THE CASE FOR An Analysis of Medicard for Americans with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities



HOUSE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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ATTACHMENT NO. 5-/

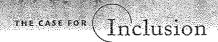


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About UCP

United Cerebral Palsy (UCP) is one of the nation's leading organizations serving and advocating for the more than 54 million Americans with disabilities. Most UCP consumers are people with disabilities other than cerebral palsy. Through its nationwide network, United Cerebral Palsy assists more than 176,000 individuals, as well as their families and communities each day, with services such as job training and placement, physical therapy, individual and family support, early intervention, social and recreation programs, community living, state and local referrals, and instruction on how to use technology to perform everyday tasks. For more information, visit www.ucp.org or call (800) 872-5827.

About the Author

Tarren Bragdon has been involved in healthcare policy research and analysis for over a decade. His work has been featured in dozens of newspapers and media outlets nationwide including the Wall Street Journal, New York Post, New York Sun and PBS. Past and present clients include United Cerebral Palsy; the MELMAC Education Foundation; the Maine Heritage Policy Center; the Heritage Foundation in Washington, DC; the Manhattan Institute; the Home Care Alliance of Maine; and the National College Access Network. He has testified before the US Senate's Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and presented to numerous legislative committees and physician, hospital, Medicaid, business, social service and policy research organizations. He served two terms in the Maine House of Representatives on the Health and Human Services Committee. He served as chair of the board of directors of Spurwink Services, one of the largest social service providers in Maine with over 850 employees.

Introduction

We release this report in the context of a nation struggling with the worst economic conditions since the Great Depression. States have been challenged to close unprecedented budget deficits over the past two years and are projected to have similar enormous budget deficits for the next two to three years.

Given these factors, this 2010 report needs to be taken in context. Data for this year's report is mostly from state fiscal year 2008 - for most states ending in June 2008 and before the most significant budget deficits. Therefore, this year's report is a look back of where states stood before the current recession and before states received significant boost in federal stimulus funding. The challenge for elected officials, families and advocates is to maintain the progress that has been achieved over the past three decades. We must not let the current economic crisis be an excuse to turn back the clock on Inclusion.

The United Cerebral Palsy (UCP) annual Case for Inclusion is so important to benchmark states actual performance in improving lives for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. More than how much or how little is being spent, the Case for Inclusion shows what is being achieved.

As the University of Minnesota's Research and Training Center on Community Living, concisely states: "The promise of access to and support for integrated community lives and roles for persons with [intellectual and developmental disabilities] is clearly expressed in national legislative, judicial, administrative and other sources that make four basic commitments:

- People with disabilities will live in and participate in their communities;
- People with disabilities will have satisfying lives and valued social roles;



- People with disabilities will have sufficient access to needed support, and control over that support so that the assistance they receive contributes to lifestyles they desire; and
- People will be safe and healthy in the environments in which they live.

These commitments have been articulated in a number of legislative, administrative and judicial statements describing national policy."

Medicaid is the safety net program that can assist in supporting individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities with their acute and long term care service needs. Other state programs can assist in providing other comprehensive supports to individuals. However, some Medicaid long term care policies and state programs can play a negative role by promoting isolation and seclusion.

Beginning in 2006, UCP annually releases rankings of the 50 states and the District of Columbia to show what states are actually achieving. Too often the goals of independence, productivity and community inclusion are at odds with reality. The 2010 rankings use the same methodology and core data sets as the 2007, 2008 and 2009 rankings, allowing readers to appreciate how individual states have improved, regressed or remained the same.

United Cerebral Palsy conducts this holistic analysis to chart each state's ranking and progress in creating a quality, meaningful and community-inclusive life for those Americans with intellectual and developmental disabilities served by that state's Medicaid program.

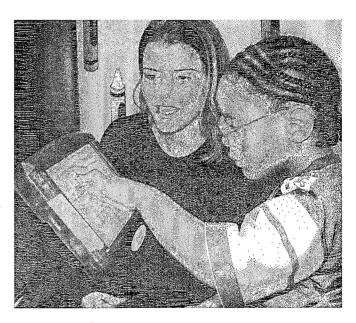
Nationwide, Medicaid served 608,000 individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities in 2008, up 72,000 (13.4 percent) from 536,000 in just three years. Medicaid spending rose to \$34.3 billion or about \$56,400 per person for 2008, up from \$29.3 billion in 2005 (17.0 percent increase in 3 years). Although this is a tiny portion of the 58.7 million individuals enrolled in Medicaid and the estimated \$339 billion spent in 2008, Americans with intellectual and developmental disabilities are some of the most vulnerable Medicaid recipients. Individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities make up one percent of all Medicaid recipients, but a generous 10 percent of Medicaid spending.

In addition to the noted Medicaid spending, states collectively spend an additional \$17.2 billion to support individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities in the community.

Although this report is a set of statistics, it is a collective summary of the impact and outcomes of Medicaid services to over half a million unique individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Ideally such assessments should not be considered in the aggregate, but at the individual person level. As always, the state rankings in this report are a snapshot in time. Most data is from 2008, although all data is the most recent available from credible national sources. Unfortunately, the data sourced is only as good as that provided directly by the states to the federal government or in response to surveys.

Although some states rank better than others, every state has room for improvement. The *Case for Inclusion* uses data and outcomes to clearly show where states' Medicaid programs are performing well and where improvement is needed.

I The University of Minnesota Research and Training Center on Community Living, "Medicaid Home and Community Based Services for Persons with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities - Interim Report." September 26, 2005. Page 3. Available at: http://www.ms.hhs.gov/reports/downloads/Unive/Offmu.pdf



What We Don't Know but Should

Unfortunately, some of the most important outcome data is not nationally collected or reported regularly. For example, to more completely assess key outcomes, states should report regularly and be scored on:

- Are services self-directed and how many individuals are participating in self-directed services?
- Are individual budgets used?
- What is the pay and turnover rate of direct support staff?
- What school-to-work transition programming exists for this population?
- What are the detailed results of standard client satisfaction surveys?
- What is each state's long term plan to close large institutions (public and private), if any?

But advocates should always be looking at quality of life for the individual, irrespective of rankings and overall scoring. Aggregate data is important, but the true key to a state's performance is what quality of life each individual is living. The ideal is for outcomes to be reviewed at the individual level.

Hopefully, these *Case for Inclusion* reports, coupled with other advocacy initiatives, will encourage national groups to begin collecting and reporting on the above data measures so that a more complete picture can be presented and scored in future rankings.

Using This Report

This report is intended to help advocates and policymakers understand:

- How their state performs overall in serving individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities
- What services and outcomes need attention and improvement in their state
- Which states are top performers in key areas, so that advocates and officials in those top performing states can be a resource for those desiring to improve

This report puts into a national context how each individual state is doing. Advocates should use this information to educate other advocates, providers, families and individuals, policymakers and their state administration on key achievements and areas needing improvement within their own state. These facts and figures can support policy reforms and frame debates about resource allocation for this population. Advocates can also use these facts to prioritize those areas that need the most immediate attention. Lastly, advocates can use these facts to support adequate and necessary ongoing funding and increasing resources in order to maintain their high quality outcomes, eliminate waiting lists, and close large institutions.

Elected officials should use this report as a guiding document on what needs time and attention and, possibly, additional resources or more inclusive state policies in order to improve outcomes for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Those within federal and state administrations should use this report to put their work and accomplishments in context and to chart the course for the next focus area in the quest for continuous improvement and improved quality of life. The state should replicate this data reporting in more detail at the state and county level to identify areas of excellence and target critical issues needing attention.

What the Rankings Revealed – More Work Needs to Be Done but Improvements Still Being Made over the Past Year

1) All states have room to improve outcomes and services for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and must be particularly vigilant in the current economic climate.

2) Too many Americans with intellectual and developmental disabilities still do not live in the community, although real and notable progress have been made over the last year:

- Now four states (up from two just two years ago) have more than 95 percent of individuals served living in home-like settings (at home, in their family's home or in settings with three or fewer residents) – Arizona, Nevada, New Hampshire and Vermont.
- An impressive 22 states up three from last year and an increase just 16 states in 2007 have more than 80 percent of those served living in home-like settings.
- Positively, there are 1,140 fewer Americans living in large state institutions (more than 16 beds). However, there still remain 168 large state institutions (only one closed since last year's report) housing 35,035 Americans. From 2005 to 2008, 4,063 fewer Americans were living in these large state institutions marking real —but unfortunately slow progress.
- Now 10 states (up from nine last year) report more than 2,000 residents living in large public or private institutions —
 California, Florida, Illinois, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania & Texas.
- Overall, the number of Americans with intellectual and developmental disabilities living in large institutions (more than 16 beds, public or private) has decreased an impressive 8,113 from 2005 to 2008, with 57,462 still living in these institutions. Inclusion is still the trend, significantly so in some states, as noted below.
- The number of Americans with intellectual and developmental disabilities served in their own home or in a family home has skyrocketed by about 70,300 (to 704,500 in 2008 from 634,200 three years prior).
- Nine states Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia - have no large state institutions.
 Thirteen states have only one large state facility remaining. No change since last year.

3) Certain states are making substantial progress toward inclusion:

From 2005 to 2008, an impressive 13 states reduced the number of Americans living in large institutions by 20 percent or more – Washington (-91%), Minnesota (-50%), Wisconsin (-46%),



Oregon (-42%), Indiana (-37%), Nevada (-36%), Wyoming (-32%), Kentucky (-29%), Maryland (-29%), Louisiana (-23%), Maine (-22%), West Virginia (-20%) and Delaware (-20%). This is in addition of the 4 states and Washington, D.C. reporting no individuals living in large institutions – Alaska, Hawaii, New Mexico and Vermont.

