From Data to Action: Using Employment Data to Advocate for Change

October 23, 2024



NDSS Mission

NDSS empowers individuals with Down syndrome and their families by driving policy change, providing resources, engaging with local communities, and shifting public perceptions.



NDSS supports and advocates for the Down syndrome community by focusing on three key areas of programming:

- Resources & Support
- Advocacy & Policy
- Community Engagement



Resources & Support

- 1-800 helpline and info email
- Resources and information from birth to end of life
- Education, employment, health and wellness, aging, caregiving and more

A guide for individuals with disabilities, their families and caregivers

Down Syndrome Regression Disorder

Down Syndrome Regression Disorder

Down syndrome regression disorder (DSRD) also referred to as regression, is a rare but stroload siloard that occurs in some adolecents and young adults with Nown syndrome. Regression is used to describe the loss of skills an individual has previously learned. These skills can be daily living, language, movement, or social skills. The loss is often sudden and occurs over a period of weeks to months. Since DSRD may be caused by a variety of factors, the first priority is to determine the most likely cause. Individuals who are younger than 10 years or older than 50 years are very rarely diagnosed with DSRD. If these individuals we experiencing regression like symptoms, a close look at all other factors must be taken before giving the diagnosis of DSRD.

In 2022, a group of medical experts with experience treating regression in patients with Down syndrome gathered to create the first criteria for diagnosing DSBD. These criteria provide guidance to physicians and families who do not have access to specialists in DSBD. There are eight clusters of symptoms linked to regression, and some are broken down into specific examples. Individuals who are experiencing four or more of the eight symptom clusters are considered 'possible' cases of DSBD. Thesening further investigation is needed. Individuals who have seven or eight of the eight symptom clusters are considered 'probable' cases, meaning they are likely to receive a diagnosis of DSRD If no other cause can be found.

Testing

If you'ry your loved one are experiencing symptoms in the checklist (see page 3). It is recommended that you make an appointment with your primary care doctor or neurologist as soon as possible. The diagnosis of JSSP is mostly based on symptoms, but your doctor may order some of the following medical tests as part of the evaluation: • Imaging of the brain with an MRI

- Blood work
- Urine tests (if necessary)
- Lumbar puncture (also known as a spinal tap)
 Electroencephalogram (EEG)
- Genetic or metabolic testing (if necessary)
- Polysomnogram (sleep study)

For more detailed testing recommendations, you and your doctor can read the Assessment and Diagnosis of Regression in Down Syndrome (Santoro et al., Front Neurol, 2022). https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fneur.2022.240075/full





Advocacy & Policy

- Federal, state and local advocacy
- Develop and improve laws to positively impact people with Down syndrome across the country and affirm their human rights
- Legislative agenda spans the life experience of individuals with Down syndrome







Community Engagement

- Scholarships, grants, and awards
- National Buddy Walk[®]
 Program
- Times Square Video presentation
- Athlete Ambassador Program
- Virtual Racing for 3.21 for World Down Syndrome Day
- Gala, golf, and more!









NDSS 2024 Adult Summit



Where: The Westin South Coast Plaza in Costa Mesa, CA

When: November 14-16, 2024

Session Topics: Health, finance, research, advocacy, employment, education, and self-advocacy

Get your tickets today!



Down Syndrome Advocacy Conference



Down Syndrome Advocacy Conference

Where: Renaissance Arlington Capital View Hotel, Washington, DC

When: April 28 – 30, 2025

Register today!



Meet our Speakers!



Lindsay DuBois

Research Associate Human Services Research Institute



Laura Vegas

Director of Quality Initiatives and Supporting Families National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services





From Data to Action: Using NCI-IDD Employment Data to Advocate for Change



NATIONAL CORE INDICATORS®

Why does employment matter?

