



NASDDDS & HSRI

Highlights from 2014-2015 NCI reports

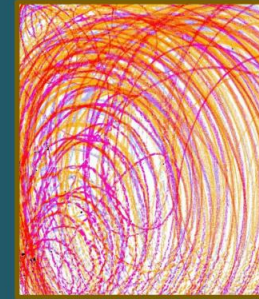


How States Examine NCI Results: National and State Reports

Adult Consumer Survey

2014-15 Final Report

NCI AT-A- GLANCE



Staff Stability Survey Report 2014



A COLLABORATION OF
The National Association of State Directors
of Developmental Disabilities Services and
Human Services Research Institute
www.nationalcoreindicators.org

NCI Adult Consumer Survey Outcomes

Minnesota Report

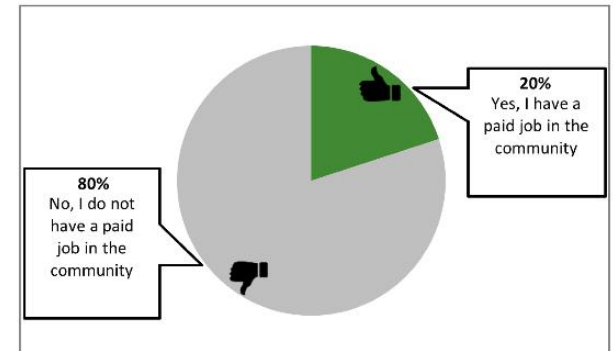
2014-2015 Data



User-Friendly Reports




Do you have a paid job in your community?



NCI Tells us 2 out of every 10 people have a paid job in the community.



Data Briefs and Webinars



NCI™
NASDDDS & HSRI

National Core Indicators
DATA BRIEF

MAY 2016 | EMPLOYMENT

**Working in the Community:
Outcomes of People with
Developmental Disabilities
Employment –Update 2**

Edited June 27, 2016

By Dorothy Hiersteiner, John Butterworth (Institute for Community Inclusion, UMass-Boston) Julie Bershadsky and Alixe Bonarc

Overview

Improving employment outcomes has been identified as a priority by the National Governor's Association, and federal policy makers. The work that can play in the lives of people with IDD is driving many states to adopt "Employment First" policies that prioritize employment as the preferred day service alternative.¹ The need for this policy shift is that providers, families or advocates fail to recognize the benefits of employment. Rates of integrated employment for people with IDD receiving services are low and have remained essentially unchanged for decades. Fortunately, state and federal policymakers recognize the need to improve employment outcomes. 30 states now participate in the State Employment Leadership Network of practice assisting state developmental disabilities agencies in improving employment outcomes.

National Core Indicators™ (NCI™) data provide an important window on the employment and employment outcomes of people with IDD receiving services. This Special Issue Data Brief updates the Brief from October 2012 and describes the employment status of individuals supported by state IDD agencies and compares participating states in terms of proportions of service recipients in different types of community employment.

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Access to Integrated Employment
A project of
ThinkWork!
at the Institute for Community Inclusion, UMass Boston


Working in the Community: Status and Outcomes of People with IDD in Integrated Employment

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NCI Blog



The screenshot shows a web page for the NCI Blog. On the left is a navigation menu with 'Blog Home' and 'About the NCI Blog'. The main content area features the article title 'Loneliness and NCI Data' by Dorothy Hiersteiner, dated Feb 11th, 2016. The article discusses the Washington Post's characterization of loneliness as a public health hazard and presents data from the 2014-15 NCI Adult Consumer Survey Dataset. It includes a bulleted list of findings about how often respondents feel lonely and how these feelings correlate with various health conditions and demographics.

NCI BLOG

Loneliness and NCI Data
Feb 11th, 2016 by [Dorothy Hiersteiner](#) | [No Comments Yet](#)

This article from the Washington Post "[Loneliness grows from individual ache to public health hazard](#)" got us thinking about what NCI data show about loneliness.

The article states that loneliness has recently begun to be seen as a public health hazard. Loneliness has lasting consequences for physical health, comparable to the deleterious effects of smoking, diabetes and obesity. A study out of the UCLA School of Medicine demonstrated complex immune system responses in lonely people. "They found that social isolation turned up the activity of genes responsible for inflammation and turned down the activity of genes that produce antibodies to fight infection."

