

Chart Definitions, Technical Notes, Data Sources for Nine-Page CROSS DISABILITY State Profiles

- ✓ **GENERAL DEFINITIONS:** People with disabilities whose services and income maintenance payments and benefits are displayed in the charts below are those recipients/beneficiaries aged 65 years of age and younger. All multi-year spending is adjusted for inflation based on the State and Local Government sub-index, implicit price deflator (i.e., constant 2013 dollar values), U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (2015). Physical disability includes individuals with sensory and physical disabilities.

CHART PAGE 1: PARTICIPANTS IN U.S. DISABILITY PROGRAMS: 1997-2013

Chart–Participants in U.S. Disability Programs, FY 1997-2013: The top chart presents four lines for the number of participants during 1997-2013 in: Income Maintenance, Health Care, Long-Term Care, and Special Education. This is a duplicate count; for example, virtually all participants in long-term care receive health care services.

Table–Disability Services and Income Maintenance Recipients, FY 2013: The table presents additional detail for 2013 for the categories of income maintenance, long-term care, and health care. As with the participants Chart just referenced, this is a duplicated count.

CHART PAGE 2: PUBLIC SPENDING FOR DISABILITY: 1997-2013

1st Chart–Public Spending for Disability, 1997-2013: The top chart presents total disability spending during 1997-2013 (\$6. Data are adjusted for inflation (constant 2013 dollar values).

2nd Chart–Public Spending for Disability in 2013: The pie chart presents spending for long-term care, health care, income maintenance, and special education. Long-term care who are recipients of HCBS Waiver Services also receive Supplemental Security Income/Adult Disabled Child (SSI/ADC) benefits. In order to avoid double-counting of these income maintenance benefits, this spending amount is shown as a separate slice on the pie chart.

CHART PAGE 3: DISABILITY INCOME MAINTENANCE AND HEALTH CARE SPENDING: 2013

1st Chart–Disability Income Maintenance, 2013: The top chart presents total disability income maintenance spending for disability insurance (DI) benefits, adult disabled child (ADC) benefits, veterans' compensation, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) rental subsidy payments, food stamp benefits, supplemental security income (SSI) benefits, and SSI state supplement payments.

2nd Chart–Health Care Spending for Disability, 2013: The bottom chart displays veterans' health care benefits, Medicare benefits, and Medicaid benefits for people with disabilities.

- ✓ **NOTE ON LONG TERM CARE CHARTS:** In Chart Pages 4 through 8, “community services” is defined as residential settings for 15 or fewer persons per settings including Intermediate Care Facilities for Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/ID) and a wide range of non-residential community services including clinic services, rehabilitation services, targeted care management, personal care, and day and vocational programs. “Institutional services” is defined as state-operated and privately-operated I/DD facilities including ICFs/ID serving 16 or more persons per facility; state-operated mental health/psychiatric facilities; and spending for persons aged 65 years or younger in nursing facilities.
- ✓ On Chart Page 6 (*Long-Term Care Spending and Medicaid Long Term Care Spending for Intellectual Disability, 1997-2013*). It should be noted that institutional and community

spending is slightly higher each year compared to data reported in our I/DD study (Braddock et al., 2015). I/DD community services reported here also includes HUD construction, vocational rehabilitation, and home health care spending. Institutional spending reported here also includes estimated nursing facility spending for residents with I/DD.

CHART PAGE 4: LONG TERM CARE AND MEDICAID LONG TERM CARE SPENDING: 2013

1st Chart—Long Term Care Spending for Disability, 2013: The top chart displays the components of long term care spending in 2013. For community services: Intellectual and developmental disability, mental health and physical disability spending; HUD construction; rehabilitation (vocational and veterans); and community Medicaid including spending (personal care, home health care, clinic and rehabilitative services, and targeted case management); and other . For institutional spending: Mental health and I/DD state-operated institutions; and nursing facilities.

