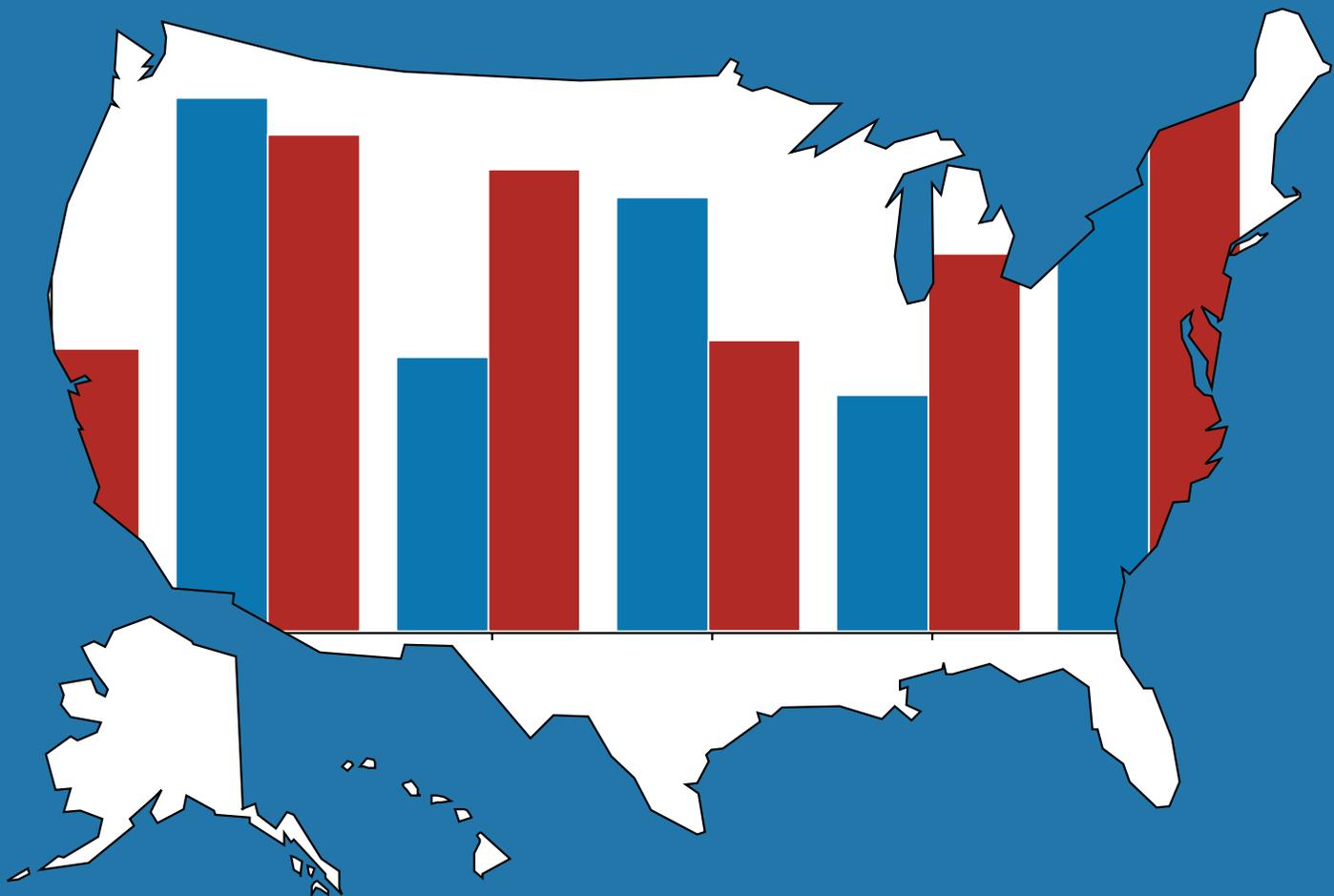


StateData: The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes

2015

John Butterworth
Frank A. Smith
Jean Winsor
Jaimie Ciulla Timmons
Alberto Migliore
Daria Domin

Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD)
University of Massachusetts Boston



STATE DATA: THE NATIONAL REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND OUTCOMES

JOHN BUTTERWORTH

FRANK A. SMITH

JEAN WINSOR

JAIMIE CIULLA TIMMONS

ALBERTO MIGLIORE

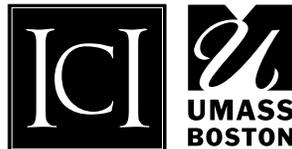
DARIA DOMIN

INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY INCLUSION (UCEDD)
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON

2015

ThinkWork!

Advancing employment and opportunity for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities



StateData.info

The StateData employment report is a product of *ThinkWork!* at the Institute for Community Inclusion, University of Massachusetts Boston, supported in part by the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, Administration for Community Living, US Department of Health and Human Services, under cooperative agreement #90DNO295.

The opinions contained in this report are those of the grantee and do not necessarily reflect those of the funders.



Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express sincere thanks to our collaborators at the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services, including Mary Lee Fay, Rie Kennedy-Lizotte, Barbara Brent, Jeanine Zlockie, Adam Sass and Mary Lou Bourne. Additionally, the authors acknowledge the contributions of ICI's entire StateData team, including Bill Kiernan and Suzanne Freeze, as well as David Temelini, Anya Weber, and Jeff Coburn, who assisted in the editing, layout, and production of this report.

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

The authors wish to thank the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AIDD), and in particular Katherine Cargill-Willis, our Project Officer, and Aaron Bishop, Commissioner of the Administration on Disabilities for ongoing support of this project and its activities.

Institute for Community Inclusion
University of Massachusetts Boston
100 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125
ici@umb.edu

www.communityinclusion.org
www.facebook.com/communityinclusion
twitter.com/ICInclusion

www.thinkwork.org
www.statedata.info
www.selnmembers.org

Suggested citation

Butterworth, J., Smith, F. A., Winsor, J., Ciulla Timmons, J., Migliore, A., & Domin, D. (2016). StateData: The national report on employment services and outcomes. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	7
Introduction	9
Services and Supports Used by People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities.....	11
Factors that Influence Employment Outcomes.....	13
Methodology	16
Data Sources.....	16
National Trends in Employment	20
IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services (FY1999–2014).....	20
Trends in Vocational Rehabilitation: 2005–2014.....	27
Trends from American Community Survey (ACS) Data (2009–2014).....	34
Trends in Social Security Administration Data (1998–2014).....	40
Excerpt from “Services for people with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities in the US territories”.....	44
References	49

List of Tables

Table 1. IDD Survey Service Definitions.....	17
Table 2. RSA Service Definitions.....	18
Table 3. ACS Service Definitions.....	19
Table 4. Work Incentive Program Definitions.....	19
Table 5. Participation in Day and Employment Services in FY2013.....	21
Table 6. Individuals Working in the Community in FY2014.....	24
Table 7. Trends in Employment Outcomes in 50 States and DC: 2005–2014.....	27
Table 8. Trends in Demographic Characteristics in the 50 States and DC: 2005–2014.....	29
Table 9. State Outcomes in 2014.....	31
Table 10. Trends in Employment Outcomes in the Five Territories: 2005–2014.....	32
Table 11. Labor Market Success Indicators by Disability Status: 2014.....	35
Table 12. Poverty Rates in 2014 for Disability Subgroups by Employment Status.....	38
Table 13. Number of People Enrolled Nationally in Work Incentive Programs from 1998–2014 (Even Years Only).....	40
Table 14. Employment Outcomes and Participation in Work Incentives for SSI Recipients with Disabilities (2014).....	41

List of Figures

Figure 1. High Performance Model.....	10
Figure 2. Number Served by IDD Agencies.....	13
Figure 3. Trend Line for Estimated Total Number of People Served by State IDD Agencies.....	20
Figure 4. Estimated IDD Agency Service Distribution by Year.....	22
Figure 5. Percentage of Total Funding Allocation by Year.....	23
Figure 6. Trends in Weekly Wages (in 2014 Dollars).....	28
Figure 7. Percentage Employment Change by Population Subgroup.....	37
Figure 8. Number of Weeks Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Responding to the ACS Among Employed Individuals.....	39
Figure 9. Percentage of SSI Recipients with ID Who Work and Receive Work Incentives (2009–2014).....	41
Figure 10. Percentage of SSI Recipients with Other Disabilities Who Work and Receive Work Incentives (2009–2014).....	42
Figure 11. Percentage of SSI Recipients Who Work by Age (2009–2014).....	43

Appendices: State Profiles

National.....	57
Alabama.....	63
Alaska.....	69
Arizona.....	75
Arkansas.....	81
California.....	87
Colorado.....	93
Connecticut.....	99
Delaware.....	105
District of Columbia.....	111
Florida.....	117
Georgia.....	123
Hawaii.....	129
Idaho.....	135
Illinois.....	141
Indiana.....	147
Iowa.....	153
Kansas.....	159
Kentucky.....	165
Louisiana.....	171
Maine.....	177
Maryland.....	183
Massachusetts.....	189
Michigan.....	195
Minnesota.....	201
Mississippi.....	207
Missouri.....	213
Montana.....	219
Nebraska.....	225
Nevada.....	231
New Hampshire.....	237
New Jersey.....	243
New Mexico.....	249
New York.....	255
North Carolina.....	261
North Dakota.....	267
Ohio.....	273
Oklahoma.....	279
Oregon.....	285
Pennsylvania.....	291
Rhode Island.....	297
South Carolina.....	303
South Dakota.....	309
Tennessee.....	315
Texas.....	321
Utah.....	327
Vermont.....	333
Virginia.....	339
Washington.....	345
West Virginia.....	351
Wisconsin.....	357
Wyoming.....	363

Executive Summary

Federal and state policy has paved the way to support opportunities for people with disabilities to have meaningful jobs in their communities (Kiernan, Hoff, Freeze, & Mank, 2011; National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities, 2011). With an increasing emphasis on integrated employment and an Employment First philosophy, the nation is poised for transformation that could put Americans with disabilities on a path out of poverty and towards self-sufficiency.

However, there remains a significant gap in employment rates between people with and without disabilities. The 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates that 33.7% of working-age adults with disabilities are employed, compared with 72.9% of people without disabilities (Butterworth et al., 2016). Labor force statistics for May 2016 estimate that 28.3% of individuals with disabilities ages 16 to 64 are employed, compared with 72.9% of those without disabilities (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2016). For people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD), the disparity in employment participation widens further. Data from the National Core Indicators (NCI) Project suggest that in 2013–2014, only 16% of working-age adults supported by state IDD agencies were employed in a paid job in the community (Hiersteiner, Bershadsky, Bonardi, & Butterworth, 2016).

Community rehabilitation providers reported in 2010 that only 27% of individuals with IDD supported by their organization received integrated employment services, including both individual jobs and group supported employment (Domin & Butterworth, 2012). Those who are employed typically work limited hours with low wages (Boeltzig, Timmons, & Butterworth, 2008; Human Services Research Institute, 2016). At the same time, participation in facility-based and non-work services has grown, suggesting that employment services remain an add-on rather than a systemic change (Nord et al., 2016; Butterworth et al., 2015; Mank, 2003; Domin & Butterworth, 2012).

For over 25 years, the Institute for Community Inclusion (ICI) has been home to Access to Integrated Employment, a national data-collection project on day and employment outcomes funded by the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities. Since 1988, this project has described the nature of day and employment services for individuals with IDD, and contributed to a comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence employment outcomes at the individual, service-provider, and state-policy level.

The report is divided into two major sections:

1. A comprehensive overview that describes national trends in employment for people with IDD.
2. An appendix with individual state profiles and a national profile.

Data from four sources is included: the ICI's IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services (from FY1988, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2001, 2004, and 2007 through 2014), and datasets from the Social Security Administration, state vocational rehabilitation (VR) programs, and the U.S. Census Bureau (the American Community Survey).

Data continue to highlight the economic disparities between people with and without IDD. State investment in supports continues to emphasize facility-based and non-work services, rather than integrated employment services. In the 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 have declined slightly over time. 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. This year's data suggest:

In the IDD system, national estimates suggest that there has been only modest growth in the number of individuals in integrated employment services since 1988. The estimated percentage of individuals participating in integrated employment services was 19.1% in FY2014, similar to the 19.4% for FY2013, while investment in non-work services continues to expand. However, in FY2014, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Washington all reported that at least 40% of individuals receiving day and employment services were receiving integrated employment services. FY2014 data do suggest slight growth in the number of people in integrated employment services over the last five years.

In the VR system, the rehabilitation rate for FY2014 increased when compared to 2013, but was slightly higher than in 2010, the year following the recession of 2007–2009. Hourly wages have declined slightly over time. For the last three years, 2012–2014, 30% of VR closures with intellectual disabilities exited with a job within one year of when they applied for services. This is down from a peak of 36% of closures in 2008.

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 who are receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), the group likely to include people who have the most significant cognitive disabilities, have the lowest employment rate of all disability subgroups examined, and are the most likely to live in a household that is below the poverty line. The positive impact of the economic recovery on employment appears to have been stronger for people without disabilities than it has been for people with disabilities.

Data from the Social Security Administration show that 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. Younger people who receive SSI appear to work more frequently than their older counterparts.

Data for FY2014 highlight the economic and employment disparities for individuals with IDD. While some data suggest progress (e.g., the four IDD state agencies that are serving over 40% of individuals in integrated employment services), overall data demonstrate 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 IDD.

Introduction

Federal and state policy has paved the way to support opportunities for people with disabilities to have meaningful jobs in their communities (Kiernan, Hoff, Freeze, & Mank, 2011; National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities, 2011; US Department of Justice, 2016; Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, 2011; Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, 2014). In particular, recent legislation and regulation governing Medicaid Home and Community Based Services (HCBS), the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA), and settlement agreements between states and the Department of Justice have clarified federal intent.

HCBS guidance in 2011 and in the 2015 1915c Technical Guide make it clear that individual competitive employment is the preferred outcome of employment-related supports, including prevocational and group supported employment services. The guide defines the outcome of individual supported employment services as “paid employment at or above the minimum wage in an integrated setting in the general workforce, in a job that meets personal and career goals” (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2011; 2015). HCBS rules governing community settings were issued in 2014, and support “full access of individuals receiving Medicaid HCBS to the greater community, including opportunities to seek employment and work in competitive integrated settings, engage in community life, control personal resources, and receive services in the community, to the same degree of access as individuals not receiving Medicaid HCBS” (Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2014, p. 249).

WIOA defines competitive integrated employment as full-time or part-time work at minimum wage or higher, with wages and benefits similar to those without disabilities performing the same work, and fully integrated with co-workers without disabilities, and establishes it as the optimum outcome. The legislation dramatically expands the role of state vocational rehabilitation (VR) services in supporting transition-age youth by establishing requirements for pre-employment transition services, and emphasizes interagency collaboration through mandatory agreements between state VR systems, state Medicaid systems, and state intellectual and developmental disability (IDD) agencies. Finally, WIOA places new restrictions on the use of sub-minimum wage under Section 511. The new section requires as of July 2016 a series of steps before an individual under the age of 24 can be placed in a job paying less than minimum wage. It also prohibits schools from contracting with sub-minimum wage providers, and requires that all subminimum wage recipients receive annual employment counseling from the designated state unit, typically the state VR agency.

Finally, in recent years the Department of Justice has initiated legal actions in states related to access to integrated employment. Settlement agreements with Rhode Island in 2014 and Oregon in 2015 have extended enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Olmstead decision to mandate access to integrated community employment supports. Both settlements require that the state take action to ensure that employment is offered as a priority outcome, and that both participation in integrated employment and the quality of employment outcomes be improved.

Despite federal actions and the development of Employment First policy in over 30 states, there remains a significant gap in employment rates between people with and without disabilities. The 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates that 33.7% of working-age adults with disabilities are employed, compared with 72.9% of people without disabilities (Butterworth et al., 2016). Labor force statistics for May 2016 estimate that 28.3% of individuals with disabilities ages 16 to 64 are employed, compared with 72.9% of those without disabilities (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June, 2016).

For people with IDD, the disparity in employment participation widens further. Data from the National Core Indicators (NCI) Project suggest that in 2014–2015, only 16% of working-age adults who are supported by state IDD agencies and who live in the community were employed in a paid job in the community (Hiersteiner et al., 2016). Community rehabilitation providers reported that, in 2012, only 27% of individuals with IDD supported by their organizations worked in integrated jobs, including both individual jobs and group supported employment (Domin

& Butterworth, 2012). Those who are employed typically work limited hours with low wages (Boeltzig, Timmons, & Butterworth, 2008).

People in individual supported jobs included in the NCI Project data worked an average of 13 hours per week, and earned \$113 per week (Hiersteiner et al, 2016). At the same time, participation in facility-based and non-work services has grown, suggesting that employment services remain an add-on rather than a systemic change (Nord et al., 2016; Butterworth et al., 2015; Mank, 2003; Domin & Butterworth, 2012).

Individuals with IDD have clearly expressed both a desire to be full participants in the typical labor force, and an expectation that they would be employed after graduation. The national self-advocacy group Self-Advocates Becoming Empowered has a policy statement calling for the end of sub-minimum wage and sheltered employment (SABE, 2009). Further, the research literature has documented the desire of individuals with IDD to be employed in the community (Migliore, Mank, Grossi, & Rogan, 2007; Timmons, Hall, Bose, Wolfe, & Winsor, 2011; Nonnemacher & Bambara, 2011; Walker, 2011). Data from the NCI suggest that 45% of individuals who are not working say that they want a job, but only 40% of those who wanted a job had this goal documented in their service plan (Hiersteiner et al., 2016).

Although resources and priorities have not coalesced nationwide, there is substantial evidence of progress across the country. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, CT, NH, OK, and WA all reported that at least 40% of individuals with IDD receiving day and employment services were receiving integrated employment services. As an outgrowth of the Access to Integrated Employment project, 26 states, including the District of Columbia, have committed to expansion of integrated employment by joining the State Employment Leadership Network (SELN, 2016).

The SELN is a membership roundtable co-managed by the ICI and the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services. Its work is guided by the High-Performing States Model, which identifies seven elements that transmit and maintain commitment to the goals of community inclusion and integrated employment (see Figure 1).

More than a decade of research by the Institute for Community Inclusion at the University of Massachusetts Boston (ICI) has found that integrated employment outcomes only improve if all policies and practices are realigned to support employment as the goal for all service recipients (Hall et al., 2007; Butterworth et al., 2016). Between 2004 and 2010, the reported percentage of individuals in integrated employment services grew from 32.1% to 36.4% for SELN states, and dropped from 19.9% to 18.4% in 2010 for non-SELN states (SELN, 2012).

Figure 1. High Performance Model



There is increasing federal investment in supporting employment outcomes. The WIOA Advisory Committee on Increasing Competitive Integrated Employment for Individuals with Disabilities submitted its final report to the Secretary of Labor on ways to increase participation in competitive integrated employment for individuals with IDD and other individuals with significant disabilities in September 2016.

The Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AIDD) has issued multi-year system change grants to support states in cross-system collaboration to increase employment outcomes for youth and young adults. AIDD has also issued grants to establish community of practice opportunities for states engaged in Employment First efforts. Employment First strategies consist of a clear set of guiding principles and practices promulgated through state statutes, regulations, and operational procedures. All these practices target employment in typical work settings as the priority for state funding, and the purpose of supports furnished to people with IDD during the day. The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy has issued policy statements and developed grant opportunities and communities of practice to support implementation of Employment First in several states.

In 2013, the Obama administration launched a new competitive grant program, Promoting Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income (PROMISE). That year, over 211 million dollars were awarded to 5 individual states and to a consortium of 6 states (US Dept. of Education, 2013). PROMISE is designed to improve the education and career outcomes of low-income children with disabilities, ages 14–16, who receive Supplemental Security Income through the Social Security Administration. Outcomes of Wisconsin's Promise Grant show that teens enrolled in PROMISE work on average 16 hours per week and earn \$128 per week (Wisconsin Promise, 2016).

In addition to federal policy implementation under CMS, WIOA, and the Department of Justice, every state has some form of an Employment First initiative (APSE, 2016), which is nationally recognized as a policy path towards greater community employment for people with IDD. Employment First policies anchor a service delivery system, focusing funding, resource allocation, training, daily assistance, and the provision of residential supports on the overall objective of employment. This strengthens the capacity of all individuals receiving publicly financed supports to enter the workforce and become contributing members of society (Moseley, 2009). Employment First represents a commitment by states, and state IDD agencies, to the propositions that all individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (a) are capable of performing work in typical integrated employment settings; (b) should receive, as a matter of state policy, employment-related services and supports as a priority over other facility-based and non-work day services; and (c) should be paid at minimum or prevailing wage rates.

Services and Supports Used by People with Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities

Employment supports are provided within a context of state and federal disability policy, workforce development policy, income maintenance policy, and healthcare policy. These include supports related to transportation, housing, welfare, and childcare. Core supports are funded by state IDD and VR agencies, as well as local education agencies, and employment supports are provided by a network of over 8,000 community rehabilitation providers.

State IDD agencies.

State IDD agencies remain the primary source of long-term funding and service coordination. They provide, fund, and monitor a wide range of services, including employment supports, facility-based options (sheltered workshops and non-work day habilitation programs), community integration services, and self-directed options. Funding for state IDD agency day and employment services comes from two main sources: Medicaid and state general revenue funds.

State vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies.

State VR agencies provide services to over one million people annually, closing approximately 600,000 cases in each fiscal year. As of 2014, approximately 7.6%, or 45,443, of those case closures can be identified as individuals with IDD, a person with a primary or secondary impairment code of intellectual disability (formerly categorized as mental retardation) (Butterworth et al., 2016).

In 2014, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) began requiring that each state's public VR system have formal cooperative agreements with the state agency responsible for administering the state Medicaid plan and with state IDD agencies, with respect to the delivery of vocational rehabilitation services, including extended services. This is an emerging requirement for state VR agencies, although policy under the Medicaid HCBS program requires that individuals access VR for employment support prior to receiving Medicaid waiver funding. There is historical evidence that collaboration between state VR and Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services authorities is impeded by a wide range of systemic barriers, including lack of agreement about target populations and differences in culture and resources (Timmons, Cohen, & Fesko, 2004).

American Job Centers.

Established and supported under the Workforce Investment Act and its reauthorizations, these centers provide an underused resource for individuals with IDD and other disabilities. In 2014, 494,413 individuals with disabilities registered as job seekers for Wagner Peyser-funded services through American Job Centers (U.S. Department of Labor, Employment & Training Administration, 2015). Six hundred and sixty-one individuals with IDD who closed out of state VR services in 2013 (1.3% of all VR closures with IDD) were identified as referrals from American Job Centers (Butterworth et al., 2016). A number of provisions in WIOA emphasize and increase the requirements for the general workforce development system and American Job Centers, formerly called One-Stop Career Centers, to meet the needs of job seekers with disabilities. WIOA explicitly requires that state and local workforce development boards' members can include community organizations that provide or support competitive integrated employment for individuals with disabilities.

Medicaid.

Medicaid is both a primary source for health care for individuals with IDD and the largest federal source of funds for day and employment services under the Home and Community-Based Services waiver program. While historically there has been no clear preference for integrated employment in Medicaid-funded services, in 2011 the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) issued a policy bulletin that provides guidance for the development of employment-related service definitions in 1915(c) waivers, and this guidance was incorporated into the 1915(c) Technical Guide in 2015. This guidance established individual integrated employment as a priority goal (CMS, 2011). Over the past decade, CMS has expanded its focus on employment through the Medicaid Infrastructure Grant program and expansion of state Medicaid buy-in programs. The 2014 Final Rule CMS 2249-F and CMS 2296-F, or Community-Based Settings Rule, strengthened expectations and requirements for what a community-based employment setting is (CMS, 2014).

Social Security.

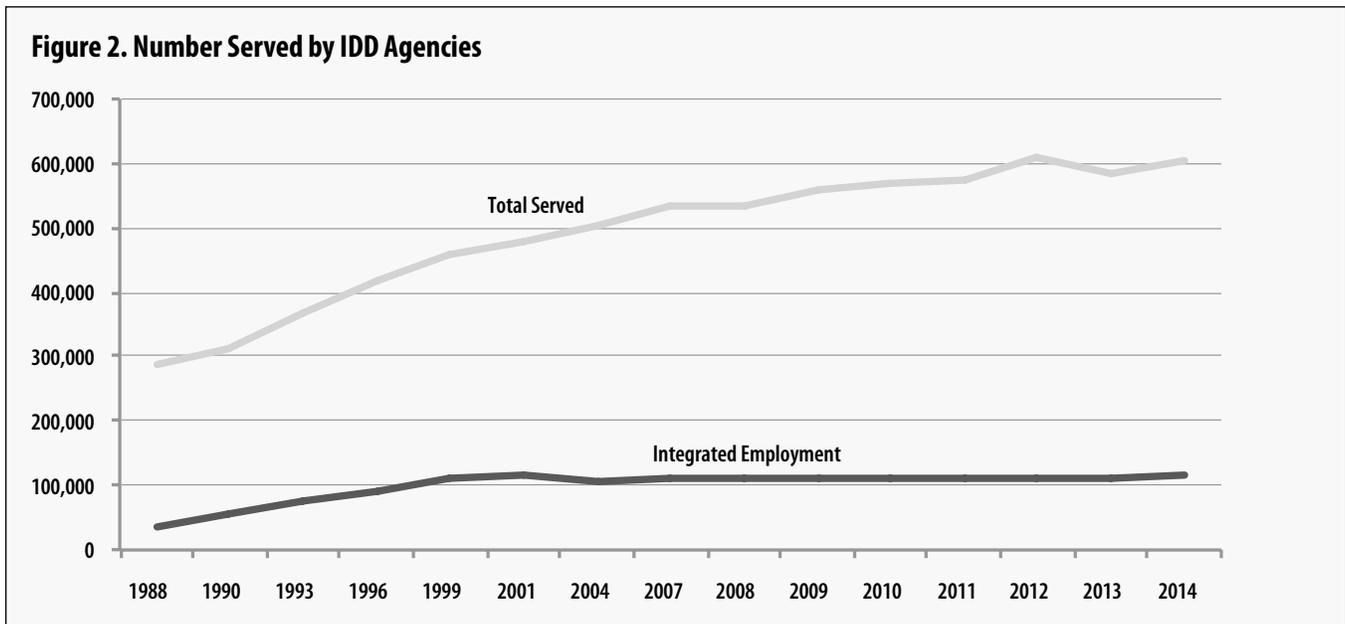
Social Security Administration (SSA) work incentives, such as the Plan for Achieving Self-Support, Impairment Related Work Expenses, and the Student Earned Income Exclusion, support employment by allowing individuals who receive Supplemental Security Income to exclude money, resources, and certain expenses from total earned income. The SSA also administers the Ticket to Work program, which provides beneficiaries with a ticket to purchase VR, employment, and other support services from any participating employment network or state VR agency (Social Security Administration, n.d.). Despite the SSA's initiatives, work incentives and the Ticket to Work program remain underused (Butterworth et al., 2016).

Community Rehabilitation Providers (CRPs).

CRPs and their staff are the primary source of day and employment supports for people with IDD. The ICI maintains a national provider list, and estimates that over 8,000 CRPs nationwide offer vocational services to individuals with disabilities. The majority (over 70%) of those served by CRPs are people with IDD (Metzel et al., 2007; Domin & Butterworth, 2012). Over two thirds of CRPs provide both work and non-work services (Metzel et al., 2007; Domin & Butterworth, 2012).

Factors that Influence Employment Outcomes

Despite state and federal initiatives, policy change, and emerging leadership, widespread integrated employment for people with IDD has not occurred. Nationally, an estimated 19% of individuals receiving day supports from state IDD agencies participated in integrated employment services during FY2014 (see Figure 4). This number has slowly declined after reaching a peak of almost 25% in FY2001. Overall growth in integrated employment slowed following the end of the RSA-Supported Employment Systems Change grants in the mid-990s (see Figure 2). At the service delivery level, best practices evolved, including person-centered career planning, customized employment, job creation, and self-employment, but adoption of these practices is limited (Migliore et al., 2012). Continuing challenges for systems change include the following:



State and federal policy do not consistently prioritize employment. While more individuals with IDD are in integrated employment, the number participating in facility-based and non-work services has grown more rapidly. Despite investments in education, income supports, and healthcare for Americans with disabilities, few of these resources encourage or reward integrated community employment (Niemic, Lavin, & Owens, 2009). Additionally, CRPs that have closed a facility-based program report that state agencies are rarely a catalyst for change (Butterworth, Fesko, & Ma, 2000; Rogan & Rinne, 2011).

Expansion of community-based non-work (CBNW) services has competed with integrated employment (Sulewski, 2010). Forty-six state IDD agencies reported supporting individuals in CBNW services in FY2014, and indicated that about 30% of those served that year participated in CBNW. Respondents to the ICI's 2014–2015 National CRP Survey reported a significantly more modest but still meaningful role for CBNW services, indicating that 12.6% of individuals with IDD participated in CBNW (Domin, in preparation).¹

Data suggest that CBNW services are loosely defined with respect to requirements, activities, populations served, and goals (Sulewski, Butterworth, & Gilmore, 2008). There is increasing interest in supporting community engagement in response to the CMS Settings Rule, and emerging concern about supporting non-work time for individuals who are working a limited number of hours. Emerging research is working to define community life engagement and the outcomes and characteristics of services that support individuals to be full participants in their community, and to understand how supports for community life engagement can support employment outcomes (Sulewski & Timmons, 2015; Timmons & Sulewski, 2016).

¹ This difference reflects both the ability of CRPs to more accurately report on individual service settings when compared to state IDD agencies' ability, and the inclusion of data from more states.

CRPs have not reallocated resources to community employment. Respondents to the ICI's 2014–2015 National CRP Survey indicated that 20.2% of individuals with IDD participated in individual employment services, a slight increase from the 18% reported in 2002–2003. An additional 7.4% of individuals were reported to be working in mobile work crews or enclaves. The majority of individuals participated in facility-based or non-work services (24.4% and 39.4%, respectively). The largest growth was in non-work services (facility-based or community-based). Between 2002 and 2010, participation in non-work services grew from 33% to 43%, offset by a decline in the percentage of individuals in facility-based work.

Research suggests continued service and philosophical variation within the provider community, making the creation of a unified vision for service delivery extremely difficult (ODEP, unpublished). Inge et al. (2009) found that almost 89% of respondents to a national survey of CRP administrators believe that facility-based programs are essential for individuals with disabilities who are having difficulty getting or maintaining real work in the labor force, and only 47% had a formal plan to expand integrated employment. Providers perceive inadequate funding and community resources to provide individual employment (ODEP, unpublished; West and Patton, 2010; Rosenthal et al., 2012). Front-line staff experience confusion about job development responsibilities, do not feel prepared to engage the mainstream business community, and have little training in providing appropriate supports to individuals with IDD in community settings (Butterworth & Fesko, 2001; West & Patton, 2010; Migliore et al., 2011; Rosenthal et al., 2012).

Funding mechanisms vary across states and do not always reflect policy priorities.

In an environment of increasing fiscal limitations and individualized budgeting, there is a growing need for state employment systems to discuss rate-setting and funding. Analysis of five states' employment funding structures suggests there is no "best" approach, but there are several key elements for success (Hall, Freeze, Butterworth, & Hoff, 2011). Rate and contracting structures should be selected with a clear intent regarding goals. Unambiguous definitions and service categories should also reflect these priorities. States with policy and funding alignment pay more for desired outcomes (a community job), and less or nothing at all for other outcomes.

Work with SELN states suggests that changes made to funding rates should be based in the real-world costs of providing high-quality integrated employment services, and should not solely rely on the typical approach of revising funding based upon historical costs. When considering states' funding methodologies, all state agencies that pay for employment services should be involved in the discussion. Past experience has shown that making fragmented changes to one or two service rates is not sufficient to address the underlying funding issues faced by providers and service recipients. Consideration of the entire funding system helps ensure that individuals receive services that support a whole-life, individualized, community-centered approach to employment.

Best practices in job supports are not consistently implemented.

Research has investigated competencies and training needs of direct support professionals (DSPs) in residential settings (Larson & Hewitt, 2005; Larson et al., 2007). However, less has been done to examine the same issues regarding DSPs who assist job seekers. These DSPs face complex responsibilities, ranging from meeting business demands to addressing the personal needs of people with disabilities (Test, Flowers, & Hewitt, 2004).

Research suggests that employment specialists inconsistently use established promising practices, including spending time with individuals in community settings, working with families, and negotiating job responsibilities with an employer (Migliore et al., 2012; Migliore, Hall, Butterworth, & Winsor, 2010). Findings also suggest that job developers have limited opportunities for effective professional development, including both formal and informal chances for learning (Hall, Bose, Winsor, & Migliore, 2014), though employment specialists who receive training and mentorship do improve the number and quality of the jobs they develop (Butterworth, Migliore, Nord & Gelb, 2012).

Individual employment outcomes have not improved.

Data consistently show that the majority of individuals with IDD work part-time in entry-level positions, have low incomes, and have limited access to employee benefits (Hiersteiner et al., 2016; Boeltzig, Timmons, Gilmore, & Butterworth, 2007; Mank, Cioffi, & Yovanoff, 2003). Outcomes have also declined for individuals with IDD served by state VR agencies. In 2014, a total of 45,443 people with intellectual disabilities exited the VR program. This figure was the lowest reported during the past ten years (see Table 7). Additionally, about 65% of the people with intellectual disabilities who exited the VR program in 2012 received services, compared to 72% of those exiting the program in 2004.

The hourly earnings of people with intellectual disabilities, adjusted for inflation, have remained about the same overall between 2005 (\$8.08) and 2014 (\$8.39). Schur, Kruse, Blasi, and Blank (2009) found that employees with disabilities have less job security, receive less company-sponsored training, and have lower rates of participation in decision-making when compared to workers without disabilities.

Transition-age youth continue to face challenges.

Data on youth and young adults with disabilities indicate that, similar to the adult population, they lag behind their peers without disabilities in measures of education, employment, and economic well-being. Nationally, compared to youth without disabilities, students with disabilities are less likely to receive a regular high school diploma, drop out twice as often, and enroll in and complete postsecondary education programs at half the rate (Chapman, Laird, & KewalRamani, 2010).

At two years post-high school, four in ten youth with disabilities are employed, compared to six in ten youth in the general population (Chapman, Laird, & KewalRamani, 2010). In 2013, about 20% of young people aged 16-21 with cognitive disabilities were employed, compared to 39% of youth without disabilities in the same age group. According to the NCI survey, in 2014 only about 7% of young adults aged 18-21 with IDD were working in integrated employment (Butterworth & Migliore, 2015). Among students with disabilities, students with IDD in particular have the lowest rates of education, work, and preparation for work after high school. Sulewski, Zalewska, and Butterworth (2012) found that outcomes for youth with IDD lag behind youth without IDD, and that this gap increases with age.

Grigal, Hart, and Migliore (2011) found that students with IDD were less likely to have competitive employment goals and outcomes and more likely to have sheltered employment goals and outcomes compared to students with other disabilities. National Longitudinal Transition Study 2 data on high school students' transition plans show that 20% of students with intellectual disabilities had primary goals related to sheltered employment (Shogren & Plotner, 2012). Poor employment outcomes for youth with IDD are a result of a confluence of issues, including inadequate collaboration between the adult disability and education systems (Certo et al., 2008); insufficient family engagement in transition and employment planning (Altumairi, 2016); limited vocational experiences while in school (Wehman, 2006; Carter, Austin, & Trainor, 2011), and limited development of self-determination and career-related decision-making skills (Shogren & Plotner, 2012). Other employment system factors include low teacher expectations of students working (Carter et al., 2010), unmet needs for professional development of special education teachers (Winsor, Butterworth, Lugas, & Hall, 2010), lack of long-term follow-up of graduates after transition to employment (Rusch & Braddock, 2004), and limited implementation of best practices such as person-centered planning in schools (Mazzotti & Plotner, 2016; Winsor et al., 2010).

State IDD agencies widely view transition from school to adult life as an important time to establish a pathway into employment. However, National Core Indicator Project data suggest that only 16% of individuals with IDD ages 18–34 are working in integrated employment (Butterworth & Migliore, 2015).

Methodology

This report provides statistics over 25 years from several national datasets that address the status of employment and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The authors use abbreviations for both intellectual disability (ID) and intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) in this report. We do this because data sources vary in the specific target groups that can be described.

We provide a comprehensive overview that describes national trends in employment for people with IDD, and the appendices provide individual state profiles with data from several sources. These include the ICI's IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services (from FY1999, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014), and datasets from the Social Security Administration, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and American Community Survey. The appendices provide a state-by-state analysis of trends across each dataset.

Data Sources

IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services

This survey is part of a longitudinal study commissioned by the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities to analyze community-based day and employment service trends. Data is presented for services received between FY1988 and 2014 for individuals with IDD and closely related conditions. Between 1988 and 2004, the survey was administered on a semi-annual basis; starting in 2007, information has been collected annually. The most recent version of the survey is focused on state IDD agency data for FY2014.

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 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 variables include the number of people served (total and by day and employment service categories), number of people on waiting lists, 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 category of community-based non-work services was added to the survey. 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 to indicate if they provided each 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. Since FY2001, states have had the opportunity to complete the survey using a secure website. Each state's responses from the previous year are listed on the website for reference and updating if necessary.

The survey was most recently administered in June 2015 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 FY2014.

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 place on the survey to provide this information. States are able to report an individual in multiple service categories, so in those states the percentage served across services may sum to greater than 100%.

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 chance 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. These services do not involve paid employment of the participant.

In a typical year, between 40 and 45 states complete the IDD survey. The authors produce figures for total served in day and employment services and total served in integrated employment by estimating these data points for states that did not report these data in a particular year. The researchers used the linear trend method for estimating missing values that is available in Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 21.0 to produce these estimates. This algorithm uses all non-missing observations in a series to fit a regression line, and applies a regression equation to replace the missing values.² To increase stability of the estimates for states that did not report on these data points, data from the literature were added to the IDD survey observations, with FY2013 data drawn from the most recent literature available (Braddock et al., 2015).

2. For more information on the Replace Missing Values algorithm applied by SPSS, go to www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSLVMB_21.0.0/com.ibm.spss.statistics.help/alg__rmv__lineartrend.htm

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 roughly 600,000 case closures per year.

Table 2. RSA Service Definitions

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

For the purposes 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.

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a national survey designed and administered 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, and other demographic and personal data (www.census.gov). To gather information on people with disabilities, the Census Bureau asks six questions on long-lasting conditions and functional impairments. Any person who indicates having one or more 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.

Social Security Administration (SSA)

These data are abstracted from the Supplemental 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 details 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 use three categories for mental disorders: retardation, schizophrenia, and other. See Table 4 for Work Incentive Program Definitions.

Table 3. ACS Service Definitions

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

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 is excluded both as current income and from the SSI resource limits.
Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE)	Allows people to exclude the cost of certain impairment-related services or items needed to earn income when determining the beneficiary's current earned income for SSI eligibility and benefits.
Section 1619(a)	Allows people with disabilities to continue receiving SSI income even if their earned income is at Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) levels, i.e., the amount that would normally make them ineligible for SSI.
Section 1619(b)	Allows individuals to continue receiving Medicaid benefits if their earnings disqualify them from eligibility for SSI cash payments but are not enough to afford medical insurance.

State Demographics

State demographics are from multiple data sources. State population data 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).

IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services (FY1999–2014)

The data reported here are the core elements of the Institute for Community Inclusion’s IDD Agency National Survey of Day and Employment Services. These data focus on participation in integrated employment, community-based non-work, and facility-based services. Data are solicited from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The number of reporting states varied from 37 to 46 over the time studied (1999–2014).

The researchers calculated national 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%. Other services, including services for individuals who are elderly, are not reported.

Major findings include:

- National estimates suggest that, after remaining flat between 1999 and 2009, there has been very modest growth in the number of individuals in integrated employment between 2010 and 2014.
- The estimated percentage of individuals participating in integrated employment services was 19.1% in FY2014.
- Growth in supported employment primarily occurred between the mid.980s and mid.990s, and there has been a decline in the percentage of people with IDD in integrated employment since 2001.
- Growth in community-based non-work services has continued for states that report offering this service.
- There is large variation across states in participation in integrated employment.

Figure 3. Trend Line for Estimated Total Number of People Served by State IDD Agencies and Estimated Number Served in Integrated Employment

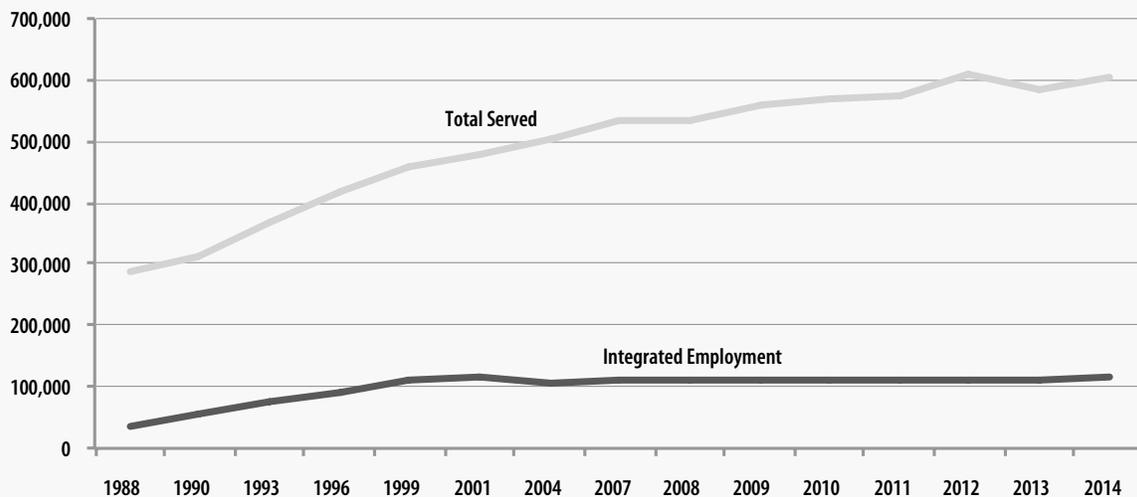


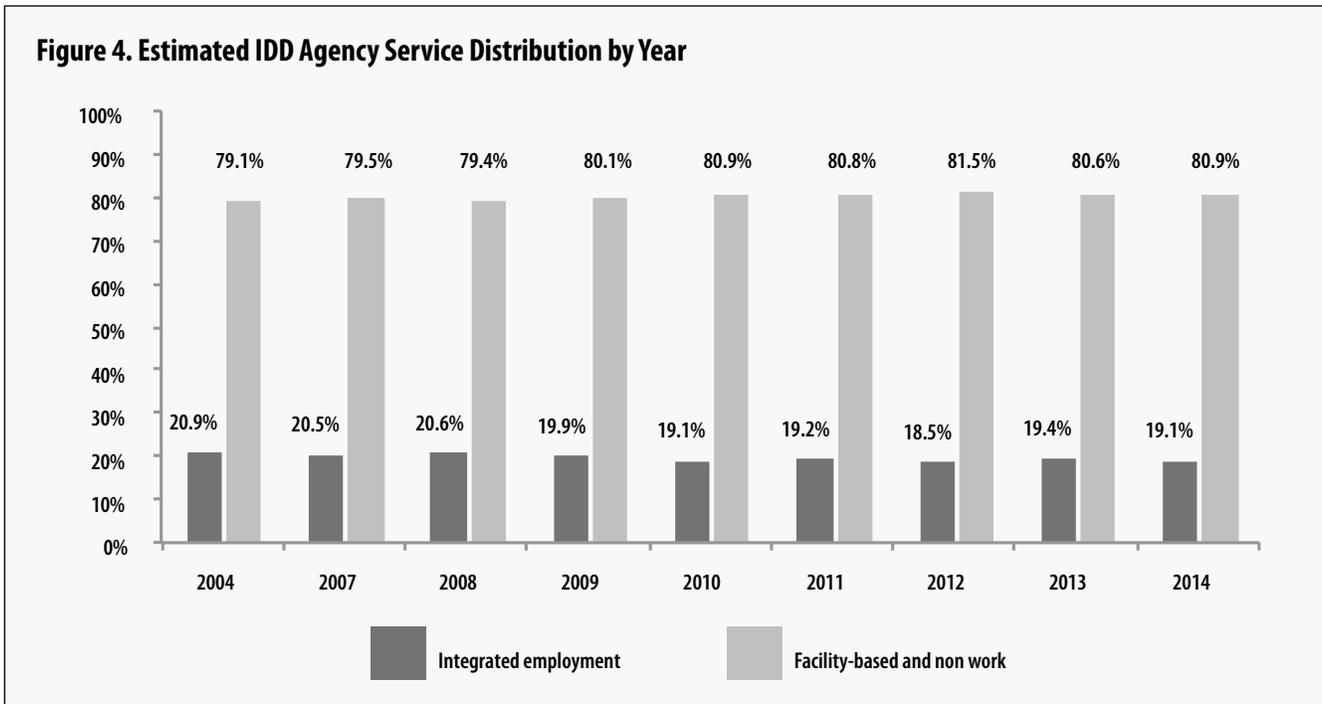
Table 5. Participation in Day and Employment Services in FY2014

State	Total Served	Percent Integrated Employment	Percent Community-Based Non-Work	Percent Facility-Based Work	Percent Facility-Based Non-Work
AK	1891	23%	0%	0%	98%
AL	4793	4%	0%	2%	94%
AR	*	*	*	*	*
AZ	8489	22%	0%	10%	67%
CA	82963	12%	76%	12%	0%
CO	8331	28%	72%	0%	53%
CT	10034	47%	7%	3%	45.5%
DC	1253	17%	27%	0%	56%
DE	2076	26%	13%	28%	31%
FL	17414	13%	*	*	*
GA	19530	12%	23%	0%	64%
HI	*	*	*	*	0%
IA	14725	16%	0%	24%	59%
ID	3579	6%	66%	0%	0%
IL	23959	6%	0%	<1%	92%
IN	13356	14%	77%	34%	48%
KS	6141	14%	56%	50%	62%
KY	6984	10%	82%	0%	8%
LA	5093	32%	<1%	25.5%	42%
MA	15728	37%	24%	16%	55.5%
MD	13143	39%	0%	0%	61%
ME	3628	28%	93%	0%	0%
MI	17352	23%	36%	25%	28%
MN	26233	11%	30%	50%	7%
MO	5831	12%	62%	0%	57%
MS	3021	21%	0%	64%	16%
MT	1836	24%	0%	58%	52%
NC	15619	22%	17%	18%	37%
ND	*	*	*	*	*
NE	4469	4%	57%	45%	35%
NH	3623	44%	62%	0%	0%
NJ	*	*	*	*	*
NM	3318	32%	77%	0%	51%
NV	2451	17%	<1%	46.5%	36%
NY	62313	12%	1.5%	11.5%	74%
OH	33386	23%	0%	54%	40.5%
OK	4134	60%	29%	56%	0%
OR	10919	33%	32%	24%	25%
PA	29132	18%	47%	32%	34%
RI	3475	33%	58%	14%	77.5%
SC	7460	29%	12%	38%	42%
SD	2546	20%	31%	65%	32%
TN	7110	19%	94%	<1%	53%
TX	28663	11%	0%	0%	89%
UT	3274	21%	79%	0%	0%
VA	15876	26%	6%	4.5%	64%
VT	2985	38%	62%	0%	0%
WA	8441	86%	12%	5.5%	<1%
WI	16569	18%	17%	44%	48%
WV	2192	38%	100%	<1%	62%
WY	1448	17%	0%	11%	75%

*Data not reported

In FY2014, an estimated 605,301 individuals received day or employment supports from state IDD program agencies. This number grew from 455,824 in FY1999. The estimated number of individuals in integrated employment services increased from 108,227 in FY1999 to 115,557 in FY2014, including modest growth in each year since 2010. However, state investment continues to emphasize facility-based and non-work services, rather than integrated employment services.

Figure 4 shows trends in the percentage of people served in integrated employment and in facility-based and non-work settings between FY2008 and FY2014. In FY2014, an estimated 19.1% of individuals receiving day supports from state IDD agencies received integrated employment services. These data demonstrate a decline in the estimated percentage of people served in integrated employment services (from 24.2% in 2001), suggesting that the growth seen in employment between the mid-980s and mid-990s has not continued.



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 (facility-based work, facility-based non-work, and community-based non-work) 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 participation in facility-based work has remained stable or declined slightly, and the percentage of individuals served in non-work settings is increasing.

In FY2014, fourteen state IDD agencies reported that their state agencies did not support individuals in facility-based work services. However, this does not mean that those 14 states have eliminated all funding for facility-based work. A state’s ability to report on facility-based work is impacted by service structure and state reporting capacity; many states have facility-based work services embedded within their facility-based non-work services, or rely on other state agencies to fund these services.

Vermont’s IDD agency is nationally recognized for not funding facility-based or group supported employment services, and a review of active 14c sub-minimum wage certificates indicates that there are no active certificates in the state. Other states that should be recognized for having strong IDD agency policy for not funding facility-based work services are the District of Columbia, Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Maryland passed legislation in 2016 that will phase out the use of subminimum wage over a four-year period.

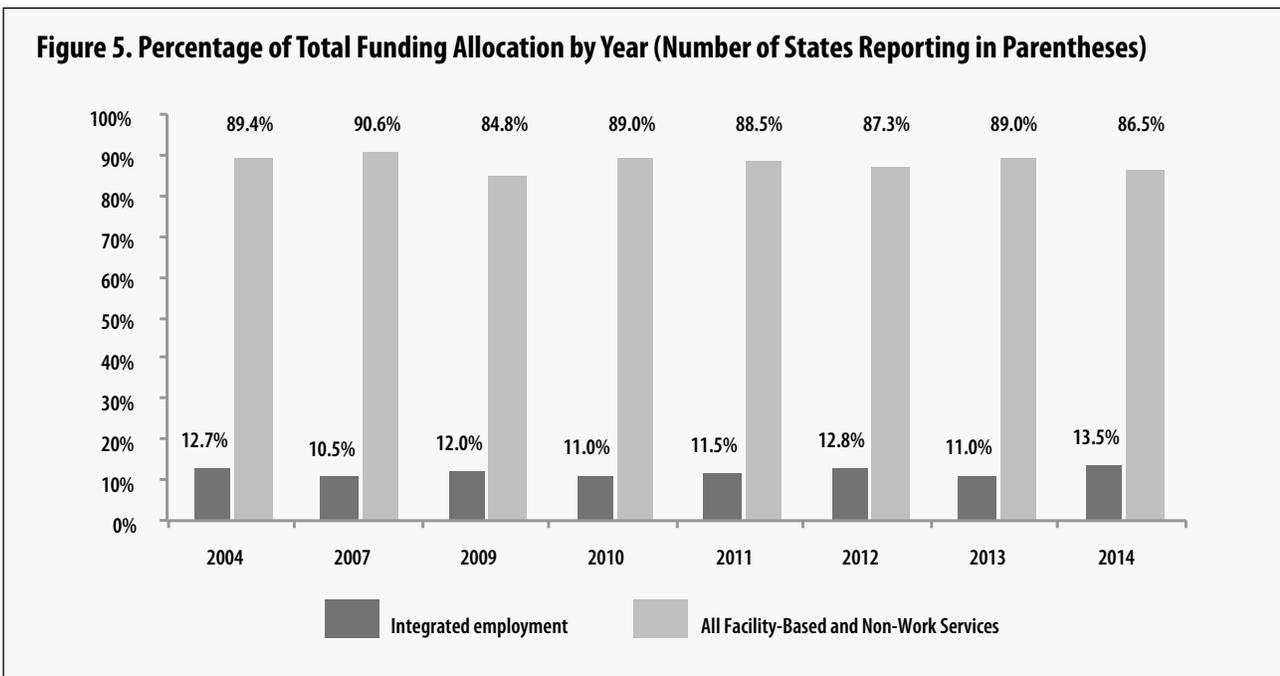
State efforts to increase the number of individuals in integrated employment are expanding through investments such as Employment First initiatives, membership in the State Employment Leadership Network, Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities systems change projects, and participation in Department of Labor, Office of Disability Employment Policy initiatives, although the results of these efforts on national trends are not yet clear.

Data were examined for 38 states that provided the total number of individuals served and the number of individuals in integrated employment services for each year between 2007 and 2014. Of these 38 states, the total number of individuals reported as participating in a day or employment service decreased in 11 states, with an average reduction of 2,082 individuals (range: 34–11,375), and increased in 27 states, with an average increase of 2,853 (range: 150–15,111).

The number of individuals reported as receiving integrated employment services across these 38 states declined in 15 states with an average reduction of 519 (range: 2–2,063). However, in the 21 states that increased the number of individuals in integrated employment, the average increase was 816 individuals (range: 28–3,323). States that reported increasing the number of individuals served in integrated employment by more than 500 individuals between 2001 and 2014 were CO, MA, MD, MN, NC, NH, OR, VA, and WA. Each of these states has engaged in strategic efforts and systematic changes to their service delivery system to make integrated employment the preferred service outcome for adults with IDD in their state.

States vary in their ability to report on funding for day and employment services by service setting. Figure 5 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 facility-based work and non-work services (n=44) allocated 86.5% of the funding for all day and employment to services in these settings in FY2014. In contrast, states that reported funding for integrated employment (n=44) allocated 13.5% of the funding for all day and employment services to integrated employment services in FY2014.

There has been a net decrease in the percentage of reported funds allocated toward facility-based services since 1999. However, there has been little fluctuation over time in the percentage of funding allocated toward integrated employment, which peaked in 2001 at 16.6%, but otherwise has ranged between 9.6% and 13.5% in all other years since 1999.



More individuals are participating in integrated employment services than are working in the community.

In FY2009, the survey began asking states about their ability to provide data on the number of individuals working for pay in integrated community jobs, including competitive employment, individual supported employment, group supported employment, and self-employment. These questions were added because the percentage of individuals in integrated employment services does not reflect the number of individuals working.

For example, data from the National Core Indicators (NCI) Project suggest that, in 2013–2014 only 16% of working-age adults supported by state IDD agencies worked in integrated employment, and NCI data has consistently reported a lower percentage of adults working than the ICI survey has reported in integrated employment services. While the NCI data are collected on a broader population, typically individuals who receive any service from the state IDD agency rather than individuals who receive a day or employment service, the difference likely reflects the time when individuals are looking for work or between jobs, and in some cases, integrated or supported employment services may include other activities.

One characteristic of states that support a high percentage of individuals in integrated employment services is the presence of a comprehensive employment outcome data-collection system (Hall et al., 2007). While in FY2014 more than half of states (n=27) that responded to the survey reported collecting data on the number of individuals working for pay in the community, many states do not engage in this practice. States that reported collecting data on the number of people working are AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, ID, KS, MA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, NH, NV, NY, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WA, WI, WV, and WY.

Table 6. Individuals Working in the Community in FY2014

State	Total Served	All Individuals Working in the Community	Total in Integrated Employment Services	Receiving Integrated Employment Service and Working in the Community
AZ	8489	1890	1890	1890
CA	82963	10070	10070	10070
CO	8331	2336	2336	2336
CT	10034	4739	4739	4739
FL	17414	3075	2236	2033
ID	3579	201	201	201
KS	6141	845	845	845
MA	15728	3868	5739	3868
ME	3628	1000	1000	1000
MI	17352	2739	4041	1053
MN	26233	NA	2879	2539
MO	5831	968	692	466
MT	1836	408	445	408
NC	15619	931	3478	969
NH	3623	1602	1602	1375
NV	2451	409	409	409
NY	62313	7457	7457	7457
OK	4134	2483	2483	2483
SD	2546	1862	518	420
TN	7110	1340	1340	1340
TX	28663	896	3064	896
UT	3274	701	689	478
VT	2985	1127	1127	1127
WA	8441	4887	7233	4887
WI	16569	2802	3046	2802
WV	2192	824	824	824
WY	1448	156	240	83

Twenty-six states were able to report on the total number of individuals served in any day and employment service who were working for pay in community jobs. The total number of individuals who worked in paid integrated employment in FY2014 as reported by these 26 states was 59,616. In these 26 states, 17% of individuals who received any day and employment service were working in the community in integrated jobs. These data indicate that there are some individuals with IDD working for pay in the community who are not receiving paid employment supports from their state IDD agency, but are receiving other employment or day services.

States were also asked how many of the individuals participating in integrated employment services work for pay in the community. Twenty-seven states were able to report on the total number of individuals receiving integrated employment services who were working in paid integrated employment positions in FY2014 (n=56,998). In these 27 states, 81% of individuals who received integrated employment services were working in the community in integrated jobs. This indicates that the number of individuals earning wages who received integrated employment services from their state IDD agency was lower than the total number receiving these services. In other words, not every person who received integrated employment services was working for pay. This difference may grow in future years as states add integrated employment services such as Discovery and Career Exploration that are intended to support individuals to transition into individual integrated jobs.

Community-based non-work (CBNW) continues to grow.

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 35 in FY2014. Nationally, reported participation in CBNW has grown steadily for states that report it as a service, from 18.7% in FY1999 to 40% in FY2014. CBNW services accounted for 44% of state IDD agency expenditures for FY2014, for states that reported expenditures for this service (n=30).

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 remain unclear. Data reported by Community Rehabilitation Providers in a national survey suggest that only 16.4% of individuals with IDD participate in CBNW (Domin & Butterworth, 2012). While CRP and IDD agency responses are not directly comparable, and may 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 some 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. 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, 2008), that as funds transition to the community, non-work services are seen as an alternative to (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 integrated employment services. 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 can be individualized to support a person during the hours s/he is not working in the community.

Medicaid Title XIX Waiver services are the primary funding source for day and employment services.

Medicaid Title XIX Waiver Funds are the largest sources of funds for day and employment services, representing 68.5% of reported funds in FY2014. Medicaid waivers as a funding resource to support individualized integrated employment have received significant attention in recent years. Based upon feedback from State Employment Leadership Network member states, in September 2011, CMS released an information bulletin, “1915(c) Waiver Technical Guidance Revisions,” on waiver program employment services. The bulletin emphasized the importance of integrated employment and person-centered planning, and distinguished between pre-vocational and supported employment services. The bulletin also discussed best practices. It split supported employment into two core service definitions—individual and small group (two to eight people)—and added a new core service definition for career planning (Kennedy-Lizotte & Freeze, 2012).

In September 2015, CMS offered clarification to state Medicaid authorities on the development of reimbursement strategies to incentivize integrated employment and specifically individual supported employment (Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2015). Specifically, CMS clarified that benefits planning is an allowable service under Medicaid 1915(i) and 1915(c) waiver authorities, and that states can develop pay-for-performance methodologies, including the use of outcome-based payment, tiered outcome payments based upon level of disability, milestone payments in addition to fee-for-service, and payment for hours the individual works.

Additionally, many states are making use of technical assistance available through the State Employment Leadership Network, two AIDD-funded grants (Partnerships in Employment and the Community of Practice for Supporting Competitive Integrated Employment for Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities), and the Office of Disability Employment Policy’s Employment First State Leadership Mentor Program to support the redesign of their Medicaid Title XIX Waivers to increase individualized integrated employment outcomes.

States vary in their ability to report Medicaid Title XIX Waiver funds on specific IDD agency services. As the number of states able to report these figures increases, it will be important 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.

In FY2014, 36 states reported expenditures by day and employment service for the Medicaid Title XIX Waiver. These funds represent both the federal dollars allocated to the state and the state matching dollars. The percentage of waiver funds spent by state IDD agencies on integrated employment services was 11%, similar to the percentage of all day and employment dollars spent on this service. Expenditures on facility-based non-work services made up the greatest percentage of dollars spent (44%), and expenditures on community-based non-work services made up 28% of dollars spent, representing a continued investment in all non-work services.

Butterworth, Kennedy-Lizotte, and Winsor (2012) suggest several reasons why, despite the increased emphasis on individual integrated employment as a priority in the development and administration of Medicaid Title XIX Waivers, dollars from this source continue to be overwhelmingly spent on non-work services. These reasons include overly complicated funding systems that are not easily understood by provider agencies, case management staff, resource allocation staff, and individuals and their families; the inability to bill for non-direct services needed for successful job development; the failure to capture the real-world cost of providing individual integrated employment services and an over-reliance on the historical cost; the failure to include the cost of individual integrated employment when developing individual service budget allocations; the expectation that transportation of the individual to a job in the community will be paid for out of the integrated employment rate; and the failure to identify transportation as a separate service that has a distinct payment rate from the payment for an employment or day service.

Trends in Vocational Rehabilitation: 2005–2014

In this section, we describe the employment and postsecondary education outcomes of all adults with intellectual disabilities who exited the state and territory vocational rehabilitation (VR) programs during fiscal years 2005 through 2014. To provide context, we compare the findings with the corresponding outcomes of people with other disabilities. We also describe selected employment outcomes disaggregated at the state level for fiscal year 2014. In this section we focus on integrated employment, defined as work in integrated settings with or without support.

Major findings regarding people with intellectual disabilities included the following:

- Over time, fewer people with an intellectual disability exited the VR program
- The percentage of people receiving services slightly increased
- The rehabilitation rate has increased
- Hourly earnings and weekly wages continued to decline
- Weekly work hours slightly decreased
- Time from application to employment slightly decreased
- The percentage of people who attained a postsecondary outcome remained low and about the same
- The majority of people were male, most were white, and most were transition-age young adults
- Outcomes varied considerably across states
- Over time, fewer people exited the VR program.

As Table 7 shows, in 2014, a total of 45,443 people with intellectual disabilities exited the VR program. The 2014 figure was the lowest of the ten years examined. The maximum figure was reported in 2006, when 56,487 people with intellectual disabilities exited the program.

The corresponding figure for people with other disabilities was 495,293 in 2014, a higher figure compared to 2013 (492,247), but still lower compared to earlier years.

Table 7. Trends in Employment Outcomes in 50 States and DC: 2005–2014

	Total closures		Received services		Rehabilitation rate		Hourly wage*		Weekly hours*		Got a job in one year	
	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID	Other
2005	56,332	498,250	71%	63%	55%	55%	\$8.08	\$12.32	25	34	35%	37%
2006	56,487	500,072	71%	62%	56%	56%	\$8.03	\$12.39	26	34	35%	37%
2007	53,620	491,016	70%	62%	58%	57%	\$8.17	\$12.49	25	33	35%	38%
2008	53,974	506,005	69%	62%	56%	55%	\$8.24	\$12.54	25	33	36%	39%
2009	49,382	488,824	66%	59%	53%	53%	\$8.59	\$12.66	24	32	35%	37%
2010	49,697	511,441	65%	58%	48%	49%	\$8.78	\$12.49	24	32	33%	37%
2011	47,812	494,273	66%	60%	51%	51%	\$8.57	\$12.11	24	32	32%	36%
2012	46,672	484,330	65%	60%	52%	53%	\$8.51	\$11.95	24	32	30%	35%
2013	48,847	492,247	66%	62%	50%	51%	\$8.44	\$11.79	24	31	30%	34%
2014	45,443	495,293	67%	58%	56%	54%	\$8.39	\$11.68	23	31	30%	33%

Note: ID = Intellectual disabilities; Other = Other disabilities

*In 2014 dollars

The percentage of people receiving services slightly increased.

Receiving services is the first step toward an employment outcome. As Table 7 shows, 67% of the people with intellectual disabilities who exited the VR program in 2014 received services, a slightly larger figure compared to 2013 (66%), but overall similar to figures reported in the previous years. Higher values were reported in the first part of the period examined. For example, in 2005, about 71% of people with intellectual disabilities received services.

Nevertheless, the percentages of people with intellectual disabilities who received services were consistently higher compared to the corresponding figures for people with other disabilities across the years examined. In 2014, only 58% of people with other disabilities who exited the program received services, a slight decline compared to earlier years (e.g., 63% in 2005; Table 7).

The most frequent reasons for people with intellectual disabilities to exit the program without receiving services in 2014 included refusal or failure to cooperate (43%); inability to locate or contact applicant (33%); and other reasons including disability too significant, death, job seeker's relocation, no disability-related needs for services, or other non-specified reasons. People with other disabilities reported similar reasons for exiting the program without receiving services.

The rehabilitation rate has increased.

The rehabilitation rate is the percentage of people who gain employment out of the total number of people who receive services. As Table 7 shows, the rehabilitation rate of people with intellectual disabilities was 56% in 2014, a sizable increase compared to previous years (e.g., 48% in 2010). The rehabilitation rate is getting closer to the maximum figure reached over the 10 years examined (58% in 2007). Overall, the figures reported for people with other disabilities reflected a similar trend, although they were slightly lower compared to people with intellectual disabilities: The rehabilitation rate of people with other disabilities was 54% in 2014, a slight increase compared to 51% in 2013.

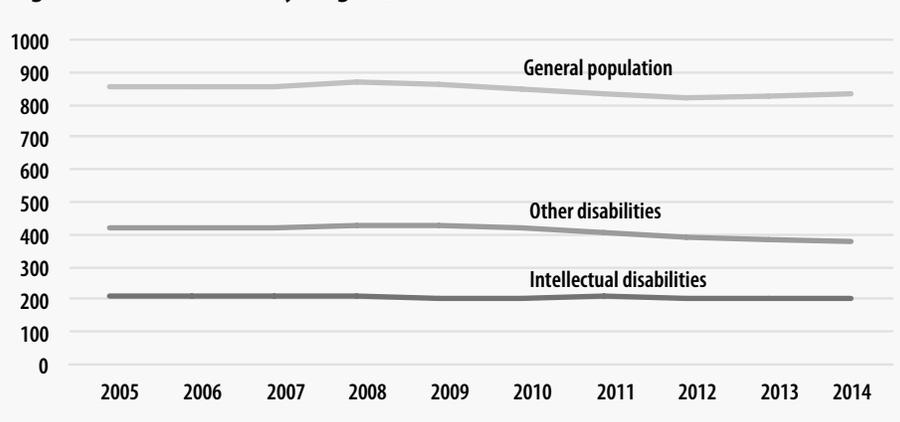
Hourly earnings and weekly wages continued to decline.

The hourly earnings of people with intellectual disabilities, adjusted for inflation, continued to decline from the maximum of \$8.78 in 2010 to \$8.39 in 2014. Similarly, hourly earnings of people with other disabilities declined from a maximum of \$12.66 in 2009 to \$11.68 in 2014 (in 2014 dollars).

As Figure 6 shows, inflation-adjusted weekly wages of people with intellectual disabilities who exited with an employment outcome in 2014 were slightly lower compared to the previous years: \$200 in 2014, compared to \$204 in 2013. The weekly wages of people with other disabilities have also declined over time, though this group earned almost twice as much as their peers with intellectual disabilities (\$379 in 2014).

