

THE CASE FOR

# Inclusion

# 2010

**An Analysis of Medicaid for Americans with  
Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities**



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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](http://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.”<sup>1</sup>

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.cms.hhs.gov/reports/downloads/UnivOfMinn.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
Iowa	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

**Why?** 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.

**Iowa** – 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

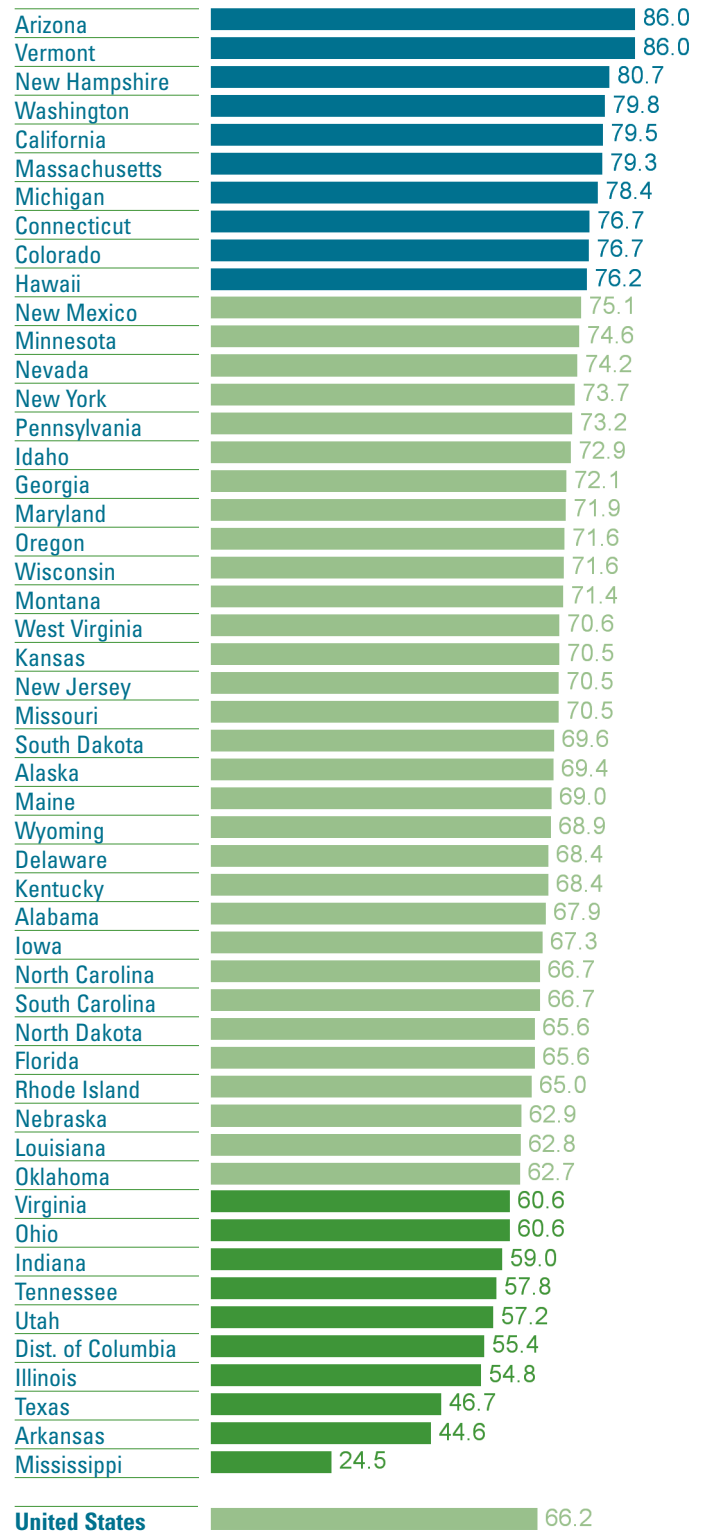
<i>Allocating Resources to Those in the Community (Non-ICF-MR)</i>			<i>Supporting Individuals in the Community and Home-like Settings</i>			<i>Keeping Families Together through Family Support</i>			<i>Supporting Meaningful Work</i>		
% of ID/DD Expenditures on non-ICF-MR		Rank	% Living in Settings with 1-3 Residents		Rank	Families Supported with Family Support per 100k of Population		Rank	% in Supportive or Competitive Employment		Rank
100%	Alaska	1	98%	Nevada	1	537	New Mexico	1	77%	Oklahoma	1
99%	Vermont	2	98%	Vermont	2	348	New Hampshire	2	61%	Washington	2
99%	New Hampshire	3	95%	Arizona	3	309	Arizona	3	51%	Connecticut	3
99%	Michigan	4	95%	New Hampshire	4	308	Montana	4	48%	Vermont	4
98%	Oregon	5	93%	Idaho	5	261	South Dakota	5	45%	Louisiana	5
98%	Arizona	6	90%	California	6	228	Alaska	6	44%	Massachusetts	6
97%	Rhode Island	7	90%	Kentucky	7	228	New Jersey	6	38%	Maryland	7
95%	Colorado	8	89%	Washington	8	227	Connecticut	8	38%	Pennsylvania	7
94%	Hawaii	9	89%	New Mexico	9	224	California	9	35%	Alaska	9
94%	New Mexico	10	89%	Alaska	10	216	Massachusetts	10	35%	Colorado	9
93%	Maryland	11	88%	Hawaii	11	216	New York	10	34%	New Mexico	11
90%	Minnesota	12	87%	Georgia	12	214	Vermont	12	34%	Oregon	11
90%	Montana	13	85%	West Virginia	13	213	Hawaii	13	32%	Utah	13
89%	Alabama	14	85%	Colorado	14	211	South Carolina	14	30%	South Dakota	14
88%	California	15	81%	Delaware	15	206	Delaware	15	29%	Nebraska	15
87%	Kansas	16	81%	New Jersey	16	199	Wisconsin	16	29%	New Hampshire	15
86%	Nevada	17	81%	Florida	17	199	Wyoming	16	28%	Iowa	17
86%	Wisconsin	18	81%	Ohio	18	185	Pennsylvania	18	26%	Delaware	18
86%	Wyoming	19	80%	South Carolina	19	181	Louisiana	19	26%	Georgia	18
84%	Maine	20	80%	Maryland	20	157	Minnesota	20	24%	Michigan	20
84%	Georgia	21	80%	Tennessee	21	139	Maryland	21	23%	Virginia	21
84%	South Dakota	22	80%	Montana	22	139	Mississippi	21	22%	Florida	22
83%	West Virginia	23	79%	Alabama	23	131	Oklahoma	23	22%	Indiana	22
82%	Missouri	24	79%	Oregon	24	129	Kansas	24	22%	Ohio	22
82%	Connecticut	25	79%	Virginia	25	129	Missouri	24	21%	Kentucky	25
82%	Massachusetts	26	78%	North Carolina	26	123	West Virginia	26	21%	Maine	25
82%	Washington	27	78%	Michigan	27	117	Washington	27	21%	Wyoming	25
82%	Delaware	28	78%	Massachusetts	28	113	Florida	28	20%	Rhode Island	28
80%	Florida	29	77%	Missouri	29	113	Michigan	28	20%	Tennessee	28
78%	Pennsylvania	30	76%	Iowa	30	105	Ohio	30	20%	Texas	28
78%	Idaho	31	76%	Utah	31	105	Tennessee	30	19%	North Carolina	31
75%	Ohio	32	74%	Connecticut	32	103	Nevada	32	16%	Nevada	32
75%	Nebraska	33	73%	Maine	33	100	Texas	33	16%	Wisconsin	32
75%	Oklahoma	34	73%	New York	34	95	North Dakota	34	15%	Idaho	34
75%	Tennessee	35	72%	Kansas	35	87	Illinois	35	15%	Minnesota	34
74%	Dist. of Columbia	36	71%	Louisiana	36	76	Georgia	36	15%	Mississippi	34
73%	Indiana	37	71%	Indiana	37	74	Colorado	37	15%	North Dakota	34
73%	South Carolina	38	69%	Pennsylvania	38	69	Rhode Island	38	14%	Arizona	38
72%	Utah	39	68%	Oklahoma	39	67	Iowa	39	14%	Montana	38
70%	Kentucky	40	67%	North Dakota	40	66	Indiana	40	14%	New Jersey	38
70%	New York	41	67%	Nebraska	41	62	Alabama	41	13%	California	41
70%	Virginia	42	66%	Wisconsin	42	52	Utah	42	13%	Illinois	41
70%	North Carolina	43	66%	Dist. of Columbia	43	50	Idaho	43	12%	New York	43
66%	North Dakota	44	65%	South Dakota	44	49	North Carolina	44	12%	South Carolina	43
66%	Arkansas	45	65%	Minnesota	45	42	Kentucky	45	11%	West Virginia	45
63%	Iowa	46	63%	Texas	46	41	Maine	46	10%	Dist. of Columbia	46
61%	Illinois	47	62%	Rhode Island	47	38	Virginia	47	10%	Kansas	46
61%	New Jersey	48	59%	Wyoming	48	35	Oregon	48	9%	Missouri	48
59%	Texas	49	54%	Arkansas	49	32	Nebraska	49	8%	Hawaii	49
53%	Louisiana	50	50%	Illinois	50	28	Arkansas	50	5%	Alabama	50
30%	Mississippi	51	44%	Mississippi	51	0	Dist. of Columbia	51	2%	Arkansas	51
77%	US Average		81%	US Average		144	US Average		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
Florida	37	18	16	18
Georgia	17	31	32	30
Hawaii	10	8	8	12
Idaho	16	15	18	25
Illinois	48	47	49	47
Indiana	44	42	41	37
Iowa	33	39	39	39
Kansas	23	24	23	22
Kentucky	31	38	38	40
Louisiana	40	46	45	44
Maine	28	35	30	24
Maryland	18	32	33	33
Massachusetts	6	5	4	4
Michigan	7	6	6	9
Minnesota	12	13	12	7
Mississippi	51	51	51	51
Missouri	25	29	28	41
Montana	21	27	26	19
Nebraska	39	44	42	43
Nevada	13	34	34	27
New Hampshire	3	4	9	11
New Jersey	24	21	22	23
New Mexico	11	11	11	13
New York	14	14	13	10
North Carolina	34	36	35	34
North Dakota	36	40	43	38
Ohio	43	45	44	48
Oklahoma	41	30	36	35
Oregon	19	20	19	21
Pennsylvania	15	16	15	29
Rhode Island	38	19	27	28
South Carolina	35	17	17	15
South Dakota	26	26	29	26
Tennessee	45	43	40	42
Texas	49	49	50	50
Utah	46	37	37	36
Vermont	2	1	2	3
Virginia	42	41	47	45
Washington	4	25	21	20
West Virginia	22	23	20	16
Wisconsin	20	22	24	31
Wyoming	29	28	25	17