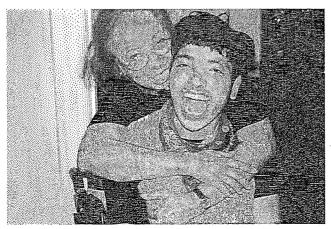
4) Too much money is still spent isolating people in large institutions, with nominal change from last year:

- Nationally, 15.6 percent (down from 19 percent in three years) of those living in institutions consume 36 percent of all Medicaid funding spent on those with intellectual and developmental disabilities.
- Eleven states Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Vermont– direct more than 90 percent of all related funds to those living in the community rather than in large institutions.
- Nationally, 28 states direct more than 80 percent of all related funding to those living in the community.

5) Waiting list have increased dramatically overall, but performance is quite mixed by state. Most states are not serving all those in need:

- Overall the number of Americans with intellectual and development disabilities on waiting lists for residential services has increased 56 percent from 2005 to 2008 (to 115,000 from 74,000).
- Only seven states California, D.C., Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont - report maintaining a waiting list with no one waiting for residential services.
- Yet, eighteen states report having a residential services waiting list so large that their programs would have to grow by at least 25 percent to accommodate the need.
- There is a real divide among states those meeting the need and those documenting the unmet need through a waiting list.

It is important to note that a state may have improved in some specific categories but may drop in the overall ranking. This is



primarily due to two factors: 1) A state's performance may have not improved as greatly as the national average and this would cause that state to fall in relation to other states as a whole. 2) A state may improve in one area but decline in another area. The weighted impact of that mixed performance may cause a state to fall in the rankings as well.

How the Rankings Were Developed

These rankings were developed through a broad, data-driven effort. Demographic, cost, utilization, key data elements, and outcomes statistics were assembled for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Ninety-nine individual data elements from numerous governmental non-profit and advocacy organizations were reviewed. Dozens of Medicaid, disability and intellectual and developmental disability policy experts, were consulted as well as members of national advocacy and research organizations. They were asked to consider the attributes of top performing Medicaid programs and offer opinions and recommendations on the project in general.

To comprehensively determine the top-performing states, a weighted scoring methodology was developed. Twenty key outcome measures and data elements were selected and individually scored in five major categories on a total 100-point scale. If a person is living in the community, it is a key indicator of inclusion; therefore the "Promoting Independence" category received a majority of the points, as noted in the table on page 10.

In general, the top-performing state for each measure was assigned the highest possible score in that category. The worst-performing state was assigned a zero score in that category. All other states were apportioned accordingly based on their outcome between the top and worst-performing.

As noted, most data is from 2008, but all data is the most recent available from credible national sources. Therefore, these state rankings are a snapshot in time. Changes and reforms enacted or beginning in 2009 or later have not been considered. When reviewing an individual state's ranking, it is important to consider action taken since 2008, if any, to accurately understand both where that state was and where it is presently. Also, it is important to note that not all individuals with disabilities were considered. To limit the scope of the effort and to focus subsequent initiatives on meaningful, achievable improvement, only individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities served were considered.

A note of caution: Although over 60 points separate the top performing state from the poorest performing state, less than 12 points separate the top ten states, about 19 points separate the top 25 states but only 10 points separate the 25 states in the middle. Therefore, minor changes in state policy or outcomes could significantly affect how a state ranks on future or past Case for Inclusion reports.

Movers and Shakers

More than the change from year to year, it is important to look at trends over time. Twenty-one states shifted at least six places in the rankings from 2007 to 2010 Case for Inclusion rankings. As previously noted, the variation in scoring among most states is very small. Therefore, small changes in outcomes can mean a significant change in rankings.

In total, 21 states had a sizable change in rankings over last four years. These states include:

State	2010	2009	2008	2007	Change from 2007 to 2010 (positive=improved
Alaska	27	3	3	2	-25
Delaware	30	13	14	14	-16
Florida	37	18	16	18	-19
Georgia	17	31	32	30	13
Idaho	16	15	18	25	9
Indiana	44	42	41	37	-7
lowa	33	39	39	39	6
Kentucky	31	38	38	40	9
Maryland	18	32	33	33	15
Missouri	25	29	28	41	16
Nevada	13	34	34	27	14
New Hampshire	- 3	4	9	11	8
Oklahoma	41	30	36	35	-6
Pennsylvania	15	16	15	29	14
Rhode Island	38	19	27	28	-10
South Carolina	35	17	17	15	-20
Utah	46	37	37	36	-10
Washington	4	25	20	20	16
West Virginia	22	23	24	16	-6
Wisconsin	20	22	23	31	11
Wyoming	29	28	25	17	-12

Winy? The answer is different for each state.

Alaska- dropped so dramatically due to the number of people being served in a family home was previously estimated (by the state) at over 3,000 but for this year was reported as actually being just 79. This dramatic change illustrates the problems with using estimated data compared with hard facts.

Delaware – dropped primarily due to the state no longer participating in a national quality assurance effort. Delaware in the past participated in the National Core Indicators quality assurance program.

Florida – similar to Delaware, Florida dropped as a result on no longer participating in a national quality assurance effort. Florida in the past participated in the Council on Quality and Leadership program.

Georgia – improved almost in most areas by serving more individual in home-like settings and directed more resources to the community. Georgia also added a Medicaid Buy-in program.

Idaho - directed more people and resources to the community. Idaho also added a Medicaid Buy-in program.

Indiana – dropped due to the large increase in the number of individuals served in residential setting with 7-15 individuals and a large reduction in the number served in settings with fewer than 7

residents. Also, the percent of individuals in competitive employment dropped by more than half – to 22% in 2006 from 48% in 2004. **lowa** – improved due to its participation in a national quality assurance effort, the Council on Quality and Leadership program for

numerous Iowa agencies.

Kentucky – improved performance in almost every measure – dramatically increased the portion of residents served in home-like settings to 90% from 83% and added a Medicaid Buy-in program.

Maryland – improved dramatically due to serving more people in the community and directing more resources to the community, began having private agencies participating in the Council on Quality and Leadership quality assurance program, and added a Medicaid Buy-in program.

Missouri – improved dramatically as a result of a striking increase in the portion of resources being directed at community services (to 82% in 2008 from 50% in 2005) and beginning to participate in a noteworthy quality assurance program, the National Core Indicators.

Nevada – improved as a result of an impressive increase in the portion of resources being directly at community services (to 86% in 2008 from 68% in 2005) and having providers begin to participate in a noteworthy quality assurance program, the Council on Quality and Leadership.

New Hampshire – improved due to beginning to participate in a noteworthy quality assurance program, the National Core Indicators, and a drop in the number of individuals served having a reported abuse complaint

Oklahoma – dropped as a result of serving fewer people in home-like settings (from 75% of those served in 2005 to just 68% in 2008) and an increase of 2,700 people on their waiting list

Pennsylvania – improved dramatically due to substantial improvement in several areas including a significant increase in the number of individuals served (to 55,000 from less than 30,000), a substantial shift in more individual in community settings (less than 7 residents per setting, to 92% from 85%), a drop in population in large settings of 350, the closure of one state institution, and a reduction in its waiting lists

Rhode Island – dropped as a result of no longer participating in a quality assurance program, the National Core Indicators, but, positively, did add a Medicaid Buy-in program

South Carolina – dropped as a result of no longer participating in a quality assurance program, the National Core Indicators, but, positively, are directing more resources to the community (to 73% in 2008 from 55% in 2005)

Utah – dropped as a result of no longer participating in a quality assurance program, the Council on Quality and Research

Washington – improved in the rankings as started reporting the size of their waiting list and its being relatively small

West Virginia – dropped in rankings mostly due to not keeping pace with the rest of the country

Wisconsin – improved in rankings due to a substantial increase in the number and overall portion of individuals served in the community and a higher share of spending directed toward community services. **Wyoming** – dropped in ranking as a result of modest change in overall score among a group of tightly clustered states.



Subrankings of States in Four Key Outcomes And Data Elements

Alloca	ting Resources	fo
Those	in the Communi	ty
(Non-i	CF-MR)	
A CO	mn	Care Charles
% of 1D, Expend	tures	
on non-	ICF-MR	Rank
1,00%	Alaska.	1
99%	Vermont	2
99%	New Hampshire	2 3
99%	Michigan	4 5
98%	Oregon.	5
98%	Arizona	6 7
97% 95%	Rhode Island Colorado	8
94%	Hawaii	9
94%	New Mexico	10
93%	Maryland	-11
90%	Minnesota	12
90%	Montana	13
89% 88%	Alabama Califorma	- 14 - 15
87%	Kansas	16
86%	Nevada	17
86%	Wisconsin	18
86%	Wyoming	19
84%	Maine	20
84% 84%	Georgia South Dakota	21 22
83%	West Virginia	23
82%	Missouri	24
82%	Connecticut	25 🕠
82%	Massachusetts.	26
82%	Washington	27
82% 80%	Delaware Florida	28 29
78%	Pennsylvania	30
78%	Idaho (31
75%	Ohio	32.
75%	Nebraska	33
75%	Oklahoma	34 or
75% 74%	Tennessee Dist. of Columbia	35 36
73%	Indiana	. 37
73%	South Carolina	38
72%	Utah	39
70%	Kentucky	40
70%	New York	41
70% 70%	Virginia North Carolina	42 43
Name of the Control o	North Dakota	44
	Arkansas	45
63%	lowa	46
61%	Illinois	47
61%	New Jersey	48 - 46
59% 53%	Texas Louisiana	49 50
30%	Mississippi	51
77%	US Average	
SHOW THE RESERVE		

