

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND
REHABILITATIVE SERVICES
REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20202

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM
RSA-IM-04-15
DATE: August 27, 2004

ADDRESSEES: STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCIES
(GENERAL)
STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCIES (BLIND)
CLIENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS
PROGRAMS
REGIONAL REHABILITATION CONTINUING EDUCATION
PROGRAMS
RSA SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM
STATE TITLE VII CHAPTER 2 PROGRAM MANAGERS
REGIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
INDEPENDENT LIVING REPRESENTATIVES

SUBJECT: INDEPENDENT LIVING OLDER BLIND PROGRAM ANNUAL
REPORT

CONTENT: Pursuant to Title VII, Chapter 2 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (Act), the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) administers formula grant programs which deliver independent living services to older individuals who are blind. The attached Annual Report, prepared by the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Blindness and Low Vision at Mississippi State University, provides a compilation of data for fiscal year (FY) 2002. The statistical information contained in the report is derived from data submitted by each program on RSA Form 7-OB through the RSA management information system. The Annual Report is designed to support program evaluation efforts made pursuant to Section 12 (Evaluation) of the Act, and the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA).

In addition, this Annual Report includes an appendix that presents the following data and information in a table format:

Sources of Funding
Funding Allocations
State Agency Total FTE
Total Agency Staff FTE

Page 2 – Independent Living Services for Older Individuals who are Blind, FY 2002
Annual Report

Total FTE for Contractor
Total FTE by State
Total FTEs with Disabilities by State
Total FTEs who are Racial/Ethnic Minorities
Total FTEs who are Racial/Ethnic Minorities with Disabilities
Total Minorities with Disability
Services Provided by Level of Vision
Services Provided by Age Grouping

These data are designed to aid policy makers and program administrators
in shaping future services for older individuals who are blind.

INQUIRIES:

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cc: Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation
National Organization of Rehabilitation Partners
National Council of State Agencies for the Blind
National Council for Independent Living
National Rehabilitation Facilities Coalition
National Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems

Rehabilitation Services Administration
Independent Living Services for Older
Individuals
Who are Blind

Title VII-Chapter 2
Annual Report for FY 2002

Compiled by:

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April, 2004

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center
on
Blindness and Low Vision

Mississippi State University

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Development of this document was supported in part by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the granting agency, and no official endorsement should be inferred.

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Rehabilitation Services Administration

Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind

Title VII-Chapter 2 Annual Report for FY 2002

Background

Section 752 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (PL 105-220), authorizes formula grants to state vocational rehabilitation agencies for programs to provide independent living services for significantly visually impaired individuals who are 55 years of age or older. These programs are referred to in Title VII-Chapter 2 (VII-2) of the Rehabilitation Act as *Independent Living Services For Older Individuals Who Are Blind*.

Among many older adults, vocational goals may be inappropriate and significant visual impairments often interfere with normal activities of daily living. Services provided by the VII-2 Programs are targeted to those age 55 or older whose significant visual impairment makes gainful employment extremely difficult to obtain, but for whom independent living goals are feasible. The targeted outcome of these independent living services is to enhance a consumer's ability to maintain their desired level of personal independence. The outcome for society at large may be the avoidance or delay of costly long-term care options.

The VII-2 Program is administered by the Independent Living Branch of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) under the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services of the U.S. Department of Education. This report is compiled as a part of RSA's management information system and is designed to support program evaluation efforts made pursuant to Section 12 (Evaluation) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA).

RSA guidelines emphasize several specific core services that are ordinarily considered essential in the rehabilitation process for individuals who are blind. As a result, the core services most commonly provided by VII-2 Programs are related to (a) purchase of adaptive aids, devices, or equipment (e.g., low vision aids and appliances, communication aids); (b) training (e.g., orientation and mobility (O&M) skills; communication skills; daily living skills; adaptive aids, devices, and equipment; advocacy; management of secondary disabilities); (c) other individual services (e.g., low

vision screening/services, counseling, transportation, readers and guides, restorative services, referral to other agencies, support groups, community integration); (d) outreach services; (e) community awareness; and (f) community capacity.

Prior to FY 1995, states competed against each other every 3 years for limited VII-2 grant awards averaging approximately \$200,000 annually per program. Because all states competed for a limited number of awards at the existing level of funding, only one-half to two-thirds were accommodated during each 3-year cycle. There was no assurance which states would be funded from one cycle to the next. Program staff were unable to predict the likelihood of continuing services beyond the existing award cycle. This precipitated a great deal of instability in program services and program staffing.

At the urging of the National Council of State Agencies for the Blind (NCSAB) and many state VII-2 program administrators, a major change occurred in the VII-2 funding allocations in FY 1995. RSA agreed to consider funding a larger number of programs (at a reduced rate), in order to create a more equitable situation among states and to eliminate wasteful elements that resulted from beginning and ending programs every 3 years. It was determined that all viable applications would be funded. RSA also increased the funding cycle from 3 to 5 years, greatly increasing stability within the programs. The program was converted from a discretionary grant program to a formula grant when the \$13 million "trigger" was reached in FY2000. For a historical review of the VII-2 program, see Moore (2003), Moore & Stephens (1994), Orr & Rogers (2001) and Rogers & Orr (1999).

Federal Program Funding

The Congressional appropriation for FY 2002 was \$24,750,000, a 24% increase over the FY 2001 funding level of \$20,000,000. All 50 states, plus the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa were funded by the VII-2 Program in FY 2002. Reporting forms were received from all programs except the Virgin Islands and Guam. These 54 agencies reported in Part I, section (A):1, \$25,771,758, (it is assumed this included carry-over funds due to total funding reported exceeding the appropriation). This reported total represents an increase of 18% over the 56 programs funded in FY 2001.

Reported funding levels ranged from \$40,000 to \$2,879,647 per year (see Appendix for individual states and sources of funding). The average amount of Title VII Chapter 2 federal funding [as reported in Part I, section (A)] per funded program was \$460,210 ($\$25,771,758/56$). This average per program allotment was increased by \$68,817 (18%) from FY 2001 to FY 2002.

The following table outlines the funding history of the VII-2 Program from its beginning 15 years ago. The federal funding average per program presented in the

table is based on total federal dollars appropriated, divided by the number of programs funded in a particular year. The federal funding average per program may vary slightly from figures published in previous reports which aggregated the amount of federal funding as reported by each program, as opposed to a calculated average.

Because some of the VII-2 allotment is expended by the federal government prior to distribution to states, the calculated per program average (total federal dollars divided by the number of funded programs) is slightly higher than the actual amount allotted.

FEDERAL FUNDING HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Total Federal Dollars Appropriated	Number of Programs Funded	Average Funding Per Program
1987	4,785,000	25	191,400
1988	5,290,000	28	188,929
1989	5,600,000	28	200,000
1990	5,700,000	28	203,571
1991	5,827,000	28	208,107
1992	5,914,000	28	211,214
1993	6,505,000	31	209,839
1994	6,944,000	33	210,424
1995	8,131,000	48	169,396
1996	8,952,000	52	172,154
1997	9,852,480	55	179,136
1998	10,950,000	55	199,090
1999	11,169,000	55	203,073
2000	15,000,000	55	272,727
2001	20,000,000	56	357,143
2002	24,750,000	56	441,964

Program Data Collection

From 1987 until 1993, the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTC) on Blindness and Low Vision at Mississippi State University, and NCSAB collaboratively solicited data from programs for program evaluation purposes. During this time-frame, program directors from each state receiving VII-2 funds voluntarily

submitted data on an annual basis in order to construct a profile of these programs throughout the country. This collection of data allowed the RRTC and NCSAB to generate a profile of older Americans who are participants in programs supported by VII-2 funds. These program data have been published and disseminated annually.

In FY 1994, RSA began to require states that are funded under VII-2 to provide a minimum data set similar to that previously collected by the RRTC. Since that time, the RRTC has written, and RSA has published, a report based upon the data collected from all programs that receive VII-2 funds. The data reported herein were collected from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. Reporting forms were not received from Guam or the Virgin Islands. This report, compiled by the RRTC on Blindness and Low Vision, covers data related to program activities in FY 2002 based upon the information submitted by the programs on Form 7-OB to RSA. FY 2002 encompasses the time period October 1, 2001 to September 30, 2002.

Each program was provided a reporting form along with instructions at the beginning of the fiscal year to facilitate adequate data collection throughout the year. All program directors were asked to submit their data to RSA for the fiscal year by December 31, 2002. In addition, an electronic copy of each form was sent to the RRTC.

The data reporting instrument (ED (RSA)-7-OB Form) was expanded for FY 2001 to collect more information related to staff, consumer demographics, cost of services, and services provided. Section I, sources and amounts of funding, on the new form remained the same as the previous form. Section II expanded the staffing information to include the number of staff who were racial/ethnic minorities with a disability. Section III records individual client data and included the most new information. The new information included: cause of visual impairment, onset of significant vision loss, highest level of education completed, type of living arrangement, setting of residence at time of intake, and source of referral. Section IV recorded the number of clients receiving one or more services under the Title VII-Chapter 2 Program, listed the types of services provided and resources allocated. This section was changed to separate cost information from Title VII-2 funds and costs from other funds. Also, there were several changes in the "services provided" parts of Section VI. These sections are designed to collect information related to the core services outlined in the grant regulations, as well as other demographic and program data that are germane in developing an aggregate profile of program participants and program activities. Most information is presented in aggregate form; however, at the request of RSA, individual programs are identified within portions of the data set (see Appendix). Additionally, each program retains its own database and can compare its particular profile and performance with other programs.

Sources of Funding

Programs supported with VII-2 funds were asked to report the amount of federal (VII-2), other federal, state, third party, and in-kind contributions received during the fiscal year. Based on the programs' reported funded dollar amount, including carry-over (\$25,771,758), the average total cost per program was \$460,210. Other sources of federal funds could include Social Security reimbursement funds and Title VII, Part B funds.

Seventeen states expended other federal dollars; average per program (as calculated by averaging among all 56 programs) was \$86,885, a 7.2% decrease from the \$93,580 reported in 2001. Cost-sharing is required of all states, and the number of states reporting a state dollar contribution decreased from 45 in FY 2001 to 43 in FY 2002. The average amount of state funding provided per program was \$149,287, a 39.6% increase from the \$106,946 reported in FY 2001. The average total cost per program for FY2002 was \$799,287 (\$44,600,073/56). This average reflects a 14.4% increase over the \$672,942 average for FY2001. The FY2002 average cost per program includes administration and overhead costs, and costs for direct services. The average administration and overhead costs, for all programs, was \$137,416, a 63% increase from the \$84,124 reported in FY 2001. Also, the average total cost per program for direct services increased 28% from \$588,818 in FY 2001 to \$661,870 in FY 2002.

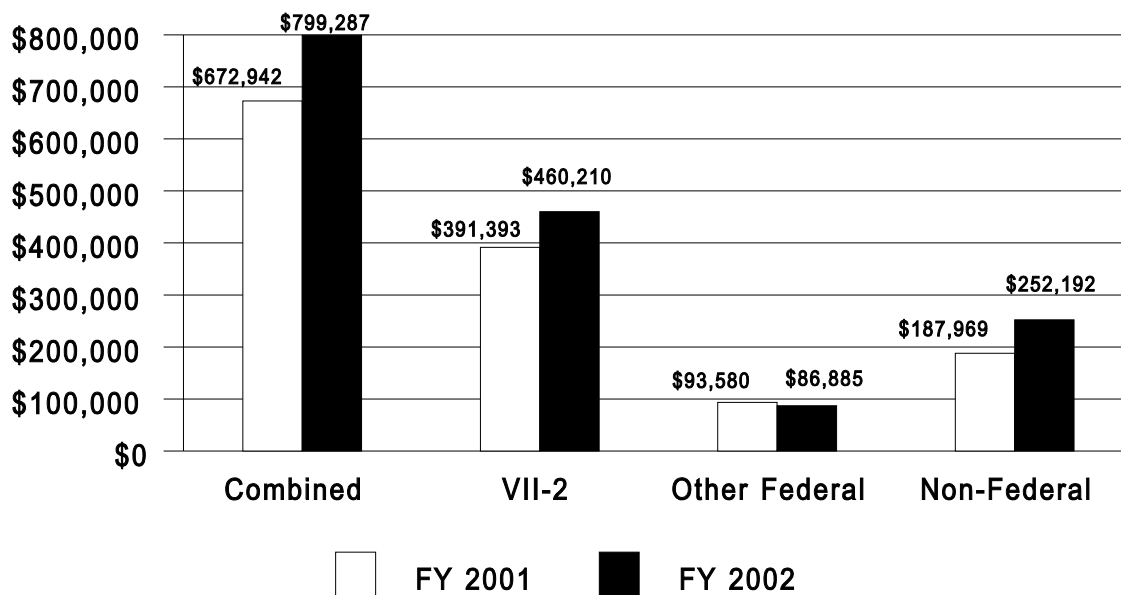
AVERAGE FUNDING PER PROGRAM BY SOURCE*

Source	Number of Programs Reporting	Average Total Cost Per Program*
VII-2	54	\$460,210
Other Federal	17	\$86,885
State	43	\$149,287
Third Party	17	\$49,279
In-Kind	19	\$53,626
Total reported from each funding source	54	\$799,287

* Averages are for all 56 programs, regardless of the number of programs actually reporting.

