



CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SERVICES IN WASHINGTON STATE AND THE UNITED STATES: 2011

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**Washington Developmental Disabilities Council
Seattle and Olympia, WA
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**I. CURRENT TRENDS IN I/DD SERVICES
IN WASHINGTON STATE & THE U.S.**

**II. FINANCIAL UNCERTAINTIES IN THE
STATES**

**III. DEVELOPMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY
APPLICATIONS IN COGNITIVE
DISABILITY**

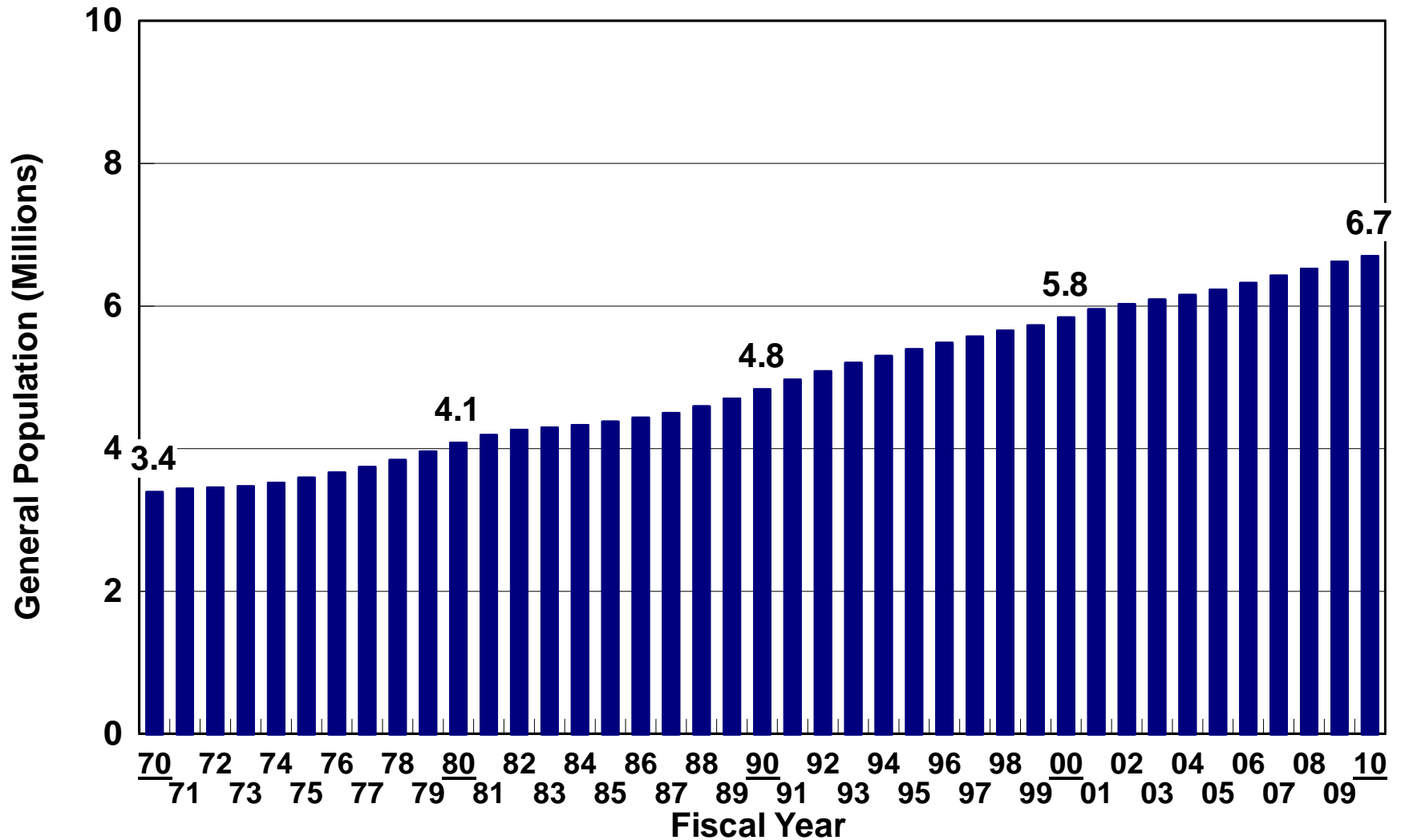
WASHINGTON AND COMPARISON STATES' GENERAL POPULATION CHANGE

| STATE | AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH 2006-10 | U.S. Rank in Population Growth | 2010 POPULATION |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Colorado | 1.7% | 8th | 5,026,972 |
| Washington | 1.5% | 10th | 6,694,368 |
| Oregon | 1.2% | 14th | 3,828,366 |
| Minnesota | 0.8% | 30th | 5,285,070 |
| Northern New England* | 0.1% | 50th | 4,320,492 |
| UNITED STATES | 0.9% | | 307,974,177 |

***Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont**

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

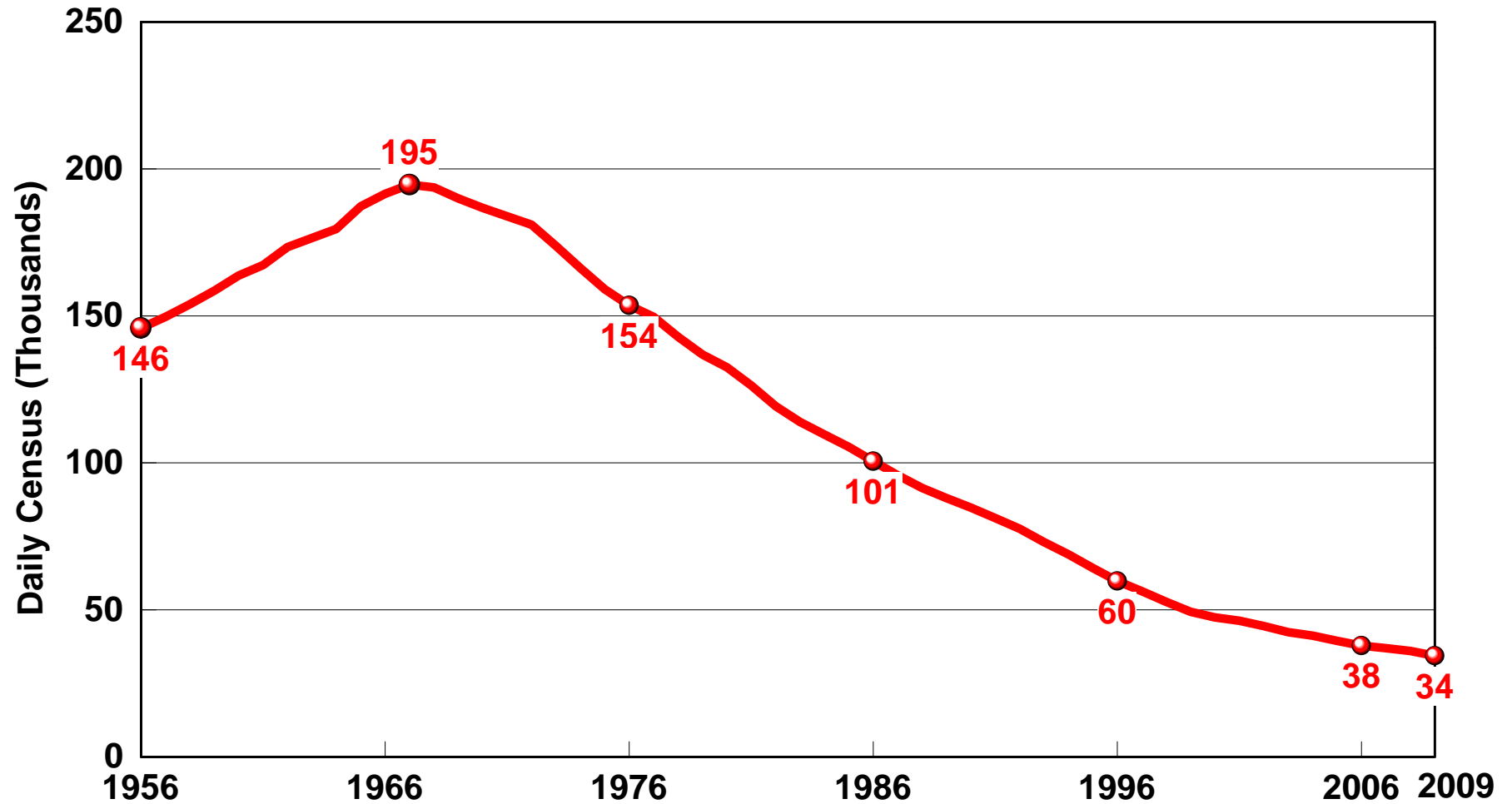
WASHINGTON STATE GENERAL POPULATION DOUBLES 1970-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2011).

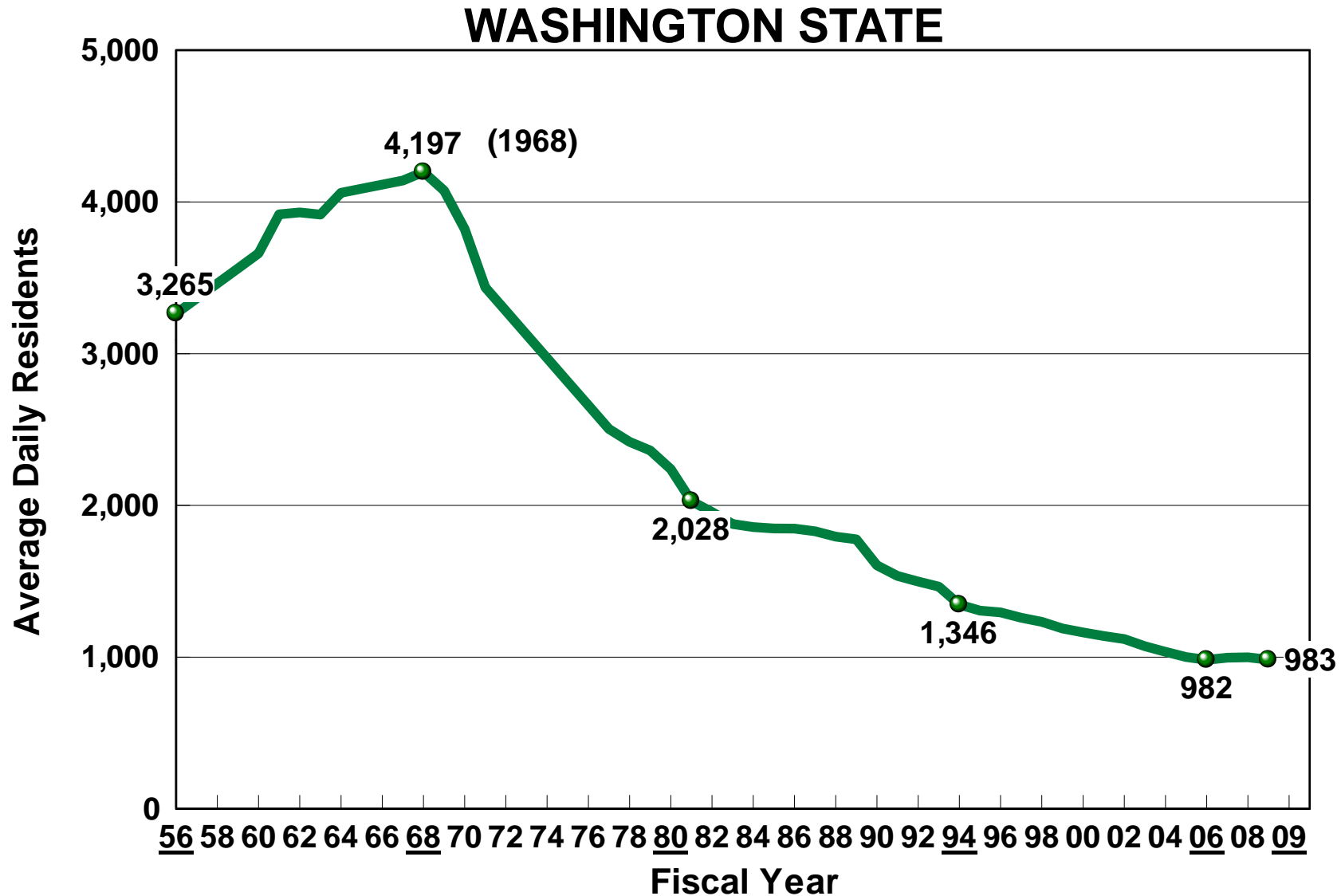
- **Structure and Financing of I/DD Services**
- **Recent Trends in Services and Supports**
- **Challenges**

DECLINING NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONAL RESIDENTS WITH I/DD IN THE U.S. (IN THOUSANDS)



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

INSTITUTION CENSUS FOR PERSONS WITH I/DD DECLINES STEADILY 1966-2006, THEN PLATEAUS



Sources: Butterfield, E. (1976); DHEW (1968); Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

STATE-OPERATED I/DD INSTITUTIONS IN WASHINGTON STATE



| Residential Habilitation Center (RHC) | Location | Year Facility Opened | Became I/DD Facility | FY 2009 Average Daily Census |
|--|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Washington School for Defective Youth | Vancouver | 1886 | Included Persons with I/DD 1866-1908 | |
| Lakeland Village RHC (Territorial/State Custodial School) ¹ | Medical Lake | 1905 | 1905-present | 234 |
| Rainier RHC (Western State Custodial School) | Buckley | 1939 | 1939-present | 385 |
| Fircrest RHC (Naval Hospital, TB Sanitarium) ¹ | Shoreline | 1942 | 1959-present | 211 |
| Interlake RHC (Geriatric Mental Health Center) | Spokane | 1946 | 1967-1994 | Closed |
| Frances Haddon Morgan Center for Children with Autism (Naval Hospital) | Bremerton | c. 1950 | 1972-present | 55 |
| Yakima Valley RHC (TB Hospital) ^{1,2} | Selah | 1951 | 1958 | 98 |
| FY 2009 AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS | | | | 983 |

¹Lakeland Village, Fircrest, and Yakima Valley, respectively, had 58, 84, and 98, nursing home beds in 2009.

²Yakima Valley opened in 1951 with residents from Rainier but closed and residents returned to Rainier in 1952. It reopened in 1958.

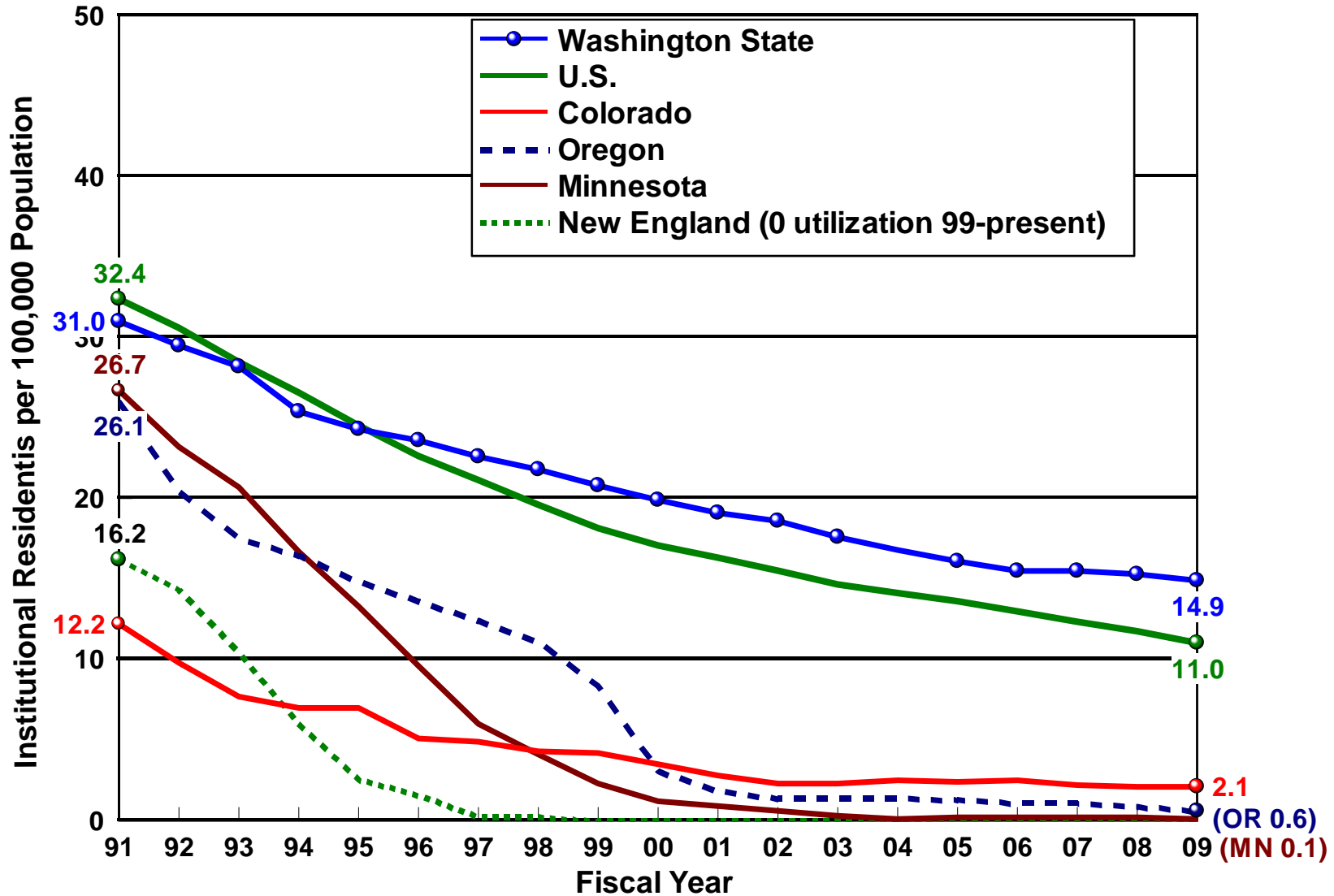
CENSUS AND PER DIEM COSTS IN WASHINGTON STATE AND COMPARISON STATES, 2009

| STATE | CENSUS | PER DIEM |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Washington | 983 | \$541 |
| Colorado | 103 | \$541 |
| Oregon | 24 | \$1,140 |
| Minnesota | 6 | \$2,310 |
| Northern New England¹ | 0 | \$0 |
| U.S. | 33,732 | \$524 |

¹Northern New England Consolidated: States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont

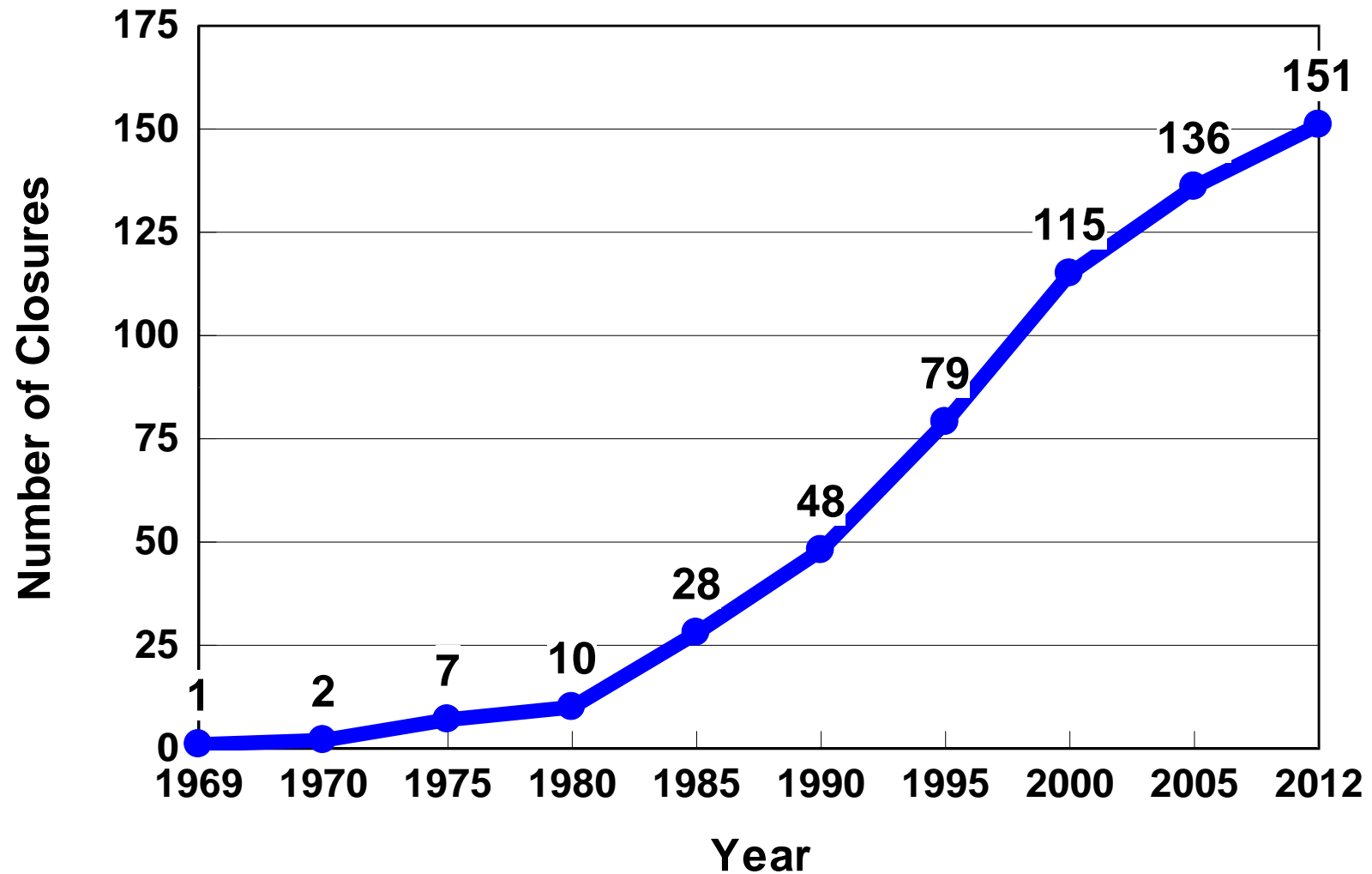
Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

INSTITUTIONAL UTILIZATION IN WASHINGTON STATE AND COMPARISON STATES, 1991-2009



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF COMPLETED/IN PROGRESS CLOSURES OF STATE-OPERATED 16+ INSTITUTIONS, U.S.



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

STATES WITHOUT STATE-OPERATED I/DD INSTITUTIONS

1. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (1991)
2. NEW HAMPSHIRE (1991)
3. VERMONT (1993)
4. RHODE ISLAND (1994)
5. ALASKA (1997)
6. NEW MEXICO (1997)
7. WEST VIRGINIA (1998)
8. HAWAII (1999)
9. MAINE (1999)
10. MICHIGAN (2009)
11. OREGON (2009)
12. ALABAMA (2012)
13. MINNESOTA (2000)* 14. INDIANA (2007)*

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011. *Denotes ICF/ID units in mental health institutions.

SMALLEST INSTITUTIONAL CENSUS, 2009

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 Nevada | 48 |
| 2 Montana | 64 |
| 3 Delaware | 76 |
| 4 Wyoming | 83 |
| 5 Idaho | 96 |
| 6 Colorado | 103 |
| 7 North Dakota | 123 |
| 8 Arizona | 126 |
| 9 South Dakota | 146 |
| 10 Utah | 236 |

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

WHO'S NOT?

LARGEST CENSUS, 2009

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Texas | 4,899 |
| 2 New Jersey | 2,703 |
| 4 Illinois | 2,308 |
| 3 California | 2,194 |
| 5 North Carolina | 1,638 |
| 6 New York | 1,492 |
| 7 Ohio | 1,423 |
| 8 Mississippi | 1,371 |
| 9 Pennsylvania | 1,253 |
| 10 Virginia | 1,184 |
| 14 Washington State | 983 |

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

LARGEST CENSUS STATES, PER CAPITA*

| CENSUS PER CAPITA, 2009 | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Mississippi | 46.5 |
| 2 Arkansas | 37.5 |
| 3 New Jersey | 31.3 |
| 4 Louisiana | 26.1 |
| 5 Connecticut | 20.9 |
| 6 Texas | 19.9 |
| 7 North Dakota | 19.1 |
| 8 North Carolina | 19.1 |
| 9 South Dakota | 18.1 |
| 10 Illinois | 17.9 |
| 15 Washington State | 14.9 |

*Per 100,000 of the state
general population

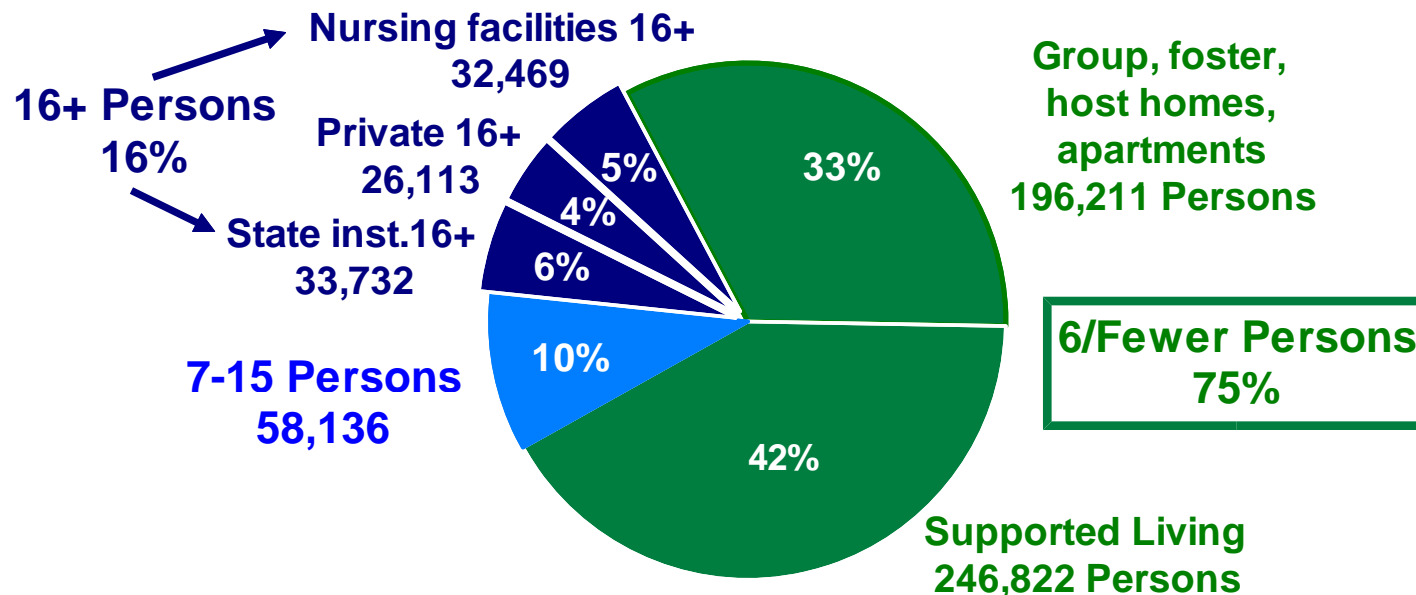


Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

- **STRUCTURE AND FINANCING OF I/DD SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES**

INDIVIDUALS WITH I/DD IN OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS IN THE U.S., 2009

United States



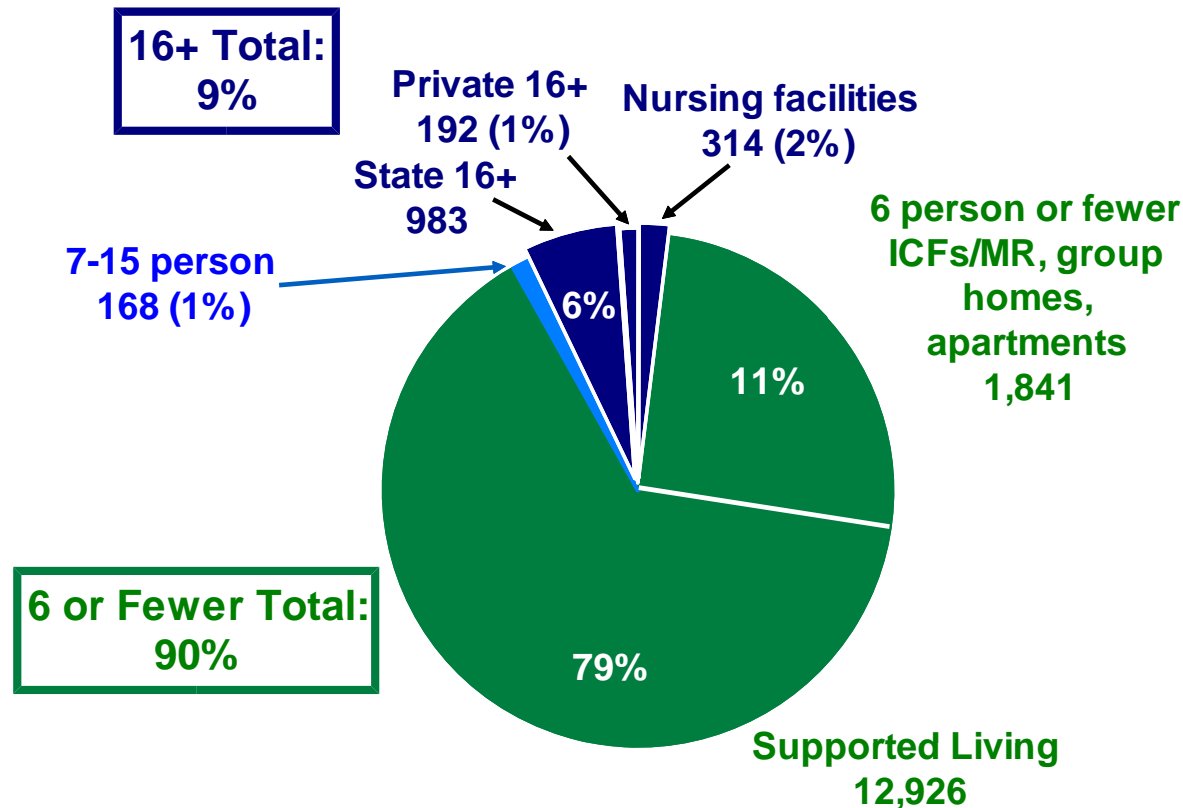
Total: 593,483 Persons

Utilization Rate: 194 per 100,000

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

INDIVIDUALS WITH I/DD IN OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS IN 2009

