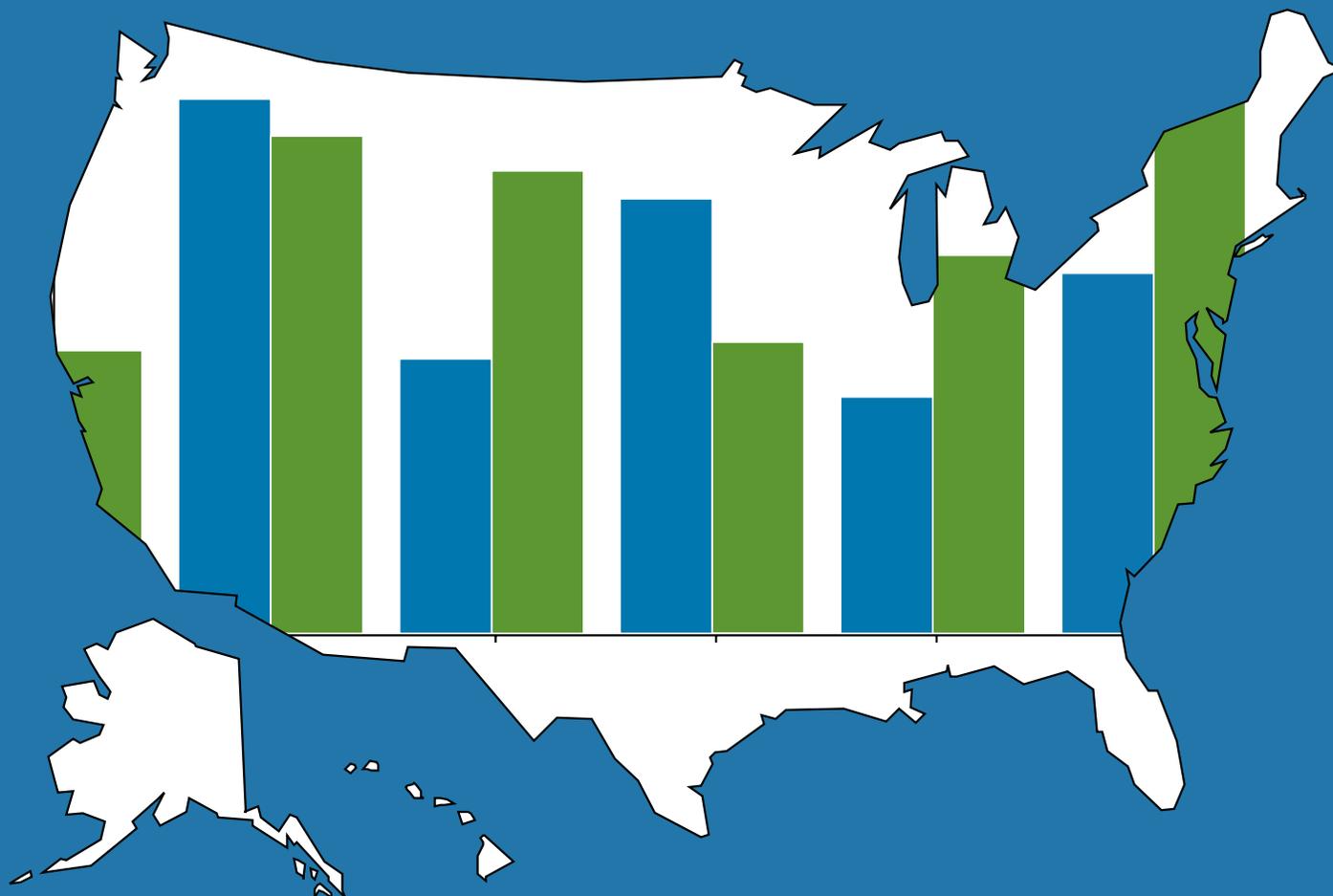


StateData: The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes

2016

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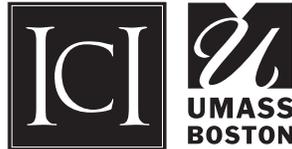
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ThinkWork!

Advancing employment and opportunity for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities



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Executive Summary

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 U.S. Department of Justice are clarifying federal intent and paving the way to supporting opportunities for people with disabilities to have meaningful jobs in their communities. 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 2015 American Community Survey estimates that 34.3% of working-age adults with disabilities are employed, compared with 73.6% of people without disabilities (Winsor et al., 2017). Labor force statistics for March 2017 estimate that 30.9% of men with disabilities, ages 16 to 64, are employed, compared with 78.4% of men without disabilities. For women 16 to 64, these figures are 26.3% and 68.4% respectively (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017).

For people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD), the disparity in employment participation widens further. Data from the National Core Indicators project suggest that in 2014–2015, only 16% of working-age adults supported by state IDD agencies were employed in a paid job in the community (Hiersteiner et al., 2016).

A survey of 190 U.S. community rehabilitation providers reported that only 17.5% of 33,874 adults with IDD served in FY2014–2015 worked for pay in individual jobs with either time-limited or ongoing supports (Domin & Butterworth, 2016). 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 (Winsor et al., 2017; Nord et al., 2016; 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 has contributed to a comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence employment outcomes at the individual, service-provider, and state-policy level.

This report is divided into two 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 2015), 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.

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 18.6% in FY2015, similar to the figure of 19.1% for FY2014, while investment in non-work services continues to expand. FY2015 data do suggest slight growth in the number of people in integrated employment services over the last five years. Several states each reported an increase of more than 500 individuals in integrated employment services over that five-year period.

The section of data from the VR system is a reprint from last year's report because—at the time of this writing—the Rehabilitation Services Administration had not released the dataset for FY2015. In the VR system, the rehabilitation rate for FY2014 increased when compared to 2013, but was only 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.

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 FY2015 highlight the economic and employment disparities for individuals with IDD. While some data suggest progress, overall data demonstrate the increasing need for policies, practices, and initiatives that prioritize employment. The shift towards Employment First policies and actions to implement federal policy from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, WIOA, and the Department of Justice can make an important contribution to raising expectations, improving outcomes, and increasing self-sufficiency for individuals with IDD in every state.

Introduction

Significant disparities exist in the employment of people with and without disabilities. The 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) indicates that the employment rate for working-age adults without disabilities (73.6%) is more than twice the rate for working-age adults with disabilities (34.3%). Labor force statistics for March 2017 estimate that 30.9% of men with disabilities, ages 16 to 64, are employed, compared with 78.4% of men without disabilities. For women 16 to 64, these figures are 26.3% and 68.4% respectively (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March, 2017).

In addition to being under-represented in the workforce, research indicates that individuals 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 (Mitra & Kruse, 2016; Shur et al., 2009).

For people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD), these disparities are far greater. Data from the National Core Indicators (NCI) Project suggest that in 2014–2015, only 16% of working-age adults supported by state IDD agencies in the community were employed in a paid job in the community, and only 9% were employed in an individual integrated job (Heirsteiner et al., 2016). A survey of 190 U.S. community rehabilitation providers reported that only 17.5% of 33,874 adults with IDD served in FY 2014–2015 worked for pay in individual jobs with either time-limited or ongoing supports (Domin & Butterworth, 2016).

For individuals with IDD who do obtain employment, data consistently show that the majority work part-time in entry-level positions, have low income, and have limited access to employee benefits. 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).

Despite these low rates of labor force participation and limited outcomes when employed, individuals with IDD clearly express a desire to fully participate in the typical labor force, and an increasing expectation for competitive employment as an outcome of formal education (Barrows et al., 2016). Research documents the desire of individuals with IDD to be employed in the community (Migliore et al., 2007; Timmons et al., 2011; Nonnemacher & Bambara, 2011; Walker, 2011). However, data from the NCI suggest that only 45% of those who wanted a job had this goal documented in their service plan (Hiersteiner et al., 2016).

Although individual desires for employment have not been met, there is some evidence of progress in the delivery of employment services to individuals with IDD. In FY 2015, Connecticut, Oklahoma, and Washington reported that at least 40% of individuals with IDD receiving day and employment services were receiving integrated employment services. Surveys of community rehabilitation providers (CRPs) conducted by the Institute for Community Inclusion (ICI) in 2002–2003, 2010–2011, and 2014–2015, suggest there has been a shift in the employment services CRPs deliver to individuals with IDD from facility-based to integrated settings. In the 2002–2003 survey, 18% of individuals received employment services in integrated settings, compared to 28% in the 2010–2011 survey and 38% in the 2014–2015 survey (Domin & Butterworth, 2016). There are several caveats, however:

- These figures include use of enclaves and mobile groups within integrated settings.
- These CRPs provide a higher proportion of individuals with IDD with facility-based non-work services than they do employment services in community settings.
- In addition, this trend is not corroborated in data on services delivered by state IDD agencies, in which the percentage of individuals receiving integrated employment services has remained relatively level, at 19%, since 2010.

With promise for the future, 26 states are currently active members of the State Employment Leadership Network (SELN), a membership roundtable of state IDD agencies, co-managed by the ICI and the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services, that focuses on expanding integrated employment for individuals with IDD (<http://www.selnhub.org/home>).

Employment Services and Supports

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, income, and childcare. Core supports are funded by state IDD and vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies, as well as local education agencies. Employment supports are provided by a network of over 8,000 CRPs.

State IDD agencies

State IDD agencies are the primary source of long-term funding and service coordination for adults with IDD. They provide, fund, and monitor a wide range of services, including employment supports, facility-based options (prevocational services often based in 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 VR agencies

State VR agencies provide services to over one million people annually, closing approximately 550,000 cases per 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) (Winsor et al., 2017). This figure was the lowest reported during the past ten years. Additionally, about 65% of the people with IDD who exited the VR program in 2012 received services, compared to 72% of those exiting the program in 2004.

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 VR services, including extended services. This is an emerging requirement for state VR agencies, although policy under the Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services program requires that individuals access VR for employment support prior to receiving Medicaid waiver funding.

WIOA also expanded the role of VR in the transition of students with disabilities from school to competitive integrated employment. The act requires states to spend 15% of public VR funds on pre-employment transition services for students served by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. WIOA now requires VR offices to collaborate with local schools and workforce development systems to facilitate the transition of students with disabilities from school to competitive integrated employment. Section 511 of WIOA establishes guidelines that must be addressed before an individual can enter subminimum wage employment.

Community Rehabilitation Providers (CRPs)

CRPs and their staff are the primary source of day and employment supports for people with IDD. The ICI 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). CRPs are undergoing a shift from providing sheltered employment to achieving community-based integrated

employment for all individuals served. ICI's Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTC) on Advancing Employment for People with IDD studies this process of organizational transformation and is developing tools to aid in this process. The RRTC has worked with a Delphi panel to identify elements critical to success (Timmons & Lyons, 2016).

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 2015, 484,025 individuals with disabilities registered as job seekers for Wagner Peysner-funded services through American Job Centers (U.S. Department of Labor, Employment & Training Administration, 2016). The FY 2014 RSA 911 data set indicates that 526 individuals with IDD who closed out of state VR services in 2013 (1.1% of all VR closures with IDD) were identified as referrals from American Job Centers.

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 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. The Medicaid Buy-in Program gives states the option of maintaining Medicaid coverage for workers with disabilities whose earnings would otherwise make them ineligible for coverage. The 2014 Final Rule, CMS 2249-F and CMS 2296-F, or Community-Based Settings Rule, creates the expectation that Medicaid funded services will shift away from employment service settings that isolate or segregate people with disabilities from the general population (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 lets beneficiaries receive employment support and other support services from a participating employment network or state VR agency. An Employment Network is an entity that enters into agreement with SSA to either provide or coordinate the delivery of services to beneficiaries. Assigning a Ticket to an employment network allows the entity to receive payments based on success in entering a job. A Ticket may be used along with other employment support services funded with state, Medicaid, or VR resources.

Despite the SSA's initiatives, work incentives and the Ticket to Work program remain underused (Winsor et al., 2017). The SSA operates the Work Incentives Planning and Assistance Program to enable beneficiaries to receive accurate information and facilitate further use of work incentives.

Public Pre-K – 12 Education

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requires that students with disabilities are educated in the least restrictive environment consistent with their needs. IDEA also requires schools to include employment-related transition services in the individual education plans (IEPs) of all students who have reached the age of 16. It defines transition services as having a coordinated focus on improving students' academic and functional achievement.

IDEA facilitates movement from school to post-school activities, including postsecondary education and integrated employment. Services include instruction, community experiences, and the development of employment and other post-school goals. Transition services and placements must adhere to least restrictive environment requirements, and Section 511 of WIOA prohibits schools from contracting with programs to serve students when the programs pay employees less than minimum wage. School IEP teams, charged with preparing for transition, can include representation from the VR agency and IDD agencies.

Postsecondary Education

Although historically individuals with IDD have not had opportunities to access postsecondary education, this has changed in recent years. The federal Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 contained several provisions to increase the access of individuals with IDD to higher education. In 2010, Congress authorized creation of new model demonstration programs and awarded grants to 27 higher education institutions to fund Transition and Postsecondary Education Programs for Students with Intellectual Disability, and this initiative was extended in 2016.

Additionally, a growing number of state legislatures have expanded postsecondary options for students with IDD. In March 2016 there were 246 postsecondary education programs for students with IDD in 48 states, with more than 5,000 students enrolled (ICI, 2017). Emerging studies consistently show that postsecondary education improves employment outcomes for individuals with IDD (Sannicandro, 2016).

Recent Policy Development

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 U.S. Department of Justice are clarifying federal intent and paving the way to supporting opportunities for people with disabilities to have meaningful jobs in their communities.

HCBS guidance in 2011 and in the 2015 1915(c) 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” (CMS, 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” (CMS, 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 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 IDD agencies.

Finally, WIOA places new restrictions on the use of sub-minimum wage under Section 511. As of July 2016, this new section requires a series of steps that an individual under the age of 24 must undergo before being placed in a job paying less than minimum wage. These individuals must first be provided pre-employment transition services, be determined ineligible for VR or have an unsuccessful VR closure, and receive career counseling and referrals to assist with achieving competitive integrated employment.

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 extended enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Olmstead decision to mandate access to integrated community employment supports. Both settlements require that states take action to ensure that employment is offered as a priority outcome, and to improve both participation in integrated employment and the quality of employment outcomes.

In October 2016, the Department of Justice issued further clarification on how the integration mandate of the ADA and Olmstead should be applied to publicly-funded services. The memo statement clarifies the definition of “most integrated setting” and the importance of informed choice for individuals with disabilities, who have traditionally been steered towards segregated options. The memo makes clear that the mandate extends to people currently served in segregated settings, as well as to those at risk for segregation. Guidance on access to services addresses individualization, intensity and duration, and access to integration and necessary supports during non-work hours (U.S. Department of Justice, 2016).

The Rise of Employment First Policies

In addition to federal policy under CMS, WIOA, and the Department of Justice, 46 states have some form of an Employment First initiative. These initiatives take the form of policies or other official legislation making community employment the first outcome considered for people with disabilities who receive state services.

Employment First represents a commitment by states, and state IDD agencies, to the propositions that all individuals with IDD (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 (Kiernan et al., 2011; Rogan & Rinne, 2011).

Many states have adopted Employment First policy statements, including agency directives, executive orders, and specific legislation (APSE, 2016). These policies are nationally recognized as a path toward greater community employment for people with IDD. They 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 makes it easier for individuals receiving publicly financed supports to enter the workforce and become contributing members of society (Moseley, 2009).

Recent Federal Investments

There has been a recent increase in federal investment in supporting employment outcomes. In September 2016, the Advisory Committee on Increasing Competitive Integrated Employment for Individuals with Disabilities, established by WIOA, 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. This report provides recommendations for building on federal policy and administrative structures to increase the competitive integrated employment of individuals with IDD. The authors emphasize increased interagency collaboration and focus, on the federal level, to build capacity for systems and services that encourage and support competitive integrated employment for individuals with IDD (Advisory Committee on Increasing Competitive Integrated Employment for Individuals with Disabilities, 2016).

The Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AIDD) has issued three rounds of multi-year system change grants (2011–2016, 2012–2017, 2016–2021) to support 14 states in cross-system collaboration to increase employment outcomes for youth and young adults. AIDD also issued grants to establish community of practice opportunities for states engaged in Employment First efforts. The U.S. Department of Labor’s Office of Disability Employment Policy (2009) has issued policy statements and developed grant opportunities and communities of practice to support implementation of Employment First in several states, and supports select states through the Employment First State Leadership Mentoring Program.

In 2013, the SSA launched a competitive grant program, Promoting Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income (PROMISE). That year, over \$211 million was awarded to five individual states and to a consortium of six 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 2014, the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research funded the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Advancing Employment for Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, establishing a center-based research initiative focused on individuals with IDD. The center, based at the ICI at UMass Boston, addresses individual and family engagement in employment planning, improving employment supports, community provider transformation to enhance employment outcomes, and state-level policy change (www.ThinkWork.org/rrtc).

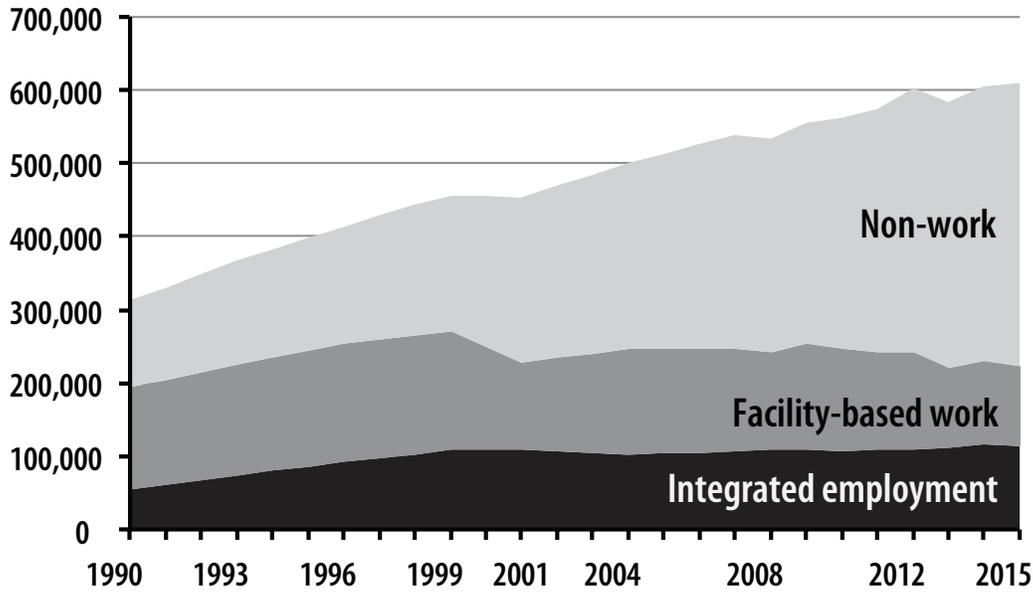
Many supports cultivate the participation of families, whose expectations and ability to navigate systems, beginning in early childhood, can be key to attaining competitive integrated employment outcomes for individuals in adulthood. A five-year grant (2012–2017) from the federal Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities funded the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services to work with partners (the University of Missouri Kansas City Institute on Human Development and the Human Services Research Institute) to support states in developing systems of support for families throughout the life span (<http://supportstofamilies.org>).

Challenges to Systems Change

Despite state and federal initiatives, policy change, and emerging leadership, widespread integrated employment for people with IDD has not occurred. Nationally, an estimated 18.6% of individuals receiving day supports from state IDD agencies participated in integrated employment services during FY 2015 (see Figure 1.) This number has slowly declined after reaching a peak of almost 25% in FY 2001. Overall growth in integrated employment slowed following the end of the RSA-Supported Employment Systems Change grants in the mid-1990s.

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., 2017). Continuing challenges for systems change include inconsistent policy, variable allocation of CRP resources, problematic funding mechanisms, and insufficient professional development for staff. Transition-age youth and young adults continue to face challenges in preparing for and acquiring competitive employment in integrated settings.

Figure 1. Number Served by IDD Agencies



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 (Niemiec, Lavin, & Owens, 2009). Additionally, CRPs that have closed a facility-based program report that state agencies are rarely a catalyst for change (Rogan & Rinne, 2011).

Expansion of community-based non-work (CBNW) services has competed with integrated employment (Sulewski, 2010). Thirty-four out of 42 state IDD agencies providing data reported supporting individuals in CBNW services in FY 2015. 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 & Butterworth, 2016). This difference reflects both the ability of CRPs to more accurately report on individual service settings when compared to state IDD agencies, and the inclusion of data from more states.

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. New 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. These efforts seek to understand how supports for community life engagements can, in turn, support employment outcomes (Sulewski & Timmons, 2015; Timmons & Sulewski, 2016).

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 (Domin & Butterworth, 2016).

Research suggests continued variation of services and philosophies within the provider community, making the creation of a unified vision for service delivery extremely difficult. 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 & 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 (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 et al., 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 State Employment Leadership Network 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. 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 (Butterworth, Kennedy-Lizotte, & Winsor, 2013).

Best practices in job supports are not consistently implemented.

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 et al., 2010). Findings also suggest that job developers have limited opportunities for effective professional development, including both formal and informal chances for learning (Hall et al., 2014), though employment specialists who receive training and mentorship do improve the number and quality of the jobs they develop (Butterworth et al., 2012).

Transition-age youth continue to face challenges.

Employment is a primary pathway to independence and autonomy, yet research shows continuing disparity between the employment outcomes of youth with and without disabilities. American Community Survey data show that in 2014, the employment rate for young adults without a disability aged 16–21 was 41%, compared to 20% percent for youth with a cognitive disability. For young adults between the ages of 22 and 30, the employment gap widens, with

76% of youth without a disability employed, compared to 41% of youth with a cognitive disability.

Data from the National Core Indicators Project suggest that in 2014, only 4% of youth supported by state IDD agencies aged 18–21 were employed in individual integrated jobs, and only 9% of those aged 22–30. This population also experiences low wages and hours, averaging 12 hours and \$92/week for 22- to 30-year-olds (Butterworth & Migliore, 2015).

Poor employment outcomes have persisted despite the fact that people with disabilities want to work in the community. Individuals with IDD have clearly expressed both a desire to be full participants in the typical labor force and an expectation that they will be employed after graduation (Barrow et al., 2016; Migliore et al., 2007; Timmons et al., 2011; Nonnemacher & Bambara, 2011; Walker, 2011), and 86% of transition-age young adults with an intellectual disability state that they expect to be employed after graduation (NLTS2, n.d.). However, Timmons et al. (2011) found that individuals with IDD are often routed away from community employment during the transition from school to adulthood.

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. NLTS2 data on high school students' transition plans show that 20% of students with intellectual disabilities had primary goals related to sheltered employment, despite the national focus on integrated employment (Shogren & Plotner, 2012).

Poor employment outcomes for youth with IDD are a result of a confluence of issues. For example, interagency collaboration is well established as a predictor of employment outcomes during transition (Haber et al., 2016), yet insufficient linkages between the education, rehabilitation, and adult IDD systems are a primary factor in the low employment outcomes of youth with IDD (Certo et al., 2008; Martinez et al., 2010; NCD, 2008; Plotner & Marshall, 2015; Haber et al., 2016). Research reveals a need for defined collaboration models and roles between education and rehabilitation professionals (Stevenson & Fowler, 2016; Oertle & Seader, 2015).

In addition to inadequate models of collaboration, family engagement is a key component in successful transition planning, with a focus on building relationships and information sharing between families and professionals. However, parents report that they do not receive enough information to support their children in the transition process, that programs are a poor fit for student needs, and that they have insufficient information about the interaction of work and benefits (Hetherington et al., 2010; Almutairi, 2016; Winsor et al., 2010). Carter et al. (2011) found that the family factor most predictive of paid work experiences in school was parental expectations, but families frequently experience low expectations and support from school programs (Blustein et al., 2016; Henninger & Taylor, 2014; Almutairi, 2016).

Confirming findings from previous research, Carter et al. (2011) found that many students with severe disabilities lack early vocational experiences. Other education system factors include low teacher expectations of students working (Carter et al., 2010), limited professional development related to transition practices (Mazzotti & Plotner, 2016; Winsor et al., 2010), lack of long-term follow-up of graduates following transition to employment (Rusch & Braddock, 2004; Callahan et al., 2014), and limited diffusion of evidence-based transition practices in schools (Mazzotti & Plotner, 2016).

A Framework for Systems Change

Since 2007, the ICI, in partnership with the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities, has used a “High Performing States (HPS) Framework” to guide systems change to expand integrated employment in its work with the State Employment Leadership Network (SELN). The HPS framework was developed through case

studies of three states with strong competitive integrated employment outcomes for individuals with IDD enrolled in adult day and employment services (Hall et al., 2007). It identifies seven elements that transmit and maintain commitment to the goals of community inclusion and integrated employment (see Figure 2). The seven elements are leadership, policy and goals, interagency collaboration, financing, training and technical assistance, service innovation, and outcome data.

Figure 2. High Performing States



These high-performing states maintained a consistent focus on employment in policy, procedure, and infrastructure within each of the elements, suggesting that meaningful change requires a holistic approach. Outcomes and experience suggest this framework is a helpful guide to systems change. Between 2007 and 2014, in SELN states, the reported percentage of individuals in integrated employment services steadily increased, whereas it declined in non-SELN states (SELN, 2016).

Research continues to examine the HPS framework. Work with states funded by the Partnerships in Employment project (2011–2016) applied the framework to development of the systems that support access of transition-age youth with IDD to postsecondary education and employment. In addition, ICI's Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Advancing Employment for Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities is conducting a series of state-level case studies to deeply investigate the ways in which the elements of the HPS framework operate, not only within state IDD agencies, but also state VR and education agencies. These studies build on Hall et al. (2007), but also seek to identify the elements that support these state agencies to work collaboratively to build expectations for and support employment for individuals with IDD across the lifespan.

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. This is because data sources vary in the specific target groups that can be described. Please refer to each chapter for the disability definition used in that chapter.

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, as well as datasets from the Social Security Administration, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and American Community Survey (for most data sources, the most recent data are through 2015).

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 available for services received between FY 1988 and FY 2015 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 FY 2015.

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 FY 2001, 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 2016 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.

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 on 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 44 and 46 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. For more information on the Replace Missing Values algorithm applied by SPSS, go to http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSLVMB_21.0.0/com.ibm.spss.statistics.help/alg_rmv_lineartrend.htm.

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 FY 2013 data drawn from the most recent literature available (Braddock et al., 2016).

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 offers terminology and definitions used in the RSA-911.

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.

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. Access to data for FY 2015 is more limited than previous years, because the RSA had not released the full data at the time of this writing.

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.

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	The ACS classifies individuals as having a disability based on answering affirmatively to one or more of the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this person deaf or does he or she have serious difficulty hearing (hearing disability)? • Is this person blind or does he or she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses (vision disability)? • Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (ambulatory difficulty)? • Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing (self-care difficulty)? • Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping (independent-living difficulty)? • Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions (cognitive disability)?

Social Security Administration (SSA)

These data are 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. Table 4 provides an overview of work incentive programs along with their definitions.

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 Employment and Day Services (FY 1988–2015)

The data reported here are the core elements of the Institute for Community Inclusion’s National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Agencies’ Employment and Day 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 (1988–2015).

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.

Analysis of the IDD Agency National Survey revealed these key findings:

- 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 2015.
- The estimated percentage of individuals participating in integrated employment services was 18.6% in FY 2015, a slight decrease from the previous year (FY 2014).
- Growth in supported employment primarily occurred between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s, and there has been a decline in the percentage of people with IDD in integrated employment since 2001.
- There is large variation across states in participation in integrated employment.
- More individuals receive an integrated employment service than are working in the community.
- Reducing facility-based work is becoming a state-level priority.
- As community-based non-work services continue to grow, more data is needed about the outcome and implementation of this service.
- Funding for integrated employment services continues to lag.
- Medicaid Title XIX Waiver dollars have not transitioned to integrated employment services.

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

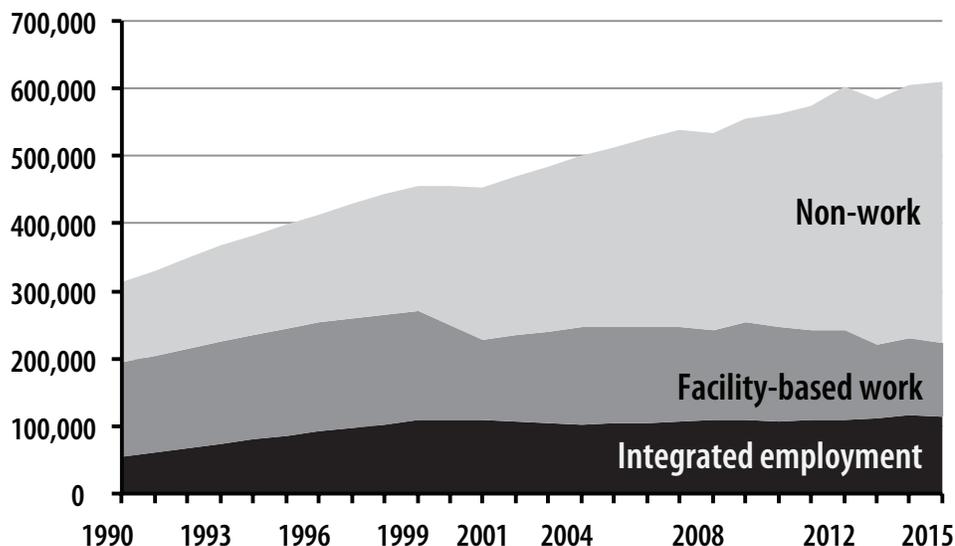


Table 5. Participation in Employment and Day Services in FY 2015

State	Total Served	Percent Integrated Employment	Percent Community-Based Non-Work	Percent Facility-Based Work	Percent Facility-Based Non-Work
AK	2021	23%	0%	0%	98.5%
AL	4847	3%	0%	3.5%	93.5%
AR	na	na	na	na	na
AZ	10375	20%	0%	13%	68%
CA	85921	12%	77%	11%	0%
CO	9016	28%	76%	0%	55%
CT	10189	46%	8%	3%	46%
DC	1642	10%	22%	0%	68%
DE	2075	30%	9%	25%	35%
FL	19610	12%	na	na	na
GA	19019	12%	22%	0%	66%
HI	2113	1%	38%	0%	60%
IA	15453	19%	0%	24.5%	56.5%
ID	4269	7%	55%	0%	na
IL	24198	7%	0%	1%	92%
IN	15451	12%	74%	31%	44.5%
KS	6011	14%	56%	50%	63.5%
KY	6581	10%	92%	0%	12%
LA	5240	30%	0%	25%	45%
MA	16217	38%	32%	7%	55%
MD	13143	37%	na	na	na
ME	3670	32%	96%	0%	0%
MI	17938	24%	36%	27%	27%
MN	25760	9%	31%	51%	8.5%
MO	6131	10%	66%	0%	61.1%
MS	na	na	na	na	na
MT	1890	14%	53%	13%	52%
NC	18820	15%	56.5%	13.5%	31%
ND	na	na	na	na	na
NE	4707	2%	16%	20%	75%
NH	na	na	na	na	na
NJ	na	na	na	na	na
NM	3610	30%	72%	0.00%	12.5%
NV	2386	16%	1%	47%	37%
NY	62418	13%	4%	11%	74%
OH	35948	23%	0%	52%	40%
OK	4118	60%	28.5%	56%	0%
OR	7462	32%	33%	29%	36%
PA	29774	17%	47%	31%	35.5%
RI	3735	19%	57%	11%	55%
SC	na	na	na	na	na
SD	2533	20%	34%	65%	43%
TN	7057	18%	89%	0%	48%
TX	30477	9%	0%	0%	91%
UT	3501	23%	77%	0%	0%
VA	15110	27%	6%	4.5%	63%
VT	3168	38%	62%	0%	0%
WA	8707	85%	14%	4%	<1%
WI	16878	19%	20%	44%	48%
WV	2086	28%	0%	1%	63%
WY	1307	26%	48%	9.5%	88.5%

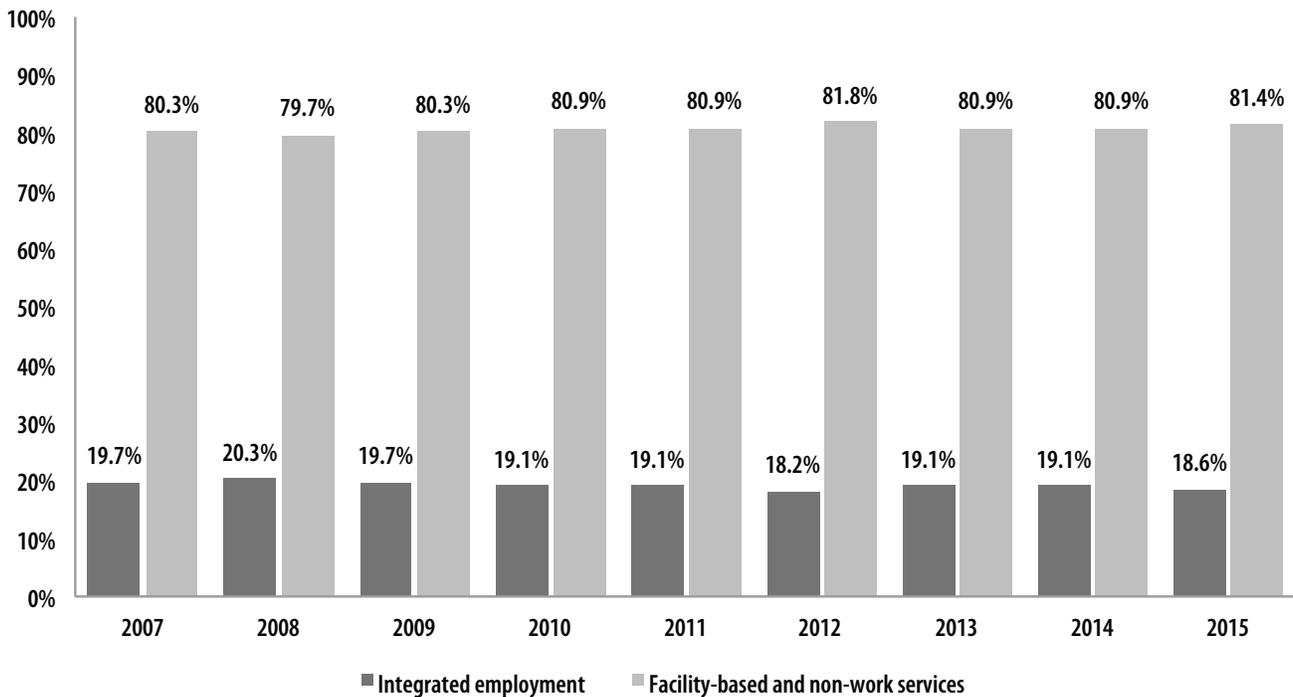
* Data reported as a combined total for all non-integrated employment services
na = data not available

In FY 2015, an estimated 610,188 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 FY 1999 to 113,226 in FY 2015.

Between FY 2014 and FY 2015, there was a slight decline in the number of individuals reported as receiving an integrated employment service by state IDD agencies. It is possible that the number of individuals receiving integrated employment services has been depressed in recent years as states implement the 2011 and 2014 CMS pre-vocational services guidance and the Settings Rule. As states implement Employment First policy and revise service definitions to reflect individual integrated employment in the community, there is anecdotal evidence that the definition of integrated employment used by states is being strengthened, and this has led to outcomes previously counted as integrated employment being reclassified to other service types. Overall, 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 FY 2007 and FY 2015. In FY 2015, an estimated 18.6% 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 as a result of the RSA Supported Employment Systems Change Grants between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s has not continued.

Figure 4. Estimated IDD Agency Service Distribution by Year



The data in Figure 4 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 steadily declined, and the percentage of individuals served in non-work settings is increasing.

State-by-state variation masks growth in integrated employment.

Data from the survey were examined for 35 states that provided the total number of individuals served and the number of individuals in integrated employment services for each year between 2007 and 2015. Eighteen states increased the number of individuals in integrated employment, with an average increase of 593 individuals (range: 51–3,110). States that reported increasing the number of individuals served in integrated employment by more than 500 individuals between 2007 and 2015 were CO, MA, MD, MN, OH, and VA. 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. However, the number of individuals reported as receiving integrated employment services across these 35 states declined in 16 states with an average reduction of 444 (range: 4–1,883).

What does the data tell us about the number of people working?

In FY 2009, 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 always reflect the number of individuals working. For example, data from the National Core Indicators (NCI) Project suggest that, in 2014–2015, only 17% 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.

In FY 2015, more than half of states (n=33) that responded to the survey reported collecting data on the number of individuals working for pay in the community.

Thirty-two 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 FY 2015 as reported by these 32 states was 67,011. In these states, 16.8% 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.

Table 6 shows states that were able to identify how many of the individuals participating in integrated employment services work for pay in the community. Thirty-two states were able to report on the total number of individuals receiving integrated employment services who were working in paid integrated employment positions in FY 2015 (n=63,601). In these 32 states, 83% 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. However, there are state-to-state differences, and these 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.

States are making significant efforts to reduce facility-based work.

As Table 5 indicates, in FY 2015, 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.

Table 6. Individuals Working in the Community in FY 2015

State	Total Served	Total in Integrated Employment Services	Receiving Integrated Employment Service and Working in the Community
AL	4847	153	153
AZ	10375	2100	2100
CA	85921	10285	10285
CO	9016	2519	2519
CT	10189	4655	4655
DC	1642	168	81
FL	19610	2416	1697
HI	2113	31	28
ID	4269	306	306
IL	24198	1698	1698
KS	6011	843	843
MA	16217	6222	4103
MD	13143	4916	3673
ME	3670	1178	1139
MI	17938	4250	1059
MN	25760	2224	1900
MO	6131	604	418
MT	1890	270	427
NE	4707	105	na
NV	2386	377	377
NY	62418	8016	8016
OK	4118	2475	2475
OR	7462	2395	1359
RI	3735	691	691
SD	2533	502	441
TN	7057	1268	1268
TX	30477	2819	904
UT	3501	812	497
VT	3168	1213	1213
WA	8707	7424	5368
WI	16878	3221	3221
WV	2086	583	583
WY	1307	337	104

na = data not available

Vermont’s IDD agency is nationally recognized for not funding facility-based or group supported employment services, and a review of active 14(c) sub-minimum wage certificates indicates that there are no active certificates in the state. Other states that have strong IDD agency policies 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.

Furthermore, state IDD agencies are making other policy decisions to reduce the number of individuals in facility-based work services. For example, Washington state has reduced the number of individuals in facility-based work services to less than 150 as of January 2017, and in 2019 will no longer fund facility-based work services. Other states

are developing and implementing limitations on the time that an individual may receive facility-based work services, and requiring that an individual's service plan describe the specific skills that the person will gain in the sheltered workshop, and how those skills will improve the likelihood that an individual will be employed in the community.

If people aren't working, where are they spending their time?

As illustrated in Figure 4, participation in facility-based work has steadily declined, and the percentage of individuals served in non-work settings is increasing. First added to the survey as a service option in FY 1996 in response to state feedback, the number of states that report providing community-based non-work (CBNW) services has grown from 18 in FY 1996 to 34 in FY 2015. Nationally, reported participation in CBNW has grown steadily for states that report it as a service, from 18.7% in FY 1999 to more than 40% of all employment and day services. In FY 2015, 43% of individuals were reported to receive community based non-work services. CBNW services accounted for 48.5% of state IDD agency expenditures for FY 2015, for states that reported expenditures for this service (n=31).

There is a limited amount of data on the structure, activities, and outcomes of CBNW services, and states have not established clear service expectations or quality-assurance strategies (Sulewski & Timmons, 2015; Lyons & Hall, 2015; Timmons & Sulewski, 2016). The rapid growth states report in CBNW services reflects a desire to improve the community presence of individuals with IDD, but the quality of the services being reported and the contribution of this service on a national level to authentic community engagement remain unclear.

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 that as funds transition to the community, due to the lack of specificity of the goals of CBNW services, non-work services are seen as an alternative to (rather than a complement to or an avenue towards) integrated employment services.

Data reported by community rehabilitation providers (CRPs) in a 2014–2015 national survey suggest that only 13% of individuals with IDD participate in CBNW services (Domin & Butterworth, 2016). 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 integrated CBNW services are in practice.

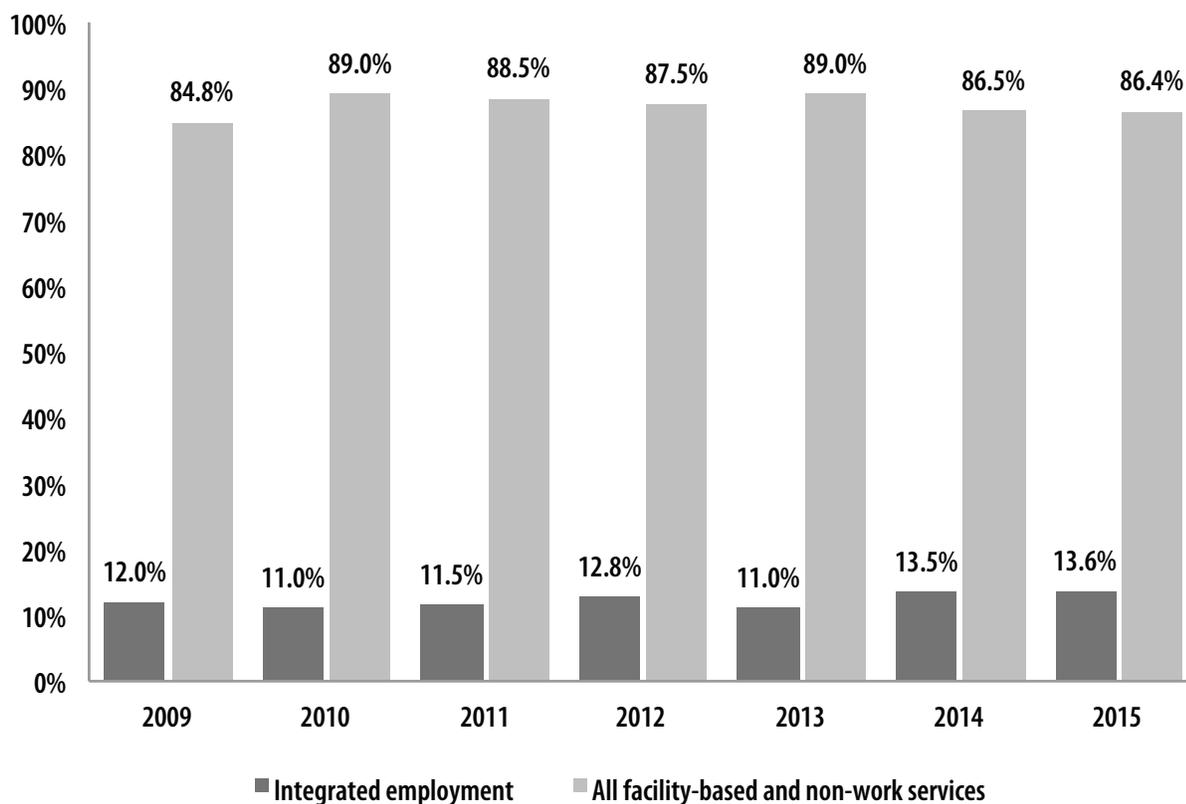
Research by staff at the Institute for Community Inclusion on CRPs has found that some are developing innovative ways to support individuals to be engaged members of their community as a way to improve integrated employment outcomes. Sulewski et al. (in press) found that best practices at the provider level may include volunteer work; postsecondary, adult, or continuing education; accessing community facilities such as a local library, gym, or recreation center; participation in retirement or senior activities; and anything else people with and without disabilities do in their off-work time. They also found that such activities support career exploration for those not yet working or between jobs, supplement employment hours for those who are working part-time, or serve as a retirement option for older adults with IDD. As emphasis on CBNW services grows and states implement their home and community-based services transition plans, additional research is needed on how state IDD agencies are translating best practices at the provider level into state policy and quality service monitoring.

Funding for integrated employment services continues to lag.

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 comprise the largest percentage of expenditures for day and employment services. Collectively, states that reported funding facility-based work and non-work services (n=40) allocated 86.4% of total funding for all day and employment services in these settings in FY 2014. In contrast, states that reported funding for integrated employment (n=40) allocated 13.6% of the funding for all day and employment services to integrated employment services in FY 2015.

While Figure 5 shares trend data between 2009 and 2015, earlier data show 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 13.6% in all other years since 1999.

Figure 5. Percentage of All Day and Employment Funding by Year



Medicaid Title XIX Waiver dollars have not transitioned to integrated employment services.

Medicaid Title XIX Waiver funds are the largest sources of funds for day and employment services, representing 72% of reported funds in FY 2015. 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 create incentives for integrated employment and specifically individual supported employment (CMS, 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, AIDD-funded grants, 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 FY 2015, 34 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%, mirroring the percentage of all day and employment dollars spent on this service. Expenditures reported for facility-based non-work services made up the greatest percentage of dollars spent (42.3%), and expenditures reported for community-based non-work services made up 33% 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

This section is a reprint from last year report because—at the time of this writing—the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) had not released the dataset for FY 2015. Therefore, with the exception of a few data points for which 2015 data were available, this section describes the employment and postsecondary education outcomes of all adults with intellectual disabilities who exited the state and territory VR programs during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

Intellectual disability refers to code 25 (“mental retardation” in the RSA-911) as either a primary or secondary cause of an impediment to employment. To provide context, this report compares the findings with the corresponding outcomes of people with other disabilities. It also describes selected employment outcomes disaggregated at the state level for fiscal year 2014. This section focuses on integrated employment, defined as work in integrated settings with or without support.

Major findings regarding people with intellectual disabilities included the following:

- The number of people who exited the VR program has remained fairly stable since falling between 2005 and 2011.
- 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.

The number of people who exited the VR program increased in 2015.

In 2015, a total of 47,390 people with intellectual disabilities exited the VR program. As Table 7 shows, the 2015 figure is greater than in 2014 and in 2012. 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 499,534 in 2015, a higher figure compared to the previous years going back to at least 2010 when 511,441 people with other disabilities exited the VR program.

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%
2015	47,390	499,534	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: ID = Intellectual disabilities; Other = Other disabilities

*In 2014 dollars

The percentage of people receiving services slightly increased between 2014 and 2015, but has remained below historical levels since 2011.

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).

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.

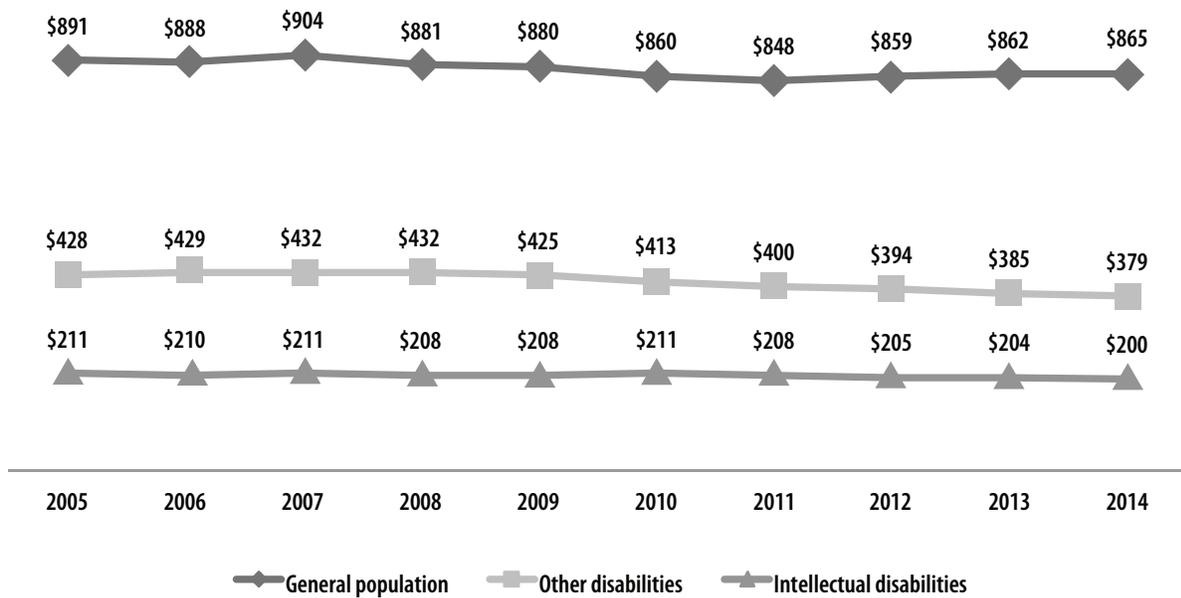
Hourly earnings and weekly wages continued to decline.

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 wages of the general population have been slightly increasing since 2011 (\$848), reaching \$865 in 2014. (Note: 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.)

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)



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 9–10% 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 each state's 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, and 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

Trends from American Community Survey (ACS) Data (2009–2015)

The ACS allows the comparison of 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.

“Working-age people” are defined in this chapter 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. It is important to look at multiple demographic, economic, and employment outcome indicators in order to get the best understanding of the employment situation for individuals with IDD.

Analysis of the ACS dataset revealed these key findings:

- People with disabilities are much less likely to work than people without disabilities, with the lowest employment rate being attributed to people with a cognitive disability who are receiving Supplemental Security Income.
- 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 counterparts without disabilities.

ACS Terminology and Determining Indicators

In assessing employment outcomes, it is important to review the ACS terminology and indicators to get a full understanding of the employment experiences of people with disabilities. Indicators used in the ACS 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 IDD, is challenging for a number of reasons. Questions that allow people to indicate specific disabilities like IDD 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 out of the calculation. This is a significant group when it comes to subpopulations of people with disabilities.

For this reason, this report focuses 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 IDD specifically, it does allow people to self-report on six disability questions. Any individual who answers yes to one or more of these six items is categorized as having 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.

People with disabilities are much less likely to work than people without disabilities, with the lowest employment rate being attributed to people with a cognitive disability who are receiving Supplemental Security Income.

Table 10 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 2015. This last group is likely to include people who have the most significant cognitive disabilities.

Table 10. Labor Market Success Indicators by Disability Status: 2015

	No disability	Any disability	Cognitive disability	Cognitive disability with SSI
A. Percentage employed (employment rate)	73.6%	34.3%	24.8%	8.4%
B. Percentage unemployed	4.7%	5.6%	6.9%	2.9%
C. Percentage not in the labor force	21.7%	60.1%	68.3%	88.7%
Total (A+B+C)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unemployment rate (number unemployed / number employed + number unemployed)	6.0%	14.1%	21.8%	25.9%

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Table 10 confirms the low levels of employment for individuals with disabilities. People with any disability or a cognitive disability are employed at much lower rates (34.3% and 24.8% respectively) than those without disabilities (73.6%). People with cognitive disabilities who receive SSI have the lowest employment rate (8.4%).

There are striking differences in outcomes between disability subgroups and their nondisabled counterparts with regards to the percentage not in the labor force, as displayed in Table 10. All disability subgroups 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 proportion of this population is not actively looking for work, and this extrapolation is supported by self-reported data. According to a 2010 survey of Americans with disabilities, only about half of unemployed people with disabilities reported that they were actively looking for work. By comparison, nearly all of the unemployed respondents without disabilities reported that they were looking for work (Harris Interactive, 2010). The comparatively low proportion of individuals who are actively seeking work persists despite the fact that, according to a previous survey, the majority of individuals with disabilities who were unemployed reported that they would prefer to work (Harris Interactive, 2004).

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 10) and 2) the unemployment rate to gain a full understanding of the employment experiences of individuals with disabilities.

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 2015, only 12.5% of all people without a disability lived in a household that was below the poverty line, compared with 27% for people with any disability, 32.3% for people with a cognitive disability, and 39.1% for people with a cognitive disability who received SSI payments as part of their income. It is not surprising that this last group has the highest percent living in a household below the poverty line, since eligibility for the SSI program includes having limited financial resources.

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.

Table 11 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 (41%) were living in a household that was below the poverty line, compared with 17.8% 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 11. Poverty Rates in 2015 for Disability Subgroups by Employment Status

	Percentage living below the poverty line (poverty rate)	
	Not employed	Employed
People with no disabilities	28.2%	7.1%
People with any disability	35.1%	11.5%
People with a cognitive disability	37.2%	17.3%
People with a cognitive disability who received SSI	41%	17.8%

Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Individuals with disabilities who are employed work fewer weeks per year on average than their counterparts without disabilities.

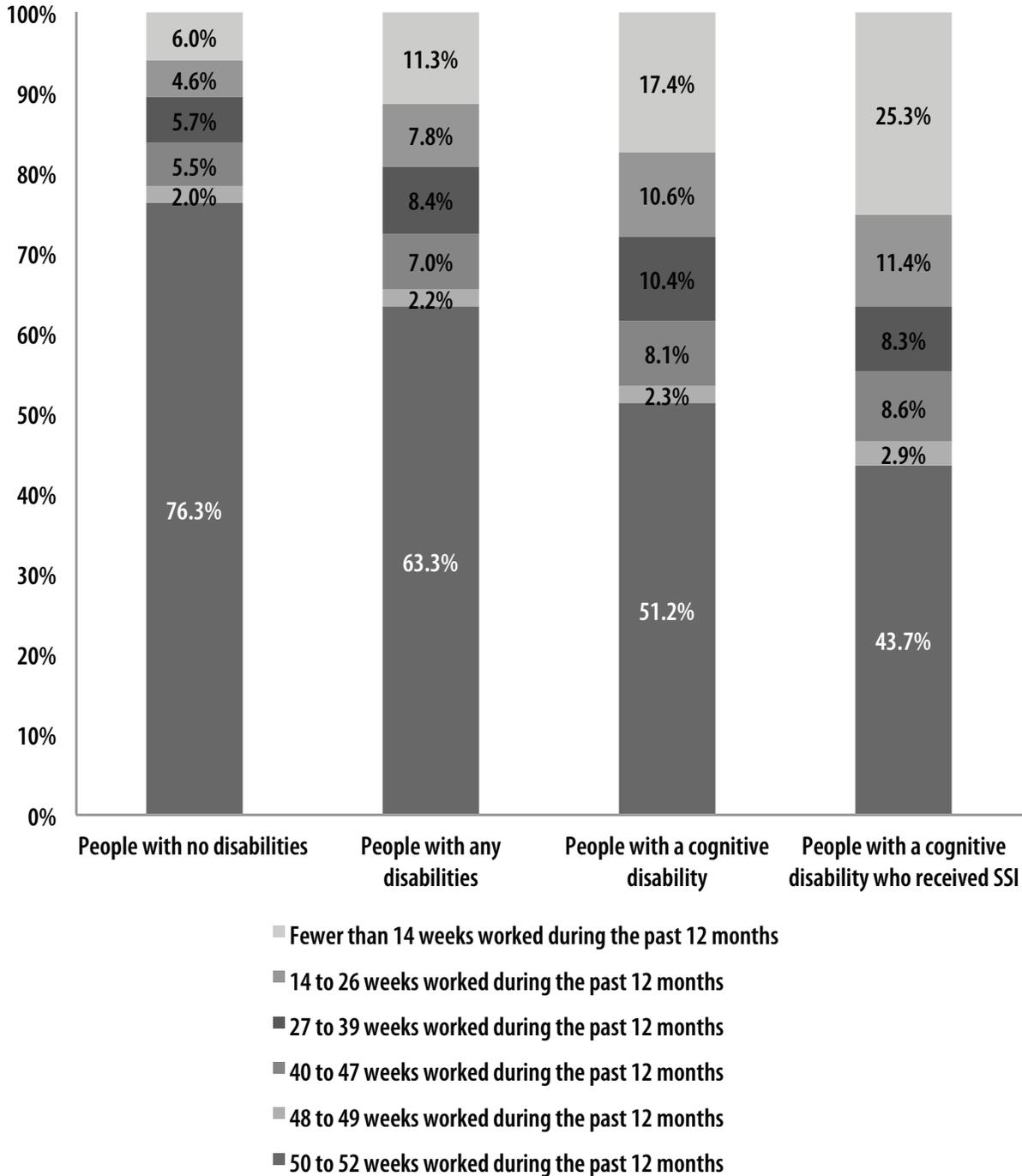
Figure 7 shows that in 2015, individuals from disability sub-population groups who were employed worked fewer total weeks out of the year, on average, than their counterparts without disabilities. The majority of employed people from each subgroup worked between 50 and 52 weeks in 2015.

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. Over one third of working individuals with a cognitive disability worked fewer than 40 weeks during the 12 months previous to answering the survey. Nearly half

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 6% 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. 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 7. Number of Weeks Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Responding to the ACS among Employed Individuals



Trends in Social Security Administration Data (1999–2015)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA) provides cash assistance to low-income individuals who are seniors, are blind, or have another disability. A number of work incentive programs for SSI recipients with disabilities have been enacted, after SSA concluded that additional incentives were necessary to help these individuals become self-supporting. These incentives are in response to the notion that individuals who could work in integrated employment might have been discouraged from doing so by the fear of losing their benefits.

To encourage employment for individuals with disabilities, 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 pay for education, vocational training, assistive technology used for employment-related purposes, or starting a business, as long as the expenses are related to achieving a work goal. IRWE allows people to exclude from their income impairment-related expenses that are necessary for work. Examples include attendant care services, transportation costs, service animals, medical devices, medication, and specialized equipment. BWE allows workers who are blind to exclude expenses related to earning income. These include service animal expenses, transportation to and from work, income taxes, attendant care services, 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.

Analysis of the SSA dataset revealed these key findings:

- 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.
- Older SSI recipients work less frequently than their younger counterparts, but use work incentive 1619(b) at higher rates.

Work incentive programs for SSI recipients with disabilities remain underused.

In 2015, the Social Security Administration reported that 311,922 blind and disabled SSI recipients were working. (The Social Security Administration uses the terminology “blind and disabled recipients” in its publication of data on SSI recipients who work). As shown in Table 12, the number of recipients enrolled nationally in work incentive programs between 1999 and 2015 remains low. In particular, the PASS incentive program has seen decreased enrollment in the last decade. Between 2005 and 2009 there was a steady decline (between 2.7% and 7.2% every two years), while 2011 to 2015 saw more dramatic declines, with 2013 enrollment decreasing by 25% from 2011. Overall, there was a 21% decrease from 1999 to 2015 in the number of individuals who enrolled in PASS.

Overall, BWE program enrollment declined 71% from 1999 to 2015. The declines every two years have ranged from 5% between 2009 and 2011 to 23% from 2007 to 2009.

Table 12. Number of People Enrolled Nationally in Work Incentive Programs from 1999–2015 (Odd Years Only)

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
PASS	1,045	1,600	1,700	1,578	1,495	1,455	1,271	948	821
IRWE	9,520	8,798	7,602	6,309	5,155	3,862	3,323	2,982	3,188
BWE	3,972	3,642	3,070	2,547	2,133	1,638	1,555	1,284	1,161

SSI recipients with intellectual disabilities work more than their counterparts with other types of disabilities, but participate in work incentive programs less frequently.

One fifth of all SSI recipients with disabilities ages 18–64 in 2015 (18.8%) were individuals with intellectual disabilities. With the expansion of additional “mental disorders” categories by the SSA, this is now the largest disability subgroup among SSI recipients.

In 2015, employment of SSI recipients with ID reached over 115,000. This group has had relative success with employment participation compared to recipients who do not have ID. As noted in Table 13, the rate in 2015 at which SSI recipients with ID worked was over twice that of SSI recipients without ID (12.6% versus 5%). The rate of employment among SSI recipients with ID was third among all diagnostic groups and subcategories, behind people with autism (18.6%) and people with congenital anomalies (17.7%).

This finding is supported by Mann, Mamun, and Hemmeter’s (2015) analysis of SSI recipients by primary impairment. They found that “beneficiaries with certain primary impairments are consistently associated with relatively higher or lower employment across program types. Beneficiaries with intellectual disability, visual impairments, hearing impairments, neoplasms, and HIV/AIDS were most likely to be employed” (2015). The National Beneficiary Survey, of which the primary purpose was to provide information on the work-related activities of SSI and SSDI beneficiaries, found that SSI beneficiaries with ID were more likely to use employment-specific services and reported more interest in working than did beneficiaries with other impairments (Livermore, Bardos, & Katz, 2017). Beneficiaries with ID also may have higher involvement with state agencies that encourage labor participation compared to individuals with other disabilities.

Despite the higher employment rate, Table 13 shows that SSI recipients with ID participate in the 1619(a) and 1619(b) work incentive programs at lower rates than SSI recipients with other disabilities. SSI recipients with ID participate in the IRWE program at the same rates as recipients with other disabilities. This is confirmed by Mann, Mamun, and Hemmeter (2015), who found that “the primary impairments that are positively correlated with employment are not always positively correlated with being in a higher earnings category or with having earnings above the annualized SGA level. This result suggests heterogeneity across primary-impairment types in the ability to work a certain number of hours at a given wage level or the ability to obtain a higher wage level” (2015).

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.

Table 13. Employment Outcomes and Participation in Work Incentives for SSI Recipients with Disabilities (2015)

	Intellectual disability	All other disabilities
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who work	12.6%	5.0%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in 1619(a)	2.8%	4.9%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in 1619(b)	16.7%	27.4%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in IRWE	1.0%	1.0%

Findings from 2015 continue to show the ongoing trend that SSI recipients with ID have consistently been employed at higher rates than their counterparts with other disabilities (see Table 14). 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 2010. Despite this positive outcome, the percentage of individuals with disabilities working has been gradually declining since 2010, from 13.2% to 12.6% for people with ID (see Table 14).

