

Maricopa Association of Governments
Social Services Block Grant
Developmental Disabilities Fact Sheet
Updated October 1, 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 for Developmental Disabilities is not available. These data were reported by DES for **July 2009**. Of the 18,793 people described below, 330 of them receive services directly funded by locally planned SSBG.

a. Age

Birth to three years of age
3.1 years to 18 years of age
18.1 years to 50 years of age
50.1 years to 89 years of age
Total

b. Race/ethnicity

Alaska/American Indian
Asian/Pacific Island
Black or African American
Hispanic or Latino
White not Hispanic
Other
Unknown
Total

c. Gender

Male
Female
Total

d. Income

Eligible for Title XIX
Not Eligible for Title XIX
Total

e. Employment

Eligible for Employment

Employed
Wait listed
Total

f. Assistance levels: See Income

g. Disability rates

Cognitive Disability
Autism
Cerebral Palsy
Epilepsy
Other
Total

h. Family status

Living at home or on their own
Group quarters
Homeless (per HMIS)
Total

3. Gaps and Impact

a. Wait list data

Employment
Overall services
Total

b. Number of people estimated to be eligible for services

18,793 are 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 August 1, 2009 was 9.1 percent. According to the DES Division for Developmental Disabilities, the unemployment rate for persons with developmental disabilities is 78 percent. When persons with developmental disabilities are employed, their salary tends to be much lower than the average for persons without developmental disabilities.

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 \$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