## Scoring of States





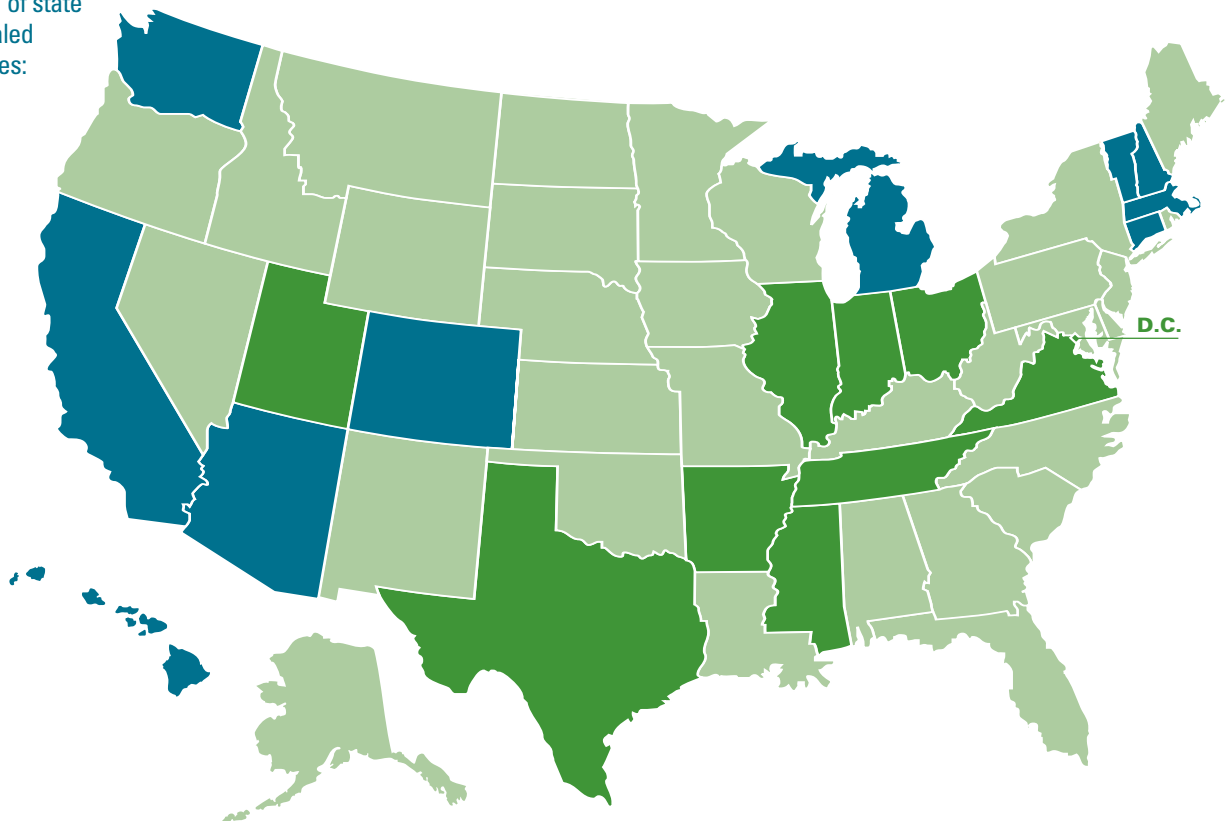
## Map of Best and Worst Performing States