In contrast, the general population wages have been slightly increasing since 2011 (\$848), reaching \$865 in 2014. Over the 10 years examined, the weekly wages of people with intellectual disabilities in 2014 are 5% lower compared to the maximum of \$211 in 2010. The wages of people with other disabilities are 12% lower compared to the maximum of \$432 in 2008. Finally, the general population wages are 4% lower compared to the maximum of \$904 in 2007.

Figure 6. Trends in Weekly Wages (in 2014 Dollars)³



³ Earnings of the general population were computed by dividing the annual wages of civilians, ages 16–64, by 52 weeks, using data from the American Community Survey.

Weekly work hours slightly decreased.

In 2014, people with intellectual disabilities who exited the program with employment worked an average of 23 hours per week. However, in 2013, the average was 24 hours, the same amount of hours reported in the previous four years. Weekly work hours peaked at 26 hours in 2003, 2004, and 2006. People with other disabilities reported more weekly work hours: 31 hours in 2013 and 2014, and 32 hours for each of the previous four years.

Time from application to employment slightly decreased.

People with intellectual disabilities who exited in 2014 took about 714 days to gain employment, on average, from application. This is similar to 2013, which averaged 718 days. The shortest amount of time to an employment outcome was reported in 2003, when finding employment took only 637 days.

With respect to the time it takes to gain employment, people with intellectual disabilities fared better than those with other disabilities. In 2014, people with other disabilities reported 783 days from application to closure in an employment outcome, compared to 772 in 2013. The shortest amount of time was reported in 2003, with 691 days.

Another way of looking at this outcome is to examine the percentage of people with disabilities who gained employment within one year from application. Of the people with intellectual disabilities who exited the program in 2014 with an employment outcome, about 30% reported gaining employment in one year or less. This percentage has remained consistent since 2012; however, it has decreased compared to earlier years, when it was 35%. The corresponding figure for people with other disabilities was 33% in 2014, continuing a steady decline from 39% in 2008.

The percentage of people who attained a postsecondary outcome remained low and about the same across the years examined.

Between 2005 and 2014, about 3% of people with intellectual disabilities exited the VR program with one of the following postsecondary education outcomes after reporting that they had no postsecondary outcome at application: postsecondary education, no degree; associate degree or vocational/technical certificate; or bachelor’s, master’s, or a higher degree. In earlier years, only 2% reported a postsecondary education outcome. The figure was higher for people with other disabilities. Between 2007 and 2014, about 11% of people with other disabilities reported exiting the program with greater postsecondary education outcomes than at application. This figure was slightly lower than in earlier years, when it reached 12%.

The majority of people with intellectual disabilities who have exited VR are male, white, and transition-age young adults.

The majority of people with intellectual disabilities who exited in 2014 were male (57%). Similar figures were reported for people with other disabilities: 56% were male in 2014 (Table 8).

Table 8. Trends in Demographic Characteristics in the 50 States and DC: 2005–2014

	Gender				Race and ethnicity							
	Male		Female		White (Non-Hispanic)		Black (Non-Hispanic)		Hispanic		Other	
	ID (%)	Other (%)	ID (%)	Other (%)	ID (%)	Other (%)	ID (%)	Other (%)	ID (%)	Other (%)	ID (%)	Other (%)
2005	55	55	45	45	60	67	32	22	7	9	2	3
2006	55	55	45	45	60	68	33	22	7	9	1	1
2007	55	55	45	45	59	66	32	22	7	9	2	3
2008	55	56	45	44	58	66	33	22	7	9	2	3
2009	56	56	44	44	58	66	33	23	7	9	2	3
2010	57	57	43	43	56	64	34	24	8	9	2	2
2011	58	57	42	43	56	64	34	24	8	10	2	3
2012	58	57	42	43	55	64	35	24	7	10	3	3
2013	58	56	42	44	54	63	35	24	8	10	2	3
2014	57	56	43	44	56	63	33	24	9	11	3	3

The majority of people with intellectual disabilities who exited VR in 2014 were white (56%), a slight decline from 2005 when the corresponding figure was 60%. The second largest racial group for people with intellectual disabilities was black. This group decreased slightly, from 35% in 2013 to 33% in 2014. Hispanics represented 9% of the total in 2014, a slight increase from 7-8% in earlier years.

People with other disabilities included a greater proportion of white people: 63% in 2014, down from 68% in 2006. Also in the case of people with other disabilities, the second largest racial group was black: 24% in 2014, slightly up from 22% in 2005. Hispanics represented 11% of the total in 2014, a slight increase from 9.0% in earlier years.

A substantial number of VR closures for people with intellectual disabilities take place during the transition from school to adult life. About 62% of the people with intellectual disabilities who exited the VR program in 2014 were between 16 and 26 years old at application, a figure slightly lower than previous years.

These figures contrasted with the figures reported for people with other disabilities from the same age group: only 36% of people with other disabilities who exited the program in 2014 were 16 to 26 years old at application.

Outcomes varied considerably across states.

As Table 9 shows, the extent of services provided by the VR program and employment outcomes achieved by people with disabilities varied considerably across states. Some of these differences can be attributed to the size of the states' general population. For example, whereas North Carolina reported 4,362 people with intellectual disabilities exiting the program in 2014, a smaller state like Alaska reported only 88. For people with other disabilities, the highest number of people exiting a state program was 34,176 in Florida, whereas the smallest figure was 1,348 in Hawaii.

Other differences across states require more research to clarify the causes of such disparities. For example, whereas Florida reported the highest percentage of people with intellectual disabilities receiving services (86%), Georgia reported the lowest percentage (38%). In the case of people with other disabilities, the variation in percentage of people receiving services across states ranged from a high of 72% in Vermont to a low of 29% in Georgia. These figures are important because receiving services is a necessary step toward employment; those who do not receive services exit the program without employment.

South Dakota reported the highest rehabilitation rate (percentage of people who gained employment out of the total number of people who received services) for people with intellectual disabilities (77%), whereas Florida reported the lowest figure (29%). For people with other disabilities, the highest rehabilitation rate was reported in Alabama (69%), and the lowest in Hawaii (26%).

The hourly wage of people with intellectual disabilities varied from \$7.54 in California to \$10.59 in the District of Columbia. For people with other disabilities, earnings varied from \$10.02 in South Dakota to \$18.22 in Connecticut.

Weekly work hours varied greatly across states as well. People with intellectual disabilities in the District of Columbia worked the most hours: 32 on average. In contrast, people with intellectual disabilities in Maine reported the lowest amount of hours: 10 on average. Among people with other disabilities, the longest work hours were reported in West Virginia (36 weekly work hours), and the shortest work hours in Maryland (27 weekly work hours).

People with intellectual disabilities in Vermont were the most likely to find jobs within one year of application for services (60%), whereas their peers in Iowa and Florida were the least likely to find jobs within one year (11%). In regard to people with other disabilities, finding jobs within one year was most likely in Vermont (58%), and least likely in Iowa (6%).

Table 9. State Outcomes in 2014

	Total Closures		Received Services		Rehabilitation Rate		Hourly Wage		Weekly Hours		Got a Job in One Year	
	ID	Other	ID (%)	Other (%)	ID (%)	Other (%)	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID (%)	Other (%)
AK	88	1,619	75	56	52	61	\$9.93	\$14.47	20	32	41	38
AL	978	8,608	82	68	64	69	\$8.08	\$10.17	28	33	37	37
AR	271	7,772	59	63	49	65	\$8.01	\$11.58	23	35	31	35
AZ	317	4,654	55	50	55	48	\$8.51	\$11.00	22	31	19	13
CA	2,833	30,437	78	63	68	54	\$7.54	\$11.84	27	30	48	28
CO	658	6,621	55	54	47	39	\$8.59	\$11.93	18	30	16	14
CT	254	3,654	56	63	43	62	\$9.65	\$18.22	22	31	18	55
DC	227	2,695	55	36	70	56	\$10.59	\$12.12	32	34	41	35
DE	259	2,471	73	58	73	65	\$8.50	\$10.61	26	32	20	26
FL	2,555	34,176	86	68	29	31	\$8.44	\$11.19	22	31	11	18
GA	1,054	7,130	38	29	58	64	\$7.93	\$10.40	29	33	15	11
HI	180	1,348	63	57	30	26	\$8.88	\$12.19	26	28	12	9
IA	758	5,112	69	64	59	58	\$8.83	\$12.47	25	34	11	6
ID	306	5,756	71	57	62	56	\$8.03	\$11.45	19	33	42	53
IL	1,243	13,894	80	69	43	49	\$8.83	\$10.78	19	28	32	40
IN	1,752	11,106	64	56	56	58	\$8.29	\$12.42	22	31	36	48
KS	613	6,185	72	52	55	38	\$8.12	\$10.04	22	31	31	30
KY	1,366	11,797	59	58	45	55	\$8.47	\$12.71	23	33	15	34
LA	500	6,295	57	48	64	68	\$7.81	\$11.87	22	33	30	36
MA	286	10,342	76	63	62	55	\$9.27	\$13.22	18	28	22	20
MD	806	7,259	61	53	70	54	\$8.76	\$10.62	22	27	32	31
ME	302	3,635	57	49	61	50	\$7.87	\$12.71	10	30	20	34
MI	1,116	17,080	72	67	53	54	\$8.05	\$12.31	24	32	52	55
MN	561	7,271	65	62	69	60	\$9.02	\$11.11	27	29	24	27
MO	2,124	12,811	53	56	65	59	\$8.33	\$10.75	25	30	38	49
MS	909	7,977	58	71	42	62	\$8.11	\$11.61	30	36	12	35
MT	170	3,231	76	59	58	39	\$8.89	\$11.66	18	29	38	32
NC	4,362	18,366	69	47	58	57	\$8.18	\$10.02	26	30	26	32
ND	139	1,422	44	40	77	61	\$9.81	\$13.49	26	34	17	17
NE	436	4,945	65	58	70	65	\$8.63	\$10.86	27	33	41	54
NH	134	2,887	76	62	55	55	\$8.38	\$13.20	16	29	25	40
NJ	657	14,246	53	49	53	65	\$8.75	\$12.47	23	29	37	36
NM	150	3,322	73	55	35	38	\$8.21	\$11.83	17	30	38	36
NV	131	3,000	66	53	52	56	\$8.95	\$11.80	23	30	44	52
NY	2,380	33,315	74	59	61	57	\$8.79	\$11.63	21	30	38	26
OH	2,504	19,937	60	46	46	40	\$8.36	\$10.21	23	28	22	21
OK	607	7,084	69	51	46	53	\$8.66	\$11.09	29	34	19	17
OR	650	6,876	56	51	64	60	\$9.49	\$12.28	18	28	44	54
PA	1,362	20,344	83	69	49	55	\$8.32	\$12.48	23	32	19	23
RI	104	2,215	64	43	57	59	\$8.73	\$11.53	22	30	13	35
SC	745	16,642	76	69	43	55	\$8.26	\$10.69	30	35	14	44
SD	256	2,283	76	52	77	68	\$8.15	\$10.04	21	30	54	46
TN	1,617	7,584	48	39	60	54	\$7.97	\$10.26	23	30	27	21
TX	1,649	33,188	69	62	58	65	\$8.30	\$12.42	22	33	28	42
UT	332	11,171	77	61	57	51	\$8.20	\$11.43	20	33	16	16
VA	1,481	9,109	76	63	67	58	\$8.41	\$10.09	25	30	30	36
VT	339	4,275	82	72	68	54	\$9.32	\$11.48	15	29	60	58
WA	928	9,427	64	46	74	59	\$9.67	\$12.55	15	28	43	40
WI	1,469	14,795	54	44	64	60	\$8.53	\$11.58	20	28	12	11
WV	410	5,990	53	60	57	68	\$8.10	\$13.10	28	36	31	31
WY	115	1,934	72	57	61	59	\$8.85	\$12.71	18	33	18	27
Average	891	9,712	66	56	57	55	\$8.60	\$11.78	23	31	29	33
Min	88	1,348	38	29	29	26	\$7.54	\$10.02	10	27	11	6
Max	4,362	34,176	86	72	77	69	\$10.59	\$18.22	32	36	60	58

Note: ID = intellectual disabilities; Other = other disabilities

US Territories

This section describes the VR program outcomes reported for the five US territories of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The main findings regarding people with intellectual disabilities included the following:

- The number of closures increased
- The percentage of people who received services slightly increased
- The rehabilitation rate continued a declining trend
- Hourly earnings slightly increased
- Weekly work hours slightly increased
- Only a small percentage of people gained employment within one year from application
- The vast majority of VR closures from the territories are people of Hispanic ethnicity

Table 10. Trends in Employment Outcomes in the Five Territories: 2005–2014

	Total closures		Received services		Rehabilitation rate		Hourly wage*		Weekly hours*		Got a job in one year	
	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID	Other	ID	Other
2005	639	6,736	60%	51%	65%	61%	\$6.80	\$9.93	28	34	3%	5%
2006	638	7,141	59%	47%	64%	60%	\$6.73	\$9.48	28	34	5%	6%
2007	566	7,198	59%	44%	63%	64%	\$6.75	\$9.18	27	34	4%	8%
2008	570	7,838	54%	42%	54%	61%	\$7.03	\$9.51	28	34	8%	8%
2009	600	7,922	57%	40%	60%	56%	\$7.96	\$10.03	27	33	4%	6%
2010	775	8,913	46%	38%	51%	57%	\$8.16	\$10.07	26	33	5%	5%
2011	728	7,740	55%	46%	53%	58%	\$8.01	\$9.51	26	33	7%	5%
2012	498	6,826	67%	56%	56%	63%	\$8.06	\$9.27	27	34	7%	5%
2013	402	6,625	79%	64%	55%	60%	\$7.69	\$9.33	27	34	4%	4%
2014	421	7,211	80%	62%	45%	57%	\$7.76	\$9.15	28	33	7%	3%

Note: ID = Intellectual disabilities; Other = Other disabilities

*In 2014 dollars

The number of closures has decreased since 2005.

As Table 10 shows, in 2014, a total of 421 people with intellectual disabilities exited the VR program. This figure was slightly greater than in 2013 (402), but still lower than in earlier years (775 in 2010). The corresponding figure for people with other disabilities was 7,211 in 2014, a higher figure compared to 2013 (6,625), but not the highest figure reported during the years examined (8,913 in 2010).

The percentage of people who received services slightly increased.

Receiving services is the first step toward an employment outcome. As Table 10 shows, the percentage of people with intellectual disabilities who received services has been increasing since 2010 (46%), reaching 80% in 2014. However, the percentage of people with other disabilities receiving services has slightly decreased in 2014 (62%) compared to 64% in 2013. These data also show that people with intellectual disabilities were more likely to receive services compared to their peers with other disabilities.

The rehabilitation rate continued a declining trend.

The rehabilitation rate is the percentage of people who gained employment out of the total number of people who received services. As Table 10 shows, in 2014 the rehabilitation rate of people with intellectual disabilities declined to 45%, a substantially smaller figure compared to 55% the year before in 2013 and 65% in 2005. Overall, the figures reported for people with other disabilities reflected a similar—although less severe—decline: 57% in 2014, compared to 60% in 2013.

Hourly earnings slightly increased.

Inflation-adjusted hourly earnings of people with intellectual disabilities increased from \$7.69 in 2013 to \$7.76 in 2014. However, the figure was still \$.40 lower than in 2010 (\$8.16). Hourly earnings of people with other disabilities slightly declined, from \$9.33 in 2013 to \$9.15 in 2014.

Weekly work hours slightly increased.

In 2014, people with intellectual disabilities who exited the program with employment worked an average of 28 hours per week, up from 27 hours in 2013. People with other disabilities reported slightly fewer weekly work hours: 33 in 2014, compared to 34 in 2013.

Only a small percentage of people gained employment within one year from application.

Only 7% of people with intellectual disabilities gained employment within one year from application in 2014, an increase from 3% in 2013, but a figure similar to earlier years. The corresponding figure for people with other disabilities was 3% in 2014, showing a declining trend from the 8% figure in 2008.

The vast majority of VR closures from the territories are people of Hispanic ethnicity.

Of the total number of people with intellectual disabilities who exited the VR program, the majority were people of Hispanic ethnicity: 91% in 2014. This figure was the lowest during the 10 years examined during which it was typically around 95%. The percentage of people with other disabilities who were of Hispanic ethnicity (95%) was the same as in earlier years.

Trends from American Community Survey (ACS) Data (2009–2014)

Data show that people with disabilities are consistently less likely to be working than their non-disabled counterparts. The ACS 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 people” as civilian non-institutionalized people ages 16–64. The data presented below will emphasize the ACS disability category of cognitive disability as the closest approximation for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. We emphasize the importance of looking at multiple demographic, economic, and employment outcome 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 dataset:

- People with disabilities are much less likely to work than their non-disabled counterparts.
- People with a cognitive disability who are receiving Supplemental Security Income, 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 in a household that is below the poverty line than people with disabilities who are not employed.
- Individuals with disabilities who are employed work fewer weeks per year on average than their nondisabled counterparts.

Employment and Labor Market Benchmarks for Population Subgroups

People with disabilities are much less likely to work than people without disabilities.

In assessing employment outcomes, it is important to review multiple indicators to get a full understanding of the employment experiences of people with disabilities. Indicators commonly used in labor market and population studies include:

- **Employed:** People with jobs.
- **Unemployed:** People who do not have jobs and have actively looked for work in the past four weeks. These people are considered part of the labor force.
- **Not in the labor force:** People who do not have jobs and have not actively looked for work in the past four weeks.
- **Employment rate (also referred to as the 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 ID, is challenging for a number of reasons. Questions that allow people to indicate specific disabilities like ID are uncommon in large national surveys. Additionally, the use of the unemployment rate typically reported by the Department of Labor as an

indicator of labor market success for people with disabilities leaves people who are not in the labor force, a significant group when it comes to subpopulations of people with disabilities, out of the calculation.

For this reason, we focus primarily on employment rate as an indicator of successful employment outcomes for people with disabilities. Because a large proportion of people with disabilities are not in the labor force, an employment-to-population ratio is a more descriptive measure of this population's economic situation (Brault, 2010).

While the ACS does not collect information on people with 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 11 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 2014. This last group is likely to include people who have the most significant cognitive disabilities.

Table 11. Labor Market Success Indicators by Disability Status: 2014

	No disability	Any disability	Cognitive disability	Cognitive disability with SSI
A. Percentage employed (Employment rate)	72.9%	33.7%	23.5%	8.2%
B. Percentage unemployed	5.4%	6.3%	7.5%	3.0%
C. Percentage not in the labor force	21.7%	60.0%	69.0%	88.8%
Total (A+B+C)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unemployment rate (number unemployed / number employed + number unemployed)	6.9%	15.8%	24.2%	27.1%

Source: 2014 American Community Survey

The table confirms the low levels of employment for individuals with disabilities. People with any disability or a cognitive disability are employed at much lower rates (33.7% and 23.5% respectively) than those without disabilities (72.9%). People with cognitive disabilities who receive SSI have the lowest employment rate (8.2%).

There are striking differences in outcomes between disability subgroups and their nondisabled counterparts with regard to the percentage not in the labor force, as displayed in Table 11. 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 with disabilities who are not in the labor force suggests that a significant majority of this population 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, 2010). People with disabilities who are not in the labor force are more likely to rely on publicly funded poverty prevention programs such as SSI, and experience increased marginalization from society because of the lack of community attachment that comes with work.

Individuals with disabilities also fare poorly, comparatively, using the traditional calculation of unemployment rate favored as a labor market indicator by the U.S. Department of Labor. Unemployment rates for subgroups of people with disabilities who are in the labor force are two to three times the unemployment rate for people without disabilities. These figures may reflect a longer job search and the difficulty individuals with disabilities face in reentering the workforce after a job loss.

These data suggest the importance of examining both 1) the percentage employed, percentage unemployed, and percentage not in the labor force (indicators A, B, and C in Table 11), and 2) the unemployment rate in order to gain a full understanding of the employment experiences of individuals with disabilities.

Employment of People with Disabilities since the Economic Recession of 2007–2009

People with no disabilities are the only subgroup examined that experienced a net increase in employment between 2009 and 2014. While subpopulations of people with disabilities experienced gains and losses in employment between particular years, each disability subpopulation experienced a net decrease between 2009 and 2014.

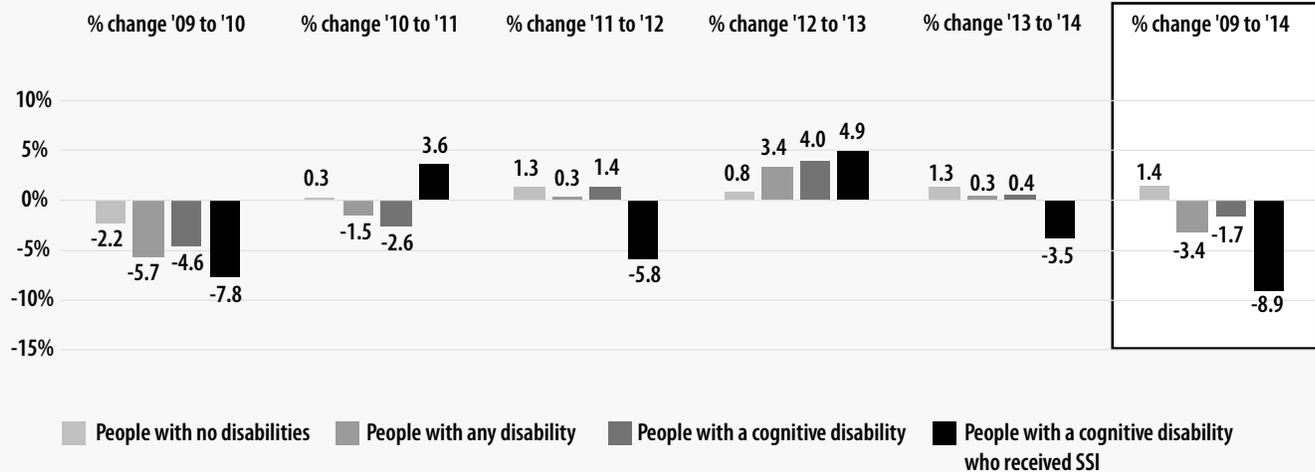
An analysis of trends over 21 months of data from the Current Population Survey revealed strong evidence that the 2007–2009 recession disproportionately affected workers with disabilities, resulting in a 9% decline in the presence of people with disabilities in the employed labor force (Kaye, 2010). Other research shows that, despite a decline in the employment gap between people with and without disabilities between 2004 and 2010, people with disabilities had a bigger drop in employment in percent terms over the same period (Harris Interactive, 2010). Evidence from the economic recession suggests that people with disabilities were the first to be laid off, and that the upswing in job exit has a larger magnitude and occurs earlier for workers with disabilities than for others (Kaye, 2010).

Some data suggest hiring for people with disabilities during the economic recovery may lag behind hiring for their nondisabled counterparts. Figure 7 shows the percentage change in employment rate from one year to the next for the examination period (2009–2014) for each of the four population subgroups, as well as the net change in employment rate between 2009 and 2014. People with no disabilities are the only subgroup examined that experienced a net increase in employment rate between 2009 and 2014. All of the disability population subgroups examined had a net decrease in employment rate between 2009 and 2014. The decrease for subpopulations of people with disabilities, however, was 3 to 5 times greater, depending on disability subgroup, than that of people without disabilities. The net decrease among disability population subgroups was most severe among individuals with cognitive disabilities who received SSI.

Looking at the first set of bars in Figure 7, which represents the percentage change in employment rate between 2009 and 2010, the first full year after the economic recession, we see that employment dropped for all four subpopulation groups. The drop in employment was least severe for people without disabilities, and progressively more severe as we look across disability subgroups.

Looking at the second set of bars, we see a similar pattern for the change between 2010 and 2011, albeit a less severe drop for each group than the previous year. People from disability subpopulation groups still show greater drops in employment than their counterparts without disabilities.

Figure 7. Percentage Employment Change by Population Subgroup



Source: 2009–2014 American Community Survey

The third set of bars best exemplifies the lag of the economic recovery for people with disabilities in terms of employment. Between 2011 and 2012, employment for people without a disability increased 0.3%. While this change is very small, it is positive in direction. Despite the growth in employment for people without disabilities, the employment rates for people with any disability and people with a cognitive disability continued to decline.

The fourth set of bars in Figure 7, representing the change in employment rate between 2011 and 2012, clearly demonstrates the impact of the economic recovery on employment for most of the working-age population. There is a positive impact of the economic recovery on employment rates for people with any disability and people with a cognitive disability. The absolute value of the increase between 2011 and 2012, however, was much smaller than the absolute value of the decrease in employment rate each of the three years prior. Thus, despite this positive turn, employment rates for people with any disability and people with a cognitive disability have yet to approach pre-recession rates.

2012–2013 was the first year following the recession in which the employment rate increased for each population subgroup when compared to the employment rate for the previous year.

Employment rates continued to increase for people with no disabilities, people with any disability, and people with a cognitive impairment between 2013 and 2014. People with cognitive impairments who received SSI experienced a decrease of 3.5% between 2013 and 2014, showing that this group continues to struggle with inconsistent employment growth.

Disability, Employment, and Poverty Status

Among working-age Americans, people with any disability and people with a cognitive disability are more likely to be living in a household that is below the poverty line than people without a disability.

In 2014, only 13.2% of all people without a disability lived in a household that was below the poverty line, compared with 28.2% for people with any disability, 33.9% for people with a cognitive disability, and 41.2% for people with a cognitive disability who received SSI payments as part of their income. It is not surprising to see this last group having the highest percent living in a household below the poverty line, since eligibility for the SSI program includes having limited financial resources.⁴

⁴ www.ssa.gov/ssi/text-eligibility-ussi.htm

Table 12 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 in a household 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 the people who had a cognitive disability, received SSI payments as part of their income, and were not working (43.3%) were living in a household that was below the poverty line, compared with 17.5% of people in this same subgroup who were working.

Although people in disability subgroups who worked were less likely to be living in poverty than their non-working counterparts, the poverty rates for disability subpopulations who did work are still higher than the poverty rates for their non-disabled counterparts who work. This finding suggests that people with disabilities may have a greater likelihood of being underemployed, i.e., working in jobs that do not provide them with the earning potential to get above the poverty line.

Table 12. Poverty Rates in 2014 for Disability Subgroups by Employment Status

	Percentage living below the poverty line (poverty rate)	
	Not employed	Employed
People with no disabilities	28.8%	7.6%
People with any disability	36.5%	11.8%
People with a cognitive disability	39.0%	17.5%
People with a cognitive disability who received SSI	43.3%	17.5%

Source: 2014 American Community Survey

Disability, Employment, and Consistency of Work

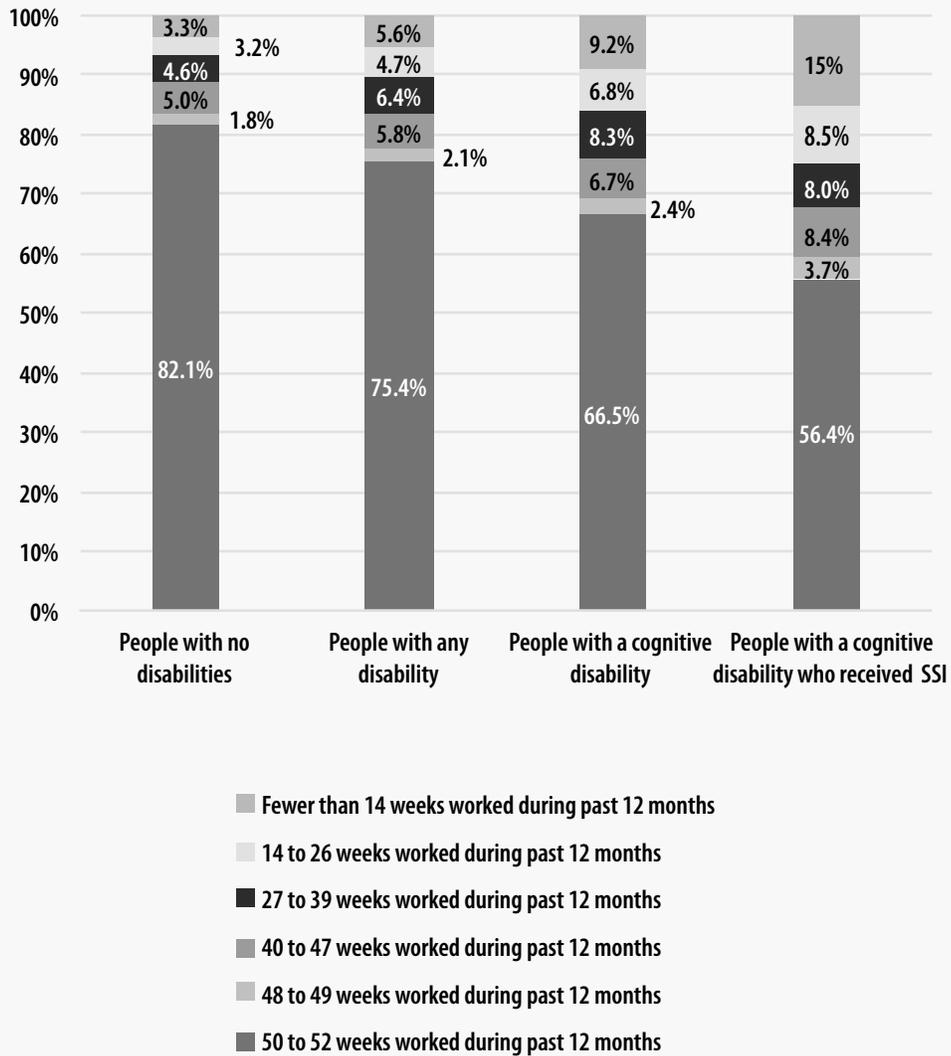
Among those who are employed, individuals from disability population subgroups work fewer weeks per year on average than their nondisabled counterparts.

Figure 8 shows that in 2014, individuals from disability sub-population groups who were employed worked fewer total weeks out of the year, on average, than their counterparts without disabilities. The majority of employed people from each subgroup worked between 50 and 52 weeks in 2014.

Across the population subgroups, however, individuals in disability subpopulations are concentrated in the top bar segments, which represent less frequent work over the course of the year. Nearly one quarter of working individuals with a cognitive disability worked fewer than 40 weeks during the 12 months previous to answering the survey. Over one quarter of individuals with a cognitive disability who received SSI worked fewer than 40 weeks in the 12 months previous to responding to the survey. By contrast, only 11% of individuals without a disability worked fewer than 40 weeks.

These data show that the lack of consistency with which individuals with disabilities, particularly cognitive disabilities, maintain paid employment (measured here in number of weeks worked per year) is an additional barrier to economic self-sufficiency. In order to achieve a path to self-sufficiency, individuals with disabilities not only need to be employed at higher rates, but also need to be working in jobs that promote stable and long-term employment.

Figure 8. Number of Weeks Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Responding to the ACS among Employed Individuals



Source: 2014 American Community Survey

Trends in Social Security Administration Data (1998–2014)

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

- Overall, work incentive programs for SSI recipients with disabilities remain underused.
- SSI recipients with intellectual disabilities work more than their counterparts with other types of disabilities, but participate in work incentive programs less frequently.
- There has been a significant decline in the use of 1619(b) benefits between 2009 and 2014 by people with ID and other disabilities.
- Younger people who receive SSI appear to work more frequently than their older counterparts.

Work incentives remain largely underused.

Congress has enacted a number of work incentive programs for SSI recipients with disabilities, after concluding that additional incentives were necessary to help these 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) benefits, 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 impairment-related expenses that are necessary for work from their income. Examples include attendant care, transportation, medication, or specialized equipment. BWE allows workers who are blind to exclude expenses related to earning income. These include service animal expenses, income taxes, visual/sensory aids, and professional or union dues.

Section 1619(a) allows people with disabilities to continue receiving SSI, 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 allow them to afford medical insurance.

Table 13. Number of People Enrolled Nationally in Work Incentive Programs from 1998–2014 (Even Years Only)

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
PASS	1,074	1,382	1,721	1,598	1,583	1,559	1,393	1,116	862
IRWE	9,301	9,402	8,047	6,874	5,650	4,572	3,491	3,157	3,040
BWE	3,802	3,895	3,385	2,827	2,370	1,925	1,847	1,410	1,145

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.

One fifth of all SSI recipients with disabilities ages 18–64 in 2014 (18.8%) were individuals with an intellectual disability. With the expansion of additional “mental disorders” categories by the SSA,⁵ this is now the largest disability subgroup among SSI recipients.

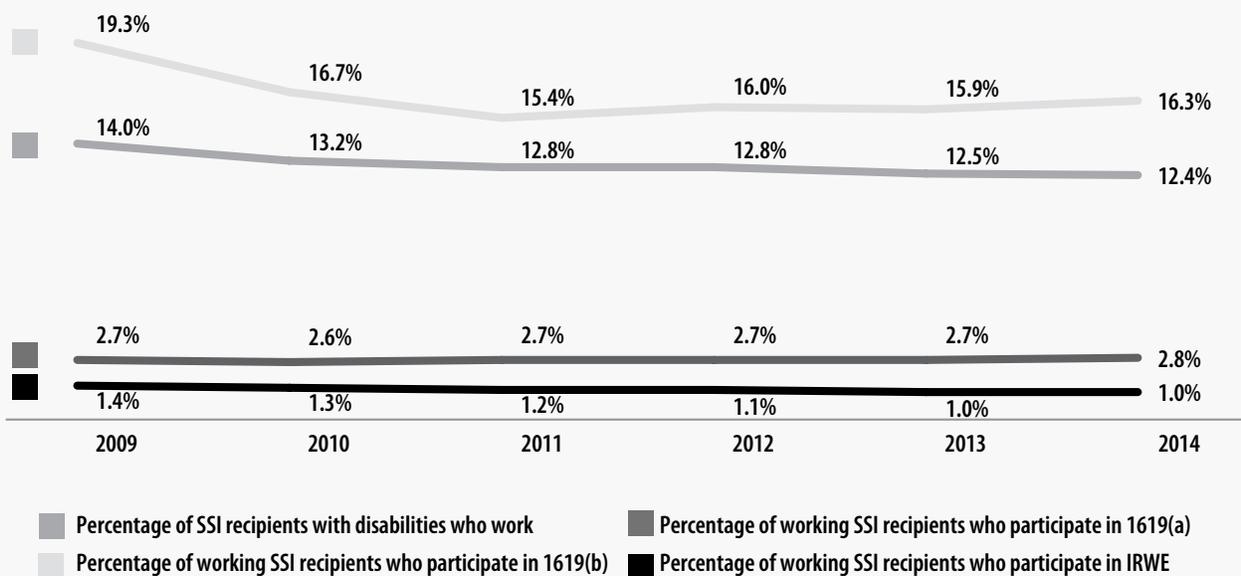
In 2014, employment of SSI recipients with ID reached approximately 115,000. This group has had relative success with employment participation compared to recipients who do not have ID. In 2014, the rate at which SSI recipients with ID worked was almost three times that of SSI recipients without ID (12.4% versus 4.6%). The rate of employment among SSI recipients with ID was third among all diagnostic groups and subcategories, behind people with autism (18.3%) and people with congenital anomalies (17%).

Table 14. Employment Outcomes and Participation in Work Incentives for SSI Recipients with Disabilities (2014)

	Intellectual disability	All other disabilities
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who work	12.4%	4.6%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in 1619(a)	2.8%	5.1%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in 1619(b)	16.3%	26.3%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in IRWE	1.0%	1.0%

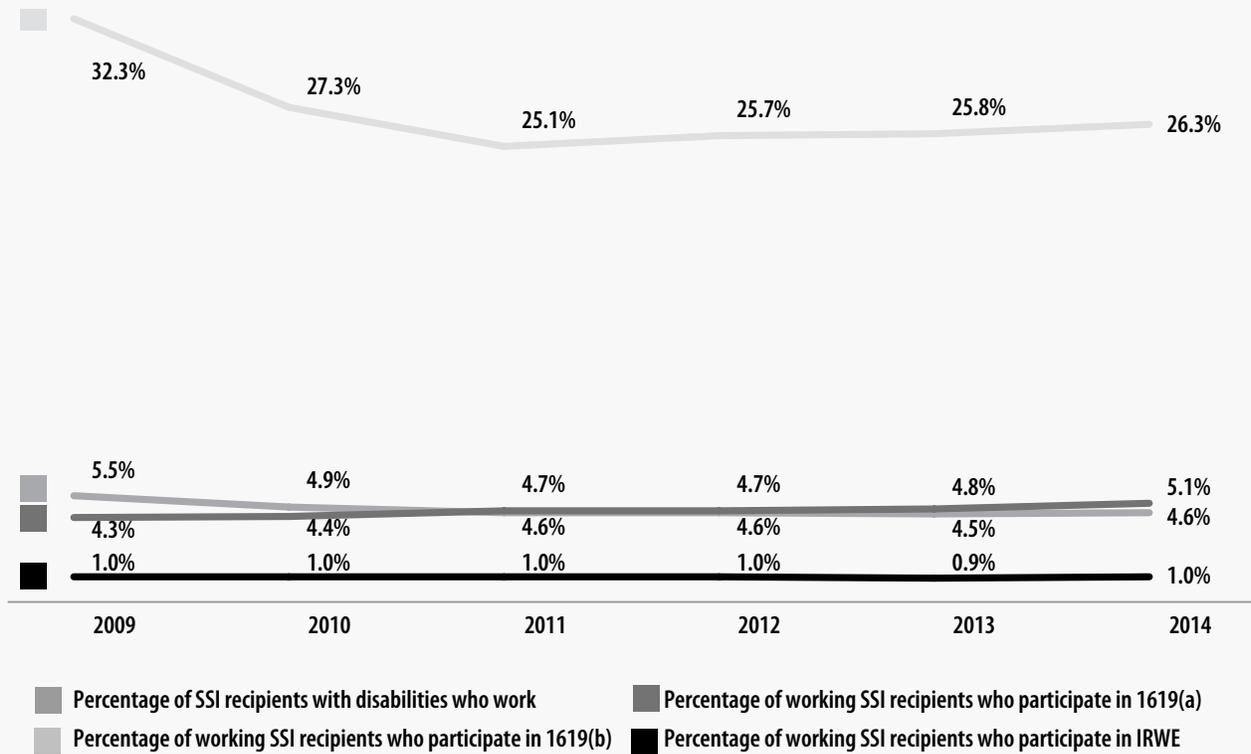
SSI recipients with ID have consistently been employed at higher rates than their counterparts with other disabilities. The percentage of SSI recipients with ID who are employed has been more than twice the percentage of people with all other disabilities in each year since 2009. Despite this positive outcome, the percentage of individuals working in both groups has been gradually declining since 2009, from 14% to 12.4% for people with ID, and from 5.5% to 4.6% for people with other disabilities (see Figures 9 and 10).

Figure 9. Percentage of SSI Recipients with ID Who Work and Receive Work Incentives (2009–2014)



⁵ 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

Figure 10. Percentage of SSI Recipients with Other Disabilities Who Work and Receive Work Incentives (2009–2014)



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 14). SSI recipients with ID participate in the IRWE program at the same rates as recipients with other disabilities. A number of factors could explain differences in 1619(a) and 1619(b) 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 losing benefits because of earnings. However, participation in 1619(b) has declined 19% between 2009 and 2014 for people with other disabilities, and 16% for people with ID. There has not been an increase in participation in 1619(a) and IRWE for recipients with ID and other disabilities since 2009.

The low rates of participation in work incentive programs by SSI recipients with ID should not overshadow the overall impact of these programs. For instance, in 2014, section 1619(b) benefits allowed more than 18,667 individuals with ID to work and to 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.

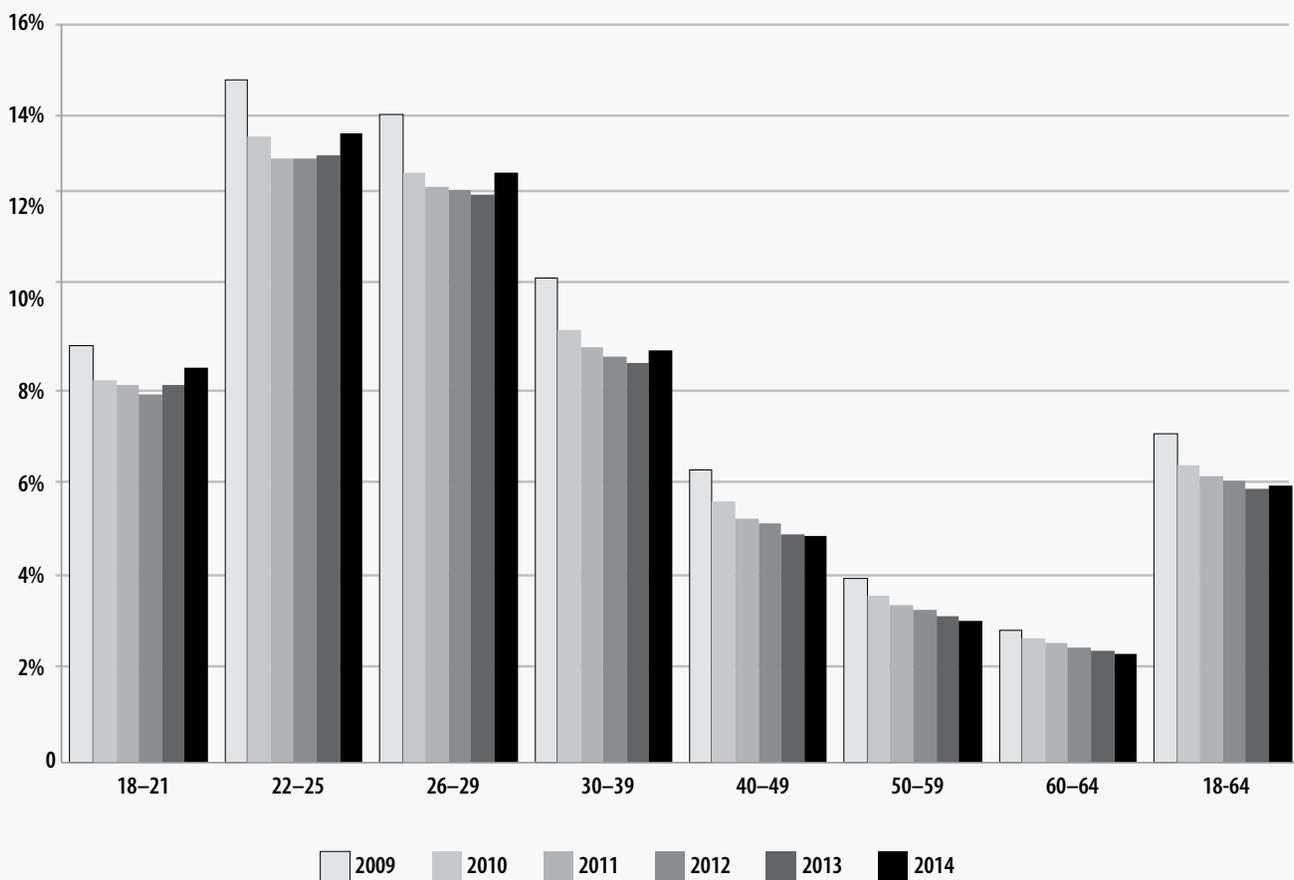
Older SSI recipients work less frequently than their younger counterparts, and have struggled to rejoin the workforce after the Great Recession, suggesting that more focus should be directed to support this group.

Older adults with disabilities between the ages of 40 and 64 are a significant demographic of people who receive SSI, constituting almost two thirds of recipients in 2014 (64%). However, only 3.4% of SSI recipients with disabilities between the ages of 40–64 work. As Figure 11 demonstrates, younger SSI recipients—those between the ages of 18 and 39—are three times more likely to be working than SSI recipients 40 and older (10.6% compared to 3.4%). Going back to 2009, younger SSI recipients (18–39 age group) have had higher workforce participation, but have also demonstrated a greater ability to rebound after the Great Recession.

The official duration of the Great Recession was December 2007 to June 2009. However, according to the Economic Policy Institute, the economy still had 5.4% fewer jobs 16 months after the official end to the recession. Furthermore, individuals with disabilities tend to be more impacted by economic downturns compared to other groups. 2009–2013 largely saw a decline in work participation among SSI recipients across all age groups, with the steepest decline occurring from 2009 to 2010, which may be attributed to the sluggish recovery after the Great Recession. However, 2014 saw a slight change in the trend of the last five years, with SSI recipients between the ages of 18–39 increasing their workforce participation. The same trend was not evident in recipients between ages 40 and 64. Rather, their workforce participation declined.

These findings merit further exploration into why older SSI recipients are less likely to be working, and how recipients can receive supports that will allow them to continue working as they age.

Figure 11. Percentage of SSI Recipients Who Work by Age (2009–2014)



Excerpt from “Services for people with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities in the US territories”

Institute for Community Inclusion, RTC on Community Living, and The State of the States in Developmental Disabilities (2015). Services for people with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities in the US territories. University of Massachusetts Boston, University of Minnesota, and University of Colorado.

This narrative represents an expansion of the data collection activities mandated by a 2012 Administration of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AIDD) Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA). Prior to 2012, the AIDD-funded data projects--Access to Integrated Employment, Family and Individual Information Systems project, Residential Information Systems Project, and the State of the States in Developmental Disabilities--only collected data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The 2012 FOA requested that three of the AIDD data projects work together to include the five U.S. territories (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) in their data collection and analysis efforts.

This summary represents the first step to describe the services for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families in the territories. While the information may have limitations in the comparability to the rest of the nation, AIDD believes that it is important to begin data collection, tracking, and analysis to increase opportunities to improve self-determination, independence, productivity, integration, and inclusion of people with IDD into their communities in the territories.

The three AIDD-funded projects are summarized below:

- **Access to Integrated Employment (AIE)**, housed at the University of Massachusetts Boston, collects, analyzes, and reports on data describing employment services and supports for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (I/DD). AIE examines and reports on the employment status of people with I/DD and related outcomes as a result of policies and programs that support their education and employment.
www.statedata.info/
- **Family Information Systems Project and Residential Information Systems Project**, both of which are housed at the University of Minnesota, analyze and describe the settings where people with ID/DD in the United States live, who they live with, and the services provided. The project includes analyses of the funding for supports and services from a variety of sources, including public and non-public, Medicaid-funded, and state-funded residential and supportive services.
<https://risp.umn.edu/>, <https://fisp.umn.edu/>
- **The State of the States in Developmental Disabilities**, a collaboration between the University of Colorado and the University of Illinois at Chicago, is a comparative nationwide longitudinal study of public financial commitments and programmatic trends in services and supports for people with ID/DD in the United States, with data encompassing the past 37 years. The project examines trends in community living, public and private residential institutions, individual and family support, Medicaid HCBS Waivers, demographics, and related areas.
www.stateofthestates.org

Beginning in spring 2013, staff from each of the data projects began working together to identify experts in disability policy and outcomes in each of the five territories. Experts were identified through the territories' Developmental Disabilities Councils, University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs), Departments of Education, and Departments of Health. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews, document and policy review, and data provided directly by the territories.

The report was developed as a collaborative activity across the three data projects, and the collection of data would not been possible without the extraordinary assistance of disability leaders living in the territories. These people are both experts in disability services and the territory where the live. For some territories, local experts are co-authors of their summary. This combination proved to be invaluable in describing the services in the territories. We would like to acknowledge:

- *Tafaimamao Tupuola*, UCEDD Director, American Samoa
- *Helen Sablan*, Medicaid Administrator, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
- *Heidi E. San Nicolas, PhD*, Director, Guam Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities
- *Teresita Fejarang, MEd*, Associate Director for Interdisciplinary Training, Operations, and Data/Dissemination, University of Guam Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research and Service (CEDDERS)
- *June DeLeon, MEd*, Associate Director for Program Development, Technical Assistance, and Outreach, University of Guam CEDDERS
- *Benito Servino*, Director, Guam Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities
- *Maria Theresa Arcangel*, Administrator, Bureau of Health Care Financing, Division of Public Welfare, Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services
- *Annie Alonso Amador, PsyD, MSW*, Catedratica, Directora Instituto de Deficiencias en el Desarrollo Escuela Graduada de Salud Publica, Recinto Ciencias Medicas, Universidad de Puerto Rico
- *Yegin Habtes, PhD*, Director, U.S. Virgin Islands University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities
- *Charles Beady, PhD*, Associate Director, U.S. Virgin Islands UCEDD

Characteristics of the territories are summarized in the following tables. The table called “Geography” provides information about size of the territory, nearest state or country, population, and ethnic groups who reside in the territory. “Economy” describes the dominant industries, percent of residents who live below the poverty line, and the unemployment rate. “Public Assistance” describes the availability of hospital services, physician’s services, Medicaid funds, Social Security SSI program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage for the territory. “Services for People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities” describes the availability of laboratory and x-ray services; Early Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment services; nursing facility services; private duty nursing; podiatry; optometry and occupational and speech therapies; Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/ID); Medicaid Home and Community-Based Waiver-funded services; and vocational rehabilitation services. “Administration on Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities Grantees” describes the developmental disabilities network resources available in the territories.

GEOGRAPHY

Economy

	American Samoa (AS)	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	Guam	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
Industry	Tuna canaries, the AS government	Tourism, banking, construction, fishing, and handicrafts	Tourism, the military, and outside investment (primarily from Japan)	Pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, food products, and tourism	Largest island is dependent on tourism, rum distilleries also major manufacturers
Percent of residents below the poverty line	27%	Not available, but 32% of all residents qualify for Medicaid	19.9% (2010)	45.1% (2013)	24%
Unemployment rate	29.8% (2005)	25%	10% (2014)	16% (2011)	13.4% (2014)

Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Grantees

	American Samoa (AS)	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	Guam	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
Developmental Disabilities Council	American Samoa Developmental Disabilities Council E-Mail: council@samoatelco.com Executive Director: Norma L. Smith, nlsmith@dhss.as	Executive Director Pamela Sablan http://www.cnmicdd.org/	Guam Developmental Disabilities Council, Email: guamddc@gddc.guam.gov Executive Director: Rosanne S. Ada, rosanne.ada@gddc.guam.gov	Puerto Rico DD Council, President: Vincente Sanabria Acevedo, prced@prtc.net	Virgin Islands DD Council Yvonne D. Petersen Executive Director VI Developmental Disabilities Council E-mail: viddcouncil@gmail.com Phone: (340) 773-2323 Ext. 2137
Protection and Advocacy System	Client Assistance Program and Protection & Advocacy Executive Director: Dr. Uta Laloulu Tagoilelagi, utalaloulu@yahoo.com	James Rayphand Executive Director http://www.nmpasi.org/	Guam Client Assistance Program	Office of the Governor/Ombudsman for Persons with Disabilities http://www.oppi.gobierno.pr/	Disability Rights Center of the Virgin Islands http://www.drcvi.org/home
University Center on Developmental Disabilities	Pacific Basin Program American Samoa Community College Executive Director: Seth Galeai, Ph.D., s.galeai@ascc.as	Northern Marianas College www.marianas.edu/content.php?id=146&cat=151&mnu=148	Guam Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research and Service (CEDDERS); Heidi E. San Nicolas, Ph.D. heidi.sannicolas@guamcedders.org	Puerto Rico University Center for Excellence on Developmental Disabilities/IDD; Annie Alonso Amador, Psy.D., MSW. annie.alonso@upr.edu	Virgin Islands University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Yegin Habtes, Ph.D, yhabtes@uvi.edu Charles Beady, Ph.D., cbeadyj@live.uvi.edu

Public Assistance

	American Samoa (AS)	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	Guam	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
Inpatient/ outpatient hospital	One hospital on the island	One health center (86 beds)	One civilian hospital, and one center for military, veterans, and dependents	Several hospitals, including a children's hospital	Two hospitals
Physician's services	Provided in the territory	Provided in the territory	Provided in the territory	Provided in the territory	Provided in the territory
Medicaid	All residents are entitled to free medical care. To qualify for Medicaid, an individual's income must be below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL), which was \$21,660 in 2009.	To qualify for Medicaid, an individual's income must be less than 150% of FPL.	Medical Assistance (Medicaid and Medically Indigent Program) is available through the Bureau of Economic Security. In fiscal year 2013, 43,603 people, or 27% of the total population, received services.	58.2% enrolled in Medicaid and Mi Salud public insurance programs. Mi Salud is a locally funded insurance coverage for those whose incomes exceed the threshold for Medicaid eligibility.	MAP (Medicaid) is administered by the VI Department of Health. To be eligible for MAP, residents must meet asset limits or be determined to be medically needy. 8,993 Virgin Islanders were enrolled in 2010.
Social Security	Participates in Social Security (Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance), Medicare and Medicaid	Participates in Social Security (Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance), Medicare and Medicaid	Participates in Social Security (Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance), Medicare and Medicaid	Participates in Social Security (Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance), Medicare and Medicaid	Participates in Social Security (Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance), Medicare and Medicaid
Supplemental Security Income program	Not eligible to participate	Has Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	Not eligible to participate	Not eligible to participate	Not eligible to participate
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	Eligible for TANF, but they do not participate in the program	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, Blind or Disabled Program, TANF
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	Does not participate in SNAP, but it receives an indexed nutrition assistance grant that benefits low-income, aged and disabled individuals	CNMI has been considering SNAP participation and is completing a proposal to do a pilot project in October. CNMI does have a Nutrition Assistance Grant.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)	For FY2015 it was 55%, and the enhanced percentage is 68.5%.	For FY2015 it was 55%, and the enhanced percentage is 68.5%.	For FY2015 it was 55%, and the enhanced percentage is 68.5%. Guam has secured an increase in that percentage for calendar years 2014 and 2015. Medicaid spending is capped. This cap was temporarily removed when Guam was allocated additional funding (\$268 million to be spent beginning July 1, 2011 thru FY2019) under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Also, beginning January 1, 2014, the Guam Medicaid State Plan Amendment was approved to include childless adults with income above 100% to 133% of the federal poverty level with an FMAP of 78.6%.	For FY2015 it was 55%, and the enhanced percentage is 68.5%. Medicaid spending cap was \$364 million in 2010.	For FY2015 it was 55%, and the enhanced percentage is 68.5%. Medicaid spending cap was \$43 million in 2012. Congresswoman Christensen has actively pursued legislation that would increase the Territory FMAPs to be on par with that of the 50 states and DC.

Services for People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

	American Samoa (AS)	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	Guam	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
Laboratory and x-ray, Early Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nursing facility services, private duty nursing, podiatry, optometry and occupational and speech therapies	These services are provided, but they are off the island. Off-island services must be pre-approved by the admitting physician as a medical necessity and then pre-approved by physician-members of the Off-Island Medical Referral Committee.	Some. Other services are provided off the island.	Guam Memorial Hospital Authority Skilled Nursing Unit (40 Medicaid beds) is an off-hospital site that provides long-term rehabilitative care. Guam Memorial Hospital Authority also provides rehabilitation services. Medicaid Services for Speech, Hearing and Language Disorders are reimbursed as fee for service using Medicare fee schedule.	Allowable Medicaid services include physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy and are included in the capitated rate paid to managed care plans.	Services from a certified nurse practitioner are covered if delivered in a Medicaid-certified facility or program. There is one 80-bed nursing facility (20 Medicaid certified). The USVI MAP does not cover services from nurse midwives or rural health clinics. Optional Medicaid services covered by MAP include outpatient prescription medications and optometry services.
Intermediate care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities (ICF/ID)	There are no ICF/ID. There is a convalescent home that is run by the Catholic Sisters which supports 22 adults and children.	There are very few segregated or specialized settings for individuals with disabilities (or for the elderly). Some individuals with significant chronic behavior issues may leave the island and receive services in Hawaii or other western states.	There are no ICF/ID. The Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center coordinates comprehensive services and residential alternatives in the community for individuals with dual diagnosis. The island has approximately eight group homes, funded by the government through contracts with providers. There are two main service providers on the island. Most people with disabilities live at home with their families. Guam has one formal Community Habilitation Program that is offered by Catholic Social Services, and group home (residential) providers support individuals to engage in daytime activities.	There are no ICF/ID. Individuals over 21 years old can seek services from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. Most adults are not in government-funded services during the day and most people remain with their families. Limited mix of government-supported and private services for adults who do not have family members who are able to provide care. The Center for Habilitation within the Department of Health serves a limited amount of people, and there is often a wait list. Some people with disabilities are also living in public housing. The Developmental Disabilities Council has provided funds to support special demonstration projects of independent living homes. These homes can house between six and eight adults. Some private nursing facilities provide care for individuals with disabilities who are able to pay for services with their own funds.	There are no ICF/ID.
HCBS Waivers	Does not operate Medicaid HCBS Waivers	Does not operate Medicaid HCBS Waivers	Does not operate Medicaid HCBS Waivers	Does not operate Medicaid HCBS Waivers	Does not operate Medicaid HCBS Waivers
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Phone: (684) 699.371 Fax: (684) 699.376	Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Phone: (670) 322-6537 Fax: (670) 322-6536 TTY: (670) 322-6449	Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Phone: (671) 475-4200 Fax: (671) 475-4661 TTY: (671) 477-8642	Vocational Rehabilitation Administration Phone: (787) 729-0160 Fax: (787) 728-8070 TTY: (787) 268-3735	Division of Disabilities and Rehabilitation Services Phone: (340) 774-0930 x4190 Fax: (340) 774-7773 TTY: (340) 776-2043

References

- Almutairi, R. A. (2016). Parent perceptions of transition services effectiveness for students with intellectual disabilities. *International Interdisciplinary Journal of Education*, 5(6), 1–9.
- APSE. (2016). Employment First Map. Retrieved from <http://apse.org/employment-first/map/>
- Boeltzig, H., Timmons, J. C., & Butterworth, J. (2008). Entering work: Employment outcomes of people with developmental disabilities. *International Journal of Rehabilitation Research*, 31(3), 217–223.
- Boeltzig, H., Timmons, J. C., Gilmore, D. S., & Butterworth, J. (2007). *The state of the states in integrated employment: Current outcomes of people with developmental disabilities and implications for policy and practice*. Unpublished manuscript.
- Braddock, D., Hemp, R., Rizzolo, M. C., Tanis, E. S., Haffer, L., & Wu, J. (2015). *The state of the states in intellectual and developmental disabilities: Emerging from the Great Recession*. Washington, DC: American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AAIDD).
- Brault, M. W. (2010). *Disability among the working age population: 2008 and 2009*. ACSBR/09.2. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2015). *Economic News Release: The employment situation, January 2015*. Retrieved from <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.nro.htm>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2016). *Economic News Release: Employment status of the civilian population by sex, age, and disability status, not seasonally adjusted, June 2016*. Retrieved from www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.to6.htm
- Butterworth, J., & Fesko, S. L. (2001). *Conversion to integrated employment: Case studies of organizational change, Volume 3*. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion. Retrieved from www.communityinclusion.org/article.php?article__id=112&staff__id=2
- Butterworth, J., Fesko, S. L., & Ma, V. (2000). Because it was the right thing to do: Changeover from facility-based services to community employment. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation*, 14(1), 23–35.
- Butterworth, J., Hiersteiner, D., Engler, J., Bershadsky, J., & Bradley, V. (2015). National Core Indicators: Data on the current state of employment of adults with IDD and suggestions for policy development. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation*, 42(3), 209–220.
- Butterworth, J., Kennedy-Lizotte, R., & Winsor, J. E. (2012). *A systematic approach to revising Iowa's integrated employment funding system*. State Employment Leadership Network. <https://dhs.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/Stakeholder-Brief-3.5.3.pdf>
- Butterworth, J., & Migliore, A. (2015). *Trends in employment outcomes of young adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities 2006–2013*. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.
- Butterworth, J., Migliore, A., Nord, D., & Gelb, A. (2012). Improving the employment outcomes of job seekers with intellectual and developmental disabilities: A training and mentoring intervention for employment consultants. *Journal of Rehabilitation*, 78(2), 20–29.
- Butterworth, J., Smith, F., Winsor, J., Migliore, A., Domin, D., Timmons, J., & Hall, A.C. (2015). *StateData: The national report on employment services and outcomes*. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.

- Carter, E., Austin, D., & Trainor, A.A. (2011). Factors associated with the early work experiences of adolescents with severe disabilities. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 49*(4), 233–247.
- Carter, E., Ditchman, N., Sun, Y., Trainor, A., Swedeen, B., & Owens, L. (2010). Summer employment and community experiences of transition-age youth with severe disabilities. *Exceptional Children, 76*(2), 194–212.
- Certo, N. J., Mautz, D., Pumpian, I., Sax, C., Smalley, K., Wade, H. A., . . . Batterman, N. (2003). Review and discussion of a model for seamless transition to adulthood. *Education and Training in Developmental Disabilities, 38*(1), 3–17.
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2011). *CMCS Informational Bulletin: Updates to the §1915 (c) Waiver Instructions and Technical Guide regarding employment and employment related services*. Retrieved from <http://downloads.cms.gov/cmsgov/archived-downloads/CMCSBulletins/downloads/CIB-9.6.1.pdf>
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2014). Medicaid Program; State Plan Home and Community-Based Services, 5-Year Period for Waivers, Provider Payment Reassignment, and Home and Community-Based Setting Requirements for Community First Choice (Section 1915(k) of the Act) and Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) Waivers (Section 1915(c) of the Act). Retrieved from <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/long-term-services-and-supports/home-and-community-based-services/downloads/final-rule-slides-01292014.pdf>
- Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2015). Medicaid Employment: Options and Incentives. 2015 HCBS Conference, September 3, 2015.
- Chapman, C., Laird, J., & KewalRamani, A. (2010). *Trends in high school dropout and completion rates in the United States: 1972–2008 (NCES 2011-2012)*. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education.
- Domin D. (forthcoming). *The 2014–2015 national survey of community rehabilitation providers*. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.
- Domin, D., & Butterworth, J. (2012). *The 2010-2011 national survey of community rehabilitation providers. Report 1: Overview of services, trends and provider characteristics*. Research to Practice Brief. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.
- Grigal, M., Hart, D., & Migliore, A. (2011). Comparing the transition planning, postsecondary education, and employment outcomes of students with intellectual and other disabilities. *Career Development for Exceptional Individuals, 34*(1), 4–17.
- Hall, A. C., Bose, J., Winsor, J., & Migliore, A. (2014). Knowledge translation in job development: Strategies for involving families. *Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities, 27*(5), 489–492.
- Hall, A. C., Butterworth, J., Winsor, J., Gilmore, D., & Metzler, D. (2007). Pushing the employment agenda: Case study research of high performing states in integrated employment. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 45*(3), 182–198.
- Hall, A. C., Freeze, S., Butterworth, J., & Hoff, D. (2011). Employment funding for intellectual/developmental disability systems. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, 34*(1), 1.5.
- Harris Interactive (2010). The National Organization on Disability/Harris Interactive Poll of Americans with Disabilities, 2010. Retrieved from http://www.nod.org/research_publications/nod_harris_survey/.

- Hiersteiner, D., Bershady, J., Bonardi, A., & Butterworth, J. (2016). *Working in the community: The status and outcomes of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities in integrated employment--Update 2*. NCI Data Brief, April 2016. Cambridge, MA: Human Services Research Institute.
- Human Services Research Institute. (2016). *National Core Indicators, Chart Generator 2013.4*. Retrieved from <http://www.nationalcoreindicators.org/charts>
- Inge, K. J., Wehman, P., Revell, G., Erickson, D., Butterworth, J., & Gilmore, D. S. (2009). Survey results from a national survey of community rehabilitation providers holding special wage certificates. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, 30*(2), 67–85.
- Kiernan, W. E., Hoff, D., Freeze, S., & Mank, D. (2011). Employment First: A beginning, not an end. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 49*(4), 300–304.
- Kaye, H. S. (2010). The impact of the 2007–09 recession on workers with disabilities. *Monthly Labor Review, 133*(10), 19–30.
- Kennedy-Lizotte, R., & Freeze, S. *Medicaid and employment guidance to states*. Association of People Supporting Employment First. [Conference presentation.] Crystal City, VA, June 2012.
- Larson, S. A., Doljanac, R., Nord, D. K., Salmi, P., & Hewitt, A. S. (2007). *Supervisors and direct support professionals*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, Research and Training Center on Community Integration. Retrieved from <http://rtc.umn.edu/docs/NationalValidationStudyReport2007FINAL.pdf>
- Larson, S. A., & Hewitt, A. S. (2005). *Staff recruitment, retention, & training strategies for community human services organizations*. Baltimore, MD: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.
- Mank, D., Cioffi, A., & Yovanoff, P. (2003). Supported employment outcomes across a decade: Is there evidence of improvement in the quality of implementation? *Mental Retardation, 41*(3), 188–197.
- Mazzotti, V. L., & Plotner, A. J. (2016). Implementing secondary transition evidence-based practices: A multi-state survey of transition service providers. *Career Development and Transition for Exceptional Individuals, 39*(1), 12–22.
- Metzel, D. S., Boeltzig, H., Butterworth, J., Sulewski, S., & Gilmore, D. S. (2007). Achieving community membership through community rehabilitation provider services: Are we there yet? *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 45*(3), 149–160.
- Migliore, A., Butterworth, J., Nord, D., & Gelb, A. (2011). *Improving job development through training and mentorship*. Research to Practice Brief, Issue No. 51. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.
- Migliore, A., Butterworth, J., Nord, D., Cox, M., & Gelb, A. (2012). Implementation of job development practices. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 50*(3), 207–218.
- Migliore, A., Hall, A., Butterworth, J., & Winsor, J. (2010). Job development: What do employment specialists really do? A study on job development practices. *Research and Practice for Persons with Severe Disabilities, 35*(1-2), 15–23.
- Migliore, A., Mank, D., Grossi, T., & Rogan, P. (2007). Integrated employment or sheltered workshops: Preferences of adults with intellectual disabilities, their families, and staff. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, 26*(1), 5–19.
- Moseley, C. (2009). *Workers first*. Alexandria, VA: National Association of State Directors of Developmental

- Disabilities Services. Retrieved from http://www.nasddd.org/Publications/special__pubs.shtml
- National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities. (2011). *The time is now: Embracing Employment First*. Retrieved from http://www.nacdd.org/documents/EmploymentFirstFINALNov132011__PRINT.pdf
- Niemiec, B., Lavin, D., & Owens, L. A. (2009). *Establishing a national employment first agenda*. Retrieved from <http://www.apse.org/policy/index.cfm>
- Nonnemacher, S. L., & Bambara, L. M. (2011). "I'm supposed to be in charge": Self-advocates' perspectives on their self-determination support needs. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 49*(5), 327–340.
- Nord, D., Butterworth, J., Carlson, D., Grossi, T., Hall, A., & Nye-Lengerman, K. (2016). Employment of people with IDD: What do we know and where are we going? In *Critical issues in intellectual and developmental disabilities: Contemporary research, practice, and policy*. Washington, DC: American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities.
- Office of Disability Employment Policy. (2014). Evaluation of the employment first state leadership mentoring program. Unpublished raw data.
- Rogan, P., & Rinne, S. (2011). National call for organizational change from sheltered to integrated employment. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 49*(4), 248–260. doi:10.1352/1934-9556-49.4.248
- Rosenthal, D. A., Hiatt, E. K., Anderson, C. A., Brooks, J., Hartman, E. C., Wilson, M. T., & Fujikawa, M. (2012). Facilitators and barriers to integrated employment: Results of focus group analysis. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, 36*(2), 73–86.
- Rusch, F. R., & Braddock, D. (2004). *Adult day programs versus supported employment (1988–2002): Spending and service practices of mental retardation and developmental disabilities state agencies*. *Research and Practice for Persons with Severe Disabilities, 29*, 237–242.
- Self-Advocates Becoming Empowered. (2009). *SABE policy on employment*. Retrieved from <http://www.sabeusa.org/resources/policy-statements/sabe-policy-statement-on-employment/>
- Schur, L., Kruse, D., Blasi, J., & Blank, P. (2009). Is disability disabling in all workplaces? Workplace disparities and corporate culture. *Industrial Relations, 48*(3), 381–409.
- Shogren, K. A., & Plotner, A. J. (2012). Transition planning for students with intellectual disability, autism, or other disabilities: Data from the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 50*(1), 16–30.
- Social Security Administration, n.d.
- State Employment Leadership Network. (2016). *Accomplishments report: Membership year 2015–2016*. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion, and National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services.
- Sulewski, J. S. (2010). In search of meaningful daytimes: Case studies of community-based nonwork supports. *Research and Practice for Persons with Severe Disabilities, 35*(1-2), 39-54.
- Sulewski, J. S., Butterworth, J., & Gilmore, D. S. (2008). Community-based nonwork supports: Findings from the national survey of day and employment programs for people with developmental disabilities. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 46*(6), 456–467.