What do NCI data show about loneliness?

The 2014-15 NCI Adult Consumer Survey Dataset (still preliminary data) consists of 25,820 cases from 31 states, Washington DC and one sub-state entity. 15,765 people answered the question: "Do you ever feel lonely." Only those with valid responses to this question will be included in the analysis in this blog post.

- 62% of respondents reported feeling lonely "not often (less than half the time)."
- 27% reported feeling lonely "sometimes (about half the time)" and
- 10% of respondents reported feeling lonely "often (more than half the time)."

For the purposes of this blog, we will collapse the responses for "sometimes" and "often." Only differences that are significant at the $p \leq .05$ level will be reported in this blog post.

Let's look a little at the demographics and personal characteristics of people who do and do not feel lonely.

- Females sometimes or often feel lonely at a higher rate than males (39% vs. 36%)
- When compared to those who do not feel lonely often, a higher proportion of those who sometimes or often feel lonely are diagnosed with mood disorder (39% vs 28%), anxiety disorder (29% vs. 23%), behavior challenges (28% vs. 23%), and/or psychotic disorder (15% vs 11%)
- When compared to those who do not feel lonely often, a higher proportion of those who sometimes or often feel lonely report a diagnosis of diabetes (13% vs. 12%)
- When compared to those who do not feel lonely often, a higher proportion of those who sometimes or often feel lonely report a diagnosis of hearing loss (7% vs. 6%)
- When compared to those who do not feel lonely often, a smaller proportion of those who sometimes or often feel lonely are reported to be in excellent health (14% vs 17%)

Residence Type:

For the purposes of this blog, we broke up residence types by size.

The NCI blog connects NCI data to current events, articles and other topical themes.

Always looking for guest posts and topic suggestions. Email Dorothy at

dhiersteiner@hsri.org

<http://www.nationalcoreindicators.org/blog/articles>



NCI Chart Generator

www.nationalcoreindicators.org/charts/

1) Choose Measure/Outcome

2) Choose Year

3) Choose state or NCI Average

NCI Charts

Learn how to use the NCI Chart Generator

WATCH VIDEO



1. Measure

Measure or Outcome

(s)

✓ 2013-14

2012-13

2011-12

2010-11

2009-10

2008-09

3. State

✓ All States

Please select a measure or outcome to generate a chart.

GENERATE CHART



4) Generate Chart

Total Respondents: N/A

State(s): N/A

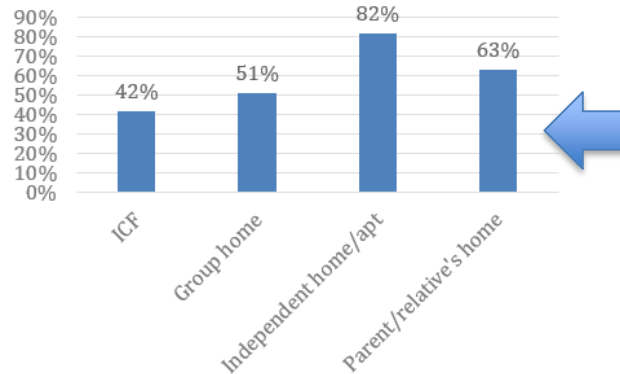


National Core Indicators (NCI)

Selected Findings ACS

2014-15	N	Percent with a community based job who had at least some input in choosing job
ICF	65	74%
Group home	682	77%
Independent home/apt	856	90%
Parent/relative's home	1316	83%
TOTAL N	1900	