The results of this scoring of state Medicaid programs revealed the following Top Ten states:

1. Arizona
2. Vermont
3. New Hampshire
4. Washington
5. California
6. Massachusetts
7. Michigan
8. Connecticut
9. Colorado
10. Hawaii

...and Bottom Ten:

42. Virginia
43. Ohio
44. Indiana
45. Tennessee
46. Utah
47. Dist. of Columbia
48. Illinois
49. Texas
50. Arkansas
51. Mississippi



## 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

- 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 Methodology

<i>Major Category</i>	<i>Data Element</i>		<i>Weight</i>	<i>Total Weight of all Measures in the Category</i>
<b><i>Promoting Independence</i></b>	Community-based	Percent of recipients with ID/DD on HCBS	9	24
		Percent of ID/DD expenditures on HCBS	7	
		Percent of ID/DD expenditures on non-ICF-MR	8	
	Residential services in the community (includes all types)	Percent living in 1-3 residents settings	13	24
		Percent living in 1-6 residents settings	11	
		Percent living in 16+ residents settings (negative)	-4	
		Percent living in large state facilities (negative)	-3	
Waivers promoting self-determination		2	2	
<b><i>Tracking Quality and Safety</i></b>	Noted quality assurance program		6	12
	Percent of clients with abuse or protection report		6	
<b><i>Keeping Families Together</i></b>	Family support per 100,000 of population		6	12
	Percent served living in a family home		6	
<b><i>Promoting Productivity</i></b>	Medicaid buy-in program operating		2	10
	Percent in supported or competitive employment		6.5	
	Vocational rehab	per 100k of population	1	
		Percent VR wages to state average	.25	
		Mean weekly hours worked	.25	
<b><i>Reaching Those in Need</i></b>	Average percent growth of program for residential and HCBS waiting list		9	16
	Individuals with ID/DD served per 100,000 of population		3	
	Ratio of prevalence to individuals served		4	
<b><i>TOTAL</i></b>	20 measures			100



**Appendix I Continued**

State	Promoting Independence														
	All Individuals by Size of Residence									Large State Facilities					
	Totals (includes own home, family home, family foster care and congregate care)									% in Large State Facilities	Residents in Large State Facilities per 100,000 population	Number of Large State Facilities	Residents at Large State Facilities	FY2008 Aver diem	Persons with ID/DD in Non-specialized Nursing Facilities
	1-3	%	4-6	1-6	%	7-15	16+	%	Total						
Alabama	5,556	79%	421	5,977	85%	826	198	3%	7,001	2.8%	4.2	1	198	\$ 467	898
Alaska	878	89%	104	982	99%	10	0	0%	992	0.0%	0	0	0	NA	5
Arizona	27,874	95%	1,190	29,064	99%	40	169	1%	29,273	0.4%	1.9	1	126	\$ 329	47
Arkansas	2,741	54%	37	2,778	55%	852	1,420	28%	5,050	21.4%	37.9	6	1,082	\$ 279	155
California	165,002	90%	12,365	177,367	97%	1,293	4,724	3%	183,384	1.4%	6.9	7	2,530	\$ 772	1,393
Colorado	7,096	85%	652	7,748	92%	543	105	1%	8,396	1.3%	2.1	2	105	\$ 529	180
Connecticut	10,823	74%	2,570	13,393	92%	388	760	5%	14,541	5.2%	21.7	7	760	\$ 920	420
Delaware	2,508	81%	436	2,944	96%	0	138	4%	3,082	2.6%	9	1	79	\$ 834	48
Dist. of Columbia	1,294	66%	529	1,823	92%	151	0	0%	1,974	0.0%	0	0	0	NA	7
Florida	41,453	81%	5,371	46,824	92%	1,186	3,125	6%	51,135	2.2%	6.1	6	1,109	\$ 401	297
Georgia	14,187	87%	963	15,150	93%	0	1,070	7%	16,220	5.9%	9.9	5	960	\$ 514	1,561
Hawaii	2,883	88%	392	3,275	100%	15	0	0%	3,290	0.0%	0	0	0	NA	86
Idaho	14,995	93%	169	15,164	94%	507	483	3%	16,154	0.5%	5.5	1	84	\$ 718	109
Illinois	17,052	50%	3,663	20,715	61%	7,179	6,041	18%	33,935	7.1%	18.6	9	2,403	\$ 349	1,629
Indiana	10,804	71%	1,436	12,240	80%	2,576	464	3%	15,280	0.9%	2.3	4	145	\$ 646	1,641
Iowa	10,748	76%	391	11,139	79%	1,070	1,851	13%	14,060	3.9%	18.2	2	547	\$ 514	592
Kansas	5,941	72%	1,478	7,419	89%	476	412	5%	8,307	4.3%	12.8	2	359	\$ 415	0
Kentucky	5,668	90%	36	5,704	90%	112	499	8%	6,315	2.7%	4.1	2	173	\$ 718	500
Louisiana	12,436	71%	1,878	14,314	82%	1,275	1,906	11%	17,495	6.8%	27.1	7	1,197	\$ 460	390
Maine	2,800	73%	780	3,580	94%	192	38	1%	3,810	0.0%	0	0	0	NA	105
Maryland	7,849	80%	1,380	9,229	95%	257	279	3%	9,765	2.9%	5	4	279	\$ 470	383
Massachusetts	24,885	78%	5,043	29,928	94%	1,134	929	3%	31,991	2.9%	14.3	6	929	\$ 728	818
Michigan	23,679	78%	4,621	28,300	93%	1,412	666	2%	30,378	0.4%	1.2	1	118	\$ 791	390
Minnesota	17,040	65%	8,326	25,366	96%	569	415	2%	26,350	0.2%	0.8	1	41	\$ 906	245
Mississippi	2,174	44%	81	2,255	45%	714	2,025	41%	4,994	26.3%	44.7	5	1,314	\$ 316	140
Missouri	11,493	77%	1,140	12,633	84%	1,131	1,195	8%	14,959	5.9%	14.9	7	882	\$ 338	524
Montana	3,430	80%	383	3,813	89%	402	67	2%	4,282	1.6%	6.9	1	67	\$ 668	204
Nebraska	2,481	67%	615	3,096	84%	100	501	14%	3,697	7.2%	15	1	267	\$ 389	178
Nevada	4,611	98%	43	4,654	99%	0	69	1%	4,723	1.1%	2	2	51	\$ 542	87
New Hampshire	2,227	95%	85	2,312	98%	19	25	1%	2,356	0.0%	0	0	0	NA	89
New Jersey	30,570	81%	3,278	33,848	90%	855	2,971	8%	37,674	7.7%	33.4	7	2,897	\$ 641	972
New Mexico	3,210	89%	279	3,489	97%	121	0	0%	3,610	0.0%	0	0	0	NA	101
New York	91,042	73%	11,436	102,478	82%	18,672	3,132	3%	124,282	1.7%	10.9	10	2,119	\$ 861	1,123
North Carolina	19,657	78%	2,549	22,206	88%	699	2,201	9%	25,106	6.6%	18.1	5	1,666	\$ 481	400
North Dakota	1,837	67%	219	2,056	75%	501	168	6%	2,725	4.4%	18.7	1	120	\$ 476	112
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	4,760	68%	750	5,510	79%	397	1,046	15%	6,953	4.2%	8.1	2	294	\$ 525	492
Oregon	9,626	79%	2,113	11,739	97%	331	83	1%	12,153	0.3%	0.8	1	32	\$ 906	28
Pennsylvania	38,025	69%	12,779	50,804	92%	1,296	2,871	5%	54,971	2.3%	10.2	5	1,275	\$ 580	1,685
Rhode Island	1,918	62%	973	2,891	93%	182	23	1%	3,096	0.0%	0	0	0	NA	93
South Carolina	14,876	80%	1,878	16,754	91%	885	841	5%	18,480	4.6%	18.8	5	841	\$ 320	165
South Dakota	2,017	65%	349	2,366	77%	559	166	5%	3,091	4.9%	18.7	1	150	\$ 447	158
Tennessee	7,269	80%	355	7,624	84%	781	656	7%	9,061	5.7%	8.2	3	512	\$ 962	950
Texas	18,314	63%	4,257	22,571	77%	625	6,041	21%	29,237	16.4%	19.7	13	4,789	\$ 288	DNF
Utah	3,950	76%	319	4,269	82%	150	770	15%	5,189	4.5%	8.6	1	235	\$ 433	121
Vermont	2,934	98%	72	3,006	100%	0	0	0%	3,006	0.0%	0	0	0	NA	25
Virginia	13,038	79%	1,449	14,487	88%	564	1,420	9%	16,471	7.9%	16.8	5	1,304	\$ 478	2,823
Washington	17,478	89%	1,877	19,355	99%	178	113	1%	19,646	4.8%	14.3	5	938	\$ 551	383
West Virginia	3,943	85%	171	4,114	88%	500	47	1%	4,661	0.0%	0	0	0	NA	480
Wisconsin	11,937	66%	3,370	15,307	85%	1,768	946	5%	18,021	2.5%	8.1	2	455	\$ 677	223
Wyoming	1,269	59%	716	1,985	92%	97	82	4%	2,164	3.8%	15.4	1	82	\$ 618	45
United States	760,960	81%	73,713	834,673	89%	52,971	54,513	6%	942,157	3.7%	11.5	168	35,035	\$ 514	23,500
United States - Est.	789,028	78%	113,952	902,980	89%	53,424	57,462	6%	1,013,866						26,080

