

POLICY ANALYSIS SERIES

ISSUES RELATED TO WELSCH v. NOOT / NO. 8

THE CLIENT STATUS OF MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT CENTERS: 1980-1982

Contents		Page
I.	Introduction	1
II.	Methodology	3
III.	Results	4
	Characteristics of Client Population	4
	Age	4
	Level of Functioning	6
	Place of Residence	9
	Client Movement	11
	New Admissions	11
	Readmissions	11
	Transfers	11
	Deaths	11
	Clients Ready for Work Placement	15
	Waiting Lists	17
IV.	Implications	17
V.	References	19
VI.	Appendix	21

I. INTRODUCTION

The issues creating the impetus for this statewide study of developmental achievement centers (DACs) are the same issues that generated similar reports for the past several years. These issues are cost, purpose, and characteristics about the agencies and clients served. Similar to previous studies, there is a pressing need for information since the combined federal, state, and local cutbacks have an effect on community-based programs such as DACs. In addition, the Community Social Services Act (CSSA) went into effect on January 1, 1980, thus terminating the existing Department of Public Welfare data base developed for DACs. The potential use of Title XIX as one funding mechanism for DACs has created an intensified demand for information about clients, personnel, and services. This policy analysis paper is the third of three issues to present the results of a statewide study of all DACs in Minnesota. The first paper (Policy Analysis Series No. 6) focused on the financial status of DAC programs, the second report (Policy Analysis Series No. 7) presented information on program and personnel.

A Department of Public Welfare report completed in 1978 provides historical information about DACs. Highlights from that report are presented as follows:

- Prior to 1961, few DACs existed in Minnesota (p. 22).
- In 1961, the Minnesota Legislature acted upon recommendations of the Interim Commission on the Problems of the Mentally Retarded, Handicapped and Gifted Children and funded a pilot project to develop nine DACs [Extra Sessions Law of Minnesota for 1961, Chapter 93.] (p. 22).
- In 1963, the Legislature appropriated funds for 14 additional centers under the Daytime Activity Center Act [Chapter 830 of the Session Law.] (p. 23).
- Title IVA and Title XX provided federal support to the state with minimal financial commitment of counties (p. 23).
- The Trainable Mentally Retarded Act of 1971 made the State Department of Education responsible for all school age children, who could reasonably expect to benefit socially, emotionally, or physically from their service. DACs shift focus to serving only preschoolers and adults (p. 23).
- In 1975, the Minnesota Legislature provided a special appropriation to pay for 100 percent of approved costs for transportation of DAC clients to and from DACs (p. 23).
- in 1976, Assistant Commissioner Mike Weber requested a study of DACs including characteristics of the population, movement of clients, administrative standards and practices as well as unmet needs (p. 24).
- In 1976, an internal DPW working paper Policy Alternatives for Daytime Activity Centers highlighted major problems including the "absence of a clear goal for DACs as well as inadequate definitions of services, lack of information on clients being served, impact of services and measures of program effectiveness" (p. 3).
- In 1977, the DAC Evaluation Project was funded to develop an instrument to evaluate DACs (p. 24).
- In 1978, DPW completed a comprehensive study of 104 DACs serving 4,221 participants at a total cost of \$15 million (p. 34).

A review of the literature on day program services revealed little information. National surveys of activity programs were undertaken in 1963, 1971, and 1979 (Cortazza, 1972; and Bellamy, Sheehan, Horner, & Boles, 1980). In 1963, there were 94 programs identified nationwide. By 1971, the number increased by 612 programs and tripled by 1979 to an estimated 1,989. The primary purpose of activity centers in 1971 was described by Cortazza (1972) as:

The severely mentally retarded have a potential and are entitled as human beings in our society to have their potential developed to capacity. It is the responsibility of society to develop and make maximum use of their potential (p. 9).

The rapid deinstitutionalization during the 1970s as well as funding changes cited by Bellamy et al (1980) "drastically altered the scope, economics and role of ADPs." The 1980 report continued:

Today these programs represent a significant element of each state's adult service planning and have become critical in efforts to disperse residents of public institutions into community programs. Adaptive day programs frequently are viewed as providing the initial services for newly deinstitutionalized individuals [DHEW Report on Deinstitutionalization, 1978], and placement of individuals out of institutions frequently is contingent on availability of space in adaptive day programs (p. 309).

