

When Ordinary Becomes Extraordinary: A Post-School Follow Up Study of the Integrated Vocational Functioning of 50 Workers with Significant Intellectual Disabilities, 1984 - 2020.

Lou Brown, Sharon Schmid, Sarah Cutler, Kim Kessler and Betsy Shiraga

University of Wisconsin and Community Work Services, Inc.

December 1, 2020

Abstract

The primary purpose is to share information about 50 individuals with significant intellectual disabilities, the lowest intellectually functioning 1% of those who exited schools, from 1981 to 2003. The 47 who attended the Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) received instruction in integrated nonschool work and related environments as part of their school experiences. After exiting school, the 50 functioned in integrated work settings for over 36 years. Information pertaining to the work environments in which they functioned, the work tasks performed, the reasons for changes in environments and tasks, the hours worked per week, the wages earned, the travel modes used, the lunch supports provided, the extra supports provided by Job Coaches, involvement in Community and Recreation activities and where each resided is presented. Social relationships with coworkers and others without disabilities, the mortality of the 50 workers and their parents and guardianship are also addressed. A second purpose is to celebrate the inspiring achievements of this remarkable group of workers, their coworkers, family members, employers and the professionals who served them. A third is to affirm the validity and feasibility of integrated vocational functioning. Hopefully, by documenting what was and is operational, opportunities for and improvements in integrated services can be generated and more ordinary lives can be realized by many more such deserving citizens. The authors are not aware of any other postschool follow up study of so many workers with significant intellectual disabilities who functioned in integrated work settings for such long periods of time.

Introduction

In the early 1970's the MMSD adopted a "Zero Exclusion" policy which opened its doors to all children with significant intellectual disabilities. Almost all were served in a segregated school. As

time passed some of those directly involved contemplated the nature and meaning of the educational and related services they were providing. Are we doing the right things? What happens when school ends? Can we help our students live better lives than those who preceded them? (Brown, Nietupski & Nietupski, 1976).

These and related questions led to a small group that gathered information about the postschool realities being experienced by adults of similar kinds and degrees of disabilities in Madison. The group determined that the postschool lives of such persons consisted of staying in residences all day, being confined to a segregated workshop or activity center, being on a waiting list for services and interacting only with family members, others with disabilities and persons paid to be with them. A few judged these segregated, nonproductive, isolated and otherwise limiting school outcomes as unacceptable. They dreamed of postschool lives that were richer, more varied, safer, more interesting, challenging, respected and otherwise "more ordinary." Tangibly, more ordinary meant increasing: the number of environments in which the students would function in postschool life; the quantity and complexity of respected chronological age appropriate and functional skills they were given opportunities to learn and perform; the number of persons with and without disabilities with whom they interacted and developed social relationships; and, the meaningful choices they could make about where they went, what they did and with whom they associated. In short, "ordinary life" referred to living, working and recreating in integrated society.

Some parents and professionals realized that when instruction was confined to the physical property of schools too many important and learnable skills simply could not be acquired; the performance criteria used to define learning were inappropriate, counterproductive or even harmful if manifested in integrated nonschool settings; generalization difficulties disallowed the students from performing them appropriately in context in nonschool environments; and, even the best teachers and therapists ran out of good ideas quickly. Thus, it was arranged that a few would receive authentic vocational assessment and instruction during school days and times (Brown, Nisbet, et. al, 1983).

Authentic vocational assessment refers to arranging for an individual to function in real integrated work and related environments and activities and then determining meaningful discrepancies between the repertoire of that individual and the minimally acceptable

requirements of acceptable functioning therein. Authentic vocational instruction refers to teaching an individual that which is actually needed to meet the minimally acceptable performance standards of that real work environment. When first proposed, all but a few considered authentic assessment and instruction as radical, extreme, dangerous, impractical, too costly, developmentally absurd and creating false hopes. Those who argued for the status quo emphatically offered the following. "They will not be safe downtown. They should be with their own kind. You know how terribly she acts in the restroom at school; imagine if we take her to a public restroom. She always runs away. If we take her into the community, she will probably run under a bus. He is always touching others. That will not be tolerated."

However, once the students demonstrated they could learn to function safely and efficiently in a variety of integrated settings, parents, teachers and therapists quickly realized that much more time should be devoted to generating the wonderful array of important skills within their difficulty ranges that could only or best be acquired from direct instruction therein.

After a few years, stories of success spread and more teachers and therapists realized they could also teach meaningful skills, increase the number of environments in which their students functioned and developed constructive social relationships with individuals without disabilities. As more teachers and therapists participated, more students were given opportunities and more parents wanted integrated nonschool instruction for their children. ¹

In the early 1980's several students who received direct instruction in integrated work and related settings as part of their curricula approached school exit. The only postschool options for them were to stay at home or go to a segregated workshop or activity center. Their parents, teachers and others were extremely frustrated, disappointed and angry about the limited options. They wanted their children and students to continue in the integrated workplaces in which they functioned during school years. Several parents and professionals worked collaboratively with Dane County, WI professional and elected officials to bypass the sheltered workshops, activity centers and waiting lists and to assign public funds to agencies that would support the students in the integrated work settings in which they were functioning at school exit. They insightfully reasoned that it would be counterproductive and ideologically questionable

¹ Funds from the USDOE, Bureau for the Education of the Handicapped, Special Projects provided valuable support for these activities. An abbreviated version of this paper will be presented in the Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation.

to restrict those students to segregated settings or waiting lists after school personnel prepared them to function in the real world of work.

In 1984 Betsy Shiraga and Kim Kessler established one such agency, Community Work Services (CWS). This is a report of 50 workers who exited school from 1981 to 2003 and were served by CWS from 1984 to 2020. Specifically, information is presented pertaining to the work environments utilized, the work tasks performed, the major reasons for changes in environments and tasks, the hours worked per week, the wages earned, the travel modes used to get to and from work, the extra supports provided by Job Coaches, involvement in Community and Recreation activities during work days and times and where each resided. Social relationships with coworkers without disabilities, the mortality of the 50 workers and their parents and guardianship are also addressed.

Certainly, selected individuals with significant intellectual disabilities have functioned productively in integrated work settings for centuries and some do today. (Blackorby & Wagner, 1996; Certo, Pumpian, et al 1997b; Certo, et al., 2002; Horvath, Rose & Stapleton, 2003; Luecking & Certo, 2003; Murphy & Rogan, 1995; PCESE, 2002; PCID, 2004; Wehman & Kregel, 1998). Nevertheless, the postschool outcomes realized by the vast majority are tragically wasteful of hopes, dreams, lives and increasingly scarce tax dollars. Far too many exit schools and are unnecessarily confined to segregated enclaves, workshops and activity centers or stay in residences all day with family members and others who are paid to be with them. Hopefully, this report can assist those interested in changing these most unfortunate school outcomes.

CWS

From its inception in 1984 CWS received public funds to serve adults with significant intellectual and related disabilities who were functioning in integrated work environments prior to exiting the MMSD, exited non MMSD schools in Dane County and were seeking an integrated postschool work opportunity, wished to leave or were terminated from segregated workshops and activity centers primarily because of challenging behaviors or moved to Dane County from large public and private institutions. In 1989, CWS decided to limit the number of workers served to 75 for two reasons. First, agency leaders believed that it was extremely important to remain small enough to allow the Directors to provide direct support services. This would afford personal knowledge of workers, their families, coworkers and employers. It would also allow for the

provision of meaningful training and assistance to both workers and Job Coaches. Second, the agency was committed to affording all workers individualized horizontal and vertical enhancement opportunities. Horizontal enhancement refers to increasing the number of skills acquired within a worker's difficulty range. Vertical enhancement refers to increasing the complexity of the skills a worker learns and performs. The decision to limit capacity induced the development of similar services by other agencies.

In 2011 Betsy Shiraga and Kim Kessler retired. Sarah Cutler, who had been a Job Coach for five years, became the Executive Director and Sharon Schmid, who had been a Job Coach for 20 years, became the Program Director. In January, 2020 CWS served 79 workers, employed an 80% time Executive Director, a full time Program Director, a 50% time Office Manager and the equivalent of 16.5 full time Job Coaches. The total amount of public funds received in 2019 was \$1,245,359. This converts to an average cost of \$15,764 per year per worker.

Data Sources and Methodology

The Community Work Services Cumulative Worker Record (Cutler & Schmid, 2020) was developed to capture most of the information that would serve as the basis of this report. The Executive Director and the Program Director then informed Job Coaches how they were to use the record to compile information about the workers for whom they were directly responsible. When a Job Coach gathered the necessary information, he /she met with at least one of the authors and completed each record as much as possible. The primary data sources were: the cumulative file of a worker, recollections of the present and former Directors, information gathered from parents and guardians, CWS Annual Reports, written and verbal reports of Job Coaches and information gathered from the workers, employers, coworkers without disabilities and residential personnel. In some instances, all the information necessary was recorded. A small amount of information was not available or otherwise unknown.

After the cumulative records were completed, Tables 1, 2 & 3 were constructed and much of the information gathered was presented therein. Several points are in order. First, an earlier report of these workers addressed their functioning from 1981 through 2005 (Brown, Shiraga & Kessler, 2006). As this 2020 report is an extension of that one, in order to maintain a continuous record, it was necessary that much of the information contained in it be repeated here. Second, information related to guardianship and mortality was added. Third, many of the workers were

involved in other postschool follow - up studies (Brown, et al. 1987; Brown, et al., 1986; Piuma, 1989; & VanDeventer et al., 1981).

Confidentiality procedures were approved by the workers through their parents or guardians, as well as the Executive Director, the Program Director and the CWS Board of Directors. Numbers and pseudonyms rather than actual names were used.

The Workers

Demographic and diagnostic information is presented in Table 1 - Column A. The 50 workers include 21 females. Forty five were Caucasians, three were African Americans, one was Latino and one was Asian American. Forty were reported as having “moderate” intellectual disabilities; nine as having “severe” intellectual disabilities; and one, who had significant cerebral palsy, was “estimated” to have “mild” intellectual disabilities. Twenty one had Down syndrome, ten of those were female. Thirteen were nonverbal, four had seizure disorders, five had hearing impairments, five had vision impairments, five had long term significant physical disabilities, seven had Cerebral Palsy, five had Alzheimer disease and two had significant Arthritis. Seven others had one of the following: Diabetes, Dementia, Schizophrenia, Cornelia deLange Syndrome, Microcephaly, Heart Disease or Prader Willi Syndrome.

All 50 functioned intellectually and otherwise among the lowest approximately 1% of a naturally distributed general population. All experienced communication, intellectual, social, physical, behavioral, sensorimotor and/or other disabilities in kinds and degrees reasonable persons would consider significantly disabling. All needed substantial long term assistance in almost all activities of daily living. All but one had been ascribed standardized, adapted and/or “estimated” intelligence test scores of approximately 50 or below. While in school none of the workers performed well, if at all, on standardized tests of any kind. None was successful in academic, abstract or symbolic curricula. All looked or behaved in ways that called immediate attention to their difficulties. All were judged eligible for long term vocational support by Dane County officials and all were eligible for Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and/or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Other than family members few others interacted with them. Thus, it was relatively easy to think they could not learn or do much and that they just needed food, clothing and shelter. As will be obvious from the data that follow, we were wrong.

Integrated Work Environments.

