

**THE VERMONT VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION/REACH UP PILOT PROGRAM:
Annual Evaluation Report: Year Two
July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003
Prepared for the Department of PATH**

INTRODUCTION

Program Purpose: Beginning July 1, 2001, the Vermont Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) began a formal partnership with the Dept. of Prevention, Assistance, Transition, and Health Access (PATH) for the purpose of providing vocational services to those individuals receiving TANF benefits who are identified as having a significant disability-related barrier to employment. This partnership was initiated based on the growing recognition that a significant number of TANF recipients have disabilities, are in need of additional supports and services and that employment is a reasonable goal for people with disabilities.

PROGRAM SERVICES

Services: The primary services include disability screening, assessment, identification of disability-related barriers to employment, provision of supportive services related to disability, plan development, intensive case-management/counseling, job placement, on and off the job ongoing supports and follow-up services. An individualized service approach to serving people with significant disabilities and multiple barriers to employment has been utilized to enhance the likelihood of gaining and maintaining employment. Therefore, counselor and program discretion determine what actual services and supports are to be provided for each participant. TANF recipients with disabilities also have additional barriers to employment, such as inadequate education, housing, childcare, transportation, and lack of work skills. There is frequently a history of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

While an individual is actively working with VR in vocationally related activities, the person is considered deferred from otherwise meeting their work requirement. VR maintains needed support for up to 90 days after the person becomes stable on the job thus enhancing a smoother transition into the workforce. In addition to vocational services, VR counselors assess each person for potential eligibility for Social Security benefits.

During the past two years VR has had many more people referred to the Pilot Program than they could serve and these referrals have been placed on a waiting list. People on the waiting list were still considered deferred from having to meet a work requirement. VR counselors in the Pilot Program conducted an initial interview and assessment of eligibility for VR services with the waiting list people. If found eligible for VR services, the VR/RU counselor provided consultation with PATH regarding appropriate services that could be delivered through the referring Case Manager from The Department of PATH until an opening becomes available in the VR/RU Program. These activities might be related to the disability, such as receiving alcohol counseling or a therapeutic assessment for mental health issues. The activity could be more generic, such as attending a pre-employment workshop. In addition, a number of referrals from PATH are found to

be eligible for VR services but not be in need of the "extensive" services available through the Pilot Program. These people are referred on to the traditional VR program (Section 110) counselors for their services.

The partnership between PATH and VR ensures that people with disabilities who do not appear to be cooperating with their plan for employment are evaluated by VR. This evaluation is used to determine whether non-participation is a function of the limitations placed on them by their disabilities or a "knowing and willful act of non-cooperation." This protocol further enhances the likelihood that people with disabilities will be fairly treated under welfare rules.

Staffing: Each of the 12 PATH District offices statewide is assigned a VR counselor or counselors to provide needed employment and Reach-Up case management services to TANF recipients with disabilities. Each full-time counselor actively works with 30 individuals at any given time providing intensive, wrap-around support services. Additional services and supports are available through job coaches who assist participants in learning decision making skills, locating appropriate community services, accessing job seeking supports, and following through with their vocational plans. Each full-time equivalent VR/RU counselor has approximately 25 hours a week of job coach support.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The following tables and charts compare the profiles of TANF recipients with disabilities and other Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) clients that received VR services between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2003. Overall VR served 993 TANF recipients in year two of the partnership compared with 941 in the first year. This represents an overall increase of 5.6 percent. Participants are sorted by program for ease of comparison. The three programs compared are:

1. The VR/TANF Pilot Program. This program serves the TANF referrals that are believed to present the greatest challenges to the achievement of employment stability. A total of 593 people received services through this program during year two compared to 498 people in the first year. This represents an increase of 19.1% in TANF recipients served by the Pilot Program.

2. TANF Recipients: General VR Caseloads. This category refers to TANF recipients that were assessed by the Pilot Program Counselor and then sent on to the general VR counselor, or were people who "self-referred" to VR. For the most part, they were found to be good candidates to receive less intensive services and still accomplish their employment goals. A total of 400 TANF recipients with disabilities received services in the general VR caseloads last year compared to 443 in the first year, a decrease of 10.8 percent.

3. Section 110 Program. The people served in this VR program represent all other individuals with disabilities served by VR, excluding TANF recipients. During the past year, VR-Section 110 served 5881 people who did not receive TANF benefits.

A. Education

Thirty-six percent (n=212) of TANF recipients served in the second year of the Pilot Program lacked a high school diploma or a high school equivalency. This compares with 24% (n=96) for TANF recipients in the general caseload and 30.5% (n=1793) for Section 110 VR consumers, excluding TANF recipients. TANF recipients served in the VR/RU Pilot Program were 49% less likely to have a high school diploma or equivalency than TANF recipients served by the Section 110 counselor and 17.8% less likely to have a high school diploma than non Reach-Up consumers served by Section 110 VR counselors. Conversely, non Reach-Up people served by VR in the general caseload were 1.74 times more likely to have at least some post-secondary education than those served by the Pilot Program. (26.6% vs. 15.3%) TANF recipients served in the general caseloads were 1.77 times more likely to have at least some post-secondary education than those served in the Pilot Program. (27% vs. 15.3%) These figures are virtually unchanged from the previous program year.

Chart 1. Highest level of education for TANF and non-TANF VR consumers
(Data on this bar graph are also represented in Table 1 below.)

