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ESTABLISHING EMPLOYMENT FIRST INITIATIVES

- The APSE Board of Directors established a strategic objective to support and promote the Employment First movement throughout the United States and issued a paper to identify the fundamental principles of an effective state or local initiative.
- Employment First strategies generally consist of a clear set of guiding principles, policies and practices disseminated through state statute, regulation or operational procedures that identify employment in integrated, community-based businesses as the priority for state funding. A number of state initiatives have taken steps to clarify what employment first means.



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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING EMPLOYMENT FIRST

• Build on communities--Successful initiatives work to establish "Community Action Teams" with goals of advancing an Employment First vision. This would include local coalitions of federal, state and local organizations as well as individuals who are willing to work together to get things done in a targeted geographic area.

4/15/2015

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING EMPLOYMENT FIRST

Build on communities—

- The Business Community can
 - champion their cause and carry the message forward
 - hire quality workers who can perform essential job tasks customized to fit their identified strengths

The School Community

- Modify its investment in the training of teachers and others involved with special education, vocational training, vocational rehabilitation, business, and management
- Redesign educational curricula with core principles of Employment First policies and 21st Century Skills
- Utilize supported and customized employment practices

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING EMPLOYMENT FIRST

• The School Community

- Dedicate courses on universal design and differentiated instruction so that workers with complex disabilities are employed as a regularly occurring part of the community workforce
- Vocational rehabilitation counselor training must assure that graduates exit their programs prepared to develop Individual Plans for Employment (IPEs) that are based on the unique needs, interests and situations of the individuals with whom they serve
- Schools and adult service systems need to work together to eliminate "employment readiness" service designs





Label	Critical Issue	Description	
C1.	Government as a Model and Leader	Government can assume a leader's role, act as a model employer for people with disabilities, and set the path for the business community in integrated employment.	
C2.	Resource Development and Sustainability	Nevada doesn't have sufficient resources to implement integrated employment and many are concerned that and federal funds are not being utilized to their fullest potential. A lack of sufficient resources and the need for sustainable funding strategies threatens the success of any plan or system developed by Nevada. Funding, cou with the need to overhaul the rate setting process is essential to the success of integrated employment in Nevi Ensuring sufficient resources for the services that promote competitive, integrated employment is a critical issi many stakeholders.	
СЗ.	Employment First Policies and Practices	There are three areas of priority for individuals with I/DD. They include: working in a job they like, having access to jol training resources, and having the opportunity to earn a wage that is fair for the work they do. Additionally, having choices in applying for jobs is a top three issue in Clark County. Any vision must facilitate a pathway to these outcomes.	
C4.	Outcomes Measurement and Review Process	It is important to set and measure progress toward employment goals and the return on investment of disability employment programs. Information on progress can be used to improve programs and encourage others to participate in them.	
C5.	Collaboration and Coordination	Collaboration and coordination is needed between schools and the state agencies serving individuals with I/DD in terms of resources, data sharing, eligibility processes, and transition planning and implementation. Collaboration is occurring at the state level but needs to be pushed down culturally to the local level. In addition, transportation is a key factor in success and transportation must be seen as a partner and collaborator rather than a resource to improve Finally, no collaboration will work if it doesn't include individuals with I/DD and their family members at every level of the discussion. More opportunities for shared assessments, communications, and resources are needed and could be addressed through effective collaborations or resulting pilot projects to scale in a way that would have a statewide impact. Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) are needed between school systems (districts and higher education), Voc. Rehab, Regional Centers, transportation, and providers to outline roles, responsibilities and agreements.	