Source

Research and Training Center on Community Living

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2008   2008   2008   2008   2008



State	Promoting Independence			Ensuring Community Involvement and Safety						
	Waivers that Can Promote Self-Determination			Quality Assurance			Abuse			
	Independence Plus Waivers	Other Self-Directed - 1115 or 1915(c) Waiver for ID/DD	Money Follows the Person - Award or Apply	Council on Quality and Leadership	National Core Indicators (HSRI)	Noteworthy State QA Initiatives	Protection and Advocacy Clients			% of all those served
Alabama				Yes	Yes			38	1%	
Alaska						Yes		117	12%	
Arizona		Yes			Yes			34	0%	
Arkansas		Yes	Yes		Yes			734	15%	
California	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		1,517	1%	
Colorado	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes		60	1%	
Connecticut	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		45	0%	
Delaware	Yes		Yes					26	1%	
Dist. of Columbia			Yes					78	4%	
Florida	Yes	Yes						180	0%	
Georgia	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			96	1%	
Hawaii			Yes		Yes			183	6%	
Idaho	Yes							85	1%	
Illinois			Yes	Yes	Yes			105	0%	
Indiana			Yes	Yes	Yes			92	1%	
Iowa			Yes	Yes				114	1%	
Kansas			Yes	Yes				40	0%	
Kentucky			Yes	Yes	Yes			69	1%	
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			105	1%	
Maine	Yes				Yes			166	4%	
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				75	1%	
Massachusetts	Yes				Yes			136	0%	
Michigan	Yes	Yes				Yes		55	0%	
Minnesota		Yes		Yes		Yes		349	1%	
Mississippi								162	3%	
Missouri	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			143	1%	
Montana	Yes							35	1%	
Nebraska			Yes	Yes				91	2%	
Nevada				Yes				117	2%	
New Hampshire		Yes			Yes	Yes		48	2%	
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			130	0%	
New Mexico				Yes	Yes	Yes		259	7%	
New York		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		35	0%	
North Carolina	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			84	0%	
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				40	1%	
Ohio	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			610	1%	
Oklahoma			Yes		Yes			333	5%	
Oregon		Yes	Yes					51	0%	
Pennsylvania			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		1,137	2%	
Rhode Island								43	1%	
South Carolina	Yes							74	0%	
South Dakota				Yes	Yes			63	2%	
Tennessee								76	1%	
Texas			Yes	Yes	Yes			579	2%	
Utah								270	5%	
Vermont		Yes			Yes	Yes		68	2%	
Virginia			Yes					86	1%	
Washington			Yes		Yes			46	0%	
West Virginia					Yes			156	3%	
Wisconsin			Yes	Yes		Yes		88	0%	
Wyoming					Yes	Yes		111	5%	
United States	19	15	28	24	28	13		10,386	1%	
United States - Est.										

Source	CMS	PAS Center	CMS & Mathematica	Council on Quality and Leadership	Human Services Research Institute	QualityMall.org	Administration on Developmental Disabilities
Table/Page			MRDD	Orgs in ST		QA & QI	Outcomes
Year of Data	2006	Nov-06	2007	2010	Jul-09	2010	2008