Average Program Budget

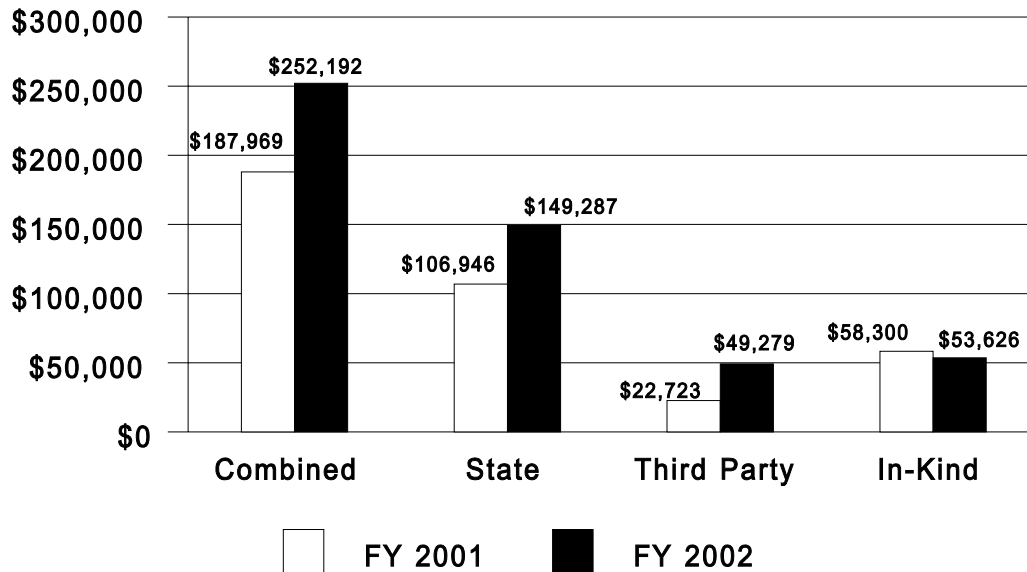
Per All Funding Sources



The average overall non-federal support per program increased from \$187,969 to \$252,192, a 34% increase. The overall average funding per program was \$799,287, a 18.8% increase over the calculated \$672,942 in FY 2001. These data reveal that 58% of all program funds continue to be federal VII-2 dollars. In addition, 11% are other federal dollars, and 31% are from non-federal sources (state dollars, in-kind contributions, and third-party contributions). The overall ratio of the VII-2 portion of the funding pie was unchanged from FY 2001.

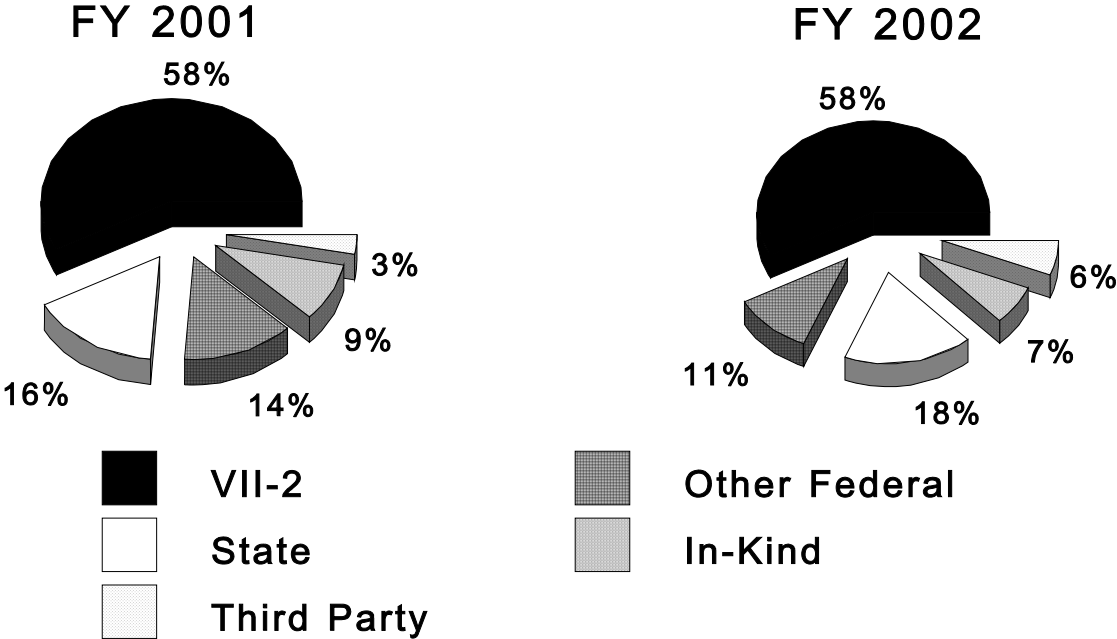
Average Program Budget

Per Non-Federal Funding Sources

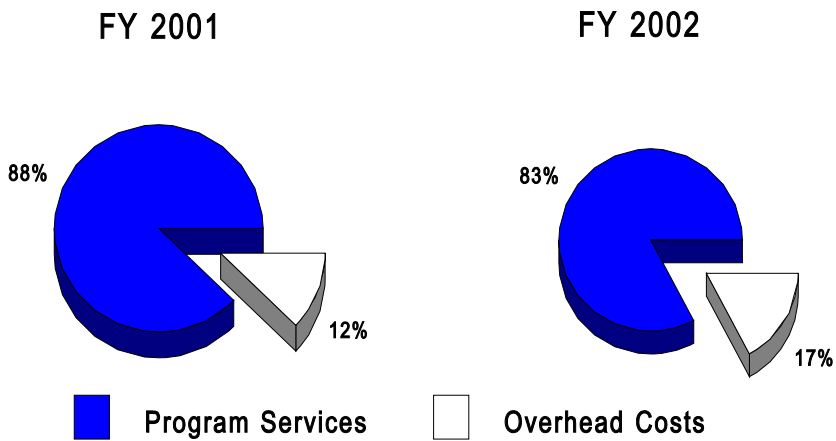


Third party contributions were reported by 17 programs, up from the 15 reported in FY 2001. The overall average of third party contributions per program increased from \$22,723 to \$49,279, a 117% increase. In-kind contributions were reported by 19 states, which is identical to the number reported in FY:2001. The overall average for in-kind contributions in FY 2002 was \$53,626, compared to the previous year's \$58,300, an 8% decrease. (See Appendix for individual states, sources of funding, and type of expenditures.)

Trends in Sources of Funding

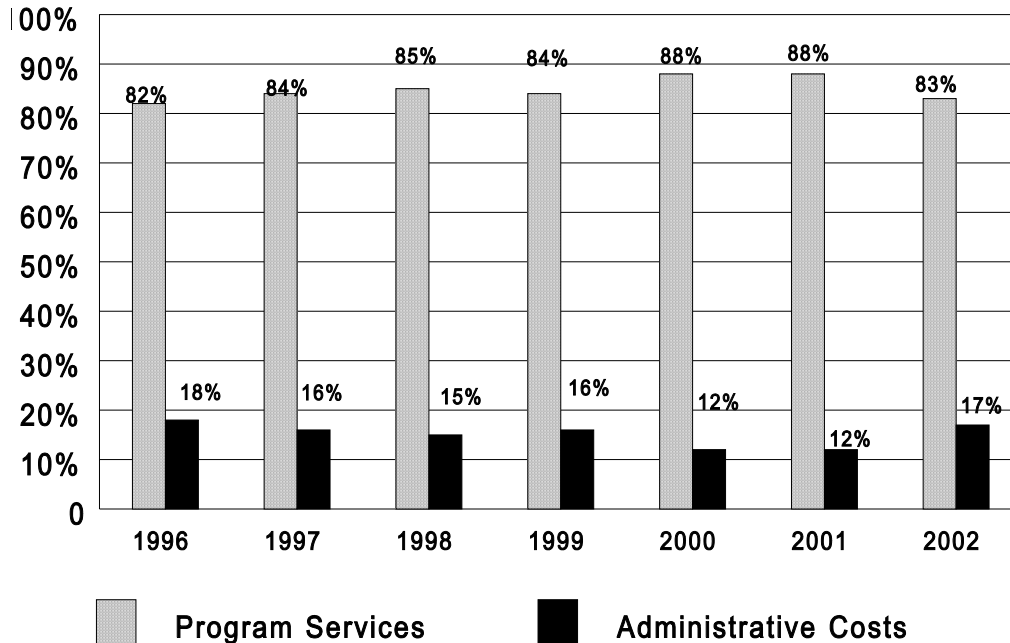


Trends in Administrative Costs

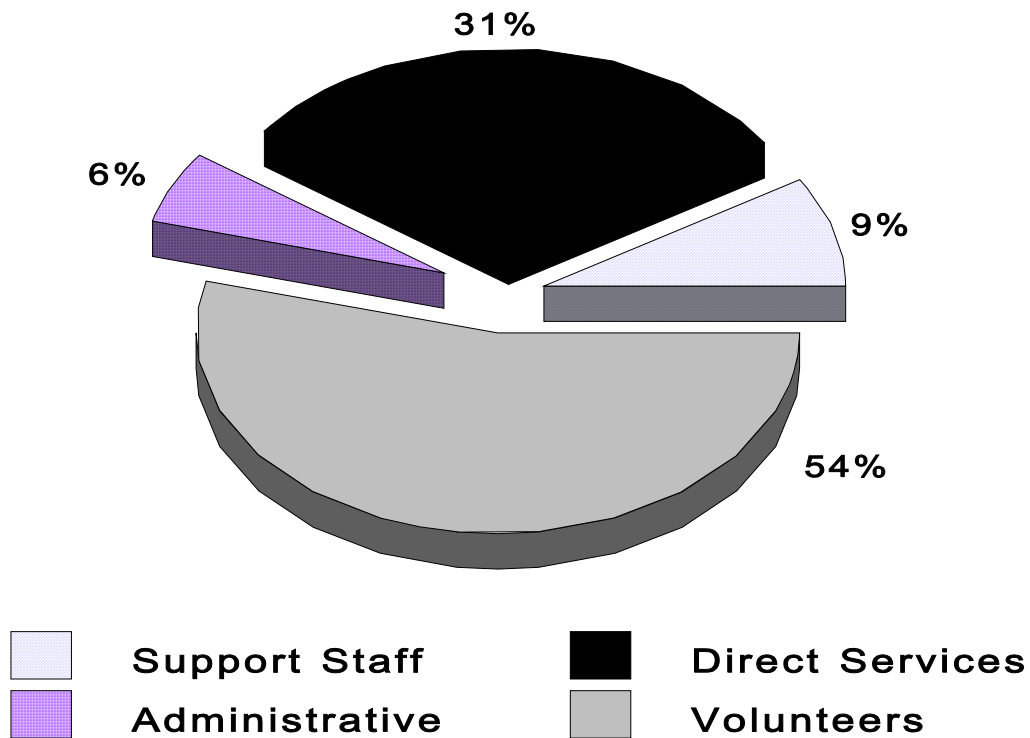


Program services consume the bulk of all program expenditures (83%). During the past several years administrative costs trended lower to a FY2001 level of 12%. However, FY2002 data reveal an increase to 17%. These overhead and administrative costs, as a percent of total costs, represent a ratio not experienced since FY1995. Some state agencies are experiencing tremendous financial pressures from budget shortfalls; therefore, these data may indicate a return to higher percentages of funding directed toward administrative costs.

Trends in Administrative Costs



Project Staffing Patterns



Program Staffing

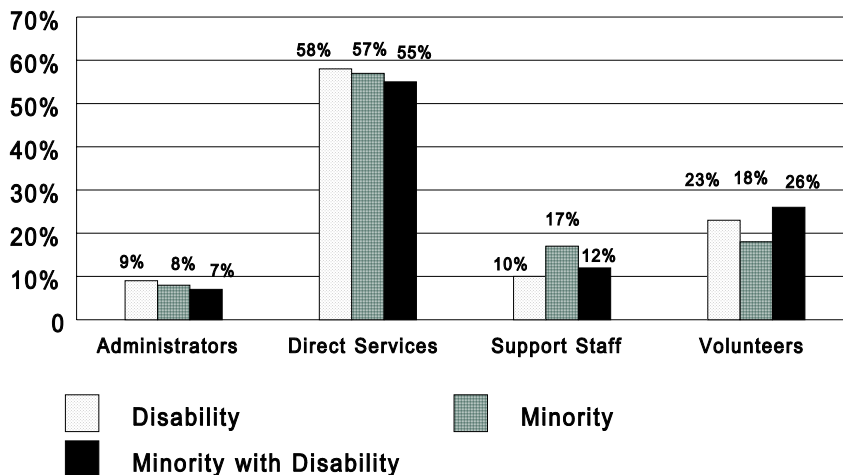
Six percent of all program staff are classified as administrative, 2% less than the previous year. Staff who provide direct services was 31%, 9% lower than the previous year. Volunteers increased from 50% to 54%, and due to changes in the reporting form, consultants were no longer reported by the states. The new form separated staff into two categories, state agency staff and contractor staff. This information indicated state agency staff comprised 25.5% of the total staff and 74.5% were contractors. There was an overall increase in the total FTE (full-time equivalent) positions (from 1852 to 2487.36). Also, the average FTE per program increased (from 31 to 44.43). The form also captures the number of staff that considered themselves Bilingual as well as what additional languages were spoken. This item indicated 183.74 (7.4%) staff FTEs considered themselves to be Bilingual with Spanish or Spanish accompanied with another language being the most common other language spoken. However, this information should be utilized with caution because the form only allows for a simple listing of the other languages spoken. This listing included Spanish, Spanish and other, Japanese, French, Other, and Sign Language. However, there is no definitive way to report the exact number of staff that speak any specific other language.