The summary of the Bellamy et al report was to call for greater coordination of policies and the development of practical service models that include greater opportunities for work and vocational outcomes (p. 321). Other literature on day programs includes technological applications for severely retarded adults (Bellamy, Horner, and Inman, 1979), guidebooks for establishing activity centers (Bergman, 1976), and specific training operations within centers (Salmon, 1975; Wehman, 1976; and DeMars, 1975).

The purpose of the current study of developmental achievement centers is to assess the financial, programmatic, and client status during 1980, 1981, and 1982. A three-year time period was selected because little information existed at a statewide level since January 1, 1980. The study was conducted as a joint effort of the Department of Public Welfare, the Minnesota Developmental Achievement Center Association, and the Minnesota Developmental Disabilities Program.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this study will be presented in abbreviated fashion. According to DPW, there were 108 DACs listed as licensed facilities. One facility is a satellite of the Glacial Ridge Training Center of Willmar State Hospital, one other facility receives no public money and refused to participate. None of the State Hospital DACs were included in the DPW list nor were they included in this study. Information about satellite DAC programs was collected from the respective central administrative offices. In order to get 100% participation, mail and telephone surveys were discarded in favor of on-site interviews. Interview studies typically yield a higher response rate, greater accuracy, and higher reliability than other methods. All 106 DACs participated in the study.

The general areas of investigation were outlined in a working document prepared by DPW and MNDACA. A joint meeting of representatives from DPW, DD, and MNDACA was held on September 1, 1981, to discuss the purpose, method,

timeline, procedures, and questionnaire areas. Suggested questions were generated at that meeting. The Developmental Disabilities Program drafted the questionnaires with assistance from DPW staff. On September 11, 1981, the MNDACA Board of Directors gave its approval to the study. Revisions were made until September 15, when a briefing was held with three interviewers from DPW and five interviewers from DD. On September 29, 1981, interview materials were distributed to all the surveyors. An interview packet contained:

1. an interviewer manual which outlined the purpose, selection of respondents, data privacy, question-by-question instructions, and sampling instructions;
2. cover sheet with identification information about the DAC;
3. administrator questionnaire;
4. financial questionnaire;
5. individual client forms;
6. eligible client roster form; and
7. respondent determination sheet.

Interviewers were responsible for setting up appointments with the assigned DACs. Interviews began on September 30, 1981, and ended in December 1981.

Editing and coding of the protocols occurred during November and December 1981 by staff of the Developmental Disabilities Program. Key to disc entry of the data was made by the Land Management Information Center of the Department of Energy, Planning and Development under contract with the Developmental Disabilities Program. Copies of the questionnaires are available from the Developmental Disabilities Program by written request.

III. RESULTS

Characteristics of Client Population

Age. Table 1 presents DAC enrollment totals for 1981 by age categories. These figures include all persons who were enrolled in Minnesota's DAC programs at the time of the survey--including homebound programs. The total enrollment for the state's 106 DAC programs is approximately 5,150. Over one-half of the clients (56.1% ; N = 2,892) are 21 to 50 years old; 73% (N = 3,764) are enrolled in adult programs. Seventeen (17) percent of all DAC clients are 50 years or older (N = 872). The school-age population is the smallest group (2.6%; N = 134).

It is difficult to analyze changes within the age structure of DAC populations during the past several years because previous surveys have used different age categories.

Table 1
 Age of Clients by Region and Statewide Total
 (Minnesota DACs: 1981; 100% reporting)

Region	Birth-2 N	2 - 4 N	4 - 21 N	21 - 50 N	50 - 65 N	65 + N	Total N
ONE	0	7	10	78	18	7	120
TWO	9	12	8	73	16	3	121
THREE	16	46	18	333	96	36	545
FOUR	16	24	5	171	51	11	278
FIVE	0	0	9	114	44	6	173
SIX	7	20	6	170	57	13	273
SEVEN	28	46	13	229	87	26	429
EIGHT	7	11	10	195	51	10	284
NINE	17	33	11	159	33	8	261
TEN	43	95	17	286	67	15	523
ELEVEN	312	507	27	1,084	179	38	2,147
STATEWIDE TOTAL	455	801	134	2,892	699	173	5,154

The number of persons receiving DAC services has increased steadily over the past several years. There were 1,935 participants in 1972; by 1976 there were 3,679 DAC clients (Community Programs Division, 1976). Approximately 63 percent of the DAC clients in 1976 were 21 to 59 years old; about 22 percent were three to 21 years old.