WASHINGTON STATE

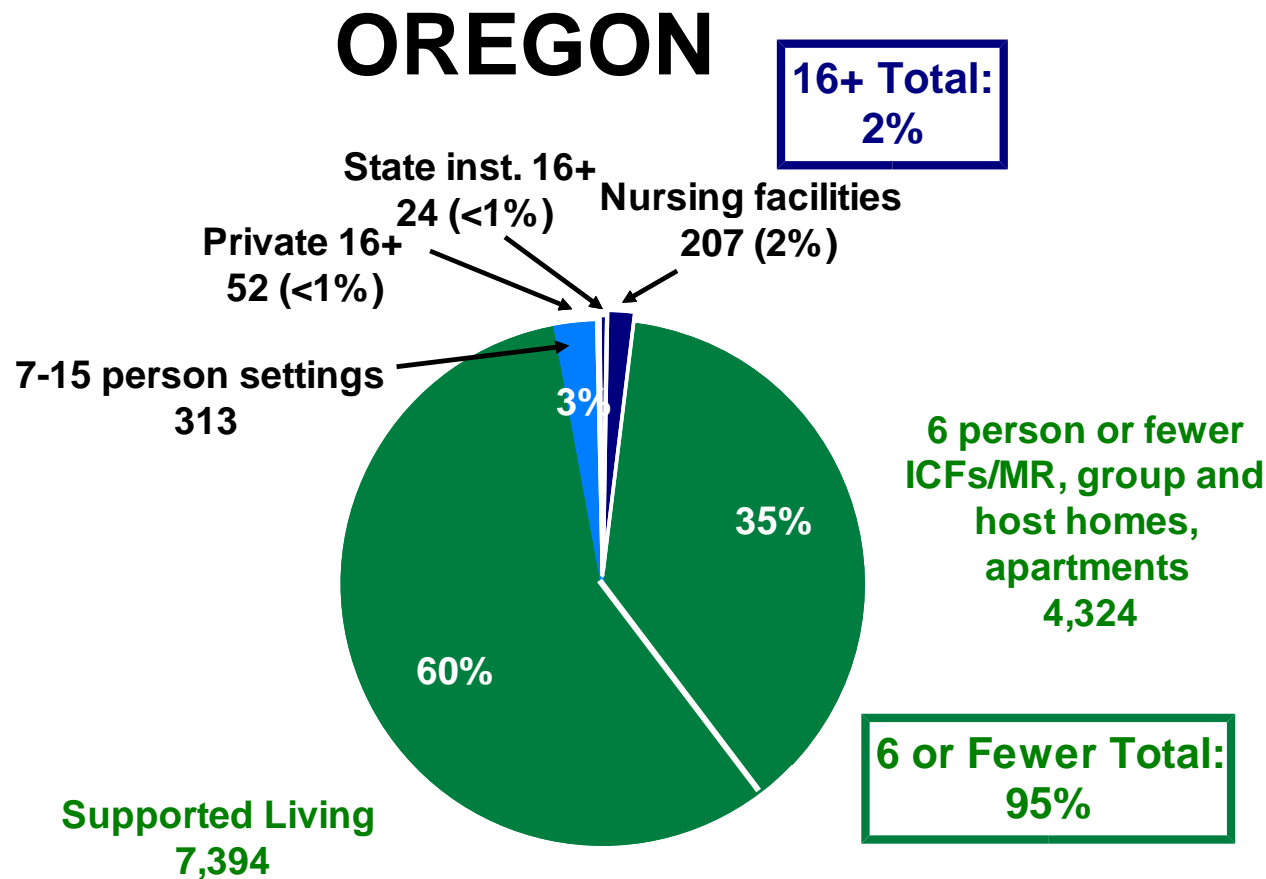


Total: 16,424 Persons

Utilization Rate: 248 per 100,000 (14TH)

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

INDIVIDUALS WITH I/DD IN OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS IN 2009



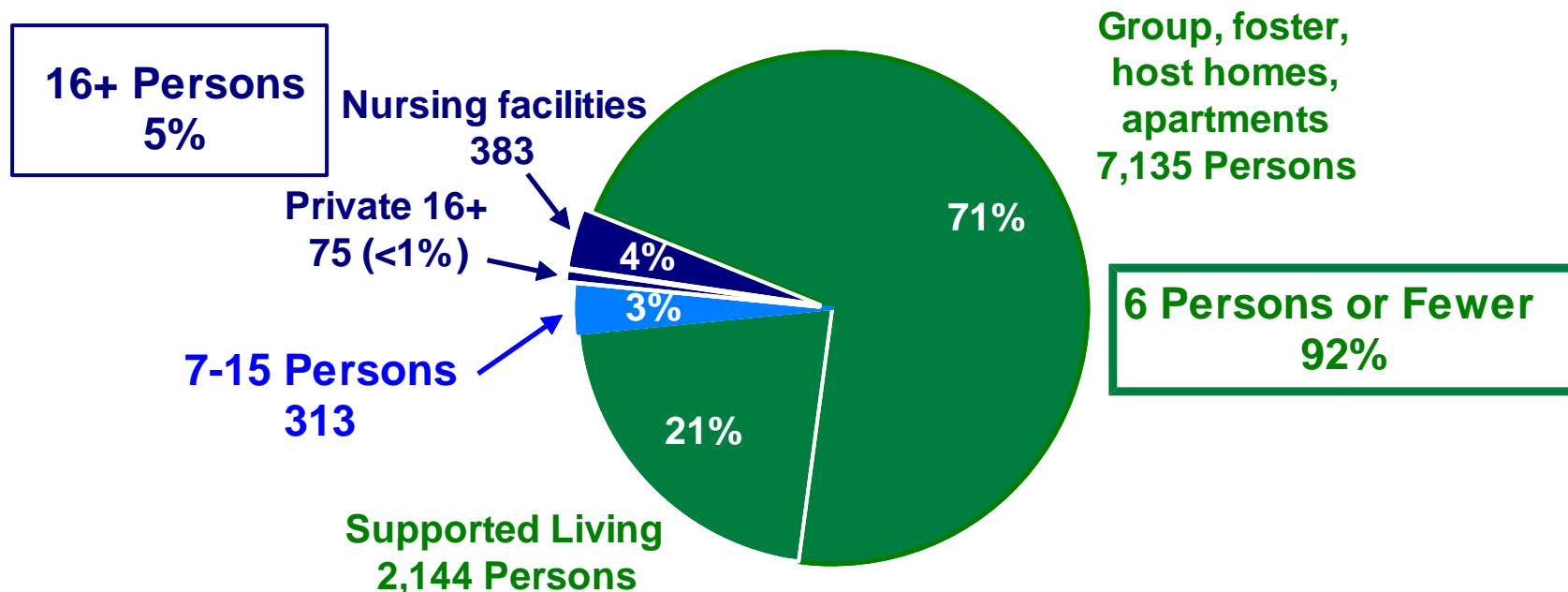
Total: 12,314 Persons

Utilization Rate: 324 per 100,000 (5TH)

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

INDIVIDUALS WITH I/DD IN OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS IN 2009

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND (MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT)



Total: 10,050 Persons

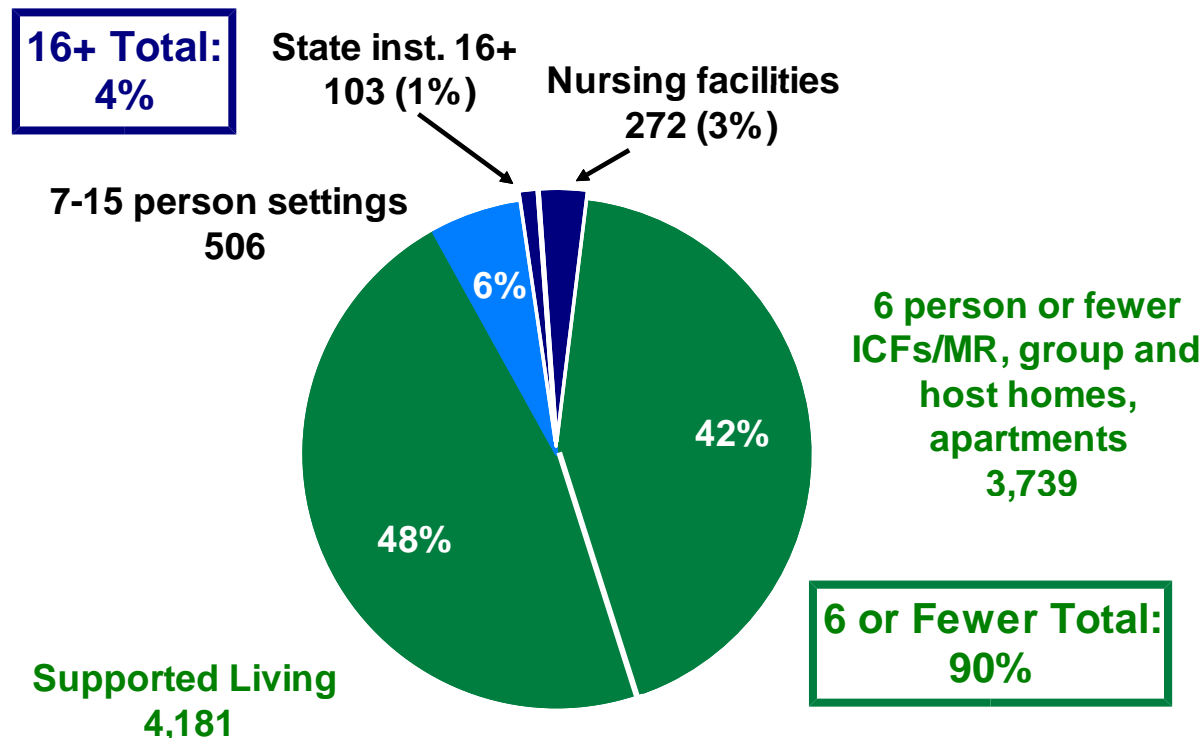
Total Consolidated General Population in 2009: 4.3 million.

Utilization rate 233

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

INDIVIDUALS WITH I/DD IN OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS IN 2009

COLORADO



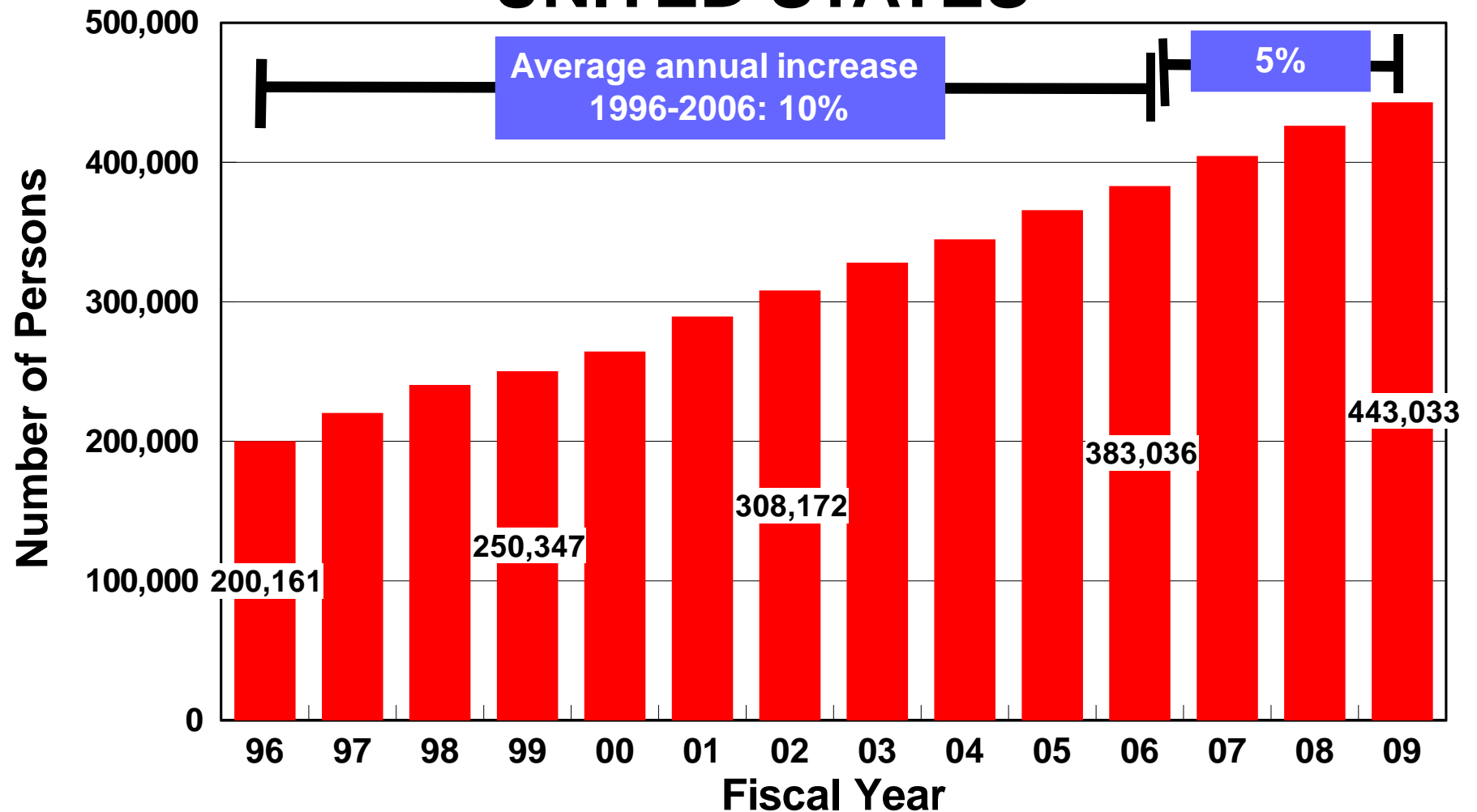
Total: 8,801 Persons

Utilization Rate: 177 per 100,000 (32ND)

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

INCREASED GROWTH OF COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS FOR SIX OR FEWER PERSONS

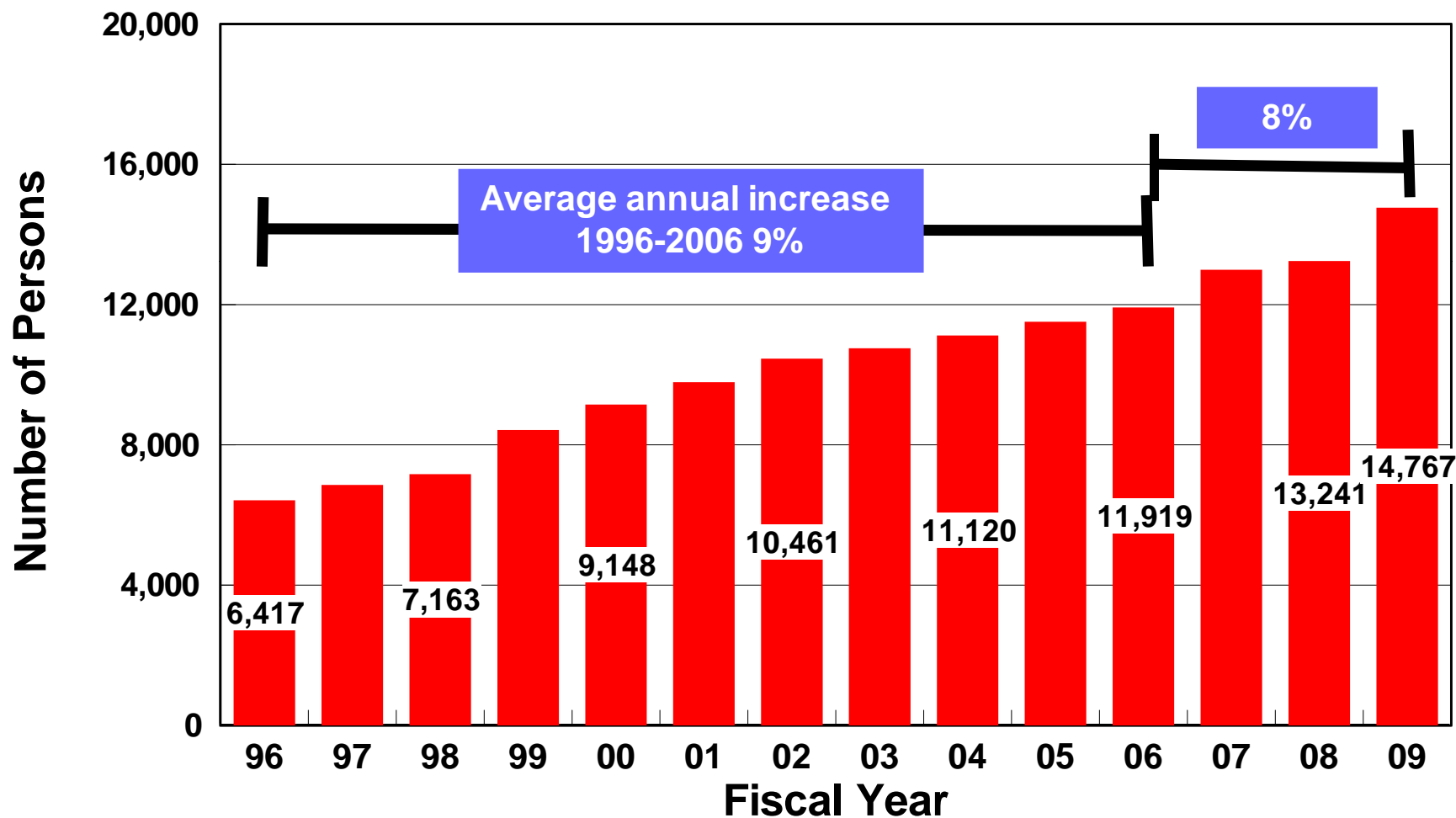
UNITED STATES



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

HCBS WAIVER FUELS GROWTH OF COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS FOR 6 OR FEWER PERSONS

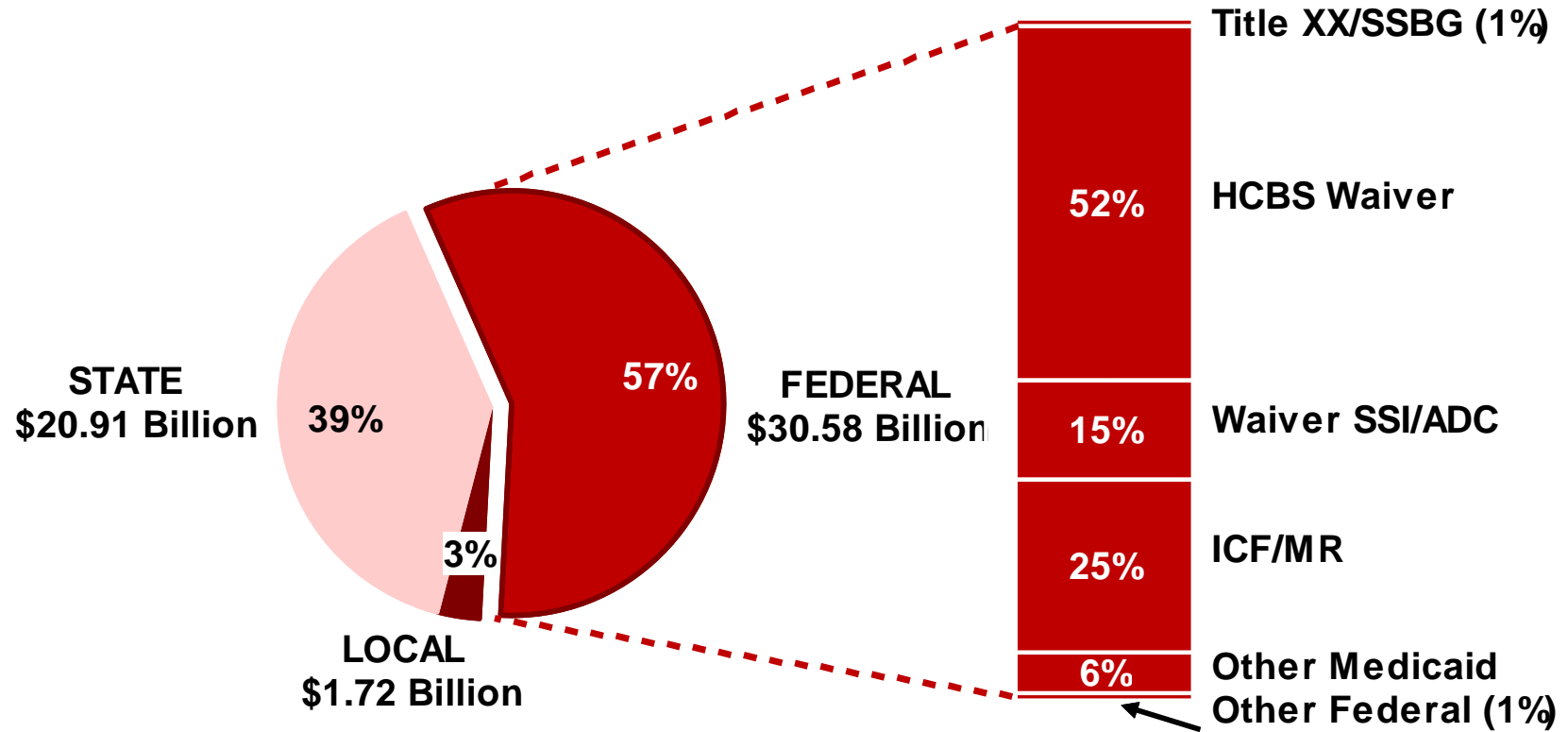
WASHINGTON STATE



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

- **TRENDS IN SPENDING FOR I/DD SERVICES**
- **FISCAL EFFORT**
- **IMPORTANCE OF THE HOME AND COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES (HCBS) WAIVER**

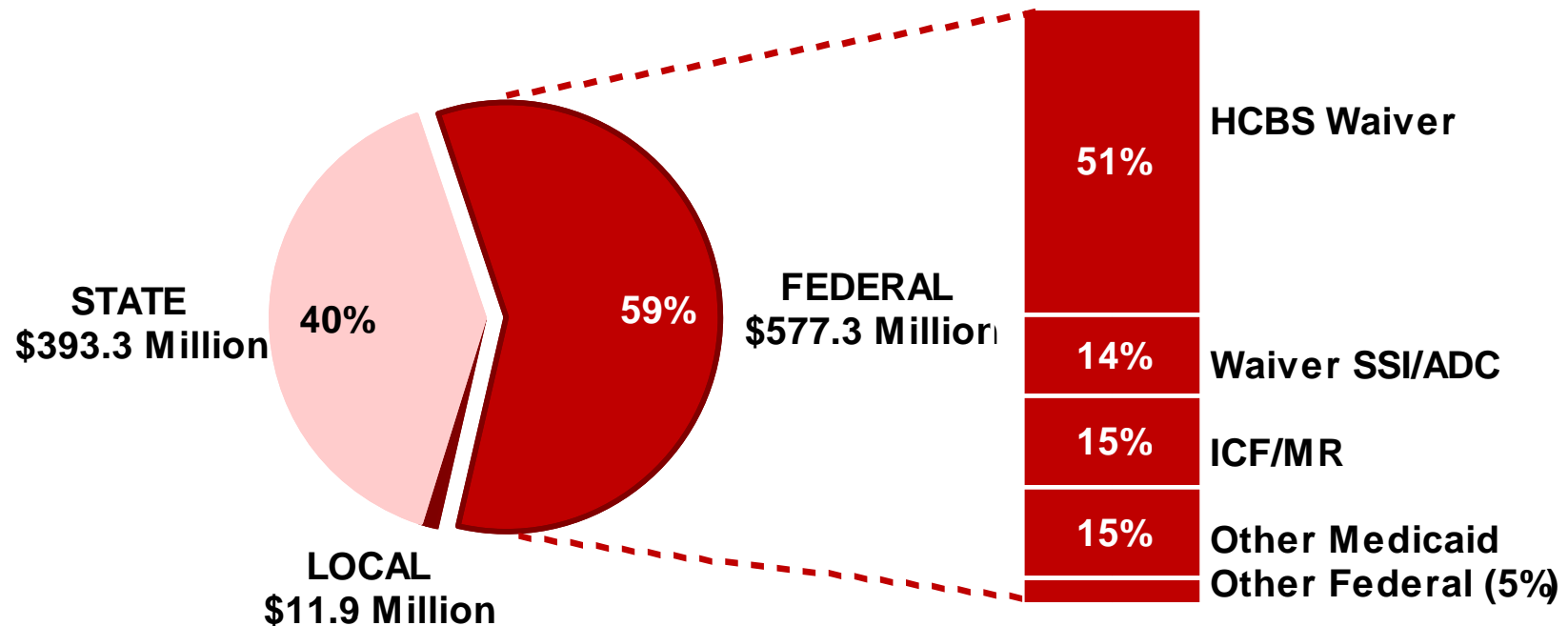
I/DD REVENUE SOURCES IN 2009: UNITED STATES



Total: \$53.21 Billion

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

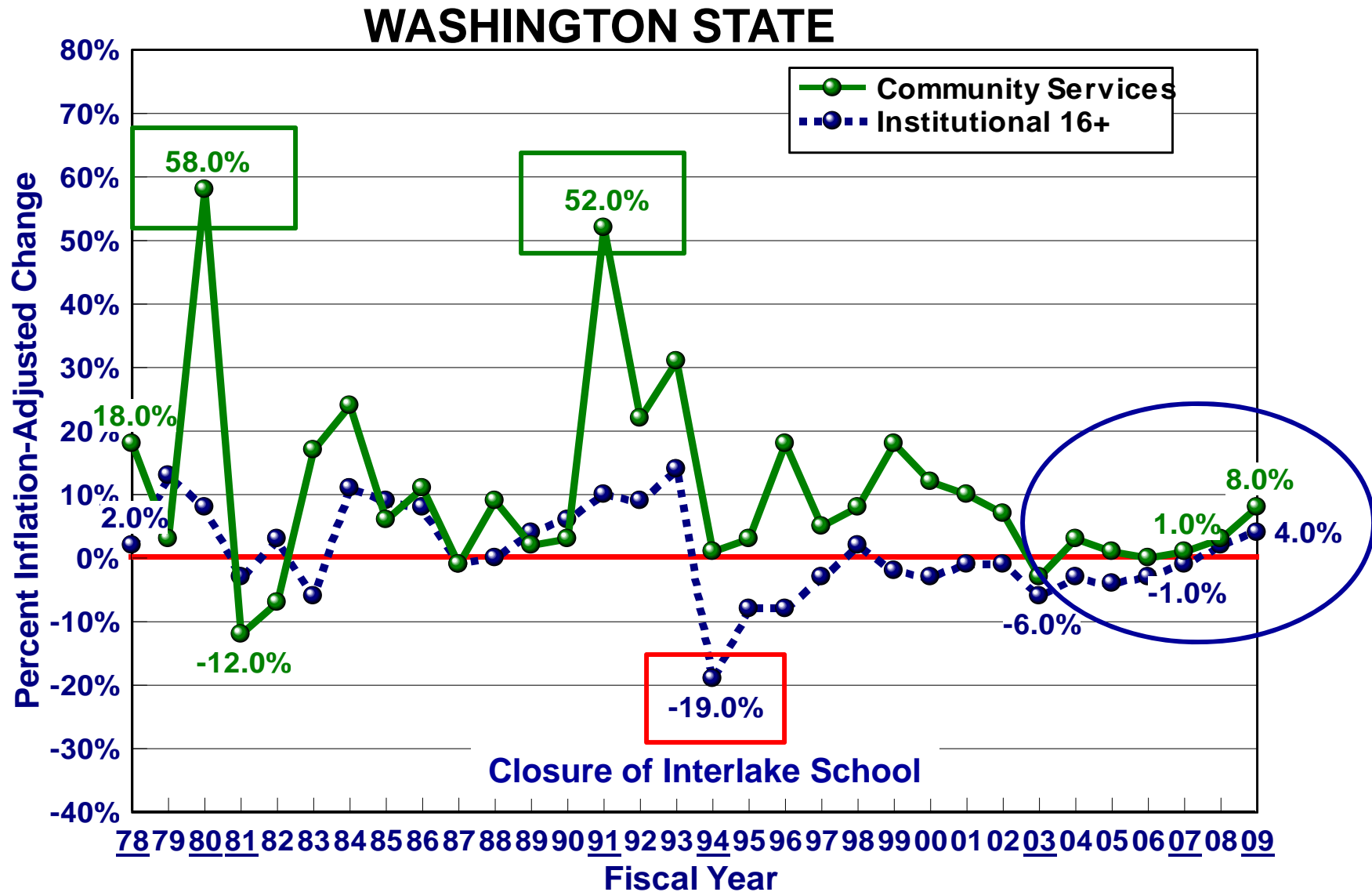
WASHINGTON STATE I/DD REVENUE SOURCES IN 2009



Total: \$982.5 Million

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

INFLATION-ADJUSTED % CHANGE IN I/DD COMMUNITY & INSTITUTIONAL SPENDING



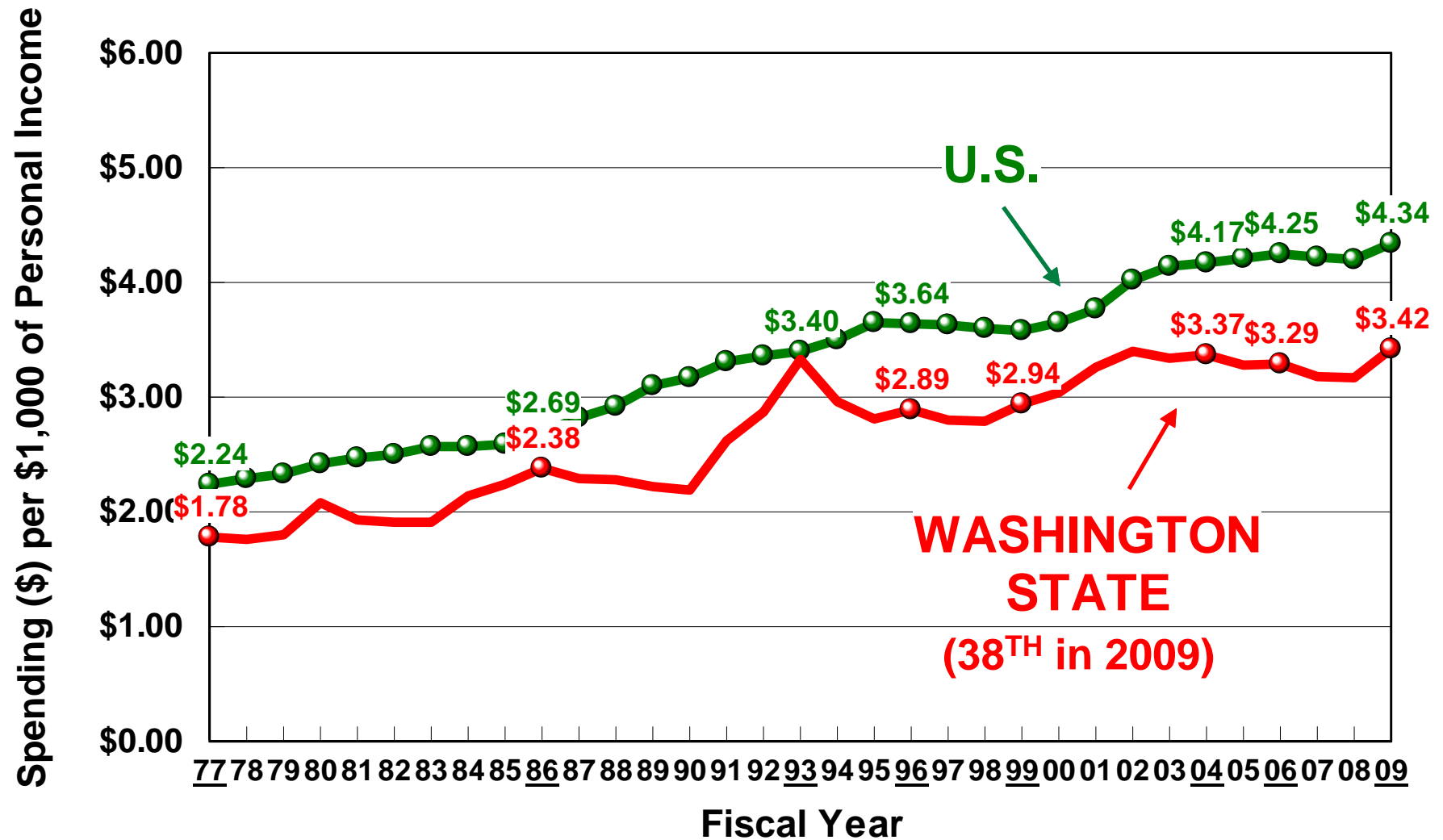
Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

MEASURING WASHINGTON STATE'S COMMITMENT TO I/DD SERVICES

Fiscal effort is a ratio that can be utilized to rank states according to the proportion of their total statewide personal income devoted to the financing of I/DD services.