Program Staffing Profile

Staffing Category	Total FTE State Agency*	Total FTE Contractor	Total FTE with a Disability	Total FTE as a Minority	Total FTE Minority with Disability
Administration	54.09	89.40	35.4 9%	21.01 8%	6.65 7%
Direct Service	328.79	433.33	240.57 58%	158.75 57%	53.69 55%
Support	126.33	104.63	41.36 10%	48.05 17%	11.50 12%
Volunteer	125.59	1225.20	97.85 23%	50.99 18%	24.78 26%
All Categories	634.80	1852.56	415.18 17%	278.80 11%	96.62 4%

Project Staffing Patterns

by Disability and Minority Status



Among all staff, including volunteers, 17% have some type of disability compared to 22% in the previous fiscal year. The number of all staff reflecting minority status decreased from 12% to 11%. The highest ratios of persons with disabilities in descending order are direct service staff, 58%; volunteers, 23%; support staff, 10%; administrative staff, 9%. The highest ratios of persons of minority status compared to the total FTEs in that specific category, in descending order are direct service staff, 57%; volunteers, 18%; support staff, 17%; and administration, 8%. (See Appendix for individual states and staffing.)

Participant Characteristics

As reported earlier, the annual reporting form was revised in FY 2001. During the first year the new form included large amounts of missing data in all of the new and many of the old categories of participant characteristics, The amount of missing data decreased during FY2002; however, missing data still represent a substantial percentage of consumers in certain categories. These missing data are not included in any of the percentage calculations of participant characteristics provided in this report; however, the missing data are stated for each section, either in the narrative or as an accompanying explanation for any charts or tables. Continuing to minimize the amount of missing data will increase the reliability of the aggregated results included in this report and allow more accurate interpretations of the data.

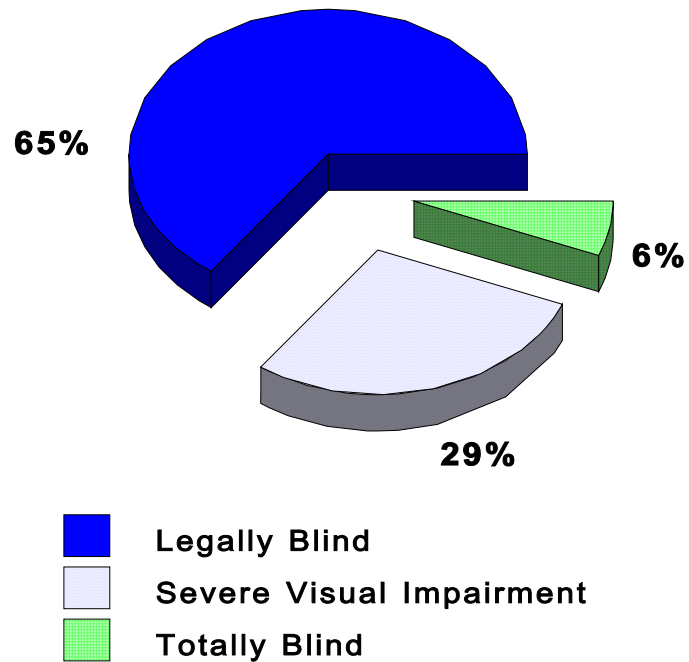
Gender. Of those reporting gender, more than 7 out of 10 consumers (71%) are female and 29% of program participants are male. The gender ratio of 70% females served is typical among this population due to variations in life expectancy between genders.

Race/Ethnicity. Past reports have compared the race/ethnicity percentages of consumers served by the IL program with national race/ethnicity estimates; however, new census data allow comparisons with national race/ethnicity estimates for only people over 55 years of age. The following table indicates that on a national level the IL program is doing very well serving minorities; nevertheless, considerable research is needed to examine individual states to determine if some states skew the aggregate data. In addition, it should be noted that 13% of consumers receiving one or more services were not reported in the race/ethnicity section of the reporting form.

Race/Ethnicity of IL Consumers			
Race/Ethnicity* (*non-Hispanic)	Total U.S. Population**	U.S. Population Age 55 & Above**	Race/Ethnicity of IL Consumers
White*	69%	81.6%	85%
African American*	12%	8.6%	8.3%
Hispanic	12.5%	5.7%	4.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander*	3.8%	2.6%	1.4%
Native American*	.7%	.5%	.8%
Another Race/Ethnicity*	2%	1%	0%

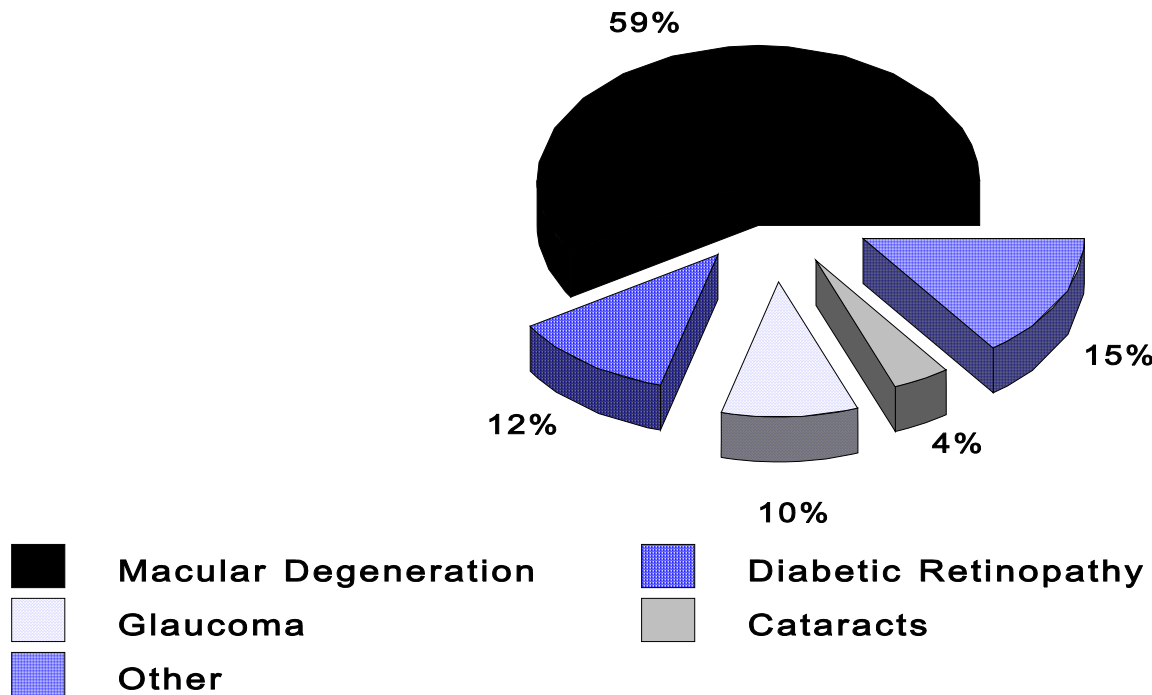
** Data from IPUMS Census data. (Sansing, 2004).[Analysis of IPUMS Data. Steven Ruggles and Matthew Sobek et al. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 3.0. Minneapolis: Historical Census Projects, University of Minnesota, 2003. Retrieved June 26, 2003 from: <http://www.ipums.org>] Unpublished raw data.

Consumers by Degree of Visual Impairment



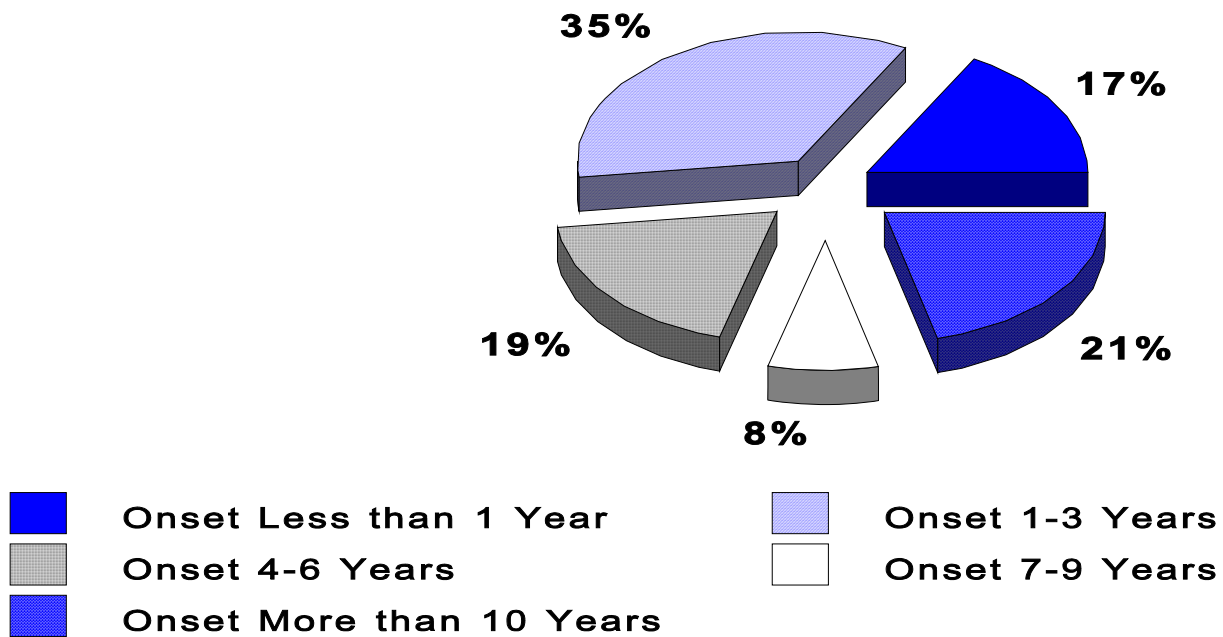
Of those reporting degree of visual impairment, over 6 out of 10 consumers (65%) were legally blind and 29% were classified as having a severe visual impairment that impacted upon their ability to function independently. In addition, 6% of consumers reported they were totally blind. It should be noted that degree of visual impairment was not collected from 16% of consumers that received one or more services and these missing data are not included in the previous percentage calculations. (See Appendix for individual states and data on individuals served.)

Major Cause of Visual Impairment



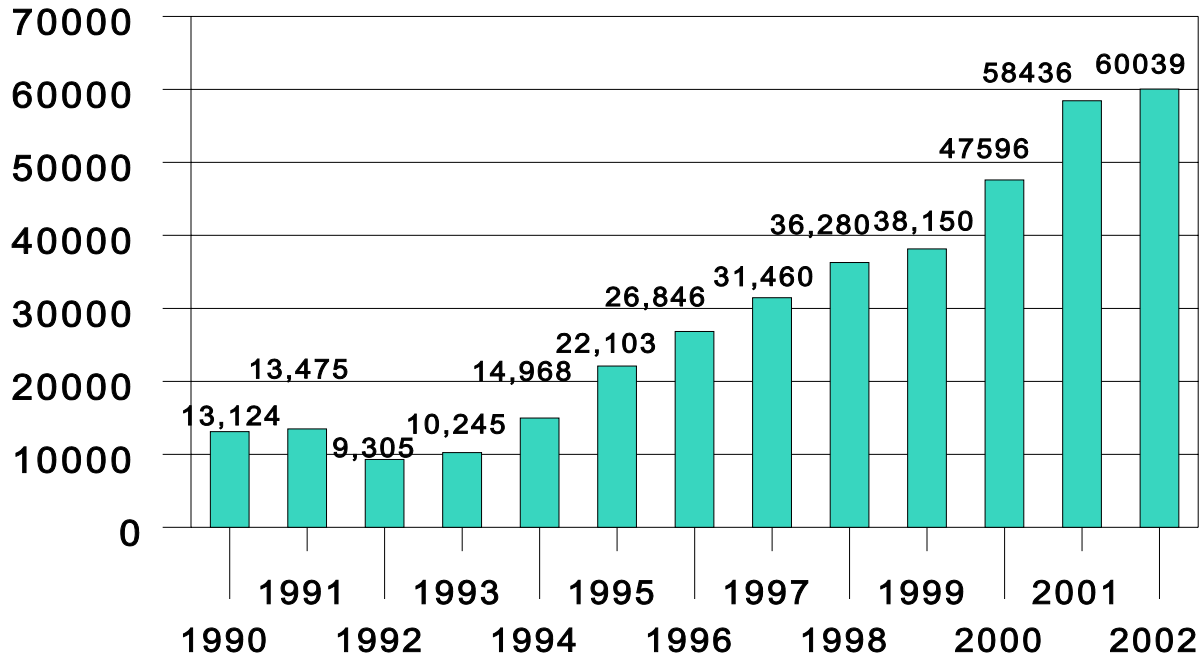
As reported earlier, FY2001 marked the addition of several new reporting elements within many sections of the annual reporting form. One of these elements was the nature of condition resulting in a consumer's visual impairment. Of those reporting the major cause of visual impairment, almost 6 out of 10 consumers (59%) listed macular degeneration as their major cause of visual impairment; 12% listed diabetic retinopathy, 10% listed glaucoma, 4% listed cataracts, and 15% reported other causes of visual impairment. It should be noted that cause of visual impairment was not collected from 20% of consumers that received one or more services and these missing data are not included in the percentage calculations.