- Sulewski, J. S., & Timmons, J. C. (2015). *Introduction to community life engagement*. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.
- Sulewski, J. S., Zalewska, A., & Butterworth, J. (2012). *Indicators for improving educational, employment, and economic outcomes for youth and young adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities: A national report on existing data sources*. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.
- Test, D. W., Flowers, C., & Hewitt, A. (2004). Training needs of direct support staff. *Mental Retardation*, 42(5), 327–337.
- Timmons, J. C., Cohen, A., & Fesko, S. L. (2004). Merging cultural differences and professional identities: Strategies for maximizing collaborative efforts during the implementation of the Workforce Investment Act. *Journal of Rehabilitation*, 70(1), 19–27.
- Timmons, J. C., Hall, A. C., Bose, J., Wolfe, A., & Winsor, J. (2011). Choosing employment: Factors that impact employment decisions for individuals with intellectual disability. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*, 49(4), 285–299.
- Timmons, J. C., & Sulewski, J. S. (2016). *High-quality community life engagement supports: Four guideposts for success*. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.
- U.S. Department of Education. (2013). Department awards \$211 million for the Promoting the Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income (PROMISE) initiative. Retrieved from <http://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/department-awards-211-million-promoting-readiness-minors-supplemental-security-i>
- U.S. Department of Justice. (2014). *Olmstead: Community integration for everyone*. Retrieved from <https://www.ada.gov/olmstead/>
- U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. (2015). Wagner Peyser Act employment services. Retrieved from http://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/wagner-peyser__act.cfm
- West, E. A., & Patton, H. A. (2010). Case report: Positive behavior support and supported employment for adults with severe disability. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation*, 35(2), 104–111.
- Walker, A. (2011). CHECKMATE! A self-advocate's journey through the world of employment. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*, 49(4), 310–312.
- Wehman, P. (2006). Integrated employment: If not now, when? If not us, who? *Research & Practice for Persons with Severe Disabilities*, 31(2), 122–126.
- Winsor, J., Butterworth, J., Lugas, J., & Hall, A. (2010). *Washington State Division of Developmental Disabilities Jobs by 21 Partnership Project Report for FY 2009*. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.
- Wisconsin Promise. (2016). *Promise by the numbers*. Retrieved from <https://promisewi.com/>
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. (2014). Public Law 113,28 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 3101, et. seq.).

Appendices

Notes on reading the data tables and figures included in the Appendices

There are some data elements for which data are unavailable. In all such occurrences in the data tables, a “.” appears in the cell indicating that data are missing or unavailable.

Both the national-level summary and state summaries have been designed so the numbering sequence for the tables and figures is the same for each summary. Thus the data for Table 1 in the Alabama summary are 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 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 collected prior to 2008 cannot be compared to data collected beginning in 2008 due to survey changes)
- Social Security Administration (SSA): Table 4
- National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies’ Day and Employment Services: Tables 5, 6, and 7; Figures 2 and 3
- Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) outcomes data from the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) 911: Tables 8, 9, 10, and 11; Figures 4 and 5

Note on viewing charts in the appendix

In some charts, the height of bars will vary despite the fact that the numbers displayed on bars are the same. In these instances, the difference in bar height is due to the numbers past the decimal point. The researchers chose to display the bar label as an integer. To view the numbers past the decimal point, refer to the tables.

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

For all data elements in the national summary that are a count of people, the figure is a cumulative total of the data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The one exception to this rule is for national totals from the National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies’ Day and Employment Services. For this source we imputed missing data, as described in the Methodology section, 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 parentheses 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. Data on the number of people working in integrated employment settings in the community will be provided in future editions.

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
U.S. population (in thousands)	287,974	293,655	298,363	304,060	308,746	313,914	318,857
U.S. unemployment rate	5.8%	5.5%	4.6%	5.8%	9.6%	8.1%	6.2%

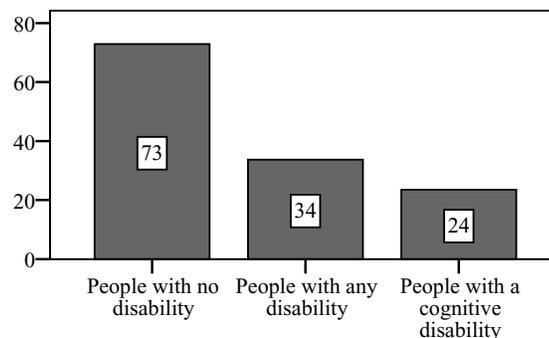
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability (in thousands)	176,745	178,093	180,198	181,134	181,789	181,876	182,886
Number of people with any disability (in thousands)	19,490	19,537	19,511	20,061	20,063	20,798	20,971
Number of people with a cognitive disability (in thousands)	8,041	8,205	8,281	8,532	8,580	8,781	9,045
Number of people with no disability who are employed (in thousands)	132,917	128,016	126,700	127,775	129,734	130,991	133,307
Number of people with any disability who are employed (in thousands)	7,502	6,810	6,422	6,503	6,521	6,979	7,063
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed (in thousands)	2,194	1,963	1,888	1,895	1,928	2,053	2,122
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.2%	71.9%	70.3%	70.5%	71.4%	72.0%	72.9%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.5%	34.9%	32.9%	32.4%	32.5%	33.6%	33.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.3%	23.9%	22.8%	22.2%	22.5%	23.4%	23.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$ 39.9	\$ 39.7	\$ 39.7	\$ 40.4	\$ 41.5	\$ 42.5	\$ 43.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$ 29.1	\$ 28.6	\$ 28.7	\$ 29.6	\$ 29.9	\$ 31.6	\$ 32.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$ 18.8	\$ 19.0	\$ 19.4	\$ 19.6	\$ 19.9	\$ 20.7	\$ 20.9
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	38	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	36	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	32	32	32	32	32	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.5%	11.7%	12.8%	13.4%	13.3%	13.3%	12.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.3%	26.5%	27.1%	27.9%	28.4%	28.3%	27.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.9%	32.9%	33.2%	33.8%	33.8%	34.1%	33.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

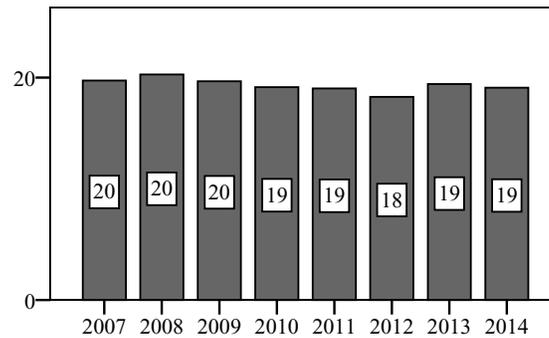
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	5,395,415	5,617,977	5,849,753	6,112,609	6,415,997	6,800,348	7,173,713	7,253,094
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	360,406	340,889	328,188	349,407	355,750	318,523	313,622	314,892
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.7%	6.1%	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	1,382	1,721	1,596	1,573	1,551	1,384	1,101	831
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	9,402	8,047	6,872	5,648	4,570	3,486	3,150	3,030
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	3,895	3,385	2,825	2,366	1,918	1,840	1,395	1,118

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)

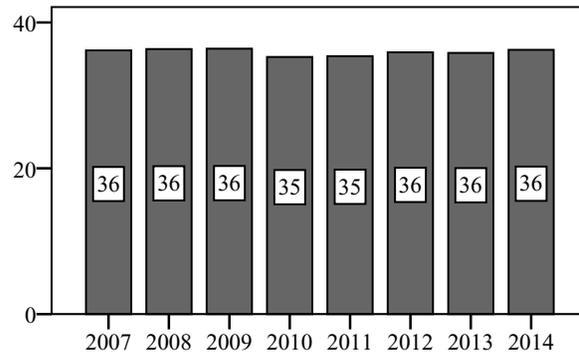
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	532,396 (51)	535,350 (51)	561,136 (51)	570,294 (51)	575,244 (51)	609,166 (51)	582,732 (51)	605,301 (51)
Number of people served in integrated employment	108,908 (51)	110,513 (51)	111,738 (51)	108,902 (51)	110,243 (51)	112,674 (51)	113,220 (51)	115,557 (51)
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	20% (51)	20% (51)	20% (51)	19% (51)	19% (51)	18% (51)	19% (51)	19% (51)
Number of people served in integrated employment per 100K national population	36.1 (51)	36.3 (51)	36.4 (51)	35.3 (51)	35.4 (51)	35.9 (51)	35.8 (51)	36.2 (51)
Percentage of people served in facility-based work	28% (28)	27% (29)	26% (29)	27% (29)	26% (30)	26% (30)	24% (30)	23% (31)
Percentage of people served in facility-based non-work	34% (25)	34% (29)	37% (28)	39% (30)	41% (31)	49% (35)	55% (39)	53% (40)
Percentage of people served in community-based non-work*	39% (31)	43% (30)	42% (28)	44% (31)	44% (28)	44% (32)	45% (30)	40% (35)
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	32,407 (17)	28,345 (18)	15,423 (17)	62,625 (19)	68,070 (22)	79,326 (22)	72,004 (24)	71,935 (23x)

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

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

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 (Number of states included in figure appears in parenthesis)*

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Percentage of total funding spent on integrated employment	12% (33)	11% (34)	12% (37)	10% (41)	10% (40)	13% (35)	14% (40)	14% (43)
Percentage of total funding spent on facility-based work	27% (21)	29% (22)	20% (24)	21% (27)	20% (25)	19% (20)	18% (23)	17% (28)
Percentage of total funding spent on facility-based non-work	29% (22)	31% (24)	39% (25)	42% (29)	44% (29)	56% (25)	55% (33)	53% (35)
Percentage of total funding spent on community-based non-work	58% (26)	53% (23)	58% (20)	52% (28)	52% (26)	45% (25)	43% (27)	44% (30)

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 not included in the national level appendix.

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

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	600,188	609,625	580,295	602,814	581,258	571,975	582,323	540,736
Total number of closures with ID	53,620	53,974	49,382	49,697	47,812	46,672	48,847	45,443
Closures into an employment setting	205,447	202,297	177,986	169,258	175,441	177,176	179,541	180,242
Closures with ID into an employment setting	21,799	21,141	17,554	15,810	16,097	16,028	16,490	17,127
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	139,061	147,948	141,433	158,337	150,980	141,971	156,654	138,337
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	15,681	16,198	14,852	16,689	15,227	14,329	15,949	13,308
Closures with supported employment as a goal	38,448	39,478	36,068	35,913	34,396	35,457	39,865	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal	16,752	17,049	14,740	14,176	13,771	13,351	14,688	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.6%	57.8%	55.7%	51.7%	53.7%	55.5%	53.4%	56.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	58.2%	56.6%	54.2%	48.7%	51.4%	52.8%	50.8%	56.3%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.2%	33.2%	30.7%	28.1%	30.2%	30.9%	30.8%	33.3%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	40.7%	39.2%	35.6%	31.8%	33.7%	34.3%	33.8%	37.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

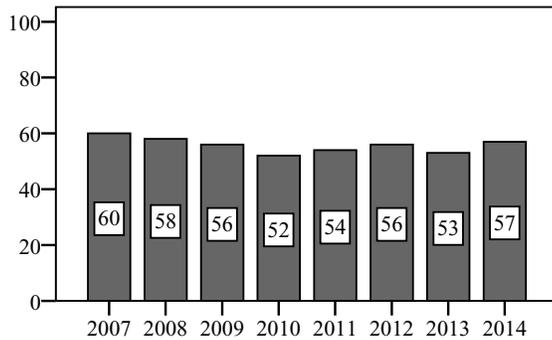
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$348	\$362	\$357	\$355	\$355	\$359	\$355	\$357
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$184	\$188	\$187	\$193	\$195	\$199	\$199	\$200
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.7	31.6	30.6	30.3	30.4	30.3	29.9	29.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.1	24.6	23.7	23.5	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K national population	68.2	66.5	58.0	54.8	56.3	75.3	56.7	56.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K national population	7.2	7.0	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.6	5.2	5.4

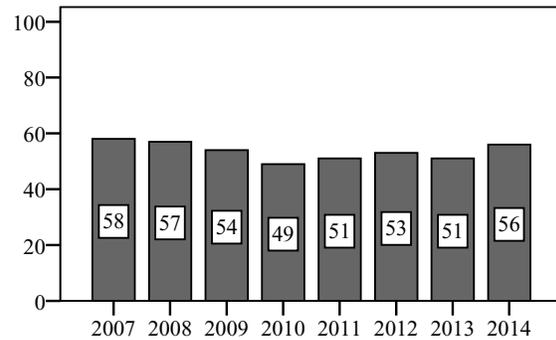
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	21,591	98.6%
Sheltered workshop	91	.4%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	71	.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	2	.0%
Homemaker	92	.4%
Unpaid family worker	43	.2%
Total	21,890	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	17,000	99.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	64	.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	2	.0%
Homemaker	50	.3%
Unpaid family worker	11	.1%
Total	17,127	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	4,479	4,530	4,588	4,662	4,780	4,822	4,849
State unemployment rate	5.9%	5.6%	3.9%	5.1%	9.5%	7.6%	6.8%

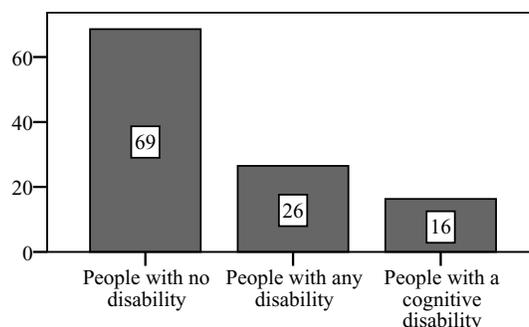
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	2,548,028	2,551,539	2,623,423	2,621,774	2,619,391	2,634,614	2,637,092
Number of people with any disability	423,587	439,900	439,653	452,477	448,440	430,384	427,673
Number of people with a cognitive disability	175,111	180,641	183,181	189,275	187,343	165,401	188,563
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,852,867	1,774,486	1,771,746	1,770,803	1,784,719	1,795,218	1,810,308
Number of people with any disability who are employed	138,201	129,375	119,816	114,547	127,771	113,751	113,172
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	38,923	36,320	32,223	30,352	35,143	29,477	30,775
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	72.7%	69.5%	67.5%	67.5%	68.1%	68.1%	68.6%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	32.6%	29.4%	27.3%	25.3%	28.5%	26.4%	26.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22.2%	20.1%	17.6%	16.0%	18.8%	17.8%	16.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.5	\$35.8	\$36.2	\$36.4	\$37.3	\$38.0	\$38.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.1	\$26.1	\$27.6	\$27.8	\$28.0	\$28.9	\$28.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.1	\$18.0	\$20.2	\$17.8	\$22.0	\$22.3	\$17.1
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	37	37	37	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	33	34	34	35	34	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.1%	13.6%	15.3%	15.6%	15.3%	15.8%	16.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.1%	30.1%	30.8%	29.9%	29.0%	29.5%	32.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.8%	36.9%	33.8%	34.0%	35.5%	33.4%	38.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

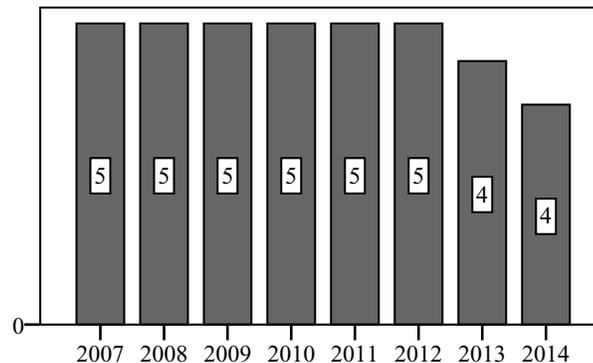
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	133,737	141,995	144,687	149,300	153,732	160,678	167,020	165,718
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,046	3,869	3,850	4,268	4,231	3,656	3,478	3,466
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	21	24	31	23	23	8	6	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	222	158	164	143	100	75	79	70
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	42	37	38	28	35	28	20	19

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	5,269	5,274	5,047	4,966	4,945	4,873	4,893	4,793
Number of people served in integrated employment	248	249	256	259	249	230	214	175
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	58	54	55	53	50	49	102	103
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,963	4,971	4,736	4,654	4,646	4,590	4,577	4,515
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	0	.	.	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	5,021	5,025	4,791	4,707	4,696	4,639	4,679	4,618
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	796	1,091	1,312	1,458	1,591	1,780	1,844	677

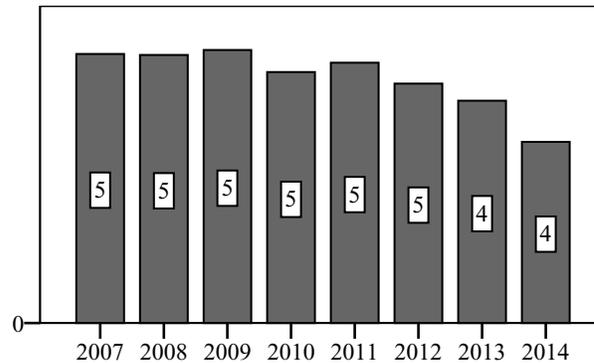
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	54,018	56,695	62,033	56,694	56,889	58,049	57,624	55,871
Integrated employment funding	2,439	2,712	3,022	2,815	2,768	2,727	2,501	2,071
Facility-based work funding	495	518	560	511	494	489	1,003	1,088
Facility-based non-work funding	50,910	53,465	58,451	53,368	53,627	54,833	54,120	52,713
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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	54,018	56,695	62,033	56,694	56,889	58,049	57,624	55,871
Funding from state, local, and county resources	174	212	207	28	28	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	53,845	56,484	61,826	56,666	56,861	58,049	57,624	55,871

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	13,698	13,229	11,079	23,967	10,547	10,308	10,945	9,586
Total number of closures with ID	2,163	1,836	1,305	3,256	1,253	1,097	1,071	978
Closures into an employment setting	7,802	7,554	5,969	5,067	4,547	4,577	4,588	4,596
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,314	1,119	793	625	570	481	491	521
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,484	2,757	2,396	14,590	3,214	2,458	2,874	2,057
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	699	545	367	2,388	516	395	395	283
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	741	616	476	1,459	523	490	549	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	372	301	208	551	260	213	253	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	69.1%	73.3%	71.4%	25.8%	58.6%	65.1%	61.5%	69.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	65.3%	67.2%	68.4%	20.7%	52.5%	54.9%	55.4%	64.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	57.0%	57.1%	53.9%	21.1%	43.1%	44.4%	41.9%	47.9%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	60.7%	60.9%	60.8%	19.2%	45.5%	43.8%	45.8%	53.3%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$308	\$321	\$320	\$327	\$327	\$335	\$336	\$338
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$204	\$209	\$212	\$223	\$225	\$235	\$237	\$235
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.8	33.7	32.7	32.3	32.6	32.7	32.9	32.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	29.8	29.5	28.0	28.2	27.7	28.4	28.5	28.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	168.6	162.0	126.8	106.0	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	28.4	24.0	16.8	13.1	11.9	10.0	10.2	10.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

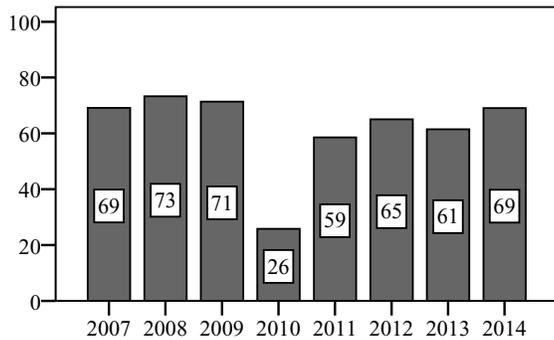
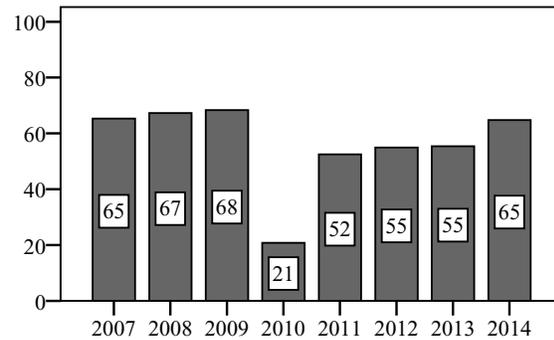


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1295	98.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	12	0.9%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	4	0.3%
Unpaid family worker	3	0.2%
Total	1314	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	518	99.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	0.2%
Homemaker	1	0.2%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	521	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	641	655	676	686	710	731	737
State unemployment rate	7.7%	7.5%	7.0%	6.9%	8.0%	7.1%	6.8%

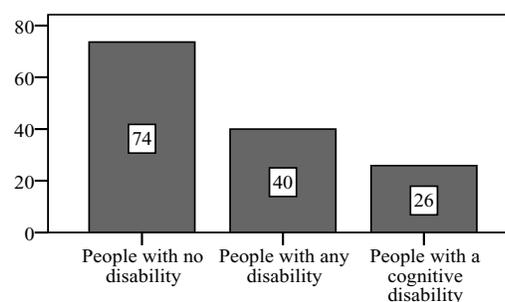
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	400,727	410,733	419,947	427,017	438,521	429,958	436,618
Number of people with any disability	56,040	53,598	47,811	48,360	48,742	47,155	44,173
Number of people with a cognitive disability	21,338	22,821	17,150	16,761	17,635	18,581	14,916
Number of people with no disability who are employed	304,081	294,728	304,075	318,992	316,050	319,314	321,522
Number of people with any disability who are employed	28,096	26,082	21,439	22,303	18,447	22,263	17,650
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	8,712	10,068	5,556	6,364	2,878	6,407	3,859
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.9%	71.8%	72.4%	74.7%	72.1%	74.3%	73.6%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	50.1%	48.7%	44.8%	46.1%	37.8%	47.2%	40.0%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	40.8%	44.1%	32.4%	38.0%	16.3%	34.5%	25.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$43.4	\$41.4	\$44.4	\$44.9	\$45.6	\$47.2	\$47.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.5	\$32.0	\$38.5	\$40.9	\$36.7	\$38.3	\$47.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.0	\$22.1	\$22.3	\$40.6	\$27.1	\$24.2	\$24.9
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	42	40	42	41	42	42	42
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	40	37	40	39	41	41	43
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	33	41	31	35	36	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	6.9%	7.3%	9.5%	7.2%	9.8%	7.6%	11.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	11.5%	14.4%	18.1%	25.3%	17.1%	17.5%	21.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	17.4%	20.7%	24.7%	25.5%	21.8%	25.7%	21.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

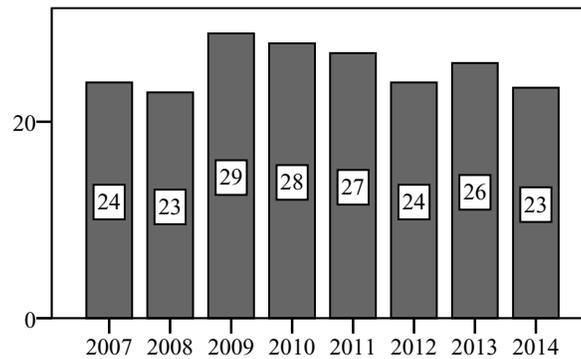
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	7,325	8,282	8,789	9,439	9,826	10,561	11,297	10,843
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	556	637	601	621	687	676	742	706
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.6%	7.7%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	6.4%	6.6%	6.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	3	4	6	4	5	.	0	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	11	5	4	.	.	0	0	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	1,394	1,554	1,174	1,360	1,506	1,641	1,608	1,891
Number of people served in integrated employment	331	363	341	377	399	388	418	444
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	24%	23%	29%	28%	27%	24%	26%	23%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	48.6	52.9	48.8	53.0	55.2	53.0	56.9	60.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	1,191	833	1,260	1,427	1,590	1,570	1,856
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	760	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	1,191	833	1,260	1,427	1,590	1,570	1,856
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	607	1,017	948	703	544	500	559

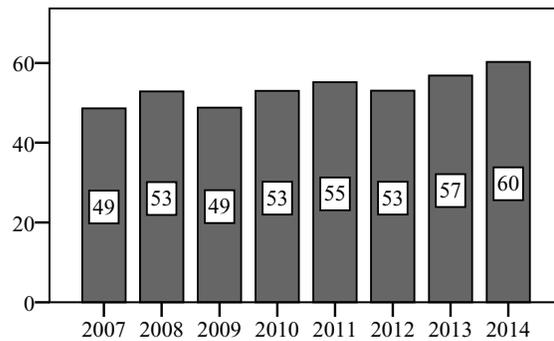
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	18,606	16,937	17,266	28,144	33,002	40,206	44,223	46,873
Integrated employment funding	3,855	3,483	3,249	5,238	5,576	6,177	7,054	6,454
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	13,454	14,017	22,906	27,426	34,029	37,169	40,419
Community-based non-work funding	12,229	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	18,606	16,937	17,266	28,144	33,002	40,206	44,223	46,873
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	18,606	16,937	17,266	28,144	0	0	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	1,529	1,492	1,590	1,711	1,879	1,821	1,668	1,707
Total number of closures with ID	62	82	71	49	61	72	70	88
Closures into an employment setting	529	568	524	530	634	641	601	603
Closures with ID into an employment setting	32	39	33	24	28	33	34	35
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	367	295	323	339	337	362	345	363
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	11	14	16	12	12	19	12	31
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	48	60	72	74	60	83	83	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	20	33	28	19	26	34	27	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.0%	65.8%	61.9%	61.0%	65.3%	63.9%	63.5%	62.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	74.4%	73.6%	67.3%	66.7%	70.0%	63.5%	73.9%	53.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.6%	38.1%	33.0%	31.0%	33.7%	35.2%	36.0%	35.3%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	51.6%	47.6%	46.5%	49.0%	45.9%	45.8%	48.6%	39.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$458	\$468	\$441	\$474	\$485	\$457	\$464	\$467
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$159	\$177	\$209	\$159	\$150	\$189	\$183	\$214
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.2	32.8	31.3	31.8	32.4	32.2	31.9	30.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	18.0	18.9	20.7	18.0	17.3	18.1	19.4	19.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	77.7	82.8	75.0	74.6	87.7	87.6	81.8	81.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.7	5.7	4.7	3.4	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

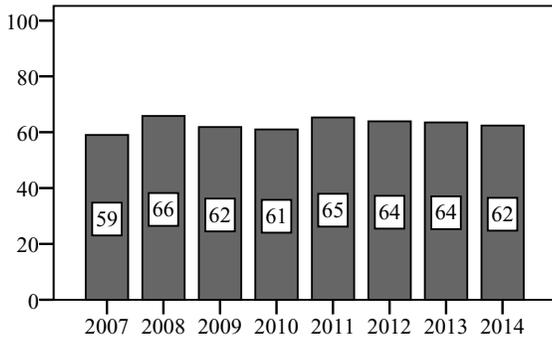
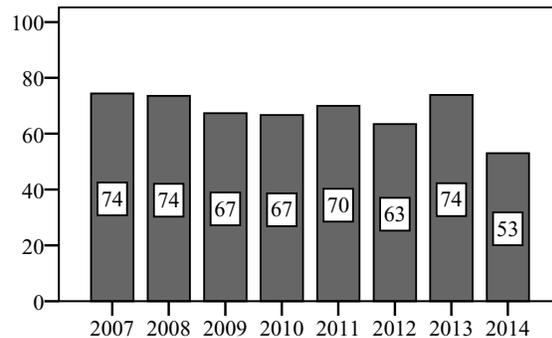


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	32	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	32	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	34	97.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	2.9%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	35	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	5,441	5,744	6,178	6,500	6,392	6,553	6,731
State unemployment rate	6.2%	5.0%	4.7%	5.1%	10.0%	8.4%	6.9%

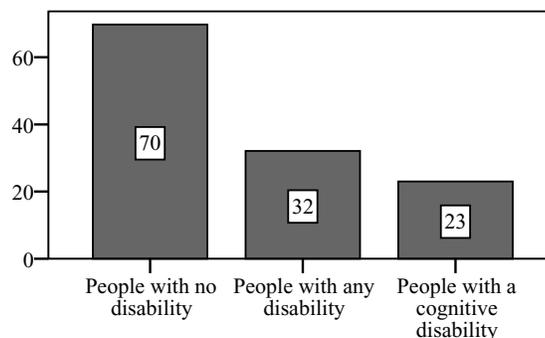
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of people with no disability	3,601,557	3,700,130	3,614,555	3,649,087	3,651,695	3,691,449	3,693,392
Number of people with any disability	408,254	398,886	370,757	385,207	387,983	395,244	427,713
Number of people with a cognitive disability	160,063	165,683	158,300	164,118	168,095	159,791	183,475
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,663,537	2,552,043	2,427,674	2,448,001	2,495,626	2,529,592	2,575,925
Number of people with any disability who are employed	169,293	132,078	117,228	120,268	131,831	129,470	137,330
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	44,250	37,991	35,065	35,221	43,260	31,989	42,206
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.0%	69.0%	67.2%	67.1%	68.3%	68.5%	69.7%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	41.5%	33.1%	31.6%	31.2%	34.0%	32.8%	32.1%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.6%	22.9%	22.2%	21.5%	25.7%	20.0%	23.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$39.8	\$38.6	\$38.8	\$38.3	\$40.1	\$41.1	\$41.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.7	\$28.8	\$31.2	\$28.9	\$29.8	\$31.2	\$30.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.9	\$20.9	\$21.6	\$20.3	\$21.6	\$20.8	\$20.9
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	38	38	38	38	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	36	36	36	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	33	33	32	33	32	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.2%	14.4%	15.9%	17.3%	16.5%	17.0%	16.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.5%	26.8%	27.6%	27.8%	27.9%	29.2%	28.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.0%	33.0%	34.0%	33.8%	33.5%	35.1%	33.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

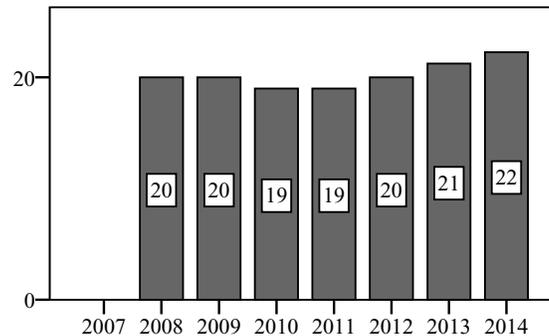
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	69,050	75,785	82,175	87,205	90,768	96,375	101,819	104,551
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,793	3,521	3,555	4,263	4,267	3,537	3,638	3,914
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.5%	4.6%	4.3%	5.0%	4.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	8	19	12	7	9	15	9	7
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	103	102	87	59	56	48	40	40
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	32	25	24	27	20	10	11	11

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	.	7,275	7,689	6,632	6,821	7,217	7,471	8,489
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	1,467	1,571	1,225	1,289	1,454	1,587	1,890
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	20%	20%	19%	19%	20%	21%	22%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	22.6	23.8	19.0	19.9	22.2	23.9	28.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	1,110	1,142	855	811	887	879	889
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	4,698	4,976	4,552	4,721	4,876	5,005	5,710
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	0	.	.	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	5,808	6,118	5,407	5,532	5,763	5,884	6,599
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	42	26	0	21	.	3	.

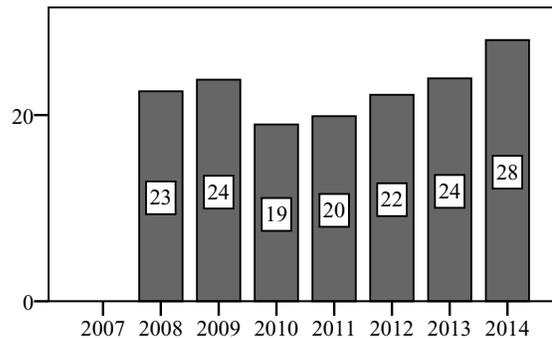
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	84,101	87,787	85,699	90,589	94,828	107,767	124,192
Integrated employment funding	0	10,253	11,157	11,639	12,240	13,435	15,391	18,489
Facility-based work funding	0	6,236	6,298	5,823	5,719	5,610	5,677	6,156
Facility-based non-work funding	0	67,613	70,331	68,237	72,630	75,783	86,700	9,955
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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	84,101	87,787	85,699	90,589	94,828	107,767	124,192
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	4,369	3,601	2,428	686	629	563	741
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	79,732	84,186	83,271	89,903	94,198	107,204	123,451

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	7,660	7,638	5,259	4,965	4,590	5,945	5,088	4,971
Total number of closures with ID	471	454	347	235	240	350	292	317
Closures into an employment setting	2,096	1,925	1,372	1,131	945	1,144	1,150	1,224
Closures with ID into an employment setting	158	144	103	68	55	87	88	97
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,881	2,418	1,513	1,807	1,649	1,989	1,697	1,257
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	95	135	118	86	82	122	93	78
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	851	750	327	214	223	146	184	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	76	71	25	9	19	18	21	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	52.7%	44.3%	47.6%	38.5%	36.4%	36.5%	40.4%	49.3%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	62.5%	51.6%	46.6%	44.2%	40.1%	41.6%	48.6%	55.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.4%	25.2%	26.1%	22.8%	20.6%	19.2%	22.6%	24.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	33.5%	31.7%	29.7%	28.9%	22.9%	24.9%	30.1%	30.6%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$350	\$378	\$366	\$379	\$382	\$357	\$346	\$339
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$179	\$194	\$197	\$254	\$255	\$182	\$219	\$192
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.0	32.8	31.7	32.2	33.9	30.4	30.1	30.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.9	25.5	23.1	28.7	31.4	21.4	24.2	22.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	33.0	29.6	20.8	17.7	14.6	17.5	17.4	18.2
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	.8	1.3	1.3	1.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

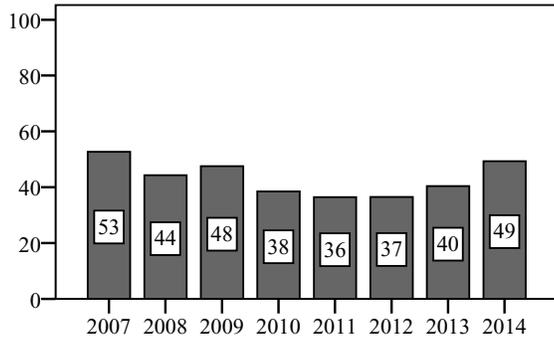
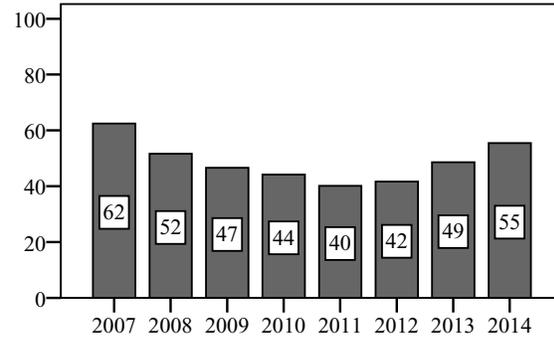


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	157	99.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.6%
Total	158	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	96	99.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	1.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	97	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	2,706	2,753	2,804	2,855	2,916	2,949	2,966
State unemployment rate	5.4%	5.7%	5.4%	4.5%	7.9%	7.4%	6.1%

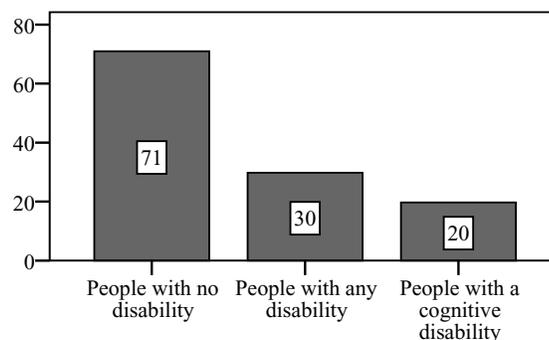
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	1,514,351	1,522,782	1,565,808	1,572,880	1,562,027	1,562,763	1,575,672
Number of people with any disability	281,012	289,621	268,150	266,409	275,133	273,316	270,277
Number of people with a cognitive disability	114,721	118,110	102,922	96,190	108,406	108,725	104,494
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,123,567	1,093,685	1,101,650	1,093,951	1,097,590	1,102,100	1,117,596
Number of people with any disability who are employed	93,362	98,449	79,498	79,594	86,069	75,288	80,485
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24,544	27,136	20,468	21,140	26,415	19,598	20,581
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.2%	71.8%	70.4%	69.6%	70.3%	70.5%	70.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	33.2%	34.0%	29.6%	29.9%	31.3%	27.5%	29.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.4%	23.0%	19.9%	22.0%	24.4%	18.0%	19.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.8	\$33.6	\$33.2	\$34.0	\$34.9	\$36.2	\$36.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.2	\$25.4	\$24.7	\$25.2	\$26.5	\$28.1	\$31.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.2	\$14.9	\$18.0	\$19.7	\$17.5	\$19.0	\$26.1
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	37	37	38	36	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	33	34	34	33	31	35
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.9%	14.5%	15.8%	15.5%	15.5%	16.2%	15.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.1%	27.7%	27.1%	28.6%	30.5%	28.4%	29.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.8%	37.9%	30.4%	31.5%	37.0%	33.7%	33.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

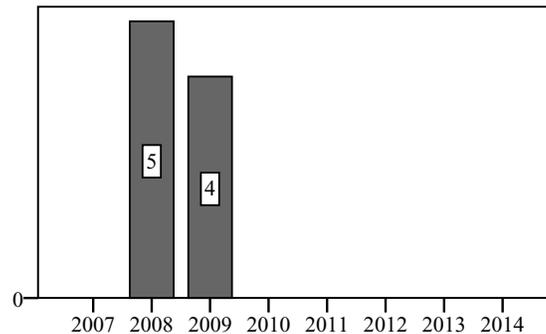
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	71,966	73,871	78,316	84,700	92,261	100,589	106,906	106,655
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,760	3,578	3,611	3,858	4,038	3,874	4,024	4,022
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	5.0%	4.4%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	8	15	25	16	7	13	12	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	111	98	75	48	39	25	23	27
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	51	30	24	20	18	19	10	.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	.	1,397	1,394	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	73	56	.	.	.	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	5%	4%	.	.	.	.	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	2.6	1.9	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	934	959	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	390	379	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	1,324	1,338	.	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services

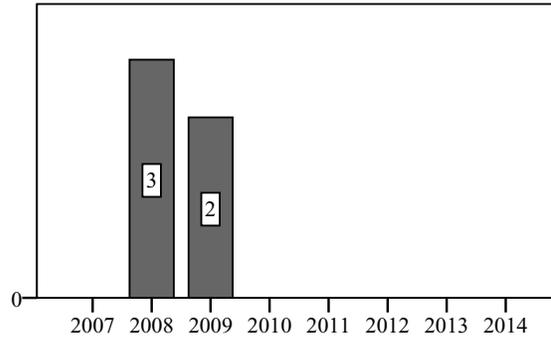
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	527	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	.	.	522	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	527	.	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	.	522	.	.	.	.	.

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

Rehabilitation Services and Division of Services for the Blind

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	7,009	7,949	8,369	8,221	7,557	7,271	7,841	8,043
Total number of closures with ID	302	410	381	347	293	258	264	271
Closures into an employment setting	2,656	2,794	2,711	2,948	2,503	2,933	3,244	3,379
Closures with ID into an employment setting	62	58	77	84	56	54	54	78
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,772	2,484	1,905	2,153	2,400	1,517	1,596	1,690
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	126	213	131	115	134	93	97	82
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	100	135	156	91	81	108	121	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	30	38	57	33	39	43	50	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.0%	52.9%	58.7%	57.8%	51.1%	65.9%	67.0%	66.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	33.0%	21.4%	37.0%	42.2%	29.5%	36.7%	35.8%	48.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.9%	35.1%	32.4%	35.9%	33.1%	40.3%	41.4%	42.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	20.5%	14.1%	20.2%	24.2%	19.1%	20.9%	20.5%	28.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

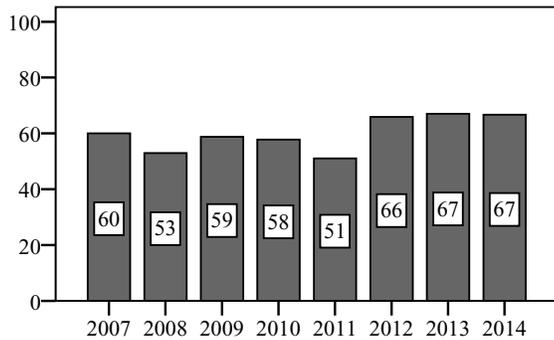
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$374	\$380	\$371	\$377	\$387	\$403	\$401	\$402
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$233	\$202	\$206	\$217	\$195	\$190	\$199	\$190
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.7	34.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	34.4	34.1	34.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	27.3	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.6	23.8	24.1	23.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	93.8	97.9	93.8	101.1	85.2	99.5	109.6	113.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.6

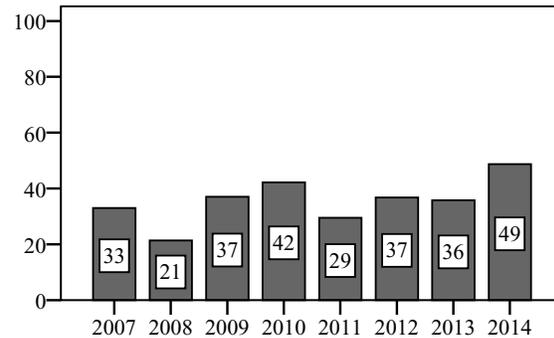
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	62	88.6%
Sheltered workshop	8	11.4%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	70	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	78	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	78	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	35,002	35,894	36,121	36,757	37,254	38,041	38,803
State unemployment rate	6.7%	6.2%	4.8%	7.3%	12.4%	10.6%	7.5%

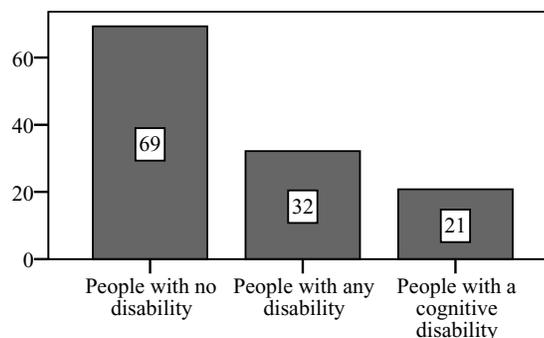
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	22,017,678	22,112,196	22,600,899	22,773,763	22,957,144	22,983,143	23,259,862
Number of people with any disability	1,915,674	1,909,938	1,859,690	1,931,836	1,905,492	2,034,839	2,045,022
Number of people with a cognitive disability	815,886	815,386	797,330	825,027	828,984	870,411	894,465
Number of people with no disability who are employed	15,839,849	15,225,928	15,021,347	15,166,610	15,494,106	15,724,280	16,128,900
Number of people with any disability who are employed	690,992	629,378	578,006	595,392	590,939	643,551	657,340
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	198,709	173,315	165,953	168,518	161,490	182,496	185,578
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	71.9%	68.9%	66.5%	66.6%	67.5%	68.4%	69.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	36.1%	33.0%	31.1%	30.8%	31.0%	31.6%	32.1%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24.4%	21.3%	20.8%	20.4%	19.5%	21.0%	20.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$45.9	\$45.3	\$45.0	\$45.4	\$46.4	\$47.9	\$48.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.1	\$33.4	\$32.6	\$32.4	\$33.1	\$35.9	\$36.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.1	\$23.8	\$24.0	\$24.9	\$23.1	\$23.2	\$25.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	36	35	35	35	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	33	32	31	32	31	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.2%	12.1%	13.8%	14.6%	14.7%	14.6%	14.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.1%	23.5%	24.9%	26.9%	26.9%	27.1%	27.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.4%	28.5%	28.9%	31.0%	31.7%	31.6%	31.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

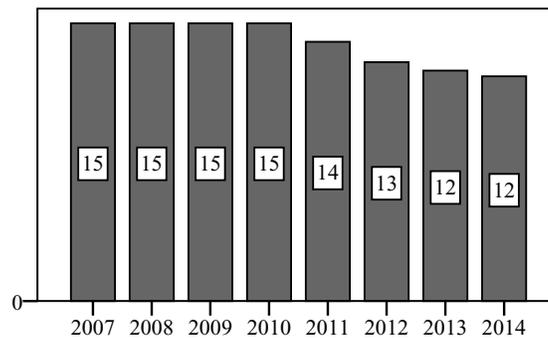
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	760,995	801,285	841,885	876,326	912,123	918,517	946,092	953,573
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	43,703	43,739	43,491	46,849	46,789	40,756	38,900	39,924
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.7%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	4.4%	4.1%	4.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	314	421	463	371	374	320	195	115
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	800	736	590	366	220	198	159	159
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	536	490	409	391	296	286	204	167

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	67,852	69,982	72,634	74,295	75,450	76,994	79,833	82,963
Number of people served in integrated employment	10,234	10,627	10,917	10,739	10,613	9,931	9,934	10,070
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%	13%	12%	12%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	28.1	28.9	29.5	29.0	28.2	26.1	25.9	26.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	11,498	11,063	11,093	10,826	10,608	10,292	10,242	10,036
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	0	.	0	.	0	0	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	46,120	48,292	50,624	52,726	54,229	56,617	59,662	62,857
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	59,321	59,355	61,717	63,552	64,837	66,909	69,904	72,893
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

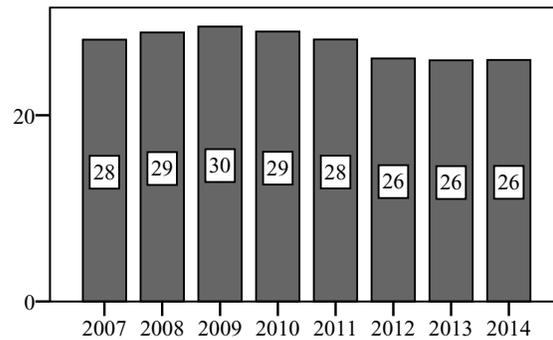
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	701,798	740,251	772,788	774,758	803,822	842,203	897,836	954,522
Integrated employment funding	90,594	96,259	94,200	82,462	83,596	86,214	87,731	90,753
Facility-based work funding	64,260	61,094	60,127	58,157	56,247	56,326	57,107	57,360
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	546,944	582,897	618,461	634,139	663,979	699,663	752,999	806,409

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	701,798	740,251	772,788	774,758	803,822	842,203	897,836	954,522
Funding from state, local, and county resources	726,257	397,715	439,701	392,845	453,460	447,778	488,745	514,926
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	56,415	59,216	53,704	39,552	42,404	42,073	41,832	42,241
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	25,950	26,250	25,996	41,960	33,313	45,260	53,703	59,009
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	183,892	209,048	226,202	283,638	257,626	290,535	298,264	314,393

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	39,474	48,736	35,422	41,131	42,895	31,183	47,356	33,270
Total number of closures with ID	3,674	4,485	3,381	3,356	3,081	2,343	3,503	2,833
Closures into an employment setting	13,282	13,886	11,605	10,719	11,602	11,187	12,239	12,442
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,781	1,948	1,854	1,422	1,348	1,217	1,291	1,498
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	9,555	16,824	8,545	14,711	15,205	8,120	20,737	8,963
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,139	1,833	961	1,379	1,172	615	1,514	707
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	3,343	4,429	3,466	3,395	3,128	2,214	3,211	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	2,427	3,162	2,501	2,418	2,201	1,504	2,102	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.2%	45.2%	57.6%	42.2%	43.3%	57.9%	37.1%	58.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	61.0%	51.5%	65.9%	50.8%	53.5%	66.4%	46.0%	67.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.6%	28.5%	32.8%	26.1%	27.0%	35.9%	25.8%	37.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	48.5%	43.4%	54.8%	42.4%	43.8%	51.9%	36.9%	52.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$343	\$354	\$345	\$339	\$339	\$341	\$331	\$332
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$186	\$182	\$186	\$185	\$187	\$188	\$197	\$205
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.5	30.0	29.4	28.5	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	27.7	27.1	27.2	26.9	27.5	26.8	27.7	27.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	36.5	37.8	31.4	28.8	30.8	29.4	31.9	32.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.9	5.3	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

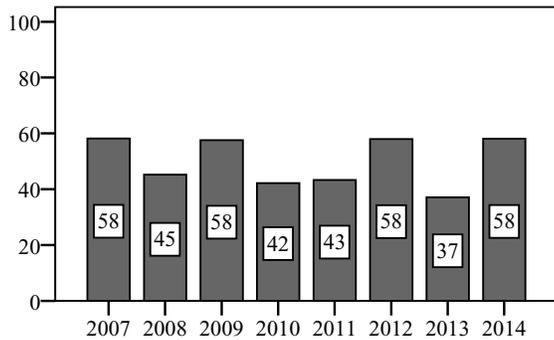
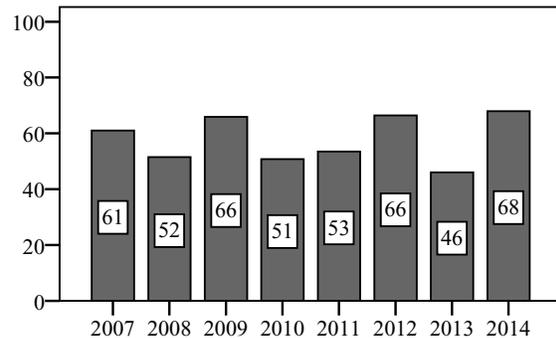


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1777	99.6%
Sheltered workshop	3	0.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	4	0.2%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	1784	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1496	99.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	2	0.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	1498	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	4,501	4,601	4,751	4,939	5,029	5,188	5,356
State unemployment rate	5.7%	5.5%	4.7%	5.2%	8.9%	8.1%	5.0%

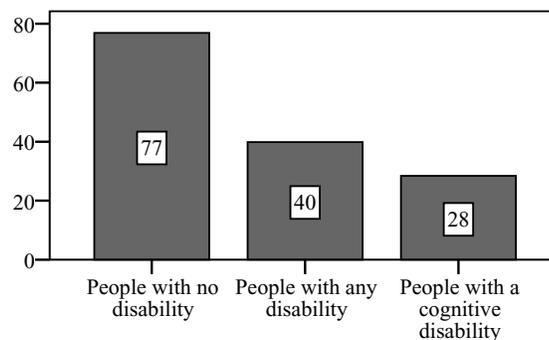
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	3,024,454	3,050,907	3,048,784	3,081,268	3,118,184	3,127,337	3,177,511
Number of people with any disability	262,715	262,667	281,423	289,452	280,935	307,542	303,115
Number of people with a cognitive disability	102,144	105,936	120,548	124,151	111,382	123,827	125,964
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,377,787	2,277,548	2,234,703	2,281,672	2,340,511	2,354,339	2,443,172
Number of people with any disability who are employed	124,463	118,056	114,809	119,132	114,411	125,934	120,869
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36,585	34,186	35,250	33,925	30,055	31,881	35,793
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	78.6%	74.7%	73.3%	74.0%	75.1%	75.3%	76.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	47.4%	44.9%	40.8%	41.2%	40.7%	40.9%	39.9%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	35.8%	32.3%	29.2%	27.3%	27.0%	25.7%	28.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$43.0	\$42.9	\$42.7	\$43.7	\$44.5	\$45.7	\$47.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.5	\$30.5	\$31.7	\$32.0	\$31.9	\$33.2	\$37.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.2	\$20.8	\$22.4	\$23.3	\$19.3	\$21.1	\$22.8
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	36	36	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	33	33	32	31	32	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.8%	11.1%	11.3%	11.6%	11.8%	11.3%	10.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.5%	20.6%	24.3%	23.3%	26.1%	23.2%	24.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	26.3%	26.7%	31.2%	30.8%	32.7%	30.4%	30.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

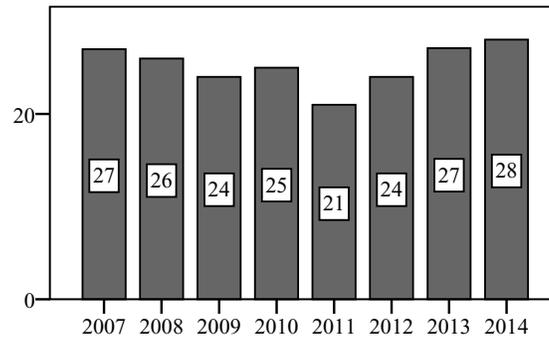
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	45,878	46,013	46,569	49,120	52,157	57,202	62,157	64,556
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,848	4,290	3,875	4,102	4,142	3,636	3,502	3,628
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	10.6%	9.3%	8.3%	8.0%	7.9%	6.4%	5.6%	5.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	8	13	12	13	8	14	40	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	43	33	21	27	22	20	27	29
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	44	45	35	24	22	15	15	16

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

Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Division for 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	5,731	5,623	5,899	5,357	8,679	7,570	7,722	8,331
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,573	1,516	1,401	1,345	1,787	1,815	2,094	2,336
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	27%	26%	24%	25%	21%	24%	27%	28%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	32.5	30.7	27.9	27.0	34.9	35.0	39.7	43.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,460	1,427	1,424	1,349	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,118	2,208	2,488	2,994	5,151	4,912	4,188	4,429
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	3,366	3,150	3,573	4,012	5,824	5,804	5,731	6,002
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	6,785	7,485	8,355	5,151	4,912	10,736	11,307
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	0	0	0	.

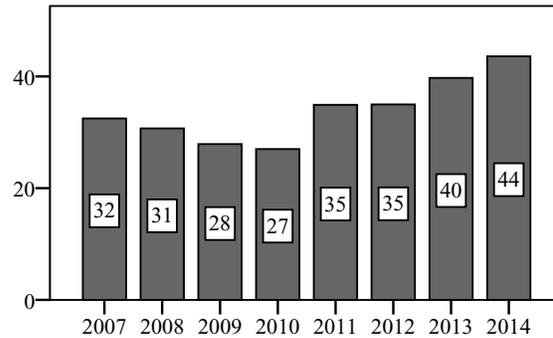
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 Care Policy and Financing, Division for 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	79,428	82,910	83,575	76,798	87,932
Integrated employment funding	.	.	.	7,075	8,284	8,890	10,227	12,477
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	42,753	40,634	39,671	27,641	33,367
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	.	29,600	33,992	35,003	33,385	36,481

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	79,428	82,910	83,575	76,798	87,932
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	0	7,121	6,959	3,285	3,524
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	.	0	75,789	76,627	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	.	.	79,428	0	0	68,180	79,006

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	7,404	8,118	7,005	5,718	8,875	7,468	7,046	7,279
Total number of closures with ID	622	758	712	577	940	642	701	658
Closures into an employment setting	2,509	2,617	2,216	1,235	2,349	2,496	2,957	1,704
Closures with ID into an employment setting	277	340	268	197	435	295	433	172
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,475	1,963	1,420	900	2,007	1,250	1,446	2,205
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	132	196	153	79	199	137	151	188
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	463	614	532	379	815	611	854	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	201	302	289	182	468	318	434	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.0%	57.1%	60.9%	57.8%	53.9%	66.6%	67.2%	43.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	67.7%	63.4%	63.7%	71.4%	68.6%	68.3%	74.1%	47.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.9%	32.2%	31.6%	21.6%	26.5%	33.4%	42.0%	23.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	44.5%	44.9%	37.6%	34.1%	46.3%	46.0%	61.8%	26.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$309	\$332	\$343	\$313	\$338	\$338	\$324	\$327
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$153	\$162	\$139	\$115	\$125	\$121	\$116	\$157
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.2	28.3	27.4	25.5	26.2	26.3	26.1	26.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	19.9	19.7	16.4	14.7	15.0	14.9	14.3	17.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	51.8	53.0	44.1	24.6	45.9	48.1	56.1	31.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.7	6.9	5.3	3.9	8.5	5.7	8.2	3.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

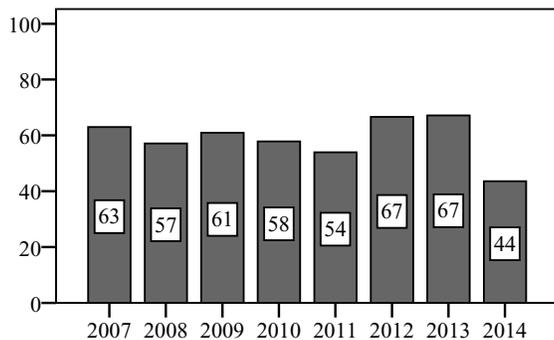
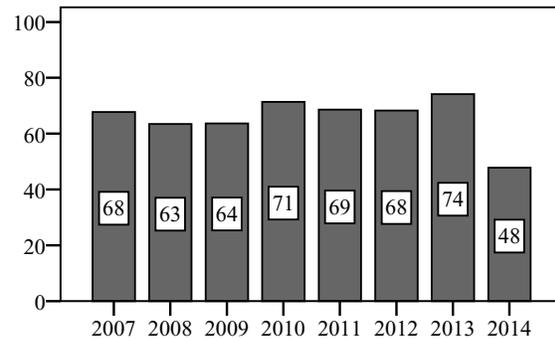


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	277	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	277	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	169	98.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	1.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.6%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	172	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	3,459	3,504	3,488	3,501	3,574	3,590	3,597
State unemployment rate	4.3%	4.9%	4.3%	5.8%	9.1%	8.6%	6.6%

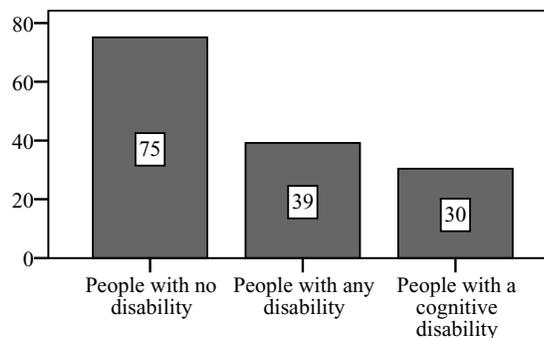
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	2,089,498	2,099,802	2,132,883	2,142,367	2,137,284	2,140,438	2,129,896
Number of people with any disability	183,498	187,328	187,492	184,676	189,113	189,521	200,757
Number of people with a cognitive disability	78,000	78,514	82,528	84,208	89,468	82,811	93,855
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,628,353	1,577,529	1,578,417	1,588,335	1,587,095	1,589,777	1,600,565
Number of people with any disability who are employed	75,585	76,156	69,978	69,348	72,413	76,021	78,593
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23,153	23,299	22,237	22,541	27,151	25,066	28,517
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	77.9%	75.1%	74.0%	74.1%	74.3%	74.3%	75.1%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	41.2%	40.7%	37.3%	37.6%	38.3%	40.1%	39.1%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.7%	29.7%	26.9%	26.8%	30.3%	30.3%	30.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$54.6	\$53.9	\$52.9	\$53.7	\$55.6	\$56.0	\$58.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.7	\$35.7	\$35.6	\$34.8	\$37.8	\$41.8	\$38.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.4	\$23.8	\$22.4	\$19.2	\$33.3	\$26.6	\$25.8
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	35	33	35	34	34	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	30	29	29	30	30	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	7.1%	8.0%	8.3%	8.7%	8.6%	8.8%	8.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.0%	23.0%	22.8%	26.0%	26.6%	20.9%	23.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.1%	32.6%	31.3%	32.0%	33.3%	26.1%	29.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

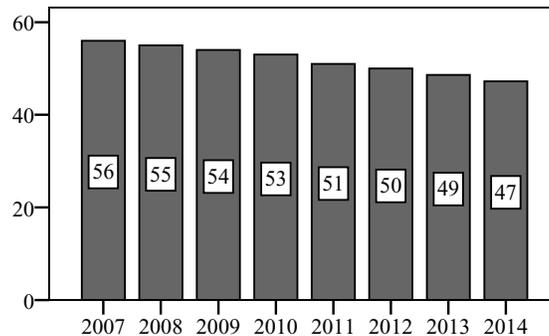
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	42,788	44,577	45,825	47,747	50,054	52,491	55,475	57,391
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,120	4,016	3,828	3,941	4,312	3,899	3,879	4,020
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9.6%	9.0%	8.4%	8.0%	8.6%	7.4%	7.0%	7.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	10	11	5	9	12	6	8	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	150	146	128	108	88	47	36	24
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	41	38	23	32	29	23	17	17

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	8,433	8,801	9,090	9,287	9,313	9,543	9,765	10,034
Number of people served in integrated employment	4,701	4,858	4,915	4,921	4,776	4,724	4,748	4,739
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	56%	55%	54%	53%	51%	50%	49%	47%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	134.7	138.8	139.7	138.0	133.4	131.6	132.0	131.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	747	630	479	440	540	496	413	344
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	0	.	0	0	0	4,413	4,571
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	3,732	3,943	4,175	4,366	4,536	4,818	603	723
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	4,479	4,573	4,654	4,806	5,076	5,314	5,429	5,638
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	248	195	136	112	122	121	115	105

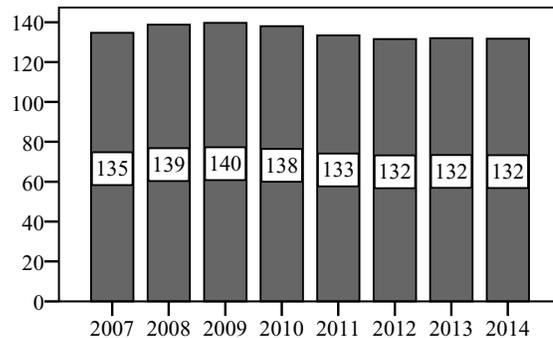
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	172,502	176,108	178,493	188,194	173,942	195,270	200,627	217,441
Integrated employment funding	69,378	72,496	69,836	50,678	47,265	57,141	61,308	74,928
Facility-based work funding	10,861	11,228	9,544	6,665	7,893	7,320	6,380	5,613
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	124,431	126,697
Community-based non-work funding	92,264	92,385	99,112	130,850	118,783	130,809	8,507	10,202

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	172,502	176,108	178,493	188,194	173,942	195,270	200,627	217,441
Funding from state, local, and county resources	74,704	76,533	71,294	114,379	105,364	118,518	120,362	129,933
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	2,490	3,168	3,203	2,898	2,884	4,997	725	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	95,309	96,406	103,995	70,916	65,694	71,755	79,540	87,507

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

Department of Social Services, Rehabilitation Services, and Bureau of Rehabilitative Services

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	3,604	3,773	4,052	3,361	3,522	3,874	4,209	3,908
Total number of closures with ID	243	250	301	248	232	256	255	254
Closures into an employment setting	1,446	1,575	1,523	1,021	1,283	1,347	1,456	1,521
Closures with ID into an employment setting	82	80	84	61	62	82	64	61
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	856	833	1,033	906	800	826	1,062	909
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	73	80	116	76	62	61	86	81
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	167	161	166	26	85	135	157	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	45	42	47	5	20	43	49	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.8%	65.4%	59.6%	53.0%	61.6%	62.0%	57.8%	62.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	52.9%	50.0%	42.0%	44.5%	50.0%	57.3%	42.7%	43.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	40.1%	41.7%	37.6%	30.4%	36.4%	34.8%	34.6%	38.9%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	33.7%	32.0%	27.9%	24.6%	26.7%	32.0%	25.1%	24.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

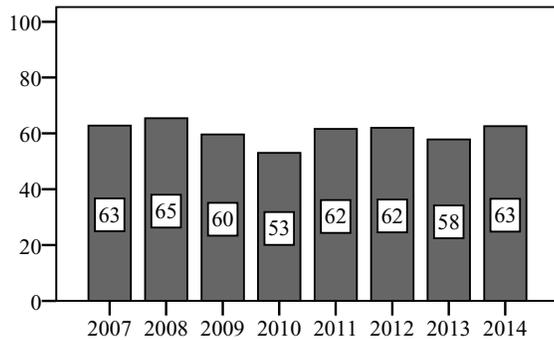
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$528	\$628	\$608	\$570	\$518	\$539	\$556	\$605
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$188	\$220	\$224	\$242	\$200	\$222	\$204	\$221
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.3	31.5	30.5	31.2	30.3	29.9	30.5	30.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.9	23.9	22.6	24.3	21.9	23.5	21.4	22.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	41.4	45.0	43.3	28.6	35.8	37.5	40.5	42.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.7

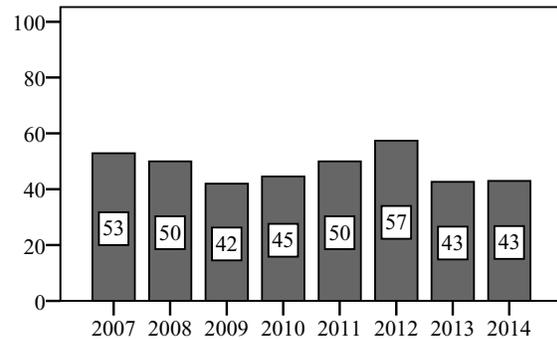
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Social Services, Rehabilitation Services, and Bureau of Rehabilitative 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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	82	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	82	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	61	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	61	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	806	830	850	873	898	917	936
State unemployment rate	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	4.4%	8.5%	7.3%	5.7%

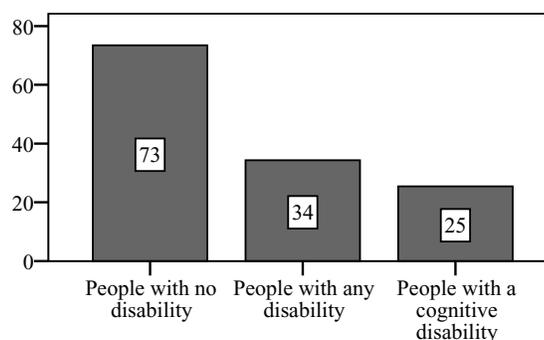
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	497,353	505,751	510,649	525,137	521,516	524,026	536,275
Number of people with any disability	58,915	59,269	66,168	57,212	60,270	62,594	54,732
Number of people with a cognitive disability	22,653	25,483	29,691	25,939	22,452	26,839	26,445
Number of people with no disability who are employed	378,115	378,518	369,257	373,630	385,796	375,772	393,797
Number of people with any disability who are employed	26,933	20,129	23,242	20,247	20,290	22,054	18,768
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	7,376	6,263	7,751	6,105	4,720	5,747	6,722
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.0%	74.8%	72.3%	71.1%	74.0%	71.7%	73.4%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	45.7%	34.0%	35.1%	35.4%	33.7%	35.2%	34.3%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	32.6%	24.6%	26.1%	23.5%	21.0%	21.4%	25.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$42.7	\$42.0	\$42.2	\$43.8	\$42.0	\$43.1	\$45.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.8	\$29.9	\$29.7	\$28.5	\$30.1	\$32.6	\$39.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.5	\$30.8	\$24.3	\$20.7	\$23.4	\$21.5	\$25.6
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	36	37	34	38	35	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	35	35	33	36	31	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.5%	8.8%	9.4%	10.2%	10.4%	11.0%	10.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	18.3%	20.5%	18.8%	20.5%	23.3%	23.7%	23.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.8%	27.6%	20.6%	25.2%	25.2%	26.4%	25.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

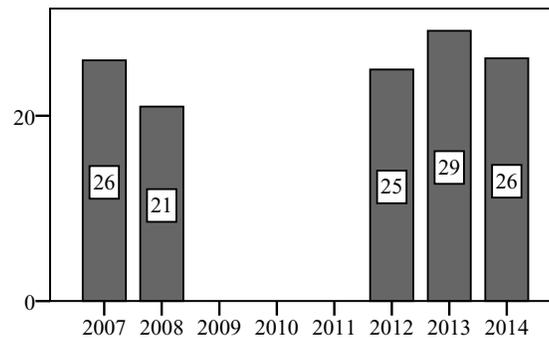
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	10,878	11,542	12,405	13,041	13,863	14,750	15,410	15,650
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	913	886	834	969	1,024	901	900	926
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.4%	7.7%	6.7%	7.0%	7.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	42	40	36	27	32	26	28	17
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	8	11	12	9	9	6	3	3

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	1,546	1,913	.	.	.	1,943	1,923	2,076
Number of people served in integrated employment	400	403	.	.	.	478	561	544
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	26%	21%	.	.	.	25%	29%	26%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	46.4	46.2	.	.	.	.	60.6	58.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	613	1,072	.	.	.	630	464	575
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	444	377	.	.	.	588	599	647
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	20	0	.	.	.	188	252	265
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	1,449	.	.	.	1,406	1,315	1,487
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	.