When the possibility of integrated work was first proposed, most who were aware of the physical, intellectual and behavioral characteristics of the students and the histories of their predecessors were incredulous. Where could THEY work? Who would hire THEM? TERRIBLE things will happen to them. They will do TERRIBLE things there. Thus, it was incumbent on those who proposed the possibility to generate the needed environments. Many of the integrated work site development strategies utilized are reported in Brown & Kessler (2014). The policies and practices of CWS are to constantly generate new and different integrated work environments because workers leave, businesses move, close or reduce work forces and because many jobs become obsolete due to technological advances.

A large integrated work environment has three major characteristics. First, it is naturally proportioned. That is, no more than one or two of those who work in it should be significantly disabled intellectually because no more than 1% of the general population can be so described. Consider a bank that employs 100 individuals. To be naturally proportioned, no more than one or two of those who work therein can be significantly disabled intellectually. If more than two are employed, the bank is overloaded and negative effects almost always result. Second, no more than two individuals with obvious disabilities can work at the same time in an immediate work environment. The laundry of a hospital, the office of a hotel and the mail room of a bank are examples. Third, a worker with significant intellectual disabilities must work within sight, sound and touch of coworkers without disabilities. This is to facilitate appropriate natural supervision, the development of social relationships and for safety. Historically, all the environments in which CWS workers functioned met these criteria. Severe budget reductions forced the utilization of three settings that contained more than two workers each.

Table 1 - Column C contains a listing of the integrated work environments in which the 50 workers functioned from school exit to 2020 or until they died, retired, stopped working or left Madison. Workers #1 through #7 functioned in integrated work environments prior to school exit and were maintained therein by other vocational agencies until CWS started providing them support services. ²

² Worker #1 was taught to function effectively at a Rocky Rococo Pizza restaurant in 1978 when he was a student in the MMSD. At school exit in 1981 he was hired. From 1981 to 1984 he was supported by a local vocational service agency. In 1984 he became a client of CWS. Thus, he worked at Rocky Rococo Pizza for 42 years.

When a work environment is considered only once, the 50 workers functioned in over 160. In many instances, more than one worker functioned in a particular environment. The names of some environments changed over time. In such instances, the most recent name was used for all. There were substantial changes in the kinds of environments utilized over time. In 1986, 20 food service and 22 office environments were utilized by the 40 workers served at that time. In 2006, the same 40 workers functioned in only six food service settings, but in 47 office environments. In 2020, the 36 remaining workers functioned in 53 office and only four food service environments. Several workers functioned in more than one office setting. More office environments were utilized for several important reasons. First, offices often have lower turnover rates than those of food service settings. This allows for the frequent contacts and common experiences over extended periods of time which are so necessary for the development of meaningful social and supportive relationships with coworkers without disabilities. Second, some parents preferred office environments because they perceived them as having higher status and as being more intellectually challenging. Third, many office tasks are less physically and otherwise demanding than those required in food service environments. For example, collating and stapling tasks typically required relatively few skills, offered readily discernable sequences, less stringent time constraints and relatively simple qualitative judgments when compared to bussing tables, washing dishes, cleaning glass, sweeping floors, delimiting or making salads in a restaurant. Fourth, Madison contains an unusually large number of city, county, state, federal, university and private sector offices. Fifth, public busses and the central locations, accessibility and the close proximity of many office buildings allowed for the efficient movement and stationing of workers and Job Coaches.

Many workers functioned in two or more work environments in a day or week, primarily for the following reasons. At times one environment did not provide the variety of tasks that would maintain interest, willingness to perform and physical wellbeing. Multiple environments provided more opportunities for the preferred amounts and kinds of social relationships with coworkers without disabilities. A reasonable balance between active and sedentary tasks across a day or week sometimes was not available in one setting. There was an insufficient amount of work in one setting. Workers who presented significant social and behavioral challenges were often more readily

accepted or tolerated if they functioned in a setting less than a full day or week. If a worker functioned in two settings and lost access to one, it was usually less disruptive and easier to arrange another part time rather than a full time setting. A setting may have required skills that were in the repertoire of a worker during some, but not all, parts of the work day or week. For example, one worker functioned acceptably at a restaurant during mornings. However, during busy lunch periods, when she could not perform acceptably within the required rate ranges, she worked at a nearby video rental store.

The amount of time each worker functioned in each environment is presented in Table 1 - Column D. The total amount of time the 50 workers spent in integrated work environments was over 579 years. Individual amounts of time ranged from two months to 42 years. The average amount of time spent in a work environment was 11.5 years.

In sum, the “Where can THEY work?” and the “Who would hire THEM?” questions have been answered. They can and in fact do work in banks, hospitals, restaurants, research laboratories, radio stations, fire departments, police departments, crime laboratories, offices, taxi cab companies, law firms, architect companies, construction companies and in many other integrated environments. Those who predicted employers would not open their doors to workers with significant intellectual disabilities were wrong. The over 100 employers reported here and at least 100 others in Dane County, WI who did so have provided the evidence. Also the “They will do TERRIBLE things there” and “TERRIBLE things will happen to them” predictions have not been realized. Not one worker was sexually or otherwise abused. Not one sexually or otherwise abused others. Not one was arrested. Not one became pregnant. Not one has been injured seriously at work. Not one has been lost or otherwise harmed while under the supervision of CWS personnel.

Work Tasks

In the 1970’s when permission to bring the students to integrated work sites was secured from parents and school officials, many were astounded and asked “What can THEY do there?” Thus, it was incumbent upon those who generated the sites to determine the work tasks that might be learned and performed. Many of the strategies utilized to do so are reported in Brown, Kessler, & Toson (2016).

A “real job” refers to the entire range of work tasks a worker without disabilities must perform acceptably in order for an employer to hire or continue to employ her/him at least at the minimum

wage. Many work tasks required of coworkers without disabilities were too difficult for the workers. Answering telephones, using computers, reading, understanding complex language and verbally assisting customers are examples. In addition, many workers manifested attendance rates and/or physical and behavioral difficulties and response rates that would have been tolerated by few employers if they were not disabled. In short, none of the 50 workers could successfully complete all the work tasks required of any coworker without disabilities. However, each worker could perform one or more of the work tasks of any coworker without disabilities. That is, if a worker with disabilities does not complete a work task in accordance with the minimally acceptable standards of an employer, and as a consequence a coworker without disabilities must be paid to do so, it is considered a real work task. No business can succeed if it is dependent only upon the productivity of workers with the kinds and degrees of disabilities operative here. With the possible exception of a few volunteer experiences, all workers performed real work tasks in accordance with this definition. In some instances, a worker could complete some tasks in the same manner as coworkers who were not disabled. In others, she/he could do so only if individualized adaptations were utilized. An adaptation refers to something that is added to or changed in the setting that allows a worker with disabilities to function in accordance with the minimally acceptable standards of an employer. These adaptations are not needed by coworkers without disabilities. Some adaptations such as paper folding devices, color coded mail folders and pictures of performance sequences are relatively simple and inexpensive. Others are quite complex and costly. Many workers utilized a wide array of individualized adaptations throughout their careers. From 1984 to 2020, the 50 workers performed well over 150 real work tasks which are delineated in Table 1 - Column E. Opportunities to learn and perform a wide array of different and more or less complex tasks were continuously available.

In sum, the question “What can THEY do there?” has been answered. Workers with significant intellectual disabilities can and are successfully completing hundreds of real work tasks. Those they perform allow their more able coworkers to complete more complex and valuable tasks.

Reasons for Changes in Environments and Tasks

The number of work environments in which an individual worker functioned ranged from 1 to 12. The average was six. The major reasons for changes in environments and tasks are presented in Table 1 - Column F. Changes were made primarily to enhance opportunities for and to engender

better job matches. For example, changes were made because the array of tasks was or became too limited, complex or simple. In some instances, an environment and its requirements were a good match at one point, but became less so over time. Deteriorating physical and intellectual functioning were most often the reasons. At times, a different environment offered better opportunities for social interactions with coworkers without disabilities and more natural supports. Natural support refers to assistance provided by coworkers without disabilities that does not interfere with their productivity or the enjoyment of their jobs. To move a worker from nonpaid to paid employment or to use a site closer to a residence so as to reduce travel time, cost and support requirements and when a worker became disinterested in an environment or tasks or otherwise indicated discontent required changes. "Indicating" a change is wanted took different forms, but they were rarely verbal. Obvious declines in performance, exhibiting disruptive behaviors and refusing to go to work are examples. When a worker was fired, laid off or otherwise terminated, the major reasons were unacceptable social or behavioral actions, excessive absenteeism and poor work quality. Social or behavioral actions that warranted dismissal included mild aggression toward others, inappropriate demands for attention that interfered with the functioning of coworkers and supervisors and stealing. Pens, coffee cups, post it notes and snack foods were the items taken most frequently. Money was rarely taken, but was not tolerated when it was. In most instances a worker was not terminated until several problematic actions were expressed. However, even when an employer allowed continued presence, Job Coaches often judged that it was important to provide opportunities to learn from natural consequences, such as the loss of one's job. In many of the terminations employers offered opportunities to other workers supported by CWS. Finally, if a Job Coach sensed that coworkers, supervisors or employers were becoming increasingly uncomfortable, she/he often made preemptive interventions or changes.

Layoffs resulted from declines in business, work tasks being phased out or becoming obsolete, work being assumed by fulltime employees and there being an insufficient amount of work available. From 1984 to 2020, 36 years, CWS never moved a worker from an integrated to a segregated work environment. When changes were necessary, they were moved to other integrated environments.

Hours Worked Per Week

The hours each worker worked per week are presented in Table 1 – Column G. Generally, workers were the responsibility of CWS from 8:00 A.M. to 3:00 PM, Mondays through Fridays. This encompasses time spent working, in lunches, traveling to and from workplaces and participation in Community and Recreation activities. In 2005, the number of hours per week 50 workers spent working ranged from six to 30.5. The average was 20.15. In 2020, the number of hours per week the 46 workers spent working ranged from eight to 26. The average was 14. From 1984 to 2020, 18 worked about the same number of hours per week, seven worked more and 25 worked fewer. This is noteworthy because as the workers aged, stamina and more serious intellectual, physical care, mobility and other difficulties quite often reduced functioning levels and required that more time and energy be devoted to non work activities. The major reasons for changes in hours worked per week over time are as follows. Employers requested fewer hours, primarily because of the lack of available work. Workers, parents or support teams desired more or fewer hours. Changes were made so CWS could provide needed supports. Health, intellectual and/or behavioral problems often led to fewer hours. There was or became a less than acceptable match between a worker and an environment. The worker seemed uninterested or otherwise communicated a choice for a new task or environment. The task became obsolete, primarily because of technological innovations.

Wages

Wages earned from 1984 to 2020 are presented in Table 1 - Column H. In 2005, the WI legal minimum hourly wage for private sector employees was \$5.70. The prevailing city, county and state wages per hour in the Madison area for entry level positions was approximately \$9.00. The hourly wage of the workers in, or prior to, 2005, ranged from \$3.20 to \$10.00. The average was \$5.76.

In 2020, the WI legal minimum hourly wage for private sector employees was \$7.25. The prevailing city, county and state hourly wage in the Madison area for entry level positions was approximately \$11.00. The hourly wage range of 46 workers from 2006 to 2020 was from \$6.00 to \$11.76. The average wage per hour was \$7.96.