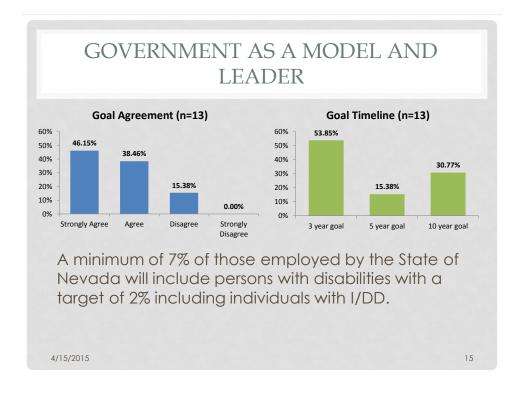
C6.	Workforce Development	LISSUES AND GOALS LEGEND Appropriate assistance is needed for both Direct Service Professionals (DSPs) and Job Developers to improve outcomes for job seekers with disabilities. DSPs can benefit from consistent use of best and promising practices. Professional development focused on more training may be needed to help DSPs address the personal needs of people with disabilities (Butterworth, et al., 2014) and to find job openings, engage employers to hire, and negotiate job responsibilities with an employer. Best practices exist for person-centered career planning, customized employment, job creation, and
C7.	Employer Engagement, Development and Support	self-employment, but the use of these practices is limited. More large, small, and entrepreneurial business engagement is needed across the state. The state could play a tremendous leadership role by modeling approaches to setting goals and employing individuals with I/DD, and engaging employers in conversations about how the state overcomes barriers that employers are also likely to face.
C8.	Culture Shift and Community Awareness	It is critical to address the traditional paradigm of "prepping young individuals with disabilities for a life of benefits" and change it to "prepping young individuals with disabilities to a life of work." More community awareness and understanding is needed for individuals, families, providers, employers, and community members to create an environment where integration can be successful. Information is not widely available to families in their search for services and supports. School districts, community-based providers, and state agencies' staff are not fully aware of resources themselves, leaving parents and consumers with the responsibility of finding out what is available and how to access care. There was consensus that neither individuals with intellectual/developmental disabilities, nor their families, are provided sufficient information to make informed decisions concerning training, services and employment opportunities.
C9.	Early and Timely School Assessment and Planning for Transitions	FOR TRANSITIONS: Transition and career-readiness services for youth with disabilities should be provided from middle school on to begin shifting expectations toward work and a career. Commonly these services start at high school, but research suggests that starting earlier leads to better outcomes.
C10.	Transportation	Transportation to and from work, school, and doctor's appointments is not widely available to individuals with I/DD, o difficult to navigate due to their condition. Issues cited included a lack of sufficient routes, hours of operation, bus driver consistency, and timeliness of the service. Alternative transportation options and training supports are needed, especially in the rural areas of the state. A number of barriers and needed improvements were identified as essential to support transportation for consumers to individual work places. Barriers include the cost, the areas served, the hours of operation, the treatment of consumers by some drivers, the regular rotation of drivers on a route as a disruption, lack of reliability to be at work on time and general concerns about treatment and safety.

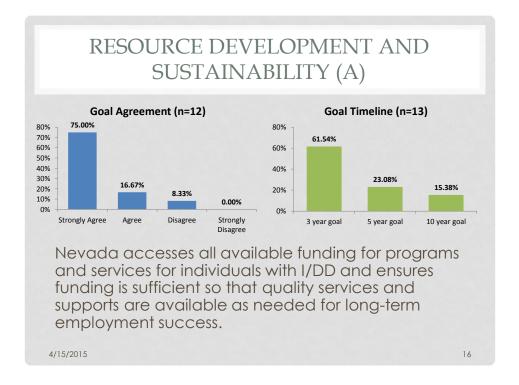
CRITICAL ISSUES RANKED

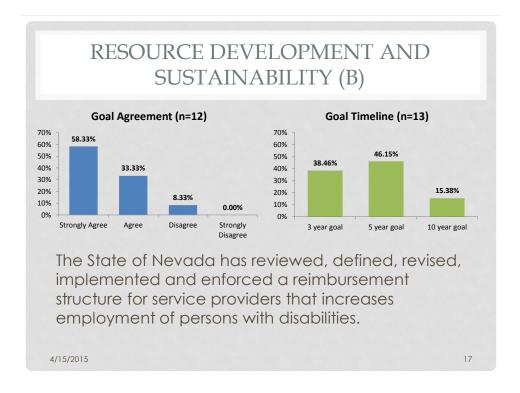
Issue	Weighted Average (Lower is better)
2. Resource Development and Sustainability	4.42
5. Collaboration and Coordination	4.42
3. Employment First Policies and Practices	4.83
10. Transportation	5.15
1. Government as a Model and Leader	5.33
6. Workforce Development	5.38
7. Employer Engagement, Development and Support	5.75
8. Culture Shift and Community Awareness	6.00
9. Early and Timely School Assessment and Planning for Transitions	6.15
4. Outcomes Measurement and Review Process	6.50

