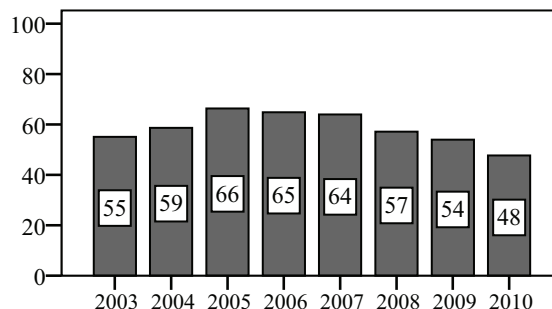


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	168	98.2%
Sheltered workshop	3	1.8%
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	171	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	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

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	12,246	12,283	12,329	12,406	12,388	12,448	12,702
State unemployment rate	4.6%	4.2%	5.7%	5.5%	4.8%	5.4%	8.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

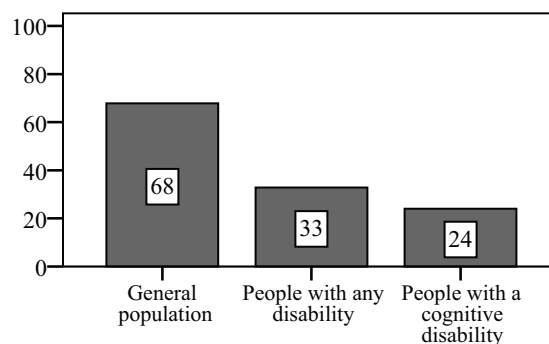
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	7,704,877	7,752,983	7,760,547	7,736,911	8,015,463	8,103,070	8,185,815
Number of people with any disability	970,642	958,260	992,333	998,769	861,122	854,963	850,715
Number of people with a cognitive disability	352,827	353,433	372,625	377,814	359,567	383,698	393,169
Number of people who are employed	5,399,521	5,458,183	5,542,259	5,568,640	5,771,025	5,615,704	5,552,014
Number of people with any disability who are employed	335,538	340,326	343,707	349,344	324,753	298,809	279,103
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	93,352	99,102	99,785	100,453	94,545	90,311	94,313
Percentage of all people who are employed	70.1%	70.4%	71.4%	72.0%	72.0%	69.3%	67.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	34.6%	35.5%	34.6%	35.0%	37.7%	34.9%	32.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.5%	28.0%	26.8%	26.6%	26.3%	23.5%	24.0%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.4	\$36.2	\$37.3	\$39.4	\$39.8	\$40.3	\$39.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.9	\$24.6	\$26.0	\$25.5	\$28.0	\$27.4	\$28.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.1	\$19.2	\$17.2	\$17.6	\$18.4	\$18.2	\$20.0
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	37	37	36	37	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	33	32	32	31	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.8%	11.1%	10.8%	10.4%	10.9%	11.5%	12.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.9%	26.0%	24.9%	24.0%	25.8%	27.8%	28.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.9%	32.7%	31.6%	30.2%	33.0%	35.6%	34.1%

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.

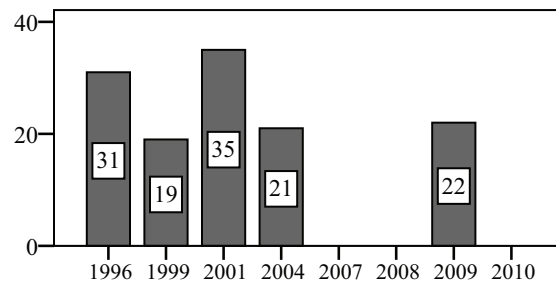
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	230,523	239,279	251,122	271,876	288,759	301,386	317,835	335,912
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	13,355	14,481	16,539	16,268	15,083	16,180	16,945	15,176
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.8%	6.1%	6.6%	6.0%	5.2%	5.0%	5.3%	4.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	100	36	28	16	17	13	16	22
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	511	500	506	437	329	242	173	127
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	228	212	197	165	121	88	72	66

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	19,389	21,161	26,016	21,447	.	.	25,015	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	5,941	4,095	9,007	4,607	.	.	5,589	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	31%	19%	35%	21%	0%	0%	22%	0%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	48.6	33.4	73.2	37.1	.	.	44.3	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	8,499	9,281	9,397	8,773	.	.	9,981	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	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**	14,183	17,066	17,009	16,840	.	.	10,722	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	3,238	2,000	3,660	0	.	13,223	.	.

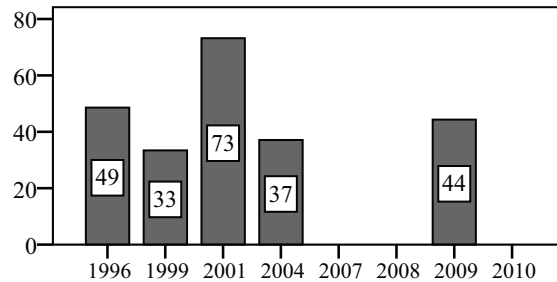
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	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	0	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	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	11,886	10,442	9,951	0	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	21,151	78,073	123,785	0	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Labor and Industry Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	24,546	26,024	26,800	27,973	27,059	21,935	23,352	25,061
Total number of closures with ID	2,285	2,303	2,435	2,414	2,329	1,898	1,949	1,915
Closures into an employment setting	11,052	11,067	10,897	10,995	11,228	9,221	9,305	9,460
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,076	1,055	988	947	997	828	803	676
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	6,653	7,553	8,017	7,965	8,018	6,528	7,060	7,869
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	805	813	953	845	812	681	724	775
Closures with supported employment as a goal	852	763	813	795	729	583	628	607
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	354	319	337	302	329	238	255	238
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.4%	59.4%	57.6%	58.0%	58.3%	58.5%	56.9%	54.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	57.2%	56.5%	50.9%	52.8%	55.1%	54.9%	52.6%	46.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	45.0%	42.5%	40.7%	39.3%	41.5%	42.0%	39.8%	37.7%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	47.1%	45.8%	40.6%	39.2%	42.8%	43.6%	41.2%	35.3%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$320	\$326	\$333	\$346	\$357	\$374	\$370	\$387
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$176	\$173	\$180	\$179	\$191	\$199	\$198	\$199
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.0	31.9	31.9	32.3	32.3	32.1	31.5	31.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.9	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.0	23.7	23.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	89.4	89.2	87.8	88.8	90.4	74.1	73.8	74.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	8.7	8.5	8.0	7.6	8.0	6.7	6.4	5.3

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

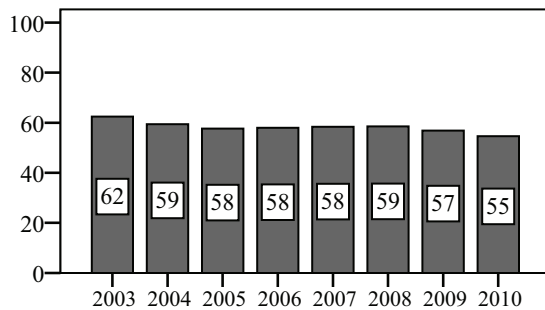
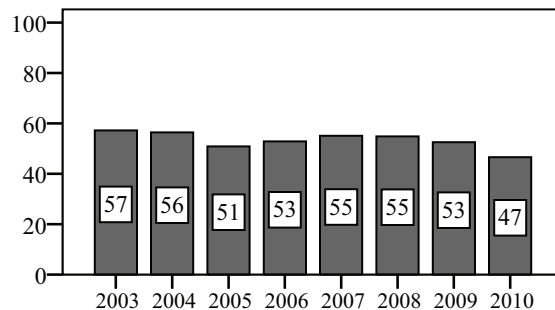


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1054	98.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	18	1.7%
Unpaid family worker	1	.1%
Total	1076	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	675	99.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	676	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	1,031	1,050	1,068	1,081	1,059	1,051	1,053
State unemployment rate	4.9%	4.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.6%	7.7%	11.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

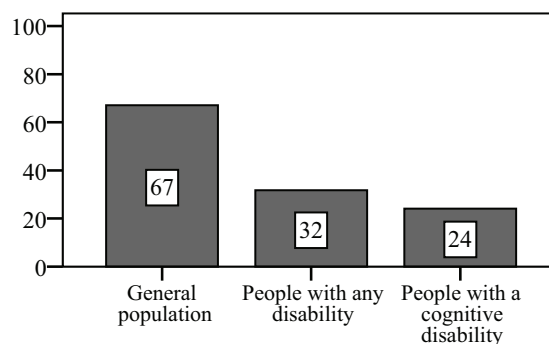
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	683,057	669,952	679,267	674,701	696,831	692,864	698,640
Number of people with any disability	82,862	80,803	86,929	89,662	71,025	66,357	77,486
Number of people with a cognitive disability	34,708	32,438	33,629	37,344	35,666	31,710	38,310
Number of people who are employed	496,170	497,626	500,997	493,258	502,451	495,486	468,962
Number of people with any disability who are employed	32,369	31,035	31,255	32,526	27,571	23,922	24,573
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	10,982	9,272	10,304	10,214	10,315	8,108	9,218
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.6%	74.3%	73.8%	73.1%	72.1%	71.5%	67.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	39.1%	38.4%	36.0%	36.3%	38.8%	36.1%	31.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31.6%	28.6%	30.6%	27.4%	28.9%	25.6%	24.1%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.0	\$39.3	\$38.5	\$40.1	\$40.4	\$40.9	\$40.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.0	\$28.2	\$25.6	\$27.4	\$32.0	\$30.3	\$30.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.1	\$22.9	\$18.4	\$19.5	\$23.5	\$20.2	\$17.7
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	38	38	37	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	35	36	36	35	33
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	36	31	32	34	30	28
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.9%	10.1%	10.8%	10.2%	10.3%	9.9%	13.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.8%	22.6%	22.7%	22.8%	26.1%	24.3%	32.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.5%	27.7%	28.3%	28.3%	34.0%	34.5%	36.4%

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.

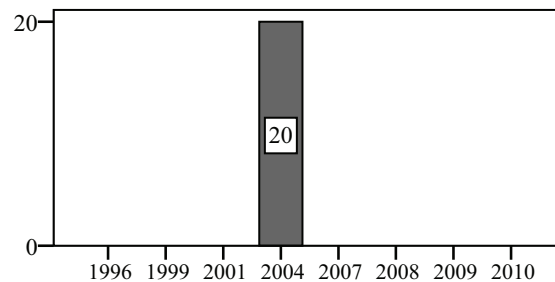
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	20,625	21,768	23,613	24,814	26,055	27,265	28,246	29,567
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,476	1,628	1,846	1,745	1,623	1,641	1,823	1,502
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.2%	7.5%	7.8%	7.0%	6.2%	6.0%	6.5%	5.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	13	5	3	11	9	10	9	16
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	22	20	16	11	10	10	11	8
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	15	21	16	19	13	8	10	6

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	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	.	.	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**
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.

