

## STATE INTELLECTUAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY AGENCIES PROVISION OF NON-WORK SERVICES, FY2019

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Data Sources: National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Agencies' Employment and Day Services FY2019 (Institute for Community Inclusion, State Data Project) and National Core Indicators

State IDD agencies are the primary source of long-term funding and service coordination for adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD). They provide, fund, and monitor a wide range of day and employment 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:

1. **Medicaid (Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS)**
2. **State general revenue funds**

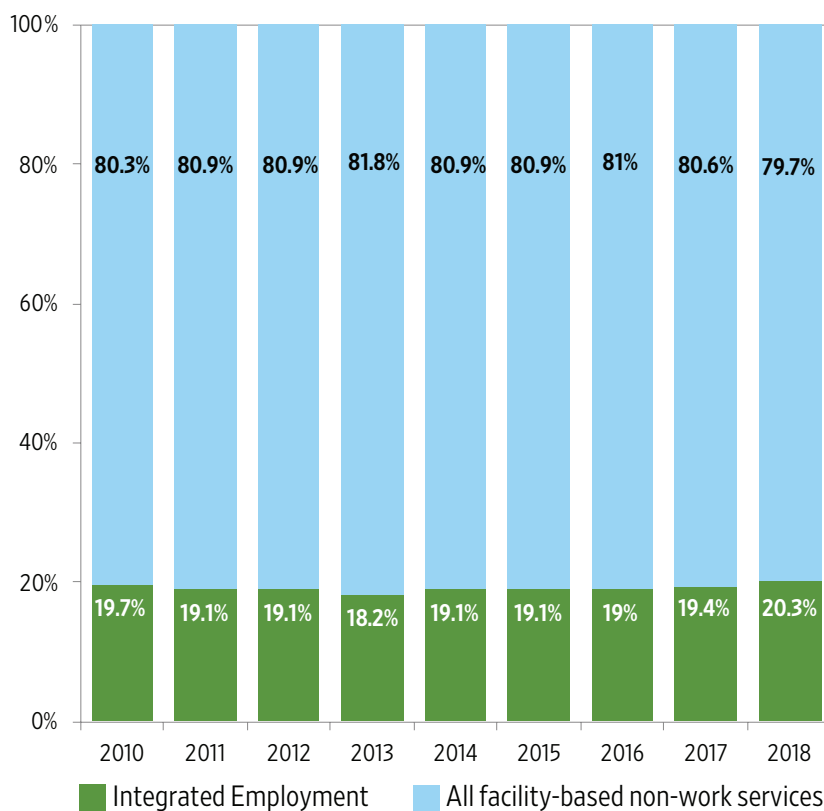
The state and federal government jointly fund Medicaid services. Medicaid is the largest federal source of funds for day and employment services. These services are primarily funded under one of several Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waiver authorities that allow states to provide supports flexibly in community settings.

The 2014 Final Rule, CMS 2249-F and CMS 2296-F, or as it is commonly known the Community-Based Settings Rule, creates the expectation that Medicaid-funded services will support competitive integrated employment and other community life engagement activities. This Community-Based Settings Rule also expects states to shift supports away from service settings that isolate or segregate people with disabilities from the general population (CMS, 2014). However there is limited evidence of these policy changes in the lives of most adults with IDD.

Since Fiscal Year 1988, the Institute for Community Inclusion has administered the National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' (IDD agencies) Employment and Day Services. This work is funded by the Administration on Developmental Disabilities and is designed to describe the nature of day and employment services for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

National Core Indicators™ (NCI) is a collaborative effort between the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services (NASDDDS) and the Human Services Research Institute (HSRI). The purpose of the program, which began in 1997, is to support NASDDDS member agencies to gather a standard set of performance and outcome measures that can be used to track their own performance over time, to compare results across states, and to establish national benchmarks.