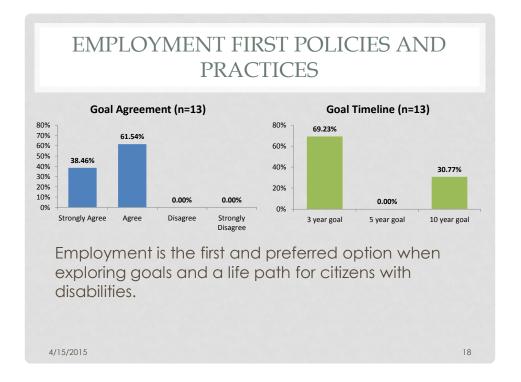
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Critical Issue I Critical Issue	Rankings B	Rank 1-3	Rank 4-5	Rank 6-7	Rank 8-10	Weighted
						Average
C1.	12	33.33%	8.33%	25.00%	33.33%	5.33
C2.	12	50.00%	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	4.42
СЗ.	12	41.66%	8.33%	25.00%	25.00%	4.83
C4.	12	16.67%	25.00%	8.33%	50.00%	6.50
C5.	12	49.99%	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	4.42
Сб.	13	23.07%	30.76%	15.38%	30.77%	5.38
С7.	12	8.33%	33.34%	41.67%	16.66%	5.75
C8.	13	23.07%	15.38%	30.76%	30.76%	6.00
С9.	13	30.77%	7.69%	30.77%	30.76%	6.15
C10.	13	38.45%	23.07%	15.38%	23.08%	5.15
ells highlighted in	green were th	e majority response for each	critical issue.			

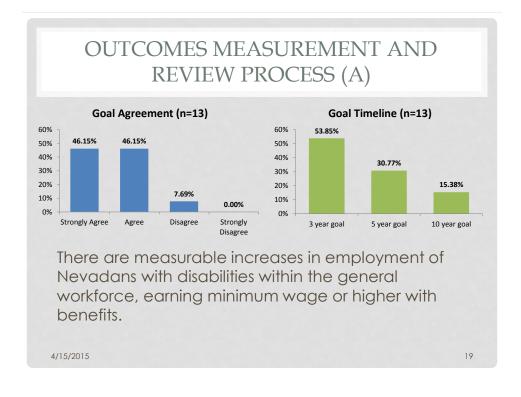
TOP GOALS			
Goal (Goals selected by 1 person are not included)	Number Selected as a Top 3 Goal	Weighted Average (lower is better)	
Resource Development and Sustainability (a)	7	2.00	
Collaboration and Coordination	7	2.14	
Transportation	5	2.20	
Resource Development and Sustainability (b)	4	2.25	
Government as a Model and Leader	3	1.67	
Employment First Policies and Practices	2	1.00	
Early and Timely School Assessment and Planning for Transitions (b)	2	1.50	
Workforce Development	2	2.00	
Employer Engagement, Development and Support	2	2.00	