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Supp	orting Individual.	s in the
Comn	unity and Home	-like
Settin	the state of the second	1.00
	Tarita da di Africa	
% Livin	in în	
Setting		
1-3 Res		Rank
224/		
98%	Nevada	1
98%	Vermont	2
95%	Arizona	3
95%	New Hampshire	e 4
93%	Idaho	5
90%	California	6
90%	Kentucky	7
89%	Washington	8
89%	New Mexico	9
89%	Alaska	10
88%	Hawaii	11
87%	Georgia	12
85%	West Virginia	13
85%	Colorado	14
81%	Delaware	15
81%	New Jersey	16
81%	Florida	17
81%	Ohio	18
80%	-South Carolina	19
80%	Maryland	20
80%	Tennessee	21
80%	Montana	22
79%	Alabanta	23
79%	Oregon	24
79%	The state of the s	25
	Virginia Navib Carolina	26
78%	North Carolina	27
78%	Michigan	Action of the second second
78%	Massachusetts	28
77%	Missouri	29
76%	lowa	30
76%	Utah	31
74%	Connecticut	32
73%	Maine	33
73%	New York	34
72%	Kansas	35
71%	Louisiana	-36
. 71%	indiana.	. 37
69%	Pennsylvania	38
68%	Oklahoma	39
67%	North Dakota	40
67%	Nebraska	41
66%	Wisconsin	42
66%	Dist of Columbi	a 43
65%	South Dakota	44
65%	Minnesota	45
63%	Texas	46
62%	Rhode Island	47
59%	Wyoming	48
54%	Arkansas	49
50%	Illinois	50
44%	Mississippi	51
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Keep	ing Families Toye	ther
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Familio	es Supported	
with F	amily Support	
per 10	Ok of Population	Rank
537	New Mexico	1
348	New Hampshire	2
309	Arizona	-3
308	Montana	4
261	South Dakota	5
228	Alaska	6
228	New Jersey	6
227	Connecticut	8.
224	California	9 10
216 216	Massachusetts New York	10
214	Vermont	12
213	Havvaii	13
211	South Carolina	14
206	Delaware	15
199	Wisconsin	16
199	Wyoming	16
185	Pennsylvahia	18
181	Louisiana	19
157	Minnesota	20
139	Maryland	21
139	Mississippi	21
131	Oklahoma	23
129	Kansas	24
129	Missouri	24
123	West Virginia	26
117	Washington	27
113 113	Florida Mishigan	28 28
105	Michigan Ohio	30
105	Tennessee	30
103	Nevada	32
100	Texas	33
95	North Dakota	34
87	Illinois	35
76	Georgia	36
74	Colorado	37
69	Rhode Island	38
67	lowa	39
- 66	Indiana	40
62	Alabama	41
52	Utah	42
50	Idaho	43
49 42	North Carolina	44 45
42 41	Kentucky Maine	45 46
38	Virginia	47
35	Oregon	48
32	Nebraska -	49
28	Arkansas	50
_0	Dist. of Columbia	51

144 US Average

Support	ing Meaninyful l	Vark -
0 . C.	pportive	
or Com		
Employ		Rank
77%	Oklahoma	1
61%	Washington	2
51%	Connecticut	3 :
48%	Vermont	4
45% 44%	Louisiana Massachusetts	5 6
38%	Maryland	7
38%	Pennsylvania	7
35%	Alaska	9
35%	Colorado	9
34% 34%	New Mexico Oregon	11 11
32%	Utali	13
30%	South Dakota	14
29%	Nebraska	15
29%	New Hampshire	15
28% 26%	lowa .	17 18
26%	Delavvare Georgia	18
24%	Michigan	20
23%	Virginia	21
22%	Florida	22
22%	Indiana	22 22
22% 21%	Ohio Kentucky	22 25
21%	Maine	25
21%	Wyoming	25
20%	Rhode Island	28
20% 20%	Tennessee	28 28
19%	Texas North Carolina	20 31
16%	Nevada	32
16%	Wisconsin	32
15%	ldaho	34
15%	Minnesota	34 24
15% 15%	Mississippi North Dakota	34 34
14%	Arizona	38 4
14%	Montana	38
14%	New Jersey	38
13% 13%	California Illinois	41 41
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	New York	43
12%	South Carolina	43
71%	West Virginia	45
10%	Dist of Columbia	
10%	Kansas	46
9% 8%	Missouri Hawaii	48 49
5%	Alabama	50
2%	Arkansas	51
21%	US Average	

States' Ranking of Medicaid for Americans with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Best performing state ranks #1

State	2010	2009	2008.	2007
Alabama	32	33	31	32
Alaska	27	3	3	2
Arizona	1	2	1	1
Arkansas	50	50	46	46
California	5	7	5	5
Colorado	9	9	7	8
Connecticut	8	10	10	- 6
Delaware	30	12	14	14
Dist of Columbia	47	48	48	49
	37	18	16	- 45 - 18
Florida			32	man constant Colors
Georgia	17	31		30
-lawaii	10	8	8	12
daho	16	15	18	25
llinois	48	47	49	47
ndiana	44	42	41	37
owa	-33	-39	39	39
(ansas	23	24	23	22
(entucky	31	38	38	40
ouisiana	40	46	45	44
Maine	28	35	30	24
Vlaryland	18	32	33	33
Massachusetts	6	5	4	4
Vlichigan	7	6	- 6	9
Vinnesota	12	13	12	7
Aississippi	51	51	51	51
Aissouri	25	29	28	41
viissouri Vlontana	21	23 27	26	19
vioritaria Nebraska	39	44	42	43
Committee of the commit		34		NO. ALCOHOLOGICAL STATE OF THE
Vevada	13	A LACASET A COMMITTEE STATE OF THE STATE OF	34	27
Vew Hampshire	3 24	4	9	- 11
New Jersey		21	22	23
Vew Mexico	11	11	11	13
New York	14	14	13	10
North Carolina	34	36	35	34
Vorth Dakota	36	40	43	. 38
Ohio	43	45	44	48
Oklahoma	, 41	30	36	35
)regon	19	20	19	<u> </u>
² ennsylvania	15	- 16	15	29
Rhode Island	38	19	27	28
South Carolina	35	17	17	15
South Dakota	26	26	29	26
ennessee	45	43	40:	42
exas	49	49	50	50
Jtah	46 46	37	37	36
Jermont Jermont	2	- 37 1	-2	30
	42	41	47.	45
Virginia Washinatan				
Washington	4	25	21	20
West Virginia	22	23	20	16
Visconsin	20	22	24	31
Nyoming	29	28	25	17

Scoring of States

Arizona	86.0
Vermont	86.0
New Hampshire	80.7
Washington	79.8
California	79.5
Massachusetts	79.3
Michigan	78.4
Connecticut	76.7
Colorado	76.7
Hawaii	76.2
New Mexico	75.1
Minnesota	74.6
Nevada	76.2 75.1 74.6 74.2 73.7 73.2 72.9 72.1
New York	
Pennsylvania	
Idaho	
Georgia	The control of the co
Maryland	
Oregon	
Wisconsin	
Montana	The state of the s
West Virginia	772.9 772.1 771.9 771.6 771.6 771.6 771.7 70.6 70.5 70.5 70.5 70.5 69.6 69.6 69.4 69.0 68.9
Kansas	
New Jersey	
Missouri	
South Dakota	
Alaska	
Maine	
Wyoming	68.4
Delaware Kentucky	69.0 68.9 68.4 68.4
Alabama	68.4 67.9 67.3 66.7 66.7 65.6 65.6 65.0
lowa	67.3
North Carolina	66.7
South Carolina	66.7
North Dakota	65.6
Florida	65.6
Rhode Island	65.0
Nebraska	- 1992 <u> 1997 </u>
Louisiana	2.0
Oklahoma	62.8 - 1. 62.7
Virginia	60.6
Ohio	60.6
Indiana	59.0
Tennessee	57.8
Utah	57.2
Dist. of Columbia	55.4
Illinois	54.8
Texas	46.7
<u>Arkansas</u>	44.6
Mississippi	24.5
United States	66.2



Map of Best and Worst Performing States

The results of this scoring of state Medicaid programs revealed the following Top Ten states: 1. Arizona Vermont 2. 3. New Hampshire 4. Washington 5. California 6. Massachusetts 7. Michigan 8. Connecticut Colorado 10. Hawaii ...and Bottom Ten: 42. Virginia 43. Ohio 44. Indiana 45. Tennessee 46. Utah 47. Dist. of Columbia 48. Illinois

Facts about the Top Ten States

Further examining the top 10 states shows that a state does not need to look a certain way in order to best serve individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities through Medicaid.

What matters is how a state acts and what is achieved.