Three and a half years ago, there were 4,221 persons receiving DAC services in Minnesota (Mental Retardation Program Division, 1978). The school-age population (ages 5 to 21) represented approximately 4.1 percent of all DAC clients. Participants who were 22 to 65 years old represented about 68 percent of the state's DAC enrollment.

The proportion of clients enrolled in adult programs has been increasing:

1976: (persons 21 years and older) 67.7% of all DAC participants;
1978: (persons 22 years and older) 71.5% of all DAC participants;
1981: (persons 21 years and older) 73.0% of all DAC participants.

Level of Functioning. Information reported in the 1978 DPW study indicated that most DACs served the total range of mental retardation. However, 39 (38%) of the 104 centers reported that none of their clients were classified as profoundly retarded. Forty-five (45) centers reported that 26 to 75 percent of their clients were severely retarded; four DACs reported that more than 75 percent of their clients were severely mentally retarded.

Table 2 reports the level of functioning of DAC clients during 1981. The figures are presented by region and statewide totals, and by program: infant, pre-school, school-age, adult. The statewide figures indicate that 2.9 percent of all DAC clients are not retarded¹ (N = 149), 4.6 percent are borderline (N = 235), 13.9 percent are mildly retarded (N = 716), 30.4 percent are classified as being moderately retarded (N = 1,566), 28.2 percent are severely retarded (N = 1,455) and 9.5 percent are profoundly mentally retarded (N = 492). DACs reported that the level of functioning was unknown or undetermined for 541 individuals--primarily infants and pre-schoolers.

¹In addition to serving persons with mental retardation, developmental achievement centers may be licensed under State statute and DPW rule to provide day programming to persons with cerebral palsy.

Table 2
 Level of Client Functioning by Region and Statewide Total
 (Minnesota DACs: 1981; 100% reporting)

Region	Age Group	Not	Borderline	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Profound	Unknown	Total	
		Retarded							N	N
ONE	Infant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Pre-school	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	8	1.1
	School-age	1	2	0	4	1	0	0	8	10.1
	Adult	0	2	7	53	35	7	0	104	2.7
TWO	Infant	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	1.8
	Pre-school	0	0	4	5	3	0	0	12	1.6
	School-age	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	7.6
	Adult	0	1	14	28	38	13	0	94	2.5
THREE	Infant	0	0	0	5	7	4	12	28	5.5
	Pre-school	3	1	2	6	5	4	23	44	5.7
	School-age	0	1	2	6	3	3	1	16	20.2
	Adult	4	11	86	152	141	56	7	457	12.0
FOUR	Infant	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	7.9
	Pre-school	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	School-age	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.3
	Adult	0	6	35	80	79	37	0	237	6.2
FIVE	Infant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Pre-school	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	School-age	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.3
	Adult	2	17	46	59	43	5	0	172	4.5
SIX	Infant	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	8	1.6
	Pre-school	7	0	0	0	3	0	5	15	1.9
	School-age	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	6.3
	Adult	0	6	35	93	95	10	6	245	6.5

Table 2 (Continued)