Table 14. Percentage of SSI Recipients with ID and Other Disabilities Who Work and Receive Work Incentives (2010–2015)

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Intellectual Disability	All Other Disabilities										
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who work	13.2%	4.9%	12.8%	4.6%	12.8%	4.6%	12.5%	4.5%	12.4%	4.6%	12.6%	5.0%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in 1619(a)	2.6%	4.4%	2.7%	4.7%	2.7%	4.7%	2.7%	4.8%	2.8%	5.1%	2.8%	4.9%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in 1619(b)	16.7%	27.3%	15.4%	25.1%	16.0%	25.7%	15.9%	25.8%	16.3%	26.3%	16.7%	27.4%
Percentage of working SSI recipients who participate in IRWE	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

Between 2010 and 2015, participation for people with other disabilities in 1619(b) remained stable, with a slight dip in 2011. The trend for people with ID follows an almost identical trend during the same time period. There has not been an increase in participation in 1619(a) and IRWE for recipients with ID and other disabilities since 2010 (see Table 14).

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 2015, section 1619(b) benefits allowed more than 19,226 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. While research on the value of work incentives for individuals with ID is scarce, the benefits of working outweigh the alternative of not working (Shapiro et al., 2017).

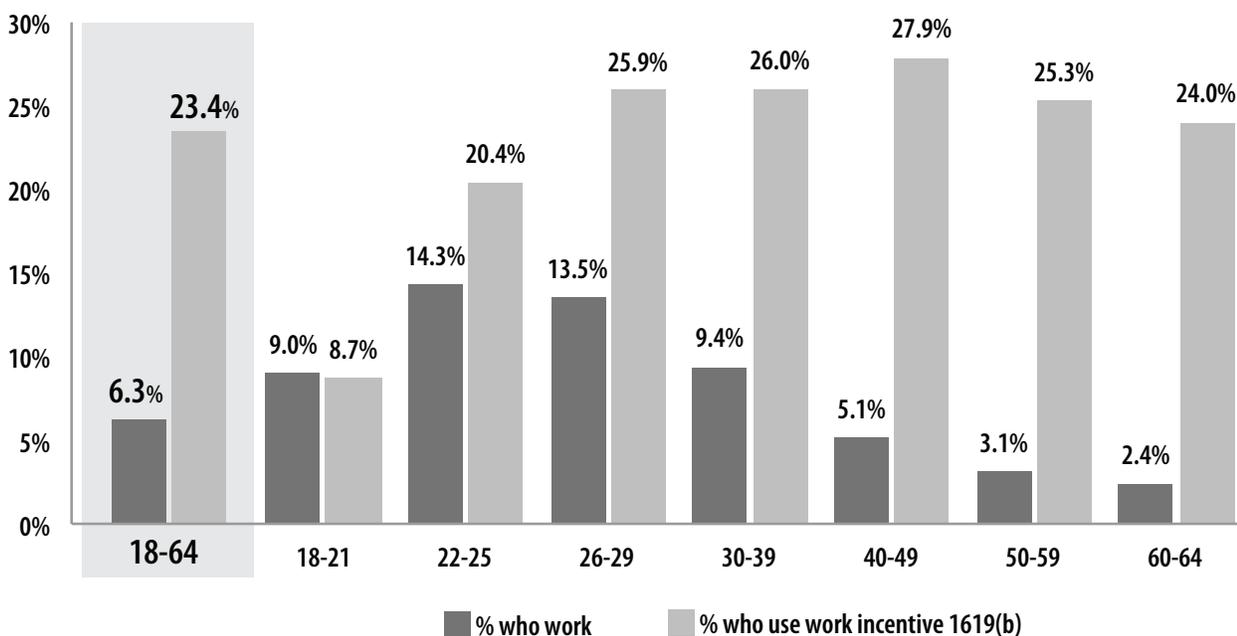
Older SSI recipients work less frequently than their younger counterparts, but use work incentive 1619(b) at higher rates.

According to the Social Security Administration, in 2015 there were a total of 4,961,659 blind and disabled recipients receiving SSI benefits. Out of the almost 5 million people receiving benefits, 311,922 (6.3%) worked. Out of those who worked, 73,104 were enrolled in 1619(b) (Social Security Administration, 2017).

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 2015 (64%). However, only 3.5% of SSI recipients with disabilities between the ages of 40 and 64 work. Out of those recipients who work, 26% participate in 1619(b).

As noted in Figure 8, 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 (11.2% compared to 3.5%). Younger SSI recipients (ages 18–39) have had higher workforce participation going back to 2010 (Table 15). Interestingly, their participation in 1619(b) is lower (22%) compared to the 40–64 age group. The lowest participation is reported among 18- to 22-year-olds at 9%, but increases to 20% for the 22–25 age group.

Figure 8: Percentage of SSI Recipients Who Work and Use Work Incentives by Age (2015)



Despite overall low trends in workforce participation among SSI recipients (6.3%), there was a slight change in 2014, with SSI recipients between the ages of 18 and 39 increasing their workforce participation. The same trend was not evident in recipients between ages 40 and 64. Instead, their workforce participation declined. However, the most recent available data from 2015 show that there were slight gains in employment among all age groups from the prior year (Table 15). Younger SSI recipients joined the workforce at slightly higher rates compared to their older counterparts, but it is a promising trend that there were slight gains across all age groups from the prior year.

Table 15: Percent of SSI Recipients Who Work by Age Group

Age Groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
18–21	8.3%	8.2%	8.0%	8.2%	8.6%	9.0%
22–25	13.6%	13.1%	13.1%	13.2%	13.6%	14.3%
26–29	12.8%	12.5%	12.4%	12.3%	12.8%	13.5%
30–39	9.4%	9.0%	8.8%	8.7%	8.9%	9.4%
40–49	5.7%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%
50–59	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%
60–64	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%
18-64	6.4%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%

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Employment First Snapshots: Cross-State Analysis Summary

By Jennifer Bose, Lydia Landim, and Jean Winsor

Introduction

For more than a decade, many states have begun to advocate for integrated employment and the development of strategic goals and operating policies that prioritize employment as the first choice and preferred outcome for individuals with intellectual/developmental disabilities (IDD). Collectively, these actions have been united under the idea of Employment First. This paper presents the evolution of Employment First legislation in seven states, and includes findings related to the effect of these initial efforts on later steps to implement it as policy. These findings present contextual factors that stakeholders can recognize as their states work toward expanding employment opportunities for people with IDD.

Employment First strategies consist of a clear set of guiding principles and practices promulgated through state statute, regulation, and operational procedures that target employment in typical work settings as the priority for state funding and the purpose of supports furnished to persons with IDD during the day (ODEP, 2015). Employment First policies anchor a service delivery system, focusing funding, resource allocation, training, daily assistance, and even the provision of residential supports on the overall objective of employment, strengthening 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.

The implementation of Employment First policies requires that significant changes be made in the program structure and funding of traditional systems to extend employment supports to all. The achievement of Employment First goals rests on a state's ability to create flexible person-centered support options for people with the most complex needs. This means implementing advanced support alternatives that lead individuals along a path toward integrated employment by fostering personal and social development, active community engagement, and social participation. Achieving the goal of employment requires substantive improvements to day and non-work services based on a commitment to ensuring that people with intensive needs continue to receive all necessary supports as the system changes (Winsor & Kennedy-Lizotte, 2013).

Framing Employment Systems-Change Efforts

For over 30 years, the Institute for Community Inclusion's (ICI) Access to Integrated Employment project has described day and employment services for individuals with IDD, and has considered the factors that influence employment outcomes at an individual, direct support, service provider, and state policy level. As part of this project, ICI conducted research on states that demonstrated high levels of participation in integrated employment, resulting in the High-Performing States in Integrated Employment Model (Hall et al., 2007). Researchers initially examined 13 state IDD agencies, which in 1999 each reported over 30% of individuals in integrated employment. Research staff conducted in-depth case study research in three of these states (Colorado, New Hampshire, and Washington).

This led to the development of a theoretical model that identified how contextual factors, system-level strategies, and system goals support integrated employment outcomes (Hall et al., 2007). The model illustrates the common strategies and approaches found across states with high levels of integrated employment outcomes, identifying seven characteristics seen as essential (see Table 1). These elements provide the framework for this article’s examination of states’ Employment First policies and practices.

Table 1: Elements of High Performing States

Leadership	Local and state level administrators are clearly identifiable as “champions” for employment.
Strategic goals and operating policy	State mission, goals and operating policies emphasize employment as a preferred outcome.
Financing and contracting methods	Funding mechanisms and contracts with providers emphasize employment as the preferred outcome.
Training and technical assistance	There is a sustained and significant investment in employment-related training and technical assistance.
Interagency collaboration and partnership	Through interagency agreements and relationships, provider collaboration, and outreach to stakeholders, employment is shared as a common goal.
Services and service innovation	The state IDD agency works to create opportunities for providers, individuals, and families to make optimum use of the resources available for employment; includes disseminating information related to creative strategies to support individuals in employment.
Performance measurement and data management	Comprehensive data systems that are used as a strategic planning tool to further the state’s goals of increasing employment.

A key finding of the model is that successful states are defined not by any one strategy or policy, but by a consistent focus on integrated employment within each of seven model factors. This consistency establishes a clear message and structure that communicates employment as a priority.

Trends in Integrated Employment Services

Employment services have long been available through state IDD agencies. An estimated 19.1 percent of individuals with IDD participated in integrated employment services in 2014 (Butterworth et al., 2016). While there was steady growth in participation in integrated employment through the 1990s, the number participating in integrated employment has remained largely unchanged since 2001, and the percent of individuals supported in integrated employment has decreased from a peak of 24.6% in 2001 (Butterworth et al., 2016). Of pressing concern are data suggesting that the focus of service provision has, in many states, shifted away from employment and job supports to non-work services that do not assist participants in accessing a productive career path and meaningful work in the community (Butterworth et al., 2016). A recent survey of community rehabilitation providers suggests that between 2002–2003 and 2014, participation in non-work services grew from 33% to 45.8% for individuals with IDD (Butterworth et al., 2015).

The Status of Employment First Initiatives

The focus on improving the numbers of individuals with IDD working in integrated jobs in the community as a priority goal has varied over time and across states. Currently, more and more state IDD agencies are exploring, legislating, or implementing employment policies. As of November 2016, 33 states have a formal Employment First policy based on legislation, an agency policy directive, or a governor’s executive order (Hoff, 2016).

The Federal Landscape

At the national advocacy level, the Association of People Supporting Employment First (APSE), Self-Advocates Becoming Empowered, and the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services have

issued policy statements emphasizing the importance of integrated employment, as has the Office of Disability Employment Policy at the U.S. Department of Labor (2015). The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (2011) released guidance to the field clarifying their commitment to individual integrated employment as an outcome of employment-related services under the home and community-based services waiver program. The CMS information bulletin “1915(c) Waiver Technical Guidance Revisions” 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).

Many states have been called upon to address violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as they relate to access to employment. In Oregon, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) settled with the state to resolve a complaint impacting approximately 7,000 Oregonians with IDD who want to work in typical employment settings in the community. The DOJ has also entered a settlement agreement with the state of Rhode Island and the city of Providence to resolve violations of the ADA for approximately 3,250 Rhode Islanders with IDD. This agreement addresses the rights of people with disabilities to receive state- and city-funded employment and daytime services in the broader community, rather than in segregated sheltered workshops and facility-based day programs (DOJ, 2014). In addition, the DOJ has extended the *Olmstead vs. L.C.* decision related to the unnecessary segregation of people with disabilities in segregated employment settings in several states (DOJ, 2014).

In July 2014, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) was passed, which requires partnership between state and local employment and training programs for greater availability of funding and performance oversight in supporting increased competitive employment for all Americans with disabilities. 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 IDD agencies.

Finally, WIOA places new restrictions on the use of subminimum 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 subminimum wage providers, and requires that all subminimum wage recipients receive annual employment counseling from the designated state unit, typically the state VR agency. As states implement WIOA regulations by funding expanded employment efforts, an understanding of the achievements of states with similar policy backgrounds may facilitate interagency partnership and the resolution of other challenges.

Methods

The sample used for this report consisted of the 17 states whose efforts to either develop an Employment First policy or implement an existing one had been studied by ICI since 2011. Information about these states was collected from data sets maintained by ICI, and analyzed to establish each state’s policy development timeline and present employment outcomes. ICI collects data on employment services and funding annually from state IDD agencies, and maintains and analyzes data from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social Security Administration, U.S. Census including the American Community Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, and Center for Mental Health Services Uniform Reporting System. This quantitative data affords an understanding of the effectiveness of states’ employment

strategies. The longitudinal nature of the data enables assessment of trends in integrated employment outcomes, and cross-referencing of certain data points with the implementation of Employment First policies and initiatives across states from 2011 to the present time.

Using a purposive sampling strategy, qualitative data was collected to construct profiles of a subset of seven states: Connecticut (CT), Delaware (DE), Kansas (KS), Minnesota (MN), Missouri (MO), Tennessee (TN), and Washington (WA). These states were selected because they represent a wide range of implementation strategies, not necessarily because they were currently experiencing high rates of integrated employment. A research team member updated the state profiles by conducting web research and document review, and by requesting that stakeholders in each state review and edit the profile of their state. Stakeholders included state agency staff members and members of state Employment First groups when available. All feedback was provided in written form, and respondents had the option to comment further over the phone or via email.

These profiles highlighted the states' efforts in each of the key elements set forth in the Higher-Performing States Model, described above. The information from each profile was then reformulated by the research team into a matrix to compare the states' efforts according to each of these elements. The findings from the comparison matrix form the basis for the cross-state findings (below).

Findings

The following section explores similarities and differences across the seven states (CT, DE, KS, MN, MO, TN, and WA) according to the data sets, integrated with findings from a review of the profiles of the seven states updated by ICI and state contacts.

States' approach to Employment First varies from formal to grassroots.

A formal, top-down approach means that government agencies take the initiative to implement policy. Grassroots states take a more bottom-up approach, with efforts beginning at the community level. The majority of states studied have implemented Employment First policies using formal approaches, including Connecticut, Delaware, Missouri, and Washington. Minnesota can trace implementation to grassroots efforts, and Kansas and Tennessee can trace implementation to a combined grassroots and formal approach. With the exception of Tennessee in 2003 and Washington in 2006, these states adopted their Employment First policies within the last six years.

States have similar definitions for their Employment First policies.

Connecticut, Delaware, Missouri, and Washington, the states with formal policies, all emphasize that employment in an integrated setting shall be the first service option explored for people with disabilities of working age. Washington's definition is detailed, establishing the working-age limit at 62 and stating that funds for people aged 16–62 will be spent primarily on employment support services. Connecticut also emphasizes beginning to explore employment services during individuals' early school life, and both Connecticut and Missouri include focusing employment services on career advancement beyond the initial integrated employment placement.

Kansas and Tennessee, states whose policies have both formal and grassroots elements, both define Employment First as a coordinated or unified effort by all state agencies to ensure that people with disabilities of working age are offered services with the goal of competitive employment in an integrated setting. Kansas authorizes state agencies to adopt regulations to make interagency collaboration stronger, and is unique in this group of seven states in defining "competitive employment" and "integrated setting." Competitive employment is defined as "work in the competitive

labor market that is performed on a full-time or part-time basis in an integrated setting; and for which an individual is compensated at or above the minimum wage, but not less than the customary wage and level of benefits paid by the employer for the same or similar work performed by individuals who are not disabled.” Kansas’s act defines an integrated setting as, “with respect to an employment outcome, a setting typically found in the community in which applicants or eligible individuals interact with non-disabled individuals, other than non-disabled individuals who are providing services to those applicants or eligible individuals, to the same extent that non-disabled individuals in comparable positions interact with other persons.”

Tennessee’s definition includes a focus on individual goals and preferences, the availability of formal and natural supports, career advancement, and job satisfaction. Minnesota, the state with the policy originating in a grassroots movement, defines Employment First as raising the expectation that everyone of working age who has a disability can work, wants to work, and can achieve successful integrated employment, and that they be offered the opportunity to work and earn a competitive wage before other services are considered.

There are also common themes in states’ definition of Employment First, regardless of the type of policy development strategy. One theme is the focus on the importance of individuals earning at least minimum wage, and preferably the prevailing wage (KS, MN, MO, and WA). Another theme is career planning and advancement, reflected in Missouri’s and Tennessee’s definitions.

The goals of the states’ policies center on different elements about expanding integrated employment for people with disabilities. The goals in Tennessee and Kansas, the two states with policies combining formal and grassroots origins, center around coordinating and tracking the efforts of state agencies and stakeholder work groups to implement policies that encourage competitive employment and remove barriers to employment. The goal of the policy for Minnesota, where a systematic grassroots effort led to a formal policy, is closing the gap in employment by facilitating dialogue and transferring more decision-making power to individuals and families around employment through consumer-driven services with individualized self-directed budgets. The goals of states with formal policies emphasize the IDD agency’s partnership with other agencies to accomplish a broad policy goal, such as moving people with IDD out of poverty and receiving support from the Office of Disability Employment Policy’s Employment First State Leadership Mentoring Program (Connecticut), setting goals through the IDD agency to require steady increases in the number of people with disabilities in competitive employment (Delaware), and establishing values-based services around the expectations that people of working age who have disabilities will work in integrated settings and earn competitive wages (MO and WA).

The type of policy within the state affects the scope of the policy. Minnesota, Kansas, and Tennessee, the states with grassroots or formal/grassroots policies, define Employment First as covering all people with disabilities. In Tennessee, where the Department for Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (DIDD) played a strong role in policy development, integrated employment is the first option considered for people receiving services from DIDD, Medicaid, or the state. States’ formal Employment First policies emphasize the value of employment as a means of including people with IDD in their communities.

Structures for tracking and overseeing policy implementation are beginning to emerge. A few states have outlined comprehensive approaches to managing and monitoring implementation. Delaware and Washington’s IDD agencies developed and monitored monthly data collection toward a five-year goal to increase the quantity and quality of employment placements at the regional, county, and vendor level. Other states have multi-stakeholder groups that meet regularly to monitor implementation, such as Kansas’s oversight commission, TennesseeWorks in Tennessee, and work groups in Delaware. Connecticut, Minnesota, and Missouri have focused on strengthening and developing their data-sharing systems to monitor their progress.

Collaboration for Employment First

States' Employment First efforts emphasize the development and strengthening of interagency collaboration. Memoranda of understanding, development of interagency committees, collaborative funding for employment services, joint training, and data-sharing initiatives are all examples of interagency collaboration. Specific examples include:

- *Agreements:* In Connecticut, a memorandum of understanding was recently developed with the state between the state IDD agency and VR agency which requires joint training and data sharing between the two agencies.
- *Initiatives:* Delaware's Early Start to Supported Employment program, a collaboration between the state IDD agency, education agency, and VR agency, was started to smooth the transition to employment for students leaving high school. End-Dependence Kansas, a collaboration between the state departments of children and families, health and environment, commerce, corrections, and aging and disability services, was begun to streamline data on consumers receiving services from multiple agencies and measure the impact of employment on service recipients' earnings. In Washington, the Jobs by 21 project, conducted between 2008 and 2010, brought together county-level IDD agency offices, school directors, VR, employers, service providers, people with IDD, and families to increase job opportunities for students leaving high school. By 2009, although participants worked a similar number of hours to nonparticipants, they earned more than nonparticipants and were more likely to be employed before or right after graduation.
- *Committees:* In Minnesota, the Interagency Employment Panel was established by the Olmstead Subcabinet, and includes representatives from the state departments of employment and economic development, human services, and education. The panel increased funds for programs serving people with disabilities in integrated employment, and consults stakeholder advisory groups that include people with disabilities. Missouri's IDD agency convened an ad hoc committee with representatives of contracted employment service providers, case management entities, VR, and DDD. This committee developed recommendations on new services, service definitions, expected outcomes, and training requirements for employment service providers.
- Collaboration between state agencies and other stakeholders was also emphasized in several states. In Delaware, cooperation between residential day programs and families has been prioritized. Minnesota's Employment 1st Coalition is a loose affiliation of members in positions of influence all over the state who are on the statewide workforce investment board, developmental disabilities council, and rehabilitation council. Members also come from local nonprofit agencies, such as the ARC MN. Missouri's IDD agency has built a partnership with businesses through the creation of the Missouri Business Alliance, coordinated by the president of AIM, Missouri's network of business trade organizations. The Statewide Tennessee Employment Consortium (STEC) includes representatives from the IDD agency, the Tennessee Council on Developmental Disabilities, the ARC of Tennessee, the Center on Disability and Employment at the University of Tennessee, community rehabilitation providers, family members, and other stakeholders. In 2013, the structure of STEC was changed to focus on giving community rehabilitation providers, independent support coordination agencies, and other stakeholders the resources needed to continue increasing competitive integrated employment for Tennesseans with disabilities.

Funding to Support Employment First

Funding Employment First efforts has meant examining priorities and redirecting funds:

- Delaware is currently working on service definitions and their funding structure.
- In Kansas, each state agency that serves people with disabilities must reassess how it allocates service dollars to comply with the policy. This probably means that the state Medicaid agency will need to realign its payment system to support greater integrated employment outcomes for individuals on the Medicaid waiver.

Other states mentioned changing rate structures to encourage providers to focus on competitive integrated employment:

- Connecticut: In 2012, a work group implemented a rate structure they had designed to encourage competitive employment and reward providers for supporting individuals to find and maintain community employment. A payment system was developed to continue to fund the provider's infrastructure for participants who achieve stable employment. Providers received outcome payments in addition to a standard fee for service when they achieved specific outcomes.
- Tennessee: the IDD agency changed its pay rates for service providers from hourly to daily for all day services, and paid providers at a higher rate for integrated employment services. This made it easier for people with IDD to transition to integrated and longer-term employment.

Some states chose to focus on how their current funding structures support integrated employment services:

- Missouri provides funding for employment services through three home and community-based waiver services.
- Washington: Ongoing state funding for employment, county property tax funds (local property tax dollars that could be used flexibly), and additional state legislative provision dollars support students with IDD graduating from high school to enter employment.
- Minnesota: The 2015 Minnesota legislature reallocated funding for 2015–2017 to programs that serve people with disabilities in integrated settings. This included \$2 million for individual placements and employment supports; \$500,000 for extended employment services; and \$2 million for deaf and hard-of-hearing services to youth and adults. In the wake of these allocations, funding policies are being reformed to promote competitive, integrated employment. Beginning in the 2015–2016 school year, any new special education funding for vocational evaluations and/or employment placement will be used to follow and support individuals' informed choice of employment in competitive, integrated settings.

Changes to State-Level Policy and Practice

Many states' operating procedures highlighted policy changes leading to new recommendations and programs. Each state developed a multi-stakeholder group to support these changes. In states with formal policies or access to a network providing training on employment and disability, the IDD agency played a significant role in bringing together these groups. Connecticut, Delaware, and Tennessee highlighted the importance of the stakeholder groups they had created to review and redefine service delivery and to encourage agencies to share the responsibility of implementing Employment First.

- Connecticut's Employment Steering Committee has been part of the development of career assessment activities (including face-to-face interviews and observations) that the IDD agency funds to determine individuals' employment support needs. Connecticut also assigned existing staff to newly created regional positions that are focused on self-determination and employment. These coordinators provide training and technical assistance to IDD agency and provider agency staff on self-determination regarding employment, and help self-advocates with disabilities coordinate their efforts to expand employment opportunities. The IDD agency has also been purchasing services through the VR agency to provide benefits counseling to people with IDD who are not receiving services from the VR agency. Having developed a tool that tracks monthly referrals for these services, the IDD agency has decided to continue funding them.
- Delaware's IDD agency established a policy instructing service providers to include a plan for community employment in the individual service plans for people in day habilitation programs. The agency also instructed service providers to assess people with IDD in day habilitation programs for community employment every three years. The IDD agency continues to collaborate with the state education and VR agencies to serve transition-age students through the Early Start to Supported Employment program. The IDD agency, the other agencies serving people with disabilities, and the Division of Medicaid and Medical Assistance, all under the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, are collaborating to offer the Pathways to

Employment waiver. Transition-age youth, including youth with IDD who are enrolled in Medicaid, receive comprehensive services to find and maintain community employment.

- Tennessee joined the Employment First State Leadership Mentoring Program and established an Employment First task force to make recommendations and policy changes. The state's IDD agency revised their service provider manual to reflect employment as a priority area in all individual service plans. The task force also made policy changes to Medicaid's funding of services to give greater support for employment, and drafted a cross-agency memorandum of understanding to expand competitive employment opportunities for transition-age youth. Additionally, the task force supported mental health agencies to use the individual placement and support model of evidence-based practices that increase community employment.

Missouri and Washington highlighted policy changes they had made to give stronger support to employment:

- Missouri joined the State Employment Leadership Network, and established its own state-level network to drive Employment First policy implementation. As of 2014, new individual service plans address employment and career readiness for people ages 14–64, rather than waiting until age 16 to begin addressing employment.
- Washington: Beginning in the 1980's values-based training on employment has been widely available. In 1992 the employment as a civil right was formalized through the development of the County Guidelines. The guidelines form the basis of the contractual relationship between the state IDD agency, county administrative agencies, and service providers.

Kansas and Minnesota, both states with policies that have grassroots elements, also highlighted the need for policy change and oversight:

- Kansas's Employment First policy included the requirement that the state establish an employment oversight commission to track policy implementation by public agencies.
- Minnesota's APSE chapter has been a catalyst for more systemic state agency level changes. The state chapter met shortly after their adoption of Employment First and wrote a list of strategic goals and action steps to implement the policy. Goals included: Support Olmstead and Employment First implementation; increase board diversity; promote positive messaging about employment; increase MN APSE visibility and host collaborative events.

Innovative Strategies to Implement Employment First

Service innovations for Employment First have included education initiatives, pilot programs, trainings, conferences, and workshops. These methods have helped to train and prepare staff to meet the needs of individuals seeking employment and transition services, and have educated families and individuals about community employment.

- Connecticut offered resources to support both organizational change and employment staff development to strengthen the implementation of Employment First. Infrastructure development funds were awarded to six agencies to help enhance the employment services they deliver.
- Delaware: In 2014, a subcommittee of the Day Provider Committee drafted a new Individualized Day Habilitation Service: Community Participation. At the time this data was collected, Delaware's IDD agency was preparing to submit this draft definition and service guidelines to the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) as part of a waiver amendment package. The IDD agency also began revising quality standards for day services, with a much stronger focus on outcomes versus other factors, and incorporating elements from the CMS Community Rule.
- Kansas: The Great Expectations Initiative was a two-year pilot program to increase the competitive integrated employment of individuals with significant intellectual disabilities. At the end of the two years, 192 people applied to participate in the program. Kansas developed the Family Employment Awareness Trainings (FEAT) using funds from a state Medicaid infrastructure grant from 2010 to 2012. The state has held these

trainings through the Parent Training and Information Center (Families Together, Inc.), a statewide nonprofit agency that receives funds from the Kansas departments of education and health and human services to educate families about employment. The purpose of FEAT is to raise expectations for integrated competitive employment, and to increase knowledge of resources (state and national) available to support employment for people with disabilities. The training not only educates families about employment, also helps create demand for employment services across the state.

- In Minnesota, stakeholders through their state APSE chapter have engaged in a number of efforts to educate families and individuals about community employment. These efforts have included workshops with presentations by individuals about their community employment successes. Advocates have also written articles and given local-level presentations that explain how Employment First affects individuals' options, and to dispel myths about policy implementation. The state publication "Olmstead Plan: Work and Benefits Family Outreach Plan" includes a tool called Disability Benefits 101 (<https://www.db101.org>) to estimate the effects of earnings on disability benefits. Originally developed by the World Institute on Disability (WID), this tool was designed specifically for Minnesota through WID in collaboration with the state's departments of employment and economic development, human services, and education. Through Disability Benefits 101, over 1,000 youth with disabilities received benefit summaries and disability benefits estimator sessions with counseling regarding their integrated employment choices.
- Missouri's IDD and VR agencies and the state Office of Special Education collaborated on the development of the Transition Capacity-Building Institute, a three-day summit to improve transition education and services.
- Tennessee: The TennesseeWorks partnership and the Employment First Task Force led to wider adoption of best practices and newer employment models. The Council on Developmental Disabilities partnered with VR to support expansion of the Project SEARCH program for transition-age individuals with IDD. Another strategy for transition-age youth has been the occupational diploma, created by the Department of Education to increase the work experience, skills, and knowledge of individuals with IDD to help them become more employable.
- Washington: The Community Summit has allowed for all levels of agency staff, from front-line day and employment staff to administrators, to learn about innovations in the field. Other current projects include the iPad Learning program to train individuals with IDD to use the iPad as an employment support; the Roads to Community Living Autism cohort, through which individuals participate in a demonstration project for people with complex long-term support needs to live in the community; the Employment Professional certificate program through Highline Community College; and a variety of school-to-Work transition projects throughout the state.

Performance Management and Quality Assurance

States are developing systems to monitor and evaluate their performance related to Employment First. In some states, the IDD agency is developing its own data-tracking system:

- Connecticut: The IDD agency is developing an integrated employment data system to review employment and day services throughout the state, data on outcomes and wages, and input and outcomes related to people referred from VR.
- Delaware's Employment First Commission will provide oversight to guide implementation of the law. The IDD agency is also developing a new electronic case record, which will help create a data-collection structure for employment.
- Missouri's IDD agency, VR agency, and Department of Labor have a memorandum of understanding that aids in sharing employment outcome data. Data is also collected through individual service plan allocation on requests for employment services and utilization of those services to support monitoring of the implementation of Employment First. Processes are in place to ensure compliance with directives that support the IDD agency's employment efforts, including the requirement that employment be in service

plans for individuals ages 14 to 64. As of 2014, the Missouri IDD agency developed new performance measurement reports and data collection practices to assist with the analysis of service utilization, efficiencies in employment service delivery, effectiveness of services, and amount of technical assistance provided.

- Washington: Since the early 1980s, the state has collected and tracked wage and hour information for individuals on a monthly basis. Data collection is included in the provider billing process, and must be submitted for a provider to receive payment. Early on in the development of the state's integrated employment system, the IDD agency developed measurable monthly goals to increase the quantity and quality of employment placements. Data was collected on individual employment outcomes, and used to assess whether monthly goals were met at the regional, county, and vendor levels. Washington collects monthly data online on employment outcomes, wages, hours, benefits, places of work, etc., and has collaborated with the State Employment Leadership Network to make the data available across the state. While continuing to improve its comprehensive data system to measure progress, benchmark performance, and document outcomes, the IDD agency is also working with the Institute for Community Inclusion on a data study that investigates agency expenditures on employment supports.

Kansas and Tennessee both took steps to improve interagency data sharing, and Minnesota has a plan to share data to increase the number of people moving into integrated employment settings.

- Kansas's Employment First policy requires all state agencies to share data and information across systems whenever possible to track progress toward full implementation. The oversight committee is working to develop and implement this requirement. Their 2014 Employment First report was the basis for the Kansas Council on Developmental Disabilities to fund an employment systems change grant. Deliverables of the grant include engaging stakeholders to develop a roadmap leading to better employment outcomes, creating an employment supports library, and building a simple-to-use system that redirects existing resources to community employment.
- Tennessee: In 2013, the Employment First Task Force expanded the Tennessee Longitudinal Data Collection System to include the state IDD and human services (VR) agencies, as well as the Department of Children's Services, to facilitate interagency cooperation and data-sharing. Beginning in 2014, the Employment First Task Force developed a strategic plan to sustain their efforts at continued implementation of the Employment First policy, including a focus on common metrics and data-sharing. The task force has created a dashboard administered by the Vanderbilt Kennedy Center to monitor their efforts through the sharing of state and national Employment First data.
- Minnesota's interagency employment panel completed a report that identified settings that primarily provide segregated employment. The Department of Employment and Economic Development initiated changes in the state rule governing the Extended Employment program. These changes cap non-integrated and subminimum wage subprograms, and define procedures that shift funding to integrated competitive employment. While carrying out the goals developed from this analysis, the Minnesota Department of Human Services developed a data dashboard: <http://rtc.umn.edu/waiver/>

The data system is compatible with the system used by the state vocational rehabilitation agency and includes:

- » Employment Type/Work Setting (Facility-based, Crew, Competitive Employment, Self-employed);
- » Hourly Wage;
- » Number hours worked per week;
- » Benefits provided (health care, dental, etc.);
- » Employer of record (Provider or employer);
- » Number of people currently in segregated settings who do not oppose moving into Competitive Employment;
- » specific information on subpopulations; and
- » Individual level identifying information to track outcomes over time.

Capacity-Building for Employment First

States' efforts to provide training and technical assistance include training staff to guide individuals through the competitive employment process, and educating individuals and families about Employment First and competitive employment. States often applied for and used comprehensive employment Medicaid Infrastructure Grant funds, either to develop a training program or to allow people to participate in an existing one. Table 2 summarizes capacity-building efforts related to Employment First.

Table 2: Capacity-building efforts reported by states

Effort type	States reporting on effort
Training and technical assistance	DE, KS, MN, MO, WA
Conferences	CT, DE, MO
Staff development	CT, MO, TN
Resource development	CT, MN
Self-advocacy	CT
Peer advocates	CT

- Connecticut used multiple strategies including:
 - » Staff development: One-time state level allocation was offered to providers to send staff to trainings, and this funding included support for substitute staff and cost of training. Infrastructure development funds were recently awarded to enhance employment services from six agencies.
 - » Resource development: ConnectAbility Medicaid Infrastructure Grant funds were used to develop a variety of employment materials while the project was active. DDS developed a website where these and other employment resources can be found. The IDD agency also worked with People First of Connecticut to develop Employment Idol, a video highlighting the experiences of people in competitive integrated employment.
 - » Self-advocacy: The IDD agency is involved in the Youth Leadership Forum, which provides training on self-advocacy and leadership skills to youth with IDD.
 - » Peer advocates: The IDD agency supports ten self-advocacy coordinators, peer advocates working regionally with employment staff at state agencies and service providers to promote employment.
 - » Conferences: The IDD, VR, and education agencies partnered on three employment conferences from 2013 to 2015, with a total of 600 participants. The IDD agency also supports an annual self-advocacy training conference.
- Delaware's efforts include:
 - » Training and technical assistance: During 2013, the state education agency entered into agreements with the National Secondary Transition Technical Center (NSTTAC) and the National Post School Outcomes Center (NPSO). A primary focus is to strengthen the collaborations between the Early Start to Supported Employment (ESSE) program and the 19 Local Education Agencies (LEAs) in Delaware. Ten of the LEAs are participating in a pilot program established by the Department of Education (DOE), with technical assistance from NSTTAC and NPSO.
 - » Conferences: In May 2013, the DOE pulled together a team, including IDD agency day and transition staff, to attend the NSTTAC Annual Capacity-Building Institute.

- Kansas’s state activity has focused on providing technical assistance:
 - » Kansas VR funded the Great Expectations Employment Initiative in 2011. Working with 12 employment providers in two areas of the state, the project looked at what interventions were needed at the individual, provider, and systems–funding levels to improve integrated employment outcomes. The goal was to collect data on the challenges to employment at all three levels, and to use the data to make systematic changes to the service system.
- Minnesota’s capacity-building efforts made use of:
 - » Resource development: The state used MIG funds in 2009 to develop the Minnesota Employment Training and Technical Assistance Support Center to provide statewide training and technical assistance, and to educate leadership on disability and employment policy. The project also supported local community action teams to engage in cross-stakeholder collaborative planning to support individuals with disabilities to become employed.
 - » Technical assistance: The Employment First Coalition supported state-funded grants that include communities of practice, which offer training and technical assistance to state agencies. In collaboration with the state’s departments of employment and economic development, human services, and education, along with individuals from the Employment First Coalition, technical assistance and training was provided to 12 local education agencies through the Employment Community of Practice during the 2014–2015 school year.
- Missouri has provided training and technical assistance through:
 - » Conferences: In March 2012, an IDD agency-sponsored conference with an employment strand drew more than 300 participants. In 2014, the IDD agency, VR agency, and state office of special education collaborated on the development of the Transition Capacity-Building Institute, a three-day summit to improve transition education and services. The event engaged special education directors and teachers, general education administrators, teachers, counselors, and staff from the local VR and IDD agencies. The summit focused on continuous improvement models used to support strategic planning at the school or district level. Participants learned how to review data, highlight strengths and needs, and develop a plan to provide quality transition services.
 - » Training and technical assistance: In 2014 and 2015, the IDD agency conducted statewide training on service definitions, best practices in supported employment services, the impact of the home and community-based settings rule on employment, and national trends related to DOJ enforcement efforts of ADA and Olmstead. The state IDD agency, with assistance from the State Employment Leadership Network, set requirements for mandatory training for vendor agencies providing employment services. Employment coordinators now provide training and technical assistance on topics such as employment policy, service plan guidelines, and career planning.
 - » Training and technical assistance: Missouri developed new individualized support plan guidelines mandating that employment/career readiness be addressed for individuals from 14–64 years of age, with statewide training to support those efforts.
 - » Training and technical assistance: The Show-Me-Careers project, which targets youth ages 16 to 30, is part of the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Partnerships in Employment grant, and was funded from 2011 to 2016. Show-Me-Careers developed a framework to identify, expand, and share effective school-to-work practices and guide local consortium efforts. The framework is also used to review and identify funding, policy, and other changes to expand these practices on a community and statewide basis. Eight Missouri pilot communities have tested ideas to improve the transition from school to adult

life. Pilot communities tailored plans to their local needs and resources. Each community pilot site has begun activities around the guiding principles of the Partnerships in Employment framework.

- » Staff development: The Missouri IDD agency and key partners such as the Show-Me-Careers project have invested in increasing the competency of employment specialists by offering free access to the web-based College of Employment Services (CES) training. Two certified benefits management specialists were trained through collaboration with the Region VII Technical Assistance and Continuing Education Center. All Employment First specialists in the state have completed the CES training, and a quality enhancement process is in place to track compliance and ensure additional training in areas of challenge.
- Tennessee has focused on:
 - » Staff development: The state IDD agency requires training on job development, job coaching, implementation of supports, customized employment, and discovery for community rehabilitation provider (CRP) staff who provide employment supports. Office of Disability Employment Policy subject-matter experts and consultants from Marc Gold and Associates have trained CRPs since 2013. Regional employment and day service coordinators are also available to assist day service providers with billing, documentation, and customized employment, and with the process of discovery.
- Washington's capacity-building efforts have been long-term:
 - » Training and technical assistance: The Washington Initiative on Supported Employment (WISE) manages state efforts and includes a wide range of training, technical assistance, and capacity building. Strong investment in employment-related training and technical assistance has been in place for over 25 years. WISE brokers most of the training and technical assistance in Washington, including direct training opportunities at Highline Community College and the Community Summit, and other online opportunities: <http://gowise.org/what-we-do/washington-state-training-and-technical-assistance/>

Outreach to Stakeholders

All states have depended upon stakeholders across their state employment system to strengthen interagency collaboration, influence changes in procedures, develop and participate in trainings, redefine services, and oversee implementation efforts. Stakeholders initiated the development of Minnesota's grassroots Employment First policy, and advocacy organizations in Kansas and Tennessee used position papers to advocate for their IDD agencies' efforts to develop and adopt an Employment First policy. Delaware and Washington engaged stakeholders before their formal policies were implemented. Washington engaged stakeholders to develop county-level support and implementation strategies, and Delaware held meetings to explain the impending policy change to people with disabilities, service providers, and employers and to build support. By the time Employment First was implemented, each state had a steering committee or work group that met regularly to monitor progress.

Since adopting Employment First, states have been engaging stakeholders in a variety of ways. Some of the approaches include the development of state Employment First websites giving stakeholders access to training and resources; peer mentoring programs in Connecticut and Tennessee; outreach to employers through business leadership networks and conferences in Delaware, Kansas, and Missouri; training opportunities offered to people with IDD and service providers through grants such as the Disability Employment Initiative in Kansas and the Show-Me-Careers project in Missouri; and community conversations to prioritize employment over day services and discover the needs of families and employers in Tennessee. The importance of systems-change grants has served as a catalyst to support stakeholder engagement.

Discussion

Together, state Employment First policies show the national shift toward community employment for people with disabilities, framed by the expectation that people of working age should be expected to work, and that given the right supports, people with disabilities can contribute economically. However, Employment First efforts have been implemented within the unique context of each state. Additionally, the way in which Employment First efforts have developed predicts very little about the outcome. For instance, the origin of a state's Employment First effort as grassroots or government-based (formal) did not influence how that state defined Employment First, whether it considered employment the first service option to be explored for individuals of working age, or to what extent individuals would be supported to explore integrated employment options. Nonetheless, states commonly view Employment First as raising expectations for employment in the community, committing to improvement in access to integrated employment and prioritizing integrated employment in the array of services for working-age individuals.

This in-depth look at seven states gives no evidence that states with older Employment First policies have had more employment success. It also does not indicate that states with one type of policy will be more successful than states with another type. Rather, it indicates the importance of strong leadership and support. In the case of a state with a grassroots policy, the adoption of Employment First was made easier through the careful planning that focused on including stakeholder perspective and engagement during the creation of the policy. States where the IDD agency initiated movement toward Employment First also benefited when agencies entered into partnerships, shared data easily, and created the infrastructure and engagement to support policy changes.

Policies that are both formal and grassroots would seem to be ideal, given the early buy-in from all constituencies. However, Kansas and Tennessee's policies are more broadly defined as compared to the other states profiled. Minnesota's highlight steps being taken to improve data-sharing. There is likely to be a greater need in these cases for agency administrators and stakeholders to maintain good communication to ensure a shared understanding of how Employment First is defined and what goals are to be achieved.

Interagency collaboration patterns did emerge based on the origin of the policy. In Connecticut, Delaware, Missouri, and Washington, where the IDD agency was a key player from the beginning, the IDD agency recognized almost immediately that a collaboration with key partners such as their state's departments of education, mental health, and VR was critical. States with more grassroots Employment First efforts developed more local-level collaborations and more quickly enlisted a diverse array of private-sector partners such as employer organizations or community rehabilitation providers. However, the collaborations eventually became more similar, as each state recognized that a number of key players have important roles in bringing about increased community employment outcomes.

The reprioritization of funds toward implementing a policy is a particularly concrete, powerful way to support its implementation. Our findings bear out a connection between systematic reprioritization or legislative appropriation of funds and significant progress in implementation of Employment First. The states profiled here differ in the availability of funds for employment first implementation, which may limit their overall ability to implement.

There also appears to be a stronger focus on building the capacity of staff in states where the IDD agency and other government-level partners initiated the Employment First policy, while the grassroots-policy states' efforts emphasize educating individuals and families to advocate for service innovation. States were more uniform in areas such as developing data-collection systems to monitor their performance. This process was overseen by the IDD agency in states where Employment First originated as a legislative effort. States also showed similarities in how they changed

their operating procedures to align services with Employment First implementation, especially in the area of transition from school to employment, with a strong focus on providing community work experiences and planning for careers.

Outreach to a broad range of stakeholders has been important from the beginning in states with grassroots-level policies, and has increased the momentum of implementation in states with formal policies. All the states have recognized that individuals, families, service providers, the business community, government agencies, and the legislature must understand how they benefit from Employment First implementation. However, only a few states appear to be making use of innovative outreach strategies such as peer trainings, community conversations between stakeholder groups, and engaging business leadership networks. Further study of states where these strategies are in place may clarify ways in which these strategies are useful to Employment First implementation.

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Appendices

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

There are some data elements for which data 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’ Employment and Day Services: Tables 5, 6, and 7; Figures 2 and 3
- Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) outcomes data from the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) 911: Tables 8 and 9; 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’ Employment and Day 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

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
U.S. population (in thousands)	290,810	296,507	301,290	307,007	311,592	316,129	321,419
U.S. unemployment rate	6.0%	5.1%	4.6%	9.3%	8.9%	7.4%	5.3%

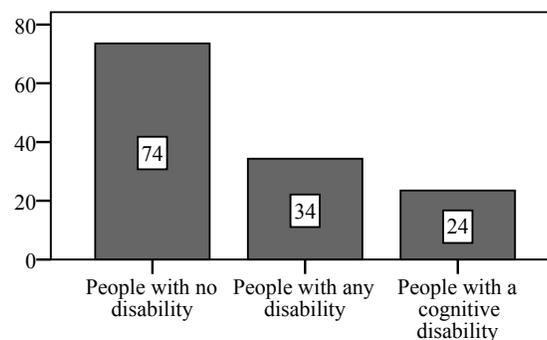
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability (in thousands)	178,093	180,198	181,134	181,789	181,876	182,886	184,004
Number of people with any disability (in thousands)	19,537	19,511	20,061	20,063	20,798	20,971	20,923
Number of people with a cognitive disability (in thousands)	8,205	8,281	8,532	8,580	8,781	9,045	9,110
Number of people with no disability who are employed (in thousands)	128,016	126,700	127,775	129,734	130,991	133,307	135,479
Number of people with any disability who are employed (in thousands)	6,810	6,422	6,503	6,521	6,979	7,063	7,168
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed (in thousands)	1,963	1,888	1,895	1,928	2,053	2,122	2,262
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	71.9%	70.3%	70.5%	71.4%	72.0%	72.9%	73.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	34.9%	32.9%	32.4%	32.5%	33.6%	33.7%	34.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.9%	22.8%	22.2%	22.5%	23.4%	23.5%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$39.7	\$ 39.7	\$ 40.4	\$41.5	\$42.5	\$43.5	\$44.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.6	\$28.7	\$29.6	\$29.9	\$31.6	\$32.4	\$32.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.0	\$19.4	\$19.6	\$19.9	\$20.7	\$20.9	\$21.9
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	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.7%	12.8%	13.4%	13.3%	13.3%	12.5%	12.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.5%	27.1%	27.9%	28.4%	28.3%	27.5%	26.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.9%	33.2%	33.8%	33.8%	34.1%	33.4%	32.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

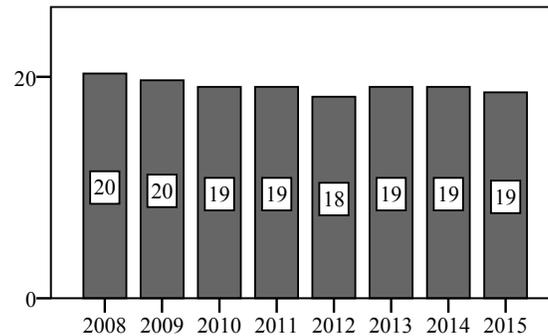
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	5,499,955	5,740,109	5,977,161	6,251,863	6,581,473	6,995,558	7,273,259	7,227,515
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	346,033	323,666	336,559	357,331	340,163	312,764	312,055	327,980
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.5
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	1,600	1,705	1,582	1,515	1,457	1,287	937	796
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	8,798	7,604	6,310	5,161	3,862	3,339	2,971	3,176
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	3,642	3,074	2,552	2,142	1,643	1,570	1,267	1,131

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)

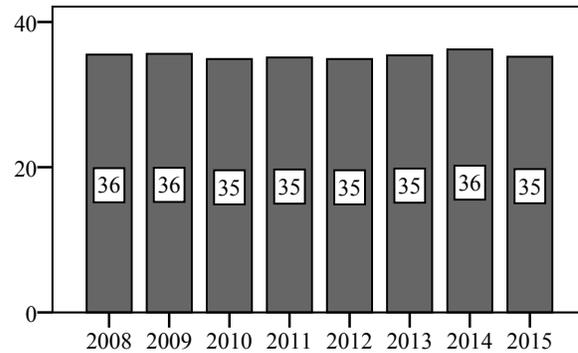
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	533,092	555,843	562,752	573,514	602,138	584,651	604,108	610,188
Number of people served in integrated employment	108,014	109,277	107,721	109,397	109,701	111,818	115,505	113,226
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	20.3%	19.7%	19.1%	19.1%	18.2%	19.1%	19.1%	18.6%
Number of people served in integrated employment per 100K national population	35.5	35.6	34.9	35.1	34.9	35.4	36.2	35.2
Percentage of people served in facility-based work	27% (29)	26% (29)	27% (29)	26% (30)	26% (30)	24% (30)	23% (31)	22% (29)
Percentage of people served in facility-based non-work	34% (29)	37% (28)	39% (30)	41% (31)	49% (35)	55% (39)	53% (40)	53% (37)
Percentage of people served in community-based non-work*	43% (30)	42% (28)	44% (31)	44% (28)	44% (32)	45% (30)	40% (36)	43% (34)
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	28,345 (18)	15,423 (17)	62,625 (19)	68,070 (22)	79,326 (22)	72,004 (24)	71,935 (23)	70,019 (20)

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)*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Percentage of total funding spent on integrated employment	11% (34)	12% (37)	10% (41)	10% (40)	13% (35)	14% (40)	13% (45)	13% (42)
Percentage of total funding spent on facility-based work	29% (22)	20% (24)	21% (27)	20% (25)	19% (20)	18% (23)	17% (29)	15% (25)
Percentage of total funding spent on facility-based non-work	31% (24)	39% (25)	42% (29)	44% (29)	56% (25)	55% (33)	53% (37)	54% (33)
Percentage of total funding spent on community-based non-work	53% (23)	58% (20)	52% (28)	52% (26)	45% (25)	43% (27)	45% (31)	50% (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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	609,625	580,295	602,814	581,258	571,975	582,323	540,736	546,924
Total number of closures with ID	53,974	49,382	49,697	47,812	46,672	48,847	45,443	47,390
Closures into an employment setting	202,297	177,986	169,258	175,441	177,176	179,541	180,242	183,167
Closures with ID into an employment setting	21,141	17,554	15,810	16,097	16,028	16,490	17,127	18,116
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	147,948	141,433	158,337	150,980	141,971	156,654	138,337	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	16,198	14,852	16,689	15,227	14,329	15,949	13,308	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal	39,478	36,068	35,913	34,396	35,457	39,865	.	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal	17,049	14,740	14,176	13,771	13,351	14,688	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.8%	55.7%	51.7%	53.7%	55.5%	53.4%	56.6%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	56.6%	54.2%	48.7%	51.4%	52.8%	50.8%	56.3%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.2%	30.7%	28.1%	30.2%	30.9%	30.8%	33.3%	33.5%
Percentage of closures with ID into employment	39.2%	35.6%	31.8%	33.7%	34.3%	33.8%	37.7%	38.2%

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)

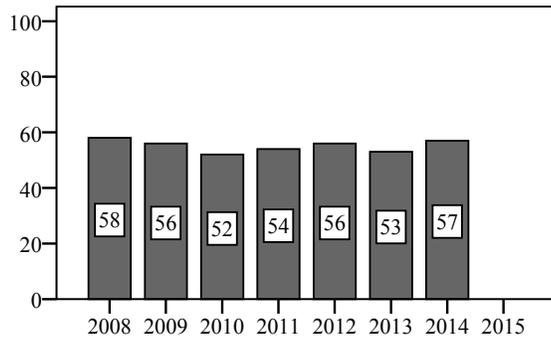
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$362	\$357	\$355	\$355	\$359	\$355	\$357	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$188	\$187	\$193	\$195	\$199	\$199	\$200	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.6	30.6	30.3	30.4	30.3	29.9	29.8	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.6	23.7	23.5	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.4	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K national population	66.5	58.0	54.8	56.3	75.3	56.7	56.5	57.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K national population	7.0	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.6	5.2	5.4	5.6

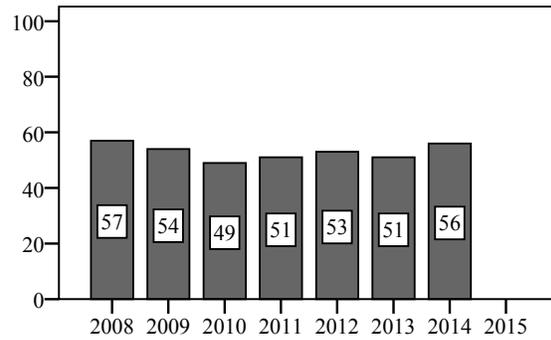
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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

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



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



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	4,501	4,548	4,627	4,709	4,803	4,834	4,859
State unemployment rate	5.8%	4.0%	3.6%	10.1%	9.0%	6.5%	6.1%

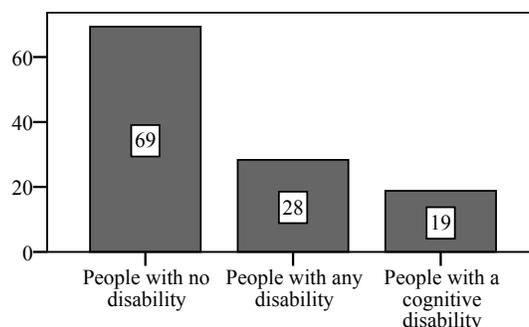
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	2,551,539	2,623,423	2,621,774	2,619,391	2,634,614	2,637,092	2,610,515
Number of people with any disability	439,900	439,653	452,477	448,440	430,384	427,673	448,164
Number of people with a cognitive disability	180,641	183,181	189,275	187,343	165,401	188,563	191,425
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,774,486	1,771,746	1,770,803	1,784,719	1,795,218	1,810,308	1,811,959
Number of people with any disability who are employed	129,375	119,816	114,547	127,771	113,751	113,172	126,877
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36,320	32,223	30,352	35,143	29,477	30,775	35,997
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	69.5%	67.5%	67.5%	68.1%	68.1%	68.6%	69.4%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	29.4%	27.3%	25.3%	28.5%	26.4%	26.5%	28.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	20.1%	17.6%	16.0%	18.8%	17.8%	16.3%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.8	\$36.2	\$36.4	\$37.3	\$38.0	\$38.6	\$39.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.1	\$27.6	\$27.8	\$28.0	\$28.9	\$28.7	\$30.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.0	\$20.2	\$17.8	\$22.0	\$22.3	\$17.1	\$19.5
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	37	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	34	35	34	32	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.6%	15.3%	15.6%	15.3%	15.8%	16.0%	16.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	30.1%	30.8%	29.9%	29.0%	29.5%	32.1%	29.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	36.9%	33.8%	34.0%	35.5%	33.4%	38.8%	34.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

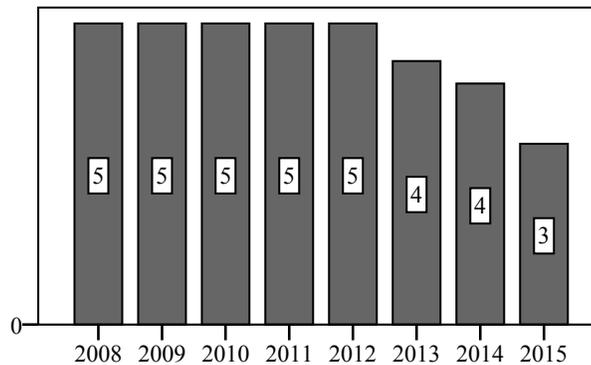
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	137,857	143,652	146,839	151,240	157,202	164,117	167,374	162,701
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,831	3,714	4,059	4,347	3,978	3,555	3,376	3,666
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	20	26	25	21	20	.	4	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	183	167	159	119	92	80	69	79
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	32	29	26	29	28	23	21	18

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	5,274	5,047	4,966	4,945	4,873	4,893	4,793	4,847
Number of people served in integrated employment	249	256	259	249	230	214	175	153
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	54	55	53	50	49	102	103	160
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,971	4,736	4,654	4,646	4,590	4,577	4,515	4,534
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**	5,025	4,791	4,707	4,696	4,639	4,679	4,618	4,694
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,091	1,312	1,458	1,591	1,780	1,844	677	2,023

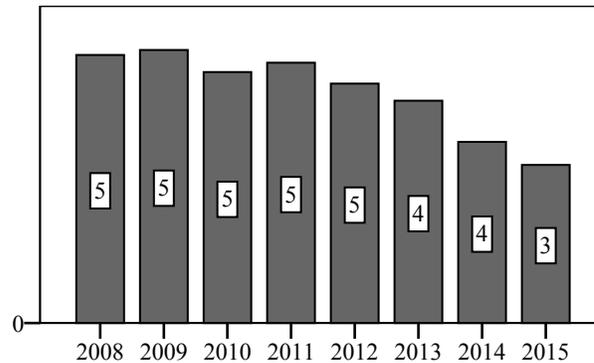
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	56,695	62,033	56,694	56,889	58,049	57,624	55,871	55,726
Integrated employment funding	2,712	3,022	2,815	2,768	2,727	2,501	2,071	1,719
Facility-based work funding	518	560	511	494	489	1,003	1,088	1,496
Facility-based non-work funding	53,465	58,451	53,368	53,627	54,833	54,120	52,713	52,511
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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	56,695	62,033	56,694	56,889	58,049	57,624	55,871	55,726
Funding from state, local, and county resources	212	207	28	28	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	56,484	61,826	56,666	56,861	58,049	57,624	55,871	55,726

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	13,229	11,079	23,967	10,547	10,308	10,945	9,586	9,914
Total number of closures with ID	1,836	1,305	3,256	1,253	1,097	1,071	978	1,015
Closures into an employment setting	7,554	5,969	5,067	4,547	4,577	4,588	4,596	4,602
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,119	793	625	570	481	491	521	535
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,757	2,396	14,590	3,214	2,458	2,874	2,057	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	545	367	2,388	516	395	395	283	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	616	476	1,459	523	490	549	6,625	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	301	208	551	260	213	253	795	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	73.3%	71.4%	25.8%	58.6%	65.1%	61.5%	69.1%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	67.2%	68.4%	20.7%	52.5%	54.9%	55.4%	64.8%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	57.1%	53.9%	21.1%	43.1%	44.4%	41.9%	47.9%	46.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	60.9%	60.8%	19.2%	45.5%	43.8%	45.8%	53.3%	52.7%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$321	\$320	\$327	\$327	\$335	\$336	\$338	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$209	\$212	\$223	\$225	\$235	\$237	\$235	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.7	32.7	32.3	32.6	32.7	32.9	32.5	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	29.5	28.0	28.2	27.7	28.4	28.5	28.1	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	162.0	126.8	106.0	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	24.0	16.8	13.1	11.9	10.0	10.2	10.7	11.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

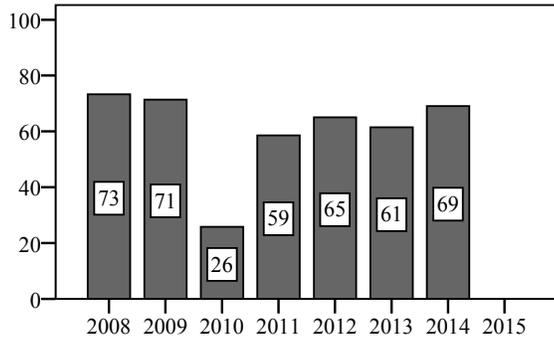
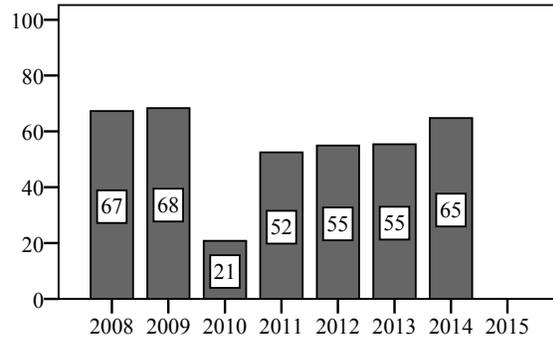


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	649	663	681	698	723	735	738
State unemployment rate	8.0%	6.8%	6.2%	8.0%	8.0%	6.5%	6.5%

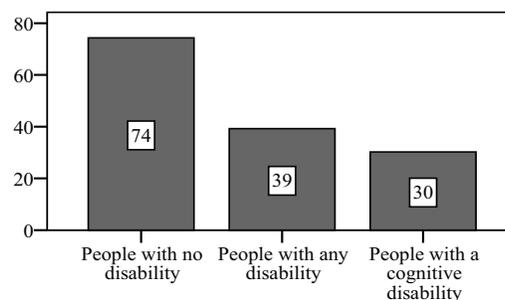
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	410,733	419,947	427,017	438,521	429,958	436,618	424,905
Number of people with any disability	53,598	47,811	48,360	48,742	47,155	44,173	49,886
Number of people with a cognitive disability	22,821	17,150	16,761	17,635	18,581	14,916	22,433
Number of people with no disability who are employed	294,728	304,075	318,992	316,050	319,314	321,522	315,694
Number of people with any disability who are employed	26,082	21,439	22,303	18,447	22,263	17,650	19,572
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	10,068	5,556	6,364	2,878	6,407	3,859	6,771
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	71.8%	72.4%	74.7%	72.1%	74.3%	73.6%	74.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	48.7%	44.8%	46.1%	37.8%	47.2%	40.0%	39.2%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	44.1%	32.4%	38.0%	16.3%	34.5%	25.9%	30.2%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$41.4	\$44.4	\$44.9	\$45.6	\$47.2	\$47.4	\$47.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.0	\$38.5	\$40.9	\$36.7	\$38.3	\$47.1	\$36.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.1	\$22.3	\$40.6	\$27.1	\$24.2	\$24.9	\$23.6
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	42	41	42	42	42	41
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	40	39	41	41	43	43
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	41	31	35	36	34	43
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	7.3%	9.5%	7.2%	9.8%	7.6%	11.3%	8.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	14.4%	18.1%	25.3%	17.1%	17.5%	21.8%	17.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	20.7%	24.7%	25.5%	21.8%	25.7%	21.9%	22.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