Fiscal effort is defined as a state's spending for I/DD services per \$1,000 of total statewide personal income.

FISCAL EFFORT FOR I/DD SERVICES IN WASHINGTON STATE LAGS U.S. AVERAGE FOR 32 YEARS



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

LEADERS AND LAGGARDS IN I/DD FISCAL EFFORT*: 2009 (WASHINGTON 38TH)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 New York | \$10.10 | 18 Wyoming | \$4.90 | 35 South Carolina | \$3.49 |
| 2 Maine | \$8.32 | 19 Arkansas | \$4.75 | 36 Arizona | \$3.49 |
| 3 Connecticut | \$7.69 | 20 Massachusetts | \$4.72 | 37 Missouri | \$3.45 |
| 4 Minnesota | \$7.54 | 21 Idaho | \$4.69 | 38 Washington State | \$3.42 |
| 5 North Dakota | \$7.28 | 22 South Dakota | \$4.59 | 39 Oklahoma | \$3.39 |
| 6 Louisiana | \$7.13 | 23 Mississippi | \$4.26 | 40 Illinois | \$3.13 |
| 7 Ohio | \$6.84 | 24 Tennessee | \$4.17 | 41 Hawaii | \$3.11 |
| 8 Iowa | \$6.50 | 25 Nebraska | \$4.16 | 42 Utah | \$2.94 |
| 9 Rhode Island | \$6.31 | 26 Indiana | \$4.13 | 43 Maryland | \$2.89 |
| 10 Vermont | \$6.21 | 27 Kansas | \$4.11 | 44 Kentucky | \$2.87 |
| 11 District of Columbia | \$5.91 | 28 North Carolina | \$4.06 | 45 Virginia | \$2.73 |
| 12 Pennsylvania | \$5.70 | 29 Alaska | \$3.95 | 46 Alabama | \$2.28 |
| 13 West Virginia | \$5.70 | 30 California | \$3.82 | 47 Colorado | \$2.23 |
| 14 Wisconsin | \$5.46 | 31 Michigan | \$3.80 | 48 Georgia | \$2.14 |
| 15 New Mexico | \$5.34 | 32 New Hampshire | \$3.79 | 49 Florida | \$2.09 |
| 16 Oregon | \$5.18 | 33 Montana | \$3.77 | 50 Texas | \$1.93 |
| 17 Delaware | \$5.00 | 34 New Jersey | \$3.62 | 51 Nevada | \$1.59 |

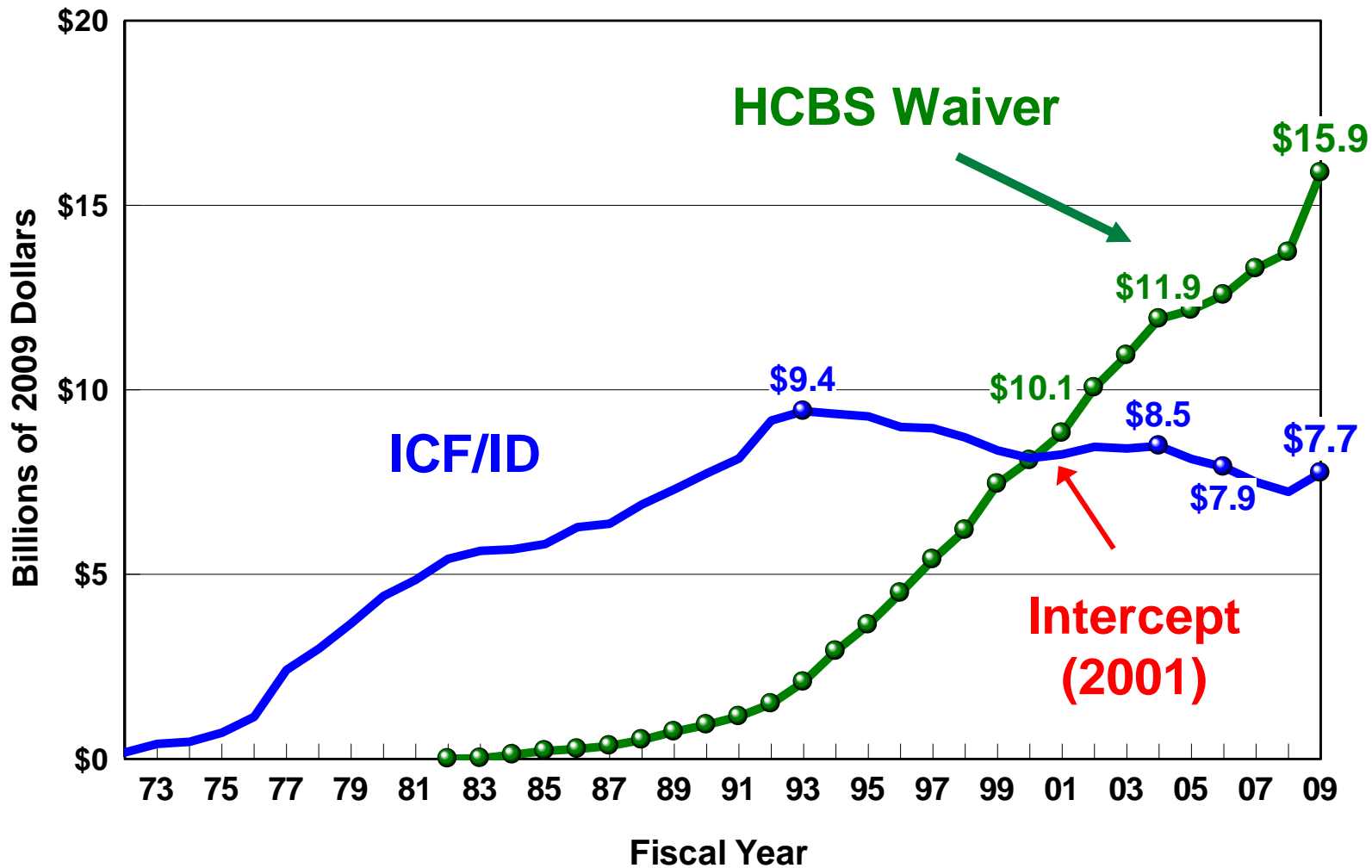
UNITED STATES: \$4.34

*Fiscal effort is I/DD spending per \$1,000 of statewide aggregate personal income.

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

FEDERAL HCBS WAIVER SPENDING DOUBLES ICF/ID SPENDING IN 2009

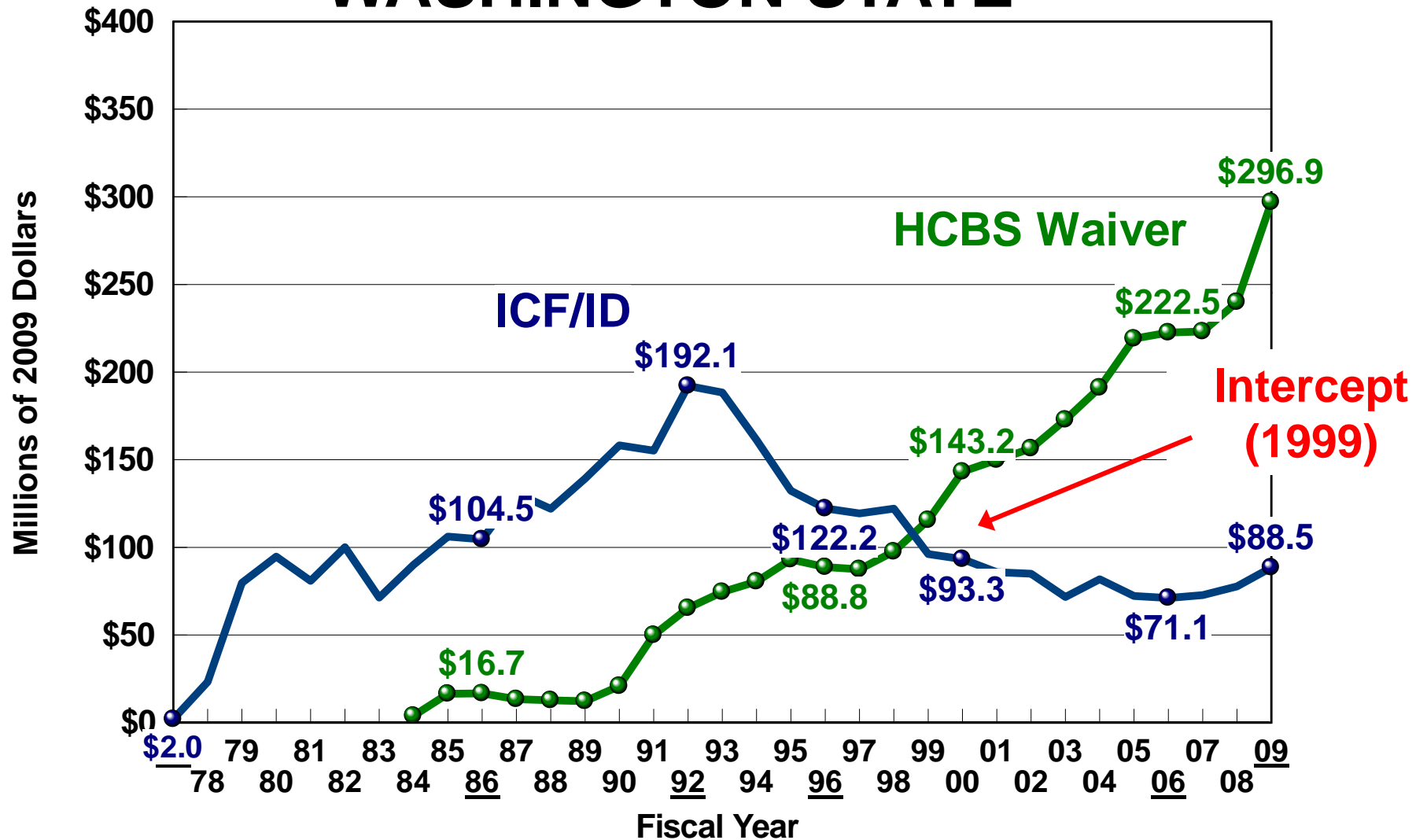
UNITED STATES



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

FEDERAL WAIVER SPENDING WAS MORE THAN THREE TIMES ICF/ID SPENDING IN 2009

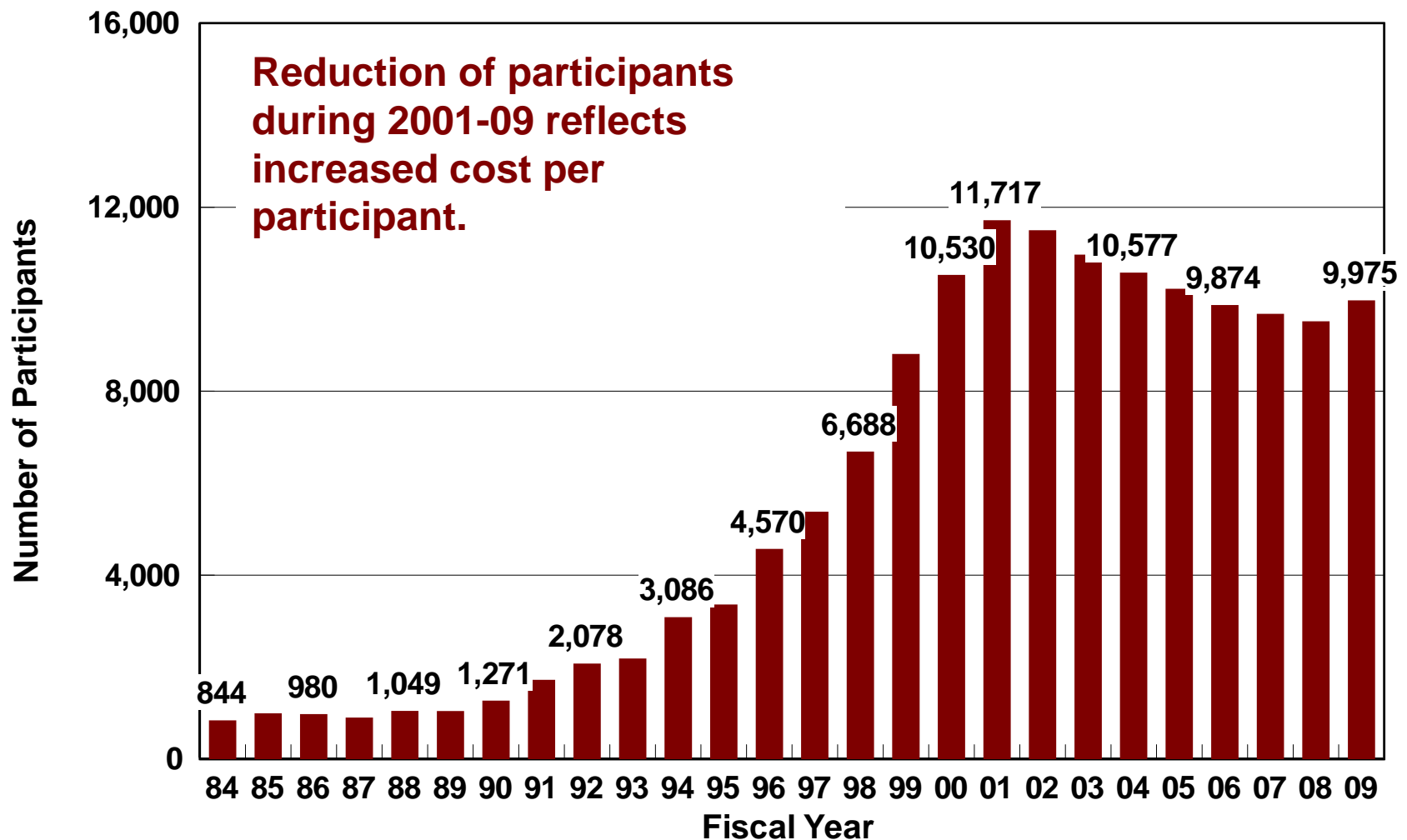
WASHINGTON STATE



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

HCBS WAIVER PARTICIPANT GROWTH: 1984-2009

WASHINGTON STATE



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

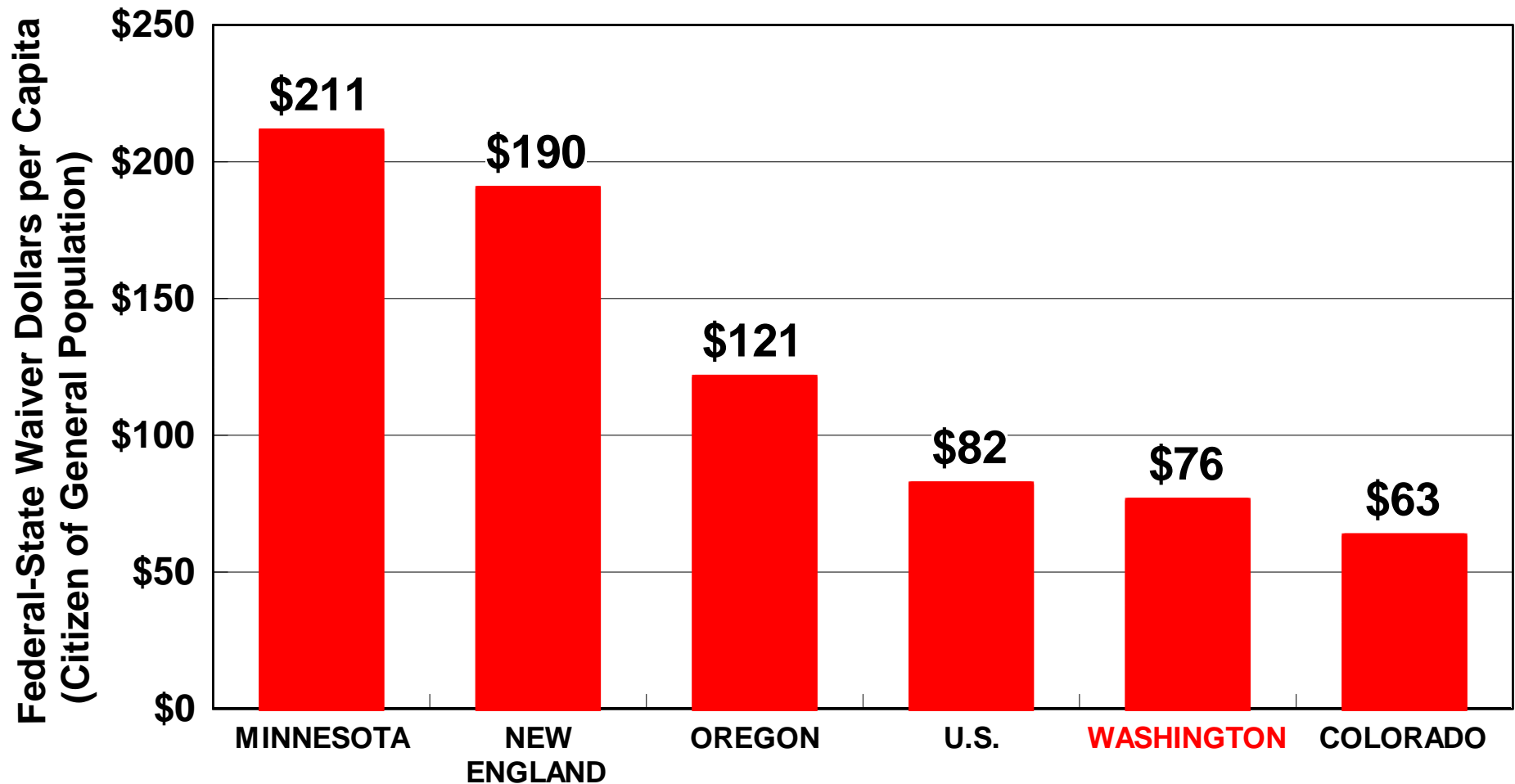
WASHINGTON STATE'S 5 HCBS WAIVERS

| WASHINGTON STATE WAIVERS: 2009 | UNDUPLICATED RECIPIENTS | SERVICES: 2009 |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| BASIC WAIVER | 3,654 | Personal Care; Respite Care; Aggregate Services (Behavior Management and Consultation; Community Guide; Environmental Accessibility Adaptations; OT; PT; Specialized Medical Equipment/Supplies; Psychiatric Services; Speech, Hearing & Language; Staff/Family Consultation & Training; and Transportation); and Employment/Day Program Services |
| BASIC PLUS | 2,038 | Aggregate Services ; Employment/Day Program Services; Adult Family Home and Adult Residential Care; Mental Health Stabilization Services. |
| CHILDREN'S INTENSIVE IN-HOME BEHAVIOR SUPPORT (CIIBS) | 30 | Behavior Management & Consultation; Staff/Family Training and Consultation; Assistive Technology; Specialized Nutrition; Specialized Clothing; Therapeutic Equipment and Supplies; Vehicle Modification; and All Aggregate Services , except Community Guide; Respite Care; Personal Care. |
| CORE WAIVER | 3,938 | Residential Habilitation; Community Transition and all Basic Plus Waiver Services--Except Emergency Assistance, Adult Family Home and Adult Residential Care Services. |
| COMMUNITY PROTECTION WAIVER | 315 | All Core Waiver Services--Except Personal Care, Respite, Community Guide; and Community Access. |
| | 9,975 | |

Yearly cost limits per recipient range from \$1,454 for the Basic Waiver's Aggregate Services to \$48,000 for the CIIBS Waiver.

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

HCBS SPENDING IN WASHINGTON IS BELOW ALL COMPARISON STATES EXCEPT COLORADO



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

WASHINGTON LAGS ALL COMPARISON STATES EXCEPT COLORADO IN WAIVER UTILIZATION*

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 New York | \$247 | 18 South Dakota | \$113 | 35 Oklahoma | \$63 |
| 2 Maine | \$230 | 19 Wisconsin | \$106 | 36 New Jersey | \$57 |
| 3 Rhode Island | \$214 | 20 Kansas | \$104 | 37 Virginia | \$56 |
| 4 Minnesota | \$211 | 21 Delaware | \$100 | 38 Alabama | \$54 |
| 5 Vermont | \$205 | 22 Nebraska | \$93 | 39 California | \$52 |
| 6 District of Colum | \$203 | 23 Maryland | \$91 | 40 North Carolina | \$51 |
| 7 Wyoming | \$178 | 24 Tennessee | \$90 | 41 South Carolina | \$51 |
| 8 New Mexico | \$139 | 25 Iowa | \$89 | 42 Florida | \$47 |
| 9 Connecticut | \$133 | 26 Massachusetts | \$88 | 43 Utah | \$47 |
| 10 Pennsylvania | \$131 | 27 Hawaii | \$82 | 44 Arkansas | \$45 |
| 11 North Dakota | \$131 | 28 Michigan | \$80 | 45 Idaho | \$44 |
| 12 West Virginia | \$127 | 29 Ohio | \$79 | 46 Kentucky | \$42 |
| 13 New Hampshire | \$124 | 30 Washington | \$76 | 47 Illinois | \$38 |
| 14 Alaska | \$124 | 31 Montana | \$72 | 48 Georgia | \$34 |
| 15 Oregon | \$121 | 32 Indiana | \$72 | 49 Texas | \$28 |
| 16 Louisiana | \$119 | 33 Missouri | \$66 | 50 Nevada | \$27 |
| 17 Arizona | \$115 | 34 Colorado | \$63 | 51 Mississippi | \$13 |
| | | | | UNITED STATES | \$82 |

* Federal-State HCBS Waiver spending per citizen of the general population.

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

RECENT TRENDS IN SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

- 1. FAMILY SUPPORT**
- 2. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT**
- 3. SUPPORTED LIVING**
- 4. SELF-DIRECTED SERVICES**

1. FAMILY SUPPORT DEFINED

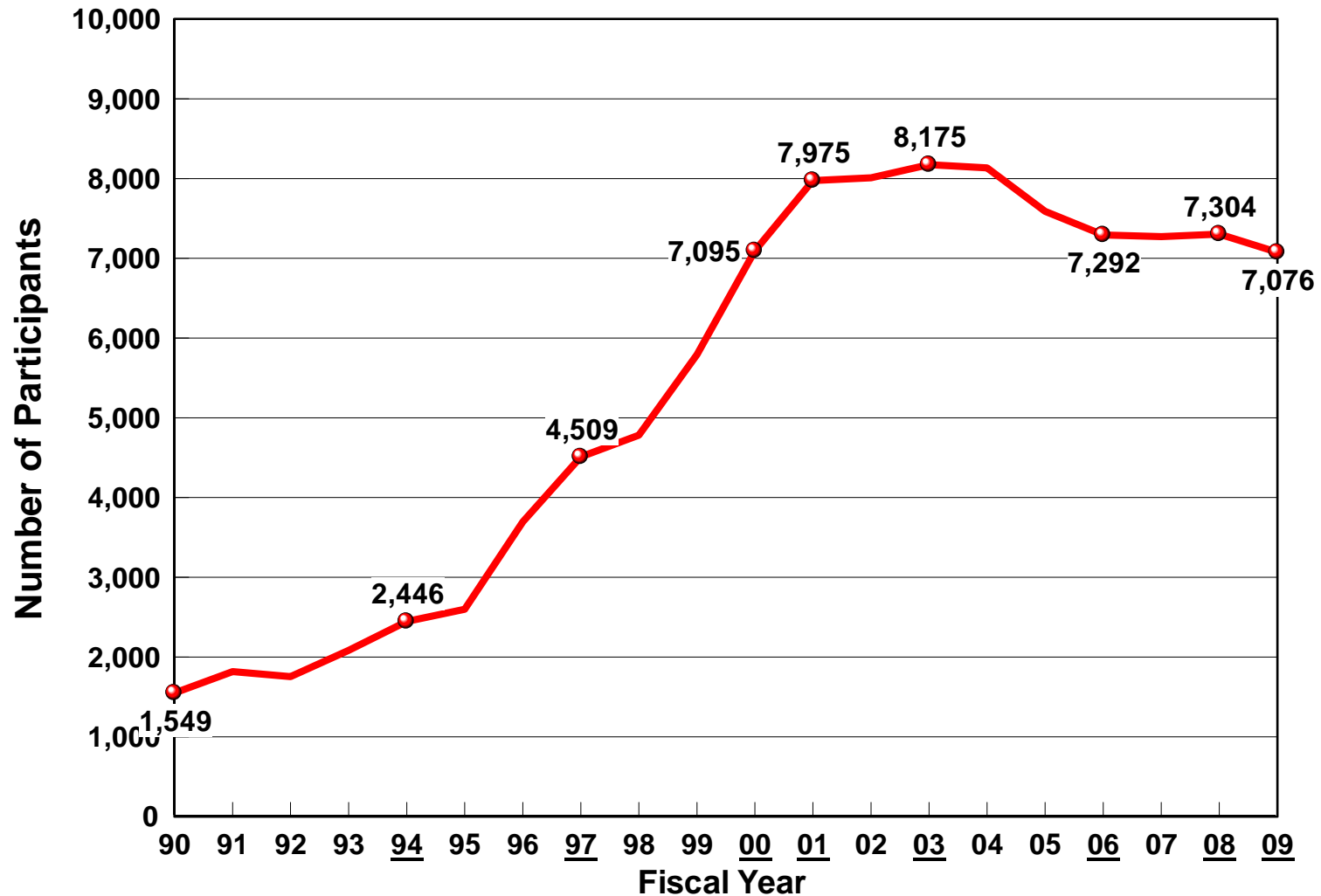
FAMILY SUPPORT INCLUDES

- **Respite**
- **Family counseling**
- **Architectural adaptation of the home**
- **In-home training, education, behavior management**
- **Sibling support programs, and**
- **Purchase of specialized equipment**

“CASH SUBSIDY FAMILY SUPPORT” INCLUDES:

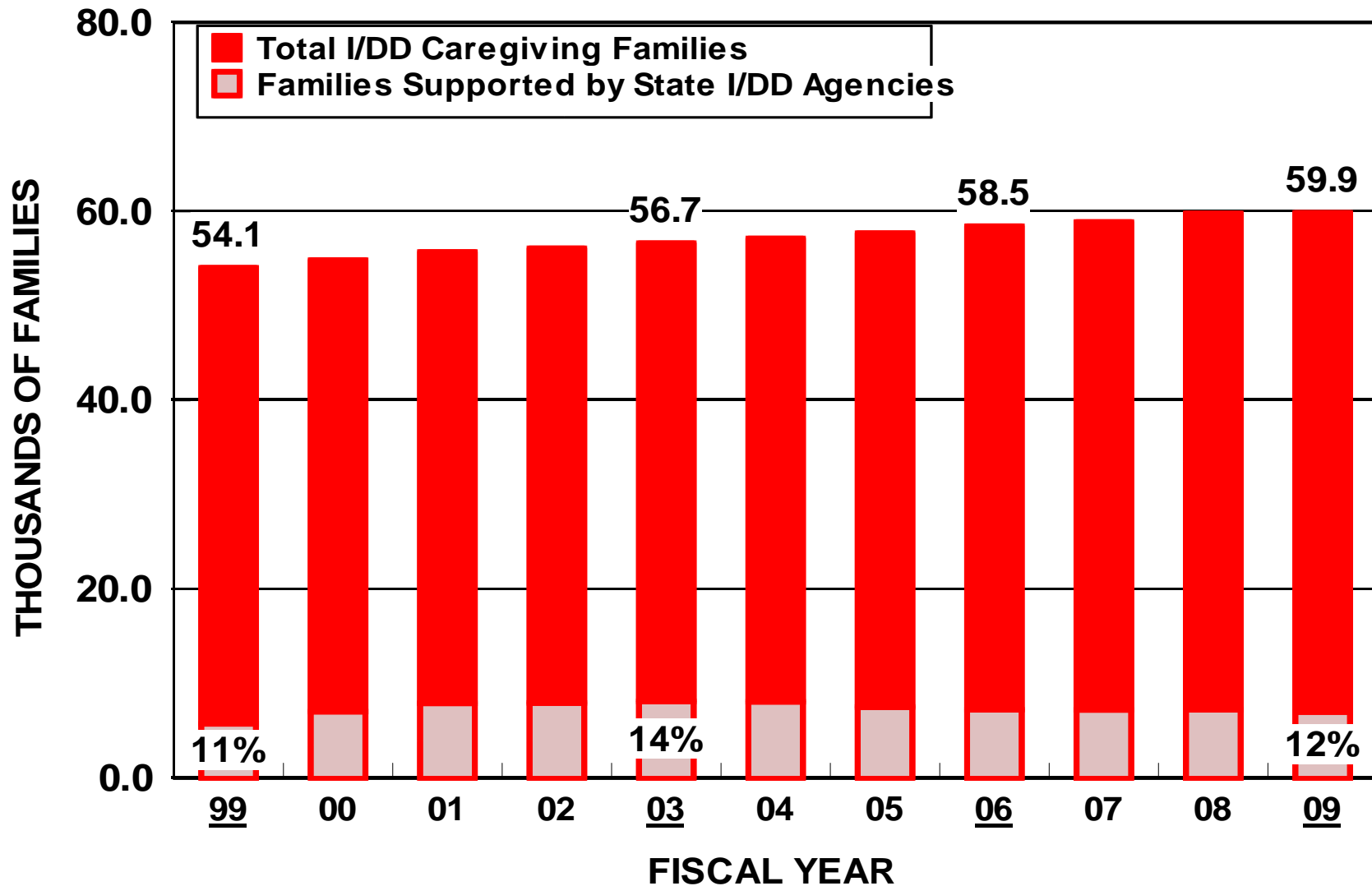
**Payments or vouchers directly to families;
families determine what is purchased**

FAMILIES SUPPORTED IN WASHINGTON STATE DECLINES: 2004-09



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

FAMILIES SUPPORTED IN WASHINGTON ARE 12% OF TOTAL ESTIMATED I/DD CAREGIVING FAMILIES



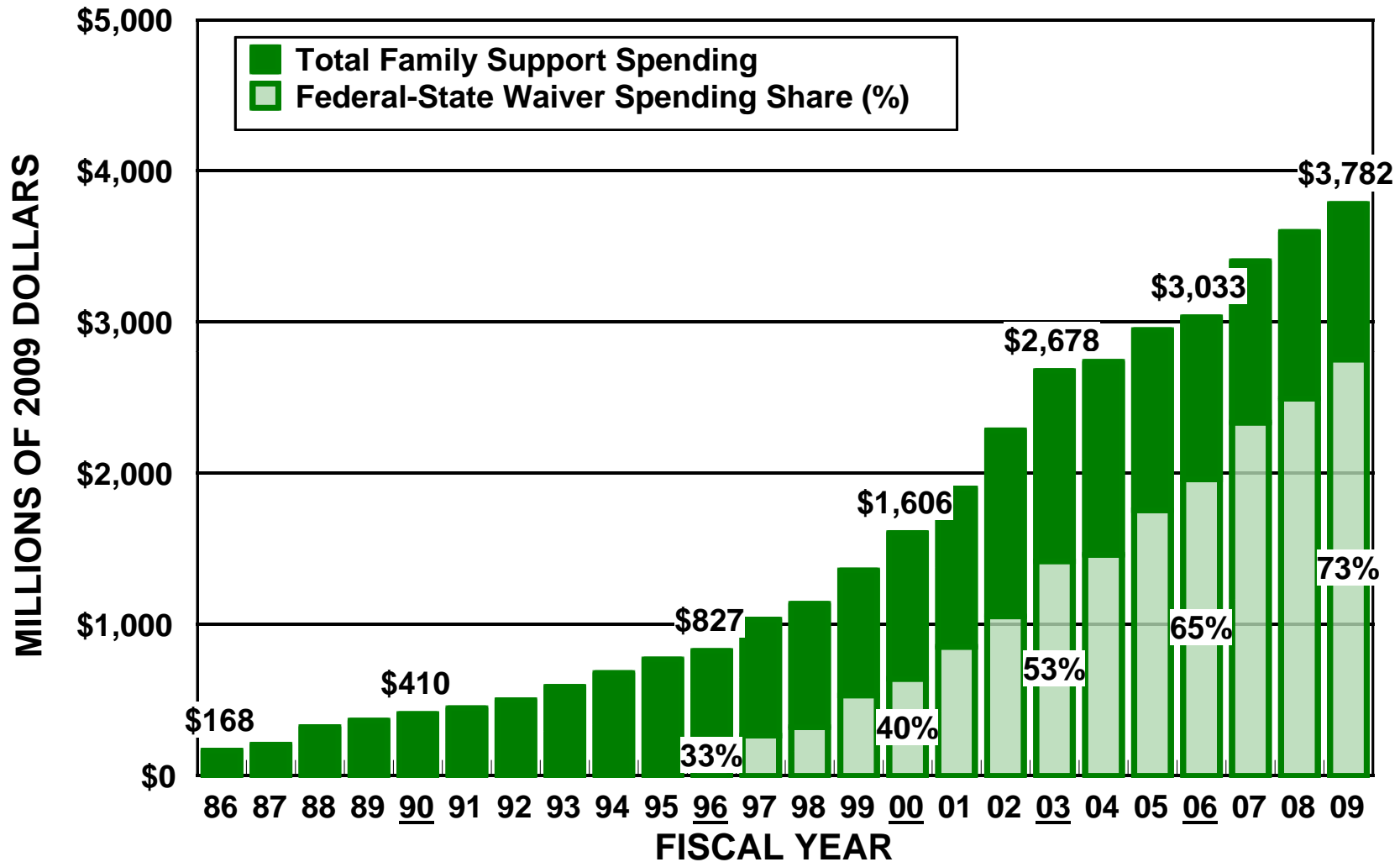
Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

FAMILIES SUPPORTED: WASHINGTON LAGS THE U.S. AVERAGE

| State | Families Supported Share of All Caregiving Families | National Rank |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Northern New England | 19% | 18 |
| Minnesota | 18% | 20 |
| UNITED STATES | 17% | |
| Washington State | 12% | 30 |
| Colorado | 8% | 38 |
| Oregon | 7% | 44 |

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

HCBS WAIVER SPENDING PROVIDED 73% OF I/DD FAMILY SUPPORT SPENDING IN U.S., 2009



Washington State Waiver funding was 50% of total family support spending in 2009.