Several points are relevant. None of the workers ever worked 40 hours per week. Because of the part time nature of their work, only a few received medical or other benefits through employers. No worker could live on the wages she/he earned. The ranges and amounts of work produced

were almost always less than those of coworkers without disabilities. The productivity of all workers was documented empirically by CWS personnel. Some employers were eligible for deviated wage certificates that allowed subminimum wages commensurate with productivity. However, since 2017, no CWS worker was paid a subminimum wage. Many workers received pay raises because of increases in legal minimum and prevailing wages regardless of productivity. Only one of the 50 workers made about the same total amount over time. Eleven made less total amount of money over time. Thirty eight made more total amount of money over time. Increases in the legal minimum and prevailing wages accounted for most of the increases in money per hour and thus in the total amounts of monies earned over time. However, some workers made more money per hour, but worked fewer hours. Thus, they earned less total money. As the workers aged, many had to reduce the hours they worked because of health, stamina and related conditions and their incomes decreased.

CWS policy was that it was qualitatively better to function in an integrated environment as a nonpaid volunteer than it was to function in a segregated environment or to stay in a residence. A worker was considered a nonpaid volunteer if she/he or his/her support team had reasonable knowledge about, and agreed to perform, the required tasks and if the setting was legally used by others without disabilities as volunteers. In 2005, seven workers functioned as volunteers. Each also had paid employment in other settings. From 2006 to 2020 or until a worker died, retired, stopped working or left Madison, 18 workers functioned as volunteers. In 2020, only six did so. They also had paid employment in other settings.

Volunteer arrangements were utilized primarily for the following reasons. First, the physical, social, logistical and other benefits of volunteering were deemed more important than the amounts of money that could be earned elsewhere. Second, as the competence and productivity of some workers increased, so did their earnings. CWS personnel and parents/guardians took the steps necessary to make sure that wages did not negatively impact SSI/SSDI benefits. Third, some workers or their support teams realized more money could be earned elsewhere, but clearly preferred for personal fulfillment reasons to function as volunteers. A worker who loved music clearly preferred to volunteer at a radio station and a worker who loved to visit family members and friends at a hospital and clearly preferred to function therein as a volunteer are examples. Fourth, it was important that workers function outside their residences reasonable amounts of

time per week. Sometimes the only or the best way to generate out of residence time was to arrange for volunteer experiences. Fifth, volunteer arrangements were used in emergencies. In cases of health crises and recoveries, terminations and layoffs are examples. Sixth, volunteer experiences offer good opportunities to learn important skills and attitudes. These opportunities sometimes led to paid employment. For example, one worker functioned in a fire station as a volunteer. After he learned to complete work tasks successfully, the firefighters utilized monies from their trust fund to pay him. Seventh, they were used to honor parent or support team requests to do so.

Job Coach Support

Extra support refers to the amounts and kinds of assistance a Job Coach provides that would not be needed if a worker was not disabled. None of the workers could have been successful in a workplace without the comprehensive and sustained extra assistance of Job Coaches. The amounts of support provided individual workers are reported in Table 1 - Column I. They ranged from onsite spot checks of approximately 15 minutes to continuous supervision as long as a worker functioned in a workplace.

Most of the support provided by Job Coaches included the following.

- Providing direct and systematic instruction.
- Verifying work tasks were completed acceptably and that negotiated routines and schedules were followed.
- Motivating and encouraging workers.
- Assisting coworkers, employers and supervisors setting up workers with assigned tasks.
- Monitoring behavioral challenges and following through with agreed upon interventions.
- Monitoring dress and grooming requirements.
- Assisting with personal care.
- Programming and improving augmentative communication devices.
- Monitoring, evaluating and improving the effectiveness of individualized adaptations.
- Setting timers and alarms that indicated work breaks and moves to another worksite.
- Gathering evaluative information from employers and coworkers about worker performance and responding constructively.
- Assisting during transitions to and from worksites, lunchrooms and transportation points.

- Responding appropriately to extraordinary situations such as medical and behavioral emergencies.

Job Coaches were taught and encouraged to be sociable, accessible and approachable. They were also encouraged to provide relevant information about a worker's interests, abilities and communication styles as ways of facilitating and increasing opportunities for social interactions, while respecting confidentiality. When Job Coaches initiated social contacts on behalf of a worker, coworkers were generally happy to be approached. Often, they did not realize that becoming involved with a worker in social activities within or outside the workplace was appropriate and preferred. After initial contacts and connections were made by Job Coaches, coworkers often continued and expanded them with minimal support. In a few instances meaningful social relationships developed quickly and with relative ease and little prompting. However, it was quite common for them to develop gradually. One particularly helpful maneuver was for Job Coaches to model desired social interactions. For example, for two years a Job Coach brought cake and gifts to the office to celebrate the birthday of a worker. In the third year, coworkers organized his birthday party without the involvement of the Job Coach. As many wonderful social relationships developed, it became apparent that the workers seemed to be receiving much more than they were giving. Thus, with the assistance of Job Coaches, workers began acknowledging the birthdays of coworkers and employers, inquiring about vacations, sending get well cards and making other gestures common in reciprocal relationships. After initiating more "giving" actions, the workers became even more socially connected to coworkers and employers. Oftentimes the excitement and novelty of work settings and tasks fade. It was quite common that social relationships with coworkers produced enduring satisfaction and sustained productivity.

In 2020 CWS served 79 workers with the equivalent of 17 full time Job Coaches. From a budgetary perspective, this could be interpreted as a support ratio of approximately 1 to 4.6. However, from a program operations perspective, this is not an appropriate conceptualization. Specifically, in some instances a Job Coach was responsible for a fixed number of workers. However, illness, injuries, training, vacations and other factors resulted in her/him being unavailable. The Executive Director, the Program Director and other Job Coaches then provided the needed support. Job Coaches continuously strived for safe, cost efficient and otherwise

individually meaningful balances between too much and too little support. Some workers functioned quite well in high ratio support arrangements because of their personal care, social, behavioral, travel and work repertoires. Others functioned quite well in high ratio arrangements during work times, but needed lower ratio arrangements during relatively unstructured lunches, when traveling and in Community and Recreation activities because of safety concerns, mobility problems, personal care needs and behavioral challenges. If work tasks were within the lower end of the difficulty range of a worker and were being performed acceptably, the support required to ensure acceptable work quality was minimal. However, Job Coaches constantly strived to generate horizontal and vertical enhancement opportunities. Thus, when a worker was learning new or more complex work tasks, increases in support were always necessary. One day a worker could have been functioning quite well with weekly or monthly spot checks. However, the next day, for health, behavioral, instructional or other important reasons, she/he may have needed extra support for the entire time she/he was working. As the workers aged, deteriorating mental, physical, health, personal care, rate range and other skills required increasing amounts and kinds of support. A worker may have functioned quite well with only a few spot checks in a particular environment mornings. This allowed a Job Coach to serve others in other environments and thus increases the support ratio. However, the same worker may have functioned in a different environment afternoons with another worker who needed substantially more support. This lowered the support ratio. In some instances, budget reductions affected worker pairings. For example, one worker was functioning quite well with weekly spot checks. Another worker was having serious difficulties in another setting and needed constant support. CWS considered many factors and decided to pair the two. In sum, professional support had to be individualized, flexible and responsive to constantly changing circumstances. In Table 1 - Column I the support arrangements are reported. They are categorized as follows.

- 1 to 1 or 1 to 2. In these arrangements a Job Coach was in the same physical space, in sight of and/or in extremely close proximity to one or two workers almost 100% of the time they functioned in an environment. Constant and close presence was deemed necessary to: maintain concentration on tasks and productivity; address seizure disorders and other health concerns; honor court orders; address strong

parent preferences; manage behavioral challenges; minimize interference with the productivity and enjoyment of others; and, attenuate safety risks.

- 1 to 3, 4, 5, or 6. In these arrangements Job Coaches were approximately five minutes away from the three to six workers for whom they were responsible. For these arrangements to be operative and yet to honor the criteria of an integrated work environment, settings that were in relatively close temporal and spatial proximity were used. For example, five workers functioned in four separate areas of a large government office building. This allowed a Job Coach to check each every 15 to 20 minutes. When necessary, supervisors and coworkers without disabilities used cell phones and pagers to contact Job Coaches who were rarely more than five minutes away.
- Daily checks. In this arrangement Job Coaches typically checked workers at least once per day. However, depending on support needs, a worker was checked or monitored once in 30 minutes to once in four hours. The typical routine of a Job Coach was to rotate across workers throughout a morning or afternoon. Because some workers functioned acceptably with less assistance than others, their work environments were more dispersed. However, a Job Coach was rarely more than 15 to 20 minutes away.
- Weekly and monthly spot checks. In this arrangement workers were checked by a Job Coach one to three times per week or month. Typically, a check lasted from five to 30 minutes.

Remarkably, the kinds and amounts of Job Coach supports provided to 25 of the 50 workers remained about the same over their careers. Only three of the 50 workers had decreased extra supports provided over their careers. As the workers aged, health and related difficulties took their tolls. Thus, the extra supports provided 22 of the 50 workers increased over time. These increases, of course, lowered support ratios and increased budgetary difficulties.

Mobility

How the 50 workers ambulated in 2020 or when they died, moved from Madison, retired or stopped working is reported in Table 2 - Column B. Before 2005, 43 of the 50 workers walked without the personal assistance of others, three used walkers and four used wheelchairs. By 2020, 33 of the remaining 46 walked. One walked, but only with the personal assistance of

others, two used walkers and ten used wheelchairs. These declines in mobility skills had important, pervasive and in some cases dramatic effects on virtually all aspects of daily living. Of particular importance is they often decreased time working, increased time in residences and increased time not working but being out of residences. They also lowered worker to Job Coach ratios and thus increased the costs of services. Obviously, the decreases in mobility skills reported here are no different than those experienced by individuals without significant intellectual disabilities. However, individuals without disabilities typically experience the kinds and degrees of difficulties reported here 15 to 20 years later in life.

Transportation

How the 50 workers traveled to and from work from 1984 to 2005 or when they died or left Madison is reported in Table 2 - Column C. Specifically, from 1984 to 2005, 13 used city busses, 18 used special vans, six used special vans and Job Coaches, three used city busses and special vans and three used parents. One each walked, used city busses and Job Coaches, city busses and parents, residence personnel, city busses and a bicycle, residence personnel and city busses, and Job Coaches, special vans and city busses.

From 2006 to 2020, 22 of 46 workers traveled to and from work in special vans, 12 were transported by Job Coaches and special vans and four used city busses. One each was transported by parents, parents and special vans, parents and city busses, city busses and Job Coaches, residence personnel, city busses and a bicycle, residence personnel, city busses and Job Coaches, and special vans and city busses.

As the workers aged, major changes in transportation to and from work were necessary.

Specifically, in 2005, 13 of the workers used city busses exclusively. In 2020 only four did so. In 2005, 18 workers used special vans exclusively. In 2020, 22 did so. In 2005, six workers used special vans and Job Coaches. In 2020, 12 did so. In 2005 three parents transported their children to and from work. In 2020 only one did so. The major reasons for using other than typical transportation modes were: safety, mobility difficulties, weather, accessibility, health and seizure disorders.

The changes in transportation modes required more time from Job Coaches and CWS leadership personnel and substantial tolerance, understanding and cooperation from parents, guardians,

coworkers, employers and residential personnel. They also forced reductions in worker to Job Coach ratios and thus increased annual costs.

Lunch

Lunch time was from approximately 11:30 AM to 12:30 PM. Lunch times were often longer than those of coworkers without disabilities because more time was needed for mobility, purchasing food, cutting up food, opening packaged items, drinking, eating, personal care and cleaning up (Table 2 - Column D). Some lunched with coworkers without disabilities and some did so with peers with disabilities and/or Job Coaches. Some workers needed little or no extra support during lunches throughout their careers. However, many required increasing kinds and amounts of extra support as time passed.