- Nationally, high rates of employment are signs that the economy is good. So, we often see news that focuses on employment data.
- At a more individual level, having a good job is how many adults measure their self-worth and define success
- Employment can lead to other good outcomes, like being active in the community, friendships, good health, and economic stability





Opportunities for employment



Current rate of unemployment in US (9/2024): 4.1%

US Chamber of Commerce:

- 7.7M open jobs in the US
- 7.1M unemployed workers in the US

This map shows the worker shortage index for different states. Darker colors are the states where there are many more jobs than workers.

https://www.uschamber.com/workforce/the-states-suffering-most-from-the-labor-shortage



Employment among people with disabilities (all types)



- Despite steady improvement in the rate of employment among people with disabilities, there is still a big gap between those with and those without disabilities.
- This gap is also true for wages and earnings from employment

Houtenville, A., & Bach, S. (2024). Annual Report on People with Disabilities in America: 2024. Durham, NH: University of New Hampshire, Institute on Disability



Transition supports for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities

- Significant investments by states to enhance their transition and postsecondary programs for students with IDD
 - As of March 2023, these efforts have supported almost 5,000 college students with ID
- Work-based learning experiences are also becoming more common in school-based transition programs



Think College National Coordinating Center. (2023). The TPSID Initiative: Opening Doors to Learning and Better Outcomes for Students with Intellectual Disability. Institute for Community Inclusion, University of Massachusetts Boston.



Employment supports for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities



- In 2022, across the US, state IDD agencies spent slightly more than \$1
 Billion in funding on integrated employment services.
 - This represents about 10% of all funds for employment and day services
- Employment and day services provided to 598,303 people with IDD, of which 140,521 received an integrated employment service from the IDD agency

Winsor, J., Butterworth, J., Migliore, A., et al. (2023). StateData: The national report on employment services and outcomes through 2021. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.



Vocational Rehabilitation Services

- Services to support people with various disabilities in achieving employment, and administered through the state's VR agency
- Data from July 2022-June 2023 shows that VR agencies helped
 25% of people with ID who had a case opened with VR obtain a stable job in their community within 1 year of starting services



Winsor, J., Butterworth, J., Migliore, A., et al. (2023). StateData: The national report on employment services and outcomes through 2021. Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, Institute for Community Inclusion.





There is a need to talk with people with IDD to find out more about their experiences with employment...

14(c) certificates



- **1938:** Congress passes the Fair Labor Standards Act, including standards for basic minimum wage. Includes exceptions to pay workers with disabilities less than minimum wage
- As of 10/1/2024, the Dept of Labor has issued 714 14(c) certificates. These certificates cover 37,875 workers who are paid sub-minimum wages.
- 15 states have passed legislation to eliminate 14(c) certificates in their state



National Core Indicators (NCI)

NCI tools collect data on performance and quality of life indicators directly from:

- people who use disability and/or aging services systems;
- 2. families; and
- 3. those who deliver services

Participating states:

- NCI-IDD IPS and Family Surveys: 48
- NCI-AD: 26
- State of the Workforce: 30 states for the NCI-IDD SoTW, and 6 states for NCI-AD SoTW





Goals of NCI

Establish a nationally recognized set of performance and outcome indicators for aging & disability (including IDD) service systems	Use valid and reliable data collection methods & statistical techniques to capture information directly for people who use services	Report individual state results and national benchmarks of indicators of system-level performance



NCI-IDD In-Person Survey (IPS)



Sampling: States design their samples with guidance from HSRI. Final samples should be representative of the population that uses services.

Inclusion criteria:

• IDD: Person receiving at least one service in addition to case management

Consent: Surveyors follow state-specific consent requirements

 Those who are surveyed are informed that their services will not be impacted directly by their responses

Surveyor training: All surveyors complete standardized training. IPS uses peer-surveyors as well.

Survey features:

- May be conducted in-person or remotely
- Includes detailed Background Information section that primarily comes from existing records
- Surveys are available in multiple languages
- Questions may be rephrased or reworded
- Allows for use of proxy for select questions

2021-2023 Sample

38,945 total respondents

36 states

•60% male

- •44% aged 18-34
- Race/ethnicity
 - 67% White; 17% Black; 11% Latino

•Diagnosis

• 86% ID; 29% ASD, 7% Down Syndrome





Other demographic data

Residence type

- Parents/relatives' home: 44%
- Group residential setting: 33%
- Own home or apartment: 14%
- Foster care/host home: 6%
- Institutional setting: 4%

Urbanicity

- Metropolitan: 91%
- Urban: 9%

Co-occurring mood, anxiety, or psychotic disorder: 53%

Has a guardian: 50%





Employment among NCI-IDD respondents 2021-2023





Hours and Wages

Average hourly wages for those working an individual job in community-based settings



Average hours worked over twoweek period at individual job in community-based settings





What is competitive integrated employment (CIE)?