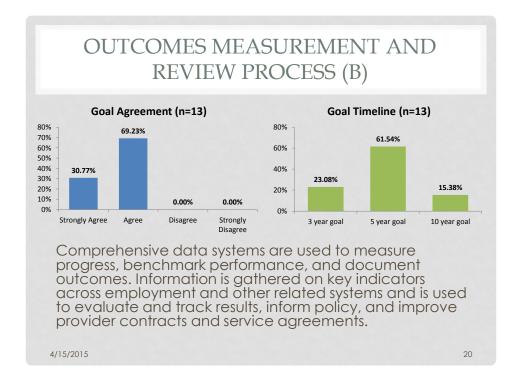


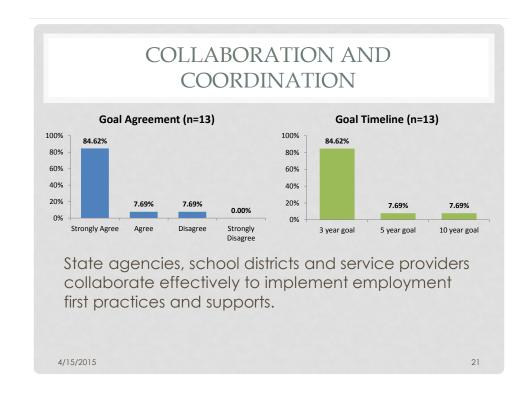


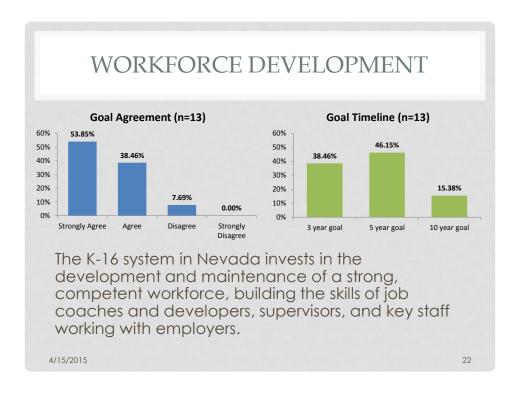


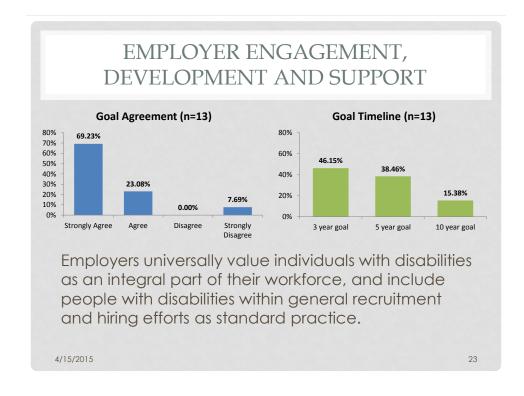


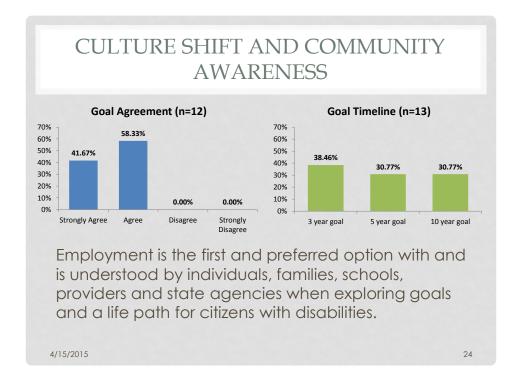


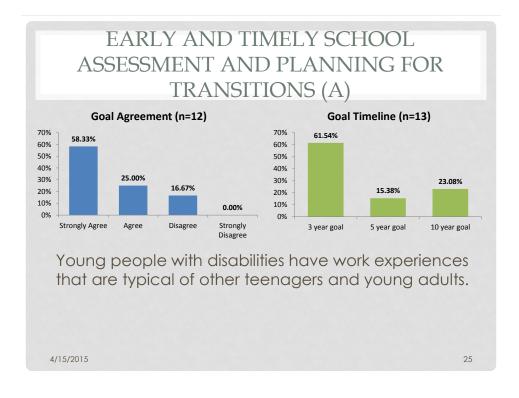


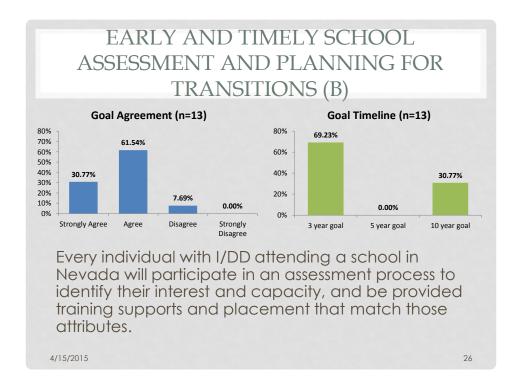