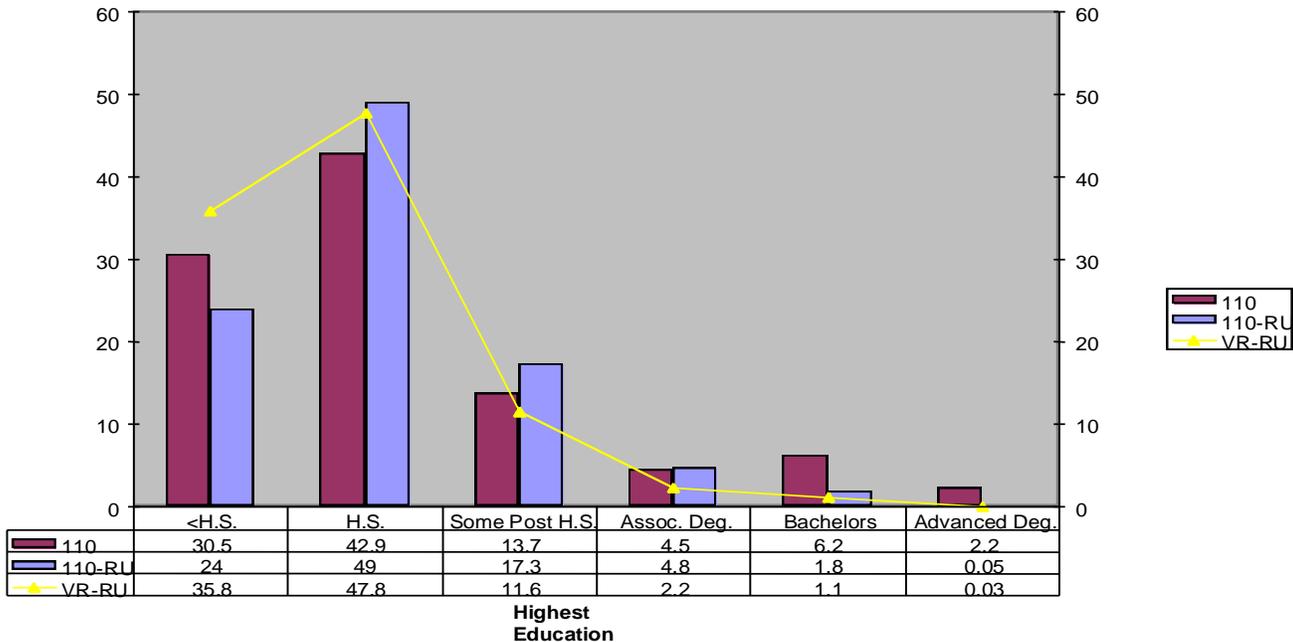


Table 1. Highest Level of Education by Program

EDUCATION	Pilot Program '02 (N=492) '03 (N=593)	TANF General '02 (N=437) '03 (N=400)	General-Sec. 110 '02 (N=6164) '03 (N=5881)
Less than H.S. 02	196 (39.4%)	106 (23.9%)	1859 (30.2%)
Less than H.S. 03	212 (35.9%)	96 (24.0%)	1793 (30.5%)
High School 02	227 (45.6%)	215 (48.6%)	2738 (44.4%)
High School 03	282 (47.6%)	196 (49.0%)	2525 (42.9%)
Some Post Sec. 02	69 (13.9%)	116 (26.2%)	1567 (25.4%)
Some Post Sec. 03	91 (15.3%)	108 (27.0%)	1563 (26.6%)

B. Disability

This category contains the primary disability at time of certification of eligibility for VR services. It is perceived to be the greatest disability-related barrier to the achievement of the participant's employment goal at the time of certification. In many instances there are additional disabilities which are considered lesser barriers. They often become greater barriers than the primary disability. For example, learning disabilities are often considered secondary to other mental impairments even though they present a significant barrier. Substance abuse issues are often discovered long after the certification of eligibility but this is often a more significant barrier than the primary disability. The following chart and table illustrate the high level of hidden disability (cognitive or psychosocial impairment) in the TANF population as 55.4% of the 993 TANF recipients with disabilities served by VR last year had a primary disability of cognitive or psychosocial impairment. This includes 55.2% (n=326) served in the Pilot Program and 56.1% (n=224) served by the general VR counselor. The Section 110 caseload of VR includes a similarly high percentage with 60.3% (n=3547) having a hidden disability. TANF recipients with cognitive or psychosocial impairments served by VR increased by 13.5% from the previous program year. The following chart includes the distribution of people served in VR by their primary disability category. The table that follows has the 'Key' for explanation of terms.

Chart 2. Primary Disability at Time of Application
(Data in this graph are also represented in Table 2 below.)