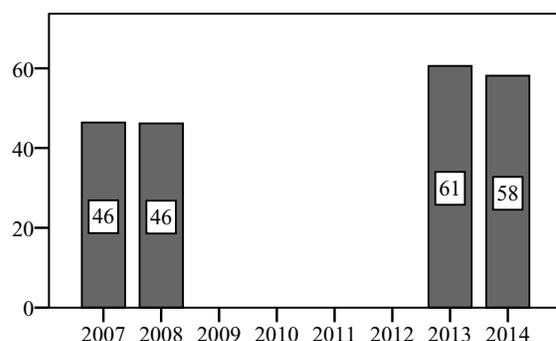
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	26,080	.	.	.	.	.	43,583	40,477
Integrated employment funding	4,942	.	.	.	.	.	14,274	5,643
Facility-based work funding	13,205	.	.	.	.	.	7,951	13,015
Facility-based non-work funding	6,249	.	.	.	.	.	16,029	17,253
Community-based non-work funding	1,402	.	.	.	.	.	4,156	4,384

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	26,080	.	.	.	.	.	43,583	40,477
Funding from state, local, and county resources	8,705	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	7,116	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	10,183	.	.	.	.	.	0	0

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	2,242	2,282	2,735	2,345	3,000	2,693	3,028	2,730
Total number of closures with ID	235	231	294	272	282	256	286	259
Closures into an employment setting	863	925	927	748	1,001	1,065	1,055	1,073
Closures with ID into an employment setting	119	123	109	122	103	104	105	139
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	460	390	518	325	455	441	562	554
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	42	45	64	38	45	53	50	51
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	70	136	163	149	191	129	163	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	37	59	50	45	65	45	73	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.2%	70.3%	64.2%	69.7%	68.8%	70.7%	65.2%	65.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	73.9%	73.2%	63.0%	76.2%	69.6%	66.2%	67.7%	73.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	38.5%	40.5%	33.9%	31.9%	33.4%	39.5%	34.8%	39.3%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	50.6%	53.2%	37.1%	44.9%	36.5%	40.6%	36.7%	53.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

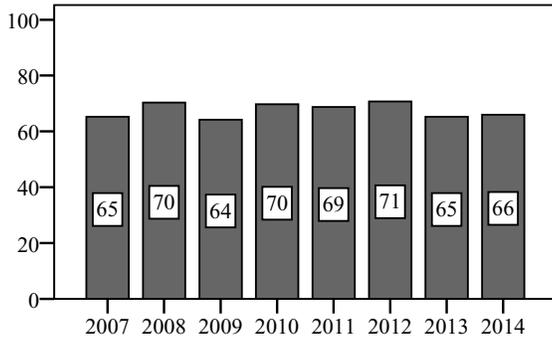
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$325	\$331	\$320	\$312	\$322	\$335	\$328	\$329
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$250	\$235	\$234	\$244	\$225	\$230	\$234	\$222
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.1	32.7	31.4	30.9	31.0	31.4	30.8	31.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	30.5	28.1	28.7	28.7	26.6	26.8	25.8	25.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	100.1	105.9	104.7	83.3	110.3	116.1	114.0	114.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	13.8	14.1	12.3	13.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	14.9

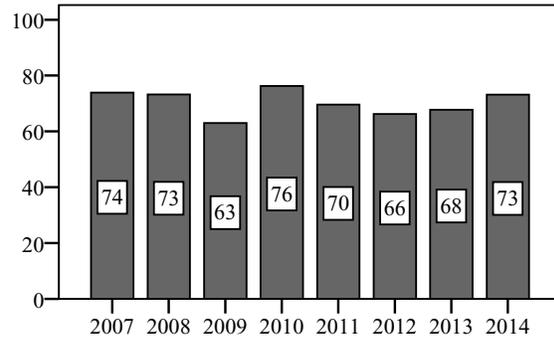
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	119	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	119	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	139	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	139	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	569	554	585	592	602	632	659
State unemployment rate	6.4%	8.2%	5.7%	6.7%	9.9%	9.0%	7.8%

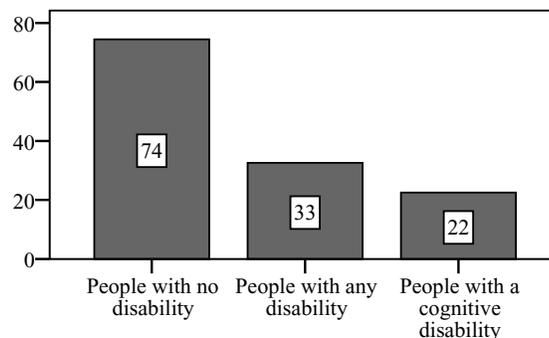
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	380,515	381,624	401,433	410,227	408,066	423,189	428,002
Number of people with any disability	35,502	41,110	37,945	37,370	44,980	40,871	45,722
Number of people with a cognitive disability	15,039	16,565	19,697	18,596	23,345	19,206	19,988
Number of people with no disability who are employed	279,776	269,838	275,916	285,941	298,826	303,377	318,704
Number of people with any disability who are employed	11,089	11,470	10,622	11,762	13,430	12,629	14,902
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	3,322	2,242	4,165	4,889	5,039	5,100	4,492
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	73.5%	70.7%	68.7%	69.7%	73.2%	71.7%	74.5%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	31.2%	27.9%	28.0%	31.5%	29.9%	30.9%	32.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22.1%	13.5%	21.1%	26.3%	21.6%	26.6%	22.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$58.1	\$61.6	\$61.3	\$63.4	\$65.1	\$66.2	\$66.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$44.4	\$34.8	\$33.6	\$38.7	\$39.0	\$43.1	\$48.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.4	\$20.4	\$29.2	\$34.3	\$32.0	\$30.9	\$21.8
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	41	40	40	41	40	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	35	35	36	34	34	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	30	37	36	32	34	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.5%	13.0%	14.8%	14.6%	13.5%	14.9%	12.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	33.2%	39.4%	45.8%	35.9%	37.7%	38.8%	36.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	41.7%	50.5%	51.0%	41.3%	41.6%	38.6%	39.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

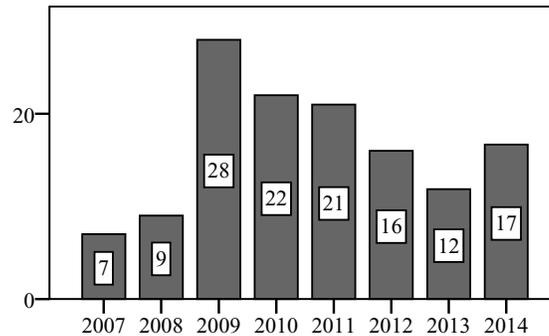
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	17,793	18,205	19,047	20,021	21,243	22,749	25,015	25,101
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	777	763	653	795	805	715	674	686
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.4%	4.2%	3.4%	4.0%	3.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	4	3	.	0	.	0	0	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	6	4	3	3	.	0	0	.

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

Department of 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	1,449	1,490	1,522	1,710	1,691	1,577	1,239	1,253
Number of people served in integrated employment	98	140	422	368	362	258	147	209
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	7%	9%	28%	22%	21%	16%	12%	17%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	16.7	23.7	70.4	61.0	58.6	40.8	22.7	31.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	394	0	.	.	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	731	1,028	1,476	.	1,285	1,319	1,092	706
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	148	240	.	.	0	194	0	338
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,273	1,268	1,476	.	1,285	1,319	1,092	1,044
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	.

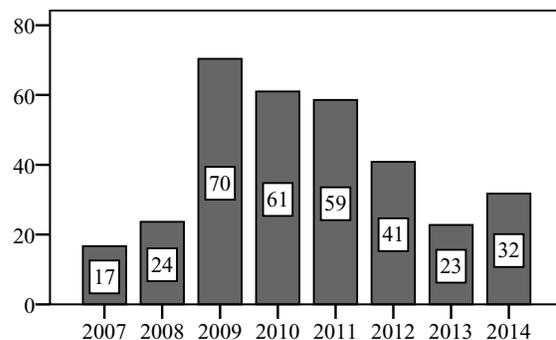
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	9,680	0	28,704	0	22,501	0	13,068	20,625
Integrated employment funding	3,099	0	6,053	0	7,885	2,173	1,214	1,335
Facility-based work funding	2,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	5,134	0	21,966	0	14,615	15,814	9,585	15,429
Community-based non-work funding	3,700	0	0	0	0	70	2,269	3,861

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	9,680	0	28,704	0	22,501	0	13,068	20,625
Funding from state, local, and county resources	5,734	0	0	0	416	419	478	1,538
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	5,565	6,756	10,449	10,076
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	9,081	0	28,704	0	30,996	0	12,590	19,087

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	2,189	2,358	1,706	1,911	3,675	3,073	1,770	2,922
Total number of closures with ID	92	129	73	94	262	227	174	227
Closures into an employment setting	575	576	410	475	660	501	620	643
Closures with ID into an employment setting	45	54	40	42	67	60	62	87
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	397	346	319	477	1,198	1,231	468	464
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	21	29	15	33	92	85	51	37
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	29	42	21	7	109	244	251	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	19	29	6	2	21	48	57	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.2%	62.5%	56.2%	49.9%	35.5%	28.9%	57.0%	58.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	68.2%	65.1%	72.7%	56.0%	42.1%	41.4%	54.9%	70.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	26.3%	24.4%	24.0%	24.9%	18.0%	16.3%	35.0%	22.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	48.9%	41.9%	54.8%	44.7%	25.6%	26.4%	35.6%	38.3%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$465	\$443	\$419	\$438	\$451	\$421	\$448	\$405
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$297	\$295	\$320	\$282	\$326	\$307	\$382	\$337
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	37.4	36.7	34.5	34.5	35.6	34.4	35.8	33.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	33.0	31.3	30.9	28.6	32.1	31.0	35.7	31.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	97.8	97.3	68.4	78.9	106.8	79.2	95.9	97.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.7	9.1	6.7	7.0	10.8	9.5	9.6	13.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

District of Columbia Department on Disability Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

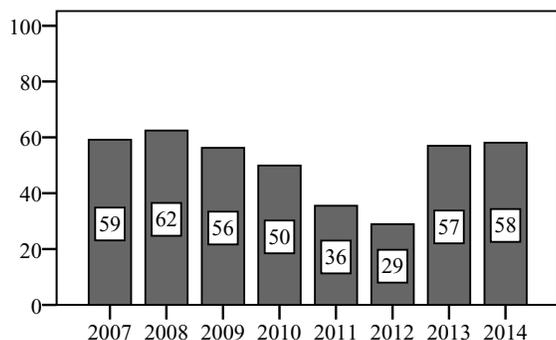
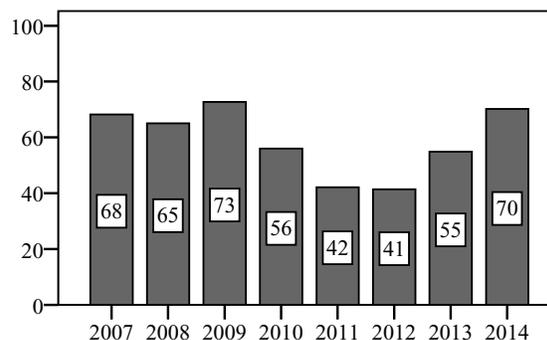


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	45	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	45	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	87	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	87	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	16,692	17,397	18,019	18,328	18,801	19,318	19,893
State unemployment rate	5.5%	4.8%	3.3%	6.1%	11.5%	8.7%	6.3%

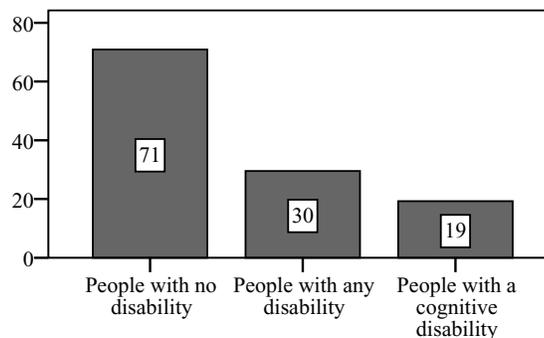
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	10,276,702	10,393,380	10,670,074	10,790,873	10,869,621	10,904,297	11,060,119
Number of people with any disability	1,077,500	1,089,189	1,136,743	1,157,576	1,173,380	1,217,694	1,215,488
Number of people with a cognitive disability	435,645	447,511	486,222	483,865	510,814	497,010	520,983
Number of people with no disability who are employed	7,600,014	7,262,970	7,209,035	7,337,578	7,509,343	7,606,203	7,842,824
Number of people with any disability who are employed	382,885	345,855	346,188	334,193	335,953	363,651	358,829
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	104,778	97,190	97,472	89,367	97,649	90,989	100,436
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.0%	69.9%	67.6%	68.0%	69.1%	69.8%	70.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	35.5%	31.8%	30.5%	28.9%	28.6%	29.9%	29.5%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24.1%	21.7%	20.0%	18.5%	19.1%	18.3%	19.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$39.0	\$37.7	\$37.2	\$38.1	\$38.4	\$39.1	\$39.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.7	\$26.8	\$28.4	\$28.8	\$28.7	\$30.1	\$32.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.2	\$20.7	\$20.6	\$20.0	\$20.2	\$21.6	\$21.4
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	36	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	33	33	32	32	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.0%	12.8%	15.0%	15.2%	15.1%	15.2%	14.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.4%	25.8%	26.7%	28.1%	28.2%	27.9%	28.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.3%	30.5%	32.1%	31.1%	31.9%	33.3%	32.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

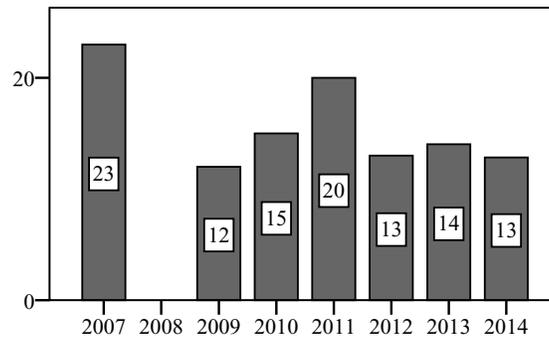
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	285,940	304,977	321,530	331,835	346,579	378,365	412,839	435,760
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	12,136	11,587	11,435	13,435	12,494	10,560	10,149	10,777
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	3.6%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	67	82	45	39	35	30	24	7
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	465	390	350	306	258	205	190	219
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	135	117	107	82	72	69	62	50

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	18,692	.	23,382	21,507	15,940	19,182	16,653	17,414
Number of people served in integrated employment	4,299	.	3,789	3,280	3,204	2,465	2,337	2,236
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	23%	.	12%	15%	20%	13%	14%	13%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	23.6	.	20.4	17.0	16.8	12.8	12.0	11.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	10,889	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	5,119	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	19,593	18,227	.	.	14,316	15,690
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	20,249	.	.	0	0	4,315	4,767	4,628

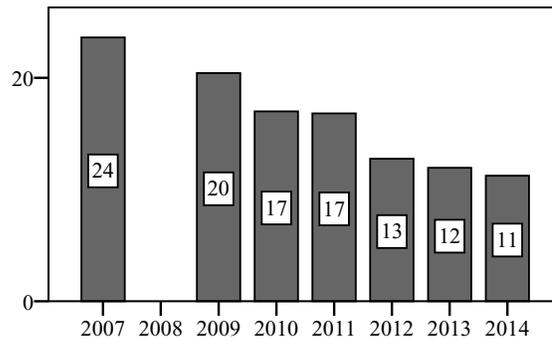
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	162,348	168,960	132,034	93,590	92,267	98,679
Integrated employment funding	.	.	14,558	14,286	9,940	6,028	6,001	5,650
Facility-based work funding	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	162,348	168,960	132,034	93,590	92,267	98,679
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	148	1,436	0	2,833	2,372	2,514
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	.	.	14,410	12,850	10,001	90,757	89,895	96,164

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	34,677	39,660	27,437	31,207	29,909	31,949	33,431	36,731
Total number of closures with ID	2,085	2,129	1,709	1,795	1,794	1,844	2,043	2,555
Closures into an employment setting	12,315	13,140	7,096	4,608	6,215	6,797	7,483	7,932
Closures with ID into an employment setting	754	708	373	368	455	484	577	644
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	7,515	10,088	8,172	7,231	6,792	7,922	9,247	17,429
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	749	870	762	707	677	778	867	1,544
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,931	2,108	1,498	1,606	1,550	1,641	1,843	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	985	1,005	673	624	610	683	770	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.1%	56.6%	46.5%	38.9%	47.8%	46.2%	44.7%	31.3%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	50.2%	44.9%	32.9%	34.2%	40.2%	38.4%	40.0%	29.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	35.5%	33.1%	25.9%	14.8%	20.8%	21.3%	22.4%	21.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	36.2%	33.3%	21.8%	20.5%	25.4%	26.2%	28.2%	25.2%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

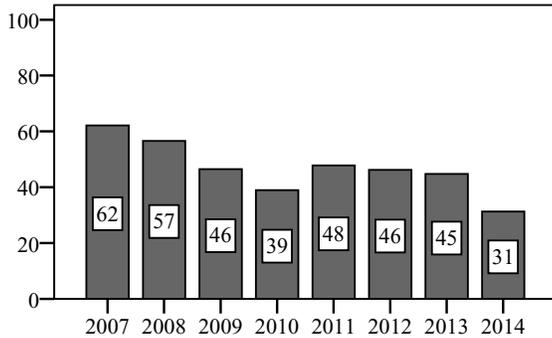
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$405	\$424	\$375	\$337	\$344	\$341	\$340	\$342
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$176	\$180	\$174	\$180	\$191	\$188	\$186	\$184
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.9	33.5	31.9	30.3	30.8	30.6	30.1	30.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.4	23.3	21.5	22.2	22.6	22.0	21.9	21.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	67.7	71.7	38.3	24.5	32.6	35.2	38.3	39.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.1	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2

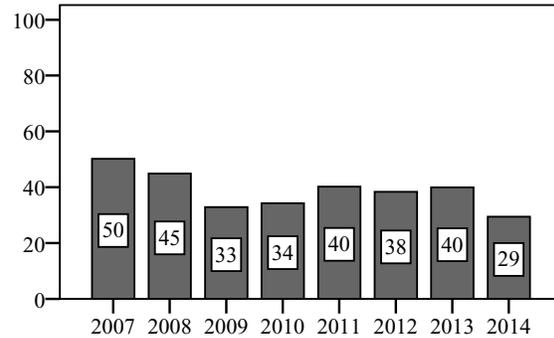
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	753	99.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	754	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	643	99.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	644	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	8,544	8,829	9,319	9,686	9,688	9,920	10,097
State unemployment rate	5.1%	4.6%	4.8%	6.2%	10.2%	9.1%	7.2%

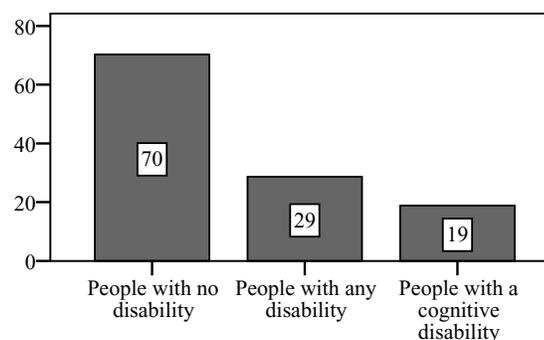
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	5,639,438	5,691,872	5,678,571	5,680,665	5,720,327	5,744,666	5,774,619
Number of people with any disability	631,246	628,425	626,871	678,239	660,436	685,796	699,826
Number of people with a cognitive disability	238,179	249,795	251,273	278,907	272,686	273,888	287,856
Number of people with no disability who are employed	4,161,773	3,960,638	3,842,065	3,859,930	3,899,763	3,966,658	4,058,303
Number of people with any disability who are employed	249,620	208,254	185,192	198,894	196,053	213,634	200,469
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	67,754	58,788	46,486	51,686	56,182	53,127	54,129
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	73.8%	69.6%	67.7%	67.9%	68.2%	69.0%	70.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	39.5%	33.1%	29.5%	29.3%	29.7%	31.2%	28.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.4%	23.5%	18.5%	18.5%	20.6%	19.4%	18.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$41.1	\$39.9	\$39.3	\$39.3	\$40.9	\$41.4	\$42.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.3	\$28.7	\$28.6	\$26.9	\$30.2	\$31.0	\$31.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.4	\$18.8	\$20.6	\$19.8	\$22.1	\$22.1	\$23.1
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	36	36	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	32	34	35	33	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.3%	13.1%	15.0%	16.2%	15.9%	16.0%	15.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.2%	27.2%	28.9%	29.5%	30.2%	28.7%	29.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.7%	30.8%	36.1%	32.6%	33.6%	30.9%	35.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

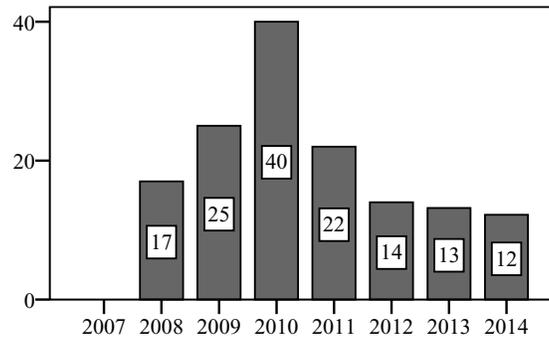
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	164,624	169,449	173,247	180,879	189,363	205,140	224,454	233,202
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8,608	7,651	7,010	7,213	7,172	6,230	5,915	5,938
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	3.0%	2.6%	2.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	19	26	30	26	18	14	17	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	395	310	213	194	202	160	134	102
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	83	71	55	48	40	44	35	20

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	.	10,957	11,259	6,661	12,094	19,833	19,854	19,530
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	1,866	2,759	2,639	2,684	2,710	2,617	2,380
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	17%	25%	40%	22%	14%	13%	12%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	19.3	28.1	27.0	27.3	27.3	26.2	23.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	479	2,791	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	2,423	.	9,257	6,961	12,030	11,901	12,429
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	6,189	6,117	5,590	5,133	5,093	5,084	4,580
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	9,091	22,809	14,847	6,961	12,030	16,985	17,009
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	3,180	4,190	3,782	5,972	6,773	7,074	7,285

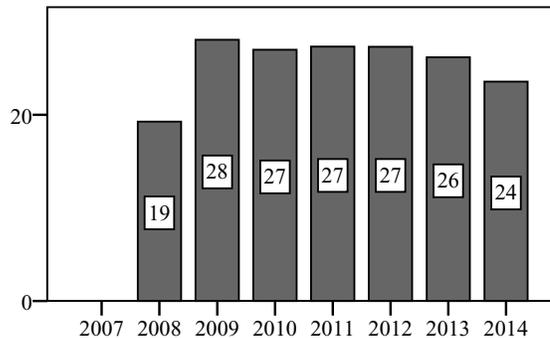
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	153,790	.	116,351	135,711	121,516	131,714	141,342
Integrated employment funding	.	14,038	.	11,668	12,744	9,923	9,133	8,646
Facility-based work funding	.	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	.	33,746	.	86,696	100,272	93,418	102,893	117,985
Community-based non-work funding	.	106,006	.	17,987	22,695	18,175	19,688	16,972

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	153,790	.	116,351	135,711	121,516	131,714	141,342
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	30,124	.	42,606	57,711	40,967	49,251	16,770
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	0	.	10,470	11,583	12,547	7,824	339
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	0	.	63,275	75,790	68,001	74,640	124,571
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	124,575	.	0	125,386	80,549	82,464	124,571

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

Vocational Rehabilitation Agency

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	12,289	12,042	13,022	12,555	13,739	16,505	17,925	8,184
Total number of closures with ID	2,288	2,140	1,995	1,785	1,986	2,160	2,655	1,054
Closures into an employment setting	4,545	4,668	4,302	4,463	4,702	5,120	3,651	1,618
Closures with ID into an employment setting	975	857	682	665	697	669	468	232
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,238	2,794	3,025	2,684	2,813	3,600	6,770	881
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	803	748	700	601	640	716	1,401	164
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	917	834	647	442	331	450	494	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	332	333	206	178	131	167	200	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.4%	62.6%	58.7%	62.4%	62.6%	58.7%	35.0%	64.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	54.8%	53.4%	49.3%	52.5%	52.1%	48.3%	25.0%	58.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.0%	38.8%	33.0%	35.5%	34.2%	31.0%	20.4%	19.8%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	42.6%	40.0%	34.2%	37.3%	35.1%	31.0%	17.6%	22.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$296	\$314	\$307	\$309	\$312	\$330	\$350	\$336
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$215	\$228	\$230	\$234	\$238	\$257	\$253	\$233
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.4	33.9	32.7	32.2	32.6	33.4	32.4	31.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	31.2	30.8	30.4	28.9	29.7	31.6	30.3	29.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	47.7	48.2	43.8	46.1	47.9	51.6	36.5	16.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	10.2	8.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.7	4.7	2.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation Agency

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

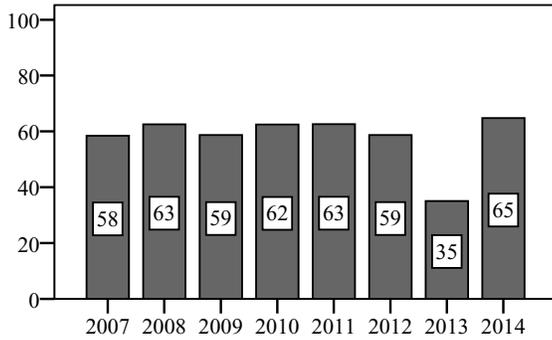
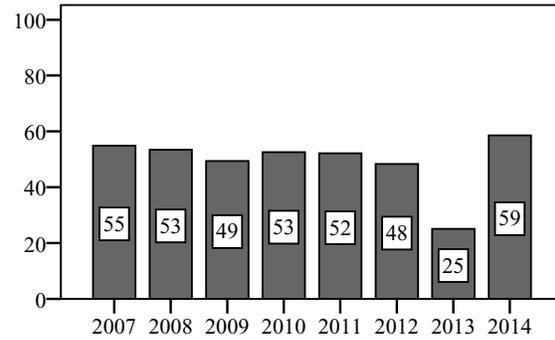


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	945	96.3%
Sheltered workshop	6	0.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	0.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	2	0.2%
Unpaid family worker	25	2.5%
Total	981	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	230	99.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.4%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.4%
Total	232	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	1,241	1,263	1,275	1,288	1,360	1,392	1,420
State unemployment rate	4.2%	3.3%	3.0%	3.9%	6.6%	5.9%	4.4%

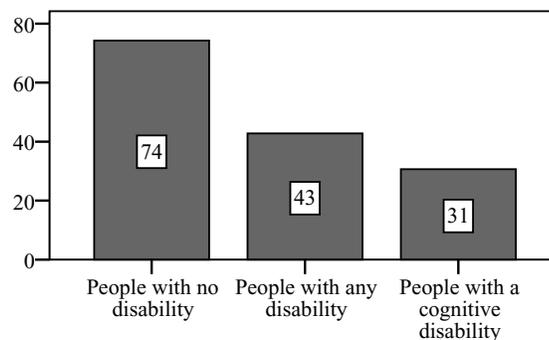
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	743,971	736,286	786,871	793,060	795,059	791,226	795,813
Number of people with any disability	55,723	60,925	66,537	60,115	72,159	64,534	69,696
Number of people with a cognitive disability	20,333	21,225	26,700	27,919	30,152	25,044	30,948
Number of people with no disability who are employed	572,335	550,875	575,042	571,266	583,466	583,757	591,066
Number of people with any disability who are employed	23,633	23,510	26,898	22,196	26,065	25,177	29,827
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	5,969	4,069	8,111	6,168	5,458	6,409	9,483
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.9%	74.8%	73.1%	72.0%	73.4%	73.8%	74.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	42.4%	38.6%	40.4%	36.9%	36.1%	39.0%	42.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.4%	19.2%	30.4%	22.1%	18.1%	25.6%	30.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$41.3	\$39.9	\$39.3	\$39.6	\$39.8	\$42.6	\$42.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.0	\$31.3	\$31.1	\$31.2	\$35.8	\$34.5	\$34.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.4	\$17.0	\$22.8	\$17.8	\$27.2	\$18.2	\$19.5
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	33	36	36	34	38	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	27	31	33	29	33	28	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.7%	9.3%	9.4%	10.0%	10.2%	10.1%	10.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.2%	23.7%	21.6%	27.3%	21.9%	24.8%	25.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.0%	31.5%	26.0%	34.0%	26.1%	35.1%	34.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

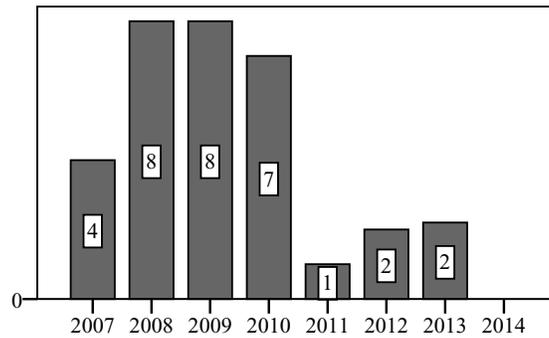
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	14,098	15,141	15,944	16,810	17,780	19,112	19,587	19,651
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	746	766	799	926	975	804	745	764
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	6.0%	5.5%	4.2%	3.8%	3.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	6	5	9	5	4	.	.	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	15	11	9	7	10	.	.	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	16	15	12	8	7	4	3	.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	2,865	2,643	2,249	1,499	2,111	2,188	2,180	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	116	222	180	104	25	38	48	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	4%	8%	8%	7%	1%	2%	2%	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	9.1	17.2	13.9	8.0	1.8	2.7	3.4	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	116	.	.	0	49	49	22	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,499	.	.	0	.	0	1,216	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	2,804	2,421	2,046	1,329	1,199	1,224	1,956	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	2,421	2,946	1,329	1,248	1,273	3,194	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	.

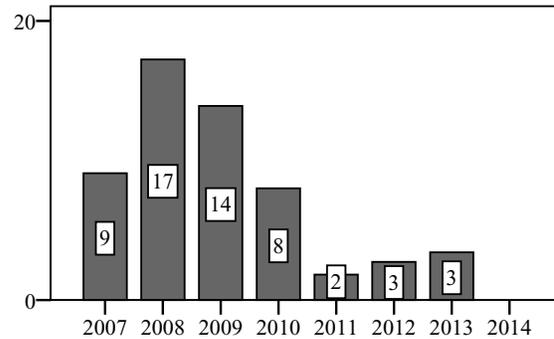
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	100,255	21,591	19,995	18,651	62,838	76,641	68,782	.
Integrated employment funding	960	1,500	1,525	1,205	1,252	584	258	.
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
Facility-based non-work funding	19,942	0	0	0	0	0	16,096	.
Community-based non-work funding	73,126	20,091	18,470	17,446	16,585	21,996	52,428	.

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	100,255	21,591	19,995	18,651	62,838	76,641	68,782	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	1,719	1,409	768	6,970	9,880	15,747	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	92,309	19,948	19,020	18,651	0	22,580	68,782	.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	2,385	1,577	1,805	1,029	1,177	1,575	1,837	1,528
Total number of closures with ID	228	103	158	103	95	175	189	180
Closures into an employment setting	577	589	479	303	240	235	324	263
Closures with ID into an employment setting	51	48	29	37	23	36	53	35
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,070	445	672	372	453	766	721	615
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	150	41	99	44	29	100	94	79
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	22	17	10	10	11	6	31	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	11	5	4	3	1	2	11	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	35.0%	57.0%	41.6%	44.9%	34.6%	23.5%	31.0%	30.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	25.4%	53.9%	22.7%	45.7%	44.2%	26.5%	36.1%	30.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	24.2%	37.3%	26.5%	29.4%	20.4%	14.9%	17.6%	17.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	22.4%	46.6%	18.4%	35.9%	24.2%	20.6%	28.0%	19.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$380	\$393	\$425	\$410	\$340	\$361	\$354	\$325
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$186	\$203	\$211	\$241	\$233	\$213	\$203	\$238
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.9	31.9	31.1	29.9	27.9	27.3	28.0	26.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.4	23.8	23.1	25.6	25.0	24.4	25.8	26.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	45.2	45.7	37.0	22.3	17.5	16.9	23.1	18.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.0	3.7	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.6	3.8	2.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

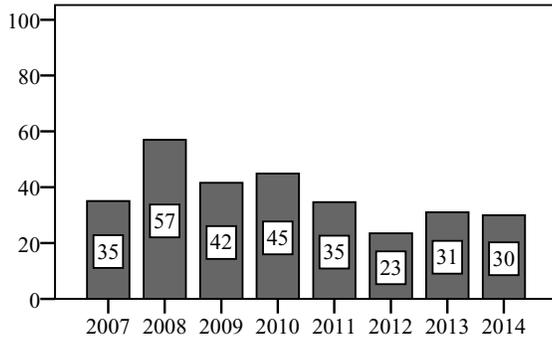
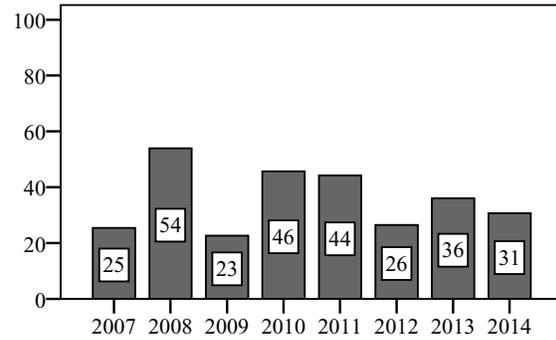


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	51	98.1%
Sheltered workshop	1	1.9%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	52	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	34	97.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	2.9%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	35	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	1,343	1,393	1,461	1,524	1,568	1,596	1,634
State unemployment rate	5.8%	4.7%	3.6%	4.1%	9.3%	7.2%	4.8%

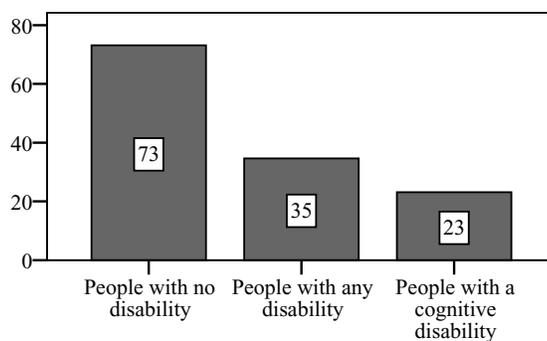
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	861,695	865,950	870,921	881,398	885,164	883,053	891,567
Number of people with any disability	99,556	102,466	104,464	102,884	106,287	108,281	104,820
Number of people with a cognitive disability	43,985	44,230	46,593	45,537	48,759	49,621	48,452
Number of people with no disability who are employed	658,552	617,093	619,748	626,500	639,279	641,811	652,260
Number of people with any disability who are employed	44,891	39,636	37,803	38,192	41,739	40,359	36,308
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	15,064	11,044	11,574	11,617	15,657	13,829	11,185
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.4%	71.3%	71.2%	71.1%	72.2%	72.7%	73.2%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	45.1%	38.7%	36.2%	37.1%	39.3%	37.3%	34.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.2%	25.0%	24.8%	25.5%	32.1%	27.9%	23.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.1	\$32.2	\$32.6	\$33.1	\$33.8	\$34.7	\$36.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.8	\$25.1	\$25.1	\$24.2	\$25.7	\$27.2	\$28.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$11.6	\$16.5	\$17.7	\$13.6	\$18.3	\$15.7	\$20.1
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	36	36	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	30	32	30	32	33	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.3%	12.8%	14.4%	14.2%	13.6%	14.3%	13.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.6%	22.6%	26.2%	26.8%	26.4%	28.6%	26.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.7%	28.6%	32.7%	35.8%	33.2%	33.6%	32.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

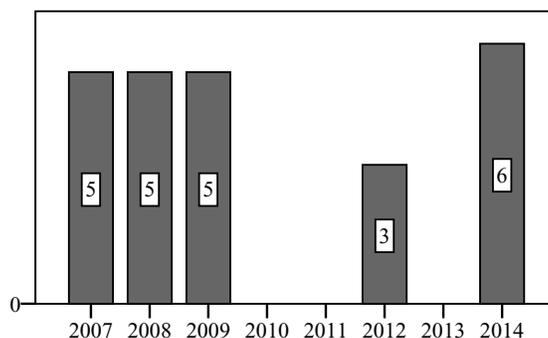
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	16,996	18,099	19,740	21,841	23,451	25,754	27,967	29,039
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,838	1,753	1,715	2,007	1,979	1,584	1,578	1,668
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	10.8%	9.7%	8.7%	9.0%	8.4%	6.2%	5.6%	5.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	4	5	18	23	8	4	3	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	10	12	10	8	11	5	8	7
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	8	11	3	4	6	5	8	3

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

Department of Health and Welfare, Developmental Disabilities Program

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	6,980	6,502	6,527	.	.	6,316	.	3,579
Number of people served in integrated employment	315	330	315	.	.	198	.	201
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	5%	5%	5%	.	.	3%	.	6%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	21.1	21.7	20.4	.	.	12.4	.	12.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,043	3,698	3,891	.	.	2,145	.	1,598
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	2,077	5,171	5,274	.	.	2,384	.	2,375
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	6,120	8,869	9,165	.	.	2,145	.	3,973
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	.	.	.	.

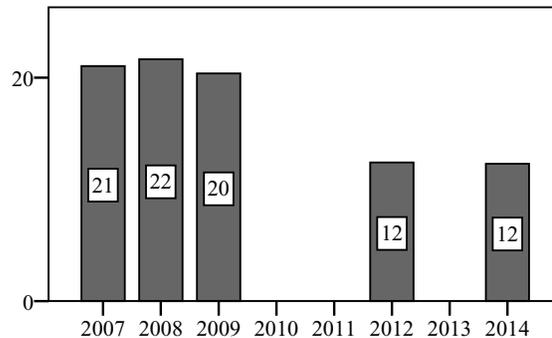
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 Health and Welfare, Developmental Disabilities Program

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	85,813	133,237	136,363	.	.	23,372	.	22,137
Integrated employment funding	1,789	1,885	1,633	.	.	1,058	.	1,124
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	.	.	0	.	0
Facility-based non-work funding	9,972	16,099	15,880	.	.	9,260	.	0
Community-based non-work funding	72,617	100,109	0	.	.	9,392	.	17,283

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	85,813	133,237	136,363	.	.	23,372	.	22,137
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	.	.	18,652	.	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	.	.	0	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	53,447	54,661	.	.	4,720	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	84,378	66,323	71,304	.	.	0	.	22,137

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	5,392	5,627	5,562	5,786	6,231	6,899	5,347	6,062
Total number of closures with ID	423	406	375	350	369	420	315	306
Closures into an employment setting	2,211	2,162	1,913	1,957	2,139	1,894	1,907	2,074
Closures with ID into an employment setting	239	191	177	135	111	127	107	134
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,167	1,102	1,041	1,154	1,436	2,493	1,260	1,445
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	94	100	85	91	124	180	96	82
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	296	307	230	146	155	203	201	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	151	120	126	80	85	110	90	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.5%	66.2%	64.8%	62.9%	59.8%	43.2%	60.2%	58.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	71.8%	65.6%	67.6%	59.7%	47.2%	41.4%	52.7%	62.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	41.0%	38.4%	34.4%	33.8%	34.3%	27.5%	35.7%	34.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	56.5%	47.0%	47.2%	38.6%	30.1%	30.2%	34.0%	43.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

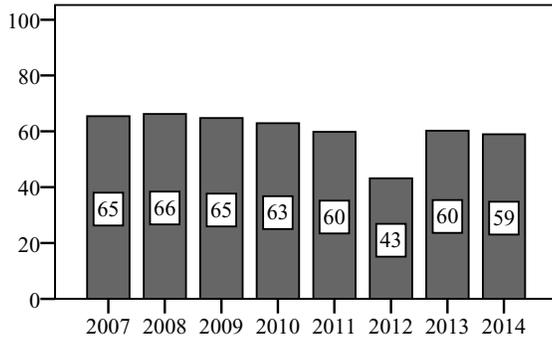
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$327	\$335	\$331	\$338	\$350	\$360	\$364	\$372
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$146	\$147	\$154	\$180	\$202	\$211	\$191	\$162
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.4	31.8	31.0	30.7	31.5	31.5	31.6	31.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.6	20.7	18.9	21.2	22.1	23.7	21.6	19.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	147.8	141.9	123.8	124.8	135.0	118.7	118.3	126.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	16.0	12.5	11.5	8.6	7.0	8.0	6.6	8.2

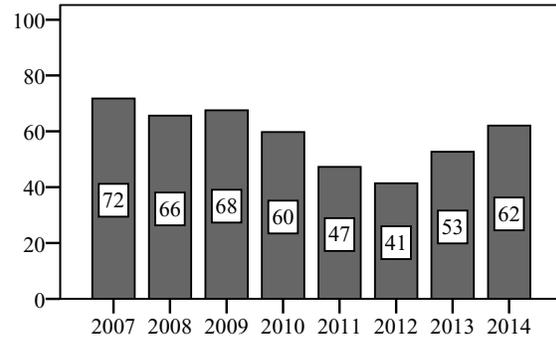
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

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



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



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	238	99.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	239	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	134	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	134	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	12,586	12,714	12,760	12,902	12,831	12,875	12,881
State unemployment rate	6.5%	6.2%	4.7%	7.3%	10.3%	9.0%	7.1%

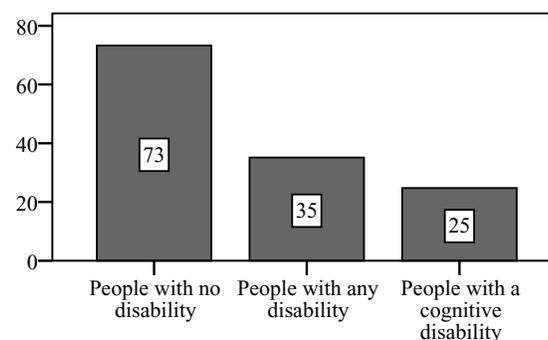
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	7,731,026	7,741,525	7,715,738	7,701,323	7,674,259	7,624,295	7,655,945
Number of people with any disability	671,956	656,189	652,412	687,878	696,213	736,900	696,651
Number of people with a cognitive disability	273,750	272,943	264,619	293,671	286,732	289,193	274,145
Number of people with no disability who are employed	5,819,247	5,556,287	5,450,564	5,441,004	5,524,434	5,543,645	5,606,524
Number of people with any disability who are employed	260,419	231,375	224,692	230,522	225,678	264,874	244,848
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	75,406	68,986	59,228	70,098	64,628	71,012	67,794
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.3%	71.8%	70.6%	70.7%	72.0%	72.7%	73.2%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	38.8%	35.3%	34.4%	33.5%	32.4%	35.9%	35.1%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.5%	25.3%	22.4%	23.9%	22.5%	24.6%	24.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$43.7	\$43.9	\$43.2	\$43.9	\$45.0	\$47.0	\$47.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.2	\$30.4	\$30.1	\$31.1	\$32.2	\$33.8	\$37.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.5	\$19.0	\$17.5	\$20.3	\$21.9	\$20.8	\$22.3
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	35	34	35	35	35	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	31	30	31	30	31	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.6%	10.9%	11.7%	12.5%	12.4%	12.3%	12.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.7%	26.1%	25.6%	26.2%	27.0%	26.8%	26.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.7%	33.2%	32.1%	32.0%	32.3%	33.9%	32.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

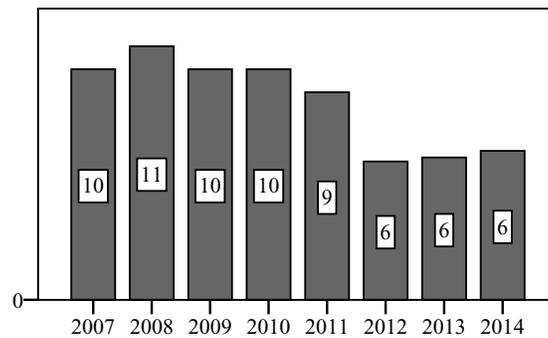
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	219,781	223,923	227,977	234,207	238,927	245,661	250,250	247,920
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	15,194	13,833	13,370	14,242	14,094	12,580	12,081	12,019
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.9%	6.2%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	12	16	33	43	39	36	34	27
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	336	279	229	191	151	101	97	105
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	100	91	69	57	52	49	46	31

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	25,500	28,559	28,896	26,280	26,338	24,013	24,178	23,959
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,625	3,097	3,003	2,672	2,451	1,453	1,493	1,547
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	10%	11%	10%	10%	9%	6%	6%	6%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	20.5	24.0	23.3	21.0	19.0	11.3	11.6	12.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	4,975	5,324	5,029	3,462	1,977	291	198	195
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	19,100	20,050	20,766	20,038	21,799	22,146	22,375	22,101
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	24,075	25,374	25,795	23,500	23,776	22,437	22,573	22,296
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	14,984	15,982	17,069	17,014	16,732

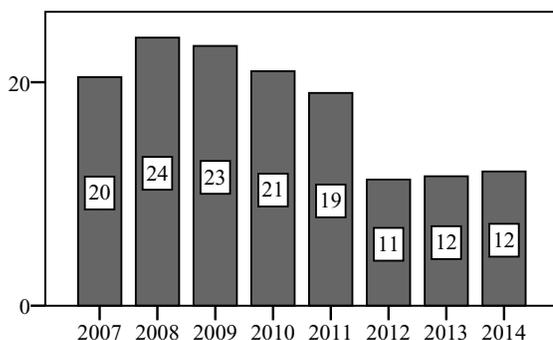
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	269,535	269,266	275,828	266,434	255,224	253,012	248,429	251,418
Integrated employment funding	24,171	18,340	17,377	16,119	10,249	8,722	8,720	8,803
Facility-based work funding	31,727	32,856	31,363	28,807	6,646	2,008	1,456	1,535
Facility-based non-work funding	212,933	217,342	226,190	220,527	237,321	241,215	237,162	240,005
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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	269,535	269,266	275,828	266,434	255,224	253,012	248,429	251,418
Funding from state, local, and county resources	163,184	57,362	55,364	33,981	6,934	2,008	1,091	1,074
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	46,364	94,113	98,478	78,549	78,418	78,768	85,521	71,378
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	59,987	117,791	121,987	153,905	169,871	172,236	161,817	178,967

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	17,534	18,802	17,868	15,732	16,011	16,945	15,603	15,137
Total number of closures with ID	1,894	2,251	2,089	1,681	1,632	1,647	1,373	1,243
Closures into an employment setting	5,603	5,640	5,285	5,028	4,982	5,324	5,511	5,486
Closures with ID into an employment setting	685	740	623	560	542	504	519	431
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,744	3,822	4,035	3,911	4,135	4,477	4,770	5,111
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	387	443	462	458	470	480	509	561
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	891	910	919	899	828	715	620	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	324	347	319	340	279	236	208	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.9%	59.6%	56.7%	56.2%	54.6%	54.3%	53.6%	51.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	63.9%	62.6%	57.4%	55.0%	53.6%	51.2%	50.5%	43.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.0%	30.0%	29.6%	32.0%	31.1%	31.4%	35.3%	36.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	36.2%	32.9%	29.8%	33.3%	33.2%	30.6%	37.8%	34.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$271	\$278	\$274	\$268	\$279	\$286	\$285	\$285
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$175	\$192	\$190	\$184	\$184	\$194	\$173	\$172
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.7	27.3	26.1	25.3	25.8	26.0	25.4	25.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	22.7	22.9	22.0	21.1	20.8	21.3	19.5	19.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	43.7	43.7	40.9	39.2	38.7	41.4	42.8	42.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Division of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

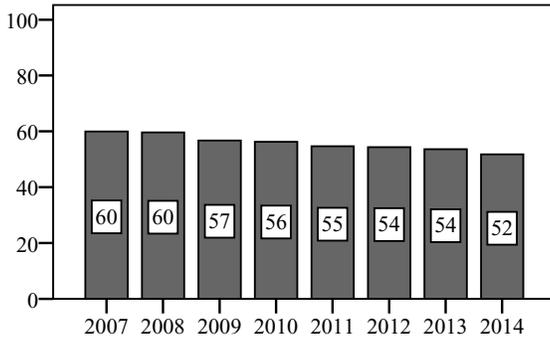
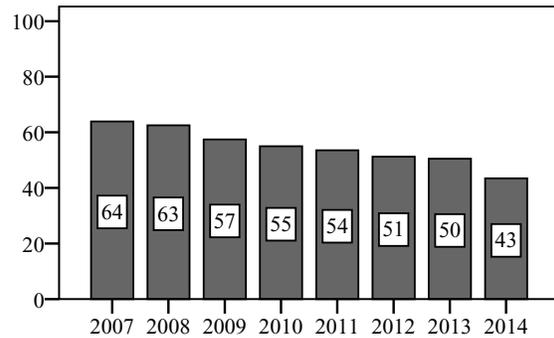


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	681	99.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	2	0.3%
Unpaid family worker	2	0.3%
Total	685	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	428	99.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	2	0.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	431	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	6,157	6,238	6,294	6,377	6,484	6,537	6,597
State unemployment rate	5.1%	5.2%	5.7%	6.3%	10.2%	8.4%	6.0%

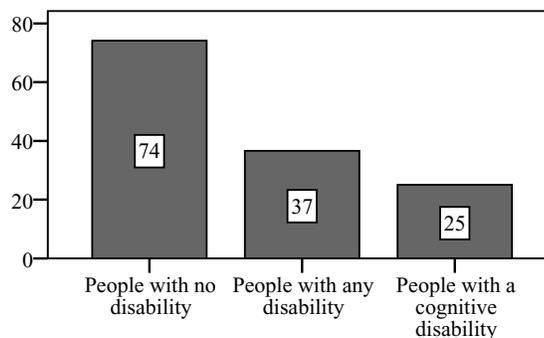
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	3,651,709	3,682,702	3,721,867	3,711,284	3,725,556	3,680,330	3,690,057
Number of people with any disability	451,637	440,996	450,588	472,920	443,874	502,462	499,086
Number of people with a cognitive disability	196,812	174,347	195,044	198,483	189,023	204,724	202,185
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,782,454	2,662,339	2,642,284	2,662,791	2,717,513	2,706,688	2,734,991
Number of people with any disability who are employed	174,182	155,322	143,456	159,348	150,066	171,785	182,807
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	55,632	41,593	42,598	45,234	42,391	49,684	50,687
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.2%	72.3%	71.0%	71.7%	72.9%	73.5%	74.1%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	38.6%	35.2%	31.8%	33.7%	33.8%	34.2%	36.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.3%	23.9%	21.8%	22.8%	22.4%	24.3%	25.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.7	\$35.9	\$36.2	\$36.9	\$37.1	\$38.9	\$39.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.8	\$25.5	\$25.7	\$26.9	\$27.8	\$28.7	\$29.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.2	\$17.3	\$18.2	\$16.7	\$18.0	\$18.3	\$17.3
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	36	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	32	33	31	32	32	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.0%	11.8%	12.5%	13.2%	12.9%	13.2%	12.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.5%	25.4%	28.4%	26.4%	30.1%	29.2%	26.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.5%	32.1%	35.1%	33.0%	37.9%	36.7%	33.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

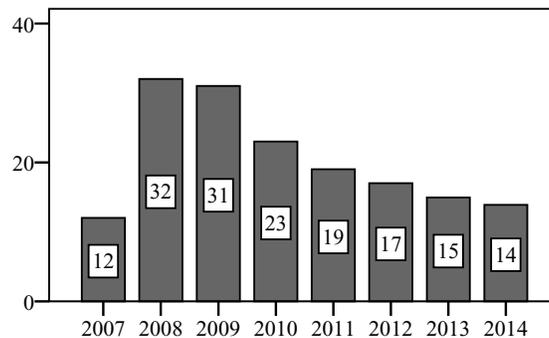
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	82,592	85,967	91,519	96,891	104,138	113,690	120,707	123,801
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,744	6,001	5,721	5,911	5,988	5,366	5,465	5,886
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.2%	7.0%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	4.7%	4.5%	4.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	3	5	15	30	30	26	17	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	179	135	119	94	72	61	60	70
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	80	47	42	38	37	26	21	24

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	12,491	9,218	9,432	10,614	11,768	13,259	13,049	13,356
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,557	2,949	2,943	2,391	2,235	2,210	1,949	1,853
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	12%	32%	31%	23%	19%	17%	15%	14%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	24.6	46.3	45.8	37.0	34.3	33.8	29.7	28.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,963	2,568	2,649	4,770	4,224	4,655	4,456	4,597
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,892	1,567	4,023	4,388	4,922	5,410	5,589	6,448
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	774	2,022	196	5,622	6,880	9,599	9,284	10,251
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	4,629	6,157	6,868	14,780	9,146	10,065	19,329	21,296
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	.	.	0	.

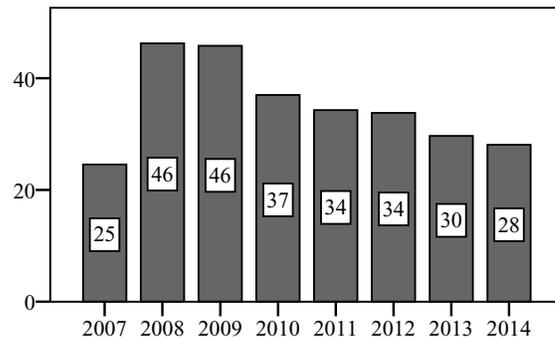
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	45,083	44,838	20,796	51,541	57,973	78,110	80,897	90,280
Integrated employment funding	0	6,005	9,125	5,658	5,222	4,874	4,546	3,916
Facility-based work funding	0	1,698	4,529	17,695	18,040	18,451	18,095	17,704
Facility-based non-work funding	0	37,135	6,816	14,586	16,642	20,104	22,980	25,922
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	327	13,602	18,069	34,680	35,276	42,738

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	45,083	44,838	20,796	51,541	57,973	78,110	80,897	90,280
Funding from state, local, and county resources	7,179	0	0	9,252	8,381	7,884	5,335	4,902
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	13,521	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	31,317	0	42,289	49,592	70,226	75,562	85,378

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

Division of Disability and Rehabilitation Services, Bureau of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	14,933	14,632	14,955	15,244	16,142	15,222	14,044	12,858
Total number of closures with ID	1,936	1,817	1,895	1,809	2,075	1,872	1,817	1,752
Closures into an employment setting	5,046	4,393	4,020	4,101	4,404	4,729	4,652	4,377
Closures with ID into an employment setting	812	672	574	513	625	646	645	635
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,623	4,090	4,323	2,820	3,838	3,555	3,011	2,979
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	572	598	669	468	653	520	522	491
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	2,180	2,191	2,062	1,727	2,313	2,170	2,006	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	1,038	990	901	732	1,002	902	895	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.2%	51.8%	48.2%	59.3%	53.4%	57.1%	60.7%	59.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	58.7%	52.9%	46.2%	52.3%	48.9%	55.4%	55.3%	56.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.8%	30.0%	26.9%	26.9%	27.3%	31.1%	33.1%	34.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	41.9%	37.0%	30.3%	28.4%	30.1%	34.5%	35.5%	36.2%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

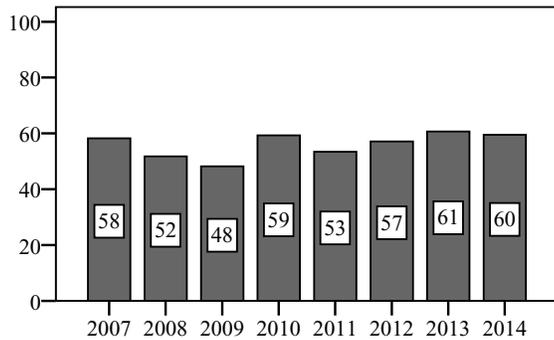
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$342	\$334	\$347	\$367	\$352	\$355	\$346	\$364
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$148	\$149	\$162	\$177	\$186	\$181	\$178	\$184
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.1	29.2	28.4	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.0	28.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.3	20.8	21.5	21.8	22.7	22.0	21.2	21.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	79.6	68.9	62.6	63.2	67.6	72.3	70.8	66.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	12.8	10.5	8.9	7.9	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.6

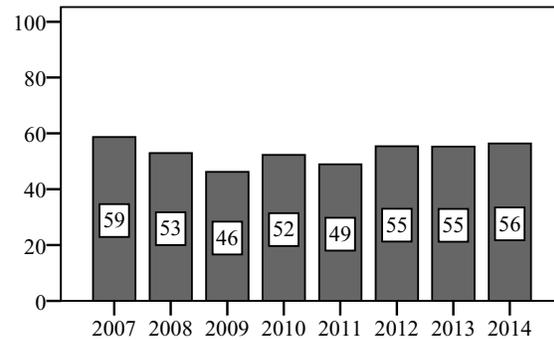
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Disability and Rehabilitation Services, 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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	811	99.8%
Sheltered workshop	1	0.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	813	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	633	99.7%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	2	0.3%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	635	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	2,936	2,954	2,967	3,003	3,046	3,074	3,107
State unemployment rate	4.0%	4.8%	3.8%	4.3%	6.1%	5.5%	4.4%

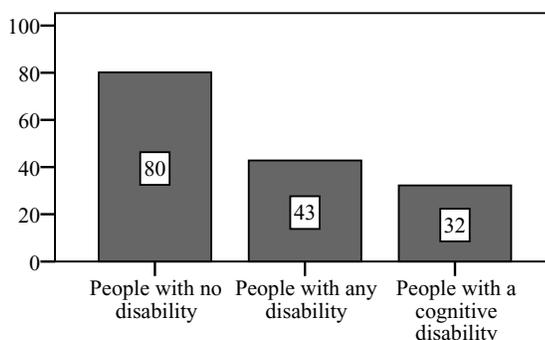
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	1,743,292	1,740,415	1,764,738	1,768,126	1,762,881	1,752,913	1,776,199
Number of people with any disability	177,426	172,461	177,023	173,998	181,776	193,789	177,519
Number of people with a cognitive disability	77,268	75,147	75,264	73,318	75,973	87,239	76,868
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,450,999	1,394,539	1,391,958	1,392,119	1,407,842	1,394,273	1,424,063
Number of people with any disability who are employed	89,547	79,265	75,065	71,245	76,061	83,453	76,055
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29,268	24,062	26,177	23,162	27,013	30,350	24,769
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	83.2%	80.1%	78.9%	78.7%	79.9%	79.5%	80.2%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	50.5%	46.0%	42.4%	40.9%	41.8%	43.1%	42.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	37.9%	32.0%	34.8%	31.6%	35.6%	34.8%	32.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.2	\$36.2	\$35.1	\$37.1	\$38.6	\$39.2	\$40.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.0	\$25.7	\$24.3	\$25.4	\$26.6	\$29.0	\$33.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$13.3	\$14.7	\$14.9	\$16.0	\$15.1	\$17.8	\$17.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	38	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	35	34	35	34	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	29	31	29	29	28	30	29
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.5%	9.7%	10.9%	10.6%	10.7%	11.0%	10.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.5%	22.9%	25.6%	27.3%	26.2%	28.4%	25.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.3%	30.3%	32.7%	35.1%	30.5%	38.9%	35.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

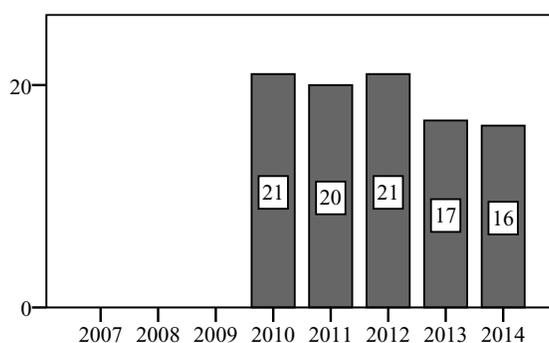
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	37,552	39,124	40,343	41,920	43,707	45,666	47,976	49,336
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,505	6,854	6,614	6,985	6,920	6,373	6,269	6,289
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	20.0%	17.5%	16.4%	17.0%	15.8%	14.0%	13.1%	12.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	37	20	20	53	72	82	60	72
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	66	47	58	50	40	25	22	18
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	99	78	69	47	40	31	27	25

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	.	.	.	8,950	9,587	9,581	12,998	14,725
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	1,912	1,902	2,014	2,187	2,409
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	21%	20%	21%	17%	16%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	.	63.0	62.1	65.5	70.8	77.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	2,780	2,835	2,461	3,208	3,603
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	4,258	4,850	5,106	7,603	8,713
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	.	7,038	7,685	7,567	10,811	12,316
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	0	0	.	0	.

