

Aligning policy and practice across state agencies

Goal

Define policies and practices of high-performing state employment systems at a multi-agency level

Defining employment first SABE

Higher Performing Systems Composite indicator

Case studies IDD agency policy analysis

Employment outcomes

National Core Indicators

- · Gender & work
- Guardianship & work



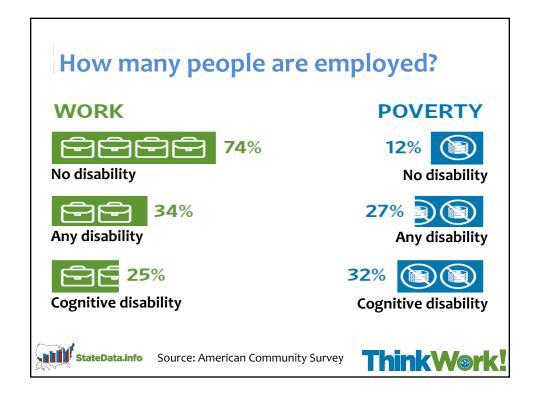


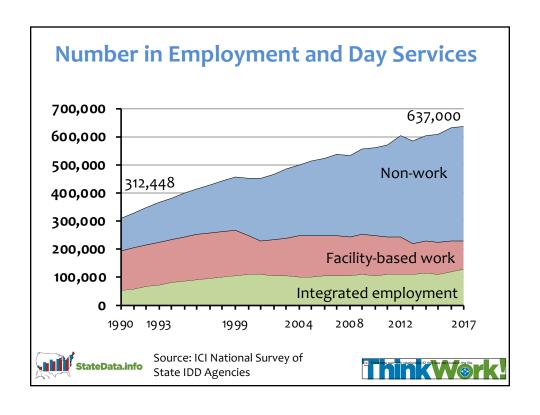
"just calling your state an 'Employment First' state is not enough; it's when everyone who wants a job, actually has a job."

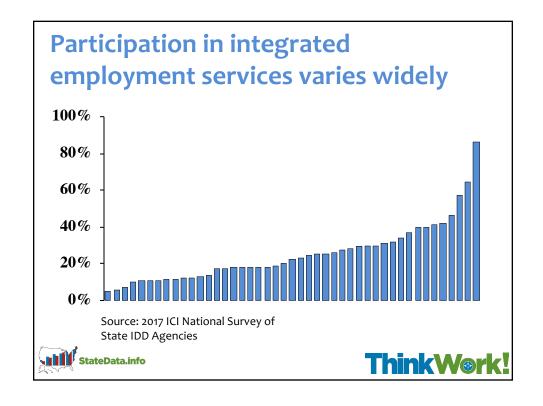
(SABE, 2017).

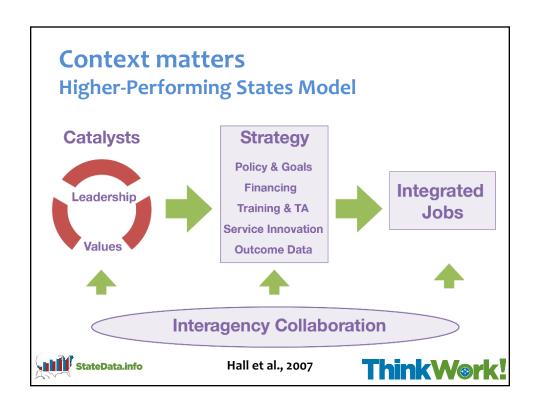
https://www.thinkwork.org/apseemployment-first-statement











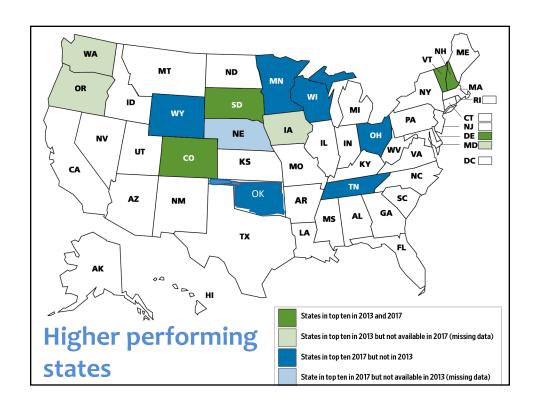
Questions

- What are the characteristics of "higher performing" employment systems?
- What is the relationship between systems' characteristics and employment outcomes?