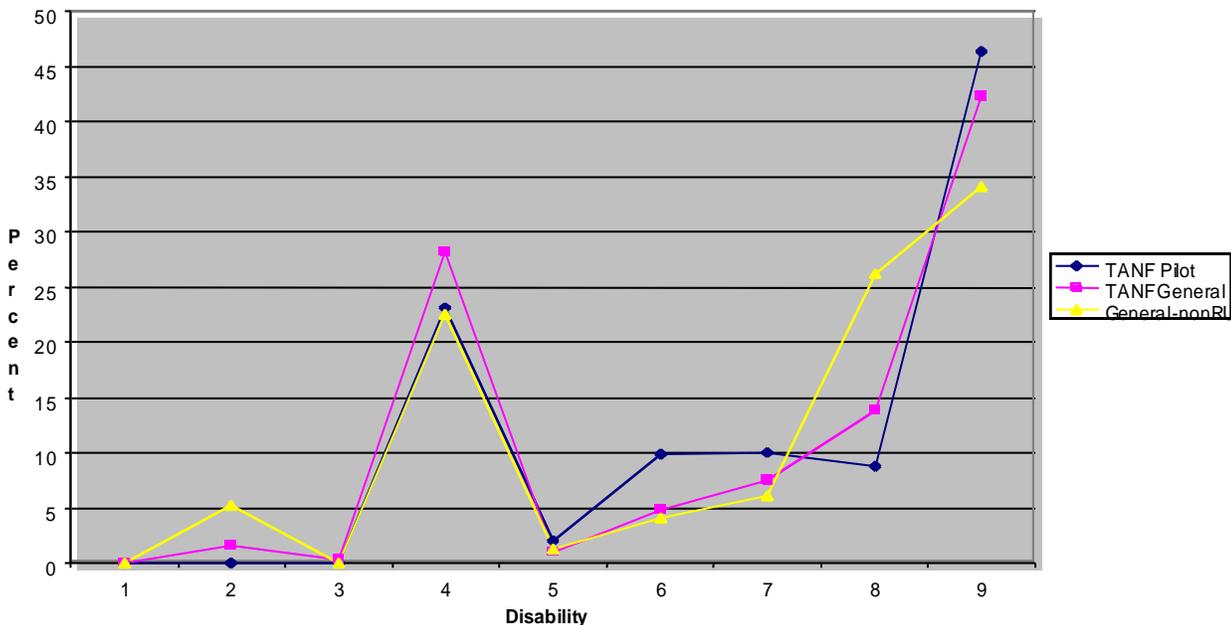


Chart 2: Key to Disability

- 1) Visual = Blindness and other visual impairments
- 2) Hearing = Deafness, hearing loss, other hearing impairments and deaf/blindness
- 3) Communicative = Expressive and receptive impairments
- 4) Mobility/neuro/manipulative = mobility orthopedic and neurological impairments, manipulation, dexterity orthopedic/neurological impairments, and other orthopedic impairments (e.g. limited range of motion)
- 5) Respiratory impairments
- 6) General physical debilitation = fatigue, weakness, pain, and other physical impairments
- 7) Other Physical
- 8) Cognitive impairments = impairments involving learning, thinking, processing information, and concentration
- 9) Psychosocial impairments (interpersonal and behavioral impairments, difficulty coping and other mental impairment)

Table 2. Primary Disability: TANF VR Referrals and General VR Caseloads.

Disability	TANF Pilot		TANF General		General (non RU)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Visual	4	0.06	0	0	17	0.03
Hearing	2	0.03	9	1.5	286	5.2
Communicate	0	0	1	0.25	30	0.05
Mob/Neur/Man	138	23.1	112	28.1	1328	22.5
Respiratory	12	2.0	4	1.0	71	1.2
Gen. Phys Debil	51	9.9	19	4.8	244	4.1
Other Physical	59	10.0	30	7.5	357	6.1
Cognitive	52	8.8	55	13.8	1541	26.2
Mental/Psych	274	46.39	169	42.3	2006	34.1

C. Gender

People with disabilities served by VR who are not receiving TANF cash assistance are more likely to be male than female. (55% male and 45% female) The TANF population served by VR, however, is predominantly female with 79.1% female in the Pilot program and 71.2% female in the general caseload. These are unchanged from the previous program year.

Chart 3. Gender of TANF and Non-TANF VR Clients
(Data in this graph are also represented in Table 3 below)