Onset of Visual Loss



The revised form also included a new data element related to *onset of visual impairment*. Of those reporting onset of visual impairment, 35% reported their vision loss began 1 to 3 years prior to receiving services from a Title-VII program. Also, 17% reported their vision loss began less than 1 year prior; 19% 4 to 6 years prior; 21%, 10 years or more prior; and 8% reported their vision loss began 7-9 years prior. It should be noted that onset of visual loss was not collected from 36% of consumers that received one or more services and these missing data are not included in the percentage calculations

Trends in Number Served Per Year

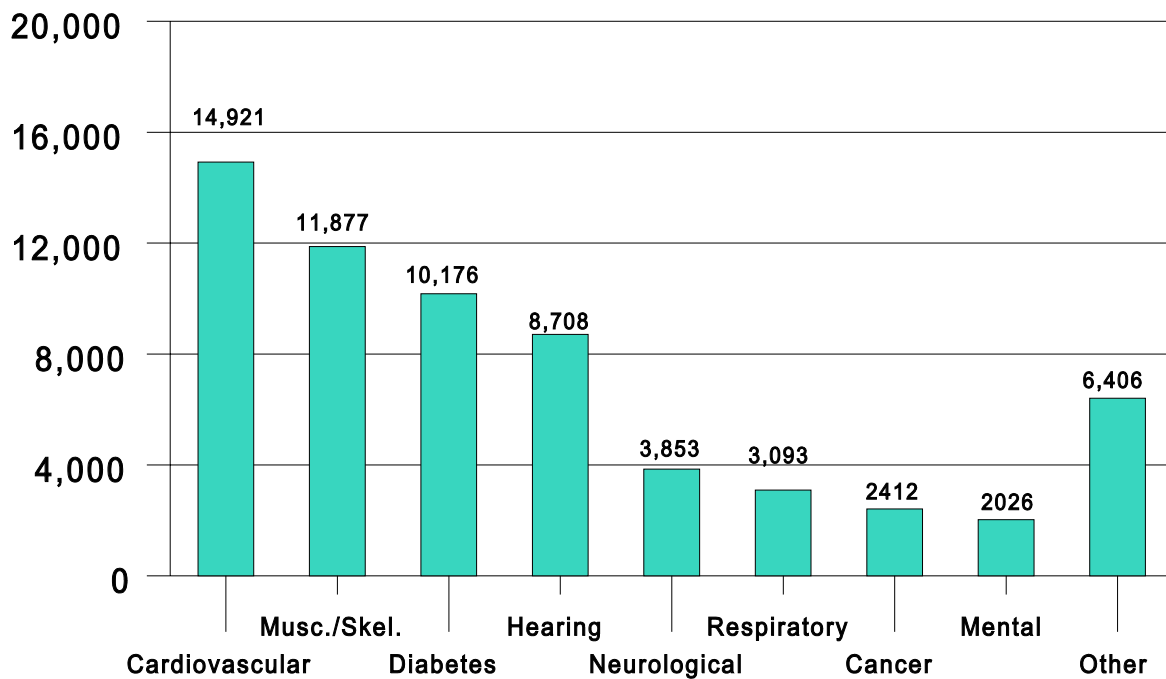


The total number of consumers served in FY 2002 (as reported within Part IV) was 60,039 compared to 58,436 in FY 2001. However, this number exceeds the 55,421 (4,618 missing data/not recorded) cases reported in Part III under Age categories. The number served in FY 2002 reflects a 2.7% increase in the individuals served compared to the previous year. These programs appear to be making judicious use of limited federal funds. The average direct expenditure per consumer was \$617 (an increase of \$53 from last year). Unfortunately, despite the increase in the number of individuals served, this is a very small percentage of the estimated number of those who might benefit from such a program.

States vary in the way they collect data on non-visual disabilities. Some states only account for the first non-visual disability, while others record more than one. Also, the new form included the item *Data not recorded* in the non-visual impairment section. Data were not recorded for 19% of the consumers receiving one or more services from the Title-VII program. Therefore, the reported percentages are based only on those consumers for which a non-visual impairment was recorded. Additionally, because some states report more than one non-visual disability, the percentages sum to more than 100%.

Number of Consumers

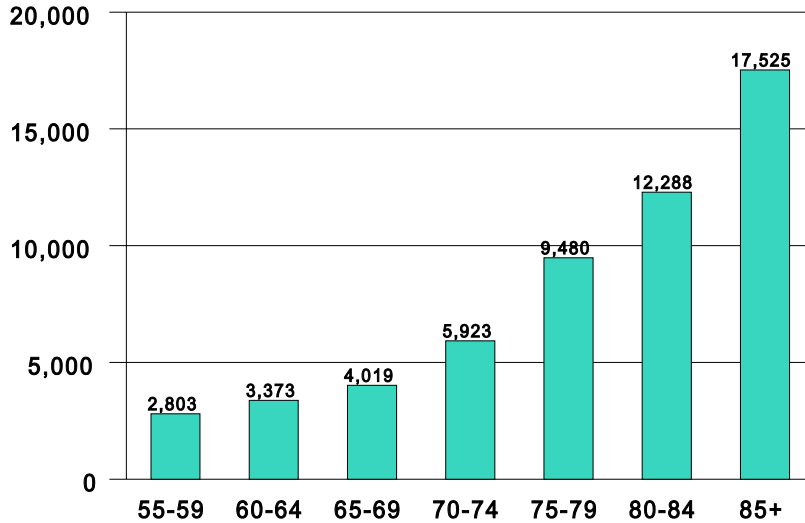
by Non-Visual Impairments



The most prevalent non-visual disability reported among consumers reporting a non-visual impairment were cardiovascular disease, 32%; musculoskeletal disorders, 26%; diabetes, 22%; and hearing impairment, 19%. Other impairments were neurological changes, 8%; respiratory or lung conditions, 7%; cancer, 5%; alterations in mental functioning, 4%; and other, 14% (includes kidney failure).

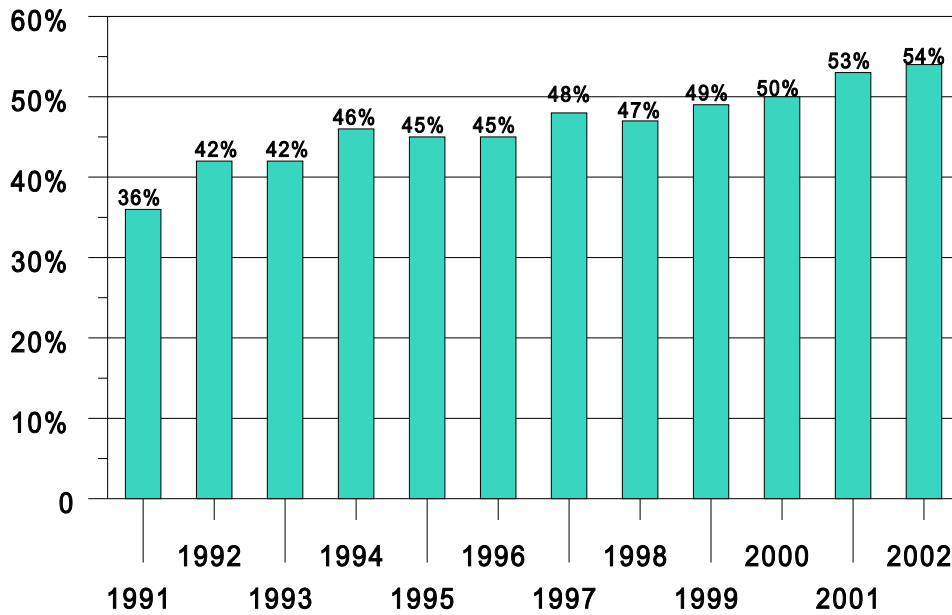
More than seven out of 10 consumers (71%) were 75 years of age or older. Fifty-three percent were age 80 or older, and more than 3 out of 10 (31%) were age 85 years or older. During the past 10 years, the average number of consumers age 80 and older has been trending toward half of the total number served and last year marked the first time persons age 80 and over comprised over half (53%) of persons receiving at least one service provided by the Title VII-Chapter 2 Program. It is notable that this trend was continued this year with 54% of consumers age 80 or above.