Between 2006 and 2020 or when a worker retired, died, stopped working or left Madison, more workers needed assistance and more needed more significant assistance. Some expressed behavioral difficulties in relatively unstructured lunch periods. In such instances a Job Coach ate with from two to five workers in the same location. This was an unfortunate violation of natural proportions. It was done because the personnel needed to supervise low ratio lunch arrangements could not be afforded.

Community and Recreation Activities

Between 1984 and 2005, or before two workers died and two left Madison, 16 of the 50 workers spent from 2.5 to six hours per week in Community and Recreation activities during work days and times with a Job Coach in groups of two or three (Column E). The average was 4.5 hours per week. The activities in which they engaged included swimming, shopping, using public libraries, going to the zoo and museums, visiting a bakery, playing mini golf and bowling.

Between 2006 and 2020 or before they died, retired, stopped working or left Madison, 14 of the remaining 46 workers engaged in Community and Recreation activities during portions of their work weeks. The hours per week ranged from 2.5 to seven. The average was four.

The workers engaged in Community and Recreation activities during work days and times for several reasons. It was important that most workers be out of their residences between approximately 8:00 A.M. and 3:00 PM. In some instances, appropriate work experiences could not be arranged for the needed amounts of time. Behavioral difficulties and limited stamina disallowed full days at work. In some lives, Community and Recreation experiences during non

work days and times were too few or nonexistent. Support teams judged that involvement in fun and healthy alternatives were needed. Weight, stamina and fitness difficulties encouraged engagement in generally healthy Community and Recreation activities. In a few instances Community and Recreation activities were used as incentives; e. g., “When I work, I get money to shop, eat at a restaurant.”

Residences

Segregated workshops and activity centers typically arrange for their clients to leave residences mornings and return late afternoons. During these times residential support personnel and parents are released from direct care responsibilities. Agencies that support workers with significant intellectual disabilities in integrated vocational settings try to arrange for approximately the same amounts of time out of residences. This was the policy of CWS in that most of the workers they served when it was established in 1984 were out of their residences from around 8:30 AM to 3:30 PM. Table 2 - Column F contains information about the hours per day spent out of residences from 1984 to 2005 and from 2006 to 2020 or when a worker died, stopped working, retired or left Madison.

None of the 50 workers was intellectually, physically or otherwise capable of living “independently”. That is, without comprehensive extra support provided by individuals without disabilities. Residential support services included, but were not limited to, providing assistance in the areas of hygiene, food purchasing and meal preparation, dressing, laundering, personal maintenance, traveling and medication, schedule and money management.

From 1984 to 2005 or when a worker died or left Madison, 20 of the 50 lived in apartments with live - in support. That is, they lived with no more than one other person with disabilities and a person without disabilities who was paid to live with them. Twelve lived in apartments with nearby support. An apartment with nearby support refers to one in which one or two individuals with disabilities reside. Support services are provided by paid persons without disabilities who lived close to the apartments. In some instances, those persons lived in apartments in the same buildings as the workers. Twelve lived with their parents. Four lived in three different adult family homes. An adult family home is essentially a foster home for adults. One lived with a sibling. It was unknown where one worker lived. From 2006 to 2020 or to when a worker died, retired, left Madison or stopped working, 20 of the 50 lived in apartments with live - in support,

one lived in an apartment with nearby support and three lived in apartments with come - in support. An apartment with come - in support refers to one in which one or two individuals with disabilities reside. Support services are provided by paid persons without disabilities as needed. Those who provide the services do not necessarily live near the apartment. Three lived in apartments with come - in support plus electronic monitoring. This monitoring included, but was not limited to, alarms on doors and bedside floor mats which detected movements, emergencies and other potentially dangerous situations. One lived in his/her condominium with come - in support plus electronic monitoring. Eight lived with parents. Three lived in two adult family homes. Two lived with siblings. Three lived in group homes. A group home refers to an apartment or house with more than two unrelated persons with disabilities. One lived in a nursing home. Two of the 50 moved from Madison prior to 2005 and one moved between 2005 and 2020. Their residential status is unknown.

The average number of hours per week 46 of the 50 workers spent out of residences during work days and times in 2005 or when they died or left Madison was 32.2 (Table 2 - Column G). The average number of hours per week 45 of the 50 workers spent out of residences during work days and times in 2020 or when they died, retired, stopped working or left Madison was 25. The amount of time five workers spent out of residence is unknown. In many instances, the workers spent fewer hours per day out of their residences as they aged. The major reasons for this were stamina, illness and the choice of a worker, a parent and/or a support team.

Familial Succession/Mortality

The usual order is that two people produce a child and thus become parents. Culturally, biologically and otherwise they have responsibilities for the wellbeing of their offspring. Their child then becomes a parent. She has responsibilities for both her children and her parents, who are now grandparents. The generally expected order of familial succession is that grandparents will die first, followed by parents and then by their children. War, pestilence, famine, accidents, drought, sexual preferences, etc. have always engendered departures from this order. Individuals with significant intellectual disabilities have also been departures or nonparticipants for 2 major reasons. First, they rarely produced children. Indeed, none of the 50 workers of focus here did so. Second, until recently most died before their parents and in many instances before their grandparents. The average life expectancy of children with Down syndrome in the USA in 1929

was approximately 9 years. Chances are great that such relatively short lives were typical of others with significantly disabling conditions. In short, the lowest intellectually functioning 1% of the general population presented problems, particularly to families who produced them, but they were of a relatively short term nature. Thus, few resources were devoted to planning for and honoring their long term needs. In 2020, the National Down Syndrome Society estimated that the life expectancy of individuals with Down syndrome is in the 50 to 60 year range. Chances are great that such enhanced life expectancies are typical of others with significantly disabling conditions. In sum, individuals with significant intellectual disabilities are now participants in the natural order of familial succession and they cannot survive or thrive without substantial, comprehensive and long term extra support. This presents major problems to families, taxpayers and communities (Brown & Knollman, 2011).

In 2020, the ages of 44 of the original 50 workers ranged from 34 to 60. The average age was 53 (Table 3 - Column B). This includes the 8 who died. Information about the mortality of 6 workers is unknown.

From 1984 to early 2020, five of the workers who did not die, stop working or leave the Madison area retired from work (Table 3 - Column C). One retired at age 56 and died at 57, one retired at 42 and died at 46 and one retired at 48 and died at 51. Two retired at ages 50 & 53. Their mortality information in 2020 was unknown. The average age at retirement was 50. Poor and declining health were the primary reasons for retirement. From 1984 to early 2020, four exited the Madison area at ages 33, 35, 41 & 53. Information about their mortality status in 2020 was unknown. Three workers stopped coming to work because of deteriorating health. One remained on CWS rolls until he died. Another remained on CWS rolls for several months in the hope he would return to work. He did not do so by 2020. One was involved in a serious accident independent of work. His sibling decided he would not return to CWS.

From 1984 to early 2020, eight workers died. Their ages at death were; 34, 38, 46, 47, 51, 52, 54 & 57. One, who had Cornelia deLange Syndrome, choked to death in his residence at age 47 and one, with significant Cerebral Palsy, died for unknown reasons at age 52. Twenty one of the 50 workers had Down syndrome. Ten were female. Six of the eight who died also had Down syndrome. Their ages at death were 34, 38, 46, 51, 54 & 57. Their average age at death was 46. The ages of the 13 with Down syndrome who were alive and involved with CWS in 2020 were 51,

53, 53, 54, 55, 55, 55, 56, 57, 57, 58, 58 & 59. Their average age was 55. When the individuals with Down syndrome either died or did not exit CWS by 2020 were combined, their average age was 53. Mortality information about the two who left Madison was unknown. An estimated average life expectancy of 60 for the 19 does not seem unreasonable.

Two of the eight workers who died, did so before their mothers. Three outlived their mothers (Table 3 - Column D). It is unknown if the three others who died did or did not do so before their mothers. Three of the eight workers who died did so before their fathers (Table 3 - Column E). Two outlived their fathers. It is unknown if the three others who died did or did not do so before their fathers. Two of the eight workers who died did so before both parents. Three of the eight workers who died outlived both parents. It is unknown if the three others who died did or did not do so before their parents.

It was unknown if 10 were dead or alive in 2020. Twenty four workers were alive when their fathers died (Table 3 - Column G). That is, they outlived their fathers. Their ages ranged from eight to 57. Their average age when their fathers died was 38. It could not be determined if ten workers did or did not outlive their fathers. Twenty one workers were alive when their mothers died. That is, they outlived their mothers. Their ages ranged from 11 to 58. Their average age when their mothers died was 43. It could not be determined if seven workers did or did not outlive their mothers.³

Guardianship

Traditionally, parents of children with significant intellectual disabilities assumed they would and should become the legal guardians of their son/daughter at age 18. Most went through the steps necessary to do so. During the 1990's, some parents and advocates judged that persons with disabilities should be much more personally involved in important decisions that affected their lives and questioned the necessity and appropriateness of legal guardianship being automatically or de facto assigned to parents. They explored and embraced such concepts as self determination, personalized choices and supports, supported decision making, limited guardianship and circles of friends and applied them to the guardianship process. While such alternatives to automatic parent guardianship worked well for some individuals and families,

³Sincere appreciation is expressed to Chris Black of National Tracers, Spring Lake, NJ for his valuable assistance.

many of the parents of the 50 workers of concern here established more traditional guardianship arrangements.

Specifically, in 2005 the legal guardian status of the 50 workers was as follows. Thirteen were their own legal guardians; one or more parents were the legal guardians of 35 workers; and, two workers had court appointed guardians. None of the 50 workers was intellectually or otherwise capable of functioning as their own legal guardian. If one was considered her/his legal guardian, she/he was assisted by a concerned and informed support team.

By 2020, 14 of the 50 original workers had died, moved from Madison or retired. CWS has no guardianship information about them. Of the 36 who were still supported by CWS, nine were their own legal guardians, parents remained or became the legal guardians of 12 and siblings remained or became the legal guardians of nine. Six workers had court appointed legal guardians.

Social Integration

In the 1970's and 1980's the postschool realities for the workers of concern here were confinement to a sheltered workshop, an activity center or their residences. Some of their parents and the professionals who served them rejected such isolating and otherwise unbearably limiting options. They wanted more ordinary lives. That is, they wanted them to live, work and recreate in integrated society. Why were more ordinary and thus integrated options preferred? First, integration offers more opportunities to function in an increased number of environments. Specifically, instead of sheltered workshops, activity centers and residences, these workers functioned in over 100 integrated work environments as well as in public busses, theatres, parks, streets and lunch and break rooms. Second, they were constantly exposed to the best possible social, behavior, dress, communication and work models. That is, they encountered ordinary people doing ordinary things. This allowed them to learn and imitate appropriate actions over long periods of time. Third, they judged that some of the most important advantages of integrated life are opportunities to interact with and develop a range of relationships with coworkers and others without disabilities who are not paid to be with them. Indeed, while the vocational achievements reported above are notable, for most workers they were secondary to the social relationships experienced. Fourth, in the 1970's these and other individuals with significant intellectual disabilities did not go to real schools, busses, theatres, gyms, churches or stores. Indeed, they were rarely seen in public. The workers reported about here helped to

change that. Now, more and more students with similar disabilities attend real schools, work in real places, interact with thousands of individuals without disabilities, ride public busses, use valuable curb cuts and otherwise show what they can do and what they can overcome to make contributions to society. After centuries of segregation and isolation large numbers of individuals without disabilities are now in their lives. This is much needed and commendable progress. The benefits of functioning in integrated settings were not restricted to the workers. Many coworkers described their work environments as being enhanced, their morale improved and their personal and professional lives more fulfilling because they worked with persons with disabilities. Illustrations of some of the many significant social relationships follow. These could not have been realized in segregated environments or if the workers were confined to their residences.