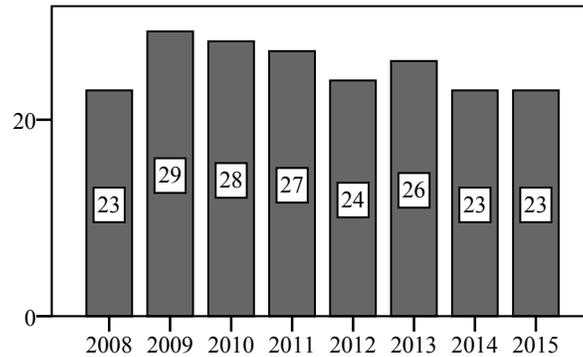
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	7,792	8,563	9,055	9,611	10,253	11,027	11,068	10,962
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	528	574	597	678	644	713	748	722
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.5%	6.7%	6.6%	7.1%	6.3%	6.5%	6.8%	6.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	6	4	7	.	0	0	4	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	9	6	4	.	0	0	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	1	3	.	.	3	.	4	-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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	1,554	1,174	1,360	1,506	1,641	1,608	1,891	2,021
Number of people served in integrated employment	363	341	377	399	388	418	444	474
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	23%	29%	28%	27%	24%	26%	23%	23%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	52.9	48.8	53.0	55.2	53.0	56.9	60.3	64.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,191	833	1,260	1,427	1,590	1,570	1,856	1,991
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**	1,191	833	1,260	1,427	1,590	1,570	1,856	1,991
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	607	1,017	948	703	544	500	559	594

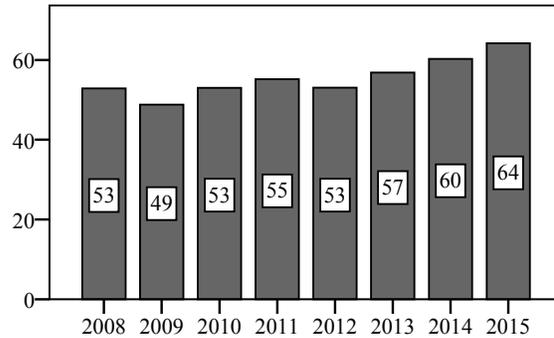
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	16,937	17,266	28,144	33,002	40,206	44,223	46,873	52,152
Integrated employment funding	3,483	3,249	5,238	5,576	6,177	7,054	6,454	7,599
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	13,454	14,017	22,906	27,426	34,029	37,169	40,419	44,552
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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	16,937	17,266	28,144	33,002	40,206	44,223	46,873	52,152
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	16,937	17,266	28,144	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	1,492	1,590	1,711	1,879	1,821	1,668	1,707	1,752
Total number of closures with ID	82	71	49	61	72	70	88	94
Closures into an employment setting	568	524	530	634	641	601	603	576
Closures with ID into an employment setting	39	33	24	28	33	34	35	47
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	295	323	339	337	362	345	363	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	14	16	12	12	19	12	31	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	60	72	74	60	83	83	.	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	33	28	19	26	34	27	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.8%	61.9%	61.0%	65.3%	63.9%	63.5%	62.4%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	73.6%	67.3%	66.7%	70.0%	63.5%	73.9%	53.0%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	38.1%	33.0%	31.0%	33.7%	35.2%	36.0%	35.3%	32.9%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	47.6%	46.5%	49.0%	45.9%	45.8%	48.6%	39.8%	50.0%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$469	\$441	\$474	\$485	\$457	\$464	\$467	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$177	\$209	\$159	\$150	\$189	\$183	\$214	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.8	31.3	31.8	32.4	32.2	31.9	30.8	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	18.9	20.7	18.0	17.3	18.1	19.4	19.6	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	82.8	75.0	74.6	87.7	87.6	81.8	81.8	78.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.7	4.7	3.4	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

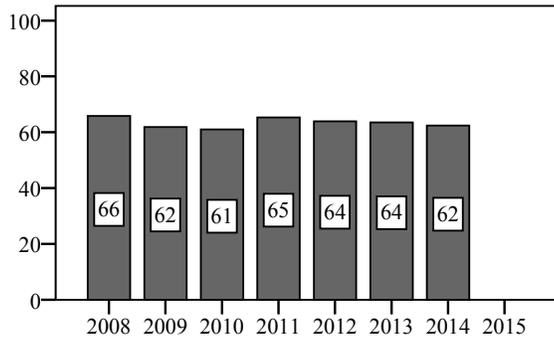
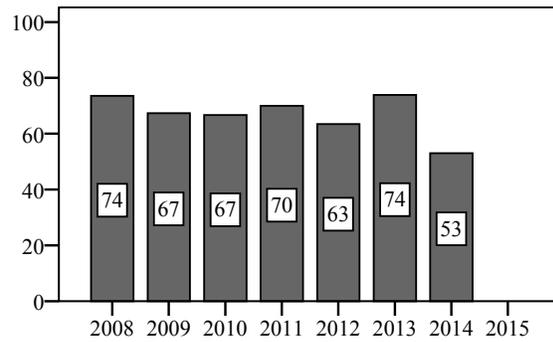


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	5,581	5,953	6,353	6,596	6,483	6,627	6,828
State unemployment rate	5.6%	4.7%	3.7%	9.1%	10.0%	8.0%	6.1%

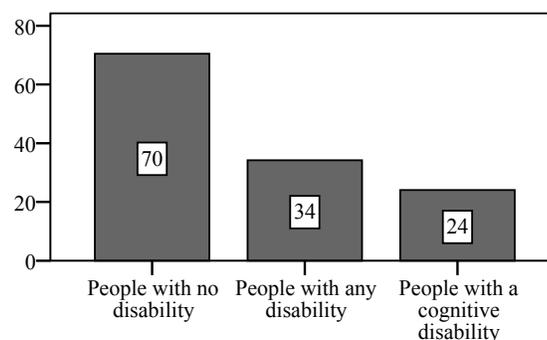
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	3,700,130	3,614,555	3,649,087	3,651,695	3,691,449	3,693,392	3,752,377
Number of people with any disability	398,886	370,757	385,207	387,983	395,244	427,713	426,967
Number of people with a cognitive disability	165,683	158,300	164,118	168,095	159,791	183,475	175,566
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,552,043	2,427,674	2,448,001	2,495,626	2,529,592	2,575,925	2,643,243
Number of people with any disability who are employed	132,078	117,228	120,268	131,831	129,470	137,330	145,932
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	37,991	35,065	35,221	43,260	31,989	42,206	42,187
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	69.0%	67.2%	67.1%	68.3%	68.5%	69.7%	70.4%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	33.1%	31.6%	31.2%	34.0%	32.8%	32.1%	34.2%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22.9%	22.2%	21.5%	25.7%	20.0%	23.0%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$38.6	\$38.8	\$38.3	\$40.1	\$41.1	\$41.0	\$42.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.8	\$31.2	\$28.9	\$29.8	\$31.2	\$30.6	\$32.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.9	\$21.6	\$20.3	\$21.6	\$20.8	\$20.0	\$22.5
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	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	33	32	33	32	33	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	14.4%	15.9%	17.3%	16.5%	17.0%	16.4%	15.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.8%	27.6%	27.8%	27.9%	29.2%	28.0%	27.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	33.0%	34.0%	33.8%	33.5%	35.1%	33.7%	31.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

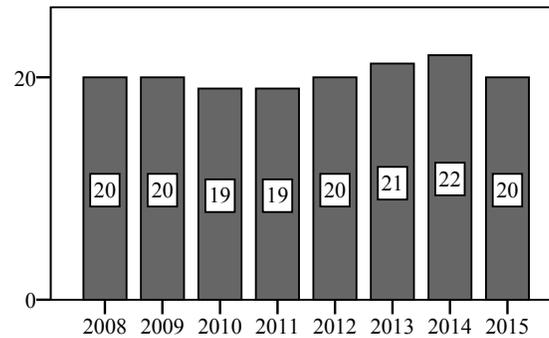
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	72,471	79,323	85,381	88,645	93,384	98,908	103,566	104,494
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,588	3,423	3,919	4,291	4,004	3,521	3,700	4,066
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.0%	4.3%	4.6%	4.8%	4.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	16	19	15	11	10	12	5	12
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	107	92	72	57	48	51	34	46
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	23	32	29	18	16	11	8	8

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	7,275	7,689	6,632	6,821	7,217	7,471	8,489	10,375
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,467	1,571	1,225	1,289	1,454	1,587	1,890	2,100
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	20%	20%	19%	19%	20%	21%	22%	20%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	22.6	23.8	19.0	19.9	22.2	23.9	28.1	30.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,110	1,142	855	811	887	879	889	1,347
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,698	4,976	4,552	4,721	4,876	5,005	5,710	7,088
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**	5,808	6,118	5,407	5,532	5,763	5,884	6,599	8,435
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	42	26	0	21	.	3	.	0

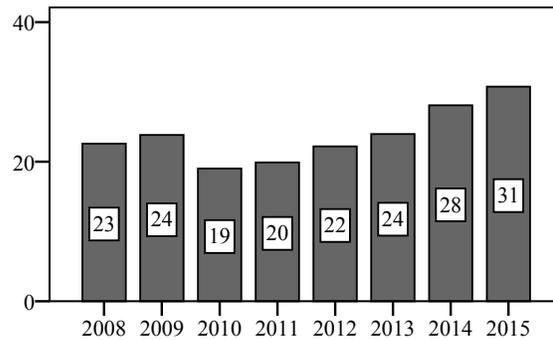
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

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

Department of 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	84,101	87,787	85,699	90,589	94,828	107,767	124,192	132,698
Integrated employment funding	10,253	11,157	11,639	12,240	13,435	15,391	18,489	19,952
Facility-based work funding	6,236	6,298	5,823	5,719	5,610	5,677	6,156	6,248
Facility-based non-work funding	67,613	70,331	68,237	72,630	75,783	86,700	9,955	106,125
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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	84,101	87,787	85,699	90,589	94,828	107,767	124,192	132,698
Funding from state, local, and county resources	4,369	3,601	2,428	686	629	563	741	678
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	79,732	84,186	83,271	89,903	94,198	107,204	123,451	125,257

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	7,638	5,259	4,965	4,590	5,945	5,088	4,971	5,555
Total number of closures with ID	454	347	235	240	350	292	317	338
Closures into an employment setting	1,925	1,372	1,131	945	1,144	1,150	1,224	1,339
Closures with ID into an employment setting	144	103	68	55	87	88	97	95
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,418	1,513	1,807	1,649	1,989	1,697	1,257	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	135	118	86	82	122	93	78	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	750	327	214	223	146	184	311	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	71	25	9	19	18	21	36	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	44.3%	47.6%	38.5%	36.4%	36.5%	40.4%	49.3%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	51.6%	46.6%	44.2%	40.1%	41.6%	48.6%	55.4%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	25.2%	26.1%	22.8%	20.6%	19.2%	22.6%	24.6%	24.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	31.7%	29.7%	28.9%	22.9%	24.9%	30.1%	30.6%	28.1%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$378	\$366	\$379	\$382	\$357	\$346	\$339	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$194	\$197	\$254	\$255	\$182	\$219	\$192	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.8	31.7	32.2	33.9	30.4	30.1	30.0	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.5	23.1	28.7	31.4	21.4	24.2	22.1	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	29.6	20.8	17.7	14.6	17.5	17.4	18.2	19.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.2	1.6	1.1	.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

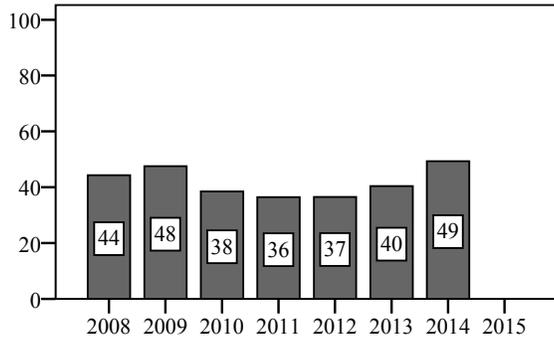
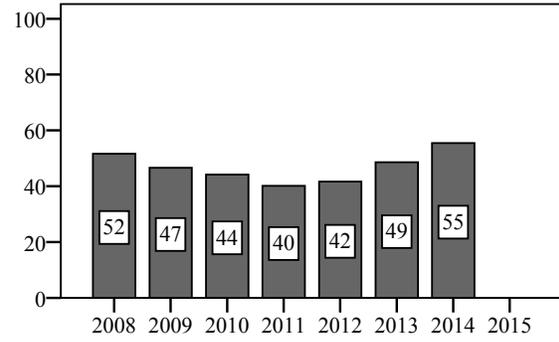


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	2,726	2,776	2,831	2,889	2,938	2,959	2,978
State unemployment rate	6.2%	4.9%	5.5%	7.3%	8.0%	7.5%	5.2%

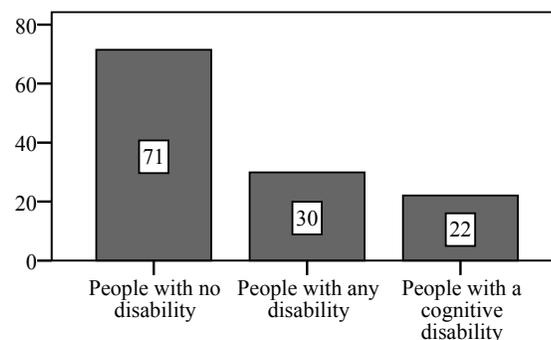
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	1,522,782	1,565,808	1,572,880	1,562,027	1,562,763	1,575,672	1,564,663
Number of people with any disability	289,621	268,150	266,409	275,133	273,316	270,277	276,675
Number of people with a cognitive disability	118,110	102,922	96,190	108,406	108,725	104,494	116,963
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,093,685	1,101,650	1,093,951	1,097,590	1,102,100	1,117,596	1,118,281
Number of people with any disability who are employed	98,449	79,498	79,594	86,069	75,288	80,485	82,683
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27,136	20,468	21,140	26,415	19,598	20,581	25,768
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	71.8%	70.4%	69.6%	70.3%	70.5%	70.9%	71.5%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	34.0%	29.6%	29.9%	31.3%	27.5%	29.8%	29.9%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.0%	19.9%	22.0%	24.4%	18.0%	19.7%	22.0%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.6	\$33.2	\$34.0	\$34.9	\$36.2	\$36.7	\$38.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.4	\$24.7	\$25.2	\$26.5	\$28.1	\$31.2	\$27.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.9	\$18.0	\$19.7	\$17.5	\$19.0	\$26.1	\$18.8
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	39	39	39	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	37	38	36	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	34	33	31	35	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	14.5%	15.8%	15.5%	15.5%	16.2%	15.7%	16.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.7%	27.1%	28.6%	30.5%	28.4%	29.7%	30.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	37.9%	30.4%	31.5%	37.0%	33.7%	33.9%	33.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

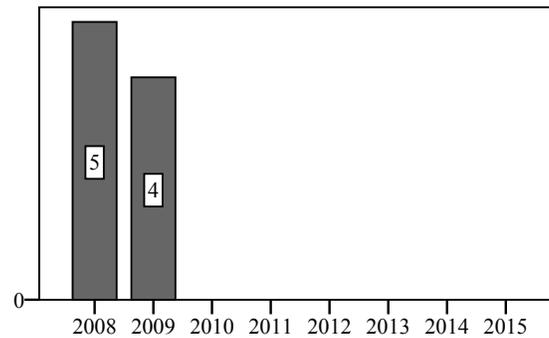
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	72,794	76,104	82,046	88,292	96,572	104,092	107,815	105,546
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,554	3,405	3,700	4,062	4,043	3,863	4,002	4,282
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	14	19	27	6	10	8	4	18
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	107	84	58	49	33	23	21	40
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	50	31	20	22	14	14	.	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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	.0	.	.	.	.	.
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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

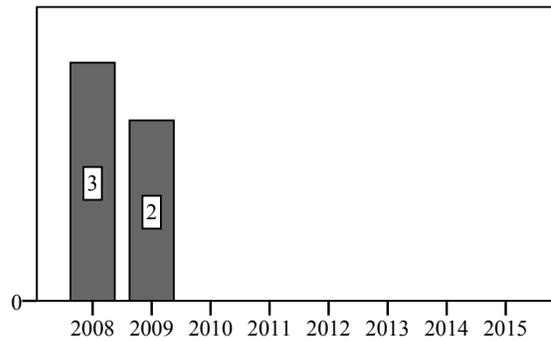
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	527	.	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	0	522	.	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	0	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	527	.	.	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	7,949	8,369	8,221	7,557	7,271	7,841	8,043	7,429
Total number of closures with ID	410	381	347	293	258	264	271	282
Closures into an employment setting	2,794	2,711	2,948	2,503	2,933	3,244	3,379	3,443
Closures with ID into an employment setting	58	77	84	56	54	54	78	94
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,484	1,905	2,153	2,400	1,517	1,596	1,690	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	213	131	115	134	93	97	82	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	135	156	91	81	108	121	167	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	38	57	33	39	43	50	70	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	52.9%	58.7%	57.8%	51.1%	65.9%	67.0%	66.7%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	21.4%	37.0%	42.2%	29.5%	36.7%	35.8%	48.8%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	35.1%	32.4%	35.9%	33.1%	40.3%	41.4%	42.0%	46.3%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	14.1%	20.2%	24.2%	19.1%	20.9%	20.5%	28.8%	33.3%

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)

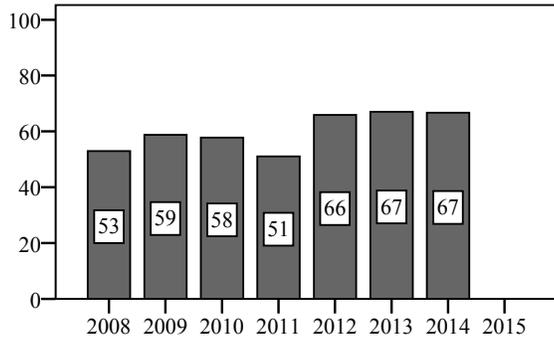
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$380	\$371	\$377	\$387	\$403	\$401	\$402	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$202	\$206	\$217	\$195	\$190	\$199	\$190	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	34.4	34.1	34.0	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.6	23.8	24.1	23.3	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	97.9	93.8	101.1	85.2	99.5	109.6	113.9	115.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.0	2.7	2.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	3.2

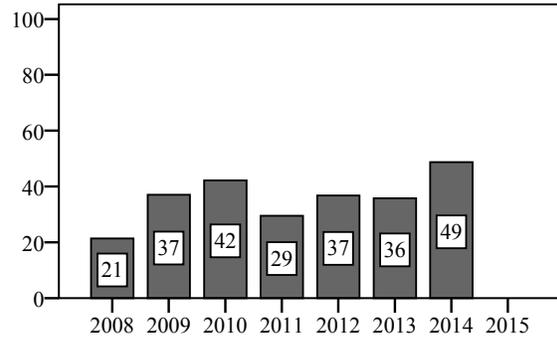
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	35,484	36,154	36,378	36,962	37,692	38,333	39,145
State unemployment rate	6.7%	5.4%	5.4%	11.4%	12.0%	8.9%	6.2%

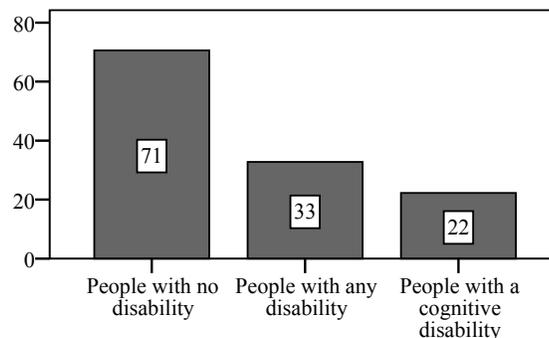
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	22,112,196	22,600,899	22,773,763	22,957,144	22,983,143	23,259,862	23,421,417
Number of people with any disability	1,909,938	1,859,690	1,931,836	1,905,492	2,034,839	2,045,022	2,053,949
Number of people with a cognitive disability	815,386	797,330	825,027	828,984	870,411	894,465	891,162
Number of people with no disability who are employed	15,225,928	15,021,347	15,166,610	15,494,106	15,724,280	16,128,900	16,534,543
Number of people with any disability who are employed	629,378	578,006	595,392	590,939	643,551	657,340	673,443
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	173,315	165,953	168,518	161,490	182,496	185,578	198,318
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	68.9%	66.5%	66.6%	67.5%	68.4%	69.3%	70.6%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	33.0%	31.1%	30.8%	31.0%	31.6%	32.1%	32.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.3%	20.8%	20.4%	19.5%	21.0%	20.7%	22.3%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$45.3	\$45.0	\$45.4	\$46.4	\$47.9	\$48.9	\$50.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$33.4	\$32.6	\$32.4	\$33.1	\$35.9	\$36.3	\$35.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.8	\$24.0	\$24.9	\$23.1	\$23.2	\$25.0	\$26.0
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	35	35	35	35	35	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	32	31	32	31	31	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.1%	13.8%	14.6%	14.7%	14.6%	14.4%	13.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.5%	24.9%	26.9%	26.9%	27.1%	27.0%	26.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.5%	28.9%	31.0%	31.7%	31.6%	31.5%	30.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

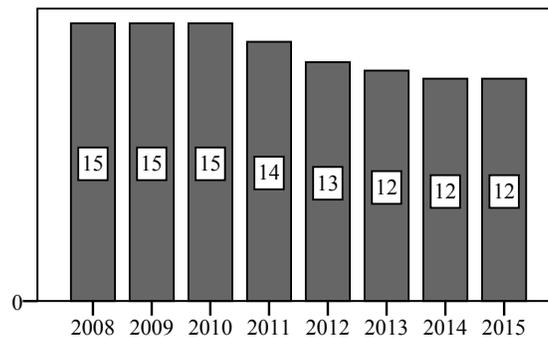
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	777,614	823,311	864,099	892,983	901,399	935,803	954,598	942,183
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	43,467	42,178	44,807	47,531	42,720	39,720	38,821	41,044
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.6%	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%	4.7%	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	371	511	414	329	328	247	136	103
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	782	719	475	291	183	182	157	141
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	521	447	397	350	249	236	190	160

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	69,982	72,634	74,295	75,450	76,994	79,833	82,967	85,921
Number of people served in integrated employment	10,627	10,917	10,739	10,613	9,931	9,934	10,070	10,285
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	15%	15%	15%	14%	13%	12%	12%	12%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	28.9	29.5	29.0	28.2	26.1	25.9	26.0	26.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	11,063	11,093	10,826	10,608	10,292	10,242	10,036	9,627
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	48,292	50,624	52,726	54,229	56,617	59,662	62,857	66,009
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	59,355	61,717	63,552	64,837	66,909	69,904	72,893	75,636
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

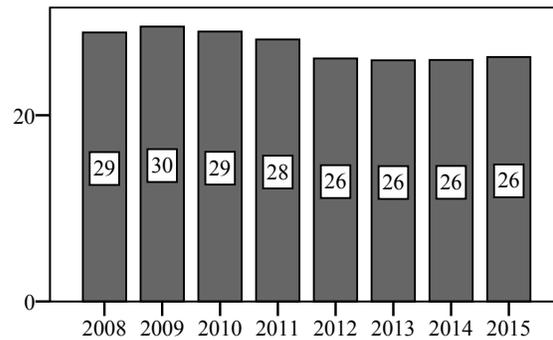
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	740,251	772,788	774,758	803,822	842,203	897,836	954,578	1,001,544
Integrated employment funding	96,259	94,200	82,462	83,596	86,214	87,731	90,754	92,057
Facility-based work funding	61,094	60,127	58,157	56,247	56,326	57,107	57,361	55,744
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	582,897	618,461	634,139	663,979	699,663	752,999	806,463	853,743

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	740,251	772,788	774,758	803,822	842,203	897,836	954,578	1,001,544
Funding from state, local, and county resources	397,715	439,701	392,845	453,460	447,778	488,745	514,955	558,839
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	59,216	53,704	39,552	42,404	42,073	41,832	42,244	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	26,250	25,996	41,960	33,313	45,260	53,703	59,013	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	209,048	226,202	283,638	257,626	290,535	298,264	314,411	426,722

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	48,736	35,422	41,131	42,895	31,183	47,356	33,270	38,772
Total number of closures with ID	4,485	3,381	3,356	3,081	2,343	3,503	2,833	2,963
Closures into an employment setting	13,886	11,605	10,719	11,602	11,187	12,239	12,442	13,416
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,948	1,854	1,422	1,348	1,217	1,291	1,498	1,495
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	16,824	8,545	14,711	15,205	8,120	20,737	8,963	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,833	961	1,379	1,172	615	1,514	707	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	4,429	3,466	3,395	3,128	2,214	3,211	.	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	3,162	2,501	2,418	2,201	1,504	2,102	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	45.2%	57.6%	42.2%	43.3%	57.9%	37.1%	58.1%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	51.5%	65.9%	50.8%	53.5%	66.4%	46.0%	67.9%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	28.5%	32.8%	26.1%	27.0%	35.9%	25.8%	37.4%	34.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	43.4%	54.8%	42.4%	43.8%	51.9%	36.9%	52.9%	50.5%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$354	\$345	\$339	\$339	\$341	\$331	\$332	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$182	\$186	\$185	\$187	\$188	\$197	\$205	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.0	29.4	28.5	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.2	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	27.1	27.2	26.9	27.5	26.8	27.7	27.3	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	37.8	31.4	28.8	30.8	29.4	31.9	32.1	34.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.3	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

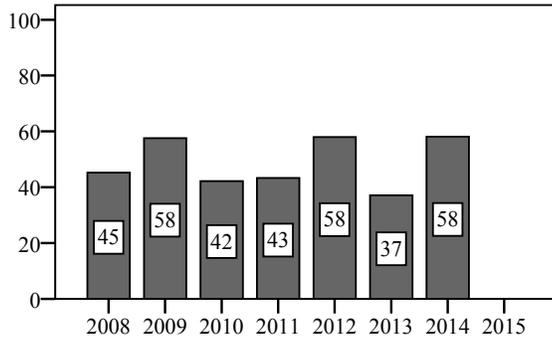
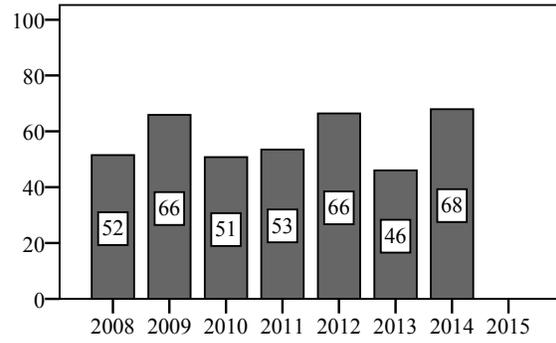


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	4,551	4,663	4,843	5,025	5,117	5,268	5,457
State unemployment rate	6.0%	5.0%	3.8%	7.7%	8.0%	6.8%	3.9%

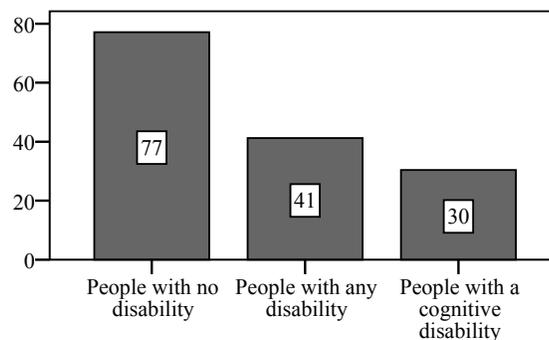
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	3,050,907	3,048,784	3,081,268	3,118,184	3,127,337	3,177,511	3,254,592
Number of people with any disability	262,667	281,423	289,452	280,935	307,542	303,115	289,685
Number of people with a cognitive disability	105,936	120,548	124,151	111,382	123,827	125,964	125,086
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,277,548	2,234,703	2,281,672	2,340,511	2,354,339	2,443,172	2,510,289
Number of people with any disability who are employed	118,056	114,809	119,132	114,411	125,934	120,869	119,326
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34,186	35,250	33,925	30,055	31,881	35,793	38,051
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.7%	73.3%	74.0%	75.1%	75.3%	76.9%	77.1%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	44.9%	40.8%	41.2%	40.7%	40.9%	39.9%	41.2%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	32.3%	29.2%	27.3%	27.0%	25.7%	28.4%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$42.9	\$42.7	\$43.7	\$44.5	\$45.7	\$47.3	\$48.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.5	\$31.7	\$32.0	\$31.9	\$33.2	\$37.3	\$35.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.8	\$22.4	\$23.3	\$19.3	\$21.1	\$22.8	\$21.3
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	39	39	39	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	36	36	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	33	32	31	32	33	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.1%	11.3%	11.6%	11.8%	11.3%	10.7%	10.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.6%	24.3%	23.3%	26.1%	23.2%	24.5%	23.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	26.7%	31.2%	30.8%	32.7%	30.4%	30.1%	28.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

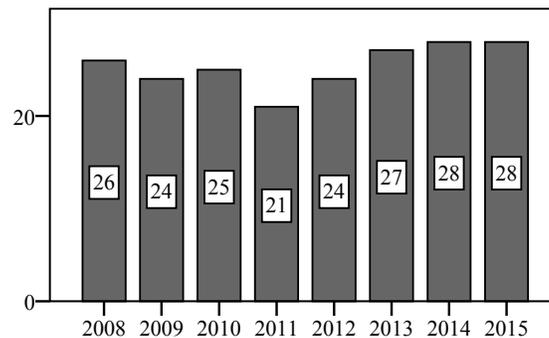
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	45,730	46,258	47,743	50,791	53,829	60,281	63,686	64,360
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,528	3,931	4,016	4,196	3,842	3,530	3,567	3,892
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9.9%	8.5%	8.4%	8.3%	7.1%	5.9%	5.6%	6.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	9	11	17	11	8	33	20	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	40	35	27	25	25	29	29	30
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	59	36	30	22	18	12	19	13

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	5,623	5,899	5,357	8,679	7,570	7,722	8,331	9,016
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,516	1,401	1,345	1,787	1,815	2,094	2,336	2,519
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	26%	24%	25%	21%	24%	27%	28%	28%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	30.7	27.9	27.0	34.9	35.0	39.7	43.6	46.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,427	1,424	1,349	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,208	2,488	2,994	5,151	4,912	4,188	4,429	4,992
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	3,150	3,573	4,012	5,824	5,804	5,731	6,002	6,848
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	11,840
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	0	0	0	.	0

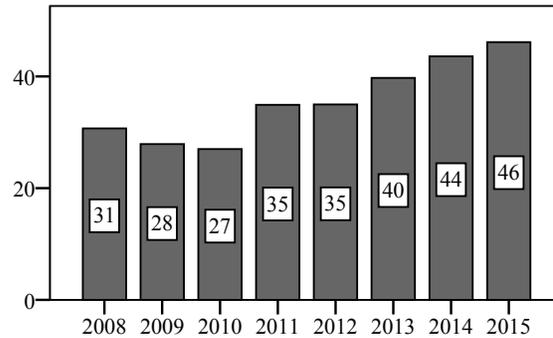
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	79,428	82,910	83,575	76,798	87,932	97,445
Integrated employment funding	0	0	7,075	8,284	8,890	10,227	12,477	14,439
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	42,753	40,634	39,671	27,641	33,367	35,625
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	29,600	33,992	35,003	33,385	36,481	41,932

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	79,428	82,910	83,575	76,798	87,932	97,445
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	7,121	6,959	3,285	3,524	3,568
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	75,789	76,627	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	79,428	0	0	68,180	79,006	88,600

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	8,118	7,005	5,718	8,875	7,468	7,046	7,279	7,512
Total number of closures with ID	758	712	577	940	642	701	658	831
Closures into an employment setting	2,617	2,216	1,235	2,349	2,496	2,957	1,704	1,686
Closures with ID into an employment setting	340	268	197	435	295	433	172	229
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,963	1,420	900	2,007	1,250	1,446	2,205	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	196	153	79	199	137	151	188	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	614	532	379	815	611	854	.	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	302	289	182	468	318	434	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.1%	60.9%	57.8%	53.9%	66.6%	67.2%	43.6%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	63.4%	63.7%	71.4%	68.6%	68.3%	74.1%	47.8%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.2%	31.6%	21.6%	26.5%	33.4%	42.0%	23.4%	22.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	44.9%	37.6%	34.1%	46.3%	46.0%	61.8%	26.1%	27.6%

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)

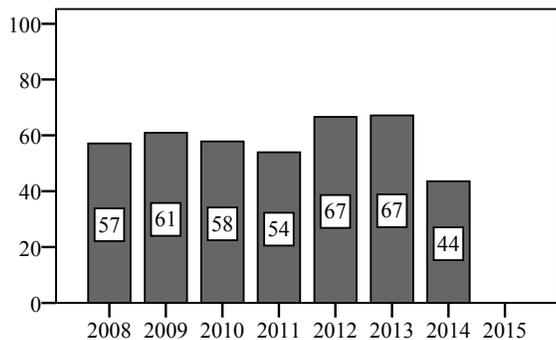
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$332	\$343	\$313	\$338	\$338	\$324	\$327	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$162	\$139	\$115	\$125	\$121	\$116	\$157	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.3	27.4	25.5	26.2	26.3	26.1	26.3	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	19.7	16.4	14.7	15.0	14.9	14.3	17.6	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	53.0	44.1	24.6	45.9	48.1	56.1	31.8	30.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.9	5.3	3.9	8.5	5.7	8.2	3.2	4.2

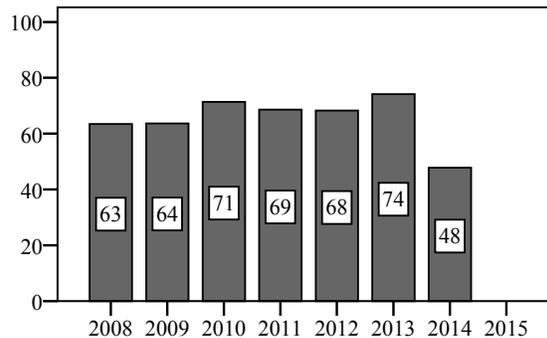
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	3,483	3,501	3,490	3,518	3,581	3,596	3,591
State unemployment rate	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%	8.2%	9.0%	7.8%	5.6%

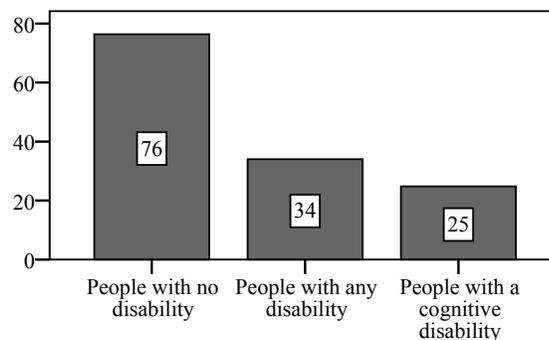
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	2,099,802	2,132,883	2,142,367	2,137,284	2,140,438	2,129,896	2,131,468
Number of people with any disability	187,328	187,492	184,676	189,113	189,521	200,757	198,341
Number of people with a cognitive disability	78,514	82,528	84,208	89,468	82,811	93,855	95,666
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,577,529	1,578,417	1,588,335	1,587,095	1,589,777	1,600,565	1,627,719
Number of people with any disability who are employed	76,156	69,978	69,348	72,413	76,021	78,593	67,447
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23,299	22,237	22,541	27,151	25,066	28,517	23,727
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.1%	74.0%	74.1%	74.3%	74.3%	75.1%	76.4%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	40.7%	37.3%	37.6%	38.3%	40.1%	39.1%	34.0%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	29.7%	26.9%	26.8%	30.3%	30.3%	30.4%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$53.9	\$52.9	\$53.7	\$55.6	\$56.0	\$58.1	\$59.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.7	\$35.6	\$34.8	\$37.8	\$41.8	\$38.8	\$43.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.8	\$22.4	\$19.2	\$33.3	\$26.6	\$25.8	\$21.8
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	35	33	35	34	34	34	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	29	29	30	30	30	29
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.0%	8.3%	8.7%	8.6%	8.8%	8.3%	8.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.0%	22.8%	26.0%	26.6%	20.9%	23.0%	23.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.6%	31.3%	32.0%	33.3%	26.1%	29.8%	28.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

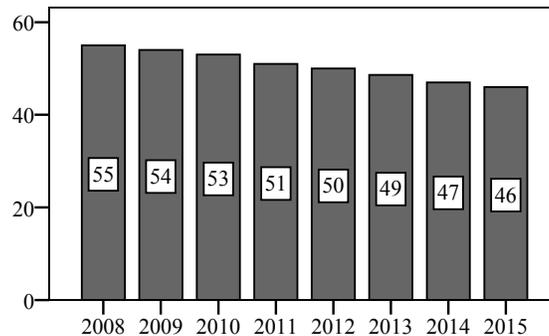
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	43,729	45,272	46,446	48,813	50,718	53,911	56,646	57,893
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,988	3,842	3,825	4,183	4,091	3,773	3,897	4,082
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9.1%	8.5%	8.2%	8.6%	8.1%	7.0%	6.9%	7.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	11	9	9	6	12	10	9	11
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	147	171	130	99	57	34	24	29
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	43	23	23	30	28	19	13	13

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	8,801	9,090	9,287	9,313	9,543	9,765	10,034	10,189
Number of people served in integrated employment	4,858	4,915	4,921	4,776	4,724	4,748	4,739	4,655
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	55%	54%	53%	51%	50%	49%	47%	46%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	138.8	139.7	138.0	133.4	131.6	132.0	131.8	129.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	630	479	440	540	496	413	344	302
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	.	0	0	0	4,413	4,571	4,691
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	3,943	4,175	4,366	4,536	4,818	603	723	842
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	4,573	4,654	4,806	5,076	5,314	5,429	5,638	5,835
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	195	136	112	122	121	115	105	89

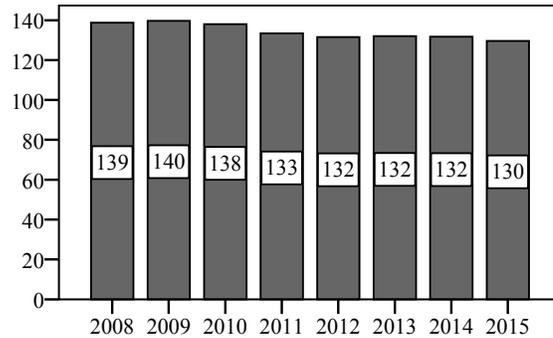
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	176,108	178,493	188,194	173,942	195,270	200,627	217,441	220,645
Integrated employment funding	72,496	69,836	50,678	47,265	57,141	61,308	74,928	74,998
Facility-based work funding	11,228	9,544	6,665	7,893	7,320	6,380	5,613	4,664
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	124,431	126,697	128,749
Community-based non-work funding	92,385	99,112	130,850	118,783	130,809	8,507	10,202	12,233

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	176,108	178,493	188,194	173,942	195,270	200,627	217,441	220,645
Funding from state, local, and county resources	76,533	71,294	114,379	105,364	118,518	120,362	129,933	131,610
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	3,168	3,203	2,898	2,884	4,997	725	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	96,406	103,995	70,916	65,694	71,755	79,540	87,507	89,035

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	3,773	4,052	3,361	3,522	3,874	4,209	3,908	3,923
Total number of closures with ID	250	301	248	232	256	255	254	211
Closures into an employment setting	1,575	1,523	1,021	1,283	1,347	1,456	1,521	1,575
Closures with ID into an employment setting	80	84	61	62	82	64	61	59
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	833	1,033	906	800	826	1,062	909	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	80	116	76	62	61	86	81	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	161	166	26	85	135	157	150	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	42	47	5	20	43	49	46	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	65.4%	59.6%	53.0%	61.6%	62.0%	57.8%	62.6%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	50.0%	42.0%	44.5%	50.0%	57.3%	42.7%	43.0%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	41.7%	37.6%	30.4%	36.4%	34.8%	34.6%	38.9%	40.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	32.0%	27.9%	24.6%	26.7%	32.0%	25.1%	24.0%	28.0%

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)

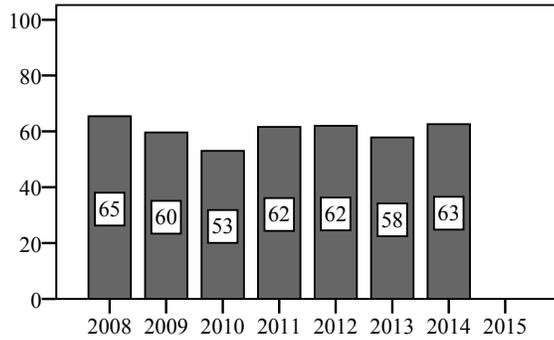
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$628	\$608	\$570	\$518	\$539	\$556	\$605	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$220	\$224	\$242	\$201	\$222	\$204	\$221	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.5	30.5	31.2	30.3	29.9	30.5	30.4	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.9	22.6	24.3	21.9	23.5	21.4	22.1	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	45.0	43.3	28.6	35.8	37.5	40.5	42.3	43.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.6

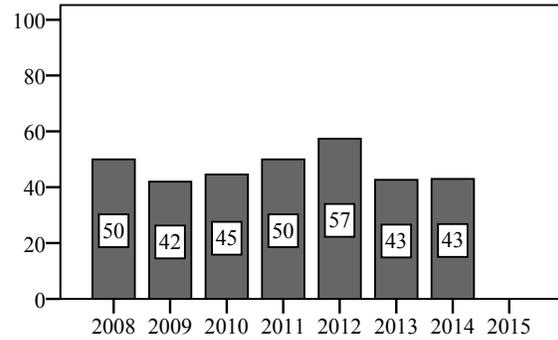
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	817	842	862	885	907	926	946
State unemployment rate	4.4%	4.2%	3.3%	8.1%	7.0%	6.7%	4.9%

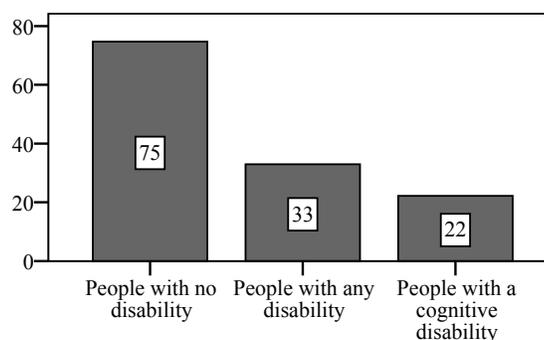
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	505,751	510,649	525,137	521,516	524,026	536,275	540,393
Number of people with any disability	59,269	66,168	57,212	60,270	62,594	54,732	54,513
Number of people with a cognitive disability	25,483	29,691	25,939	22,452	26,839	26,445	24,996
Number of people with no disability who are employed	378,518	369,257	373,630	385,796	375,772	393,797	403,725
Number of people with any disability who are employed	20,129	23,242	20,247	20,290	22,054	18,768	17,975
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	6,263	7,751	6,105	4,720	5,747	6,722	5,552
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.8%	72.3%	71.1%	74.0%	71.7%	73.4%	74.7%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	34.0%	35.1%	35.4%	33.7%	35.2%	34.3%	33.0%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24.6%	26.1%	23.5%	21.0%	21.4%	25.4%	22.2%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$42.0	\$42.2	\$43.8	\$42.0	\$43.1	\$45.5	\$46.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.9	\$29.7	\$28.5	\$30.1	\$32.6	\$39.4	\$32.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.8	\$24.3	\$20.7	\$23.4	\$21.5	\$25.6	\$15.1
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	37	34	38	35	36	33
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	35	33	36	31	34	27
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.8%	9.4%	10.2%	10.4%	11.0%	10.8%	11.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.5%	18.8%	20.5%	23.3%	23.7%	23.0%	24.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	27.6%	20.6%	25.2%	25.2%	26.4%	25.9%	26.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

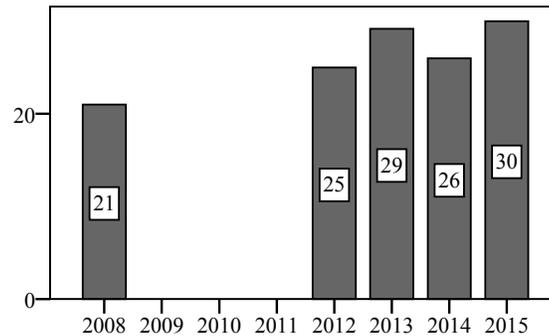
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,176	11,868	12,600	13,461	14,291	15,084	15,637	15,845
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	901	804	890	1,049	981	892	911	937
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.1%	6.8%	7.1%	7.8%	6.9%	5.9%	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	41	29	29	26	35	20	20
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	11	9	9	7	4	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	1,913	.	.	.	1,943	1,923	2,076	2,075
Number of people served in integrated employment	403	.	.	.	478	561	544	620
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	21%	.	.	.	25%	29%	26%	30%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	46.2	.	.0	.	.	60.6	58.1	65.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,072	.	.	.	630	464	575	506
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	377	.	.	.	588	599	647	730
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	.	.	.	188	252	265	192
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,449	.	.	.	1,406	1,315	1,487	1,428
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	0

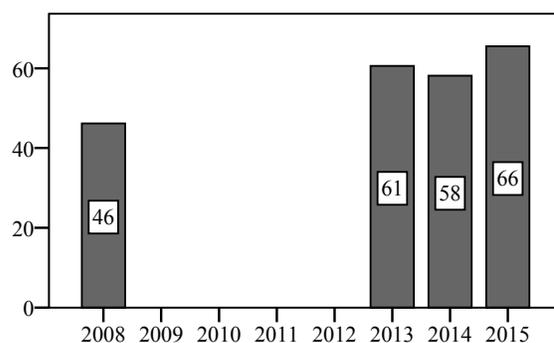
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	0	0	0	43,583	40,477	37,922
Integrated employment funding	0	0	0	0	0	14,274	5,643	4,657
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	7,951	13,015	10,919
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	16,028	17,253	17,728
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	4,156	4,384	4,115

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	0	0	0	43,583	40,477	37,922
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

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division for the Visually Impaired

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	2,282	2,735	2,345	3,000	2,693	3,028	2,730	3,296
Total number of closures with ID	231	294	272	282	256	286	259	278
Closures into an employment setting	925	927	748	1,001	1,065	1,055	1,073	1,167
Closures with ID into an employment setting	123	109	122	103	104	105	139	113
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	390	518	325	455	441	562	554	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	45	64	38	45	53	50	51	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	136	163	149	191	129	163	160	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	59	50	45	65	45	73	61	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	70.3%	64.2%	69.7%	68.8%	70.7%	65.2%	65.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	73.2%	63.0%	76.3%	69.6%	66.2%	67.7%	73.2%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	40.5%	33.9%	31.9%	33.4%	39.5%	34.8%	39.3%	35.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	53.2%	37.1%	44.9%	36.5%	40.6%	36.7%	53.7%	40.6%

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)

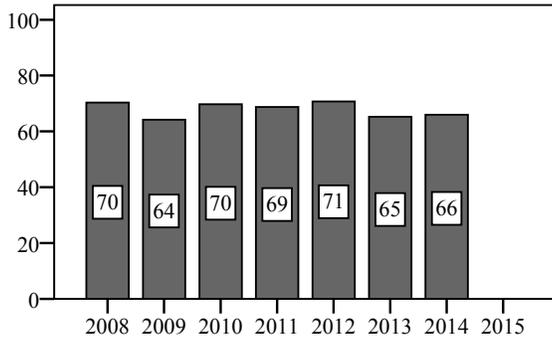
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$331	\$320	\$312	\$322	\$335	\$328	\$329	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$235	\$234	\$244	\$225	\$230	\$234	\$222	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.7	31.4	30.9	31.0	31.4	30.8	31.0	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	28.1	28.7	28.7	26.6	26.8	25.8	25.8	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	105.9	104.7	83.3	110.3	116.1	114.0	114.7	123.4
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	14.1	12.3	13.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	14.9	11.9

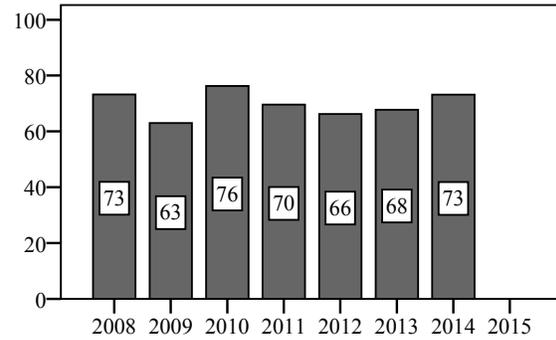
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	563	582	588	600	618	646	672
State unemployment rate	7.0%	6.5%	5.7%	10.2%	10.0%	8.3%	6.9%

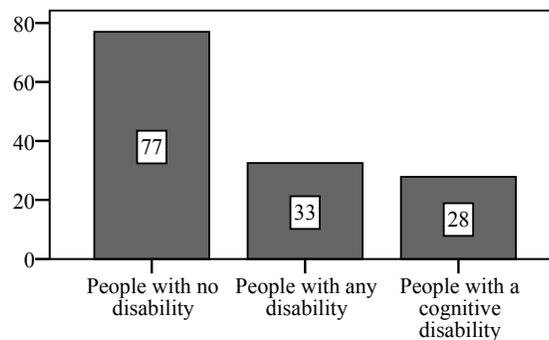
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	381,624	401,433	410,227	408,066	423,189	428,002	436,431
Number of people with any disability	41,110	37,945	37,370	44,980	40,871	45,722	43,109
Number of people with a cognitive disability	16,565	19,697	18,596	23,345	19,206	19,988	18,889
Number of people with no disability who are employed	269,838	275,916	285,941	298,826	303,377	318,704	335,941
Number of people with any disability who are employed	11,470	10,622	11,762	13,430	12,629	14,902	14,013
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	2,242	4,165	4,889	5,039	5,100	4,492	5,261
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	70.7%	68.7%	69.7%	73.2%	71.7%	74.5%	77.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	27.9%	28.0%	31.5%	29.9%	30.9%	32.6%	32.5%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	13.5%	21.1%	26.3%	21.6%	26.6%	22.5%	27.9%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$61.6	\$61.3	\$63.4	\$65.1	\$66.2	\$66.3	\$68.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.8	\$33.6	\$38.7	\$39.0	\$43.1	\$48.7	\$42.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.4	\$29.2	\$34.3	\$32.0	\$30.9	\$21.8	\$33.5
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	40	41	40	40	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	35	36	34	34	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	37	36	32	34	32	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.0%	14.8%	14.6%	13.5%	14.9%	12.1%	12.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	39.4%	45.8%	35.9%	37.7%	38.8%	36.6%	34.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	50.5%	51.0%	41.3%	41.6%	38.6%	39.4%	33.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

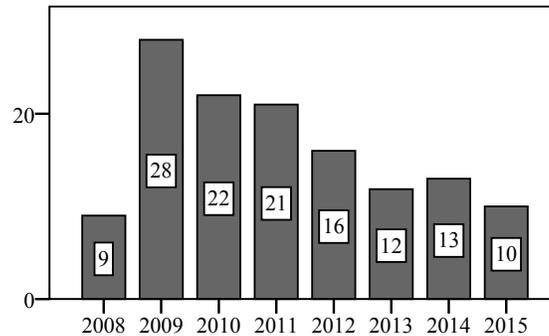
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	17,845	18,468	19,433	20,500	22,013	24,036	25,231	25,196
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	756	663	720	789	810	640	691	741
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.2%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	6	.	0	.	.	0	3	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	0	.	.	.	3	.	0	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	3	4	4	.	.	0	.	-1

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	1,490	1,522	1,710	1,691	1,577	1,239	1,583	1,642
Number of people served in integrated employment	140	422	368	362	258	147	209	168
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	9%	28%	22%	21%	16%	12%	13%	10%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	23.7	70.4	61.0	58.6	40.8	22.7	31.7	25.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	.	.	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,028	1,476	.	1,285	1,319	1,092	1,021	1,111
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	240	.	.	0	194	0	353	363
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,268	1,476	.	1,285	1,319	1,092	1,044	1,474
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	0

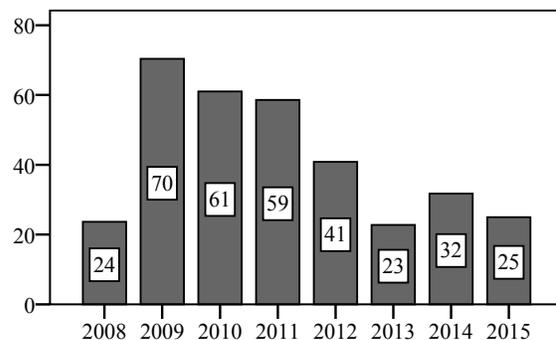
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	28,704	0	22,501	0	13,068	26,597	28,934
Integrated employment funding	0	6,053	0	7,885	2,173	1,214	1,335	1,540
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	21,966	0	14,615	15,814	9,585	21,129	22,905
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	70	2,269	4,133	4,490

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	28,704	0	22,501	0	13,068	26,597	28,934
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	416	419	478	1,538	1,886
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	5,565	6,756	10,449	5,972	8,807
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	28,704	0	30,996	0	12,590	19,087	18,242

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	2,358	1,706	1,911	3,675	3,073	1,770	2,922	3,927
Total number of closures with ID	129	73	94	262	227	174	227	286
Closures into an employment setting	576	410	475	660	501	620	643	670
Closures with ID into an employment setting	54	40	42	67	60	62	87	69
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	346	319	477	1,198	1,231	468	464	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	29	15	33	92	85	51	37	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	42	21	7	109	244	251	217	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	29	6	2	21	48	57	49	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.5%	56.2%	49.9%	35.5%	28.9%	57.0%	58.1%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	65.1%	72.7%	56.0%	42.1%	41.4%	54.9%	70.2%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	24.4%	24.0%	24.9%	18.0%	16.3%	35.0%	22.0%	17.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	41.9%	54.8%	44.7%	25.6%	26.4%	35.6%	38.3%	24.1%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$443	\$419	\$438	\$451	\$421	\$448	\$405	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$295	\$320	\$282	\$326	\$307	\$382	\$337	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	36.7	34.5	34.5	35.6	34.4	35.8	33.3	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	31.3	30.9	28.6	32.1	31.0	35.7	31.5	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	97.3	68.4	78.9	106.8	79.2	95.9	97.6	99.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	9.1	6.7	7.0	10.8	9.5	9.6	13.2	10.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

District of Columbia Department on Disability Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

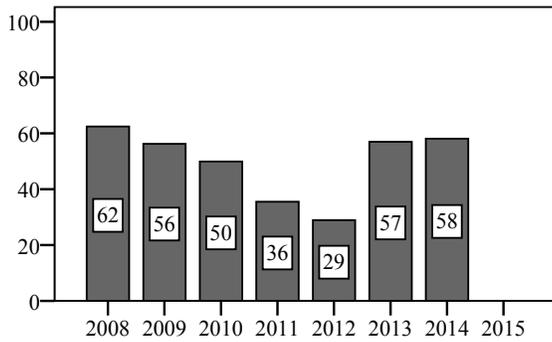
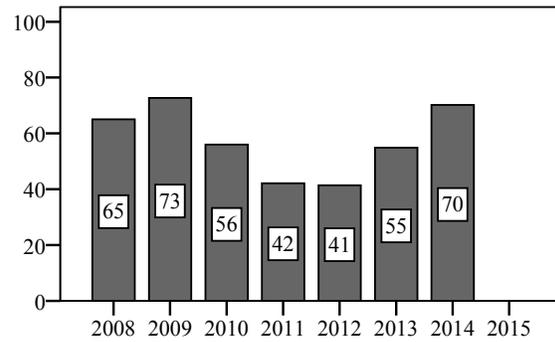


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	17,019	17,768	18,200	18,538	19,058	19,553	20,271
State unemployment rate	5.1%	3.8%	4.1%	10.5%	11.0%	7.2%	5.4%

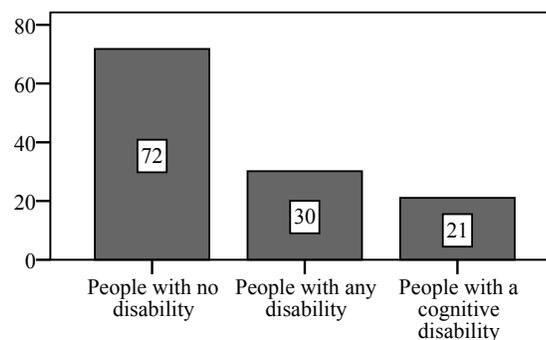
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	10,393,380	10,670,074	10,790,873	10,869,621	10,904,297	11,060,119	11,258,206
Number of people with any disability	1,089,189	1,136,743	1,157,576	1,173,380	1,217,694	1,215,488	1,204,417
Number of people with a cognitive disability	447,511	486,222	483,865	510,814	497,010	520,983	512,055
Number of people with no disability who are employed	7,262,970	7,209,035	7,337,578	7,509,343	7,606,203	7,842,824	8,077,662
Number of people with any disability who are employed	345,855	346,188	334,193	335,953	363,651	358,829	363,319
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	97,190	97,472	89,367	97,649	90,989	100,436	107,756
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	69.9%	67.6%	68.0%	69.1%	69.8%	70.9%	71.7%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	31.8%	30.5%	28.9%	28.6%	29.9%	29.5%	30.2%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.7%	20.0%	18.5%	19.1%	18.3%	19.3%	21.0%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.7	\$37.2	\$38.1	\$38.4	\$39.1	\$39.9	\$41.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.8	\$28.4	\$28.8	\$28.7	\$30.1	\$32.1	\$31.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.7	\$20.6	\$20.0	\$20.2	\$21.6	\$21.4	\$21.7
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	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	33	33	32	32	33	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.8%	15.0%	15.2%	15.1%	15.2%	14.8%	13.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.8%	26.7%	28.1%	28.2%	27.9%	28.2%	25.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.5%	32.1%	31.1%	31.9%	33.3%	32.0%	30.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

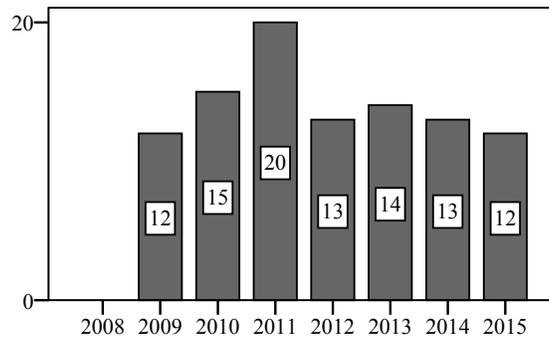
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	296,484	317,008	327,657	336,383	361,438	395,675	427,705	439,706
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11,610	11,080	12,752	13,128	11,520	10,079	10,118	11,889
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.9%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	3.2%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	81	61	35	32	38	24	9	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	448	357	352	279	218	193	191	279
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	120	99	99	63	67	59	47	52

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	.	23,382	21,507	15,940	19,182	16,653	17,414	19,610
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	3,789	3,280	3,204	2,465	2,337	2,236	2,416
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	12%	15%	20%	13%	14%	13%	12%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	20.4	17.0	16.8	12.8	12.0	11.2	11.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	0	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	19,593	18,227	.	.	14,316	15,690	17,366
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	0	4,315	4,767	4,628	4,183

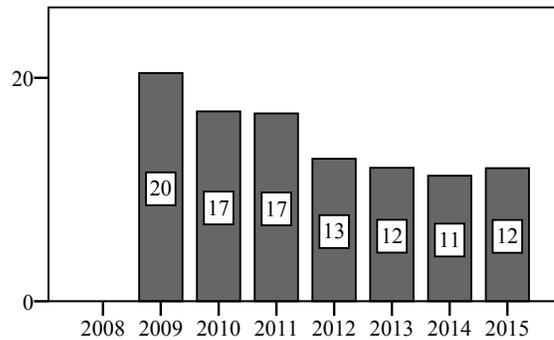
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	162,348	168,960	132,034	93,590	92,267	98,679	112,130
Integrated employment funding	0	14,558	14,286	9,940	6,028	6,001	5,650	5,834
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	162,348	168,960	132,034	93,590	92,267	98,679	112,130
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	148	1,436	0	2,833	2,372	2,514	2,457
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	14,410	12,850	10,001	90,757	89,895	96,164	111,779

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	39,660	27,437	31,207	29,909	31,949	33,431	36,731	31,554
Total number of closures with ID	2,129	1,709	1,795	1,794	1,844	2,043	2,555	2,240
Closures into an employment setting	13,140	7,096	4,608	6,215	6,797	7,483	7,932	5,805
Closures with ID into an employment setting	708	373	368	455	484	577	644	533
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	10,088	8,172	7,231	6,792	7,922	9,247	17,429	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	870	762	707	677	778	867	1,544	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	2,108	1,498	1,606	1,550	1,641	1,843	2,519	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	1,005	673	624	610	683	770	1,127	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	56.6%	46.5%	38.9%	47.8%	46.2%	44.7%	31.3%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	44.9%	32.9%	34.2%	40.2%	38.4%	40.0%	29.4%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.1%	25.9%	14.8%	20.8%	21.3%	22.4%	21.6%	18.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	33.3%	21.8%	20.5%	25.4%	26.2%	28.2%	25.2%	23.8%

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)