In fact, the top 10 states are quite diversified. Consider these facts about the top ten states:

Large and Small Population

• Includes the most populous - California (#1), and Michigan (#8) – as well as the least populous states –Hawaii (#42), New Hampshire (#41) and Vermont (#49)

Rich and Poor

49. Texas 50. Arkansas 51. Mississippi

• Includes some of the wealthiest states in median household income –Connecticut (#4), Hawaii (#5), Massachusetts (#9)

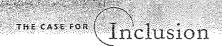
and New Hampshire (#1)— and less affluent states — Arizona (#33) and Michigan (#25)

High and Low Tax

• Includes high tax burden states – Connecticut (#9), Hawaii (#7), and Vermont (#1) – and low tax burden states –Arizona (#32), Colorado (#31), Massachusetts (#29), and New Hampshire (#50)

High and Low Spenders (spending per individual with intellectual and developmental disabilities served)

• Includes states with some of the highest spending per person served by the HCBS waiver – Connecticut (#10), Massachusetts (#10), and Vermont (#13)– as well as some that spend considerably less –Arizona (#45), California (#50), Colorado (#31), Hawaii (#33) and Washington (#38)



Ranking Wethodology

Major Category	Data Element		Weight	Total Weight of all Measures in the Category			
Promoting Independence	Community-based	Percent of recipients with ID/DD on HCBS	g	24			
		Percent of ID/DD expenditures on HCBS	7				
		Percent of ID/DD expenditures on non-ICE-MR	8				
	Residential services	Percent living in 1-3 residents settings	. 13	24			
	in the community (includes all types)	Percent living in 1-6 residents settings	11				
± 3		Percent living in 16+ residents settings (negative)	-4				
		Percent living in large state facilities (negative)	-3				
	Waivers promoting :	self-determination	2	2			
Tracking Quality and Safety	Noted quality assura	ance program	6	12			
	Percent of clients w	ith abuse or protection report	б	1944 1964			
Keeping Families Together	Family support per 1	00,000 of population	6	12			
	Percent served livin	g in a family home	6				
Promoting Productivity	Medicaid buy-in pro	gram operating	2	10			
	Percent in supporte	d or competitive employment	6.5				
	Vocational rehab	per 100k of population	m (1)				
		Percent VR wages to state average	.25				
	18 mg	Mean weekly hours worked	25				
Reaching Those in Need	Average percent gro	owth of program for residential and HCBS waiting list	9	16			
	Individuals with ID/I	Individuals with ID/DD served per 100,000 of population					
	Ratio of prevalence	Ratio of prevalence to individuals served					
TOTAL	20 measures			100			



Appendix I

Key Data on States' Medicaid Programs for Those with **Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities**

	Promoting Independence														
	Cos	nmunity-	-based							Residential		***************************************			
Staie	% of Recipie nis with ID/DD on HCBS	% of ID/DD Expenditures on HCBS	t expendit	Own Home	Family Home	Family Foster Care				Congregate Care (includes ICF-MR)					
ABBR				1	1	1-3	4-6	7-15	Total	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	16+	Total
Ala Alabama AK Alaska	9 6 % 100%	889 1007		265. 427	5,497, 79	223 201	()	0	231 201	1.63L 171	413 104	2,044 275	826 10	498 0	3,065 285
AK ARISKI AZ Arizoni	999.	datais/okstartermens	een kultaferfalfens formannen.	465	25.123	971	0	0	971	1,315	1,100	2,505	10 10	160	2,714
AR Arkansas	68%	40%	CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTOR	650	1,476	419	16 91	48	483 3933	196 12966	21	217 24.75)	804 1,203	1,420 2,794	2,441 35,748
EA California CO Colorado	99% 98%	949 939		19.955 778	129.748 6,313	3,933 I	0 0	0 0	0	5	72,365 652	657	543	105	1,505
CT Connecticut	88%			1631	73688	509	0	0.7	200	1005	2,570	3,675	389	760	4,815
DE Delaware DE Distant Calumbia	86% 69%	74% 44%		16 46	2,062 675	162 40	0	0 0	162 19	268 524	436 529 °	704 2053	() 151	138 0	842
FI. Florida	91%	74%	4 80%	5,020	36,139	0	()	0	() teramindosassonados	294	5,371	5,665	1,186	3,125	9,976
(IA Georgia Hi Hawaii	92% 97%	79° 92°		712 155	11 <u>263</u> 2,183	557 · 542	0 226	0	768	1,055 3	965 166	2.618 169	0 15	0 t.p70	3,689 184
ID Lisho	91%	521	J. 1 7879	1,721	12:080	1,594	0	jų.	1,594	0.0	169	109	507	480	1,250
II. Illinois IN Indiana	62% 71%	419		4,172 3,000	12,516 4,592	181 283	28	0	209 283	183 2029	3,635 1,366	3,818 3,465	7,179 2576	6,041 464	17,038 6,505
IA Iowa	86%	579 519		5,585	5,156	-03 7	0 0	O O	7 - 1938 7	0	391	391	1,070	1,851	3,312
K) Kansas	9,5%			2,495	2,686	153	9	- 0	193	639	1,471	2217	476	412	1,015
KY Kentucky	86% 58%	67° 40°	WASHINGTON AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY O	481 2,053	2,406 10,262	630 55	0 G#	() Tic	630 55	2,151 66	36 1,378	2,187 1,944	112 275ي	499 1306	2,798 5,125
ME Maine	93%	79%	6 84%	443	529	550	59	0	609	1278	721	1,999	192	38	2,229
MIC Maryland MA Massachuseits	93%	909 719		1,700 823	2,599 21,220	214 1541	95. 0	0	214 1541	3,345 1,301	1,580 5,943	4,925 6,344	<u>ner</u> 1,134	279 929	5,464 8,407
Mi Michigan	. 97	969		5,202	17,263	750	ŭ	Ĭ	730	464	5421	5,095	1:12	Aec.	7,06
MN Minnesota MS Mississippi	89% 43%	destrohedro teceses soba		2,020 S7	15,093 1,666	976 0 19	325 10	0	1,301	951 421	8,001 81	. 8,952 502	569 7 1 5	415 2,025	9,936 3,241
MS Mississippi MO Missouri	90%			2,824	8,294	23	0	0	9 23	352	1140	1,492	1,131	1,195	3.818
Mrama .	98%	86)		621	3.386	2.0	12	0.1	221	214	371	585 1,446	4102 100	67 501	1054 2,047
NE Nebraska NV Nevaria	88% 94%		sext extension temperatures	764 1,412	471 5,129	415 79	0 7	0	415 36	831	615 36	36	ita) G	5VI 69	4,047 3165
NH New Hampshire	99%	98%	o 99%	484	551	917	9	()	926	275	76	351	19	25 tricing all the control of the co	395
Nov Jersey NM New Mexico	78% 95%	14° 92°		595 536	265(15 1303	1,276 594	Ω 12	0 0	1,276 606	(364 777	5,278 267	4762 SJ 1044	850 121	2971 0	8,588 1,165
No New York	83%	599	9 70%	7331	79,542	1,602	695		2,704	5.247	10,541	131,785	18,645	3,132	35,589
NC North Carolina NO North Dakota	70% 85%	509 529	SACASTAN PART CONTRACTOR	1,695 1,095	14,525 715	888 20	0	171 11	1059 20	2549	2,549 217	5,098 210	528 501	2,201 166	7,827 S8B
OH Ohio	74%			11,733	19,322	726	()	0	726	1140	1,140	2,280	2,445	4,233	8,958
OK Ollahoma	79%	680		1,394	2,723	3200	0 U	0	441 2,309	230	750	750 2,343	397 331	3,046 83	2,757
OR Oregon PA Pennsylvania	100%	97% 68%		705 5,541	6,382 30,683	2309 1.710	0	0 n	1,710	206	2,113 12,779	13,165	(294	2877	17,232
RI Rhode Island	99%	979	6 97%	696	875	96	4	0	100	251	969	1,220	182	23	1,425
SC South Carolina SD South Dakota	95%	entransport process		539	13,631 807	14H 7	6 . 0	(g) ()	1 44 /	664	-1,878 549	7,319 1013	885 559	241 (.) 166	4,04a 1,736
ZN Fennessee	86%	701	55%	5,079	3,668	506	ĝ.		306.	: 216	355	571	7,4	696	2.008
TX Texas	62% 53%			3,056 357	5,026 2,045	5,976 211	0	0	5,976 241	4256 857	4,257 319	8,854 1,156	625 150	6,041 770	15,520 2,076
VT Vermont	100%	999	% 99%	215	1,527	1143	0	()	1143	49	72	121	0	0	121
VA Virginia	\$2% 92%			1,560 3,759	9594 13,461	739 136	0.	0	739 136	1156 122	1,877	2563 1,999	564 178	1420) 113	4569 2,290
WA Washington WV West Virgina	92% 89%		and same of the following of the control	3,/39	13,461 2,714	136		Đ.	239	218	1,877	1999	560	#7.	936
WI Wisconsin	93%	radios fundadada de la composição de la co	/a 86%	2,607	7,958	1,372	0	0	1,372	0	3,370	3,370	1,768 9*	946 - 82	6,084 t056
WY Wyoming United States	9624 85%			195 115,873	594 588,594	200 24,964	1,601	226	299 26,791	191 31,529	716 72,112	144,879	52,745	54,513	271,137
United States - Est.	<u> </u>			115,873	588,594	35,742	2,294	226	38,262	48,819	111,658	160,477	53,198	57,462	271,137