Region	Age Group	Not	Borderline	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Profound	Unknown	Total	
		Retarded N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	%
SEVEN	Infant	7	1	2	5	0	1	5	21	4.2
	Pre-school	6	0	3	6	21	1	17	54	7.0
	School-age	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	7	8.9
	Adult	2	17	39	113	141	31	4	347	9.1
EIGHT	Infant	0	0	3	0	1	2	4	10	2.0
	Pre-school	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	8	1.1
	School-age	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	6	7.6
	Adult	1	12	42	80	77	47	1	260	6.9
NINE	Infant	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1.0
	Pre-school	0	0	0	1	1	0	43	45	5.8
	School-age	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	6	7.6
	Adult	0	4	38	76	58	29	0	205	5.4
TEN	Infant	2	8	4	9	0	2	10	35	6.9
	Pre-school	11	16	18	21	11	6	25	108	14.0
	School-age	1	1	2	0	0	5	1	10	12.7
	Adult	2	9	58	95	132	54	20	370	9.7
ELEVEN	Infant	40	23	31	67	37	7	144	349	69.1
	Pre-school	46	49	89	109	40	12	131	476	61.8
	School-age	0	0	1	5	1	2	4	13	16.4
	Adult	8	46	150	470	477	148	10	1,309	34.5
STATE TOTAL	Infant	49	32	40	87	45	16	236	505	100.0
	Pre-school	76	67	119	150	85	24	249	770	100.0
	School-age	5	5	7	30	9	15	8	79	100.0
	Adult	19	131	550	1,299	1,316	437	48	3,800	100.0

Place of Residence. DPW reported in 1976 (Community Programs Division) that one-half (49.9%) of the DAC clients lived in their natural home and one-third (34.2%) lived in Rule 34 (ICF-MR) facilities. Seven (7) percent were in foster homes.

Client living arrangements were similar in 1978 (Mental Retardation Program Division): 49.6 percent were living in their natural or adoptive homes; 34.6 percent were living in ICF-MR settings; 5.4 percent were living in foster homes.

Table 3 indicates the type of client residences during 1981. A higher percentage of clients now live in ICF-MR/group homes: 41.3 percent. DACs reported that 45.8 percent (N = 2,362) lived in their natural or adoptive home and 4.5 percent (N = 231) were living in foster care homes.

Living arrangements for 1976 and 1978 are summarized below:

1976 DPW Report		
	N	%
Natural homes	1,597	49.9
Independent living	42	1.3
Apartment training program	18	.5
Foster homes	227	7.0
Board and care	43	1.3
Rule 34 residence	1,096	34.2
Licensed SNF	165	5.1
Miscellaneous (not reported)	10 481	.3 ---
	3,679	

1978 DPW Report		
	N	%
Natural homes	2,091	49.5
Independent living	9	.2
Semi-independent	15	.4
Foster home	233	5.5
ICF/G B&L	356	8.4
ICF/MR	1,457	34.5
SNF	60	1.4
	4,221	

Table 3
 Place of Client Residence by Region and Statewide Total
 (Minnesota DACs: 1981; 100% reporting)

Residence	Region											State Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	N	%
Natural/adoptive home	57	51	217	120	62	98	171	79	133	263	1,111	2,362	45.8
Indep. (semi) living	0	2	17	0	3	4	15	4	4	4	14	67	1.3
Foster care home	2	1	36	36	27	8	25	4	5	3	84	231	4.5
Board & lodging/care home	1	12	35	4	11	1	10	3	2	9	16	104	2.0
ICF-MR/group home	46	55	211	102	52	146	189	183	103	181	861	2,129	41.3
Nursing home	14	0	27	16	18	16	18	11	14	38	60	232	4.5
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	25	1	29	0.6
Total	120	121	545	278	173	273	429	284	261	523	2,147	5,154	100.0

Movement

Client Movement. One measure of the effectiveness of day program services is the degree of client movement. Lack of movement may, however, also indicate a shortage of resources in critical areas: employment opportunities (sheltered or competitive), residential options or other necessary community support services.

Client movement within Minnesota's DACs can be determined by examining four client statistics¹: new admissions, readmissions, transfers and deaths. For this analysis the infants, pre-schoolers and school-age children have been combined. As a group they show greater movement than do adult clients. This higher level of movement should be expected--primarily because of the public school system's responsibilities under state and federal legislation to provide services to school-age children.

Statewide movement of DAC clients is summarized below:

	Infant/Pre-school/ School age			Adult		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
New admissions	943	912	774	555	613	489
Readmissions	37	28	25	70	89	65
Transfers ²	(797)	(941)	(645)	(330)	(389)	(297)
Deaths ²	(22)	(18)	NA	(28)	(12)	NA
Net Movement	161	(19)	154	267	301	257

The figures reported for infants, preschoolers and school-age children indicate greater movement than do the average daily attendance figures reported in Policy Analysis Series No. 6 (page 24). The difference may be attributable, in part, to reporting errors. The movement figures indicated here include homebound programs. Average daily attendance figures are for in-center programs only. Additionally, movement figures reflect enrollment rather than attendance numbers. The same is true for movement and attendance figures for the adult DAC clients

Movement figures must be considered along with waiting list figures and the number of people waiting to go into other programs such as work activity and sheltered workshops. There is a need for movement in the system.