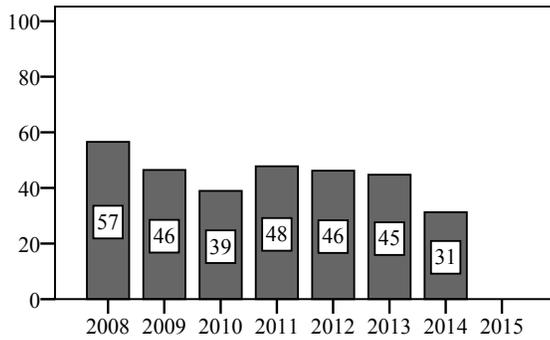
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$424	\$375	\$337	\$344	\$341	\$340	\$342	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$180	\$174	\$180	\$191	\$188	\$186	\$184	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.5	31.9	30.3	30.8	30.6	30.1	30.0	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.3	21.5	22.2	22.6	22.0	21.9	21.6	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	71.7	38.3	24.5	32.6	35.2	38.3	39.9	28.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.6

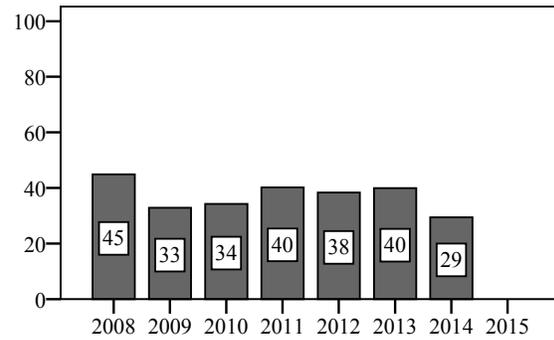
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	8,685	9,133	9,523	9,829	9,815	9,992	10,215
State unemployment rate	4.7%	5.3%	4.4%	9.6%	10.0%	8.2%	5.9%

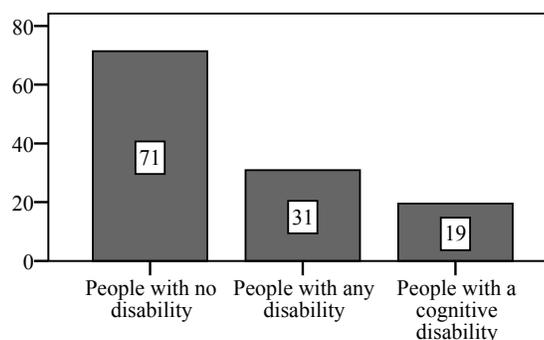
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	5,691,872	5,678,571	5,680,665	5,720,327	5,744,666	5,774,619	5,877,143
Number of people with any disability	628,425	626,871	678,239	660,436	685,796	699,826	669,720
Number of people with a cognitive disability	249,795	251,273	278,907	272,686	273,888	287,856	280,665
Number of people with no disability who are employed	3,960,638	3,842,065	3,859,930	3,899,763	3,966,658	4,058,303	4,194,425
Number of people with any disability who are employed	208,254	185,192	198,894	196,053	213,634	200,469	206,822
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	58,788	46,486	51,686	56,182	53,127	54,129	54,726
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	69.6%	67.7%	67.9%	68.2%	69.0%	70.3%	71.4%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	33.1%	29.5%	29.3%	29.7%	31.2%	28.6%	30.9%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.5%	18.5%	18.5%	20.6%	19.4%	18.8%	19.5%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$39.9	\$39.3	\$39.3	\$40.9	\$41.4	\$42.4	\$43.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.7	\$28.6	\$26.9	\$30.2	\$31.0	\$31.4	\$32.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.8	\$20.6	\$19.8	\$22.1	\$22.1	\$23.1	\$21.8
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	37	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	32	34	35	33	34	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.1%	15.0%	16.2%	15.9%	16.0%	15.4%	14.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.2%	28.9%	29.5%	30.2%	28.7%	29.9%	28.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.8%	36.1%	32.6%	33.6%	30.9%	35.4%	33.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

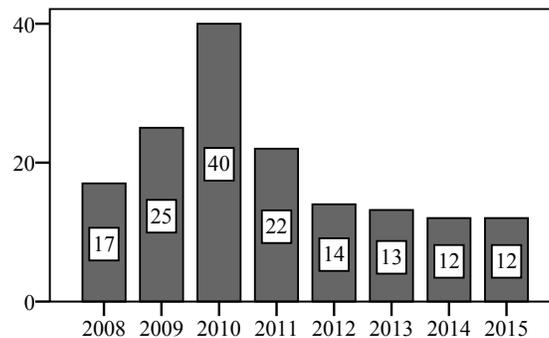
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	167,352	171,498	176,985	183,836	197,246	215,313	230,162	235,349
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8,064	6,990	7,145	7,090	6,830	5,909	5,774	6,488
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.8%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.5%	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	21	28	27	22	16	14	10	7
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	349	256	206	184	194	143	115	114
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	75	60	50	40	36	39	25	23

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	10,957	11,259	6,661	12,094	19,833	19,854	19,530	19,019
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,866	2,759	2,639	2,684	2,710	2,617	2,380	2,349
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	17%	25%	40%	22%	14%	13%	12%	12%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	19.3	28.1	27.0	27.3	27.3	26.2	23.6	23.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	479	2,791	0	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	12,473
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	6,189	6,117	5,590	5,133	5,093	5,084	4,580	4,197
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	16,670
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	3,180	4,190	3,782	5,972	6,773	7,074	7,285	6,875

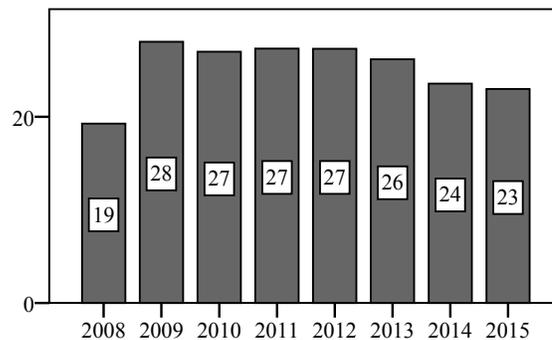
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	153,790	0	116,351	135,711	121,516	131,714	141,342	152,478
Integrated employment funding	14,038	0	11,668	12,744	9,923	9,133	8,646	8,882
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	33,746	0	86,696	100,272	93,417	102,893	117,985	126,851
Community-based non-work funding	106,006	0	17,987	22,695	18,175	19,688	16,972	16,745

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	153,790	0	116,351	135,711	121,516	131,714	141,342	152,478
Funding from state, local, and county resources	30,124	0	42,606	57,711	40,967	49,251	16,770	20,373
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	10,470	11,583	12,547	7,824	339	577
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	63,275	75,790	68,001	74,640	124,571	132,105
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	124,575	0	0	125,386	80,549	82,464	124,571	132,105

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	12,042	13,022	12,555	13,739	16,505	17,925	8,184	9,081
Total number of closures with ID	2,140	1,995	1,785	1,986	2,160	2,655	1,054	1,181
Closures into an employment setting	4,668	4,302	4,463	4,702	5,120	3,651	1,618	2,926
Closures with ID into an employment setting	857	682	665	697	669	468	232	425
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,794	3,025	2,684	2,813	3,600	6,770	881	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	748	700	601	640	716	1,401	164	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	834	647	442	331	450	494	89	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	333	206	178	131	167	200	31	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.6%	58.7%	62.4%	62.6%	58.7%	35.0%	64.7%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	53.4%	49.3%	52.5%	52.1%	48.3%	25.0%	58.6%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	38.8%	33.0%	35.5%	34.2%	31.0%	20.4%	19.8%	32.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	40.0%	34.2%	37.3%	35.1%	31.0%	17.6%	22.0%	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$314	\$307	\$309	\$312	\$330	\$350	\$336	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$228	\$230	\$234	\$238	\$257	\$253	\$233	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.9	32.7	32.2	32.6	33.4	32.4	31.9	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	30.8	30.4	28.9	29.7	31.6	30.3	29.1	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	48.2	43.8	46.1	47.9	51.6	36.5	16.0	28.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	8.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.7	4.7	2.3	4.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation Agency

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

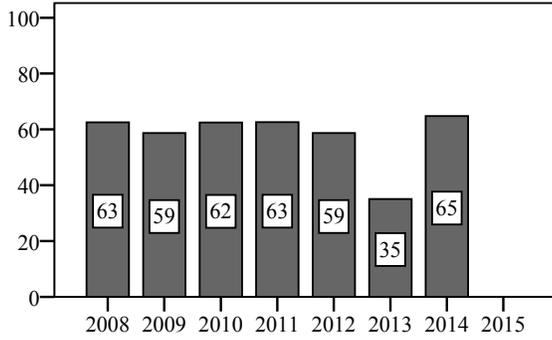
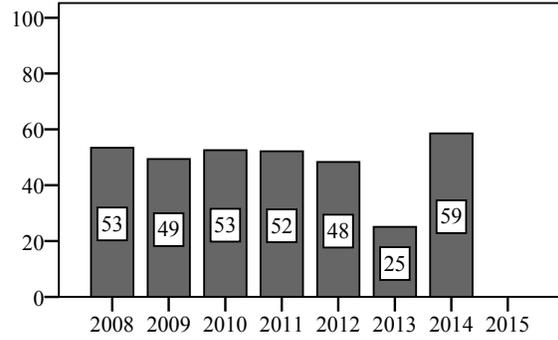


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	1,258	1,273	1,277	1,295	1,375	1,404	1,432
State unemployment rate	4.3%	2.8%	2.6%	6.8%	7.0%	4.8%	3.6%

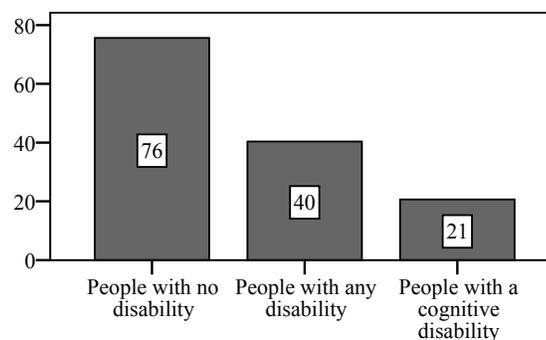
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	736,286	786,871	793,060	795,059	791,226	795,813	796,542
Number of people with any disability	60,925	66,537	60,115	72,159	64,534	69,696	68,147
Number of people with a cognitive disability	21,225	26,700	27,919	30,152	25,044	30,948	27,396
Number of people with no disability who are employed	550,875	575,042	571,266	583,466	583,757	591,066	602,349
Number of people with any disability who are employed	23,510	26,898	22,196	26,065	25,177	29,827	27,503
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	4,069	8,111	6,168	5,458	6,409	9,483	5,657
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.8%	73.1%	72.0%	73.4%	73.8%	74.3%	75.6%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	38.6%	40.4%	36.9%	36.1%	39.0%	42.8%	40.4%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	19.2%	30.4%	22.1%	18.1%	25.6%	30.6%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$39.9	\$39.3	\$39.6	\$39.8	\$42.6	\$42.9	\$44.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.3	\$31.1	\$31.2	\$35.8	\$34.5	\$34.8	\$38.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.0	\$22.8	\$17.8	\$27.2	\$18.2	\$19.5	\$30.6
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	34	38	36	35	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	33	29	33	28	30	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.3%	9.4%	10.0%	10.2%	10.1%	10.0%	9.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.7%	21.6%	27.3%	21.9%	24.8%	25.6%	23.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.5%	26.0%	34.0%	26.1%	35.1%	34.9%	34.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

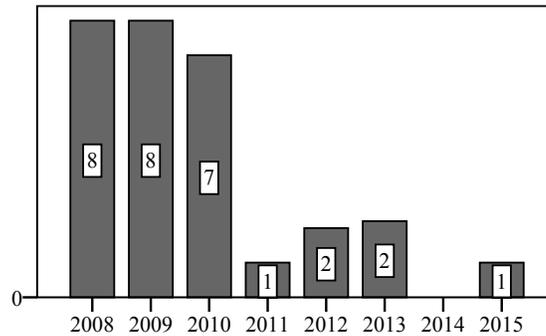
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	14,607	15,371	16,421	17,287	18,460	19,611	19,701	19,334
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	723	746	893	963	911	781	782	782
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%	5.6%	4.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	8	9	9	6	3	4	3	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	14	7	10	9	7	3	.	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	13	9	10	11	4	3	.	-1

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	2,643	2,249	1,499	2,111	2,188	2,180	2,025	2,113
Number of people served in integrated employment	222	180	104	25	38	48	.	31
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	8%	8%	7%	1%	2%	2%	.	1%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	17.2	13.9	8.0	1.8	2.7	3.4	.	2.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	0	49	49	22	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	0	.	0	1,216	1,227	1,276
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	2,421	2,046	1,329	1,199	1,224	1,956	777	806
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,421	2,946	1,329	1,248	1,273	3,194	2,004	2,082
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	0

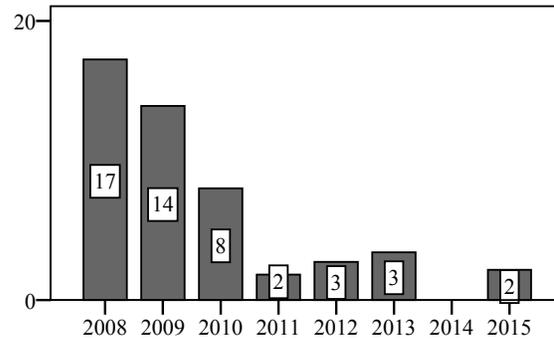
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	21,591	19,995	18,651	62,838	76,641	68,782	48,216	48,937
Integrated employment funding	1,500	1,525	1,205	1,252	584	258	278	341
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	16,096	18,306	18,700
Community-based non-work funding	20,091	18,470	17,446	16,585	21,996	52,428	29,002	29,175

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	21,591	19,995	18,651	62,838	76,641	68,782	48,216	48,937
Funding from state, local, and county resources	1,409	768	6,970	9,880	15,747	0	0	721
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	19,948	19,020	18,651	0	22,580	68,782	0	48,216

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	1,577	1,805	1,029	1,177	1,575	1,837	1,528	1,420
Total number of closures with ID	103	158	103	95	175	189	180	105
Closures into an employment setting	589	479	303	240	235	324	263	265
Closures with ID into an employment setting	48	29	37	23	36	53	35	30
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	445	672	372	453	766	721	615	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	41	99	44	29	100	94	79	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	17	10	10	11	6	31	.	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	5	4	3	1	2	11	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.0%	41.6%	44.9%	34.6%	23.5%	31.0%	30.0%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	53.9%	22.7%	45.7%	44.2%	26.5%	36.1%	30.7%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.3%	26.5%	29.4%	20.4%	14.9%	17.6%	17.2%	18.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	46.6%	18.4%	35.9%	24.2%	20.6%	28.0%	19.4%	28.6%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$393	\$425	\$410	\$340	\$361	\$354	\$325	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$203	\$211	\$241	\$233	\$213	\$203	\$238	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.9	31.1	29.9	27.9	27.3	28.0	26.2	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.8	23.1	25.6	25.0	24.4	25.8	26.2	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	45.7	37.0	22.3	17.5	16.9	23.1	18.5	18.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	3.7	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.6	3.8	2.5	2.1

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

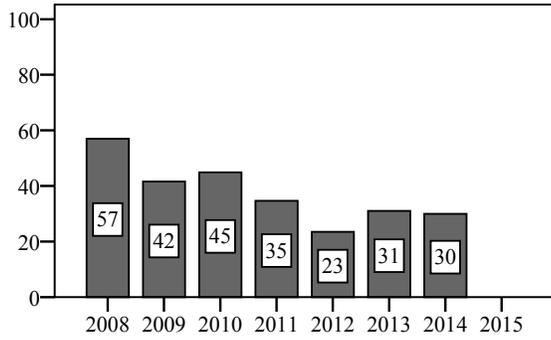
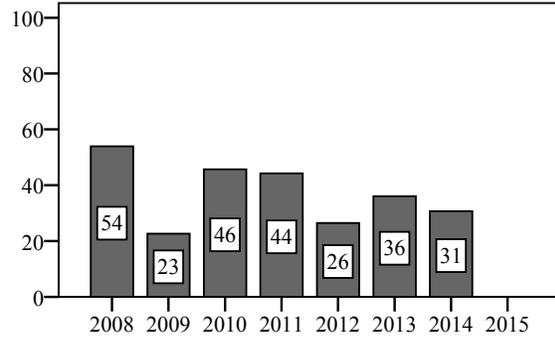


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	1,366	1,429	1,496	1,546	1,585	1,612	1,655
State unemployment rate	5.4%	3.8%	2.7%	8.0%	9.0%	6.2%	4.1%

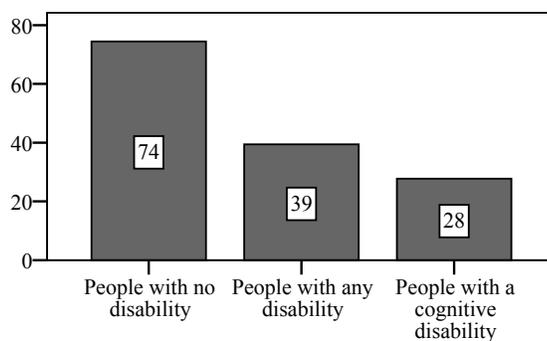
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	865,950	870,921	881,398	885,164	883,053	891,567	894,395
Number of people with any disability	102,466	104,464	102,884	106,287	108,281	104,820	120,144
Number of people with a cognitive disability	44,230	46,593	45,537	48,759	49,621	48,452	58,101
Number of people with no disability who are employed	617,093	619,748	626,500	639,279	641,811	652,260	665,667
Number of people with any disability who are employed	39,636	37,803	38,192	41,739	40,359	36,308	47,385
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	11,044	11,574	11,617	15,657	13,829	11,185	16,098
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	71.3%	71.2%	71.1%	72.2%	72.7%	73.2%	74.4%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.7%	36.2%	37.1%	39.3%	37.3%	34.6%	39.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.0%	24.8%	25.5%	32.1%	27.9%	23.1%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.2	\$32.6	\$33.1	\$33.8	\$34.7	\$36.9	\$37.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.1	\$25.1	\$24.2	\$25.7	\$27.2	\$28.3	\$23.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.5	\$17.7	\$13.6	\$18.3	\$15.7	\$20.1	\$15.1
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	36	37	37	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	32	30	32	33	32	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.8%	14.4%	14.2%	13.6%	14.3%	13.3%	13.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.6%	26.2%	26.8%	26.4%	28.6%	26.9%	27.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.6%	32.7%	35.8%	33.2%	33.6%	32.8%	35.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

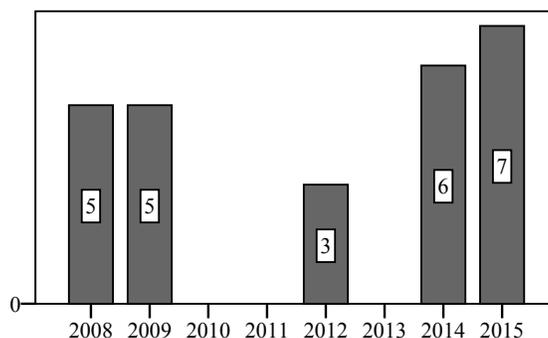
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	17,476	18,965	20,940	22,548	24,694	26,688	28,906	29,352
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,770	1,674	1,892	2,178	1,727	1,494	1,547	1,767
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	10.1%	8.8%	9.0%	9.7%	7.0%	5.6%	5.4%	6.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	4	17	28	15	4	0	.	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	10	20	10	9	4	9	8	8
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	9	9	.	5	6	.	5	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	6,502	6,527	.	.	6,316	.	3,579	4,269
Number of people served in integrated employment	330	315	.	.	198	.	201	306
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	5%	5%	.	.	3%	.	6%	7%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	21.7	20.4	.	.	12.4	.	12.3	18.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	.	.	.	0	.	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	3,698	3,891	.	.	2,145	.	0	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	5,171	5,274	.	.	2,384	.	2,375	2,338
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	8,869	9,165	.	.	2,145	.	3,973	3,963
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0

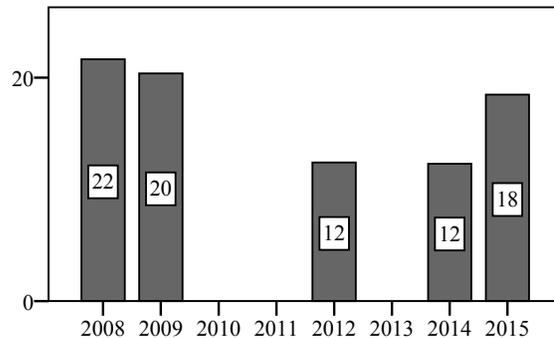
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	133,237	136,363	0	0	23,372	0	22,137	23,201
Integrated employment funding	1,885	1,633	0	0	1,058	0	1,124	1,658
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	16,099	15,880	0	0	9,260	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	100,109	0	0	0	9,392	0	17,283	18,092

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	133,237	136,363	0	0	23,372	0	22,137	23,201
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	0	18,652	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	53,447	54,661	0	0	4,720	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	66,323	71,304	0	0	0	0	22,137	23,201

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	5,627	5,562	5,786	6,231	6,899	5,347	6,062	6,323
Total number of closures with ID	406	375	350	369	420	315	306	372
Closures into an employment setting	2,162	1,913	1,957	2,139	1,894	1,907	2,074	2,271
Closures with ID into an employment setting	191	177	135	111	127	107	134	133
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,102	1,041	1,154	1,436	2,493	1,260	1,445	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	100	85	91	124	180	96	82	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	307	230	146	155	203	201	.	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	120	126	80	85	110	90	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	66.2%	64.8%	62.9%	59.8%	43.2%	60.2%	58.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	65.6%	67.6%	59.7%	47.2%	41.4%	52.7%	62.0%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	38.4%	34.4%	33.8%	34.3%	27.5%	35.7%	34.2%	35.9%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	47.0%	47.2%	38.6%	30.1%	30.2%	34.0%	43.8%	35.8%

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)

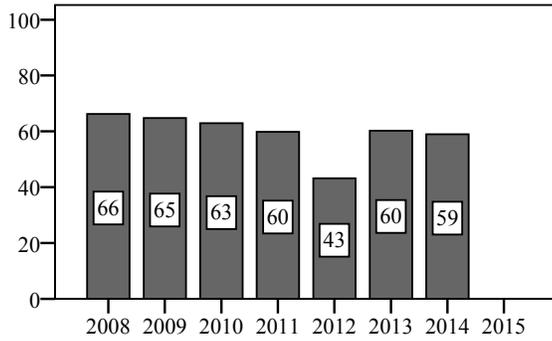
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$335	\$331	\$338	\$350	\$360	\$364	\$372	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$147	\$154	\$180	\$202	\$211	\$191	\$162	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.8	31.0	30.7	31.5	31.5	31.6	31.3	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.7	18.9	21.2	22.1	23.7	21.6	19.1	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	141.9	123.8	124.8	135.0	118.7	118.3	126.9	137.2
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	12.5	11.5	8.6	7.0	8.0	6.6	8.2	8.0

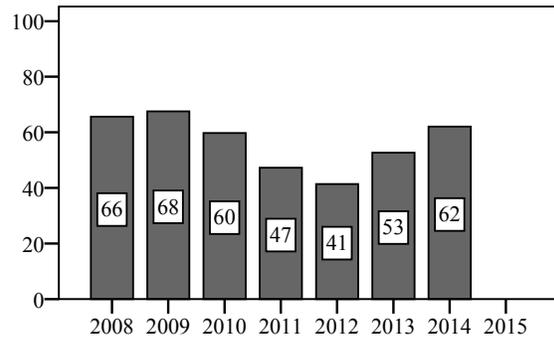
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	12,654	12,765	12,826	12,910	12,869	12,882	12,860
State unemployment rate	6.7%	5.7%	5.1%	10.1%	10.0%	9.2%	5.9%

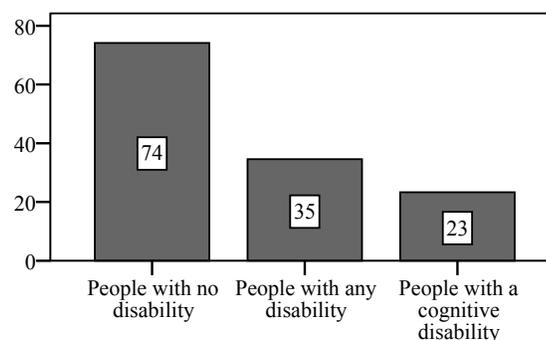
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	7,741,525	7,715,738	7,701,323	7,674,259	7,624,295	7,655,945	7,610,686
Number of people with any disability	656,189	652,412	687,878	696,213	736,900	696,651	685,930
Number of people with a cognitive disability	272,943	264,619	293,671	286,732	289,193	274,145	278,486
Number of people with no disability who are employed	5,556,287	5,450,564	5,441,004	5,524,434	5,543,645	5,606,524	5,639,837
Number of people with any disability who are employed	231,375	224,692	230,522	225,678	264,874	244,848	236,954
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	68,986	59,228	70,098	64,628	71,012	67,794	64,849
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	71.8%	70.6%	70.7%	72.0%	72.7%	73.2%	74.1%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	35.3%	34.4%	33.5%	32.4%	35.9%	35.1%	34.5%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.3%	22.4%	23.9%	22.5%	24.6%	24.7%	23.3%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$43.9	\$43.2	\$43.9	\$45.0	\$47.0	\$47.2	\$49.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.4	\$30.1	\$31.1	\$32.2	\$33.8	\$37.0	\$37.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.0	\$17.5	\$20.3	\$21.9	\$20.8	\$22.3	\$26.0
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	35	34	35	35	35	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	30	31	30	31	31	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.9%	11.7%	12.5%	12.4%	12.3%	12.2%	11.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.1%	25.6%	26.2%	27.0%	26.8%	26.9%	24.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	33.2%	32.1%	32.0%	32.3%	33.9%	32.9%	29.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

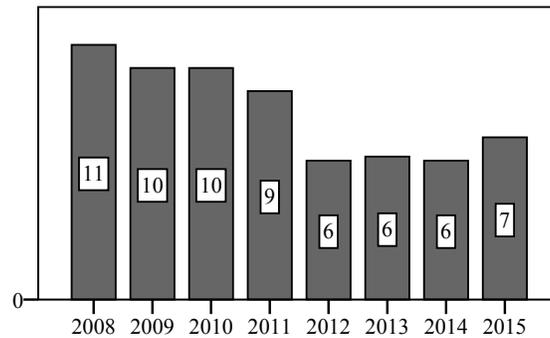
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	219,975	227,261	231,183	235,287	242,327	248,271	250,772	246,693
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14,195	12,999	13,534	14,342	13,384	12,158	11,787	12,436
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	5.5%	4.9%	4.7%	5.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	10	21	31	40	40	45	40	20
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	308	283	210	172	123	91	89	123
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	94	71	55	54	40	41	44	23

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	28,559	28,896	26,280	26,338	24,013	24,178	23,959	24,198
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,097	3,003	2,672	2,451	1,453	1,493	1,547	1,698
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	11%	10%	10%	9%	6%	6%	6%	7%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	24.0	23.3	21.0	19.0	11.3	11.6	12.0	13.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	5,324	5,029	3,462	1,977	291	198	195	189
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	20,050	20,766	20,038	21,799	22,146	22,375	22,101	22,205
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**	25,374	25,795	23,500	23,776	22,437	22,573	22,296	22,394
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	14,984	15,982	17,069	17,014	16,732	18,032

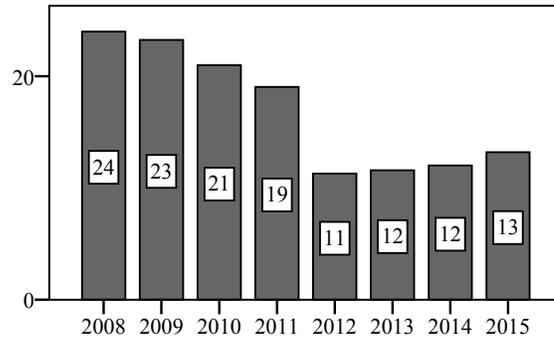
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	269,266	275,828	266,434	255,224	253,012	248,429	251,418	250,957
Integrated employment funding	18,340	17,377	16,119	10,249	8,722	8,720	8,803	8,712
Facility-based work funding	32,856	31,363	28,807	6,646	2,008	1,456	1,535	1,689
Facility-based non-work funding	217,342	226,190	220,527	237,321	241,215	237,162	240,005	239,574
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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	269,266	275,828	266,434	255,224	253,012	248,429	251,418	250,957
Funding from state, local, and county resources	57,362	55,364	33,981	6,934	2,008	1,091	1,074	1,689
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	94,113	98,478	78,549	78,418	78,768	85,521	71,378	66,409
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	117,791	121,987	153,905	169,871	172,236	161,817	178,967	183,565

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	18,802	17,868	15,732	16,011	16,945	15,603	15,137	16,023
Total number of closures with ID	2,251	2,089	1,681	1,632	1,647	1,373	1,243	1,295
Closures into an employment setting	5,640	5,285	5,028	4,982	5,324	5,511	5,486	5,923
Closures with ID into an employment setting	740	623	560	542	504	519	431	464
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,822	4,035	3,911	4,135	4,477	4,770	5,111	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	443	462	458	470	480	509	561	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	910	919	899	828	715	620	523	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	347	319	340	279	236	208	147	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.6%	56.7%	56.2%	54.6%	54.3%	53.6%	51.8%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	62.6%	57.4%	55.0%	53.6%	51.2%	50.5%	43.4%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.0%	29.6%	32.0%	31.1%	31.4%	35.3%	36.2%	37.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	32.9%	29.8%	33.3%	33.2%	30.6%	37.8%	34.7%	35.8%

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)

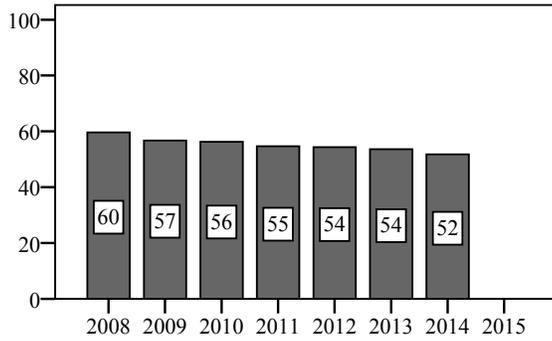
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$278	\$274	\$268	\$279	\$286	\$285	\$285	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$192	\$190	\$184	\$184	\$194	\$173	\$172	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.3	26.1	25.3	25.8	26.0	25.4	25.5	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	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	40.9	39.2	38.7	41.4	42.8	42.6	46.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.6

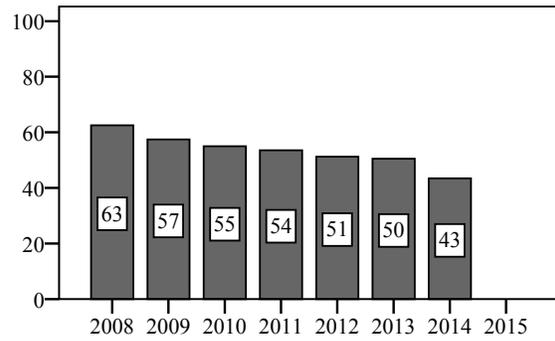
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	6,196	6,266	6,336	6,423	6,517	6,571	6,620
State unemployment rate	5.1%	5.4%	4.4%	10.1%	9.0%	7.5%	4.8%

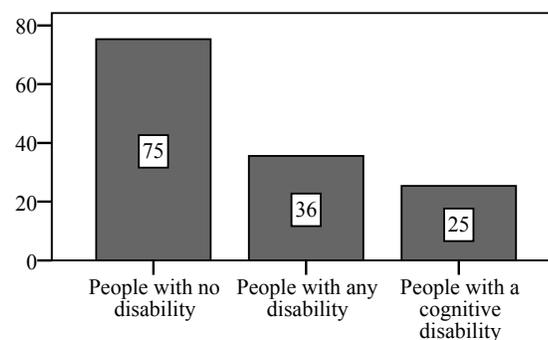
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	3,682,702	3,721,867	3,711,284	3,725,556	3,680,330	3,690,057	3,693,336
Number of people with any disability	440,996	450,588	472,920	443,874	502,462	499,086	495,414
Number of people with a cognitive disability	174,347	195,044	198,483	189,023	204,724	202,185	211,567
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,662,339	2,642,284	2,662,791	2,717,513	2,706,688	2,734,991	2,780,716
Number of people with any disability who are employed	155,322	143,456	159,348	150,066	171,785	182,807	176,154
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	41,593	42,598	45,234	42,391	49,684	50,687	53,657
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	72.3%	71.0%	71.7%	72.9%	73.5%	74.1%	75.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	35.2%	31.8%	33.7%	33.8%	34.2%	36.6%	35.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.9%	21.8%	22.8%	22.4%	24.3%	25.1%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.9	\$36.2	\$36.9	\$37.1	\$38.9	\$39.0	\$41.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.5	\$25.7	\$26.9	\$27.8	\$28.7	\$29.1	\$29.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.3	\$18.2	\$16.7	\$18.0	\$18.3	\$17.3	\$18.6
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	38	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	36	36	36	36	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	33	31	32	32	32	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.8%	12.5%	13.2%	12.9%	13.2%	12.9%	12.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.4%	28.4%	26.4%	30.1%	29.2%	26.9%	26.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.1%	35.1%	33.0%	37.9%	36.7%	33.9%	33.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

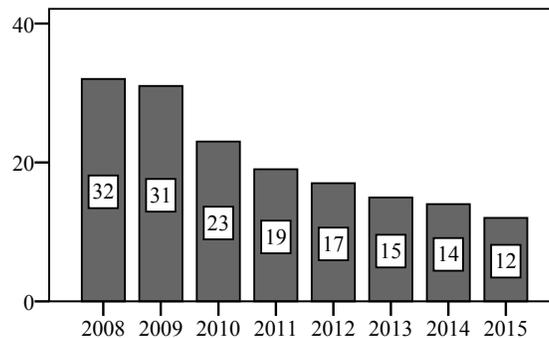
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	83,763	89,079	94,133	100,444	108,680	117,701	123,002	124,696
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,109	5,713	5,755	6,076	5,682	5,306	5,668	6,215
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.3%	6.4%	6.1%	6.0%	5.2%	4.5%	4.6%	5.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	5	6	16	30	25	23	15	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	150	134	105	79	62	54	66	70
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	68	42	44	38	29	29	22	26

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

Family & Social Services Administration Disability & Rehabilitative Services

Figure 2: Percentage of People Served in Integrated Employment



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

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	9,218	9,432	10,614	11,768	13,259	13,049	13,356	15,451
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,949	2,943	2,391	2,235	2,210	1,949	1,853	1,854
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	32%	31%	23%	19%	17%	15%	14%	12%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	46.3	45.8	37.0	34.3	33.8	29.7	28.1	28.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,568	2,649	4,770	4,224	4,655	4,456	4,597	4,748
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,567	4,023	4,388	4,922	5,410	5,589	6,448	6,877
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	2,022	196	5,622	6,880	9,599	9,284	10,251	11,428
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	6,157	6,868	14,780	9,146	10,065	19,329	21,296	23,053
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	0

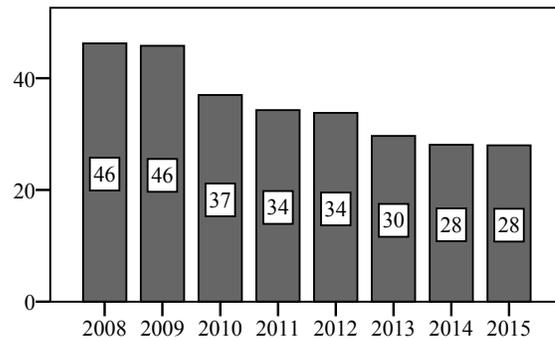
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	44,838	20,796	51,541	57,973	78,110	80,897	90,280	86,374
Integrated employment funding	6,005	9,125	5,658	5,222	4,874	4,546	3,916	3,278
Facility-based work funding	1,698	4,529	17,695	18,040	18,451	18,095	17,704	15,522
Facility-based non-work funding	37,135	6,816	14,586	16,642	20,104	22,980	25,922	24,738
Community-based non-work funding	0	327	13,602	18,069	34,680	35,276	42,738	42,837

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	44,838	20,796	51,541	57,973	78,110	80,897	90,280	86,374
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	9,252	8,381	7,884	5,335	4,902	4,373
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	13,521	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	31,317	0	42,289	49,592	70,226	75,562	85,378	82,001

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	14,632	14,955	15,244	16,142	15,222	14,044	12,858	12,136
Total number of closures with ID	1,817	1,895	1,809	2,075	1,872	1,817	1,752	1,626
Closures into an employment setting	4,393	4,020	4,101	4,404	4,729	4,652	4,377	4,103
Closures with ID into an employment setting	672	574	513	625	646	645	635	611
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,090	4,323	2,820	3,838	3,555	3,011	2,979	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	598	669	468	653	520	522	491	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	2,191	2,062	1,727	2,313	2,170	2,006	1,721	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	990	901	732	1,002	902	895	802	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	51.8%	48.2%	59.3%	53.4%	57.1%	60.7%	59.5%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	52.9%	46.2%	52.3%	48.9%	55.4%	55.3%	56.4%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.0%	26.9%	26.9%	27.3%	31.1%	33.1%	34.0%	33.8%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	37.0%	30.3%	28.4%	30.1%	34.5%	35.5%	36.2%	37.6%

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)

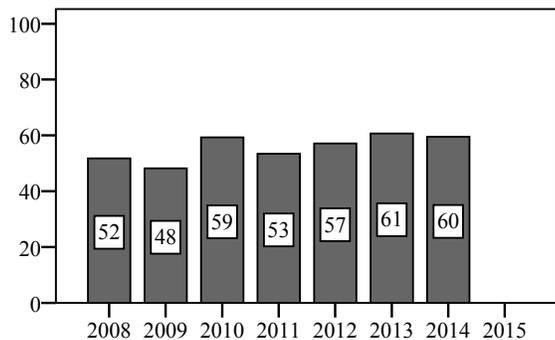
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$334	\$347	\$367	\$352	\$355	\$346	\$364	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$149	\$162	\$177	\$186	\$181	\$178	\$184	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.2	28.4	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.0	28.5	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.8	21.5	21.8	22.7	22.0	21.2	21.8	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	68.9	62.6	63.2	67.6	72.3	70.8	66.3	62.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	10.5	8.9	7.9	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.2

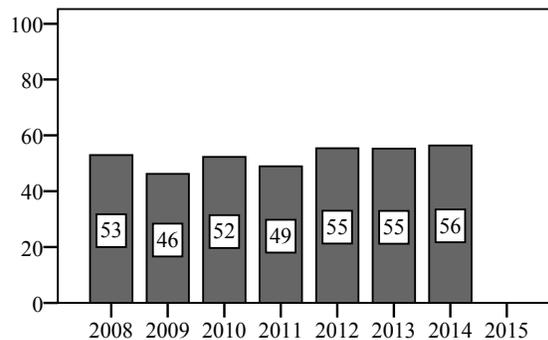
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	2,944	2,966	2,983	3,008	3,062	3,090	3,124
State unemployment rate	4.5%	4.6%	3.8%	6.0%	6.0%	4.6%	3.7%

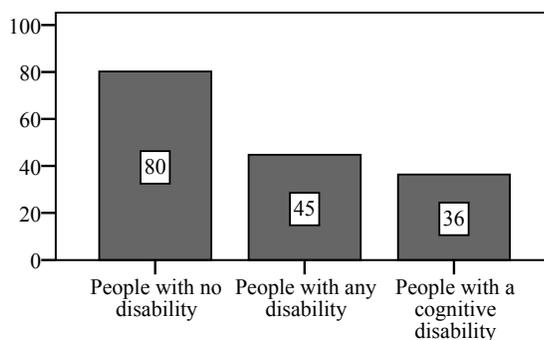
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	1,740,415	1,764,738	1,768,126	1,762,881	1,752,913	1,776,199	1,769,954
Number of people with any disability	172,461	177,023	173,998	181,776	193,789	177,519	185,117
Number of people with a cognitive disability	75,147	75,264	73,318	75,973	87,239	76,868	82,248
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,394,539	1,391,958	1,392,119	1,407,842	1,394,273	1,424,063	1,419,592
Number of people with any disability who are employed	79,265	75,065	71,245	76,061	83,453	76,055	82,904
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24,062	26,177	23,162	27,013	30,350	24,769	29,909
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	80.1%	78.9%	78.7%	79.9%	79.5%	80.2%	80.2%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	46.0%	42.4%	40.9%	41.8%	43.1%	42.8%	44.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	32.0%	34.8%	31.6%	35.6%	34.8%	32.2%	36.4%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.2	\$35.1	\$37.1	\$38.6	\$39.2	\$40.6	\$41.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.7	\$24.3	\$25.4	\$26.6	\$29.0	\$33.0	\$33.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.7	\$14.9	\$16.0	\$15.1	\$17.8	\$17.0	\$22.6
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	35	34	35	34	36	35	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	29	29	28	30	29	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.7%	10.9%	10.6%	10.7%	11.0%	10.6%	11.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	22.9%	25.6%	27.3%	26.2%	28.4%	25.7%	25.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.3%	32.7%	35.1%	30.5%	38.9%	35.9%	33.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

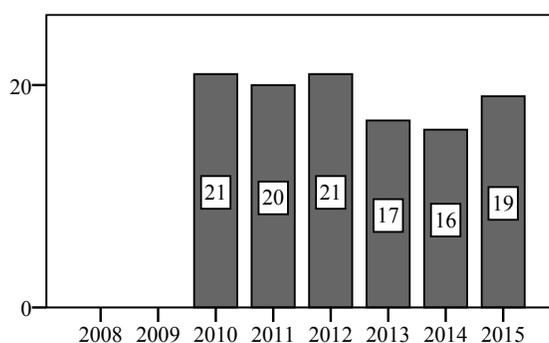
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	38,136	39,519	41,272	42,938	44,759	46,887	49,007	49,188
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,138	6,567	6,690	7,065	6,657	6,303	6,219	6,432
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	18.7%	16.6%	16.2%	16.5%	14.9%	13.4%	12.7%	13.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	33	26	33	64	88	86	59	72
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	57	49	51	41	31	19	12	20
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	90	73	58	42	28	31	29	20

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	.	.	8,950	9,587	9,581	12,998	14,725	15,453
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	1,912	1,902	2,014	2,187	2,409	2,883
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	21%	20%	21%	17%	16%	19%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	63.0	62.1	65.5	70.8	77.5	92.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	2,780	2,835	2,461	3,208	3,603	3,834
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	4,258	4,850	5,106	7,603	8,713	8,736
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	7,038	7,685	7,567	10,811	12,316	12,570
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	0	.	0	.	0

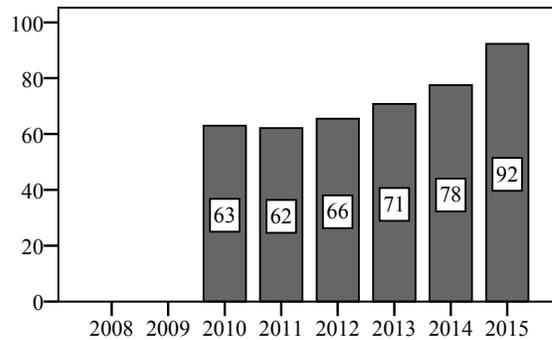
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

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

Department of 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	60,771	63,869	72,583	68,456	80,118	63,329
Integrated employment funding	0	0	6,758	6,662	7,712	7,727	9,051	10,714
Facility-based work funding	0	0	29,573	26,078	27,222	22,569	22,135	22,720
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	24,440	26,134	29,587	32,911	48,932	29,896
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	4,995	8,062	5,248	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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	60,771	63,869	72,583	68,456	80,118	63,329
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	29,116	23,996	32,483	12,950	8,553	8,658
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	31,655	39,872	40,100	55,506	71,565	54,672

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	7,874	6,862	7,321	6,406	6,760	6,620	5,870	6,162
Total number of closures with ID	1,126	893	873	856	872	888	758	841
Closures into an employment setting	2,270	2,351	2,300	2,213	2,244	2,284	2,289	2,422
Closures with ID into an employment setting	322	250	260	263	295	303	319	379
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,280	1,424	2,076	1,570	1,256	1,353	1,526	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	203	218	252	212	182	216	204	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	297	133	171	144	154	162	406	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	157	76	89	80	92	85	215	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	63.9%	62.3%	52.6%	58.5%	64.1%	62.8%	60.0%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	61.3%	53.4%	50.8%	55.4%	61.8%	58.4%	61.0%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	28.8%	34.3%	31.4%	34.5%	33.2%	34.5%	39.0%	39.3%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	28.6%	28.0%	29.8%	30.7%	33.8%	34.1%	42.1%	45.1%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$405	\$393	\$380	\$401	\$408	\$398	\$404	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$264	\$231	\$247	\$262	\$250	\$247	\$234	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.7	32.9	32.6	33.0	32.9	32.5	31.9	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	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	78.2	75.5	72.3	73.0	73.9	73.7	77.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	10.7	8.3	8.5	8.6	9.6	9.8	10.3	12.1

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation Services and Department for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

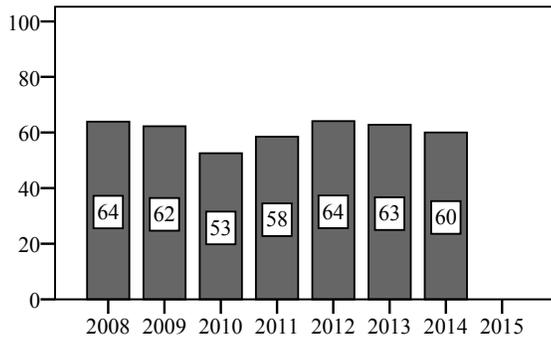
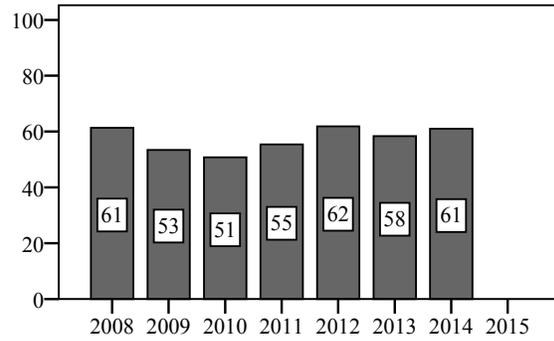


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	2,724	2,748	2,777	2,819	2,871	2,894	2,912
State unemployment rate	5.4%	5.1%	4.1%	6.7%	7.0%	5.4%	4.2%

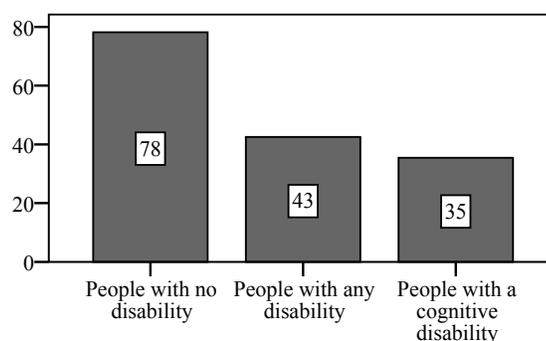
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	1,609,603	1,615,095	1,616,693	1,619,237	1,624,813	1,609,327	1,624,111
Number of people with any disability	182,312	183,529	185,566	192,616	181,334	196,040	181,312
Number of people with a cognitive disability	71,499	78,633	81,968	81,798	77,625	87,024	79,641
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,243,769	1,228,283	1,231,894	1,240,336	1,247,170	1,235,744	1,269,929
Number of people with any disability who are employed	78,067	77,454	79,141	76,785	73,625	75,964	77,104
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	20,417	25,665	25,994	25,604	23,138	27,007	28,220
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	77.3%	76.1%	76.2%	76.6%	76.8%	76.8%	78.2%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	42.8%	42.2%	42.6%	39.9%	40.6%	38.7%	42.5%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.6%	32.6%	31.7%	31.3%	29.8%	31.0%	35.4%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.8	\$37.6	\$38.4	\$39.2	\$40.4	\$41.2	\$42.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.5	\$26.4	\$26.1	\$27.8	\$31.2	\$30.6	\$34.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.4	\$19.7	\$17.3	\$15.7	\$18.9	\$21.9	\$28.8
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	35	37	37	36	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	31	33	33	31	32	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.5%	11.0%	12.0%	11.4%	11.6%	11.6%	10.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.5%	23.3%	25.5%	28.6%	23.7%	26.5%	24.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	36.8%	30.9%	34.4%	36.9%	29.8%	29.7%	26.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

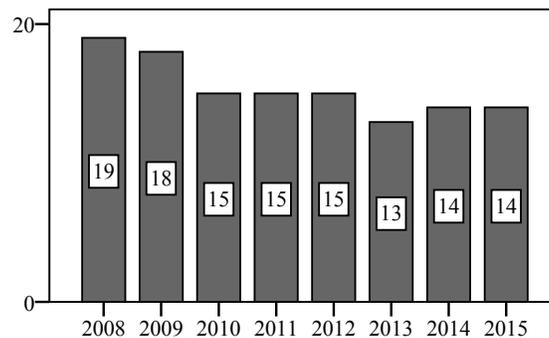
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	34,037	35,265	36,792	38,288	41,897	44,955	46,897	46,221
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,268	3,920	4,101	4,443	4,228	3,923	3,827	3,987
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	12.5%	11.1%	11.1%	11.6%	10.1%	8.7%	8.2%	8.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	19	23	20	48	35	32	26	39
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	382	308	329	290	225	160	134	116
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	25	34	28	30	22	19	7	10

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	5,955	6,137	6,217	5,789	5,948	6,200	6,141	6,011
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,145	1,133	949	890	891	802	845	843
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	19%	18%	15%	15%	15%	13%	14%	14%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	40.9	40.2	33.0	31.0	30.9	27.7	29.1	29.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,355	2,360	2,277	.	3,437	3,118	3,086	3,016
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,475	2,625	2,844	.	3,338	3,625	3,838	3,818
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	3,268	3,404	3,424	.	3,862	3,284	3,457	3,393
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	8,098	8,389	8,545	.	6,775	10,027	10,381	10,227
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	852	1,251	1,365	.	.	0	.	0

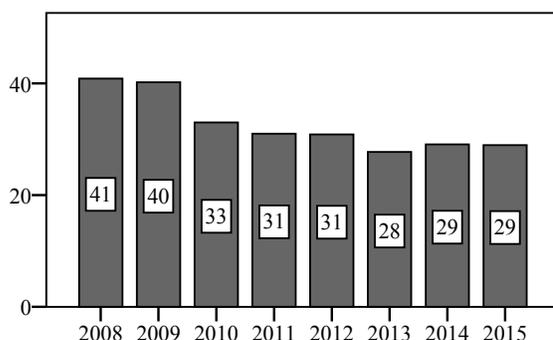
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	64,826	74,856	79,458	84,766	87,530	93,438	97,326	101,392
Integrated employment funding	3,810	4,394	4,688	0	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	61,016	70,462	74,770	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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	64,826	74,856	79,458	84,766	87,530	93,438	97,326	101,392
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	60,914	69,824	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

Rehabilitation Services

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	7,050	6,357	8,662	7,650	6,980	7,086	6,798	5,611
Total number of closures with ID	716	603	751	607	567	596	613	564
Closures into an employment setting	1,645	1,426	1,452	1,624	1,619	1,707	1,494	1,343
Closures with ID into an employment setting	265	199	172	198	204	245	247	208
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,656	1,147	2,624	1,728	1,788	1,976	2,190	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	186	122	307	186	174	167	197	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	551	390	464	288	273	310	337	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	168	129	136	100	115	141	181	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	49.8%	55.4%	35.6%	48.4%	47.5%	46.3%	40.6%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	58.8%	62.0%	35.9%	51.6%	54.0%	59.5%	55.6%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	23.3%	22.4%	16.8%	21.2%	23.2%	24.1%	22.0%	23.9%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	37.0%	33.0%	22.9%	32.6%	36.0%	41.1%	40.3%	36.9%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$288	\$298	\$303	\$301	\$302	\$298	\$300	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$177	\$172	\$180	\$175	\$183	\$173	\$178	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.8	29.7	29.4	29.6	29.5	29.0	29.2	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.8	22.3	22.1	21.2	22.1	21.0	21.5	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	58.7	50.6	50.9	56.6	56.1	59.0	51.4	46.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	9.5	7.1	6.0	6.9	7.1	8.5	8.5	7.1

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

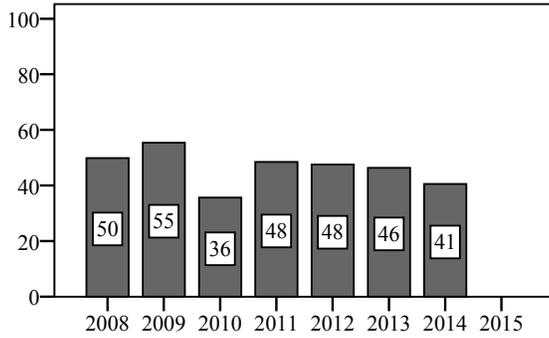
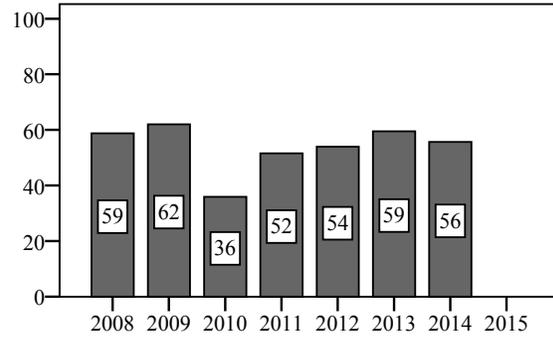


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	4,118	4,173	4,236	4,314	4,369	4,395	4,425
State unemployment rate	6.2%	6.1%	5.5%	10.5%	10.0%	8.3%	5.4%

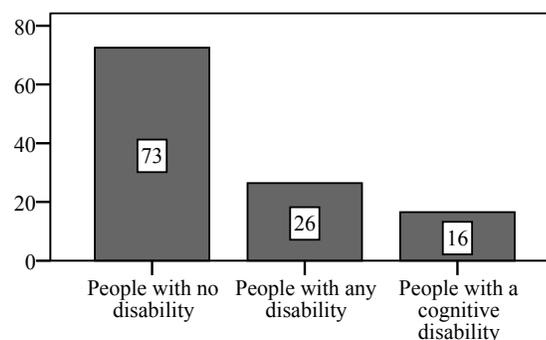
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	2,350,151	2,349,987	2,368,073	2,375,831	2,373,386	2,351,712	2,376,446
Number of people with any disability	433,445	435,658	435,783	419,566	426,533	441,710	423,866
Number of people with a cognitive disability	186,857	185,793	183,446	179,052	189,008	193,264	187,170
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,652,623	1,630,073	1,640,007	1,674,323	1,688,093	1,695,059	1,723,232
Number of people with any disability who are employed	119,102	109,874	110,576	109,496	114,455	118,395	112,013
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	33,308	31,382	31,114	31,931	34,236	36,335	30,882
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	70.3%	69.4%	69.3%	70.5%	71.1%	72.1%	72.5%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	27.5%	25.2%	25.4%	26.1%	26.8%	26.8%	26.4%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	17.8%	16.9%	17.0%	17.8%	18.1%	18.8%	16.5%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.3	\$35.0	\$35.5	\$36.8	\$37.8	\$37.5	\$39.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.1	\$25.8	\$26.8	\$25.0	\$28.6	\$29.6	\$27.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.2	\$18.3	\$15.5	\$17.0	\$18.6	\$20.3	\$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	36	37	36	36	36	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	34	32	33	33	35	35
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	14.2%	15.0%	15.3%	15.3%	14.8%	15.0%	14.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	33.7%	31.7%	31.5%	34.2%	33.0%	33.2%	31.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	40.6%	38.3%	35.9%	40.0%	38.1%	39.9%	36.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

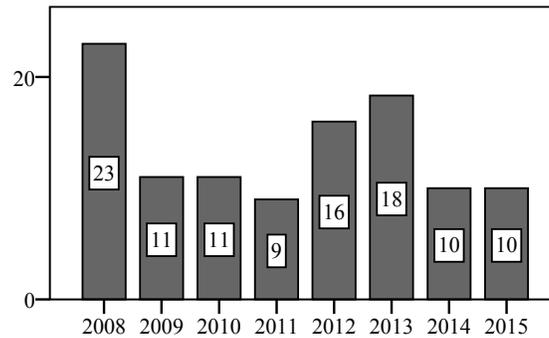
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	159,392	164,292	167,213	173,052	179,192	183,279	182,143	175,829
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,921	4,593	4,749	4,739	4,515	4,284	4,281	4,644
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	31	49	63	52	39	22	7	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	117	108	89	79	52	38	25	32
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	49	48	38	30	25	22	23	17

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	5,301	8,207	8,668	4,674	7,533	7,072	6,984	6,581
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,195	888	919	413	1,200	1,297	679	636
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	23%	11%	11%	9%	16%	18%	10%	10%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	28.0	20.6	21.0	9.5	27.4	29.5	15.4	14.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	24	1,214	0	.	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	3,704	3,794	5,390	4,490	4,582	884	579	786
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	2,306	2,311	2,510	2,114	3,212	6,773	5,726	6,035
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	6,034	7,319	7,900	4,490	4,582	7,657	6,305	6,821
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	293	363	2,472	1,348	316	300	305	368

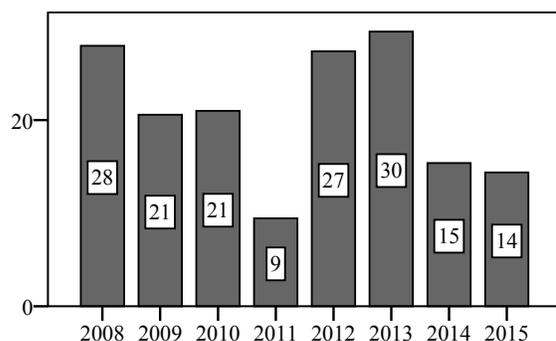
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	52,418	65,789	64,910	62,996	68,766	72,575	79,604	76,446
Integrated employment funding	2,381	2,996	2,942	1,302	1,408	1,390	4,377	3,128
Facility-based work funding	23	10,268	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	42,485	44,161	54,215	54,905	23,567	2,199	4,556	8,244
Community-based non-work funding	7,223	8,089	7,753	6,789	43,792	68,985	70,671	65,073

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	52,418	65,789	64,910	62,996	68,766	72,575	79,604	76,446
Funding from state, local, and county resources	8,484	19,279	7,719	0	0	0	4,681	4,805
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	23	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	43,665	46,206	57,191	62,996	68,766	72,575	74,923	71,641

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	13,751	18,805	11,750	12,697	12,364	13,152	13,163	13,952
Total number of closures with ID	1,363	1,745	1,072	1,233	1,303	1,396	1,366	1,398
Closures into an employment setting	5,343	4,912	3,846	3,898	3,880	4,010	4,231	4,780
Closures with ID into an employment setting	518	418	347	369	350	354	365	394
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,344	6,292	2,197	2,377	2,184	2,966	3,466	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	292	669	222	289	273	388	439	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal	778	910	610	642	675	581	.	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal	341	351	240	259	244	213	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	69.5%	43.8%	63.6%	62.1%	64.0%	57.5%	55.0%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID*	64.0%	38.5%	61.0%	56.1%	56.2%	47.7%	45.4%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	38.9%	26.1%	32.7%	30.7%	31.4%	30.5%	32.1%	34.3%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	38.0%	24.0%	32.4%	29.9%	26.9%	25.4%	26.7%	28.2%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$370	\$383	\$382	\$392	\$388	\$395	\$412	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$191	\$198	\$180	\$205	\$202	\$207	\$201	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.9	32.4	31.9	32.2	31.4	31.8	31.7	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.4	24.4	21.8	23.1	22.7	23.4	22.7	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	125.2	113.9	88.6	89.2	88.6	91.2	95.9	108.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	12.1	9.7	8.0	8.4	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.9

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

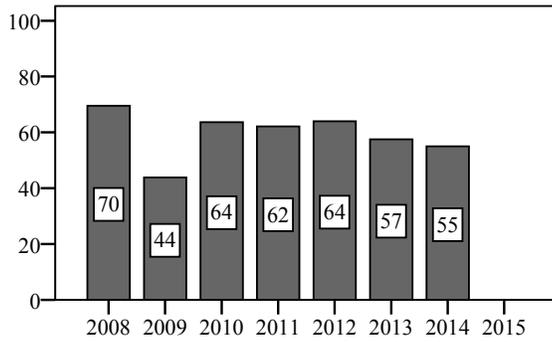
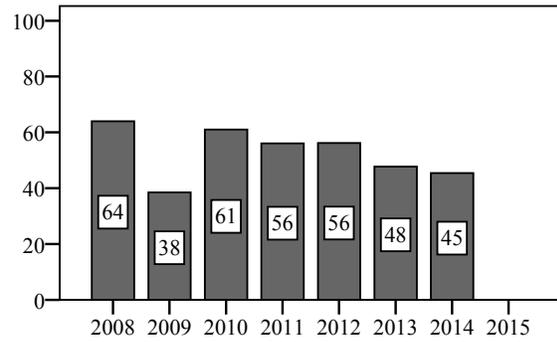


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	4,496	4,507	4,373	4,492	4,575	4,625	4,671
State unemployment rate	6.6%	7.1%	3.7%	6.8%	7.0%	6.2%	6.3%