Mac began working at Madison Fire Station #1 in 1987. He completed a wide variety of cleaning tasks. Eventually he was able to expand his work to Madison Fire Station #4. Like most of us, some work days were easier and more productive than others. However, what was always there was the camaraderie that Mac and his coworker fire fighters shared when they were together. In 2012, after working for the Madison Fire Department for over 25 years, Mac suddenly passed away. Surprisingly and remarkably he was given a rare Fire Fighters Memorial Service. This included his parents being presented with an American flag and bagpipes playing at his internment. Words cannot express the comfort, pride and gratitude Mac's family experienced. They realized their son/brother/nephew/cousin/uncle had another family in his life who loved and appreciated him and honored his struggles.

Monday and Friday afternoons Pete and Tim worked at Total Administrative Services Corporation (TASC). They stocked copy machines with paper and cleaned and stocked supplies in the kitchenettes throughout the two administrative buildings. When they began working for TASC in 2008, they were welcomed by their coworkers with enthusiasm and it was always very apparent how much they were appreciated for the work they performed. It did not take long for friendships to develop, fruit snacks to be shared on a regular basis, and coworkers putting their work on hold to take a minute to interact with them. TASC holds an Annual Company Meeting each spring. For three days all TASC employees come together to review the past and plan for the

year ahead. In 2018, this event was held at the Monona Terrace Convention Center with hundreds of TASC employees in attendance. It was with great surprise and joy that during a presentation recognizing the contributions of TASC employees, Tim and Pete were so honored. They received a standing ovation for their ten years of work at TASC. The clapping grew even louder when Tim managed to give his best parade wave to the crowd!

Lena loved many she interacted with while meeting her recycling pick up and shredding responsibilities at Dane County Courthouse, but Judge Meurer was her favorite. At one point her supervisor was faced with an overcrowded building and a lengthy remodeling project. Thus, Lena was scheduled to move to a new location. Her Job Coach explained to Judge Meurer that changes were problematic for Lena. Without hesitation he created a solution. Lena would work in his office and share his space as he would usually be in court. Most mornings at 10:00, Judge Meurer would take a break with Lena and they would chat about their favorite colors, socks, names and foods. Judge Meurer often commented to CWS personnel about the sad lives of the people he sees in criminal court every day and what a contrast it was to spend time with Lena. He described their morning times together as the highlights of his day. After the remodeling, she returned to her permanent space. Her friendship with Judge Meurer deepened. She was introduced to his wife and family and engaged in social activities with them outside of work on a regular basis. When Lena's brother was no longer able to fulfill his responsibilities as her legal guardian, Judge Meurer was asked to consider doing so. Just as there was no hesitation to share his office, he immediately said he would be honored to be her guardian. More like a guardian angel.

Toni worked for a law firm performing a variety of routine clerical tasks. She loved celebrating social events at work and brought attention to her birthday and holidays well in advance so her coworkers and supervisor would not forget to plan parties. Everyone at the firm knew Toni was a huge fan of Elvis Presley and they gifted her with a variety of Elvis memorabilia. One year a coworker went to Elvis's Graceland home in Tennessee. Toni was the only person who received a souvenir from her trip! The Managing Partner of the firm secured a new client and discovered that he was an Elvis Impersonator. She arranged for a surprise performance at the office. The impersonator performed as Toni sat in complete awe of her real life Elvis! The partner was deeply

moved. "Watching Toni's face as she listened to Elvis seemed more like a gift to myself, than a gift to her."

Toby worked in the WI Bureau of Quality Assurance since 1987. His early days were replete with challenges. Some days he completed very little work, would run out of the office and would bang his head with his fists, a behavior which eventually resulted in detached retinas in both eyes. Once, while especially agitated he ran out of the office, bumped into a coworker and knocked her to the floor. This resulted in a formal complaint to Human Resources. Fortunately, during these challenging times, he had a champion, his boss Pat. She was able to diffuse the situation with Human Resources, defended him when coworkers questioned his productivity and arranged for inservice training about Autism. She also made sure that Toby was included in all office events and made a point to celebrate all of Toby's positive attributes and interests. She made sure his coworkers knew about his love of farm equipment and his fascination with trains. As relationships developed, his coworkers felt much more comfortable, witnessed fewer elopements and fewer incidents of self abuse. Instead, they experienced more time chatting about tractors, manure spreaders and trains. Pat's relationship extended out of the office. She loved to organize lunches for birthdays and holidays and even took Toby on a train trip to Chicago to the Shedd Aquarium. When she retired she continued to come to his birthday celebrations at work, and they got together when the Baraboo Circus Train rolled into town. They also continued to visit Toby's favorite farm equipment dealer. Twenty nine years later, most of Toby's original coworkers are gone. The newer coworkers are shocked when anyone describes the early days. Toby has had several terrific supervisors, but Pat was his champion.

For many years, Earl had three different jobs that were located on Bedford Street. He walked to his jobs throughout the work week. On Mondays he would eat lunch at the Echo Tap, a bar also located on Bedford Street. The workers at the Echo Tap soon realized that Earl always ordered a grilled chicken sandwich, coleslaw and a coke. Thus, it wasn't uncommon for his lunch to be waiting for him at his regular spot at the bar. If someone chose to sit in "Earl's spot", a worker would kindly ask them if they would mind moving. Echo Tap had several regular patrons who got to know Earl over the years. They made sure that all was well in his world. As Earl aged, his

mobility and street crossing skills declined. CWS personnel worked with him on a new, safer walking route to his afternoon job. This worked well until construction began on Bedford Street. Unbeknownst to anyone on Earl's support team, a gentleman named Gus, who also frequented the Echo Tap on a regular basis, took it upon himself to assist Earl getting through the construction obstacles safely. Eventually Earl was unable to walk between jobs. Thus, after lunch on Mondays at Echo Tap, a cab was scheduled to transport him to his afternoon job. One Monday, CWS personnel received a call informing them that Earl had not arrived at his afternoon job. While CWS personnel were trying to figure out where he was, another call came. He was late, but he arrived safely. When asked how he got there, they said that a man walked him up to the door, made sure he got inside and then left. It was Gus. Once again Gus assisted Earl as the scheduled cab never showed up. Earl and his family liked to give Christmas gifts to his coworkers and friends. Gus received a nice Echo Tap gift certificate.

Discussion

From 1981 to 2020 the 50 workers functioned in over 150 integrated work settings for over 570 years, performed hundreds of real work tasks effectively and enjoyed hundreds of social relationships with persons without disabilities who were not paid to interact with them. While being supported by CWS not one moved from an integrated to a segregated setting and not one instance of physical or sexual abuse in an integrated setting was reported. Vulnerable individuals are safest when they engage in meaningful activities in places with many peers without disabilities who are not paid to be with them.

The segregationists who opposed allowing opportunities for integrated vocational functioning in the 1970's and 1980's and predicted failure and harm were wrong. Those who oppose integration today are even more wrong because we now have an ever increasing body of evidence that, given authentic assessment and instruction and reasonable long term and personalized extra supports, individuals with significant intellectual disabilities can function successfully and safely in integrated vocational and related environments over long periods of time. It is the considered professional judgment of the authors that the number of environments to which the workers were given access, the quantity and complexity of the tasks they performed, the social relationships they experienced and the personal choices they were allowed

to make were enhanced dramatically because they functioned in integrated rather than in segregated settings.

If MMSD personnel did not provide authentic vocational assessment and instruction in the 1970's, it is extremely doubtful: that many parents would have advocated for their children to be supported in integrated work settings after school exit; that CWS would have been created; and, that the workers would have had opportunities to function in integrated society for so long. Tragically, the service delivery models and curricula that have been proven effective preparing students with significant intellectual disabilities for the real world of work at school exit are being used by too few school districts. The results are waste, unemployment, disappointment, frustration, dependence and lives with other descriptors that are less than acceptable. It does not have to be this way. Schools are time limited means to ends. They are not ends. In the USA, students with significant intellectual disabilities typically attend school until around age 22. They are provided specially trained teachers, a wide array of therapies, paraprofessionals, door to door travel services, low ratio instruction, special art, music and physical education, special facilities and individualized curricula. These special services cost substantially more than those offered peers without disabilities. Problematically, they are much more than the monies per capita available to the same persons in postschool service agencies. The results of these well intentioned and expensive services are unacceptable. What can be done to produce better school outcomes?

- Provide increasing kinds and amounts of authentic vocational assessment and instruction as school exit approaches. Indeed, start fading school out and integrated nonschool settings in no later than age 14.
- Teach successful functioning in integrated schools and classes, but also in integrated lunch and break rooms, on public busses and trains, in carpools, worksites, parks and in a variety of other integrated settings.
- Teach students to do as much as possible for themselves and to function as well as possible under natural supervisory conditions. The unnecessary use of one to one and other low ratio instructional arrangements during school careers make it extremely difficult for individuals with disabilities to function in real work and related settings under

natural supervisory conditions and in accordance with financially viable Job Coach to worker ratios at school exit.

- Teach as many students without disabilities as possible, the coworkers, supervisors and employers of the future, to provide meaningful natural support.
- Teach students to be nice to others and to work hard. If you are nice and work hard, it is amazing how coworkers without disabilities, supervisors and employers will extend themselves so you can be successful.
- Take responsibility for, plan for, fight for and otherwise do all that is feasible to produce integrated outcomes.

An important common denominator of persons with significant intellectual disabilities is their need for long term extra support. This was understood by the courageous and insightful Dane County officials who generated and maintained it. If not for their values, priorities and commitments, the workers, and many others, would have spent their lives in segregated settings or at home. In 2020, 14 agencies in Dane County, WI provided services to approximately 1,100 workers with a wide variety of disabilities who required long term extra support in integrated work environments.

Personnel to worker ratios are causally and inversely related to costs: the higher the ratio, the lower the costs; the lower the ratio, the higher the costs. This economic reality is a major problem for all persons with disabilities who wish to function in integrated vocational settings but need extra support. The more you cost, the higher are the probabilities that you will be confined to segregated settings, placed on waiting lists and/or confined to your residence. In addition, as the number of persons with disabilities who need long term taxpayer support for vocational services increases, so does the urge to revert to less than acceptable sheltered workshops and activity centers. For example, persons with significant personal care needs who use wheelchairs are often monitored using one to eight or more ratios or higher in segregated settings. If the same persons were given opportunities to function with reasonable assistance in integrated work settings, such high ratios would be inconceivable.

CWS operates with a one to 4.6 ratio because it serves persons who need lifetime supports.

Indeed, most of the workers are aging sooner than chronological age peers without disabilities.

Dementia, mental illness and loss of physical functioning are increasingly problematic.

Nevertheless, they express a reasonable range of functioning levels, behavioral challenges, personal care repertoires, etc. Few agencies can survive financially or otherwise if they only serve workers with complicated personal care needs or only workers who express serious behavioral challenges. Balanced and heterogeneous populations allow more persons with disabilities to function in integrated settings at reasonable costs.

If you are alive and have significant disabilities, you must be somewhere. Where should you be? You must be with someone. Who should you be with? You must be doing something. What should you be doing? You should be in respected environments with individuals without disabilities doing what they do because an integrated life is inherently better than one that is segregated. We must do all that is reasonable to prevent anyone from experiencing lives that are segregated, nonproductive, sterile, unnecessarily dependent and costly. Conversely, we must do all that is reasonable to prepare and arrange for all citizens to live, work and recreate enjoyably and productively in a safe, stimulating and diverse integrated society; i e, to live lives that are as ordinary as possible.