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

WASHINGTON IS IN BOTTOM QUARTILE IN \$\$ PER FAMILY IN CASH SUBSIDY PROGRAMS IN 2009

| State | | Families Supported | State | | Subsidy Per Family |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Michigan | 7,125 | 1 | Utah | \$10,299 |
| 2 | New Jersey | 5,685 | 2 | Illinois | \$7,920 |
| 3 | South Carolina | 3,627 | 3 | Minnesota | \$6,811 |
| 4 | Connecticut | 3,578 | 4 | North Dakota | \$5,571 |
| 5 | Tennessee | 3,403 | 5 | Nevada | \$4,502 |
| 6 | Texas | 3,060 | 6 | New Mexico | \$4,337 |
| 7 | Minnesota | 2,781 | 7 | Iowa | \$4,249 |
| 8 | Washington State | 2,311 | 8 | Florida | \$3,908 |
| 9 | Oklahoma | 2,299 | 9 | Delaware | \$3,294 |
| 10 | Louisiana | 1,523 | 10 | Louisiana | \$3,272 |
| 11 | Kansas | 1,418 | 11 | Rhode Island | \$3,261 |
| 12 | Maine | 545 | 12 | Michigan | \$2,598 |
| 13 | Nevada | 492 | 13 | Oklahoma | \$2,588 |
| 14 | Illinois | 413 | 14 | Kansas | \$2,516 |
| 15 | Iowa | 353 | 15 | Arizona | \$2,509 |
| 16 | Arizona | 181 | 16 | Texas | \$1,870 |
| 17 | New Mexico | 164 | 17 | Washington State | \$1,711 |
| 18 | North Dakota | 95 | 18 | Tennessee | \$1,429 |
| 19 | Florida | 85 | 19 | New Jersey | \$1,315 |
| 20 | Delaware | 54 | 20 | South Carolina | \$1,134 |
| 21 | Rhode Island | 50 | 21 | Maine | \$1,101 |
| 22 | Utah | 6 | 22 | Connecticut | \$917 |
| | U.S. | 39,248 | | U.S. | \$2,328 |

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

2. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT

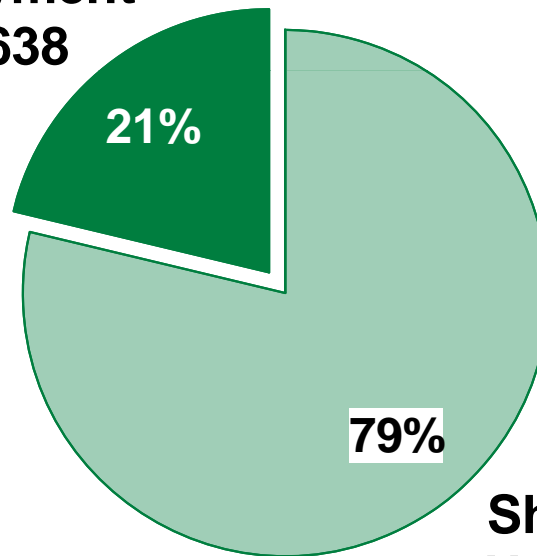
- **“While supported employment has made significant gains since its formal introduction in 1984 (P.L. 98-527), segregated services continue to outpace the growth of supported employment nationally.”**
- **True in 2004 and true today.**

(Rusch & Braddock, Research and Practice for Persons with Severe Disabilities, 2004)

SUPPORTED/FOLLOW-ALONG EMPLOYMENT IS 21% OF DAY/WORK PROGRAMS IN 2009

UNITED STATES Day/Work Programs, 2009

**Supported, Follow-Along
Employment
117,638**



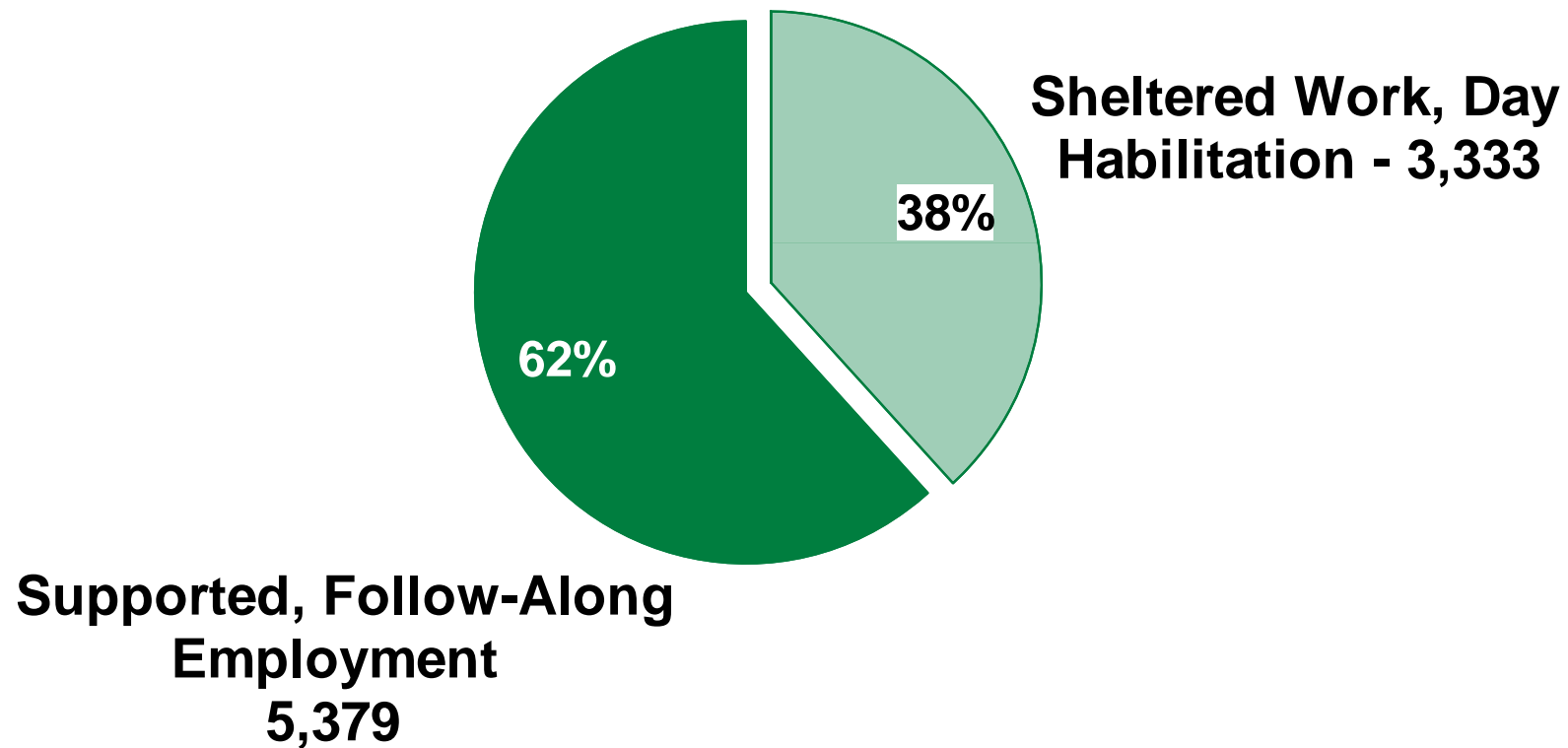
**Sheltered Work, Day
Habilitation - 435,443**

Total: 553,081

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PARTICIPANTS ARE 62% OF DAY/WORK PROGRAMS IN 2009

WASHINGTON STATE

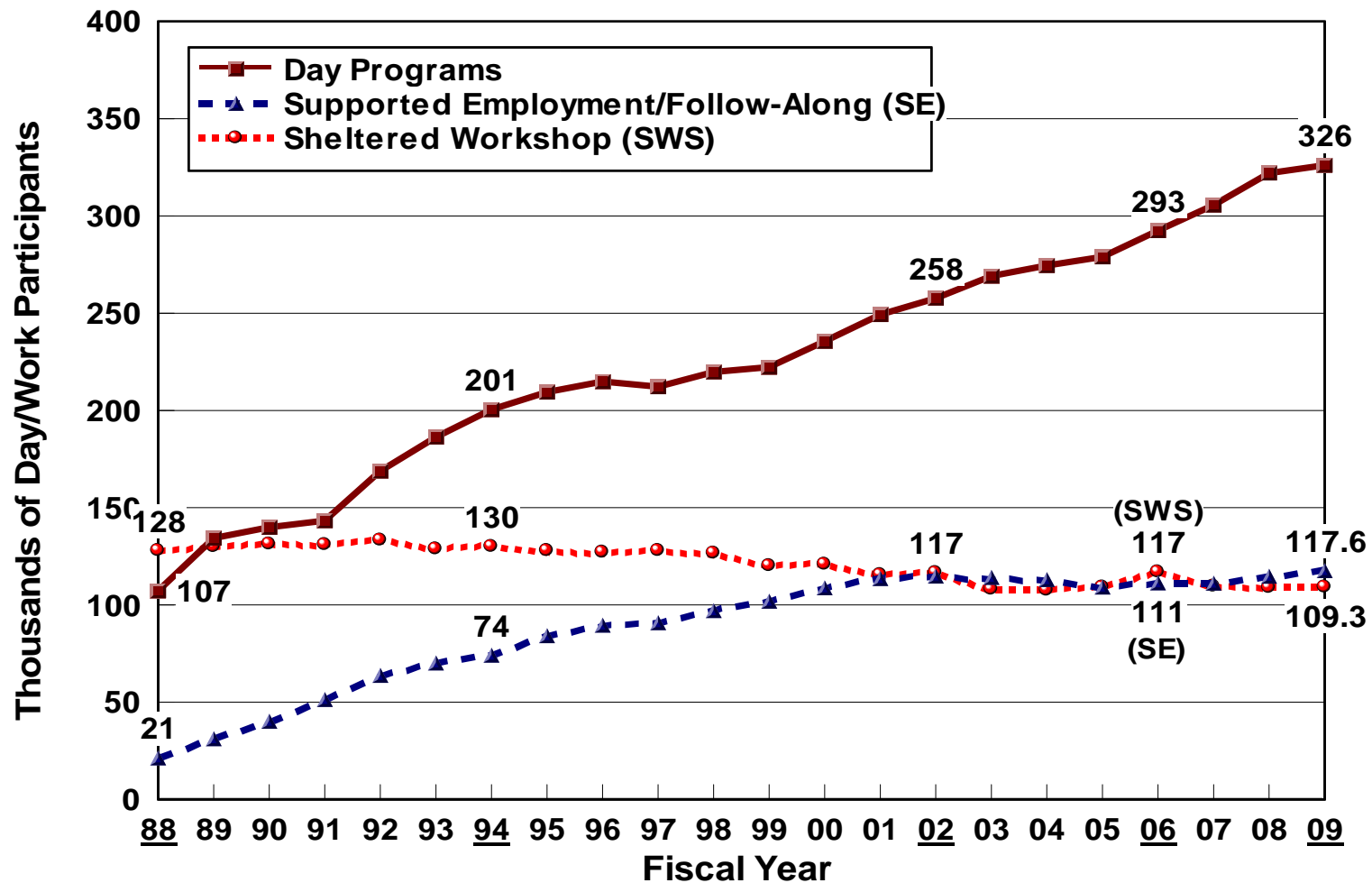


Total: 8,712

• Washington State ranks 2nd nationally, after Oklahoma.

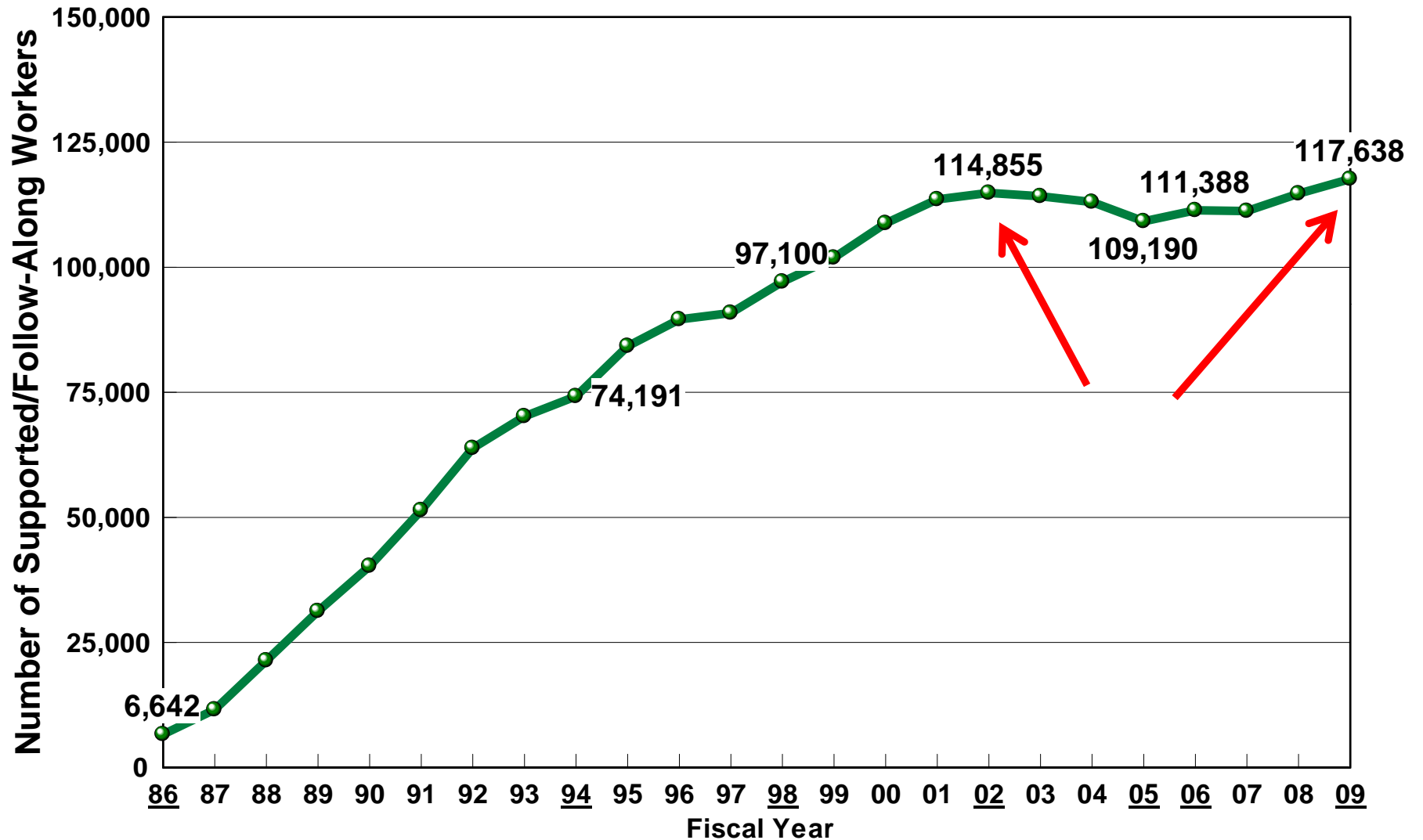
Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

DAY PROGRAM, SHELTERED WORKSHOP & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PARTICIPANTS: U.S.



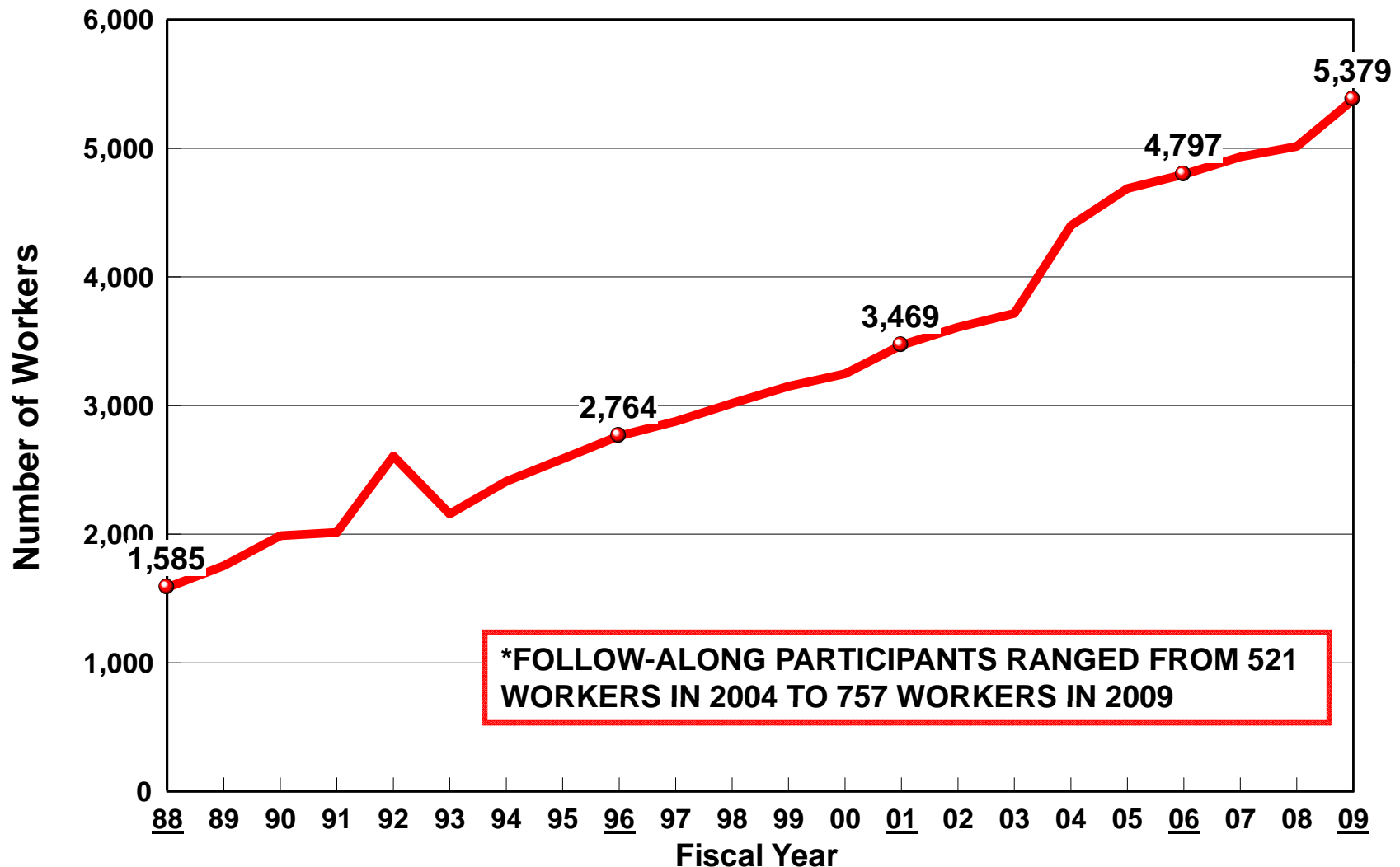
Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

NO. OF SUPPORTED/FOLLOW-ALONG WORKERS IN THE U.S. INCREASES ONLY 2%, 2002-09



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT/FOLLOW-ALONG* WORK SUPPORT IN WASHINGTON, 1988-09

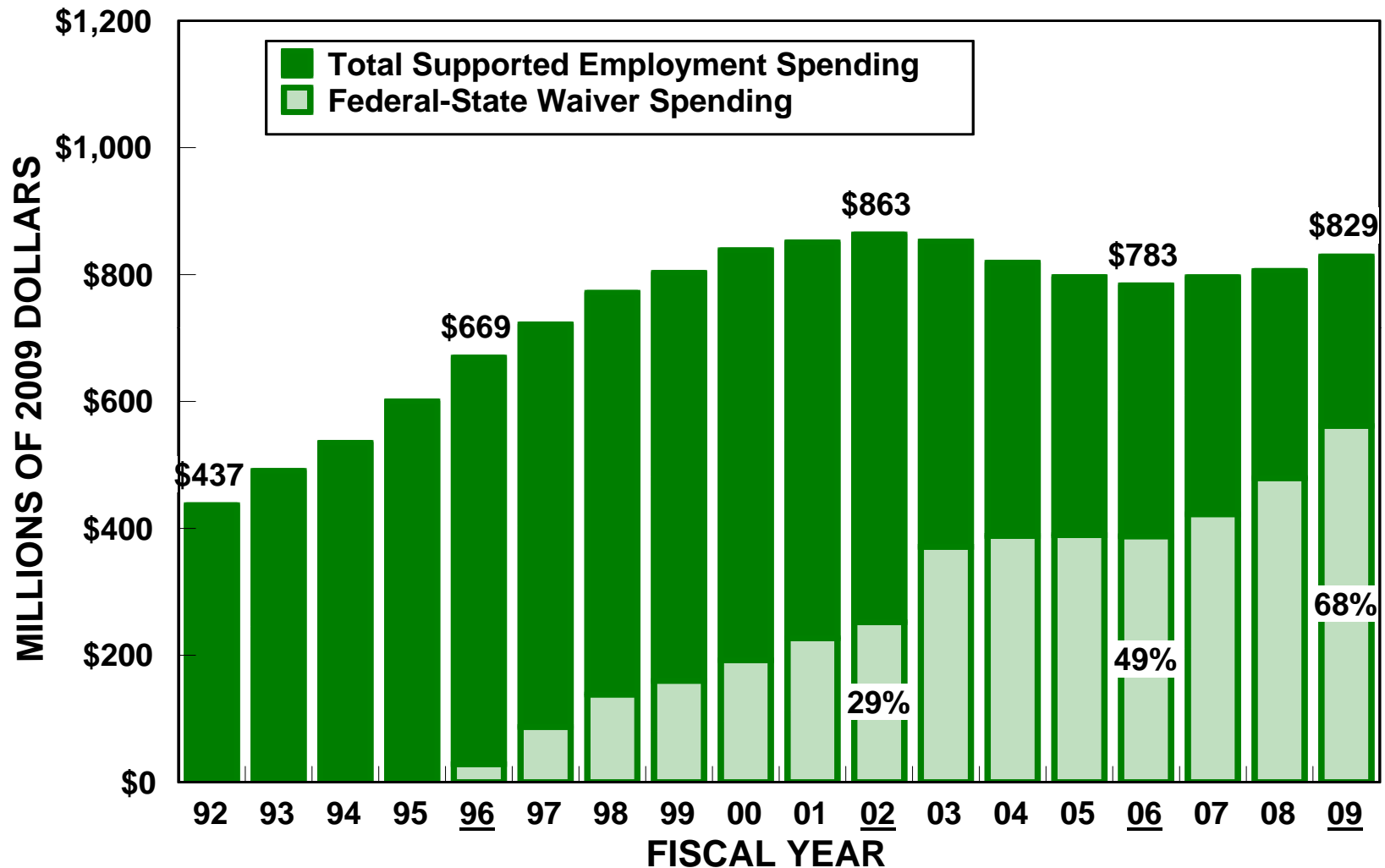


Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

WASHINGTON STATE RANKED 11TH IN SUPPORTED/ FOLLOW-ALONG WORKERS PER CAPITA IN 2009

| National Rank | State | Workers per Capita (General Population) |
|---------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Vermont | 146 |
| 2 | Connecticut | 129 |
| 3 | Iowa | 111 |
| 4 | Oklahoma | 93 |
| 5 | South Dakota | 90 |
| 6 | Maine | 87 |
| 7 | Maryland | 82 |
| 8 | Pennsylvania | 75 |
| 9 | Alaska | 71 |
| 10 | District of Columbia | 71 |
| 11 | Washington | 70 |
| | UNITED STATES | 34 |

THE HCBS WAIVER PROVIDED 68% OF U.S. I/DD SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SPENDING IN 2009



Washington State HCBS Waiver funding was 6% of total supported employment spending in 2009.

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

GROWTH IN SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT WORKERS 2006-09

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 . Florida¹ | 2,597 |
| 2 . Michigan | 1,749 |
| 3 . California | 1,527 |
| 4 . Maryland | 1,069 |
| 5 . North Carolina | 612 |
| 6 . Washington | 582 |
| 7 . Iowa | 500 |
| 8 . Indiana | 478 |
| 9 . Pennsylvania | 417 |
| 10 . Oklahoma | 384 |

¹Florida increase was due in part to State's inability to report follow-along workers in prior years.

Washington's 2006-09 increase was 12%, twice the U.S. rate.