2nd Chart—Medicaid Long Term Care Spending for Disability, 2013: The bottom chart displays the components of Medicaid long term care spending in 2013. For community services: Intermediate Care Facility/Intellectual Disability (ICF/ID) for fewer than 16 persons per facility (ICF/ID <16 in the chart); I/DD and Mental Health clinic and rehabilitation Medicaid spending; Home and Community Based (HCBS) Waiver spending; and case management, home health, personal care, and targeted case management Medicaid spending. For institutional services: Nursing facilities, mental health institutions, and ICFs/ID for 16 or more persons per facility (ICF/ID 16+ in the chart).

CHART PAGE 5: LONG TERM CARE SPENDING FOR DISABILITY AND GROWTH OF THE HCBS WAIVER: FY 1997-2013

1st Chart—Long Term Care Spending for Disability, FY 1997-2013: The solid columns represent community services spending and the cross-hatched columns represent institutional spending each year, 1997 through 2013. Spending is adjusted for inflation (constant 2013 dollar values).

2nd Chart—Growth of the HCBS Waiver, FY 1997-2013: The column chart presents inflation-adjusted spending for intellectual disability, physical disability, and mental health Home and Community Based Services Waivers during 1997 through 2013.

CHART PAGE 6: LONG TERM CARE AND MEDICAID LONG TERM CARE SPENDING FOR INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY: 1997-2013

1st Chart – Long Term Care Spending for Intellectual Disability, 1997-2013: In the top chart, solid columns represent community spending and cross-hatched columns represent institutional spending. Spending is adjusted for inflation (constant 2013 dollar values).

2nd Chart – Medicaid Long Term Care Spending for Intellectual Disability, 1997-2013: In the bottom chart, solid columns represent community spending and cross-hatched columns represent institutional spending. Spending is adjusted for inflation (constant 2013 dollar values).

CHART PAGE 7: LONG TERM CARE AND MEDICAID LONG TERM CARE SPENDING FOR MENTAL HEALTH: 1997-2013

1st Chart – Long Term Care Spending for Mental Health, 1997-2013: In the top chart, solid columns represent community spending and cross-hatched columns represent institutional spending. Spending is adjusted for inflation (constant 2013 dollar values).

2nd Chart – Medicaid Long Term Care Spending for Mental Health, 1997-2013: In the bottom chart, solid columns represent community spending and cross-hatched columns represent institutional spending. Spending is adjusted for inflation (constant 2013 dollar values).

CHART PAGE 8: LONG TERM CARE AND MEDICAID LONG TERM CARE SPENDING FOR PHYSICAL DISABILITY: 1997-2013

1st Chart – Long Term Care Spending for Physical Disability, 1997-2013: In the top chart, solid columns represent community spending and cross-hatched columns represent institutional spending. Spending is adjusted for inflation (constant 2013 dollar values).

2nd Chart – Medicaid Long Term Care Spending for Physical Disability, 1997-2013: In the bottom chart, solid columns represent community spending and cross-hatched columns represent institutional spending. Spending is adjusted for inflation (constant 2013 dollar values).

CHART PAGE 9: SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS AND PUBLIC SPENDING FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION: 1997-2013

1st Chart – Special Education Students in the U.S., 1997-2013: In the top chart, there are separate lines for students with specific learning disabilities, with physical disabilities, with intellectual/developmental disabilities, with autism, and with emotional disturbance.

2nd Chart – Public Spending for Special Education, 1997-2013: In the bottom chart, the columns represent, from top to bottom, spending for local, state and federal special education spending for all student with disabilities. Spending is adjusted for inflation (constant 2013 dollar values).

References Cited:

- Braddock, D., Hemp, R., Rizzolo, M.C., Tanis, E.S., Haffer, L., & Wu, J. (2015). *The state of the states in intellectual and developmental disabilities: Emerging from the Great Recession* (10th Edition). Washington, DC: American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2015). *Percent change (chained 2009 dollars and current dollars) from preceding period in real gross domestic product, Table 1.1.1, last revised December 22, 2015.*
- United States Census Bureau. (2015). U.S. interim projections by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Retrieved from www.census.gov/ipc/www/unsinterimproj.