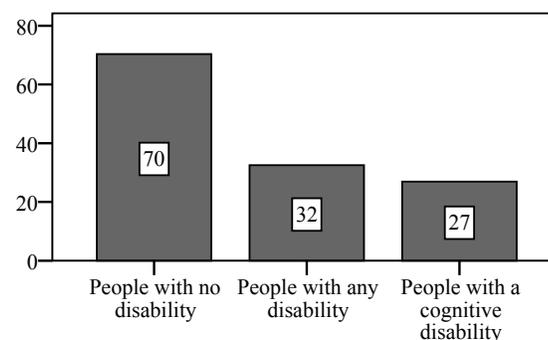
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	2,516,568	2,518,593	2,546,898	2,532,699	2,572,864	2,563,502	2,569,903
Number of people with any disability	356,565	391,820	384,892	388,073	376,484	376,806	373,416
Number of people with a cognitive disability	148,299	165,589	168,575	163,126	155,603	167,702	163,551
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,792,263	1,764,435	1,763,799	1,779,397	1,797,622	1,795,788	1,807,590
Number of people with any disability who are employed	120,327	129,176	122,289	130,253	115,463	121,981	121,295
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36,091	39,718	37,523	40,085	34,146	37,873	44,021
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	71.2%	70.1%	69.3%	70.3%	69.9%	70.1%	70.3%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	33.7%	33.0%	31.8%	33.6%	30.7%	32.4%	32.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24.3%	24.0%	22.3%	24.6%	21.9%	22.6%	26.9%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.8	\$37.5	\$37.5	\$39.0	\$40.8	\$41.2	\$42.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.9	\$28.2	\$31.5	\$30.6	\$30.9	\$31.0	\$32.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.2	\$18.7	\$22.1	\$20.7	\$23.1	\$21.4	\$24.0
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	38	37	39	38	38	39	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	35	37	35	34	36	36
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.8%	15.0%	16.9%	16.1%	16.4%	16.3%	15.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.9%	26.7%	30.1%	31.8%	31.0%	30.1%	29.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.7%	32.8%	37.2%	37.7%	37.3%	36.1%	34.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

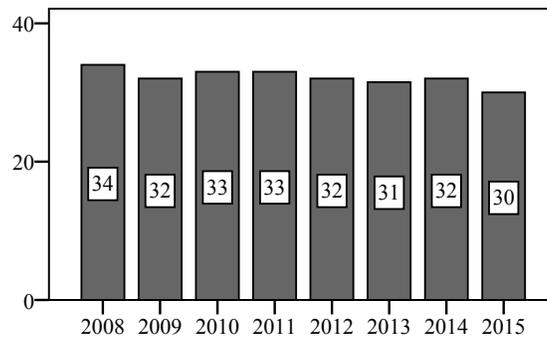
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	144,341	148,516	139,585	147,908	157,017	166,690	170,399	168,534
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,577	5,454	5,271	5,928	5,990	5,572	5,655	5,770
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.9%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	3.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	4	3	.	.	3	5	4	8
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	169	136	110	93	54	60	63	42
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	70	53	34	31	21	25	22	20

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	3,891	4,243	4,563	5,009	5,340	5,346	5,093	5,240
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,304	1,368	1,506	1,643	1,708	1,683	1,640	1,581
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	34%	32%	33%	33%	32%	31%	32%	30%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	29.6	30.5	33.0	35.9	37.1	36.4	35.3	33.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,394	1,506	1,518	1,574	1,583	1,560	1,301	1,312
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,163	1,369	1,510	1,792	2,059	2,103	2,144	2,347
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	30	.	29	.	0	0	8	0
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	3,659
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	30	497	1,170	1,672	1,758

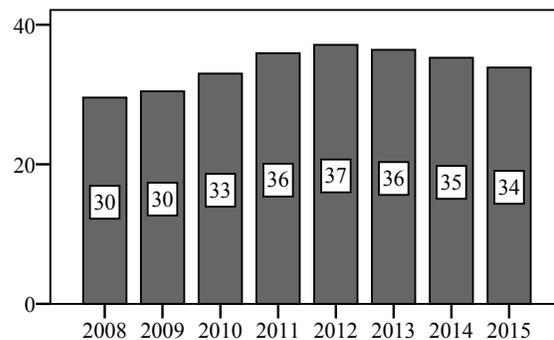
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	24,515	27,515	29,050	30,801	.	34,374	33,795	33,829
Integrated employment funding	9,442	10,746	11,277	12,090	13,941	13,747	12,824	12,178
Facility-based work funding	8,448	8,499	8,473	8,183	8,435	8,119	7,340	7,165
Facility-based non-work funding	6,576	8,270	9,176	10,529	12,018	12,507	13,592	14,487
Community-based non-work funding	49	0	124	0	0	0	39	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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	24,515	27,515	29,050	30,801	.	34,374	33,795	33,829
Funding from state, local, and county resources	779	851	807	784	448	746	771	904
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	23,736	26,664	28,243	30,018	33,946	32,974	33,023	32,926

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	10,007	9,874	8,717	7,920	8,830	14,247	6,795	7,107
Total number of closures with ID	728	671	592	640	676	1,121	500	573
Closures into an employment setting	2,715	2,353	2,362	2,313	2,012	2,235	2,289	2,347
Closures with ID into an employment setting	196	172	138	167	168	205	181	202
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,355	2,584	2,440	2,467	2,039	6,553	1,029	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	263	225	214	259	245	585	103	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	841	846	853	1,003	950	1,745	480	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	353	309	276	318	307	540	127	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.6%	47.7%	49.2%	48.4%	49.7%	25.4%	69.0%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	42.7%	43.3%	39.2%	39.2%	40.7%	25.9%	63.7%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.1%	23.8%	27.1%	29.2%	22.8%	15.7%	33.7%	33.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	26.9%	25.6%	23.3%	26.1%	24.9%	18.3%	36.2%	35.3%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$596	\$495	\$453	\$425	\$418	\$397	\$398	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$165	\$174	\$187	\$192	\$188	\$210	\$175	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	35.4	33.7	33.8	33.1	33.0	32.5	31.9	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.6	23.2	23.5	23.7	22.8	25.0	22.0	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	61.6	52.4	52.1	50.6	43.7	48.3	49.2	50.2
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

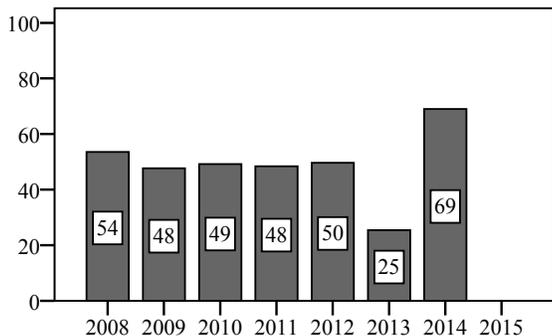
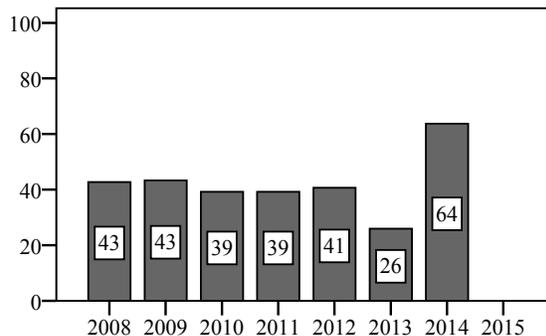


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	1,306	1,318	1,315	1,318	1,328	1,328	1,329
State unemployment rate	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	8.0%	8.0%	6.7%	4.4%

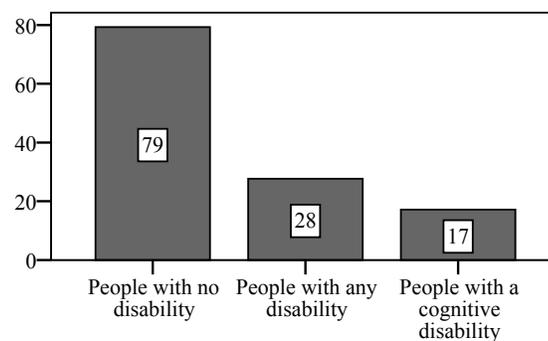
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	748,583	763,115	758,702	746,734	734,336	733,956	727,019
Number of people with any disability	118,130	106,600	108,518	115,875	125,104	121,023	121,092
Number of people with a cognitive disability	54,194	50,343	52,507	55,471	61,351	65,841	57,452
Number of people with no disability who are employed	573,119	578,486	575,248	562,335	566,929	570,528	576,612
Number of people with any disability who are employed	39,423	30,293	32,769	39,742	39,859	38,100	33,502
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	13,475	8,477	11,822	13,184	13,292	13,533	9,859
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	76.6%	75.8%	75.8%	75.3%	77.2%	77.7%	79.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	33.4%	28.4%	30.2%	34.3%	31.9%	31.5%	27.7%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24.9%	16.8%	22.5%	23.8%	21.7%	20.6%	17.2%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.9	\$35.3	\$36.0	\$35.9	\$38.5	\$39.6	\$40.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$22.7	\$25.3	\$23.2	\$23.4	\$25.1	\$22.9	\$23.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.8	\$14.1	\$15.4	\$12.5	\$17.7	\$13.0	\$15.2
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	38	38	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	34	35	34	35	32	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	30	30	29	31	26	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.1%	10.7%	11.6%	11.9%	10.5%	10.8%	9.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.1%	27.3%	31.8%	33.2%	27.0%	36.1%	32.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.4%	32.7%	38.5%	39.7%	32.8%	44.0%	38.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

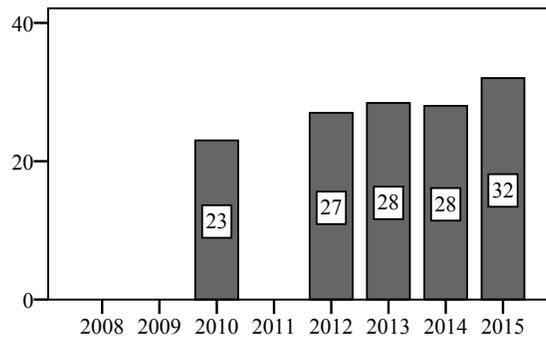
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	27,689	29,300	30,165	31,810	33,135	34,792	36,137	36,137
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,349	2,206	2,160	2,278	1,984	1,768	1,756	1,930
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.5%	7.5%	7.2%	7.2%	6.0%	5.1%	4.9%	5.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	33	34	38	36	44	33	27	27
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	50	38	30	18	14	9	5	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	23	16	12	8	8	4	0	-1

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	.	.	4,133	.	3,362	3,515	3,628	3,670
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	929	.	909	999	1,000	1,178
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	23%	.	27%	28%	28%	32%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	70.0	.	68.4	75.2	75.2	88.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	0	.	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	0
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	3,178	.	.	.	3,359	3,533
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,359	3,533
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	.	470	450	.	0

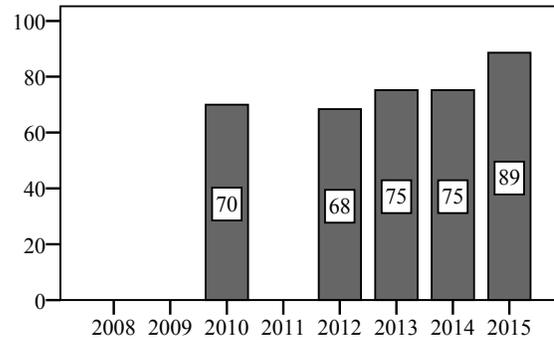
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

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

Department of Health and Human Services Office of 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58,628
Integrated employment funding	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,600	0	3,853
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,750

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	58,628
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	3,752	3,728	4,098	4,147	3,533	4,270	3,937	4,230
Total number of closures with ID	328	372	379	401	316	344	302	299
Closures into an employment setting	812	754	722	817	894	1,030	1,126	1,221
Closures with ID into an employment setting	91	102	80	104	102	113	106	90
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	790	741	766	874	757	887	827	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	54	63	56	86	72	84	65	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	147	182	185	199	145	269	.	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	47	74	76	83	64	115	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	50.7%	50.4%	48.5%	48.3%	54.1%	53.7%	57.7%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	62.8%	61.8%	58.8%	54.7%	58.6%	57.4%	62.0%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	21.6%	20.2%	17.6%	19.7%	25.3%	24.1%	28.6%	28.9%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	27.7%	27.4%	21.1%	25.9%	32.3%	32.8%	35.1%	30.1%

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)

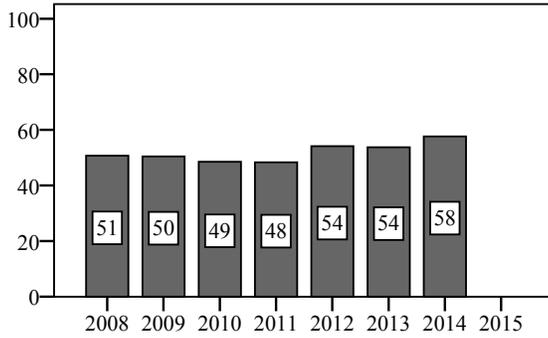
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$303	\$299	\$290	\$292	\$315	\$349	\$357	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$109	\$102	\$73	\$99	\$97	\$108	\$83	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	25.9	24.2	21.3	23.2	24.5	25.6	26.2	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	13.7	12.8	9.0	12.0	11.8	12.6	10.3	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	61.7	57.2	54.4	61.5	67.3	77.5	84.7	91.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.9	7.7	6.0	7.8	7.7	8.5	8.0	6.8

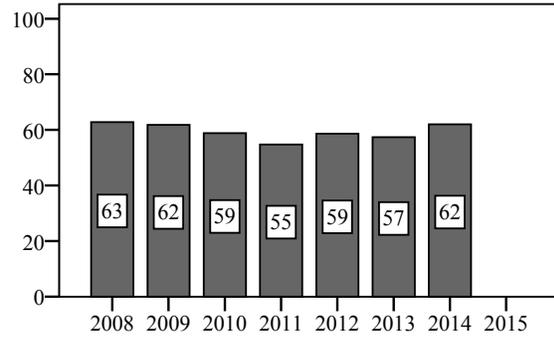
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	5,509	5,590	5,619	5,699	5,828	5,929	6,006
State unemployment rate	4.5%	4.1%	3.6%	7.0%	7.0%	6.6%	5.2%

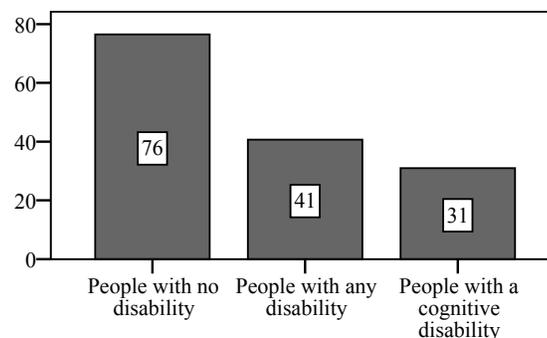
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	3,435,678	3,507,535	3,531,712	3,547,046	3,554,104	3,569,673	3,572,866
Number of people with any disability	301,188	306,446	314,518	315,839	328,041	324,592	326,657
Number of people with a cognitive disability	117,646	122,206	139,395	133,586	133,337	139,421	142,888
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,606,691	2,621,370	2,642,116	2,671,337	2,700,474	2,707,260	2,732,169
Number of people with any disability who are employed	127,880	119,952	112,726	127,319	131,545	125,331	132,719
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	35,556	30,364	33,385	38,434	37,273	38,294	44,248
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.9%	74.7%	74.8%	75.3%	76.0%	75.8%	76.5%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	42.5%	39.1%	35.8%	40.3%	40.1%	38.6%	40.6%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	30.2%	24.8%	23.9%	28.8%	28.0%	27.5%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$50.9	\$51.1	\$51.6	\$52.5	\$53.8	\$54.1	\$56.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.8	\$36.2	\$38.7	\$42.2	\$40.3	\$41.9	\$42.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.9	\$20.9	\$26.2	\$25.2	\$26.9	\$26.6	\$29.2
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	36	36	37	37	36	36	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	32	32	32	33	31	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	7.4%	8.2%	8.2%	8.1%	8.2%	8.4%	8.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.6%	20.4%	22.8%	22.2%	21.4%	22.7%	21.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	26.9%	28.1%	31.5%	27.6%	26.2%	27.6%	28.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

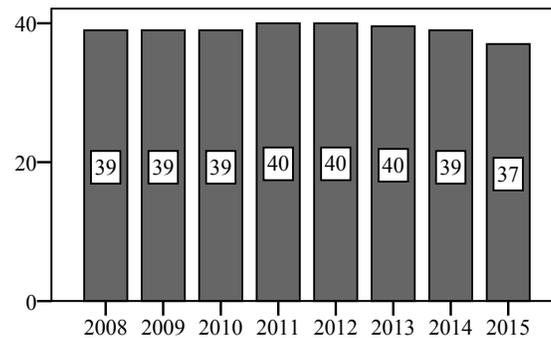
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	74,854	76,649	80,596	84,565	89,975	97,736	103,794	106,541
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,784	5,602	6,032	6,420	6,554	5,916	5,938	6,165
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.7%	7.3%	7.5%	7.6%	7.3%	6.1%	5.7%	5.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	22	16	26	0	3	4	7	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	242	200	181	141	122	112	101	102
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	49	49	38	36	26	23	17	21

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	10,085	10,532	11,476	12,343	12,218	12,663	13,143	13,143
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,932	4,137	4,528	4,918	4,924	5,011	5,092	4,916
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	39%	39%	39%	40%	40%	40%	39%	37%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	69.8	72.6	78.0	84.4	83.7	84.5	85.2	81.8
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**	6,153	6,395	6,948	7,425	7,470	7,652	8,051	8,182
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	3,634	377	13,526	16,333	4,395	121	4,757	2,235

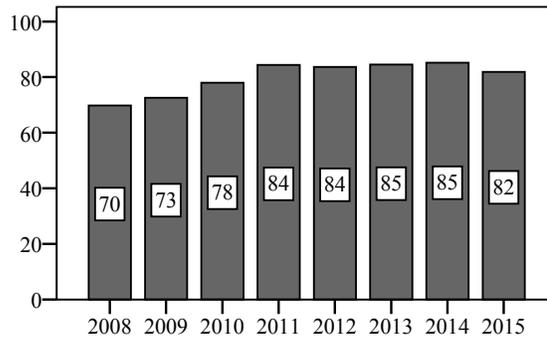
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	155,930	174,777	185,174	233,915	233,915	211,469	219,218	227,901
Integrated employment funding	54,682	61,698	66,323	84,793	83,798	77,307	75,204	75,498
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	101,248	113,078	118,851	149,123	148,366	134,162	144,015	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	155,930	174,777	185,174	233,915	233,915	211,469	219,218	227,901
Funding from state, local, and county resources	85,489	92,858	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	70,427	80,000	140,915	171,545	213,301	194,274	97,463	227,901

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	6,317	7,920	7,780	9,591	8,077	7,388	8,065	7,844
Total number of closures with ID	510	607	644	779	716	723	806	796
Closures into an employment setting	2,290	2,309	2,408	2,437	2,506	2,533	2,545	2,559
Closures with ID into an employment setting	244	246	273	239	277	310	347	308
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	682	1,166	1,383	3,042	1,706	1,587	1,762	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	59	84	110	265	150	134	141	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	587	826	953	1,491	1,212	1,350	699	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	145	156	193	234	199	212	129	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	77.1%	66.4%	63.5%	44.5%	59.5%	61.5%	59.1%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	80.5%	74.5%	71.3%	47.4%	64.9%	69.8%	71.1%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	36.3%	29.2%	31.0%	25.4%	31.0%	34.3%	31.6%	32.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	47.8%	40.5%	42.4%	30.7%	38.7%	42.9%	43.1%	38.7%

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)

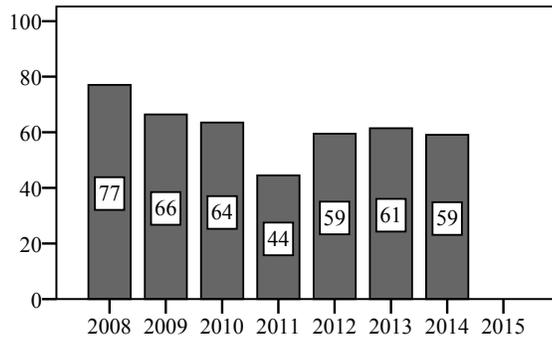
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$313	\$290	\$295	\$299	\$288	\$281	\$282	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$207	\$198	\$207	\$187	\$185	\$199	\$199	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.0	26.4	26.0	25.8	25.5	25.5	25.2	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	24.9	23.7	23.9	21.6	21.3	22.2	21.8	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	40.6	40.5	41.7	41.8	42.6	42.7	42.6	42.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.8	5.1

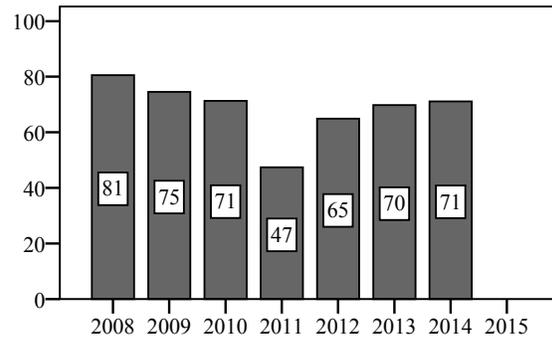
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	6,433	6,433	6,468	6,594	6,588	6,693	6,794
State unemployment rate	5.8%	4.8%	4.4%	8.4%	7.0%	7.1%	5.0%

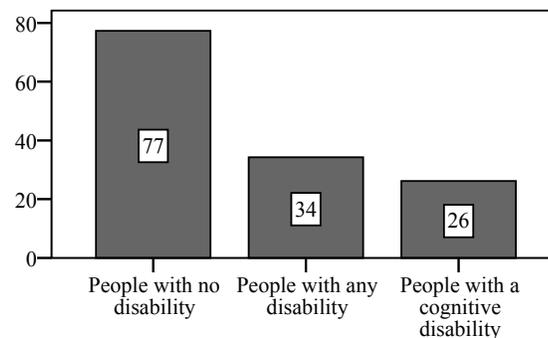
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	4,003,698	4,003,826	4,012,567	4,025,304	4,039,415	4,073,627	4,095,892
Number of people with any disability	388,851	369,229	388,429	390,883	403,997	400,618	409,529
Number of people with a cognitive disability	192,273	174,592	190,688	185,412	189,781	197,218	204,015
Number of people with no disability who are employed	3,014,488	2,953,585	2,991,987	3,014,959	3,064,311	3,128,785	3,167,167
Number of people with any disability who are employed	133,022	119,286	121,957	126,372	136,610	138,606	140,245
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	48,825	39,186	44,917	43,354	48,790	50,709	53,330
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.3%	73.8%	74.6%	74.9%	75.9%	76.8%	77.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	34.2%	32.3%	31.4%	32.3%	33.8%	34.6%	34.2%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.4%	22.4%	23.6%	23.4%	25.7%	25.7%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$49.8	\$49.5	\$50.0	\$51.9	\$53.1	\$55.1	\$55.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.2	\$30.8	\$31.8	\$33.5	\$33.1	\$38.2	\$38.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.5	\$17.5	\$21.6	\$21.6	\$19.4	\$28.3	\$25.5
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	33	32	35	34	34	33
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	29	28	28	31	28	30	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	7.8%	9.1%	9.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.1%	8.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.6%	27.7%	27.2%	28.5%	28.3%	27.5%	27.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	32.3%	34.6%	32.3%	32.8%	35.0%	32.3%	31.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

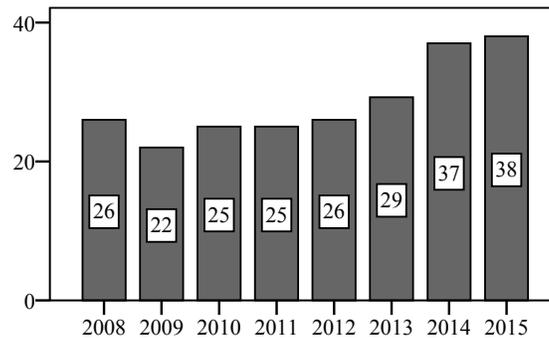
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	124,717	126,234	129,792	137,300	143,683	151,928	168,150	167,874
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	10,990	9,671	9,505	10,347	9,838	8,872	8,339	9,125
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.8%	7.7%	7.3%	7.5%	6.8%	5.8%	5.0%	5.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	49	86	80	90	122	101	78	52
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	259	210	168	150	103	71	67	105
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	275	260	212	197	144	124	93	77

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	15,012	15,900	14,039	14,751	14,769	15,523	15,728	16,217
Number of people served in integrated employment	3,831	3,469	3,554	3,733	3,778	4,538	5,739	6,222
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	26%	22%	25%	25%	26%	29%	37%	38%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	59.0	52.6	54.0	56.7	56.8	67.8	85.1	91.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,326	2,662	3,723	3,640	3,085	3,065	2,564	1,112
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	7,162	8,131	7,275	7,953	7,882	8,507	8,741	8,963
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	1,693	1,638	2,362	2,330	2,433	2,631	3,731	5,261
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	11,181	12,431	13,360	11,593	10,967	14,203	15,036	15,336
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	0

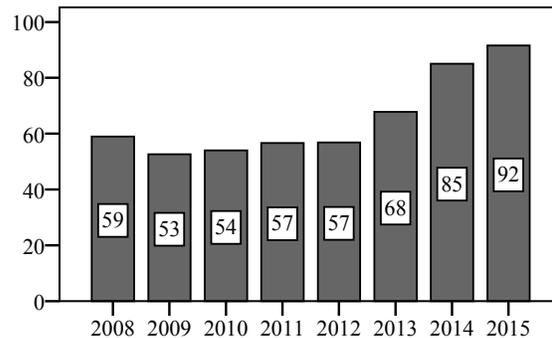
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	216,152	230,053	238,421	241,403	0	248,828	114,912	125,858
Integrated employment funding	46,149	38,178	35,663	35,088	34,969	36,370	44,606	49,329
Facility-based work funding	31,347	40,820	38,329	39,823	36,940	29,554	26,014	14,045
Facility-based non-work funding	112,032	121,886	134,191	135,000	134,766	145,886	146,000	165,158
Community-based non-work funding	26,624	29,169	30,239	31,492	35,274	37,018	44,292	62,484

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	216,152	230,053	238,421	241,403	0	248,828	114,912	125,858
Funding from state, local, and county resources	44,312	42,268	32,444	30,837	25,643	32,178	43,109	45,336
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	112,032	121,886	134,191	135,000	134,766	145,886	146,000	165,158
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	59,808	66,900	71,787	75,566	81,541	70,764	71,803	80,523

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	11,236	12,114	11,177	11,019	11,349	10,138	10,628	11,775
Total number of closures with ID	498	475	407	392	400	291	286	311
Closures into an employment setting	3,646	3,253	3,435	3,727	3,847	3,910	4,006	4,054
Closures with ID into an employment setting	227	158	173	130	168	137	138	149
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,854	3,285	3,320	3,618	3,865	2,679	2,687	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	119	118	115	157	147	84	79	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	172	153	181	169	200	254	70	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	59	32	55	43	41	43	20	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	56.1%	49.8%	50.9%	50.7%	49.9%	59.3%	59.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	65.6%	57.2%	60.1%	45.3%	53.3%	62.0%	63.6%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.4%	26.9%	30.7%	33.8%	33.9%	38.6%	37.7%	34.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	45.6%	33.3%	42.5%	33.2%	42.0%	47.1%	48.3%	47.9%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$357	\$334	\$334	\$339	\$341	\$344	\$355	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$173	\$170	\$159	\$166	\$153	\$169	\$168	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	26.9	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.8	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	19.0	18.6	17.7	17.9	17.3	18.2	17.9	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	56.1	49.3	52.5	56.6	57.9	58.4	59.4	59.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Commission for the Blind and Rehabilitation Commission

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

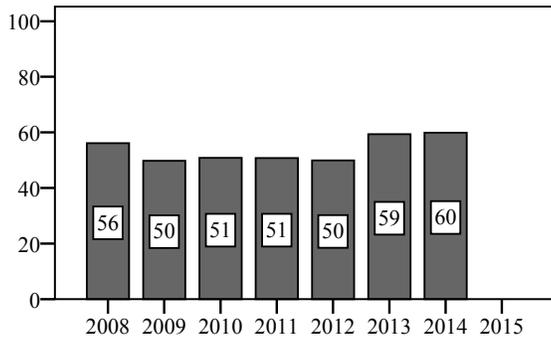
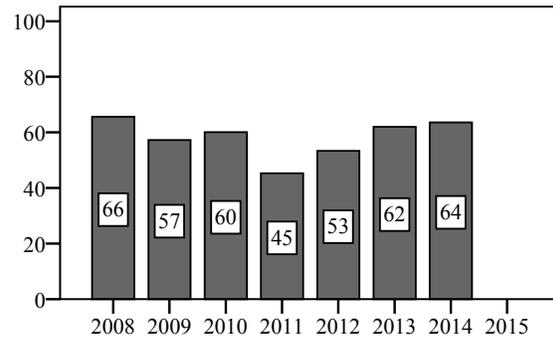


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	10,080	10,101	10,050	9,970	9,876	9,896	9,923
State unemployment rate	7.3%	6.7%	7.1%	13.6%	10.0%	8.8%	5.4%

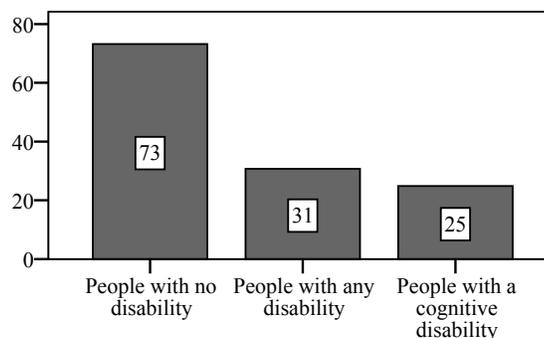
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	5,757,700	5,675,517	5,627,799	5,651,628	5,575,375	5,583,065	5,545,728
Number of people with any disability	731,501	723,661	776,260	732,038	795,087	779,149	787,446
Number of people with a cognitive disability	327,745	321,508	350,943	332,916	359,228	371,961	373,208
Number of people with no disability who are employed	3,881,686	3,801,612	3,813,371	3,886,926	3,952,046	4,012,797	4,060,174
Number of people with any disability who are employed	215,837	203,096	218,103	197,118	236,383	226,162	241,779
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	68,869	67,342	71,431	68,333	79,089	73,725	92,670
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	67.4%	67.0%	67.8%	68.8%	70.9%	71.9%	73.2%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	29.5%	28.1%	28.1%	26.9%	29.7%	29.0%	30.7%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.0%	20.9%	20.4%	20.5%	22.0%	19.8%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.2	\$37.3	\$38.0	\$38.6	\$39.8	\$40.9	\$42.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.7	\$25.5	\$26.0	\$25.8	\$28.0	\$28.0	\$29.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.3	\$17.3	\$16.9	\$16.7	\$18.5	\$17.5	\$20.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	37	37	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	34	34	35	35	35	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	31	32	30	31	30	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.3%	14.0%	14.5%	15.0%	14.4%	13.7%	13.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	30.1%	29.9%	30.6%	32.0%	31.7%	30.5%	29.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	36.2%	35.5%	36.2%	37.1%	37.9%	36.8%	33.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

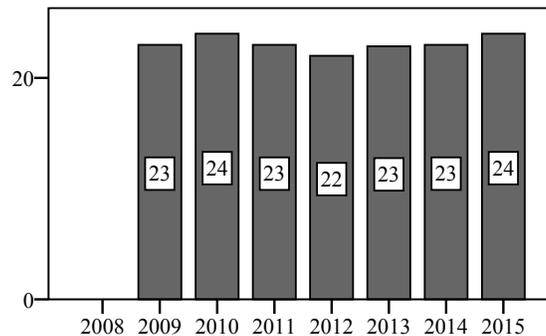
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	195,587	202,241	208,237	214,949	229,513	250,200	261,822	260,257
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	16,236	13,947	13,526	13,580	12,788	11,863	12,179	13,062
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.3%	5.6%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	61	57	41	49	54	62	46	21
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	285	191	113	94	68	43	42	52
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	124	90	87	65	38	36	29	24

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	.	18,898	17,042	17,098	17,839	17,746	17,352	17,938
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	4,398	4,016	3,989	3,993	4,058	4,041	4,250
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	23%	24%	23%	22%	23%	23%	24%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	44.1	41.0	40.4	40.4	41.0	40.8	42.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	5,582	4,441	4,434	4,453	4,299	4,920
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	2,434	4,260	4,778	4,913	4,853	4,824
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	14,591	7,255	6,778	7,572	6,441	6,213	6,465
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	14,591	15,271	15,479	16,784	15,807	15,365	16,209
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	0

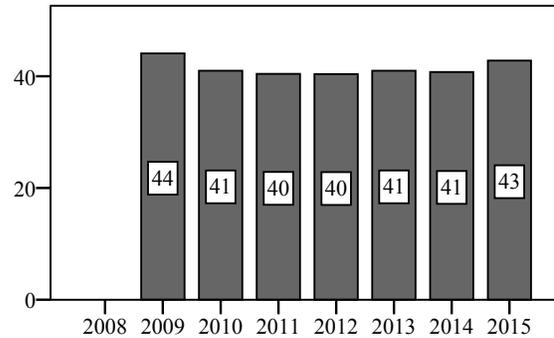
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	152,861	175,660	168,497	175,716	173,765	159,811	157,129
Integrated employment funding	.	19,979	25,746	22,450	23,871	26,765	27,197	25,299
Facility-based work funding	.	0	62,231	47,046	49,668	48,428	43,240	38,584
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	26,085	42,126	49,280	47,543	45,056	36,195
Community-based non-work funding	.	132,882	61,597	56,876	52,897	51,028	44,318	57,051

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	152,861	175,660	168,497	175,716	173,765	159,811	157,129
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	17,566	0	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	145,202	158,094	0	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	20,681	20,269	22,257	22,557	23,119	20,289	18,196	18,169
Total number of closures with ID	1,526	1,390	1,256	1,259	1,272	1,109	1,116	1,275
Closures into an employment setting	7,771	7,099	7,541	7,864	7,816	6,859	6,772	6,835
Closures with ID into an employment setting	642	484	433	421	379	347	424	521
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	6,739	6,668	7,470	7,691	7,271	6,495	5,437	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	582	584	571	569	565	479	377	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	885	779	737	780	881	824	665	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	408	360	323	333	332	265	223	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.6%	51.6%	50.2%	50.6%	51.8%	51.4%	55.5%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	52.5%	45.3%	43.1%	42.5%	40.1%	42.0%	52.9%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.6%	35.0%	33.9%	34.9%	33.8%	33.8%	37.2%	37.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	42.1%	34.8%	34.5%	33.4%	29.8%	31.3%	38.0%	40.9%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$402	\$446	\$446	\$445	\$450	\$401	\$401	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$163	\$152	\$157	\$175	\$175	\$192	\$197	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.9	31.5	31.5	32.1	31.9	31.1	30.8	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.4	20.0	20.3	22.0	21.8	23.3	24.0	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	77.7	71.2	76.3	79.6	79.1	69.3	68.3	68.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.4	4.9	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.3	5.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services and Commission for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

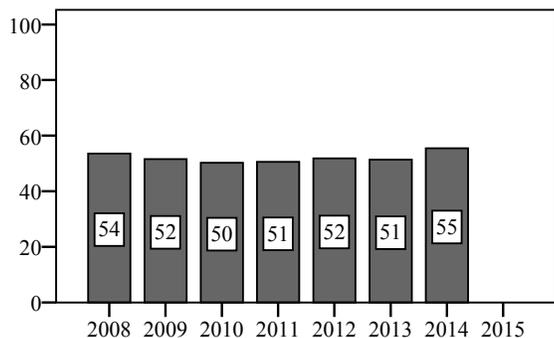
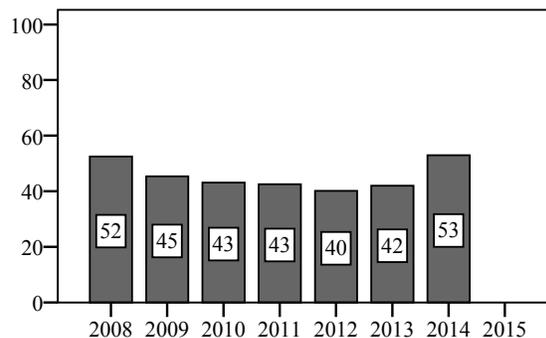


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	5,059	5,127	5,182	5,266	5,345	5,420	5,490
State unemployment rate	5.0%	4.0%	4.5%	8.0%	6.0%	5.1%	3.7%

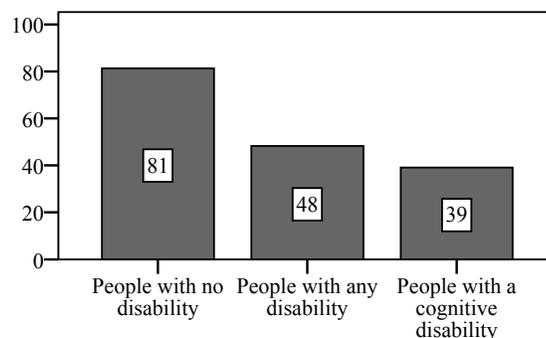
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	3,176,693	3,187,900	3,208,043	3,206,501	3,196,160	3,217,676	3,226,269
Number of people with any disability	278,422	274,170	266,410	282,765	304,204	302,993	304,764
Number of people with a cognitive disability	130,786	131,744	116,399	129,888	145,269	150,262	142,953
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,481,386	2,479,002	2,505,461	2,553,745	2,567,276	2,603,597	2,623,940
Number of people with any disability who are employed	120,017	119,662	122,410	119,443	131,978	131,707	146,996
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	45,209	48,705	41,620	45,976	51,956	51,257	55,858
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	78.1%	77.8%	78.1%	79.6%	80.3%	80.9%	81.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	43.1%	43.6%	45.9%	42.2%	43.4%	43.5%	48.2%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.6%	37.0%	35.8%	35.4%	35.8%	34.1%	39.1%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$42.2	\$42.7	\$42.6	\$44.7	\$45.8	\$47.1	\$49.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.8	\$25.1	\$28.4	\$29.4	\$30.2	\$32.5	\$30.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.0	\$14.2	\$15.9	\$18.0	\$17.4	\$20.0	\$15.7
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	38	38	39	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	34	32	34	34	35	34	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	29	26	30	29	30	29	27
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.8%	9.3%	10.0%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	8.2%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.3%	24.0%	25.4%	27.2%	26.8%	25.4%	24.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	31.8%	30.6%	32.5%	34.6%	34.8%	32.6%	33.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

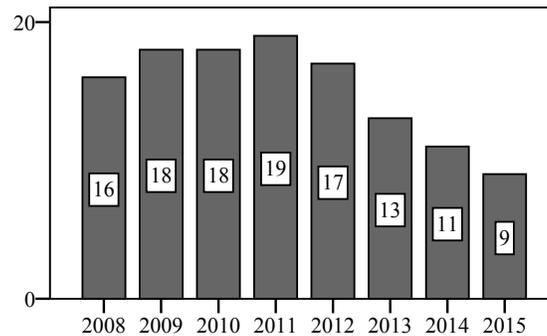
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	57,777	61,211	65,107	70,622	75,392	80,256	85,353	85,864
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	9,564	9,222	9,976	10,662	10,635	10,533	10,899	11,116
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	16.6%	15.1%	15.3%	15.1%	14.1%	13.1%	12.8%	12.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	70	40	35	40	48	32	26	15
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	151	162	106	100	77	57	43	33
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	87	66	49	42	31	36	26	19

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	12,561	13,007	13,546	14,043	16,493	22,306	26,233	25,760
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,091	2,288	2,462	2,642	2,745	2,909	2,879	2,224
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	16%	18%	18%	19%	17%	13%	11%	9%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	40.1	43.5	46.0	49.4	51.0	53.7	52.8	40.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	10,666	10,894	11,275	11,597	11,857	11,906	13,075	13,050
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	.	.	0	1,891	1,882	1,869	2,181
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	.	.	0	5,563	5,609	7,960	8,015
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	10,666	19,894	.	11,597	13,748	19,397	22,904	23,246
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	0

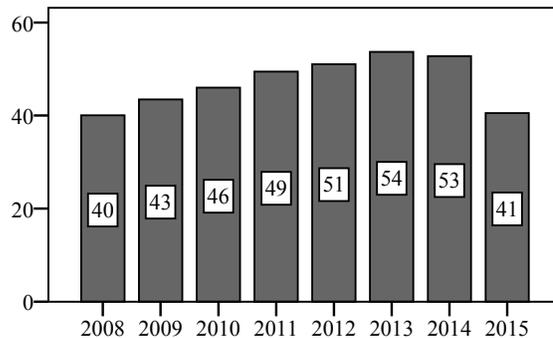
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	185,274	203,331	209,645	217,290	255,163	258,223	308,675	334,619
Integrated employment funding	4,258	4,581	4,953	5,638	19,129	20,418	16,861	14,631
Facility-based work funding	148,069	153,810	158,915	165,101	182,509	180,612	188,505	205,951
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	13,941	14,739	13,929	16,762
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	39,583	40,887	87,990	97,275

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	185,274	203,331	209,645	217,290	255,163	258,223	308,675	334,619
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0	19,797	27,890	23,082	20,768	22,960
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	1,154	1,151	1,001	997	202	214	118	120
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	31,793	32,932	32,289	33,409	33,979	34,514	34,859	30,131
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	152,328	158,392	163,868	170,739	255,163	258,223	308,674	334,619

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	9,613	10,253	10,126	7,967	7,932	8,183	7,832	8,304
Total number of closures with ID	755	817	763	611	531	598	561	641
Closures into an employment setting	2,713	2,467	2,223	2,558	2,571	2,839	2,985	3,247
Closures with ID into an employment setting	294	258	203	225	224	231	252	308
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,813	2,554	2,414	1,673	1,980	1,927	1,871	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	134	208	195	133	145	144	115	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	866	952	853	628	606	734	1,048	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	186	203	161	125	115	113	133	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	59.9%	49.1%	47.9%	60.5%	56.5%	59.6%	61.5%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	68.7%	55.4%	51.0%	62.8%	60.7%	61.6%	68.7%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	28.2%	24.1%	22.0%	32.1%	32.4%	34.7%	38.1%	39.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	38.9%	31.6%	26.6%	36.8%	42.2%	38.6%	44.9%	48.0%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$333	\$314	\$326	\$331	\$328	\$335	\$331	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$213	\$199	\$198	\$216	\$225	\$231	\$249	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.4	28.2	28.2	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.7	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.1	24.7	23.3	25.0	25.3	26.3	26.6	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	52.0	46.8	41.9	47.9	47.8	52.4	54.7	59.1
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.6	4.9	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.6

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

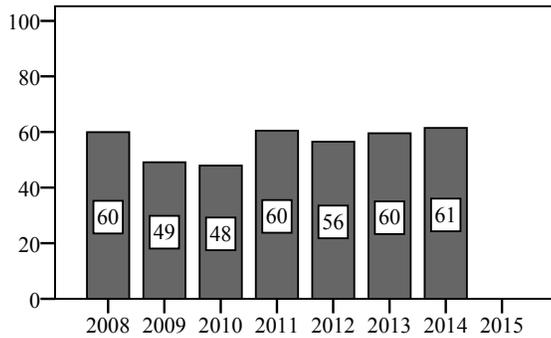
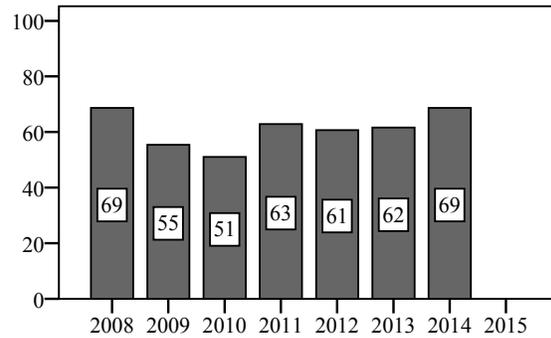


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	2,881	2,908	2,921	2,952	2,979	2,991	2,992
State unemployment rate	6.3%	7.9%	6.4%	9.6%	11.0%	8.6%	6.5%

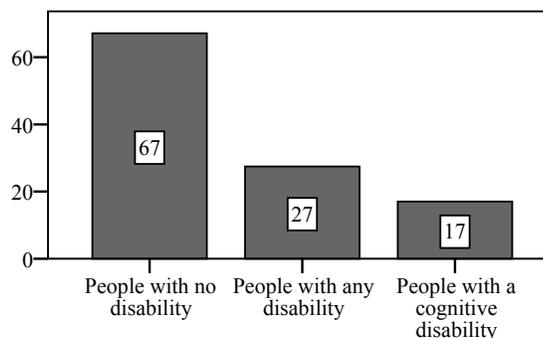
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	1,587,777	1,587,610	1,601,919	1,583,076	1,582,030	1,586,628	1,588,940
Number of people with any disability	257,847	275,807	271,477	282,101	285,959	272,539	263,858
Number of people with a cognitive disability	109,099	117,434	117,184	122,270	116,674	114,905	103,721
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,081,250	1,040,687	1,056,338	1,058,666	1,062,174	1,078,317	1,066,785
Number of people with any disability who are employed	71,929	76,841	78,412	72,889	74,608	75,145	72,531
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	19,000	22,406	20,379	21,315	18,715	21,994	17,632
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	68.1%	65.6%	65.9%	66.9%	67.1%	68.0%	67.1%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	27.9%	27.9%	28.9%	25.8%	26.1%	27.6%	27.5%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	17.4%	19.1%	17.4%	17.4%	16.0%	19.1%	17.0%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.9	\$33.0	\$33.5	\$34.0	\$34.0	\$35.9	\$36.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.3	\$25.4	\$27.4	\$27.6	\$27.9	\$27.0	\$28.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.3	\$17.1	\$16.5	\$19.2	\$17.2	\$17.9	\$22.7
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	40	39	39	39	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	38	38	39	38	37	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	35	33	35	33	33	35
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	17.2%	18.1%	18.7%	19.5%	20.5%	18.4%	18.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	32.9%	32.6%	31.4%	34.8%	33.3%	32.9%	33.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	38.1%	36.9%	36.0%	39.8%	38.5%	36.2%	37.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

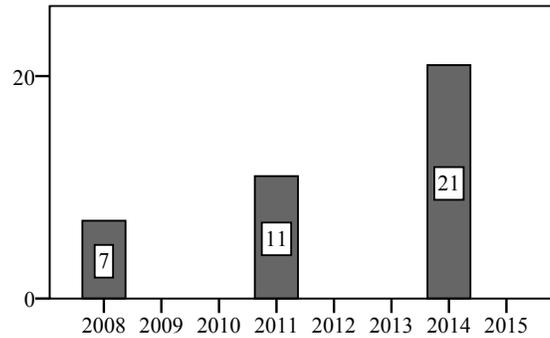
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	108,535	109,546	110,205	110,477	113,514	116,542	117,630	115,535
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,392	3,054	3,088	3,195	3,052	2,679	2,553	2,668
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	12	7	8	6	10	.	3	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	60	40	30	40	19	11	14	19
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	57	50	32	23	16	12	9	11

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	5,910	.	.	2,950	.	.	3,021	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	390	.	.	329	.	.	622	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	7%	.	.	11%	.	.	21%	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	13.3	.	.0	11.0	.	.	20.8	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,893	.	.	800	.	.	1,927	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	493	.	.	1,821	.	.	472	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	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	.	1,734	.

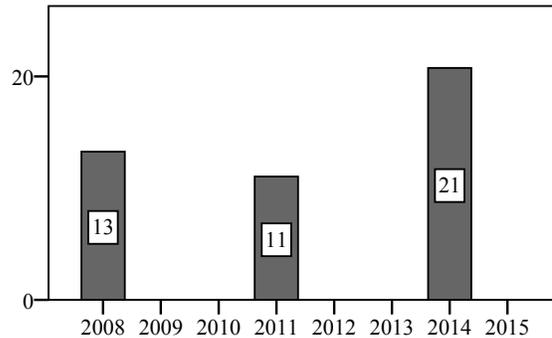
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	48,063	.	.	15,715	.	.	458	.
Integrated employment funding	2,274	.	.	2,306	.	.	201	.
Facility-based work funding	11,657	.	.	161	.	.	237	.
Facility-based non-work funding	4,448	.	.	13,248	.	.	0	.
Community-based non-work funding	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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	48,063	.	.	15,715	.	.	458	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	12,569	.	.	451	.	.	458	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	1,848	.	.	0	.	.	0	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	5,708	.	.	0	.	.	0	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	9,635	9,228	9,911	9,792	9,634	9,057	8,886	10,067
Total number of closures with ID	855	739	930	991	1,035	923	909	1,029
Closures into an employment setting	4,553	4,555	4,557	4,559	4,559	4,569	4,569	4,607
Closures with ID into an employment setting	215	204	193	263	214	266	246	221
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,918	1,339	1,716	1,628	1,874	1,684	1,653	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	238	137	225	206	305	263	281	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	206	187	195	196	203	247	101	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	129	126	125	124	126	151	67	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	70.4%	77.3%	72.6%	73.7%	70.9%	73.1%	73.4%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	47.5%	59.8%	46.2%	56.1%	41.2%	50.3%	46.7%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	47.3%	49.4%	46.0%	46.6%	47.3%	50.4%	51.4%	45.8%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	25.1%	27.6%	20.8%	26.5%	20.7%	28.8%	27.1%	21.5%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$435	\$432	\$404	\$387	\$405	\$406	\$416	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$209	\$225	\$206	\$222	\$241	\$243	\$245	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	36.0	35.9	34.8	34.3	35.0	34.9	35.0	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	29.1	29.6	26.8	28.5	30.2	30.2	29.6	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	154.9	154.3	153.6	153.1	152.7	152.7	152.6	154.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.3	6.9	6.5	8.8	7.2	8.9	8.2	7.4

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

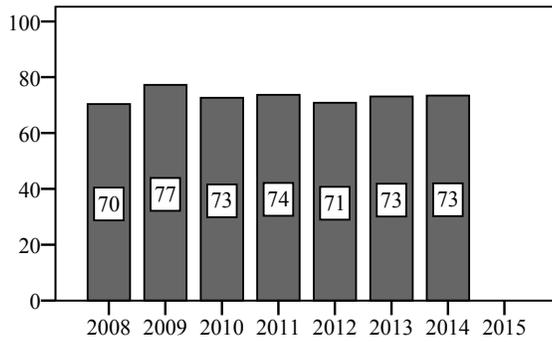
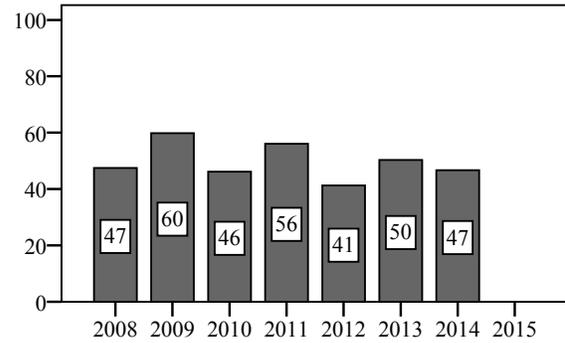


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	5,704	5,798	5,878	5,988	6,011	6,044	6,084
State unemployment rate	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	9.3%	9.0%	6.5%	5.0%

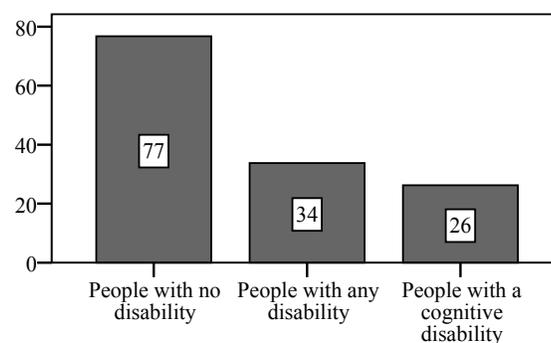
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	3,362,629	3,377,313	3,367,587	3,341,548	3,349,414	3,339,118	3,357,026
Number of people with any disability	458,381	447,618	465,946	475,475	467,623	483,703	476,576
Number of people with a cognitive disability	206,631	196,051	205,249	209,352	212,300	217,252	214,160
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,497,066	2,468,907	2,475,015	2,463,996	2,509,364	2,504,433	2,576,411
Number of people with any disability who are employed	159,202	146,651	149,360	152,371	149,024	155,760	160,958
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	50,135	45,280	44,095	47,142	46,928	49,584	56,124
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.3%	73.1%	73.5%	73.7%	74.9%	75.0%	76.7%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	34.7%	32.8%	32.1%	32.0%	31.9%	32.2%	33.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24.3%	23.1%	21.5%	22.5%	22.1%	22.8%	26.2%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.8	\$36.6	\$37.6	\$37.5	\$38.9	\$40.5	\$41.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.5	\$26.9	\$26.3	\$26.5	\$29.0	\$27.6	\$27.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.1	\$18.2	\$17.3	\$18.8	\$18.4	\$19.5	\$18.8
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	38	39	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	32	32	33	32	33	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.6%	12.8%	13.2%	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%	12.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.6%	29.0%	29.3%	30.9%	31.8%	30.4%	28.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.5%	37.4%	38.4%	38.7%	40.3%	36.2%	35.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

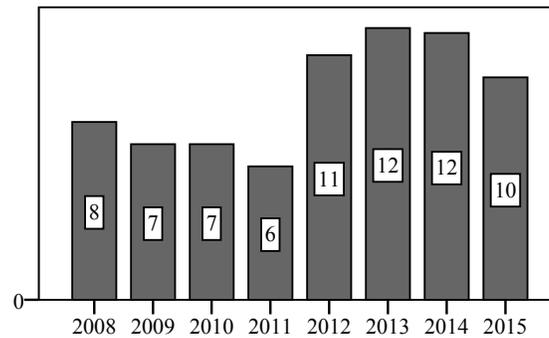
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	102,896	106,172	109,850	115,147	121,700	130,857	136,270	134,881
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7,636	7,163	7,299	7,700	7,248	6,811	6,766	7,252
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.4%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.0%	5.2%	5.0%	5.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	27	17	20	47	53	51	50	66
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	187	157	134	86	68	67	48	60
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	66	57	38	31	22	31	14	12

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	4,862	4,801	5,038	4,785	5,135	5,618	5,831	6,131
Number of people served in integrated employment	369	345	332	307	547	687	692	604
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	8%	7%	7%	6%	11%	12%	12%	10%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.1	9.1	11.4	11.4	9.9
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,302	3,886	4,094	4,441	4,695	5,009	3,352	3,744
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	191	213	187	189	229	334	3,644	4,027
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	4,493	4,099	4,281	4,441	4,695	5,343	6,996	7,771
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	155	628	765	572	1,002	1,100	164	63

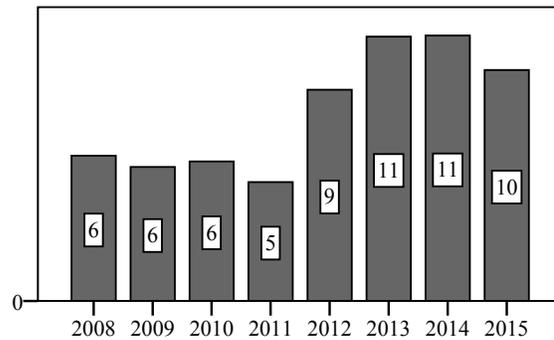
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	43,791	41,110	46,446	44,589	54,015	61,141	63,656	68,079
Integrated employment funding	1,882	1,931	1,884	1,741	5,203	5,099	7,012	5,578
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	41,737	38,918	44,367	42,591	48,474	51,925	38,353	42,056
Community-based non-work funding	172	261	195	257	339	815	18,291	20,445

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	43,791	41,110	46,446	44,589	54,015	61,141	63,656	68,079
Funding from state, local, and county resources	2,006	1,765	1,607	1,549	1,446	1,262	1,225	1,112
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	41,786	39,345	44,839	43,041	52,569	56,581	62,432	66,967

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	17,148	18,132	18,527	15,641	15,333	14,722	14,935	15,162
Total number of closures with ID	2,894	2,807	2,962	2,512	2,218	2,123	2,124	2,143
Closures into an employment setting	4,630	4,169	4,630	4,797	5,017	4,781	5,145	5,335
Closures with ID into an employment setting	860	639	805	800	785	684	745	805
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	2,218	2,556	2,727	2,944	2,920	3,110	3,125	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	366	403	409	429	362	434	387	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,180	878	957	1,147	1,183	1,368	627	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	644	456	512	584	557	578	294	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	67.6%	62.0%	62.9%	62.0%	63.2%	60.6%	62.2%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	70.1%	61.3%	66.3%	65.1%	68.4%	61.2%	65.8%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.0%	23.0%	25.0%	30.7%	32.7%	32.5%	34.4%	35.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	29.7%	22.8%	27.2%	31.8%	35.4%	32.2%	35.1%	37.6%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$285	\$277	\$291	\$289	\$307	\$311	\$313	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$202	\$209	\$220	\$204	\$214	\$212	\$212	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.7	26.3	27.6	28.0	28.9	28.9	28.7	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.1	25.4	25.6	24.6	25.2	25.6	24.8	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	78.3	69.6	77.3	79.8	83.3	79.1	84.9	87.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	14.5	10.7	13.4	13.3	13.0	11.3	12.3	13.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Services for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

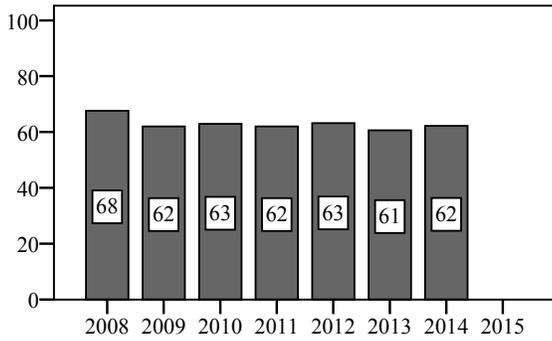
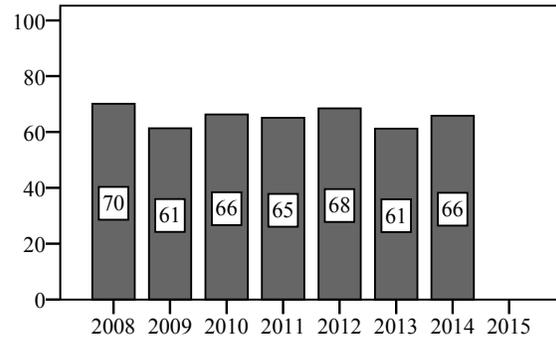


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	918	935	957	975	998	1,015	1,033
State unemployment rate	4.7%	4.0%	3.1%	6.2%	7.0%	5.6%	4.1%

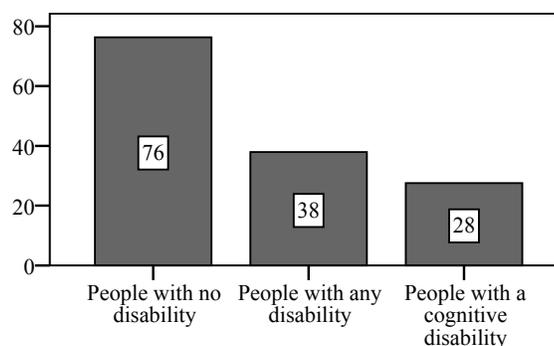
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	559,705	575,000	577,562	576,540	568,336	569,375	566,350
Number of people with any disability	68,761	60,876	66,196	65,071	74,003	73,019	75,315
Number of people with a cognitive disability	25,995	24,453	27,787	27,483	30,750	29,681	34,026
Number of people with no disability who are employed	413,675	420,419	422,387	423,692	419,288	426,582	432,136
Number of people with any disability who are employed	30,224	26,719	28,833	24,135	25,929	30,116	28,541
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	8,981	7,366	7,702	6,227	8,470	9,557	9,368
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	73.9%	73.1%	73.1%	73.5%	73.8%	74.9%	76.3%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	44.0%	43.9%	43.6%	37.1%	35.0%	41.2%	37.9%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34.5%	30.1%	27.7%	22.7%	27.5%	32.2%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.5	\$34.1	\$32.4	\$33.8	\$36.6	\$36.3	\$39.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.4	\$22.3	\$30.7	\$24.5	\$24.9	\$27.1	\$24.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.9	\$12.1	\$12.1	\$11.2	\$18.1	\$13.6	\$14.4
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	39	38	39	38	38	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	35	34	37	36	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	29	28	29	33	28	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.7%	12.6%	12.6%	13.6%	16.2%	14.9%	12.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.6%	29.2%	22.8%	30.4%	28.7%	28.0%	29.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.7%	41.5%	30.7%	44.2%	39.1%	38.8%	35.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