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Appendix I Continued

							ence								
		·······	A	ll Individual	s by Size	of Residen	ce			Large State Facilities					
State		Tonds (inc	Hudes own h	ome, family l	home, fan	nily foster ca	e and congr	egate can	;)	% in Large State Facilities	Residents in Large State Facilities per 100,000 population		Residents at Large State Facilities	FY2008 Aver per diem	Persons with ID/DD in Non- specialized Nursing Facilities
	1-3	4/4	4-6	1-6	%	7-15	16+	%	Total	16+	North Salver of the Assessment	Charles of Property Control	el tensorene va elistra en	white Ann and Section	ned State and the subdivinuous differen
Alabama Alaska	5,556 878	79%) 89%	12 1 104	5.977 982	85% 99%	10 10	198	32% 0%	7,000 992	2.8% 0.0%	4,3 0		198 0	2 467 NA	898
Arizoni	27,874	95%	1,190	29,064	904.	- (0	169	le e	29,273	0.4%	1.9	1	154	\$ 629	- 47
Arkansas California	2,741 165,000	54% 2 90%	37 12,365	2,778 177,367	55% 97%	852 1,293	1,420 4,724	28%	5,050 183,384	21.4%	37.9 6.9. 4	6	1,082 2,530	\$ 279 \$ 772	155 120 5
Colorado	7,096	85%	652	7,748	92%	543	105	1%	8,396	1.3%	2.1	2 mariani	105	\$ 529	180
Connecticut Delaware	10,823 2,508	74% 81%	2,570 436	(3,393 2,944	92% 96%	388 0	760 138	526 4%	14,541 3,082	5.2% 2.6%	21.7 9		760 79	\$ 920 \$ 834	420
Dist. ni Cotombia	1,224	60%	529.	1,823	.92%	151	9	(1954)	1,97.1	0.0%	ŷ.	0	u .	TOX:	7
Florida Georgia	41,453 14,187	81% 87%	5,371 963	46,824 15,150	92% 93%	1,186	3,125 1,070	6% 7%	51,135 16,220	2.2% 3.9%	6.1 9.0	6 5	1,109 966	\$ 401 \$ 514	297 1,561
Hawnii	2,883	88%	392	3,275	100%	15	O	0%i	3,290	0.0%	0	0	0	NA	84
Idaho Illinois	14,995 17,052	93% 50%		15.164 20,715	94% 61%	507 7,179	485 6,041	3% 18%	16,154 33,935	0.2% 7.3%	5.5 18.6	9	84 2,493	\$ 349	109 1629
Indiana	(0,89)		1.456	12,240	un.	2,576	461	394	15,284	6,0%	2.3	4	145	\$ 646	1,649 592
Iowa Kansas	10,748 7,941	76% 1 2%	391 1,478	11,139 7,419	79% 189%	1,070 476	1,851 912	13% 5%	14,060 8,365	3.9% 4.3%	18.2 12.8	2	547 350	\$ 514 \$ 455	97.
Kentucky	5,668	90%	36	5.704	90%	112	499	84/4	6,315	2,7%	4.1	2	173	\$ 718	500
Louisigna = Maine	12456 2,800	71% 73%	1,878 780	14,314 3,580	82% 94%	1,275 192	1,996) 38	1% 1%	17,495 3,810	0.0%	27.1.00 0	7 0	1,19T, 0	\$ 460 NA	390 105
Maryland	5,849	98°a	1,760	9,220	95/4	257	279	194,	9,765	2,996		A	279	\$ 170	363
Massachusetts Ahuhigan	24,885 27,679	78% 78%	5,043 4,021	29,928 28,390	94%	1,134 1,412	929 966	3% (4.2%)	31,991 39,378	2.9%	143 10	6	929 718	\$ 728 \$ 791	818 398
Minnesota	17,040	65%	8,326	25,366	96%	569	415	2%	26,350	0,2%	0,8	1	41	S 906	245
Mississippi Missouri	2174 11,493	提出的 77%	91 1,140	2,255 12,633	45% 84%	71 . 1,131	2,025 1,195	4F% 8%	-1594 14,959	26.3% 5.9%	447 14.9	5 7	1,314 882	\$ 31b \$ 338	140 524
Montana	3,420	847.6	380	3,813	\$9%	102	6.6	200	4,282	1.0%	6.0	35.1	67	\$ 668	284
Nebraska Nevada	2,481 4,691	67% 98%	615 43	3,096 4,654	84% 99%	100	501 69	14% 15%	3,697 4,723	7.2%	15	1	267 51	\$ 389 \$ 542	178
New Hampshire	2,227	95%	85	2,312	98%	19	25	1%	2,356	0.0%	O	0 Anticolation reconstruction	Û	NA	89
New Jersey New Mexico	3,210	81% 89%	3,279 279	55,848 3,489	90% 97%	955 121	2971 0	856 0%	37,674 3,610	0.0%	93.4 0	7 0	2,907	5 641 NA	#72 101
NewYork	91 042	73%	11,336	102,478	82%	18,672	3,132	376	124,282	17%	102	10	2,149	§ 361	1,723
North Carolina North Dakota	19,657 1,337	78% 67%	2,549 219	22,206 2356	88% 75%	699 Spt	2,201 168	9%	25,106 2,725	6,6% 1,4%	18.1 18.7	5 1	1,666 126	\$ 481 \$ 476	400 512
Ohio	32,921	81%	1,140	34,061	84%	2,445	4,233	10%	40,739	3.7%	13.2	10	1,521	\$ 413	DNF
Oklahoma Oregon	9,626	69%/ 79%	750 <u>1.</u> 2,113	5,510 11,739	79% 97%	397 331	1,046 83	J6% 1%	629831 12,153	7.2% 0.3%	6.8 0.8	<u>2</u> 1	294 32	\$ 525 \$ 906	492 28
Pennsylvania	39,1125	650%	12579	50,804	923	1,296	2,871	3%	54271	2.1%	102		1,275	\$ 350	1685
Rhode Island South Cambria	1,918 1±876	62% 83%	973 1,968	2,891 16.784	93% 24%	182 865	23 841	1% 5%	3,096 18,4sti	0.0%	0 18.9	0 5	0 841	NA \$ 320	93 165
South Dakota	2,017	65%	349	2,366	77%	559	166	5% 5%	3,091	4.9%	18.7		150	\$ 447	158
Tennessee Tenas	7,269 18,314	84% 63%	355 4.257	7,624 22,571	812% 77%	781 625	656 6,041	7% 21%	9,051 29,237	16,4%	8,2 19.7	3 13	512 4,789	\$ 288 \$ 288	DNF 955
Usah	3,950	76%	310	4,209	82%	150	770	170	5,187	459	86	1,	235	\$ 43h	151
Vermoni Virginia	2,934 15,038	98% 76%	72 1,449	3,006 34,487	100%	0 564	0	0% 9%	3,006 16,471	0.0% 7.9%	0 16,\$	0 3	0 1,594	NA 8 479	25 2823
Washington	17,478	89% saniminonero monto	1,877	19,355	99%	178	113	1%	19,646	4.8%	14.3	5	938	\$ 551	383
West Virginia Wisconsin	5,913 11,937	85% 66%	171 3,370	15,307	85% 85%	500 1,768	40 946	17% 5%	4,661 18,021	0.0% 2.5%	0 8.1	0 2	9 455	NA 677	4)(A) 223
Wyoming	1,269	99% 59%	716	13,307	9258	97	k2	46	2,164	3.8%	15,4		62	8 618	45
United States United States - Est.	760,960 789,028		73,713 113,952	834,673 902,980	89% 89%	52,971 53,424	54,513 57,462	6% 6%	942,157 1,013,866	3.7%	11.5	168	35,035	\$ 514	23,500 26,080

Source

Research and Training Center on Community Living

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	Promot	ing Indep	endence	Ensuring Community Involvement and Safety								
		that Can Pro Determination		Q	uality Assur	ance	Abuse					
State	Indepen- dence Phis Walvers	Other Self- Directed - 1115 or 1915(c) Waiver for ID/DD	Money Follows the Person - Award or Apply	Council on Quality and Lendership	National Core Indicators (HSRI)	Noteworthy State QA Initiatives	Protection and Advocacy Clients	% of all those served				
Alabama Alaska				Yes.	Yes	Yes	38 117	1/% 12%				
Arizona Arkansas		Yes Yes	Yes		Yes Yes	1.00	734	10 %) 15%				
Colifornia	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	1,517	196				
Cooperato Cooperator	Yes Yes	Yes	Vas	Yes	: New	Yes Yes	60 16	1%				
Delaware Distrof Colombia	Yes		Yes Yes				26 7n	1% 4%				
Florida Georgia	Yes Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5. Yes		180 96	0% 1%				
Hawaii Klahu	Yas 🛒		Yes		Yes	100	183 55	6% !%				
Dinois Indiana			Yes Ves	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	of the state of th	105 92	0% 12%				
Iowa Kansas			Yes Yes	Yes Yes			114 40	1% 0%				
Kentucky Louistana	Yes	Viss	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes		69 105	1% 19%				
Maine Maryland	Yes ∆ce	¥754	Ĭ'n	Yes	Yes		166 75	4% 1%				
Massachusetts Michigan	Yes Yes	Ys			Yes	Yes	136	0% 18%				
Minnesota Mississippi		Yes		Yes		Yes	349 162	1%				
Missouri Montany	Yes Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		143 55	1%				
Nebraska Nevada			Yes	Yes Yes			91 117	2% 2%				
New Hampshire New Jersey	N	Ves Nes	7es	Yes	Yes Yes	Yes	48 (30)	2% 0%				
New Mexico New York		10	Y.a I	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Ved	259 35	7% (64)				
North Carolina North Dakota	Yes Yes	Yes	Yes Ses	Yes Yes	Yes		10 84	0% 12%				
Obio Oklabovna	Yes		Yes Yes	Yes	Yes Yes	and the second	610 553	1% 5%				
Oregon Putasylvana		Yes	Yes Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes y	51 1237	(Y?/a 2754				
Rhode Island South Carolina	6 1 8 F						43 74	1% 0%				
South Dakota Tennessee				Yes	Yes		63 70	2% 1%				
Texas Umii			Yes	Yes	Yes		579 270	2% 3%				
Vermoni Virginia		Yes	Ves		Yes	Yes	68 86	2% 1%				
Washington West Virginia			Yes		Yes Yes		46 150	0%				
Wisconsin Wyording United States United States - Est.	19	iš	Yes 28	Yes 24	Yeş 28	Yes Yes 13	88 110 10,386	0% 5% 1 %				
Source	CMS	PAS Center	CM5 & Mathematica	Council on Quality and Leadership	Human Services Research Institute	QualityMalf.org	Administration on Developmental Disabilities					
Table/Page Year of Data	2006	Nuv-06	MRDD 2007	Orgs in ST 2010	Jul-09	QA & QI 2010	Outcomes 2008					

