

Why IPS?

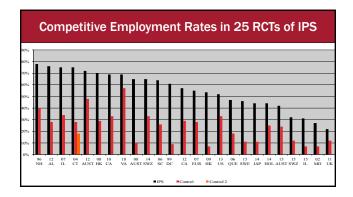
• People are almost 2.5 times more likely to get a job with IPS than other vocational approaches.

• IPS works was originally developed for people with mental health challenges.

 In recent years shown to be effective for people receiving Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF), people who have substance use disorders, PTSD, spinal cord injuries, older adults, people who are homeless, people with criminal justice involvement, and young adults.

Evidence-based Practice

- Multiple research studies (randomized controlled trials) in a variety of settings.
- The practice can be replicated; it is defined by a fidelity scale, 8 practice principles, and manuals.





Principle #2: Zero Exclusion Criteria



People have access to IPS services in spite of possible barriers including legal problems, homelessness, substance use disorders, past problems with employment, mental health problems or other issues. Research has demonstrated that we cannot predict who will succeed.

Principle #3: Benefits Planning is Offered

People are offered an opportunity to meet with a trained benefits planner before going to work and as they consider changes in their jobs.



Principle #4: Employment Services are Integrated with Multidisciplinary Team



Employment specialists and housing (or mental health) practitioners meet weekly.

Principle #5: The Job Search Starts Soon After Program Entry

Clients are not asked to complete pre-vocational groups or assessments before pursuing jobs. Most people begin their job searches within 30 days of beginning in IPS services.



Principle #6: Employment Specialists Build Relationships with Employers

Employment specialists make multiple in-person visits to employers to learn about their businesses and to build relationships.



Principle #7: Competitive Jobs Are the Goal



Regular jobs at regular wages.

Jobs that anyone can apply for, regardless of disability status.

Principle #8: Job Supports are Individualized and Continuous



Different types of job supports are provided based upon each worker's needs and preferences.

Job supports are provided for about a year after a person has been working successfully. Then housing/mental health practitioners provide support for employment.

Education Supports

Employment specialists provide supports for education and vocational training programs when they are related to a person's career goal.



Role of the IPS Specialist

- Provides only employment and education services
- Carries out all phases of the vocational service for each person
- Maintains a caseload of up to 20 people
- Spends most of her time in community settings (where people and jobs are at)

For more information:

Technical assistance and in-person training: Zandia.Lawson@mha.ohio.gov

Online resources: www.IPSWorks.org



Social Security Benefits

Title 16 Benefits: Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

- O Needs based program O Resource limit \$2000
- Typically individual also eligible for Medicaid O Work income will reduce check amount
- Full benefit amount is \$771 (for an individual in 2019 or \$1,157mo. for eligible couple)
- Title 2 Benefits: Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI & CDB & DWB)
- O Insurance program O NO Resource limit
- O Medicare begins 24 months after check
- starts
- O Work income may cause check to cease All or nothing-receive cash benefit if earnings below SGA (\$1,220 non-blind; \$2,040 blind)

Work Incentives: What are they?

Special rules that allow a person to: Receive training for new skills

- Improve the skills someone already has
- Pursue an education
- Try different jobs
- Start a career
- Gain confidence

Work Incentives

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- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

 Impairment Related Work Expense (IRWE)
- O Student Earned Income Exclusion (SEIE)
- Blind Work Expense (BWE)
- O PASS Plan
- O Expedited Reinstatement EXR
- O Section 301

- Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) O Impairment Related Work Expense (IRWE)
- O Subsidies & Special Conditions
 - O Trial Work Period (TWP)
 - O Extended Period of Eligibility (EPE)
 - O Expedited Reinstatement EXR

What is the Earned Income Disregard (EID)?

 The Earned Income Disregard (EID) enables certain family members with certain HUD rental subsidies to go to work without having the family's rent increase immediately. The rent increase is phased in.

Who is Eligible for the EID?

 Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible lowincome families, the elderh and persons with disabilite Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single family houses to highrise apartments for elderly

 1. <u>Adults with and without</u> disabilities in public housing

2. <u>Adults with disabilities who</u> receive assistance from the:

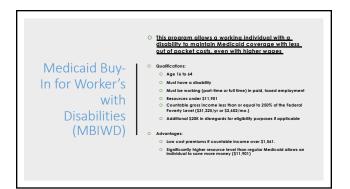
 Housing Choice Voucher program,
 HOME Investment Partnerships program,
 Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program, or
 Project-Based Section 8 Voucher (NOT other projectbased Section 8 programs)

How Does the EID Work?

When a family member qualifies for the EID, the increase in family rent from the new or increased earnings is delayed in two phases:

- 1. During the first 12 months of the EID, the increase in family income resulting from the new or increased earnings is fully excluded. As a result, the family's rent does not increase due to the earnings for the first 12 months of work.
- 2. During the second 12 months of the EID, 50% of the increase in family income resulting from the new or increased earnings is excluded. The family's rent increases, but only half as much as if all the increase in income were counted.





Work Incentives Planning and Assistance (WIPA)

WIPA projects are community-based organizations that receive grants from SSA to provide beneficiaries FREE work incentives planning and assistance.

- Each WIPA projects has counselors called Community Work Incentives Coordinators (CWICS') Available in every state. 3 in Ohio and provide services based on priority and county location (Disability Rights Ohio, COVA, Cincinnati Legal Aid)
- (Disability Rights Ohio, COVA, Cincinnati Legal Aid) • Provide EREE benefits planning to any beneficiary. (Priority-working, client with job offer, transition aged youth)
- Call the Ticket to Work helpline at 1(866) 968-7842 or 1 (866) 833-2967 or go to www.chooseworkttw.net/findhelp



2019 COHHIO Conference –

Vocational Rehabilitation 101

OPPORTUNITIES FOR OHIOANS WITH DISABILITIES APRIL 10, 2019

What is Vocational Rehabilitation (VR)?

• VR is for individuals with disabilities, including students

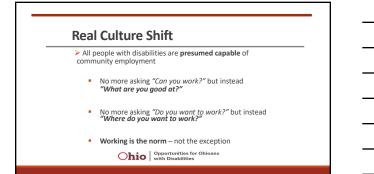
- The goal is to help individuals with disabilities to prepare for, obtain, and maintain employment.
- State and Federally Funded through the Workforce
 Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)
- Every state has a VR program that follows federal laws and rules

Ohio Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities



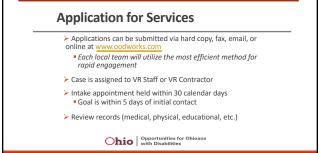
Ohio Employment First Taskforce

- Department of Developmental Disabilities
- Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities
- Department of Medicaid
- Department of Education
- Mental Health and Addiction Services
- Department of Job and Family Services



Vocational Rehabilitation Process





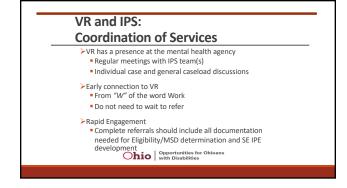






Service Provision

- Services are individualized and may include:
 - Job Search/Placement Assistance
 - On the Job Supports
 - Occupational/Vocational Training
 - Work Incentives Consultation
 - Coordination of long term supports



Supported Employment - Job Development (SE-JD) VR Staff or VR Contractors may authorize for "Supported Employment - Job Development" to providers with

- approved supported employment programs. There are two categories of approved providers:
 - Certified by the Ohio Department of DD Ohio MHAS Qualified IPS Providers

Ohio Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities

Case Closure -

With Employment Outcome

- > Must be competitive and integrated employment (see handout)
- Consistent with employment goal in IPE
- > VR services contributed to employment
- > Maintained stable employment for at least 90 days
- Is receiving the same level of support as will be available through Extended Services
- Transition to Extended Services upon closure

Ohio Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities

VR and IPS:

Coordination of Services after VR Closure

- Coordination of Extended Services
 Continued discussion throughout the entire VR Process
- Specific plan to transition identified once the employment outcome has been achieved
- Time-unlimited follow-along in IPS
- Mental Health is responsible for the care coordination and VR is responsible for vocational services

This increased coordination leads to more timely delivery of services

Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities

Supported Employment and Transition Unit

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