| IDD System | 23 points | Percent in integrated job (NCI) Mean wage in individual integrated jobs (NCI) Mean hours worked in individual integrated jobs (NCI) Percent received integrated employment services (IDD) Number served in IE for every 100,000 state population (IDD) |
|---|--------------|--|
| VR System Closures with an ID | 20 points | Percent who exited into integrated employment Number exited into employment for every 100,000 state population Percent of VR closures with ID who exited the VR program with employment out of those with ID who were determined eligible Change in the percent reporting their own income as largest single source of economic support at exit compared to application |
| ED System Age 22-30 with cognitive disability | 11 points | Percent who were no longer in secondary school and are employed Number employed for every 100,000 state population Percent enrolled in higher education or other postsecondary education or training program The percent of total income that was from work |



| | Key findings: composite indicator | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------|----------|-----------------|--|
| | 2013 | | | | | |
| | | Rank | IDD Score | VR Score | Education Score | |
| | MD | 1 | 21.6 | 15.2 | 10.6 | |
| | NH | 2 | 22.8 | 9.63 | 14.9 | |
| | VT | 3 | 22.8 | 13.8 | 10.4 | |
| | OR | 4 | 21.6 | 12.8 | 10.4 | |
| | WA | 5 | 22.8 | 10.9 | 10.6 | |
| | IA | 6 | 15.4 | 13.8 | 13.3 | |
| | ОК | 7 | 21.7 | 12.8 | 7.5 | |
| | SD | 8 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 11.5 | |
| | СО | 9 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 11.4 | |
| | DE | 10 | 19.2 | 14.3 | 6.1 | |
| StateData.info | | | Thin | kW@rk | | |

| Key findings: com | posite indicator: | 2017 |
|-------------------|-------------------|------|
|-------------------|-------------------|------|

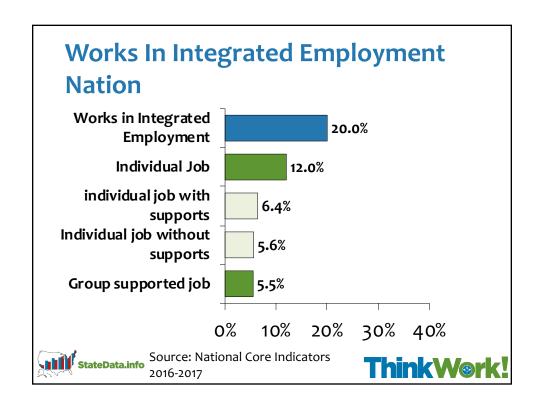
| | Rank | IDD score | VR score | Education score |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| VT | 1 | 19.1 | 16.7 | 4.9 |
| ОН | 2 | 18.5 | 12.5 | 8.3 |
| MN | 3 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 8.1 |
| SD | 4 | 15.5 | 20.0 | 3.1 |
| со | 5 | 13.0 | 18.6 | 6.1 |
| NH | 6 | 16.7 | 13.6 | 6.8 |
| WI | 7 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 4.8 |
| WY | 8 | 14.6 | 15.9 | 4.4 |
| TN | 9 | 19.0 | 15.8 | 8.8 |
| NE | 10 | 11.4 | 16.6 | 4.4 |
| DE | 11 | 18.0 | 11.9 | 2.3 |
| StateDa | nta.info | Top 40% | T | hinkW@r |

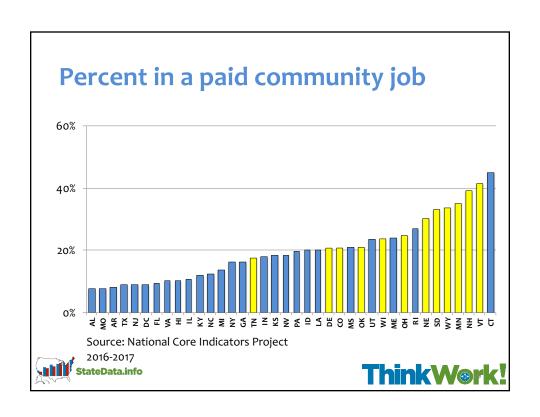


Higher-performing states use a greater percent of funds for integrated employment than lowerperforming states (31% versus 5%)