Number of Consumers by Age*

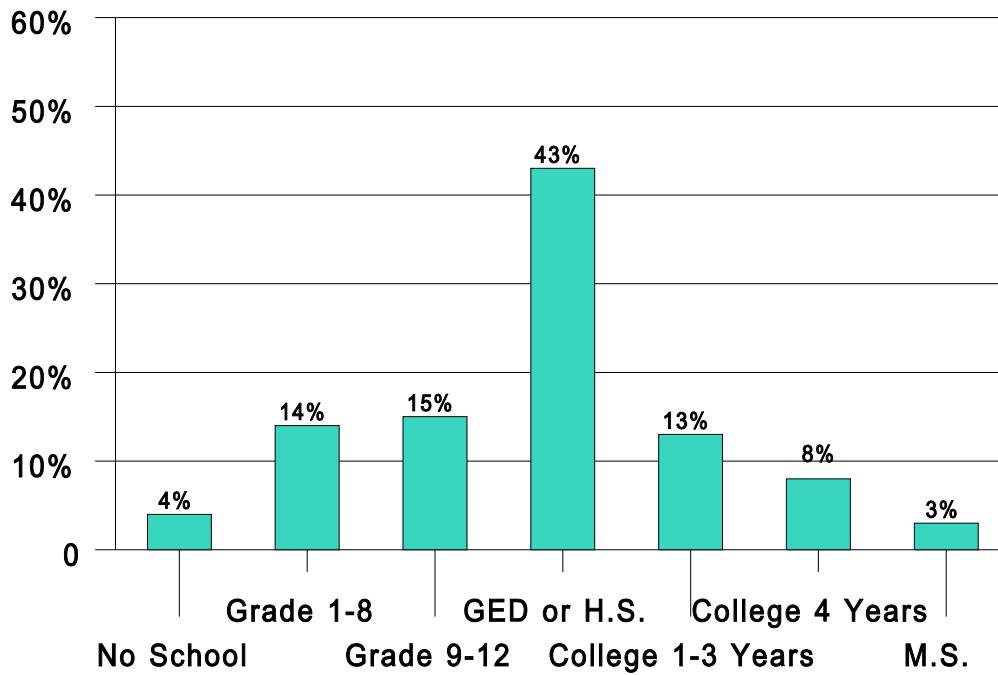


*4618 missing data/data not recorded in age of consumer served

Percent of Consumers 80+ Years Old

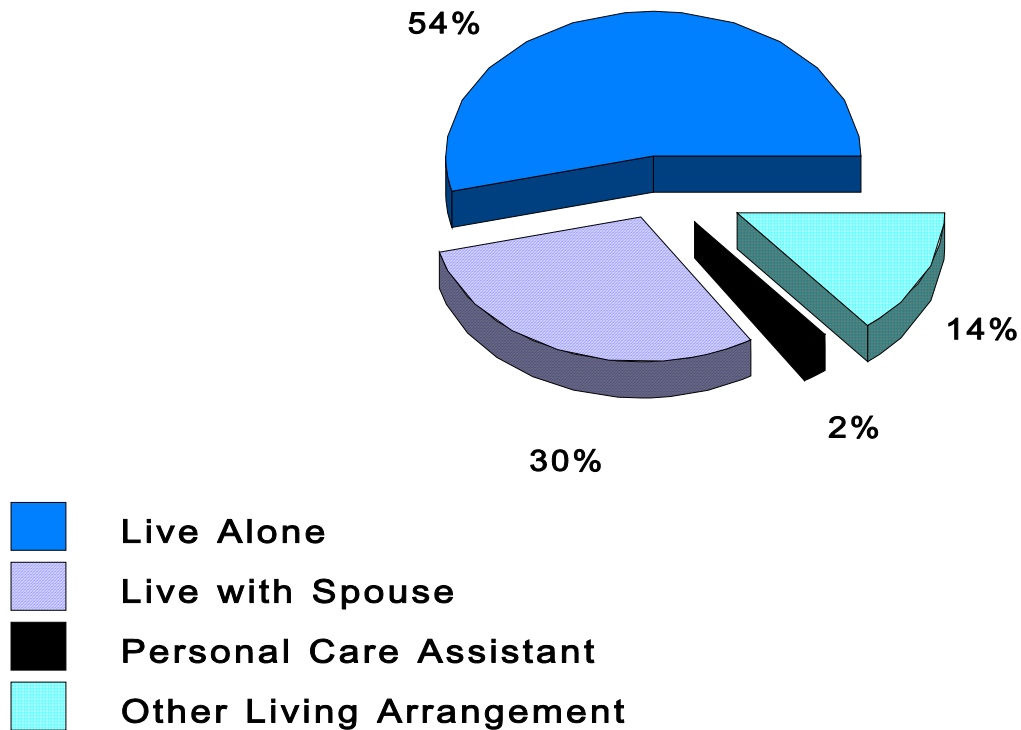


Highest Level of Education



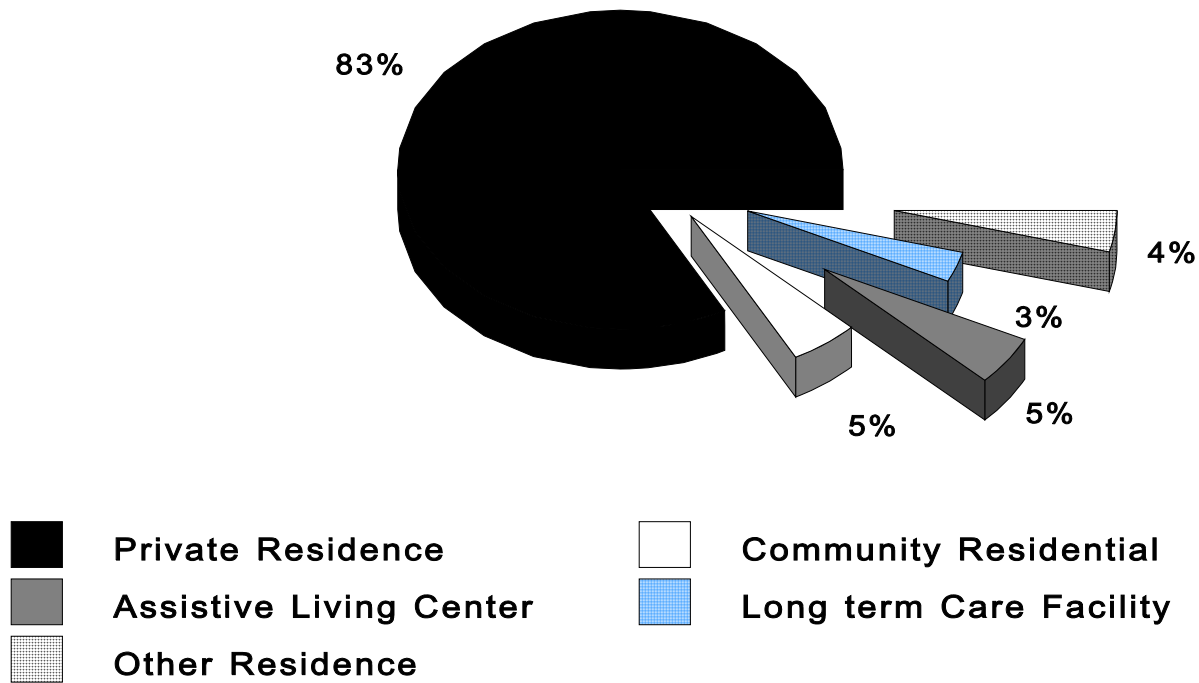
The *Highest Level of Education Completed* was added to the revised form. Of those reporting educational level, 43% of consumers receiving one or more services had completed high school and 24% had received some education beyond high school. Only 33% had completed less than a high school education. It should be noted that highest level of education was not collected from 31% of consumers that received one or more services and these missing data are not included in the percentage calculations

Living Arrangement at Intake



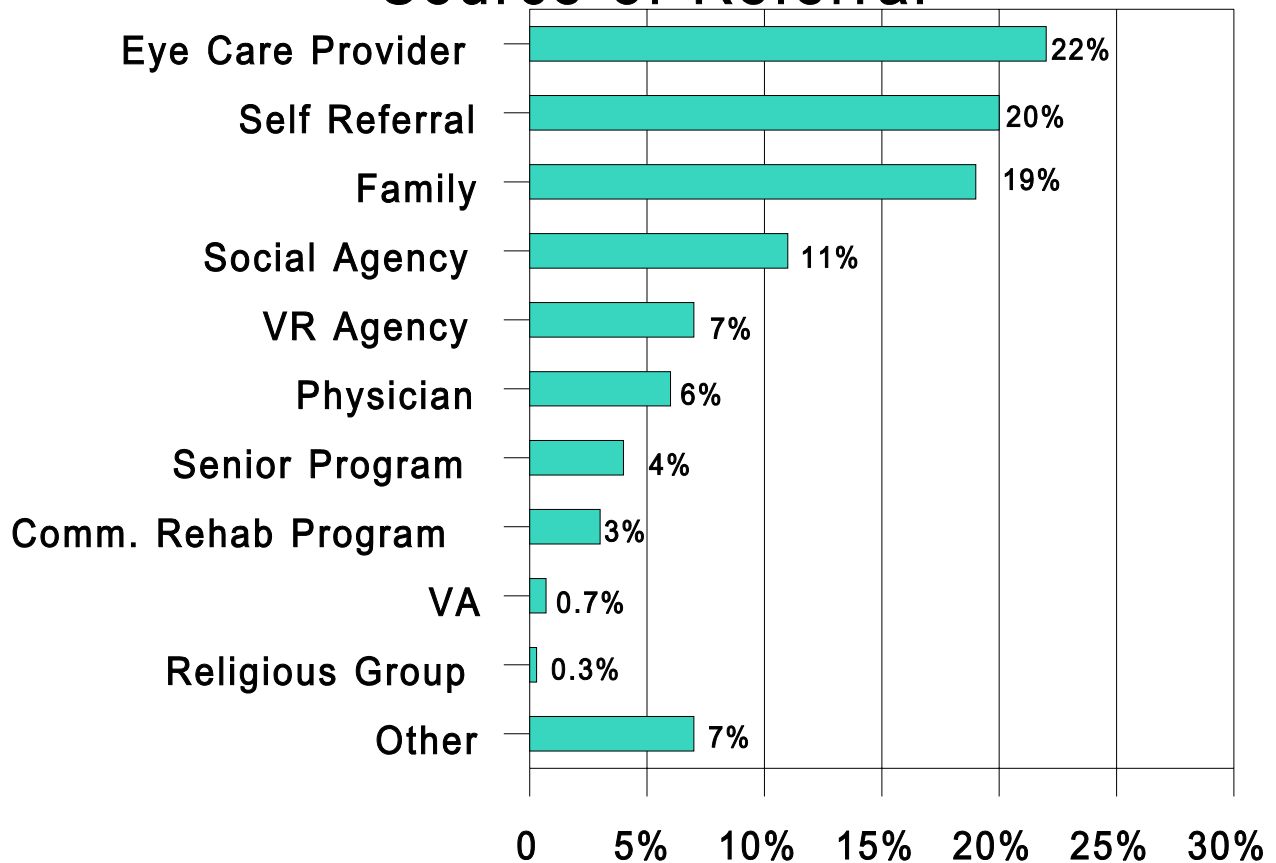
Each consumer's *Living Arrangement at Time of Intake* was another new item included on the revised form. This item indicated 54% of consumers receiving at least one service lived alone at the time of intake. Additionally, 30% lived with their spouse, 2% lived with a personal care assistant, and 14% reported other types of living arrangement at intake. It should be noted that living arrangement at the time of intake was not collected from 21% of consumers that received one or more services and these missing data are not included in the percentage calculations.

Residence at Time of Intake



Each consumer's *Setting of Residence at Time of Intake* was another item added to the new form. This item indicated 83% of consumers receiving at least one service lived in a private residence, apartment, or home at the time of their intake. Additionally, 5% lived in an Assisted Living Center, 5% lived in a community center, 3% lived in a long-term care facility, and 4% indicated some other type of living arrangement at intake. It should be noted that type of residence at the time of intake was not collected from 23% of consumers that received one or more services and these missing data are not included in the percentage calculations.

Source of Referral



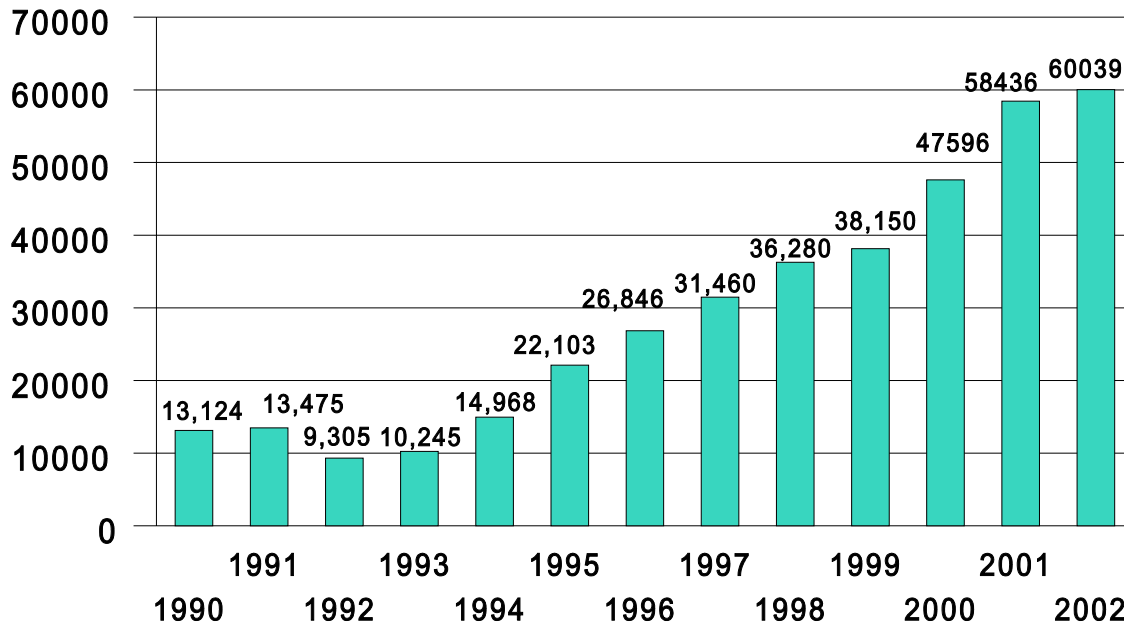
The *Source of Each Consumer's Referral* to the Title VII Program was another new item on the revised form. This item indicated 22% of consumers were referred by their eye care provider, 20% by self-referral, 19% by a family member or friend, 11% by a social service agency, 7% by a vocational rehabilitation agency, 6% by a general practitioner or related medical personnel, 4% by a senior program, and 11% by some other type of referral. This information was not collected from 16% of the consumers receiving at least one service and these missing data are not included in the percentage calculations.

Services and Outcomes

The number of consumers served annually by VII-2 programs appeared to correlate with the funding cycles designated by RSA. In the past, the initial year of the 3-year funding cycle yielded the lowest number of participants, while the final year netted the highest. This phenomenon may have been attributable to predictable new program start-up delays, such as those often encountered in recruiting, hiring, and training new staff. The average number of persons served per program followed this same pattern; however, the overall number of persons served has increased notably over

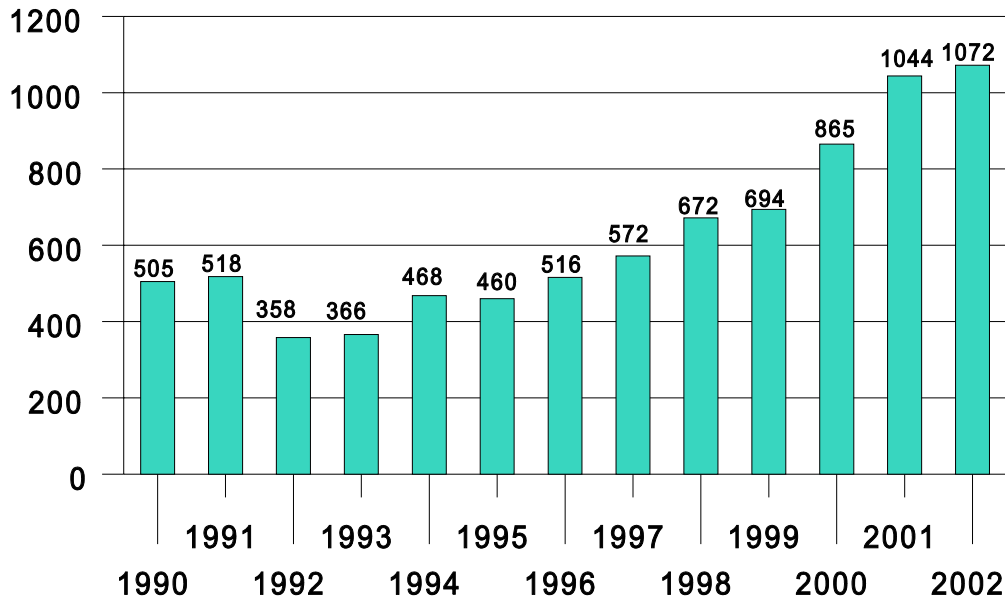
the past several fiscal years due to the increase in the number of programs funded and increased funding. The average number of persons served per program continued to increase from the previous year with 1,072 (60,039)/56 or 1112 persons served per program for the 54 reporting agencies.