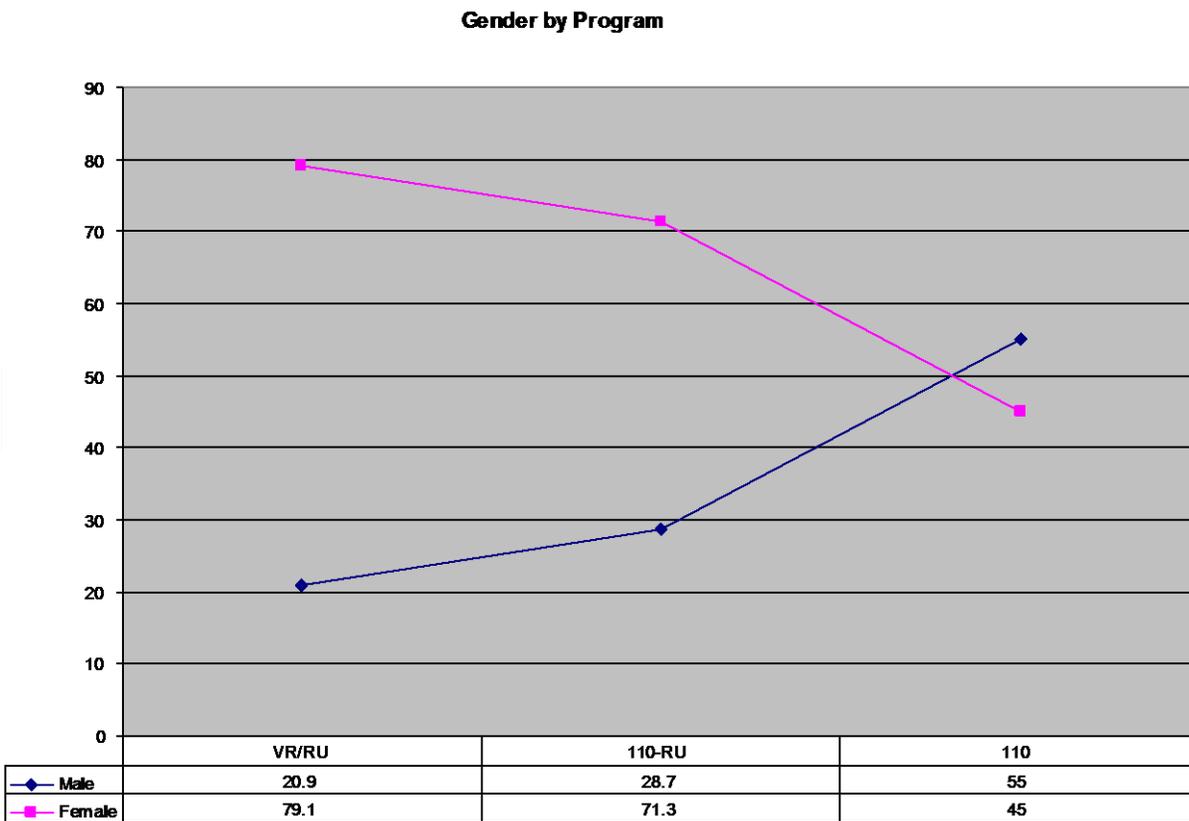


Table 3. Gender of TANF and Non-TANF VR Clients

	VR/RU	110-RU	110
Male	20.9	28.7	55
Female	79.1	71.3	45

D. Age

The average age of TANF recipients served by VR is concentrated in the 20-49 age groups while the section 110 program is fairly evenly distributed across age categories. There is a significantly higher percentage of Section 110 people served who are under 20 and over fifty. Conversely, the TANF population with disabilities served by VR is much more likely to be in the middle ranges.

Chart 4. Age by Program at Time of Application
(Data in this chart are also represented in Table 4 below.)

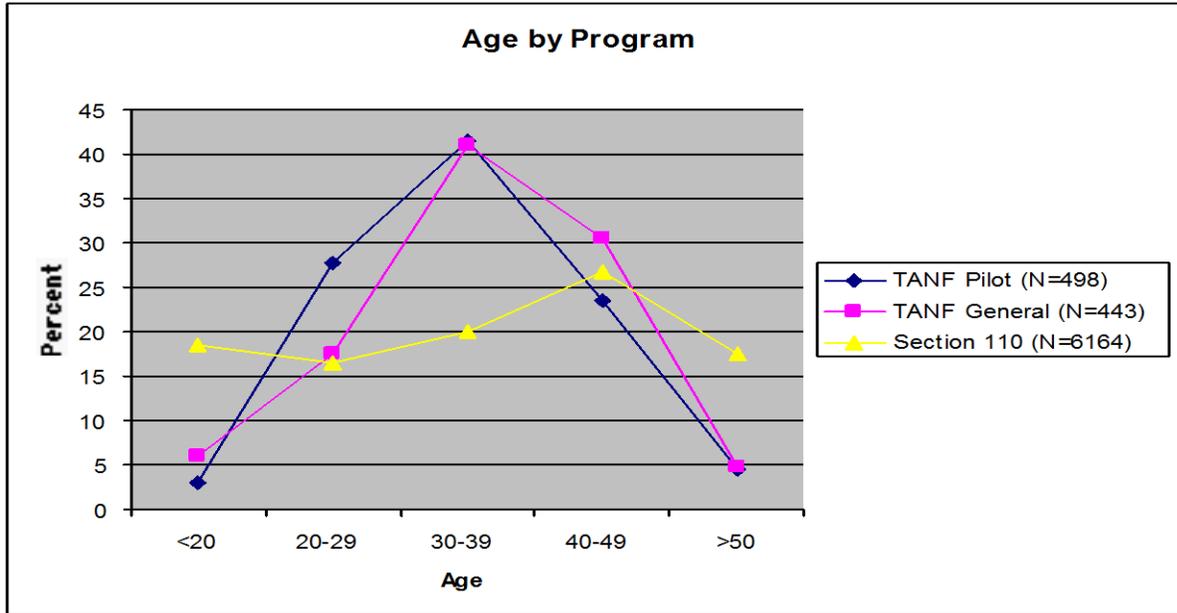


Table 4. Age by Program at Time of Application

AGE	TANF Pilot		TANF General		Section 110	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<20	15	3.0	27	6.1	1137	18.5
20-29	138	27.7	78	17.6	1023	16.6
30-39	206	41.4	182	41.1	1264	20.5
40-49	117	23.5	135	30.5	1664	27.0
>50	22	4.4	21	4.7	1076	17.5

PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

This expenditure category covers only expenses to support the 593 participants served in the VR-Reach-Up Pilot Program. The following chart shows the actual amounts spent on supporting the participant efforts to become employed and stay employed. See Appendix A: "The Support Matrix" for an explanation of allowable categories and amounts of expenditures for each participant. The expenditure categories are incomplete as childcare support and post-secondary education support are provided through a separate funding mechanism. In addition, a separate support program called "Good News Garage" provides used vehicles for a limited number of participants. The vast majority of expenses are for providing transportation-related expenses. For the most part this category includes mileage reimbursement, care repair, car insurance, registration and licenses. A more detailed breakout of expenses is included in Appendix B: Expenditures by District Office. The second major category is "Job Search" which represents assistance provided to participants in the form of job development and job coaches primarily provided through a sub-contract with the Vermont Association of Business, Industry and Rehabilitation. Overall, a total of \$307,140 was spent for 593 participants for the program year. Excluding expenditure categories mentioned above, this translates to a mean average of \$518 for paid support services per participant.