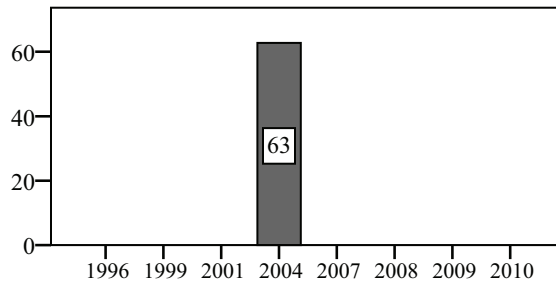
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	34,600	.	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	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	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Human Services

Office of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	1,809	1,982	1,946	2,411	2,304	1,978	2,101	2,812
Total number of closures with ID	188	208	215	252	225	237	175	211
Closures into an employment setting	605	635	700	736	745	750	756	568
Closures with ID into an employment setting	68	82	100	97	94	97	72	59
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	415	454	389	495	499	444	448	827
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	58	41	46	44	45	53	38	83
Closures with supported employment as a goal	274	252	275	261	256	249	248	279
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	69	72	98	67	70	78	63	80
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.3%	58.3%	64.3%	59.8%	59.9%	62.8%	62.8%	40.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	54.0%	66.7%	68.5%	68.8%	67.6%	64.7%	65.5%	41.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.4%	32.0%	36.0%	30.5%	32.3%	37.9%	36.0%	20.2%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	36.2%	39.4%	46.5%	38.5%	41.8%	40.9%	41.1%	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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$272	\$261	\$263	\$283	\$279	\$286	\$284	\$317
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$156	\$149	\$142	\$176	\$160	\$175	\$174	\$155
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	25.8	25.1	25.7	26.5	25.3	25.8	25.5	26.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	19.9	19.6	18.6	21.6	19.1	20.7	19.0	17.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	56.2	58.8	65.2	69.5	70.7	71.4	71.8	53.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.3	7.6	9.3	9.2	8.9	9.2	6.8	5.6

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Office of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

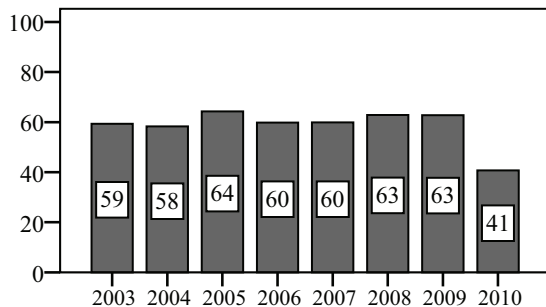
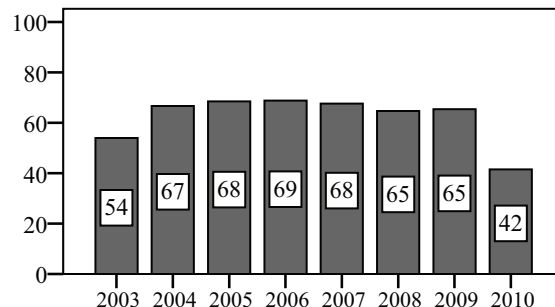


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	67	97.1%
Sheltered workshop	1	1.4%
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	69	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	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

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	3,919	4,023	4,104	4,198	4,325	4,480	4,625
State unemployment rate	3.8%	3.9%	6.0%	6.8%	6.2%	7.0%	11.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

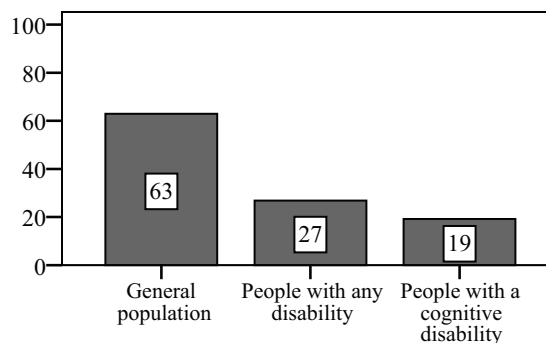
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	2,650,161	2,695,592	2,725,127	2,768,256	2,863,833	2,903,361	2,962,953
Number of people with any disability	375,139	405,391	403,222	390,036	343,256	333,457	364,701
Number of people with a cognitive disability	136,189	150,421	147,759	143,887	135,593	130,986	153,948
Number of people who are employed	1,809,229	1,827,257	1,871,218	1,898,915	1,943,999	1,876,967	1,863,716
Number of people with any disability who are employed	119,480	130,577	126,612	116,708	114,694	96,595	97,999
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	32,300	36,246	33,966	31,311	29,475	24,359	29,584
Percentage of all people who are employed	68.3%	67.8%	68.7%	68.6%	67.9%	64.6%	62.9%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	31.8%	32.2%	31.4%	29.9%	33.4%	29.0%	26.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.7%	24.1%	23.0%	21.8%	21.7%	18.6%	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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.6	\$31.7	\$33.2	\$35.0	\$35.3	\$34.1	\$34.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.1	\$22.6	\$23.8	\$25.3	\$27.4	\$25.1	\$27.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.0	\$16.3	\$19.8	\$20.7	\$17.8	\$17.2	\$17.9
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	38	37	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	35	35	35	33	31	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	13.7%	13.8%	13.6%	13.5%	14.1%	15.6%	17.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.7%	25.4%	25.5%	26.4%	27.3%	28.5%	29.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.2%	31.4%	28.3%	30.5%	33.8%	33.1%	33.3%

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.

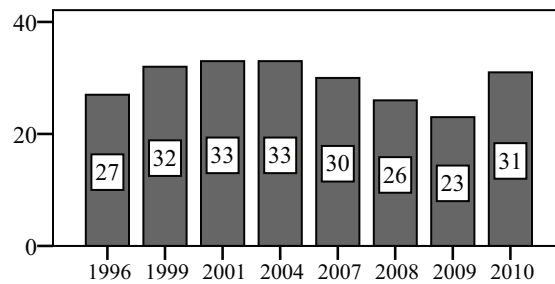
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	90,358	90,713	91,399	92,036	93,201	94,643	97,630	103,104
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,338	4,837	5,474	5,100	4,734	4,859	4,855	4,445
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.8%	5.3%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	4.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	49	9	15	8	19	20	21	16
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	155	151	108	89	75	60	47	28
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	60	64	65	54	33	31	19	19

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

Department of Disabilities & Special Needs

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	7,006	6,796	7,125	7,528	7,549	8,785	7,169	7,435
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,878	2,168	2,342	2,473	2,248	2,273	1,640	2,302
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	27%	32%	33%	33%	30%	26%	23%	31%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	49.5	54.6	57.7	58.9	51.0	50.7	36.0	49.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	5,645	2,506	2,154	3,624	3,459	3,530	3,316	3,671
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	2,850	3,265	2,485	2,824	2,950	2,928	4,049
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	0	.	0	0	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	5,645	5,356	5,419	6,109	6,283	6,480	6,244	7,720
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	955	752	871	969	1,099	1,046	1,120	1,278

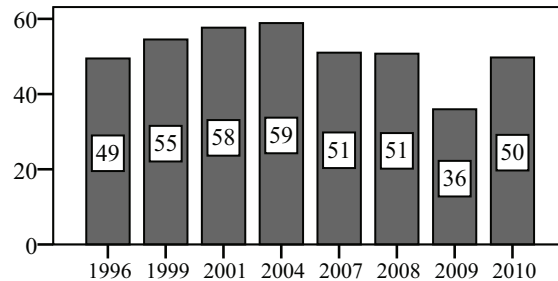
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	40,219	0	0	49,793	54,082	57,218	58,336	55,350
Integrated employment funding	2,450	3,428	0	4,357	3,996	4,846	5,119	2,988
Facility-based work funding	18,269	0	0	26,807	27,574	28,530	28,262	24,899
Facility-based non-work funding	19,300	0	0	18,629	22,512	23,842	24,955	27,463
Community-based non-work funding	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	40,219	0	0	49,793	54,082	57,218	58,336	55,350
Funding from state, local, and county resources	21,904	7,124	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	2,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	6,100	6,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	4,920	18,700	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Vocational Rehabilitation Department and Commission for the Blind

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	19,375	19,409	17,967	18,393	19,275	22,780	21,154	20,383
Total number of closures with ID	598	620	493	493	532	761	632	563
Closures into an employment setting	9,435	9,227	8,845	8,286	9,066	8,979	8,576	7,817
Closures with ID into an employment setting	234	264	212	250	273	287	201	171
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,513	5,108	4,296	5,036	4,914	7,689	6,978	6,481
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	201	209	184	162	182	335	282	251
Closures with supported employment as a goal	443	480	405	445	444	574	431	419
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	114	116	72	96	88	91	56	60
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	67.6%	64.4%	67.3%	62.2%	64.8%	53.9%	55.1%	54.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	53.8%	55.8%	53.5%	60.7%	60.0%	46.1%	41.6%	40.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	48.7%	47.5%	49.2%	45.0%	47.0%	39.4%	40.5%	38.4%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	39.1%	42.6%	43.0%	50.7%	51.3%	37.7%	31.8%	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)

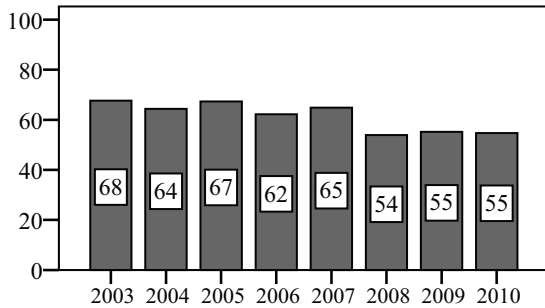
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$339	\$343	\$356	\$360	\$376	\$373	\$361	\$370
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$196	\$201	\$199	\$211	\$235	\$235	\$248	\$231
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	35.8	35.7	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.6	34.3	34.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	29.9	30.4	30.9	31.2	32.1	31.2	30.9	29.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	227.5	219.8	208.3	191.6	205.8	200.4	188.0	169.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.6	6.3	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.4	4.4	3.7

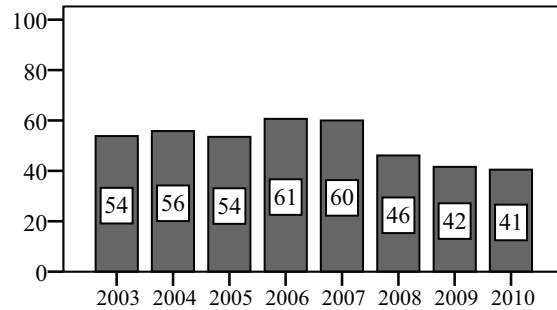
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	228	97.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	1.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	2	.9%
Unpaid family worker	1	.4%
Total	234	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	168	98.2%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
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	171	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	746	756	760	771	787	804	814
State unemployment rate	2.9%	2.3%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	4.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

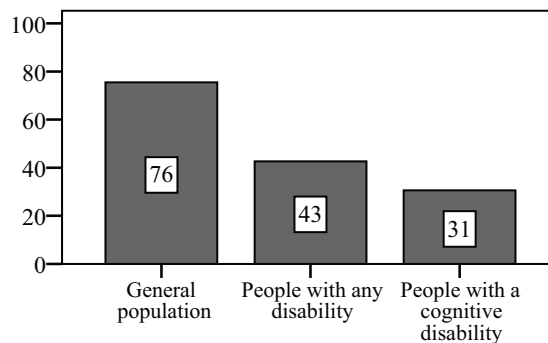
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	472,178	482,509	474,166	484,174	499,783	510,441	507,381
Number of people with any disability	46,978	54,741	47,798	58,354	42,454	44,805	39,441
Number of people with a cognitive disability	15,225	21,170	16,825	26,749	19,014	19,016	17,891
Number of people who are employed	369,600	376,593	373,252	380,321	399,408	389,557	383,203
Number of people with any disability who are employed	22,963	28,276	22,890	28,057	25,567	19,360	16,821
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	6,737	7,888	7,299	12,323	10,136	4,857	5,476
Percentage of all people who are employed	78.3%	78.0%	78.7%	78.6%	79.9%	76.3%	75.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	48.9%	51.7%	47.9%	48.1%	60.2%	43.2%	42.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	44.2%	37.3%	43.4%	46.1%	53.3%	25.5%	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.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.1	\$29.8	\$31.0	\$30.7	\$33.2	\$32.1	\$34.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.5	\$19.3	\$22.8	\$20.3	\$23.4	\$25.7	\$21.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$12.8	\$11.9	\$15.4	\$12.3	\$14.0	\$14.5	\$11.6
Mean weekly hours worked	41	40	40	40	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	38	37	35	37	36	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	35	29	31	31	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.0%	12.5%	12.2%	11.7%	10.7%	12.8%	13.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.6%	29.5%	24.6%	20.7%	19.2%	26.5%	31.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.6%	44.1%	31.9%	23.9%	25.0%	35.2%	43.9%

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.