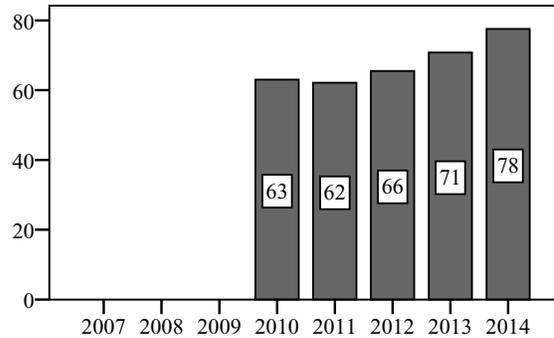
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	60,771	63,869	72,583	68,456	80,118
Integrated employment funding	.	.	.	6,758	6,662	7,712	7,727	9,051
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	29,573	26,078	27,222	22,569	22,135
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	24,440	26,134	29,587	32,911	48,932
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	.	0	4,995	8,062	5,248	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	60,771	63,869	72,583	68,456	80,118
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	29,116	23,996	32,483	12,950	8,553
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	.	.	.	31,655	39,872	40,100	55,506	71,565

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	8,421	7,874	6,862	7,321	6,406	6,760	6,620	5,870
Total number of closures with ID	1,401	1,126	893	873	856	872	888	758
Closures into an employment setting	2,254	2,270	2,351	2,300	2,213	2,244	2,284	2,289
Closures with ID into an employment setting	400	322	250	260	263	295	303	319
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,514	1,280	1,424	2,076	1,570	1,256	1,353	1,526
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	286	203	218	252	212	182	216	204
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	515	297	133	171	144	154	162	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	283	157	76	89	80	92	85	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.8%	63.9%	62.3%	52.6%	58.5%	64.1%	62.8%	60.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	58.3%	61.3%	53.4%	50.8%	55.4%	61.8%	58.4%	61.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	26.8%	28.8%	34.3%	31.4%	34.5%	33.2%	34.5%	39.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	28.6%	28.6%	28.0%	29.8%	30.7%	33.8%	34.1%	42.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$370	\$405	\$393	\$380	\$401	\$408	\$398	\$404
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$212	\$264	\$231	\$247	\$262	\$250	\$247	\$234
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.6	33.7	32.9	32.6	33.0	32.9	32.5	31.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.7	29.2	26.6	27.3	27.2	26.7	26.3	25.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	75.6	75.6	78.2	75.5	72.3	73.0	73.9	73.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	13.4	10.7	8.3	8.5	8.6	9.6	9.8	10.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation Services and Department for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

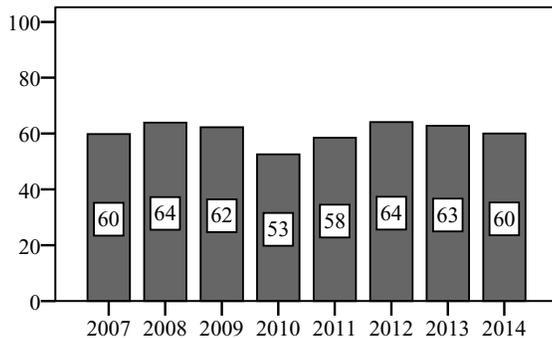
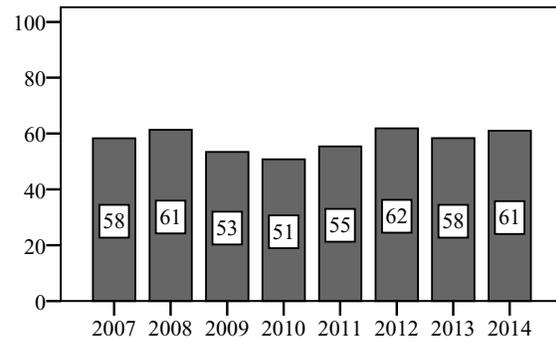


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	391	92.7%
Sheltered workshop	22	5.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	0.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	4	0.9%
Unpaid family worker	3	0.7%
Total	422	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	311	97.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	4	1.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	3	0.9%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.3%
Total	319	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	2,712	2,736	2,756	2,802	2,853	2,886	2,904
State unemployment rate	5.1%	5.5%	4.8%	4.6%	7.0%	5.8%	4.5%

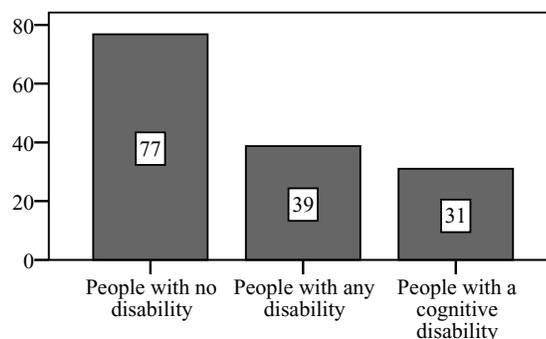
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	1,592,018	1,609,603	1,615,095	1,616,693	1,619,237	1,624,813	1,609,327
Number of people with any disability	182,894	182,312	183,529	185,566	192,616	181,334	196,040
Number of people with a cognitive disability	80,037	71,499	78,633	81,968	81,798	77,625	87,024
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,293,289	1,243,769	1,228,283	1,231,894	1,240,336	1,247,170	1,235,744
Number of people with any disability who are employed	90,900	78,067	77,454	79,141	76,785	73,625	75,964
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	30,582	20,417	25,665	25,994	25,604	23,138	27,007
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	81.2%	77.3%	76.1%	76.2%	76.6%	76.8%	76.8%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	49.7%	42.8%	42.2%	42.6%	39.9%	40.6%	38.7%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	38.2%	28.6%	32.6%	31.7%	31.3%	29.8%	31.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.8	\$37.8	\$37.6	\$38.4	\$39.2	\$40.4	\$41.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.9	\$27.5	\$26.4	\$26.1	\$27.8	\$31.2	\$30.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.6	\$17.4	\$19.7	\$17.3	\$15.7	\$18.9	\$21.9
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	39	38	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	35	37	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	33	31	33	33	31	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.9%	10.5%	11.0%	12.0%	11.4%	11.6%	11.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.6%	25.5%	23.3%	25.5%	28.6%	23.7%	26.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.4%	36.8%	30.9%	34.4%	36.9%	29.8%	29.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

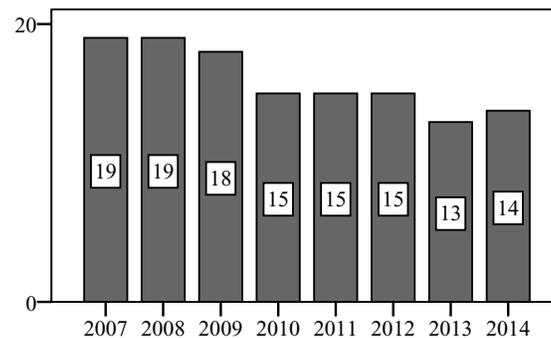
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	33,524	34,585	36,013	37,313	39,850	43,436	46,252	46,659
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,243	4,029	4,017	4,282	4,478	3,970	3,890	3,913
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	12.7%	11.6%	11.2%	12.0%	11.2%	9.1%	8.4%	8.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	21	20	12	25	48	25	31	26
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	317	339	286	286	261	193	143	150
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	32	24	35	30	31	25	15	9

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

Department for 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	5,991	5,955	6,137	6,217	5,789	5,948	6,200	6,141
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,142	1,145	1,133	949	890	891	802	845
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	19%	19%	18%	15%	15%	15%	13%	14%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	41.1	40.9	40.2	33.0	31.0	30.9	27.7	29.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,350	2,355	2,360	2,277	.	3,437	3,118	3,086
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,450	2,475	2,625	2,844	.	3,338	3,625	3,838
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	3,233	3,268	3,404	3,424	.	3,862	3,284	3,457
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	8,033	8,098	8,389	8,545	.	6,775	10,027	10,381
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	684	852	1,251	1,365	.	.	0	.

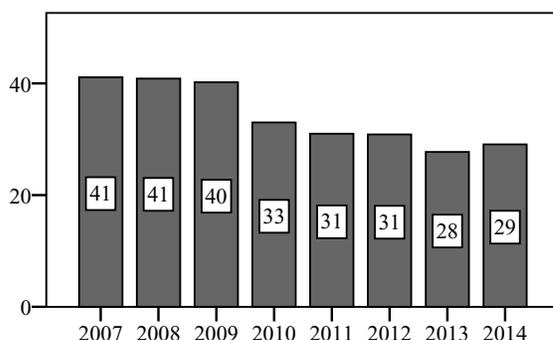
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 for 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	64,818	64,826	74,856	79,458	84,766	87,530	93,438	97,326
Integrated employment funding	3,876	3,810	4,394	4,688	0	0	0	0
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	62,070	61,016	70,462	74,770	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	64,818	64,826	74,856	79,458	84,766	87,530	93,438	97,326
Funding from state, local, and county resources	5,004	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	60,914	69,824	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	65,946	0	0	0	0	0	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	6,249	7,050	6,357	8,662	7,650	6,980	7,086	6,798
Total number of closures with ID	639	716	603	751	607	567	596	613
Closures into an employment setting	1,853	1,645	1,426	1,452	1,624	1,619	1,707	1,494
Closures with ID into an employment setting	305	265	199	172	198	204	245	247
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,185	1,656	1,147	2,624	1,728	1,788	1,976	2,190
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	142	186	122	307	186	174	167	197
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	496	551	390	464	288	273	310	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	153	168	129	136	100	115	141	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	61.0%	49.8%	55.4%	35.6%	48.4%	47.5%	46.3%	40.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	68.2%	58.8%	62.0%	35.9%	51.6%	54.0%	59.5%	55.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	29.7%	23.3%	22.4%	16.8%	21.2%	23.2%	24.1%	22.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	47.7%	37.0%	33.0%	22.9%	32.6%	36.0%	41.1%	40.3%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$285	\$288	\$298	\$303	\$301	\$302	\$298	\$300
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$168	\$177	\$172	\$180	\$175	\$183	\$173	\$178
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.3	29.8	29.7	29.4	29.6	29.5	29.0	29.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.0	23.8	22.3	22.1	21.2	22.1	21.0	21.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	66.7	58.7	50.6	50.9	56.6	56.1	59.0	51.4
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	11.0	9.5	7.1	6.0	6.9	7.1	8.5	8.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

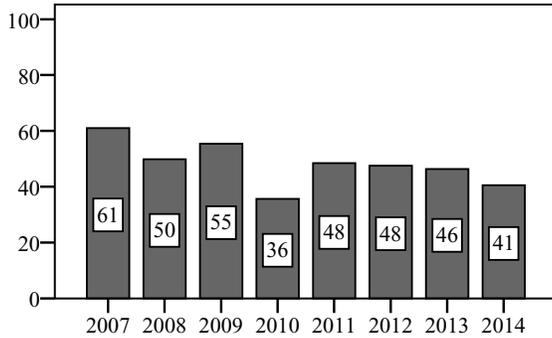
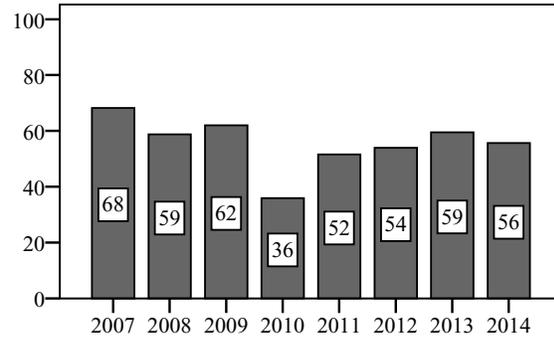


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	299	97.4%
Sheltered workshop	2	0.7%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	1.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	2	0.7%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.3%
Total	307	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	244	98.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	1.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	247	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	4,090	4,146	4,199	4,269	4,339	4,380	4,413
State unemployment rate	5.6%	5.3%	6.3%	6.7%	10.5%	8.4%	6.5%

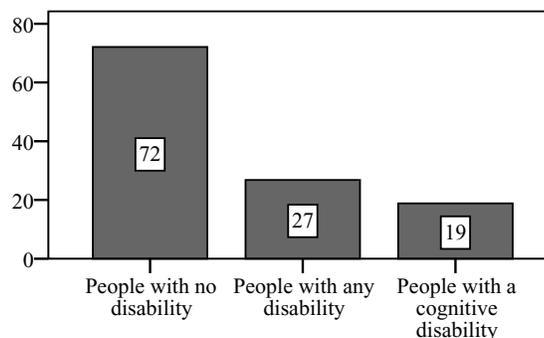
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	2,335,981	2,350,151	2,349,987	2,368,073	2,375,831	2,373,386	2,351,712
Number of people with any disability	433,606	433,445	435,658	435,783	419,566	426,533	441,710
Number of people with a cognitive disability	183,513	186,857	185,793	183,446	179,052	189,008	193,264
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,705,283	1,652,623	1,630,073	1,640,007	1,674,323	1,688,093	1,695,059
Number of people with any disability who are employed	130,893	119,102	109,874	110,576	109,496	114,455	118,395
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	38,135	33,308	31,382	31,114	31,931	34,236	36,335
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	73.0%	70.3%	69.4%	69.3%	70.5%	71.1%	72.1%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	30.2%	27.5%	25.2%	25.4%	26.1%	26.8%	26.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	20.8%	17.8%	16.9%	17.0%	17.8%	18.1%	18.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.0	\$34.3	\$35.0	\$35.5	\$36.8	\$37.8	\$37.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.8	\$24.1	\$25.8	\$26.8	\$25.0	\$28.6	\$29.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.7	\$14.2	\$18.3	\$15.5	\$17.0	\$18.6	\$20.3
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	38	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	37	36	36	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	34	32	33	33	35
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.9%	14.2%	15.0%	15.3%	15.3%	14.8%	15.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	31.5%	33.7%	31.7%	31.5%	34.2%	33.0%	33.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	35.8%	40.6%	38.3%	35.9%	40.0%	38.1%	39.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

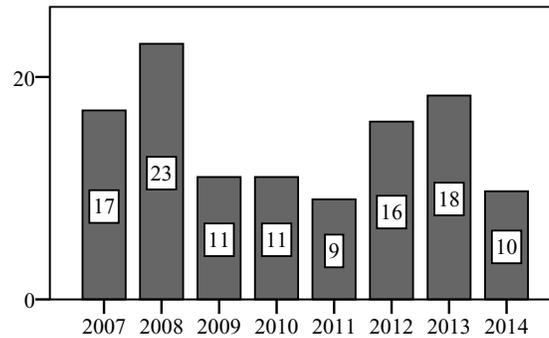
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	156,931	161,465	165,707	169,732	176,078	182,212	183,637	179,863
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,482	4,925	4,681	4,843	4,718	4,268	4,280	4,400
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.5%	3.1%	2.8%	3.0%	2.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	28	37	57	64	35	33	17	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	127	116	99	81	56	53	38	26
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	61	47	45	34	24	26	24	20

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	7,957	5,301	8,207	8,668	4,674	7,533	7,072	6,984
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,342	1,195	888	919	413	1,200	1,297	679
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	17%	23%	11%	11%	9%	16%	18%	10%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	31.7	28.0	20.6	21.0	9.5	27.4	29.5	15.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	11	24	1,214	0	.	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,299	3,704	3,794	5,390	4,490	4,582	884	579
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	2,301	2,306	2,311	2,510	2,114	3,212	6,773	5,726
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	6,611	6,034	7,319	7,900	4,490	4,582	7,657	6,305
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	355	293	363	2,472	1,348	316	300	305

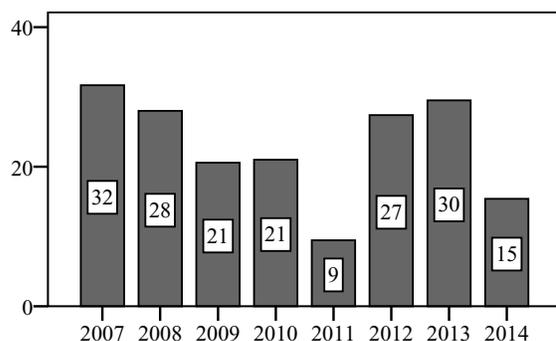
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	50,830	52,418	65,789	64,910	62,996	68,766	72,575	79,604
Integrated employment funding	3,040	2,381	2,996	2,942	1,302	1,408	1,390	4,377
Facility-based work funding	20	23	10,268	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	40,509	42,485	44,161	54,215	54,905	23,567	2,199	4,556
Community-based non-work funding	7,262	7,223	8,089	7,753	6,789	43,792	68,985	70,671

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	50,830	52,418	65,789	64,910	62,996	68,766	72,575	79,604
Funding from state, local, and county resources	9,682	8,484	19,279	7,719	0	0	0	4,681
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	20	23	29	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	40,868	43,665	46,206	57,191	62,996	68,766	72,575	74,923

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

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and Office for the Blind

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	14,751	13,751	18,805	11,750	12,697	12,364	13,152	13,163
Total number of closures with ID	1,475	1,363	1,745	1,072	1,233	1,303	1,396	1,366
Closures into an employment setting	5,440	5,343	4,912	3,846	3,898	3,880	4,010	4,231
Closures with ID into an employment setting	544	518	418	347	369	350	354	365
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,607	2,344	6,292	2,197	2,377	2,184	2,966	3,466
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	293	292	669	222	289	273	388	439
Closures with supported employment as a goal	792	778	910	610	642	675	581	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal	340	341	351	240	259	244	213	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	67.6%	69.5%	43.8%	63.6%	62.1%	64.0%	57.5%	55.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	65.0%	64.0%	38.5%	61.0%	56.1%	56.2%	47.7%	45.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	36.9%	38.9%	26.1%	32.7%	30.7%	31.4%	30.5%	32.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	36.9%	38.0%	24.0%	32.4%	29.9%	26.9%	25.4%	26.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$359	\$370	\$383	\$382	\$392	\$388	\$395	\$412
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$192	\$191	\$198	\$180	\$205	\$202	\$207	\$201
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.3	32.9	32.4	31.9	32.2	31.4	31.8	31.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.8	24.4	24.4	21.8	23.1	22.7	23.4	22.7
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	128.4	125.2	113.9	88.6	89.2	88.6	91.2	95.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	12.8	12.1	9.7	8.0	8.4	8.0	8.1	8.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and Office for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

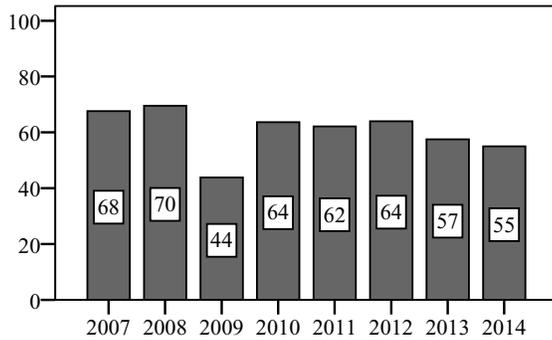
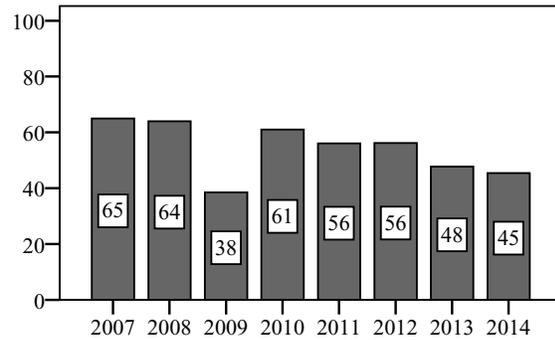


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	540	99.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	0.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.2%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.2%
Total	544	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	363	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	0.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	365	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	4,476	4,516	4,244	4,411	4,533	4,602	4,650
State unemployment rate	6.1%	5.7%	2.9%	3.9%	7.5%	6.6%	6.4%

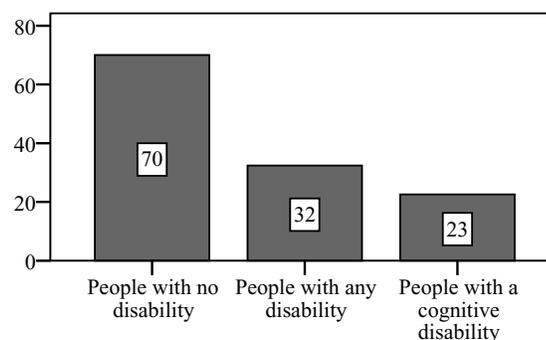
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	2,464,202	2,516,568	2,518,593	2,546,898	2,532,699	2,572,864	2,563,502
Number of people with any disability	367,429	356,565	391,820	384,892	388,073	376,484	376,806
Number of people with a cognitive disability	139,559	148,299	165,589	168,575	163,126	155,603	167,702
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,787,498	1,792,263	1,764,435	1,763,799	1,779,397	1,797,622	1,795,788
Number of people with any disability who are employed	130,844	120,327	129,176	122,289	130,253	115,463	121,981
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34,406	36,091	39,718	37,523	40,085	34,146	37,873
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	72.5%	71.2%	70.1%	69.3%	70.3%	69.9%	70.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	35.6%	33.7%	33.0%	31.8%	33.6%	30.7%	32.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24.7%	24.3%	24.0%	22.3%	24.6%	21.9%	22.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.0	\$37.8	\$37.5	\$37.5	\$39.0	\$40.8	\$41.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.5	\$28.9	\$28.2	\$31.5	\$30.6	\$30.9	\$31.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.2	\$19.2	\$18.7	\$22.1	\$20.7	\$23.1	\$21.4
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	41	40	40	40	40	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	38	37	39	38	38	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	34	35	37	35	34	36
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.5%	13.8%	15.0%	16.9%	16.1%	16.4%	16.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.8%	27.9%	26.7%	30.1%	31.8%	31.0%	30.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.8%	34.7%	32.8%	37.2%	37.7%	37.3%	36.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

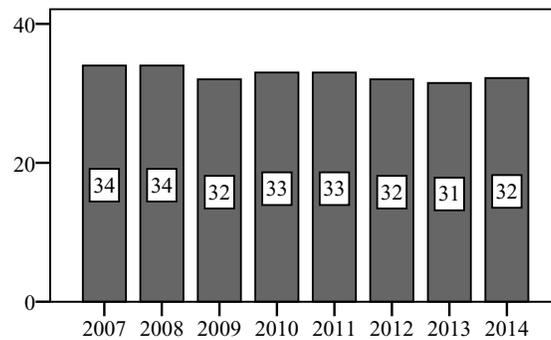
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	142,465	146,470	151,409	142,044	152,017	162,293	169,354	170,387
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,787	5,631	5,505	5,428	5,848	5,775	5,699	5,719
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	8	6	8	.	.	8	.	5
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	133	168	140	96	71	72	52	59
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	60	57	47	34	25	27	27	22

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	4,139	3,891	4,243	4,563	5,009	5,340	5,346	5,093
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,405	1,304	1,368	1,506	1,643	1,708	1,683	1,640
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	34%	34%	32%	33%	33%	32%	31%	32%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	32.1	29.6	30.5	33.0	35.9	37.1	36.4	35.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,624	1,394	1,506	1,518	1,574	1,583	1,560	1,301
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,032	1,163	1,369	1,510	1,792	2,059	2,103	2,144
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	78	30	.	29	.	0	0	8
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	1,540	2,964	3,057	3,366	3,642	3,663	3,453
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	468	.	.	0	30	497	1,170	1,672

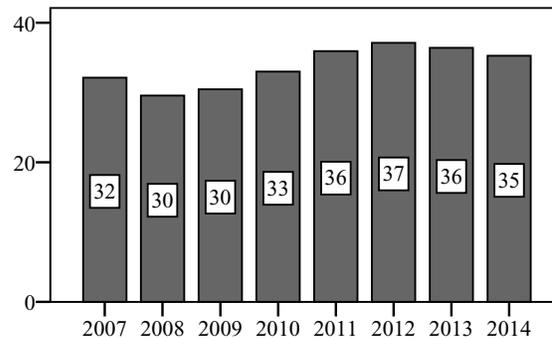
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	21,084	24,515	27,515	29,050	30,801	.	34,374	33,795
Integrated employment funding	7,788	9,442	10,746	11,277	12,090	13,941	13,747	12,824
Facility-based work funding	8,087	8,448	8,499	8,473	8,183	8,435	8,119	7,340
Facility-based non-work funding	5,157	6,576	8,270	9,176	10,529	12,018	12,507	13,592
Community-based non-work funding	53	49	0	124	0	0	0	39

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	21,084	24,515	27,515	29,050	30,801	0	34,374	33,795
Funding from state, local, and county resources	1,281	779	851	807	784	448	746	771
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	19,803	23,736	26,664	28,243	30,018	33,946	32,974	33,023

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	7,560	10,007	9,874	8,717	7,920	8,830	14,247	6,795
Total number of closures with ID	641	728	671	592	640	676	1,121	500
Closures into an employment setting	2,375	2,715	2,353	2,362	2,313	2,012	2,235	2,289
Closures with ID into an employment setting	184	196	172	138	167	168	205	181
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,655	2,355	2,584	2,440	2,467	2,039	6,553	1,029
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	282	263	225	214	259	245	585	103
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	899	841	846	853	1,003	950	1,745	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	373	353	309	276	318	307	540	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.9%	53.6%	47.7%	49.2%	48.4%	49.7%	25.4%	69.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	39.5%	42.7%	43.3%	39.2%	39.2%	40.7%	25.9%	63.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	31.4%	27.1%	23.8%	27.1%	29.2%	22.8%	15.7%	33.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	28.7%	26.9%	25.6%	23.3%	26.1%	24.9%	18.3%	36.2%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$507	\$596	\$495	\$453	\$425	\$418	\$397	\$398
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$176	\$165	\$174	\$187	\$192	\$188	\$210	\$175
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	36.1	35.4	33.7	33.8	33.1	33.0	32.5	31.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.9	23.6	23.2	23.5	23.7	22.8	25.0	22.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	54.3	61.6	52.4	52.1	50.6	43.7	48.3	49.2
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.4	3.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

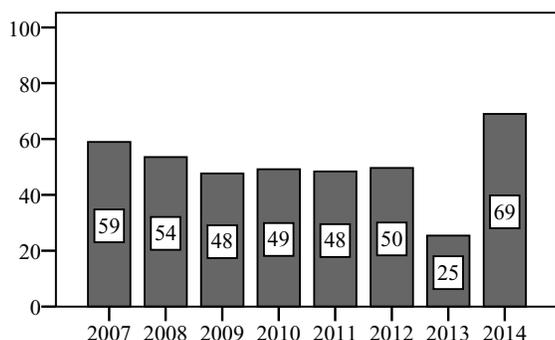
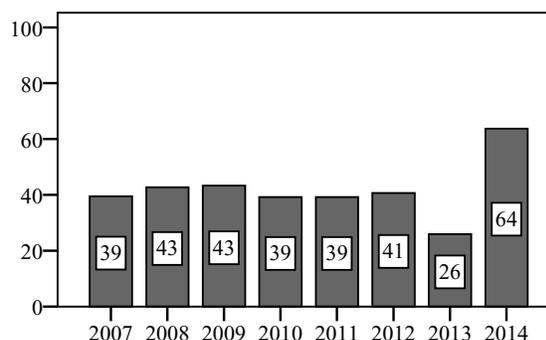


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	183	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	184	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	181	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	181	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	1,295	1,317	1,313	1,316	1,328	1,329	1,330
State unemployment rate	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%	5.4%	7.9%	7.3%	5.7%

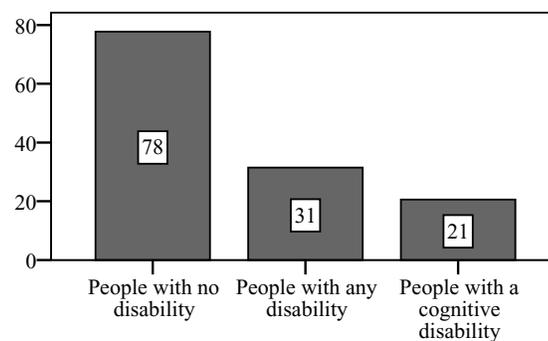
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	749,796	748,583	763,115	758,702	746,734	734,336	733,956
Number of people with any disability	114,020	118,130	106,600	108,518	115,875	125,104	121,023
Number of people with a cognitive disability	53,084	54,194	50,343	52,507	55,471	61,351	65,841
Number of people with no disability who are employed	585,611	573,119	578,486	575,248	562,335	566,929	570,528
Number of people with any disability who are employed	44,298	39,423	30,293	32,769	39,742	39,859	38,100
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	12,948	13,475	8,477	11,822	13,184	13,292	13,533
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	78.1%	76.6%	75.8%	75.8%	75.3%	77.2%	77.7%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	38.9%	33.4%	28.4%	30.2%	34.3%	31.9%	31.5%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24.4%	24.9%	16.8%	22.5%	23.8%	21.7%	20.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.8	\$34.9	\$35.3	\$36.0	\$35.9	\$38.5	\$39.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.0	\$22.7	\$25.3	\$23.2	\$23.4	\$25.1	\$23.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$13.2	\$15.8	\$14.1	\$15.4	\$12.5	\$17.7	\$13.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	38	38	38	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	35	34	35	34	35	32
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	31	30	30	29	31	26
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.3%	9.1%	10.7%	11.6%	11.9%	10.5%	10.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	30.9%	26.1%	27.3%	31.8%	33.2%	27.0%	36.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	42.6%	32.4%	32.7%	38.5%	39.7%	32.8%	44.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

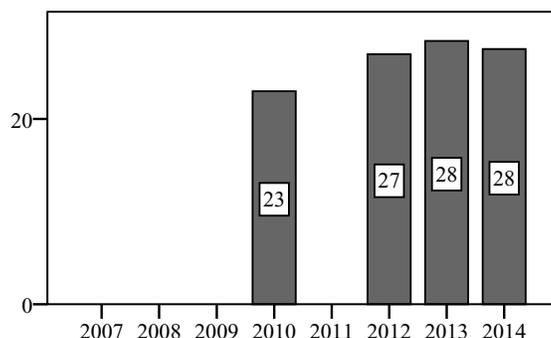
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	27,086	28,677	29,714	30,857	32,474	34,007	35,693	36,329
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,322	2,294	2,210	2,193	2,147	1,874	1,823	1,833
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.6%	8.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.6%	5.5%	5.1%	5.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	29	27	27	46	48	42	23	25
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	54	42	33	27	17	12	10	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	30	22	13	10	10	7	.	.

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

Department of Health and Human Services Office 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	.	.	.	4,133	.	3,362	3,515	3,628
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	929	.	909	999	1,000
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	23%	.	27%	28%	28%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	.	70.0	.	68.4	75.2	75.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	3,178	.	.	.	3,359
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,359
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	.	470	450	.

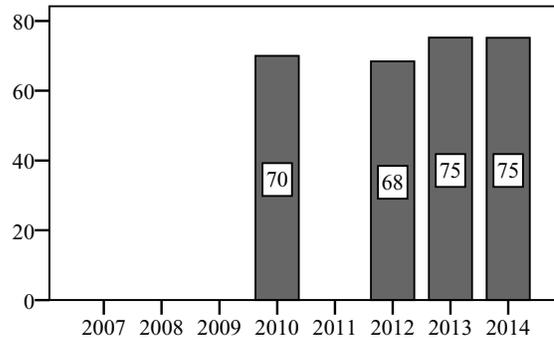
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	.
Integrated employment funding	4,000	4,600	.
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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services
Funding from state, local, and county resources
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	3,571	3,752	3,728	4,098	4,147	3,533	4,270	3,937
Total number of closures with ID	329	328	372	379	401	316	344	302
Closures into an employment setting	881	812	754	722	817	894	1,030	1,126
Closures with ID into an employment setting	85	91	102	80	104	102	113	106
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	706	790	741	766	874	757	887	827
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	63	54	63	56	86	72	84	65
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	117	147	182	185	199	145	269	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	44	47	74	76	83	64	115	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	55.5%	50.7%	50.4%	48.5%	48.3%	54.1%	53.7%	57.7%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	57.4%	62.8%	61.8%	58.8%	54.7%	58.6%	57.4%	62.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	24.7%	21.6%	20.2%	17.6%	19.7%	25.3%	24.1%	28.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	25.8%	27.7%	27.4%	21.1%	25.9%	32.3%	32.8%	35.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

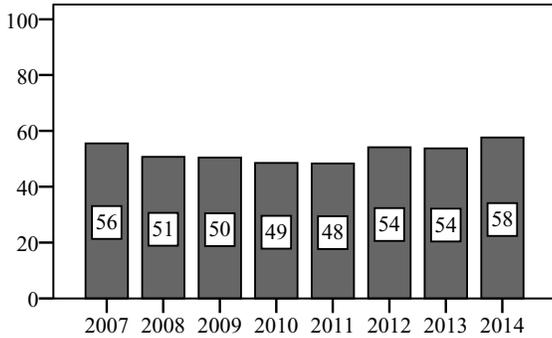
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$280	\$303	\$299	\$290	\$292	\$315	\$349	\$357
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$122	\$109	\$102	\$73	\$99	\$97	\$108	\$83
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	24.0	25.9	24.2	21.3	23.2	24.5	25.6	26.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	15.9	13.7	12.8	9.0	12.0	11.8	12.6	10.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	67.0	61.7	57.2	54.4	61.5	67.3	77.5	84.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.5	6.9	7.7	6.0	7.8	7.7	8.5	8.0

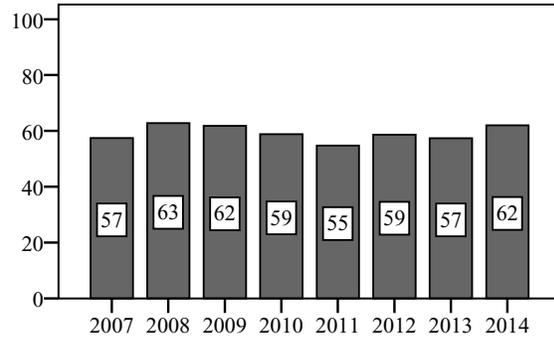
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	84	97.7%
Sheltered workshop	1	1.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	1.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	86	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	104	98.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.9%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.9%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	106	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	5,451	5,558	5,602	5,634	5,774	5,885	5,976
State unemployment rate	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	7.5%	7.0%	5.8%

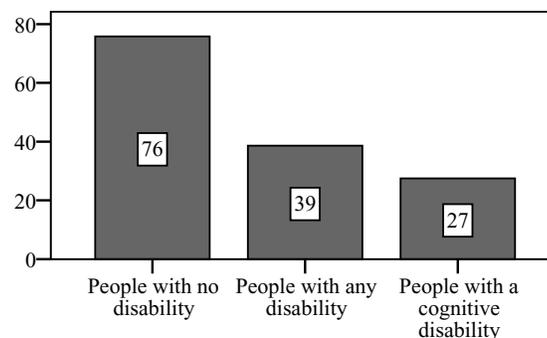
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	3,398,354	3,435,678	3,507,535	3,531,712	3,547,046	3,554,104	3,569,673
Number of people with any disability	303,445	301,188	306,446	314,518	315,839	328,041	324,592
Number of people with a cognitive disability	125,594	117,646	122,206	139,395	133,586	133,337	139,421
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,683,962	2,606,691	2,621,370	2,642,116	2,671,337	2,700,474	2,707,260
Number of people with any disability who are employed	130,834	127,880	119,952	112,726	127,319	131,545	125,331
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36,992	35,556	30,364	33,385	38,434	37,273	38,294
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	79.0%	75.9%	74.7%	74.8%	75.3%	76.0%	75.8%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	43.1%	42.5%	39.1%	35.8%	40.3%	40.1%	38.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.5%	30.2%	24.8%	23.9%	28.8%	28.0%	27.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$49.9	\$50.9	\$51.1	\$51.6	\$52.5	\$53.8	\$54.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$38.0	\$37.8	\$36.2	\$38.7	\$42.2	\$40.3	\$41.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.3	\$28.9	\$20.9	\$26.2	\$25.2	\$26.9	\$26.6
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	36	36	37	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	33	32	32	32	33	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	6.4%	7.4%	8.2%	8.2%	8.1%	8.2%	8.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.2%	20.6%	20.4%	22.8%	22.2%	21.4%	22.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	22.8%	26.9%	28.1%	31.5%	27.6%	26.2%	27.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

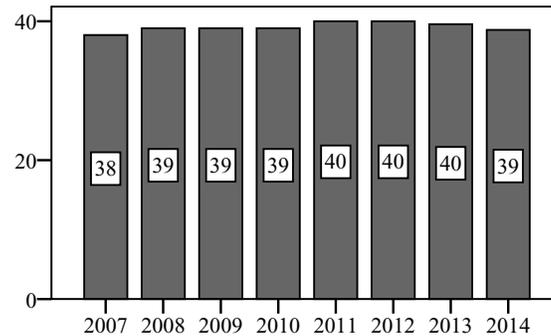
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	73,719	75,574	78,638	82,612	87,578	93,996	101,314	104,519
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,891	5,830	5,689	6,277	6,459	5,994	5,969	5,869
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.0%	7.7%	7.2%	8.0%	7.4%	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	23	15	9	18	7	6	9	8
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	283	220	202	161	130	111	111	97
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	53	40	42	34	30	28	19	19

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	9,768	10,085	10,532	11,476	12,343	12,218	12,663	13,143
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,712	3,932	4,137	4,528	4,918	4,924	5,011	5,092
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	38%	39%	39%	39%	40%	40%	40%	39%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	66.1	69.8	72.6	78.0	84.4	83.7	84.5	85.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	6,395	6,948	7,425	7,470	7,652	8,051
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	6,056	6,153	6,395	6,948	7,425	7,470	7,652	8,051
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	3,749	3,634	377	13,526	16,333	4,395	121	4,757

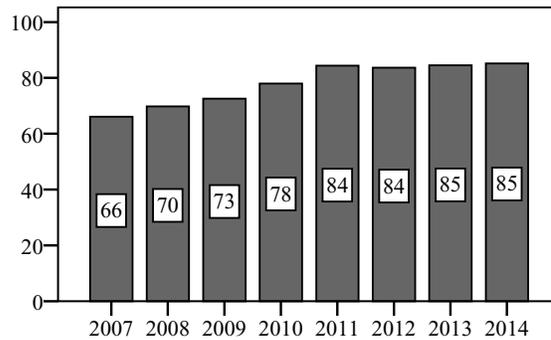
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	142,399	155,930	174,777	185,174	233,915	233,915	211,469	219,218
Integrated employment funding	49,502	54,682	61,698	66,323	84,793	83,798	77,307	75,204
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	101,248	113,078	118,851	149,123	148,366	134,162	144,015
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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	142,399	155,930	174,777	185,174	233,915	233,915	211,469	219,218
Funding from state, local, and county resources	83,610	85,489	92,858	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	58,743	70,427	80,000	140,915	171,545	213,301	194,274	97,463

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	10,841	6,317	7,920	7,780	9,591	8,077	7,388	8,065
Total number of closures with ID	883	510	607	644	779	716	723	806
Closures into an employment setting	3,097	2,290	2,309	2,408	2,437	2,506	2,533	2,545
Closures with ID into an employment setting	339	244	246	273	239	277	310	347
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,109	682	1,166	1,383	3,042	1,706	1,587	1,762
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	287	59	84	110	265	150	134	141
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,229	587	826	953	1,491	1,212	1,350	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	296	145	156	193	234	199	212	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	49.9%	77.1%	66.4%	63.5%	44.5%	59.5%	61.5%	59.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	54.2%	80.5%	74.5%	71.3%	47.4%	64.9%	69.8%	71.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	28.6%	36.3%	29.2%	31.0%	25.4%	31.0%	34.3%	31.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	38.4%	47.8%	40.5%	42.4%	30.7%	38.7%	42.9%	43.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$303	\$313	\$290	\$295	\$299	\$288	\$281	\$282
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$194	\$207	\$198	\$207	\$187	\$185	\$199	\$199
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.7	28.0	26.4	26.0	25.8	25.5	25.5	25.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.0	24.9	23.7	23.9	21.6	21.3	22.2	21.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	55.1	40.6	40.5	41.7	41.8	42.6	42.7	42.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

State Department of Education Division of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

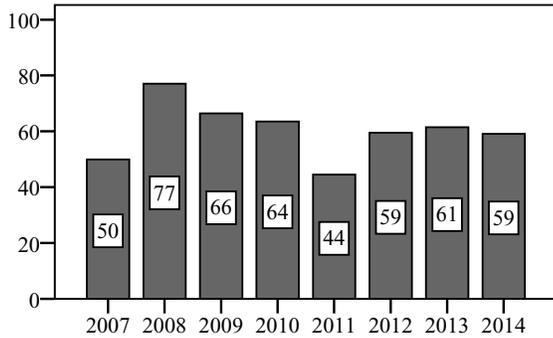
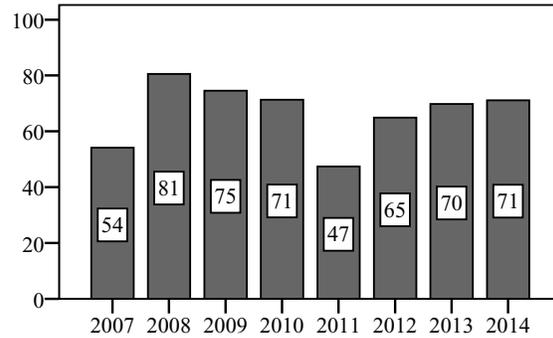


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	331	97.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	0.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	6	1.8%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	339	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	340	98.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	7	2.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	347	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	6,422	6,417	6,443	6,498	6,548	6,646	6,745
State unemployment rate	5.3%	5.1%	4.7%	5.1%	8.5%	6.8%	5.8%

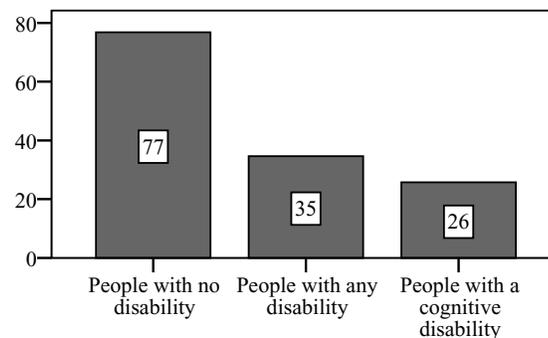
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	3,942,698	4,003,698	4,003,826	4,012,567	4,025,304	4,039,415	4,073,627
Number of people with any disability	389,925	388,851	369,229	388,429	390,883	403,997	400,618
Number of people with a cognitive disability	190,071	192,273	174,592	190,688	185,412	189,781	197,218
Number of people with no disability who are employed	3,083,545	3,014,488	2,953,585	2,991,987	3,014,959	3,064,311	3,128,785
Number of people with any disability who are employed	154,078	133,022	119,286	121,957	126,372	136,610	138,606
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	54,049	48,825	39,186	44,917	43,354	48,790	50,709
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	78.2%	75.3%	73.8%	74.6%	74.9%	75.9%	76.8%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	39.5%	34.2%	32.3%	31.4%	32.3%	33.8%	34.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.4%	25.4%	22.4%	23.6%	23.4%	25.7%	25.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$49.5	\$49.8	\$49.5	\$50.0	\$51.9	\$53.1	\$55.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.6	\$30.2	\$30.8	\$31.8	\$33.5	\$33.1	\$38.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.4	\$18.5	\$17.5	\$21.6	\$21.6	\$19.4	\$28.3
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	34	34	33	32	35	34	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	29	29	28	28	31	28	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	7.4%	7.8%	9.1%	9.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.8%	26.6%	27.7%	27.2%	28.5%	28.3%	27.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.4%	32.3%	34.6%	32.3%	32.8%	35.0%	32.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

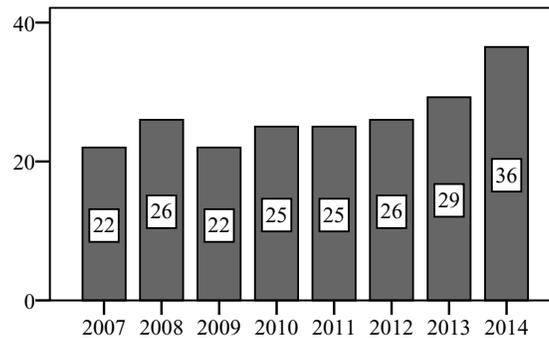
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	125,360	125,351	127,912	132,997	140,417	148,652	166,037	168,666
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11,514	10,562	9,610	9,812	10,571	9,147	8,416	8,703
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9.2%	8.4%	7.5%	7.0%	7.5%	6.2%	5.1%	5.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	62	70	87	100	109	113	78	75
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	270	232	184	147	129	84	63	83
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	290	269	244	211	176	148	91	80

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	14,038	15,012	15,900	14,039	14,751	14,769	15,523	15,728
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,112	3,831	3,469	3,554	3,733	3,778	4,538	5,739
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	22%	26%	22%	25%	25%	26%	29%	36%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	48.1	59.0	52.6	54.0	56.7	56.8	67.8	85.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,367	2,326	2,662	3,723	3,640	3,085	3,065	2,564
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	6,750	7,162	8,131	7,275	7,953	7,882	8,507	8,741
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	1,691	1,693	1,638	2,362	2,330	2,433	2,631	3,731
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	10,808	11,181	12,431	13,360	11,593	10,967	14,203	15,036
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	.	.	0	.

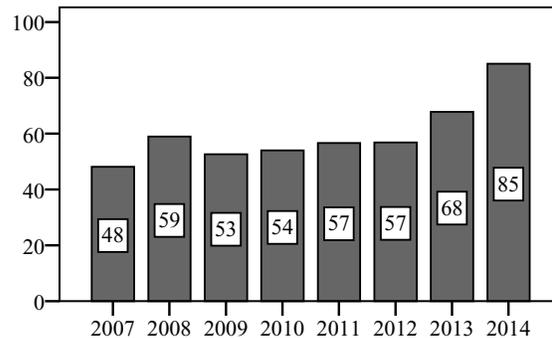
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	208,907	216,152	230,053	238,421	241,403	.	248,828	114,912
Integrated employment funding	43,989	46,149	38,178	35,663	35,088	34,969	36,370	44,606
Facility-based work funding	33,185	31,347	40,820	38,329	39,823	36,940	29,554	26,014
Facility-based non-work funding	106,593	112,032	121,886	134,191	135,000	134,766	145,886	146,000
Community-based non-work funding	23,699	26,624	29,169	30,239	31,492	35,274	37,018	44,292

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	208,907	216,152	230,053	238,421	241,403	.	248,828	114,912
Funding from state, local, and county resources	46,048	44,312	42,268	32,444	30,837	25,643	32,178	43,109
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	106,593	112,032	121,886	134,191	135,000	134,766	145,886	146,000
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	56,266	59,808	66,900	71,787	75,566	81,541	70,764	71,803

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	12,681	11,236	12,114	11,177	11,019	11,349	10,138	10,628
Total number of closures with ID	574	498	475	407	392	400	291	286
Closures into an employment setting	4,062	3,646	3,253	3,435	3,727	3,847	3,910	4,006
Closures with ID into an employment setting	243	227	158	173	130	168	137	138
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,588	2,854	3,285	3,320	3,618	3,865	2,679	2,687
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	160	119	118	115	157	147	84	79
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	188	172	153	181	169	200	254	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	50	59	32	55	43	41	43	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.1%	56.1%	49.8%	50.9%	50.7%	49.9%	59.3%	59.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	60.3%	65.6%	57.2%	60.1%	45.3%	53.3%	62.0%	63.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.0%	32.4%	26.9%	30.7%	33.8%	33.9%	38.6%	37.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	42.3%	45.6%	33.3%	42.5%	33.2%	42.0%	47.1%	48.3%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$340	\$357	\$334	\$334	\$339	\$341	\$344	\$355
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$180	\$173	\$170	\$159	\$166	\$153	\$169	\$168
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.2	26.9	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.7	19.0	18.6	17.7	17.9	17.3	18.2	17.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	62.8	56.1	49.3	52.5	56.6	57.9	58.4	59.4
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Commission for the Blind and Rehabilitation Commission

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

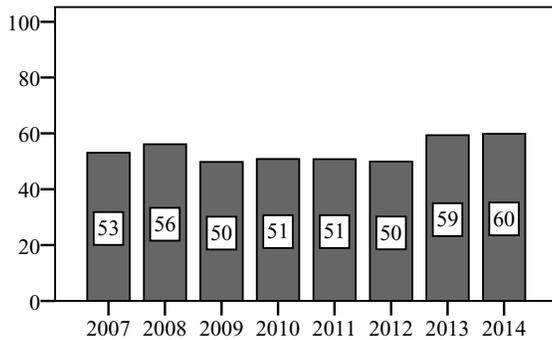
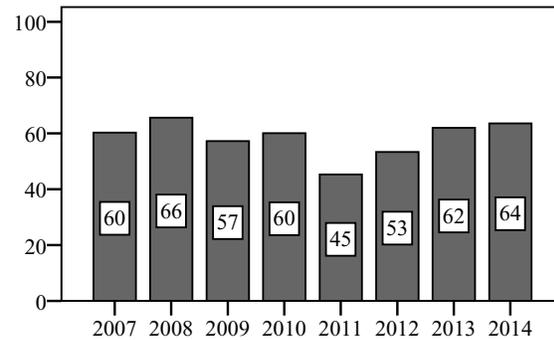


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	241	99.2%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	0.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	243	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	135	97.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.7%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	2	1.4%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	138	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	10,043	10,113	10,084	10,003	9,884	9,883	9,910
State unemployment rate	6.2%	7.1%	7.0%	8.5%	12.5%	9.3%	7.3%

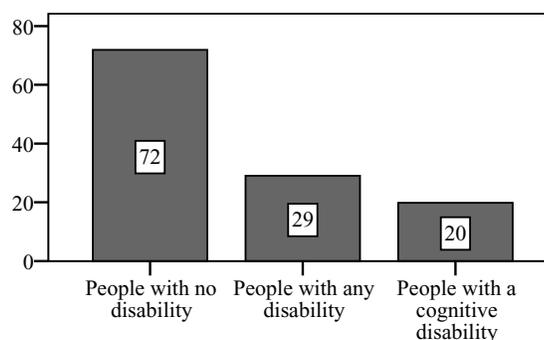
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	5,797,057	5,757,700	5,675,517	5,627,799	5,651,628	5,575,375	5,583,065
Number of people with any disability	731,676	731,501	723,661	776,260	732,038	795,087	779,149
Number of people with a cognitive disability	315,954	327,745	321,508	350,943	332,916	359,228	371,961
Number of people with no disability who are employed	4,185,994	3,881,686	3,801,612	3,813,371	3,886,926	3,952,046	4,012,797
Number of people with any disability who are employed	239,350	215,837	203,096	218,103	197,118	236,383	226,162
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	66,724	68,869	67,342	71,431	68,333	79,089	73,725
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	72.2%	67.4%	67.0%	67.8%	68.8%	70.9%	71.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	32.7%	29.5%	28.1%	28.1%	26.9%	29.7%	29.0%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.1%	21.0%	20.9%	20.4%	20.5%	22.0%	19.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$38.2	\$37.2	\$37.3	\$38.0	\$38.6	\$39.8	\$41.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.6	\$24.7	\$25.5	\$26.0	\$25.8	\$28.0	\$28.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.3	\$16.3	\$17.3	\$16.9	\$16.7	\$18.5	\$17.5
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	37	37	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	34	34	35	35	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	30	31	32	30	31	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.7%	13.3%	14.0%	14.5%	15.0%	14.4%	13.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	30.3%	30.1%	29.9%	30.6%	32.0%	31.7%	30.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	38.2%	36.2%	35.5%	36.2%	37.1%	37.9%	36.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

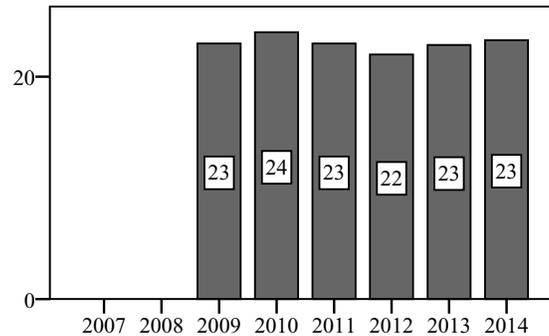
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	194,514	199,221	205,330	211,639	219,412	239,361	256,844	261,707
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	17,381	15,454	13,992	13,664	13,119	11,867	12,034	12,570
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.9%	7.8%	6.8%	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%	4.7%	4.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	55	68	51	43	67	66	57	37
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	339	239	132	95	86	56	43	49
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	130	104	103	78	44	46	31	26

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

Department of Community Health, 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	.	.	18,898	17,042	17,098	17,839	17,746	17,352
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	4,398	4,016	3,989	3,993	4,058	4,041
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	23%	24%	23%	22%	23%	23%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	44.1	41.0	40.4	40.4	41.0	40.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	5,582	4,441	4,434	4,453	4,299
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	2,434	4,260	4,778	4,913	4,853
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	14,591	7,255	6,778	7,572	6,441	6,213
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	14,591	15,271	15,479	16,784	15,807	15,365
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	.

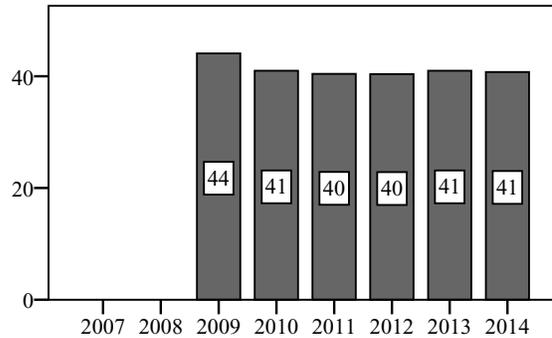
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 Community Health, 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	152,861	175,660	168,497	175,716	173,765	159,811
Integrated employment funding	.	.	19,979	25,746	22,450	23,871	26,765	27,197
Facility-based work funding	.	.	0	62,231	47,046	49,668	48,428	43,240
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	0	26,085	42,126	49,280	47,543	45,056
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	132,882	61,597	56,876	52,897	51,028	44,318

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	152,861	175,660	168,497	175,716	173,765	159,811
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	0	17,566	0	0	0	0
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	.	.	145,202	158,094	0	0	0	0

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	21,482	20,681	20,269	22,257	22,557	23,119	20,289	18,196
Total number of closures with ID	1,748	1,526	1,390	1,256	1,259	1,272	1,109	1,116
Closures into an employment setting	7,965	7,771	7,099	7,541	7,864	7,816	6,859	6,772
Closures with ID into an employment setting	718	642	484	433	421	379	347	424
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	6,577	6,739	6,668	7,470	7,691	7,271	6,495	5,437
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	677	582	584	571	569	565	479	377
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,060	885	779	737	780	881	824	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	538	408	360	323	333	332	265	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	54.8%	53.6%	51.6%	50.2%	50.6%	51.8%	51.4%	55.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	51.5%	52.5%	45.3%	43.1%	42.5%	40.1%	42.0%	52.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.1%	37.6%	35.0%	33.9%	34.9%	33.8%	33.8%	37.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	41.1%	42.1%	34.8%	34.5%	33.4%	29.8%	31.3%	38.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$388	\$402	\$446	\$446	\$445	\$450	\$401	\$401
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$159	\$163	\$152	\$157	\$175	\$175	\$192	\$197
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.8	31.9	31.5	31.5	32.1	31.9	31.1	30.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.8	21.4	20.0	20.3	22.0	21.8	23.3	24.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	79.3	77.7	71.2	76.3	79.6	79.1	69.3	68.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.1	6.4	4.9	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services and Commission for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

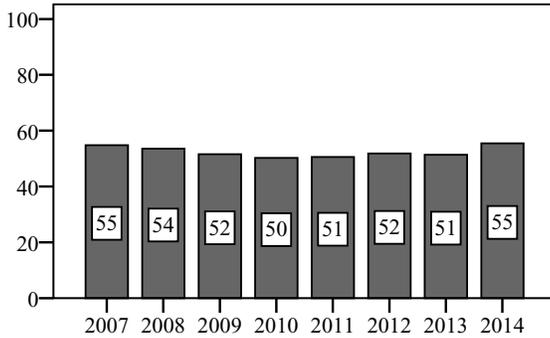
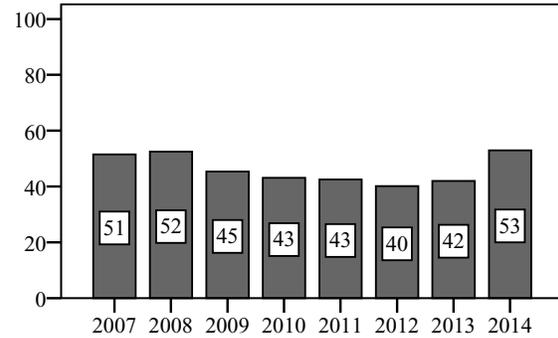


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	715	99.4%
Sheltered workshop	1	0.1%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	0.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	719	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	422	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	0.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	424	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	5,025	5,101	5,143	5,220	5,304	5,379	5,457
State unemployment rate	4.4%	4.7%	3.8%	5.8%	7.3%	5.8%	4.1%

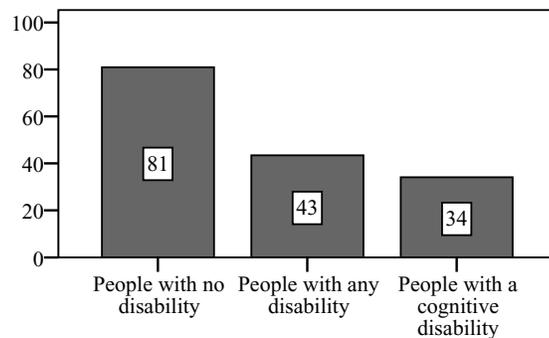
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	3,185,552	3,176,693	3,187,900	3,208,043	3,206,501	3,196,160	3,217,676
Number of people with any disability	259,878	278,422	274,170	266,410	282,765	304,204	302,993
Number of people with a cognitive disability	126,288	130,786	131,744	116,399	129,888	145,269	150,262
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,580,985	2,481,386	2,479,002	2,505,461	2,553,745	2,567,276	2,603,597
Number of people with any disability who are employed	133,685	120,017	119,662	122,410	119,443	131,978	131,707
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	53,036	45,209	48,705	41,620	45,976	51,956	51,257
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	81.0%	78.1%	77.8%	78.1%	79.6%	80.3%	80.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	51.4%	43.1%	43.6%	45.9%	42.2%	43.4%	43.5%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	42.0%	34.6%	37.0%	35.8%	35.4%	35.8%	34.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$43.4	\$42.2	\$42.7	\$42.6	\$44.7	\$45.8	\$47.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.7	\$27.8	\$25.1	\$28.4	\$29.4	\$30.2	\$32.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.9	\$17.0	\$14.2	\$15.9	\$18.0	\$17.4	\$20.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	38	38	38	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	33	34	32	34	34	35	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	28	29	26	30	29	30	29
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.2%	8.8%	9.3%	10.0%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.3%	26.3%	24.0%	25.4%	27.2%	26.8%	25.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.7%	31.8%	30.6%	32.5%	34.6%	34.8%	32.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

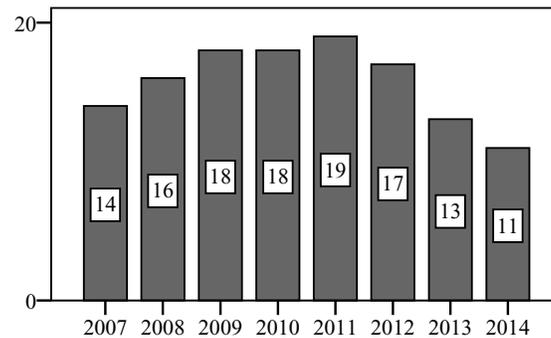
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	56,580	59,411	63,030	68,020	72,983	78,065	83,205	85,793
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9,872	9,380	9,679	10,430	10,856	10,320	10,754	10,886
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	17.4%	15.8%	15.4%	15.0%	14.9%	13.2%	12.9%	12.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	59	65	33	52	53	32	15	16
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	175	126	140	113	90	70	45	37
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	91	83	51	44	30	46	31	20

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	12,082	12,561	13,007	13,546	14,043	16,493	22,306	26,233
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,724	2,091	2,288	2,462	2,642	2,745	2,909	2,879
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	14%	16%	18%	18%	19%	17%	13%	11%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	33.3	40.1	43.5	46.0	49.4	51.0	53.7	52.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	10,485	10,666	10,894	11,275	11,597	11,857	11,906	13,075
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	0	.	.	0	1,891	1,882	1,869
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	0	.	.	0	5,563	5,609	7,960
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	10,666	19,894	.	11,597	13,748	19,397	22,904
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.