In addition, over the two program years of the partnership, 559 TANF recipients received paid services from VR at a cost of \$198,522 in 2001-02 and \$161,870 in 2002-03. Amounts ranged from \$8 to \$4,328 with a mean average of \$645 per participant. See Appendix C: FY Expenditures by Service Category for a detailed explanation of expenditures.

Chart 4B. Support Service Expenditures
(Data in this bar graph are also represented in Table 4B below.)

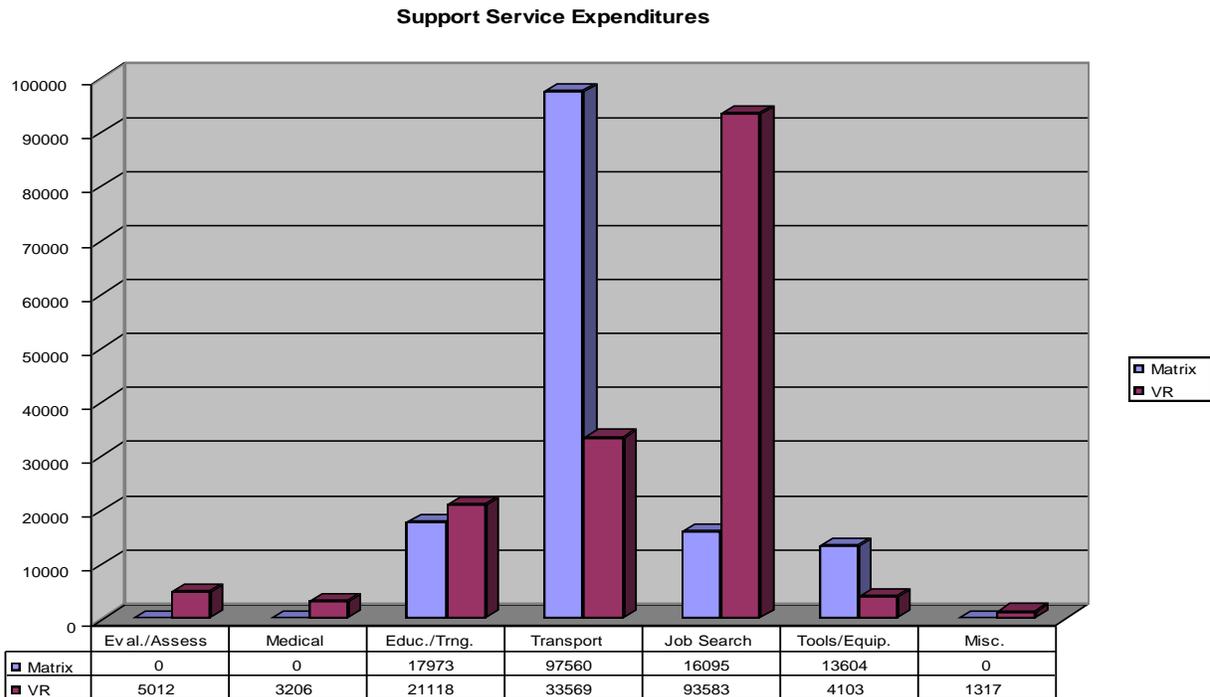


Table 4B. Support Service Expenditures

	Eval./ Assess	Medical	Educ./ Training	Transport	Job Search	Tools/ Equip.	Misc.
Matrix	0	0	17973	97560	16095	13604	0
VR	5012	3206	21118	33569	93583	4103	1317

OUTCOMES

•**Participants:** During the past program year the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation served 993 TANF recipients. The VR/TANF Pilot Program provided services for 593 TANF recipients and 400 individuals were served in the general VR program. Prior to the implementation of this Pilot Program, 4.4% of the VR population at any given time were TANF recipients. One year into the Pilot Program, 13.3 % of VR participants are TANF recipients and at the conclusion of year two, TANF recipients represent 14.5% of all VR clients.

•**Waiting List:** The incidence of disability, as a result of disability screening at PATH has resulted in a growing waiting list for services, something that Vermont Vocational Rehabilitation has never before experienced. At the conclusion of year one of the partnership, a total of 292 TANF recipients were either determined eligible and waiting to receive services or waiting to be assessed for eligibility for Vocational Rehabilitation. At the end of the second year, this figure had increased to 441 TANF recipients.

•**Rehabilitation:** VR defines “rehabilitated” as stable in employment for at least 90 days. In the first year of the partnership, a total of 39 people were closed from VR as rehabilitated through the Pilot Program. In addition, 180 other TANF recipients were employed but still receiving services through VR to assist them to become stable on the job. The majority of these employed individuals were welfare recipients for several years. In year two, the number of people successfully employed in the Pilot Program increased from 39 to 67, an increase of 71 percent. The number employed but still receiving services was 138 TANF participants. The number successfully employed through the General caseload decreased slightly from 67 to 65 TANF recipients.