¹New admission - an individual entering an agency for the first time; a client moving from one program to another program within an agency was not a new admission.

Readmission - a client who entered, left the program and then re-entered the agency.

Transfer - a client who left the program due to "graduation," promotion to sheltered work, return to a state hospital, entry into public school, retirement.

Deaths - clients who died during the time period indicated.

²Parentheses indicate a negative value, i.e., movement out of DAC programs

The Department of Public Welfare (1976) reported that 615 clients were discharged from DACs in 1975. DPW estimated that the recidivism rate was 6.6 percent in 1975--40 clients returned to the DAC after discharge during that year.

The number of clients entering and leaving DAC programs is presented by region and statewide totals in Table 4.

Table 4
 Number of Clients Entering and Leaving Programs by Region and Statewide Total
 (Minnesota DACs: 1980, 1981, 1982; 100% reporting)

Region	Year	Infants/Preschool/School Age				Adults			
		New Admiss.	Readmiss.	Transfers	Deaths	New Admiss.	Readm.	Transfers	Deaths
ONE	1980	6	0	5	0	11	3	6	0
	1981	3	0	10	0	5	1	10	0
	1982	13	0	6	-	15	2	7	-
TWO	1980	8	0	8	1	13	0	2	1
	1981	2	0	1	0	12	0	3	0
	1982	6	1	4	-	8	0	0	-
THREE	1980	50	0	45	4	71	0	61	5
	1981	51	0	48	2	76	0	48	0
	1982	49	0	50	-	74	0	50	-
FOUR	1980	3	0	1	0	38	2	13	2
	1981	17	0	5	0	22	1	16	0
	1982	13	0	7	-	24	0	10	-
FIVE	1980	0	0	0	0	31	2	23	6
	1981	0	0	0	0	22	4	20	1
	1982	0	0	0	-	17	0	5	-

Table 4 (Continued)

SIX	1980	12	23	6	2	35	32	21	2
	1981	15	9	12	1	42	43	18	3
	1982	11	14	19	-	23	53	10	-
SEVEN	1980	35	0	25	2	40	2	26	4
	1981	36	0	33	3	48	14	46	0
	1982	30	1	17	-	32	1	31	-
EIGHT	1980	7	0	5	0	20	1	16	2
	1981	17	0	19	1	32	2	18	1
	1982	1	0	5	-	15	0	12	-
NINE	1980	45	1	43	0	33	9	14	2
	1981	40	2	66	1	29	6	26	0
	1982	26	1	18	-	27	2	17	-
TEN	1980	98	7	75	2	69	8	32	3
	1981	69	12	67	0	42	6	30	2
	1982	78	8	57	-	51	1	33	-
ELEVEN	1980	679	6	584	11	194	11	116	1
	1981	662	5	680	10	283	12	154	5
	1982	547	0	462	-	203	6	122	-
STATEWIDE TOTAL	1980	943	37	797	22	555	70	330	28
	1981	912	28	941	18	613	89	389	12
	1982	774	25	645	-	489	65	297	-

Clients Ready for Work Placement

The Department of Public Welfare (1976) reported that 615 persons were discharged from DAC programs in 1975. Twenty-three (23) were discharged to work activity; 103 individuals were discharged to sheltered workshops and 272 were transferred to schools.

DACs estimated in 1976 that approximately 87 percent of the adult clients could benefit from work activity and 50 percent could benefit from sheltered work. DACs also indicated that about 7.2 percent (N = 244) of the adult population would be placed in a sheltered workshop if those openings were available.

DACs reported in 1978 that 192 clients who were not participating in work activity would be recommended for those programs if the services were available (Mental Retardation Program Division, 1978). Seventy-one (71) DACs also indicated that 370 clients were ready for placement in sheltered workshops. In 1978 there were approximately 2,300 adult DAC clients between the ages of 20 and 60 years.