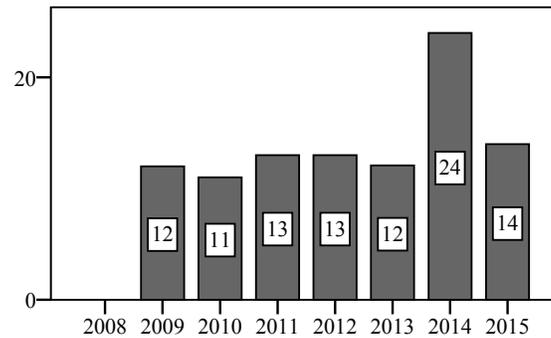
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	13,290	13,520	14,084	15,020	16,087	17,207	17,713	17,406
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,786	1,694	1,805	2,057	1,969	1,836	1,830	1,874
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	13.4%	12.5%	12.8%	13.7%	12.2%	10.7%	10.3%	10.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	23	32	24	16	9	24	12	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	16	10	8	8	8	11	7	13
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	13	10	9	8	4	3	.	-1

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	.	1,827	1,789	1,819	2,042	1,854	1,836	1,890
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	210	195	236	256	224	445	270
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	12%	11%	13%	13%	12%	24%	14%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	21.5	20.0	23.6	25.5	22.1	43.5	26.1
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	1,070	250
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,630	959	976
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	0	1,005
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	1,617	.	.	.	1,630	2,029	2,231
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	632	639	689	348	404	705	1,111

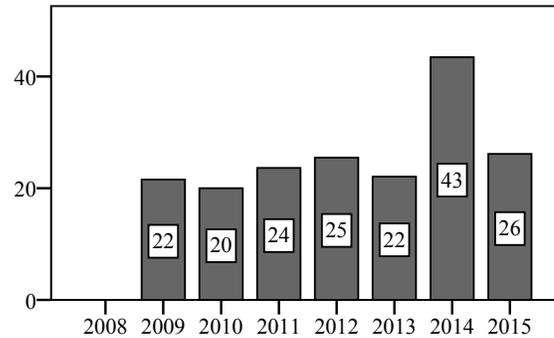
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	20,493	21,858	22,105	22,057	22,332	23,683	26,862
Integrated employment funding	.	1,098	1,056	1,141	1,013	1,148	2,003	2,038
Facility-based work funding	.	0	0	0	0	0	8,630	2,016
Facility-based non-work funding	.	0	0	0	0	21,184	11,401	12,623
Community-based non-work funding	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,394

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	20,493	21,858	22,105	22,057	22,332	23,683	26,862
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	277	259	0	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	267	249	425	64	249	107	97
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	554	549	716	949	22,082	23,576	26,765

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	3,364	3,364	4,014	3,635	3,708	3,597	3,401	3,153
Total number of closures with ID	196	160	219	185	174	175	170	140
Closures into an employment setting	913	799	716	776	830	896	860	729
Closures with ID into an employment setting	83	46	63	48	52	62	76	48
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	694	616	993	847	922	975	1,177	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	44	38	58	59	44	42	54	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	148	95	109	129	145	120	132	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	64	33	46	44	48	43	61	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	56.8%	56.5%	41.9%	47.8%	47.4%	47.9%	42.2%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	65.4%	54.8%	52.1%	44.9%	54.2%	59.6%	58.5%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	27.1%	23.8%	17.8%	21.3%	22.4%	24.9%	25.3%	23.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	42.3%	28.8%	28.8%	25.9%	29.9%	35.4%	44.7%	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$301	\$310	\$303	\$306	\$326	\$324	\$328	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$134	\$137	\$162	\$152	\$150	\$152	\$167	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.0	28.1	27.3	26.7	27.4	26.7	27.5	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	18.4	17.5	19.6	17.1	18.0	17.4	18.3	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	94.4	81.9	72.4	77.7	82.6	88.3	84.0	70.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	8.6	4.7	6.4	4.8	5.2	6.1	7.4	4.6

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Disability Transitions Program, Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

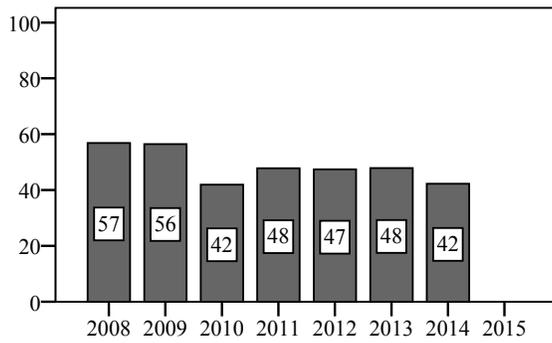
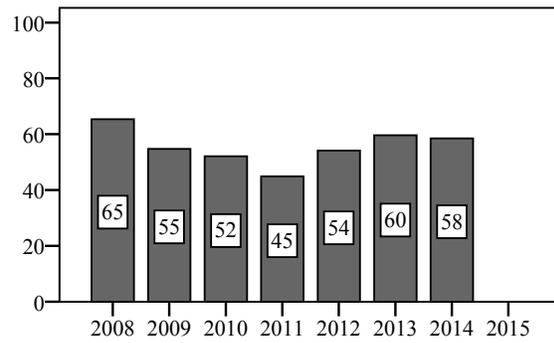


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	1,739	1,758	1,769	1,797	1,843	1,869	1,896
State unemployment rate	4.0%	3.8%	3.1%	4.6%	4.0%	3.9%	3.0%

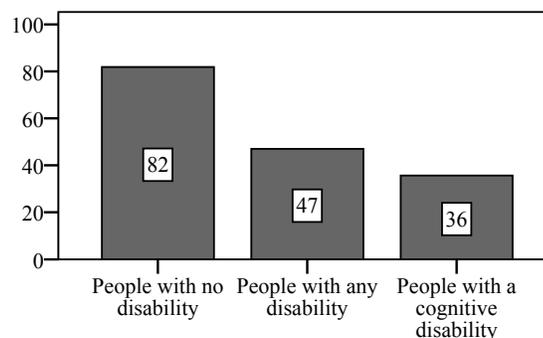
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	1,037,420	1,045,338	1,073,190	1,071,738	1,074,197	1,072,539	1,069,860
Number of people with any disability	100,047	113,013	95,182	94,149	98,263	101,443	108,368
Number of people with a cognitive disability	37,846	42,549	39,862	39,479	39,483	46,014	44,485
Number of people with no disability who are employed	842,585	833,410	859,839	864,582	866,268	880,020	875,790
Number of people with any disability who are employed	44,939	48,353	42,754	40,121	43,931	45,218	50,974
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	10,714	11,192	12,871	11,655	13,279	14,431	15,846
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	81.2%	79.7%	80.1%	80.7%	80.6%	82.1%	81.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	44.9%	42.8%	44.9%	42.6%	44.7%	44.6%	47.0%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.3%	26.3%	32.3%	29.5%	33.6%	31.4%	35.6%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.6	\$34.7	\$35.8	\$38.0	\$38.7	\$39.0	\$41.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.8	\$26.5	\$29.9	\$28.5	\$32.5	\$31.2	\$31.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.7	\$16.2	\$18.4	\$19.3	\$19.6	\$17.6	\$19.6
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	37	37	36	38	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	33	30	30	31	31	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.5%	10.5%	10.1%	9.9%	11.0%	10.3%	10.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	23.0%	25.9%	23.8%	22.7%	24.0%	28.0%	25.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	35.5%	38.8%	31.3%	26.0%	29.0%	35.2%	33.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

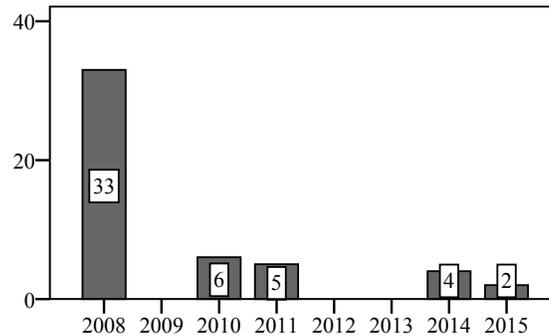
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	19,825	20,276	20,898	21,720	23,260	25,004	25,881	26,251
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,063	2,934	3,046	3,206	3,032	2,942	2,951	3,062
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	15.5%	14.5%	14.6%	14.8%	13.0%	11.8%	11.4%	11.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	10	12	20	18	23	23	37	37
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	45	31	22	20	19	8	.	14
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	15	22	10	7	11	4	5	3

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	3,712	.	3,785	4,805	.	.	4,469	4,707
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,237	.	232	246	.	.	168	105
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	33%	.	6%	5%	.	.	4%	2%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	69.4	.	13.0	13.4	.	.	8.9	5.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	344	322	.	.	2,011	929
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	3,161	3,101	.	.	1,551	3,535
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	.	1,066	1,014	.	.	2,546	760
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,858	.	4,571	3,423	.	.	6,108	5,224
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	515	.	1,033	701	.	.	1,274	1,271

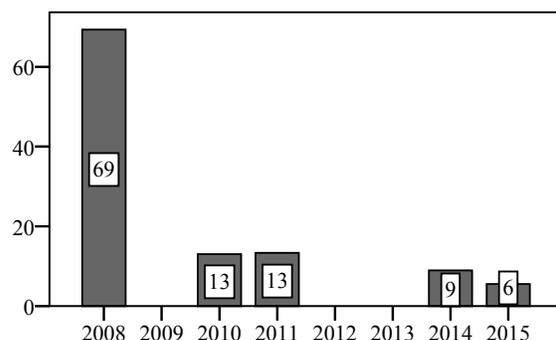
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	47,833	.	56,111	58,309	.	.	233,818	134,062
Integrated employment funding	8,470	.	931	1,254	.	.	1,134	537
Facility-based work funding	0	.	2,554	2,377	.	.	34,020	10,958
Facility-based non-work funding	0	.	46,337	48,465	.	.	113,941	114,306
Community-based non-work funding	0	.	6,288	6,212	.	.	84,723	8,261

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	47,833	.	56,111	58,309	.	.	233,818	134,062
Funding from state, local, and county resources	22,649	.	4,594	5,090	.	.	2,161	1,427
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	25,184	.	51,517	58,309	.	.	231,657	131,027

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	4,208	4,584	5,085	5,261	4,917	5,566	5,381	5,555
Total number of closures with ID	300	298	294	354	358	437	436	399
Closures into an employment setting	1,595	1,614	1,708	1,862	1,869	1,929	2,086	2,218
Closures with ID into an employment setting	136	129	114	148	158	185	200	192
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	961	1,068	1,145	1,263	1,162	1,276	1,079	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	78	85	73	82	96	95	83	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	436	383	383	535	88	568	529	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	81	73	58	68	17	81	62	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.4%	60.2%	59.9%	59.6%	61.7%	60.2%	65.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	63.6%	60.3%	61.0%	64.3%	62.2%	66.1%	70.7%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.9%	35.2%	33.6%	35.4%	38.0%	34.7%	38.8%	39.9%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	45.3%	43.3%	38.8%	41.8%	44.1%	42.3%	45.9%	48.1%

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)

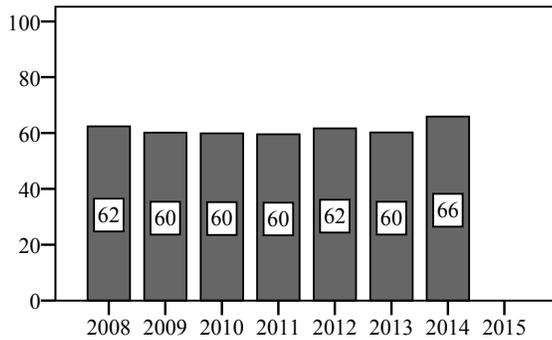
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$342	\$333	\$353	\$361	\$350	\$371	\$357	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$211	\$213	\$234	\$262	\$222	\$263	\$247	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.4	32.1	33.0	33.7	33.1	33.4	32.2	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.9	25.2	25.4	30.0	25.5	29.5	27.2	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	89.4	89.8	93.5	101.1	100.7	103.2	110.9	117.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.6	7.2	6.2	8.0	8.5	9.9	10.6	10.1

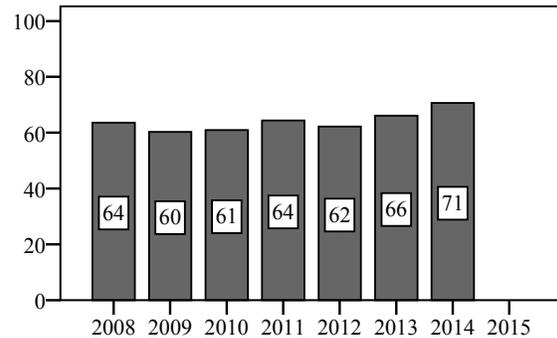
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	2,241	2,412	2,554	2,643	2,723	2,790	2,891
State unemployment rate	5.2%	4.1%	4.8%	11.8%	14.0%	9.8%	6.7%

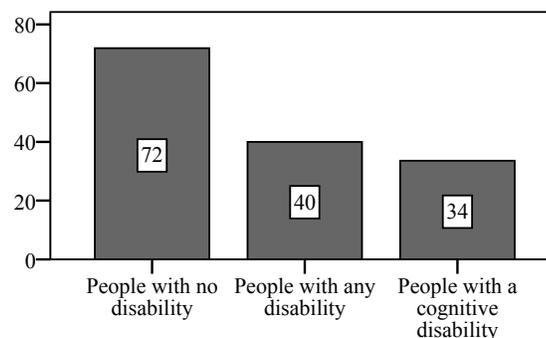
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	1,556,392	1,600,745	1,590,369	1,597,348	1,597,522	1,613,500	1,635,413
Number of people with any disability	145,395	157,271	172,393	179,812	199,614	209,346	203,728
Number of people with a cognitive disability	47,998	58,298	61,655	64,944	74,688	79,958	87,695
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,103,906	1,085,600	1,087,035	1,120,229	1,123,741	1,153,076	1,176,033
Number of people with any disability who are employed	57,643	58,628	60,209	63,182	78,851	85,839	81,486
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	13,342	14,312	15,711	16,344	19,404	24,699	29,423
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	70.9%	67.8%	68.4%	70.1%	70.3%	71.5%	71.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	39.6%	37.3%	34.9%	35.1%	39.5%	41.0%	40.0%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.8%	24.5%	25.5%	25.2%	26.0%	30.9%	33.6%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$40.8	\$39.5	\$38.9	\$38.8	\$39.5	\$39.8	\$41.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.5	\$32.0	\$30.5	\$32.8	\$34.9	\$34.5	\$32.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.7	\$21.3	\$21.1	\$25.4	\$22.7	\$24.1	\$27.9
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	38	38	39	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	37	38	37	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	34	34	35	32	34	35
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.5%	13.0%	14.4%	13.7%	14.0%	12.9%	13.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	21.3%	23.7%	23.5%	26.5%	23.1%	22.9%	24.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.0%	30.2%	30.6%	32.2%	32.9%	26.8%	27.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

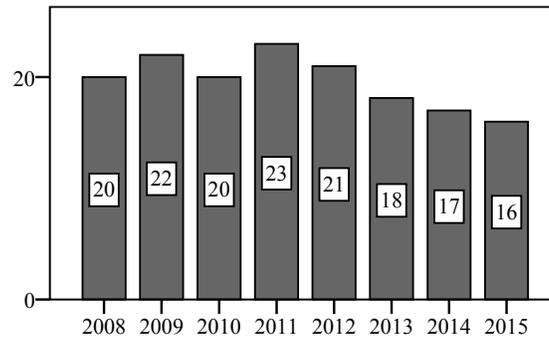
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	20,210	23,234	24,878	27,110	29,400	33,510	37,245	40,836
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,395	1,329	1,689	1,913	1,744	1,727	1,720	1,979
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.9%	5.7%	6.8%	7.1%	5.9%	5.2%	4.6%	4.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	6	9	6	.	5	.	4	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	23	19	24	17	9	8	11	16
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	19	13	14	14	9	12	11	8

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	1,998	2,087	2,060	2,253	2,175	2,372	2,451	2,386
Number of people served in integrated employment	407	448	403	511	457	430	409	377
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	20%	22%	20%	23%	21%	18%	17%	16%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	15.7	17.0	15.0	18.8	16.6	15.4	14.4	13.0
Number of people served in facility-based work	954	1,127	1,133	965	918	1,053	1,140	1,114
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	612	492	500	747	754	859	879	881
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	25	20	24	30	28	30	23	14
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,591	1,639	1,657	1,712	1,672	1,942	2,042	2,009
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	118	113	378	281	497	292	342	520

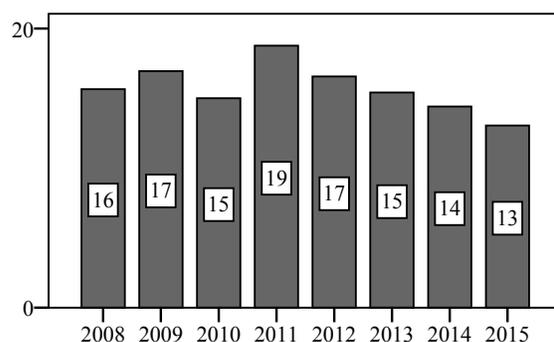
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,949	21,857	22,250	23,502	24,880	26,477	28,985	30,437
Integrated employment funding	2,658	3,279	4,293	3,923	3,708	3,617	3,401	3,254
Facility-based work funding	8,818	10,351	7,966	8,311	8,741	9,182	10,644	11,549
Facility-based non-work funding	9,276	8,228	9,648	10,919	12,196	13,428	14,632	15,447
Community-based non-work funding	197	0	343	349	236	250	307	187

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	20,949	21,857	22,250	23,502	24,880	26,477	28,985	30,437
Funding from state, local, and county resources	12,208	12,145	11,057	12,573	14,132	15,769	15,731	15,638
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	946	1,056	946	946	946	1,072	1,056	1,056
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	7,794	8,656	10,247	9,983	9,802	9,636	12,198	13,744

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	3,304	3,451	3,869	3,638	3,533	2,966	3,131	3,109
Total number of closures with ID	159	123	140	118	124	118	131	145
Closures into an employment setting	1,060	901	947	947	852	749	938	886
Closures with ID into an employment setting	55	35	40	20	22	26	45	61
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	661	675	796	856	880	778	730	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	30	22	19	22	23	30	42	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	135	124	121	78	81	103	178	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	35	33	27	13	19	31	57	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	61.6%	57.2%	54.3%	52.5%	49.2%	49.1%	56.2%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	64.7%	61.4%	67.8%	47.6%	48.9%	46.4%	51.7%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.1%	26.1%	24.5%	26.0%	24.1%	25.3%	30.0%	28.5%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	34.6%	28.5%	28.6%	16.9%	17.7%	22.0%	34.4%	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)

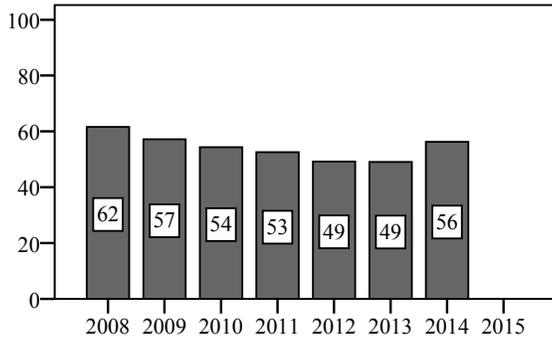
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$373	\$378	\$367	\$376	\$385	\$385	\$365	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$208	\$212	\$212	\$258	\$186	\$241	\$207	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.1	32.2	31.8	31.9	32.2	31.9	29.9	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	27.6	26.2	25.7	31.1	22.5	26.7	23.2	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	40.8	34.1	35.1	34.8	30.9	26.8	33.0	30.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.1	1.3	1.5	.7	.8	.9	1.6	2.1

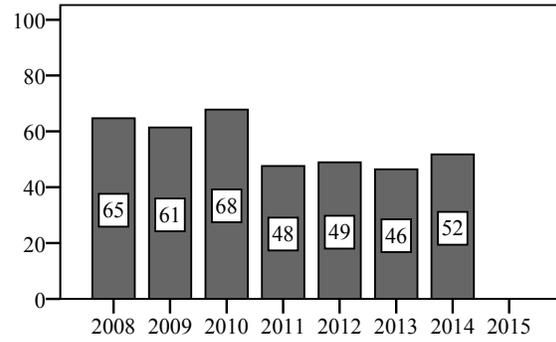
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	1,288	1,307	1,312	1,325	1,318	1,323	1,331
State unemployment rate	4.3%	3.6%	3.5%	6.3%	5.0%	5.3%	3.4%

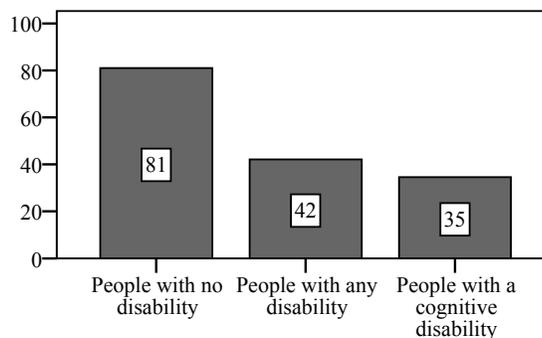
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	813,357	803,344	804,522	795,108	790,372	798,647	781,769
Number of people with any disability	76,797	77,022	77,607	83,650	86,802	81,389	95,357
Number of people with a cognitive disability	33,809	36,308	31,551	37,938	40,080	37,107	47,094
Number of people with no disability who are employed	634,496	624,206	622,258	627,052	618,685	633,104	632,976
Number of people with any disability who are employed	29,729	28,910	28,942	30,500	34,654	31,834	40,173
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	9,323	8,883	7,391	9,204	12,996	10,287	16,265
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	78.0%	77.7%	77.3%	78.9%	78.3%	79.3%	81.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	38.7%	37.5%	37.3%	36.5%	39.9%	39.1%	42.1%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.6%	24.5%	23.4%	24.3%	32.4%	27.7%	34.5%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$43.3	\$44.3	\$45.1	\$46.7	\$46.5	\$48.4	\$50.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.9	\$32.9	\$36.1	\$27.9	\$30.9	\$33.4	\$34.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.6	\$23.2	\$19.0	\$16.3	\$18.5	\$18.9	\$22.8
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	39	39	38	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	34	37	34	34	33	36	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	29	33	31	29	28	31	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%	7.3%	7.2%	7.8%	5.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.2%	19.0%	21.0%	23.5%	23.3%	21.2%	22.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	28.1%	24.0%	26.5%	29.6%	34.1%	30.6%	30.3%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

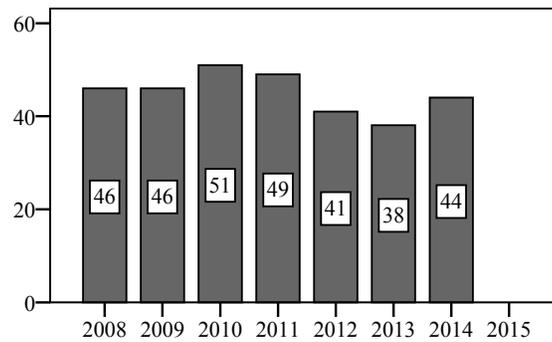
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,380	12,113	13,134	14,704	16,110	18,047	19,057	19,183
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,346	1,248	1,283	1,338	1,278	1,200	1,294	1,485
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11.8%	10.3%	9.8%	9.1%	7.9%	6.7%	6.8%	7.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	11	7	10	13	11	20	11	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	33	30	22	20	21	15	12	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	9	11	8	6	3	4	.	6

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	2,275	2,338	2,366	2,639	2,944	3,603	3,623	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,048	1,072	1,211	1,280	1,196	1,372	1,602	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	46%	46%	51%	49%	41%	38%	44%	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	79.7	80.9	92.0	97.1	90.6	103.7	120.7	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	76	62	42	83	25	0	0	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	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**	1,227	1,266	1,155	1,280	1,748	2,350	2,248	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	208	218	19	14	57	166	44	.

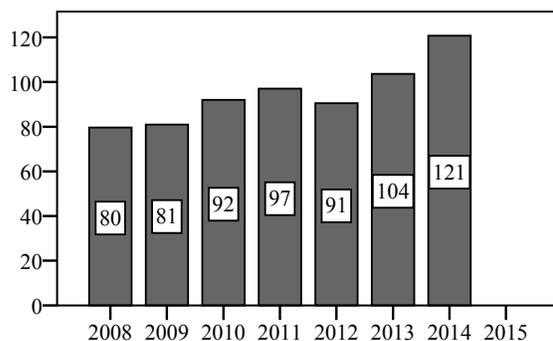
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	48,930	51,334	56,194	66,460	74,561	76,608	77,905	.
Integrated employment funding	0	0	5,848	6,541	15,504	26,068	32,003	.
Facility-based work funding	0	0	50,346	0	0	0	0	.
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
Community-based non-work funding	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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	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	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	77,985	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	2,406	3,331	2,603	2,864	2,821	3,226	3,021	4,004
Total number of closures with ID	156	178	133	144	125	144	134	208
Closures into an employment setting	1,219	1,101	1,043	1,085	1,087	1,162	1,092	1,042
Closures with ID into an employment setting	92	78	62	52	57	61	56	65
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	377	869	633	687	754	915	798	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	27	59	37	48	46	47	46	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	98	55	42	49	81	80	176	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	46	26	21	14	28	32	48	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	76.4%	55.9%	62.2%	61.2%	59.0%	55.9%	57.8%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	77.3%	56.9%	62.6%	52.0%	55.3%	56.5%	54.9%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	50.7%	33.1%	40.1%	37.9%	38.5%	36.0%	36.1%	26.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	59.0%	43.8%	46.6%	36.1%	45.6%	42.4%	41.8%	31.3%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$330	\$324	\$343	\$355	\$386	\$377	\$371	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$133	\$130	\$131	\$124	\$144	\$135	\$141	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.3	26.3	27.1	27.1	27.6	27.6	26.7	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	17.2	15.9	14.9	14.9	16.4	14.9	16.3	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	92.6	83.1	79.2	82.3	82.3	87.8	82.3	78.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.0	5.9	4.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.9

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

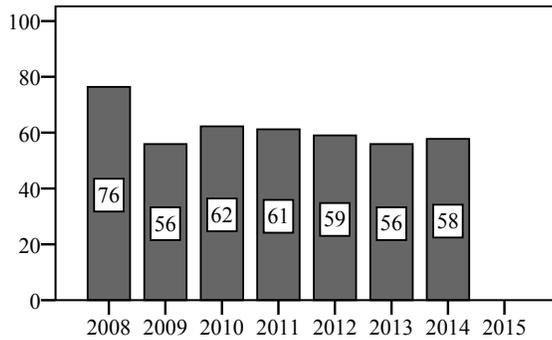
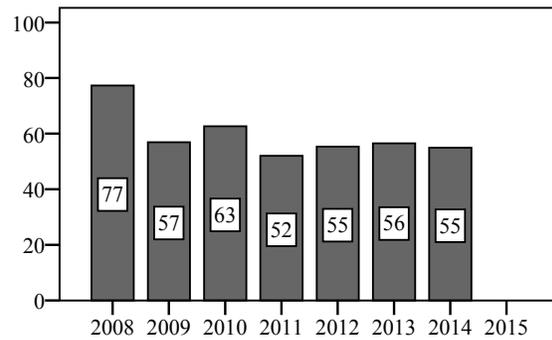


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	8,638	8,703	8,653	8,708	8,821	8,899	8,958
State unemployment rate	5.9%	4.4%	4.2%	9.2%	9.0%	8.2%	5.6%

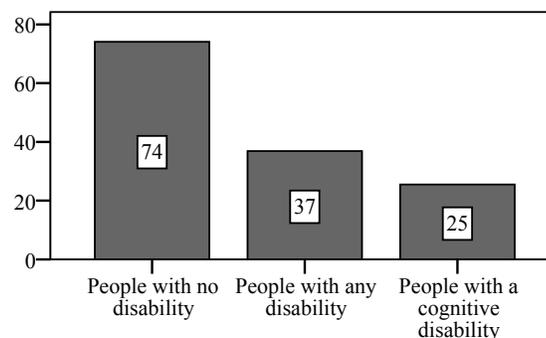
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	5,228,501	5,325,574	5,324,357	5,320,323	5,307,764	5,340,082	5,351,066
Number of people with any disability	424,044	404,076	423,122	438,112	450,164	452,603	432,903
Number of people with a cognitive disability	177,496	167,394	170,621	175,758	177,222	176,693	177,007
Number of people with no disability who are employed	3,830,594	3,797,026	3,798,853	3,822,811	3,848,000	3,951,847	3,965,136
Number of people with any disability who are employed	165,260	146,425	146,120	153,239	163,275	174,910	159,482
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	50,296	43,218	36,179	39,772	45,393	46,064	45,080
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	73.3%	71.3%	71.3%	71.9%	72.5%	74.0%	74.1%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	39.0%	36.2%	34.5%	35.0%	36.3%	38.6%	36.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.3%	25.8%	21.2%	22.6%	25.6%	26.1%	25.5%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$54.6	\$53.5	\$54.7	\$55.6	\$56.3	\$57.1	\$58.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.7	\$39.1	\$35.5	\$36.5	\$41.6	\$40.6	\$42.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.1	\$28.5	\$27.2	\$23.3	\$26.4	\$27.3	\$29.6
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	36	36	35	36	36	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	33	30	32	31	31	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	7.4%	8.5%	8.3%	8.7%	9.3%	8.9%	8.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.2%	20.6%	22.0%	22.0%	20.7%	21.2%	21.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	25.2%	25.4%	25.6%	26.0%	24.9%	25.0%	25.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

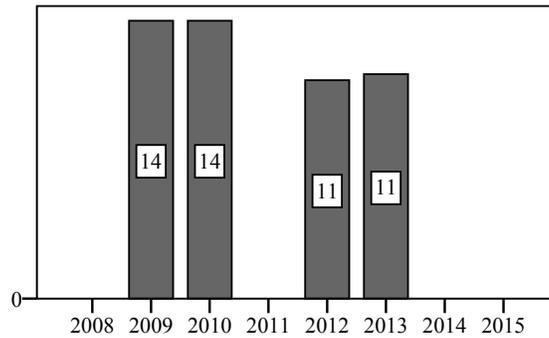
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	115,467	117,604	120,669	124,772	131,096	140,042	146,678	147,910
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8,065	7,605	7,683	8,034	7,862	7,042	6,937	7,263
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.0%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.0%	5.0%	4.7%	4.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	25	16	3	4	11	12	23	19
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	219	205	198	165	137	121	84	107
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	69	42	47	43	32	29	18	17

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	.	9,297	9,130	.	11,993	11,910	.	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	1,316	1,289	.	1,288	1,347	.	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	14%	14%	.	11%	11%	.	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	15.1	15.0	.0	14.5	15.1	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	1,597	1,718	.	2,655	2,676	.	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	4,889	4,715	.	7,603	7,465	.	.
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	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	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	.

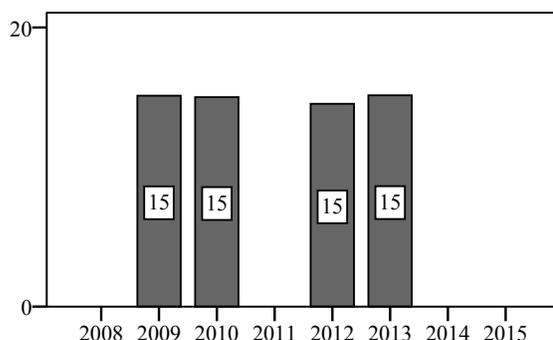
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	152,456	154,367	.	.	.	.	.
Integrated employment funding	.	9,113	7,165	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based work funding	.	5,561	5,511	.	.	.	.	.
Facility-based non-work funding	.	5,808	5,796	.	.	.	.	.
Community-based non-work funding	.	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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	.	152,456	154,367	.	.	.	.	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.

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

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

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	14,917	14,943	13,254	13,143	13,243	12,600	14,903	13,520
Total number of closures with ID	786	764	606	531	554	676	657	642
Closures into an employment setting	4,677	4,301	4,215	4,217	4,042	4,309	4,731	4,114
Closures with ID into an employment setting	277	245	192	140	171	189	186	174
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,374	3,744	3,150	3,474	3,410	3,175	2,558	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	239	232	194	202	189	237	165	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	41	41	53	33	29	28	11	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	0	0	4	3	1	2	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.1%	53.5%	57.2%	54.8%	54.2%	57.6%	64.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	53.7%	51.4%	49.7%	40.9%	47.5%	44.4%	53.0%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	31.4%	28.8%	31.8%	32.1%	30.5%	34.2%	31.7%	30.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	35.2%	32.1%	31.7%	26.4%	30.9%	28.0%	28.3%	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)

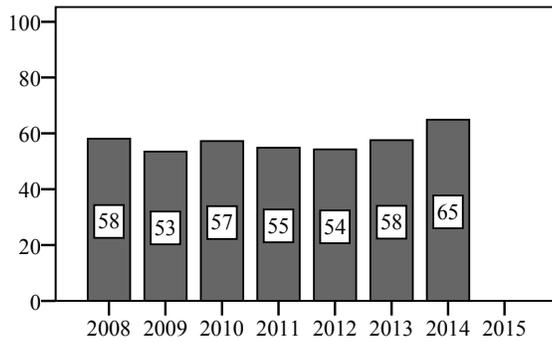
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$380	\$377	\$381	\$380	\$370	\$368	\$379	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$211	\$194	\$195	\$209	\$215	\$178	\$201	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.1	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.2	29.1	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.0	22.8	22.8	23.4	23.9	21.1	22.5	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	53.9	49.4	47.9	47.8	45.6	48.4	52.9	45.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9

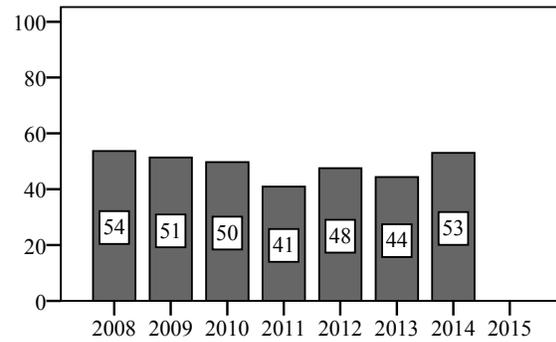
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	1,875	1,926	1,964	2,010	2,082	2,085	2,085
State unemployment rate	6.4%	5.3%	3.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.9%	6.6%

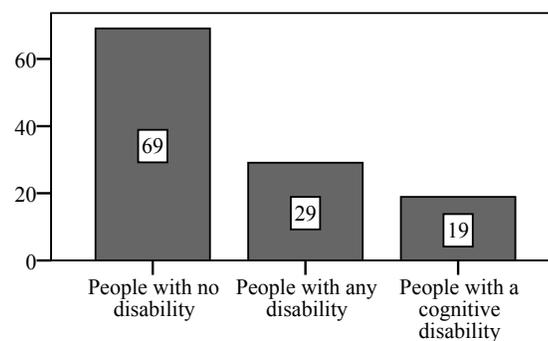
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	1,115,353	1,159,269	1,165,567	1,138,636	1,136,050	1,128,606	1,124,447
Number of people with any disability	147,431	144,569	144,702	167,499	164,103	165,416	155,341
Number of people with a cognitive disability	63,717	62,484	60,775	78,588	72,294	76,735	66,021
Number of people with no disability who are employed	778,031	778,978	779,351	770,786	757,166	776,062	777,178
Number of people with any disability who are employed	52,755	48,427	50,190	55,737	57,131	50,947	45,181
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	13,554	13,393	13,003	17,618	19,303	14,498	12,493
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	69.8%	67.2%	66.9%	67.7%	66.6%	68.8%	69.1%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	35.8%	33.5%	34.7%	33.3%	34.8%	30.8%	29.1%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.3%	21.4%	21.4%	22.4%	26.7%	18.9%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.1	\$34.9	\$36.2	\$37.1	\$36.9	\$36.6	\$37.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.6	\$25.3	\$30.6	\$29.8	\$27.9	\$28.1	\$31.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.2	\$17.0	\$19.1	\$20.1	\$19.0	\$19.9	\$18.5
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	39	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	37	36	36	36	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	32	30	32	33	33	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	14.8%	17.3%	18.9%	17.9%	20.9%	18.5%	17.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.1%	28.3%	27.5%	31.0%	30.4%	30.6%	33.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	33.4%	32.0%	35.0%	33.8%	37.0%	35.7%	35.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

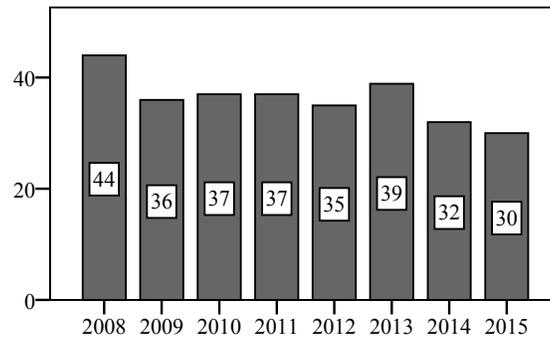
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	39,273	42,045	45,810	48,691	51,499	53,835	56,297	56,264
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,138	2,142	2,259	2,368	2,131	1,998	1,875	1,876
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%	4.1%	3.7%	3.3%	3.3%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	1	.	4	4	3	3	4	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	96	80	61	62	34	33	27	26
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	19	19	13	10	9	7	5	-1

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	3,108	3,231	3,243	3,240	3,285	2,728	3,318	3,610
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,355	1,175	1,197	1,188	1,163	1,061	1,074	1,075
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	44%	36%	37%	37%	35%	39%	32%	30%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	68.3	58.5	58.0	57.1	55.8	50.9	51.5	51.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,158	2,188	2,514	2,438	3,348	2,498	1,684	452
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	893	880	945	940	877	1,292	2,565	2,607
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,051	3,068	3,459	2,438	3,348	3,790	4,249	3,059
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,095	1,336	1,234	4,116	4,754	4,998	4,906	5,902

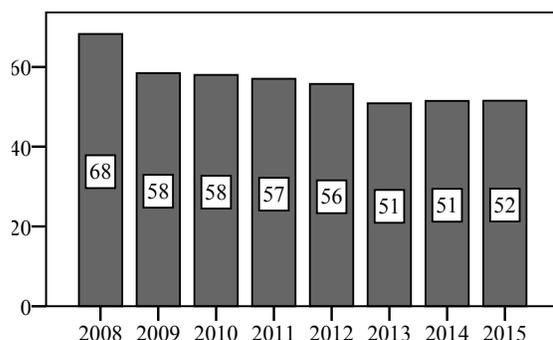
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	44,868	47,631	50,352	43,317	43,189	48,337	45,768	55,194
Integrated employment funding	10,812	11,489	10,184	8,167	7,936	9,358	7,288	8,215
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	29,255	31,042	33,922	28,921	28,962	31,435	12,807	6,612
Community-based non-work funding	4,800	5,099	6,246	6,228	6,291	7,544	25,673	40,366

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	44,868	47,631	50,352	43,317	43,189	48,337	45,768	55,194
Funding from state, local, and county resources	2,767	2,869	2,957	3,042	3,051	3,024	3,042	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	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	42,100	44,762	47,395	40,275	40,139	45,313	42,726	52,152

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	5,310	5,688	5,959	4,196	3,501	3,904	3,472	3,655
Total number of closures with ID	230	235	264	195	164	158	150	144
Closures into an employment setting	1,737	1,590	1,581	1,256	718	755	794	798
Closures with ID into an employment setting	105	93	94	72	47	48	41	49
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,148	1,326	1,443	1,239	921	1,143	1,153	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	55	79	85	63	54	65	69	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	217	225	221	150	131	99	.	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	108	115	120	88	51	48	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.2%	54.5%	52.3%	50.3%	43.8%	39.8%	40.8%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	65.6%	54.1%	52.5%	53.3%	46.5%	42.5%	37.3%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	32.7%	28.0%	26.5%	29.9%	20.5%	19.3%	22.9%	21.8%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	45.7%	39.6%	35.6%	36.9%	28.7%	30.4%	27.3%	34.0%

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)

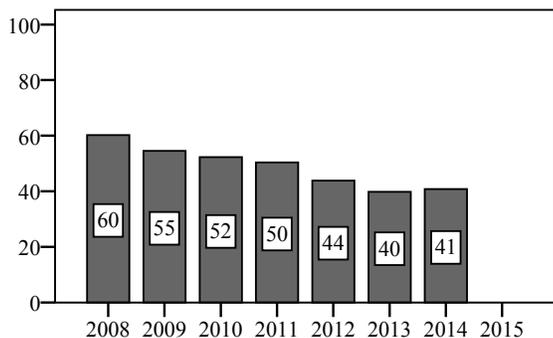
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$381	\$384	\$386	\$375	\$346	\$338	\$353	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$122	\$120	\$121	\$130	\$160	\$125	\$133	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.7	30.8	30.6	30.6	29.1	28.5	28.5	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	16.7	15.6	15.1	15.1	18.1	14.8	16.3	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	87.5	79.1	76.8	60.3	34.4	36.2	38.1	38.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.3

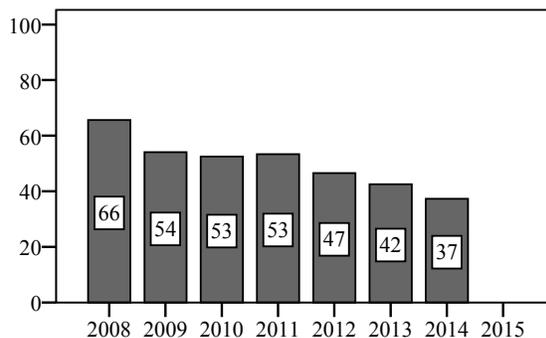
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	19,190	19,316	19,429	19,541	19,465	19,651	19,796
State unemployment rate	6.3%	5.0%	4.7%	8.4%	8.0%	7.7%	5.3%

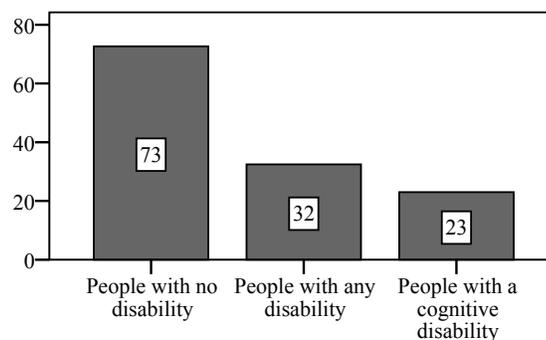
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	11,756,660	11,798,658	11,816,746	11,853,133	11,830,384	11,834,548	11,849,218
Number of people with any disability	1,109,123	1,041,427	1,078,419	1,064,802	1,114,638	1,132,044	1,124,021
Number of people with a cognitive disability	447,172	419,643	437,229	434,600	462,438	457,223	469,691
Number of people with no disability who are employed	8,344,580	8,184,600	8,230,725	8,358,199	8,394,193	8,524,539	8,607,827
Number of people with any disability who are employed	365,379	315,419	337,681	328,263	351,409	368,604	364,975
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	96,377	88,808	91,627	91,645	98,219	105,297	108,008
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	71.0%	69.4%	69.7%	70.5%	71.0%	72.0%	72.6%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	32.9%	30.3%	31.3%	30.8%	31.5%	32.6%	32.5%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	21.6%	21.2%	21.0%	21.1%	21.2%	23.0%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$49.2	\$47.9	\$48.6	\$49.2	\$51.2	\$52.3	\$53.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.3	\$32.7	\$33.6	\$33.1	\$36.1	\$36.5	\$38.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$23.1	\$21.8	\$22.1	\$22.3	\$23.4	\$24.3	\$23.8
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	38	38	38	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	35	35	35	35	35	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	31	31	31	32	31	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.1%	12.4%	13.0%	13.1%	13.3%	12.8%	12.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.7%	28.0%	29.8%	29.3%	30.0%	29.3%	29.5%
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)

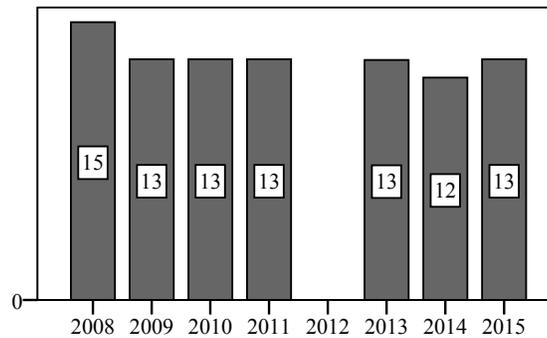
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	490,984	496,449	507,304	521,964	543,535	565,534	576,646	536,699
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	30,623	29,742	30,609	31,514	30,304	26,594	25,437	20,756
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.6%	4.7%	4.4%	3.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	156	111	80	68	81	114	113	109
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	707	609	479	447	358	329	311	244
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	279	227	202	152	131	136	130	95

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	56,536	66,469	67,770	69,163	.	56,873	62,313	62,418
Number of people served in integrated employment	8,509	8,504	9,010	9,237	.	7,369	7,457	8,016
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	15%	13%	13%	13%	.	13%	12%	13%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	43.7	43.5	46.0	47.5	.	37.5	37.8	40.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	14,624	14,399	14,111	14,166	.	8,000	7,203	6,623
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,187	1,717	1,285	1,256	.	46,919	46,158	46,358
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	38,802	40,281	41,877	43,034	.	0	989	2,264
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	55,613	56,397	57,273	15,422	.	54,919	65,738	55,245
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	0

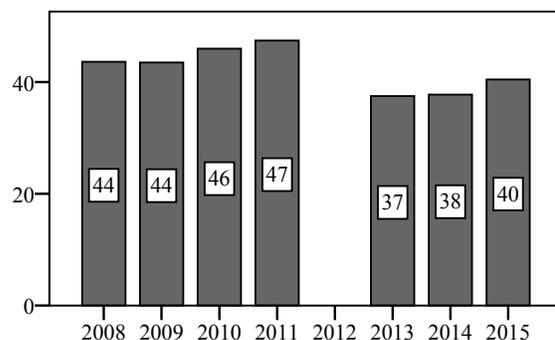
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	1,218,539	1,305,143	1,330,143	1,341,046	0	1,411,500	1,540,658	1,493,438
Integrated employment funding	45,486	46,608	47,718	47,499	0	0	0	0
Facility-based work funding	318,708	283,570	282,029	282,445	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	34,201	30,422	23,157	17,037	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	818,331	942,568	975,580	992,454	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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	1,218,539	1,305,143	1,330,143	1,341,046	0	1,411,500	1,540,658	1,493,438
Funding from state, local, and county resources	117,569	69,963	60,763	59,469	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	34,201	30,422	23,157	17,037	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	981,770	1,119,758	1,161,222	1,179,541	0	0	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	40,326	42,422	49,357	43,480	39,037	34,666	35,695	34,741
Total number of closures with ID	3,166	2,989	3,212	2,846	2,390	2,079	2,380	2,079
Closures into an employment setting	13,879	12,509	12,520	12,645	12,386	12,534	12,592	11,826
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,345	1,114	963	958	850	872	1,087	957
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	9,138	11,072	14,400	13,063	9,866	7,521	8,663	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,014	1,057	1,333	1,152	803	604	677	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	5,770	5,924	6,105	5,478	4,506	4,317	5,203	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	1,878	1,757	1,793	1,627	1,270	1,144	1,457	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.3%	53.0%	46.5%	49.2%	55.7%	62.5%	59.2%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	57.0%	51.3%	41.9%	45.4%	51.4%	59.1%	61.6%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	34.4%	29.5%	25.4%	29.1%	31.7%	36.2%	35.3%	34.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	42.5%	37.3%	30.0%	33.7%	35.6%	41.9%	45.7%	46.0%

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)

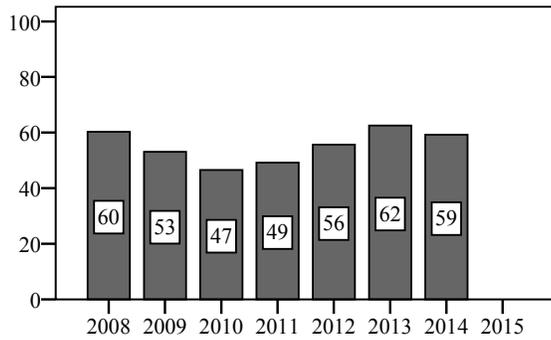
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$322	\$319	\$322	\$333	\$330	\$327	\$332	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$187	\$186	\$185	\$190	\$184	\$187	\$187	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.4	29.1	28.8	29.1	28.7	28.6	28.2	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	22.8	22.3	21.8	21.9	21.4	21.8	20.8	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	71.2	64.0	64.6	65.0	63.3	63.8	63.8	59.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.9	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.4	5.5	4.8

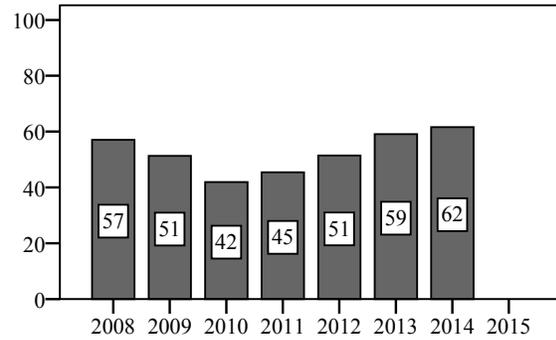
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	8,407	8,672	9,042	9,381	9,656	9,848	10,043
State unemployment rate	6.5%	5.2%	4.7%	10.6%	11.0%	8.0%	5.7%

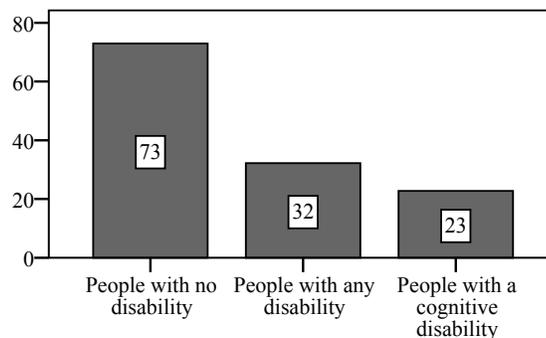
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	5,318,386	5,432,577	5,485,448	5,535,543	5,529,553	5,571,672	5,599,723
Number of people with any disability	665,279	692,176	701,673	688,755	715,347	718,466	750,531
Number of people with a cognitive disability	260,748	281,144	285,688	284,469	301,351	293,675	323,668
Number of people with no disability who are employed	3,765,482	3,742,396	3,809,448	3,875,454	3,929,841	3,999,059	4,085,365
Number of people with any disability who are employed	217,544	212,530	206,710	204,585	214,902	221,622	241,782
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	58,163	55,473	59,633	60,050	62,772	61,273	73,620
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	70.8%	68.9%	69.4%	70.0%	71.1%	71.8%	73.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	32.7%	30.7%	29.5%	29.7%	30.0%	30.8%	32.2%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	22.3%	19.7%	20.9%	21.1%	20.8%	20.9%	22.7%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.3	\$36.6	\$37.9	\$38.2	\$39.8	\$40.4	\$41.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.8	\$26.3	\$25.4	\$27.7	\$30.1	\$29.4	\$30.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.1	\$18.1	\$17.4	\$20.1	\$19.3	\$20.6	\$23.0
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	36	36	35	36	36	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	33	32	33	34	33	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.4%	14.7%	15.0%	15.2%	15.3%	14.6%	13.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	28.7%	27.5%	28.6%	29.8%	31.2%	30.6%	28.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	35.1%	32.9%	34.5%	33.5%	36.3%	36.0%	31.4%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

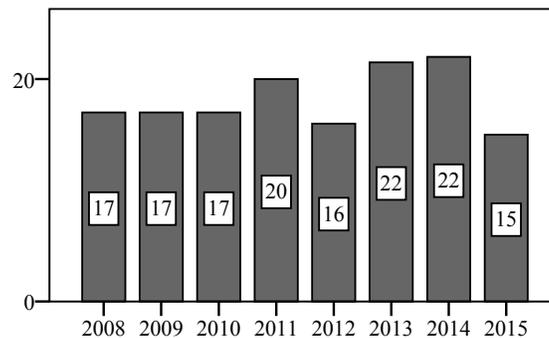
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	161,458	167,763	175,678	184,429	193,820	206,038	216,695	219,081
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8,216	7,674	8,202	8,423	7,934	7,258	7,019	7,673
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.1%	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%	4.1%	3.5%	3.2%	3.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	100	110	69	60	40	21	7	14
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	354	361	329	261	195	180	175	165
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	115	117	111	81	74	72	66	74

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	16,727	17,238	17,908	14,831	21,601	13,625	15,619	18,820
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,855	2,994	3,024	2,975	3,423	2,930	3,478	2,791
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	17%	17%	17%	20%	16%	22%	22%	15%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	31.0	31.9	32.0	30.8	35.1	29.8	35.0	27.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	3,642	3,506	3,293	3,131	3,209	2,592	2,833	2,545
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	2,981	3,365	3,960	3,974	5,393	4,497	5,724	5,800
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	7,169	7,298	7,559	7,429	9,501	3,827	2,711	10,642
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	13,792	14,169	14,812	14,534	18,103	10,916	13,587	18,820
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	8,425	9,900	9,775	9,569

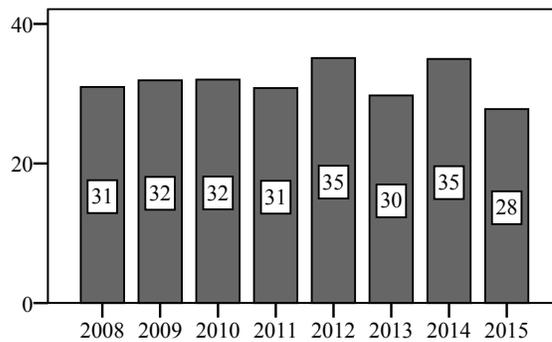
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	238,512	243,173	242,384	249,854	263,564	68,301	139,532	321,749
Integrated employment funding	13,838	15,769	17,151	16,279	16,407	10,166	18,642	16,779
Facility-based work funding	21,614	21,331	19,897	19,553	20,753	14,139	18,045	15,952
Facility-based non-work funding	54,910	62,357	73,644	78,058	86,490	47,144	89,164	108,525
Community-based non-work funding	147,638	143,228	131,240	135,509	139,418	16,527	16,485	174,294

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	238,512	243,173	242,384	249,854	263,564	68,301	139,532	321,749
Funding from state, local, and county resources	31,644	31,127	28,444	28,489	30,821	26,798	37,107	34,964
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,421
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	15,546	84,538	614,717
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	206,771	212,046	213,939	220,911	232,246	62,875	109,175	281,544

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	23,212	24,827	23,730	24,695	25,449	26,898	22,728	24,622
Total number of closures with ID	3,982	4,421	4,360	4,666	4,924	5,333	4,362	5,054
Closures into an employment setting	7,110	6,818	6,551	6,865	7,320	7,363	6,870	6,814
Closures with ID into an employment setting	1,851	1,845	1,706	1,761	1,913	1,914	1,763	1,904
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,732	4,772	4,750	5,031	5,427	6,835	4,797	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,162	1,199	1,297	1,401	1,509	1,864	1,267	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,778	1,832	1,835	1,991	2,061	2,292	568	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	1,176	1,225	1,174	1,257	1,299	1,446	357	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.0%	58.8%	58.0%	57.7%	57.4%	51.9%	58.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	61.4%	60.6%	56.8%	55.7%	55.9%	50.7%	58.2%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.6%	27.5%	27.6%	27.8%	28.8%	27.4%	30.2%	27.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	46.5%	41.7%	39.1%	37.7%	38.9%	35.9%	40.4%	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$295	\$279	\$285	\$286	\$287	\$287	\$285	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$191	\$188	\$209	\$214	\$216	\$217	\$215	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.4	28.7	28.9	29.1	28.9	29.0	28.8	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	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	72.7	68.7	71.1	75.1	74.8	69.1	67.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	20.1	19.7	17.9	18.2	19.6	19.4	17.7	19.0

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

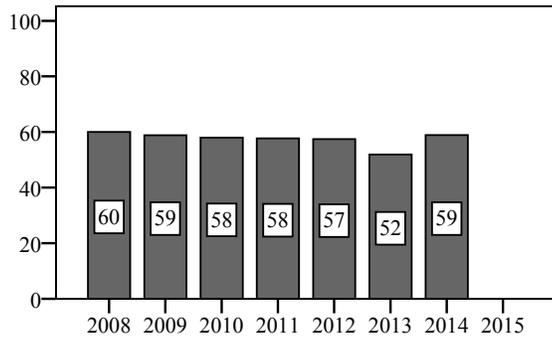
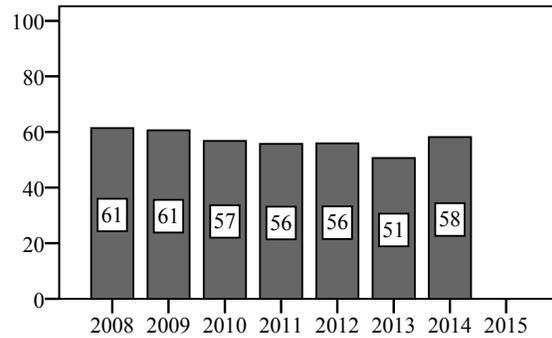


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	634	635	638	647	684	723	757
State unemployment rate	4.0%	3.4%	3.2%	4.3%	4.0%	2.9%	2.7%

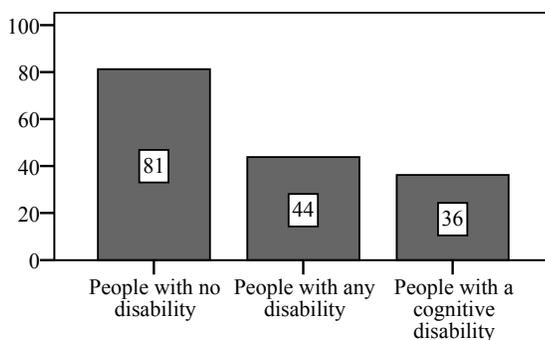
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	380,348	403,157	411,090	414,771	429,008	436,882	447,329
Number of people with any disability	36,542	32,509	31,896	37,394	36,210	38,213	37,141
Number of people with a cognitive disability	16,673	13,590	13,272	15,923	14,773	14,494	15,856
Number of people with no disability who are employed	306,818	325,820	333,996	334,717	351,428	349,553	363,220
Number of people with any disability who are employed	19,943	16,161	14,953	19,540	20,106	20,298	16,287
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	8,291	5,458	4,877	7,219	7,152	6,220	5,742
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	80.7%	80.8%	81.2%	80.7%	81.9%	80.0%	81.2%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	54.6%	49.7%	46.9%	52.3%	55.5%	53.1%	43.9%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	49.7%	40.2%	36.7%	45.3%	48.4%	42.9%	36.2%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.4	\$34.9	\$37.8	\$46.0	\$41.6	\$43.8	\$45.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.5	\$26.7	\$34.6	\$36.4	\$37.7	\$32.9	\$34.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.6	\$20.7	\$27.3	\$21.7	\$25.8	\$16.2	\$25.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	40	41	41	40	41
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	38	39	40	39	39	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	33	36	36	32	34	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.3%	10.2%	10.4%	8.7%	11.3%	10.0%	10.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.6%	24.7%	21.2%	22.2%	20.8%	24.4%	28.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	24.9%	36.9%	21.4%	31.8%	29.7%	40.3%	35.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

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

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	7,156	7,234	7,276	7,491	7,685	7,926	7,992	7,806
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,391	1,332	1,346	1,387	1,370	1,225	1,207	1,200
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	19.4%	18.4%	18.5%	18.5%	17.8%	15.5%	15.1%	15.4%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	1	7	3	4	3	5	0	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	12	11	8	9	6	.	5	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	2	3	3	.	4	4	.	-1

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

Data not available

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

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

Data not available

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

Data not available

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	2,479	2,200	2,415	2,590	2,295	2,422	1,561	1,378
Total number of closures with ID	213	185	203	217	197	211	139	100
Closures into an employment setting	903	793	861	761	708	431	394	531
Closures with ID into an employment setting	105	81	91	83	74	38	47	49
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	460	372	424	463	495	545	232	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	45	40	33	39	45	39	14	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	124	91	85	89	96	59	39	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	63	61	40	40	49	26	19	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	66.3%	68.1%	67.0%	62.2%	58.9%	44.2%	62.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	70.0%	66.9%	73.4%	68.0%	62.2%	49.4%	77.0%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	36.4%	36.0%	35.7%	29.4%	30.8%	17.8%	25.2%	38.5%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	49.3%	43.8%	44.8%	38.2%	37.6%	18.0%	33.8%	49.0%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$377	\$387	\$395	\$420	\$439	\$498	\$448	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$213	\$216	\$231	\$255	\$240	\$364	\$271	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.3	32.6	33.0	33.3	33.4	34.3	32.9	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.1	26.6	26.2	26.7	25.8	30.6	26.4	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	140.8	122.6	128.0	111.3	101.2	59.6	53.3	70.2
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	16.4	12.5	13.5	12.1	10.6	5.3	6.4	6.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

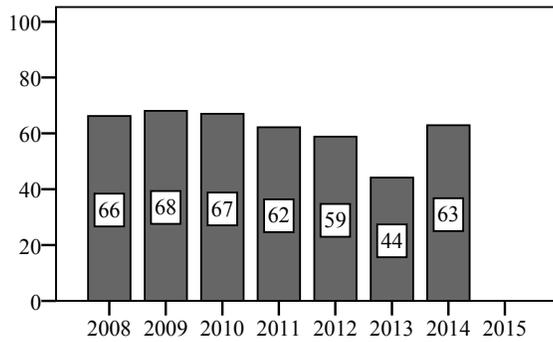
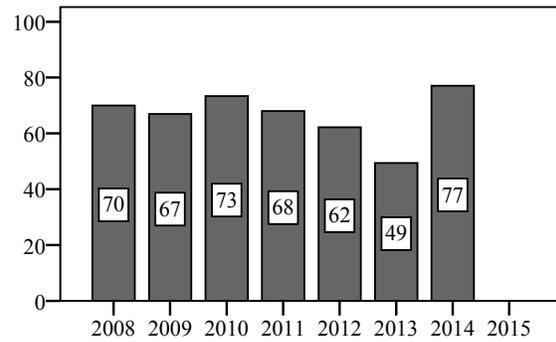