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

3. SUPPORTED LIVING PRINCIPLES

✓ **CHOICE**

- **Where to live, with whom and which lifestyle**

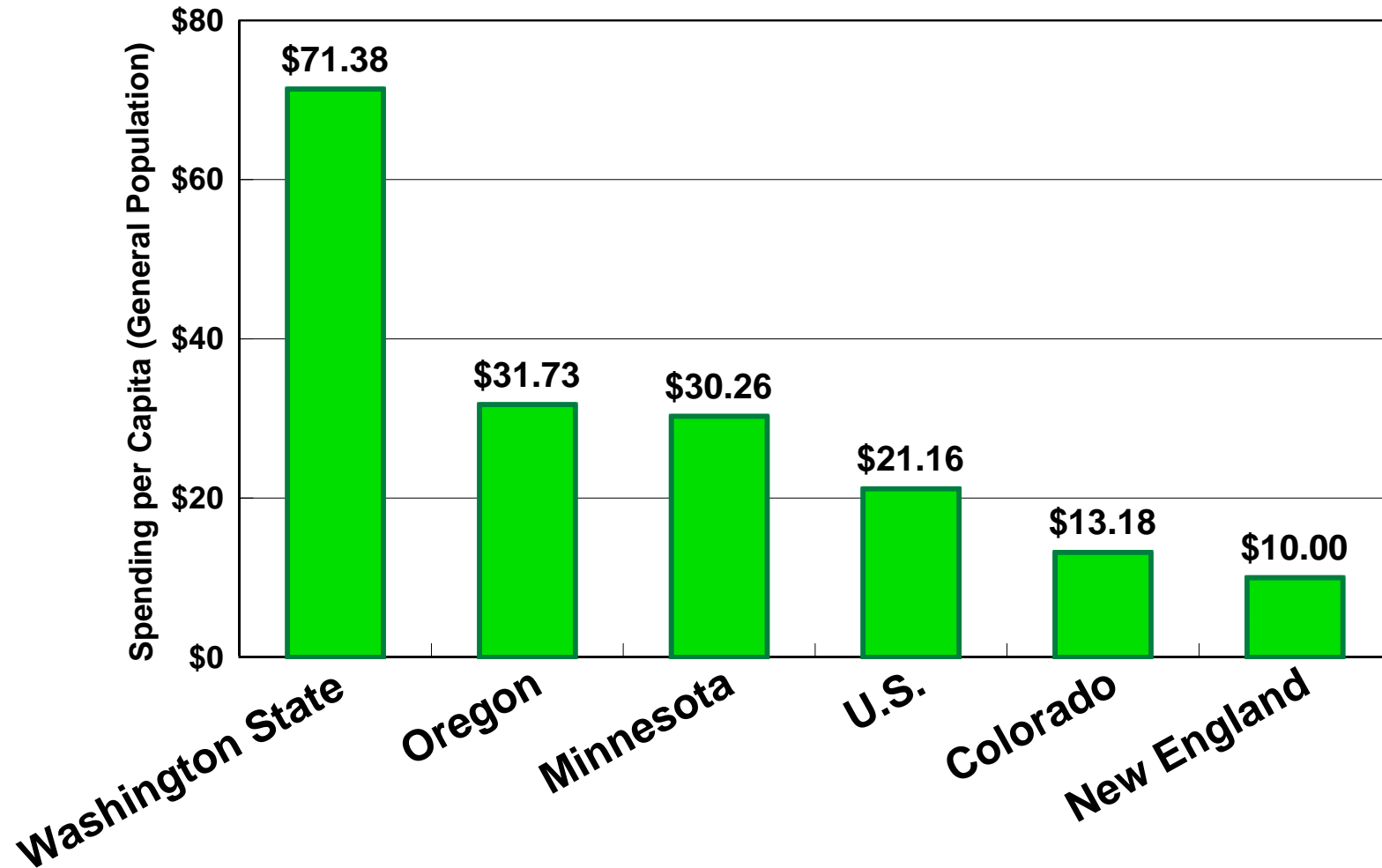
✓ **OWNERSHIP BY OTHER THAN THE SERVICE PROVIDER**

- **Individual owns or rents;**
- **Family owns or holds lease;**
- **Housing cooperative owns**

✓ **INDIVIDUAL SUPPORT**

- **Focus on individual's changing needs over time;**
- **Individualized support plan or support contract**

WASHINGTON STATE 1st AMONG COMPARISON STATES AND 3RD NATIONALLY IN SUPPORTED LIVING SPENDING

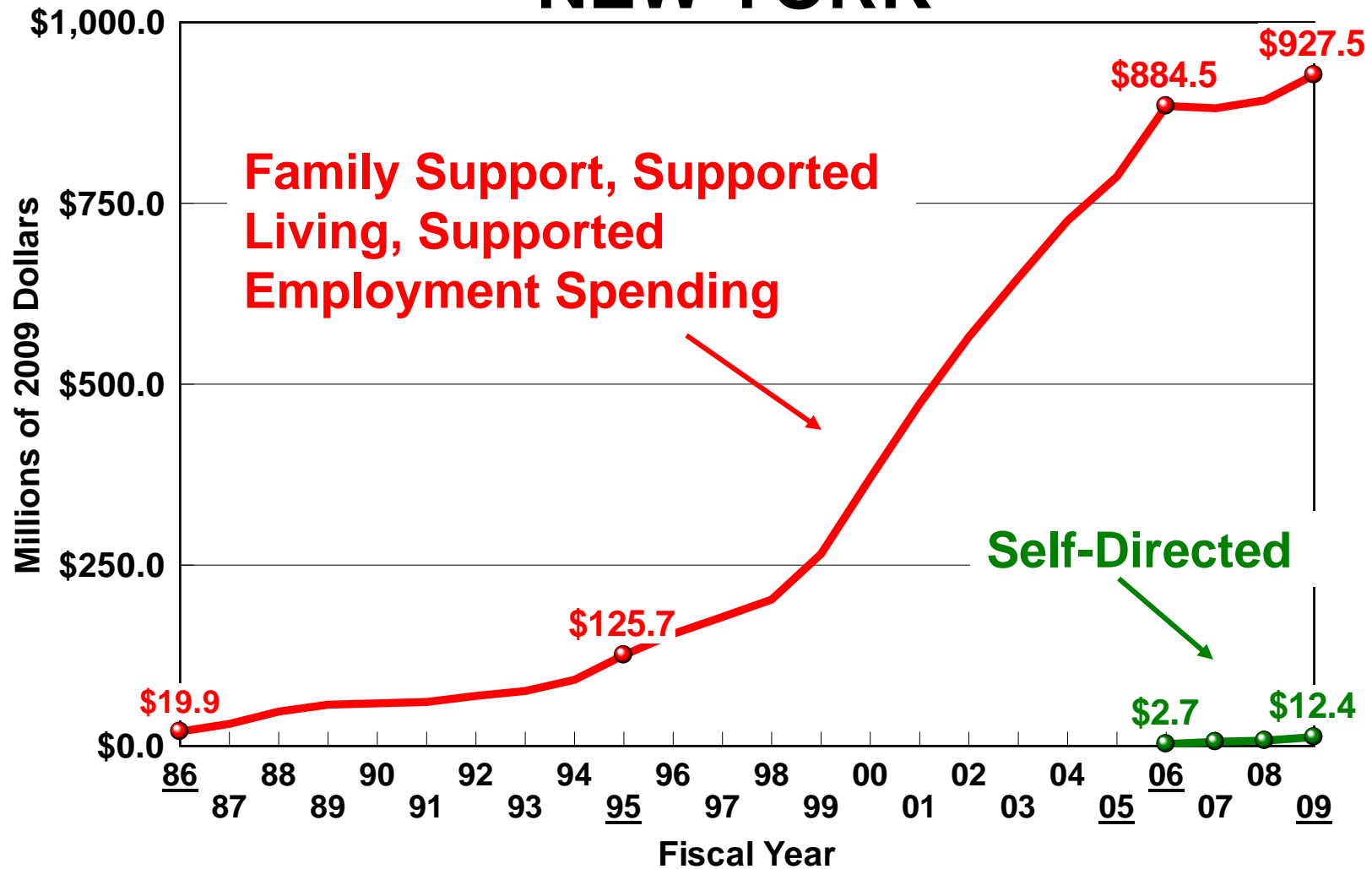


***Iowa and New Mexico are ranked #1 and #2.**

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

SELF-DIRECTED SHARE OF FAMILY SUPPORT, SUPPORTED LIVING & EMPLOYMENT SPENDING

NEW YORK

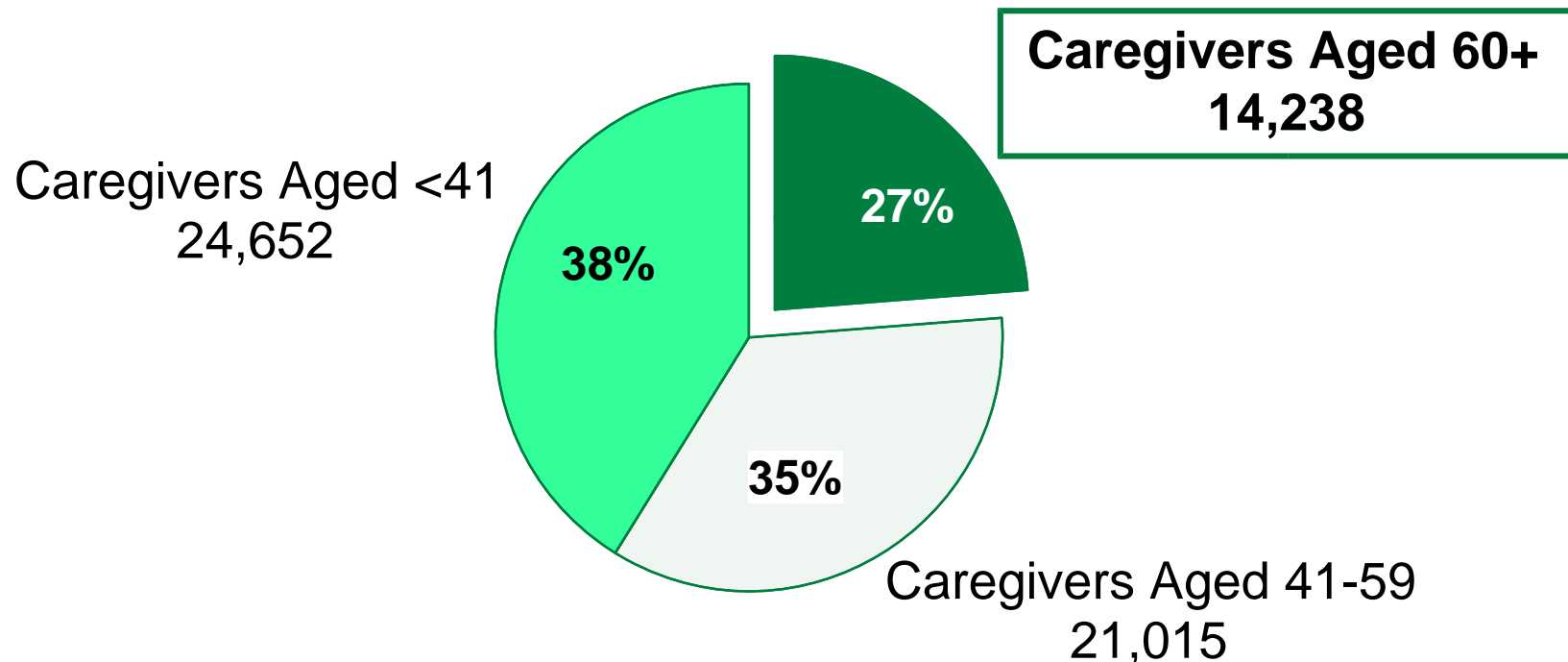


Source: State of the States pilot study of individual and family support, 2010.

- **IMPACT OF
AGING
CAREGIVERS**

27% OF PERSONS WITH I/DD LIVE AT HOME WITH CAREGIVERS AGED 60 YEARS OR MORE

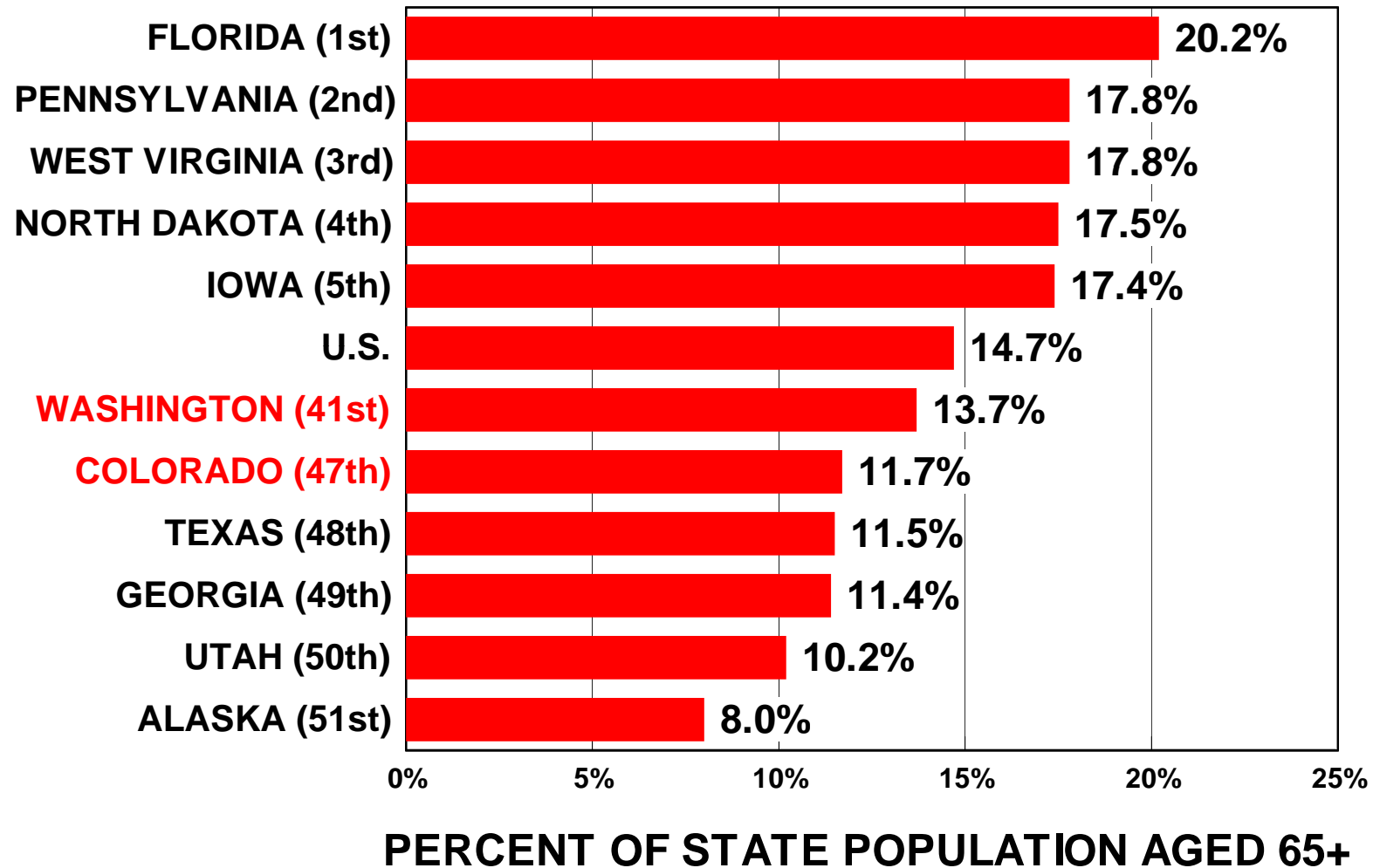
WASHINGTON STATE



Estimated Aging Family Caregivers in 2009
59,905

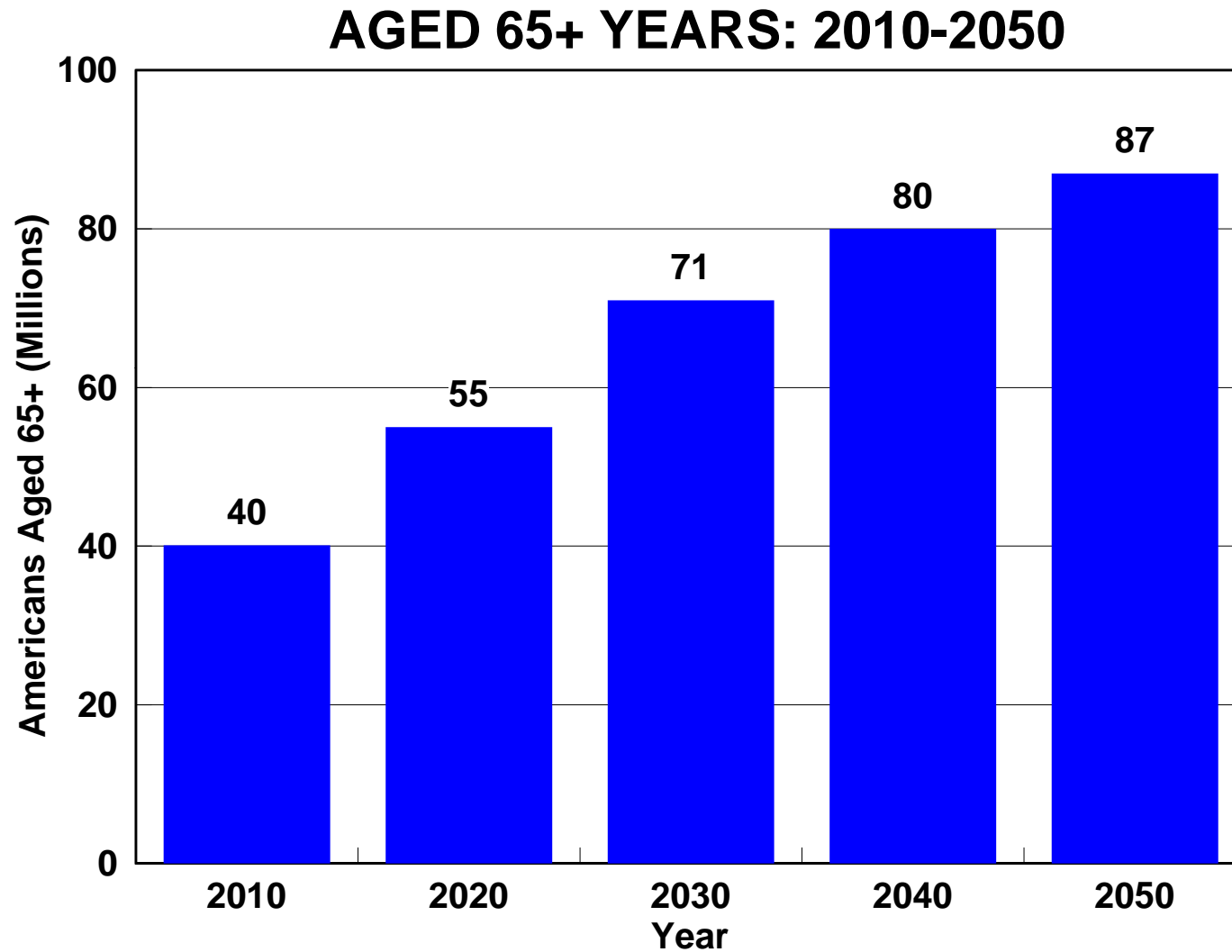
Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

STATES WITH GREATEST AND LEAST PROPORTIONS OF RESIDENTS AGED 65+ YEARS, 2009



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010

AGING POPULATION DOUBLES 2010-40, U.S.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2009

LONGEVITY INCREASES FOR PERSONS WITH AN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

- **1970s: 59.1 years**
- **1993: 66.2 years**
- **U.S. General Population: 70.4 years**
- **In the future “...those without severe impairment can be expected to have a life span equal to that of the general population.”**

Source: M. Janicki. (1996). Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Aging and Mental Retardation, University of Illinois at Chicago.

SUMMARY-WASHINGTON STATE

- ***Has made progress in reducing reliance on large congregate care settings and in supported living***
- ***It is third in supported living spending per capita***
- ***Is one of 22 states with a family support cash subsidy, and ranks 8th among those states***
- ***Ranks third nationally in supported employment workers and ranks 11th in workers per capita***
- ***Ranks 2nd nationally in supported employment workers as % of total day/work participants (62% vs. 21%, U.S.)***

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

- ***Washington is below comparison states and 21% below U.S. average in fiscal effort***
- ***State institutional are over-utilized; Washington State is 15th highest of the 40 states with state-operated institutions***
- ***The HCBS provides only 6% of Supported Employment spending vs. 68% nationally***
- ***The State ranked 30th in I/DD agency funded families supported as a % of the State's total I/DD caregiving families (12% vs. 17%, U.S.)***

- ***Washington State's Waiver participants declined 15% from 11,717 in 2001 to 9,975 in 2009***
- ***Aging caregivers present significant challenges to the state and this challenge will increase in the years ahead***
- ***Washington has an estimated 14,238 aging caregivers (aged 60+ years). This figure equals 87% of all current state-assisted out-of-home participants with I/DD in 2009***

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY

- a. GENERAL ADVANCES***
- b. SMART HOMES FOR PERSONS WITH COGNITIVE DISABILITIES***
- c. PERSONAL SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES***
- d. UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO RERC***

THE ARC's PROPHECY: 22 YEARS AGO

There is a prevailing belief ...in the field of assistive technology that people with mental retardation are not appropriate consumers of assistive technology...

People with mental retardation should be named as a 'traditionally underrepresented group'...It is the belief of the Association for Retarded Citizens of the United States that advances [in AT] will not occur without strong leadership from our federal government (Cavalier, 1988)

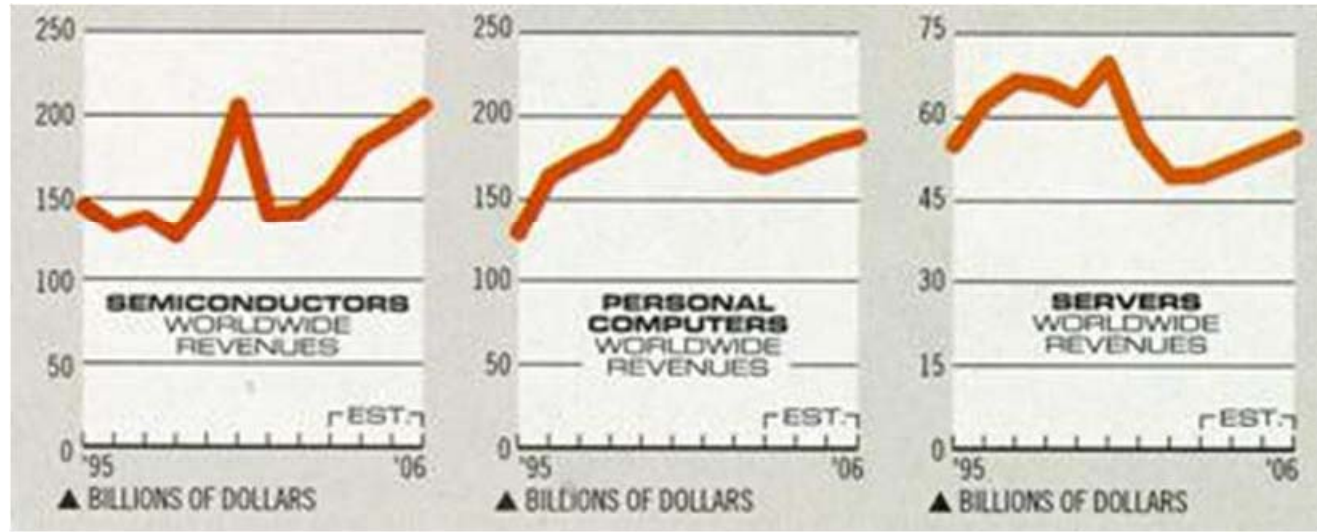
Source: Testimony of A. Cavalier before the Senate Subcommittee on the Handicapped, 1988.

- ❑ Dramatic increase in price-performance of computing technology
- ❑ Advances in **wireless** technology, **GPS**, **broadband**, and **web-based services**
- ❑ Improved **access** to computers & the Internet including voice recognition systems
- ❑ Easier to use **Personal Digital Assistants (PDA's)** with “prompting capabilities” and “context-awareness”

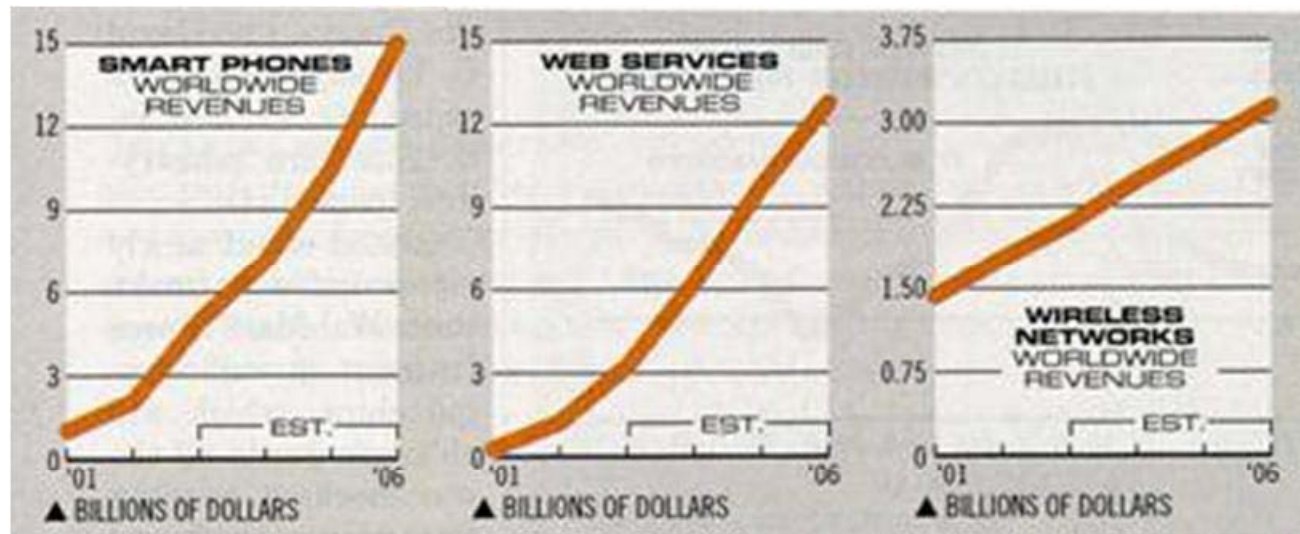
Source: D. Braddock, State of the Science Conference, Denver, 2006.

A NEW GENERATION OF TECHNOLOGIES

**AS SOME
MARKETS
MATURE...**



**NEW HIGH-
GROWTH
MARKETS
EMERGE...**



Sources: Adapted from *Business Week*, August 25, 2003.

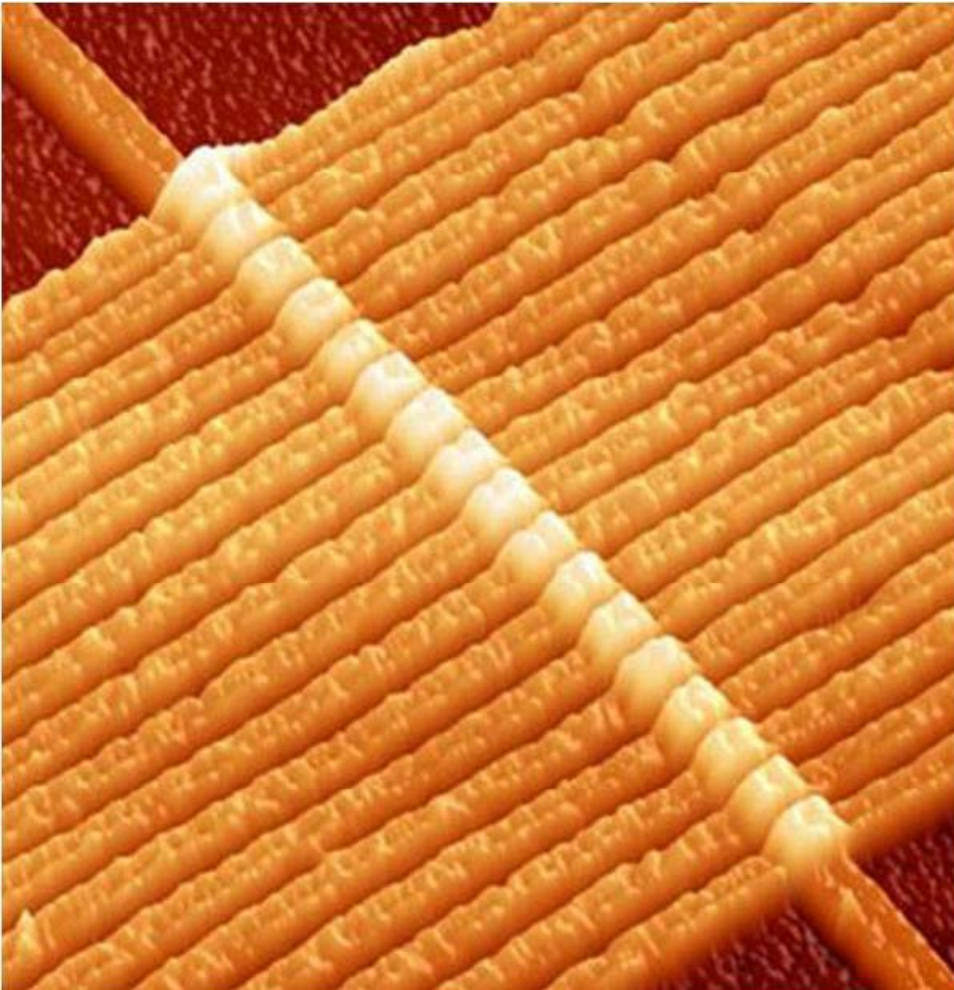
H.P. PREDICTS A REVOLUTION IN BUILDING MEMORY CHIP

Hewlett-Packard scientists report advances in the design of this new class of switches to replace transistors as computer chips shrink closer to the atomic scale.

The most advanced transistor technology today is 30 to 40 nanometers in size—a biological virus is typically about 100 nanometers. H.P. Lab’s 3-nanometer “memristors” can switch on and off in about a nano-second, or a billionth of a second.

*Hewlett Packard Senior Fellow R. Stanley Williams
HP Labs, Palo Alto, CA
NY Times, April 8, 2010.*

HORIZON: MEMRISTORS



The memristor is a nano-scale device that stores data, explains previous anomalies in nano-device characteristics, and may act as a synapse in analog neural networks.

Source: HP Labs, imaged by an atomic force microscope (reported in Wikipedia, April 2010).

RECENT ADVANCE: MEMRISTORS

HP has tested the material in ultra-high-density “crossbar” switches, which use nanowires to pack a record 100 Giga-bits onto a single die—compared with 16 Gbits for the current highest density flash memory chips.

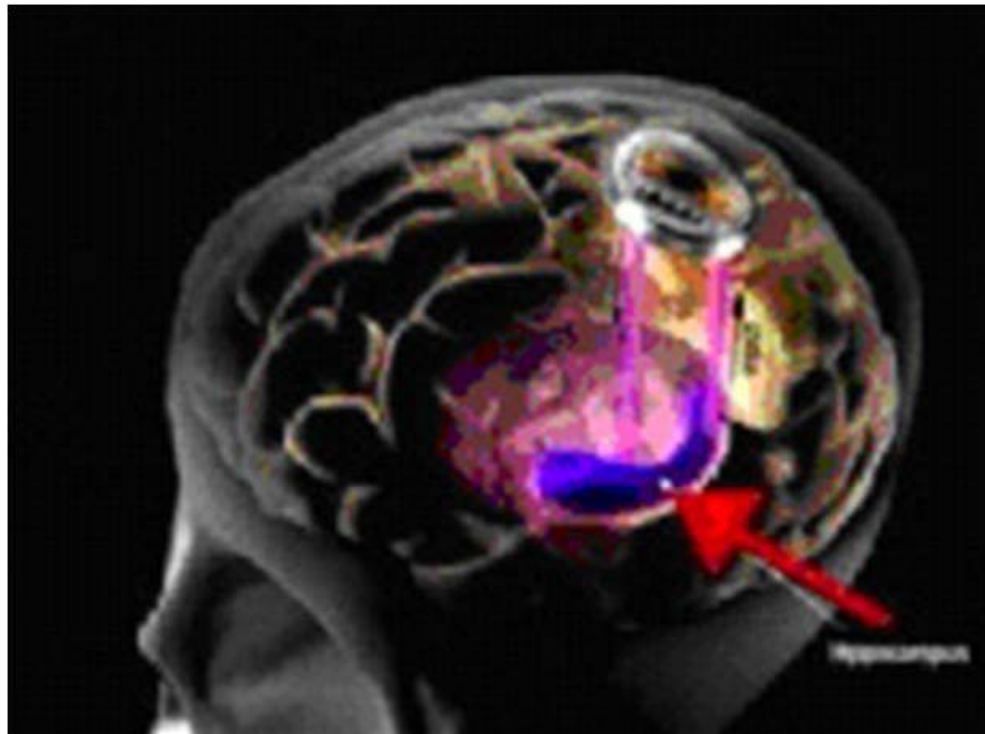
*Professor Leon Chua, University of California-Berkeley
EE Times, April 9, 2010.*

“We are...designing new types of circuits in both the digital and analog domains using our crossbar architecture. In the analog domain, we want to build memristor-based devices that operate in a manner similar to how the synapse works in the brain....we think that using the memristor in its analog mode with our crossbar is a pretty good representation of a neural net.”

*Professor Leon Chua, University of California-Berkeley
EE Times, April 9, 2010.*

NEURAL PROSTHESES AND MEMRISTORS

Computer chips implanted in the brain could help to enhance/replace/bypass damaged brain regions (e.g., chip reroutes information past damaged hippocampus to help form new memories in an Alzheimer's patient)



Source: Berger, T., Professor of Biomedical Engineering, Viterbi School of Engineering, USC.

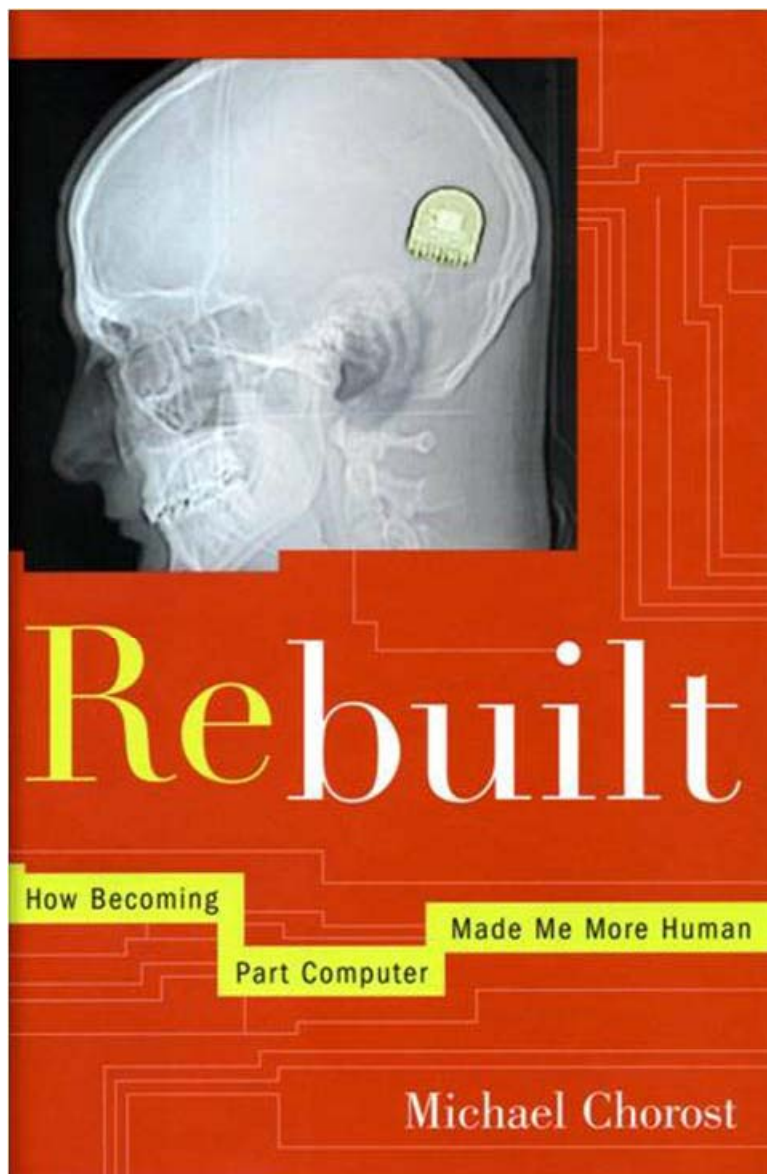
“WILL COMPUTERS BE IMPLANTED IN THE HUMAN BRAIN?”