Figure 1: Estimated IDD Agency Service Distribution by Year



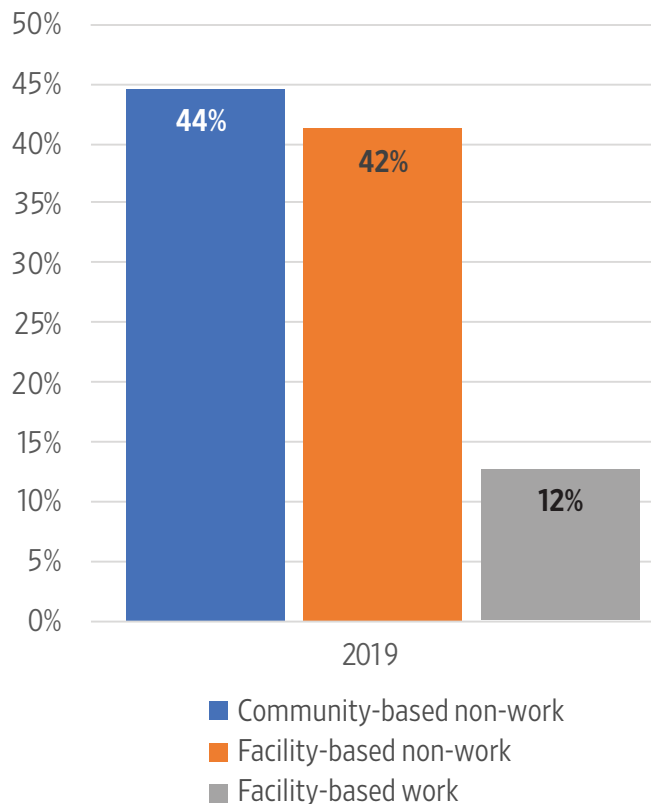
Data from the National Survey of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Agencies' Employment and Day Services demonstrates that the percent of individuals receiving supports in facility-based and non-work settings has stayed fairly stable since 2010, varying between 79.7% and 81.8% (Figure 1).

Facility-based and non-work settings include three individual service categories: 1) facility-based work, 2) facility-based non-work, and 3) community-based non-work). Using data from states that report information in each of the three service categories suggests that participation in non-work services is a likely outcome for many adults with IDD (Figure 2).

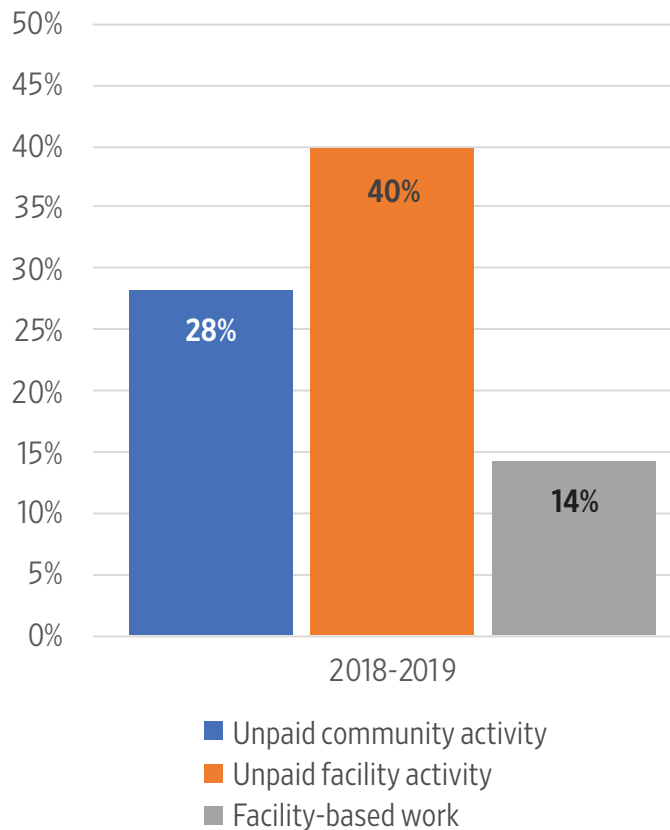
Data from the National Core Indicator's Project provides additional detail regarding the actual day-to-day experiences and outcomes of individuals. While individuals may participate in more than one activity, the NCI data reinforces that unpaid activities continue to be the most common outcome (Figure 3). NCI data, collected as an individual outcome, indicates that individuals are most likely to participate in a facility or program-based activity compared to community engagement.

There is increasing interest in supporting individualized employment and community life engagement in response to the Community-Based Settings Rule, and emerging concern about supporting non-work time for individuals who are working a limited number of hours (Sulewski & Timmons, 2015; Timmons & Sulewski, 2016). New research is working to define community life engagement and the outcomes and characteristics of services that support individuals to meaningfully enjoy and feel a sense of belonging in their community. These efforts seek to understand how supports for community life engagement can also support employment outcomes (Sulewski et al., 2017). These findings are important as states work toward March 2023 compliance with the Community-Based Settings Rule. These findings also suggest that more intense work is needed to support employment and day services to meet Community-Based Settings Rule standards.

**Figure 2. IDD Agency Service Distribution in Non-Integrated Employment Services in 2019**



**Figure 3: Meaningful Day Activities 2018-2019**



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