Trends in Number Served Per Year



Perhaps one of the better ways of observing the depths of services provided among programs is to determine the ratio of those served who actually receive training for the development of skills related to Activities of Daily Living (ADL). Consider that the average number of consumers served per program in the initial 3-year funding cycle (FY1989-1991) was 501, compared to 397 in the second funding cycle (FY1992-1994), a 21% decrease. It rose to 516 in the third funding cycle (FY 1995-1997), a 30% increase. This year's average number of consumers served per program was 1,072, a 2.7% increase from the previous year's average and has more than doubled the average of the third funding cycle (FY 1995-1997). In addition, the average number of persons who actually received training in ADL skills throughout the past 3 funding cycles increased from 210 to 283 to 367. The average number of persons per program receiving training in ADL skills in FY 2002 was 529. This number of consumers receiving training in daily living skills increased from 505 in FY 2001. This indicates an increase from the previous year in the ratio of those receiving ADL skills training to the total number served. The ratio in FY2002 was 49.4% compared to 48% for FY 2001.

Trends in Mean Number Served Per Program



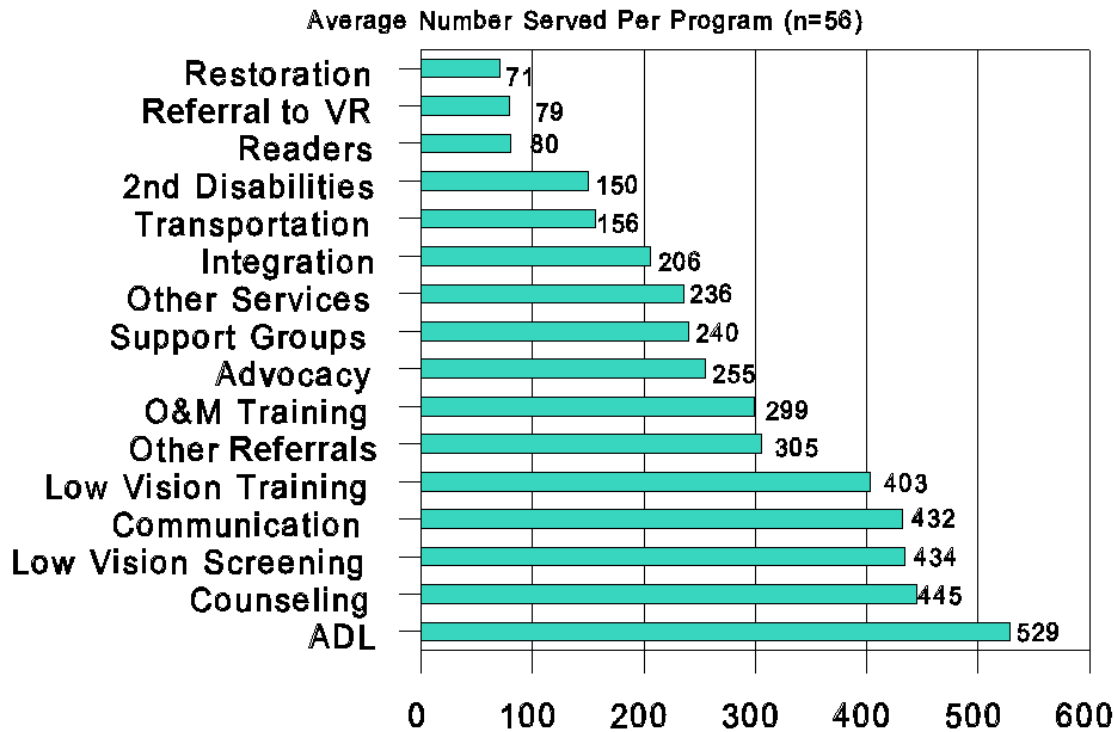
Skills training in orientation & mobility, communication, activities of daily living, advocacy, management of secondary disabilities, and low vision training comprised the primary categories of training services among these programs in FY 2002. Additional categories of services provided included low vision exams/screening/services, family counseling, transportation, readers or sighted guides, physical restoration, referral to vocational rehabilitation, referral to other agencies, PEER or support groups, and community integration. More than 21,527 consumers were referred to other agencies (including vocational rehabilitation) for services, at no cost to the VII-2 program. This is an increase of 3,767 from the previous year.

There has been an increase since last year in the average number of participants per program receiving each service except community integration (-23), restoration (-22), referrals to support groups (-18), and readers (-18). The greatest increase was found in low vision training (average increase of 97 participants). Other notable increases included O&M Training (+61), communication (+61), low vision screening (+55), referral to VR (+52), ADL (+24), and other referrals (+14). The average number of consumers receiving low vision training increased to 403 consumers. This training allows consumers to maximize their residual vision.

The revised form for FY 2001 included cost of services provided (reported in Part VI). The revised form separated federal funds from other sources of service funds. On average, programs spent \$213,704 (\$140,690 federal and \$73,014 other source of funds) for training, \$123,255 (\$79,164 federal and \$44,091 other source of funds) for individual

services, and \$124,959 (\$104,596 federal and \$20,363 other source of funds) for the purchase of adaptive aids, devices, or equipment. This total (\$461,918) is substantially less than the average cost of direct services reported (\$661,870).

Services Provided



Consumer Comments

Several of the 7-OB forms contained consumer comments in response to the question, “What was the greatest difference this program made in your life?” While it was not possible to summarize the results of the Program Participant Survey instrument, the following comments were typical of those mentioned most frequently by elders throughout the country (a special effort was made to capture participant comments verbatim; therefore, some deficiencies in grammar, syntax, and clarity of expression may be noted):

- “It gave me more independence.”
- “It taught me how to use a cane, mark items.”
- “Gave me more confidence in myself and provided help with things I could not do myself.”
- “It helped me compensate for my disability.”
- “Helped me to be able to see better.”
- “It enabled me to be more confident in my life.”
- “It has made it easier to shop.”
- “Now I can get out some as I don’t have a car.”
- “Can do more things for myself.”
- “I’m seeing better with magnifiers and the black lines for check writing.”

- “Telephone and magnifiers make life easier; able to sew again.”
- “Gave me hope when I felt helpless.”
- “Being able to read oven/microwave without digital outputs-got rid of my anger.”
- “Everything helped (wide-line paper, address book, magnifier.”
- “Telling time, talking books.”
- “Not depressed anymore.”
- “Explaining how to tell money.”
- “Reading books on tape.”
- “Loved the visits.”
- “Knowing that there is help out there.”
- “Get around pretty good. Confidence in doing things that I couldn’t do. I’m still a person. Hosted Thanksgiving at my house.”
- “Activity with family and around house.”
- “Overcame fear of being alone!”
- “The program gave me hope and self-confidence.”
- “Phone, clock, timer made my life easier and less frustrating.”
- “Scanner for reading on television and being able to read-I enjoy reading.”
- “Talking and working with people who help the visually impaired every day, knowing they understand the frustrations and problems of everyday living.”
- “Makes life worth living again. Your program is wonderful and I thank you.”
- “They gave me the will to live and hope again. Without the program I never would have gotten over being so depressed.”
- “Good counselor support.”
- “I would hate to do without the services I received.”
- “Program needs more workers and more money so more people can benefit.”
- “Knowing there are other people who had macular degeneration and there is help.”

Summary

Collection and compilation of these data have helped profile Title VII-Chapter 2 programs over the past 12 years. These profiles are one of several ways of viewing the benefits and outcomes of these less visible, yet critically important programs. These data should aid policy makers and program administrators alike in shaping the future of services for individuals who are older and visually impaired.

Increases in funding and implementation of a formula grant have strengthened and added stability to the program. The net results as reflected in this document are as follows: (a) more people continue to be served, (b) a larger ratio of those being served are receiving ADL skills training and other core services, (c) more programs are increasing the level of local resources contributed, (d) program stability and efficacy have increased, and (e) substantially more consumers are being referred to other agencies for services at no cost to the VII-2 program.

It is apparent that programs such as those funded under Title VII-Chapter 2 of the Rehabilitation Act are frugal, yet cost effective. Although these programs have generally maintained their level of service provision despite minimal increases in funding allotments, the number of persons served remains limited to a very small

percentage of those who are thought eligible to benefit from these services. Federal and state policy makers and administrators might view the funding of these programs as an investment because it is arguable that in many instances, these programs prevent and/or delay the need for high-cost institutional or supported living care by extending active life expectancy.

The leaders of the NCSAB and the RRTC on Blindness and Low Vision who initially defined and began this process of data collection are to be commended. The leadership within the Rehabilitation Services Administration are to be commended for their resolve to continually expand and improve the VII-2 programs, in part via an annual analysis of what has become a minimum data set.

Recommendations

Program administrators should always be mindful of ways to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of programs serving individuals who are blind or severely visually impaired. For the most part, the clearer the picture one gleans from program data, the more objective the planning and service delivery process becomes. Thus, it is important that program administrators continually strive to improve their data collection instruments and procedures.

Upon viewing the data set from fiscal year 2002, the following recommendations are made in the spirit of improving the program:

- (34) RSA should develop and implement strategies, in collaboration with the VR agency grantees and contractors, to reduce the amount of not-reported or missing data, especially in areas that should routinely be captured (e.g., age of consumers, degree of visual impairment, cause of visual impairment, etc.).

Rational: While the amount of missing data has been reduced from FY2001, large portions of key data elements remain unreported (e.g., degree of visual impairment [i.e. legally blind, totally blind, or severe visual impairment] was not collected for 16% of consumers served; cause of visual impairment [i.e. macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, cataracts, etc.] was not collected from 20% of the consumers served).

- (35) RSA should provide technical assistance to Guam and the Virgin Islands relative to the completion of their annual Form 7OB data report.

Rational: Form 7OB program data have not been reported for the past two consecutive fiscal years as required by 34 CFR 367.11(d).

- (36) All VR agency grantees and contractors should be encouraged to increase the utilization of In-Kind contributions as permitted under the statute and federal regulating guidelines.

Rational: Only 19 states reported use of In-Kind contributions in FY2002 (same as in FY2001). Use of In-Kind contributions are acceptable as a match/cost sharing mechanism and extend the use of limited state dollars: and

- (37) RSA should ensure that all grantees make available and report minimal non-federal contributions (match/cost-sharing) as required in Section 752 (f)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

Rational: Several states reported expenditures less than \$1 for each \$9 of Federal Funds provided in the grant as required in 34 CFR 367-11 (b).

For More Information, Contact:

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Appendix

Sources of Funding						
State*	VII-2 \$	Other Federal \$	State \$	3rd party \$	In kind \$	Total \$
Alabama	378437	0	40793	0	0	419230
Alaska	304179	1645	0	0	2771	308595
Arizona	364115	0	198700	36410	0	599225
Arkansas	232675	0	172756	0	0	405431
California	2879647	0	0	0	414650	3294297
Colorado	278626	7550	1987	800	8608	297571
Connecticut	253341	57418	1149069	152044	0	1611872
Delaware	294909	30927	321737	1606	41663	690842
D.C.	213882	0	25000	13285	0	252167
Florida	2200686	1349657	300138	2001967	623429	6475877
Georgia	463322	12000	39944	14050	23146	552462
Hawaii	219216	0	42506	0	0	261722
Idaho	225000	40377	25000	0	0	290377
Illinois	937136	225492	106868	3591	661947	1935034
Indiana	349451	0	0	2174	75930	427555
Iowa	315251	0	64552	0	0	379803
Kansas	225000	0	25000	0	0	250000
Kentucky	323630	0	35955	0	0	359585
Louisiana	330486	0	36721	5091	0	372298
Maine	267000	0	0	0	300000	567000
Maryland	394359	0	43818	0	257134	695311
Massachusetts	443099	0	49500	0	26210	518809
Michigan	767979	288638	85331	0	0	1141948
Minnesota	368537	0	1091749	0	0	1460286
Mississippi	225000	85408	25000	0	0	335408
Missouri	465782	0	369258	0	0	835040
Montana	304959	0	25320	1956	0	332235
Nebraska	225000	0	17001	7999	0	250000
Nevada	320416	0	35507	0	0	355923