Bill Gates notes that cochlear implants, which use digital signals the brain interprets as sound, can help profoundly deaf people hear. He remarks that these types of technologies will continue to be improved and expanded, especially in areas where they would “be correcting deficiencies.”

“We will have those capabilities...and computer-human links would become mainstream, though probably not for several generations.”

Source: Bill Gates, *Wall Street Journal*, July 5, 2005, p. D-4

MICHAEL CHOROST'S BOOK: 2005



Coleman Institute Conference, October 13, 2011 in Westminster, CO



State of the States, State of the Nation: 2011

PETER BLANCK, PhD, JD, Chairman, Burton Blatt Institute, Syracuse University

DAVID BRADDOCK, PhD, Chair of Conference, Associate VP, University of Colorado

ANN CALDWELL, PhD, Chief Research and Innovations Officer, The Arc of the US

HENRY CLAYPOOL, Director, Office on Disability, US DHHS

BILL COLEMAN, founding donor, partner, Alsop-Louie Partners, San Francisco

DIANE COYLE, PhD, economist, internationally acclaimed author of *The Economics of Enough: How to Run an Economy as if the Future Matters*, Princeton Univ. Press

MARK EMERY, CEO, Imagine! Colorado

JIM GARDNER, PhD, President and CEO, The Council on Quality and Leadership

SHARON LEWIS, Commissioner, Administration on Developmental Disabilities, US Department of Health and Human Services [USDHHS]

WILLIAM POUND, Executive Director, National Conference of State Legislatures

JO ANN SIMMONS, Board Chair, National Down Syndrome Society

SUE SWENSON, Deputy Assist. Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitation

NANCY THALER, Exec. Director, Nat'l Assoc., of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services (NASDDDS)

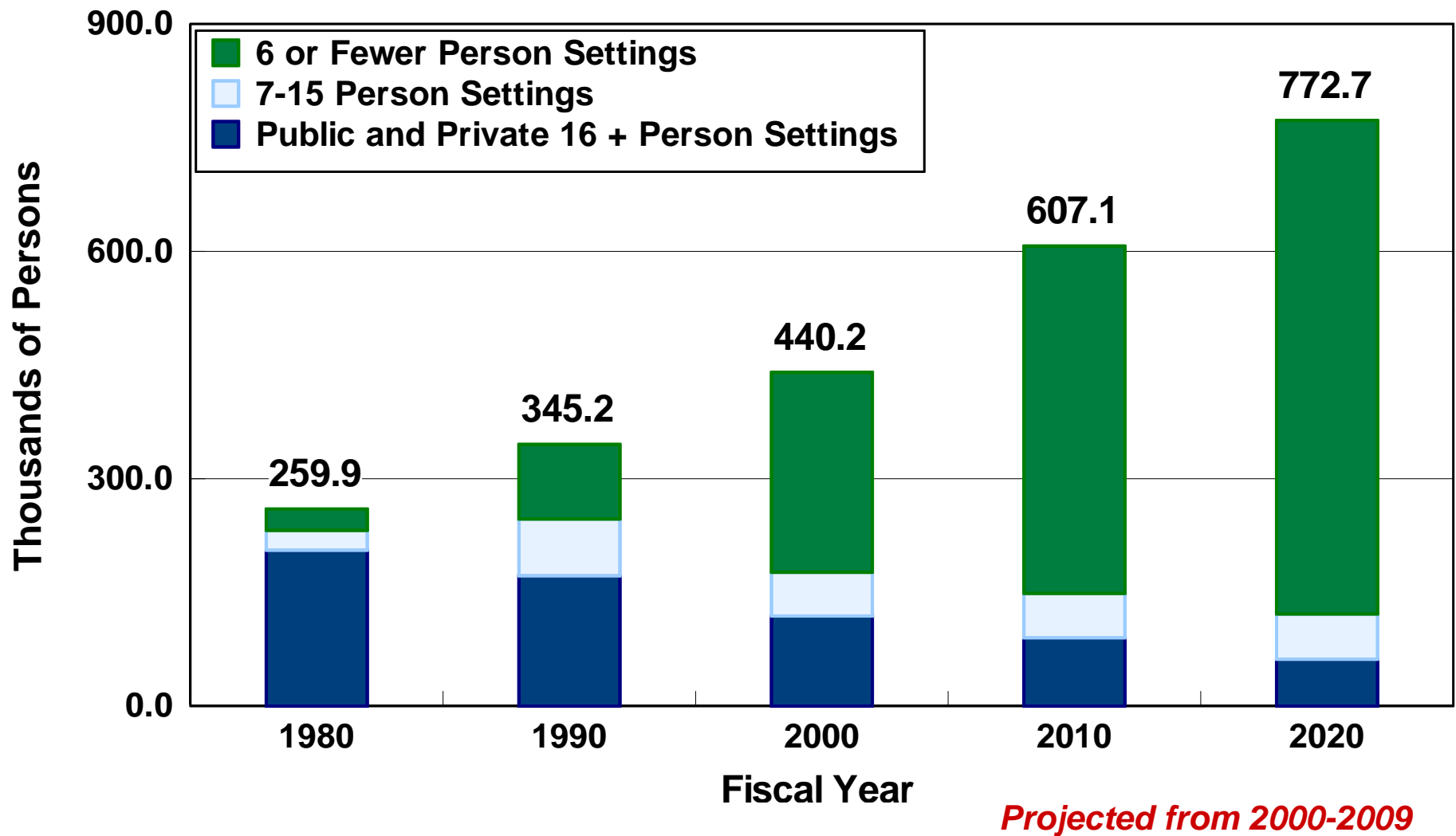
ColemanInstitute.org

Iib. DOWN TO EARTH: SMART HOME TECHNOLOGY

“I think we can do a ‘virtual nursing home’ with technology”...

**Andy Grove
Co-Founder, Intel Corp.
In *USA Today*, 2006**

U.S. DEMAND FOR ID RESIDENTIAL SERVICES IN THE NEXT DECADE IS 165,000



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

IN THE FUTURE:

- **A combination of wireless cell phone, Internet, and sensor technology will connect people, objects, and events.**
- **Smart homes/care will play key roles in assisted living for persons with I/DD, allowing seamless connectivity between clients, caregivers/health care providers, and parents.**

TWO PRIMARY METHODS TO REMOTELY MONITOR A PERSON'S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL STATE AND LOCATION:

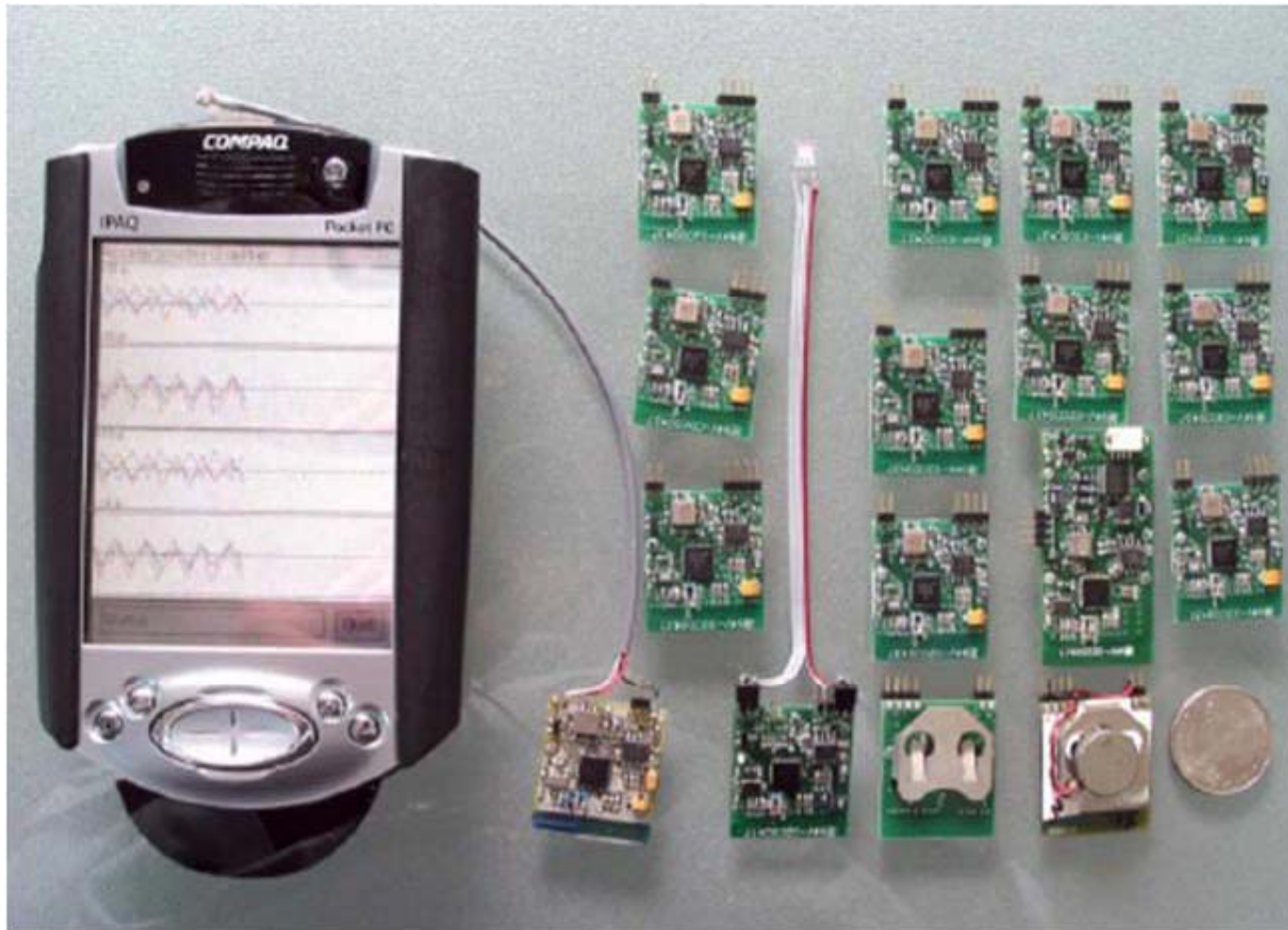
1. *Via instrumenting the environment*

(Sensors located in rooms, on doorways, drawers, faucets, light switches, mattresses, pill bottles, etc.)

2. *Via sensors located directly on people*

Both have advantages: environmental sensors are less intrusive, and do not require user compliance. Person sensors offer more direct measurement.

Context-aware PDA with wireless sensors/motes



Source: MIT PlaceLab website at http://architecture.mit.edu/house_n/placelab.html

U.S. SMART HOME SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR PERSONS WITH ID

- **IMAGINE!
BOULDER AND LONGMONT,
COLORADO**
- **REST ASSURED, LLC.,
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA**
- **SOUND RESPONSE,
MADISON, WISCONSIN**

Source: Braddock, D., Coleman Institute, University of Colorado, 2010.

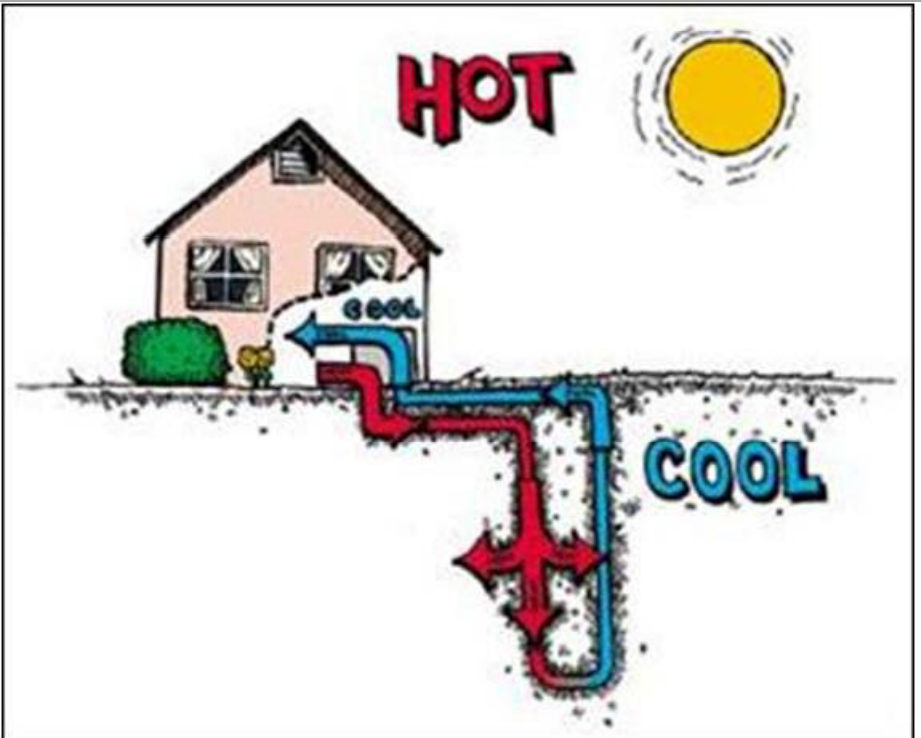
IMAGINE! SMART HOME, BOULDER, COLORADO: COMPLETED 2009



Imagine! Smart Homes in Boulder and Longmont, Colorado
<http://www.imaginesmarthomes.org/>

IMAGINE! SMART HOME, BOULDER, COLORADO: GREEN TECHNOLOGIES

**Photovoltaic cells
generate electricity**



**Geothermal systems heat
and cool the home**

IMAGINE! SMART HOME, LONGMONT, CO, OPENED MAY 2011



Imagine! Smart Homes in Boulder and Longmont, Colorado
<http://www.imaginesmarthomes.org/>

- **Private donations**
- **HUD**
- **Cities of Boulder and Longmont**
- **State of Colorado/Medicaid**

STAFF SYSTEMS

- **Employee/manager portal for centralized information collection and reporting**
- **Web-based medication prompt system**
- **Location based activity prompting/logging**
- **Web based training courses**
- **Lifelogging of resident histories**
- **Family portal for daily activities and health status with text and picture-sharing**

CONSUMER, ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNICATIONS ADAPTATIONS

- **Accessible control of environment and appliances**
- **Accessible, safe kitchen and bathroom**
- **Cameras monitor high-risk areas**
- **Automated windows and doors**
- **Task prompters and reminders**
- **Specialized, accessible PC, Internet, journaling and web conferencing**

ELITE CARE/CUROTEK WEB- BASED MONITORING SYSTEM

- **Activity and safety sensors are utilized: bio-metric, motion, pressure, contact, security, fire, temp, nurse call, door threshold.**
- **Residents' badges provide location, call for assistance.**
- **Real-time resident monitoring, alerts, reporting and care planning.**

IMAGINE! SMART HOME ADAPTS ELITE CARE WEB-BASED MONITORING SYSTEM



Creating **A**utonomy-**R**isk **E**quilibrium

- Infrared/RF tracking
- Pendant Assistance calls
- Bed weight, threshold, motion
- Control lights, locks, appliances
- Programmable events/alerts
- Building sensors/controls
- Real-time Intra/Intranet
- DB Reports, trends, queries

www.elitecare.com

Holistic care model
Open building design
Supportive technology



Oregon Assisted Living
Oatfield Estates
Jefferson Manor

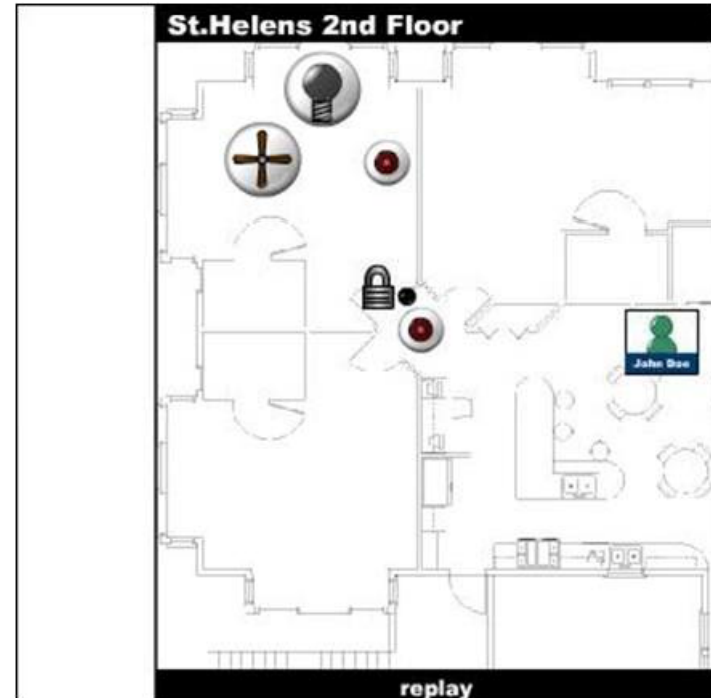
SMART HOUSE BADGE

Assist resident

- ❑ Badge detects when resident reaches his/her room
- ❑ Unlock their doors
- ❑ Turn lights on/off
- ❑ Turn ceiling fan on/off
- ❑ Disable unsafe appliances

Predict/prompt activity (future)

- ❑ Using statistical modeling



Source: Elite Care Corp.

REST ASSURED PROGRAM



Staff person monitors several apartments simultaneously.

REST ASSURED PROGRAM

- **Uses PTZ (Pan, Tilt, Zoom) cameras for monitoring in high risk areas like the kitchen**
- **Remote supervision via two-way audio/video communication with caregiver**
- **Motion, temperature, carbon monoxide, and door brake sensors used in, in addition to a Personal Emergency Response System**
- **Consumers report increased independence; caregiver is not a constant physical presence in the house**
- **Reduced overall cost of care**
- **Currently used primarily for third-shift support**

Source: Jeff Darling, Executive Director, Rest Assured, Wabash, Indiana.

- **Developed in collaboration with EPICS (Engineering Projects In Community Service) at Purdue University**
- **Serves consumers with ID**
- **65 homes and apartments with 136 consumers served**
- **Recent agreement with Humana to market technology to 500,000 elderly caregivers**

Source: Jeff Darling, Executive Director, Rest Assured, Wabash, Indiana.

Monitoring Station



- **Professional Monitors**
- **Communication between Monitor and staff/ individuals served**
- **Access to protocols and personal intervention strategies**
- **Provider agency back-up**
- **Individualized alarm readings**
- **Generates reports**

SENSORS

- Personal Pagers
- Door/Window Security Sensors
- Smoke Detectors
- Carbon Monoxide Detectors
- Flood/Moisture Sensors
- Motion/Sound Sensors
- Stove Sensors
- Incontinent Detectors
- Other Sensors Available Upon Request

EQUIPMENT FEATURES

- Completely Wireless in the Home
- Cellular Transmission- No Phone or Internet Connection is Required
- 2-Way Communication
- Event Sequencing
- Data Tracking
- Portable and Adaptable to People's Homes and Abilities

Sound Response costs average between \$25 to \$850 per person per month

INDIANA GOVERNOR MITCH DANIELS ENDORSES SMART HOME TECHNOLOGY

“We can alleviate some of the demand for Direct Support Professionals (DSPs) by identifying new service options for people who do not need intensive DSP support.

The system is tailored to the needs of each person who uses it and has been shown to improve personal independence, as well as alleviating the needs for a direct support professional where one is not needed.”

Mitch Daniels, Governor, State of Indiana
The Arc of Indiana, *Meet the Candidates*, Summer 2008

STATES WITH MEDICAID SUPPORT FOR SMART HOME TECHNOLOGIES

CURRENTLY HAS MEDICAID WAIVER AMENDMENT APPROVED BY CMS

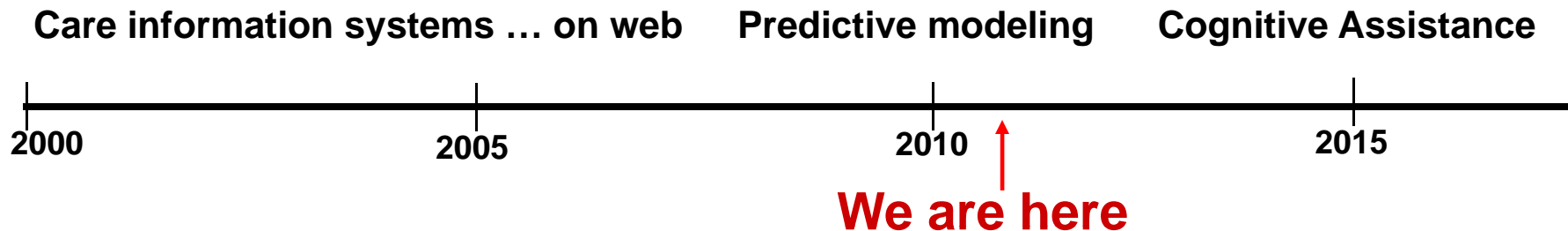
- **INDIANA**

SUBMITTED WAIVER AMENDMENT, PENDING CMS APPROVAL

- **OHIO**

OTHER STATES ARE IN THE PROCESS OF SUBMITTING WAIVER AMENDMENTS FOR TECHNOLOGIES TO CMS (E.G., **FLORIDA, WEST VIRGINIA)**

EVOLUTION OF SMART HOME TECHNOLOGY



RECOMMENDATIONS:

- **Adopt early: learn from experience**
- **Start small: expand incrementally**
- **Adopt gradually: change care procedures**
- **Assess needs, cost-benefits, & risk**
- **Plan pilot & evaluation with R&D partner**

○ *Source: Rodney Bell, Coleman Institute consultant (2007)*

COGNITIVE ASSISTANCE FRONTIER

- Envisions systems with wearable or environmental sensors that infer a user's context and cognitive state.
- Prompts, reminders, and other forms of automatic intervention.
- Tasks addressed include navigation, remediation of memory impairments, behavioral self-regulation, and monitoring and guidance in the performance of ADLs.

*Henry Kautz
Department of Computer Science
University of Rochester, January 2010*

In Computer Science:

- **Artificial intelligence**
- **Human-computer interaction**
- **Pervasive computing**
- **Electrical engineering (chip technology)**

In Care-Related Disciplines

- **Gerontology**
- **Rehabilitation Psychology & Special Ed.**
- **Physical and Occupational Therapy**
- **Nursing**
- **Medical Informatics**

- 1. PDA Task Prompting Software**
- 2. Adapted Web Browser**
- 3. Adapted E-mail**
- 4. Audio Books**
- 5. Location Tracking**
- 6. Personal Support Robots,
Teaching Technologies**

Visual Assistant (Prompting System)



Source: Ablelink Technologies, Colorado Springs (Terry & Jonathan).

VISUAL ASSISTANT

- ❑ A pocket personal computer with an integrated PC-slot digital camera;
- ❑ Staff/caretakers take pictures of—and narrate—the steps in a task;



- ❑ The verbal instructions and images guide users through the steps:
 - Grocery shopping
 - Medications
 - Personal hygiene
 - Using public transportation, etc.

SOURCE: Ablelink Technologies, Colorado Springs.

ADAPTED WEB BROWSER AND E-MAIL

Adapted Web Browser



Web Trek's
Favorite
Sites

The Web Trek adapted web browser improves access to the World Wide Web for people who have difficulty with reading and writing.

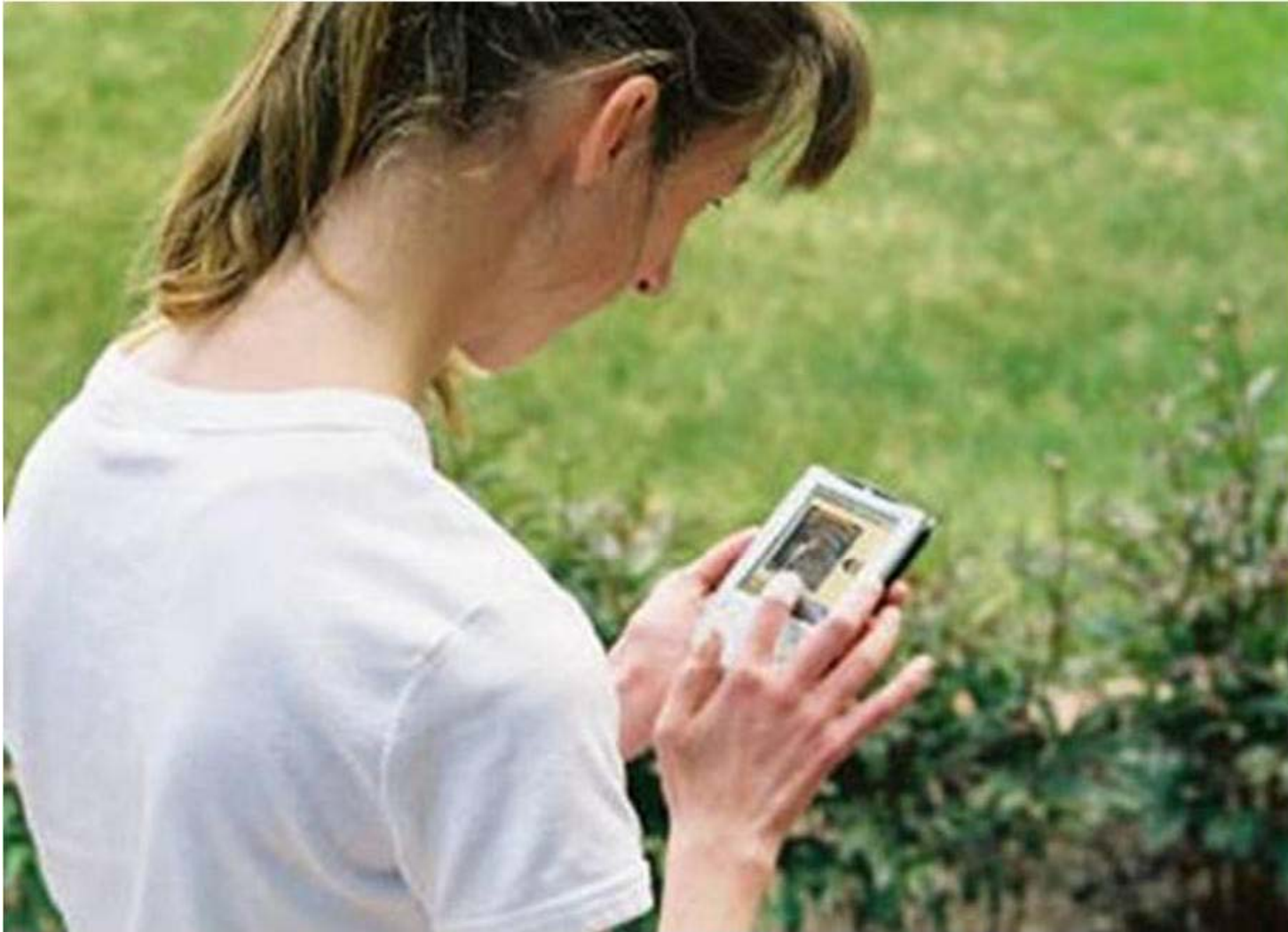
Adapted E-mail Program



Web Trek
Connect's
picture-based
Inbox and
interface for
automated
recording and
sending of
audio email.

SOURCE: Ablelink Technologies, Colorado Springs.

ROCKET READER AUDIO BOOKS



Source: Ablelink Technologies, Colorado Springs; www.ablelinktech.com

LOCATION TRACKING

- Nextel mobile locator:

http://www.nextel.com/en/services/gps/mobile_locator

- Wherifone:

<http://www.wherify.com/wherifone/>

- Accutracking:

<http://www.accutracking.com/>

- 911 to go:

<http://www.travelbygps.com/articles/tracking.php/>

Contact your cell phone provider for phones/services



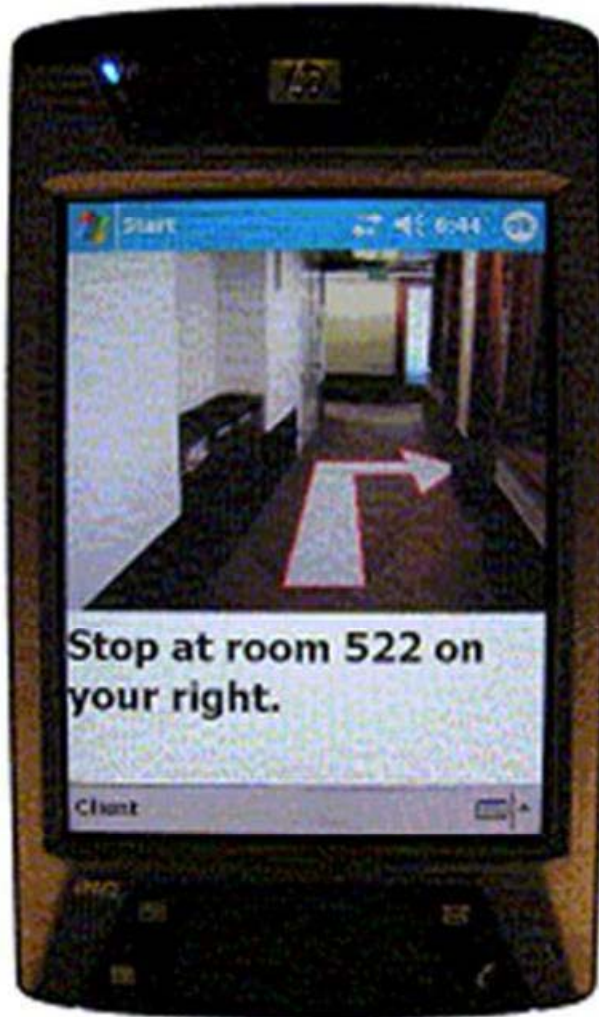
TREKKER BREEZE GPS



Verbally announces the names of streets, intersections and landmarks as you walk.

Source:
<http://www.visibilitystore.org/browse.cfm/trekker-breeze-gps/>

INDOOR WAYFINDING SUPPORT



SOURCE: http://cognitivetech.washington.edu/assets2006_liu.pdf.

[In Development]

PERSONAL SUPPORT ROBOTS

Can serve as “life support partner” to follow a person from place to place, respond to commands, aid in activities of daily living, help with route finding, interact with others.



Source: Maja J Mataric, University of Southern California, Viterbi School of Engineering

Animated Teaching/Learning Tools

- ❑ Students choose animated images representing themselves and their teacher.
- ❑ Then students use the animated characters to engage in learning activities such as reading instruction.



- ❑ Each of the 8 characters makes hundreds of emotions and expressions in real time.