THE CASE FOR Inclusion

Appendix | Continued

	Keeping Families Together										
State		amily Support			Cash Subside Other Family						
	Families	Spending	Spending per Family	Families Supported per 100k of Populatio n	Families	Spending per Family	Sub Families	sidy Spending per Family	% Individuals Living in Family Home		
Alabama	2,800 \$	G (8,769)	\$ 272	62	i, i	SVA	2,500	3 232	516.4		
Alaska	1,516 \$	4,668,000	\$ 3,079	228	1,516	\$ 3.000	USANGERBAKKAN PARAMETAKAN	\$ 15,000	8%		
Ariaona Arkansas	18,361 5 790 \$	213,955,759, 578,107	\$ 11,652 \$ 732	309 28	92	\$ 1,555 \$ 1,555	17,758 698	\$ 11,968 \$ 623	56% 29%		
Cadifornin	- 81 JUDI - 8	437,009,818	\$ 2,380	224	i i	X 3:	813296	\$ 5,389	79%		
Colorado	3,432 \$	6,235,187	\$ 1,817	74	0	N/A	3,432		75%		
Connecticut Delaware	7,881/3. 1,735 \$	45,121,284 1,657,775	\$ 5,650 \$ 955	227 206	3,525 126	\$ 1,856	1,735		53% 67%		
Dist. of Columbia	0.5		\$. 0	N/A	'n	N7A	54%		
Florida	20,035 Ş	321,925,659	\$ 16,068	113	210	\$ 2,255	19,825	Personal de l'Annois de l'Anno	71%		
Georgia Hawaii	6,901 5 2,739 5	25,254,997 31,276,613	\$ 5918 \$ 11,419	75 213		N/A N/A	6,801 2,739	Projekt Colchistical Maniew Profe	66% 66%		
Idaho	709.3	302772	\$ 47	30	, u	N/A	709	427	75%		
Hinois	11,114 \$	62,531,939	\$ 5,626	57 Mariana (1986)	2,611	\$ 13,815	8,503		37%		
Indiana Iowa	4,130 \$ 2,002 \$	28,£15,681 30,565,329	\$ 6,905 \$ 15,267	66 67	9 378	N/A \$ 4,239	4,130 1,624		30% 37%		
Kansas	3,549 \$	46.201.921	\$ 12,198	120	1,418	reference and the contract of the con-	2,151		32%		
Kentucky	1,735 \$	3,324,247	\$ I,916	42	()	N/A	1,735		38%		
Louistana Maine	8,213 S 545 S	118,768,949 1,100,000	5 11:05 5 2,018	181 41	1,705 545	\$ 2,748 \$ 1,101	6,506 545		58% 14%		
Maryland	7846 \$	39,235407	\$ 4,975	911.30		Św	7,846	MATERIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	24%		
Masachusetts	14,114 \$	38,711,810	\$ 2,743	216	O	N/A	14,114		66%		
Michigan Minnesota	11,510 5 8,183 S	54,168,614 182,768,481	\$ 4,689 \$ 22,335	g1% 157	6,722 2,346	\$ 3,920 \$ 5,709	4,817 5,837	\$ 7,576 \$ 29,018	5779 50%		
Mississippi	4,162 6	28,645,970	\$ 3,995	130	4)	373	1052	\$ 5,005	305		
Missouri	7,463 \$	13,534,785	\$ 1,814	129	O Nonconstruction of the Security of the Secur	N/A	akontuatanakaseana	\$ 1,814	55%		
Montana Nebraska	2,885 S 566 S	11,056,088 4,634,959	\$ 5,836 \$ 8,189	308 32		X/A N/A	2,685 566	\$ 3,536 \$ 8,189	56% 13%		
Nevada	2454.5	6,090,537	3 2,709	195	154	\$ 4,136	1,007	2,385	66°a		
New Hampshire	4,605 \$	6,881,345	\$ 1,494	348	()	N/A	4,605		23%		
New Jersey New Mexico	20,013 \$ 10,262 \$	59,023,073 34,058,910	\$ 2,557 \$ 5,519	2 <u>228</u> 537	7,851, 164	\$ 1,529 \$ 3,468	12,162 10,098		71% 36%		
New York	41,571. \$	50,517,080	\$ 1,265	216		N/A	41,571		63%		
North Carolina	4,255 \$	27,304,416	\$ 6,417	49	() Compressions	N/A	4,255	\$ 6,417	5896		
North Dakota Ohio	604 \$ 12,067 \$	5,607,743 10,482,428	\$ 9,383 \$ 869	95 105	142	N/A	462 12,067	\$ 10,325, \$ 869	2 6 %) (1. 47%)		
Oklahoma	A615 5	13,642,678	\$ 2,165	131	2077	hervinistra vide verbere	2.568	15,252	39%		
Oregon	1,275 \$	4,554,818	\$ 3,572	35	O CONTROLOGICAL	N/A	1,275	\$ 3,572	53%		
Pennsylvuma Rhode Island	22,090 S 753 \$	64,982,837 10,543,464	9 2,832 \$ 13,736	185 69	50)	N/4 \$ 3,402	22,998 703	5 2,922 \$ 14,471	55%(5) 28%		
South Carolina	£989 %	3450G,67Z	\$ 3,550	211	List	5 2809	7,838	\$ 4,005	749		
South Dakota	2,019 \$	3,161,365	\$ 1,566	261	()	N/A	2,019	Amintelli Anthodografia badase kasal	26%		
Tennessee Texas	6(285) \$ 22,980 \$	11,565,770 50,174,833	\$ 1,840 \$ 2,183	105. 100	2,018 2,674	\$ 1,870	4,267 20,306	\$ 1,796 5 2,225	40% 17%		
Umb	1268 5	14545.526	\$ 11,474	52	2,074		1,263	\$ 41,517	3956		
Vermont	1,354 \$	15,819,422	\$ 11,683	214	O reinsissississississis	N/A	1,354		51%		
Virginias	2017 S	2,480,413	\$ 850 \$ 6,607	117	2,513	N/A 5 2,019	2,947 6,392		58% 69%		
Washington West Virginia	7,292 \$ 2,232 \$	48,177,202 20,957,784	\$ 0,007 \$ 506	123	4,313 N	constitution armentens	5,392 2,232		55% 35%		
Wisconsin Wyoming	11,064 \$ 1,010 \$	23,235,497 13,037,112	\$ 2,100 \$ 2,918	199 199		N/A N/A	11,064 1,010	Chica articular annount martin	44% 53%		
United States	428,803 \$	2,305,149,428	\$ 5,376	144	40,866	\$ 3,046	389,684	S 5,596	62%		
United States - Est.	<u> </u>										

Source

Coleman Institute

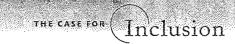
Table/Page Year of Data

T. 12, P. 47



	Promoting Productivity										
	Medicalo	l Buy-In	Suj		or Competitive		Voc Rehab				
State	Tłas?	Enrollen ent - 12/08	Pardcipa Utiliza nts tion		Spending	%	Total Number in Competitive Employmen t	per 100k of populatio n	% VR Wages to State Aver	Mean Weckly Hours Worked	
Alabama			245	5.	\$ 2,004,982	(5°%)	7,554	163	50%	-34	
Alaska	Yes	239	316	48	\$ 3,812.415	35%	568	86	63%	33	
Arizona Arkansas	Yes Yes	3644 117	1,656 130	. 19. 5	\$ 25,738,645 \$ 368,882	1.49% 26%	1.925 2.447	30 87	56% 64%	33 36	
California	Yes	4.103	5,305	, z	\$ 62210,000	Assertation earliers	13,586	38	49%	52,	
Colorado	not of the factor of the facto	etheleskeljeles (1550) objek	1,982	43	DNF	35%	2,617	54 ***************	51%	31	
Connecticut Delaware	76	4,940	4,051 373	116 44	\$ 4,461,605	519% 26%	1,445 905	42 105	67% 43%	31. 33	
Deiaware Dist. of Columbia			151	28	\$ 1,009,477	107	576	98	332	58	
Florida			3,456	20	\$ 9,009,717	22%	12,411	44.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.	63%	34	
Georgia	Yes		5,202	36	\$ 14897.915	20%	1,668		50%	64	
Hawaii Idaho	Yes		114 	9 65	\$ 496,800 \$ 5,556,575	8% 1599	589 2,085	48 138	62% 62%	31 52	
Illinois	Yes	647	3,518	28	\$ 19,662,872	13%	5,640	45	42%	30	
Indiana ===================================	Yes	4,009	2,517	37	S 13.062,679	27%	4,395	70	58%	32	
Iowa	Yes	12,376	2,825	95 Salatana	\$ 5,617,855	28%	2,146	72	64%	32	
Kansas Kentucky	Yes Yes	9080	463 1,164	. 15 28	\$ 2,965,860 \$ 2,883,581	16% 21%	£645 4,949		5 1% 60%	3 0 , 34	
Louisiana	Ves	1052	1,104	elektricondense	\$ 8,141,098	1159	2715	64	95%	36	
Maine	Yes	850	1,001	76	\$ 3,442,578	21%	730	56	64%	28	
Maryland	Y-s	430	3,564	and desired about	3,00,07,167,715	384	2,200	41	4514	31	
Massachusetts Michigan	Yes Ses	10,476 11 4 1	5,769 4,554	88 7 44 1	\$ 76,990,802 \$ 25,130,550	44%	3,446 3,593	54 76	46% 57%	28 32	
Minnesota	Yes	7,205	2,946	266.253294 57	\$ 13,161,136	15%	2,620	51	49%	29	
Mississippi	Ves		400	14.	\$ 1,968,841	15%	4,553	197	71%	56	
Missouri	Yes selmulacinetric	iero de la colonia	368	6	\$ 1,917,241	9% 	4,365	75 (20)	51% 9020000	31	
Mentana Nebraska	Yes	1(1)	1,018	25 58	\$ 7,625,561	1.4% 29%	913 1,543	96 88	57%	360 33	
Novada	Ý.	20	286	2010 CONTRACTOR SEC. 10	2871,690	1425	1,060	41	55%	ät	
New Hampshire	Yes	1,591	324	chester hierarchie	5 4,507,016	29%	1,219	93	54 ⁴ /a	29	
New Jersey	Yes	3,22	1,224		\$	34% 34%	4,565 1,692	50 87	64%	92. 32	
New Mexico New York	Yes Yes	819	3,200	64 43	\$ 8,533,696 \$1 45,547,000	12%	13.236	67	9 544 F	37 <u>.</u> 371	
North Carolina	Yes	50	1,853	21	\$ 9,209,328	19%	6,442	70	48%	32	
North Daltoux	Nes.	320	300	18	\$ 2,121,796	15%	962	116	over.	35	
Ohio Oklahoma	Yes	0	9,528 3,639		5 32,846,005 5 25,405,414	22% 77%	9,656 2,246	85 61	66% 63%	33 34	
Oregon	Yes	1069	1.264		\$ 15,358,300	24% 34%	2,604	69	58%	31	
Pennsylvania	Yes	5 9,00	7,118	. 75	\$ 54,557,014	3874	9,221	15.5	5696		
Rhode Island	Yes	27	622		\$ 3,749,529	20%	750	72 ************************************	5 2 %	28	
South Carolina South Dakota	Yes Yes	104	675 675		\$ 5,832,603 \$ 4,827,779	30%	861	196 109	5979. 56%	3/5 24)	
Tennessee			(2)	29	\$ 7,148.9%	57	2.484	41	555		
Texas	Yes	51	2,956	13	\$ 14,440,292	20%	11,724	49	49%	35	
Undt) Cus		70.		\$ 5,196,124	32% 48%	5,518 1,523		54% 58%	25 29	
Vermont Virginia	Yes	624 22	831 246	131 42	\$ 7,212,384 \$ 21,676,027	48% 25%	1,525	249 53	58% 42%	29 35	
Washington	Yes	1290	4,140		\$ 26,376,608	61%	2,357	36	50%	28	
West Virginia	Yes	\$63	8 117	23	9. 1912,007	12%	1,273	99	68%	35	
Wisconsin	Yes	13,150	2,730		\$ 16,450,726	16%	3,641 699	66	59% 58%	29 32	
Wynning United States	Yes 43	1807 83,424	110,530	140409000000	\$ 2,125,286 \$ 708,872,399	21% 21%	195,626	65 65	56%	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
United States - Est.	L	100,000									