Lower-performing states use a greater percent of funds for facility-based non-work than higherperforming states (80% versus 34%)







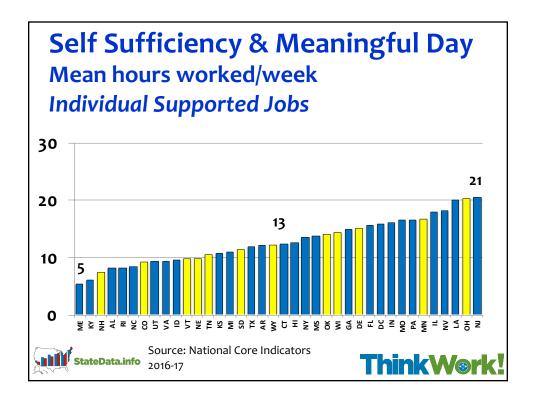
Self Sufficiency & Meaningful Day Mean Hours and Wages per week

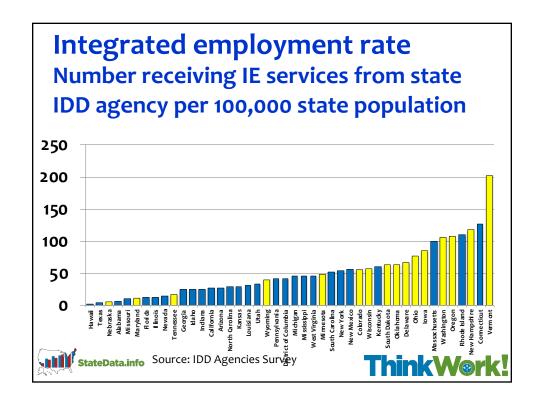
| | Hours worked | Gross Wages |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Individual job with supports | 12.5 | \$106 |
| Individual job without supports | 14.5 | \$129 |
| Group supported job | 15.1 | \$87 |

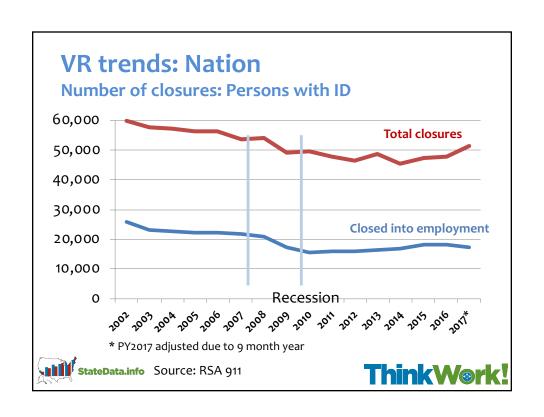
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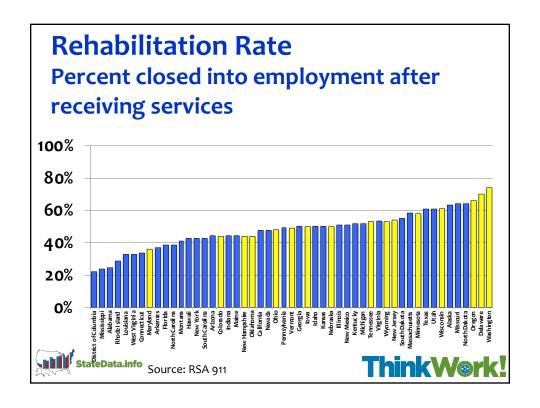
Source: National Core Indicators 2016-2017