According to the estimates of DAC administrators, there are 454 clients ready to move into work activity components (either within the center or in another agency), and 240 individuals ready to move into sheltered work situations.

DAC administrators stated a number of reasons why adult clients could not participate in work activity or be promoted to sheltered work. The reasons indicated in 1981 are similar to those reported in the 1976 DPW study and are summarized below:

- availability of work activity/sheltered work slots is limited;
- necessary community support services such as adequate residential living arrangements or transportation services are lacking or limited;
- parents or clients are reluctant to make the changes (e.g., do not want to leave the community/home; work activity center or sheltered workshop is located too far away; unwilling to participate);
- client characteristics (e.g., level of functioning; lack of ability, skills or adequate production rate; emotional, social, or behavior problems; age);
- clients are awaiting evaluation, referral or placement.

Table 5 presents the number of adult clients ready for work placements by regional and statewide totals.

Table 5
 Adult Clients Ready for Work Placements by Region and Statewide Total¹
 (Minnesota DACs: 1981; 100% reporting)

Region	Work Activity Inside Agency Total	Work Activity Outside Agency Total	Sheltered Work Outside Agency Total
ONE	34	0	4
TWO	9	12	21
THREE	27	36	39
FOUR	7	29	34
FIVE	13	4	18
SIX	58	16	22
SEVEN	12	11	10
EIGHT	21	24	21
NINE	11	6	16
TEN	16	4	17
ELEVEN	<u>41</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>38</u>
STATEWIDE TOTAL	249	205	240

¹The numbers presented here may be duplicated, i.e., individuals identified as being ready for work placement inside an agency may also have been reported as being ready for work placement outside of an agency. The numbers reported ready for sheltered work are accurate.

Waiting Lists

Five years ago, 24 of the 96 DACs (total N = 101) reported that they had waiting lists totaling 174 people (Community Programs Division, 1976). In 1978, DAC directors indicated that 144 persons were on waiting lists at 18 of the State's 104 centers (Mental Retardation Program Division, 1978).

Respondents to the 1981 survey reported that 449¹ persons were identified on waiting lists at 32 of Minnesota's 106 developmental achievement centers: 71 infants, 75 pre-schoolers, one school-age child and 302 adults. Two centers in the Saint Paul-Minneapolis area each reported having more than 100 people on their lists. DACs in Region Eleven account for over 85 percent of all people who are identified on waiting lists.

The reader is advised to use these numbers with caution. Every attempt has been made to eliminate duplicate names. In some cases adults on waiting lists may already be enrolled in a day program. They may be waiting to go into a work activity placement at another agency.

Table 6 presents current waiting lists by region and state, and by program.

IV. IMPLICATIONS

This paper presents an analysis of the general characteristics of the people currently enrolled in Minnesota's developmental achievement centers. The percentage of adult clients has increased since the enactment of state and federal legislation mandating public school programs for students with mental or physical handicaps. Coincidentally, the proportion of clients living in ICF-MR/group homes has risen. Client movement is an important statistic. Slow or little movement may indicate a lack of necessary resources--in employment, transportation, residential arrangements or other support services. The number of people waiting to participate in DAC programs and the number of current DAC clients awaiting work placement are significant indicators of movement potential. There are currently 450 clients ready to move into work activity or sheltered work situations. There are approximately 300 adults on DAC waiting lists for day program services and/or work activity placements. At the same time, statewide admission data indicate that DACs are admitting more people than they are demitting, transferring or "graduating."

Policy Analysis Series No. 9 will present more detailed information on the people enrolled in DAC programs. The paper will also summarize some of the results reported in Policy Analysis Series Numbers 6, 7 and 8, and will present some of the implications associated with the findings of this DAC study. Policy Analysis Series No. 9 will also summarize the changes which are likely to occur in DACs during the current year due to recent budget changes.