Had at least some input in choosing day activity



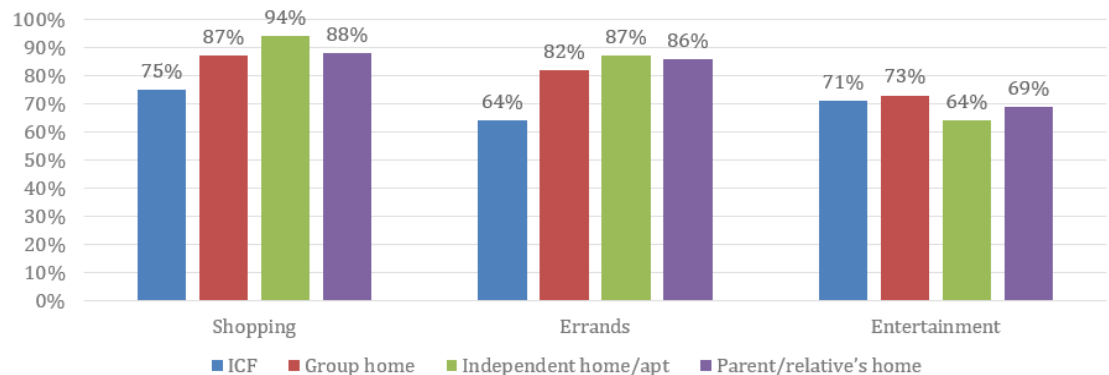
Of those with paid community job, individuals living independently were more likely to have chosen their job.

Similarly, also more likely to have some input in choosing day activity.

Individuals living independently

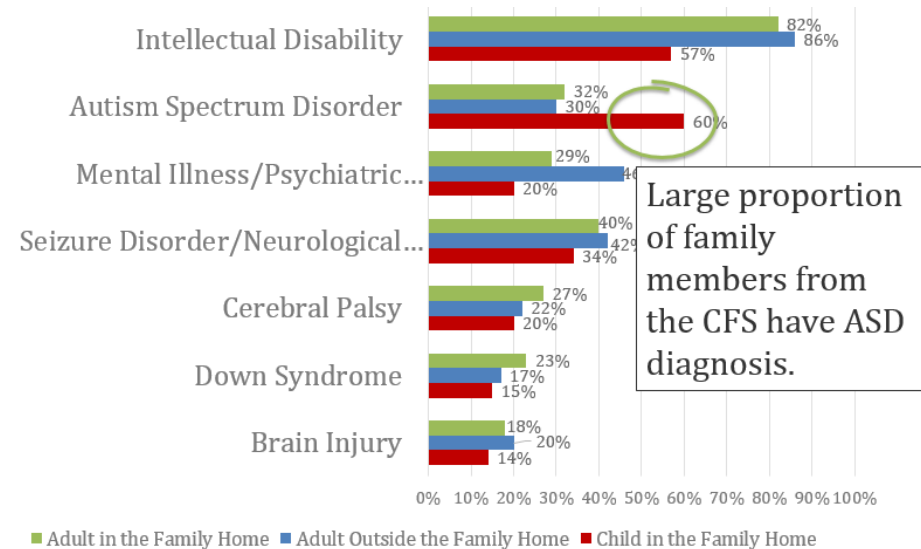
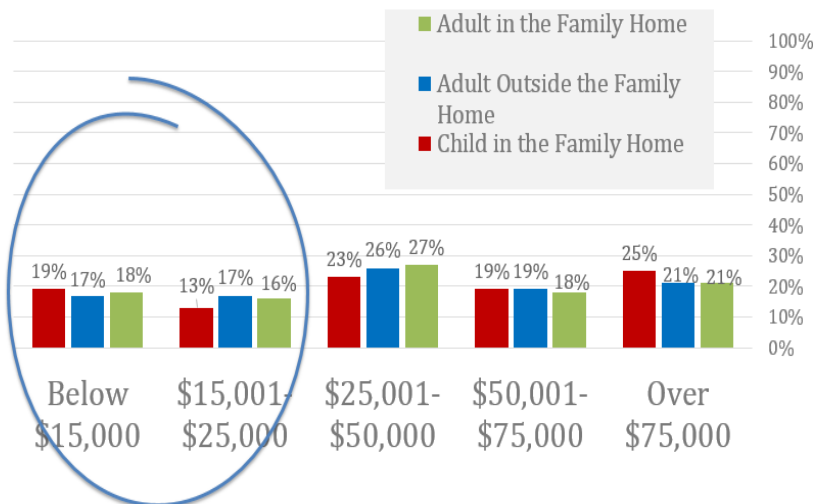
- More likely to have gone shopping in past month.
- Less likely to have gone out for entertainment

In the past month, have you gone....