Finally, in 2020 the population of the USA was approximately 320 million. The lowest intellectually functioning 1% of 320 million was approximately 3.2 million. Do the lives of those in this sample of 50 represent those of the 320 million? No, but if we wanted them to they could. Hundreds of employers and supervisors in Madison opened their doors, hearts, values and pocketbooks and afforded these 50 deserving individuals a wonderful array of opportunities. Are they representative of the many millions of employers and supervisors in the USA? We say yes, so let's give them the opportunities necessary to demonstrate they are. Thousands of coworkers without disabilities in Madison sat next to, touched, helped, bumped into, learned to communicate with, worked with, shared restrooms with, laughed with, lunched with the lowest intellectually functioning 1% of the adults in their community. Are they representative of the millions of coworkers without disabilities around the world? We say yes, so let's go and get to know them. Finally, there is one more important lesson that emerges from the data presented. Each of these workers was more capable than almost everyone who knew them when they were young presumed. We now realize they can laugh, love, cry, produce real work, help others, take pride from their achievements and otherwise surprise and inform us with their previously hidden

abilities. All they needed was for the village to create access to the arena and provide the critical extra support.

References

- Blackorby, J. & Wagner, M. (1996). Longitudinal postschool outcomes of youth with disabilities: findings from the national longitudinal transition study. *Exceptional Children*, 62, 399 - 413.
- Brown, L., Kessler, K., & Toson, A. (2016). An Integrated Work Skill Analysis Strategy for Workers with Significant Intellectual Disabilities. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation*, 44, 73 - 83.
- Brown, L. & Kessler, K. (2014). Generating Integrated Worksites for Individuals with Significant Intellectual Disabilities. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation* 40, 85 - 97.
- Brown, L. & Knollman, G. (2011). Social Justice and Individuals with Significant Intellectual Disabilities. *TASH Connections*, 37 (2), 7 - 12.
- Brown, L., Nietupski, J. & Hamre Nietupski, S. (1976). The Criterion of Ultimate Functioning and Public School Services for Severely Handicapped Students. *Hey, Don't Forget About Me: Education's Investment in the Severely, Profoundly and Multiply Handicapped*, 2 - 15. Reston, Virginia: Council for Exceptional Children.
- Brown, L., Nisbet, J., Ford, A., Sweet, M., Shiraga, B., York, J. & Loomis, R. (1983). The critical need for nonschool instruction in educational programs for severely handicapped students. *The journal of the association for persons with severe handicaps*, 8(3), 71 - 77.
- Brown, L., Rogan, P., Shiraga, B., Zanella Albright, K., Kessler, K., Bryson, F., VanDeventer, P. & Loomis, R. (1987). A vocational follow up evaluation of the 1984 - 1986 Madison Metropolitan School District graduates with severe intellectual disabilities. A research monograph of the association for persons with severe handicaps, 2(2).
- Brown, L., Shiraga, B., Ford, A., Nisbet, J., VanDeventer, P., Sweet, M., York, J. & Loomis, R. (1986). Teaching severely handicapped students to perform meaningful work in nonsheltered vocational environments. R. Morris & B. Blatt (Eds.), *Education: Research and Trends*, (131 - 189). New York: Pergamon Press.
- Brown, L., Shiraga, B., & Kessler, K. (2006). The quest for ordinary lives: The integrated post-school vocational functioning of 50 workers with significant disabilities. *Research and Practice for Persons with Severe Disabilities*, 31, 93 - 121.

- Certo, N., Pumpian, I., Fisher, D., Storey, K. & Smalley, K. (1997b). Focusing on the point of transition. *Education and treatment of children*, 20, 68 - 84.
- Certo, N.J., Sax, C., Pumpian, I., Mautz, D., Smalley, K., Wade, H.A. & Noyes, D. (2002). Transition service integration model: ensuring that the last day of school is no different than the day after. C. Sax & C. A. Thomas (Eds.) *Transition assessment: wise practices for quality lives*, (119 - 131). Baltimore: Brookes Publishing Company.
- Cutler, S. & Schmid, S. (2020). The Community Work Services Cumulative Worker Record. This document is available at www.cwsmadison.com.
- Horvath, J., Rose, A. & Stapleton, D. C. (2003). Trends in outcomes for young people with disabilities: have policies aimed at social integration and economic independence been effective? Rehabilitation research and training center for economic research on employment policy for persons with disabilities. Cornell Center for Policy Research: Ithaca, NY.
- Luecking, R. & Certo, N. (2003). Integrating service systems at the point of transition for youth with significant support needs: a model that works. *American rehabilitation*, 27(1), 2 - 9.
- Murphy, S. & Rogan, P. (1995). *Closing the shop: Conversion from sheltered to integrated work*. Baltimore: Brookes Publishing Company.
- PCESE. A new era: revitalizing Special Education for children and their families. (2002). The President's Commission on Excellence in Special Education. Washington, D. C.
- PCID. A roadmap to personal and economic freedom for people with intellectual disabilities in the 21st century (2004). The President's Committee for People with Intellectual Disabilities. Washington, D. C.
- Piuma, F. (1989). Benefits and costs of integrating students with severe disabilities in regular public school programs: a study summary of money well spent. Unpublished manuscript, San Francisco State University.
- Schmid, S. & Cutler, S. (2020). The Community Work Services integrated work environments inventory. This document is available at www.cwsmadison.com.
- Schmid, S. & Cutler, S. (2020). The Community Work Services work task inventory. This document is available at www.cwsmadison.com.

VanDeventer, P., Yelinek, N., Brown, L., Schroeder, J., Loomis, R. & Gruenewald, L. A Follow Up Examination of Severely Handicapped Graduates of the Madison Metropolitan School District from 1971 to 1978. In L. Brown, D. Baumgart, I. Pumpian, J. Nisbet, A. Ford, A. Donnellan, M. Sweet, R. Loomis & J. Schroeder (1982). Educational Programs for Severely Handicapped Students, Volume XI. Madison: University of Wisconsin and the Madison Metropolitan School District.

Wehman, P. & Kregel, J. (1998). More than a job: securing satisfying careers for people with disabilities, (71 - 91). Baltimore: Brookes Publishing Company.

Author Note

Lou Brown is an Emeritus Professor of Education at the University of Wisconsin. In 1984 Kim Kessler and Betsy Shiraga founded CWS and functioned as Co –Directors, Betsy was the Executive Director and Kim was the Program Director until they retired in 2011. Sarah Cutler assumed the position of Executive Director and Sharon Schmid became the Program Director. A version of this paper and related information can be downloaded from the websites: www.education.wisc.edu/rpse/faculty/lbrown and www.cwsmadison.com. The CWS Integrated Work Environments Inventory (Schmid & Cutler 2020) and the CWS Work Task Inventory (Schmid & Cutler 2020) can also be downloaded from the CWS website. Sincere appreciation is expressed to the Board of Directors of CWS and the parents/guardians of the workers for their invaluable support. Eileen Hirsch, Saul Axelrod, Jackie Philpott, Doug Biklen, Wayne Sailor, Ian Pumpian and Leonard Burrello are much appreciated for their important editorial contributions. Finally, we thank the workers for working so hard for so long, for being such great examples and for sharing with us their most informative and inspiring lives.

TABLE 1

Table 1 contains information pertaining to: A - a worker (W), the year she/he exited school (SE), the year he/she became a client of CWS & her/his gender (G); B - Diagnostic information; C - the integrated work environments (Env) in which each W functioned; D - the years (yr) & months (mo) spent in each Env; E - the primary work tasks performed in each Env; F - the reasons for changes in Envs and tasks; G - the hours (hrs) worked per week (wk) in 2005 and in 2020 or when a worker died, retired, stopped working, or left Madison; H - the wages earned in 2005 and in 2020 or when a worker died, retired, stopped working, or left Madison; I - the Job Coach (JC) support provided in each Env.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
W # SE CWS G	Diagnostic info	Work Env	Time in Env	Work Tasks	Reason for changes	Hrs per Wk	Wages	JC Support
# 1 SE - 1981 CWS - 1988 G - M	Moderate ID, Seizure disorder	Madison Mutual Housing	4 yr 9 mo	Emptying garbage, Vacuuming	W desired different job	1992 - 6	1992 - \$5.50	1988 - 1 ck - mo 1992 - 1 ck - mo
		Ovens of Brittany Rest - Fordem Ave	2 yr 5 mo	Assembling bakery boxes	Business closed	1995 - 6	1995 - \$4.85	1993 - 1 ck - mo 1995 - 1 ck - mo
		Rocky Rococo Pizza - South	42 yr 6 mo	Filling condiment containers, Setting up tables, Simple food prep	NA	2005 - 15 2020 - 10	2005 - \$6.95 2020 - \$7.25	1978 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		Meriter Hospital	14 yr	Greeter, Delivering faxes	Job became obsolete	2005 - 6 2008 - 6	Volunteer	1994 - 1 ck - mo 2008 - 1 ck - mo
		Planned Parenthood	7 yr	Packaging condoms	W wanted different job	2015 - 3	Volunteer	2008 - 1 ck - mo 2015 - 1 ck - mo
		Catholic Multicultural Center	2 yr 11 mo	Stocking dining stations	Work became too demanding	2018 - 1	Volunteer	2016 - 1 ck - mo 2018 - 1 ck - mo
# 2 SE - 1982 CWS - 1986 G - M	Moderate ID	Madison College Duplicating & Food Service	3 yr	Collating, Washing dishes	Moved to paid employment	1989 - 15	Volunteer	1986 - 1 to 2 1989 - 1 to 2
		Pizza Hut	1 yr 9 mo	Washing dishes	Management not supportive	1989 - 12.5	1989 - \$2.75	1988 - 10 cks - wk 1989 - 10 cks - wk
		Edgewater Hotel	14 yr 8 mo	Dusting, Picking up room service trays, Vacuuming	W laid off	2000 - 12.5	2000 - \$5.70	1990 - 1 to 2 2000 - 1 to 2
		Madison Fire Station # 1	9 yr 11 mo	Dust mopping, Emptying garbage, Mopping, Sweeping, Folding towels	Moved to job with more compatible partner with disabilities.	2000 - 3	Volunteer	1990 - 1 to 2 2000 - 1 to 2
		Pet World Warehouse	3 yr 2 mo	Breaking down boxes, Dust mopping, Emptying garbage, Sweeping, Wiping tables & chairs	Moved to job with more compatible partner with disabilities	2000 - 6	2000 - \$5.15	1997 - 1 to 2 2000 - 1 to 2