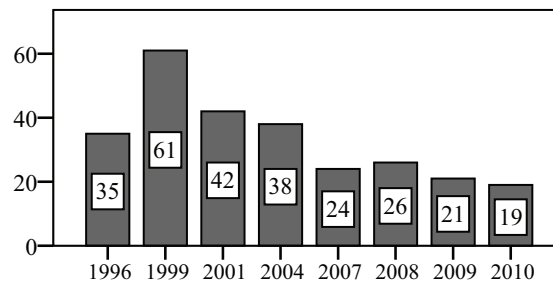
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,700	11,402	11,151	11,343	11,200	11,626	12,068	12,780
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,057	2,146	2,202	2,142	2,096	2,114	2,159	2,020
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	17.6%	18.8%	19.7%	18.9%	18.7%	18.0%	17.9%	15.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	29	8	5	9	11	7	6	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	74	18	27	14	18	12	11	7
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	12	.	3	4	4	6	4	3

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	1,736	2,009	2,208	2,245	2,307	2,089	2,270	2,325
Number of people served in integrated employment	612	1,223	922	849	552	550	481	448
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	35%	61%	42%	38%	24%	26%	21%	19%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	82.5	163.0	121.6	110.1	69.4	68.4	59.2	55.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,031	1,024	1,559	1,312	1,487	1,474	1,099	884
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	93	200	178	865	853	836	654	613
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	26	56	471	553	562	565	674
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,124	1,250	1,286	2,648	2,893	2,872	2,318	2,171
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	52	83	6	4	3	.	.	0

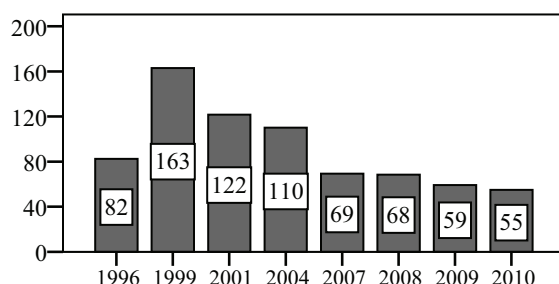
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	16,261	19,224	19,528	10,612	12,116	12,296	10,386	9,322
Integrated employment funding	3,719	4,426	3,645	1,120	558	498	479	435
Facility-based work funding	0	12,817	14,259	4,653	6,150	6,334	4,692	3,708
Facility-based non-work funding	0	1,926	1,544	2,708	3,105	3,133	2,683	2,795
Community-based non-work funding	0	64	80	2,131	2,304	2,331	2,532	2,384

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	16,261	19,224	19,528	10,612	12,116	12,296	10,386	9,322
Funding from state, local, and county resources	3,052	684	1,430	1,348	1,591	1,603	1,407	1,316
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	5,122	393	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	13,205	17,496	8,900	10,113	10,442	8,568	8,754

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Division of Rehabilitation Services and Services for the Blind

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	2,509	2,632	2,826	2,912	2,699	2,596	2,367	2,587
Total number of closures with ID	336	338	402	427	399	421	300	301
Closures into an employment setting	816	851	917	955	960	963	710	806
Closures with ID into an employment setting	170	159	179	215	225	232	130	138
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	466	509	684	630	547	417	392	402
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	81	91	130	110	84	78	70	66
Closures with supported employment as a goal	287	282	340	308	283	276	217	211
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	108	99	147	140	136	129	82	87
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.7%	62.6%	57.3%	60.3%	63.7%	69.8%	64.4%	66.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	67.7%	63.6%	57.9%	66.2%	72.8%	74.8%	65.0%	67.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.5%	32.3%	32.4%	32.8%	35.6%	37.1%	30.0%	31.2%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	50.6%	47.0%	44.5%	50.4%	56.4%	55.1%	43.3%	45.8%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$252	\$251	\$249	\$237	\$251	\$284	\$283	\$287
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$147	\$159	\$142	\$138	\$151	\$180	\$184	\$186
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.8	29.4	29.1	28.2	28.9	30.1	29.4	29.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.0	24.8	22.3	21.2	22.3	25.3	24.4	23.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	106.8	110.4	118.3	121.3	120.7	119.7	87.4	99.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	22.2	20.6	23.1	27.3	28.3	28.8	16.0	17.0

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

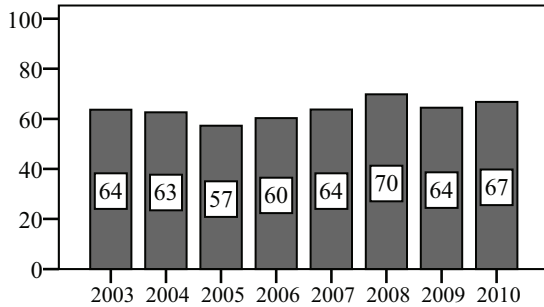
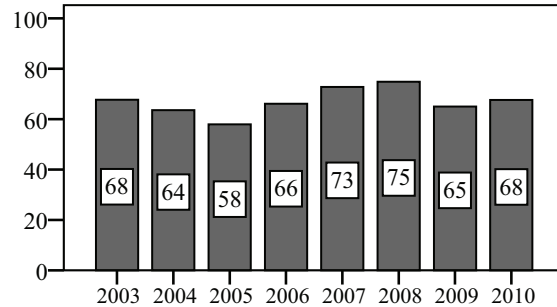


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	170	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	170	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	138	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	138	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	5,570	5,702	5,790	5,901	6,068	6,215	6,346
State unemployment rate	4.2%	3.9%	5.1%	5.4%	5.9%	6.9%	9.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

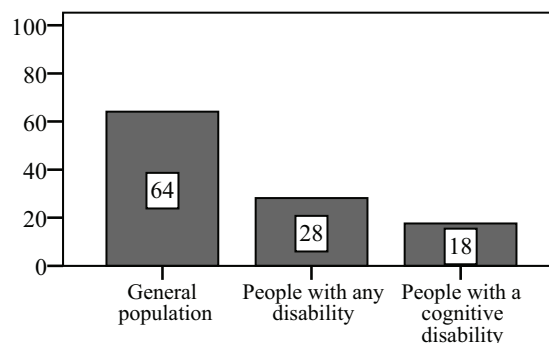
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	3,792,687	3,863,179	3,871,593	3,946,204	4,035,889	4,075,040	4,094,690
Number of people with any disability	556,184	627,757	636,482	627,938	520,145	534,741	531,224
Number of people with a cognitive disability	193,665	249,941	254,763	255,389	214,251	224,283	230,115
Number of people who are employed	2,620,857	2,621,286	2,646,286	2,725,460	2,808,852	2,663,414	2,623,420
Number of people with any disability who are employed	184,786	201,760	205,879	201,662	181,140	157,378	149,635
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	45,117	53,563	56,935	57,644	49,863	40,607	40,476
Percentage of all people who are employed	69.1%	67.9%	68.4%	69.1%	69.6%	65.4%	64.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	33.2%	32.1%	32.3%	32.1%	34.8%	29.4%	28.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.3%	21.4%	22.3%	22.6%	23.3%	18.1%	17.6%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.7	\$32.7	\$34.0	\$35.4	\$35.8	\$35.4	\$35.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.2	\$23.5	\$22.8	\$24.4	\$24.7	\$26.8	\$25.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.7	\$17.5	\$17.1	\$17.4	\$16.9	\$17.8	\$17.5
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	39	40	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	37	38	38	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	37	35	34	34	35	33	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	12.7%	14.0%	14.3%	14.2%	13.8%	15.6%	16.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.5%	29.3%	29.6%	28.2%	28.5%	30.8%	29.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.5%	37.0%	36.6%	35.0%	34.4%	36.9%	36.7%

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.

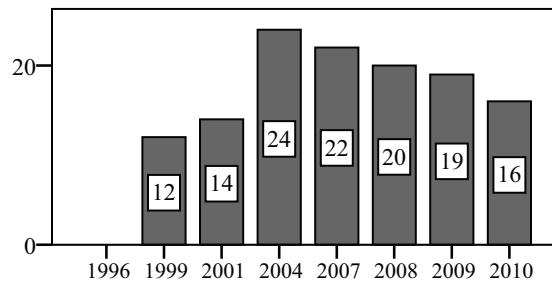
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	149,311	144,778	142,816	142,993	144,217	147,892	152,078	161,876
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,237	6,509	6,826	5,740	5,216	5,352	5,437	4,752
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.2%	4.5%	4.8%	4.0%	3.6%	4.0%	3.6%	2.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	106	5	13	13	15	20	20	11
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	308	227	218	172	142	101	72	48
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	105	84	74	56	47	36	25	23

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

Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	5,803	6,113	5,981	6,102	7,770	7,917	7,872	7,789
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	735	859	1,457	1,693	1,590	1,477	1,272
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	0%	12%	14%	24%	22%	20%	19%	16%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	13.0	15.0	.	27.5	25.6	23.5	20.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	5,216	4,468	0	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	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**	5,216	5,378	4,273	.	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,656	307	1,944	0	0	.	.	0

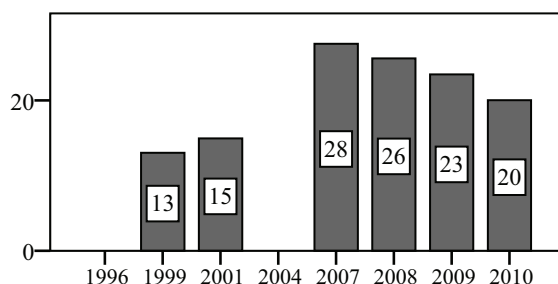
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

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



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	35,021	40,771	0	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	0	2,803	5,021	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	33,021	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	0	30,277	34,594	.	.	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	0	7,690	15,909	.	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	35,021	40,771	0	.	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	13,476	9,846	12,093	.	.	.	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	21,544	30,924	43,431	.	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	14,108	12,223	9,814	10,648	9,830	15,532	8,935	11,466
Total number of closures with ID	2,007	1,716	1,621	1,897	1,739	2,812	1,599	1,758
Closures into an employment setting	3,557	3,773	3,382	2,904	2,828	2,484	1,906	1,651
Closures with ID into an employment setting	716	727	706	663	650	586	441	372
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,665	1,799	1,178	1,505	1,664	5,489	1,566	1,801
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	503	347	239	358	352	1,120	355	403
Closures with supported employment as a goal	799	782	812	875	910	1,595	686	544
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	506	450	484	533	523	711	372	293
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.2%	67.7%	74.2%	65.9%	63.0%	31.2%	54.9%	47.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	58.7%	67.7%	74.7%	64.9%	64.9%	34.3%	55.4%	48.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	25.2%	30.9%	34.5%	27.3%	28.8%	16.0%	21.3%	14.4%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	35.7%	42.4%	43.6%	34.9%	37.4%	20.8%	27.6%	21.2%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$299	\$319	\$308	\$315	\$310	\$315	\$288	\$283
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$156	\$156	\$146	\$137	\$142	\$149	\$143	\$163
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.2	31.8	30.7	29.7	29.4	28.5	26.1	26.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.5	23.8	22.7	20.8	21.6	21.2	19.5	20.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	60.9	63.9	56.8	47.9	46.0	40.0	30.3	26.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	12.3	12.3	11.9	10.9	10.6	9.4	7.0	5.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

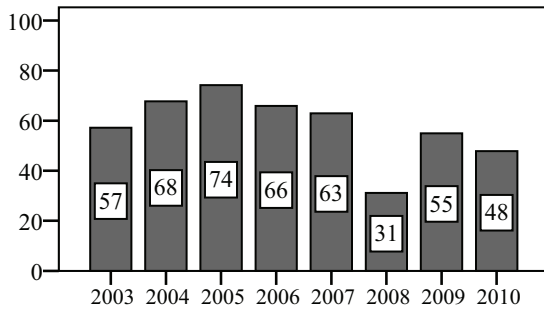
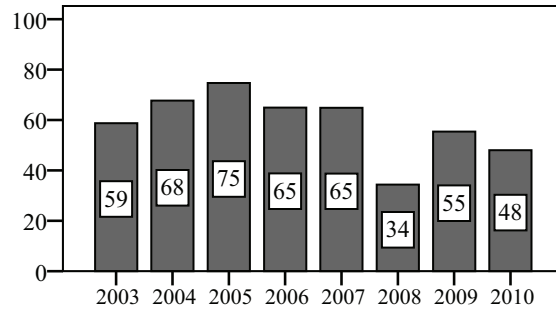