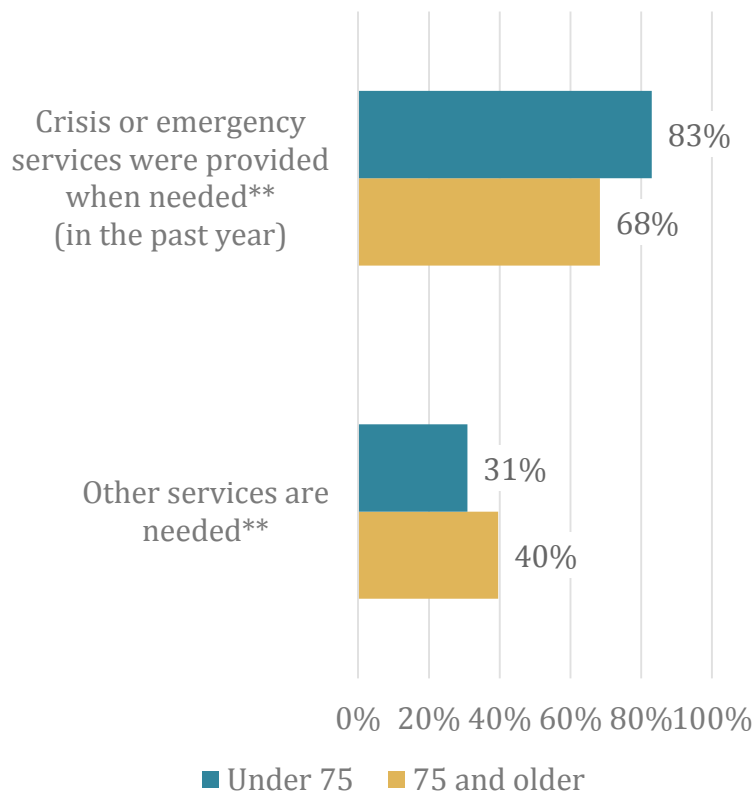
Selected Findings Family Surveys

Personal Characteristics: Annual Household Income



Respondents
under 75 (N=
4,567)
Respondents 75
and older (N=
546)
Total N: 5,113

Aging Caregivers: AFS



What Other Services Are Needed

Better transportation.
He misses a lot of
work due to
transportation
problems.