		Edgewood College	4 yr 5 mo	Dust mopping, Emptying garbage, Folding towels, Mopping, Sweeping	W laid off	2005 - 9	2005 - \$6.05	2000 - 1 to 2 2005 - 1 to 2
		Elks Club	1 yr 9 mo	Breaking down boxes, Setting up tables & chairs, Sweeping, Wiping tables & chairs, Polishing banquet trays	Health difficulties	2005 - 6 2007 - 6	2005 - \$7.00 2007 - \$7.00	2005 - 1 to 2 2007 - 1 to 2
		Hampton Inn	1 yr 8 mo	Cleaning windows, Delittering parking lot, Shampooing carpets, Sweeping, Vacuuming	Health difficulties	2005 - 7.5 2007 - 7.5	2005 - \$7.00 2007 - \$7.00	2005 - 1 to 2 2007 - 1 to 2
		WI Commissioner of Insurance	12 yr 5 mo	Destapling materials, Shredding	NA	2020 - 3	2020 - \$7.25	2007 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
		WI Dept Corrections	12 yr 5 mo	Alphabetizing, Bundling envelopes, Collating, Destapling documents, Labeling, Photocopying, Shredding, Stamping envelopes, Stuffing envelopes, Sealing envelopes	NA	2020 - 10.5	2020 - \$7.25	2007 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
# 3 SE - 1982 CWS - 1984 G - F	Moderate ID, Down syndrome	Ovens of Brittany - Shorewood	3 yr 2 mo	Washing dishes	W desired different job	1987 - 15	1987 - \$3.45	1984 - 3 ck - wk 1987 - 3 ck - wk
		WI Manufacturers & Commerce	3 yr 7 mo	Filing	W fired	1991 - 15	1991 - \$4.25	1987 - 5 ck - wk 1991 - 5 ck - wk
		Monty's Blue Plate Diner	2 mo	Washing dishes	W fired	1991 - 12	1991 - \$4.25	1991 - 2 ck - wk 1991 - 2 ck - wk
		WI Dept Revenue	1 yr	Filing	Job became obsolete - W laid off	1992 - 15	1992 - \$3.71	1991 - 5 ck - wk 1992 - 5 ck - wk
		WI Dept Transportation	2 yr 7 mo	Filing	W desired different job	1995 - 9	1995 - \$4.25	1992 - 3 ck - wk 1995 - 3 ck - wk
		Boelter & Lincoln Advertising	2 yr 1 mo	Cutting ads from newspapers	Job became obsolete - W laid off	1995 - 6	1995 - \$4.25	1993 - 1 ck - wk 1995 - 1 ck - wk
		WI Dept Corrections	7 yr 2 mo	Alphabetizing, Assembling packets, Simple data entry, Labeling, Collating	W fired	2002 - 17.5	2002 - \$5.15	1995 - 2 ck - wk 2002 - 2 ck - wk
		Gumby's Pizza	6 yr 1 mo	Assembling pizza boxes, Filling condiment	Decline in business - W laid off	2008 - 6	2005 - \$6.00 2008 - \$6.55	2002 - 2 ck - wk 2008 - 2 ck - wk

		Pasqual's Rest - Monroe St.	11 yr 10 mo	containers, Portioning food					
		Toppers Pizza	2 yr 8 mo	Bussing tables, Simple food prep	W desired different job	2015 - 6 to 9	2005 - \$6.25 2015 - \$7.25	2003 - 1 ck - mo 2015 - 1 ck - wk	
		WI Commissioner of Insurance	4 yr 6 mo	Assembling pizza boxes, Filling condiment containers, Simple food prep	W increased hours at other job	2011 - 6 to 8	2011 - \$7.25	2008 - 1 ck - wk 2011 - 1 ck - wk	
				Alphabetizing, Filing, Scanning documents, Shredding	NA	2020 - 8	2020 - \$7.25	2015 - 1 ck - wk 2020 - 1 ck - wk	
# 4 SE - 1983 CWS - 1986 G - M	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Seizure disorder, Hearing impairment, Alzheimer disease	VA Hospital Pharmacy	5 yr 6 mo	Counting out pills	W moved to paid employment	1987 - 15	1987 - volunteer	1982 - 5 ck - wk 1987 - 5 ck - wk	
		Heartland Credit Union	18 yr 3 mo	Assembling packets, Delivering & picking up mail, Numerical filing, Shredding, Cleaning break room	Business relocated too far away	2004 - 7.5	2002 - \$7.00	1986 - 6 ck - wk 2004 - 6 ck - wk	
		National Guardian Life Insurance	6 yr 1 mo	Collating	Team requested more challenging job	1993 - 15	1993 - \$4.25	1987 - 10 ck - wk 1993 - 10 ck - wk	
		WI Dept Justice	2 yr 8 mo	Shredding, Date stamping forms, Counting & sorting forms	Team requested more challenging job	1996 - 15	1996 - \$4.25	1993 - 10 ck - wk 1996 - 10 ck - wk	
		Findorff Construction Co	24 yr 6 mo	Shredding, Opening & date stamping mail, Sorting checks by number	NA	2005 - 8.75 2020 - 8.75	2005 - \$7.35 2020 - \$7.35	1995 - 1 ck - wk 2020 - 10 ck - wk	
		WORT Radio	16 yr 4 mo	Shredding	NA	2005 - 1 2020 - 1	2005 - volunteer 2020 - volunteer	2003 - 1 ck - wk 2020 - 1 ck - wk	
		Madison Public Library	1 yr 6 mo	Stamping books	Team desired a paying job	2005 - 2 2006 - 2	2005 - volunteer 2006 - volunteer	2005 - 1 ck - wk 2006 - 1 ck - wk	
		National Conference of Bar Examiners	14 yr 4 mo	Folding letters, Shredding, Stuffing envelopes, Cleaning coffee pots	Safety risk, needed increased support	2005 - 6 2019 - 4	2005 - \$5.70 2019 - \$7.25	2005 - 3 ck - wk 2019 - 6 ck - wk	
		Research Products - AprilAire	3 yr 5 mo	Shredding, Date stamping	NA	2020 - 2	2020 - \$7.25	2016 - 2 ck - wk 2020 - 2 ck - wk	
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	6 mo	Shredding	NA	2020 - 3	2020 - \$9.02	2019 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2	
# 5 SE - 1983 CWS - 1995	Moderate ID, Down syndrome	UW South Hall	13 yr 10 mo	Shredding, Redacting folders & files	Parents desired different job	1995 - 12.5	1995 - \$4.25	1982 - 2 ck - mo 1995 - 2 ck - mo	

G - F		McCardle Cancer Research Lab	18 yr	Delivering mail, Collecting for recycling, Washing & stocking glassware, Stocking supplies, Flushing work stations, Cleaning countertops, Filling water baths, Sorting animal cards	NA	2005 - 2 2020 - 2	2005 - \$6.00 2020 - \$7.25	1982 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		First Business Bank	15 yr 6 mo	Shredding, Delivering mail, Folding letters, Stuffing envelopes, Labeling	W fired	2005 - 12.5 2011 - 12.5	2005 - \$5.70 2011 - \$7.25	1995 - 4 ck - wk 2011 - 4 ck - wk
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	8 yr 8 mo	Assembling packets, Delivering mail, Folding letters, Collecting for recycling, Shredding, Labeling	NA	2020 - 6	2020 - \$9.02	2011 - 1 to 3 2020 - 1 to 3
# 6 SE - 1984 CWS - 1984 G - F	Moderate ID, Non-verbal	Crandall's Rest	6 yr 2 mo	Wiping kitchen counters, Preparing salads, Setting up trays with ice water, Setting up butter dishes	Team desired new job	1990 - 15	1990 - \$3.65	1984 - 5 ck - wk 1990 - 5 ck - wk
		WI Mutual Insurance Co	3 yr 1 mo	Folding letters, Stuffing envelopes	Business moved to location off bus line	1987 - 15	1987 - \$3.65	1984 - 5 ck - wk 1987 - 5 ck - wk
		Pasqual's Rest - Monroe St	5 yr 5 mo	Sweeping & mopping dining room, Setting up condiment stations, Washing dishes, Bussing tables	W moved to Milwaukee - 1995	1995 - 30	1995 - \$5.25	1990 - 3 ck - wk 1995 - 3 ck - wk
# 7 SE - 1984 CWS - 1984 G - F	Moderate ID, Seizure disorder	Madison City Clerk	35 yr 10 mo	Checking envelopes for missed checks, Collating, Bundling pens, Testing pens, Destapling for microfilming, Removing tabs from voter registration books, Stuffing envelopes, Sorting forms for polling sites, Tearing unused voter ballots	NA	2005 - 12 2020 - 12	2005 - \$4.24 2020 - \$8.09	1984 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 6
# 8 SE - 1984 CWS - 1984 G - F	Moderate ID, Down syndrome	WI Mutual Insurance Co	7 yr 10 mo	Folding letters, Stuffing envelopes	Business relocated off bus line	1991 - 16	1991 - \$3.80	1983 - 8 ck - wk 1991 - 8 ck - wk
		Dane Co District Attorney	7 yr 11 mo	Photocopying	W quit	1999 - 8	1999 - \$5.15	1992 - 6 ck - wk 1999 - 6 ck - wk

		WI Dept Justice - Crime Info	10 yr 9 mo	Labeling, Scanning documents	Job phased out	2005 - 8	2005 - \$5.70 2007 - \$6.50	1995 - 4 ck - wk 2007 - 4 ck - wk
		WI Vital Records	19 yr 5 mo	Mailing birth certificates	NA	2005 - 5 2020 - 5	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.55	2000 - 1 to 5 2020 - 1 to 5
		WI Dept Regulation & Licensing	1 yr 2 mo	Photocopying	W fired	2009 - 4	2009 - \$6.55	2008 - 4 ck - wk 2009 - 4 ck - wk
		WI Dept Transportation	9 yr 11 mo	Data entry	NA	2020 - 5	2020 - \$8.00	2010 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
# 9 SE - 1984 CWS - 1984 G - M	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Visual impairment, Physical disability	YMCA	5 yr 1 mo	Cleaning exercise mats	W wanted paid employment	1989 - 4	1989 - volunteer	1984 - 2 ck - wk 1989 - 2 ck - wk
		Madison Public Health	17 yr	Alphabetizing, Assembling dental packets, Stamping forms	W refused to go to work	2001 - 15	2001 - \$3.68	1984 - 1 to 5 2001 - 1 to 5
		Dane Co Sheriff	11 yr 1 mo	Cutting mug shots, Shredding, Opening & date stamping mail	W refused to go to work	2001 - 6	2001 - \$3.68	1989 - 1 to 5 2001 - 1 to 5
		WI Dept Health Services	14yr 10 mo	Assembling packets, Shredding, Stamping forms, Stuffing envelopes, Stamping envelopes, Labeling, Folding letters	W retired - health difficulties	2005 - 22.5 2019 - 10	2005 - \$5.05 2019 - \$7.25	2005 - 1 to 4 2019 - 1 to 1
# 10 SE - 1984 CWS -1984 G - F	Severe ID, Cerebral palsy, Physical disability, Severe osteoporosis	Madison City Clerk	36 yr 9 mo	Shredding, Sorting paper, Stamping envelopes	NA	2005 - 6 2020 - 6	2005 - \$3.30 2020 - \$8.09	1984 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
		Dane Co Juvenile Detention	17 yr 5 mo	Shredding	Job phased out	2005 - 4 2007 - 4	2005 - \$4.11 2007 - \$4.43	1990 - 1 to 4 2007 - 1 to 4
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	12 yr 3 mo	Shredding	NA	2020 - 6.5	2020 - \$9.02	2007 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
# 11 SE - 1984 CWS - 1984 G - F	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Seizure disorder, Heart disease, Alzheimer disease	VA Hospital	5 yr 3 mo	Packaging pharmaceutical supplies	W moved to paid employment	1986 - 15	1986 - volunteer	1981 - 2 ck - mo 1986 - 2 ck - mo
		UW Natatorium	3 yr 5 mo	Checking out sports equipment	Job phased out	1987 - 5	1987 - \$3.35	1984 - 2 ck - mo 1987 - 2 ck - mo
		Burger King - Lake St	1 yr 11 mo	Bussing tables	W wanted different job	1988 - 20	1988 - \$3.35	1986 - 2 ck - mo 1988 - 2 ck - mo
		Rocky Rococo Pizza - Gilman St	1 yr	Bussing tables, Simple food prep	W laid off	1989 - 20	1989 - \$3.35	1988 - 2 ck - mo 1989 - 2 ck - mo
		Skakey's Pizza - Gammon Rd	2 yr 6 mo	Bussing tables	W requested more challenging job	1991 - 2020	1991 - \$4.00	1989 - 2 ck - mo 1991 - 2 ck - mo
		WI Crime Lab	28 yr 4 mo	Three-hole punching, Delivering mail & faxes, Prepping pipettes, Recycling,	NA	2005 - 20 2020 - 11.75	2005 - \$7.75 2020 - \$11.76	1991 - 1 ck - wk 2020 - 1 to 1