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	686	94.2%
Sheltered workshop	12	1.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	8	1.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.1%
Homemaker	17	2.3%
Unpaid family worker	4	.5%
Total	728	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	362	97.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	7	1.9%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	372	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	20,158	20,947	21,737	22,490	23,368	24,327	25,146
State unemployment rate	4.8%	4.2%	6.3%	6.1%	5.2%	4.7%	8.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

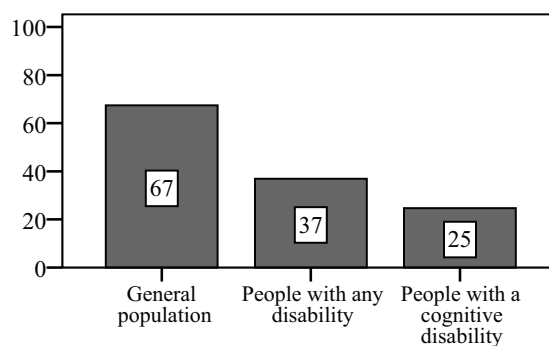
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	14,181,145	14,418,617	14,853,764	15,098,829	15,458,203	15,681,889	16,111,272
Number of people with any disability	1,512,395	1,686,350	1,774,222	1,736,666	1,553,357	1,533,590	1,581,813
Number of people with a cognitive disability	524,649	598,660	654,312	651,990	599,605	607,607	627,019
Number of people who are employed	9,658,177	9,846,588	10,316,977	10,552,385	11,037,552	10,779,902	10,859,218
Number of people with any disability who are employed	585,078	663,080	691,475	661,577	642,801	588,750	584,067
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	149,620	172,641	184,792	187,545	177,742	158,376	154,851
Percentage of all people who are employed	68.1%	68.3%	69.5%	69.9%	71.4%	68.7%	67.4%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.7%	39.3%	39.0%	38.1%	41.4%	38.4%	36.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.5%	28.8%	28.2%	28.8%	29.6%	26.1%	24.7%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.7	\$35.0	\$36.2	\$38.3	\$39.6	\$39.4	\$39.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.5	\$25.2	\$25.8	\$26.9	\$29.4	\$29.0	\$29.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.7	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$19.4	\$21.1	\$20.0	\$20.6
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	41	41	40	40	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	36	35	36	36	35	35
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	14.4%	15.5%	14.6%	14.1%	13.6%	15.0%	15.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.4%	26.2%	25.3%	24.5%	24.8%	25.2%	26.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.3%	31.8%	31.0%	30.0%	30.4%	30.6%	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.

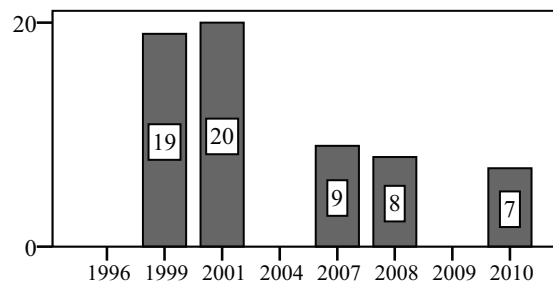
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	288,942	293,192	297,658	326,931	366,570	419,516	464,361	514,006
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	13,440	14,443	15,348	14,312	13,583	15,027	16,736	16,205
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.7%	4.9%	5.2%	4.4%	3.7%	4.0%	3.6%	3.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	118	33	33	29	25	22	43	37
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	382	368	370	364	330	284	247	234
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	271	224	226	205	182	156	136	156

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	20,835	21,803	.	40,038	34,713	.	44,053
Number of people served in integrated employment	4,168	4,054	4,320	.	3,714	2,753	.	3,161
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	%.%	19%	20%	%.%	9%	8%	%.%	7%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	21.6	19.7	20.2	.	15.6	11.3	.	12.6
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	.	13,177
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	7,785	16,781	11,215	.	.	25,548	.	13,177
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,582	521	2,724	0	0	.	.	.

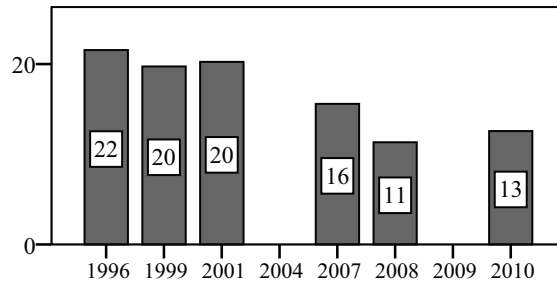
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	34,142	127,445	.	112,480	116,913	.	380,029
Integrated employment funding	.	18,089	18,390	.	5,132	4,621	.	7,929
Facility-based work funding	.	34,591	32,110	.	0	0	.	0
Facility-based non-work funding	.	32,560	37,532	.	0	0	.	0
Community-based non-work funding	.	16,053	39,413	.	37,886	36,265	.	137,518

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	34,142	127,445	.	112,480	116,913	.	380,029
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	33,788	89,990	.	47,052	34,435	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	0	0	.	0	82,478	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	354	37,455	.	62,379	76,253	.	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	67,834	81,447	45,444	41,252	37,872	39,595	39,380	39,305
Total number of closures with ID	1,807	2,292	1,451	1,451	1,427	1,733	1,732	1,746
Closures into an employment setting	22,271	20,319	15,174	13,872	12,409	13,083	13,213	12,719
Closures with ID into an employment setting	619	646	607	572	533	656	618	574
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	18,222	34,005	11,120	10,108	9,106	9,488	9,628	8,916
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	760	1,248	476	449	443	557	627	546
Closures with supported employment as a goal	2,332	3,236	2,040	2,067	2,143	2,646	2,907	2,835
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	814	1,115	722	660	656	856	871	780
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	55.0%	37.4%	57.7%	57.8%	57.7%	58.0%	57.8%	58.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	44.9%	34.1%	56.0%	56.0%	54.6%	54.1%	49.6%	51.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.8%	24.9%	33.4%	33.6%	32.8%	33.0%	33.6%	32.4%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	34.3%	28.2%	41.8%	39.4%	37.4%	37.9%	35.7%	32.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

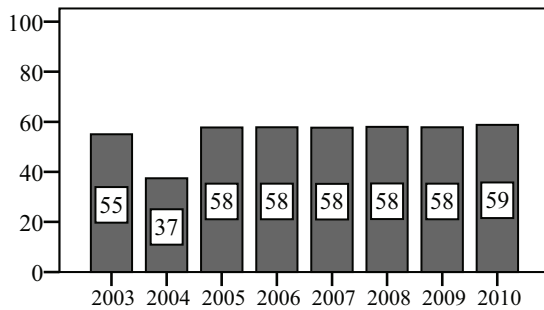
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$323	\$335	\$335	\$353	\$364	\$371	\$379	\$382
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$161	\$152	\$151	\$155	\$156	\$160	\$163	\$170
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.3	34.7	34.0	33.8	33.4	33.1	32.5	31.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.9	23.2	23.3	24.0	23.3	21.8	21.4	21.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	100.7	90.3	66.2	59.4	52.0	53.8	53.3	50.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.3

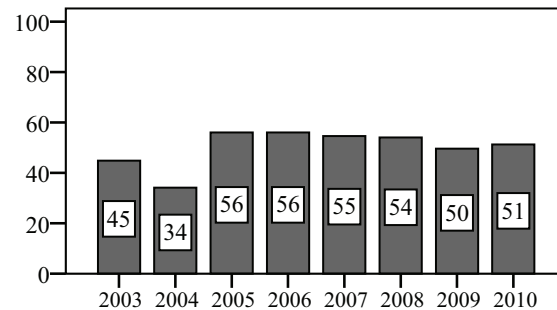
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	618	93.8%
Sheltered workshop	40	6.1%
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	659	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	574	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	574	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	2,166	2,242	2,319	2,389	2,585	2,736	2,764
State unemployment rate	3.8%	3.2%	6.1%	5.2%	3.4%	3.5%	7.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

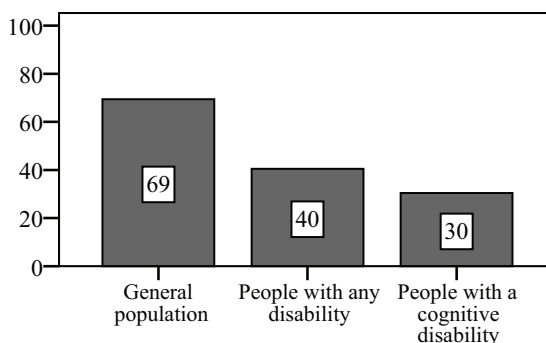
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	1,487,070	1,562,295	1,574,681	1,646,886	1,705,814	1,724,592	1,717,462
Number of people with any disability	141,468	159,984	159,809	161,339	128,835	135,626	128,628
Number of people with a cognitive disability	58,732	68,059	61,923	66,712	59,520	60,386	60,614
Number of people who are employed	1,073,929	1,155,376	1,176,933	1,244,741	1,268,765	1,233,547	1,192,930
Number of people with any disability who are employed	69,265	83,439	80,125	80,822	56,648	56,681	52,087
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26,047	32,008	25,750	28,365	19,364	16,845	18,421
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.2%	74.0%	74.7%	75.6%	74.4%	71.5%	69.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	49.0%	52.2%	50.1%	50.1%	44.0%	41.8%	40.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	44.3%	47.0%	41.6%	42.5%	32.5%	27.9%	30.4%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.1	\$31.1	\$32.7	\$34.9	\$35.6	\$35.1	\$35.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.3	\$23.8	\$24.3	\$27.6	\$27.7	\$30.4	\$28.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.3	\$18.5	\$19.6	\$18.0	\$16.2	\$21.4	\$18.7
Mean weekly hours worked	37	38	38	38	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	36	37	36	37	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	35	34	34	32	31	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.6%	10.2%	10.0%	9.0%	9.6%	12.1%	13.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.5%	17.8%	18.1%	17.5%	16.5%	20.8%	23.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.6%	23.2%	23.3%	22.3%	23.3%	26.9%	31.7%

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

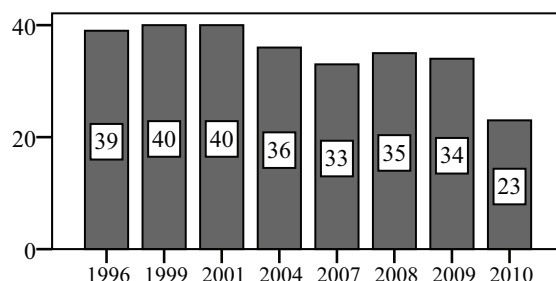
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	19,212	18,561	18,497	19,382	19,970	21,902	23,807	26,034
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,192	2,273	2,316	2,254	2,137	2,517	2,710	2,233
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11.4%	12.2%	12.5%	11.6%	10.7%	12.0%	11.4%	8.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	12	0	2	4	3	.	.	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	67	60	95	72	58	36	30	17
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	22	17	15	16	15	13	12	6

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	1,996	2,090	2,316	2,412	2,670	2,823	2,872	2,796
Number of people served in integrated employment	781	834	917	876	881	980	961	793
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	39%	40%	40%	36%	33%	35%	34%	23%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	37.8	37.9	40.2	36.7	33.0	35.8	34.5	28.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	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	2,120
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,215	1,156	1,399	1,703	1,921	1,944	2,008	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	762	986	641	663	736	575	720	583

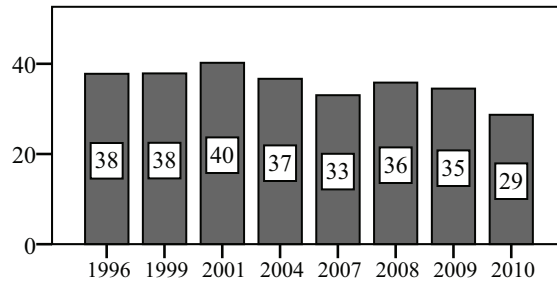
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	12,656	16,830	20,753	22,908	23,733	25,729	28,218	28,305
Integrated employment funding	3,945	5,405	6,640	6,183	5,401	5,839	6,052	5,310
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	18,332	19,890	22,166	22,995