Work that is performed on a full-time or part-time basis and:

- **Pays at or above minimum wage** (and comparable to peers without disabilities)
- Provides the same level of benefits to employees with and without disabilities
- At a location where the employee interacts with others without disabilities
- Presents opportunities for advancement similar to other employees without disabilities



NCI-IDD data on "underemployment"



Among those 18% of people with IDD who have a paid job:

- About 2 out of 3 are "underemployed"
 - They earn less than minimum wage and/or
 - They work in settings that are not integrated with people without disabilities



NCI-IDD data on competitive integrated employment

Among those 18% of people with IDD who have a paid job:

- About 1 in 3 are in "competitive integrated employment"
- This represents just 5% of the nearly 40,000 people with IDD that NCI interviewed





Hours and wages for competitive integrated employment vs. underemployment settings



- Average hours during a twoweek period:
 - Underemployed: 27.3
 - Competitive integrated employment: 28.8
- Average hourly wages:
 - Underemployed: \$10.70
 - Competitive integrated employment: \$11.94



People in CIE have an employment goal at rates 2x higher than those who are unemployed





People with Down syndrome have lower rates of unemployment but higher rates of underemployment

Those with Down syndrome

- 37% are unemployed but want to work
- 44% are underemployed
- 20% are in CIE

Peers with IDD without Down syndrome

- 49% are unemployed but want to work
- 32% are underemployed
- 20% are in CIE





Improving employment outcomes



NATIONAL CORE INDICATORS®

At the individual level

- If you are still in school, make sure you are receiving transition services beginning when you are 14 years old
- Connect with friends and peers who are employed to learn more about how they got and keep their jobs
- Talk to your case manager/service coordinator about employment
- When choosing an employment service provider, look for one who has a good rate of success in getting people jobs
- Check out some resources about preparing for employment such as:
 - <u>Secure Your Financial Future toolkit</u> from the Dept of Labor
 - <u>NDSS Employment Resources</u>



At the state level

- Work with your state to make sure they are developing strong transition programs that match students by their interests
 - Ask your state to share data about Indicator 14
- Most states are Employment First states, but they can also participate in the State Employment Leadership Network (SELN)
- Help your state eliminate 14C (subminimum wage) certificates
 - Reach out to NDSS staff if you are planning to meet with your local legislator for support
- Work with your state to explore options for people with disabilities to keep their Medicaid benefits even if they earn more money (also called Medicaid buy-in)



Several States Offer A Continuum of Employment Services - Pay for Better Employment Outcomes

Services

- Exploration
- Discovery
- Situational/Observational Assessment
- Job Development or Self-Employment Plan
- Job Development or Self-Employment Start-Up
- Job Coaching
- Coworker Supports
- Career Advancement
- Benefits Counseling

State

- Alabama
- Arizona
- Maine (in development)
- Tennessee



At the federal/National level

- Talk with your lawmakers about increasing the earnings limits allowed and keeping disability benefits.
- Talk with your lawmakers about continuing to fund the Disability Innovation Fund (DIF) program
- Talk with your lawmakers about laws and policies that create incentives to employers such as those in the Disability Employment Incentive Act
- Resources
 - Americans with Disabilities Act
 - <u>Work Innovation and Opportunity Act</u>



Stay connected for updates!

NCI updates newsletter **NCI website:**

www.nationalcoreindicators.org



NCI facebook page:

www.facebook.com/nationalcoreindicators

Thank you!

Contact us: <u>Idubois@hsri.org</u> <u>Ivegas@nasddds.org</u>





Questions?





DS-Ambassador Program



Get Involved Today!

The overarching goal of the NDSS DS-Ambassador program is to build long-lasting relationships with decision-makers in their communities and at the federal, state, and local levels of government.

Participants in the DS-Ambassador program are volunteer advocates committed to improving the lives of the Down syndrome community.

- They advocate for policy issues impacting the Down syndrome community on the local, state and federal level.
- Ambassadors attend monthly and quarterly trainings to improve their advocacy skills.

For more information visit: https://ndss.org/be-an-advocate







Post-Webinar Survey





Thank you!

Questions? Contact us at employment@ndss.org