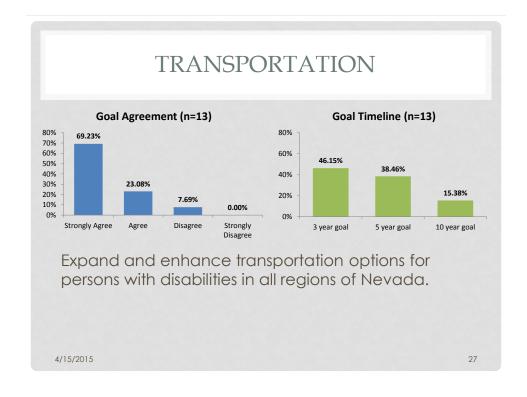






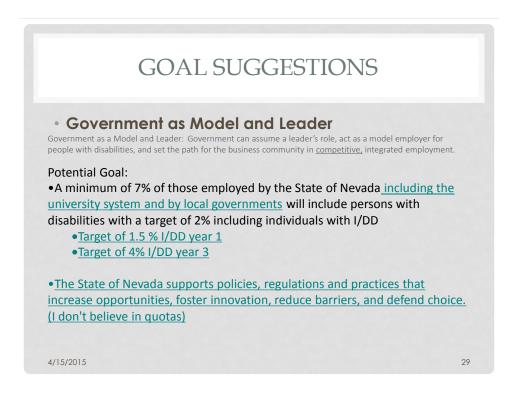


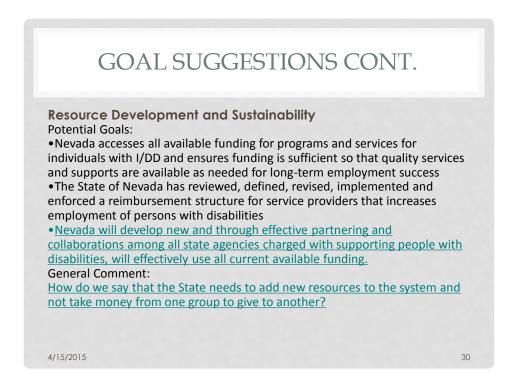


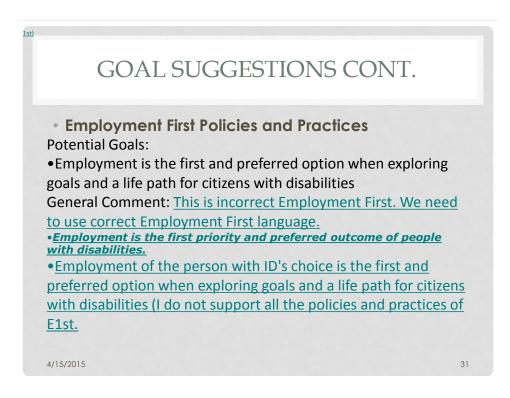


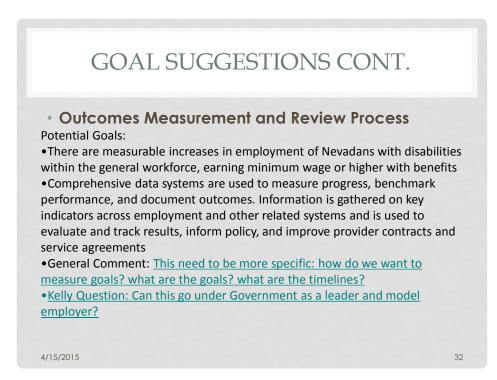
CRITICAL ISSUES RANK AND TIMING – ONE APPROACH