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	12,656	16,830	20,753	22,908	23,733	25,729	28,218	28,305
Funding from state, local, and county resources	6,289	6,212	5,341	6,341	6,991	7,236	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	211	842	1,841	583	339	343	523	250
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	6,156	9,677	13,571	15,985	16,403	18,151	0	28,055

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

State Office of Rehabilitation

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	8,399	8,615	9,065	8,096	7,286	7,499	8,463	9,423
Total number of closures with ID	298	272	321	316	296	287	261	247
Closures into an employment setting	2,932	2,817	3,109	3,186	3,156	3,310	3,116	3,486
Closures with ID into an employment setting	145	129	169	168	192	172	127	117
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,940	1,965	2,234	1,808	1,193	1,340	1,585	1,710
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	94	71	82	78	46	63	84	67
Closures with supported employment as a goal	174	113	123	117	130	164	112	82
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	100	69	82	74	94	101	67	50
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.2%	58.9%	58.2%	63.8%	72.6%	71.2%	66.3%	67.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	60.7%	64.5%	67.3%	68.3%	80.7%	73.2%	60.2%	63.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.9%	32.7%	34.3%	39.4%	43.3%	44.1%	36.8%	37.0%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	48.7%	47.4%	52.6%	53.2%	64.9%	59.9%	48.7%	47.4%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$359	\$356	\$367	\$371	\$376	\$402	\$384	\$366
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$153	\$174	\$170	\$187	\$175	\$165	\$178	\$192
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.3	35.0	34.5	34.4	34.5	34.1	33.2	32.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.0	25.1	24.5	26.1	23.5	21.2	22.0	21.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	124.7	117.9	124.8	123.2	118.2	121.0	111.9	126.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.2	5.4	6.8	6.5	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

State Office of Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

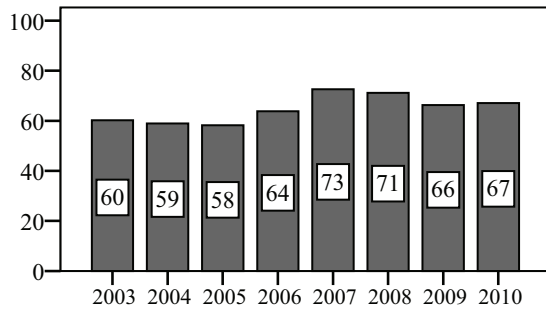
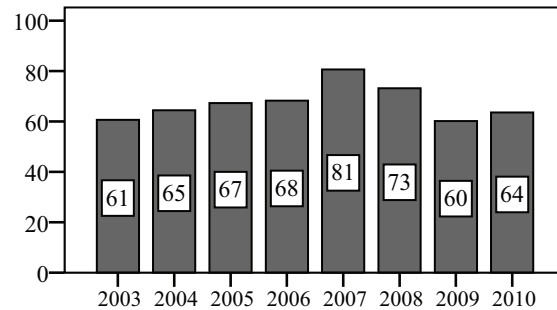


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	145	99.3%
Sheltered workshop	1	.7%
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	146	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	113	96.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	4	3.4%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	117	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	600	610	616	621	620	621	626
State unemployment rate	3.4%	2.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.5%	4.8%	6.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

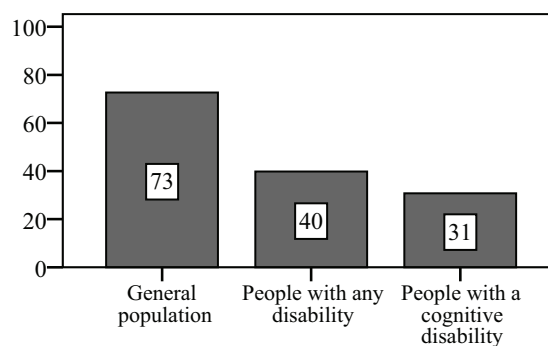
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	406,535	414,347	414,771	408,065	422,618	418,946	418,848
Number of people with any disability	51,268	52,942	60,407	52,885	51,153	45,919	46,244
Number of people with a cognitive disability	19,656	24,060	26,696	21,102	23,709	22,107	23,137
Number of people who are employed	312,515	317,878	313,939	318,776	319,394	314,937	304,319
Number of people with any disability who are employed	25,523	23,032	26,115	25,019	23,937	19,302	18,433
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	8,080	7,323	8,728	8,726	8,484	7,160	7,119
Percentage of all people who are employed	76.9%	76.7%	75.7%	78.1%	75.6%	75.2%	72.7%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	49.8%	43.5%	43.2%	47.3%	46.8%	42.0%	39.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	41.1%	30.4%	32.7%	41.4%	35.8%	32.4%	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.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.0	\$33.7	\$32.8	\$33.3	\$35.7	\$36.0	\$35.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.0	\$20.8	\$22.1	\$23.0	\$25.2	\$27.3	\$26.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.2	\$10.3	\$13.6	\$17.9	\$12.7	\$13.9	\$20.2
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	38	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	33	35	36	35	34	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	28	31	33	26	29	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	8.5%	9.8%	9.1%	9.2%	10.6%	10.5%	11.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.9%	28.6%	20.4%	21.0%	27.9%	29.5%	27.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.4%	38.0%	26.2%	32.6%	36.8%	45.8%	34.1%

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

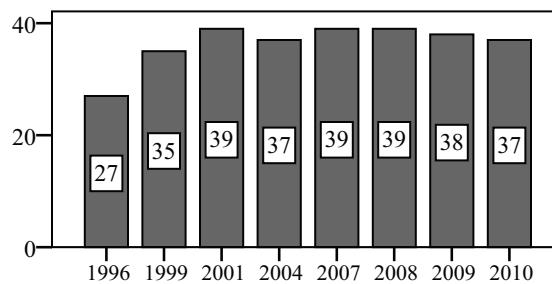
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,126	11,157	11,318	11,686	12,074	12,753	13,779	14,606
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	935	1,026	1,227	1,150	1,183	1,255	1,328	1,154
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.4%	9.2%	10.8%	9.8%	9.8%	10.0%	9.6%	7.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	51	13	20	19	21	30	28	26
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	24	12	9	12	5	9	9	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	4	5	8	5	3	4	3	4

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	1,317	1,663	1,831	2,079	2,252	2,336	2,423	2,561
Number of people served in integrated employment	351	577	723	766	885	901	909	955
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	27%	35%	39%	37%	39%	39%	38%	37%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	59.1	95.4	118.0	160.6	142.6	145.0	146.2	152.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	38	27	.	0	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	1,606
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	975	1,086	1,108	1,313	1,367	1,435	1,514	1,606
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	82	56	0	0	0	.	.	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

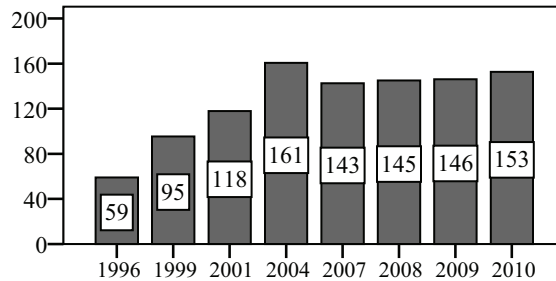
*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

**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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	15,486	16,714	20,135	20,737	32,199	36,011	37,370	37,523
Integrated employment funding	2,119	3,892	5,270	6,042	9,369	10,848	11,453	11,544
Facility-based work funding	0	68	72	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	12,821	14,866	15,824	22,830	25,163	25,917	25,978

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	15,486	16,714	20,135	20,737	32,199	36,011	37,370	37,523
Funding from state, local, and county resources	1,052	1,170	1,133	1,133	1,134	1,058	1,180	1,197
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	6,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	1,001	15,543	19,003	20,737	31,065	34,953	36,190	36,328

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	3,305	3,402	3,544	3,664	3,393	3,473	3,936	3,857
Total number of closures with ID	206	195	240	266	285	299	314	273
Closures into an employment setting	1,406	1,424	1,521	1,549	1,557	1,596	1,555	1,609
Closures with ID into an employment setting	143	130	149	180	192	217	195	174
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	901	899	954	1,003	820	780	986	1,065
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	37	44	53	42	49	40	52	57
Closures with supported employment as a goal	465	461	519	575	580	558	559	576
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	136	130	161	182	192	197	180	167
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.9%	61.3%	61.5%	60.7%	65.5%	67.2%	61.2%	60.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	79.4%	74.7%	73.8%	81.1%	79.7%	84.4%	78.9%	75.3%
Percentage of all closures into employment	42.5%	41.9%	42.9%	42.3%	45.9%	46.0%	39.5%	41.7%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	69.4%	66.7%	62.1%	67.7%	67.4%	72.6%	62.1%	63.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

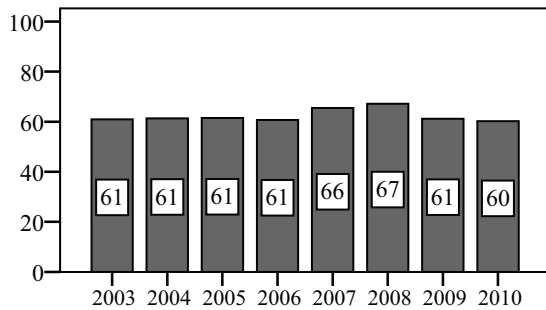
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$260	\$285	\$289	\$289	\$293	\$304	\$293	\$313
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$113	\$121	\$132	\$154	\$134	\$134	\$139	\$151
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.5	28.8	28.1	28.0	27.1	27.4	26.0	26.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	15.5	15.8	16.7	18.9	15.8	15.6	15.3	16.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	227.1	229.2	244.4	249.8	250.8	256.9	250.1	257.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	23.1	20.9	23.9	29.0	30.9	34.9	31.4	27.8

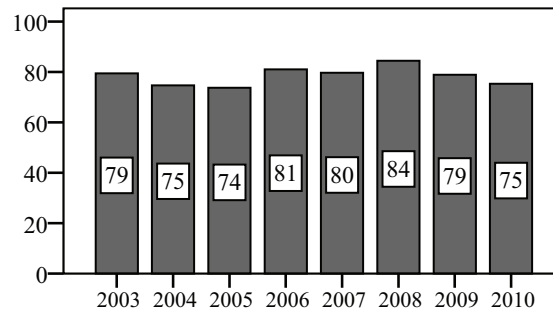
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	140	97.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	3	2.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	143	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	169	97.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	2.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.6%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	174	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	6,901	7,104	7,288	7,460	7,628	7,769	8,001
State unemployment rate	2.9%	2.2%	4.1%	3.7%	3.2%	4.4%	6.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

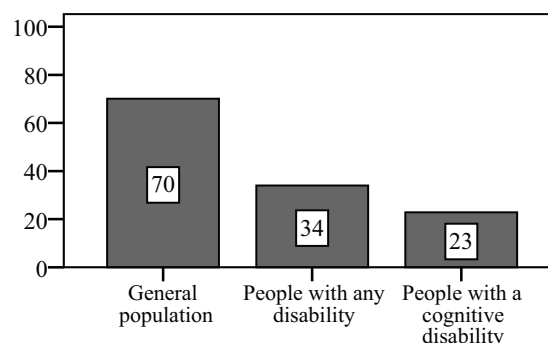
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	4,756,824	4,811,317	4,898,914	4,920,247	4,999,293	5,084,505	5,214,998
Number of people with any disability	525,880	528,781	543,274	531,270	433,544	454,256	461,407
Number of people with a cognitive disability	197,521	184,493	196,512	191,910	177,785	180,986	183,700
Number of people who are employed	3,426,619	3,486,178	3,636,825	3,607,168	3,710,499	3,611,874	3,652,962
Number of people with any disability who are employed	200,065	211,496	207,661	196,786	173,930	174,964	157,023
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	55,598	58,474	58,279	52,664	52,231	49,284	41,974
Percentage of all people who are employed	72.0%	72.5%	74.2%	73.3%	74.2%	71.0%	70.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.0%	40.0%	38.2%	37.0%	40.1%	38.5%	34.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.1%	31.7%	29.7%	27.4%	29.4%	27.2%	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.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$40.3	\$41.6	\$43.1	\$45.3	\$45.8	\$46.0	\$46.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.4	\$28.9	\$30.3	\$32.8	\$31.8	\$34.5	\$33.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.0	\$20.7	\$23.6	\$21.0	\$20.4	\$24.5	\$22.6
Mean weekly hours worked	40	40	40	40	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	37	38	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	35	35	34	34	34	32
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	8.6%	9.0%	8.4%	9.0%	9.3%	9.8%	10.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.3%	21.6%	20.3%	19.4%	22.2%	19.9%	24.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	25.3%	28.4%	25.4%	20.8%	31.0%	22.8%	28.9%

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.