¹ 449 is an unduplicated count. The actual number reported by DACs was 483. Thirty-four people (30 adults, 4 pre-schoolers) were apparently identified on other lists or at other agencies. At least 40 people on waiting lists are enrolled in other DACs; they are in need of work activity program services

Table 6
 Individuals Currently on Waiting Lists by Region and Statewide Total
 (Minnesota DACs: 1981; 100% reporting)

Region	Program			Total
	Infant	Pre-school	School-age	
ONE	0	0	0	0
TWO	0	0	0	0
THREE	0	0	7	7
FOUR	0	0	6	6
FIVE	0	0	0	0
SIX	0	2	0	2
SEVEN	2	0	1	3
EIGHT	0	0	0	0
NINE	2	1	13	16
TEN	2	6	18	26
ELEVEN	65	70	285	420
STATEWIDE TOTAL	71	79	332	483 ¹

¹ The unduplicated count is approximately 449 people statewide. Thirty-four (34) people were apparently identified on other lists or at other agencies--30 adults and four pre-school children. With the exception of two adults, all duplications were in Region Eleven.

At least 40 adults on waiting lists are enrolled at other DACs--they are awaiting placement in work activity programs.

V. REFERENCES

- Bellamy, G., Horner, R. & Inman, D. Vocational habilitation of severely retarded adults: A direct service technology. Baltimore: University Park Press, 1979.
- Bellamy, G., Sheehan, M., Horner, R., & Boles, S. Community programs for severely handicapped adults: An analysis. Journal of the Association for Severely Handicapped, 1980, 5 (4), 307-324.
- Bergman, A. A guide to establishing an activity center for mentally retarded persons. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.
- Community Programs Division, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. Final statistical data for FY '77. St. Paul: Author, 1977.
- Community Programs Division, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. Final statistical data for FY '78. St. Paul: Author, 1978.
- Community Programs Division, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. DAC status report for July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979. St. Paul: Author, 1978.
- Community Programs Division, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. DAC status report for July 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980. St. Paul: Author, 1979.
- Community Programs Division, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. Unit costs for developmental achievement centers July 1 - December 31, 1979. St. Paul: Author, 1979.
- Constantine, E. Internal DPW memorandum: 1978-1979 status report-developmental achievement center grant-in-aid. St. Paul: Department of Public Welfare, October 27, 1978.
- Cortazzo, A. Activity centers for retarded adults. Washington, D.C.: President's Committee on Mental Retardation, 1972.
- Demars, P. Training adult retardates for private enterprise. American Journal of Occupational Therapy. 1975, 29 (1), 24-25.
- DHEW Report on Deinstitutionalization. Task Force on Deinstitutionalization of the Mentally Disabled. Decision memorandum. Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of the Secretary, 1978.
- Kaufman, B. Internal DPW memorandum: 1979-1980 status report-developmental achievement centers. St. Paul: Department of Public Welfare, November 27, 1979.
- Mental Retardation Program Division, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. A study of daytime activity centers in Minnesota. St. Paul: Author, 1976.
- Mental Retardation Program Division, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. An analysis of client and program characteristics in Minnesota developmental achievement centers. St. Paul: Author, 1978.

Mental Retardation Program Division, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. Internal working paper: Results of adult DAC phone survey. St. Paul: Author, 1981.

Minnesota Developmental Achievement Center Association. DAC demographic data as of June 30, 1980. St. Paul: Author, 1980.

Research and Statistics Division, Office of Evaluation, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. Persons enrolled in daytime activity centers, December 31, 1975, a special report. St. Paul: Author, 1976.

Salmon, D. Training and jobs for the mentally handicapped. Industrial Education, 1975, 24-25.

Social Services Division, Monitoring and Reporting Section, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. Trends in social services: April - June, 1979. St. Paul: Author, 1979.

Wehman, P. Vocational training of the severely retarded: Expectations and potentials. Rehabilitation Literature, 1976, 37 (8), 233-236.

The Policy Analysis Series is published by the Minnesota Governor's Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities and the Developmental Disabilities Program, Department of Energy, Planning and Development.

Richard Nelson, M.D., Council Chair - Colleen Wieck, Ph.D., Director

The purpose of this series is to enhance communication among state and local agencies, service providers, advocates, and consumers on timely issues. We encourage reader participation by giving us feedback on your ideas and perceptions of this problem. This paper may be cited:

Developmental Disabilities Program. Policy Analysis Series #8; The Client Status of Minnesota Developmental Achievement Centers: 1980-1982. St. Paul, MN: Developmental Disabilities Program, Department of Energy, Planning and Development, January, 1982.

Minnesota Economic Development Regions