**Appendix I Continued**

State	Keeping Families Together								
	Family Support			Families Supported per 100k of Population	Cash Subsidy		Other Family Subsidy		% Individuals Living in Family Home
	Families	Spending	Spending per Family		Families	Spending per Family	Families	Spending per Family	
Alabama	2,800	\$ 648,389	\$ 232	62	0	N/A	2,800	\$ 232	50%
Alaska	1,516	\$ 4,668,000	\$ 3,079	228	1,516	\$ 3,000	8	\$ 15,000	8%
Arizona	18,361	\$ 213,935,759	\$ 11,652	309	573	\$ 1,826	17,788	\$ 11,968	86%
Arkansas	790	\$ 578,107	\$ 732	28	92	\$ 1,555	698	\$ 623	29%
California	81,096	\$ 437,010,818	\$ 5,389	224	0	N/A	81,096	\$ 5,389	70%
Colorado	3,432	\$ 6,235,187	\$ 1,817	74	0	N/A	3,432	\$ 1,817	75%
Connecticut	7,984	\$ 45,121,284	\$ 5,651	227	3,525	\$ 931	4,459	\$ 9,384	53%
Delaware	1,735	\$ 1,657,775	\$ 955	206	126	\$ 1,856	1,735	\$ 821	67%
Dist. of Columbia	0	\$ -	\$ -	-	0	N/A	0	N/A	34%
Florida	20,035	\$ 321,925,659	\$ 16,068	113	210	\$ 2,255	19,825	\$ 16,214	71%
Georgia	6,801	\$ 23,244,497	\$ 3,418	76	0	N/A	6,801	\$ 3,418	69%
Hawaii	2,739	\$ 31,276,615	\$ 11,419	213	0	N/A	2,739	\$ 11,419	66%
Idaho	709	\$ 302,722	\$ 427	50	0	N/A	709	\$ 427	75%
Illinois	11,114	\$ 62,531,939	\$ 5,626	87	2,611	\$ 13,815	8,503	\$ 3,112	37%
Indiana	4,130	\$ 28,515,681	\$ 6,905	66	0	N/A	4,130	\$ 6,905	30%
Iowa	2,002	\$ 30,565,329	\$ 15,267	67	378	\$ 4,239	1,624	\$ 17,834	37%
Kansas	3,549	\$ 43,291,821	\$ 12,198	129	1,418	\$ 2,409	2,131	\$ 18,712	32%
Kentucky	1,735	\$ 3,324,247	\$ 1,916	42	0	N/A	1,735	\$ 1,916	38%
Louisiana	8,211	\$ 118,768,849	\$ 14,465	181	1,705	\$ 2,718	6,506	\$ 17,543	59%
Maine	545	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2,018	41	545	\$ 1,101	545	\$ 917	14%
Maryland	7,846	\$ 38,235,667	\$ 4,873	139	0	N/A	7,846	\$ 4,873	24%
Massachusetts	14,114	\$ 38,711,810	\$ 2,743	216	0	N/A	14,114	\$ 2,743	66%
Michigan	11,539	\$ 54,108,014	\$ 4,689	113	6,722	\$ 2,620	4,817	\$ 7,576	57%
Minnesota	8,183	\$ 182,768,481	\$ 22,335	157	2,346	\$ 5,709	5,837	\$ 29,018	50%
Mississippi	4,052	\$ 20,645,970	\$ 5,095	139	0	N/A	4,052	\$ 5,095	33%
Missouri	7,463	\$ 13,534,785	\$ 1,814	129	0	N/A	7,463	\$ 1,814	55%
Montana	2,885	\$ 11,066,188	\$ 3,836	308	0	N/A	2,885	\$ 3,836	56%
Nebraska	566	\$ 4,634,959	\$ 8,189	32	0	N/A	566	\$ 8,189	13%
Nevada	2,451	\$ 6,640,537	\$ 2,709	103	454	\$ 4,136	1,997	\$ 2,385	66%
New Hampshire	4,605	\$ 6,881,345	\$ 1,494	348	0	N/A	4,605	\$ 1,494	23%
New Jersey	20,013	\$ 59,123,073	\$ 2,954	228	7,851	\$ 1,529	12,162	\$ 3,874	71%
New Mexico	10,262	\$ 34,058,910	\$ 3,319	537	164	\$ 3,468	10,098	\$ 3,317	36%
New York	41,571	\$ 56,317,000	\$ 1,355	216	0	N/A	41,571	\$ 1,355	63%
North Carolina	4,255	\$ 27,304,416	\$ 6,417	49	0	N/A	4,255	\$ 6,417	58%
North Dakota	604	\$ 5,607,743	\$ 9,282	95	142	\$ 4,279	462	\$ 10,823	26%
Ohio	12,067	\$ 10,482,428	\$ 869	105	0	N/A	12,067	\$ 869	47%
Oklahoma	4,615	\$ 43,682,678	\$ 9,465	131	2,077	\$ 2,394	2,538	\$ 15,252	39%
Oregon	1,275	\$ 4,554,818	\$ 3,572	35	0	N/A	1,275	\$ 3,572	53%
Pennsylvania	22,990	\$ 64,882,837	\$ 2,822	185	0	N/A	22,990	\$ 2,822	55%
Rhode Island	753	\$ 10,343,464	\$ 13,736	69	50	\$ 3,402	703	\$ 14,471	28%
South Carolina	8,989	\$ 34,606,072	\$ 3,850	211	1,151	\$ 2,809	7,838	\$ 4,003	74%
South Dakota	2,019	\$ 3,161,365	\$ 1,566	261	0	N/A	2,019	\$ 1,566	26%
Tennessee	6,285	\$ 11,563,100	\$ 1,840	105	2,018	N/A	4,267	\$ 1,796	40%
Texas	22,980	\$ 50,174,833	\$ 2,183	100	2,674	\$ 1,870	20,306	\$ 2,225	17%
Utah	1,268	\$ 14,548,828	\$ 11,474	52	5	\$ 3,181	1,263	\$ 11,507	39%
Vermont	1,354	\$ 15,819,422	\$ 11,683	214	0	N/A	1,354	\$ 11,737	51%
Virginia	2,917	\$ 2,480,413	\$ 850	38	0	N/A	2,917	\$ 850	58%
Washington	7,292	\$ 48,177,202	\$ 6,607	117	2,513	\$ 2,019	6,392	\$ 6,743	69%
West Virginia	2,232	\$ 20,057,784	\$ 8,986	123	0	N/A	2,232	\$ 8,986	58%
Wisconsin	11,064	\$ 23,235,497	\$ 2,100	199	0	N/A	11,064	\$ 2,100	44%
Wyoming	1,010	\$ 13,037,112	\$ 12,908	199	0	N/A	1,010	\$ 12,908	33%
United States	428,803	\$ 2,305,149,428	\$ 5,376	144	40,866	\$ 3,046	389,684	\$ 5,596	62%
United States - Est.									

