

Maricopa Association of Governments
Social Services Block Grant
Developmental Disabilities Fact Sheet
Updated October 14, 2010

1. Purpose Statement

Provide assistance so people with developmental disabilities may live as independently as possible.

2. Demographics

The American Community Survey and the US Census report on disabilities but do not offer data the way the State of Arizona defines developmental disabilities. As a result, data for persons with developmental disabilities not receiving services already from the Arizona Department of Economic Security's Division of Developmental Disabilities (DD) is not available. These data were reported by DES for July 2010. Of the 19,100 people described below, 356 of them receive services directly funded by locally planned SSBG. This is a growth of about 800 consumers. The actual growth was higher but many of the DD only individuals have put their services on hold. The impact of those persons receiving services is much greater given that families and employers are also impacted. The estimated number of person impacted in addition to those served was an additional 2,357.

a. Age

Birth to three years of age	2,776
3.1 years to 18 years of age	8,977
18.1 years to 50 years of age	5,995
50.1 years to 89 years of age	1,652
Total	19,100

b. Race/ethnicity

Alaska/American Indian	382
Asian/Pacific Island	191
Black or African American	1,396
Hispanic or Latino	7,738
White not Hispanic	9,381
Other	12
Unknown	
Total	19,100

c. Gender

Male	11,842
Female	7,258
Total	19,100

d. Income

Eligible for Title XIX	14,152
Not Eligible for Title XIX	4,948

Total	19,100
e. Employment	
Eligible for Employment	3,129
Employed	1,054
Wait listed	276
Total	4,459

f. Assistance levels: See Income

g. Disability rates	
Cognitive Disability	7,640
Autism	2,292
Cerebral Palsy	1,528
Epilepsy	669
Other	6,971
Total	19,100

h. Family status	
Living at home or on their own	15,739
Group quarters	3,358
Homeless	3 (per HMIS)
Total	19,100

3. Gaps and Impact

a. Wait list data

Employment	276
Overall services	1,726
Total	2,002

b. Number of people estimated to be eligible for services

There are 19,100 people currently enrolled and eligible for services.

c. Global impact of services

People with developmental disabilities have much higher rates of unemployment. The state's unemployment rate as of 2010 was 10.6 percent. According to the DES Division of Developmental Disabilities, the unemployment rate for persons with developmental disabilities is 71.9 percent. When persons with developmental disabilities are employed, their salary tends to be much lower than the average for persons without developmental disabilities. Persons receiving service:

Developmental Disabilities	% Employed	Average Annual Wage
Cognitive Disability	28.9%	\$7,236
Epilepsy	33.4%	\$12,987
Cerebral Palsy	21.5%	\$23,889

As stated last year the impact of this funding is that persons with developmental disabilities receive assistance that enables them to work, live as independently as possible and depend less on the community to provide for their care.

For example, according to the Division, the average employed person with developmental disabilities pays an average of \$1,207 in taxes, no longer needs or qualifies for \$49,608 in state and local services, and receives only half of the Social Security Income benefit at \$2,432. This saves tax payers \$53,247 per person every year. This computes to a savings of \$32.71 for every SSBG dollar allocated to this target group.

4. DES Updates

None of the persons who were previously served through state money are receiving services. Of the persons who were employed and receiving supportive services through the division more than half have already lost their jobs or had their hours cut. The state can no longer assist these individuals to find new employment. This has had a major impact on the persons who have until this time been living independently in the community and in those who pay taxes. Many of these individuals will never qualify for Title XIX as they function at a level above the requirements for those dollars. There is no support for these individuals. The division has attempted to track them and to wait list them for services in the event that monies do become available.

The lack of other community resources has also impacted the persons served. Previously, some of the individuals went to the senior centers, now those programs are much harder to access. They were able to have friends and neighbors drive them to their jobs or to doctor appointments but with gas prices higher and many retired persons income lower many of our individuals have lost that option as well. The number of employed persons who have become homeless is not very high. More dually diagnosed individuals who received mental health services (ones not SMI) in the past are no longer receiving services. Medication may not available anymore.