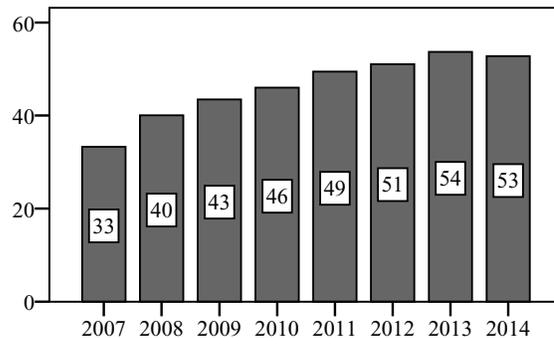
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	178,813	185,274	203,331	209,645	217,290	255,163	258,223	308,675
Integrated employment funding	4,089	4,258	4,581	4,953	5,638	19,129	20,418	16,861
Facility-based work funding	0	148,069	153,810	158,915	165,101	182,509	180,612	188,505
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	13,941	14,739	13,929
Community-based non-work funding	142,199	0	0	0	0	39,583	40,887	87,990

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	178,813	185,274	203,331	209,645	217,290	255,163	258,223	308,675
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	0	19,797	27,890	23,082	20,768
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	1,114	1,154	1,151	1,001	997	202	214	118
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	31,410	31,793	32,932	32,289	33,409	33,979	34,514	34,859
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	146,289	152,328	158,392	163,868	170,739	255,163	258,223	308,674

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	8,344	9,613	10,253	10,126	7,967	7,932	8,183	7,832
Total number of closures with ID	733	755	817	763	611	531	598	561
Closures into an employment setting	2,583	2,713	2,467	2,223	2,558	2,571	2,839	2,985
Closures with ID into an employment setting	288	294	258	203	225	224	231	252
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,528	1,813	2,554	2,414	1,673	1,980	1,927	1,871
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	126	134	208	195	133	145	144	115
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	637	866	952	853	628	606	734	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	154	186	203	161	125	115	113	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.8%	59.9%	49.1%	47.9%	60.5%	56.5%	59.6%	61.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	69.6%	68.7%	55.4%	51.0%	62.8%	60.7%	61.6%	68.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	31.0%	28.2%	24.1%	22.0%	32.1%	32.4%	34.7%	38.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	39.3%	38.9%	31.6%	26.6%	36.8%	42.2%	38.6%	44.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$327	\$333	\$314	\$326	\$331	\$328	\$335	\$331
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$203	\$213	\$199	\$198	\$216	\$225	\$231	\$249
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.8	29.4	28.2	28.2	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.2	26.1	24.7	23.3	25.0	25.3	26.3	26.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	49.8	52.0	46.8	41.9	47.9	47.8	52.4	54.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.6	5.6	4.9	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.6

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

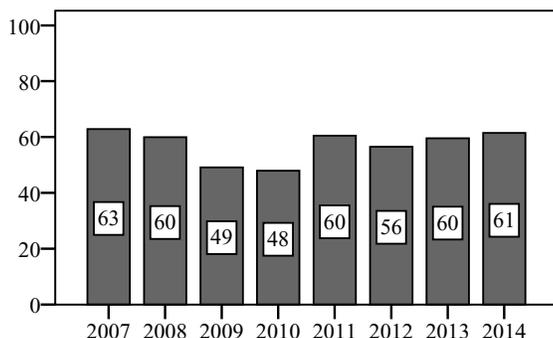
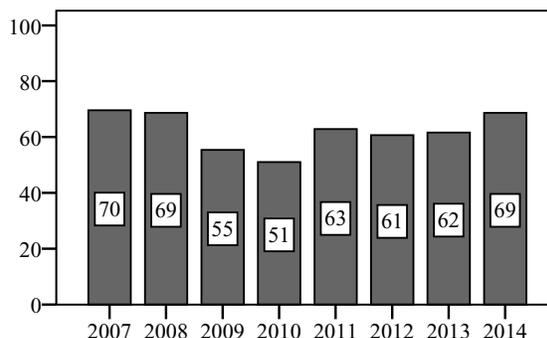


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	287	93.2%
Sheltered workshop	20	6.5%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	308	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	252	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	252	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	2,867	2,903	2,897	2,939	2,967	2,985	2,994
State unemployment rate	6.8%	6.2%	8.0%	7.9%	10.4%	9.3%	7.8%

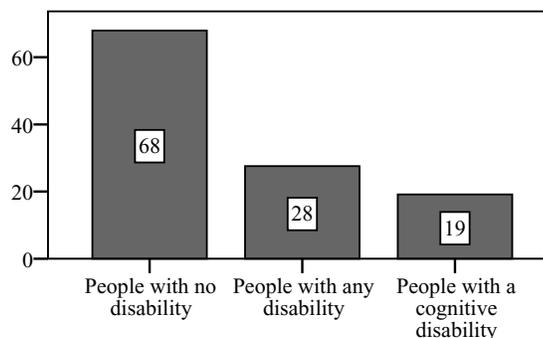
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	1,570,374	1,587,777	1,587,610	1,601,919	1,583,076	1,582,030	1,586,628
Number of people with any disability	281,644	257,847	275,807	271,477	282,101	285,959	272,539
Number of people with a cognitive disability	112,853	109,099	117,434	117,184	122,270	116,674	114,905
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,122,505	1,081,250	1,040,687	1,056,338	1,058,666	1,062,174	1,078,317
Number of people with any disability who are employed	92,130	71,929	76,841	78,412	72,889	74,608	75,145
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24,823	19,000	22,406	20,379	21,315	18,715	21,994
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	71.5%	68.1%	65.6%	65.9%	66.9%	67.1%	68.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	32.7%	27.9%	27.9%	28.9%	25.8%	26.1%	27.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22.0%	17.4%	19.1%	17.4%	17.4%	16.0%	19.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.6	\$32.9	\$33.0	\$33.5	\$34.0	\$34.0	\$36.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.5	\$26.3	\$25.4	\$27.4	\$27.6	\$27.9	\$27.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.7	\$20.3	\$17.1	\$16.5	\$19.2	\$17.2	\$18.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	39	39	40	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	38	38	39	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	35	33	35	33	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	15.8%	17.2%	18.1%	18.7%	19.5%	20.5%	18.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	29.5%	32.9%	32.6%	31.4%	34.8%	33.3%	32.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	35.7%	38.1%	36.9%	36.0%	39.8%	38.5%	36.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

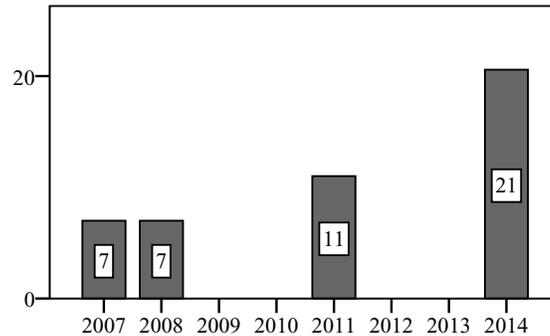
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	107,376	108,860	109,624	110,460	111,099	115,285	117,391	117,392
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,629	3,255	3,081	3,164	3,183	2,754	2,607	2,562
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	7	10	10	7	4	5	3	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	57	47	37	36	37	19	12	16
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	79	55	43	22	18	15	13	13

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	5,904	5,910	.	.	2,950	.	.	3,021
Number of people served in integrated employment	390	390	.	.	329	.	.	622
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	7%	7%	.	.	11%	.	.	21%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	13.4	13.3	.	.	11.0	.	.	20.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,893	1,893	.	.	800	.	.	1,927
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	493	493	.	.	1,821	.	.	472
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	4,163	4,163	.	.	0	.	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	.	.	2,621	.	.	2,399
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	.	.	0	.	1,734

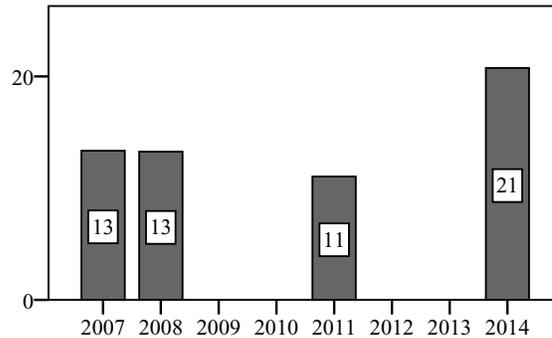
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	48,063	48,063	.	.	15,715	.	.	458
Integrated employment funding	2,274	2,274	.	.	2,306	.	.	201
Facility-based work funding	11,657	11,657	.	.	161	.	.	237
Facility-based non-work funding	4,448	4,448	.	.	13,248	.	.	0
Community-based non-work funding	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	48,063	48,063	.	.	15,715	.	.	458
Funding from state, local, and county resources	12,569	12,569	.	.	451	.	.	458
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	1,848	1,848	.	.	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	5,708	5,708	.	.	0	.	.	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	27,029	27,029	.	.	15,264	.	.	17,472

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	9,609	9,635	9,228	9,911	9,792	9,634	9,057	8,886
Total number of closures with ID	903	855	739	930	991	1,035	923	909
Closures into an employment setting	4,544	4,553	4,555	4,557	4,559	4,559	4,569	4,569
Closures with ID into an employment setting	211	215	204	193	263	214	266	246
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,849	1,918	1,339	1,716	1,628	1,874	1,684	1,653
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	258	238	137	225	206	305	263	281
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	225	206	187	195	196	203	247	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	166	129	126	125	124	126	151	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	71.1%	70.4%	77.3%	72.6%	73.7%	70.9%	73.1%	73.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	45.0%	47.5%	59.8%	46.2%	56.1%	41.2%	50.3%	46.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	47.3%	47.3%	49.4%	46.0%	46.6%	47.3%	50.4%	51.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	23.4%	25.1%	27.6%	20.8%	26.5%	20.7%	28.8%	27.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$423	\$435	\$432	\$404	\$387	\$405	\$406	\$416
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$196	\$209	\$225	\$206	\$222	\$241	\$243	\$245
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	36.5	36.0	35.9	34.8	34.3	35.0	34.9	35.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	28.8	29.1	29.6	26.8	28.5	30.2	30.2	29.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	155.6	154.9	154.3	153.6	153.1	152.7	152.7	152.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.5	8.8	7.2	8.9	8.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

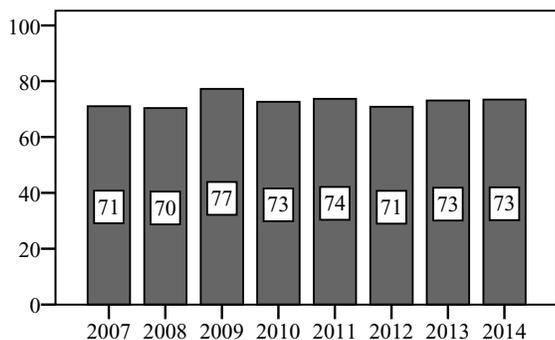
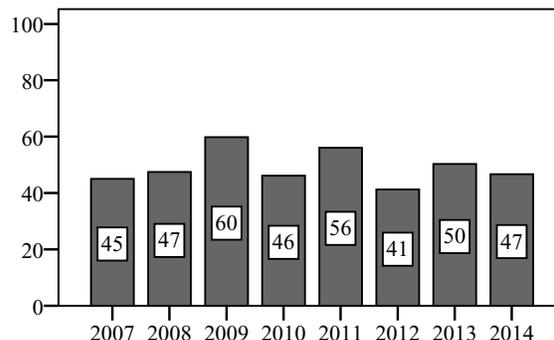


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	203	96.2%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	8	3.8%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	211	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	221	89.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	25	10.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	246	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	5,670	5,755	5,833	5,912	5,989	6,022	6,064
State unemployment rate	5.5%	5.7%	4.7%	6.4%	9.6%	7.1%	6.1%

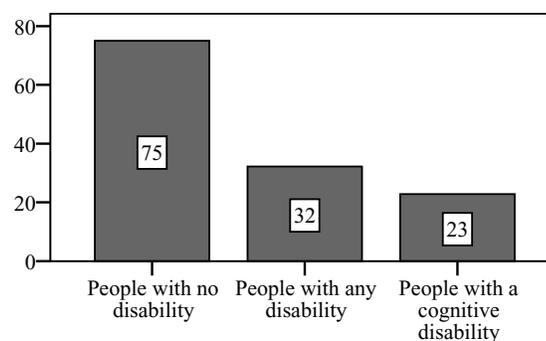
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	3,340,126	3,362,629	3,377,313	3,367,587	3,341,548	3,349,414	3,339,118
Number of people with any disability	454,082	458,381	447,618	465,946	475,475	467,623	483,703
Number of people with a cognitive disability	189,415	206,631	196,051	205,249	209,352	212,300	217,252
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,584,004	2,497,066	2,468,907	2,475,015	2,463,996	2,509,364	2,504,433
Number of people with any disability who are employed	174,040	159,202	146,651	149,360	152,371	149,024	155,760
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	52,511	50,135	45,280	44,095	47,142	46,928	49,584
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	77.4%	74.3%	73.1%	73.5%	73.7%	74.9%	75.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	38.3%	34.7%	32.8%	32.1%	32.0%	31.9%	32.2%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.7%	24.3%	23.1%	21.5%	22.5%	22.1%	22.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.0	\$36.8	\$36.6	\$37.6	\$37.5	\$38.9	\$40.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.7	\$25.5	\$26.9	\$26.3	\$26.5	\$29.0	\$27.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.5	\$17.1	\$18.2	\$17.3	\$18.8	\$18.4	\$19.5
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	38	38	38	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	36	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	32	32	33	32	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.3%	11.6%	12.8%	13.2%	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.9%	27.6%	29.0%	29.3%	30.9%	31.8%	30.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	36.5%	34.5%	37.4%	38.4%	38.7%	40.3%	36.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

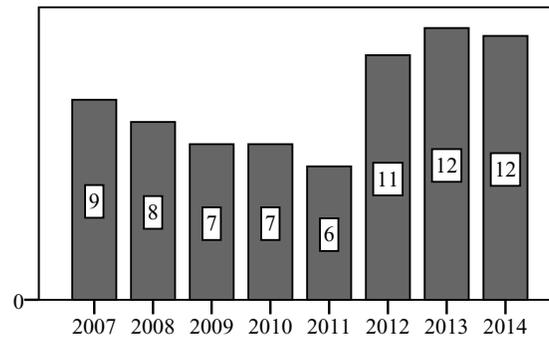
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	100,986	104,740	107,842	112,676	117,981	127,361	134,072	137,001
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,810	7,554	7,157	7,635	7,733	6,870	6,982	7,003
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.7%	7.2%	6.6%	7.0%	6.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	26	26	18	34	38	50	53	60
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	218	176	148	104	73	59	54	56
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	63	61	41	29	21	31	22	9

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	4,030	4,862	4,801	5,038	4,785	5,135	5,618	5,831
Number of people served in integrated employment	359	369	345	332	307	547	687	692
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%	11%	12%	12%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.1	9.1	11.4	11.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	3,773	4,302	3,886	4,094	4,441	4,695	5,009	3,352
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	70	191	213	187	189	229	334	3,644
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,843	4,493	4,099	4,281	4,441	4,695	5,343	6,996
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	155	628	765	572	1,002	1,100	164

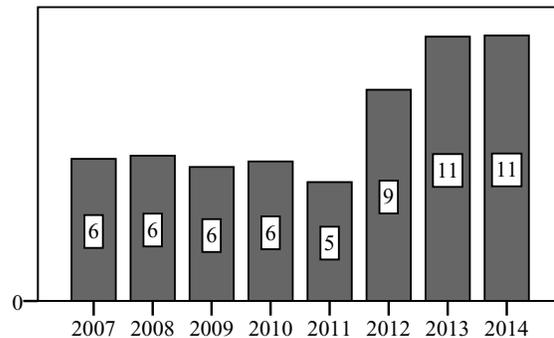
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	24,584	43,791	41,110	46,446	44,589	54,015	61,141	63,656
Integrated employment funding	1,827	1,882	1,931	1,884	1,741	5,203	5,099	7,012
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	22,623	41,737	38,918	44,367	42,591	48,474	51,925	38,353
Community-based non-work funding	135	172	261	195	257	339	815	18,291

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	24,584	43,791	41,110	46,446	44,589	54,015	61,141	63,656
Funding from state, local, and county resources	2,019	2,006	1,765	1,607	1,549	1,446	1,262	1,225
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	22,565	41,786	39,345	44,839	43,041	52,569	56,581	62,432

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	16,697	17,148	18,132	18,527	15,641	15,333	14,722	14,935
Total number of closures with ID	2,697	2,894	2,807	2,962	2,512	2,218	2,123	2,124
Closures into an employment setting	4,536	4,630	4,169	4,630	4,797	5,017	4,781	5,145
Closures with ID into an employment setting	843	860	639	805	800	785	684	745
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,124	2,218	2,556	2,727	2,944	2,920	3,110	3,125
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	343	366	403	409	429	362	434	387
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,163	1,180	878	957	1,147	1,183	1,368	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	669	644	456	512	584	557	578	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	68.1%	67.6%	62.0%	62.9%	62.0%	63.2%	60.6%	62.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	71.1%	70.1%	61.3%	66.3%	65.1%	68.4%	61.2%	65.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.2%	27.0%	23.0%	25.0%	30.7%	32.7%	32.5%	34.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	31.3%	29.7%	22.8%	27.2%	31.8%	35.4%	32.2%	35.1%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$295	\$285	\$277	\$291	\$289	\$307	\$311	\$313
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$201	\$202	\$209	\$220	\$204	\$214	\$212	\$212
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.8	27.7	26.3	27.6	28.0	28.9	28.9	28.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.4	26.1	25.4	25.6	24.6	25.2	25.6	24.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	77.2	78.3	69.6	77.3	79.8	83.3	79.1	84.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	14.3	14.5	10.7	13.4	13.3	13.0	11.3	12.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

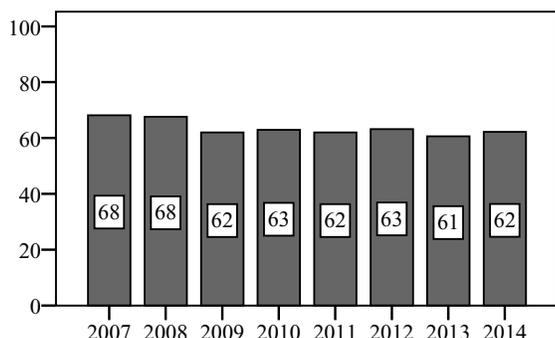
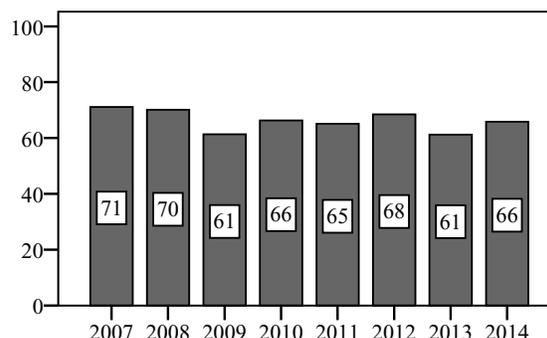


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	834	98.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	8	0.9%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	843	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	741	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	0.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	745	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	910	927	945	967	989	1,005	1,024
State unemployment rate	4.6%	4.4%	3.8%	4.0%	7.2%	6.1%	4.7%

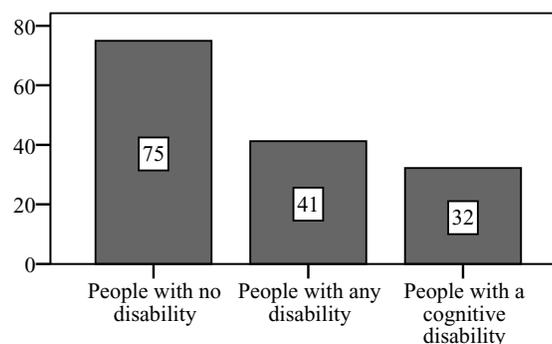
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	554,149	559,705	575,000	577,562	576,540	568,336	569,375
Number of people with any disability	69,544	68,761	60,876	66,196	65,071	74,003	73,019
Number of people with a cognitive disability	27,703	25,995	24,453	27,787	27,483	30,750	29,681
Number of people with no disability who are employed	422,462	413,675	420,419	422,387	423,692	419,288	426,582
Number of people with any disability who are employed	30,341	30,224	26,719	28,833	24,135	25,929	30,116
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	9,427	8,981	7,366	7,702	6,227	8,470	9,557
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.2%	73.9%	73.1%	73.1%	73.5%	73.8%	74.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	43.6%	44.0%	43.9%	43.6%	37.1%	35.0%	41.2%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.0%	34.5%	30.1%	27.7%	22.7%	27.5%	32.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.2	\$31.5	\$34.1	\$32.4	\$33.8	\$36.6	\$36.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.4	\$23.4	\$22.3	\$30.7	\$24.5	\$24.9	\$27.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.1	\$14.9	\$12.1	\$12.1	\$11.2	\$18.1	\$13.6
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	39	38	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	35	34	37	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	31	29	28	29	33	28
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.9%	12.7%	12.6%	12.6%	13.6%	16.2%	14.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	28.4%	26.6%	29.2%	22.8%	30.4%	28.7%	28.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	39.8%	28.7%	41.5%	30.7%	44.2%	39.1%	38.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

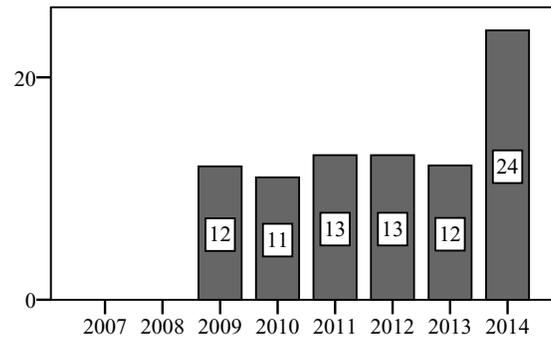
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	12,906	13,375	13,768	14,577	15,434	16,605	17,632	17,303
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,796	1,757	1,738	1,904	2,052	1,842	1,858	1,812
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	13.9%	13.1%	12.6%	13.0%	13.3%	11.1%	10.5%	10.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	15	29	24	17	10	9	22	13
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	16	14	11	9	10	10	11	12
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	14	11	11	9	9	5	5	.

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

Public Health & Human Services, Developmental Disabilities Program

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	.	.	1,827	1,789	1,819	2,042	1,854	1,836
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	210	195	236	256	224	445
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	12%	11%	13%	13%	12%	24%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	21.5	20.0	23.6	25.5	22.1	43.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	1,070
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,630	959
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	1,617	.	.	.	1,630	2,029
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	632	639	689	348	404	705

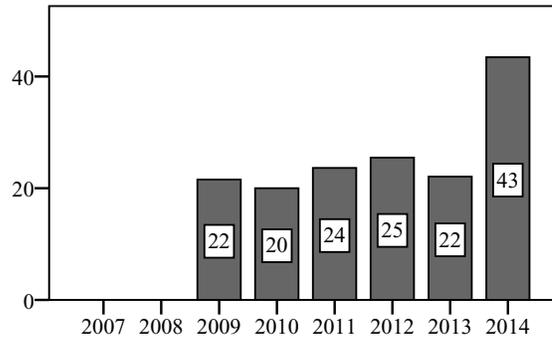
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

Public Health & Human Services, Developmental Disabilities Program

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	20,493	21,858	22,105	22,057	22,332	23,683
Integrated employment funding	.	.	1,098	1,056	1,141	1,013	1,148	2,003
Facility-based work funding	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	8,630
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	0	0	0	0	21,184	11,401
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	20,493	21,858	22,105	22,057	22,332	23,683
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	277	259	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	267	249	425	64	249	107
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	.	554	549	716	949	22,082	23,576

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

Disability Transitions Program, Vocational Rehabilitation

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	3,369	3,364	3,364	4,014	3,635	3,708	3,597	3,401
Total number of closures with ID	168	196	160	219	185	174	175	170
Closures into an employment setting	912	913	799	716	776	830	896	860
Closures with ID into an employment setting	64	83	46	63	48	52	62	76
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	664	694	616	993	847	922	975	1,177
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	35	44	38	58	59	44	42	54
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	127	148	95	109	129	145	120	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	47	64	33	46	44	48	43	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.9%	56.8%	56.5%	41.9%	47.8%	47.4%	47.9%	42.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	64.6%	65.4%	54.8%	52.1%	44.9%	54.2%	59.6%	58.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.1%	27.1%	23.8%	17.8%	21.3%	22.4%	24.9%	25.3%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	38.1%	42.3%	28.7%	28.8%	25.9%	29.9%	35.4%	44.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$304	\$301	\$310	\$303	\$306	\$326	\$324	\$328
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$138	\$134	\$137	\$162	\$152	\$150	\$152	\$167
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.8	28.0	28.1	27.3	26.7	27.4	26.7	27.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	19.5	18.4	17.5	19.6	17.1	18.0	17.4	18.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	95.3	94.4	81.9	72.4	77.7	82.6	88.3	84.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.7	8.6	4.7	6.4	4.8	5.2	6.1	7.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Disability Transitions Program, Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

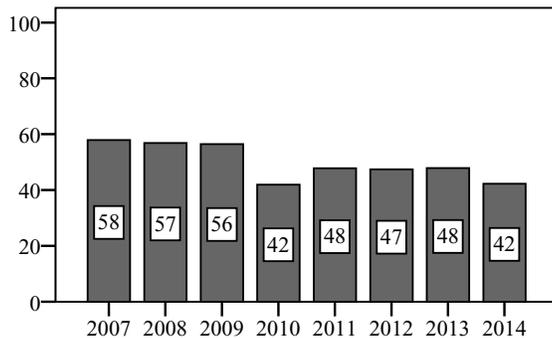
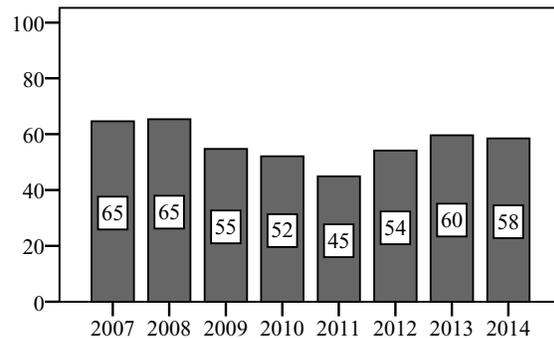


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	64	97.0%
Sheltered workshop	2	3.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	66	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	76	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	76	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	1,728	1,747	1,760	1,783	1,826	1,856	1,882
State unemployment rate	3.6%	3.8%	3.2%	3.4%	4.7%	4.0%	3.3%

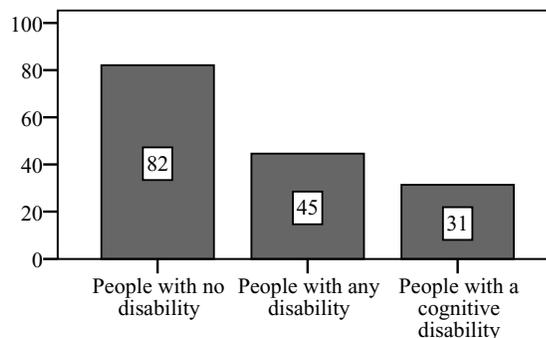
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	1,038,121	1,037,420	1,045,338	1,073,190	1,071,738	1,074,197	1,072,539
Number of people with any disability	89,082	100,047	113,013	95,182	94,149	98,263	101,443
Number of people with a cognitive disability	34,904	37,846	42,549	39,862	39,479	39,483	46,014
Number of people with no disability who are employed	863,797	842,585	833,410	859,839	864,582	866,268	880,020
Number of people with any disability who are employed	43,608	44,939	48,353	42,754	40,121	43,931	45,218
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	11,910	10,714	11,192	12,871	11,655	13,279	14,431
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	83.2%	81.2%	79.7%	80.1%	80.7%	80.6%	82.1%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	49.0%	44.9%	42.8%	44.9%	42.6%	44.7%	44.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.1%	28.3%	26.3%	32.3%	29.5%	33.6%	31.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.4	\$35.6	\$34.7	\$35.8	\$38.0	\$38.7	\$39.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.0	\$27.8	\$26.5	\$29.9	\$28.5	\$32.5	\$31.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.8	\$15.7	\$16.2	\$18.4	\$19.3	\$19.6	\$17.6
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	37	37	36	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	30	33	30	30	31	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.8%	10.5%	10.5%	10.1%	9.9%	11.0%	10.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.5%	23.0%	25.9%	23.8%	22.7%	24.0%	28.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.5%	35.5%	38.8%	31.3%	26.0%	29.0%	35.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

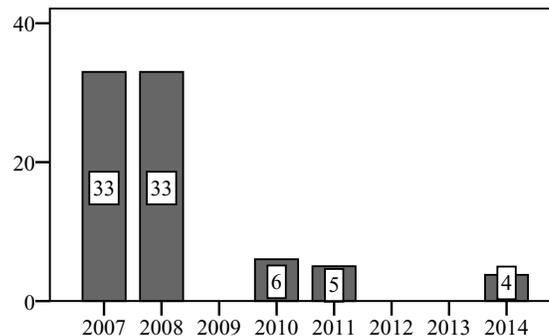
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	19,468	20,054	20,589	21,214	22,380	24,216	25,551	26,029
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,172	3,006	2,981	3,133	3,081	2,919	2,902	2,915
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	16.3%	15.0%	14.5%	15.0%	13.8%	12.0%	11.4%	11.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	17	10	13	17	17	29	31	41
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	52	43	28	19	23	16	8	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	17	24	14	8	8	6	8	5

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	3,668	3,712	.	3,785	4,805	.	.	4,469
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,207	1,237	.	232	246	.	.	168
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	33%	33%	.	6%	5%	.	.	4%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	68.2	69.4	.	13.0	13.4	.	.	8.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	344	322	.	.	2,011
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	3,161	3,101	.	.	1,551
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	0	.	1,066	1,014	.	.	2,546
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	2,858	.	4,571	3,423	.	.	6,108
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	341	515	.	1,033	701	.	.	1,274

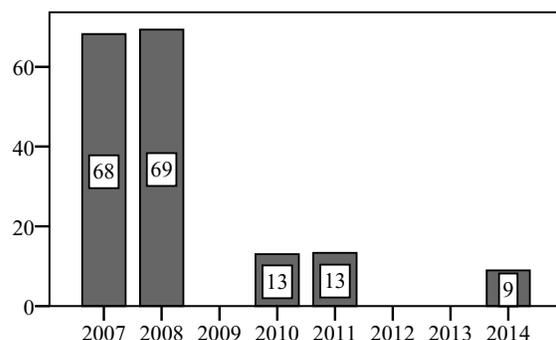
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	47,555	47,833	.	56,111	58,309	.	.	233,818
Integrated employment funding	8,139	8,470	.	931	1,254	.	.	1,134
Facility-based work funding	0	0	.	2,554	2,377	.	.	34,020
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	.	46,337	48,465	.	.	113,941
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	.	6,288	6,212	.	.	84,723

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	47,555	47,833	.	56,111	58,309	.	.	233,818
Funding from state, local, and county resources	20,731	22,649	.	4,594	5,090	.	.	2,161
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	26,824	25,184	.	51,517	58,309	.	.	231,657

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	4,380	4,208	4,584	5,085	5,261	4,917	5,566	5,381
Total number of closures with ID	369	300	298	294	354	358	437	436
Closures into an employment setting	1,587	1,595	1,614	1,708	1,862	1,869	1,929	2,086
Closures with ID into an employment setting	179	136	129	114	148	158	185	200
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	982	961	1,068	1,145	1,263	1,162	1,276	1,079
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	86	78	85	73	82	96	95	83
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	393	436	383	383	535	88	568	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	84	81	73	58	68	17	81	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	61.8%	62.4%	60.2%	59.9%	59.6%	61.7%	60.2%	65.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	67.5%	63.6%	60.3%	61.0%	64.3%	62.2%	66.1%	70.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	36.2%	37.9%	35.2%	33.6%	35.4%	38.0%	34.7%	38.8%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	48.5%	45.3%	43.3%	38.8%	41.8%	44.1%	42.3%	45.9%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$333	\$342	\$333	\$353	\$361	\$350	\$371	\$357
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$221	\$211	\$213	\$234	\$262	\$222	\$263	\$247
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.0	34.4	32.1	33.0	33.7	33.1	33.4	32.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	29.5	26.9	25.2	25.4	30.0	25.5	29.5	27.2
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	89.7	89.4	89.8	93.5	101.1	100.7	103.2	110.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	10.1	7.6	7.2	6.2	8.0	8.5	9.9	10.6

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

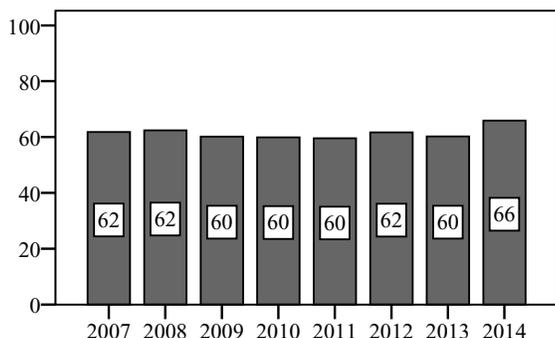
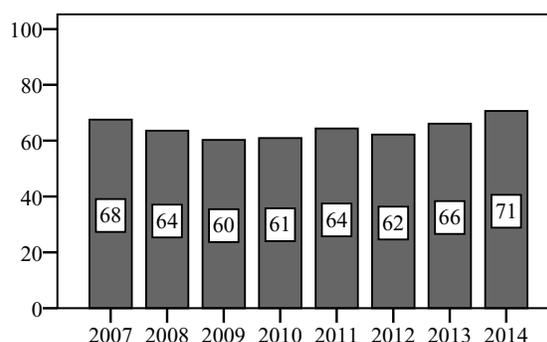


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	179	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	179	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	199	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	200	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	2,167	2,335	2,484	2,600	2,701	2,759	2,839
State unemployment rate	5.5%	4.3%	4.5%	6.6%	14.9%	11.2%	7.8%

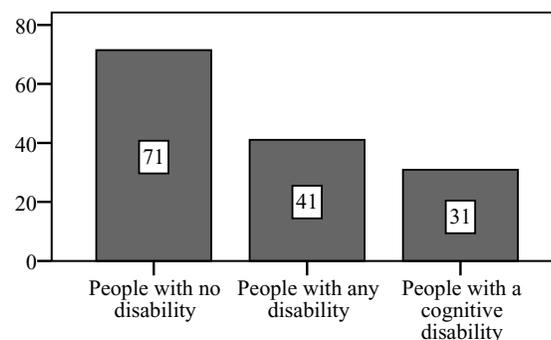
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	1,539,090	1,556,392	1,600,745	1,590,369	1,597,348	1,597,522	1,613,500
Number of people with any disability	141,073	145,395	157,271	172,393	179,812	199,614	209,346
Number of people with a cognitive disability	50,741	47,998	58,298	61,655	64,944	74,688	79,958
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,160,402	1,103,906	1,085,600	1,087,035	1,120,229	1,123,741	1,153,076
Number of people with any disability who are employed	61,031	57,643	58,628	60,209	63,182	78,851	85,839
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	15,689	13,342	14,312	15,711	16,344	19,404	24,699
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.4%	70.9%	67.8%	68.4%	70.1%	70.3%	71.5%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	43.3%	39.6%	37.3%	34.9%	35.1%	39.5%	41.0%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	30.9%	27.8%	24.5%	25.5%	25.2%	26.0%	30.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$40.9	\$40.8	\$39.5	\$38.9	\$38.8	\$39.5	\$39.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.7	\$29.5	\$32.0	\$30.5	\$32.8	\$34.9	\$34.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.5	\$21.7	\$21.3	\$21.1	\$25.4	\$22.7	\$24.1
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	39	38	38	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	37	37	38	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	32	34	34	35	32	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.7%	10.5%	13.0%	14.4%	13.7%	14.0%	12.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.9%	21.3%	23.7%	23.5%	26.5%	23.1%	22.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	22.3%	30.0%	30.2%	30.6%	32.2%	32.9%	26.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

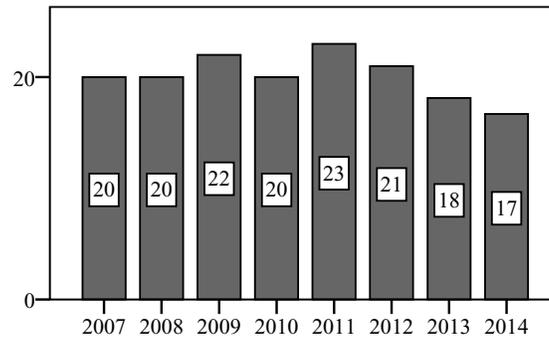
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	18,787	21,954	24,362	26,206	27,850	31,281	35,183	38,916
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,452	1,428	1,498	1,814	1,881	1,609	1,657	1,788
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.7%	6.5%	6.1%	7.0%	6.8%	5.1%	4.7%	4.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	8	8	4	.	3	.	4	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	25	25	25	19	13	10	11	11
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	23	19	13	13	15	15	10	6

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

Aging and 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	1,919	1,998	2,087	2,060	2,253	2,175	2,372	2,451
Number of people served in integrated employment	381	407	448	403	511	457	430	409
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	20%	20%	22%	20%	23%	21%	18%	17%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	14.9	15.7	17.0	15.0	18.8	16.6	15.4	14.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	387	954	1,127	1,133	965	918	1,053	1,140
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,100	612	492	500	747	754	859	879
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	51	25	20	24	30	28	30	23
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,538	1,591	1,639	1,657	1,712	1,672	1,942	2,042
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	134	118	113	378	281	497	292	342

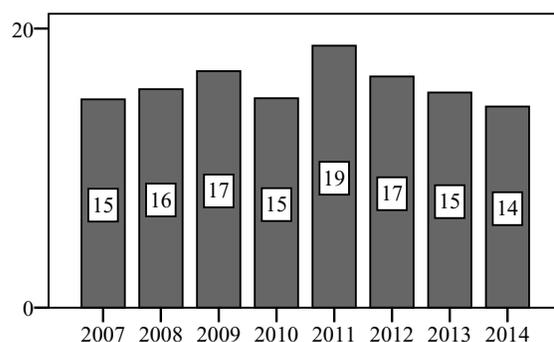
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

Aging and 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,088	20,949	21,857	22,250	23,502	24,880	26,477	28,985
Integrated employment funding	2,383	2,658	3,279	4,293	3,923	3,708	3,617	3,401
Facility-based work funding	3,734	8,818	10,351	7,966	8,311	8,741	9,182	10,644
Facility-based non-work funding	13,311	9,276	8,228	9,648	10,919	12,196	13,428	14,632
Community-based non-work funding	659	197	0	343	349	236	250	307

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,088	20,949	21,857	22,250	23,502	24,880	26,477	28,985
Funding from state, local, and county resources	14,762	12,208	12,145	11,057	12,573	14,132	15,769	15,731
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	946	1,056	946	946	946	1,072	1,056
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	5,325	7,794	8,656	10,247	9,983	9,802	9,636	12,198

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	3,329	3,304	3,451	3,869	3,638	3,533	2,966	3,021
Total number of closures with ID	178	159	123	140	118	124	118	134
Closures into an employment setting	1,161	1,060	901	947	947	852	749	1,092
Closures with ID into an employment setting	68	55	35	40	20	22	26	56
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	659	661	675	796	856	880	778	798
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	36	30	22	19	22	23	30	46
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	193	135	124	121	78	81	103	3,021
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	58	35	33	27	13	19	31	3,021
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.8%	61.6%	57.2%	54.3%	52.5%	49.2%	49.1%	56.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	65.4%	64.7%	61.4%	67.8%	47.6%	48.9%	46.4%	51.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.9%	32.1%	26.1%	24.5%	26.0%	24.1%	25.3%	36.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	38.2%	34.6%	28.5%	28.6%	16.9%	17.7%	22.0%	41.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

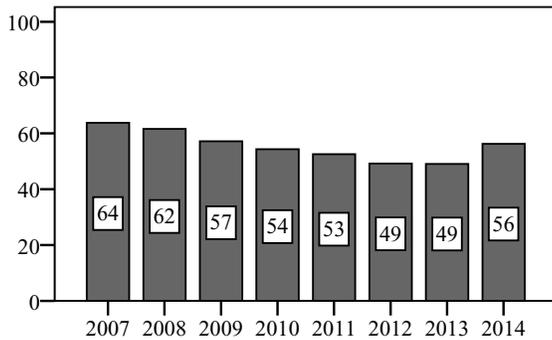
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$379	\$373	\$378	\$367	\$376	\$385	\$385	\$365
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$198	\$208	\$212	\$212	\$258	\$186	\$241	\$207
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.3	33.1	32.2	31.8	31.9	32.2	31.9	9.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.0	27.6	26.2	25.7	31.1	22.5	26.7	6.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	45.5	40.8	34.1	35.1	34.8	30.9	26.8	38.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.7	2.1	1.3	1.5	.7	.8	.9	2.0

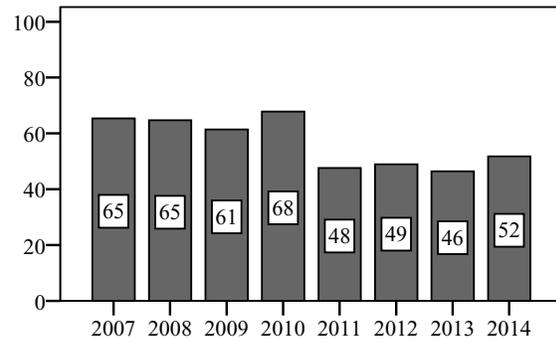
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	68	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	68	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	45	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	45	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	1,274	1,300	1,309	1,316	1,316	1,321	1,327
State unemployment rate	4.7%	3.8%	3.6%	3.9%	6.1%	5.6%	4.3%

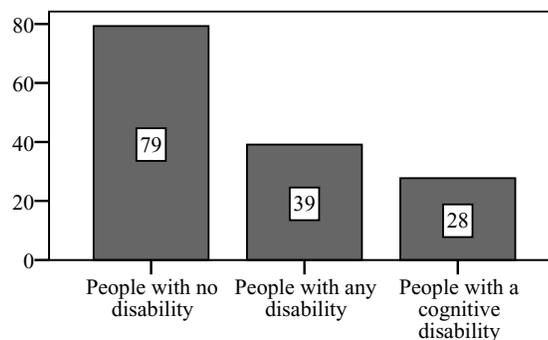
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	801,844	813,357	803,344	804,522	795,108	790,372	798,647
Number of people with any disability	82,237	76,797	77,022	77,607	83,650	86,802	81,389
Number of people with a cognitive disability	33,758	33,809	36,308	31,551	37,938	40,080	37,107
Number of people with no disability who are employed	648,997	634,496	624,206	622,258	627,052	618,685	633,104
Number of people with any disability who are employed	37,163	29,729	28,910	28,942	30,500	34,654	31,834
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	11,028	9,323	8,883	7,391	9,204	12,996	10,287
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	80.9%	78.0%	77.7%	77.3%	78.9%	78.3%	79.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	45.2%	38.7%	37.5%	37.3%	36.5%	39.9%	39.1%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	32.7%	27.6%	24.5%	23.4%	24.3%	32.4%	27.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$44.4	\$43.3	\$44.3	\$45.1	\$46.7	\$46.5	\$48.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.6	\$31.9	\$32.9	\$36.1	\$27.9	\$30.9	\$33.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.9	\$16.6	\$23.2	\$19.0	\$16.3	\$18.5	\$18.9
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	39	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	34	37	34	34	33	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	29	33	31	29	28	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	5.6%	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%	7.3%	7.2%	7.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.8%	19.2%	19.0%	21.0%	23.5%	23.3%	21.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	29.1%	28.1%	24.0%	26.5%	29.6%	34.1%	30.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

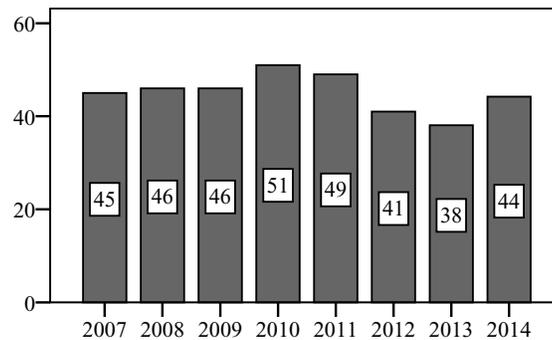
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,012	11,797	12,465	14,003	15,349	17,272	18,711	19,117
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,406	1,338	1,257	1,313	1,339	1,194	1,248	1,329
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	12.8%	11.3%	10.1%	9.0%	8.7%	6.9%	6.7%	7.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	8	8	9	12	13	16	11	13
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	33	38	28	19	19	23	15	12
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	4	9	11	6	.	5	.	3

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

Department of Health & Human 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	2,159	2,275	2,338	2,366	2,639	2,944	3,603	3,623
Number of people served in integrated employment	979	1,048	1,072	1,211	1,280	1,196	1,372	1,602
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	45%	46%	46%	51%	49%	41%	38%	44%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	74.6	79.7	80.9	92.0	97.1	90.6	103.7	120.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	112	76	62	42	83	25	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*	1,068	1,151	1,204	1,113	1,197	1,723	2,350	2,248
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,180	1,227	1,266	1,155	1,280	1,748	2,350	2,248
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	152	208	218	19	14	57	166	44

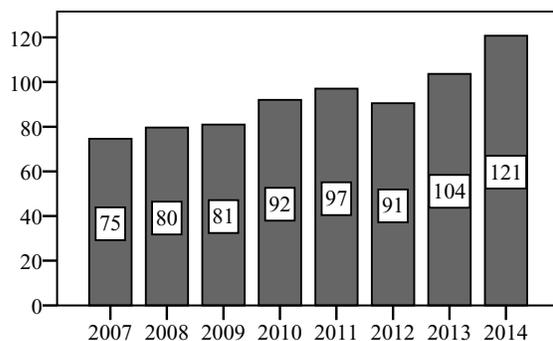
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 & Human 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	40,016	48,930	51,334	56,194	66,460	74,561	76,608	77,905
Integrated employment funding	0	0	0	5,848	6,541	15,504	26,068	32,003
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	50,346	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	59,919	59,057	50,540	45,982

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	40,016	48,930	51,334	56,194	66,460	74,561	76,608	77,905
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	77,985
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	0	56,194	66,460	74,561	76,608	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	2,651	2,406	3,331	2,603	2,864	2,821	3,226	3,021
Total number of closures with ID	175	156	178	133	144	125	144	134
Closures into an employment setting	1,213	1,219	1,101	1,043	1,085	1,087	1,162	1,092
Closures with ID into an employment setting	103	92	78	62	52	57	61	56
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	562	377	869	633	687	754	915	798
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	36	27	59	37	48	46	47	46
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	62	98	55	42	49	81	80	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	32	46	26	21	14	28	32	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	68.3%	76.4%	55.9%	62.2%	61.2%	59.0%	55.9%	57.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	74.1%	77.3%	56.9%	62.6%	52.0%	55.3%	56.5%	54.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	45.8%	50.7%	33.1%	40.1%	37.9%	38.5%	36.0%	36.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	58.9%	59.0%	43.8%	46.6%	36.1%	45.6%	42.4%	41.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$315	\$330	\$324	\$343	\$355	\$386	\$377	\$371
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$131	\$133	\$130	\$131	\$124	\$144	\$135	\$141
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.7	27.3	26.3	27.1	27.1	27.6	27.6	26.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	17.4	17.2	15.9	14.9	14.9	16.4	14.9	16.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	92.4	92.6	83.1	79.2	82.3	82.3	87.8	82.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.8	7.0	5.9	4.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

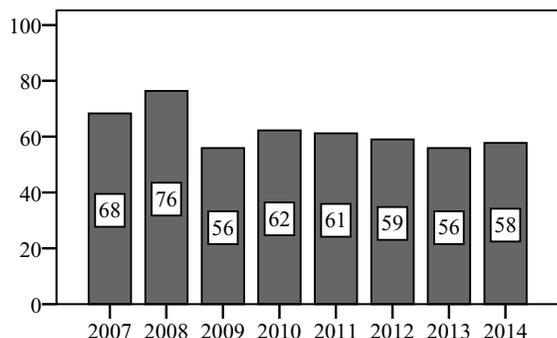
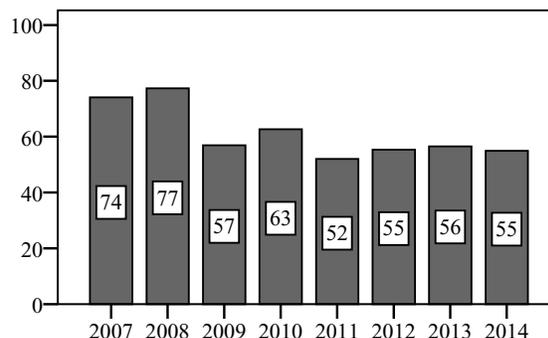


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	103	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	103	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	56	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	56	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	8,575	8,699	8,640	8,683	8,792	8,865	8,938
State unemployment rate	5.8%	4.8%	5.1%	5.4%	9.5%	9.7%	6.6%

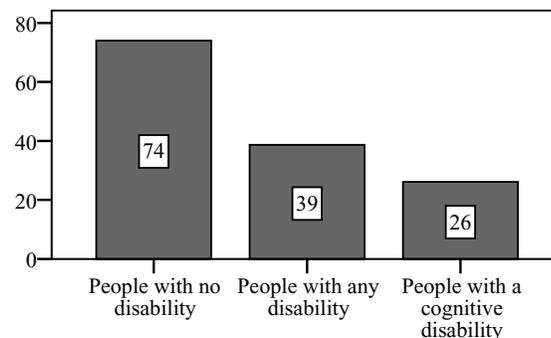
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	5,239,336	5,228,501	5,325,574	5,324,357	5,320,323	5,307,764	5,340,082
Number of people with any disability	415,597	424,044	404,076	423,122	438,112	450,164	452,603
Number of people with a cognitive disability	162,894	177,496	167,394	170,621	175,758	177,222	176,693
Number of people with no disability who are employed	4,016,004	3,830,594	3,797,026	3,798,853	3,822,811	3,848,000	3,951,847
Number of people with any disability who are employed	168,852	165,260	146,425	146,120	153,239	163,275	174,910
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	50,646	50,296	43,218	36,179	39,772	45,393	46,064
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.7%	73.3%	71.3%	71.3%	71.9%	72.5%	74.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	40.6%	39.0%	36.2%	34.5%	35.0%	36.3%	38.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31.1%	28.3%	25.8%	21.2%	22.6%	25.6%	26.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$53.5	\$54.6	\$53.5	\$54.7	\$55.6	\$56.3	\$57.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.1	\$35.7	\$39.1	\$35.5	\$36.5	\$41.6	\$40.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.1	\$25.1	\$28.5	\$27.2	\$23.3	\$26.4	\$27.3
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	35	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	32	33	30	32	31	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	6.6%	7.4%	8.5%	8.3%	8.7%	9.3%	8.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.2%	20.2%	20.6%	22.0%	22.0%	20.7%	21.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	24.9%	25.2%	25.4%	25.6%	26.0%	24.9%	25.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

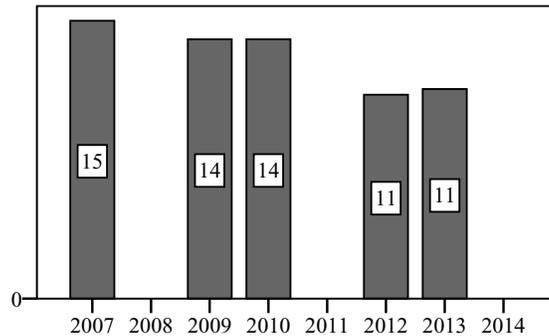
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	114,128	116,119	118,456	122,884	128,088	135,936	143,963	147,531
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8,338	8,015	7,594	7,869	8,020	7,195	6,965	6,988
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.3%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%	6.3%	5.3%	4.8%	4.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	30	26	13	3	4	10	17	19
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	225	207	196	201	159	114	95	94
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	74	53	48	44	34	28	22	16

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	9,081	.	9,297	9,130	.	11,993	11,910	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,395	.	1,316	1,289	.	1,288	1,347	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	15%	.	14%	14%	.	11%	11%	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	16.1	.	15.1	15.0	.	14.5	15.1	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	829	.	1,597	1,718	.	2,655	2,676	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	6,411	.	4,889	4,715	.	7,603	7,465	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	446	.	1,393	1,081	.	.	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	7,879	7,514	.	10,258	10,141	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	135	.	.	0	.	.	0	.

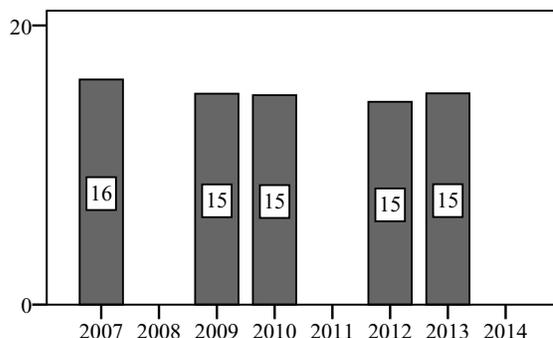
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	149,125	.	152,456	154,367	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	11,069	.	9,113	7,165	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	7,406	.	5,561	5,511	.	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	128,937	.	5,808	5,796	.	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	149,125	.	152,456	154,367	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	87,861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	61,264	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	12,460	14,917	14,943	13,254	13,143	13,243	12,600	14,903
Total number of closures with ID	759	786	764	606	531	554	676	657
Closures into an employment setting	4,672	4,677	4,301	4,215	4,217	4,042	4,309	4,731
Closures with ID into an employment setting	334	277	245	192	140	171	189	186
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,494	3,374	3,744	3,150	3,474	3,410	3,175	2,558
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	199	239	232	194	202	189	237	165
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	60	41	41	53	33	29	28	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	2	0	0	4	3	1	2	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.2%	58.1%	53.5%	57.2%	54.8%	54.2%	57.6%	64.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	62.7%	53.7%	51.4%	49.7%	40.9%	47.5%	44.4%	53.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.5%	31.4%	28.8%	31.8%	32.1%	30.5%	34.2%	31.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	44.0%	35.2%	32.1%	31.7%	26.4%	30.9%	28.0%	28.3%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$376	\$380	\$377	\$381	\$380	\$370	\$368	\$379
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$206	\$211	\$194	\$195	\$209	\$215	\$178	\$201
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.5	31.1	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.2	29.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.8	25.0	22.8	22.8	23.4	23.9	21.1	22.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	54.0	53.9	49.4	47.9	47.8	45.6	48.4	52.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1

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

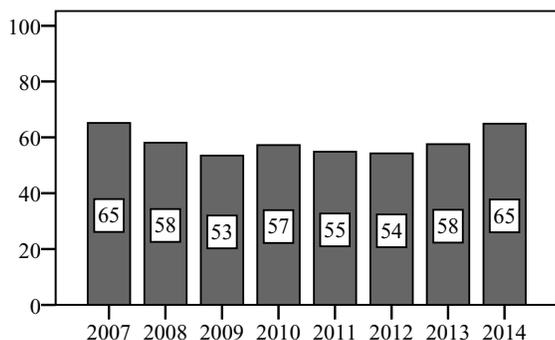
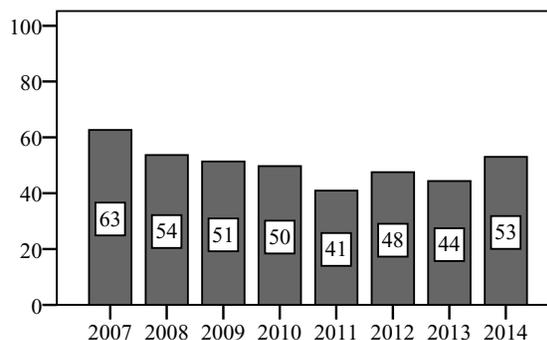


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	333	99.7%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	0.3%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	334	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	186	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	186	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	1,852	1,903	1,938	1,984	2,059	2,086	2,086
State unemployment rate	5.4%	5.7%	4.4%	4.1%	8.4%	7.0%	6.5%

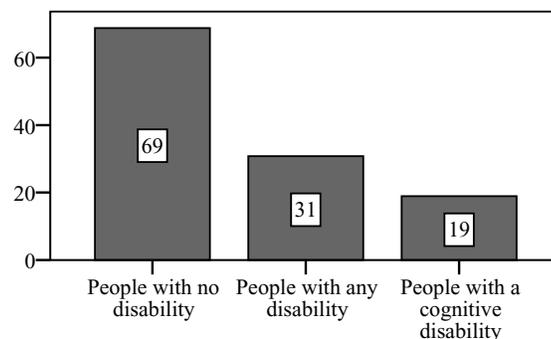
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	1,106,087	1,115,353	1,159,269	1,165,567	1,138,636	1,136,050	1,128,606
Number of people with any disability	146,705	147,431	144,569	144,702	167,499	164,103	165,416
Number of people with a cognitive disability	64,725	63,717	62,484	60,775	78,588	72,294	76,735
Number of people with no disability who are employed	807,486	778,031	778,978	779,351	770,786	757,166	776,062
Number of people with any disability who are employed	60,056	52,755	48,427	50,190	55,737	57,131	50,947
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21,471	13,554	13,393	13,003	17,618	19,303	14,498
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	73.0%	69.8%	67.2%	66.9%	67.7%	66.6%	68.8%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	40.9%	35.8%	33.5%	34.7%	33.3%	34.8%	30.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	33.2%	21.3%	21.4%	21.4%	22.4%	26.7%	18.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.0	\$35.1	\$34.9	\$36.2	\$37.1	\$36.9	\$36.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.6	\$28.6	\$25.3	\$30.6	\$29.8	\$27.9	\$28.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.1	\$19.2	\$17.0	\$19.1	\$20.1	\$19.0	\$19.9
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	39	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	37	36	36	36	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	32	30	32	33	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.7%	14.8%	17.3%	18.9%	17.9%	20.9%	18.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.2%	26.1%	28.3%	27.5%	31.0%	30.4%	30.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.3%	33.4%	32.0%	35.0%	33.8%	37.0%	35.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

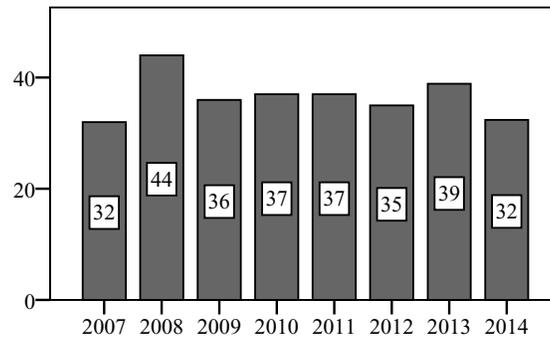
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	38,228	40,621	43,619	47,370	49,910	52,798	55,301	56,031
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,115	2,164	2,110	2,316	2,094	1,998	1,957	1,816
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.5%	5.3%	4.8%	5.0%	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	3	4	0	0	3	3	3	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	129	79	69	56	35	27	31	26
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	20	17	14	15	7	9	.	4

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	3,056	3,108	3,231	3,243	3,240	3,285	2,728	3,318
Number of people served in integrated employment	979	1,355	1,175	1,197	1,188	1,163	1,061	1,074
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	32%	44%	36%	37%	37%	35%	39%	32%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	49.8	68.3	58.5	58.0	57.1	55.8	50.9	51.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,986	2,158	2,188	2,514	2,438	3,348	2,498	1,684
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	951	893	880	945	940	877	1,292	2,565
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,937	3,051	3,068	3,459	2,438	3,348	3,790	4,249
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,995	1,095	1,336	1,234	4,116	4,754	4,998	4,906

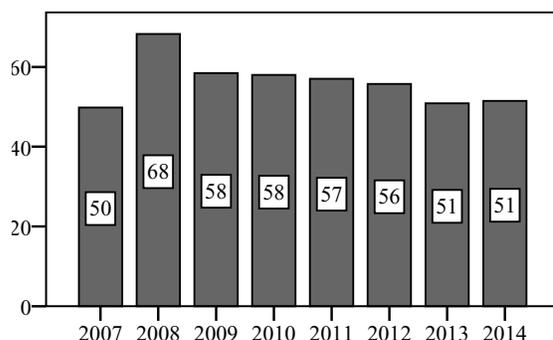
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	39,579	44,868	47,631	50,352	43,317	43,189	48,337	45,768
Integrated employment funding	6,966	10,812	11,489	10,184	8,167	7,936	9,358	7,288
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	24,429	29,255	31,042	33,922	28,921	28,962	31,435	12,807
Community-based non-work funding	4,202	4,800	5,099	6,246	6,228	6,291	7,544	25,673

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	39,579	44,868	47,631	50,352	43,317	43,189	48,337	45,768
Funding from state, local, and county resources	3,982	2,767	2,869	2,957	3,042	3,051	3,024	3,042
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	42,726
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	35,598	42,100	44,762	47,395	40,275	40,139	45,313	0

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	5,307	5,310	5,688	5,959	4,196	3,501	3,904	3,472
Total number of closures with ID	241	230	235	264	195	164	158	150
Closures into an employment setting	1,747	1,737	1,590	1,581	1,256	718	755	794
Closures with ID into an employment setting	96	105	93	94	72	47	48	41
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,154	1,148	1,326	1,443	1,239	921	1,143	1,153
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	69	55	79	85	63	54	65	69
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	236	217	225	221	150	131	99	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	99	108	115	120	88	51	48	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.2%	60.2%	54.5%	52.3%	50.3%	43.8%	39.8%	40.8%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	58.2%	65.6%	54.1%	52.5%	53.3%	46.5%	42.5%	37.3%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.9%	32.7%	28.0%	26.5%	29.9%	20.5%	19.3%	22.9%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	39.8%	45.7%	39.6%	35.6%	36.9%	28.7%	30.4%	27.3%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$356	\$381	\$384	\$386	\$375	\$346	\$338	\$353
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$131	\$122	\$120	\$121	\$130	\$160	\$125	\$133
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.9	31.7	30.8	30.6	30.6	29.1	28.5	28.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	18.7	16.7	15.6	15.1	15.1	18.1	14.8	16.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	88.9	87.5	79.1	76.8	60.3	34.4	36.2	38.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.0

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

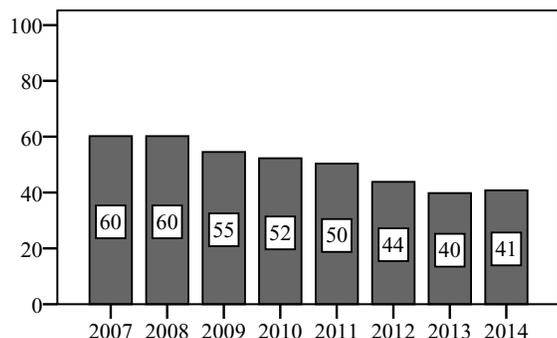
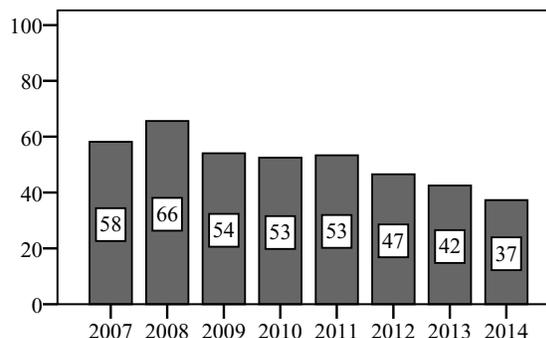


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	94	97.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	1.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	1.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	96	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	39	95.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	2.4%
Unpaid family worker	1	2.4%
Total	41	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	19,134	19,227	19,367	19,490	19,378	19,570	19,746
State unemployment rate	6.1%	5.8%	5.1%	5.2%	8.6%	8.7%	6.3%

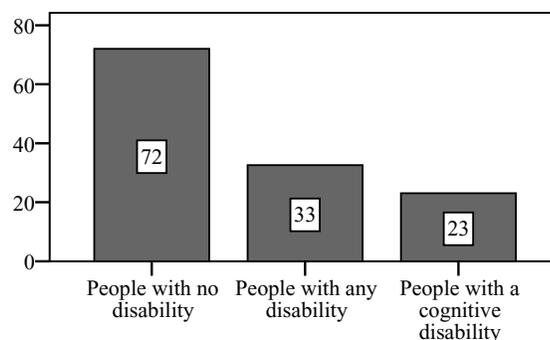
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	11,776,629	11,756,660	11,798,658	11,816,746	11,853,133	11,830,384	11,834,548
Number of people with any disability	1,111,705	1,109,123	1,041,427	1,078,419	1,064,802	1,114,638	1,132,044
Number of people with a cognitive disability	438,355	447,172	419,643	437,229	434,600	462,438	457,223
Number of people with no disability who are employed	8,665,288	8,344,580	8,184,600	8,230,725	8,358,199	8,394,193	8,524,539
Number of people with any disability who are employed	394,304	365,379	315,419	337,681	328,263	351,409	368,604
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	111,019	96,377	88,808	91,627	91,645	98,219	105,297
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	73.6%	71.0%	69.4%	69.7%	70.5%	71.0%	72.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	35.5%	32.9%	30.3%	31.3%	30.8%	31.5%	32.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.3%	21.6%	21.2%	21.0%	21.1%	21.2%	23.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$47.8	\$49.2	\$47.9	\$48.6	\$49.2	\$51.2	\$52.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.8	\$34.3	\$32.7	\$33.6	\$33.1	\$36.1	\$36.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.3	\$23.1	\$21.8	\$22.1	\$22.3	\$23.4	\$24.3
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	39	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	36	35	35	35	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	32	31	31	31	32	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.6%	11.1%	12.4%	13.0%	13.1%	13.3%	12.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.6%	27.7%	28.0%	29.8%	29.3%	30.0%	29.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	33.7%	35.0%	34.4%	36.4%	34.1%	36.6%	33.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

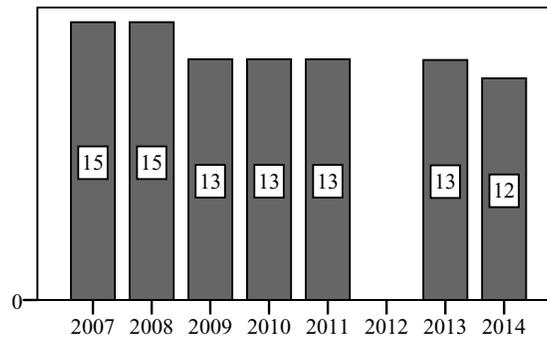
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	484,262	495,594	501,231	513,648	532,841	556,085	574,254	541,285
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	31,319	30,736	30,114	31,382	31,653	27,435	26,327	20,647
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	4.9%	4.6%	3.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	97	159	117	86	69	91	113	118
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	767	651	521	477	427	327	329	245
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	304	258	203	185	141	157	139	89

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	55,420	56,536	66,469	67,770	69,163	.	56,873	62,313
Number of people served in integrated employment	8,403	8,509	8,504	9,010	9,237	.	7,369	7,457
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	15%	15%	13%	13%	13%	.	13%	12%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	43.3	43.7	43.5	46.0	47.5	.	37.5	37.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	15,051	14,624	14,399	14,111	14,166	.	8,000	7,203
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,653	2,187	1,717	1,285	1,256	.	46,919	46,158
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	37,178	38,802	40,281	41,877	43,034	.	0	989
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	54,882	55,613	56,397	57,273	15,422	.	54,919	65,738
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	.