Source

Coleman Institute

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2006

State	Promoting Productivity									
	Medicaid Buy-In		Supported or Competitive Employment				Voc Rehab			
	Has?	Enrollment - 12/08	Participants	Utilization	Spending	%	Total Number in Competitive Employment	per 100k of population	% VR Wages to State Aver	Mean Weekly Hours Worked
Alabama			245	5	\$ 2,104,982	5%	7,554	163	50%	34
Alaska	Yes	239	316	48	\$ 3,812,415	35%	568	86	63%	33
Arizona	Yes	1044	1,138	19	\$ 5,738,045	14%	1,925	30	56%	33
Arkansas	Yes	117	130	5	\$ 368,882	2%	2,447	87	64%	36
California	Yes	4,103	8,305	23	\$ 62,219,000	13%	13,886	38	49%	32
Colorado			1,982	43	DNF	35%	2,617	54	51%	31
Connecticut	Yes	4,940	4,061	116	\$ 61,035,054	51%	1,445	42	67%	31
Delaware			373	44	\$ 4,461,605	26%	905	105	43%	33
Dist. of Columbia			151	28	\$ 3,009,477	10%	576	98	33%	38
Florida			3,456	20	\$ 9,009,717	22%	12,411	69	63%	34
Georgia	Yes		3,202	36	\$ 14,897,915	26%	4,668	49	50%	34
Hawaii			114	9	\$ 496,800	8%	589	48	62%	31
Idaho	Yes		898	63	\$ 3,356,575	15%	2,083	138	62%	32
Illinois	Yes	647	3,518	28	\$ 19,662,872	13%	5,640	45	42%	30
Indiana	Yes	4,609	2,317	37	\$ 13,062,679	22%	4,393	70	58%	32
Iowa	Yes	12,376	2,825	95	\$ 5,617,855	28%	2,146	72	64%	32
Kansas	Yes	1080	408	15	\$ 4,965,000	10%	1,645	61	51%	30
Kentucky	Yes		1,164	28	\$ 2,883,581	21%	4,949	117	60%	34
Louisiana	Yes	1032	1,641	36	\$ 8,144,098	45%	2,715	64	83%	36
Maine	Yes	850	1,001	76	\$ 5,442,578	21%	730	56	64%	28
Maryland	Yes	330	3,564	63	\$ 47,167,713	38%	2,290	41	45%	31
Massachusetts	Yes	10,476	5,769	88	\$ 76,990,802	44%	3,446	54	46%	28
Michigan	Yes	1141	4,554	44	\$ 25,130,550	24%	7,543	76	57%	32
Minnesota	Yes	7,205	2,946	57	\$ 13,161,136	15%	2,620	51	49%	29
Mississippi	Yes		400	14	\$ 1,968,841	15%	4,553	157	73%	36
Missouri	Yes		368	6	\$ 1,917,241	9%	4,365	75	51%	31
Montana	Yes		235	25	\$ 1,744,979	14%	913	96	66%	30
Nebraska	Yes	109	1,018	58	\$ 7,625,561	29%	1,543	88	57%	33
Nevada	Yes	20	288	12	\$ 2,871,686	16%	1,060	41	53%	34
New Hampshire	Yes	1,591	324	25	\$ 4,507,016	29%	1,219	93	54%	29
New Jersey	Yes	3,232	1,363	16	\$ 10,643,135	14%	4,385	51	44%	32
New Mexico	Yes	819	1,224	64	\$ 8,533,696	34%	1,692	87	64%	32
New York	Yes		8,263	43	\$ 45,547,000	12%	13,236	69	36%	31
North Carolina	Yes	50	1,853	21	\$ 9,209,328	19%	6,442	70	48%	32
North Dakota	Yes	526	306	48	\$ 2,121,796	15%	903	146	66%	35
Ohio	Yes	0	9,528	83	\$ 32,846,005	22%	9,656	85	66%	33
Oklahoma			3,029	86	\$ 23,408,414	77%	2,246	64	61%	36
Oregon	Yes	1069	1,264	35	\$ 15,358,300	34%	2,604	69	58%	31
Pennsylvania	Yes	9,002	9,118	73	\$ 30,587,914	38%	9,221	75	56%	33
Rhode Island	Yes	27	622	57	\$ 3,749,529	20%	750	72	52%	28
South Carolina	Yes		847	20	\$ 5,832,103	12%	8,663	196	59%	36
South Dakota	Yes	104	675	87	\$ 4,827,779	30%	861	109	56%	29
Tennessee			1,211	20	\$ 7,448,800	20%	2,484	41	55%	33
Texas	Yes	51	2,956	13	\$ 14,440,292	20%	11,724	49	49%	35
Utah	Yes	639	735	30	\$ 5,196,124	32%	3,310	122	64%	35
Vermont	Yes	624	831	131	\$ 7,212,384	48%	1,523	249	58%	29
Virginia	Yes	22	2,460	32	\$ 21,670,027	23%	4,012	53	42%	33
Washington	Yes	1290	4,140	66	\$ 26,376,608	61%	2,357	36	50%	28
West Virginia	Yes	803	417	23	\$ 1,912,507	11%	1,773	99	68%	35
Wisconsin	Yes	13,150	2,736	49	\$ 16,450,726	16%	3,641	66	59%	29
Wyoming	Yes	107	250	49	\$ 2,125,286	21%	699	134	58%	32
United States	43	83,424	110,539	37	\$ 708,872,399	21%	195,626	65	56%	
United States - Est.		100,000								

Source: National Consortium for Health Systems Development; Coleman Institute; US Dept of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services

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Year of Data: Dec-08; 2006; 2008; 2005

**Appendix I Continued**

State	Reaching Those in Need								
	Waiting Lists					Prevalence		Individuals with ID/DD served per 100k of population	Ratio of Prevalence to Individuals Served
	Waiting List for Residential Services	% Growth in Residential Services Required to Meet Waiting List	Waiting List - ID/DD Kaiser	% Growth in HCBS Services Required to Meet Waiting List	Waiting List - Average	% Children with Mental Disability	% Adults with Mental Disability		
Alabama	436	12%	NA	NA	12%	6.1%	6.8%	151	2%
Alaska	618	68%	1,500	145%	106%	4.3%	5.2%	150	3%
Arizona	80	2%	NA	NA	2%	4.6%	4.4%	454	10%
Arkansas	870	24%	876	26%	25%	7.6%	7.3%	180	2%
California	0	0%	NA	NA	0%	3.6%	4.1%	504	12%
Colorado	1,390	30%	NA	NA	30%	3.8%	4.0%	172	4%
Connecticut	560	8%	1,730	22%	15%	4.4%	3.7%	422	11%
Delaware	180	18%	NA	NA	18%	6.0%	4.3%	358	8%
Dist. of Columbia	0	0%	NA	NA	0%	6.8%	4.3%	337	8%
Florida	4,683	31%	22,639	73%	52%	5.0%	4.6%	284	6%
Georgia	6,392	129%	10,364	101%	115%	4.4%	4.7%	171	4%
Hawaii	0	0%	NA	NA	0%	3.3%	3.5%	266	8%
Idaho	0	0%	NA	NA	0%	5.0%	5.1%	1,074	21%
Illinois	10,446	49%	NA	NA	49%	4.6%	3.7%	268	7%
Indiana	17,919	168%	33,753	334%	251%	5.9%	4.9%	244	5%
Iowa	99	1%	1,646	13%	7%	5.5%	4.8%	472	10%
Kansas	1,163	21%	1,631	22%	22%	5.1%	4.5%	307	7%
Kentucky	293	7%	2,753	89%	48%	7.0%	7.5%	149	2%
Louisiana	DNF	DNF	9,151	133%	133%	6.6%	6.3%	411	7%
Maine	69	2%	98	3%	3%	8.7%	6.8%	291	4%
Maryland	10,741	146%	NA	NA	146%	5.2%	3.7%	176	5%
Massachusetts	0	0%	NA	NA	0%	5.8%	4.4%	502	11%
Michigan	45	0%	NA	NA	0%	6.4%	5.6%	308	5%
Minnesota	2,641	20%	NA	NA	20%	4.9%	4.0%	512	13%
Mississippi	DNF	DNF	NA	NA	DNF	6.1%	7.7%	173	2%
Missouri	469	7%	NA	NA	7%	5.9%	5.8%	257	4%
Montana	490	26%	1,372	61%	43%	5.3%	5.4%	449	8%
Nebraska	1,914	59%	NA	NA	59%	5.1%	3.8%	210	6%
Nevada	541	33%	540	36%	35%	3.2%	3.4%	184	5%
New Hampshire	35	2%	NA	NA	2%	6.5%	4.5%	181	4%
New Jersey	4,649	40%	NA	NA	40%	4.2%	3.3%	442	13%
New Mexico	4,330	188%	1,141	30%	109%	4.5%	5.6%	185	3%
New York	4,201	9%	NA	NA	9%	4.8%	4.1%	648	16%
North Carolina	1,355	13%	NA	NA	13%	5.8%	5.3%	275	5%
North Dakota	DNF	DNF	NA	NA	0%	5.2%	3.8%	441	12%
Ohio	DNF	DNF	50,670	294%	294%	6.4%	5.4%	360	7%
Oklahoma	4,060	96%	12,207	225%	160%	5.7%	6.4%	197	3%
Oregon	3,260	56%	3,528	33%	45%	5.7%	5.5%	321	6%
Pennsylvania	2,074	8%	20,460	73%	41%	6.1%	5.0%	449	9%
Rhode Island	0	0%	NA	NA	0%	6.6%	5.4%	298	6%
South Carolina	1,954	40%	1,296	24%	32%	4.9%	5.7%	418	7%
South Dakota	3	0%	23	1%	0%	4.1%	4.3%	391	9%
Tennessee	1,572	29%	2,316	31%	30%	5.9%	6.7%	148	2%
Texas	DNF	DNF	58,449	337%	337%	5.1%	4.5%	122	3%
Utah	190	6%	1,654	41%	24%	4.7%	4.3%	192	4%
Vermont	0	0%	NA	NA	0%	7.6%	5.6%	491	9%
Virginia	5,076	74%	8,334	107%	90%	5.2%	3.9%	216	6%
Washington	DNF	DNF	829	9%	9%	5.6%	5.6%	304	5%
West Virginia	137	7%	303	8%	7%	6.5%	8.5%	260	3%
Wisconsin	3,632	36%	3,930	30%	33%	5.6%	4.2%	327	8%
Wyoming	55	4%	113	5%	5%	5.6%	5.2%	416	8%
United States	98,622	23%	253,306	49%	36%	5.1%	4.8%	313	7%
United States - Est.	114,916	26%							