Time to Rehabilitation: This year we calculated the mean time in months it took to achieve employment stability across the programs.

1. The Section 110 Program assisted 1044 people with disabilities to become successfully employed. It took an average of 14.23 months per rehabilitation.
2. Sixty-six TANF recipients served in the General caseloads achieved employment stability this past year. It took an average of 20.69 months to accomplish this outcome. Eight of these participants subsequently lost their jobs and returned to VR for a “recidivism” rate of 12.1%. Recidivism is defined as “opened as a new case in the previous 12 months and was a former successful closure.
3. The VR/Reach-UP Pilot Program assisted 67 people to become successfully employed in an average time of 12.58 months. Eight individuals or 14.3% returned to VR after losing their jobs.

• **SSI:** The VR/TANF Pilot Program secured SSI for 62 people who, due to the severity of the disability were unable to pursue employment during the first program year. An additional 75 received SSI in the second year. No SSDI applications have been filed due to the significant lack of work history for much of this population. It was determined that another 6 participants were not able to participate in work activities at this time due to the disability and they received a temporary medical deferment.

* **Sanction:** Sanctions were rarely invoked in the first year of the Partnership. However, in the second year, 38 participants were determined to be “knowingly and willfully not participating with the rehabilitation plan and were sanctioned for their refusal to participate.

Table 5. Outcomes achieved by TANF recipients in the VR/TANF Pilot Program. (July 1, 2001-June 30, 2003)

OUTCOMES	6/30/02	6/30/03
1. Number of TANF recipients served	498	593
1. Received SSI and no longer on TANF	62	75
3. Long-term medical deferment	5	6
4. Returned to PATH (e.g. voluntary, uncured sanction, jail, etc.	35	42
5. Rehabilitated. Working for 90+ days and stable. Hours vary.	39	67
8. Working but still receiving services	70	125

CHALLENGES

One year after this Pilot Program Partnership was established, Program staff and Administrators were asked to identify concerns that would require significant attention in the following year if the Program was going to be better able to meet the needs of TANF recipients with disabilities. The following are those consensus themes and an update a year later.

Adequate mental health treatment and evaluation in light of dwindling outpatient services and a lack of Medicaid providers was virtually unanimous theme. It was reported that the majority of TANF recipients referred to the Pilot Program have needed extensive services in this area. Forty-six percent of the referred TANF recipients had mental health concerns as their primary barrier to employment. Recently a survey was conducted to determine the actual gap between needed services and evaluations and available providers of these services. The results will be made available in the coming weeks and discussions will begin with representatives of the State Department of Mental health Services.

A second concern was the almost non-existent work history of most referrals to the pilot program. A need had been identified to find a way to provide more “try-out” or OJT type employment opportunities to be used as a means of assessing the likelihood that a person has basic skills necessary to survive in a competitive employment setting. The Department of PATH made access to OJT Programs available to the VR/Reach-UP counselors though they have yet to utilize them to any degree.

A third major theme among staff had been the need to develop more group workshops for people who are “stuck” and don’t really have the skills or work history to benefit from career and job exploration workshops designed for our more work ready clients. The overall sentiment was that group work is an efficient educational tool for “engaging” people who have been exempt from work requirements and have lived in social isolation for years. Work exploration was too advanced for the current developmental situation of many participants. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation joined with the Department of PATH to help revamp the “Getting Ready to Work” (GRTW) curriculum and VR is also reworking a curriculum designed to be a pre-cursor to the GRTW Program.

The final consensus challenge was how to secure appropriate educational services and supports for clients with learning disabilities. As seen in the demographic section of this report, TANF recipients served in VR are much less likely to have a high school education and many of these individuals are people with learning disabilities. Services and supports that could assist them to secure the needed diploma were perceived to be difficult to find and access. This perception continues and services remain scarce.

Appendix A: The Support Matrix

REACH UP SPENDING LIMITS AND SUPPORT SERVICES MATRIX

Reach Up support service matrix limits for case managers are based on the State fiscal year (July 1st through June 30th.)

1. Childcare

- A. SRS Registered/Licensed/LECC – provided through SRS or a local provider contracted through PATH to fund through SRS.
- B. Short-term, sporadic (limited to 20 days per provider.) \$10 per child/day
- C. Summer Recreation Program (no summer camps, No pool passes) \$200

2. Transportation and Related Costs

- A. Car repairs \$200*
(best practice to bring to garage)
- B. Mileage (up to 18 cents/mile) \$300*
- C. Vehicle insurance \$200
- D. Car registration/title fees At cost for one year
(excludes purchase/use tax)
- E. Driver's permit/license/exam At cost for 2-yr. license
- F. Commercial driver's license At cost for 2-yr. License
- G. Medicaid transportation system
(when no other alternative available)

3. Education and Training Expenses

- (VSAC and any other funding source used first)
- A. Special Training Discretionary Funds
(separate approval process)
 - B. Tuition \$200*
 - C. Education/training fees \$100*
 - D. Books/supplies \$200*

4. Work related equipment

(For equipment necessary to accept or continue employment) \$200

5. Clothing/personal appearance

(For job interviews/employment) \$150

6. Relocation cost

(To relocate to obtain/retain employment) \$200*

- 7. Temporary housing
(Only for FDP activity, interview, training) \$100

- 8. Incentive payments
 - A. Parenting education
(Range from \$20 to \$100 each) \$300 lifetime max
 - B. Teen parent education
(Leading to diploma/equivalency, range from \$10 to \$200 each) \$500 lifetime max

- 9. Other support services (for support services not specified above as approved by Director/designee)

*PATH case managers can request approval from their supervisor to increase a support service payment marked with an asterisk to double the matrix amount [Michael Collins or Susan Wells]. Any request to double the matrix amount must be explained in the participant's case notes and signed by the supervisor for approval [an e-mail to Michael or Susan and their return response copied and placed into the file is sufficient.]