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	11,436	11,471	11,478	11,543	11,545	11,571	11,613
State unemployment rate	6.1%	5.9%	5.6%	10.2%	9.0%	7.4%	4.9%

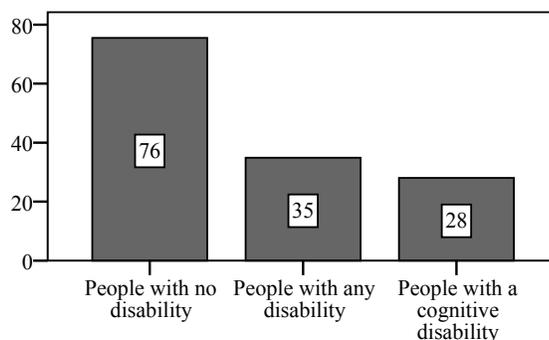
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	6,592,608	6,577,947	6,559,502	6,529,451	6,517,597	6,486,304	6,472,404
Number of people with any disability	849,154	821,531	852,356	862,416	860,991	877,679	887,612
Number of people with a cognitive disability	387,202	362,228	383,834	389,561	374,276	405,168	395,684
Number of people with no disability who are employed	4,754,197	4,695,732	4,718,099	4,754,160	4,807,936	4,864,086	4,887,574
Number of people with any disability who are employed	282,953	266,250	276,157	275,813	287,615	295,777	309,480
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	94,400	84,794	90,195	91,572	90,504	100,528	111,029
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	72.1%	71.4%	71.9%	72.8%	73.8%	75.0%	75.5%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	33.3%	32.4%	32.4%	32.0%	33.4%	33.7%	34.9%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24.4%	23.4%	23.5%	23.5%	24.2%	24.8%	28.1%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.2	\$37.5	\$38.3	\$39.1	\$40.3	\$41.1	\$42.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.6	\$25.1	\$26.2	\$26.6	\$29.2	\$27.1	\$30.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.3	\$17.2	\$16.8	\$16.2	\$18.1	\$17.6	\$20.1
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	35	36	35	35	36	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	32	31	30	32	32	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.0%	12.7%	13.3%	13.1%	12.7%	12.8%	12.0%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	31.2%	31.0%	31.8%	31.9%	30.8%	31.9%	29.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	38.7%	38.6%	39.9%	39.1%	38.4%	38.9%	36.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

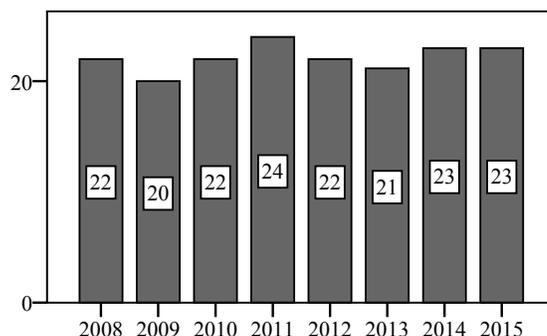
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	228,259	230,708	238,161	246,620	262,286	282,921	299,189	300,412
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	17,932	16,582	16,792	17,683	16,957	16,931	17,636	18,435
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.9%	7.2%	7.1%	7.2%	6.5%	6.0%	5.9%	6.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	41	38	35	30	24	29	10	7
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	149	131	110	94	67	66	64	55
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	152	110	89	72	54	52	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	31,485	30,467	30,252	32,761	32,540	34,689	33,386	35,948
Number of people served in integrated employment	7,004	6,227	6,521	7,725	7,027	7,340	7,502	8,276
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	22%	20%	22%	24%	22%	21%	23%	23%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	61.0	54.0	57.0	66.9	60.9	63.4	64.7	71.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	16,295	14,681	16,512	17,118	17,686	18,591	17,902	18,804
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	4,937	5,577	7,735	11,745	13,707	14,218	13,537	14,407
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	1,445	1,661	.	.	0	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	33,211
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

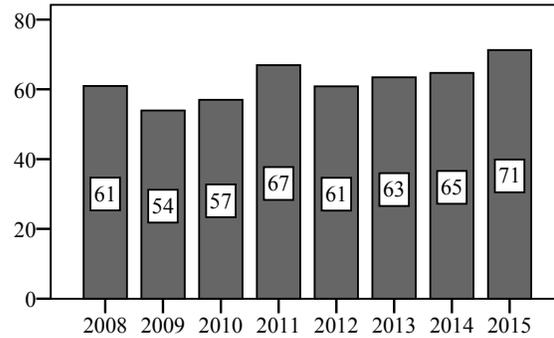
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	620,101	655,101	684,968	718,343	751,702	760,391	764,425	767,463
Integrated employment funding	74,752	87,346	80,313	87,423	94,107	95,832	91,872	91,950
Facility-based work funding	488,403	155,992	125,831	152,499	152,373	141,423	132,663	119,856
Facility-based non-work funding	22,580	411,762	478,825	478,421	505,222	523,137	539,890	555,657
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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	620,101	655,101	684,968	718,343	751,702	760,391	764,425	767,463
Funding from state, local, and county resources	366,983	394,333	381,102	379,885	374,926	364,079	348,513	346,415
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	213,659	223,403	266,999	309,927	349,814	376,006	397,029	404,935

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	29,038	26,780	22,377	16,833	21,559	23,614	22,441	21,759
Total number of closures with ID	2,217	1,842	1,646	1,622	1,754	2,033	2,504	2,951
Closures into an employment setting	9,656	7,520	5,707	3,373	3,510	3,714	4,580	5,562
Closures with ID into an employment setting	788	517	433	386	458	542	688	933
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	5,952	6,206	5,413	3,963	3,660	5,505	6,069	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	718	662	594	548	488	601	803	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,289	1,191	1,083	1	888	1,267	300	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	558	437	378	0	256	375	131	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	61.9%	54.8%	51.3%	46.0%	49.0%	40.3%	43.0%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	52.3%	43.9%	42.2%	41.3%	48.4%	47.4%	46.1%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.3%	28.1%	25.5%	20.0%	16.3%	15.7%	20.4%	25.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	35.5%	28.1%	26.3%	23.8%	26.1%	26.7%	27.5%	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$448	\$456	\$418	\$344	\$311	\$294	\$277	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$203	\$194	\$188	\$191	\$193	\$197	\$192	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.9	31.9	30.8	29.1	27.8	27.4	26.5	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.1	24.7	23.4	24.0	23.2	23.4	22.6	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	84.1	65.1	49.5	29.2	30.4	32.1	39.5	47.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.9	4.5	3.8	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.9	8.0

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Rehabilitation Services Commission

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

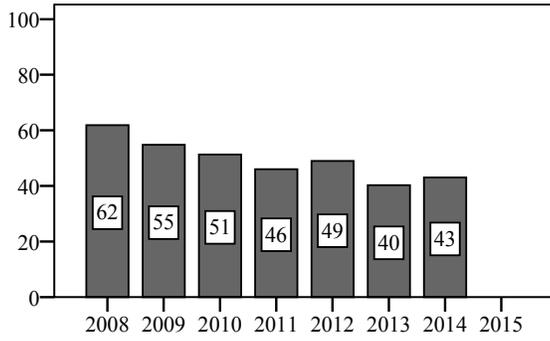
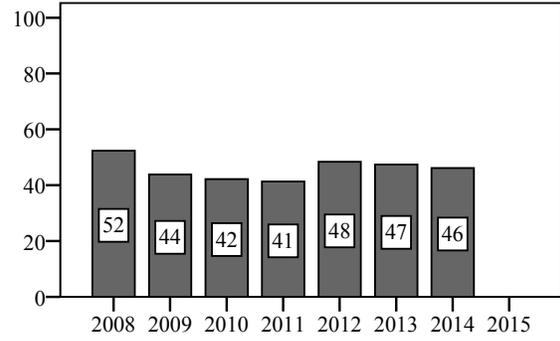


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	3,512	3,543	3,608	3,687	3,792	3,851	3,911
State unemployment rate	5.7%	4.4%	4.4%	6.4%	6.0%	5.4%	4.2%

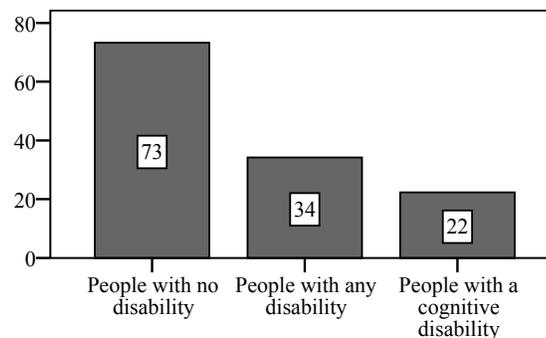
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	1,962,244	2,021,363	2,041,943	2,063,751	2,076,143	2,071,696	2,096,561
Number of people with any disability	331,013	330,116	337,470	318,231	320,361	336,746	322,611
Number of people with a cognitive disability	134,381	132,831	133,863	129,916	122,344	124,860	129,422
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,444,331	1,471,695	1,475,911	1,509,343	1,521,354	1,511,672	1,535,562
Number of people with any disability who are employed	129,152	123,860	118,637	105,865	114,684	122,513	110,336
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	31,179	36,318	34,995	28,453	27,921	29,993	28,881
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	73.6%	72.8%	72.3%	73.1%	73.3%	73.0%	73.2%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	39.0%	37.5%	35.2%	33.3%	35.8%	36.4%	34.2%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.2%	27.3%	26.1%	21.9%	22.8%	24.0%	22.3%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.9	\$34.5	\$35.9	\$37.6	\$38.7	\$39.2	\$40.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.7	\$27.5	\$26.6	\$27.3	\$30.9	\$30.5	\$33.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$19.1	\$19.3	\$18.2	\$19.5	\$21.8	\$21.1	\$18.6
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	39	39	39	40	40	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	38	37	38	38	39	38	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	33	34	34	35	35	35
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.2%	13.7%	14.6%	14.1%	13.7%	14.1%	13.5%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.7%	26.1%	28.9%	29.2%	27.4%	27.4%	28.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	35.8%	32.6%	36.2%	35.1%	33.8%	34.5%	34.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

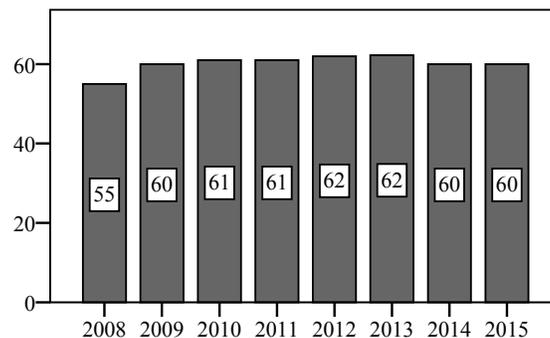
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	63,347	66,830	72,296	78,834	85,162	89,872	92,429	91,905
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3,839	3,579	3,971	4,423	4,255	3,871	4,006	4,159
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.1%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	6	5	7	11	9	13	8	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	95	80	79	69	45	46	43	38
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	18	23	20	16	7	7	8	5

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	4,704	4,229	4,079	4,056	4,054	4,050	4,134	4,118
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,595	2,539	2,472	2,467	2,518	2,522	2,483	2,475
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	55%	60%	61%	61%	62%	62%	60%	60%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	71.2	68.9	66.0	65.1	66.0	65.5	64.0	63.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	2,305	2,251	2,195	2,247	2,216	2,221	2,320	2,314
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*	1,300	1,270	1,227	1,182	1,193	1,151	1,189	1,175
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	3,605	3,521	3,422	3,429	3,409	3,372	3,873	3,901
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,445	1,842	2,319	2,730	3,169	3,385	3,293	3,498

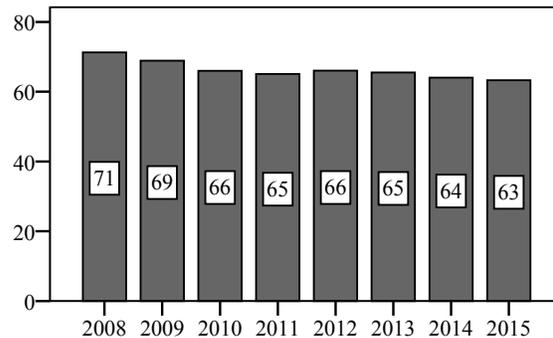
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	33,766	34,168	34,735	34,561	35,406	35,764	38,646	39,265
Integrated employment funding	16,788	17,241	17,785	17,885	18,630	18,929	20,081	20,163
Facility-based work funding	9,131	8,927	8,850	8,896	9,148	9,244	10,637	10,908
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community-based non-work funding	6,779	6,612	6,488	6,045	5,723	5,627	5,911	5,866

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	33,766	34,168	34,735	34,561	35,406	35,764	38,646	39,265
Funding from state, local, and county resources	6,325	6,488	6,343	5,701	5,662	6,057	6,601	6,250
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	27,442	27,680	28,393	28,860	29,744	29,916	32,045	33,016

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	5,486	6,465	6,353	9,523	10,489	7,342	7,691	8,154
Total number of closures with ID	475	515	433	616	708	526	607	682
Closures into an employment setting	2,246	1,689	2,292	2,812	3,106	2,241	2,200	2,299
Closures with ID into an employment setting	181	144	180	158	198	185	192	215
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,359	1,421	1,100	2,193	3,272	1,721	1,810	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	192	217	155	283	384	194	225	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	321	341	360	520	663	582	.	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	113	127	138	191	231	222	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.3%	54.3%	67.6%	56.2%	48.7%	56.6%	54.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	48.5%	39.9%	53.7%	35.8%	34.0%	48.8%	46.0%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	40.9%	26.1%	36.1%	29.5%	29.6%	30.5%	28.6%	28.2%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	38.1%	28.0%	41.6%	25.6%	28.0%	35.2%	31.6%	31.5%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$371	\$363	\$346	\$354	\$354	\$363	\$372	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$233	\$198	\$221	\$223	\$226	\$250	\$261	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.6	31.9	31.7	31.8	30.9	32.0	32.7	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	28.7	25.7	27.0	26.7	27.5	29.2	29.1	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	61.7	45.8	61.1	74.2	81.4	58.2	56.7	58.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.0	3.9	4.8	4.2	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.5

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

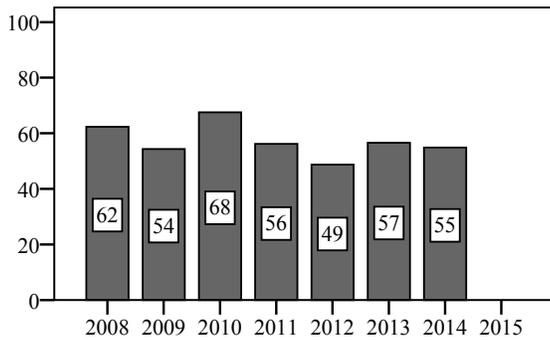
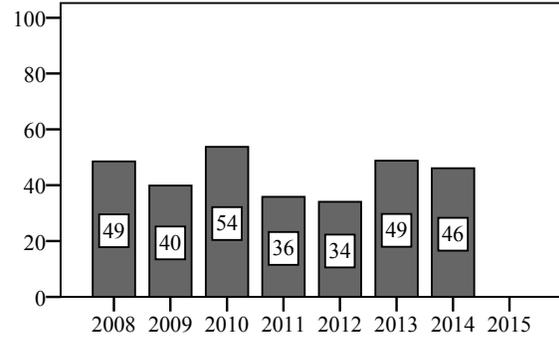


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	3,560	3,639	3,736	3,826	3,872	3,930	4,029
State unemployment rate	8.2%	6.1%	5.3%	11.1%	10.0%	7.7%	5.7%

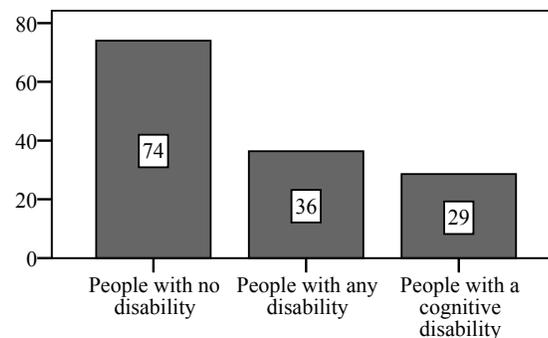
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	2,237,854	2,217,449	2,242,907	2,232,320	2,222,562	2,217,043	2,257,463
Number of people with any disability	268,392	290,784	284,277	288,830	318,011	329,366	324,126
Number of people with a cognitive disability	122,057	137,507	131,855	127,445	150,532	153,623	161,526
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,582,537	1,536,229	1,550,221	1,552,700	1,591,378	1,615,246	1,670,678
Number of people with any disability who are employed	99,324	95,614	97,144	97,662	109,780	117,147	117,906
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	34,129	32,392	33,768	29,979	40,084	42,512	46,203
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	70.7%	69.3%	69.1%	69.6%	71.6%	72.9%	74.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	37.0%	32.9%	34.2%	33.8%	34.5%	35.6%	36.4%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	28.0%	23.6%	25.6%	23.5%	26.6%	27.7%	28.6%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.6	\$37.0	\$37.4	\$38.8	\$40.3	\$40.5	\$42.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.4	\$24.0	\$25.2	\$25.8	\$26.7	\$27.5	\$29.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.1	\$18.7	\$18.6	\$16.2	\$17.5	\$18.8	\$20.8
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	37	37	37	37	37	37	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	34	35	34	35	35	34
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	32	32	31	30	31	32	30
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	12.6%	13.9%	15.4%	15.2%	14.5%	14.3%	13.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.8%	30.5%	29.4%	31.4%	30.9%	30.3%	29.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.7%	36.9%	37.5%	39.7%	36.2%	38.5%	35.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

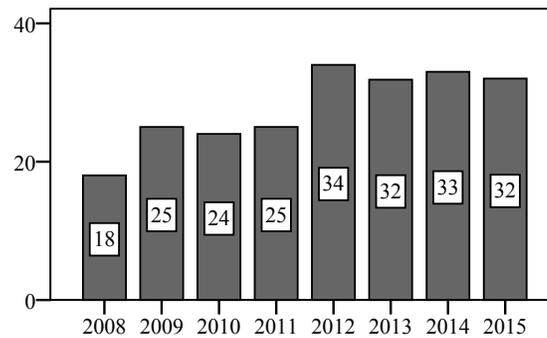
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	47,654	50,785	53,790	57,211	63,093	69,951	74,962	77,888
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4,094	3,826	4,064	4,451	4,426	4,395	4,472	4,736
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	8.6%	7.5%	7.6%	7.8%	7.0%	6.3%	6.0%	6.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	22	24	27	36	12	3	4	9
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	49	42	36	39	22	22	23	28
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	50	35	30	19	12	16	19	16

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	3,834	3,892	8,587	10,025	10,791	10,712	10,919	7,462
Number of people served in integrated employment	704	975	2,051	2,491	3,652	3,411	3,548	2,395
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	18%	25%	24%	25%	34%	32%	33%	32%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	18.9	25.7	53.6	65.0	94.3	86.8	89.4	59.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,570	1,437	2,344	2,540	2,546	2,619	2,671	2,189
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,017	1,331	1,257	1,955	2,817	2,862	2,690	2,704
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	406	0	1,606	1,717	4,394	3,178	3,499	2,487
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	7,380
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	.	0	.	0	.	0

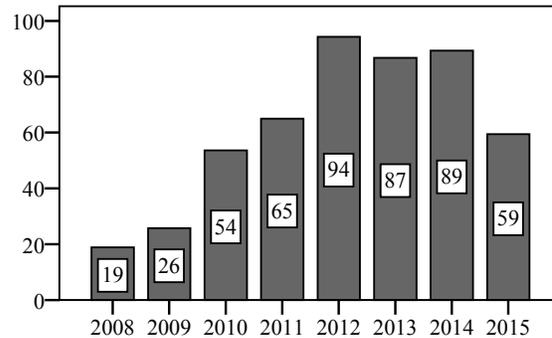
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

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

Department of 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	40,760	53,504	77,298	0	0	0	93,794	78,270
Integrated employment funding	0	13,178	13,285	10,217	11,981	11,204	11,015	15,274
Facility-based work funding	0	17,902	14,632	23,434	22,368	23,405	24,453	18,824
Facility-based non-work funding	0	20,173	27,109	22,526	25,459	25,007	26,347	20,516
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	12,478	28,391	29,398	28,384	31,979	10,816

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	40,760	53,504	77,298	0	0	0	93,794	78,270
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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	8,923	6,770	7,043	7,809	7,490	7,971	7,526	8,123
Total number of closures with ID	527	351	458	476	541	632	650	792
Closures into an employment setting	2,719	2,021	1,261	1,892	2,133	2,376	2,455	2,852
Closures with ID into an employment setting	188	123	104	140	185	202	234	306
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,685	1,618	1,342	1,411	1,459	1,573	1,450	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	141	105	114	103	128	140	133	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	366	258	270	331	508	655	1	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	183	104	111	135	164	204	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	61.7%	55.5%	48.4%	57.3%	59.4%	60.2%	62.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	57.1%	53.9%	47.7%	57.6%	59.1%	59.1%	63.8%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	30.5%	29.9%	17.9%	24.2%	28.5%	29.8%	32.6%	35.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	35.7%	35.0%	22.7%	29.4%	34.2%	32.0%	36.0%	38.6%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$346	\$342	\$316	\$335	\$329	\$333	\$348	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$164	\$165	\$169	\$160	\$170	\$190	\$174	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.6	28.6	26.4	26.9	26.4	26.8	26.9	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	19.6	19.1	18.5	17.7	18.6	19.9	18.0	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	71.7	52.8	32.9	48.9	54.7	60.5	61.8	70.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	5.0	3.2	2.7	3.6	4.7	5.1	5.9	7.6

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

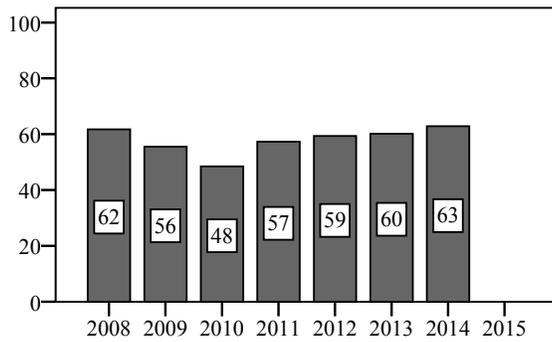
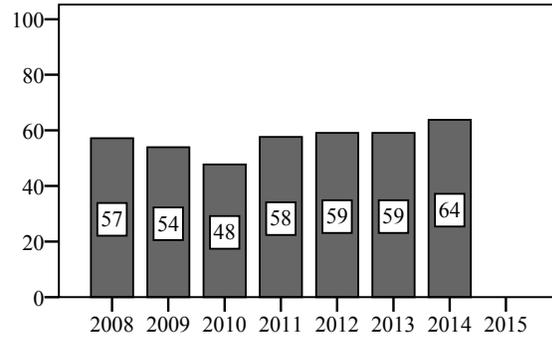


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	12,365	12,405	12,420	12,605	12,743	12,774	12,803
State unemployment rate	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%	8.1%	8.0%	7.4%	5.1%

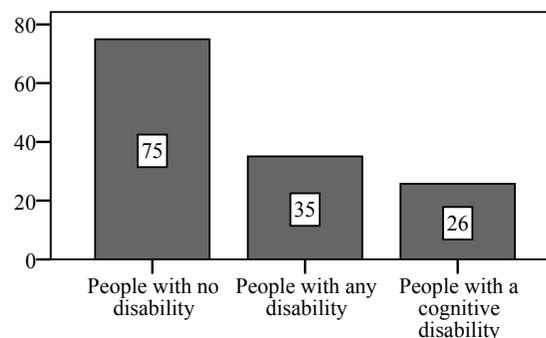
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	7,248,107	7,335,100	7,334,481	7,314,872	7,299,081	7,239,992	7,204,597
Number of people with any disability	854,963	850,715	886,624	890,553	873,479	918,702	924,088
Number of people with a cognitive disability	383,698	393,169	394,183	400,225	398,943	420,356	419,579
Number of people with no disability who are employed	5,316,895	5,272,911	5,305,399	5,330,047	5,349,896	5,380,972	5,397,585
Number of people with any disability who are employed	298,809	279,103	290,349	288,163	284,903	317,596	323,864
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	90,311	94,313	91,297	90,794	95,515	103,266	108,031
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	73.4%	71.9%	72.3%	72.9%	73.3%	74.3%	74.9%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	34.9%	32.8%	32.7%	32.4%	32.6%	34.6%	35.0%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	23.5%	24.0%	23.2%	22.7%	23.9%	24.6%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$41.1	\$40.5	\$41.1	\$42.6	\$44.1	\$44.2	\$46.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.4	\$28.3	\$28.1	\$27.9	\$32.1	\$31.5	\$31.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$18.2	\$20.0	\$18.2	\$18.0	\$20.5	\$20.9	\$22.1
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	35	35	35	35	36	36	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	32	30	31	32	31	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	9.6%	10.7%	10.7%	11.2%	11.0%	11.0%	10.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.8%	28.1%	29.0%	27.9%	29.9%	28.1%	26.6%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	35.6%	34.1%	36.3%	33.5%	36.6%	33.6%	32.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

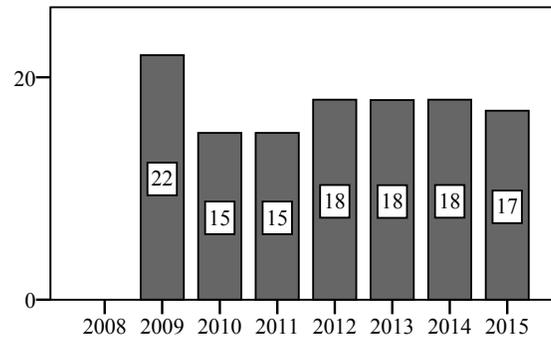
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	262,681	281,345	291,744	310,640	325,502	345,331	357,507	347,559
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	16,153	15,481	15,472	16,773	16,397	14,885	14,427	15,533
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.1%	5.5%	5.3%	5.4%	5.0%	4.3%	4.0%	4.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	19	18	19	17	19	17	18	11
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	494	370	289	217	146	104	94	84
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	181	145	103	82	56	60	36	44

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	.	25,015	24,083	22,843	27,491	28,133	29,132	29,774
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	5,589	3,636	3,574	4,894	5,054	5,237	5,171
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	22%	15%	15%	18%	18%	18%	17%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	44.3	29.0	28.0	27.8	39.6	41.0	40.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	9,981	9,841	9,448	9,458	9,303	9,399	9,230
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	8,971	8,354	8,768	9,348	9,885	10,578
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	741	1,635	1,467	11,876	12,498	13,571	14,162
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	10,722	20,447	17,802	30,102	31,149	32,855	33,970
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	13,223	.	15,579	7,924	7,547	5,779	5,424	5,401

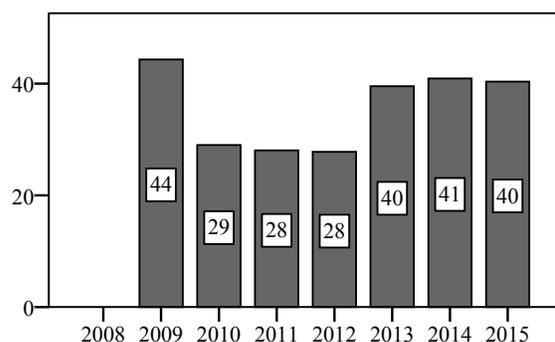
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	232,820	236,835	248,944	457,082	507,530	539,915
Integrated employment funding	0	0	16,381	17,117	17,214	29,203	35,871	36,780
Facility-based work funding	0	0	85,964	86,010	88,883	89,749	89,514	89,413
Facility-based non-work funding	0	0	119,824	119,817	131,739	146,565	157,205	170,683
Community-based non-work funding	0	0	10,651	10,651	11,108	191,837	219,084	237,823

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	0	0	232,820	236,835	248,944	457,082	507,530	539,915
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	15,346	15,076	16,361	0	22,850	22,021
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	22,591	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	0	217,474	231,873	232,583	441,234	484,680	517,894

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	21,935	23,352	25,061	27,425	25,887	25,709	21,706	21,628
Total number of closures with ID	1,898	1,949	1,915	1,913	1,864	1,954	1,362	1,416
Closures into an employment setting	9,221	9,305	9,460	9,887	9,939	9,950	8,546	8,779
Closures with ID into an employment setting	828	803	676	653	694	637	561	576
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	6,528	7,060	7,869	9,546	8,545	7,999	6,677	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	681	724	775	799	743	765	573	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	583	628	607	513	2,632	2,599	2,413	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	238	255	238	224	762	668	590	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.5%	56.9%	54.6%	50.9%	53.8%	55.4%	56.1%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	54.9%	52.6%	46.6%	45.0%	48.3%	45.4%	49.5%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	42.0%	39.8%	37.7%	36.1%	38.4%	38.7%	39.4%	40.6%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	43.6%	41.2%	35.3%	34.1%	37.2%	32.6%	41.2%	40.7%

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)

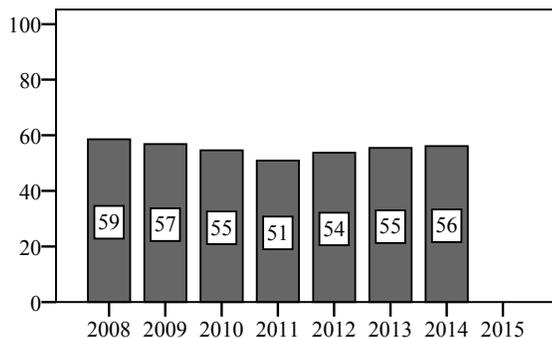
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$374	\$370	\$387	\$405	\$400	\$398	\$398	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$199	\$198	\$199	\$206	\$207	\$209	\$200	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	32.1	31.5	31.7	32.2	31.9	31.6	31.1	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.0	23.7	23.6	23.8	24.0	23.7	23.3	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	74.1	73.8	74.5	77.6	77.9	77.9	66.8	68.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.7	6.4	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.5

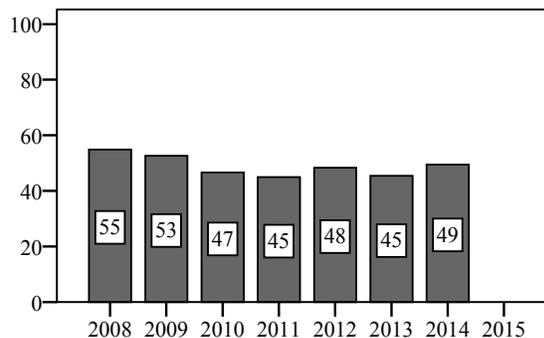
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	1,076	1,074	1,053	1,053	1,051	1,052	1,056
State unemployment rate	5.3%	5.0%	5.0%	11.2%	11.0%	9.5%	6.0%

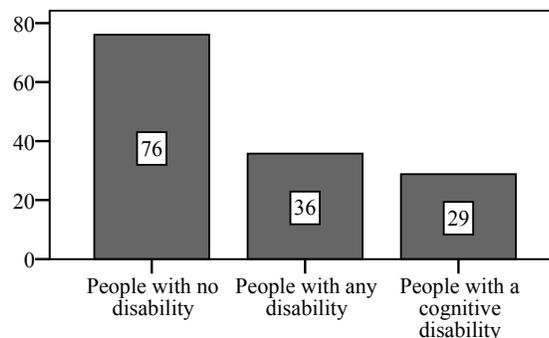
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	626,507	621,154	629,798	621,992	629,602	611,623	615,425
Number of people with any disability	66,357	77,486	68,120	71,021	68,313	82,277	78,247
Number of people with a cognitive disability	31,710	38,310	31,803	32,025	30,989	42,360	40,388
Number of people with no disability who are employed	471,564	444,389	469,911	462,654	469,406	461,594	467,928
Number of people with any disability who are employed	23,922	24,573	20,440	20,012	23,062	27,753	27,984
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	8,108	9,218	7,202	5,534	7,560	12,883	11,632
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	75.3%	71.5%	74.6%	74.4%	74.6%	75.5%	76.0%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	36.1%	31.7%	30.0%	28.2%	33.8%	33.7%	35.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.6%	24.1%	22.6%	17.3%	24.4%	30.4%	28.8%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$41.4	\$41.4	\$41.6	\$42.4	\$44.0	\$44.4	\$46.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.3	\$30.3	\$31.4	\$30.7	\$35.2	\$33.4	\$33.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.2	\$17.7	\$19.5	\$17.3	\$22.7	\$30.4	\$21.0
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	37	37	38	37	37	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	35	33	34	34	34	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	28	29	26	30	33	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.3%	11.4%	10.9%	10.5%	11.4%	11.3%	10.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	24.3%	32.8%	30.8%	30.2%	27.6%	28.1%	27.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.5%	36.4%	35.5%	34.6%	33.7%	28.4%	34.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

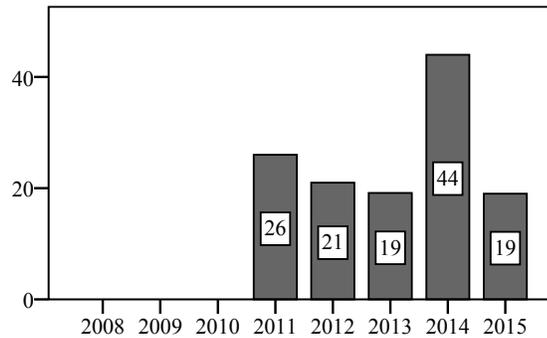
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	24,476	25,409	26,662	27,770	28,456	29,196	30,124	30,260
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,751	1,668	1,683	1,883	1,709	1,412	1,324	1,383
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.2%	6.6%	6.3%	6.8%	6.0%	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	7	8	8	11	9	12	.	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	14	9	11	10	10	.	.	11
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	16	17	9	12	8	5	5	-1

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	.	.	.	3,029	3,009	3,438	3,475	3,735
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	799	631	658	1,533	691
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	26%	21%	19%	44%	19%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	.0	76.0	.	62.6	145.3	65.4
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	919	287	353	482	426
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	2,143	2,238	2,696	2,693	2,069
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	1,776	1,316	1,794	2,030	2,140
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	.	4,348	3,841	4,843	5,205	4,635
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	0

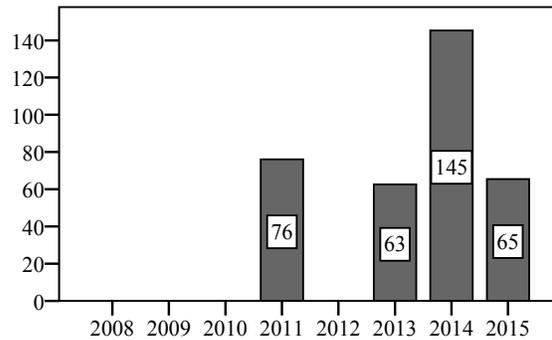
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*Not formally collected until FY 1996.

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

Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities & Hospitals

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



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

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	39,096	43,459	46,841
Integrated employment funding	1,463	1,734	1,995
Facility-based work funding	0	493	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	18,665	0
Community-based non-work funding	0	20,260	44,847

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	39,096	43,459	46,841
Funding from state, local, and county resources	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	0	41,152	0

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

Department of Human Services Office of Rehabilitation Services

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	1,978	2,101	2,812	2,352	3,711	2,254	2,319	1,969
Total number of closures with ID	237	175	211	169	242	113	104	127
Closures into an employment setting	750	756	568	717	602	603	608	644
Closures with ID into an employment setting	97	72	59	59	31	33	38	67
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	444	448	827	464	1,494	421	412	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	53	38	83	46	109	32	29	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	249	248	279	220	367	126	103	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	78	63	80	56	93	35	36	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	62.8%	62.8%	40.7%	60.7%	28.7%	58.9%	59.6%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	64.7%	65.5%	41.5%	56.2%	22.1%	50.8%	56.7%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.9%	36.0%	20.2%	30.5%	16.2%	26.8%	26.2%	32.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	40.9%	41.1%	28.0%	34.9%	12.8%	29.2%	36.5%	52.8%

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)

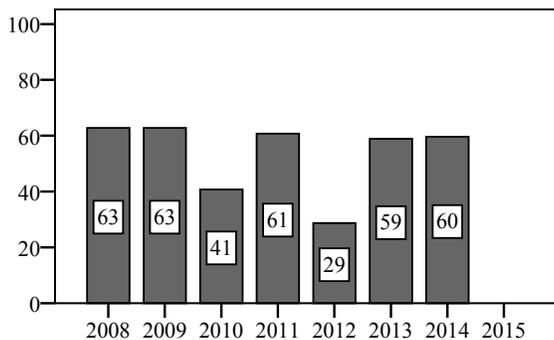
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$286	\$284	\$317	\$293	\$317	\$334	\$347	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$175	\$174	\$155	\$167	\$175	\$176	\$195	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	25.8	25.5	26.1	25.9	27.0	28.1	29.1	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.7	19.0	17.6	18.5	19.0	19.2	21.9	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	71.4	71.8	54.0	68.2	57.3	57.3	57.6	61.0
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	9.2	6.8	5.6	5.6	3.0	3.1	3.6	6.3

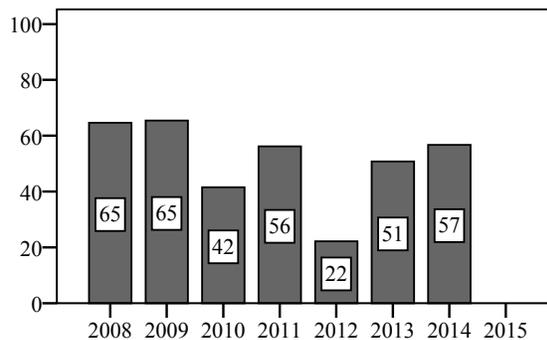
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	4,147	4,247	4,405	4,561	4,679	4,775	4,896
State unemployment rate	6.8%	6.8%	5.8%	11.7%	10.0%	7.6%	6.0%

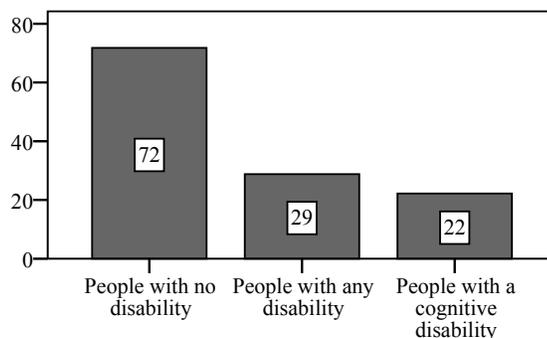
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	2,569,904	2,598,252	2,615,326	2,633,558	2,646,091	2,656,564	2,687,120
Number of people with any disability	333,457	364,701	362,546	354,806	371,471	382,485	381,468
Number of people with a cognitive disability	130,986	153,948	146,668	148,118	152,907	162,990	163,165
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,780,372	1,765,717	1,776,115	1,825,904	1,859,894	1,910,750	1,929,234
Number of people with any disability who are employed	96,595	97,999	97,297	96,685	113,507	109,242	109,770
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	24,359	29,584	25,655	24,848	32,688	32,709	36,201
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	69.3%	68.0%	67.9%	69.3%	70.3%	71.9%	71.8%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	29.0%	26.9%	26.8%	27.3%	30.6%	28.6%	28.8%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	18.6%	19.2%	17.5%	16.8%	21.4%	20.1%	22.2%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.7	\$34.8	\$34.8	\$36.2	\$36.5	\$37.6	\$38.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.1	\$27.2	\$28.8	\$27.4	\$26.6	\$28.7	\$28.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.2	\$17.9	\$19.9	\$21.0	\$20.1	\$18.0	\$20.1
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	38	38	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	36	36	36	36	37	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	32	33	34	34	33	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.9%	15.2%	15.7%	15.3%	15.6%	15.1%	14.1%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	28.5%	29.5%	30.7%	28.8%	29.6%	30.1%	28.4%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	33.1%	33.3%	34.5%	31.7%	34.8%	34.7%	32.6%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

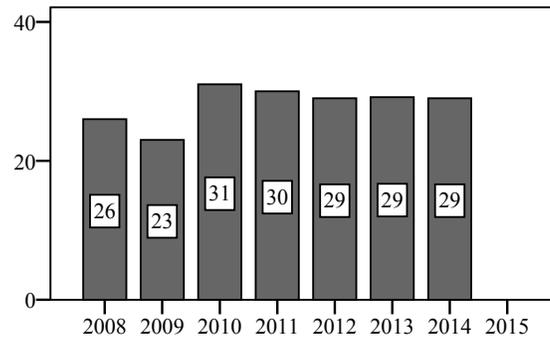
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	91,923	92,588	93,917	95,307	100,353	106,222	110,276	110,738
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5,262	4,786	4,883	4,736	4,782	4,335	4,162	4,430
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	5.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	13	11	16	14	15	13	4	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	94	80	66	52	38	26	22	34
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	52	38	30	31	18	11	4	8

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	8,785	7,169	7,435	7,309	7,435	7,425	7,460	.
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,273	1,640	2,302	2,190	2,127	2,165	2,173	.
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	26%	23%	31%	30%	29%	29%	29%	.
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	50.7	36.0	50.0	46.8	45.0	45.3	45.0	.
Number of people served in facility-based work	3,530	3,316	3,671	2,790	2,824	2,840	2,846	.
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	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	891	886	845	912	.
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	6,480	6,244	7,720	6,762	6,837	6,817	6,889	.
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	1,046	1,120	1,278	1,264	1,288	1,259	1,252	.

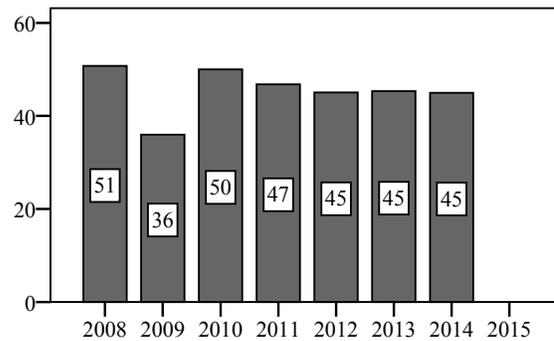
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	57,218	58,336	55,350	55,019	56,405	57,111	58,438	.
Integrated employment funding	4,846	5,119	2,988	11,237	11,028	11,616	11,773	.
Facility-based work funding	28,530	28,262	24,899	18,065	18,743	18,954	19,278	.
Facility-based non-work funding	23,842	24,955	27,463	19,949	20,754	20,902	21,209	.
Community-based non-work funding	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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	57,218	58,336	55,350	55,019	56,405	57,111	58,438	.
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

Vocational Rehabilitation Department and Commission for the Blind

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	22,780	21,154	20,383	18,153	15,600	14,740	17,387	16,411
Total number of closures with ID	761	632	563	557	603	640	745	704
Closures into an employment setting	8,979	8,576	7,817	7,352	6,575	5,683	6,733	6,843
Closures with ID into an employment setting	287	201	171	149	182	196	251	282
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	7,689	6,978	6,481	5,519	4,359	3,734	5,287	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	335	282	251	247	247	229	317	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	574	431	419	366	427	459	892	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	91	56	60	65	93	107	222	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	53.9%	55.1%	54.7%	57.1%	60.1%	60.3%	56.0%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	46.1%	41.6%	40.5%	37.6%	42.4%	46.1%	44.2%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	39.4%	40.5%	38.4%	40.5%	42.1%	38.6%	38.7%	41.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	37.7%	31.8%	30.4%	26.8%	30.2%	30.6%	33.7%	40.1%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$373	\$361	\$370	\$379	\$380	\$370	\$374	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$235	\$248	\$231	\$242	\$243	\$249	\$243	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	35.6	34.3	34.4	35.0	34.7	34.4	34.4	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	31.2	30.9	29.4	29.8	29.1	29.5	28.9	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	200.4	188.0	169.0	157.1	139.2	119.0	139.3	139.8
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.4	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.9	4.1	5.2	5.8

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Vocational Rehabilitation Department and Commission for the Blind

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

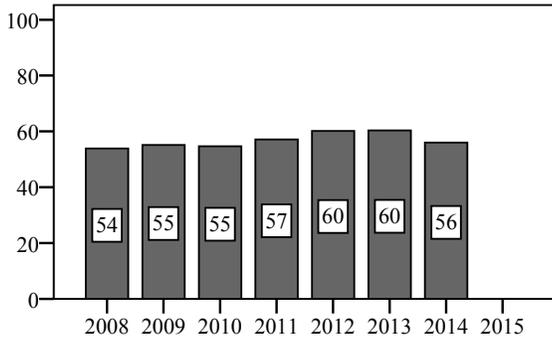
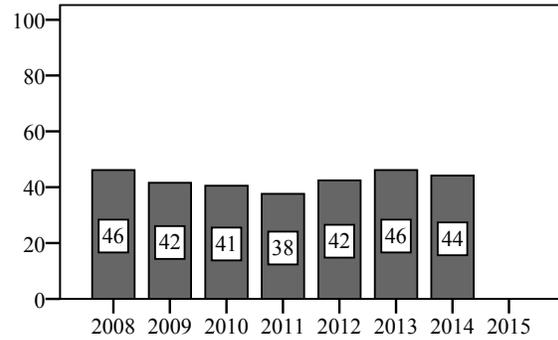


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	764	775	796	812	824	845	858
State unemployment rate	3.6%	3.9%	2.9%	4.8%	5.0%	3.8%	3.1%

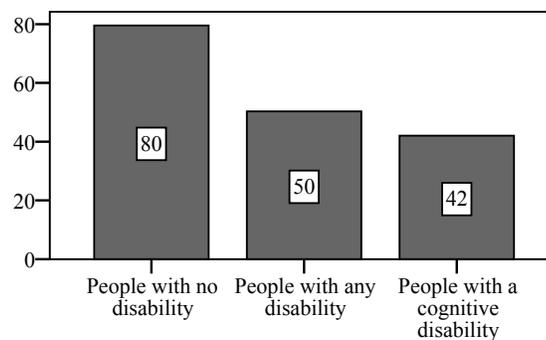
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	465,636	467,940	463,643	469,723	468,715	471,541	468,141
Number of people with any disability	44,805	39,441	47,024	51,734	58,747	54,253	57,097
Number of people with a cognitive disability	19,016	17,891	19,541	20,514	24,032	25,531	24,884
Number of people with no disability who are employed	370,197	366,382	367,614	373,632	379,436	388,428	372,326
Number of people with any disability who are employed	19,360	16,821	19,694	27,197	28,469	25,572	28,729
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	4,857	5,476	6,960	9,294	10,759	9,600	10,459
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	79.5%	78.3%	79.3%	79.5%	81.0%	82.4%	79.5%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	43.2%	42.6%	41.9%	52.6%	48.5%	47.1%	50.3%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.5%	30.6%	35.6%	45.3%	44.8%	37.6%	42.0%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$32.5	\$34.9	\$35.3	\$36.2	\$35.6	\$38.8	\$38.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$25.7	\$21.4	\$24.1	\$24.1	\$26.0	\$27.4	\$29.9
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$14.5	\$11.6	\$14.2	\$13.7	\$16.9	\$15.0	\$16.4
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	39	40	40	39	40	40
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	34	37	37	37	35	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	30	31	34	32	31	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.5%	12.2%	10.4%	10.9%	11.6%	12.5%	11.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.5%	31.4%	22.1%	26.0%	25.4%	24.6%	29.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	35.2%	43.9%	31.3%	32.0%	29.4%	35.4%	42.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

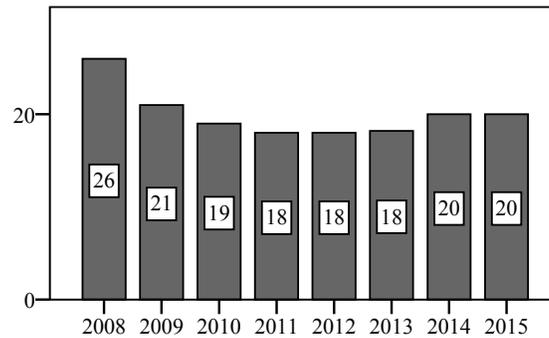
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,297	11,272	11,357	11,887	12,491	13,046	13,774	13,799
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,228	2,089	2,061	2,134	2,081	1,919	1,896	1,901
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	19.7%	18.5%	18.1%	18.0%	16.7%	14.7%	13.8%	13.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	4	14	12	6	9	18	7	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	17	16	13	14	9	8	7	10
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	4	6	5	4	.	.	3	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	2,089	2,270	2,391	2,416	2,452	2,490	2,546	2,533
Number of people served in integrated employment	550	481	448	434	433	453	518	502
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	26%	21%	19%	18%	18%	18%	20%	20%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	68.4	59.2	55.0	52.7	52.0	53.6	60.7	58.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	1,474	1,099	1,628	1,613	1,646	1,660	1,652	1,657
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	836	654	755	762	787	782	812	1,082
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	562	565	674	683	726	762	794	857
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	2,872	2,318	3,057	3,058	3,159	3,204	3,258	3,596
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	0

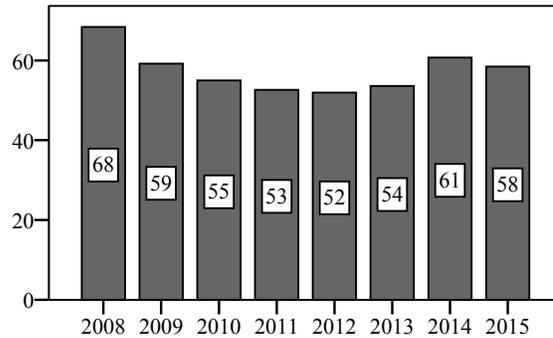
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	12,296	10,386	13,977	14,403	14,206	14,759	15,155	16,137
Integrated employment funding	498	479	435	412	399	471	475	330
Facility-based work funding	6,334	4,692	7,310	7,241	7,175	7,331	7,463	7,556
Facility-based non-work funding	3,133	2,683	3,261	3,296	3,302	3,413	3,540	4,056
Community-based non-work funding	2,331	2,532	2,971	3,153	3,330	3,544	3,677	4,196

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	12,296	10,386	13,977	14,403	14,206	14,759	15,155	16,137
Funding from state, local, and county resources	1,603	1,407	1,613	1,576	1,991	2,014	1,895	1,487
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	10,442	8,568	11,951	12,101	12,215	12,745	13,261	14,649

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	2,596	2,367	2,587	2,952	2,859	2,736	2,539	2,450
Total number of closures with ID	421	300	301	293	277	268	256	264
Closures into an employment setting	963	710	806	834	943	982	983	892
Closures with ID into an employment setting	232	130	138	131	134	140	149	148
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	417	392	402	585	561	518	404	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	78	70	66	77	73	65	45	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	276	217	211	222	265	293	303	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	129	82	87	68	78	89	104	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	69.8%	64.4%	66.7%	58.8%	62.7%	65.5%	70.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	74.8%	65.0%	67.6%	63.0%	64.7%	68.3%	76.8%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	37.1%	30.0%	31.2%	28.3%	33.0%	35.9%	38.7%	36.4%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	55.1%	43.3%	45.8%	44.7%	48.4%	52.2%	58.2%	56.1%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$284	\$283	\$287	\$297	\$288	\$298	\$296	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$180	\$184	\$186	\$203	\$191	\$184	\$173	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.1	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.7	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	25.3	24.4	23.8	25.1	23.0	22.7	21.0	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	119.7	87.4	99.0	101.2	113.2	116.2	115.2	103.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	28.8	16.0	16.9	15.9	16.1	16.6	17.5	17.2

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

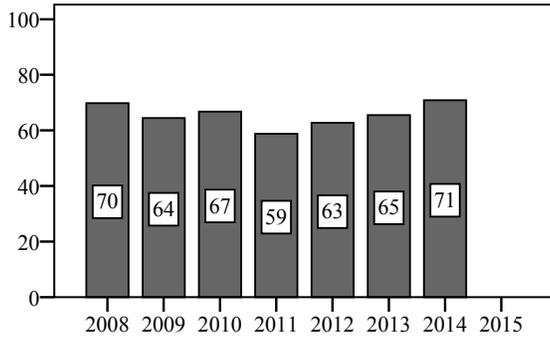
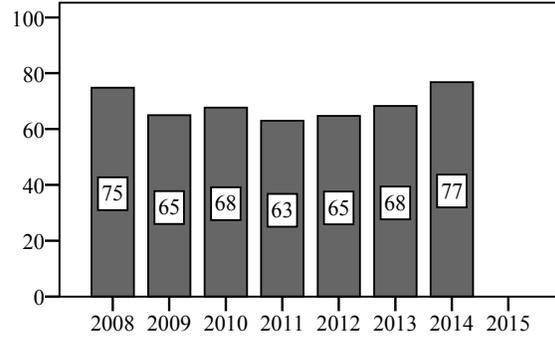


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	5,842	5,956	6,149	6,296	6,403	6,496	6,600
State unemployment rate	5.8%	5.6%	4.6%	10.5%	9.0%	8.2%	5.8%

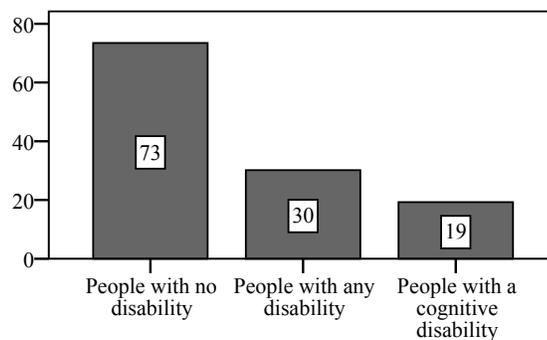
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	3,540,299	3,563,466	3,579,594	3,594,175	3,581,347	3,587,162	3,627,831
Number of people with any disability	534,741	531,224	554,412	544,867	564,240	582,052	563,141
Number of people with a cognitive disability	224,283	230,115	237,745	239,562	246,326	248,465	240,264
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,506,036	2,473,785	2,509,257	2,536,319	2,566,998	2,581,566	2,663,547
Number of people with any disability who are employed	157,378	149,635	156,420	150,145	167,123	171,457	169,927
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	40,607	40,476	39,454	39,559	47,932	44,463	46,299
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	70.8%	69.4%	70.1%	70.6%	71.7%	72.0%	73.4%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	29.4%	28.2%	28.2%	27.6%	29.6%	29.5%	30.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	18.1%	17.6%	16.6%	16.5%	19.5%	17.9%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.1	\$35.9	\$36.9	\$37.5	\$38.5	\$39.2	\$40.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.8	\$25.0	\$26.9	\$26.1	\$29.3	\$29.6	\$29.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$17.8	\$17.5	\$17.3	\$16.9	\$21.1	\$18.4	\$18.3
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	36	37	37	37	37	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	33	32	33	33	35	33	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.3%	14.2%	14.5%	14.7%	14.6%	15.2%	13.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	30.8%	29.9%	31.1%	31.9%	31.1%	31.4%	30.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	36.9%	36.7%	39.3%	37.0%	36.7%	39.3%	37.2%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

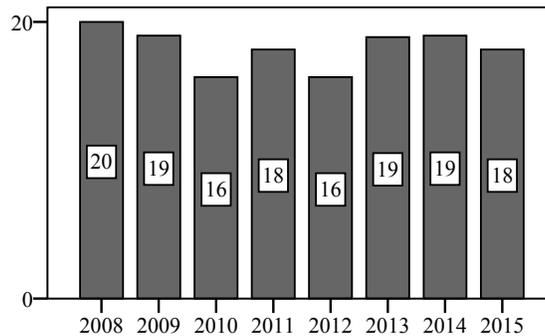
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	142,894	143,580	145,366	149,358	156,574	167,031	172,444	171,536
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,117	5,242	5,210	5,379	5,121	4,570	4,468	4,813
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.3%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	6	15	19	27	13	11	.	4
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	199	158	121	87	49	54	42	60
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	63	54	36	34	21	20	22	22

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	7,917	7,872	7,789	6,446	6,848	7,026	7,110	7,057
Number of people served in integrated employment	1,590	1,477	1,272	1,149	1,109	1,328	1,340	1,268
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	20%	19%	16%	18%	16%	19%	19%	18%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	25.6	23.5	20.0	17.9	17.2	20.4	20.5	19.2
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	.	3,558	0	.	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	.	3,558	3,745	3,742	3,408
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	.	.	.	.	6,057	6,464	6,667	6,257
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	.	.	7,116	10,209	10,409	9,665
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	.	7,159	0	.	.