Source: Research and Training Center on Community Living; Kaiser Family Foundation; US Census Bureau, ACS

Table/Page: T. 2.5, P. 71; Year of Data: 2008; Waiting List: 2008; T. B18005: 2005-2007; Calculated



State	Serving at a Reasonable Cost										
	ICF-MR			HCBS			Other I/DD Community Spending			Overall Spending	
	Total Expenditures-2008	Aver. Residents	Aver. Cost per Resident	Total Expenditures-2008	Aver. Residents	Aver. Cost per Resident	Total Community - 2006	Total Non-HCBS Community Expenditures (2006 total community-2006 HCBS)	% of total ID/DD Spending	ID/DD Spending per 1k personal income	ID/DD Spending per capita
Alabama	\$ 36,179,938	240	\$ 150,750	\$ 267,362,504	5,450	\$ 49,057	\$ 267,716,930	\$ 18,621,983	6%	\$ 2.13	\$ 69
Alaska	\$ -	0	\$ -	\$ 76,806,107	1036	\$ 74,137	\$ 95,262,003	\$ 28,379,700	27%	\$ 3.79	\$ 160
Arizona	\$ 15,370,880	197	\$ 78,025	\$ 619,467,289	19,610	\$ 31,589	\$ 611,738,095	\$ 134,974,195	18%	\$ 3.36	\$ 120
Arkansas	\$ 147,860,176	1,609	\$ 91,924	\$ 97,104,703	3,351	\$ 28,978	\$ 276,787,397	\$ 193,656,620	44%	\$ 5.23	\$ 156
California	\$ 610,506,432	9,489	\$ 64,342	\$ 1,709,007,000	74,446	\$ 22,956	\$ 4,090,348,336	\$ 2,752,166,336	54%	\$ 3.48	\$ 139
Colorado	\$ 22,289,078	127	\$ 176,198	\$ 311,354,728	7,212	\$ 43,175	\$ 412,706,622	\$ 159,613,942	32%	\$ 2.37	\$ 101
Connecticut	\$ 236,997,479	1,132	\$ 209,362	\$ 475,540,000	7,799	\$ 60,978	\$ 1,040,106,925	\$ 619,642,504	47%	\$ 7.66	\$ 386
Delaware	\$ 29,834,083	140	\$ 213,864	\$ 83,576,384	803	\$ 104,145	\$ 117,237,222	\$ 48,323,645	30%	\$ 4.47	\$ 188
Dist. of Columbia	\$ 82,083,747	587	\$ 139,955	\$ 54,469,781	1,147	\$ 47,510	\$ 199,270,454	\$ 181,737,921	57%	\$ 6.14	\$ 543
Florida	\$ 338,699,599	3,167	\$ 106,947	\$ 945,063,427	31,182	\$ 30,308	\$ 1,166,409,741	\$ 405,018,018	24%	\$ 2.19	\$ 94
Georgia	\$ 103,532,026	1,009	\$ 102,609	\$ 381,689,803	10,245	\$ 37,256	\$ 398,712,442	\$ 144,127,891	23%	\$ 1.96	\$ 66
Hawaii	\$ 9,027,307	82	\$ 110,089	\$ 104,462,436	2,506	\$ 41,685	\$ 133,115,676	\$ 48,115,676	30%	\$ 2.93	\$ 131
Idaho	\$ 62,009,912	539	\$ 115,046	\$ 68,119,007	2,124	\$ 32,071	\$ 204,236,401	\$ 151,869,359	54%	\$ 5.40	\$ 187
Illinois	\$ 659,781,238	9,118	\$ 72,360	\$ 461,700,000	13,648	\$ 33,829	\$ 972,605,586	\$ 571,181,456	34%	\$ 3.17	\$ 134
Indiana	\$ 304,804,854	4,056	\$ 75,158	\$ 443,949,814	10,112	\$ 43,905	\$ 778,788,798	\$ 385,252,718	34%	\$ 4.41	\$ 181
Iowa	\$ 288,092,999	2,129	\$ 135,350	\$ 303,613,019	12,978	\$ 23,394	\$ 438,579,354	\$ 182,597,950	24%	\$ 6.84	\$ 260
Kansas	\$ 63,193,294	592	\$ 106,836	\$ 274,843,524	7,284	\$ 37,732	\$ 361,951,950	\$ 132,328,712	28%	\$ 4.43	\$ 174
Kentucky	\$ 111,177,567	581	\$ 191,520	\$ 226,531,475	3,097	\$ 73,145	\$ 208,170,944	\$ 35,548,307	10%	\$ 2.80	\$ 88
Louisiana	\$ 480,841,734	5,190	\$ 92,657	\$ 322,451,876	6,875	\$ 46,906	\$ 472,558,648	\$ 228,227,046	22%	\$ 6.61	\$ 242
Maine	\$ 65,103,006	266	\$ 244,748	\$ 248,956,942	2,824	\$ 88,158	\$ 325,504,979	\$ 104,387,141	25%	\$ 8.00	\$ 319
Maryland	\$ 55,148,164	308	\$ 179,344	\$ 517,577,519	10,563	\$ 49,001	\$ 629,823,463	\$ 180,187,051	24%	\$ 2.93	\$ 136
Massachusetts	\$ 234,838,072	927	\$ 253,468	\$ 583,547,891	11,672	\$ 49,998	\$ 1,160,808,876	\$ 489,721,617	37%	\$ 4.78	\$ 205
Michigan	\$ 16,728,240	116	\$ 144,209	\$ 381,731,216	7,851	\$ 48,625	\$ 1,126,803,882	\$ 781,185,032	66%	\$ 3.53	\$ 120
Minnesota	\$ 178,358,058	2,173	\$ 82,098	\$ 925,198,681	14,578	\$ 63,465	\$ 1,308,592,108	\$ 659,499,082	37%	\$ 6.91	\$ 342
Mississippi	\$ 285,877,979	2,612	\$ 109,448	\$ 38,013,057	1,977	\$ 19,233	\$ 120,778,384	\$ 85,319,563	21%	\$ 4.31	\$ 141