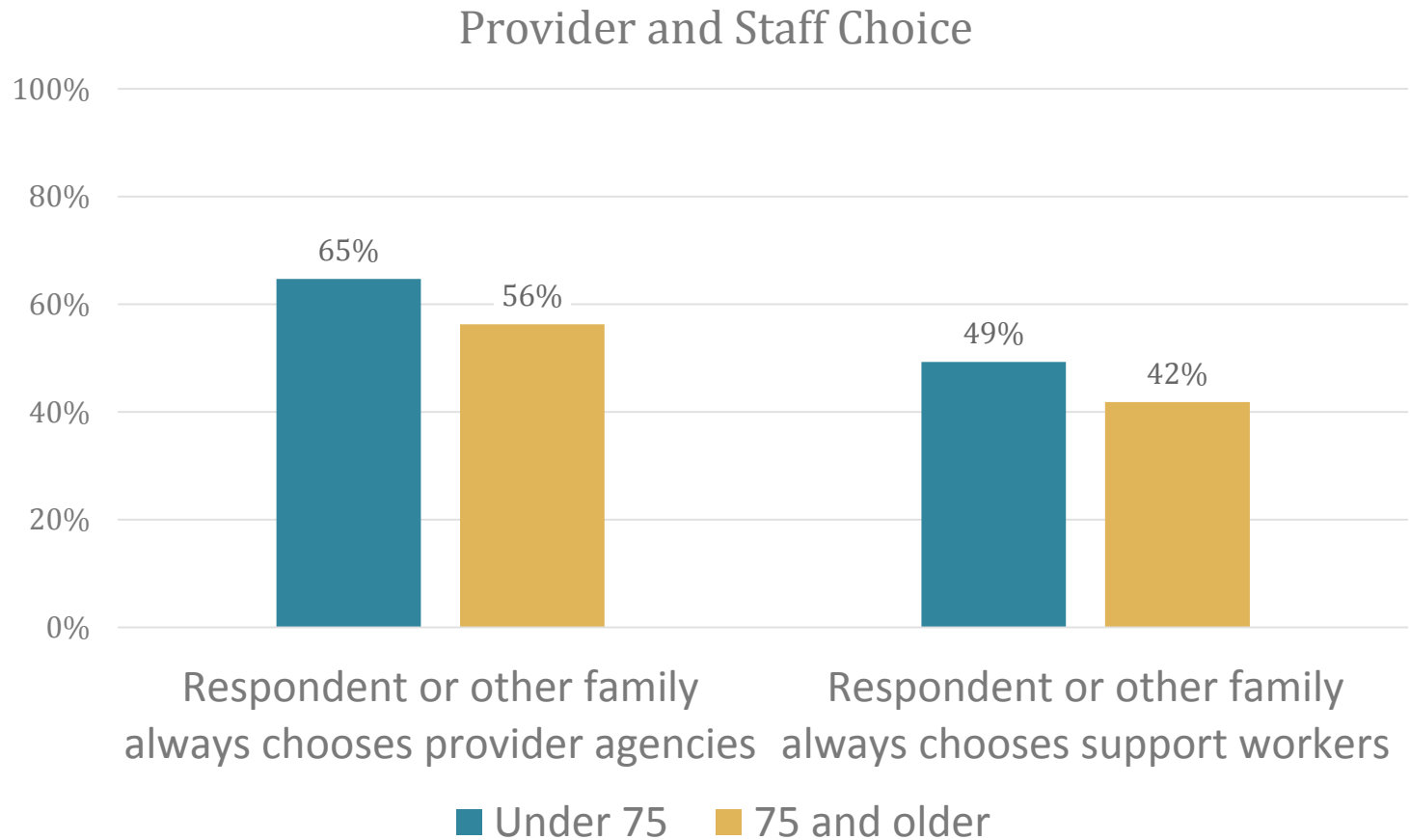
Need help for
development of
long term care.
His care provider
and father is 76
years old. Has
tried to get help
from state
advisor to plan
for his care upon
death of his
father.

We need more
respite. We are
glad to have what
we have.

(selected comments from those 75 and older)



Care provider over 75: Less choice of both agencies and support workers.



Staff Stability 2014

2014:

AZ
DC
GA
KY
ME
OH
SC
TX
UT
VT



- 10 participating states
- 793 responses
 - 77% provide residential supports
 - 59% provide in-home
 - 76% provide non residential

2015:

AL
AZ
DC
GA
IN
KY
MN
MO
OH
OR
PA
SC
SD
TN
TX
UT
VT



Tenure: Separated DSPs

		# of DSPs Separated	Less than 6 Months of Tenure	6-12 Months of Tenure	Percent of DSPs employed less than 12 months before separation	More Than 12 Months of Tenure
AZ		2836	43.9%	30.0%	73.9%	25.4%
	N*	37	28	27		24
DC		465	31.0%	29.3%	60.3%	43.2%
	N*	25	16	17		17
GA		943	38.8%	20.3%	59.1%	42.8%
	N*	41	27	27		29
KY		2773	42.0%	22.9%	64.9%	38.4%
	N*	146	103	99		99
ME		524	29.5%	14.8%	44.3%	55.9%
	N*	15	13	12		13
OH		9706	32.6%	20.3%	52.9%	42.8%
	N*	281	166	144		170
SC		778	26.3%	25.2%	51.5%	49.2%
	N*	15	13	11		11
TX		1940	49.8%	19.0%	68.8%	33.5%
	N*	47	31	29		30
UT		2533	48.5%	24.3%	72.8%	27.7%
	N*	28	18	18		20
VT		500	29.5%	15.6%	45.1%	55.5%
	N*	15	14	14		13
TOTAL		22998	AVERAGE: 37.2%	22.2%	59.4%	41.4%



Wages

- Across all participating states and service types, DSPs received an average hourly wage of \$11.11.
 - \$10.55 for DSPs providing residential supports.
 - \$10.93 for DSPs providing in-home supports.
 - \$11.10 for DSPs providing non-residential supports.
- Broken out by organization type, average hourly wages were
 - higher for DSPs working at public/government provider agencies than for those working at private, for-profit and private, non-profit agencies.