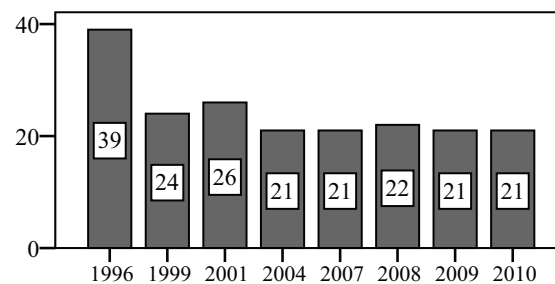
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	107,079	108,431	109,078	110,838	114,810	120,819	124,466	130,757
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,753	6,215	7,028	6,510	6,451	7,198	7,437	6,304
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.4%	5.7%	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%	6.0%	6.0%	4.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	114	30	24	17	16	7	10	11
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	647	645	617	534	522	465	384	239
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	99	103	93	86	73	58	42	41

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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	5,452	9,568	8,497	10,844	11,259	11,268	11,394	11,574
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,134	2,332	2,174	2,326	2,357	2,513	2,401	2,481
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	39%	24%	26%	21%	21%	22%	21%	21%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	31.6	33.3	30.2	31.2	30.6	32.4	30.5	31.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	371	1,827	1,302	1,127	936	892	824	772
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,489	2,078	3,662	6,822	7,947	7,574	7,820	7,953
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	3,318	1,052	1,359	569	284	289	349	368
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,318	7,326	4,964	9,080	.	8,755	8,993	9,093
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	0

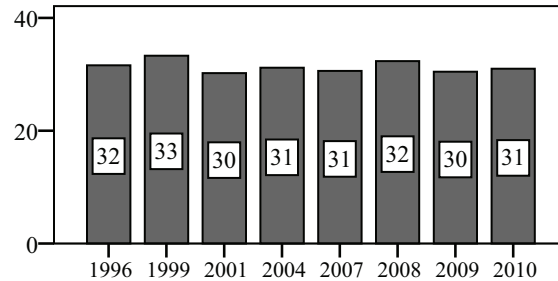
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	72,676	80,669	130,846	158,328	175,277	181,408	135,932
Integrated employment funding	10,758	14,479	15,597	23,821	27,345	31,679	33,978	12,438
Facility-based work funding	0	0	12,764	13,287	11,485	19,334	19,517	10,314
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	51,083	82,310	175,121	124,277	127,912	113,179
Community-based non-work funding	18,973	0	1,225	2,249	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	72,676	80,669	130,846	158,328	175,277	181,408	135,932
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	54,937	34,614	74,732	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	21,298	46,055	56,113	0	0	0	0

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	12,582	13,076	10,239	11,011	11,221	10,946	10,107	12,275
Total number of closures with ID	1,700	1,767	1,511	1,783	1,726	1,726	1,654	1,618
Closures into an employment setting	4,184	4,167	3,752	4,103	4,474	4,195	3,384	3,533
Closures with ID into an employment setting	672	734	672	862	880	857	672	596
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,887	4,018	3,238	3,095	2,951	3,102	3,057	3,580
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	670	605	543	554	509	504	619	584
Closures with supported employment as a goal	1,083	1,331	1,186	1,326	1,399	1,079	1,826	2,058
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	486	570	511	595	589	428	681	670
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	51.8%	50.9%	53.7%	57.0%	60.3%	57.5%	52.5%	49.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	50.1%	54.8%	55.3%	60.9%	63.4%	63.0%	52.1%	50.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.3%	31.9%	36.6%	37.3%	39.9%	38.3%	33.5%	28.8%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	39.5%	41.5%	44.5%	48.3%	51.0%	49.7%	40.6%	36.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

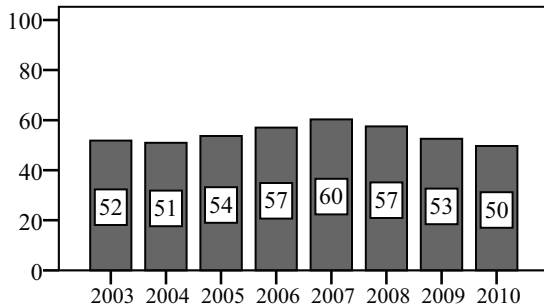
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$279	\$286	\$298	\$293	\$299	\$298	\$287	\$290
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$185	\$177	\$189	\$193	\$203	\$197	\$197	\$205
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.8	31.7	32.0	31.4	31.3	30.7	29.0	29.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	28.3	27.3	27.4	27.8	27.6	26.3	25.1	25.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	56.6	55.9	49.6	53.8	58.1	54.0	42.9	44.2
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	9.1	9.8	8.9	11.3	11.4	11.0	8.5	7.4

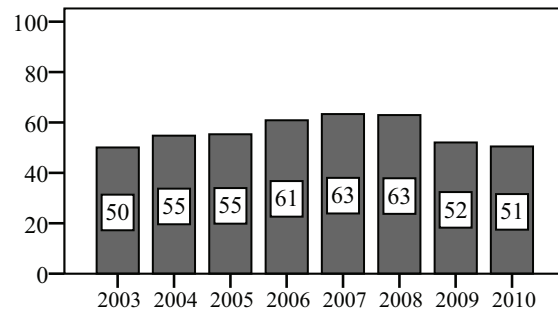
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	664	95.5%
Sheltered workshop	23	3.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.1%
Homemaker	5	.7%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	695	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	586	98.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	9	1.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	.2%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	596	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	5,770	5,908	6,067	6,204	6,361	6,549	6,725
State unemployment rate	4.8%	5.2%	7.3%	6.2%	5.3%	5.7%	9.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

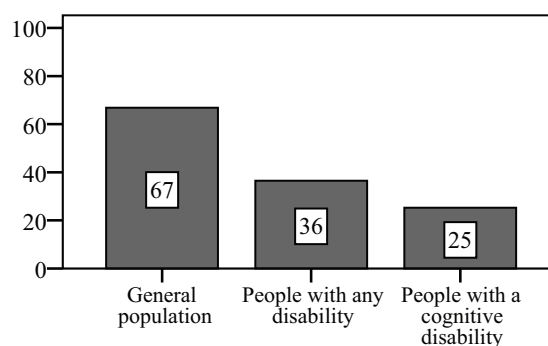
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	4,054,329	4,129,847	4,159,287	4,231,451	4,302,042	4,383,589	4,421,914
Number of people with any disability	511,875	550,119	550,475	555,445	437,544	451,541	427,919
Number of people with a cognitive disability	192,500	223,096	222,905	222,570	191,911	200,390	181,774
Number of people who are employed	2,765,019	2,891,797	2,962,564	3,041,961	3,116,571	3,000,559	2,954,008
Number of people with any disability who are employed	209,934	230,598	226,092	226,062	175,537	169,815	156,122
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	57,345	71,786	70,509	66,870	50,766	51,143	45,914
Percentage of all people who are employed	68.2%	70.0%	71.2%	71.9%	72.4%	68.4%	66.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.0%	41.9%	41.1%	40.7%	40.1%	37.6%	36.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.8%	32.2%	31.6%	30.0%	26.5%	25.5%	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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.5	\$37.7	\$39.5	\$41.6	\$43.1	\$42.8	\$42.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.8	\$27.1	\$28.2	\$29.2	\$31.1	\$31.5	\$32.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.6	\$18.3	\$20.6	\$20.0	\$20.5	\$21.5	\$23.5
Mean weekly hours worked	38	39	39	39	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	37	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	33	33	32	31	31
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	12.7%	11.6%	10.7%	10.6%	10.9%	11.9%	13.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.0%	24.6%	22.8%	24.2%	24.9%	26.6%	24.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.0%	31.5%	30.1%	31.0%	32.7%	36.8%	30.9%

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.

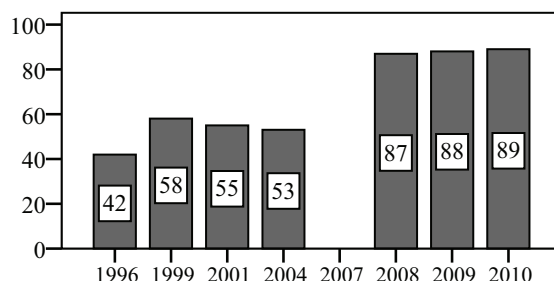
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	82,763	85,091	88,834	93,401	99,341	106,134	112,207	122,803
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,992	6,422	6,957	6,012	5,721	6,415	6,868	5,581
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.2%	7.5%	7.8%	6.4%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	4.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	92	9	18	30	31	33	18	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	121	126	118	115	93	89	69	67
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	65	66	64	67	46	45	42	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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	7,100	6,937	7,319	6,517	8,289	8,273	8,230	8,271
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,000	4,015	4,075	3,480	4,722	7,235	7,277	7,348
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	42%	58%	55%	53%	.%	87%	88%	89%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	53.9	68.7	68.0	59.4	73.2	110.5	109.2	109.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,700	1,638	1,407	1,027	960	851	749	728
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	600	4	3	31	9	11	11	9
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	1,800	1,945	2,303	2,128	355	346	357	382
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	4,100	2,832	3,713	4,751	1,324	1,208	1,117	1,119
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	2,000	.	0	0	0	.	.	0

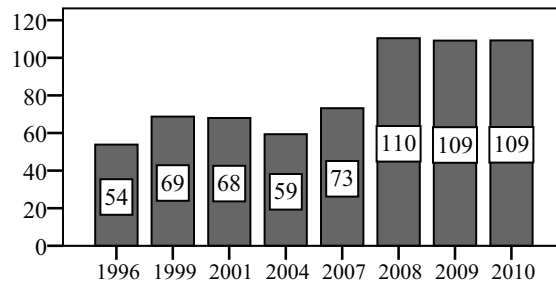
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	33,800	31,773	36,508	43,308	46,440	46,688	47,667	49,567
Integrated employment funding	0	16,350	19,437	18,463	39,470	40,460	41,884	43,529
Facility-based work funding	0	7,531	5,940	5,939	5,239	4,613	4,197	4,277
Facility-based non-work funding	0	79	136	119	43	31	36	32
Community-based non-work funding	0	7,971	8,565	12,014	1,688	1,583	1,550	1,729

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	33,800	31,773	36,508	43,308	46,440	46,688	47,667	49,567
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	32,241	8,042	8,049	15,442	15,219	11,693	3,247
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	1,843	439	247	347	339	388	380
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	7,275	21,898	28,238	30,651	31,131	35,585	45,902

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	12,260	8,381	8,444	10,682	12,712	13,238	11,296	12,240
Total number of closures with ID	800	762	1,053	995	1,077	1,097	941	993
Closures into an employment setting	2,530	2,237	1,866	2,107	2,003	2,489	2,554	2,805
Closures with ID into an employment setting	234	282	287	377	326	444	382	366
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,637	2,623	2,318	2,457	1,630	1,630	2,012	2,608
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	191	231	257	329	215	209	206	224
Closures with supported employment as a goal	176	204	169	214	202	273	234	213
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	55	90	93	116	118	153	147	128
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	49.0%	46.0%	44.6%	46.2%	55.1%	60.4%	55.9%	51.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	55.1%	55.0%	52.8%	53.4%	60.3%	68.0%	65.0%	62.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	20.6%	26.7%	22.1%	19.7%	15.8%	18.8%	22.6%	22.9%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	29.3%	37.0%	27.3%	37.9%	30.3%	40.5%	40.6%	36.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