When the request will exceed doubling of the matrix amount, the case manager must get written approval from the PATH District Director or PATH designee. The written approval from the PATH District Director or PATH designee [again, a copy of e-mail correspondence is sufficient] will be put into the participant's case notes. Upon written application, the Grantor District Director or PATH employee designee may double the amount doubled by the Grantee Supervisor. Any amount greater than that will have to go in writing to the Grantor operations staff in Waterbury for approval.

Items without an asterisk may only be increased with written approval from Operations Chief/designee.

Appendix B: Expenditures by Service Category

FY Expenditures by Service Category: Concurrent VR / Reach-Up for FY 2002

Service Category	VR Consumers	TotalExp	MinExp	MaxExp	AvgExp
1 VOCATIONAL ASSESSMENTS	2	\$257.00	\$7.00	\$250.00	\$128.50
2 PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC TESTS	8	\$2,913.75	\$100.00	\$807.50	\$364.22
5 AUDIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS	1	\$183.00			
6 SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT ASSESSMENTS	12	\$4,915.52	\$43.04	\$1,644.74	\$409.63
9 OTHER ASSESSMENT SERVICES	5	\$271.00	\$10.00	\$135.00	\$54.20
Service Category		\$8,540.27			
24 PROSTHETIC AND ORTHOTIC DEVICES	4	\$507.60	\$80.00	\$169.60	\$126.90
25 DENTAL SERVICES	3	\$1,939.00	\$400.00	\$1,119.00	\$646.33
26 MEDICAL SERVICES	8	\$395.37	\$6.00	\$232.50	\$49.42
Service Category		\$2,841.97			
39 OTHER DIAGNOSTIC TREATMENT SERVICES	5	\$1,105.00	\$15.00	\$575.00	\$221.00
Service Category		\$1,105.00			
40 COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY TRAINING	11	\$2,598.83	\$18.50	\$618.00	\$236.26
41 OCCUPATIONAL/VOCATIONAL TRAINING	12	\$3,785.64	\$64.98	\$737.00	\$315.47
42 ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	2	\$1,318.20	\$300.00	\$1,018.20	\$659.10
43 BASIC ACADEMIC REMEDIAL OR LITERACY	1	\$330.00			
44 JOB READINESS TRAINING	30	\$13,327.00	\$59.00	\$500.00	\$444.23
46 SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT TRAINING/JOB	14	\$12,706.36	\$14.94	\$2,777.67	\$907.60
49 MISCELLANEOUS TRAINING	4	\$196.25	\$15.00	\$150.00	\$49.06
Service Category		\$34,262.28			
50 VEHICLE PURCHASES	12	\$10,475.20	\$80.00	\$2,500.00	\$872.93
51 OTHER VEHICLE EXPENSES	90	\$28,526.11	\$15.34	\$1,685.91	\$316.96
52 DRIVING INSTRUCTORS	1	\$600.00			
53 TRANSPORTATION RE: CLIENTS	50	\$5,986.35	\$10.00	\$900.00	\$119.73
54 INTERPRETER SERVICES	2	\$271.34	\$92.36	\$178.98	\$135.67
56 READERS	1	\$75.00			
57 OTHER PERSONAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES	1	\$15.00			
Service Category		\$45,949.00			
61 MAINTENANCE, RENT, CLOTHING, ETC	72	\$10,465.74	\$7.91	\$1,120.00	\$145.36
62 INCENTIVE ALLOWANCE/STIPEND	11	\$1,888.75	\$0.00	\$1,220.00	\$171.70
64 JOB SEARCH ASSISTANCE	112	\$74,157.46	\$0.00	\$3,376.66	\$662.12
65 SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT	12	\$5,050.80	\$39.47	\$1,171.60	\$420.90
67 COMPUTER PURCHASE, REPAIR, ETC	2	\$548.28	\$198.28	\$350.00	\$274.14
69 SERVICES TO FAMILY MEMBERS	7	\$2,481.58	\$8.00	\$1,350.00	\$354.51
Service Category		\$94,592.61			
70 REHABILITATION TECHNOLOGY/ADAPTIVE AIDS	2	\$514.45	\$254.00	\$260.45	\$257.23
72 TOOLS, EQUIPMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL	23	\$5,557.45	\$7.00	\$2,500.00	\$241.63
73 SMALL BUSINESS/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	1	\$2,116.00			
Service Category		\$8,187.90			
99 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	28	\$3,042.66	\$0.00	\$1,010.00	\$108.67
Service Category		\$3,042.66			
Total Expenditures:		\$198,521.69			