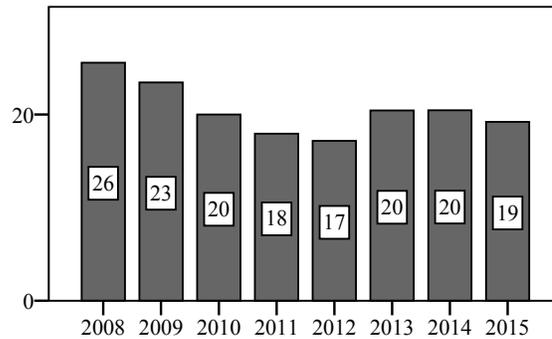
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	102,675	101,627	103,244
Integrated employment funding	11,372	11,247	11,142
Facility-based work funding	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	24,128	24,012	23,338
Community-based non-work funding	64,877	58,460	52,890

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	102,675	101,627	103,244
Funding from state, local, and county resources	105	3,778	50
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	100,274	93,633	87,317

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	15,532	8,935	11,466	9,007	8,170	8,929	9,201	8,388
Total number of closures with ID	2,812	1,599	1,758	1,613	1,471	1,610	1,617	1,452
Closures into an employment setting	2,484	1,906	1,651	1,734	1,906	1,966	2,159	2,358
Closures with ID into an employment setting	586	441	372	326	378	437	472	485
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	5,489	1,566	1,801	2,384	2,221	1,348	1,555	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	1,120	355	403	515	443	270	305	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,595	686	544	683	614	503	506	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	711	372	293	348	282	266	252	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	31.2%	54.9%	47.8%	42.1%	46.2%	59.3%	58.1%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	34.3%	55.4%	48.0%	38.8%	46.0%	61.8%	60.7%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	16.0%	21.3%	14.4%	19.3%	23.3%	22.0%	23.5%	28.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	20.8%	27.6%	21.2%	20.2%	25.7%	27.1%	29.2%	33.4%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$315	\$288	\$283	\$290	\$284	\$272	\$276	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$149	\$143	\$163	\$162	\$192	\$181	\$185	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	28.5	26.1	26.8	27.3	27.4	26.6	27.0	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.2	19.5	20.8	20.7	23.8	22.2	22.6	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	40.0	30.3	26.0	27.1	29.5	30.3	33.0	35.7
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	9.4	7.0	5.9	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.3

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

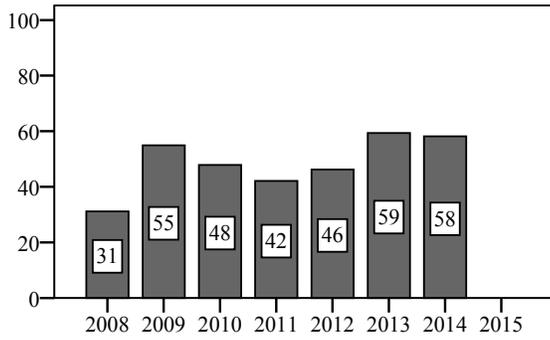
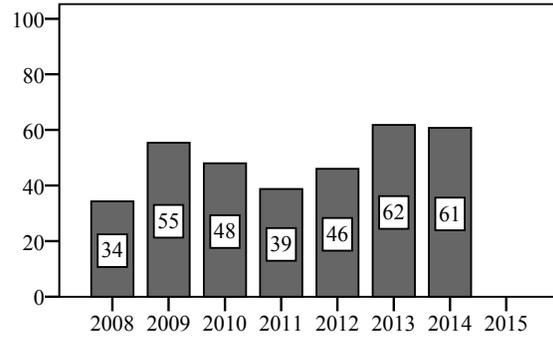


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	22,119	22,929	23,843	24,782	25,675	26,448	27,469
State unemployment rate	6.8%	5.3%	4.3%	7.6%	8.0%	6.3%	4.5%

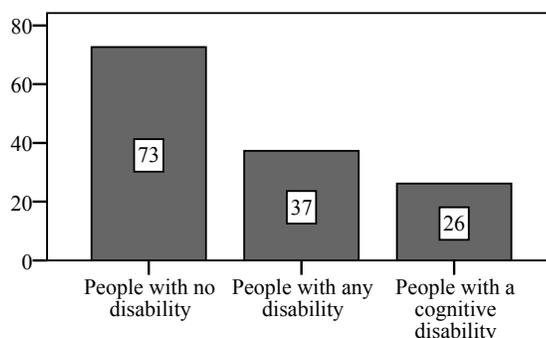
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	14,148,299	14,529,459	14,757,263	14,970,290	15,178,848	15,462,659	15,780,033
Number of people with any disability	1,533,590	1,581,813	1,611,249	1,635,124	1,658,801	1,668,702	1,669,556
Number of people with a cognitive disability	607,607	627,019	626,576	647,123	657,196	664,707	677,412
Number of people with no disability who are employed	10,191,152	10,275,151	10,427,234	10,650,862	10,911,089	11,233,935	11,458,646
Number of people with any disability who are employed	588,750	584,067	581,870	588,966	622,575	616,732	622,321
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	158,376	154,851	152,032	151,644	165,764	166,249	177,055
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	72.0%	70.7%	70.7%	71.1%	71.9%	72.7%	72.6%
Percentage people with any disability who are employed	38.4%	36.9%	36.1%	36.0%	37.5%	37.0%	37.3%
Percentage people with a cognitive disability who are employed	26.1%	24.7%	24.3%	23.4%	25.2%	25.0%	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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$40.0	\$39.8	\$41.0	\$42.2	\$43.5	\$44.6	\$46.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$29.0	\$29.8	\$30.6	\$31.6	\$31.9	\$33.9	\$34.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$20.0	\$20.6	\$22.1	\$22.8	\$23.6	\$22.9	\$23.1
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	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	35	34	34	35	35	34
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.9%	14.5%	15.1%	14.5%	14.4%	14.2%	12.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	25.2%	26.6%	26.3%	26.0%	27.1%	25.2%	23.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.6%	33.0%	30.9%	29.6%	31.7%	30.8%	27.5%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

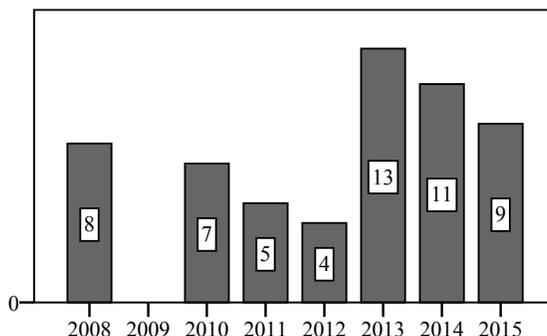
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	308,175	346,934	395,498	441,410	488,298	536,938	564,906	566,443
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14,662	13,594	14,113	16,238	16,980	16,122	17,346	19,684
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	4.8%	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	24	31	24	26	34	25	26	8
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	362	333	306	279	219	253	233	276
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	207	200	177	145	120	132	110	105

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	34,713	.	44,053	46,680	46,103	27,780	28,663	30,477
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,753	.	3,161	2,193	1,957	3,553	3,064	2,819
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	8%	.	7%	5%	4%	13%	11%	9%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	11.3	.	13.0	8.5	7.5	13.4	11.4	10.3
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	.	.	.	.	.	24,227	25,599	27,658
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	9,242	.	13,177	16,731	15,706	0	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	27,658
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	0

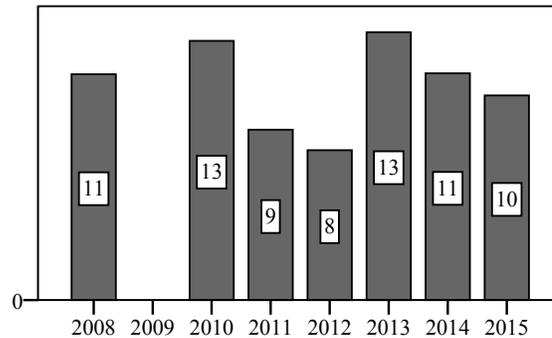
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	116,913	.	380,029	284,867	271,204	119,333	122,468	119,910
Integrated employment funding	4,621	.	7,929	7,616	4,236	6,474	5,842	6,715
Facility-based work funding	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility-based non-work funding	0	.	0	0	0	112,859	116,626	113,195
Community-based non-work funding	36,265	.	137,518	163,531	142,770	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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	116,913	.	380,029	284,867	271,204	119,333	122,468	119,910
Funding from state, local, and county resources	34,435	.	.	.	.	17,505	15,839	16,847
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	82,478	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	76,253	.	.	.	.	101,827	106,629	103,063

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	39,595	39,380	39,305	38,173	37,090	35,888	34,837	36,853
Total number of closures with ID	1,733	1,732	1,746	1,706	1,718	1,649	1,649	1,811
Closures into an employment setting	13,083	13,213	12,719	12,935	13,273	13,518	14,561	14,727
Closures with ID into an employment setting	656	618	574	561	564	609	659	703
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	9,488	9,628	8,916	8,427	8,873	9,027	7,183	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	557	627	546	527	566	533	480	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	2,646	2,907	2,835	2,442	2,389	2,804	2,366	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	856	871	780	719	709	780	633	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	58.0%	57.8%	58.8%	60.6%	59.9%	60.0%	67.0%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	54.1%	49.6%	51.3%	51.6%	49.9%	53.3%	57.9%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	33.0%	33.6%	32.4%	33.9%	35.8%	37.7%	41.8%	40.0%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	37.9%	35.7%	32.9%	32.9%	32.8%	36.9%	40.0%	38.8%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$371	\$379	\$382	\$391	\$401	\$405	\$412	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$160	\$163	\$170	\$169	\$177	\$177	\$184	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	33.1	32.5	31.9	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.9	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.8	21.4	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.1	21.8	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	53.8	53.3	50.6	50.4	50.9	51.1	54.0	53.6
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6

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

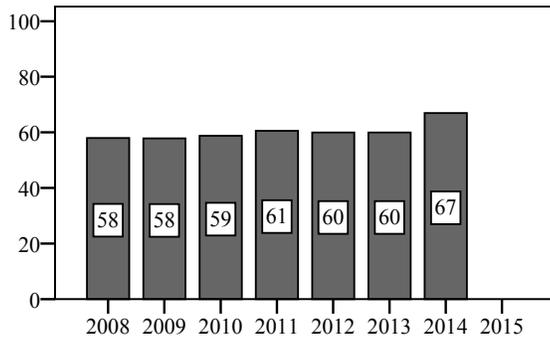
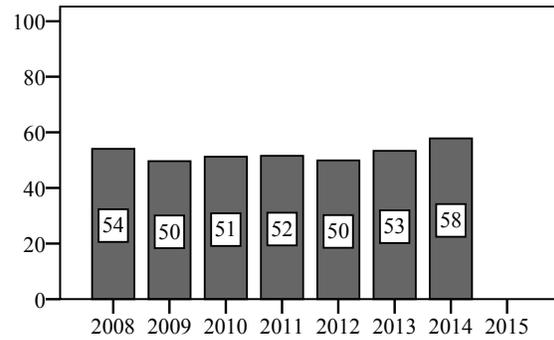


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	2,351	2,490	2,669	2,785	2,817	2,901	2,996
State unemployment rate	5.6%	4.3%	2.7%	6.6%	7.0%	4.4%	3.5%

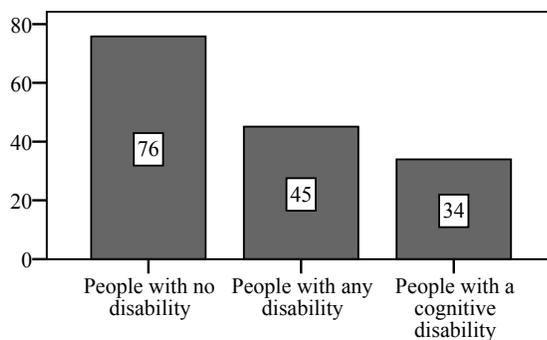
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	1,588,966	1,588,834	1,603,430	1,619,801	1,639,422	1,661,995	1,689,472
Number of people with any disability	135,626	128,628	136,379	147,547	151,970	153,740	164,354
Number of people with a cognitive disability	60,386	60,614	61,892	66,795	67,322	64,349	78,261
Number of people with no disability who are employed	1,176,866	1,140,843	1,162,038	1,208,500	1,208,930	1,248,355	1,280,584
Number of people with any disability who are employed	56,681	52,087	54,488	59,632	61,404	64,067	74,107
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	16,845	18,421	16,156	19,871	20,762	19,899	26,544
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.1%	71.8%	72.5%	74.6%	73.7%	75.1%	75.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	41.8%	40.5%	40.0%	40.4%	40.4%	41.7%	45.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.9%	30.4%	26.1%	29.7%	30.8%	30.9%	33.9%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$35.4	\$36.0	\$36.7	\$38.0	\$39.3	\$40.6	\$42.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$30.4	\$28.8	\$30.2	\$29.3	\$27.9	\$28.6	\$32.5
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.4	\$18.7	\$15.6	\$16.1	\$17.6	\$16.4	\$20.5
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	36	35	37	35	35	35	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	31	32	30	30	30	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	11.4%	12.4%	12.9%	10.9%	11.8%	10.7%	10.4%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.8%	23.0%	22.3%	24.2%	22.2%	22.5%	19.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	26.9%	31.7%	29.7%	30.1%	24.1%	27.5%	24.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

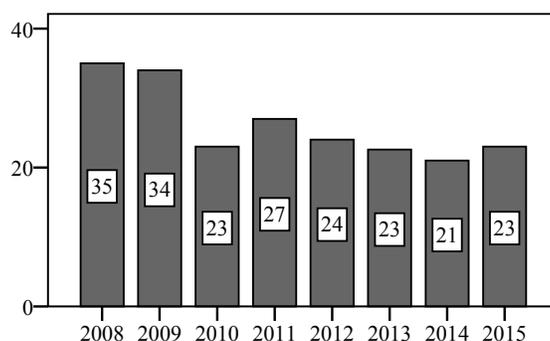
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	18,881	19,648	20,861	22,919	24,823	27,235	28,863	29,175
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,251	2,112	2,263	2,685	2,472	2,195	2,325	2,583
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11.9%	10.7%	10.8%	11.7%	10.0%	8.1%	8.1%	8.9%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	3	4	3	0	.	3	.	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	97	59	46	32	23	31	26	17
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	15	21	13	10	10	7	5	7

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	2,823	2,872	2,796	2,819	3,017	3,131	3,274	3,501
Number of people served in integrated employment	980	961	793	764	709	707	689	812
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	35%	34%	23%	27%	24%	23%	21%	23%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	35.8	34.5	29.0	27.1	24.8	24.4	23.4	27.1
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*	1,944	2,008	2,120	2,252	2,416	2,523	2,585	2,689
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,944	2,008	.	.	.	2,523	2,585	2,689
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	575	720	583	759	711	1,414	1,110	897

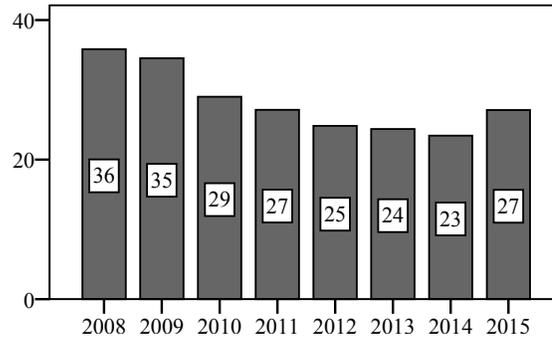
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	25,729	28,218	28,305	29,264	31,341	33,641	35,817	38,570
Integrated employment funding	5,839	6,052	5,310	4,894	4,720	4,931	4,963	5,108
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	19,890	22,166	22,995	24,370	26,622	28,710	30,853	33,462

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	25,729	28,218	28,305	29,264	31,341	33,641	35,817	38,570
Funding from state, local, and county resources	7,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	343	523	250	252	291	170	172	147
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	18,151	0	28,055	27,279	31,051	33,471	35,644	38,423

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	7,499	8,463	9,423	10,243	10,083	10,838	11,503	10,029
Total number of closures with ID	287	261	247	271	284	305	332	267
Closures into an employment setting	3,310	3,116	3,486	3,587	3,427	3,665	3,699	3,502
Closures with ID into an employment setting	172	127	117	100	125	162	147	127
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,340	1,585	1,710	2,286	2,498	2,646	3,363	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	63	84	67	103	98	75	109	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	164	112	82	102	122	134	619	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	101	67	50	52	60	66	45	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	71.2%	66.3%	67.1%	61.1%	57.8%	58.1%	52.4%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	73.2%	60.2%	63.6%	49.3%	56.1%	68.4%	57.4%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	44.1%	36.8%	37.0%	35.0%	34.0%	33.8%	32.2%	34.9%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	59.9%	48.7%	47.4%	36.9%	44.0%	53.1%	44.3%	47.6%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$402	\$384	\$366	\$363	\$375	\$377	\$375	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$165	\$178	\$192	\$220	\$159	\$197	\$168	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	34.1	33.2	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	21.2	22.0	21.8	23.6	18.9	22.6	19.5	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	121.0	111.9	126.1	127.3	120.0	126.3	125.7	116.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.3	4.6	4.2	3.5	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.2

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

State Office of Rehabilitation

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

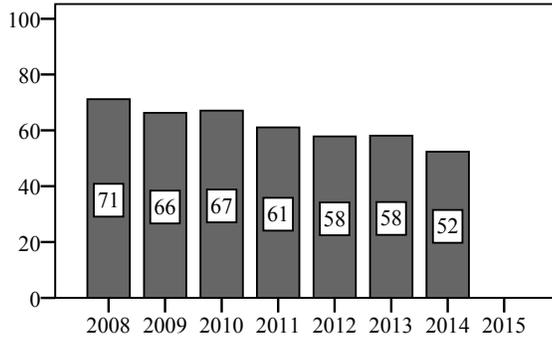
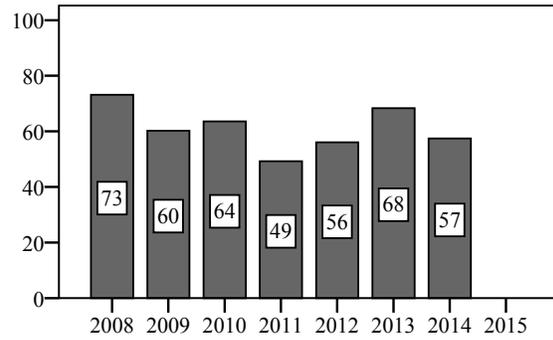


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	619	622	621	622	626	627	626
State unemployment rate	4.6%	3.5%	3.8%	6.9%	6.0%	4.4%	3.7%

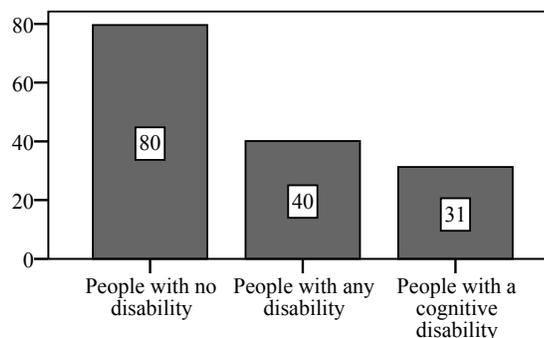
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	373,027	372,604	375,167	372,342	367,627	358,562	363,271
Number of people with any disability	45,919	46,244	42,525	44,964	45,258	52,756	49,040
Number of people with a cognitive disability	22,107	23,137	21,538	21,062	21,813	24,800	23,071
Number of people with no disability who are employed	295,635	285,886	295,269	293,285	283,157	282,690	289,200
Number of people with any disability who are employed	19,302	18,433	16,435	15,907	16,261	18,128	19,671
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	7,160	7,119	5,690	5,160	5,838	6,360	7,213
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	79.3%	76.7%	78.7%	78.8%	77.0%	78.8%	79.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	42.0%	39.9%	38.6%	35.4%	35.9%	34.4%	40.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	32.4%	30.8%	26.4%	24.5%	26.8%	25.6%	31.3%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$36.6	\$36.0	\$37.5	\$37.5	\$38.1	\$40.8	\$41.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$27.3	\$26.7	\$21.8	\$26.0	\$22.2	\$29.5	\$31.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$13.9	\$20.2	\$11.3	\$14.8	\$13.0	\$17.7	\$18.3
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	37	37	38	38	38	38	38
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	34	36	33	34	33	37	32
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	29	31	26	28	27	33	25
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.1%	9.6%	8.6%	9.6%	10.6%	7.9%	7.8%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	29.5%	27.0%	29.5%	25.4%	27.3%	22.0%	20.8%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	45.8%	34.1%	34.9%	35.4%	33.6%	25.5%	24.1%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

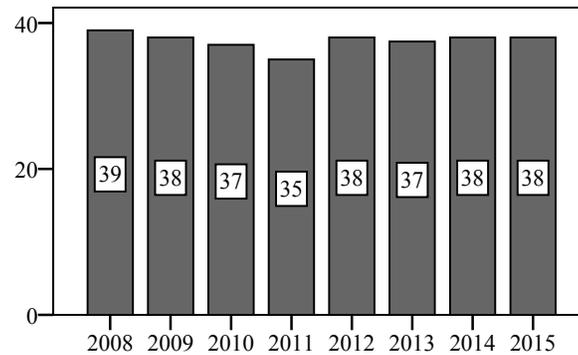
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	11,468	11,884	12,381	13,252	14,097	14,961	15,121	15,138
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	1,204	1,071	1,157	1,291	1,233	1,133	1,147	1,222
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	10.5%	9.0%	9.3%	9.7%	8.7%	7.6%	7.6%	8.1%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	20	18	27	27	28	27	24	17
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	11	7	7	12	5	.	6	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	5	6	4	5	.	.	.	-1

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	2,336	2,423	2,561	2,762	2,717	2,905	2,985	3,168
Number of people served in integrated employment	901	909	955	973	1,027	1,088	1,127	1,213
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	39%	38%	37%	35%	38%	37%	38%	38%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	145.0	146.2	153.0	155.3	164.1	173.6	179.9	193.8
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*	1,435	1,514	1,606	1,789	1,690	1,817	1,858	1,955
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,435	1,514	1,606	0	0	1,817	1,858	1,955
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	0	0	0	.	0

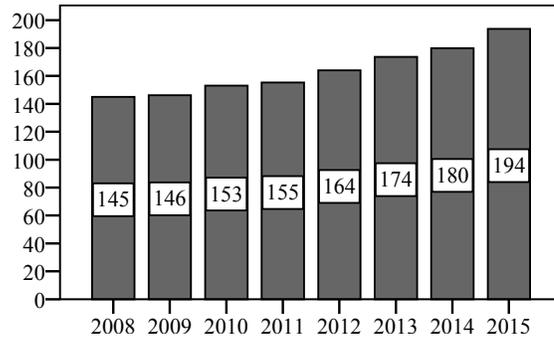
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	36,011	37,370	37,523	38,623	39,095	40,753	39,255	40,800
Integrated employment funding	10,848	11,453	11,544	11,228	10,842	11,828	11,060	11,278
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	25,163	25,917	25,978	27,394	28,252	28,925	28,194	29,522

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	36,011	37,370	37,523	38,623	39,095	40,753	39,255	40,800
Funding from state, local, and county resources	1,058	1,180	1,197	1,193	1,193	1,271	1,329	1,312
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	34,953	36,190	36,328	37,429	37,901	39,482	37,925	39,489

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	3,473	3,936	3,857	3,983	4,350	4,343	4,614	5,194
Total number of closures with ID	299	314	273	255	319	328	339	360
Closures into an employment setting	1,596	1,555	1,609	1,691	1,859	1,891	1,947	2,012
Closures with ID into an employment setting	217	195	174	159	193	195	188	200
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	780	986	1,065	1,112	1,300	1,346	1,387	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	40	52	57	51	78	75	89	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	558	559	576	634	764	834	544	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	197	180	167	157	188	200	178	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	67.2%	61.2%	60.2%	60.3%	58.8%	58.4%	58.4%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	84.4%	78.9%	75.3%	75.7%	71.2%	72.2%	67.9%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	46.0%	39.5%	41.7%	42.5%	42.7%	43.5%	42.2%	38.7%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	72.6%	62.1%	63.7%	62.4%	60.5%	59.5%	55.5%	55.6%

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)

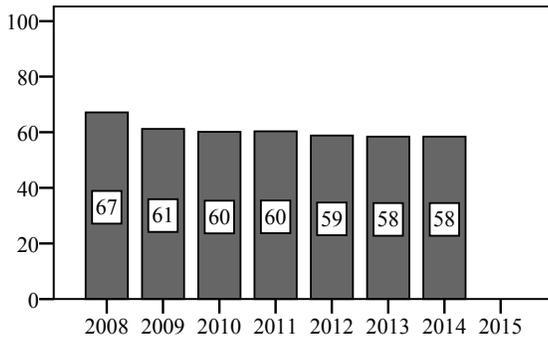
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$304	\$293	\$313	\$311	\$319	\$312	\$317	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$134	\$139	\$151	\$146	\$162	\$158	\$141	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.4	26.0	26.7	27.0	27.0	26.4	26.6	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	15.6	15.3	16.1	15.8	16.5	16.1	15.1	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	256.9	250.1	257.1	269.9	297.0	301.8	310.7	321.4
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	34.9	31.4	27.8	25.4	30.8	31.1	30.0	31.9

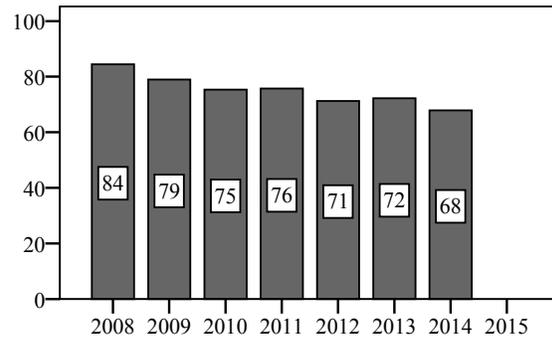
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Department of Aging Vocational Rehabilitation Division and Division of Services for the Blind & Visually Impaired

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



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



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	7,386	7,564	7,699	7,883	8,097	8,260	8,383
State unemployment rate	4.1%	3.5%	3.0%	6.7%	6.0%	5.5%	4.4%

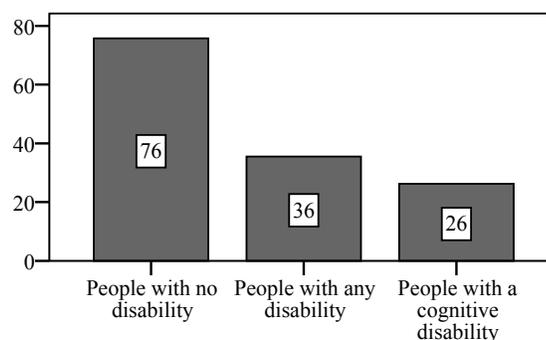
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	4,630,249	4,753,591	4,795,409	4,849,360	4,844,129	4,842,398	4,849,187
Number of people with any disability	454,256	461,407	466,204	445,445	477,011	495,107	489,948
Number of people with a cognitive disability	180,986	183,700	195,234	187,073	199,063	211,403	218,735
Number of people with no disability who are employed	3,436,910	3,495,939	3,536,674	3,598,690	3,607,011	3,642,968	3,674,330
Number of people with any disability who are employed	174,964	157,023	153,560	154,549	172,291	181,225	173,959
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	49,284	41,974	41,675	47,075	54,611	57,315	57,316
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	74.2%	73.5%	73.8%	74.2%	74.5%	75.2%	75.8%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	38.5%	34.0%	32.9%	34.7%	36.1%	36.6%	35.5%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.2%	22.8%	21.3%	25.2%	27.4%	27.1%	26.2%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$46.6	\$47.2	\$48.1	\$49.2	\$49.6	\$50.9	\$51.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.5	\$33.3	\$36.6	\$32.2	\$36.7	\$34.2	\$37.3
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.5	\$22.6	\$21.1	\$21.0	\$23.8	\$22.4	\$26.1
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	37	37	37	35	37	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	34	32	33	32	33	32	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	8.8%	9.3%	9.8%	10.0%	9.8%	10.0%	9.7%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	19.9%	24.4%	24.5%	24.6%	25.4%	24.9%	22.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	22.8%	28.9%	29.2%	30.2%	32.5%	29.3%	27.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

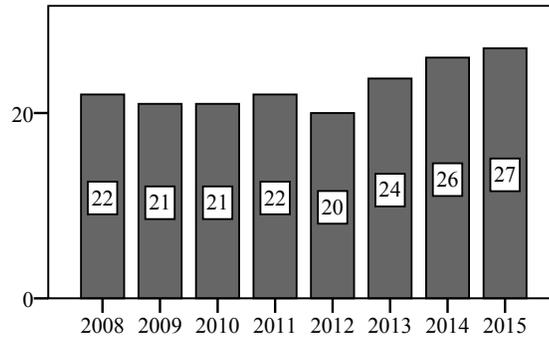
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	110,500	112,893	118,210	122,627	126,910	133,258	136,329	139,673
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,753	6,260	6,852	7,365	7,023	6,164	5,976	6,473
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6.1%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	5.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.6%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	26	15	14	12	14	9	8	3
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	554	555	482	412	299	227	220	187
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	82	78	62	48	39	33	28	29

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	11,268	11,394	11,574	12,112	13,647	14,127	15,876	15,110
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,513	2,401	2,481	2,642	2,796	3,352	4,112	4,074
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	22%	21%	21%	22%	20%	24%	26%	27%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	32.4	30.5	31.0	32.6	34.2	40.6	49.4	48.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	892	824	772	827	739	598	724	683
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	7,574	7,820	7,953	8,205	9,432	9,546	10,112	9,455
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	289	349	368	438	680	631	928	898
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	11,036
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	1,626	2,445	5,624	4,943	5,313

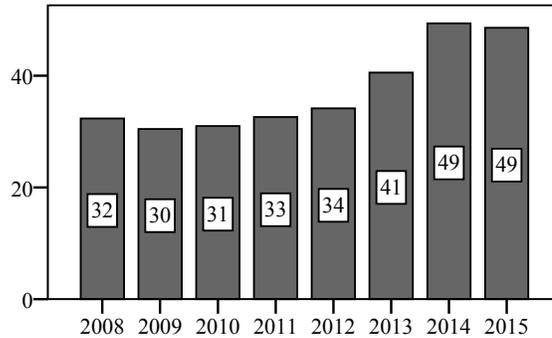
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	175,277	181,408	174,845	182,877	192,443	193,426	198,044	206,638
Integrated employment funding	31,679	33,978	31,412	31,965	34,269	36,526	34,044	35,381
Facility-based work funding	19,334	19,517	18,454	18,588	18,719	19,130	18,506	19,799
Facility-based non-work funding	124,277	127,912	124,979	132,324	139,455	137,771	145,494	151,457
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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	175,277	181,408	174,845	182,877	192,443	193,426	198,044	206,638
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	0	0	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	.	.	12	12	13	14	16	15

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	10,946	10,107	12,275	11,691	11,122	10,019	10,590	10,715
Total number of closures with ID	1,726	1,654	1,618	1,603	1,529	1,403	1,481	1,579
Closures into an employment setting	4,195	3,384	3,533	4,106	2,884	3,336	4,236	4,232
Closures with ID into an employment setting	857	672	596	641	477	522	755	738
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	3,102	3,057	3,580	3,827	4,193	2,796	2,649	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	504	619	584	613	581	414	372	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	1,079	1,826	2,058	1,899	1,752	2,106	3	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	428	681	670	690	580	621	.	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	57.5%	52.5%	49.7%	51.8%	40.8%	54.4%	61.5%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	63.0%	52.1%	50.5%	51.1%	45.1%	55.8%	67.0%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	38.3%	33.5%	28.8%	35.1%	25.9%	33.3%	40.0%	39.5%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	49.7%	40.6%	36.8%	40.0%	31.2%	37.2%	51.0%	46.7%

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)

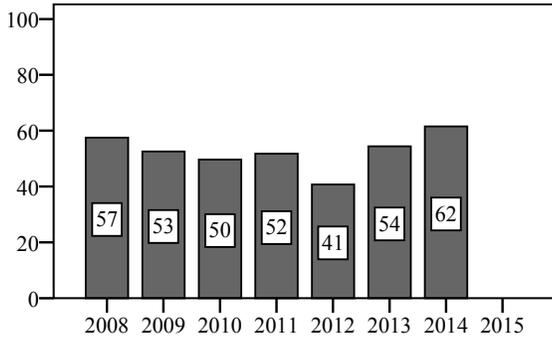
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$298	\$287	\$290	\$309	\$326	\$319	\$293	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$197	\$197	\$205	\$197	\$222	\$218	\$214	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	30.7	29.0	29.1	29.5	29.6	29.2	28.5	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	26.3	25.1	25.4	24.7	25.5	25.7	24.6	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	54.0	42.9	44.2	50.7	35.2	40.4	50.9	50.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	11.0	8.5	7.4	7.9	5.8	6.3	9.1	8.8

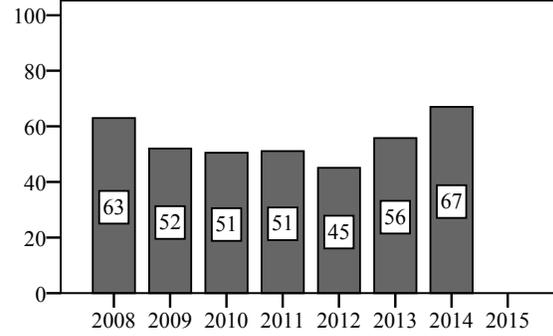
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	6,131	6,292	6,450	6,664	6,830	6,971	7,170
State unemployment rate	7.5%	5.5%	4.6%	8.9%	9.0%	7.0%	5.7%

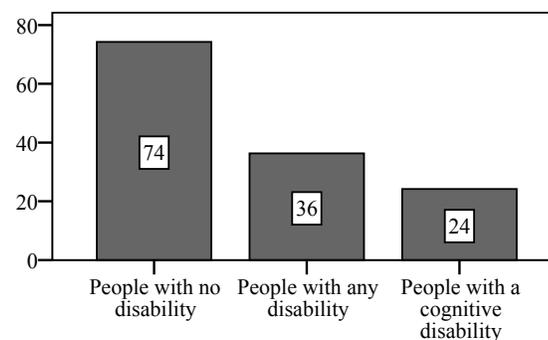
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	3,932,048	3,993,995	4,016,990	4,053,705	4,028,967	4,068,276	4,124,014
Number of people with any disability	451,541	427,919	467,312	449,821	484,769	491,351	502,809
Number of people with a cognitive disability	200,390	181,774	223,966	201,327	221,516	221,399	234,632
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,830,744	2,797,886	2,835,086	2,923,312	2,918,913	2,984,039	3,061,732
Number of people with any disability who are employed	169,815	156,122	162,098	159,993	174,595	181,413	182,692
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	51,143	45,914	54,242	47,063	53,751	56,270	56,748
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	72.0%	70.1%	70.6%	72.1%	72.4%	73.3%	74.2%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	37.6%	36.5%	34.7%	35.6%	36.0%	36.9%	36.3%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	25.5%	25.3%	24.2%	23.4%	24.3%	25.4%	24.2%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$43.5	\$43.1	\$44.4	\$46.1	\$47.5	\$48.5	\$51.4
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$31.5	\$32.8	\$30.8	\$33.2	\$33.9	\$35.5	\$36.2
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$21.5	\$23.5	\$22.1	\$24.1	\$23.2	\$26.4	\$23.0
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	35	36	36	36	36
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	31	31	31	32	32	32
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.2%	11.8%	11.9%	11.6%	12.1%	11.4%	10.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	26.6%	24.6%	27.2%	25.7%	27.8%	25.5%	26.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	36.8%	30.9%	35.1%	33.4%	34.8%	31.8%	33.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

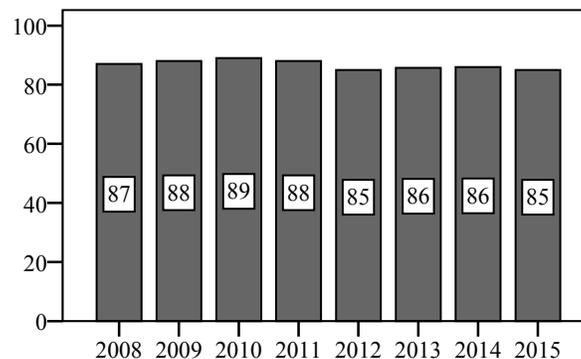
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	92,300	96,425	102,768	108,884	117,089	127,757	134,516	135,701
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	6,439	5,594	6,042	6,823	6,426	5,359	5,546	6,537
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	7.0%	5.8%	5.9%	6.3%	5.5%	4.2%	4.1%	4.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	38	36	41	42	6	.	5	6
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	108	109	104	72	68	66	69	77
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	73	58	42	39	32	29	32	31

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	8,273	8,230	8,271	8,437	8,353	8,280	8,441	8,707
Number of people served in integrated employment	7,235	7,277	7,348	7,442	7,062	7,098	7,233	7,424
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	87%	88%	89%	88%	85%	86%	86%	85%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	110.5	109.2	109.0	109.0	105.2	101.8	102.4	103.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	851	749	728	713	749	679	475	372
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	11	11	9	8	9	9	8	6
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	346	357	382	432	719	961	1,045	1,188
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,208	1,117	1,119	721	1,477	1,649	1,592	1,566
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	0

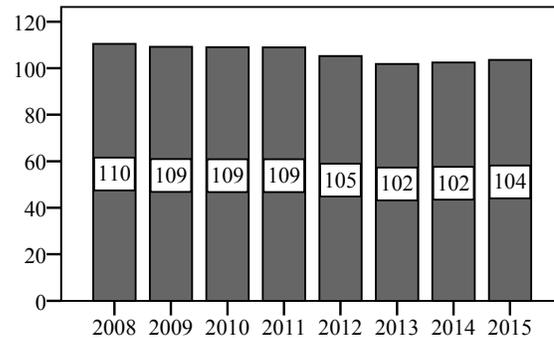
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	46,688	47,667	49,567	50,229	49,578	53,363	57,603	58,931
Integrated employment funding	40,460	41,884	43,529	43,908	42,330	45,072	50,806	52,034
Facility-based work funding	4,613	4,197	4,277	4,343	4,338	4,384	3,194	2,848
Facility-based non-work funding	31	36	32	29	35	33	22	18
Community-based non-work funding	1,583	1,550	1,729	1,949	2,875	3,824	3,581	4,031

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	46,688	47,667	49,567	50,229	49,578	53,363	57,603	58,931
Funding from state, local, and county resources	15,219	11,693	3,247	2,538	2,069	1,971	1,619	1,534
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	339	388	380	315	278	287	284	243
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	31,131	35,585	45,902	50,229	47,120	51,105	55,743	57,226

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	13,238	11,296	12,240	11,634	11,407	10,983	10,355	10,685
Total number of closures with ID	1,097	941	993	948	961	960	928	1,016
Closures into an employment setting	2,489	2,554	2,805	2,909	2,931	2,924	3,073	3,363
Closures with ID into an employment setting	444	382	366	405	408	404	443	495
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	1,630	2,012	2,608	2,571	2,441	2,079	1,892	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	209	206	224	218	211	184	155	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	273	234	213	229	261	266	559	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	153	147	128	149	175	152	307	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	60.4%	55.9%	51.8%	53.1%	54.6%	58.4%	61.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	68.0%	65.0%	62.0%	65.0%	65.9%	68.7%	74.1%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	18.8%	22.6%	22.9%	25.0%	25.7%	26.6%	29.7%	31.5%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	40.5%	40.6%	36.9%	42.7%	42.5%	42.1%	47.7%	48.7%

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)

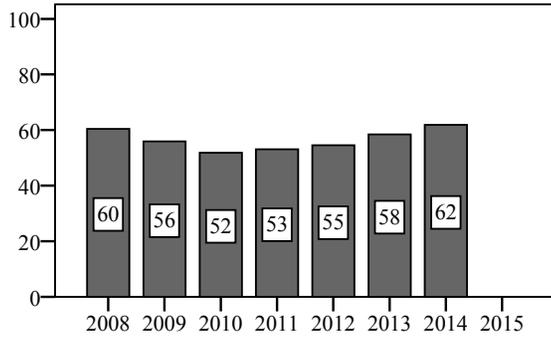
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$331	\$336	\$367	\$359	\$342	\$345	\$335	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$163	\$162	\$178	\$173	\$146	\$155	\$149	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	27.4	26.9	27.4	27.3	26.4	26.3	25.7	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	18.4	17.6	17.8	17.2	14.5	15.5	15.0	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	38.0	38.3	41.7	42.6	42.5	41.9	43.5	46.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.8	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.9

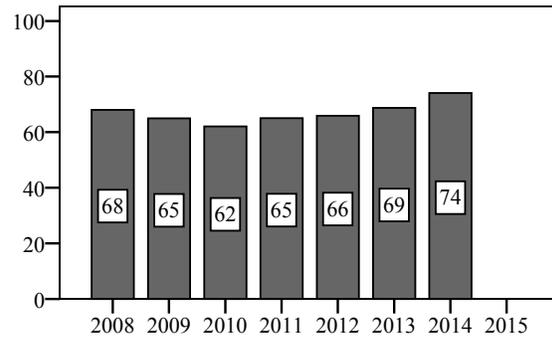
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	1,810	1,814	1,810	1,820	1,855	1,854	1,844
State unemployment rate	6.1%	5.0%	4.7%	7.9%	8.0%	6.5%	6.7%

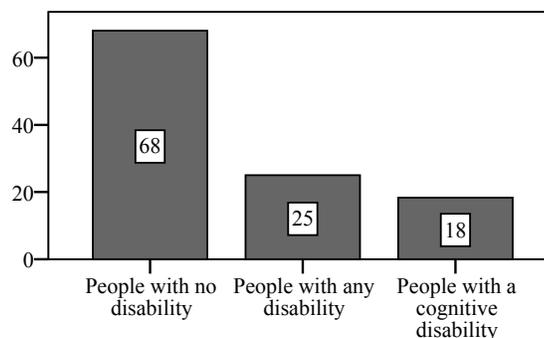
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	975,094	993,653	992,023	989,333	961,279	968,598	960,914
Number of people with any disability	204,833	199,001	200,727	194,340	210,468	193,377	192,470
Number of people with a cognitive disability	82,341	83,974	82,921	87,960	85,310	81,841	85,878
Number of people with no disability who are employed	673,483	667,857	658,427	675,789	665,573	657,911	654,354
Number of people with any disability who are employed	55,855	51,855	47,694	47,464	52,671	51,266	48,183
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	13,018	13,439	11,619	12,659	13,542	13,251	15,732
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	69.1%	67.2%	66.4%	68.3%	69.2%	67.9%	68.1%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	27.3%	26.1%	23.8%	24.4%	25.0%	26.5%	25.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	15.8%	16.0%	14.0%	14.4%	15.9%	16.2%	18.3%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$34.0	\$34.2	\$35.3	\$36.8	\$37.2	\$37.2	\$38.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$28.4	\$28.4	\$28.0	\$26.3	\$29.8	\$28.6	\$31.0
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.3	\$19.6	\$18.4	\$16.7	\$17.7	\$18.0	\$20.3
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	38	38	36	36	38	37
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	35	34	32	31	29	33	33
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	13.9%	14.8%	16.0%	14.5%	14.9%	15.5%	15.3%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	32.7%	31.6%	32.1%	32.9%	30.4%	34.6%	30.7%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	40.4%	41.6%	40.8%	38.5%	36.3%	43.3%	36.9%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

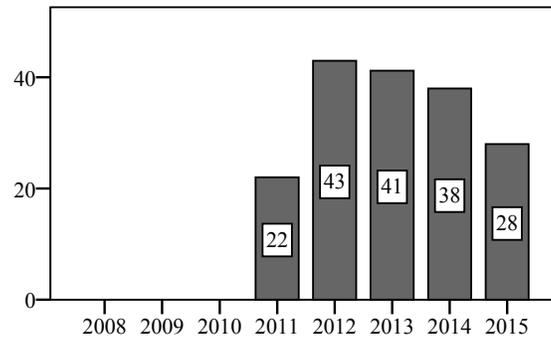
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	68,183	70,987	73,019	75,871	77,305	78,295	76,909	74,505
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	2,055	1,976	2,166	2,334	2,307	2,156	2,090	2,070
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	2	6	8	11	14	5	5	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	35	33	31	26	31	23	16	15
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	25	22	16	11	11	10	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	.	.	.	3,815	2,222	2,134	2,192	2,086
Number of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	821	962	879	824	583
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	.	.	.	22%	43%	41%	38%	28%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	.	.	.0	44.3	51.8	47.4	44.5	31.6
Number of people served in facility-based work	.	.	.	461	.	11	19	21
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	1,464	1,238	1,360	1,306
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	0	2,641	2,195	0
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	.	.	.	461	1,464	3,890	3,574	1,327
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	0	.	0

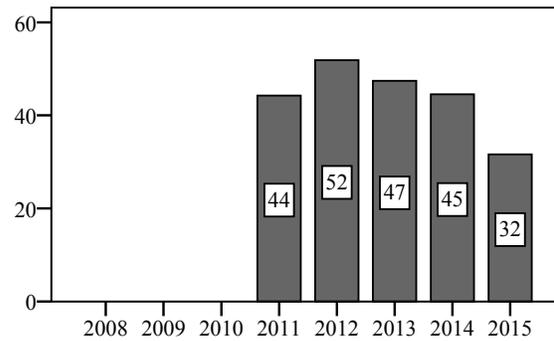
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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.

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	618	685
Integrated employment funding	551	537
Facility-based work funding	45	55
Facility-based non-work funding	21	93
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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	618	685
Funding from state, local, and county resources	.	.	.	506	567	588	618	674
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	4,464	4,537	5,227	5,516	7,045	7,558	6,400	6,125
Total number of closures with ID	379	377	428	439	451	411	410	411
Closures into an employment setting	1,773	1,867	2,169	2,537	3,393	3,831	2,589	2,090
Closures with ID into an employment setting	127	135	162	176	161	144	125	123
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	730	839	907	876	1,144	1,251	1,212	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	86	82	83	82	108	101	94	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	144	150	163	85	186	166	178	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	75	78	98	54	109	93	74	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	70.8%	69.0%	70.5%	74.3%	74.8%	75.4%	68.1%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	59.6%	62.2%	66.1%	68.2%	59.9%	58.8%	57.1%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	39.7%	41.2%	41.5%	46.0%	48.2%	50.7%	40.5%	34.1%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	33.5%	35.8%	37.9%	40.1%	35.7%	35.0%	30.5%	29.9%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$390	\$406	\$394	\$415	\$469	\$496	\$468	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$188	\$202	\$189	\$209	\$207	\$214	\$233	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	35.3	34.8	34.2	34.4	35.6	35.6	35.1	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	23.9	25.3	23.0	24.4	24.4	24.8	27.8	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	97.7	102.6	117.1	136.7	182.9	206.6	139.9	113.3
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	7.0	7.4	8.7	9.5	8.7	7.8	6.8	6.7

Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

Division of Rehabilitation Services

Figure 4: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for All VR Customers

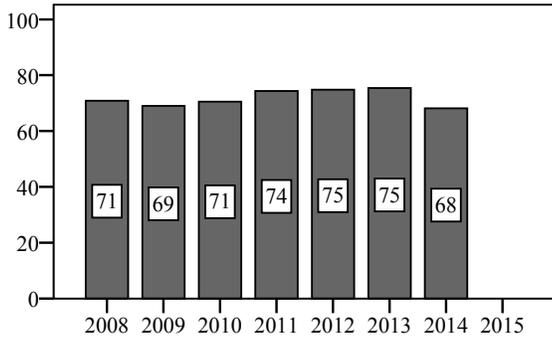
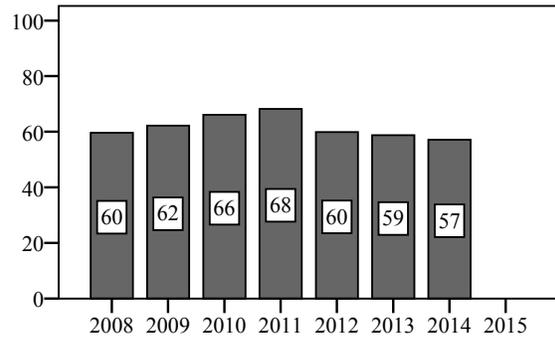


Figure 5: Rehabilitation Rate Trends for VR Customers with ID



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

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	5,472	5,528	5,599	5,655	5,712	5,743	5,771
State unemployment rate	5.6%	4.7%	4.8%	8.5%	8.0%	6.7%	4.6%

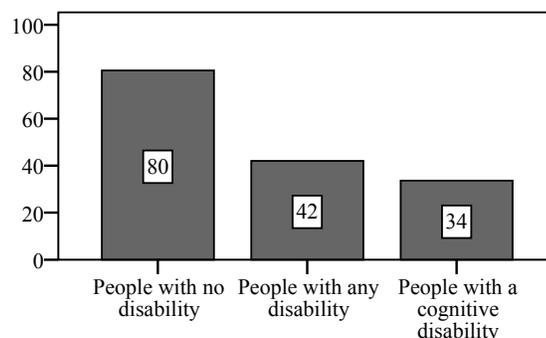
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	3,380,674	3,377,867	3,372,761	3,359,508	3,318,321	3,331,559	3,331,385
Number of people with any disability	317,907	311,196	334,260	337,072	370,171	359,181	355,808
Number of people with a cognitive disability	132,473	132,308	146,958	142,772	159,300	167,751	156,010
Number of people with no disability who are employed	2,641,217	2,588,277	2,570,323	2,592,646	2,590,229	2,632,137	2,681,628
Number of people with any disability who are employed	124,846	121,884	123,999	118,860	152,356	139,967	149,441
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	36,835	40,051	41,853	40,359	53,421	51,292	52,458
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	78.1%	76.6%	76.2%	77.2%	78.1%	79.0%	80.5%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	39.3%	39.2%	37.1%	35.3%	41.2%	39.0%	42.0%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	27.8%	30.3%	28.5%	28.3%	33.5%	30.6%	33.6%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.5	\$37.5	\$37.6	\$38.9	\$40.2	\$40.7	\$42.8
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$24.9	\$24.8	\$26.2	\$26.9	\$27.0	\$29.2	\$29.1
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$15.2	\$15.4	\$14.9	\$17.1	\$16.2	\$21.0	\$18.5
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	38	38	38	38	38	39	39
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	34	34	34	34	34	34	35
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	30	29	29	31	29	31	31
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	10.4%	11.1%	11.3%	10.8%	10.9%	10.8%	9.6%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	27.6%	24.1%	27.0%	28.8%	27.5%	26.7%	24.9%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	34.7%	29.7%	32.7%	33.6%	31.9%	31.9%	31.8%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

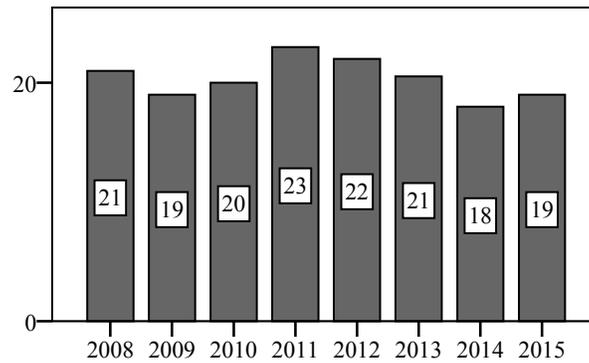
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	78,786	82,278	86,049	90,477	98,195	105,371	111,494	113,602
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	11,005	10,211	10,171	10,773	10,888	10,334	10,442	10,982
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14.0%	12.4%	11.8%	11.9%	11.1%	9.8%	9.4%	9.7%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	89	54	75	77	50	21	12	19
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	356	288	265	198	136	123	97	112
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	117	93	72	60	50	51	39	38

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	12,683	13,494	13,702	14,807	15,504	15,367	16,569	16,878
Number of people served in integrated employment	2,675	2,624	2,774	3,329	3,437	3,155	3,046	3,221
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	21%	19%	20%	23%	22%	21%	18%	19%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	47.5	46.4	49.0	58.3	60.0	54.9	52.9	55.8
Number of people served in facility-based work	6,093	6,327	6,259	6,529	7,108	6,824	7,289	7,386
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	6,039	6,641	7,085	7,385	7,755	7,667	7,959	8,161
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	3,878	3,959	3,582	3,283	3,114	2,069	2,797	3,303
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	18,850
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	.	.	0	5,049	5,393	4,085	.	0

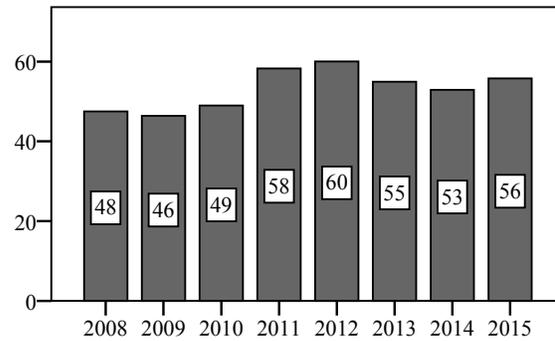
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	605,148	485,203	294,038	220,622	205,887	192,806	190,355	.
Integrated employment funding	34,699	27,571	20,173	25,736	22,923	22,690	22,743	23,841
Facility-based work funding	207,109	148,217	96,191	67,406	65,460	60,875	59,921	49,249
Facility-based non-work funding	286,736	246,453	150,227	110,254	103,492	99,599	96,127	82,936
Community-based non-work funding	76,603	57,743	27,447	17,226	14,235	9,643	11,564	10,542

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	605,148	485,203	294,038	220,622	205,887	192,806	190,355	.
Funding from state, local, and county resources	318,287	224,175	107,538	53,845	43,084	26,086	26,463	0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,792
Title XIX Medicaid ICF MR funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title XIX Medicaid Waiver funding	286,860	255,809	186,496	166,777	163,020	166,714	163,891	0

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	15,813	16,427	14,648	15,231	17,739	18,672	16,264	15,826
Total number of closures with ID	999	1,065	977	1,095	1,308	1,427	1,469	1,530
Closures into an employment setting	3,641	2,683	2,784	2,973	3,250	3,840	4,415	4,875
Closures with ID into an employment setting	356	310	314	364	384	433	504	642
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	4,126	3,755	2,569	2,107	2,974	2,855	2,830	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	320	355	272	221	269	296	283	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	296	259	263	272	329	429	694	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	135	120	146	140	167	179	272	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	46.9%	41.7%	52.0%	58.5%	52.2%	57.4%	60.9%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	52.7%	46.6%	53.6%	62.2%	58.8%	59.4%	64.0%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	23.0%	16.3%	19.0%	19.5%	18.3%	20.6%	27.1%	30.8%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	35.6%	29.1%	32.1%	33.2%	29.4%	30.3%	34.3%	42.0%

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)

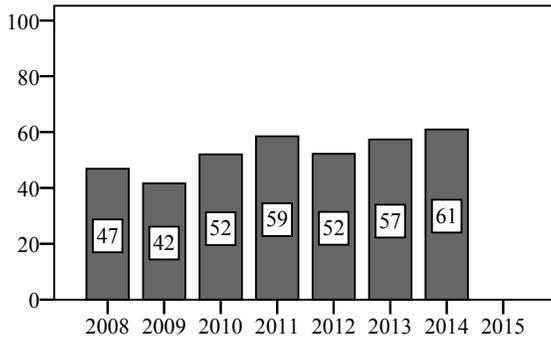
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$348	\$338	\$338	\$324	\$334	\$332	\$341	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$164	\$154	\$140	\$156	\$158	\$168	\$182	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	29.3	27.9	26.9	26.6	27.2	26.7	27.1	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	20.7	19.2	17.1	17.9	18.6	18.9	20.4	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	64.7	47.4	49.0	52.1	56.8	66.9	76.7	84.5
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	6.3	5.5	5.5	6.4	6.7	7.5	8.8	11.1

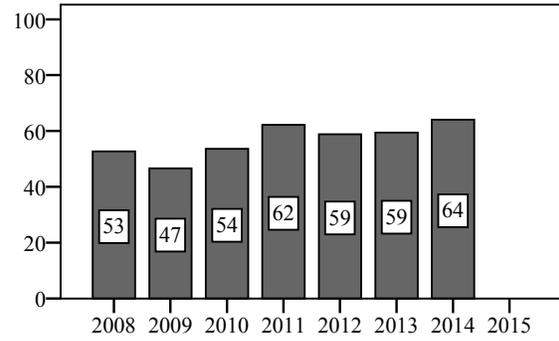
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

Population Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Trends

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
State population (in thousands)	501	509	523	544	568	583	586
State unemployment rate	4.4%	3.6%	3.2%	6.4%	6.0%	4.6%	4.2%

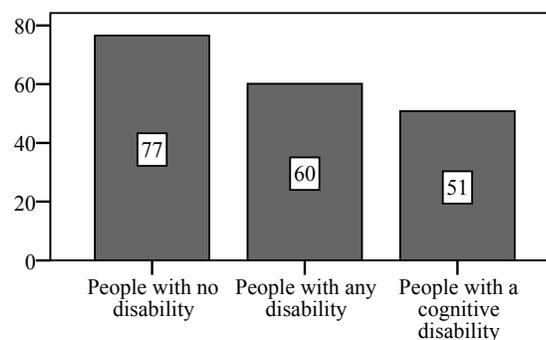
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of people with no disability	318,494	327,725	334,212	335,195	333,639	337,703	329,937
Number of people with any disability	37,157	38,027	34,082	36,461	39,813	39,945	38,955
Number of people with a cognitive disability	14,489	16,114	12,418	14,784	13,432	15,565	13,640
Number of people with no disability who are employed	250,233	246,685	259,569	260,324	258,821	264,449	252,630
Number of people with any disability who are employed	19,346	19,348	15,737	15,452	19,988	18,275	23,435
Number of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	5,551	6,396	4,151	3,524	4,402	5,311	6,925
Percentage of people with no disability who are employed	78.6%	75.3%	77.7%	77.7%	77.6%	78.3%	76.6%
Percentage of people with any disability who are employed	52.1%	50.9%	46.2%	42.4%	50.2%	45.8%	60.2%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability who are employed	38.3%	39.7%	33.4%	23.8%	32.8%	34.1%	50.8%

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean annual earnings from work for people with no disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$37.5	\$37.8	\$38.4	\$39.1	\$41.9	\$42.6	\$45.6
Mean annual earnings from work for people with any disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$26.3	\$32.7	\$30.6	\$32.4	\$35.5	\$32.3	\$36.7
Mean annual earnings from work for people with a cognitive disability (in thousands of dollars)	\$16.8	\$16.9	\$17.9	\$16.8	\$31.3	\$22.4	\$26.9
Mean weekly hours worked for people with no disability	40	40	41	41	41	40	41
Mean weekly hours worked for people with any disability	36	37	37	40	38	37	41
Mean weekly hours worked for people with a cognitive disability	31	30	29	36	36	31	36
Percentage of people with no disability living below the poverty line	7.8%	8.9%	9.5%	11.0%	9.0%	11.2%	9.9%
Percentage of people with any disability living below the poverty line	20.6%	21.9%	18.5%	23.9%	17.5%	19.5%	11.1%
Percentage of people with a cognitive disability living below the poverty line	30.1%	27.5%	25.4%	32.6%	23.9%	24.3%	13.0%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

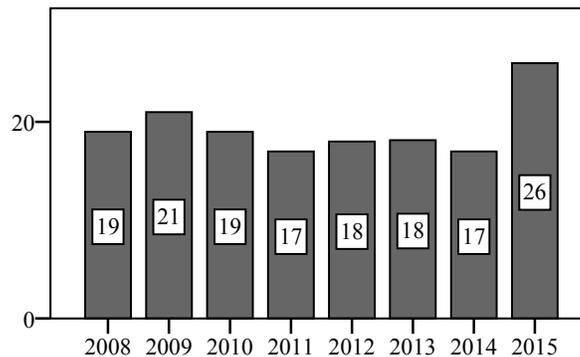
Table 4: Employment and Work Incentive Program Participation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Beneficiaries

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Total number of SSI recipients with disabilities	5,462	5,359	5,576	5,718	6,064	6,390	6,741	6,574
Number of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	798	760	836	860	826	703	721	711
Percentage of SSI recipients with disabilities who are working	14.6%	14.2%	15.0%	15.0%	13.6%	11.0%	10.7%	10.8%
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) benefits	4	.	.	.	0	.	.	0
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Impairment Related Work Expenses (IRWE) benefits	4	5	4	.	0	.	.	-1
SSI recipients with disabilities who received Blind Work Expenses (BWE) benefits	5	.	.	.	0	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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of people served	1,274	1,367	1,468	1,367	1,393	1,428	1,448	1,307
Number of people served in integrated employment	247	280	280	238	249	259	240	337
Percentage of people served in integrated employment	19%	21%	19%	17%	18%	18%	17%	26%
People served in integrated employment per 100K state population	46.4	51.5	50.0	41.9	43.2	44.5	41.1	57.5
Number of people served in facility-based work	142	162	136	122	128	134	159	125
Number of people served in facility-based non-work	678	754	996	1,007	1,016	1,035	1,083	1,156
Number of people served in community-based non-work*	207	171	56	0	0	0	0	627
Number of people served in facility-based and non-work settings**	1,027	1,087	1,188	1,129	1,144	1,169	1,242	1,908
Number on waiting list for day and employment services	71	142	151	243	251	240	249	317

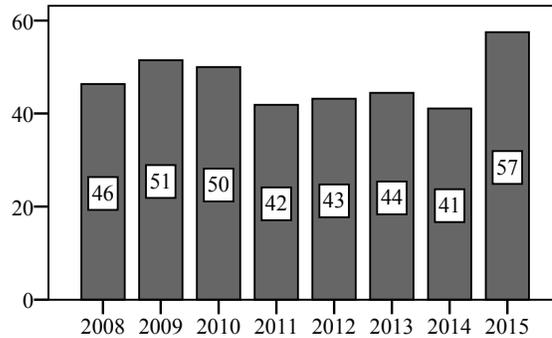
Source: The National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Day and Employment Services

*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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	23,873	22,342	19,082	21,084	22,098	22,231	22,112	22,149
Integrated employment funding	1,598	1,426	794	668	749	783	847	602
Facility-based work funding	916	825	390	337	385	396	420	545
Facility-based non-work funding	18,717	18,361	17,759	20,079	20,964	21,051	20,846	15,536
Community-based non-work funding	2,642	1,731	139	0	0	0	0	4,361

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total funding for all IDD agency services	23,873	22,342	19,082	21,084	22,098	22,231	22,112	22,149
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	23,873	22,342	19,082	21,084	22,098	22,231	22,112	22,149

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total number of closures	1,824	2,007	2,262	2,095	2,228	2,592	2,049	1,878
Total number of closures with ID	138	117	113	104	107	137	115	130
Closures into an employment setting	699	705	639	675	678	698	715	662
Closures with ID into an employment setting	81	69	49	51	67	68	51	60
Closures with an IPE but no employment outcome	344	372	500	442	493	889	475	.
Closures with ID and an IPE but no employment outcome	21	14	35	28	20	36	32	.
Closures with supported employment as a goal*	316	270	213	255	245	364	284	.
Closures with ID and supported employment as a goal*	78	65	62	59	64	82	62	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE	67.0%	65.5%	56.1%	60.4%	57.9%	44.0%	60.1%	.
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with ID**	79.4%	83.1%	58.3%	64.6%	77.0%	65.4%	61.4%	.
Percentage of all closures into employment	38.3%	35.1%	28.2%	32.2%	30.4%	26.9%	34.9%	35.3%
Percentage of all closures with ID into employment	58.7%	59.0%	43.4%	49.0%	62.6%	49.6%	44.3%	46.2%

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)

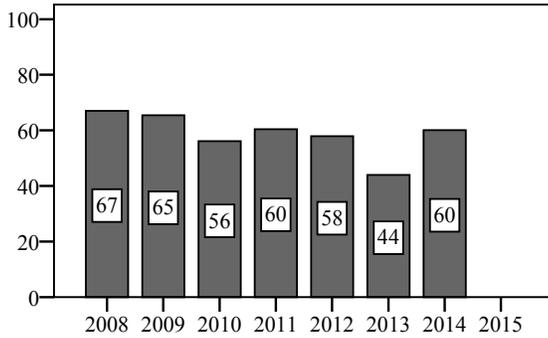
Table 9: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Employment Outcomes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mean weekly earnings at closure	\$371	\$377	\$392	\$389	\$386	\$407	\$412	.
Mean weekly earnings for closures with ID	\$152	\$157	\$164	\$133	\$155	\$173	\$158	.
Mean weekly hours worked at closure	31.1	31.2	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.5	31.9	.
Mean weekly hours worked for closures with ID	18.9	17.3	16.8	14.7	17.4	18.0	17.6	.
Number of closures into employment per 100K state population	131.2	129.5	113.4	118.8	117.6	119.8	122.4	112.9
Number of closures with ID into employment per 100K state population	15.2	12.7	8.7	9.0	11.6	11.7	8.7	10.2

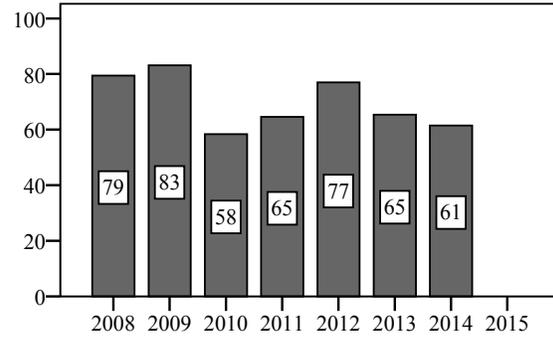
Source: Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911)

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).

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