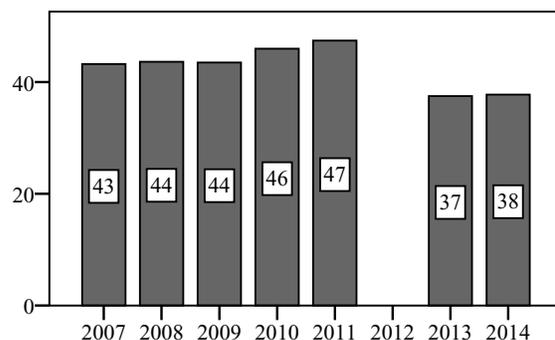
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	1,213,242	1,218,539	1,305,143	1,330,143	1,341,046	.	1,411,500	1,540,658
Integrated employment funding	44,463	45,486	46,608	47,718	47,499	.	0	0
Facility-based work funding	312,178	318,708	283,570	282,029	282,445	.	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	53,933	34,201	30,422	23,157	17,037	.	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	800,816	818,331	942,568	975,580	992,454	.	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	1,213,242	1,218,539	1,305,143	1,330,143	1,341,046	.	1,411,500	1,540,658
Funding from state, local, and county resources	113,018	117,569	69,963	60,763	59,469	.	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	53,933	34,201	30,422	23,157	17,037	.	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	961,290	981,770	1,119,758	1,161,222	1,179,541	.	0	0

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

Vocational and Educational Services for People with Disabilities, Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	40,255	40,326	42,422	49,357	43,480	39,037	34,666	35,695
Total number of closures with ID	3,250	3,166	2,989	3,212	2,846	2,390	2,079	2,380
Closures into an employment setting	13,863	13,879	12,509	12,520	12,645	12,386	12,534	12,592
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,378	1,345	1,114	963	958	850	872	1,087
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	9,694	9,138	11,072	14,400	13,063	9,866	7,521	8,663
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,034	1,014	1,057	1,333	1,152	803	604	677
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	5,576	5,770	5,924	6,105	5,478	4,506	4,317	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	1,884	1,878	1,757	1,793	1,627	1,270	1,144	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.8%	60.3%	53.0%	46.5%	49.2%	55.7%	62.5%	59.2%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	57.1%	57.0%	51.3%	41.9%	45.4%	51.4%	59.1%	61.6%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.4%	34.4%	29.5%	25.4%	29.1%	31.7%	36.2%	35.3%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	42.4%	42.5%	37.3%	30.0%	33.7%	35.6%	41.9%	45.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

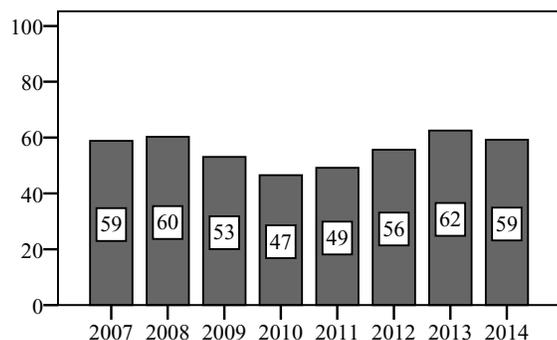
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$317	\$322	\$319	\$322	\$333	\$330	\$327	\$332
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$187	\$187	\$186	\$185	\$190	\$184	\$187	\$187
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.5	29.4	29.1	28.8	29.1	28.7	28.6	28.2
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.2	22.8	22.3	21.8	21.9	21.4	21.8	20.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	71.4	71.2	64.0	64.6	65.0	63.3	63.8	63.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.1	6.9	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.4	5.5

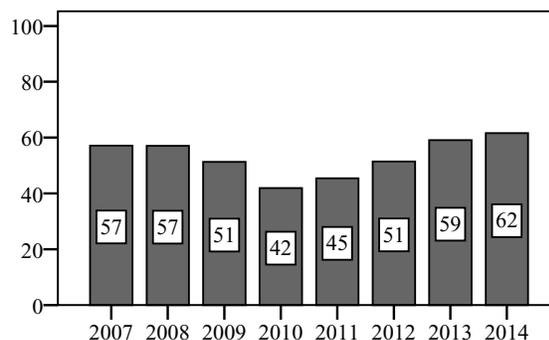
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational and Educational Services for People with Disabilities, Commission for the Blind and 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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1362	98.6%
Sheltered workshop	4	0.3%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	14	1.0%
Unpaid family worker	2	0.1%
Total	1382	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1075	98.9%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	10	0.9%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.1%
Total	1087	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	8,306	8,541	8,845	9,222	9,535	9,752	9,944
State unemployment rate	6.7%	5.5%	4.8%	6.6%	10.6%	9.6%	6.1%

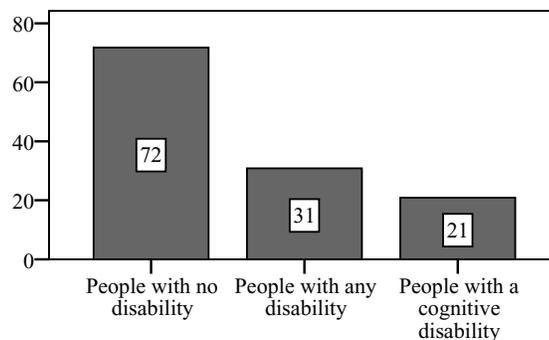
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	5,260,013	5,318,386	5,432,577	5,485,448	5,535,543	5,529,553	5,571,672
Number of people with any disability	659,253	665,279	692,176	701,673	688,755	715,347	718,466
Number of people with a cognitive disability	255,515	260,748	281,144	285,688	284,469	301,351	293,675
Number of people with no disability who are employed	3,954,372	3,765,482	3,742,396	3,809,448	3,875,454	3,929,841	3,999,059
Number of people with any disability who are employed	251,314	217,544	212,530	206,710	204,585	214,902	221,622
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	69,157	58,163	55,473	59,633	60,050	62,772	61,273
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.2%	70.8%	68.9%	69.4%	70.0%	71.1%	71.8%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	38.1%	32.7%	30.7%	29.5%	29.7%	30.0%	30.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.1%	22.3%	19.7%	20.9%	21.1%	20.8%	20.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.7	\$37.3	\$36.6	\$37.9	\$38.2	\$39.8	\$40.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.1	\$25.8	\$26.3	\$25.4	\$27.7	\$30.1	\$29.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.2	\$17.1	\$18.1	\$17.4	\$20.1	\$19.3	\$20.6
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	35	36	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	31	33	32	33	34	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.6%	13.4%	14.7%	15.0%	15.2%	15.3%	14.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.4%	28.7%	27.5%	28.6%	29.8%	31.2%	30.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.6%	35.1%	32.9%	34.5%	33.5%	36.3%	36.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

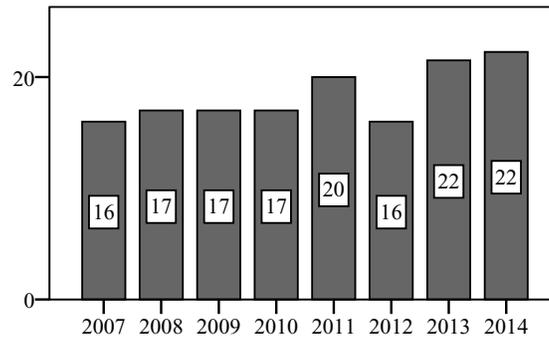
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	159,056	164,423	170,726	180,285	188,320	200,196	212,505	218,234
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8,653	8,062	7,772	8,353	8,287	7,418	7,252	7,317
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.4%	4.9%	4.6%	5.0%	4.4%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	48	138	74	73	58	28	12	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	395	350	337	293	224	184	186	165
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	130	109	125	93	79	86	66	61

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

Department of Health and Human Services, 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	16,229	16,727	17,238	17,908	14,831	21,601	13,625	15,619
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,604	2,855	2,994	3,024	2,975	3,423	2,930	3,478
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	16%	17%	17%	17%	20%	16%	22%	22%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	28.8	31.0	31.9	32.0	30.8	35.1	29.8	35.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	3,829	3,642	3,506	3,293	3,131	3,209	2,592	2,833
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,656	2,981	3,365	3,960	3,974	5,393	4,497	5,724
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	7,064	7,169	7,298	7,559	7,429	9,501	3,827	2,711
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	13,549	13,792	14,169	14,812	14,534	18,103	10,916	13,587
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	.	8,425	9,900	9,775

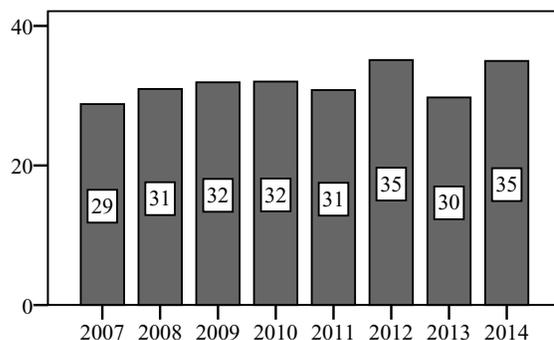
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	214,175	238,512	243,173	242,384	249,854	263,564	68,301	139,532
Integrated employment funding	11,384	13,838	15,769	17,151	16,279	16,407	10,166	18,642
Facility-based work funding	19,931	21,614	21,331	19,897	19,553	20,753	14,139	18,045
Facility-based non-work funding	38,895	54,910	62,357	73,644	78,058	86,490	47,144	89,164
Community-based non-work funding	143,536	147,638	143,228	131,240	135,509	139,418	16,527	16,485

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	214,175	238,512	243,173	242,384	249,854	263,564	68,301	139,532
Funding from state, local, and county resources	25,789	31,644	31,127	28,444	28,489	30,821	26,798	37,107
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	15,546	84,538
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	188,370	206,771	212,046	213,939	220,911	232,246	62,875	109,175

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	25,514	23,212	24,827	23,730	24,695	25,449	26,898	22,728
Total number of closures with ID	4,486	3,982	4,421	4,360	4,666	4,924	5,333	4,362
Closures into an employment setting	6,970	7,110	6,818	6,551	6,865	7,320	7,363	6,870
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,792	1,851	1,845	1,706	1,761	1,913	1,914	1,763
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	7,317	4,732	4,772	4,750	5,031	5,427	6,835	4,797
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,718	1,162	1,199	1,297	1,401	1,509	1,864	1,267
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,999	1,778	1,832	1,835	1,991	2,061	2,292	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	1,292	1,176	1,225	1,174	1,257	1,299	1,446	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	48.8%	60.0%	58.8%	58.0%	57.7%	57.4%	51.9%	58.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	51.1%	61.4%	60.6%	56.8%	55.7%	55.9%	50.7%	58.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.3%	30.6%	27.5%	27.6%	27.8%	28.8%	27.4%	30.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	39.9%	46.5%	41.7%	39.1%	37.7%	38.9%	35.9%	40.4%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$297	\$295	\$279	\$285	\$286	\$287	\$287	\$285
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$186	\$191	\$188	\$209	\$214	\$216	\$217	\$215
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.0	30.4	28.7	28.9	29.1	28.9	29.0	28.8
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.8	25.4	24.1	25.1	25.8	25.7	25.9	25.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	77.1	77.1	72.7	68.7	71.1	75.1	74.8	69.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	19.8	20.1	19.7	17.9	18.2	19.6	19.4	17.7

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

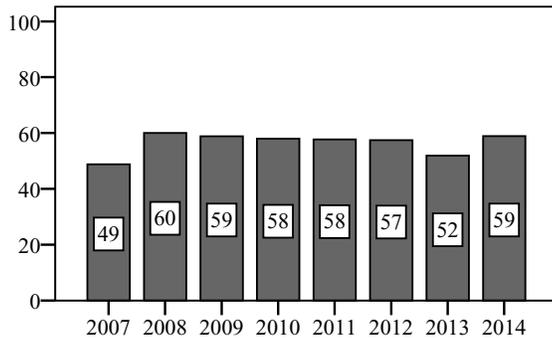
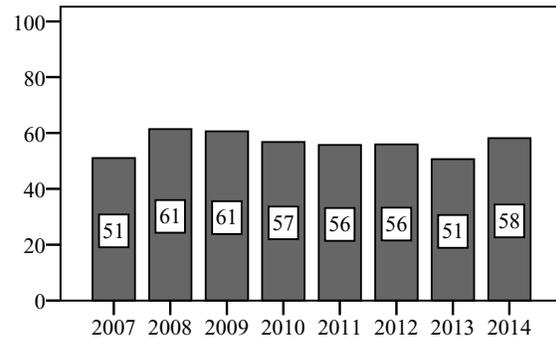


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1782	99.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	9	0.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.1%
Total	1792	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	1755	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	6	0.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.1%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.1%
Total	1763	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	634	634	636	641	673	700	739
State unemployment rate	4.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.9%	3.1%	2.8%

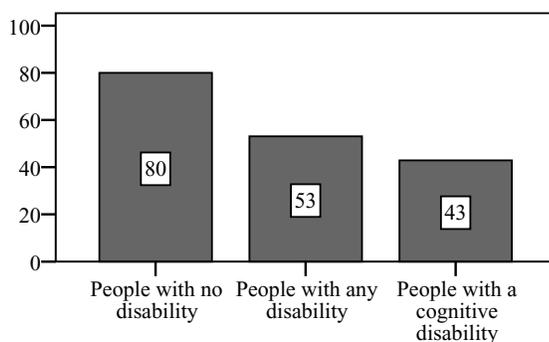
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	387,212	380,348	403,157	411,090	414,771	429,008	436,882
Number of people with any disability	34,940	36,542	32,509	31,896	37,394	36,210	38,213
Number of people with a cognitive disability	13,512	16,673	13,590	13,272	15,923	14,773	14,494
Number of people with no disability who are employed	320,119	306,818	325,820	333,996	334,717	351,428	349,553
Number of people with any disability who are employed	21,000	19,943	16,161	14,953	19,540	20,106	20,298
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	7,237	8,291	5,458	4,877	7,219	7,152	6,220
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	82.7%	80.7%	80.8%	81.2%	80.7%	81.9%	80.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	60.1%	54.6%	49.7%	46.9%	52.3%	55.5%	53.1%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	53.6%	49.7%	40.2%	36.7%	45.3%	48.4%	42.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.8	\$37.4	\$34.9	\$37.8	\$46.0	\$41.6	\$43.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.4	\$28.5	\$26.7	\$34.6	\$36.4	\$37.7	\$32.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.0	\$18.6	\$20.7	\$27.3	\$21.7	\$25.8	\$16.2
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	39	39	40	41	41	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	36	38	39	40	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	34	33	36	36	32	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.1%	9.3%	10.2%	10.4%	8.7%	11.3%	10.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.0%	19.6%	24.7%	21.2%	22.2%	20.8%	24.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.2%	24.9%	36.9%	21.4%	31.8%	29.7%	40.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

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

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	7,125	7,206	7,237	7,438	7,558	7,839	8,042	7,843
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,432	1,370	1,358	1,396	1,403	1,306	1,246	1,213
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	20.1%	19.0%	18.8%	19.0%	18.6%	16.7%	15.5%	15.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	1	4	5	.	5	4	7	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	4	12	8	7	10	6	5	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	1	4	4	3	3	4	3	4

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

Department of Human Services, Developmental Disabilities Division

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment

Data not available

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	1,782	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	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, Developmental Disabilities Division

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

Data not available

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	19,148	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding
Facility-based work funding
Facility-based non-work funding
Community-based non-work funding

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	19,148	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	2,588	2,479	2,200	2,415	2,590	2,295	2,422	1,561
Total number of closures with ID	252	213	185	203	217	197	211	139
Closures into an employment setting	893	903	793	861	761	708	431	394
Closures with ID into an employment setting	98	105	81	91	83	74	38	47
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	444	460	372	424	463	495	545	232
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	50	45	40	33	39	45	39	14
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	111	124	91	85	89	96	59	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	54	63	61	40	40	49	26	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	66.8%	66.3%	68.1%	67.0%	62.2%	58.9%	44.2%	62.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	66.2%	70.0%	66.9%	73.4%	68.0%	62.2%	49.4%	77.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.5%	36.4%	36.0%	35.7%	29.4%	30.8%	17.8%	25.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	38.9%	49.3%	43.8%	44.8%	38.2%	37.6%	18.0%	33.8%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$369	\$377	\$387	\$395	\$420	\$439	\$498	\$448
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$206	\$213	\$216	\$231	\$255	\$240	\$364	\$271
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.7	33.3	32.6	33.0	33.3	33.4	34.3	32.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.8	26.1	26.6	26.2	26.7	25.8	30.6	26.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	140.0	140.8	122.6	128.0	111.3	101.2	59.6	53.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	15.4	16.4	12.5	13.5	12.1	10.6	5.3	6.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

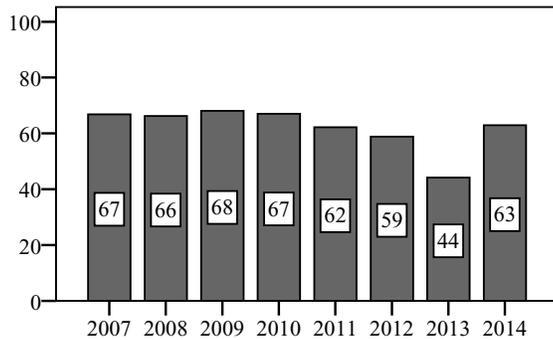
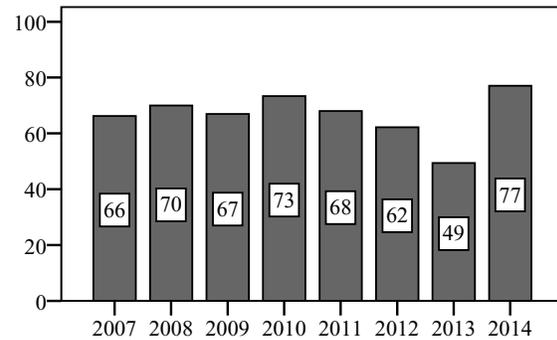


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	97	99.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	1.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	98	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	47	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	47	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	11,409	11,459	11,458	11,486	11,537	11,544	11,594
State unemployment rate	5.7%	6.1%	5.8%	7.2%	10.1%	7.2%	5.7%

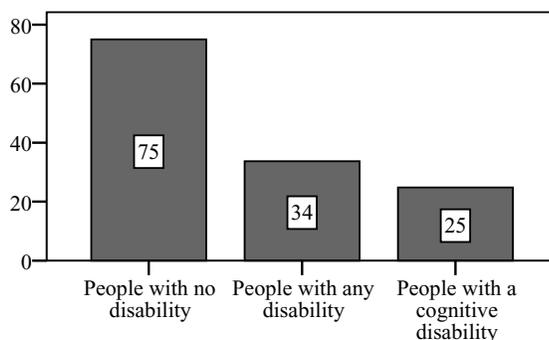
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	6,579,734	6,592,608	6,577,947	6,559,502	6,529,451	6,517,597	6,486,304
Number of people with any disability	814,997	849,154	821,531	852,356	862,416	860,991	877,679
Number of people with a cognitive disability	350,487	387,202	362,228	383,834	389,561	374,276	405,168
Number of people with no disability who are employed	5,007,520	4,754,197	4,695,732	4,718,099	4,754,160	4,807,936	4,864,086
Number of people with any disability who are employed	305,487	282,953	266,250	276,157	275,813	287,615	295,777
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	97,685	94,400	84,794	90,195	91,572	90,504	100,528
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.1%	72.1%	71.4%	71.9%	72.8%	73.8%	75.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	37.5%	33.3%	32.4%	32.4%	32.0%	33.4%	33.7%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.9%	24.4%	23.4%	23.5%	23.5%	24.2%	24.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.8	\$37.2	\$37.5	\$38.3	\$39.1	\$40.3	\$41.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.2	\$25.6	\$25.1	\$26.2	\$26.6	\$29.2	\$27.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.0	\$18.3	\$17.2	\$16.8	\$16.2	\$18.1	\$17.6
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	35	36	35	35	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	31	32	31	30	32	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.3%	12.0%	12.7%	13.3%	13.1%	12.7%	12.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	28.6%	31.2%	31.0%	31.8%	31.9%	30.8%	31.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	36.7%	38.7%	38.6%	39.9%	39.1%	38.4%	38.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

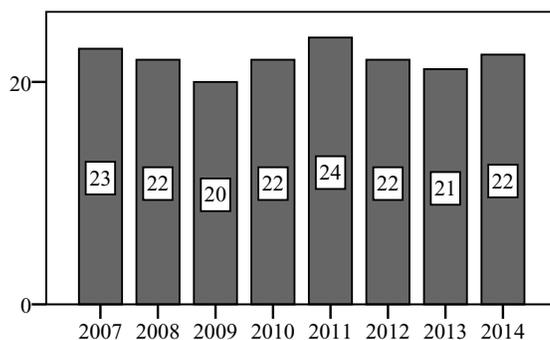
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	226,489	228,836	233,052	242,316	254,015	273,627	292,153	301,169
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	19,108	17,579	16,741	17,170	17,366	16,573	17,415	17,715
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.4%	7.7%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%	6.1%	6.0%	5.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	48	36	41	26	38	32	22	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	164	126	116	106	75	71	64	68
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	164	136	101	80	70	51	42	36

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	32,133	31,485	30,467	30,252	32,761	32,540	34,689	33,386
Number of people served in integrated employment	7,250	7,004	6,227	6,521	7,725	7,027	7,340	7,502
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	23%	22%	20%	22%	24%	22%	21%	22%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	63.2	61.0	54.0	57.0	66.9	60.9	63.4	64.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	16,377	16,295	14,681	16,512	17,118	17,686	18,591	17,902
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,941	4,937	5,577	7,735	11,745	13,707	14,218	13,537
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	1,391	1,445	1,661	.	.	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	22,377	20,419	.	28,863	31,393	32,809	35,069
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

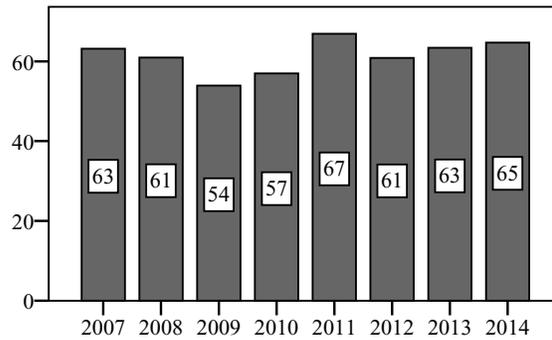
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	591,640	620,101	655,101	684,968	718,343	751,702	760,391	764,425
Integrated employment funding	74,557	74,752	87,346	80,313	87,423	94,107	95,832	91,872
Facility-based work funding	518,245	488,403	155,992	125,831	152,499	152,373	141,423	132,663
Facility-based non-work funding	22,572	22,580	411,762	478,825	478,421	505,222	523,137	539,890
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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	591,640	620,101	655,101	684,968	718,343	751,702	760,391	764,425
Funding from state, local, and county resources	372,007	366,983	394,333	381,102	379,885	374,926	364,079	348,513
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	195,633	213,659	223,403	266,999	309,927	349,814	376,006	397,029

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	27,259	29,038	26,780	22,377	16,833	21,559	23,614	22,441
Total number of closures with ID	2,261	2,217	1,842	1,646	1,622	1,754	2,033	2,504
Closures into an employment setting	8,988	9,656	7,520	5,707	3,373	3,510	3,714	4,580
Closures with ID into an employment setting	856	788	517	433	386	458	542	688
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	5,897	5,952	6,206	5,413	3,963	3,660	5,505	6,069
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	698	718	662	594	548	488	601	803
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,324	1,289	1,191	1,083	1	888	1,267	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	597	558	437	378	0	256	375	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.4%	61.9%	54.8%	51.3%	46.0%	49.0%	40.3%	43.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	55.1%	52.3%	43.9%	42.2%	41.3%	48.4%	47.4%	46.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.0%	33.3%	28.1%	25.5%	20.0%	16.3%	15.7%	20.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	37.9%	35.5%	28.1%	26.3%	23.8%	26.1%	26.7%	27.5%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$402	\$448	\$456	\$418	\$344	\$311	\$294	\$277
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$189	\$203	\$194	\$188	\$191	\$193	\$197	\$192
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.2	32.9	31.9	30.8	29.1	27.8	27.4	26.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.5	26.1	24.7	23.4	24.0	23.2	23.4	22.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	78.3	84.1	65.1	49.5	29.2	30.4	32.1	39.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.5	6.9	4.5	3.8	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services Commission

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

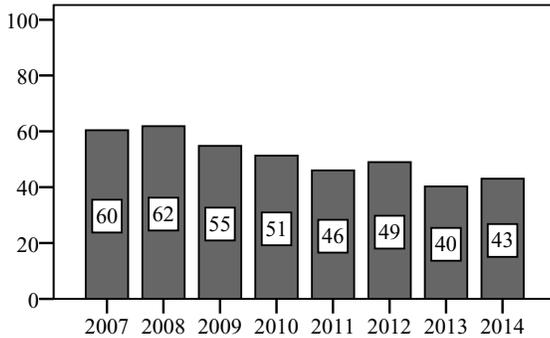
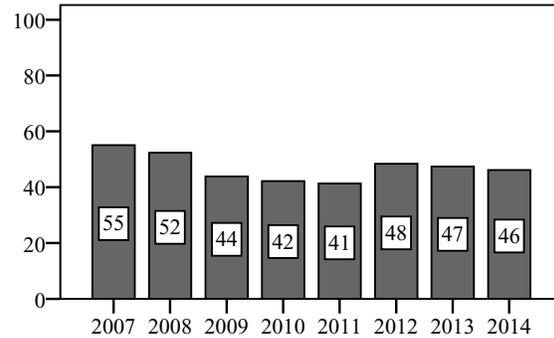


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	848	99.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	6	0.7%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	0.1%
Homemaker	1	0.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	856	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	684	99.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	3	0.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.1%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	688	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	3,490	3,524	3,568	3,642	3,751	3,815	3,878
State unemployment rate	4.5%	4.8%	4.0%	4.1%	7.1%	5.3%	4.5%

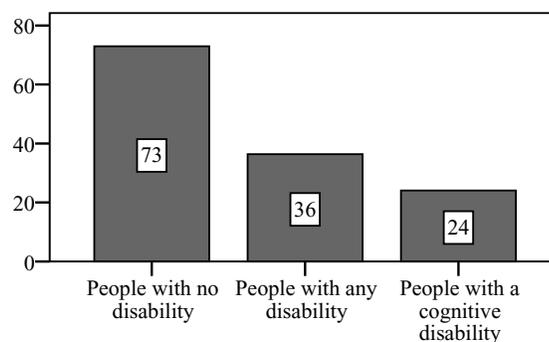
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	1,948,069	1,962,244	2,021,363	2,041,943	2,063,751	2,076,143	2,071,696
Number of people with any disability	340,570	331,013	330,116	337,470	318,231	320,361	336,746
Number of people with a cognitive disability	134,132	134,381	132,831	133,863	129,916	122,344	124,860
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,485,481	1,444,331	1,471,695	1,475,911	1,509,343	1,521,354	1,511,672
Number of people with any disability who are employed	144,323	129,152	123,860	118,637	105,865	114,684	122,513
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	38,227	31,179	36,318	34,995	28,453	27,921	29,993
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.3%	73.6%	72.8%	72.3%	73.1%	73.3%	73.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	42.4%	39.0%	37.5%	35.2%	33.3%	35.8%	36.4%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.5%	23.2%	27.3%	26.1%	21.9%	22.8%	24.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.5	\$34.9	\$34.5	\$35.9	\$37.6	\$38.7	\$39.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.8	\$27.7	\$27.5	\$26.6	\$27.3	\$30.9	\$30.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.2	\$19.1	\$19.3	\$18.2	\$19.5	\$21.8	\$21.1
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	39	39	39	40	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	38	37	38	38	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	35	33	34	34	35	35
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.2%	13.2%	13.7%	14.6%	14.1%	13.7%	14.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.6%	26.7%	26.1%	28.9%	29.2%	27.4%	27.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	35.1%	35.8%	32.6%	36.2%	35.1%	33.8%	34.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

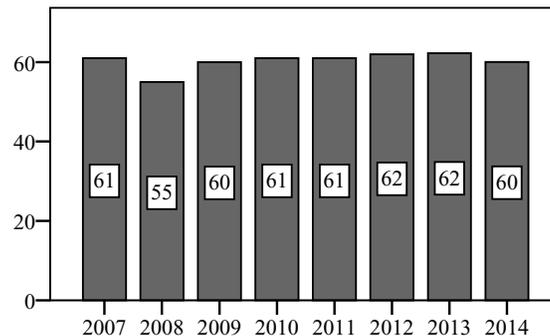
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	62,127	64,822	69,345	75,688	82,064	88,080	91,546	91,840
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,883	3,839	3,731	4,242	4,488	4,047	3,985	4,133
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.3%	5.9%	5.4%	6.0%	5.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	1	7	6	6	11	12	10	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	101	89	81	65	57	35	38	34
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	20	19	24	21	13	7	8	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	4,168	4,704	4,229	4,079	4,056	4,054	4,050	4,134
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,538	2,595	2,539	2,472	2,467	2,518	2,522	2,483
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	61%	55%	60%	61%	61%	62%	62%	60%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	70.3	71.2	68.9	66.0	65.1	66.0	65.5	64.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,205	2,305	2,251	2,195	2,247	2,216	2,221	2,320
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	1,274	1,300	1,270	1,227	1,182	1,193	1,151	1,189
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,479	3,605	3,521	3,422	3,429	3,409	3,372	3,873
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,242	1,445	1,842	2,319	2,730	3,169	3,385	3,293

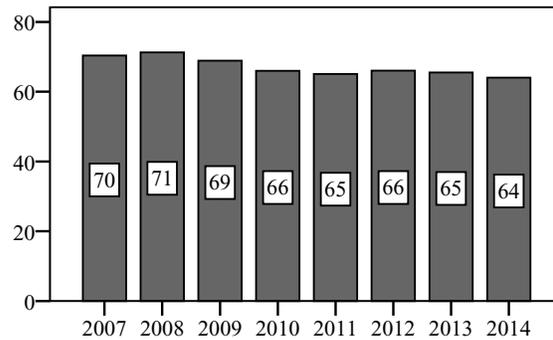
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	32,487	33,766	34,168	34,735	34,561	35,406	35,764	38,646
Integrated employment funding	15,820	16,788	17,241	17,785	17,885	18,630	18,929	20,081
Facility-based work funding	9,012	9,131	8,927	8,850	8,896	9,148	9,244	10,637
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	6,812	6,779	6,612	6,488	6,045	5,723	5,627	5,911

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	32,487	33,766	34,168	34,735	34,561	35,406	35,764	38,646
Funding from state, local, and county resources	6,763	6,325	6,488	6,343	5,701	5,662	6,057	6,601
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	24,919	27,442	27,680	28,393	28,860	29,744	29,916	32,045

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	8,050	5,486	6,465	6,353	9,523	10,489	7,342	7,691
Total number of closures with ID	652	475	515	433	616	708	526	607
Closures into an employment setting	2,218	2,246	1,689	2,292	2,812	3,106	2,241	2,200
Closures with ID into an employment setting	176	181	144	180	158	198	185	192
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,848	1,359	1,421	1,100	2,193	3,272	1,721	1,810
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	365	192	217	155	283	384	194	225
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	756	321	341	360	520	663	582	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	251	113	127	138	191	231	222	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	43.8%	62.3%	54.3%	67.6%	56.2%	48.7%	56.6%	54.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	32.5%	48.5%	39.9%	53.7%	35.8%	34.0%	48.8%	46.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.6%	40.9%	26.1%	36.1%	29.5%	29.6%	30.5%	28.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	27.0%	38.1%	28.0%	41.6%	25.6%	28.0%	35.2%	31.6%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$353	\$371	\$363	\$346	\$354	\$354	\$363	\$372
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$212	\$233	\$198	\$221	\$223	\$226	\$250	\$261
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.7	33.6	31.9	31.7	31.8	30.9	32.0	32.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	29.1	28.7	25.7	27.0	26.7	27.5	29.2	29.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	61.5	61.7	45.8	61.1	74.2	81.4	58.2	56.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.9	5.0	3.9	4.8	4.2	5.2	4.8	5.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

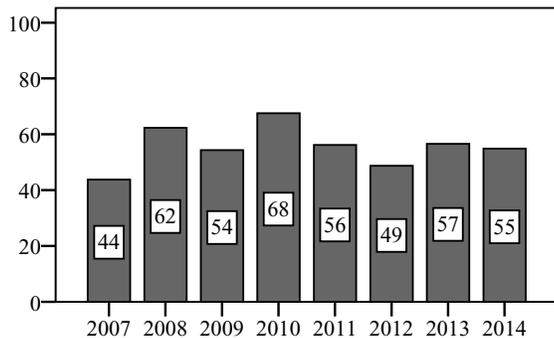
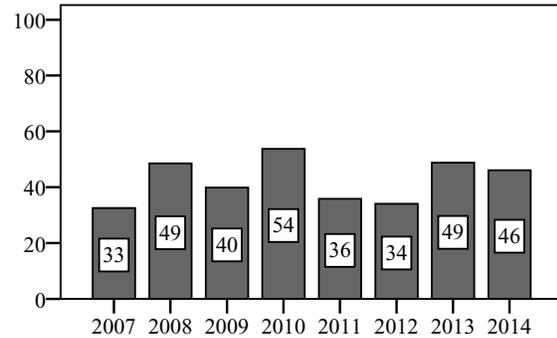


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	175	95.6%
Sheltered workshop	7	3.8%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	183	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	191	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.5%
Total	192	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	3,520	3,595	3,681	3,790	3,831	3,899	3,970
State unemployment rate	7.5%	7.4%	5.6%	6.0%	10.8%	8.8%	6.9%

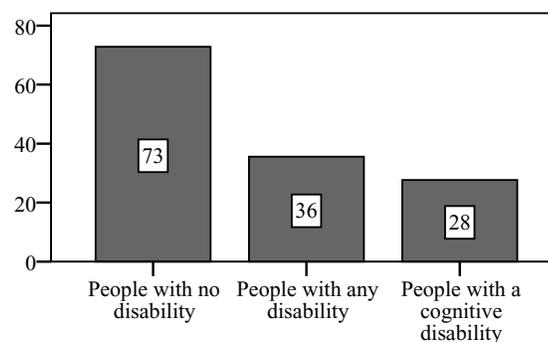
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	2,216,328	2,237,854	2,217,449	2,242,907	2,232,320	2,222,562	2,217,043
Number of people with any disability	266,926	268,392	290,784	284,277	288,830	318,011	329,366
Number of people with a cognitive disability	120,250	122,057	137,507	131,855	127,445	150,532	153,623
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,665,547	1,582,537	1,536,229	1,550,221	1,552,700	1,591,378	1,615,246
Number of people with any disability who are employed	106,346	99,324	95,614	97,144	97,662	109,780	117,147
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	35,983	34,129	32,392	33,768	29,979	40,084	42,512
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.1%	70.7%	69.3%	69.1%	69.6%	71.6%	72.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	39.8%	37.0%	32.9%	34.2%	33.8%	34.5%	35.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.9%	28.0%	23.6%	25.6%	23.5%	26.6%	27.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.9	\$37.6	\$37.0	\$37.4	\$38.8	\$40.3	\$40.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.9	\$25.4	\$24.0	\$25.2	\$25.8	\$26.7	\$27.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.4	\$18.1	\$18.7	\$18.6	\$16.2	\$17.5	\$18.8
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	37	37	37	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	35	34	35	34	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	32	32	31	30	31	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.4%	12.6%	13.9%	15.4%	15.2%	14.5%	14.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.0%	24.8%	30.5%	29.4%	31.4%	30.9%	30.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.6%	30.7%	36.9%	37.5%	39.7%	36.2%	38.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

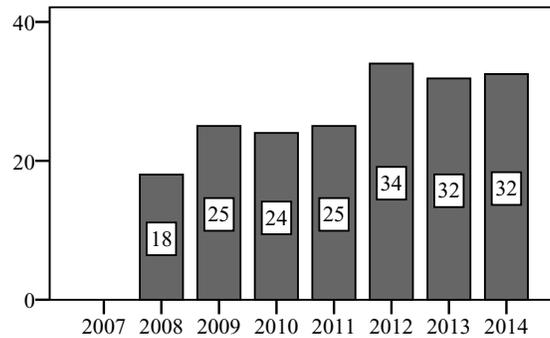
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	45,804	49,645	52,222	55,410	59,421	66,999	72,796	76,890
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,306	4,075	3,885	4,227	4,550	4,375	4,421	4,593
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9.4%	8.2%	7.4%	8.0%	7.7%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	9	26	20	31	19	7	.	7
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	39	46	42	36	27	18	24	22
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	54	46	33	20	16	21	20	17

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

Department of Human Services, 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	.	3,834	3,892	8,587	10,025	10,791	10,712	10,919
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	704	975	2,051	2,491	3,652	3,411	3,548
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	18%	25%	24%	25%	34%	32%	32%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	18.9	25.7	53.6	65.0	94.3	86.8	89.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	1,570	1,437	2,344	2,540	2,546	2,619	2,671
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	1,017	1,331	1,257	1,955	2,817	2,862	2,690
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	406	0	1,606	1,717	4,394	3,178	3,499
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	2,993	2,768	5,207	6,212	5,363	8,659	8,860
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	0	.	.	0	.	0	.

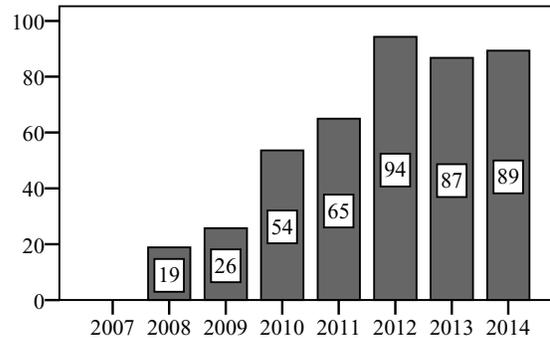
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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, 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	40,760	53,504	77,298	.	.	.	93,794
Integrated employment funding	.	0	13,178	13,285	10,217	11,981	11,204	11,015
Facility-based work funding	.	0	17,902	14,632	23,434	22,368	23,405	24,453
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	20,173	27,109	22,526	25,459	25,007	26,347
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	0	12,478	28,391	29,398	28,384	31,979

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	40,760	53,504	77,298	.	.	.	93,794
Funding from state, local, and county resources
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	9,236	8,923	6,770	7,043	7,809	7,490	7,971	7,526
Total number of closures with ID	522	527	351	458	476	541	632	650
Closures into an employment setting	2,984	2,719	2,021	1,261	1,892	2,133	2,376	2,455
Closures with ID into an employment setting	201	188	123	104	140	185	202	234
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,565	1,685	1,618	1,342	1,411	1,459	1,573	1,450
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	113	141	105	114	103	128	140	133
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	318	366	258	270	331	508	655	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	149	183	104	111	135	164	204	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.6%	61.7%	55.5%	48.4%	57.3%	59.4%	60.2%	62.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	64.0%	57.1%	53.9%	47.7%	57.6%	59.1%	59.1%	63.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.3%	30.5%	29.9%	17.9%	24.2%	28.5%	29.8%	32.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	38.5%	35.7%	35.0%	22.7%	29.4%	34.2%	32.0%	36.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$328	\$346	\$342	\$316	\$335	\$329	\$333	\$348
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$150	\$164	\$165	\$169	\$160	\$170	\$190	\$174
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.8	29.6	28.6	26.4	26.9	26.4	26.8	26.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	19.0	19.6	19.1	18.5	17.7	18.6	19.9	18.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	79.9	71.7	52.8	32.9	48.9	54.7	60.5	61.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.4	5.0	3.2	2.7	3.6	4.7	5.1	5.9

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

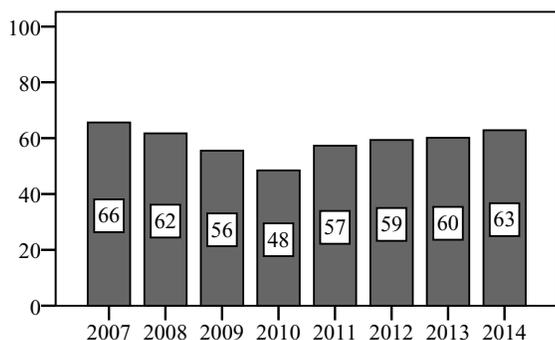
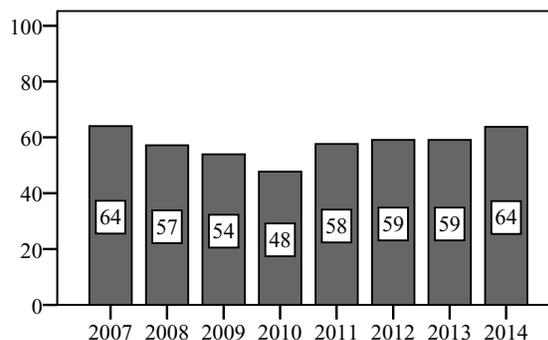


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	199	99.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	201	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	234	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	234	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	12,329	12,406	12,388	12,448	12,702	12,764	12,787
State unemployment rate	5.7%	5.5%	4.8%	5.4%	8.7%	8.1%	5.8%

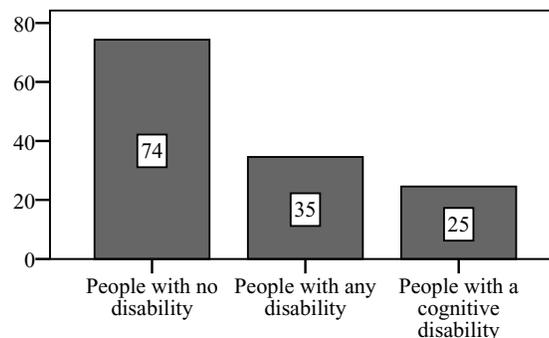
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	7,154,341	7,248,107	7,335,100	7,334,481	7,314,872	7,299,081	7,239,992
Number of people with any disability	861,122	854,963	850,715	886,624	890,553	873,479	918,702
Number of people with a cognitive disability	359,567	383,698	393,169	394,183	400,225	398,943	420,356
Number of people with no disability who are employed	5,446,272	5,316,895	5,272,911	5,305,399	5,330,047	5,349,896	5,380,972
Number of people with any disability who are employed	324,753	298,809	279,103	290,349	288,163	284,903	317,596
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	94,545	90,311	94,313	91,297	90,794	95,515	103,266
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.1%	73.4%	71.9%	72.3%	72.9%	73.3%	74.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	37.7%	34.9%	32.8%	32.7%	32.4%	32.6%	34.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.3%	23.5%	24.0%	23.2%	22.7%	23.9%	24.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics

Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$40.6	\$41.1	\$40.5	\$41.1	\$42.6	\$44.1	\$44.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.0	\$27.4	\$28.3	\$28.1	\$27.9	\$32.1	\$31.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.4	\$18.2	\$20.0	\$18.2	\$18.0	\$20.5	\$20.9
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	35	35	35	35	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	31	32	30	31	32	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.1%	9.6%	10.7%	10.7%	11.2%	11.0%	11.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.8%	27.8%	28.1%	29.0%	27.9%	29.9%	28.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	33.0%	35.6%	34.1%	36.3%	33.5%	36.6%	33.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

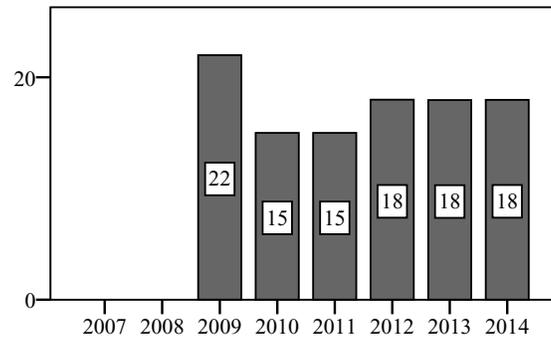
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	251,122	271,876	288,759	301,386	317,835	335,912	354,865	352,878
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	16,539	16,268	15,083	16,180	16,945	15,176	14,833	14,958
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.6%	6.0%	5.2%	5.0%	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	4.2%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	28	16	17	13	16	22	20	13
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	506	437	329	242	173	127	100	87
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	197	165	121	88	72	66	47	34

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

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	.	.	25,015	24,083	22,843	27,491	28,133	29,132
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	5,589	3,636	3,574	4,894	5,054	5,237
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	22%	15%	15%	18%	18%	18%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	44.3	29.0	28.0	27.8	39.6	41.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	9,981	9,841	9,448	9,458	9,303	9,399
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	8,971	8,354	8,768	9,348	9,884
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	741	1,635	1,467	11,876	12,498	13,569
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	10,722	20,447	17,802	30,102	31,149	32,852
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	13,223	.	15,579	7,924	7,547	5,779	5,424

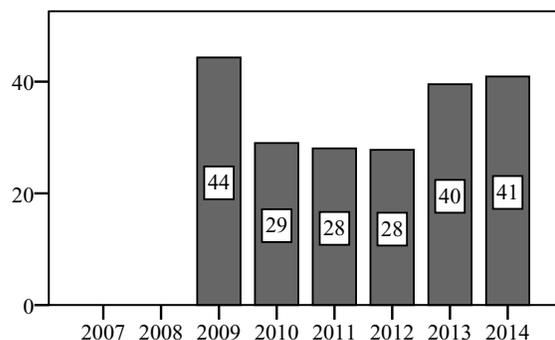
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	232,820	236,835	248,944	457,082	507,503
Integrated employment funding	.	.	.	16,381	17,117	17,214	29,203	35,867
Facility-based work funding	.	.	.	85,964	86,010	88,883	89,749	89,514
Facility-based non-work funding	.	.	.	119,824	119,817	131,739	146,565	157,200
Community-based non-work funding	.	.	.	10,651	10,651	11,108	191,837	219,066

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	232,820	236,835	248,944	457,082	507,503
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	15,346	15,076	16,361	0	22,848
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	22,591	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	.	.	217,474	231,873	232,583	441,234	484,655

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	27,059	21,935	23,352	25,061	27,425	25,887	25,709	21,706
Total number of closures with ID	2,329	1,898	1,949	1,915	1,913	1,864	1,954	1,362
Closures into an employment setting	11,228	9,221	9,305	9,460	9,887	9,939	9,950	8,546
Closures with ID into an employment setting	997	828	803	676	653	694	637	561
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	8,018	6,528	7,060	7,869	9,546	8,545	7,999	6,677
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	812	681	724	775	799	743	765	573
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	729	583	628	607	513	2,632	2,599	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	329	238	255	238	224	762	668	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.3%	58.5%	56.9%	54.6%	50.9%	53.8%	55.4%	56.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	55.1%	54.9%	52.6%	46.6%	45.0%	48.3%	45.4%	49.5%
Percentage of all closures into employment	41.5%	42.0%	39.8%	37.7%	36.1%	38.4%	38.7%	39.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	42.8%	43.6%	41.2%	35.3%	34.1%	37.2%	32.6%	41.2%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$357	\$374	\$370	\$387	\$405	\$400	\$398	\$398
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$191	\$199	\$198	\$199	\$206	\$207	\$209	\$200
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.3	32.1	31.5	31.7	32.2	31.9	31.6	31.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.3	25.0	23.7	23.6	23.8	24.0	23.7	23.3
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	90.4	74.1	73.8	74.5	77.6	77.9	77.9	66.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	8.0	6.7	6.4	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.4

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

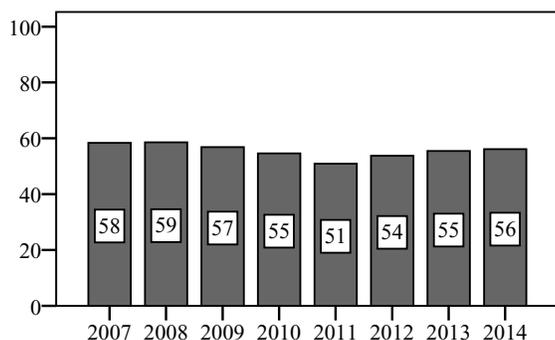
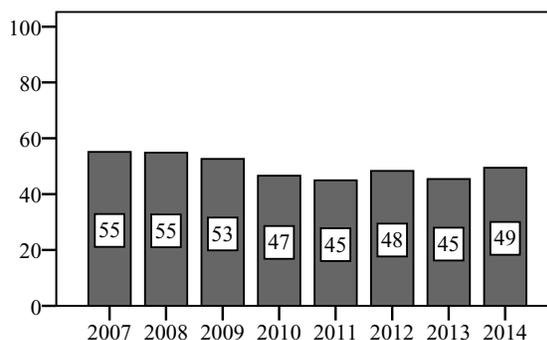


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	981	98.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	15	1.5%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.1%
Total	997	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	559	99.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	2	0.4%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	561	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	1,068	1,081	1,059	1,051	1,053	1,050	1,055
State unemployment rate	5.1%	5.2%	5.6%	7.7%	11.6%	10.5%	7.7%

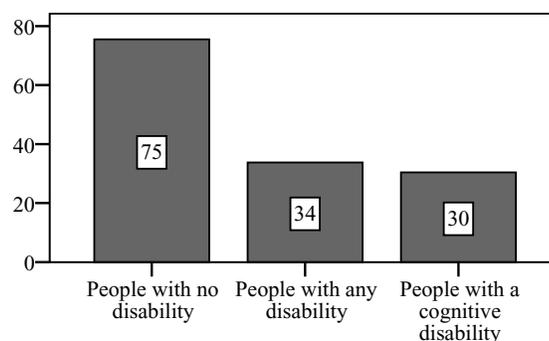
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	625,806	626,507	621,154	629,798	621,992	629,602	611,623
Number of people with any disability	71,025	66,357	77,486	68,120	71,021	68,313	82,277
Number of people with a cognitive disability	35,666	31,710	38,310	31,803	32,025	30,989	42,360
Number of people with no disability who are employed	474,880	471,564	444,389	469,911	462,654	469,406	461,594
Number of people with any disability who are employed	27,571	23,922	24,573	20,440	20,012	23,062	27,753
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	10,315	8,108	9,218	7,202	5,534	7,560	12,883
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.9%	75.3%	71.5%	74.6%	74.4%	74.6%	75.5%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	38.8%	36.1%	31.7%	30.0%	28.2%	33.8%	33.7%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.9%	25.6%	24.1%	22.6%	17.3%	24.4%	30.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$40.9	\$41.4	\$41.4	\$41.6	\$42.4	\$44.0	\$44.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.0	\$30.3	\$30.3	\$31.4	\$30.7	\$35.2	\$33.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.5	\$20.2	\$17.7	\$19.5	\$17.3	\$22.7	\$30.4
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	37	37	38	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	35	33	34	34	34	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	30	28	29	26	30	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.5%	8.3%	11.4%	10.9%	10.5%	11.4%	11.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.1%	24.3%	32.8%	30.8%	30.2%	27.6%	28.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.0%	34.5%	36.4%	35.5%	34.6%	33.7%	28.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

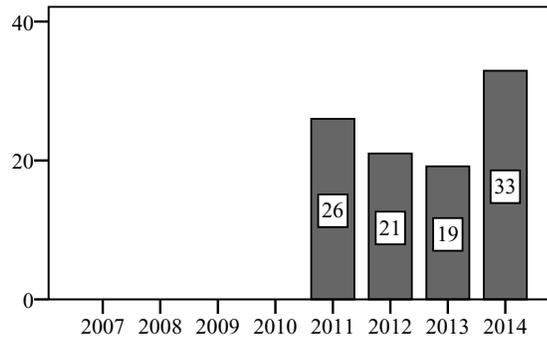
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	23,613	24,814	26,055	27,265	28,246	29,567	29,703	30,369
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,846	1,745	1,623	1,641	1,823	1,502	1,336	1,295
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.8%	7.0%	6.2%	6.0%	6.5%	5.1%	4.5%	4.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	3	11	9	10	9	16	6	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	16	11	10	10	11	8	.	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	16	19	13	8	10	6	4	8

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

Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities & Hospitals

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



Source: 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	3,029	3,009	3,438	3,475
Number of people served in integrated employment	799	631	658	1,144
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	26%	21%	19%	33%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	76.0	.	62.6	108.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	919	287	353	482
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,143	2,238	2,696	2,693
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	1,776	1,316	1,794	2,030
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	4,348	3,841	4,843	5,205
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.

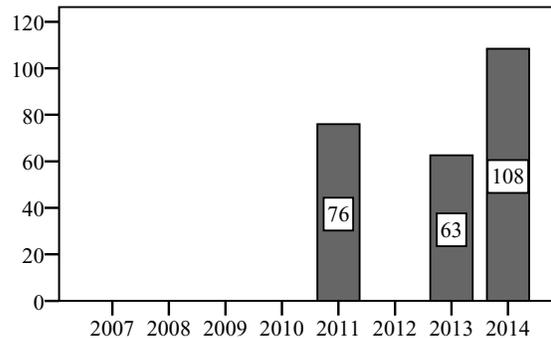
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	39,096	43,459
Integrated employment funding	1,463	1,734
Facility-based work funding	0	493
Facility-based non-work funding	0	18,665
Community-based non-work funding	0	20,260

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	39,096	43,459
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	41,152

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	2,304	1,978	2,101	2,812	2,352	3,711	2,254	2,319
Total number of closures with ID	225	237	175	211	169	242	113	104
Closures into an employment setting	745	750	756	568	717	602	603	608
Closures with ID into an employment setting	94	97	72	59	59	31	33	38
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	499	444	448	827	464	1,494	421	412
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	45	53	38	83	46	109	32	29
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	256	249	248	279	220	367	126	103
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	70	78	63	80	56	93	35	36
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.9%	62.8%	62.8%	40.7%	60.7%	28.7%	58.9%	59.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	67.6%	64.7%	65.5%	41.5%	56.2%	22.1%	50.8%	56.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.3%	37.9%	36.0%	20.2%	30.5%	16.2%	26.8%	26.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	41.8%	40.9%	41.1%	28.0%	34.9%	12.8%	29.2%	36.5%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$279	\$286	\$284	\$317	\$293	\$317	\$334	\$347
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$160	\$175	\$174	\$155	\$167	\$175	\$176	\$195
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	25.3	25.8	25.5	26.1	25.9	27.0	28.1	29.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	19.1	20.7	19.0	17.6	18.5	19.0	19.2	21.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	70.7	71.4	71.8	54.0	68.2	57.3	57.3	57.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	8.9	9.2	6.8	5.6	5.6	3.0	3.1	3.6

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Human Services Office of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

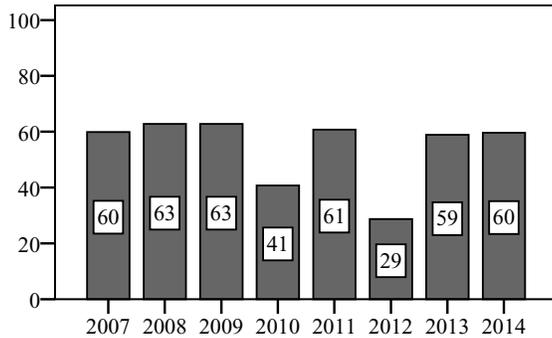
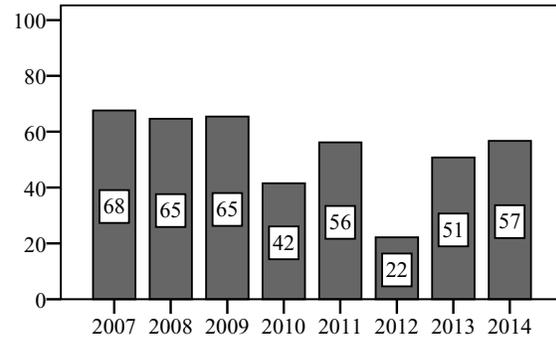


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	94	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	94	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	38	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	38	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	4,104	4,198	4,325	4,480	4,625	4,724	4,832
State unemployment rate	6.0%	6.8%	6.2%	7.0%	11.2%	9.2%	6.4%

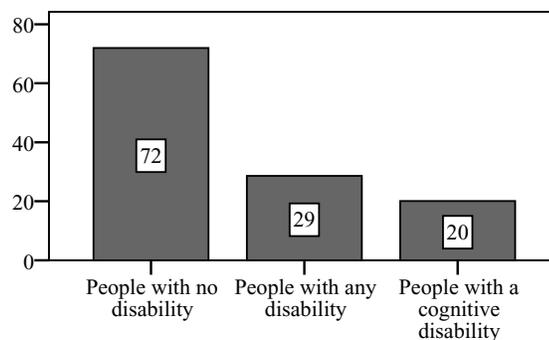
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	2,520,577	2,569,904	2,598,252	2,615,326	2,633,558	2,646,091	2,656,564
Number of people with any disability	343,256	333,457	364,701	362,546	354,806	371,471	382,485
Number of people with a cognitive disability	135,593	130,986	153,948	146,668	148,118	152,907	162,990
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,829,305	1,780,372	1,765,717	1,776,115	1,825,904	1,859,894	1,910,750
Number of people with any disability who are employed	114,694	96,595	97,999	97,297	96,685	113,507	109,242
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29,475	24,359	29,584	25,655	24,848	32,688	32,709
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	72.6%	69.3%	68.0%	67.9%	69.3%	70.3%	71.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	33.4%	29.0%	26.9%	26.8%	27.3%	30.6%	28.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.7%	18.6%	19.2%	17.5%	16.8%	21.4%	20.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.8	\$34.7	\$34.8	\$34.8	\$36.2	\$36.5	\$37.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.4	\$25.1	\$27.2	\$28.8	\$27.4	\$26.6	\$28.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.8	\$17.2	\$17.9	\$19.9	\$21.0	\$20.1	\$18.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	36	36	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	31	32	33	34	34	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.4%	13.9%	15.2%	15.7%	15.3%	15.6%	15.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.3%	28.5%	29.5%	30.7%	28.8%	29.6%	30.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	33.8%	33.1%	33.3%	34.5%	31.7%	34.8%	34.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

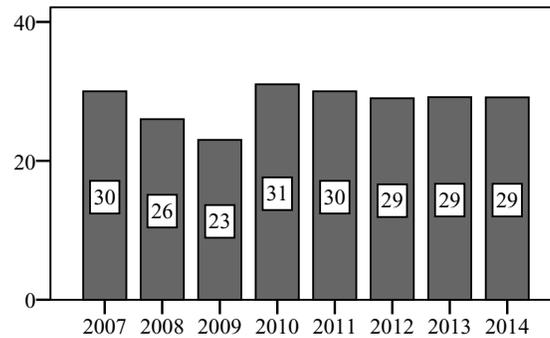
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	91,399	92,036	93,201	94,643	97,630	103,104	108,675	110,613
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,474	5,100	4,734	4,859	4,855	4,445	4,245	4,221
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	4.3%	3.9%	3.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	15	8	19	20	21	16	7	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	108	89	75	60	47	28	25	31
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	65	54	33	31	19	19	5	4

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	7,549	8,785	7,169	7,435	7,309	7,435	7,425	7,460
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,248	2,273	1,640	2,302	2,190	2,127	2,165	2,173
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	30%	26%	23%	31%	30%	29%	29%	29%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	51.0	50.7	36.0	50.0	46.8	45.0	45.3	45.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	3,459	3,530	3,316	3,671	2,790	2,824	2,840	2,846
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,824	2,950	2,928	4,049	3,081	3,127	3,132	3,131
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	0	.	0	891	886	845	912
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	6,283	6,480	6,244	7,720	6,762	6,837	6,817	6,889
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,099	1,046	1,120	1,278	1,264	1,288	1,259	1,252

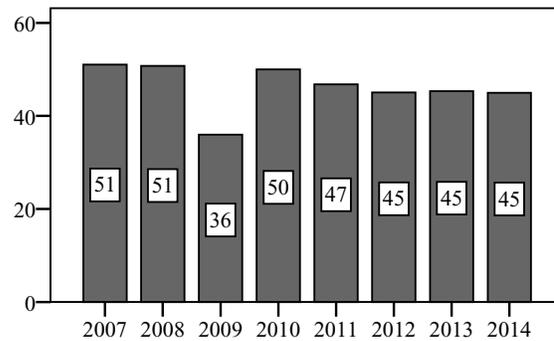
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	54,082	57,218	58,336	55,350	55,019	56,405	57,111	58,438
Integrated employment funding	3,996	4,846	5,119	2,988	11,237	11,028	11,616	11,773
Facility-based work funding	27,574	28,530	28,262	24,899	18,065	18,743	18,954	19,278
Facility-based non-work funding	22,512	23,842	24,955	27,463	19,949	20,754	20,902	21,209
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	5,769	5,880	5,639	6,178

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	54,082	57,218	58,336	55,350	55,019	56,405	57,111	58,438
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	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	19,275	22,780	21,154	20,383	18,153	15,600	14,740	17,387
Total number of closures with ID	532	761	632	563	557	603	640	745
Closures into an employment setting	9,066	8,979	8,576	7,817	7,352	6,575	5,683	6,733
Closures with ID into an employment setting	273	287	201	171	149	182	196	251
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,914	7,689	6,978	6,481	5,519	4,359	3,734	5,287
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	182	335	282	251	247	247	229	317
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	444	574	431	419	366	427	459	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	88	91	56	60	65	93	107	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	64.8%	53.9%	55.1%	54.7%	57.1%	60.1%	60.3%	56.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	60.0%	46.1%	41.6%	40.5%	37.6%	42.4%	46.1%	44.2%
Percentage of all closures into employment	47.0%	39.4%	40.5%	38.4%	40.5%	42.1%	38.6%	38.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	51.3%	37.7%	31.8%	30.4%	26.8%	30.2%	30.6%	33.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$376	\$373	\$361	\$370	\$379	\$380	\$370	\$374
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$235	\$235	\$248	\$231	\$242	\$243	\$249	\$243
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	36.0	35.6	34.3	34.4	35.0	34.7	34.4	34.4
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	32.1	31.2	30.9	29.4	29.8	29.1	29.5	28.9
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	205.8	200.4	188.0	169.0	157.1	139.2	119.0	139.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.2	6.4	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.9	4.1	5.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation Department and Commission for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

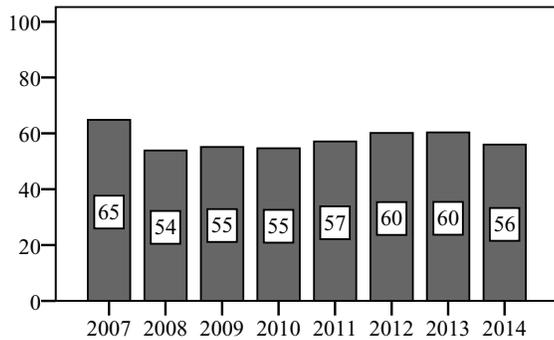
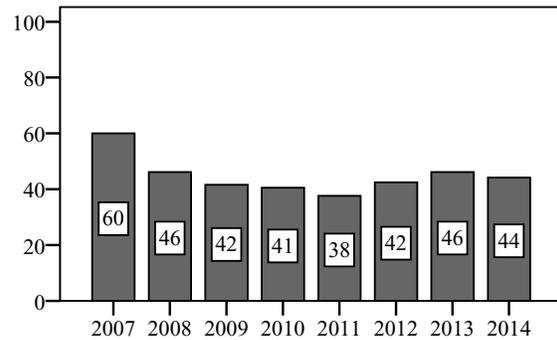


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	273	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	273	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	242	96.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	5	2.0%
Unpaid family worker	3	1.2%
Total	251	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	760	771	787	804	814	833	853
State unemployment rate	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	4.8%	4.5%	3.4%

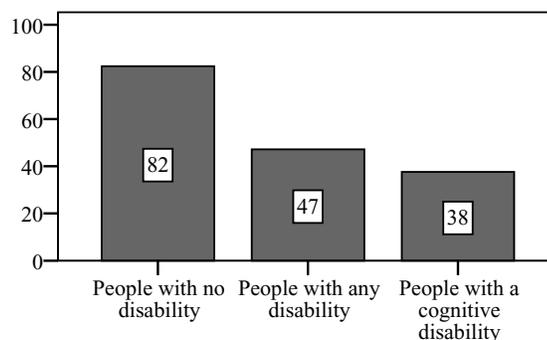
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	457,329	465,636	467,940	463,643	469,723	468,715	471,541
Number of people with any disability	42,454	44,805	39,441	47,024	51,734	58,747	54,253
Number of people with a cognitive disability	19,014	19,016	17,891	19,541	20,514	24,032	25,531
Number of people with no disability who are employed	373,841	370,197	366,382	367,614	373,632	379,436	388,428
Number of people with any disability who are employed	25,567	19,360	16,821	19,694	27,197	28,469	25,572
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	10,136	4,857	5,476	6,960	9,294	10,759	9,600
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	81.7%	79.5%	78.3%	79.3%	79.5%	81.0%	82.4%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	60.2%	43.2%	42.6%	41.9%	52.6%	48.5%	47.1%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	53.3%	25.5%	30.6%	35.6%	45.3%	44.8%	37.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.9	\$32.5	\$34.9	\$35.3	\$36.2	\$35.6	\$38.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.4	\$25.7	\$21.4	\$24.1	\$24.1	\$26.0	\$27.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.0	\$14.5	\$11.6	\$14.2	\$13.7	\$16.9	\$15.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	40	39	40	40	39	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	34	37	37	37	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	31	30	31	34	32	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.9%	11.5%	12.2%	10.4%	10.9%	11.6%	12.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.2%	26.5%	31.4%	22.1%	26.0%	25.4%	24.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	25.0%	35.2%	43.9%	31.3%	32.0%	29.4%	35.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

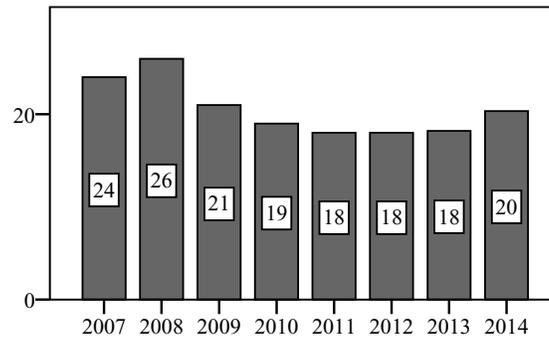
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,151	11,343	11,200	11,626	12,068	12,780	13,654	13,832
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,202	2,142	2,096	2,114	2,159	2,020	2,012	1,859
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	19.7%	18.9%	18.7%	18.0%	17.9%	15.8%	14.7%	13.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	5	9	11	7	6	10	16	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	27	14	18	12	11	7	9	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	2,307	2,089	2,270	2,391	2,416	2,452	2,490	2,546
Number of people served in integrated employment	552	550	481	448	434	433	453	518
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	24%	26%	21%	19%	18%	18%	18%	20%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	69.4	68.4	59.2	55.0	52.7	52.0	53.6	60.7
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,487	1,474	1,099	1,628	1,613	1,646	1,660	1,652
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	853	836	654	755	762	787	782	812
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	553	562	565	674	683	726	762	794
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,893	2,872	2,318	3,057	3,058	3,159	3,204	3,258
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	3	.	.	0	.	.	0	.

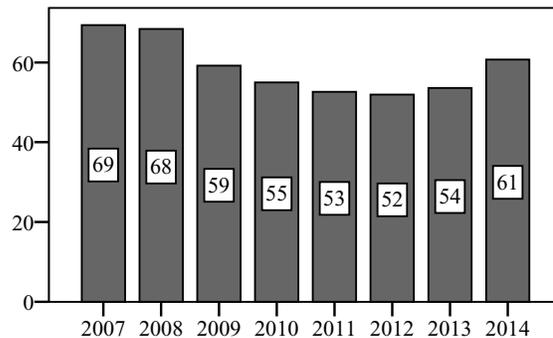
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	12,116	12,296	10,386	13,977	14,403	14,206	14,759	15,155
Integrated employment funding	558	498	479	435	412	399	471	475
Facility-based work funding	6,150	6,334	4,692	7,310	7,241	7,175	7,331	7,463
Facility-based non-work funding	3,105	3,133	2,683	3,261	3,296	3,302	3,413	3,540
Community-based non-work funding	2,304	2,331	2,532	2,971	3,153	3,330	3,544	3,677

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	12,116	12,296	10,386	13,977	14,403	14,206	14,759	15,155
Funding from state, local, and county resources	1,591	1,603	1,407	1,613	1,576	1,991	2,014	1,895
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	10,113	10,442	8,568	11,951	12,101	12,215	12,745	13,261

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	2,699	2,596	2,367	2,587	2,952	2,859	2,736	2,539
Total number of closures with ID	399	421	300	301	293	277	268	256
Closures into an employment setting	960	963	710	806	834	943	982	983
Closures with ID into an employment setting	225	232	130	138	131	134	140	149
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	547	417	392	402	585	561	518	404
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	84	78	70	66	77	73	65	45
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	283	276	217	211	222	265	293	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	136	129	82	87	68	78	89	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.7%	69.8%	64.4%	66.7%	58.8%	62.7%	65.5%	70.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	72.8%	74.8%	65.0%	67.6%	63.0%	64.7%	68.3%	76.8%
Percentage of all closures into employment	35.6%	37.1%	30.0%	31.2%	28.3%	33.0%	35.9%	38.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	56.4%	55.1%	43.3%	45.8%	44.7%	48.4%	52.2%	58.2%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$251	\$284	\$283	\$287	\$297	\$288	\$298	\$296
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$151	\$180	\$184	\$186	\$203	\$191	\$184	\$173
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.9	30.1	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	22.3	25.3	24.4	23.8	25.1	23.0	22.7	21.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	120.7	119.7	87.4	99.0	101.2	113.2	116.2	115.2
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	28.3	28.8	16.0	16.9	15.9	16.1	16.6	17.5

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

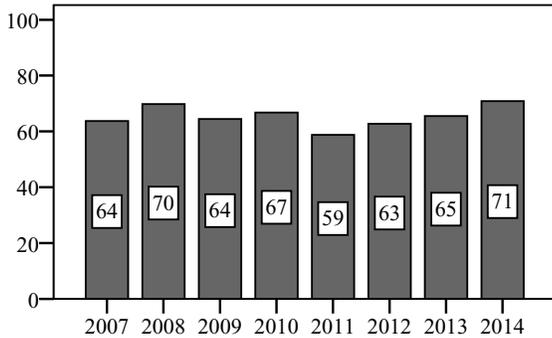
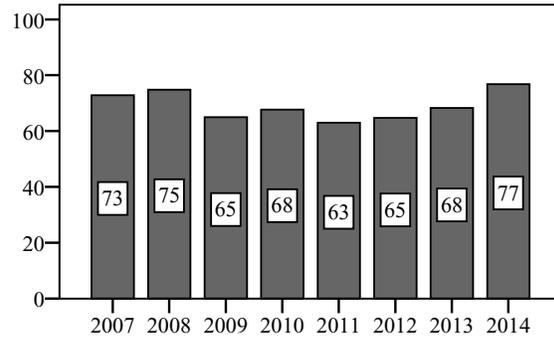


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	223	99.1%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	0.9%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	225	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	149	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	149	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	5,790	5,901	6,068	6,215	6,346	6,456	6,549
State unemployment rate	5.1%	5.4%	5.9%	6.9%	9.7%	8.2%	6.7%

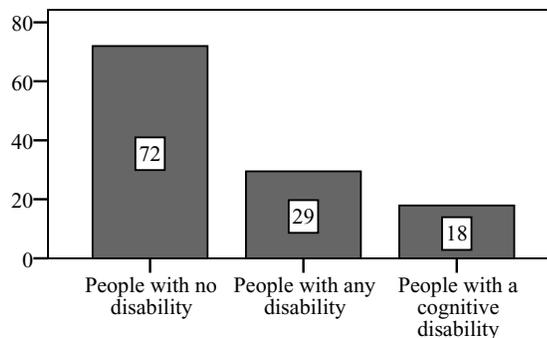
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	3,515,744	3,540,299	3,563,466	3,579,594	3,594,175	3,581,347	3,587,162
Number of people with any disability	520,145	534,741	531,224	554,412	544,867	564,240	582,052
Number of people with a cognitive disability	214,251	224,283	230,115	237,745	239,562	246,326	248,465
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,627,712	2,506,036	2,473,785	2,509,257	2,536,319	2,566,998	2,581,566
Number of people with any disability who are employed	181,140	157,378	149,635	156,420	150,145	167,123	171,457
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	49,863	40,607	40,476	39,454	39,559	47,932	44,463
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.7%	70.8%	69.4%	70.1%	70.6%	71.7%	72.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	34.8%	29.4%	28.2%	28.2%	27.6%	29.6%	29.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.3%	18.1%	17.6%	16.6%	16.5%	19.5%	17.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.7	\$36.1	\$35.9	\$36.9	\$37.5	\$38.5	\$39.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.7	\$26.8	\$25.0	\$26.9	\$26.1	\$29.3	\$29.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.9	\$17.8	\$17.5	\$17.3	\$16.9	\$21.1	\$18.4
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	38	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	36	37	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	33	32	33	33	35	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.6%	13.3%	14.2%	14.5%	14.7%	14.6%	15.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	28.5%	30.8%	29.9%	31.1%	31.9%	31.1%	31.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.4%	36.9%	36.7%	39.3%	37.0%	36.7%	39.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

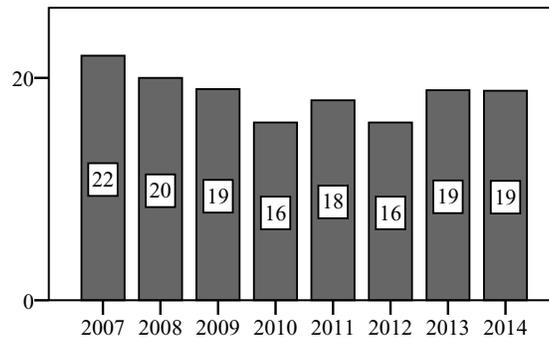
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	142,816	142,993	144,217	147,892	152,078	161,876	171,101	172,868
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,826	5,740	5,216	5,352	5,437	4,752	4,489	4,508
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.8%	4.0%	3.6%	4.0%	3.6%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	13	13	15	20	20	11	9	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	218	172	142	101	72	48	43	52
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	74	56	47	36	25	23	17	17

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	7,770	7,917	7,872	7,789	6,446	6,848	7,026	7,110
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,693	1,590	1,477	1,272	1,149	1,109	1,328	1,340
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	22%	20%	19%	16%	18%	16%	19%	19%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	27.5	25.6	23.5	20.0	17.9	17.2	20.4	20.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	.	.	3,558	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	.	.	3,558	3,745	3,742
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	.	.	6,057	6,464	6,667
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	.	.	.	7,116	10,209	10,409
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	.	7,159	0	.