FY Expenditures by Service Category for concurrent VR / ReachUp

for FY 2003

Service Category	VR Consumers	TotalExp	MinExp	MaxExp	AvgExp
1 VOCATIONAL ASSESSMENTS	1	\$618.00			
2 PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC TESTS	1	\$500.00			
4 MEDICAL ASSESSMENTS	1	\$77.00			
6 SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT ASSESSMENTS	12	\$3,177.30	\$15.82	\$1,262.10	\$264.78
9 OTHER ASSESSMENT SERVICES	3	\$144.00	\$5.00	\$129.00	\$48.00
Service Category		\$4,516.30			
23 PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC	1	\$325.00			
24 PROSTHETIC AND ORTHOTIC DEVICES	4	\$270.95	\$21.00	\$125.00	\$67.74
25 DENTAL SERVICES	2	\$1,075.00	\$325.00	\$750.00	\$537.50
26 MEDICAL SERVICES	12	\$1,535.24	\$15.00	\$299.71	\$127.94
Service Category		\$3,206.19			
39 OTHER DIAGNOSTIC TREATMENT SERVICES	4	\$456.70	\$15.00	\$200.00	\$114.18
Service Category		\$456.70			
40 COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY TRAINING	9	\$1,210.40	\$0.00	\$348.00	\$134.49
41 OCCUPATIONAL/VOCATIONAL TRAINING	8	\$3,852.73	\$69.83	\$1,400.00	\$481.59
44 JOB READINESS TRAINING	4	\$1,131.00	\$59.00	\$500.00	\$282.75
46 SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT TRAINING/JOB	18	\$14,789.24	\$13.77	\$6,050.68	\$821.62
49 MISCELLANEOUS TRAINING	1	\$135.00			
Service Category		\$21,118.37			
50 VEHICLE PURCHASES	8	\$5,969.86	\$20.00	\$2,250.00	\$746.23
51 OTHER VEHICLE EXPENSES	62	\$22,447.51	\$30.00	\$2,831.27	\$362.06
52 DRIVING INSTRUCTORS	1	\$600.00			
53 TRANSPORTATION RE: CLIENTS	47	\$4,482.99	\$4.00	\$524.45	\$95.38
57 OTHER PERSONAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES	1	\$68.20			
Service Category		\$33,568.56			
61 MAINTENANCE, RENT, CLOTHING, ETC	60	\$8,423.75	\$5.00	\$660.00	\$140.40
62 INCENTIVE ALLOWANCE/STIPEND	20	\$3,280.00	\$40.00	\$570.00	\$164.00
63 HOME/WORKSITE MODIFICATIONS	2	\$322.39	\$92.39	\$230.00	\$161.20
64 JOB SEARCH ASSISTANCE	107	\$74,698.13	\$46.59	\$2,678.14	\$698.11
65 SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT	11	\$5,322.67	\$10.83	\$1,463.71	\$483.88
67 COMPUTER PURCHASE, REPAIR, ETC	5	\$399.52	\$30.00	\$159.69	\$79.90
69 SERVICES TO FAMILY MEMBERS	3	\$1,136.25	\$139.50	\$776.00	\$378.75
Service Category		\$93,582.71			
70 REHABILITATION TECHNOLOGY/ADAPTIVE AIDS	3	\$324.95	\$85.00	\$150.00	\$108.32
72 TOOLS, EQUIPMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL	17	\$3,638.34	\$15.00	\$1,500.00	\$214.02
73 SMALL BUSINESS/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	1	\$140.00			
Service Category		\$4,103.29			
99 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	17	\$1,317.40	\$7.00	\$435.00	\$77.49
Service Category		\$1,317.40			
Total Expenditures:		\$161,869.52			

Appendix C: Expenditures by District Office

MATRIX EXPENDITURES (JULY 1-JUNE 30) I.e PATH monies

	Morrisville	Bennington	Rutland	Rutland-2	Newport	Barre	
educ./trng.		825	686	640	80		
Tuition	150	1229		336			344
Books	675	890	193	155	462		
Clothing	948	1162	488	995	927		932
travel				89			
mileage	1667	780	2098	1427	436		785
car repair	3629	3134	8659	2274	4418		3780
tool/supply	487	677	106	565	104		118
housing			70				
health care				268			
relocation	256			1267			150
car ins.	1471	1242	2460	240	948		815
car regis.	438	180	460		230		453
teen parent drivers lic.		50	35	93	15		50
CWE trng. other counseling		75					
other wtw child care	60	302	675	100	240		459
TOTALS	9,781	10,546	15,930	8,449	7860		7,886

	Brattleboro	St. Johnsbury	Hartford	Burlington	Burlington-2	St. Albans	
educ./trng.	727	225	2355	94	399		1223
Tuition	469	85	1281		415		2125
Books	114	17	499	86	683		511
Clothing	650	1485	2300	463	1037		1264
Travel							
Mileage	522	1649	5024	618	241		2988
car repair	2284	4568	12,835	2490	1495		3855
tool/supply	434	831	8938	364	368		612
Housing			1652		1722		
health care							
Relocation			799				200
car ins.	1007	3271	5585	866	644		2511
car regis.	540	734	302	292	188		100

teen parent						
drivers lic.	15	318	120	52	90	
CWE trng.			230	416	1566	
Other						
Counseling						
other wtw						
child care	40	84	220			140
TOTALS	6,802	13,267	42,140	5741	7,126	15,529

TOTAL

educ./trng.	7254
Tuition	6434
Books	4285
Clothing	12651
Travel	89
Mileage	18235
car repair	53421
tool/supply	13604
Housing	1722
health care	119
Relocation	2672
car ins.	21060
car regis.	3917
teen parent	
drivers lic.	838
CWE trng.	2090
Other	
Counseling	
other wtw	
child care	2320
TOTALS	151,057