Sources of Funding						
State*	VII-2 \$	Other Federal \$	State \$	3rd party \$	In kind \$	Total \$
New Hampshire	220644	0	0	0	42724	263368
New Jersey	688698	427880	240413	0	0	1356991
New Mexico	225000	0	476300	0	0	701300
New York	1615627	0	169524	0	0	1785151
North Carolina	398333	20918	2615	10000	56333	488199
North Dakota	191269	0	58712	0	0	249981
Ohio	928285	1409187	103143	148208	0	2588823
Oklahoma	284859	198356	265034	0	0	748249
Oregon	273899	0	30433	0	0	304332
Pennsylvania	1125301	277962	1640080	0	0	3043343
Rhode Island	303101	0	81740	0	0	384841
South Carolina	316568	0	16195	0	117138	449901
South Dakota	277109	0	30790	0	0	307899
Tennessee	325220	0	36136	0	0	361356
Texas	1353967	372431	443350	0	0	2169748
Utah	225000	0	27157	0	0	252157
Vermont	225000	0	275000	44992	0	544992
Virginia	456018	0	0	0	217344	673362
Washington	481507	59732	132115	310001	0	983355
West Virginia	225000	0	0	0	36666	261666
Wisconsin	427898	0	0	0	42790	470688
Wyoming	225000	0	2157	5390	22843	255390
Puerto Rico	285710	0	0	0	31745	317455
American Samoa	40000	0	0	0	0	40000
Mariana Islands	81625	0	0	0	0	81625
Total Funding	25,771,75	4,865,578	8,360,10	2,759,564	3,003,07	44,760,073

*A reporting form was not received from Guam or the Virgin Islands

Funding Allocations			
State*	Overhead \$	Direct Service	Total \$
Alabama	93547	325683	419230
Alaska	58679	249916	308595
Arizona	122800	476425	599225
Arkansas	10066	395365	405431
California	586439	2707858	3294297
Colorado	65594	231977	297571
Connecticut	472574	1139298	1611872
Delaware	151436	539406	690842
D.C.	122252	129915	252167
Florida	2279888	4195989	6475877
Georgia	26390	526071	552461
Hawaii	73852	187870	261722
Idaho	89756	200621	290377
Illinois	252150	1682884	1935034
Indiana	0	427555	427555
Iowa	76560	303243	379803
Kansas	10243	239757	250000
Kentucky	37500	322085	359585
Louisiana	5880	366418	372298
Maine	93750	473250	567000
Maryland	5031	690280	695311
Massachusetts	136911	381898	518809
Michigan	195004	946944	1141948
Minnesota	608975	851311	1460286
Mississippi	7648	327760	335408
Missouri	140125	694915	835040
Montana	9394	322841	332235
Nebraska	49169	200831	250000
Nevada	30742	325181	355923
New Hampshire	89687	173681	263368

Funding Allocations			
State*	Overhead \$	Direct Service	Total \$
New Jersey	94258	1262733	1356991
New Mexico	76000	625300	701300
New York	0	1785151	1785151
North Carolina	0	488199	488199
North Dakota	345	249636	249981
Ohio	167558	2421265	2588823
Oklahoma	126392	621857	748249
Oregon	0	304332	304332
Pennsylvania	432594	2610749	3043343
Rhode Island	22051	362790	384841
South Carolina	20000	429901	449901
South Dakota	16359	291540	307899
Tennessee	0	361355	361355
Texas	179818	1989930	2169748
Utah	42541	209616	252157
Vermont	59149	485843	544992
Virginia	29859	643503	673362
Washington	168484	814871	983355
West Virginia	52643	209023	261666
Wisconsin	148754	321934	470688
Wyoming	116647	138743	255390
Puerto Rico	31745	285710	317455
American Samoa	0	40000	40000
Mariana Islands	8067	73558	81625
Total	7,695,306	37,064,767	44,760,073

*A reporting form was not received from Guam or the Virgin Islands

State Agency Total FTE						
State*	Administrators	Direct service	Direct Support	Consultants	Volunteers	Total FTE for State Agency
Alabama	1.25	6.0	12.75	0	4.0	23.75
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	.36	2.0	0	0	0	2.36
Arkansas	1.0	7.0	6.5	0	0	14.50
California	1.5	0	0	0	0	1.50
Colorado	1.25	0	0	0	0	1.25
Connecticut	.81	10.0	3.6	0	31	45.41
Delaware	1.4	6.0	1.4	0	0	8.80
D.C.	.75	.75	.25	0	0	1.75
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	.10	0	0	0	0	.10
Hawaii	.10	.835	0	0	0	.94
Idaho	1.0	5.5	3.5	0	.25	10.25
Illinois	2.5	5.95	3.4	0	0	11.85
Indiana	5.1	6.4	3.5	0	1.55	16.55
Iowa	.52	5.04	.82	0	0	6.38
Kansas	.95	4.1	3.3	0	0	8.35
Kentucky	.50	4.5	1.0	0	.10	6.10
Louisiana	.10	0	0	0	0	.10
Maine	.80	4.35	.15	0	0	5.30
Maryland	1.0	5.4	.5	0	0	6.90
Massachusetts	1.0	1.7	0	0	0	2.70
Michigan	1.0	4.0	1.0	0	0	6.00
Minnesota	3.6	8.48	5.2	0	0	17.28
Mississippi	1.0	6.0	1.0	0	15.0	23.00
Missouri	1.0	5.0	5.0	0	0	11.00
Montana	1.5	8.0	0	0	0	9.50
Nebraska	.96	4.2	1.8	0	0	6.96

State Agency Total FTE						
State*	Administrators	Direct service	Direct Support	Consultants	Volunteers	Total FTE for State Agency
Nevada	.10	3.4	0	0	0	3.50
New Hampshire	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	5.00
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	.50	8.0	1.0	0	0	9.50
New York	.25	0	.10	0	0	.35
North Carolina	1.1	12.0	12.6	0	0	25.70
North Dakota	.50	3.19	.24	0	0	3.93
Ohio	.48	3.5	3.3	0	0	7.28
Oklahoma	2.5	23.0	9.5	0	20.0	55.00
Oregon	1.0	4.0	1.5	0	0	6.50
Pennsylvania	3.09	17.97	5.0	0	0	26.06
Rhode Island	.40	4.35	.35	0	0	5.10
South Carolina	1.0	10.0	11.0	0	0	22.00
South Dakota	1.0	7.0	0	0	0	8.00
Tennessee	1.5	23.0	3.5	0	0	28.00
Texas	1.6	28.5	11.25	0	0	41.35
Utah	.10	.40	0	0	0	.50
Vermont	.290	7.05	5.08	0	1.0	13.42
Virginia	.32	41.0	.10	0	50.0	91.42
Washington	1.3	.60	.50	0	0	2.40
West Virginia	.25	0	.25	0	0	.50
Wisconsin	.87	5.44	.50	0	.60	7.41
Wyoming	.39	6.38	.64	0	.092	7.50
Puerto Rico	2.0	6.0	2.0	0	0	10.00
American Samoa	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	3.00

State Agency Total FTE						
State*	Administrators	Direct service	Direct Support	Consultants	Volunteers	Total FTE for State Agency
Mariana Islands	.50	.80	1.25	0	0	2.55
Total Agency Staff FTE	54.09	328.79	126.33	0	125.59	634.8

*A reporting form was not received from Guam or the Virgin Islands

Total FTE for Contractors						
State*	Administrators	Direct service	Direct Support	Consultants	Volunteers	Total FTE for Contractors
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	2.31	5.56	4.19	0	.525	12.59
Arizona	0	7.0	1.6	0	0	8.60
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	8.23	40.37	6.18	0	5.27	60.05
Colorado	2.06	6.4	.28	0	.88	9.62
Connecticut	.50	1.75	0	0	0	2.25
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	.78	2.0	1.7	0	.55	5.03
Florida	29.5	126.5	38.0	0	95.0	289.00
Georgia	3.67	13.43	5.36	0	5.0	27.46
Hawaii	1.0	3.75	1.0	0	0	5.75
Idaho	0	0	0	0	22.0	22.00
Illinois	3.0	17.0	4.0	0	.65	24.65
Indiana	.53	4.95	2.25	0	961.0	968.73
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total FTE for Contractors						
State*	Administrators	Direct service	Direct Support	Consultants	Volunteers	Total FTE for Contractors
Louisiana	.25	3.71	.05	0	.05	4.06
Maine	.75	4.5	.50	0	1.5	7.25
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	.50	0	0	0	.50
Michigan	0	4.0	.50	0	0	4.50
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	1.0	0	0	6.4	7.40
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	.75	0	0	0	0	.75
New Jersey	8.66	10.92	3.4	0	61.57	84.55
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	20.98	118.94	27.1	0	47.0	214.02
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	4.3	27.4	7.3	0	.80	39.80
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	.50	3.0	0	0	15.0	18.50
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	8.0	0	0	0	8.00

Total FTE for Contractors						
State*	Administrators	Direct service	Direct Support	Consultants	Volunteers	Total FTE for Contractors
Utah	.38	3.15	.47	0	0	4.00
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	13	0	0	0	13.00
West Virginia	1.25	6.0	.75	0	2.0	10.00
Wisconsin	0	.50	0	0	0	.50
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total FTE Contractor	89.4	433.33	104.63	0	1225.20	1852.56

*A reporting form was not received from Guam or the Virgin Islands

Total FTE by State						
State*	Total Administrators	Total Direct service	Total Direct Support	Total Consultants	Total Volunteers	Total FTE All Sources
Alabama	1.25	6.0	12.75	0	4.0	23.75
Alaska	2.31	5.56	4.19	0	.53	12.59
Arizona	.36	9.0	1.6	0	0	10.96
Arkansas	1.0	7.0	6.5	0	0	14.50
California	9.73	40.37	6.18	0	5.27	61.55
Colorado	3.31	6.40	.28	0	.88	10.87
Connecticut	1.31	11.75	3.6	0	31.0	47.66
Delaware	1.4	6.0	1.4	0	0	8.80

Total FTE by State						
State*	Total Administrators	Total Direct service	Total Direct Support	Total Consultants	Total Volunteers	Total FTE All Sources
D.C.	1.53	2.75	1.95	0	.55	6.78
Florida	29.5	126.5	38.0	0	95.0	289.00
Georgia	3.77	13.43	5.36	0	5.0	27.56
Hawaii	1.1	4.59	1.0	0	0	6.69
Idaho	1.0	5.5	3.5	0	22.25	32.25
Illinois	5.5	22.95	7.4	0	.65	36.50
Indiana	5.63	11.35	5.75	0	962.55	985.28
Iowa	.52	5.04	.82	0	0	6.38
Kansas	.95	4.1	3.3	0	0	8.35
Kentucky	.50	4.5	1.0	0	.10	6.10
Louisiana	.35	3.71	.05	0	.05	4.16
Maine	1.55	8.85	.65	0	1.5	12.55
Maryland	1.0	5.40	.50	0	0	6.90
Massachusetts	1.0	2.2	0	0	0	3.20
Michigan	1.0	8.0	1.5	0	0	10.50
Minnesota	3.6	8.48	5.2	0	0	17.28
Mississippi	1.0	6.0	1.0	0	15.0	23.00
Missouri	1.0	5.0	5.0	0	0	11.00
Montana	1.5	9.0	0	0	6.4	16.90
Nebraska	.96	4.2	1.8	0	0	6.96
Nevada	.10	3.4	0	0	0	3.5
New Hampshire	1.75	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	5.75
New Jersey	8.66	10.92	3.4	0	61.57	84.55
New Mexico	.50	8.0	1.0	0	0	9.50
New York	21.23	118.94	27.20	0	47.0	214.37
North Carolina	1.10	12.0	12.6	0	0	25.70
North Dakota	.50	3.19	.24	0	0	3.93
Ohio	4.78	30.90	10.60	0	.80	47.08

Total FTE by State						
State*	Total Administrators	Total Direct service	Total Direct Support	Total Consultants	Total Volunteers	Total FTE All Sources
Oklahoma	2.50	23.0	9.5	0	20.0	55.00
Oregon	1.0	4.0	1.5	0	0	6.50
Pennsylvania	3.09	17.97	5.0	0	0	26.06
Rhode Island	.40	4.35	.35	0	0	5.10
South Carolina	1.0	10.0	11.0	0	0	22.00
South Dakota	1.5	10.0	0	0	15.0	26.50
Tennessee	1.5	23.0	3.5	0	0	28.00
Texas	1.6	36.5	11.25	0	0	49.35
Utah	.48	3.55	.47	0	0	4.50
Vermont	.29	7.05	5.08	0	1.0	13.42
Virginia	.32	41.0	.10	0	50.0	91.42
Washington	1.3	13.6	.50	0	0	15.40
West Virginia	1.5	6.0	1.0	0	2.0	10.50
Wisconsin	.87	5.94	.50	0	.60	7.91
Wyoming	.39	6.38	.64	0	.092	7.50
Puerto Rico	2.0	6.0	2.0	0	0	10.00
American Samoa	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	3.00
Mariana Islands	.50	.80	1.25	0	0	2.55
Total FTE	143.49	762.12	230.96	0	1350.79	2487.36

*A reporting form was not received from Guam or the Virgin Islands

Total FTEs with Disabilities by State						
State*	Total Administrators	Total Direct service	Total Direct Support	Total Consultants	Total Volunteers	Total FTE All Sources
Alabama	0	2.5	3.0	0	3.65	9.15