Missouri	\$ 129,144,945	993	\$ 130,121	\$ 392,751,282	8,563	\$ 45,869	\$ 525,709,812	\$ 215,142,724	29%	\$ 3.67	\$ 127
Montana	\$ 13,044,028	55	\$ 239,340	\$ 78,281,028	2,255	\$ 34,714	\$ 98,938,285	\$ 35,951,550	28%	\$ 4.01	\$ 133
Nebraska	\$ 68,217,464	546	\$ 124,940	\$ 147,500,141	3,447	\$ 42,797	\$ 188,013,079	\$ 61,087,283	22%	\$ 4.29	\$ 157
Nevada	\$ 18,993,803	112	\$ 170,348	\$ 65,416,400	1,482	\$ 44,156	\$ 106,449,850	\$ 54,970,552	39%	\$ 1.34	\$ 54
New Hampshire	\$ 3,005,371	25	\$ 120,215	\$ 155,729,108	3,460	\$ 45,015	\$ 185,205,628	\$ 53,435,496	25%	\$ 3.72	\$ 163
New Jersey	\$ 633,120,543	2,921	\$ 216,785	\$ 505,880,000	9,986	\$ 50,661	\$ 908,822,206	\$ 470,012,206	29%	\$ 3.85	\$ 189
New Mexico	\$ 23,171,893	182	\$ 127,669	\$ 267,982,051	3,744	\$ 71,576	\$ 318,088,292	\$ 74,389,457	20%	\$ 5.67	\$ 187
New York	\$ 2,675,003,359	7,874	\$ 339,748	\$ 3,825,876,515	57,481	\$ 66,560	\$ 5,647,227,656	\$ 2,459,350,904	27%	\$ 7.93	\$ 467
North Carolina	\$ 461,931,336	4,150	\$ 111,309	\$ 457,750,000	9,505	\$ 48,161	\$ 879,328,436	\$ 609,861,502	40%	\$ 4.36	\$ 167
North Dakota	\$ 70,722,378	589	\$ 120,072	\$ 77,570,212	3,596	\$ 21,571	\$ 126,555,829	\$ 61,925,698	29%	\$ 7.30	\$ 340
Ohio	\$ 691,974,985	6,543	\$ 105,766	\$ 813,795,687	17,234	\$ 47,220	\$ 1,908,330,121	\$ 1,307,626,250	46%	\$ 6.22	\$ 248
Oklahoma	\$ 126,917,256	1,558	\$ 81,462	\$ 267,877,651	5,428	\$ 49,351	\$ 347,960,715	\$ 119,019,862	23%	\$ 4.03	\$ 146
Oregon	\$ 12,240,527	37	\$ 335,357	\$ 438,537,585	10,583	\$ 41,438	\$ 532,997,917	\$ 167,578,406	27%	\$ 4.65	\$ 164
Pennsylvania	\$ 578,710,845	3,844	\$ 150,569	\$ 1,224,627,946	27,958	\$ 43,803	\$ 1,981,698,385	\$ 878,527,134	33%	\$ 5.51	\$ 219
Rhode Island	\$ 8,737,800	41	\$ 215,748	\$ 251,288,605	3,172	\$ 79,233	\$ 275,358,295	\$ 44,543,957	15%	\$ 7.15	\$ 293
South Carolina	\$ 154,255,458	1,546	\$ 99,777	\$ 213,200,000	5,419	\$ 39,343	\$ 369,031,118	\$ 199,031,118	35%	\$ 3.81	\$ 128
South Dakota	\$ 22,366,550	154	\$ 145,237	\$ 86,921,676	2,671	\$ 32,543	\$ 103,274,098	\$ 26,659,683	20%	\$ 5.00	\$ 172
Tennessee	\$ 241,018,741	1,202	\$ 200,598	\$ 553,899,151	7,356	\$ 75,304	\$ 621,831,279	\$ 159,928,405	17%	\$ 4.35	\$ 156
Texas	\$ 890,443,032	11,312	\$ 78,717	\$ 698,358,386	17,355	\$ 40,240	\$ 1,030,757,221	\$ 559,206,604	26%	\$ 2.02	\$ 90
Utah	\$ 69,802,718	796	\$ 87,747	\$ 126,595,282	4,033	\$ 31,394	\$ 158,616,950	\$ 54,183,560	22%	\$ 2.99	\$ 93
Vermont	\$ 979,000	6	\$ 163,167	\$ 121,270,835	2,235	\$ 54,260	\$ 120,115,919	\$ 17,870,416	13%	\$ 5.72	\$ 229
Virginia	\$ 273,332,795	1,656	\$ 165,106	\$ 443,732,502	7,815	\$ 56,783	\$ 530,076,174	\$ 196,089,459	21%	\$ 2.58	\$ 120
Washington	\$ 150,434,481	764	\$ 197,033	\$ 352,550,599	9,261	\$ 38,068	\$ 614,982,233	\$ 315,580,011	39%	\$ 3.33	\$ 127
West Virginia	\$ 60,128,913	477	\$ 126,056	\$ 222,657,003	3,872	\$ 57,512	\$ 234,281,003	\$ 66,938,619	19%	\$ 4.86	\$ 195
Wisconsin	\$ 128,508,098	1,003	\$ 128,188	\$ 504,234,866	12,955	\$ 38,924	\$ 765,173,254	\$ 293,841,157	32%	\$ 5.12	\$ 168
Wyoming	\$ 18,312,242	88	\$ 209,283	\$ 93,970,241	2,081	\$ 45,167	\$ 95,083,173	\$ 15,858,077	12%	\$ 5.81	\$ 246
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	33%	\$ 4.12	\$ 171
United States - Est.											

Source

Research and Training Center on Community Living

Coleman Institute

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Year of Data

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2008

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2006

T. 17, P. 58

2006

## 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

[map.c-q-l.org/about](http://map.c-q-l.org/about)  
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