Source	National Consortium for Health Systems Prevelopment	Coleman Institute		US Dept. of Education, Office of Special Education at Rehabilitation Services			
Table/Page Year of Data	Dec-08	T. 11, P. 41 2006	2008	2005			



Appendix I Continued

	Reaching Those in Need										
State	Waiting List for Residential Services	% Growth in Residential Services Required to Meet Waiting List	Waiting Lists Waiting List - ID/DD HCBS - Kaiser	% Growth in HCBS Services Required to Meet Waiting List	Waiting List - Average	Preva % Children with Mental Disability	% Adults with Mental Disability	Individua Is with ID/DD served per 100k of populatio n	Ratio of Prevalenc e to Individua Is Served		
Alabana	436	12%	100	NA	12%	6,129	6,8%	. 03151	279		
Alaska	618	68%	1,500	145%	106%	4.3%	5.2% Servos servos socio	150	3%		
Arizona Arkansas	86 870	296 24%	IVA 876	NA 26%	2% 25%	#.6% 7.6%	4.8% 7.3%	454 180	1056 2%		
California	0.0	2470 18%	NA .	20.0 NA	2370 17 k	3450	4.1°6	504	12"4		
Colorado	1,390	30%	NΛ	NA	30%	3.8%	4.0%	172	4%		
Connection	500	18 Re	1,730	27%	15%	4,4%	9.77%	422	1194		
Delaware	180	18%	NΛ	NA	18%	6.0%	4.3%	358	8%		
Dist, of Colombia Florida	4.683	57/s 31%	22,639	.N.A 73%	17% 52%	6.8% 5.0%	4.5%	537. 284	6%		
Georgia	6,392	129%	10,364	101%	115%	4,4%	LT4.	171	49.		
Hawaii	0	0%	NA	NA	0%	3.3%	3.5%	266	8%		
(daho	0	184	144	100	9%	3.2%	4,1%	.1,074	21%		
Illinois	10,446 17,919	49%	NA	NA 254%	49% 251%	4,6% 72%	3.7% 4.9%	268 244	7%		
Eccliann Iowa	91)	168%). 1%	35,753 1,646	13%	7%	5.5%	4.8%	472	5% (10%		
Kansas	7,165	21%	1,694	22%	224%	5.25%	4,556	307.	794		
Kentucky	293	7%	2753	89%	48%	7.0%	7,5%	149	2%		
Lanisiang	JONE	DNI	a.lst	153%	156	40	6,374	411	7%		
Maine Maryland	69 111741	2% 546	98 NA	3% 303	3%. 1468)	8.7% 5.2%	6,8% 3,7%	291 176	4% 5%		
Massachusetts	0	4659619200 (19%	NA NA	NA	0%	\$.8%	4.4%	502	11%		
Michigan	45	stria.	N.)	NΛ	0%	64%	5,0%	30.8	51%		
Minnesota	2,641	20%	NA managananananananananananananananananana	NA	20%	4,9%	4.0%	512	13%		
Mississippi	DN1	PAT	Na I	NA NA	13646	5.9%	7.7% 5.8%	173 257			
Missouri Montana	469 400	7% 36%	NA 1,372	NA 61%	7% 43%	5.35a	3.8% 5.8%	49	470		
Nebraska	1,914	59%	NA	NA	59%	5.1%	3.8%	210	6%		
Nevada	54	3396	540	36%	5:5%	3.2%	34%	184	5%		
New Hampshire	35 2010/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03	2% ministrations	NA	NA	2%	6.5%	4.5%	181 siedokusierostra	4%		
New Jersee New Mexico	4,949 4,330	97% 188%	5.5 1.141	30%	109%	4.2% 4.5%	5.5% 5.6%	185	1764 3%		
New York	4,350	18874	1,141	30% (NA)	10774	4.5%	1,170	648	16%		
North Carolina	1,355	13%	easystantacasso NA	NA	13%	5.8%	5.3%	275	5%		
North Dakoth	DNI	DNF	N.S.	- 20	19%	1.250	3,00%	411	t2"		
Ohio	DNF	DNF	50,670	294%	294%	6.4%	5.4%	360	7% Inscringspraces		
Oklabeten Oregon	3,260	96% 56%	, 12,47 3,528	2000a 33%	14678644 4574	1 5.7% 5.7%	6.4% 5,5%	321	3%s 6%s		
Penuselvanie	2.074	5%	Avia.	7394	452	6.15	5.0%	340			
Rhode Island	0	0%	NA	NA	0%	6,6%	5.4%	298	6%		
South Catalina	1,054	41 7 9 a	1,296	243	32%	4.5%	57%	418	7%		
South Dakota	3 4.572	0% 29%	23	1%	0% 30%	4.1% East	4,3% β.5%	391 348	9% 2%		
Tennessee	DNF	DNF	2,316 58,449	32% 337%	337%	5.1% 5.1%	4.5%	122	3%		
Utah	130	559	1,654	41%	24%	4,79	43%	192	49,		
Vermont	Ü	0%	NA Macroscopio	NA	0%	7,6%	5,6%	491	9% 303-1-1-2009-11-11-20-11-1		
Virginia	5,076	74%	9.534	1975	9.7%	5.25	3,9%	216	a a		
Washington West Virginia	DNF	DNF 764	829 363	9% 582	9% 746	5.6% 0.5%	5.6% 8.5%	304 260	5% 3%		
Wisconsin	3,632	36%	3,930	30%	33%	5.6%	4,2%	327	8%		
Wyoming	55	20"	123	1,596	54	5,6.4	5. DW.	416			
United States	98,622	23%	253,306	49%	36%	5.1%	4.8%	313	7%		
United States - Est.	114,916	26%				<u> </u>		L			

Source	Research and Training Center on Community Living	Kuiser Family Voundation	US Consus Buteau, ACS
Table/Page	T. 2.5, P. 71	Waiting List	T. B18005 Calculated 2005-2007
Year of Data	2008	2008	