For more information contact Sarel Van Vuuren at sarel@colorado.edu
<http://ics.colorado.edu/>

***REHABILITATION ENGINEERING
RESEARCH CENTER ON
ADVANCING COGNITIVE
TECHNOLOGIES (RERC-ACT)***



University of Colorado School of Medicine - Anschutz

University of Colorado – Boulder

Cathy Bodine, Ph.D., Principal Investigator

Co-funded by the Coleman Institute

www.uchsc.edu/atp/RERC-ACT.html

- 1. EVALUATION AND TESTING OF EXISTING AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES***
- 2. DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS***
- 3. CREATION OF A PLATFORM FOR DEVELOPING A VARIETY OF COGNITIVE TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS AND PRODUCTS***

UNIVERSITIES

- ***UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO/ANSCHUTZ AND BOULDER***
- ***GEORGIA INSTITUTE FOR TECHNOLOGY***
- ***UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND-BALTIMORE***
- ***UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO***

COMPANIES

- ***IBM, HUMAN ABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY CTR.***
- ***ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY ASSN.***
- ***BENEFICIAL DESIGNS, INC.***
- ***PEARSON KNOWLEDGE TECHNOLOGIES***
- ***NEURINTEL, LLC***

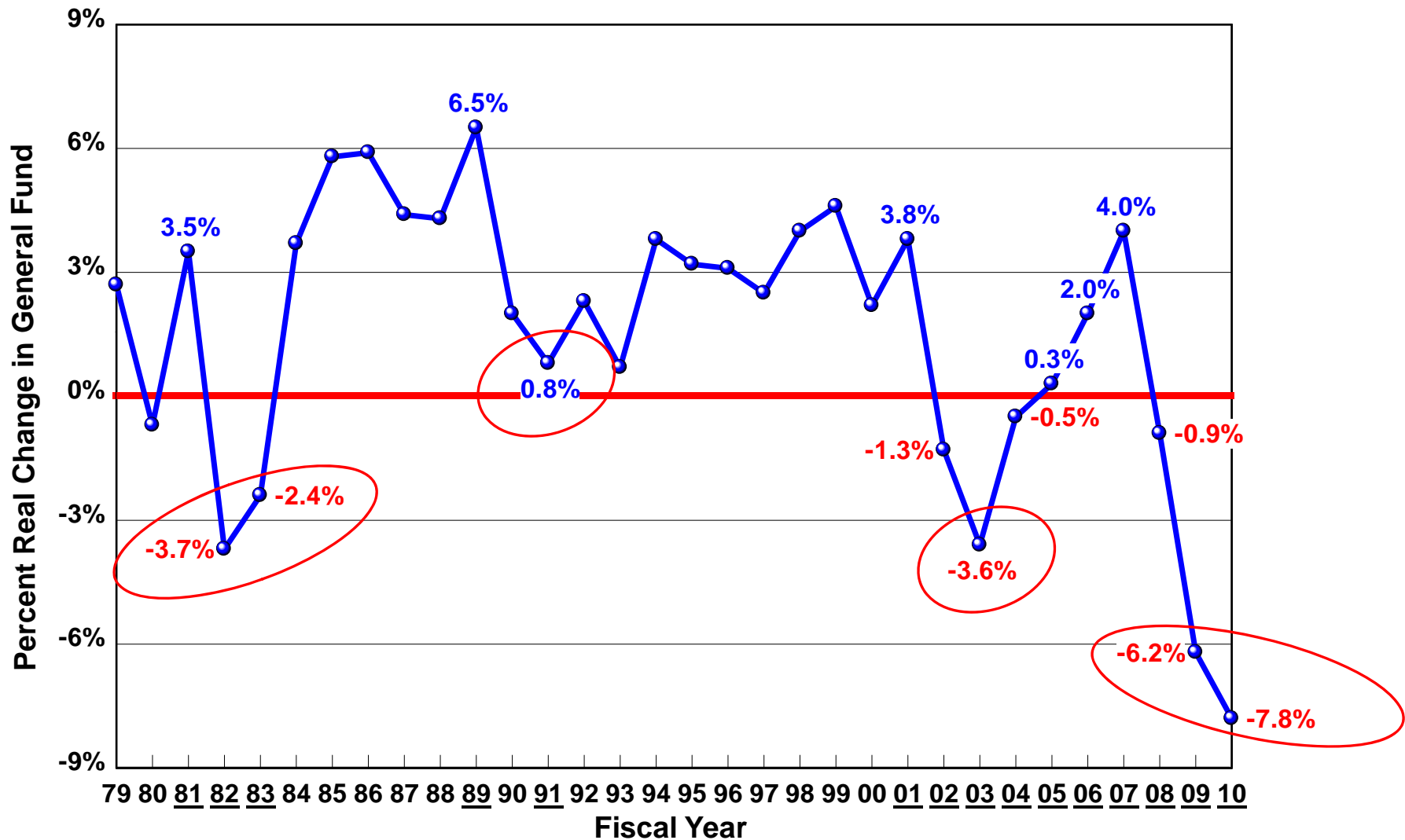
- R1. THE RERC-ACT Product Testing Laboratory***
- R2. Context-aware prompting system***
- R3. Mobile-based job-coaching intervention***
- R4. Cognitive decline and recovery from work interruptions in the IT workforce***
- R5. Vocabulary development in mild cognitive impairments***
- R6. Socially assistive robotics for skills acquisition.***

- D1. Uniform standards for cognitive technologies***
- D2. Interactive animated agents platform for home, school, work and community***
- D3. Non-linear context-aware prompting for adults with cognitive disabilities in the workplace***
- D4. Mobile life coach vocational applications***
- D5. Socially interactive early childhood robotics***
- D6. Inclusive collaboration technology for employment***

III. ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY IN THE STATES

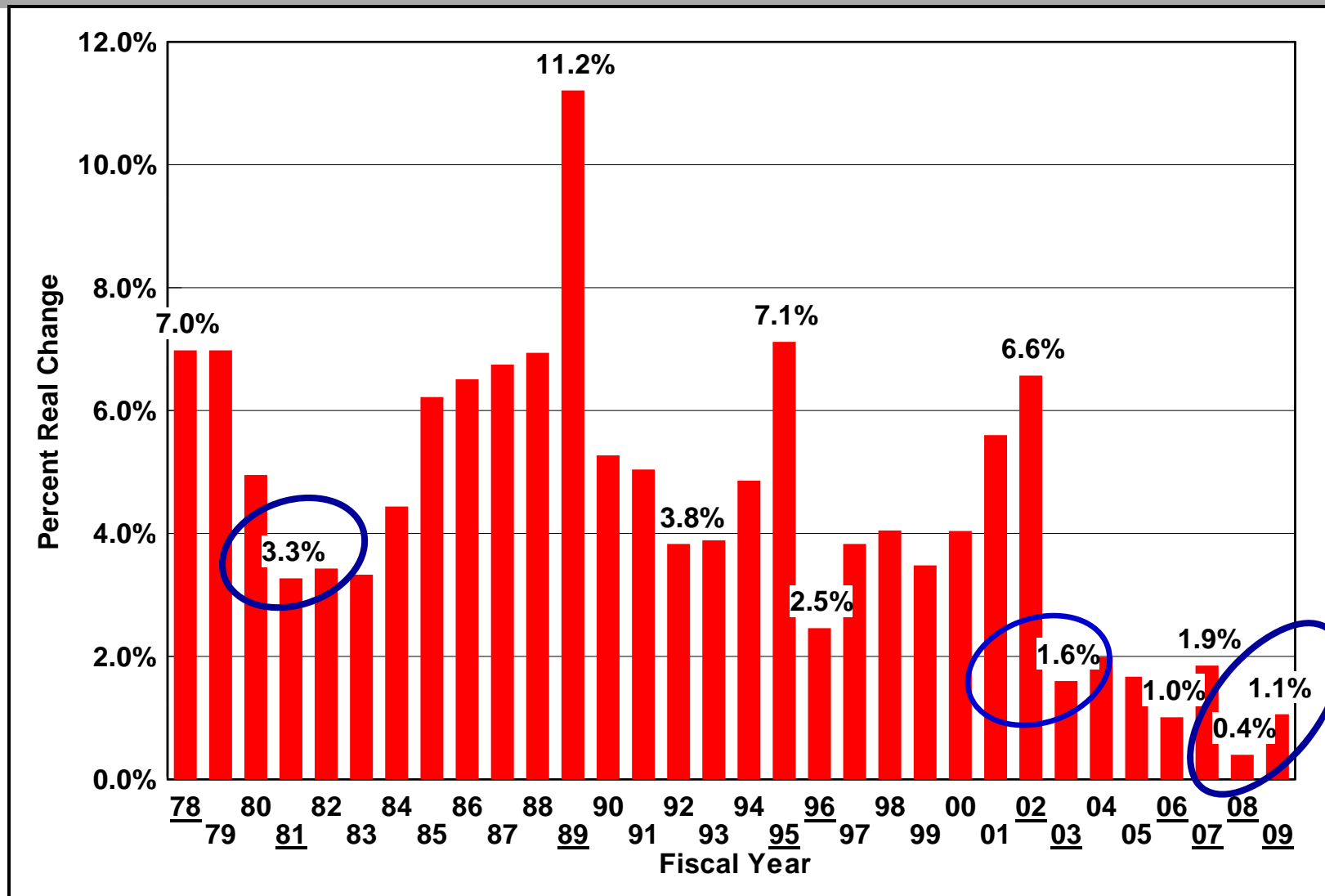
- **TOTAL INFLATION-ADJUSTED I/DD SPENDING IN THE U.S. INCREASED MARGINALLY DURING 2006-09**
- **I/DD SPENDING INCREMENTS IN 2006, 2008 AND 2009 WERE THE LOWEST SINCE WE BEGAN COLLECTING DATA IN 1977**

A TALE OF FOUR RECESSIONS: 1979-2010 GENERAL FUND IN THE STATES



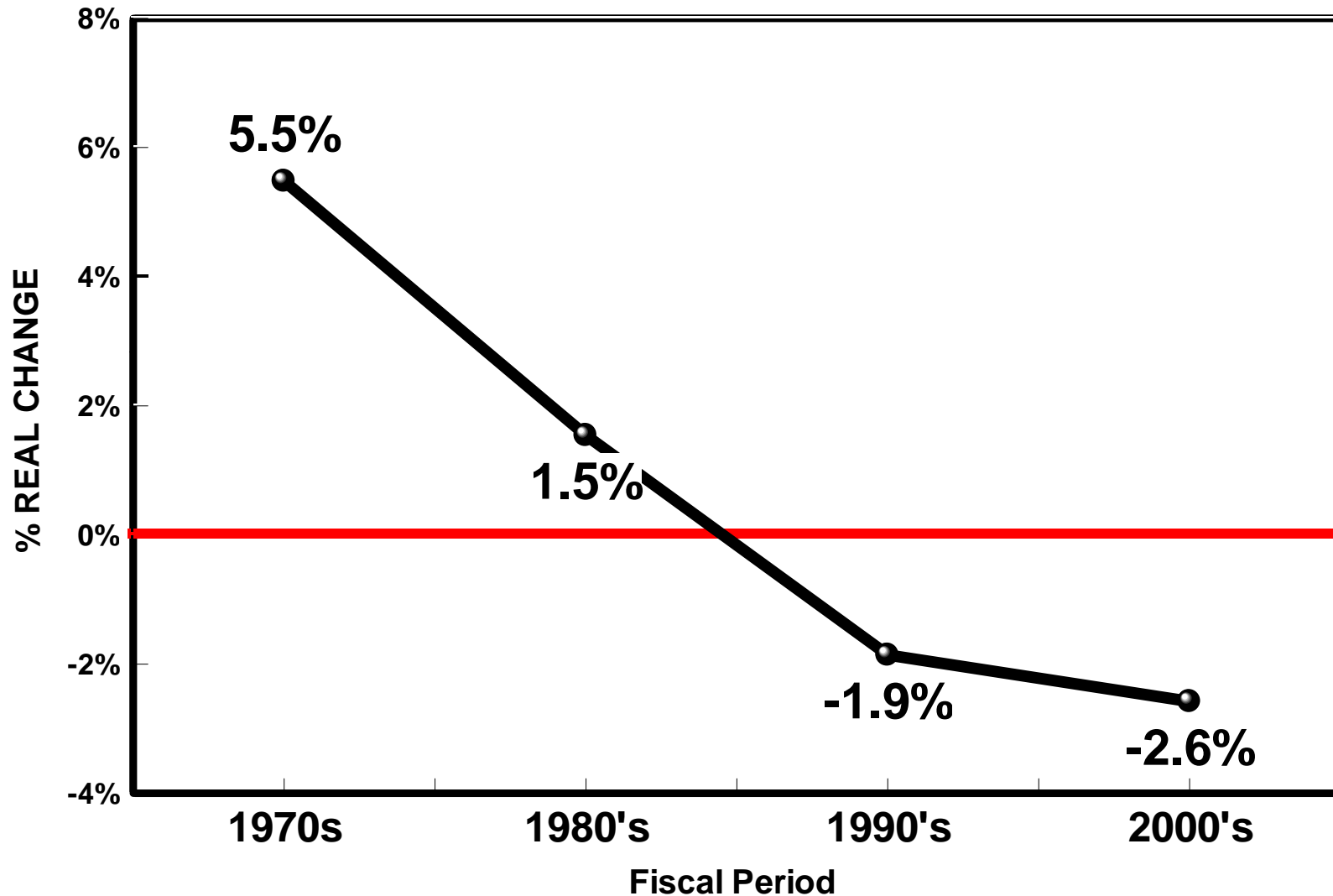
Source: National Governors Association and National Association of State Budget Officers (November 2010)
79-09 "actual" state expenditure; 2010 "preliminary actual."

ANNUAL % CHANGE IN INFLATION-ADJUSTED I/DD SPENDING IN THE U.S.: 1978-09



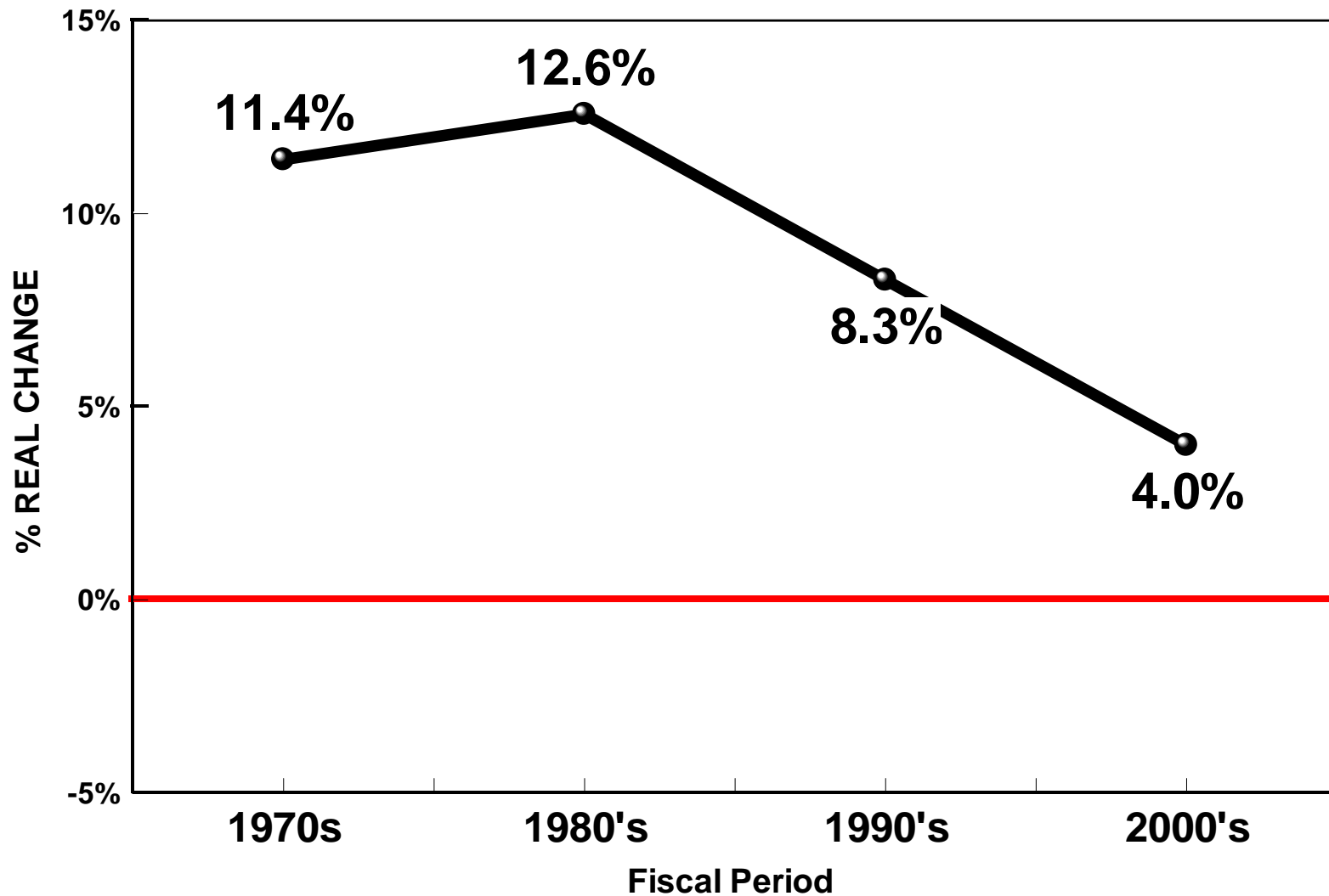
Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

INSTITUTION SPENDING GROWTH IS NEGATIVE OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES



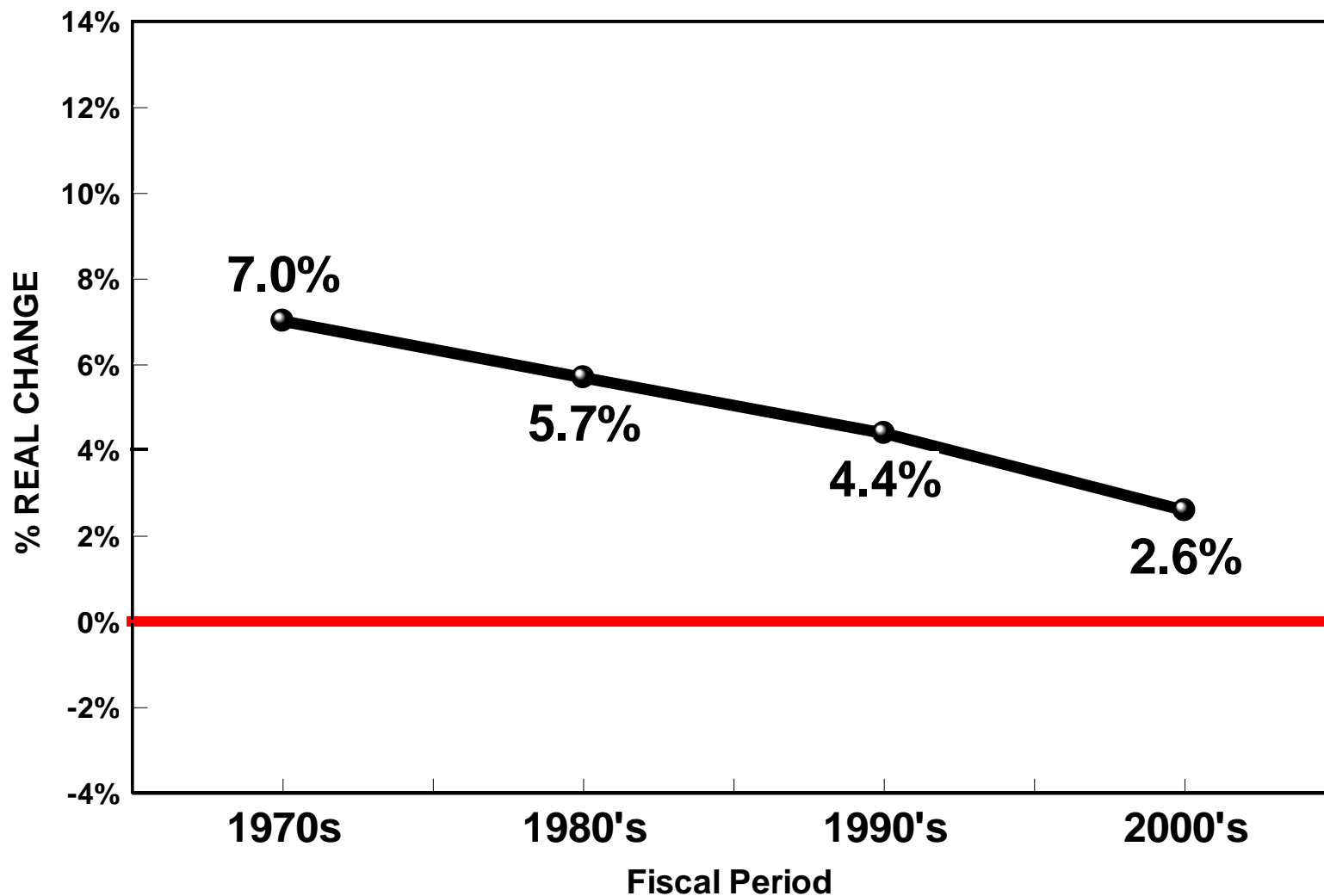
Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

COMMUNITY SERVICES SPENDING GREW THEN SLOWED DOWN BY DECADE IN 1990s, 2000s



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF TOTAL I/DD SPENDING STEADILY DECLINED BY DECADE



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

NUMBER OF STATES WITH INFLATION- ADJUSTED CUTS IN I/DD SPENDING: 1978-2009

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1978 - 8 | 1989 - 5 | 2000 - 6 |
| 1979 - 6 | 1990 - 4 | 2001 - 10 |
| 1980 - 18 | 1991 - 6 | 2002 - 3 |
| 1981 - 15 | 1992 - 11 | 2003 - 20 |
| 1982 - 14 | 1993 - 18 | 2004 - 16 |
| 1983 - 17 | 1994 - 8 | 2005 - 22 |
| 1984 - 10 | 1995 - 6 | 2006 - 21 |
| 1985 - 5 | 1996 - 10 | 2007 - 16 |
| 1986 - 5 | 1997 - 8 | 2008 - 23 |
| 1987 - 7 | 1998 - 4 | 2009 - 23 |
| 1988 - 6 | 1999 - 10 | |

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

INFLATION-ADJUSTED CHANGE IN I/DD SPENDING IN THE STATES, 2008-09: 23 REDUCTIONS

| State | % Change | State | % Change | State | % Change |
|----------------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------------|-------------|
| Oregon | 12% | Illinois | 2% | Kentucky | -1% |
| District of Columbia | 11% | Delaware | 2% | Michigan | -2% |
| Louisiana | 10% | West Virginia | 2% | Missouri | -2% |
| North Dakota | 10% | Utah | 2% | Alabama | -2% |
| Nevada | 9% | Mississippi | 2% | Indiana | -3% |
| Alaska | 8% | New Mexico | 2% | Maryland | -4% |
| Washington State | 7% | Virginia | 1% | Iowa | -4% |
| North Carolina | 6% | Massachusetts | 1% | New Jersey | -4% |
| Arkansas | 5% | Maine | 1% | Hawaii | -5% |
| Arizona | 4% | Kansas | 1% | Montana | -6% |
| California | 4% | South Dakota | 0% | Georgia | -6% |
| New York | 4% | Minnesota | -0.3% | Texas | -7% |
| Connecticut | 4% | Nebraska | -1% | Florida | -8% |
| New Hampshire | 3% | Wyoming | -1% | Idaho | -9% |
| Colorado | 3% | Ohio | -1% | Rhode Island | -10% |
| Pennsylvania | 3% | Wisconsin | -1% | South Carolina | -11% |
| Vermont | 3% | Tennessee | -1% | Oklahoma | -12% |
| | | | | UNITED STATES | 1.1% |

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

STATES INFLATION-ADJUSTED CHANGE IN COMMUNITY I/DD SPENDING, 2008-09: 18 REDUCTIONS

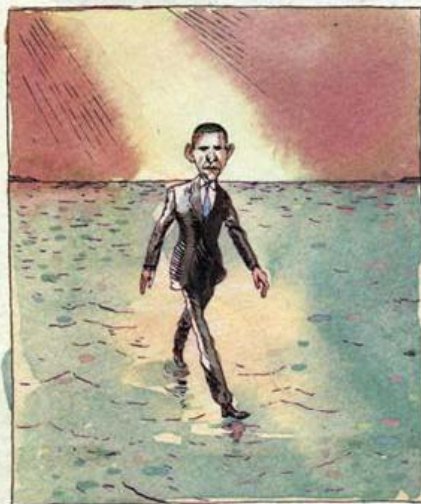
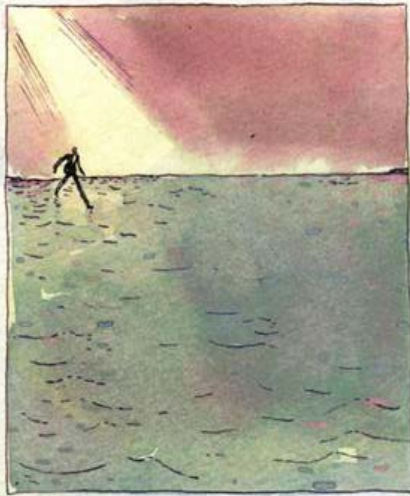
| State | Adjusted % Change | State | Adjusted % Change | State | Adjusted % Change |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Nevada | 14% | Pennsylvania | 3% | South Dakota | -0.2% |
| Oregon | 13% | Illinois | 3% | Missouri | -0.4% |
| District of Columbia | 12% | Delaware | 3% | Michigan | -1% |
| Louisiana | 10% | Colorado | 3% | Indiana | -2% |
| Washington State | 8% | Utah | 3% | Alabama | -3% |
| Arkansas | 8% | Vermont | 3% | Kentucky | -3% |
| Alaska | 8% | West Virginia | 2% | Georgia | -5% |
| North Carolina | 8% | Nebraska | 2% | Maryland | -5% |
| California | 7% | Kansas | 2% | Hawaii | -5% |
| North Dakota | 7% | New Mexico | 2% | Iowa | -5% |
| Virginia | 7% | Wyoming | 1% | Montana | -5% |
| Mississippi | 5% | New Jersey | 1% | Texas | -6% |
| Connecticut | 5% | Ohio | 1% | Florida | -8% |
| Arizona | 4% | Wisconsin | 1% | Idaho | -9% |
| New York | 4% | Tennessee | 1% | Rhode Island | -10% |
| Massachusetts | 4% | Maine | 1% | South Carolina | -11% |
| New Hampshire | 4% | Minnesota | -0.1% | Oklahoma | -12% |
| | | | | UNITED STATES | 2.3% |

Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

PRICE \$5.99

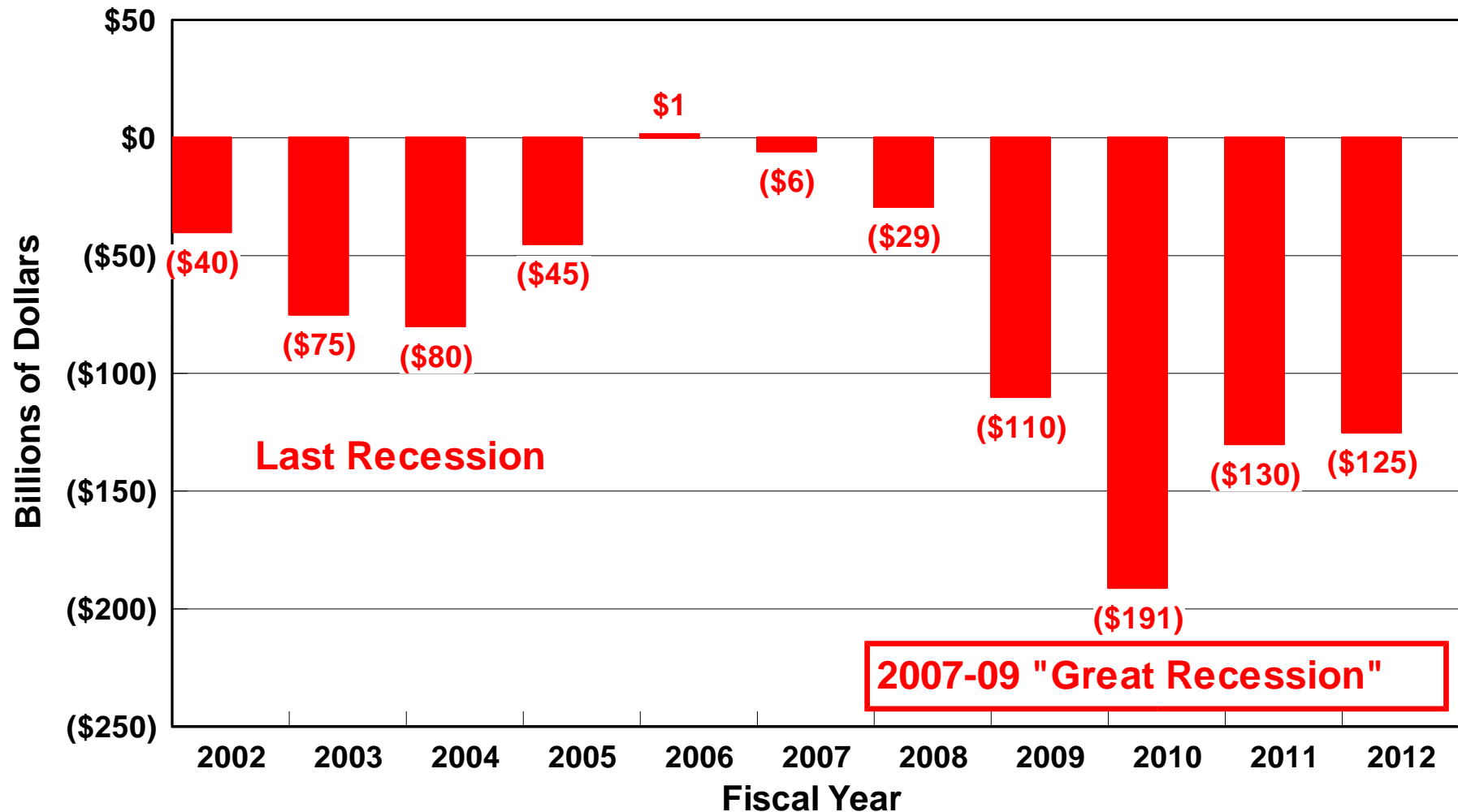
THE
FEB. 1, 2010

NEW YORKER



THE PRESIDENT ONE YEAR AGO

DECADE OF STATE BUDGET SHORTFALLS



Sources: McNichol, Oliff, & Johnson, *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities*, January, 2011; National Bureau of Economic Research, 2010.