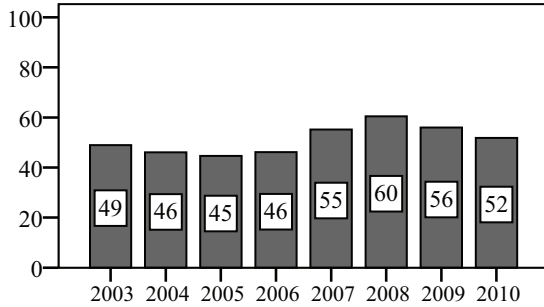
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$309	\$308	\$308	\$299	\$324	\$331	\$336	\$367
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$165	\$172	\$173	\$174	\$176	\$163	\$162	\$178
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.5	28.5	28.1	27.4	27.7	27.4	26.9	27.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.9	21.5	21.1	20.8	20.3	18.4	17.6	17.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	41.3	36.1	29.7	33.1	31.1	38.0	38.3	41.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	3.8	4.5	4.6	5.9	5.1	6.8	5.7	5.4

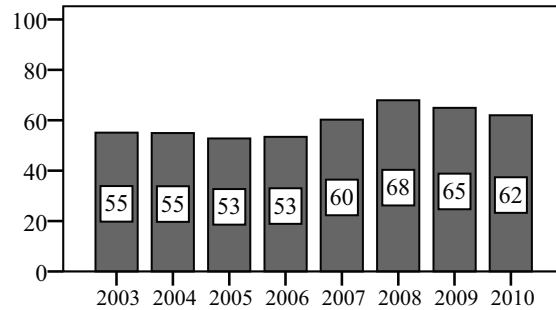
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 ID**



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	232	98.3%
Sheltered workshop	2	.8%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	1	.4%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	236	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	365	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	366	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	1,816	1,807	1,805	1,815	1,807	1,814	1,853
State unemployment rate	6.6%	5.5%	6.1%	5.3%	5.4%	4.5%	9.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

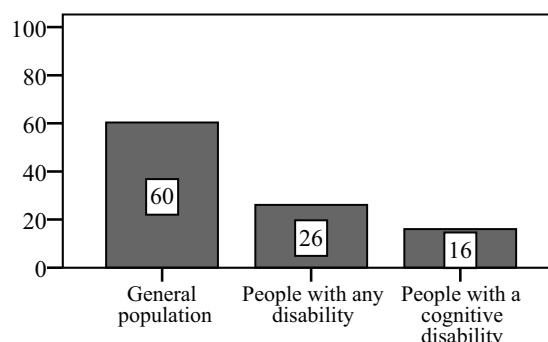
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	1,171,686	1,173,527	1,160,404	1,150,337	1,186,805	1,179,927	1,192,654
Number of people with any disability	238,667	238,748	240,783	243,062	209,165	204,833	199,001
Number of people with a cognitive disability	89,922	92,424	94,231	97,199	82,668	82,341	83,974
Number of people who are employed	723,457	718,590	732,630	721,151	763,814	729,338	719,712
Number of people with any disability who are employed	55,819	60,643	62,931	64,657	63,753	55,855	51,855
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	12,447	16,365	15,462	16,918	15,034	13,018	13,439
Percentage of all people who are employed	61.7%	61.2%	63.1%	62.7%	64.4%	61.8%	60.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	23.4%	25.4%	26.1%	26.6%	30.5%	27.3%	26.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	13.8%	17.7%	16.4%	17.4%	18.2%	15.8%	16.0%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.9	\$29.6	\$30.1	\$32.1	\$32.2	\$33.5	\$33.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.5	\$21.7	\$21.4	\$25.4	\$26.4	\$28.4	\$28.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.5	\$14.6	\$15.4	\$20.3	\$16.6	\$16.3	\$19.6
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	40	40	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	38	39	39	37	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	35	33	36	34	35	34
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	17.3%	17.8%	16.2%	16.8%	16.2%	17.1%	17.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	34.8%	33.8%	29.9%	31.1%	29.7%	32.7%	31.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	40.8%	37.9%	36.3%	37.1%	37.4%	40.4%	41.6%

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.

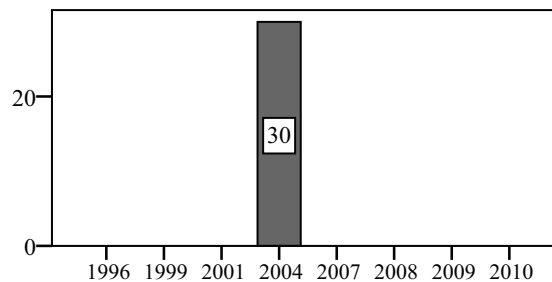
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	62,690	64,595	66,384	69,589	72,026	74,621	76,923	77,766
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,820	1,933	2,045	2,052	2,069	2,254	2,375	2,130
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	28	14	6	8	10	11	12	12
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	34	37	33	34	34	25	22	23
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	20	23	26	24	19	13	11	16

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

Division of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	.	.	0	7,108	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	0	2,143	.	.	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.%	.%	.%	30%	.%	.%	.%	.%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	.	118.0	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	0	1,035	.	.	.	.
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**	.	.	.	3,931	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	144	.	.	.	.

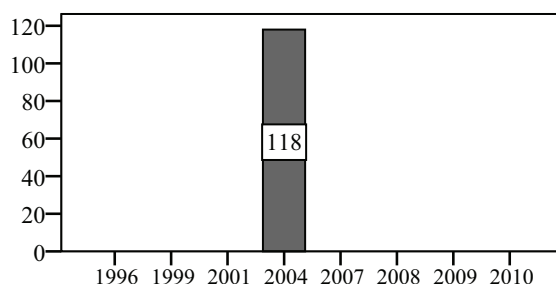
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 and Developmental Disabilities

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



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	40,533	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	.	.	.	3,704	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	3,352	.	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	40,533	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	4,867	.	.	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	.	.	35,665	.	.	.	.

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Division of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	5,594	5,809	6,151	5,745	4,509	4,464	4,537	5,227
Total number of closures with ID	671	614	612	545	427	379	377	428
Closures into an employment setting	2,037	2,106	2,218	2,351	1,587	1,773	1,867	2,169
Closures with ID into an employment setting	213	237	201	209	118	127	135	162
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	850	1,268	1,390	1,325	934	730	839	907
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	133	137	185	159	97	86	82	83
Closures with supported employment as a goal	153	183	156	180	111	144	150	163
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	90	98	81	112	61	75	78	98
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	70.6%	62.4%	61.5%	64.0%	63.0%	70.8%	69.0%	70.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	61.6%	63.4%	52.1%	56.8%	54.9%	59.6%	62.2%	66.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	36.4%	36.3%	36.1%	40.9%	35.2%	39.7%	41.2%	41.5%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	31.7%	38.6%	32.8%	38.3%	27.6%	33.5%	35.8%	37.9%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$295	\$311	\$333	\$354	\$387	\$390	\$406	\$394
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$162	\$158	\$147	\$160	\$196	\$188	\$202	\$189
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.7	34.0	34.4	34.9	36.0	35.3	34.8	34.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.4	24.4	22.1	23.4	28.0	23.9	25.3	23.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	112.5	116.0	122.3	130.1	87.7	97.7	102.6	117.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	11.8	13.1	11.1	11.6	6.5	7.0	7.4	8.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

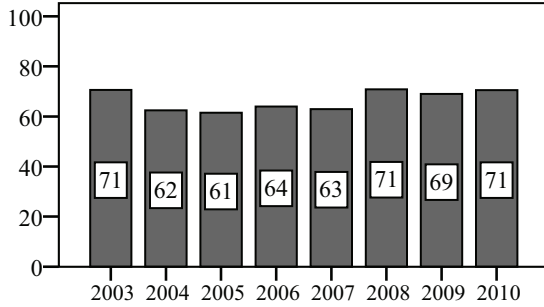
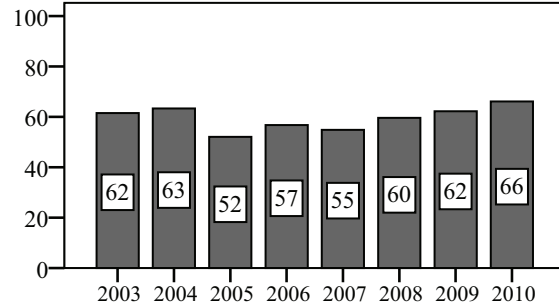


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	209	98.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	1.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	.5%
Total	213	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	161	98.8%
Sheltered workshop	1	.6%
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	163	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	5,298	5,372	5,440	5,509	5,569	5,628	5,687
State unemployment rate	3.4%	3.5%	5.5%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	8.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

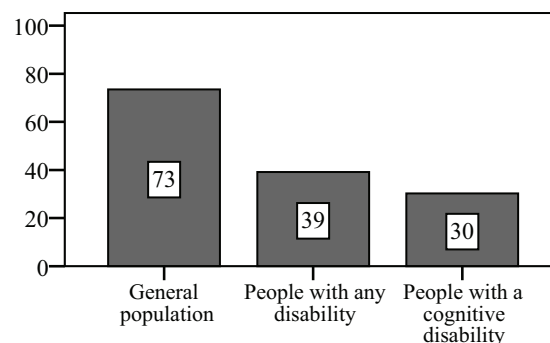
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	3,544,735	3,579,940	3,553,850	3,586,256	3,676,662	3,698,581	3,689,063
Number of people with any disability	390,441	373,933	370,206	385,233	318,036	317,907	311,196
Number of people with a cognitive disability	148,559	142,007	151,469	148,305	132,591	132,473	132,308
Number of people who are employed	2,639,849	2,698,357	2,733,381	2,745,566	2,856,370	2,766,063	2,710,161
Number of people with any disability who are employed	172,430	162,477	159,294	167,876	142,369	124,846	121,884
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	54,571	55,871	58,145	55,190	45,464	36,835	40,051
Percentage of all people who are employed	74.5%	75.4%	76.9%	76.6%	77.7%	74.8%	73.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	44.2%	43.5%	43.0%	43.6%	44.8%	39.3%	39.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36.7%	39.3%	38.4%	37.2%	34.3%	27.8%	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.

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.7	\$34.0	\$35.5	\$37.0	\$37.1	\$36.8	\$36.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.6	\$24.1	\$23.3	\$25.6	\$26.6	\$24.9	\$24.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.5	\$15.5	\$16.2	\$17.2	\$18.4	\$15.2	\$15.4
Mean weekly hours worked	39	39	39	39	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	35	35	36	35	34	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	30	31	33	31	30	29
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	10.1%	9.5%	10.0%	9.7%	9.7%	11.9%	12.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.5%	21.4%	23.7%	21.4%	22.8%	27.6%	24.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.3%	25.2%	29.2%	27.8%	31.1%	34.7%	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.