	Serving at a Reasonable Cost									
	IC	F-MR		H	CBS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Other I/DI	O Community Spending	Overall Spending	
State	Total Expenditures- 2008	Aver. Residents	Aver, Cost per Resident	Total Exponditures- 2908	Aver. Residents	Aver. Cost per Resident	Total Community - 2006	"of Total Non-HCBS total Community HD/D Expenditures (2006 total D community-2006 HCBS) Spend ng	Spending Spendin per lk g per	
Alabama	\$ 34,175,958	2.00	\$:150,750	\$ 267,562,504	5,450	\$ 745,957	\$ 267,716,036	\$ 3,621,983 6%	\$ 2.15 \$ 69	
Alaska	5 -	0		\$ 76,806,107	1036	eterrania en en esta en	\$ 95,262,003	\$ 28,379,700 27%	\$ 3.79 \$ 160	
Arizona Arizonas	5 15,370,980 5 147,860,176	197 1,609		\$ 619,467,289 \$ 97,104,703	19,610. 3,351		\$ 511,738,695 \$ 276,787,397	\$ 154,974,105 18% \$ 193,656,620 44%	\$ 3.36 5 f20 \$ 5.23 \$ 156	
California	\$ 610,500,432	0,469.		5 1,709,007,000	74,446	Autoro So Aproning Pagasa Andrea	\$ 4,090,348,336	5 2752,666356 54%	E 3-18 5 139	
Colorado	\$ 22,289,078	127	\$ 176,198	\$ 311,354,728	7,212		\$ 412,706,622	\$ 159,613,942 52%	5 2,37 \$ 101	
Connecticut Delaware	\$ 236,907,479 \$ 29,834,085	1,132 140	\$ 209,362 \$ 213,864	\$ 475,549,060 \$ 83,576,384	7,799 803	\$ 60,278 \$ 104,145	\$ 117,237,222	\$ 619,642,504 47% \$ 48,323,645 30%	\$ 7,66 \$ 386 \$ 4,47 \$ 186	
Dist. of Columbia	\$ 82,083,747	547	ANTONIO PROPOSITIVA ANTONIO POR	\$ 54,460,781	1147	kesetekekirtooktaloolatrovirr	\$ 109,270,454	181,737,823 57%	\$ 6.14 \$ 543	
Florida	\$ 338,699,599	3,167	\$ 106,947	\$ 945,063,427	31,182	\$ 30,308	5 1,166,409,741	\$ 405,018,018 24%	S 2.19 S 94	
Georgia	\$ 109,582,026	1,072		\$ 381,689,805 \$ 104,462,436	0,245 2,506	5 35,256 \$ 41,685	5 398712,412 5 133,115,676	\$ 144(27,86) 23% \$ 48,115,676 30%	\$ 196 5 66 \$ 2.93 \$ 131	
Hawaii Kiaho	\$ 9,027,307 \$ 62,009,912	82 519		\$ 104,462,436 \$ 68,119,097	2,300	ristrationistricum and its desirable	\$ 133,115,676 204,236,401	151,869,339 - 54%	\$ 540 5 187	
Illinois	\$ 659,781,238	9,118		\$ 461,700,000	13,648	\$ 33,829	\$ 972,605,586	\$ 571,181,456 34%	\$ 3.17 \$ 134	
Indiana	\$ 304,804,854	4,056	\$ 75,159	\$ 445,949,874 \$ 303,613,019	10,112	\$ 43,005 5 23,394	5 778,788,798 5 438,579,354	5 385,252,718 34% \$ 182,597,950 24%	\$ 4.41 \$ 180 \$ 6.84 \$ 260	
Iowa Kansas	5 288,092,999 S 63,193,294	2,129 592	\$ 135,350 \$ 106,836	\$ 303,613,019 3 274,949,524	12,978 7,234	\$ 25,394 \$ 37,732	\$ 438,579,354 \$ 361,981,981	5 132,037,12 25%	15 443 5 174	
Kentucky	\$ 111,177,567		\$ 191,520	5 226,531,475	3.097		\$ 208,170,944	\$ 35,548,307 10%	\$ 2.80 \$ 88	
Louisiana	S 186,541,754	5,190		372,441,576			\$ 472,558,648	3 223,227,046 22%	5 6.61 \$ 242	
Maine Maryland	\$ 65,103,006 \$ 55,148,164	266 398	\$ 244,748 \$ 179,544	5 248,956,942 S 517,577,510	2,824 10,565	\$ 88,158	5 325,504,979 5 629,625,468	\$ 104,387,141 25% \$ 150,187,651 24%	\$ 8.00 5 319 \$ 2.93 5 1.36	
Mussachusetts	\$ 234,838,072	927		\$ 583,547,891	11,672	S 49,998	\$ 1,160,808,876	\$ 489,721,617 37%	\$ 4.78 \$ 205	
Michigan	5 16,729,240			\$ 381,731,216		\$ 43,625	S 1126.508.882	\$ \$50 7811851932 06%		
Minnesota Mississippi	\$ 178,358,058 \$ 253,877,070	2,173 2,612	\$ 82,098 \$ 109,448	\$ 925,198,681 \$ 38,033,657	14,578 1,977	\$ 63,465 \$ 19,733	\$ 1,308,592,108 \$ 120,778,587	\$ 659,499,082 37% \$2,979,563 21%	\$ 6.91 \$ 342 \$ 4.31 \$ 141	
Missouri	\$ 129,144,945	993	(the many and desired and a street of the street	\$ 392,751,282	8 <i>5</i> 63	median sameter start and	\$ 525,709,812	\$ 215,142,724 29%	\$ 3.67 \$ 127	
Montana	15,041,028			5 74,291,028		5 34,714	\$ 05,018,755	\$ 55,950,550 ZB%	\$ 401 5 155	
Nebraska Nevada	\$ 68,217,464 \$ 15,005,805	546 112		\$ 147,500,141 \$ 65,416,400	3,447 1,480	\$ 42,797 3 44,656	\$ 188,013,079 \$ 196,449,650	\$ 61,087,283 22% \$1,070,522 39%	\$ 4.29 \$ 157 \$ 151 \$ 54	
New Hampshire	\$ 3,005,371	25	terfective in the consistent of the section of the	\$ 155,729,108	3,460		5 185,205,628	\$ 53,435,496 25%	\$ 3.72 \$ 163	
New Jersey	82 638(126:54)	2,921	\$ 216,785	\$ 505,846,000			\$10,999,922,206	s 175,017,266 20%	\$ 765 \$ 180	
New Mexico New York	\$ 23,171,893 \$ 2,675,195,359	182 1874	\$ 127,669 \$ 539,748	\$ 267,982,051 3 3425,076,535	3,744 57,981		\$ 318,068,292 \$ 5,6-7,227,650	\$ 74,389,457 20% \$ 2,459,350,904 27%	\$ 5.67 \$ 187 \$ 755 \$ 467	
North Carolina	\$ 461,931,336	4,150		\$ 457,750,000	9,505		\$ 879,328,436	\$ 609,861,502 40%	\$ 4.36 \$ 167	
North Dakota	3 26722,378	589	\$ 120,073	\$ 7,57,212	3,576		S 126,555329	\$ 61,005,678 20%	\$ 50 8 340	
Ohio Oklahoma	\$ 691,974,985 \$ 129,917,256	6,543 1,558	anivarian encompany in a care a com-	\$ 813,795,687 267,977,651	17,234 5,428	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	\$ 1,908,339,121 \$ 397,960,715	\$ 1,307,626,250 46% \$ 134,619,867 29%	\$ 6.22 \$ 248 \$ 1663 \$ 146	
Oregon	\$ 12,240,527	37		5 438,537,585	10,583		\$ 532,997,917	\$ 167,578,406 27%	\$ 4.65 \$ 164	
Pennsylviuma	56,710,948	3,844	\$ 150,560	\$ 1,224,627,946	27,998	345,505	\$ 1,081,025,385	S 578,527,134 35*0	\$5,51,8-219	
Rhode Island South Carolina	\$ 8,737,800 5 159,255,458	41 1,546	\$ 215,748 \$ 90,777	\$ 251,288,605 \$ 215,294,000	3,172 5,919	STANDARD STREET	\$ 275,358,295 \$ 369,054,108	\$ 44,543,957 15% \$ 199,031,618 35%	\$ 7.15 \$ 293 5 3.31 5 128	
South Dakota	\$ 22,366,550	154		\$ 86,921,676	2,671		\$ 103,274,098	\$ 26,659,683 20%	ben bette mentioned and the second of the se	
Tennessee	5 (41,016,741)	1,202	\$ 200,598	\$ 550,899,151	7,156	\$ 75,104	\$ 621,331,279	\$ 159,928,495" 17%		
Texas Urali	\$ 890,443,032 \$ 69,802,718	11,312		\$ 698,358,386 \$ 126,595,232	17,355 4,033	named to the second second	\$ 1,030,757,221 \$ 1552416,050	\$ 559,206,604 26% 5 54,343,669 22%	\$ 2.02 \$ 90 1\$ 2.99 \$ 93	
Vermont	\$ 69,802,718 \$ 979,000	79G G	\$ 163,167	\$ 121,270,835	2,255		\$ 120,115,919	\$ 17,870,416 13%		
Virginia	\$ 275,332,795	1,076	3 (65,00)	9 40232502	7,515	9 56,785	\$ 530,076,174	5 196,080,486 2156		
Washington	\$ 150,434,481	764	CANDON PROPERTY.	5 352,550,599 3 223,657,666	9,261 5,872		\$ 614,982,233 3 234,281,003	\$ 315,580,011 39% \$ 56,938,619 19%	\$ 3.33 \$ 127 \$ 136 \$ 195	
West Vieginia Wisconsin	\$ 69,(25,913) \$ 128,508,098	1,003		\$ 504,234,866		AUTOSCIA NECESTRATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	3 765,173,254	\$ 293,841,157 32%		
Wynning	\$ 18,312,241	758	\$ 200,253	\$ 93,050,241	2181	\$ 45,167	S / 95,/95,175	\$ 15,858,077 12%		
United States	\$ 11,962,854,423	94,846	\$ 126,130	\$ 22,310,392,935	513,304	\$ 43,464	\$ 35,592,522,143	\$ 17,220,293,554 53%	\$ 4.12 \$ 171	
United States - Est.	L			1			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

Research and Training Center on Community Living Source

Coleman Institute

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Report Data Sources

Organization

Council on Quality and Leadership
Research and Training Center on Community Living
Administration on Children and Families
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Coleman Institute
Department of Education
Human Services Research Institute
PAS Center
Kaiser Family Foundation
US Census Bureau
Quality Mall

Link for Data Referenced

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www.QualityMall.org



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