STATE BUDGET GAPS: FY 2012

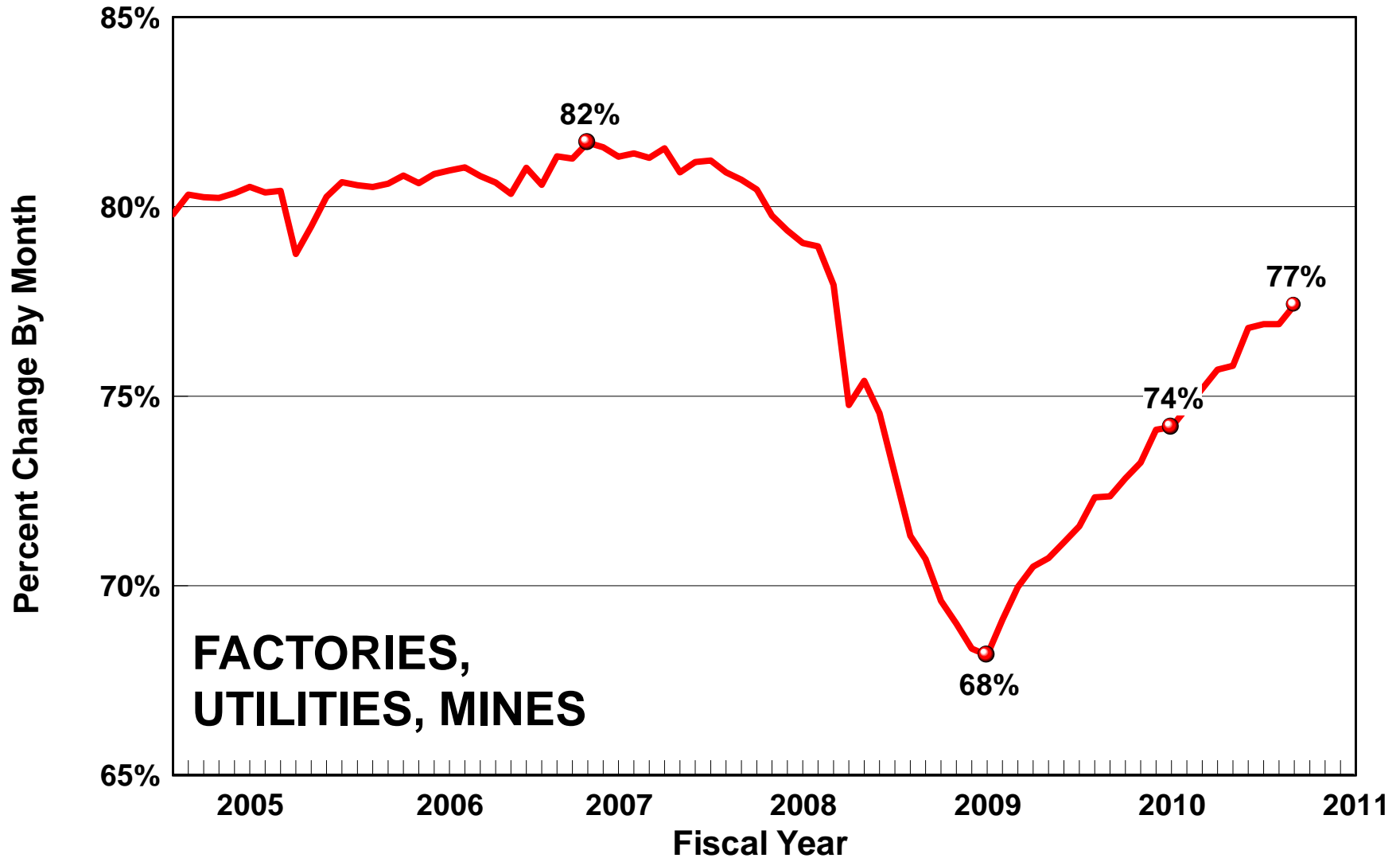
45 STATES HAVE PROJECTED BUDGET GAPS FOR FY 2012

| State | Percent of 2011 State Budget | State | Percent of 2011 State Budget | State | Percent of 2011 State Budget |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Nevada | 45.2% | Alabama | 13.9% | Utah | 8.2% |
| New Jersey | 37.4% | Colorado | 13.8% | Georgia | 7.9% |
| Texas | 31.5% | Virginia | 13.1% | Delaware | 6.3% |
| California | 29.3% | Wisconsin | 12.8% | Michigan | 5.9% |
| Oregon | 25.0% | North Carolina | 12.7% | Massachusetts | 5.7% |
| Minnesota | 23.6% | Arizona | 11.5% | District of Columbia | 5.2% |
| Louisiana | 20.7% | Rhode Island | 11.3% | Montana | 4.3% |
| New York | 18.7% | Ohio | 11.0% | West Virginia | 4.1% |
| Washington State | 18.5% | South Dakota | 10.9% | Idaho | 3.9% |
| Connecticut | 18.0% | Maryland | 10.7% | Iowa | 3.5% |
| South Carolina | 17.4% | Oklahoma | 9.4% | Indiana | 2.0% |
| Pennsylvania | 16.4% | Nebraska | 9.2% | Alaska | na |
| Vermont | 16.3% | Kentucky | 9.1% | Arkansas | na |
| Maine | 16.1% | Missouri | 9.1% | New Hampshire | na |
| Florida | 14.9% | Kansas | 8.8% | North Dakota | na |
| Illinois | 14.6% | New Mexico | 8.3% | Tennessee | na |
| Mississippi | 14.1% | Hawaii | 8.2% | Wyoming | na |
| | | | | TOTAL | 17.6% |

Source: McNichol, Oliff, & Johnson, *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities*, March 9, 2011.

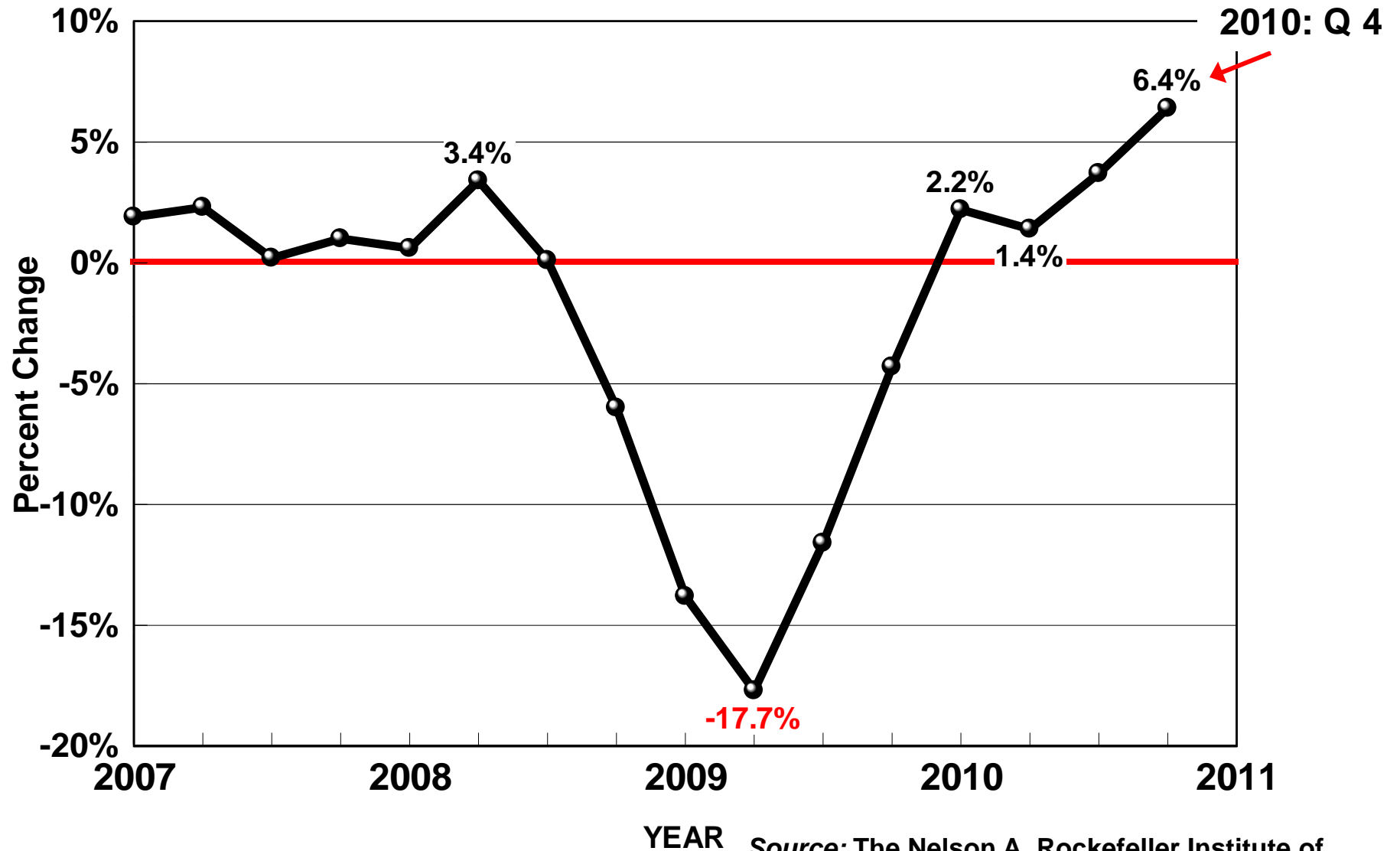
WASHINGTON HAS 9TH LARGEST GAP FOR 2012: 19%

U.S. INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION: JANUARY 2005-MARCH 2011



Source: Federal Reserve (2011). *G.17 Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization for April 15, 2011.*

STATE TAX REVENUE FELL FROM 2008 Q2 THROUGH 2009 Q2—REBOUNDED 2009 Q3 - PRESENT



Source: The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, April, 2011.

BOUNCING BACK: SALES TAX REVENUE INCREASES IN 42 STATES

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| North Dakota | 41.7% | Indiana | 6.2% |
| Wyoming | 34.4% | Missouri | 5.5% |
| New York | 19.0% | Maine | 5.1% |
| Arizona | 17.7% | Virginia | 4.3% |
| New Mexico | 17.7% | Iowa | 4.2% |
| California | 16.8% | West Virginia | 4.1% |
| Oregon | 14.0% | Connecticut | 3.9% |
| Illinois | 10.5% | Florida | 3.8% |
| Hawaii | 10.3% | Rhode Island | 3.6% |
| Massachusetts | 9.5% | Wisconsin | 2.8% |
| South Carolina | 9.0% | Kansas | 2.6% |
| Colorado | 8.8% | Alabama | 1.8% |
| Minnesota | 8.8% | New Jersey | 1.3% |
| Georgia | 8.6% | Nebraska | 1.1% |
| Washington State | 7.8% | New Hampshire | 1.0% |
| Delaware | 7.4% | Arkansas | 0.9% |
| Montana | 7.4% | South Dakota | 0.9% |
| Vermont | 7.2% | Maryland | -0.2% |
| Idaho | 7.1% | Utah | -1.3% |
| Pennsylvania | 6.9% | Michigan | -1.5% |
| Mississippi | 6.7% | Ohio | -1.5% |
| Kentucky | 6.6% | Nevada | -2.3% |
| Texas | 6.5% | North Carolina | -3.1% |
| Oklahoma | 6.3% | Louisiana | -12.1% |
| Tennessee | 6.3% | Alaska | -14.3% |
| | | U.S. | 7.8% |

% CHANGE IN STATE TAX REVENUE OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2009 TO 2010

Source: The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, April, 2011.

ECONOMIC MOMENTUM IN THE STATES: TOP FIVE AND BOTTOM FIVE

INDEX OF ECONOMIC MOMENTUM¹ IN SELECTED STATES: March 2011

| U.S. | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| RANK | STATE | INDEX |
| 1 | North Dakota | 1.72 |
| 2 | Texas | 1.32 |
| 3 | Alaska | 0.88 |
| 4 | Oklahoma | 0.63 |
| 5 | Kentucky | 0.51 |
| 27 | Washington State | -0.06 |
| 46 | Montana | -0.50 |
| 47 | Rhode Island | -0.68 |
| 48 | New Jersey | -0.79 |
| 49 | Maine | -0.82 |
| 50 | Nevada | -0.97 |
| UNITED STATES | | 0.00 |

¹Weighted average growth in personal income, employment and population (Federal Funds Information for States, May, 2011).

CHANGING POPULATION MIGRATION IN THE STATES 2006-09

| OUT-MIGRATION: TOP 5 STATES | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| California | (793,578) |
| New York | (639,918) |
| Michigan | (356,139) |
| New Jersey | (229,605) |
| Illinois | (229,524) |
| IN-MIGRATION: TOP 7 STATES | |
| Texas | 644,310 |
| North Carolina | 373,278 |
| Arizona | 298,480 |
| Georgia | 298,235 |
| South Carolina | 183,159 |
| Florida | 160,593 |
| Washington | 152,887 |

Source: Federal Funds Information for States (2009). *State Policy Reports*, Vol. 27, No. 21.

STATE BOND RATINGS: JANUARY 2010

TIER 1

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Delaware | AAA |
| Florida | AAA |
| Georgia | AAA |
| Indiana | AAA |
| Iowa | AAA |
| Maryland | AAA |
| Minnesota | AAA |
| Missouri | AAA |
| North Carolina | AAA |
| Utah | AAA |
| Virginia | AAA |

TIER 2

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Alaska | AA+ |
| Kansas | AA+ |
| Nebraska | AA+ |
| Nevada | AA+ |
| New Mexico | AA+ |
| North Dakota | AA+ |
| Ohio | AA+ |
| Oklahoma | AA+ |
| South Carolina | AA+ |
| Tennessee | AA+ |
| Texas | AA+ |
| Vermont | AA+ |
| Washington | AA+ |
| Wyoming | AA+ |



TIER 3

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Alabama | AA |
| Arkansas | AA |
| Colorado | AA |
| Connecticut | AA |
| Hawaii | AA |
| Idaho | AA |
| Maine | AA |
| Massachusetts | AA |
| Mississippi | AA |
| Montana | AA |
| New Hampshire | AA |
| New Jersey | AA |
| New York | AA |
| Oregon | AA |
| Pennsylvania | AA |
| Rhode Island | AA |
| South Dakota | AA |
| West Virginia | AA |
| Wisconsin | AA |

TIER 4

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Arizona | AA- |
| Kentucky | AA- |
| Louisiana | AA- |
| Michigan | AA- |

TIER 5

| | |
|------------|----|
| Illinois | A+ |
| California | A- |

SELECTED COUNTRIES

| | |
|----------|----|
| Chile | A+ |
| China | A+ |
| Italy | A+ |
| Portugal | A+ |
| Estonia | A- |
| Libya | A- |
| Poland | A- |

Source: Standard & Poors
Ratings, NY Times, 2/3/10

States of denial

1

Annual pension benefits* promised by US states
As % of forecast tax revenues†

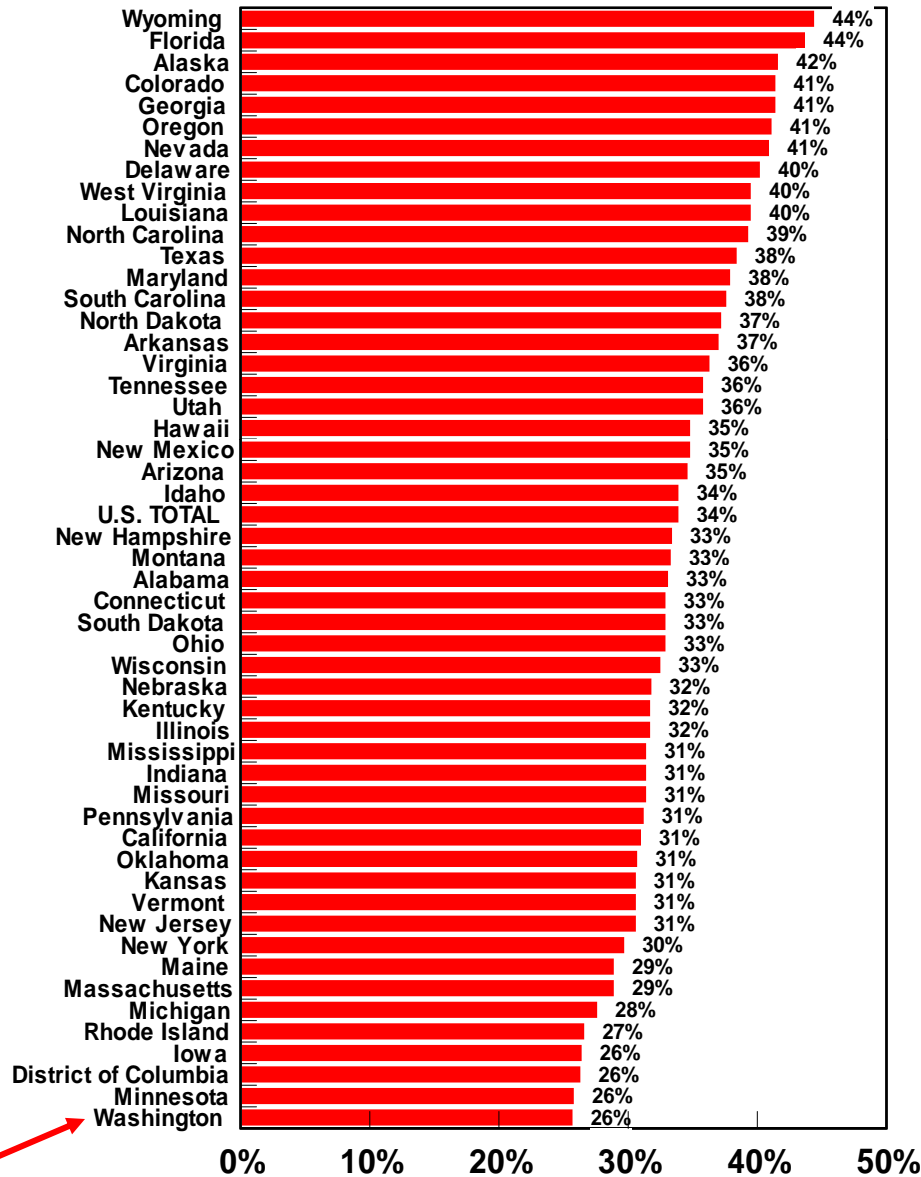


*Falling due in five years after pension assets run out †Assuming 2008 revenues grow

Source:
Joshua Rauh

by 3% a year ‡Assuming 8% annual return on assets reinvested in full

ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY OF THE HOUSE'S MEDICAID BUDGET CUTS



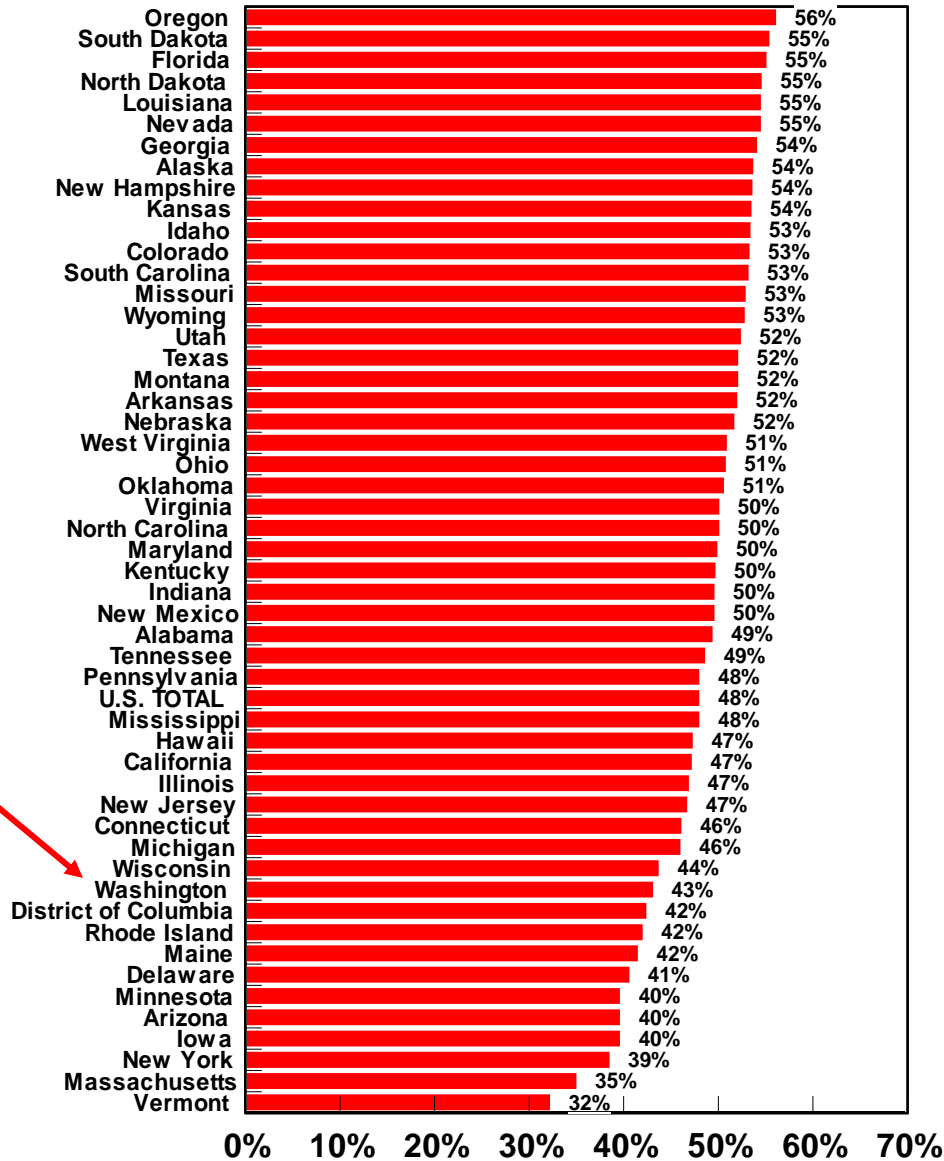
PERCENTAGE REDUCTION IN FEDERAL MEDICAID FUNDING

The 2012 – 2021 reduction nationwide is \$243.7 B-- from \$554.0 B to \$310.3 B.

44% of the reduction is due to repeal of the Affordable Care Act and 56% is due to the Block Granting of Medicaid.

Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, May 2011.

ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY OF THE HOUSE'S MEDICAID BUDGET CUTS



**PERCENTAGE
REDUCTION IN
MEDICAID
ENROLLMENT**

**Source: Kaiser Commission
on Medicaid and the
Uninsured, May 2011.**

BERNANKE: NATION MUST TAKE ACTION SOON TO SHAPE FISCAL FUTURE

“The arithmetic is, unfortunately, quite clear...To avoid large and unsustainable budget deficits, the nation will ultimately have to choose among higher taxes, modifications to entitlement programs such as Social Security and Medicare, less spending on everything else from education to defense, or some combination of the above.

These choices are difficult, and it always seems easier to put them off—until the day they cannot be put off any more.”

NY Times, April 8, 2010.

AMERICA'S TAX BURDEN IS AMONG THE SMALLEST IN THE DEVELOPED WORLD

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Turkey | 42.7% |
| Sweden | 42.4% |
| Poland | 42.1% |
| France | 41.7% |
| Belgium | 40.3% |
| Hungary | 39.9% |
| Greece | 39.2% |
| Finland | 38.4% |
| Germany | 35.7% |
| Austria | 35.5% |
| Italy | 35.2% |
| Spain | 33.4% |
| Denmark | 29.6% |
| Norway | 29.6% |
| Netherlands | 29.1% |

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Czech Republic | 27.1% |
| United Kingdom | 27.1% |
| Portugal | 26.6% |
| Japan | 24.9% |
| Slovak Republic | 23.2% |
| Canada | 21.5% |
| Switzerland | 18.6% |
| Mexico | 18.2% |
| Korea | 16.2% |
| Australia | 16.0% |
| New Zealand | 14.5% |
| Luxembourg | 12.2% |
| UNITED STATES | 11.9% |
| Iceland | 11.0% |
| Ireland | 8.1% |

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2008, preliminary).

Tax burden: Personal income, employee and employer social security contributions, and payroll taxes as a % of GDP (households of married couples, two children).

“...we could begin to develop a society in which our work, our cultural accomplishments, social life, sense of fairness, the general standard for the whole population, your work with helping people who come into society with disabilities and impairments, these things become the true and dominant measure of how well we’re doing....”

**James Galbraith
University of Texas Economist and Professor of Government
At the Coleman Conference, November 5, 2009.**

FROM MEASURING GDP PRODUCTION TO WELL-BEING

...the time is ripe for our measurement system to shift emphasis from measuring economic production [GDP] to measuring people's well-being....

*Stiglitz, Sen, & Fitoussi, Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, 2010, p. 12.
[www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr]*

CONTACT INFORMATION

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**E-mail: braddock@cu.edu
Phone: 303-492-0639**

<http://ColemanInstitute.org>

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH, VANCOUVER, 1886-1908



STATE SCHOOL AND HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, MEDICAL LAKE (1905)



LAKELAND VILLAGE, MEDICAL LAKE (STATE SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, 1905)

Administration Building



LAKELAND VILLAGE, MEDICAL LAKE (STATE SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, 1905)

Residential Units



WESTERN STATE CUSTODIAL SCHOOL (MT. RAINIER), 1939-PRESENT



Richard Studio, Tacoma

FIRCREST RESIDENTIAL HABILITATION CENTER (NAVY HOSPITAL, TB SANITARIUM, 1942)



**SERVED PERSONS
WITH I/DD 1967,
CLOSED 1994**

**NO IMAGE
AVAILABLE**

**FRANCES HADDON MORGAN CENTER FOR CHILDREN
WITH AUTISM (NAVAL HOSPITAL, c. 1950)**



YAKIMA VALLEY RESIDENTIAL HABILITATION CENTER (TB HOSPITAL ,1951)

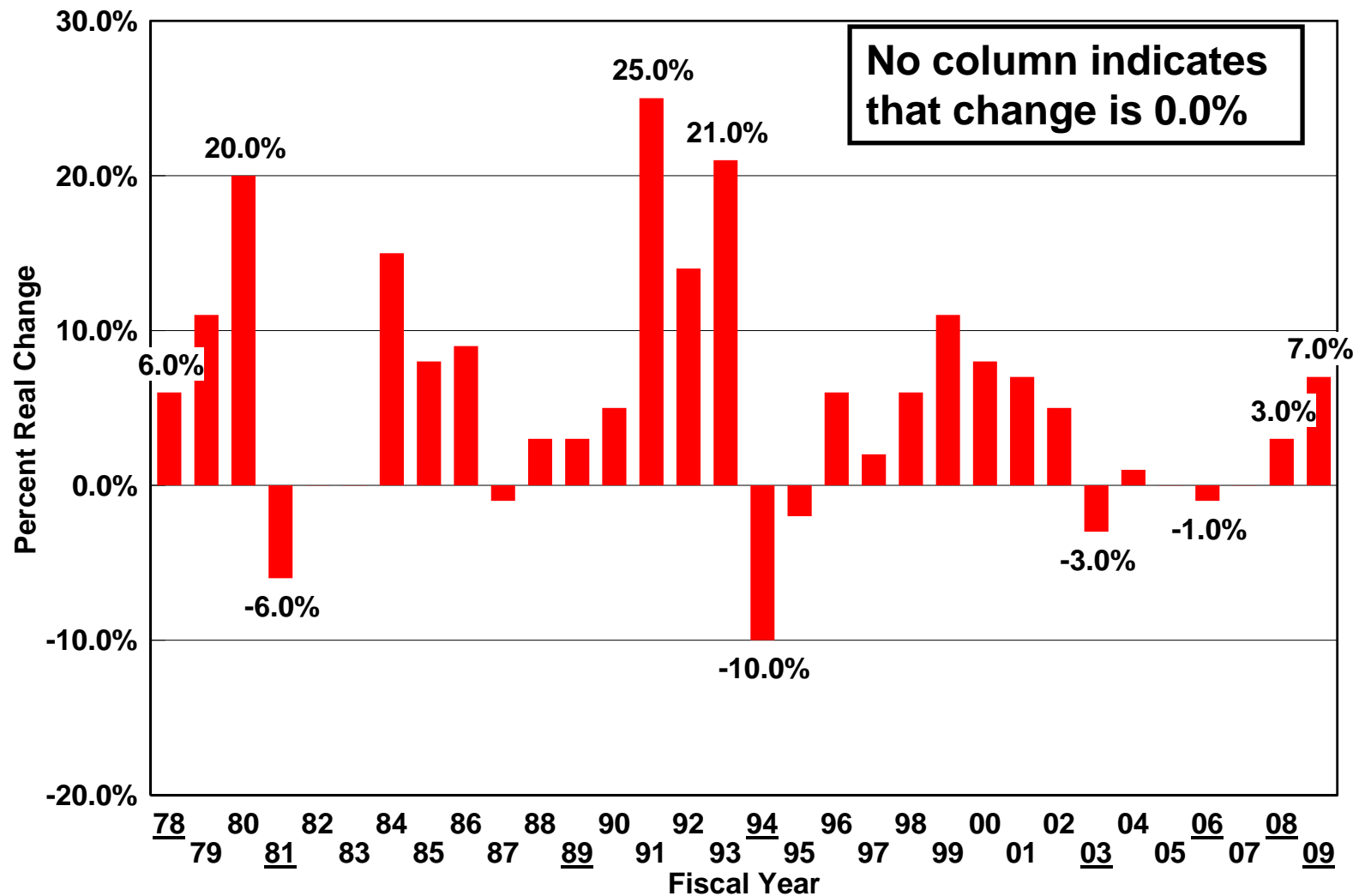


Washington State contracted with Davis Deshaies, LLC, to produce *Feasibility Study for the Closure of State Institutional Facilities* (11/09).

- **The Report outlined a plan to close the Rainier and Frances Haddon Morgan Centers, and the ICF/ID Units at the Fircrest and Lakeland Centers (leaving Skilled Nursing [SNF] beds only)**

INFLATION-ADJUSTED % CHANGE IN I/DD SPENDING: 1978-2009

WASHINGTON STATE



Source: Braddock, D., State of the States in Developmental Disabilities, 2011.

STATES RANKED BY PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA (GENERAL POPULATION): 2010¹

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------|----|----------------------|-----------------|
| | District of Columbia | \$71,044 | 26 | Louisiana | \$38,446 |
| 1 | Connecticut | \$56,001 | 27 | Wisconsin | \$38,432 |
| 2 | Massachusetts | \$51,552 | 28 | Iowa | \$38,281 |
| 3 | New Jersey | \$50,781 | 29 | Maine | \$37,300 |
| 4 | Maryland | \$49,025 | 30 | Oregon | \$37,095 |
| 5 | New York | \$48,821 | 31 | Nevada | \$36,997 |
| 6 | Wyoming | \$47,851 | 32 | Missouri | \$36,979 |
| 7 | Virginia | \$44,762 | 33 | Oklahoma | \$36,421 |
| 8 | Alaska | \$44,174 | 34 | Ohio | \$36,395 |
| 9 | New Hampshire | \$44,084 | 35 | North Carolina | \$35,638 |
| 10 | WASHINGTON STATE | \$43,564 | 36 | Michigan | \$35,597 |
| 11 | Illinois | \$43,159 | 37 | Georgia | \$35,490 |
| 12 | California | \$43,104 | 38 | Montana | \$35,317 |
| 13 | Minnesota | \$42,843 | 39 | Tennessee | \$35,307 |
| 14 | Colorado | \$42,802 | 40 | Arizona | \$34,999 |
| 15 | Rhode Island | \$42,579 | 41 | Indiana | \$34,943 |
| 16 | Pennsylvania | \$41,152 | 42 | Alabama | \$33,945 |
| 17 | Hawaii | \$41,021 | 43 | New Mexico | \$33,837 |
| 18 | North Dakota | \$40,596 | 44 | Kentucky | \$33,348 |
| 19 | Vermont | \$40,283 | 45 | South Carolina | \$33,163 |
| 20 | Delaware | \$39,962 | 46 | Arkansas | \$33,150 |
| 21 | Kansas | \$39,737 | 47 | West Virginia | \$32,641 |
| 22 | Nebraska | \$39,557 | 48 | Utah | \$32,595 |
| 23 | Texas | \$39,493 | 49 | Idaho | \$32,257 |
| 24 | Florida | \$39,272 | 50 | Mississippi | \$31,186 |
| 25 | South Dakota | \$38,865 | | UNITED STATES | \$40,584 |

¹District of Columbia not ranked by Bureau.

Sources: Estimates for 2010 based on 4/1/10 decennial census data (released 12/10); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census (2011).