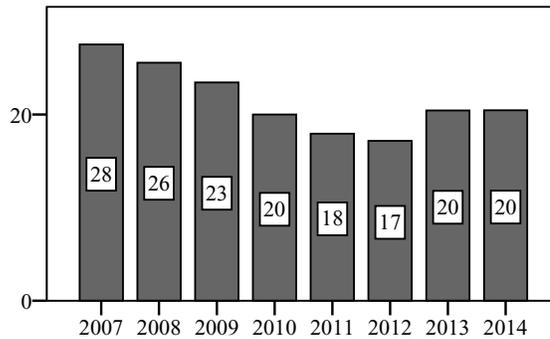
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	102,675	101,627
Integrated employment funding	11,372	11,247
Facility-based work funding	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	24,128	24,012
Community-based non-work funding	64,877	58,460

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	102,675	101,627
Funding from state, local, and county resources	105	3,778
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	100,274	93,633

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	9,830	15,532	8,935	11,466	9,007	8,170	8,929	9,201
Total number of closures with ID	1,739	2,812	1,599	1,758	1,613	1,471	1,610	1,617
Closures into an employment setting	2,828	2,484	1,906	1,651	1,734	1,906	1,966	2,159
Closures with ID into an employment setting	650	586	441	372	326	378	437	472
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,664	5,489	1,566	1,801	2,384	2,221	1,348	1,555
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	352	1,120	355	403	515	443	270	305
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	910	1,595	686	544	683	614	503	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	523	711	372	293	348	282	266	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.0%	31.2%	54.9%	47.8%	42.1%	46.2%	59.3%	58.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	64.9%	34.3%	55.4%	48.0%	38.8%	46.0%	61.8%	60.7%
Percentage of all closures into employment	28.8%	16.0%	21.3%	14.4%	19.3%	23.3%	22.0%	23.5%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	37.4%	20.8%	27.6%	21.2%	20.2%	25.7%	27.1%	29.2%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$310	\$315	\$288	\$283	\$290	\$284	\$272	\$276
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$142	\$149	\$143	\$163	\$162	\$192	\$181	\$185
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.4	28.5	26.1	26.8	27.3	27.4	26.6	27.0
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.6	21.2	19.5	20.8	20.7	23.8	22.2	22.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	46.0	40.0	30.3	26.0	27.1	29.5	30.3	33.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	10.6	9.4	7.0	5.9	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

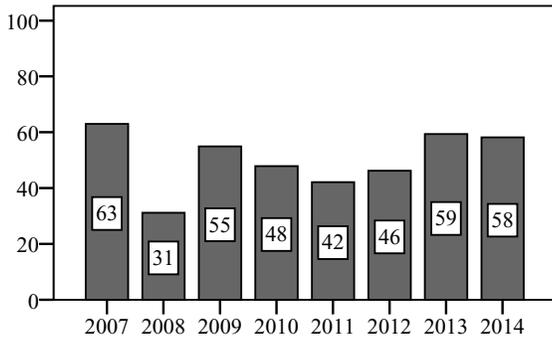
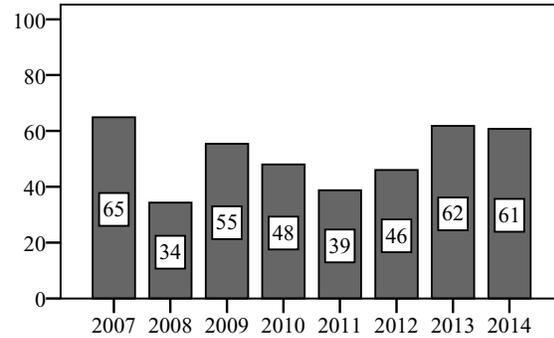


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	629	96.2%
Sheltered workshop	4	0.6%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	18	2.8%
Unpaid family worker	2	0.3%
Total	654	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	464	98.3%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.2%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	5	1.1%
Unpaid family worker	2	0.4%
Total	472	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	21,737	22,490	23,368	24,327	25,146	26,059	26,957
State unemployment rate	6.3%	6.1%	5.2%	4.7%	8.2%	6.9%	5.1%

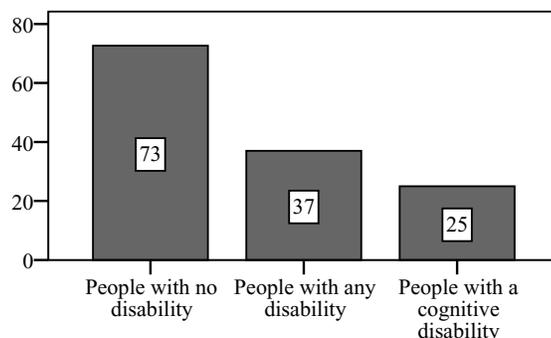
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	13,904,846	14,148,299	14,529,459	14,757,263	14,970,290	15,178,848	15,462,659
Number of people with any disability	1,553,357	1,533,590	1,581,813	1,611,249	1,635,124	1,658,801	1,668,702
Number of people with a cognitive disability	599,605	607,607	627,019	626,576	647,123	657,196	664,707
Number of people with no disability who are employed	10,394,751	10,191,152	10,275,151	10,427,234	10,650,862	10,911,089	11,233,935
Number of people with any disability who are employed	642,801	588,750	584,067	581,870	588,966	622,575	616,732
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	177,742	158,376	154,851	152,032	151,644	165,764	166,249
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.8%	72.0%	70.7%	70.7%	71.1%	71.9%	72.7%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	41.4%	38.4%	36.9%	36.1%	36.0%	37.5%	37.0%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.6%	26.1%	24.7%	24.3%	23.4%	25.2%	25.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$40.2	\$40.0	\$39.8	\$41.0	\$42.2	\$43.5	\$44.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.4	\$29.0	\$29.8	\$30.6	\$31.6	\$31.9	\$33.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.1	\$20.0	\$20.6	\$22.1	\$22.8	\$23.6	\$22.9
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	36	35	35	34	34	35	35
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.4%	13.9%	14.5%	15.1%	14.5%	14.4%	14.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.8%	25.2%	26.6%	26.3%	26.0%	27.1%	25.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.4%	30.6%	33.0%	30.9%	29.6%	31.7%	30.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

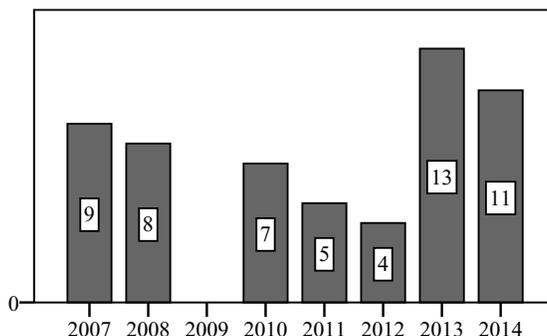
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	297,658	326,931	366,570	419,516	464,361	514,006	554,954	566,087
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	15,348	14,312	13,583	15,027	16,736	16,205	16,840	18,624
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.2%	4.4%	3.7%	4.0%	3.6%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	33	29	25	22	43	37	24	17
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	370	364	330	284	247	234	231	268
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	226	205	182	156	136	156	128	108

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

Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	40,038	34,713	.	44,053	46,680	46,103	27,780	28,663
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,714	2,753	.	3,161	2,193	1,957	3,553	3,064
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	9%	8%	.	7%	5%	4%	13%	11%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	15.6	11.3	.	13.0	8.5	7.5	13.4	11.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	.	.	.	24,227	25,599
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	11,109	9,242	.	13,177	16,731	15,706	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	25,548	.	13,177	21,036	23,226	24,227	25,599
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	.

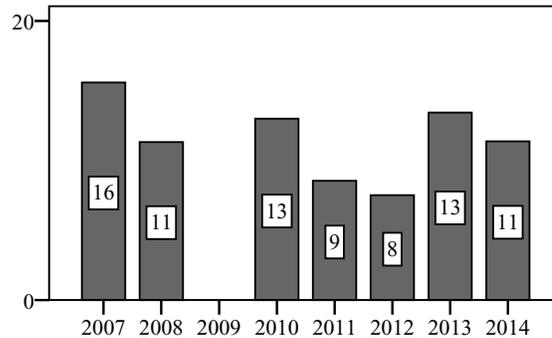
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	112,480	116,913	0	380,029	284,867	271,204	119,333	122,468
Integrated employment funding	5,132	4,621	0	7,929	7,616	4,236	6,474	5,842
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,859	116,626
Community-based non-work funding	37,886	36,265	0	137,518	163,531	142,770	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	112,480	116,913	0	380,029	284,867	271,204	119,333	122,468
Funding from state, local, and county resources	47,052	34,435	0	0	0	0	17,505	15,839
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	82,478	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	62,379	76,253	0	0	0	0	101,827	106,629

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

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Division of Rehabilitation Services and Division for Blind Services

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	37,872	39,595	39,380	39,305	38,173	37,090	35,888	34,837
Total number of closures with ID	1,427	1,733	1,732	1,746	1,706	1,718	1,649	1,649
Closures into an employment setting	12,409	13,083	13,213	12,719	12,935	13,273	13,518	14,561
Closures with ID into an employment setting	533	656	618	574	561	564	609	659
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	9,106	9,488	9,628	8,916	8,427	8,873	9,027	7,183
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	443	557	627	546	527	566	533	480
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	2,143	2,646	2,907	2,835	2,442	2,389	2,804	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	656	856	871	780	719	709	780	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.7%	58.0%	57.8%	58.8%	60.6%	59.9%	60.0%	67.0%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	54.6%	54.1%	49.6%	51.2%	51.6%	49.9%	53.3%	57.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.8%	33.0%	33.6%	32.4%	33.9%	35.8%	37.7%	41.8%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	37.4%	37.9%	35.7%	32.9%	32.9%	32.8%	36.9%	40.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$364	\$371	\$379	\$382	\$391	\$401	\$405	\$412
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$156	\$160	\$163	\$170	\$169	\$177	\$177	\$184
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.4	33.1	32.5	31.9	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.3	21.8	21.4	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.1	21.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	52.0	53.8	53.3	50.6	50.4	50.9	51.1	54.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, Division of Rehabilitation Services and Division for Blind Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

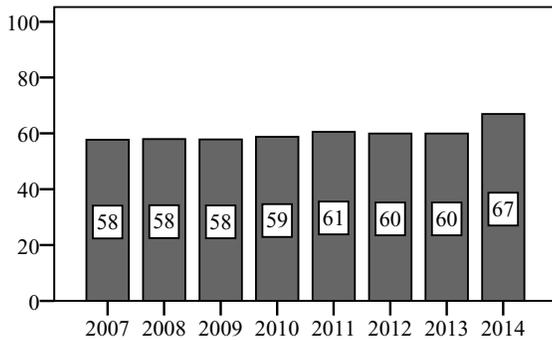
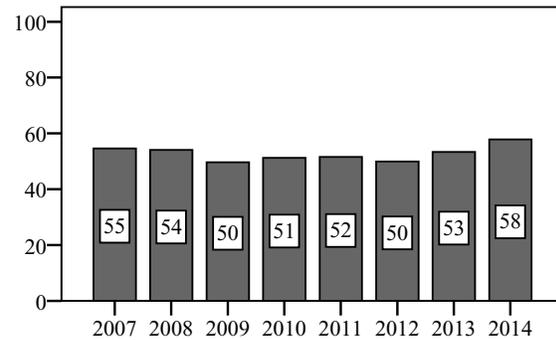


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	533	99.8%
Sheltered workshop	1	0.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	534	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	658	99.8%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.2%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	659	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	2,319	2,389	2,585	2,736	2,764	2,855	2,943
State unemployment rate	6.1%	5.2%	3.4%	3.5%	7.7%	5.9%	3.8%

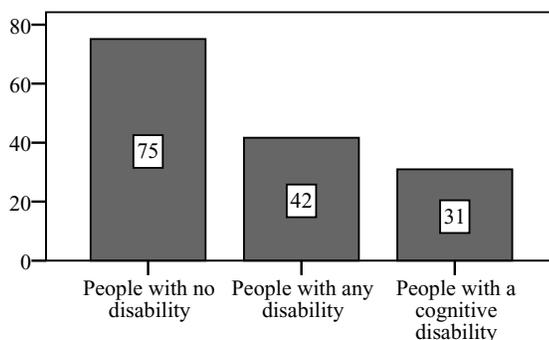
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	1,576,979	1,588,966	1,588,834	1,603,430	1,619,801	1,639,422	1,661,995
Number of people with any disability	128,835	135,626	128,628	136,379	147,547	151,970	153,740
Number of people with a cognitive disability	59,520	60,386	60,614	61,892	66,795	67,322	64,349
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,212,117	1,176,866	1,140,843	1,162,038	1,208,500	1,208,930	1,248,355
Number of people with any disability who are employed	56,648	56,681	52,087	54,488	59,632	61,404	64,067
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	19,364	16,845	18,421	16,156	19,871	20,762	19,899
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.9%	74.1%	71.8%	72.5%	74.6%	73.7%	75.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	44.0%	41.8%	40.5%	40.0%	40.4%	40.4%	41.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	32.5%	27.9%	30.4%	26.1%	29.7%	30.8%	30.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.0	\$35.4	\$36.0	\$36.7	\$38.0	\$39.3	\$40.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.7	\$30.4	\$28.8	\$30.2	\$29.3	\$27.9	\$28.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.2	\$21.4	\$18.7	\$15.6	\$16.1	\$17.6	\$16.4
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	35	37	35	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	31	31	32	30	30	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.0%	11.4%	12.4%	12.9%	10.9%	11.8%	10.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	16.5%	20.8%	23.0%	22.3%	24.2%	22.2%	22.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	23.3%	26.9%	31.7%	29.7%	30.1%	24.1%	27.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

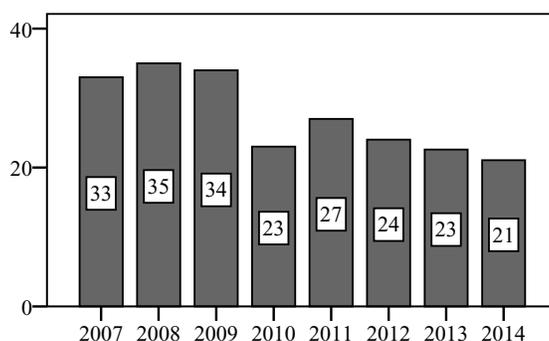
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	18,497	19,382	19,970	21,902	23,807	26,034	28,435	28,940
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,316	2,254	2,137	2,517	2,710	2,233	2,260	2,450
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	12.5%	11.6%	10.7%	12.0%	11.4%	8.6%	8.0%	8.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	2	4	3	.	.	3	.	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	95	72	58	36	30	17	25	27
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	15	16	15	13	12	6	8	8

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	2,670	2,823	2,872	2,796	2,819	3,017	3,131	3,274
Number of people served in integrated employment	881	980	961	793	764	709	707	689
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	33%	35%	34%	23%	27%	24%	23%	21%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	33.0	35.8	34.5	29.0	27.1	24.8	24.4	23.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	0	.	.	.	.	0	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	1,921	1,944	2,008	2,120	2,252	2,416	2,523	2,585
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,921	1,944	2,008	.	.	.	2,523	2,585
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	736	575	720	583	759	711	1,414	1,110

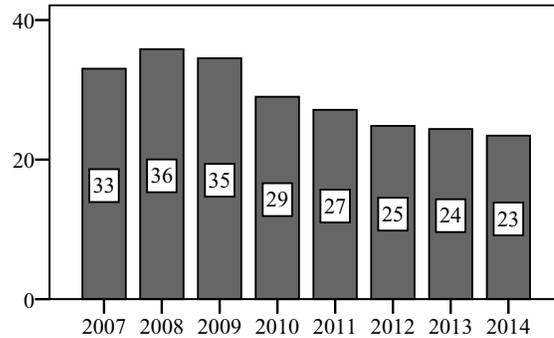
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	23,733	25,729	28,218	28,305	29,264	31,342	33,641	35,817
Integrated employment funding	5,401	5,839	6,052	5,310	4,894	4,720	4,931	4,963
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	18,332	19,890	22,166	22,995	24,370	26,622	28,710	30,853

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	23,733	25,729	28,218	28,305	29,264	31,342	33,641	35,817
Funding from state, local, and county resources	6,991	7,236	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	339	343	523	250	252	291	170	172
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	16,403	18,151	0	28,055	27,279	31,051	33,471	35,644

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	7,286	7,499	8,463	9,423	10,243	10,083	10,838	11,503
Total number of closures with ID	296	287	261	247	271	284	305	332
Closures into an employment setting	3,156	3,310	3,116	3,486	3,587	3,427	3,665	3,699
Closures with ID into an employment setting	192	172	127	117	100	125	162	147
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,193	1,340	1,585	1,710	2,286	2,498	2,646	3,363
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	46	63	84	67	103	98	75	109
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	130	164	112	82	102	122	134	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	94	101	67	50	52	60	66	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	72.6%	71.2%	66.3%	67.1%	61.1%	57.8%	58.1%	52.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	80.7%	73.2%	60.2%	63.6%	49.3%	56.1%	68.4%	57.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	43.3%	44.1%	36.8%	37.0%	35.0%	34.0%	33.8%	32.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	64.9%	59.9%	48.7%	47.4%	36.9%	44.0%	53.1%	44.3%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$376	\$402	\$384	\$366	\$363	\$375	\$377	\$375
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$175	\$165	\$178	\$192	\$220	\$159	\$197	\$168
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.5	34.1	33.2	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.5	21.2	22.0	21.8	23.6	18.9	22.6	19.5
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	118.2	121.0	111.9	126.1	127.3	120.0	126.3	125.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.2	3.5	4.4	5.6	5.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

State Office of Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

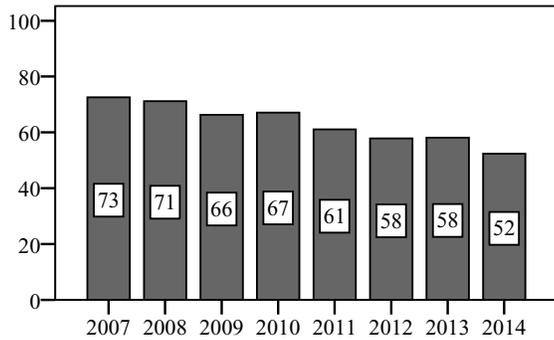
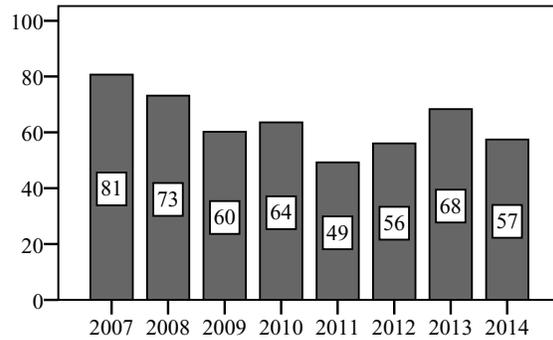


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	191	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	1	0.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	192	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	147	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	147	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	616	621	620	621	626	626	627
State unemployment rate	3.7%	3.7%	3.5%	4.8%	6.2%	5.2%	4.1%

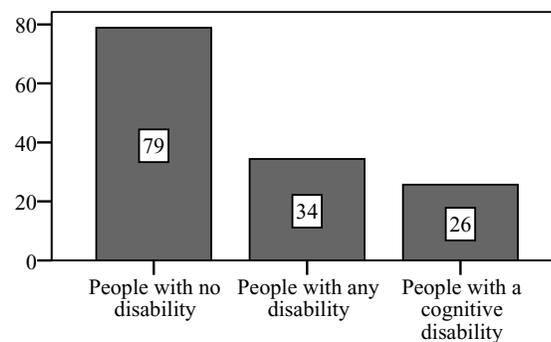
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	371,465	373,027	372,604	375,167	372,342	367,627	358,562
Number of people with any disability	51,153	45,919	46,244	42,525	44,964	45,258	52,756
Number of people with a cognitive disability	23,709	22,107	23,137	21,538	21,062	21,813	24,800
Number of people with no disability who are employed	295,457	295,635	285,886	295,269	293,285	283,157	282,690
Number of people with any disability who are employed	23,937	19,302	18,433	16,435	15,907	16,261	18,128
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	8,484	7,160	7,119	5,690	5,160	5,838	6,360
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	79.5%	79.3%	76.7%	78.7%	78.8%	77.0%	78.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	46.8%	42.0%	39.9%	38.6%	35.4%	35.9%	34.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	35.8%	32.4%	30.8%	26.4%	24.5%	26.8%	25.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.6	\$36.6	\$36.0	\$37.5	\$37.5	\$38.1	\$40.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.2	\$27.3	\$26.7	\$21.8	\$26.0	\$22.2	\$29.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$12.7	\$13.9	\$20.2	\$11.3	\$14.8	\$13.0	\$17.7
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	37	37	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	34	36	33	34	33	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	26	29	31	26	28	27	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.3%	8.1%	9.6%	8.6%	9.6%	10.6%	7.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.9%	29.5%	27.0%	29.5%	25.4%	27.3%	22.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	36.8%	45.8%	34.1%	34.9%	35.4%	33.6%	25.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

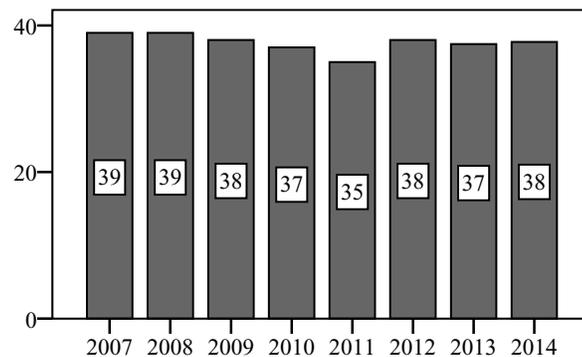
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,318	11,686	12,074	12,753	13,779	14,606	15,249	15,187
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,227	1,150	1,183	1,255	1,328	1,154	1,174	1,152
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	10.8%	9.8%	9.8%	10.0%	9.6%	7.9%	7.7%	7.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	20	19	21	30	28	26	28	23
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	9	12	5	9	9	4	.	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	8	5	3	4	3	4	.	.

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

Developmental Disabilities Services Division, 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	2,252	2,336	2,423	2,561	2,762	2,717	2,905	2,985
Number of people served in integrated employment	885	901	909	955	973	1,027	1,088	1,127
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	39%	39%	38%	37%	35%	38%	37%	38%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	142.6	145.0	146.2	153.0	155.3	164.1	173.6	179.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	1,367	1,435	1,514	1,606	1,789	1,690	1,817	1,858
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,367	1,435	1,514	1,606	0	0	1,817	1,858
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	0	0	0	.

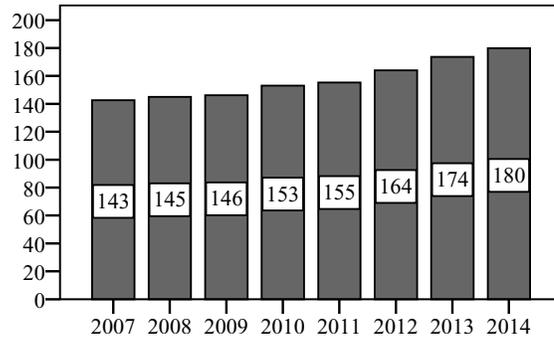
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

Developmental Disabilities Services Division, 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	32,199	36,011	37,370	37,523	38,623	39,095	40,753	39,255
Integrated employment funding	9,369	10,848	11,453	11,544	11,228	10,842	11,828	11,060
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	22,830	25,163	25,917	25,978	27,394	28,252	28,925	28,194

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	32,199	36,011	37,370	37,523	38,623	39,095	40,753	39,255
Funding from state, local, and county resources	1,134	1,058	1,180	1,197	1,193	1,193	1,271	1,329
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	31,065	34,953	36,190	36,328	37,429	37,901	39,482	37,925

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	3,393	3,473	3,936	3,857	3,983	4,350	4,343	4,614
Total number of closures with ID	285	299	314	273	255	319	328	339
Closures into an employment setting	1,557	1,596	1,555	1,609	1,691	1,859	1,891	1,947
Closures with ID into an employment setting	192	217	195	174	159	193	195	188
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	820	780	986	1,065	1,112	1,300	1,346	1,387
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	49	40	52	57	51	78	75	89
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	580	558	559	576	634	764	834	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	192	197	180	167	157	188	200	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.5%	67.2%	61.2%	60.2%	60.3%	58.8%	58.4%	58.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	79.7%	84.4%	78.9%	75.3%	75.7%	71.2%	72.2%	67.9%
Percentage of all closures into employment	45.9%	46.0%	39.5%	41.7%	42.5%	42.7%	43.5%	42.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	67.4%	72.6%	62.1%	63.7%	62.4%	60.5%	59.5%	55.5%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$293	\$304	\$293	\$313	\$311	\$319	\$312	\$317
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$134	\$134	\$139	\$151	\$146	\$162	\$158	\$141
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.1	27.4	26.0	26.7	27.0	27.0	26.4	26.6
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	15.8	15.6	15.3	16.1	15.8	16.5	16.1	15.1
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	250.8	256.9	250.1	257.1	269.9	297.0	301.8	310.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	30.9	34.9	31.4	27.8	25.4	30.8	31.1	30.0

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

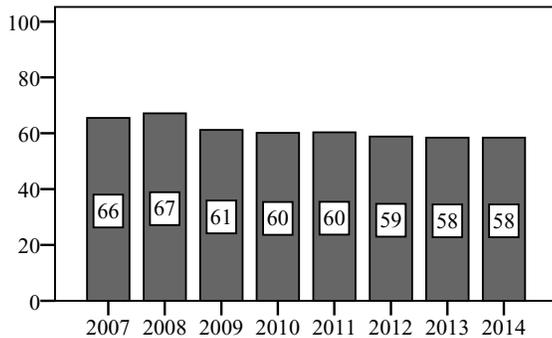
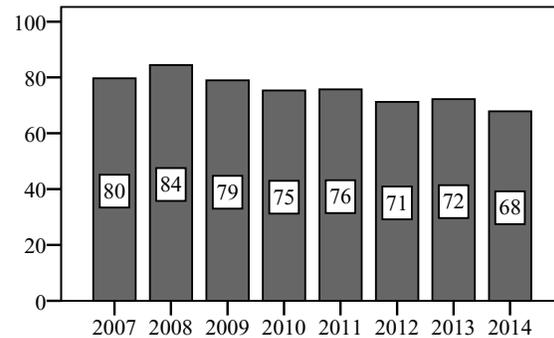


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	187	97.4%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	5	2.6%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	192	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	187	99.5%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.5%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	188	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	7,288	7,460	7,628	7,769	8,001	8,186	8,326
State unemployment rate	4.1%	3.7%	3.2%	4.4%	6.9%	6.0%	5.2%

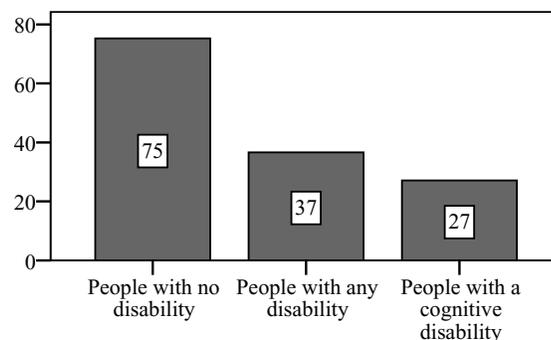
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	4,565,749	4,630,249	4,753,591	4,795,409	4,849,360	4,844,129	4,842,398
Number of people with any disability	433,544	454,256	461,407	466,204	445,445	477,011	495,107
Number of people with a cognitive disability	177,785	180,986	183,700	195,234	187,073	199,063	211,403
Number of people with no disability who are employed	3,536,569	3,436,910	3,495,939	3,536,674	3,598,690	3,607,011	3,642,968
Number of people with any disability who are employed	173,930	174,964	157,023	153,560	154,549	172,291	181,225
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	52,231	49,284	41,974	41,675	47,075	54,611	57,315
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	77.5%	74.2%	73.5%	73.8%	74.2%	74.5%	75.2%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	40.1%	38.5%	34.0%	32.9%	34.7%	36.1%	36.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.4%	27.2%	22.8%	21.3%	25.2%	27.4%	27.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$46.5	\$46.6	\$47.2	\$48.1	\$49.2	\$49.6	\$50.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.8	\$34.5	\$33.3	\$36.6	\$32.2	\$36.7	\$34.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.4	\$24.5	\$22.6	\$21.1	\$21.0	\$23.8	\$22.4
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	37	35	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	34	32	33	32	33	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.0%	8.8%	9.3%	9.8%	10.0%	9.8%	10.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.2%	19.9%	24.4%	24.5%	24.6%	25.4%	24.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.0%	22.8%	28.9%	29.2%	30.2%	32.5%	29.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

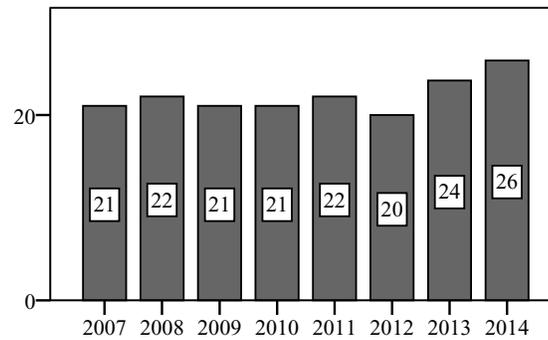
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	109,078	110,838	114,810	120,819	124,466	130,757	135,652	138,546
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,028	6,510	6,451	7,198	7,437	6,304	6,098	6,204
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%	6.0%	6.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	24	17	16	7	10	11	9	8
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	617	534	522	465	384	239	229	200
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	93	86	73	58	42	41	30	25

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

Department of Behavioral Health and 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	11,259	11,268	11,394	11,574	12,112	13,647	14,127	15,876
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,357	2,513	2,401	2,481	2,642	2,796	3,352	4,112
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	21%	22%	21%	21%	22%	20%	24%	26%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	30.6	32.4	30.5	31.0	32.6	34.2	40.6	49.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	936	892	824	772	827	739	598	724
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	7,947	7,574	7,820	7,953	8,205	9,432	9,546	10,112
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	284	289	349	368	438	680	631	928
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	8,755	8,993	9,093	9,032	10,171	10,775	11,764
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	1,626	2,445	5,624	4,943

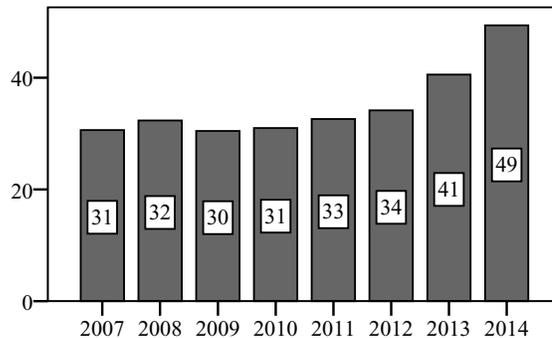
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	158,328	175,277	181,408	174,845	182,877	192,443	193,426	198,044
Integrated employment funding	27,345	31,679	33,978	31,412	31,965	34,269	36,526	34,044
Facility-based work funding	11,485	19,334	19,517	18,454	18,588	18,719	19,130	18,506
Facility-based non-work funding	175,121	124,277	127,912	124,979	132,324	139,455	137,771	145,494
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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	158,328	175,277	181,408	174,845	182,877	192,443	193,426	198,044
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	0	12	12	13	14	16

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	11,221	10,946	10,107	12,275	11,691	11,122	10,019	10,590
Total number of closures with ID	1,726	1,726	1,654	1,618	1,603	1,529	1,403	1,481
Closures into an employment setting	4,474	4,195	3,384	3,533	4,106	2,884	3,336	4,236
Closures with ID into an employment setting	880	857	672	596	641	477	522	755
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,951	3,102	3,057	3,580	3,827	4,193	2,796	2,649
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	509	504	619	584	613	581	414	372
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,399	1,079	1,826	2,058	1,899	1,752	2,106	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	589	428	681	670	690	580	621	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.3%	57.5%	52.5%	49.7%	51.8%	40.8%	54.4%	61.5%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	63.4%	63.0%	52.1%	50.5%	51.1%	45.1%	55.8%	67.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	39.9%	38.3%	33.5%	28.8%	35.1%	25.9%	33.3%	40.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	51.0%	49.7%	40.6%	36.8%	40.0%	31.2%	37.2%	51.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

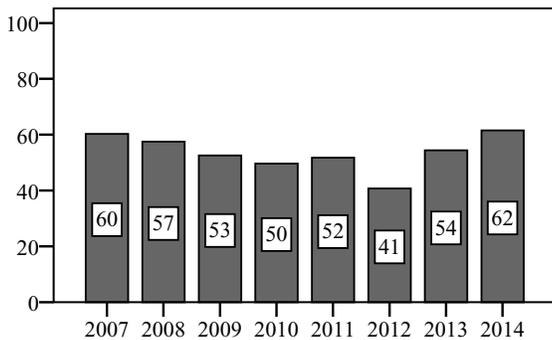
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$299	\$298	\$287	\$290	\$309	\$326	\$319	\$293
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$203	\$197	\$197	\$205	\$197	\$222	\$218	\$214
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.3	30.7	29.0	29.1	29.5	29.6	29.2	28.5
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	27.6	26.3	25.1	25.4	24.7	25.5	25.7	24.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	58.1	54.0	42.9	44.2	50.7	35.2	40.4	50.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	11.4	11.0	8.5	7.4	7.9	5.8	6.3	9.1

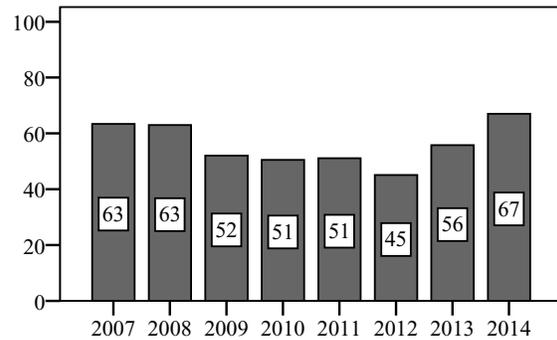
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	873	98.8%
Sheltered workshop	4	0.5%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.1%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	5	0.6%
Unpaid family worker	1	0.1%
Total	884	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	753	99.7%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	2	0.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	755	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	6,067	6,204	6,361	6,549	6,725	6,897	7,062
State unemployment rate	7.3%	6.2%	5.3%	5.7%	9.6%	8.3%	6.2%

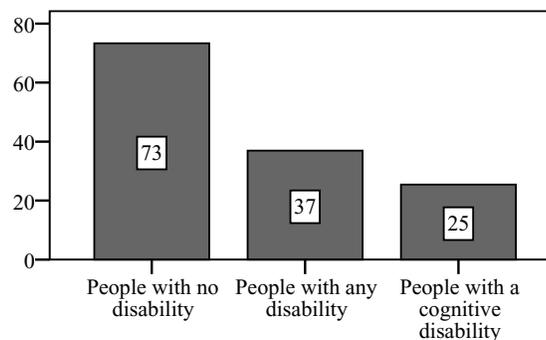
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	3,864,498	3,932,048	3,993,995	4,016,990	4,053,705	4,028,967	4,068,276
Number of people with any disability	437,544	451,541	427,919	467,312	449,821	484,769	491,351
Number of people with a cognitive disability	191,911	200,390	181,774	223,966	201,327	221,516	221,399
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,941,034	2,830,744	2,797,886	2,835,086	2,923,312	2,918,913	2,984,039
Number of people with any disability who are employed	175,537	169,815	156,122	162,098	159,993	174,595	181,413
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	50,766	51,143	45,914	54,242	47,063	53,751	56,270
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.1%	72.0%	70.1%	70.6%	72.1%	72.4%	73.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	40.1%	37.6%	36.5%	34.7%	35.6%	36.0%	36.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.5%	25.5%	25.3%	24.2%	23.4%	24.3%	25.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$43.9	\$43.5	\$43.1	\$44.4	\$46.1	\$47.5	\$48.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.1	\$31.5	\$32.8	\$30.8	\$33.2	\$33.9	\$35.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.5	\$21.5	\$23.5	\$22.1	\$24.1	\$23.2	\$26.4
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	36	36	35	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	31	31	31	31	32	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.3%	10.2%	11.8%	11.9%	11.6%	12.1%	11.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.9%	26.6%	24.6%	27.2%	25.7%	27.8%	25.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.7%	36.8%	30.9%	35.1%	33.4%	34.8%	31.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

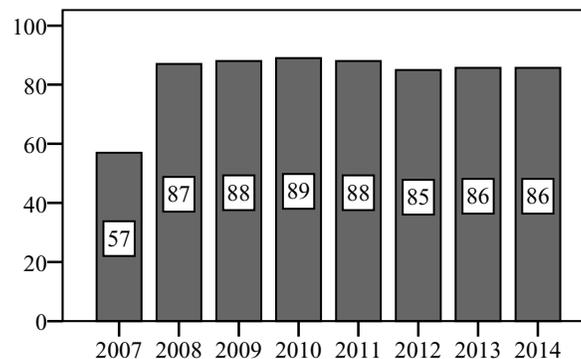
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	88,834	93,401	99,341	106,134	112,207	122,803	132,010	135,627
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,957	6,012	5,721	6,415	6,868	5,581	5,445	5,832
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.8%	6.4%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	4.5%	4.1%	4.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	18	30	31	33	18	3	.	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	118	115	93	89	69	67	72	64
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	64	67	46	45	42	32	27	26

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

Developmental Disabilities Services Administration, Department of Social and 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	8,289	8,273	8,230	8,271	8,437	8,353	8,280	8,441
Number of people served in integrated employment	4,722	7,235	7,277	7,348	7,442	7,062	7,098	7,233
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	57%	87%	88%	89%	88%	85%	86%	86%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	73.2	110.5	109.2	109.0	109.0	105.2	101.8	102.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	960	851	749	728	713	749	679	475
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	9	11	11	9	8	9	9	8
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	355	346	357	382	432	719	961	1,045
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,324	1,208	1,117	1,119	721	1,477	1,649	1,592
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	.	.	0	.

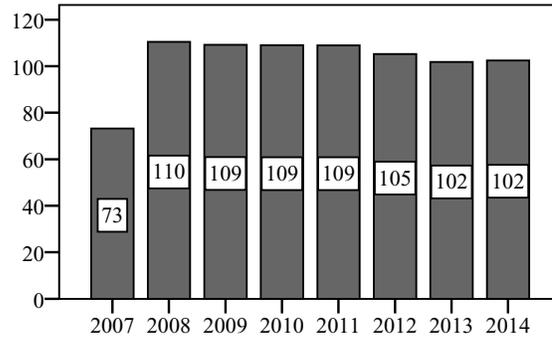
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

Developmental Disabilities Services Administration, Department of Social and 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	46,440	46,688	47,667	49,567	50,229	49,578	53,363	57,603
Integrated employment funding	39,470	40,460	41,884	43,529	43,908	42,330	45,072	50,806
Facility-based work funding	5,239	4,613	4,197	4,277	4,343	4,338	4,384	3,194
Facility-based non-work funding	43	31	36	32	29	35	33	22
Community-based non-work funding	1,688	1,583	1,550	1,729	1,949	2,875	3,824	3,581

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	46,440	46,688	47,667	49,567	50,229	49,578	53,363	57,603
Funding from state, local, and county resources	15,442	15,219	11,693	3,247	2,538	2,069	1,971	1,619
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	347	339	388	380	315	278	287	284
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	30,651	31,131	35,585	45,902	50,229	47,120	51,105	55,743

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	12,712	13,238	11,296	12,240	11,634	11,407	10,983	10,355
Total number of closures with ID	1,077	1,097	941	993	948	961	960	928
Closures into an employment setting	2,003	2,489	2,554	2,805	2,909	2,931	2,924	3,073
Closures with ID into an employment setting	326	444	382	366	405	408	404	443
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,630	1,630	2,012	2,608	2,571	2,441	2,079	1,892
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	215	209	206	224	218	211	184	155
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	202	273	234	213	229	261	266	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	118	153	147	128	149	175	152	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	55.1%	60.4%	55.9%	51.8%	53.1%	54.6%	58.4%	61.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	60.3%	68.0%	65.0%	62.0%	65.0%	65.9%	68.7%	74.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	15.8%	18.8%	22.6%	22.9%	25.0%	25.7%	26.6%	29.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	30.3%	40.5%	40.6%	36.9%	42.7%	42.5%	42.1%	47.7%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

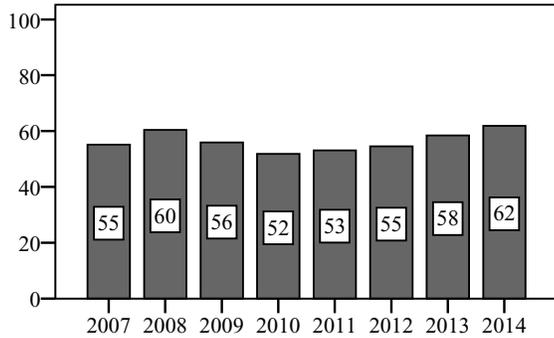
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$324	\$331	\$336	\$367	\$359	\$342	\$345	\$335
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$176	\$163	\$162	\$178	\$173	\$146	\$155	\$149
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.7	27.4	26.9	27.4	27.3	26.4	26.3	25.7
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.3	18.4	17.6	17.8	17.2	14.5	15.5	15.0
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	31.1	38.0	38.3	41.7	42.6	42.5	41.9	43.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.1	6.8	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3

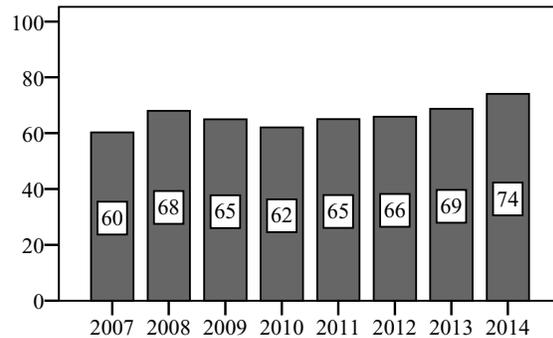
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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 (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	325	98.5%
Sheltered workshop	4	1.2%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	0.3%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	330	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	443	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	443	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	1,805	1,815	1,807	1,814	1,853	1,855	1,850
State unemployment rate	6.1%	5.3%	5.4%	4.5%	9.1%	7.6%	6.5%

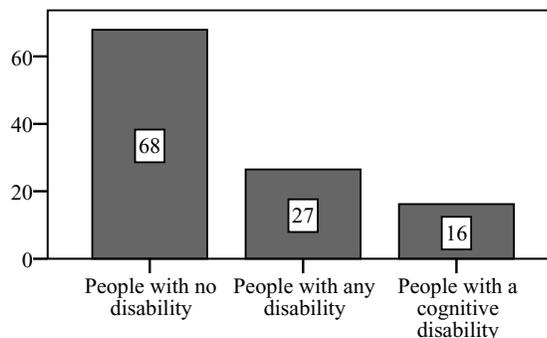
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	977,640	975,094	993,653	992,023	989,333	961,279	968,598
Number of people with any disability	209,165	204,833	199,001	200,727	194,340	210,468	193,377
Number of people with a cognitive disability	82,668	82,341	83,974	82,921	87,960	85,310	81,841
Number of people with no disability who are employed	700,061	673,483	667,857	658,427	675,789	665,573	657,911
Number of people with any disability who are employed	63,753	55,855	51,855	47,694	47,464	52,671	51,266
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	15,034	13,018	13,439	11,619	12,659	13,542	13,251
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	71.6%	69.1%	67.2%	66.4%	68.3%	69.2%	67.9%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	30.5%	27.3%	26.1%	23.8%	24.4%	25.0%	26.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	18.2%	15.8%	16.0%	14.0%	14.4%	15.9%	16.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.8	\$34.0	\$34.2	\$35.3	\$36.8	\$37.2	\$37.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.4	\$28.4	\$28.4	\$28.0	\$26.3	\$29.8	\$28.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.6	\$16.3	\$19.6	\$18.4	\$16.7	\$17.7	\$18.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	39	37	38	38	36	36	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	35	34	32	31	29	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.3%	13.9%	14.8%	16.0%	14.5%	14.9%	15.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	29.7%	32.7%	31.6%	32.1%	32.9%	30.4%	34.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	37.4%	40.4%	41.6%	40.8%	38.5%	36.3%	43.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

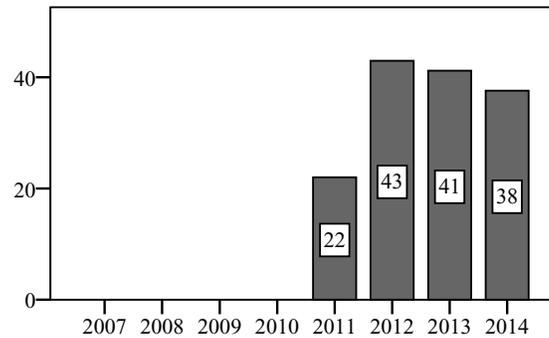
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	66,384	69,589	72,026	74,621	76,923	77,766	77,762	75,717
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,045	2,052	2,069	2,254	2,375	2,130	2,154	2,054
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	6	8	10	11	12	12	4	.
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	33	34	34	25	22	23	21	16
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	26	24	19	13	11	16	9	10

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

Behavioral Health & Health Facilities, Intellectual & 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	3,815	2,222	2,134	2,192
Number of people served in integrated employment	821	962	879	824
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	22%	43%	41%	38%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	44.3	51.8	47.4	44.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	461	.	11	19
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,464	1,238	1,360
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	2,641	2,195
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	461	1,464	3,890	3,574
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.

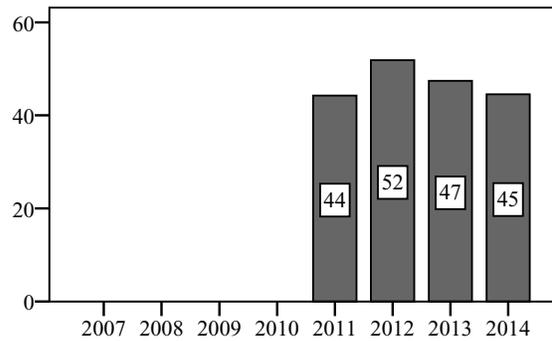
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 & Health Facilities, Intellectual & 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services
Integrated employment funding	551
Facility-based work funding	45
Facility-based non-work funding	21
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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services
Funding from state, local, and county resources	506	567	588	618
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	4,509	4,464	4,537	5,227	5,516	7,045	7,558	6,400
Total number of closures with ID	427	379	377	428	439	451	411	410
Closures into an employment setting	1,587	1,773	1,867	2,169	2,537	3,393	3,831	2,589
Closures with ID into an employment setting	118	127	135	162	176	161	144	125
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	934	730	839	907	876	1,144	1,251	1,212
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	97	86	82	83	82	108	101	94
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	111	144	150	163	85	186	166	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	61	75	78	98	54	109	93	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.0%	70.8%	69.0%	70.5%	74.3%	74.8%	75.4%	68.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	54.9%	59.6%	62.2%	66.1%	68.2%	59.9%	58.8%	57.1%
Percentage of all closures into employment	35.2%	39.7%	41.2%	41.5%	46.0%	48.2%	50.7%	40.5%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	27.6%	33.5%	35.8%	37.9%	40.1%	35.7%	35.0%	30.5%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$387	\$390	\$406	\$394	\$415	\$469	\$496	\$468
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$196	\$188	\$202	\$189	\$209	\$207	\$214	\$233
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	36.0	35.3	34.8	34.2	34.4	35.6	35.6	35.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	28.0	23.9	25.3	23.0	24.4	24.4	24.8	27.8
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	87.7	97.7	102.6	117.1	136.7	182.9	206.6	139.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.5	7.0	7.4	8.7	9.5	8.7	7.8	6.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

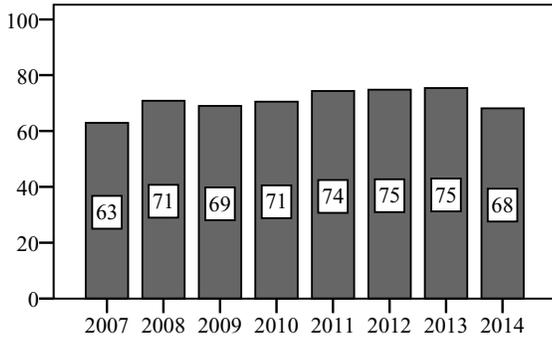
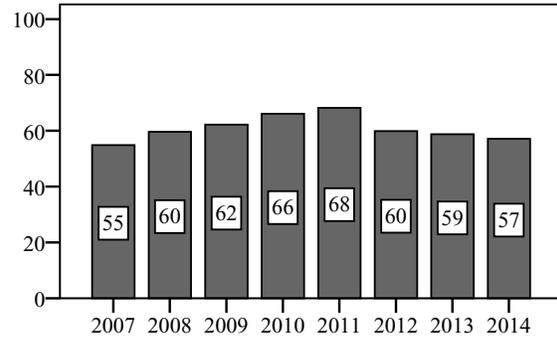


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	118	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	118	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	124	99.2%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	1	0.8%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	125	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	5,440	5,509	5,569	5,628	5,687	5,726	5,758
State unemployment rate	5.5%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	8.3%	7.0%	5.5%

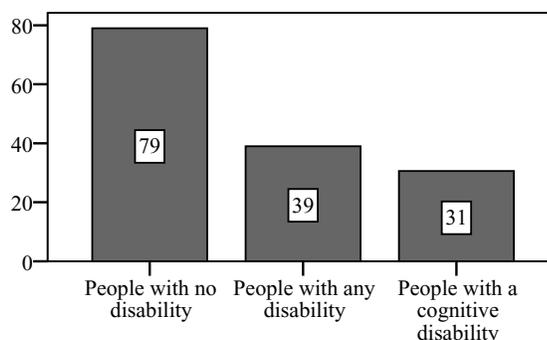
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	3,358,626	3,380,674	3,377,867	3,372,761	3,359,508	3,318,321	3,331,559
Number of people with any disability	318,036	317,907	311,196	334,260	337,072	370,171	359,181
Number of people with a cognitive disability	132,591	132,473	132,308	146,958	142,772	159,300	167,751
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,714,001	2,641,217	2,588,277	2,570,323	2,592,646	2,590,229	2,632,137
Number of people with any disability who are employed	142,369	124,846	121,884	123,999	118,860	152,356	139,967
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	45,464	36,835	40,051	41,853	40,359	53,421	51,292
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	80.8%	78.1%	76.6%	76.2%	77.2%	78.1%	79.0%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	44.8%	39.3%	39.2%	37.1%	35.3%	41.2%	39.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.3%	27.8%	30.3%	28.5%	28.3%	33.5%	30.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.7	\$37.5	\$37.5	\$37.6	\$38.9	\$40.2	\$40.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.6	\$24.9	\$24.8	\$26.2	\$26.9	\$27.0	\$29.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.4	\$15.2	\$15.4	\$14.9	\$17.1	\$16.2	\$21.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	38	38	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	34	34	34	34	34	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	30	29	29	31	29	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.5%	10.4%	11.1%	11.3%	10.8%	10.9%	10.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.8%	27.6%	24.1%	27.0%	28.8%	27.5%	26.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.1%	34.7%	29.7%	32.7%	33.6%	31.9%	31.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

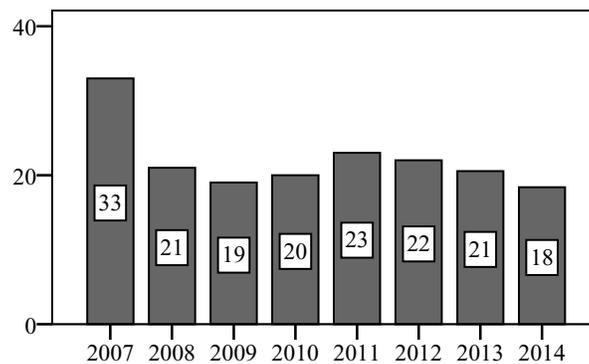
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	78,165	80,691	83,813	87,723	93,675	102,001	108,673	112,522
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11,611	10,771	10,167	10,488	10,948	10,395	10,383	10,674
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14.9%	13.3%	12.1%	12.0%	11.7%	10.2%	9.6%	9.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	86	89	57	78	65	28	15	12
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	405	297	296	234	165	118	101	102
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	108	104	76	64	55	60	42	34

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

Department of Health Services, Division of Long Term Care, Bureau of Long Term Supports, 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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	10,338	12,683	13,494	13,702	14,807	15,504	15,367	16,569
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,369	2,675	2,624	2,774	3,329	3,437	3,155	3,046
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	33%	21%	19%	20%	23%	22%	21%	18%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	60.2	47.5	46.4	49.0	58.3	60.0	54.9	52.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	6,093	6,327	6,259	6,529	7,108	6,824	7,289
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	6,039	6,641	7,085	7,385	7,755	7,667	7,959
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	3,878	3,959	3,582	3,283	3,114	2,069	2,797
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	16,010	16,927	16,926	17,197	17,977	16,560	18,045
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	5,049	5,393	4,085	.

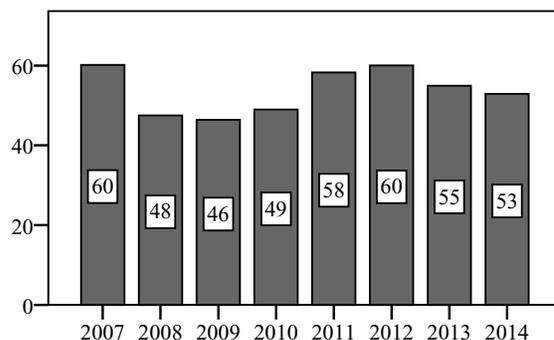
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 Services, Division of Long Term Care, Bureau of Long Term Supports, 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	31,659	605,148	485,203	294,038	220,622	205,887	192,806	190,355
Integrated employment funding	0	34,699	27,571	20,173	25,736	22,923	22,690	22,743
Facility-based work funding	0	207,109	148,217	96,191	67,406	65,460	60,875	59,921
Facility-based non-work funding	0	286,736	246,453	150,227	110,254	103,492	99,599	96,127
Community-based non-work funding	0	76,603	57,743	27,447	17,226	14,235	9,643	11,564

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	31,659	605,148	485,203	294,038	220,622	205,887	192,806	190,355
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	318,287	224,175	107,538	53,845	43,084	26,086	26,463
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	31,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	286,860	255,809	186,496	166,777	163,020	166,714	163,891

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	15,811	15,813	16,427	14,648	15,231	17,739	18,672	16,264
Total number of closures with ID	991	999	1,065	977	1,095	1,308	1,427	1,469
Closures into an employment setting	3,165	3,641	2,683	2,784	2,973	3,250	3,840	4,415
Closures with ID into an employment setting	355	356	310	314	364	384	433	504
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,368	4,126	3,755	2,569	2,107	2,974	2,855	2,830
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	383	320	355	272	221	269	296	283
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	249	296	259	263	272	329	429	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	140	135	120	146	140	167	179	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	42.0%	46.9%	41.7%	52.0%	58.5%	52.2%	57.4%	60.9%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	48.1%	52.7%	46.6%	53.6%	62.2%	58.8%	59.4%	64.0%
Percentage of all closures into employment	20.0%	23.0%	16.3%	19.0%	19.5%	18.3%	20.6%	27.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	35.8%	35.6%	29.1%	32.1%	33.2%	29.4%	30.3%	34.3%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$322	\$348	\$338	\$338	\$324	\$334	\$332	\$341
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$164	\$164	\$154	\$140	\$156	\$158	\$168	\$182
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.6	29.3	27.9	26.9	26.6	27.2	26.7	27.1
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.3	20.7	19.2	17.1	17.9	18.6	18.9	20.4
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	56.5	64.7	47.4	49.0	52.1	56.8	66.9	76.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.5	6.4	6.7	7.5	8.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Workforce Development Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

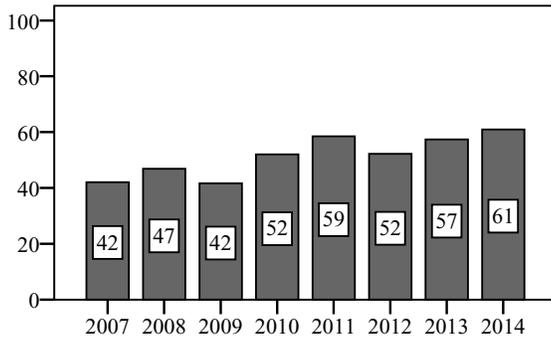
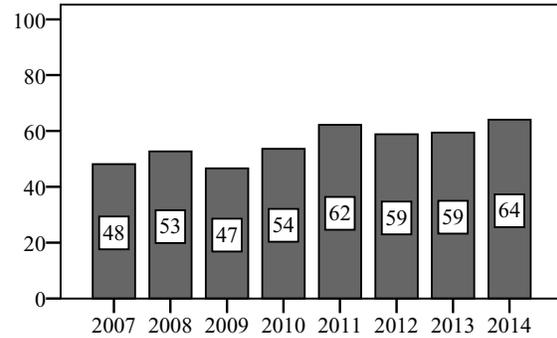


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	355	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	355	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	504	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	504	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
State population (in thousands)	499	507	513	533	564	576	584
State unemployment rate	4.2%	3.9%	3.0%	3.6%	7.0%	5.5%	4.3%

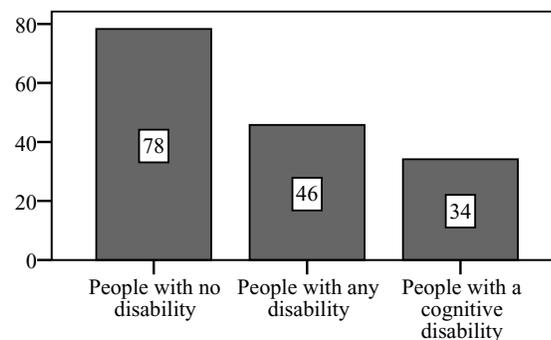
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with no disability	307,029	318,494	327,725	334,212	335,195	333,639	337,703
Number of people with any disability	38,746	37,157	38,027	34,082	36,461	39,813	39,945
Number of people with a cognitive disability	14,954	14,489	16,114	12,418	14,784	13,432	15,565
Number of people with no disability who are employed	247,126	250,233	246,685	259,569	260,324	258,821	264,449
Number of people with any disability who are employed	21,663	19,346	19,348	15,737	15,452	19,988	18,275
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	7,448	5,551	6,396	4,151	3,524	4,402	5,311
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	80.5%	78.6%	75.3%	77.7%	77.7%	77.6%	78.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	55.9%	52.1%	50.9%	46.2%	42.4%	50.2%	45.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	49.8%	38.3%	39.7%	33.4%	23.8%	32.8%	34.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Figure 1: Percentage of Working-Age Population Employed in 2014



Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

Population Statistics Social Security Disability Benefit Recipient Statistics

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$38.6	\$37.5	\$37.8	\$38.4	\$39.1	\$41.9	\$42.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.5	\$26.3	\$32.7	\$30.6	\$32.4	\$35.5	\$32.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.3	\$16.8	\$16.9	\$17.9	\$16.8	\$31.3	\$22.4
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	41	40	40	41	41	41	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	36	37	37	40	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	31	30	29	36	36	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.2%	7.8%	8.9%	9.5%	11.0%	9.0%	11.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.4%	20.6%	21.9%	18.5%	23.9%	17.5%	19.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	23.0%	30.1%	27.5%	25.4%	32.6%	23.9%	24.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

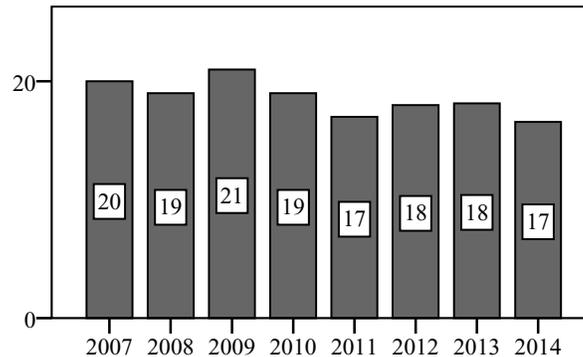
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	5,454	5,362	5,428	5,658	5,831	6,234	6,573	6,657
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	789	806	763	875	886	729	727	704
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14.5%	15.0%	14.1%	16.0%	15.2%	11.7%	11.1%	10.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	1	2	0	.	.	0	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	5	6	4	.	0	.	3	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	5	2	3	3	0	.	0	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of people served	1,216	1,274	1,367	1,468	1,367	1,393	1,428	1,448
Number of people served in integrated employment	242	247	280	280	238	249	259	240
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	20%	19%	21%	19%	17%	18%	18%	17%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	46.3	46.4	51.5	50.0	41.9	43.2	44.5	41.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	139	142	162	136	122	128	134	159
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	651	678	754	996	1,007	1,016	1,035	1,083
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	184	207	171	56	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	974	1,027	1,087	1,188	1,129	1,144	1,169	1,242
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	21	71	142	151	243	251	240	249

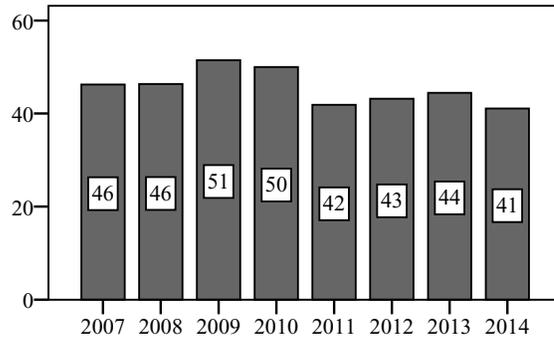
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	22,860	23,873	22,342	19,082	21,084	22,098	22,231	22,112
Integrated employment funding	1,673	1,598	1,426	794	668	749	783	847
Facility-based work funding	969	916	825	390	337	385	396	420
Facility-based non-work funding	17,780	18,717	18,361	17,759	20,079	20,964	21,051	20,846
Community-based non-work funding	2,438	2,642	1,731	139	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total funding for all IDD agency services	22,860	23,873	22,342	19,082	21,084	22,098	22,231	22,112
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	22,860	23,873	22,342	19,082	21,084	22,098	22,231	22,112

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of closures	1,828	1,824	2,007	2,262	2,095	2,228	2,592	2,049
Total number of closures with ID	113	138	117	113	104	107	137	115
Closures into an employment setting	696	699	705	639	675	678	698	715
Closures with ID into an employment setting	73	81	69	49	51	67	68	51
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	331	344	372	500	442	493	889	475
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	15	21	14	35	28	20	36	32
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	286	316	270	213	255	245	364	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	73	78	65	62	59	64	82	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	67.8%	67.0%	65.5%	56.1%	60.4%	57.9%	44.0%	60.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	83.0%	79.4%	83.1%	58.3%	64.6%	77.0%	65.4%	61.4%
Percentage of all closures into employment	38.1%	38.3%	35.1%	28.2%	32.2%	30.4%	26.9%	34.9%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	64.6%	58.7%	59.0%	43.4%	49.0%	62.6%	49.6%	44.3%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

*Due to RSA changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

**Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but without an employment outcome)

Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$366	\$371	\$377	\$392	\$389	\$386	\$407	\$412
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$140	\$152	\$157	\$164	\$133	\$155	\$173	\$158
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.0	31.1	31.2	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.5	31.9
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	19.4	18.9	17.3	16.8	14.7	17.4	18.0	17.6
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	133.0	131.2	129.5	113.4	118.8	117.6	119.8	122.4
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	14.0	15.2	12.7	8.7	9.0	11.6	11.7	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

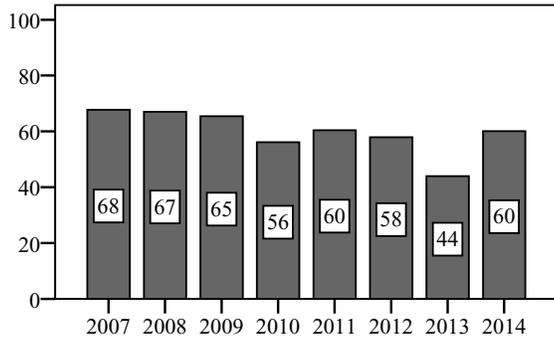
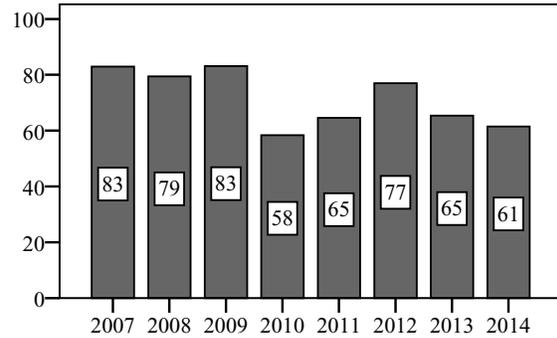


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Table 10: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2007)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	72	98.6%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	1	1.4%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	73	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Table 11: Work Status (Setting) at Closure for VR Customers with ID (2014)

	Count	Percentage
Integrated employment (with and without supports)	51	100.0%
Sheltered workshop	0	0.0%
Self-employment (not Business Enterprise Program)	0	0.0%
State-agency-managed Business Enterprise Program	0	0.0%
Homemaker	0	0.0%
Unpaid family worker	0	0.0%
Total	51	100.0%

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)