Total FTEs with Disabilities by State						
State*	Total Administrators	Total Direct service	Total Direct Support	Total Consultants	Total Volunteers	Total FTE All Sources
Alaska	2.1	2.7	.93	0	.275	6.01
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	1.0	2.0	0	0	0	3.00
California	1.84	15.97	.47	0	.69	18.97
Colorado	1.11	5.4	.18	0	.58	7.27
Connecticut	.51	3.4	0	0	.02	3.93
Delaware	0	0	1.4	0	0	1.40
D.C.	1.25	2.0	1.3	0	.40	4.95
Florida	2.5	41.0	3.0	0	34.0	80.50
Georgia	.10	6.0	2.0	0	5.0	13.10
Hawaii	0	1.0	0	0	0	1.00
Idaho	0	3.0	.50	0	18.0	21.50
Illinois	1.0	13.4	1.85	0	0	16.25
Indiana	4.0	5.25	3.0	0	1.0	13.25
Iowa	0	2.52	.40	0	0	2.92
Kansas	.95	0	2.2	0	0	3.15
Kentucky	0	2.0	1.0	0	.10	3.10
Louisiana	.15	.61	.0	0	.04	.80
Maine	0	1.3	0	0	0	1.30
Maryland	1.0	3.0	0	0	0	4.00
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	5.0	0	0	0	5.00
Minnesota	0	2.0	0	0	0	2.00
Mississippi	0	2.0	0	0	0	2.00
Missouri	1.0	5.0	5.0	0	0	11.00
Montana	1.0	2.0	0	0	0	3.00
Nebraska	.96	1.0	.20	0	0	2.16
Nevada	0	2.0	0	0	0	2.00
New	1.0	1.0	0	0	2.0	4.00

Total FTEs with Disabilities by State						
State*	Total Administrators	Total Direct service	Total Direct Support	Total Consultants	Total Volunteers	Total FTE All Sources
Hampshire						
New Jersey	1.0	0	0	0	0	1.00
New Mexico	.50	3.0	0	0	0	3.50
New York	1.6	14.4	4.1	0	11.0	31.10
North Carolina	0	3.0	5.2	0	0	8.20
North Dakota	0	1.2	0	0	0	1.20
Ohio	.30	3.7	.90	0	.50	5.40
Oklahoma	2.0	13.0	.50	0	3.0	18.50
Oregon	1.0	4.0	0	0	0	5.00
Pennsylvania	.26	3.29	.50	0	0	4.05
Rhode Island	0	1.4	0	0	0	1.40
South Carolina	0	1.0	0	0	0	1.00
South Dakota	0	4.5	0	0	15.0	19.50
Tennessee	.50	5.0	0	0	0	5.50
Texas	2.0	20.0	1.0	0	0	23.00
Utah	.48	1.25	.33	0	0	2.06
Vermont	0	2.1	.40	0	0.5	3.00
Virginia	1.0	10.0	0	0	0	11.00
Washington	1.3	5.6	.50	0	0	7.40
West Virginia	1.25	5.0	1.0	0	2.0	9.25
Wisconsin	.38	.70	0	0	0	1.08
Wyoming	.39	4.38	0	0	.092	4.86
Puerto Rico	0	1.0	0	0	0	1.00
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	.50	0	0	.50
Total FTE Disability	35.43	240.57	41.36	0	97.85	415.21

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Total FTEs who are Racial/Ethnic Minorities						
State*	Total Administrators	Total Direct service	Total Direct Support	Total Consultants	Total Volunteers	Total Minority FTE
Alabama	.25	2.0	0	0	2.0	4.25
Alaska	0	.77	0	0	0	.77
Arizona	0	.80	0	0	0	.80
Arkansas	1.0	1.0	4.0	0	0	6.00
California	2.08	12.56	2.27	0	.06	16.97
Colorado	.10	1.0	0	0	.15	1.25
Connecticut	0	2.0	.60	0	3.41	6.01
Delaware	.90	0	.70	0	0	1.60
D.C.	1.53	2.0	1.95	0	.55	6.03
Florida	2.0	31.0	10.0	0	1.0	44.00
Georgia	.10	3.07	2.45	0	0	5.62
Hawaii	0	3.59	1.0	0	0	4.59
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	.15	3.85	1.10	0	0	5.10
Indiana	2.0	2.5	1.0	0	2.0	7.50
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	1.0	.10	0	0	1.10
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	1.1	0	0	.02	1.12
Maine	0	.50	0	0	0	.50
Maryland	0	0	1.0	0	0	1.00
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	2.0	0	0	0	2.00
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	2.0	1.0	0	5.0	8.00
Missouri	1.0	2.0	2.0	0	0	5.00
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	.20	0	0	.20
Nevada	0	.10	0	0	0	.10

Total FTEs who are Racial/Ethnic Minorities						
State*	Total Administrators	Total Direct service	Total Direct Support	Total Consultants	Total Volunteers	Total Minority FTE
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	7.4	3.0	0	34.8	45.20
New Mexico	.50	6.0	1.0	0	0	7.50
New York	1.4	30.3	4.35	0	2.0	38.05
North Carolina	1.0	2.0	.80	0	0	3.80
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	3.7	.80	0	0	4.50
Oklahoma	0	1.0	0	0	0	1.00
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	.50	.73	.48	0	0	1.71
Rhode Island	0	1.25	0	0	0	1.25
South Carolina	0	4.0	5.0	0	0	9.00
South Dakota	0	1.0	0	0	0	1.0
Tennessee	0	1.0	0	0	0	1.0
Texas	3.0	13.0	0	0	0	16.0
Utah	0	.40	0	0	0	.40
Vermont	0	1.0	0	0	0	1.00
Virginia	0	4.0	0	0	0	4.00
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	.60	0	0	0	.60
Wyoming	0	.13	0	0	0	.13
Puerto Rico	2.0	6.0	2.0	0	0	10.00
American Samoa	1.0	0	0	0	0	1.00
Mariana Islands	.50	.40	1.25	0	0	2.15
Total	21.01	158.75	48.05	0	50.99	278.8

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Total FTE Who are Racial/Ethnic Minorities with Disabilities						
State*	Total Administrators	Total Direct service	Total Direct Support	Total Consultants	Total Volunteers	Total Minorities with Disabilities
Alabama	0	1.0	0	0	2.0	3
Alaska	0	.77	0	0	0	.77
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	.55	7.26	.05	0	.01	7.87
Colorado	.25	.75	0	0	.15	1.15
Connecticut	0	1.35	0	0	0	1
Delaware	0	0	.70	0	0	1
D.C.	1.25	2.0	1.3	0	.40	5
Florida	0	13.0	1.0	0	3.0	17
Georgia	.10	1.02	1.0	0	1.0	3
Hawaii	0	1.0	1.0	0	0	2
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	2.8	.50	0	0	3
Indiana	2.0	1.5	1.0	0	2.0	7
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	1.0	.10	0	0	1
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	.32	0	0	.02	.34
Maine	0	.25	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1.0	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts	0	1.0	0	0	0	1
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	12.0	12
Missouri	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	2
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total FTE Who are Racial/Ethnic Minorities with Disabilities						
State*	Total Administrators	Total Direct service	Total Direct Support	Total Consultants	Total Volunteers	Total Minorities with Disabilities
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	4.2	4
New Mexico	.50	3.0	0	0	0	4
New York	0	1.0	1.05	0	0	2
North Carolina	0	2.0	.80	0	0	3
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	1.0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	.27	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	1.0	0	0	0	1
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	1.0	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	4.0	2.0	0	0	6
Utah	0	.40	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	1.0	0	0	0	1
Virginia	0	1.0	0	0	0	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	1.0	0	0	0	1
American Samoa	0	1.0	0	0	0	1
Mariana Islands	0	0	1.0	0	0	1
Total Minority with Disability	6.65	53.69	11.5	0	24.78	96.62

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Services Provided by Level of Vision**					
State*	Total # Served	Total y Blind	Legall y Blind	Severe Visual Impairment	Missin g Data
Alabama	1097	107	846	142	2
Alaska	280	16	193	71	0
Arizona	858	40	377	385	56
Arkansas	955	61	700	194	56
California	2332	168	1365	771	28
Colorado	376	20	157	91	108
Connecticut	1814	28	1695	2	89
Delaware	733	16	520	196	1
D.C.	85	10	75	0	0
Florida	2973	214	2166	371	222
Georgia	739	26	446	213	54
Hawaii	343	17	296	30	0
Idaho	3763	11	100	100	3552
Illinois	2180	94	1093	569	424
Indiana	451	12	313	72	54
Iowa	1243	70	741	283	149
Kansas	360	9	106	242	3
Kentucky	839	32	583	224	0
Louisiana	1108	166	850	76	16
Maine	315	2	151	102	60
Maryland	704	354	39	152	159
Massachusetts	809	27	782	0	0
Michigan	1101	64	920	112	5
Minnesota	2019	20	1091	908	0
Mississippi	593	140	453	0	0
Missouri	1582	72	718	723	69
Montana	636	6	181	357	92
Nebraska	373	7	121	133	112

Services Provided by Level of Vision**					
State*	Total # Served	Totally Blind	Legally Blind	Severe Visual Impairment	Missing Data
Nevada	489	15	348	126	0
New Hampshire	669	5	365	299	0
New Jersey	772	90	311	369	2
New Mexico	192	0	181	0	11
New York	2844	202	1813	7	822
North Carolina	876	37	559	280	0
North Dakota	904	6	296	418	184
Ohio	3483	160	1298	1185	840
Oklahoma	1203	40	1040	87	36
Oregon	669	11	358	210	90
Pennsylvania	3420	147	2275	998	0
Rhode Island	670	15	542	113	0
South Carolina	944	22	580	149	193
South Dakota	465	7	180	278	0
Tennessee	645	15	490	140	0
Texas	2881	80	2055	469	277
Utah	949	49	506	362	32
Vermont	964	13	221	326	404
Virginia	2740	75	872	301	1492
Washington	1649	11	628	849	161
West Virginia	487	31	294	155	7
Wisconsin	545	6	164	367	8
Wyoming	490	6	231	226	27
Puerto Rico	280	56	122	101	1
American Samoa	60	14	2	44	0
Mariana Islands	88	0	3	85	0
Total Services and Level of Vision	60,039	2,922	32,812	14,463	9,842

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**** The data reported under Total # Served should match the reported totals for visual disability. A number of states only reported Closed Cases in Total # Served (Part IV), when these totals were less than number reporting Level of Vision or within Part IV , the higher number was included in Total # Served for this report. When totals did not match, the discrepancies were included as Missing Data.**

Services Provided by Age Grouping**						
State*	Total # Served	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 +	Missing Data
Alabama	1097	102	207	437	347	4
Alaska	280	61	57	107	55	0
Arizona	858	88	120	367	283	0
Arkansas	955	131	199	355	270	0
California	2332	428	520	828	547	9
Colorado	376	39	69	110	150	8
Connecticut	1814	113	243	625	833	0
Delaware	733	87	124	266	256	0
D.C.	85	33	30	19	3	0
Florida	2973	327	433	1125	836	252
Georgia	739	85	157	276	193	28
Hawaii	343	28	76	128	111	0
Idaho	3763	31	45	116	60	3511
Illinois	2180	177	343	871	559	230
Indiana	451	52	52	172	131	44
Iowa	1243	54	161	469	559	0
Kansas	360	46	64	152	92	6
Kentucky	839	134	174	311	220	0
Louisiana	1108	325	356	325	82	20
Maine	315	23	48	114	125	5
Maryland	704	99	119	206	121	159
Massachusetts	809	44	79	429	257	0
Michigan	1101	89	208	488	296	20
Minnesota	2019	87	197	802	933	0
Mississippi	593	53	103	246	191	0
Missouri	1582	215	316	628	423	0
Montana	636	35	86	272	243	0

Services Provided by Age Grouping**						
State*	Total # Served	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 +	Missing Data
Nebraska	373	30	48	170	125	0
Nevada	489	28	86	218	157	0
New Hampshire	669	37	91	288	253	0
New Jersey	772	164	241	234	130	3
New Mexico	192	31	44	68	49	0
New York	2844	200	428	1091	1117	8
North Carolina	876	148	195	353	180	0
North Dakota	904	38	83	368	415	0
Ohio	3483	327	613	1420	1094	29
Oklahoma	1203	125	268	432	377	1
Oregon	669	42	82	253	278	14
Pennsylvania	3420	389	652	1393	986	0
Rhode Island	670	31	78	288	273	0
South Carolina	944	161	209	349	158	67
South Dakota	465	30	55	195	185	0
Tennessee	645	64	109	266	206	0
Texas	2881	503	682	1026	670	0
Utah	949	75	134	330	403	7
Vermont	964	49	141	350	416	8
Virginia	2740	346	471	1089	834	0
Washington	1649	151	280	688	530	0
West Virginia	487	58	92	208	129	0
Wisconsin	545	16	47	151	177	154
Wyoming	490	31	71	182	175	31
Puerto Rico	280	76	96	85	23	0
American Samoa	60	8	25	19	8	0
Mariana Islands	88	32	35	20	1	0

Services Provided by Age Grouping**						
State*	Total # Served	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 +	Missing Data
Total Services by Age Group	60,039	6,176	9,942	21,778	17,525	4,618

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