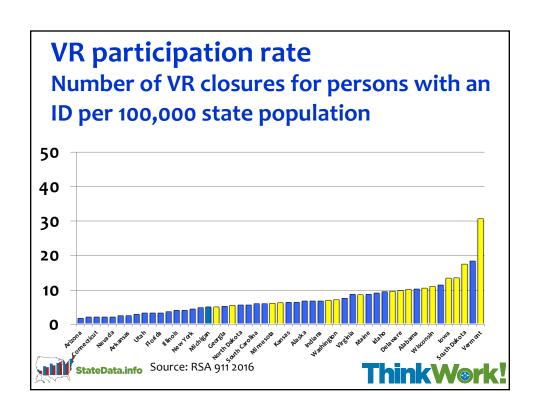


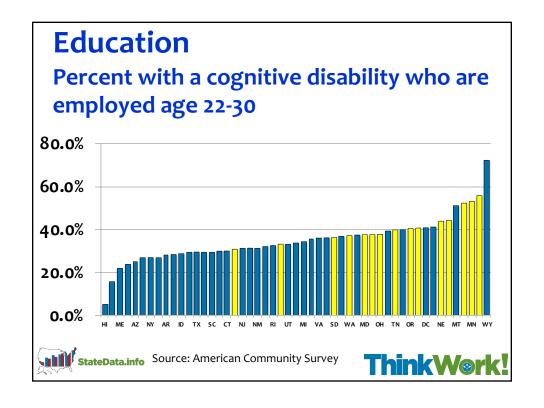


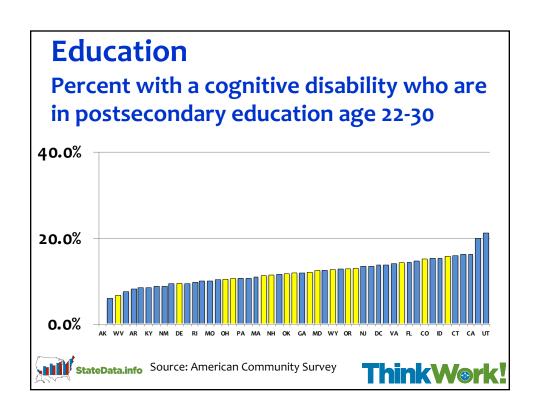


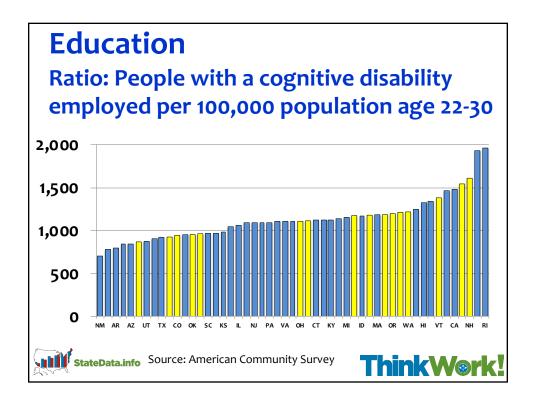












What data elements are most useful to you?

How are you using data to support systems change?





Findings: Case study research in MD

- Success over the long term depends on cadre of stakeholders.
- Leadership most effective when distributed across multiple levels of responsibility.
- Competitive integrated employment has been a long-standing goal of the Maryland state government.
- Consistent allocation of funds for long-term services for youth exiting schools is critical. Cements expectation for collaboration between school and adult service systems.
- Capacity building efforts have focused on building a statewide understanding of goals and service outcomes, methods to enhance and monitor service quality and ensure best practice.





Findings: Case study research in Oklahoma

- Influence of the Hissom lawsuit
- Strong relationships with provider community
- Ongoing and sustained collaboration between VR and IDD at the executive level – key players with a long-term commitment
 - A work in progress at the frontline level
- Fluctuating collaboration with education due to shifts in leadership, as well as decentralization/ strong local control in school districts.
- Oklahoma Transition Council





State of the Science themes

- Data and its relationship to state systems and policy
- Leadership
 - Regional communities of practice
 - Identifying and supporting champions
- Communication/collaboration
 - Shared agendas across agencies- shifting from competition to collaboration
 - Engaging all stakeholders so "they are the messengers"





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www.ThinkWork.org
www.RealWorkStories.org
www.StateData.info