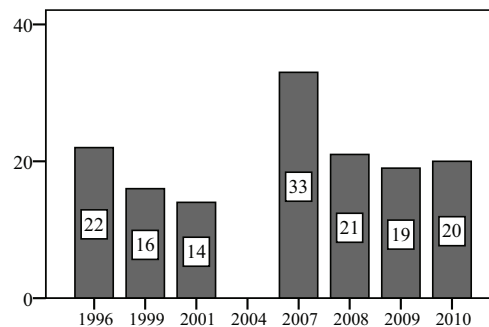
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	85,090	81,284	78,165	80,691	83,813	87,723	93,675	102,001
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	10,894	11,248	11,611	10,771	10,167	10,488	10,948	10,395
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	12.8%	13.8%	14.9%	13.3%	12.1%	12.0%	11.7%	10.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	207	47	86	89	57	78	65	28
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	493	478	405	297	296	234	165	118
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	119	105	108	104	76	64	55	60

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

Division of Long Term Care

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	16,596	22,074	25,670	.	10,338	12,683	13,494	13,702
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,703	3,464	3,519	.	3,369	2,675	2,624	2,774
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	22%	16%	14%	.%	33%	21%	19%	20%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	70.8	65.0	65.1	.	60.2	47.5	46.4	48.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	6,412	.	0	.	.	6,093	6,327	6,259
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,034	.	0	.	.	6,039	6,641	7,085
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	2,287	.	0	.	.	3,878	3,959	3,582
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	12,893	18,610	22,151	.	.	16,010	16,927	16,926
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	2,179	1,092	0	0	0	.	.	0

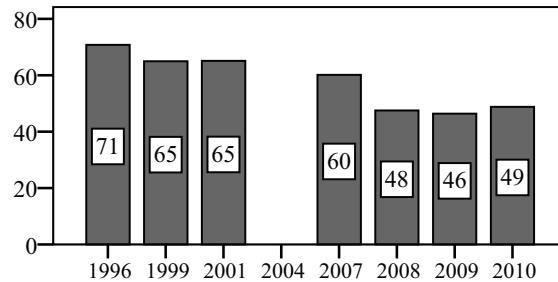
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 Long Term Care

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



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	78,800	15,425	0	0	31,659	605,148	485,203	294,038
Integrated employment funding	14,800	15,425	14,630	0	0	34,699	27,571	20,173
Facility-based work funding	33,100	0	0	41,872	0	207,109	148,217	96,191
Facility-based non-work funding	22,800	0	0	42,602	0	286,736	246,453	150,227
Community-based non-work funding	7,500	0	0	0	0	76,603	57,743	27,447

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	78,800	15,425	0	0	31,659	605,148	485,203	294,038
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	10,362	0	318,287	224,175	107,538
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	31,659	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	21,387	0	0	94,192	0	286,860	255,809	186,496

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Workforce Development Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	15,607	16,365	12,576	18,067	15,811	15,813	16,427	14,648
Total number of closures with ID	1,066	1,096	915	1,182	991	999	1,065	977
Closures into an employment setting	3,703	3,293	3,080	2,617	3,165	3,641	2,683	2,784
Closures with ID into an employment setting	427	404	417	349	355	356	310	314
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,140	3,991	4,048	3,483	4,368	4,126	3,755	2,569
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	320	400	347	364	383	320	355	272
Closures with supported employment as a goal	335	339	375	308	249	296	259	263
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	199	174	193	152	140	135	120	146
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	47.2%	45.2%	43.2%	42.9%	42.0%	46.9%	41.7%	52.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	57.2%	50.2%	54.6%	48.9%	48.1%	52.7%	46.6%	53.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	23.7%	20.1%	24.5%	14.5%	20.0%	23.0%	16.3%	19.0%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	40.1%	36.9%	45.6%	29.5%	35.8%	35.6%	29.1%	32.1%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$306	\$308	\$296	\$309	\$322	\$348	\$338	\$338
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$162	\$160	\$157	\$156	\$164	\$164	\$154	\$140
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.6	29.6	29.1	28.7	29.6	29.3	27.9	26.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	22.7	22.5	21.9	20.4	21.3	20.7	19.2	17.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	67.7	59.8	55.7	47.0	56.5	64.7	47.4	49.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.8	7.3	7.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Workforce Development Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

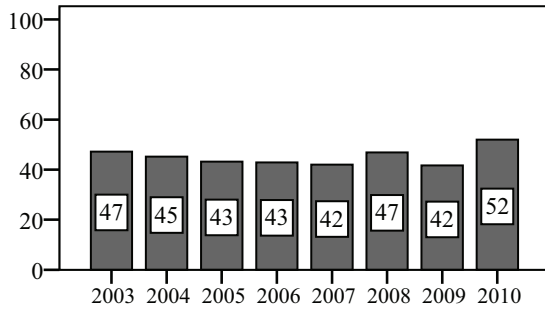
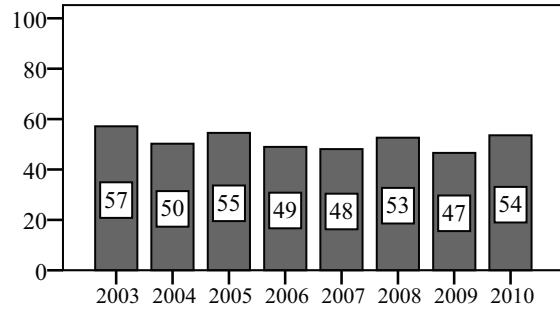


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	426	99.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	.0%
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	427	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	313	96.6%
Sheltered workshop	10	3.1%
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	324	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
State population (in thousands)	491	494	499	507	513	533	564
State unemployment rate	4.8%	3.9%	4.2%	3.9%	3.0%	3.6%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

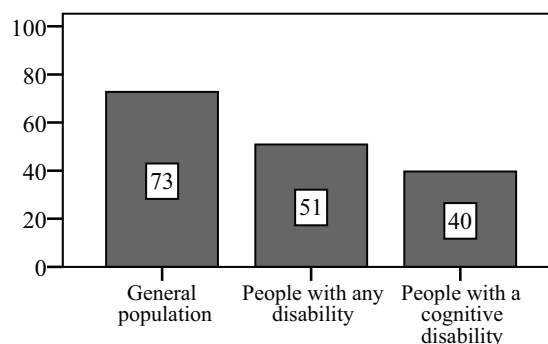
Table 2: Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16–64)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Estimated working-age population	331,735	334,905	331,352	335,742	345,775	355,651	365,752
Number of people with any disability	42,903	44,125	41,208	43,304	38,746	37,157	38,027
Number of people with a cognitive disability	14,541	15,905	14,189	15,384	14,954	14,489	16,114
Number of people who are employed	250,777	254,941	256,221	265,476	268,789	269,579	266,033
Number of people with any disability who are employed	21,994	22,464	19,974	21,784	21,663	19,346	19,348
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	5,708	6,191	5,537	6,757	7,448	5,551	6,396
Percentage of all people who are employed	75.6%	76.1%	77.3%	79.1%	77.7%	75.8%	72.7%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	51.3%	50.9%	48.5%	50.3%	55.9%	52.1%	50.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	39.3%	38.9%	39.0%	43.9%	49.8%	38.3%	39.7%

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 2010



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
Mean annual earnings from work for working-age people (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.0	\$30.7	\$33.3	\$37.5	\$38.1	\$36.7	\$37.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.5	\$23.1	\$25.4	\$30.7	\$32.5	\$26.3	\$32.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.3	\$17.0	\$18.0	\$27.5	\$18.3	\$16.8	\$16.9
Mean weekly hours worked	41	41	41	42	41	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	40	39	39	40	38	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	37	35	36	36	31	31	30
Percentage of working-age people living below the poverty line	9.7%	9.5%	9.2%	7.6%	9.4%	9.1%	10.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.2%	16.5%	17.4%	14.7%	19.4%	20.6%	21.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.5%	21.6%	21.8%	21.5%	23.0%	30.1%	27.5%

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.

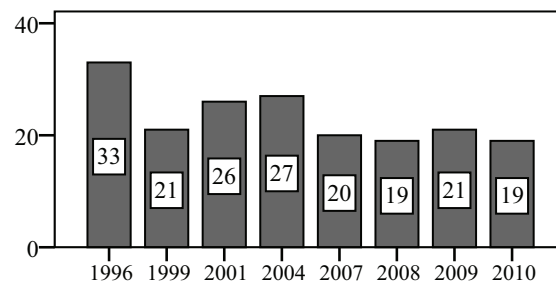
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	5,340	5,311	5,454	5,362	5,428	5,658	5,831	6,234
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	683	711	789	806	763	875	886	729
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	12.8%	13.4%	14.5%	15.0%	14.1%	16.0%	15.2%	11.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	19	4	.	2	0	.	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	9	8	5	6	4	.	0	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	6	4	5	2	3	3	0	.

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

Department of Health Behavioral Health Division

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of people served	736	867	945	808	1,216	1,274	1,367	1,468
Number of people served in integrated employment	242	182	250	216	242	247	280	280
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	33%	21%	26%	27%	20%	19%	21%	19%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	49.6	37.0	50.6	42.6	46.3	46.4	51.5	49.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	100	233	310	144	139	142	162	136
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	267	279	277	390	651	678	754	996
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	150	121	123	122	184	207	171	56
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	710	633	587	721	974	1,027	1,087	1,188
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	52	0	0	128	21	71	142	151

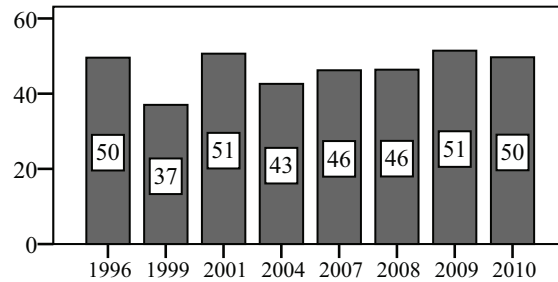
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 Behavioral Health Division

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



Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	5,968	10,503	10,926	18,414	22,860	23,873	22,342	19,082
Integrated employment funding	680	826	587	874	1,673	1,598	1,426	794
Facility-based work funding	300	766	547	848	969	916	825	390
Facility-based non-work funding	2,387	7,311	8,092	14,751	17,780	18,717	18,361	17,759
Community-based non-work funding	2,301	1,599	1,700	1,940	2,438	2,642	1,731	139

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

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

	1996	1999	2001	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total funding for all IDD agency services	5,968	10,503	10,926	18,414	22,860	23,873	22,342	19,082
Funding from state, local, and county resources	1,999	1,581	200	0	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	3,970	8,921	10,726	18,414	22,860	23,873	22,342	19,082

Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

Department of Employment Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of closures	1,897	1,684	1,873	1,640	1,828	1,824	2,007	2,262
Total number of closures with ID	105	102	132	110	113	138	117	113
Closures into an employment setting	727	507	664	670	696	699	705	639
Closures with ID into an employment setting	73	59	70	67	73	81	69	49
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	311	305	317	251	331	344	372	500
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	18	18	28	21	15	21	14	35
Closures with supported employment as a goal	352	232	298	275	286	316	270	213
Closures with ID and supported employment as an employment goal	78	64	66	77	73	78	65	62
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	70.0%	62.4%	67.7%	72.7%	67.8%	67.0%	65.5%	56.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	80.2%	76.6%	71.4%	76.1%	83.0%	79.4%	83.1%	58.3%
Percentage of all closures into employment	38.3%	30.1%	35.5%	40.9%	38.1%	38.3%	35.1%	28.2%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	69.5%	57.8%	53.0%	60.9%	64.6%	58.7%	59.0%	43.4%

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$267	\$282	\$310	\$342	\$366	\$371	\$377	\$392
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$103	\$102	\$113	\$126	\$140	\$152	\$157	\$164
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.1	30.4	31.4	31.6	32.0	31.1	31.2	30.6
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	17.6	15.7	17.0	18.3	19.4	18.9	17.3	16.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	145.0	100.1	130.5	130.7	133.0	131.2	129.5	113.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	14.6	11.6	13.8	13.1	14.0	15.2	12.7	8.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Employment Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

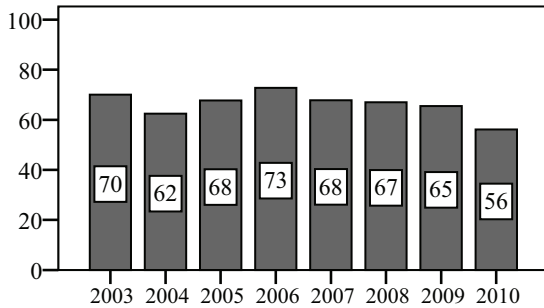
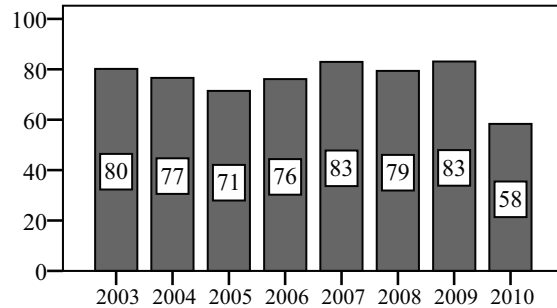


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2003)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	73	97.3%
Sheltered workshop	2	2.7%
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	75	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2010)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	48	96.0%
Sheltered workshop	1	2.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	2.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	.0%
Homemaker	0	.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	.0%
Total	50	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)