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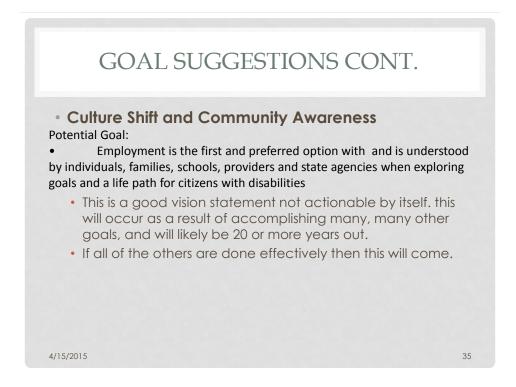


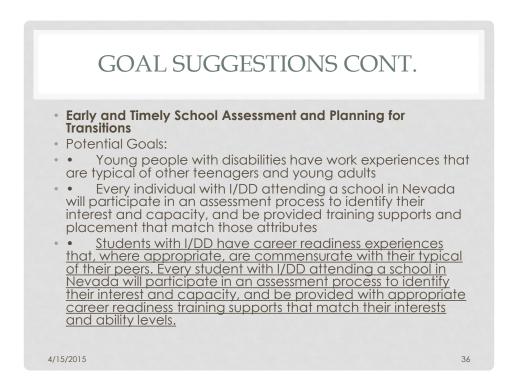


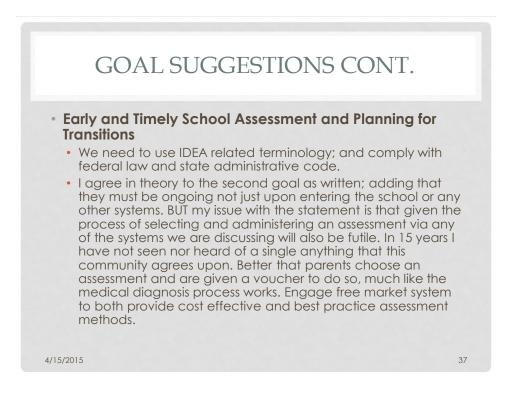


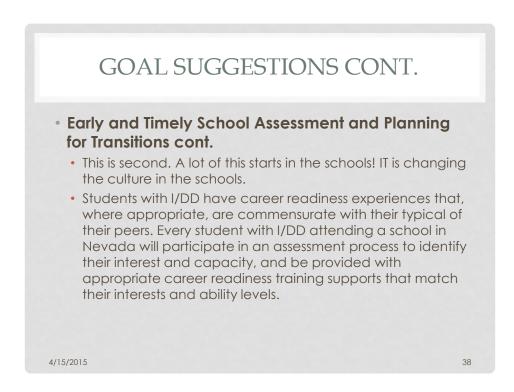






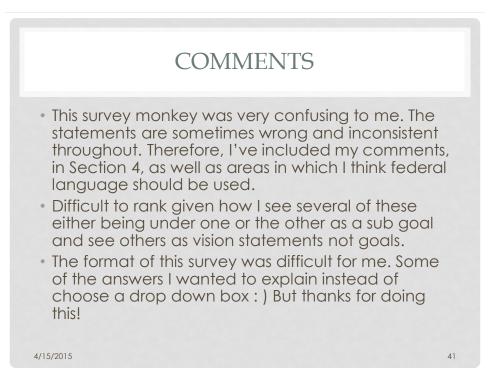












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CRITICAL ISSUES RANK AND ANOTHER APPROACH

Issue	Proposed priority and timing
2. Resource Development and Sustainability	1 – 3 year
5. Collaboration and Coordination	2 – 3 year
10. Transportation	3 – 3 and 5 year
1. Government as a Leader and Model and 7 Employer Engagement, Development and Support	4 – 3, 5 and 10 year
6. Workforce Development	5 – 5 year
3. Employment First Policies and Practices 8. Culture Shift and Community Awareness	6 – 3, 5 and 10 year
9. Early and Timely School Assessment and Planning for Transitions	7 – 5 and 10 year
4. Qutcomes Measurement and Review Process	8 – 3, 5, and 10 46