		St. Mary's Hospital	6 yr 5 mo	Checking AED batteries, Purging files, Assembling case files, Stocking supplies, Sterilizing safety glasses, Photocopying, Labeling crime scene photos, Shredding, Sanitizing door knobs Delivering magazines	NA	2020 -1.5 mo	2020 - volunteer	2013 - 1 to 1 2020 - 1 to 1
# 12 SE - 1984 CWS - 1984 G - F	Severe ID, Cerebral Palsy, Non-verbal	Dane Co Social Services	1 yr 1 mo	Destapling	Team desired paid employment	1985 - 20	1985 - volunteer	1984 - 1 to 2 1985 - 1 to 2
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	29 yr 11 mo	Collecting for recycling & Shredding	W died	2005 - 20 2015 - 5	2005 - \$5.70 2015 - \$7.25	1985 - 1 to 2 2015 - 1 to 2
# 13 SE - 1984 CWS - 1984 G - F	Moderate ID, Cerebral Palsy, Physical disability, Non-verbal, Arthritis	Madison City Clerk	35 yr 9 mo	Collating, Checking payment envelopes for missed checks, Counting & testing pens for election boxes, Destapling for microfilming, Pulling locator tabs off voter registration books, Tearing ballots, Sorting forms by polling sites, Shredding	NA	2005 - 15 2020 - 10.5	2005 - \$4.04 2020 - \$8.09	1984 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 5
		Madison Public Health	7 yr 8 mo	Shredding	W required more challenging job	2000 - 5	2000 - \$3.49	1992 - 1 to 4 2000 - 1 to 4
		Madison Assessor	17 yr 2 mo	Simple data entry	Work became too demanding, W retired	2005 - 5 2017 - 17	2005 - \$4.04 2017 - \$7.47	2000 - 1 to 3 2017 - 1 to 3
# 14 SE - 1984 CWS - 1984 G - M	Moderate ID, Non-verbal	Avenue Bar & Rest	13 yr 1 mo	Breaking down boxes, Stocking soda coolers, Washing dishes	Team desired different job	1998 - 25	1998 - \$5.15	1985 - 1 ck - mo 1998 - 1 ck - mo
		Mautz Paint	2 yr 11 mo	Labeling bags, Sweeping, Using trash compactor	Team desired different job	2002 - 25	2002 - \$5.40	1999 - 1 ck - mo 2002 - 1 ck - mo
		Madison College - EMS	1 yr 11 mo	Assembling packets, Cleaning CPR mannequins	Team wanted more social setting	2004 - 4	2004 - \$8.57	2002 - 2 ck - wk 2004 - 2 ck - wk
		Steve's Liquor Market	4 yr	Breaking down boxes, Mopping, Mowing grass, Shoveling snow, Sweeping	Team desired different job	2005 - 6 2006 - 6	2005 - \$5.70 2006 - \$5.70	2002 - 1 ck - mo 2006 - 1 ck - mo

		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	2 yr 2 mo	Shredding	Team desired different job	2005 - 9	2005 - \$5.15	2003 - 1 to 4 2005 - 1 to 4
		Edgewood College	15 yr 11 mo	Cleaning windows, Emptying garbage, Recycling	NA	2005 - 5 2020 - 4	2005 - \$5.75 2020 - \$7.25	2004 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		Hampton Inn	14 yr 7 mo	Delittering parking lot, Emptying garbage, Shampooing carpets, Sweeping	NA	2005 - 11.5 2020 - 6	2005 - \$7.00 2020 - \$11.27	2005 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		WI Dept of Admin	13 yr 6 mo	Vacuuming vehicles	NA	2006 - 6 2020 - 6	2020 - \$7.25	2006 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		Madison Fleet Maintenance	5 mo	Mopping, Recycling, Sweeping, Vacuuming, Washing vehicles, Cleaning bathrooms	Poor job match, team desired different job	2018 - 2	2018 - \$7.25	2018 - 1 ck - mo
# 15 SE - 1985 CWS - 1989 G - M	Moderate ID, Seizure disorder, Cerebral Palsy, Physical disability	UW Waisman Center	15 yr 7 mo	Assisting teacher, Delivering mail, Shredding	Reduced stamina, health problems, W asked to leave job	2004 - 6	2004 - \$5.15	1989 - 6 ck - wk 2004 - 6 ck - wk
		WI Dept Regulation & Licensing	5 mo	Shredding	Health difficulties	1993 - 9	1993 - \$3.18	1993 - 9 ck - wk
		WI Dept Corrections	18 yr 11 mo	Delivering mail, Folding letters with machine, Shredding, Stamping envelopes, Stuffing envelopes, Collecting for shredding, Sorting binder clips	NA	2005 - 15 2020 - 4	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.25	2001 - 1 to 5 2020 - 1 to 5
# 16 SE - 1985 CWS - 1985 G - M	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Prader- Willi Syndrome	Ovens of Brittany Rest - Shorewood	6 yr 6 mo	Washing dishes	Poor job match, team requested more variety	1991 - 15	1991 - \$4.00	1985 - 10 ck - wk 1991 - 10 ck - wk
		UW - Steenbock Library	3 yr 10 mo	Stamping books	W earned more hours at paying job	1989 - 5	1989 - volunteer	1985 - 2 ck - wk 1989 - 2 ck - wk
		Inntowner Hotel	18 yr 5 mo	Folding laundry	W moved from WI in 2005	2005 - 9	2005 - \$5.70	1987 - 3 ck - wk 2005 - 3 ck - wk
		WI Dept Transportation	1 yr 3 mo	Three-hole punching, Collating, Folding letters, Stuffing envelopes	Team requested more challenging job	1993 - 10	1993 - \$3.38	1991 - 10 ck - wk 1993 - 10 ck - wk
		WI Dept Justice	8 mo	Collating, Counting FBI forms, Labeling, Sorting forms, Stuffing envelopes	W needed more support from coworkers	1993 - 10	1993 - \$4.25	1993 - 10 ck - wk

		National Guardian Ins Co	7 yr 1 mo	Collating, Folding letters, Stuffing envelopes	W fired - behavioral difficulties	2000 - 12	2000 - \$5.40	1993 - 6 ck - wk 2000 - 6 ck - wk
		WI Dept Corrections	6 yr	Alphabetizing, Destapling for microfilming, Labeling	W moved from WI	2005 - 5.5	2005 - \$5.70	1999 - 1 to 5 2005 - 1 to 5
		Madison Public Health	4 yr 9 mo	Assembling packets, Labeling, Stamping brochures	W moved from WI	2005 - 6	2005 - \$5.70	2001 - 1 to 6 2005 - 1 to 6
# 17 SE - 1985 CWS - 1985 G - F	Severe ID, Cerebral Palsy, Non-verbal, Physical disability, Microcephaly	Madison College - Library Bookstore	4 yr 6 mo	Sensor stripping books, Stamping books	Team wanted paid employment	1989 - 15	1989 - volunteer	1985 - 1 to 2 1989 - 1 to 2
		American Red Cross	7 yr 2 mo	Packaging empty blood donor bags, Labeling blood donor bags	Team wanted paid employment	1992 - 6	1992 - volunteer	1985 - 1 to 2 1992 - 1 to 2
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	30 yr 3 mo	Delivering mail, Collecting for recycling, Shredding, Folding letters, Collating, Destapling documents, Stuffing envelopes	NA	2005 - 16.5 2020 - 16	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$9.02	1989 - 1 to 3 2020 - 1 to 3
		High Point Church	8 mo	Restocking church pews, Stuffing bulletins	Increased hours at paid job	1993 - 6	1993 - volunteer	1992 - 1 to 2 1993 - 1 to 2
		Dane Co Juvenile Cntr	25 yr 9 mo	Shredding	NA	2005 - 5	2005 - \$4.16 2020 - \$9.02	1994 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
# 18 SE - 1985 CWS - 1985 G - F	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Seizure disorder, Alzheimer disease	Brat & Brau Rest	9 yr 2 mo	Setting tables, Stocking salad bar, Filling condiment containers	Business closed	1993 - 12.5	1993 - \$4.25	1984 - 3 ck - wk 1993 - 3 ck - wk
		Greenleaf Grocery	3 yr 9 mo	Bagging & weighing bulk items	Business closed	1988 - 5	1988 - \$1.68	1984 - 2 ck - wk 1988 - 2 ck - wk
		Cornucopia Grocery	3 mo		W laid off	1989 - 5	1989 - \$3.35	1988 - 2 ck - wk 1989 - 2 ck - wk
		Kids Play Daycare Cntr	2 yr 8 mo	Assisting teacher, Setting up for snack time	W quit	1991 - 5	1991 - volunteer	1989 - 2 ck - wk 1991 - 2 ck - wk
		Kinko's	3 yr 9 mo	Stocking copiers, Stocking supplies, Cleaning glass doors	Team desired different job	1995 - 6	1995 - \$4.50	1991 - 6 ck - wk 1995 - 6 ck - wk
		WI Office Vital Records	4 yr 3 mo	Mailing birth certificates	W quit	1998 - 10	1998 - \$5.15	1994 - 10 ck - wk 1998 - 10 ck - wk

		Flad Architects	3 yr		Shelving books, Putting circulation cards in books	W quit	1998 - 6	1998 - \$5.50	1995 - 4 ck - wk 1998 - 4 ck - wk
		Regent Coop Market	7 yr	2 mo	Facing, Stocking shelves,	Health difficulties	2005 - 9	2009 - \$6.00	1998 - 9 ck - wk 2005 - 9 ck - wk
		Planned Parenthood		9 mo	Stuffing envelopes	Health difficulties	2006 - 2.5	2006 - volunteer	2005 - 1 to 1 2006 - 1 to 1
		Community Work Services		7 mo	Shredding	Health difficulties	2006 - 2.5	2006 - volunteer	2005 - 1 to 1 2006 - 1 to 1
# 19 SE - 1985 CWS - 1985 G - M	Moderate ID, Down syndrome	Fess Hotel		11 mo	Simple food prep, Cleaning vegetables	W laid off	1986 - 15	1986 - \$3.35	1985 - 15 ck - wk 1986 - 15 ck - wk
		Amy's Café	2 yr		Mopping, Sweeping, Vacuuming, Washing dishes	Health difficulties	1988 - 15	1988 - \$3.35	1986 - 15 ck - wk 1988 - 15 ck - wk
		Edgewater Hotel	1 yr	2 mo	Washing dishes	W fired	1989 - 15	1989 - \$3.35	1988 - 10 ck - wk 1989 - 10 ck - wk
		Rocky Rococo Pizza - Sherman Ave	6 yr	10 mo	Bussing tables, Mopping, Sweeping, Vacuuming, Washing dishes	W fired	1996 - 15	1996 - \$4.75	1989 - 10 ck - wk 1996 - 10 ck - wk
		Olds Seed Co		3 mo	Packaging seeds	Job phased out	1995 - 5	1995 - \$4.25	1994 - 4 ck - wk 1995 - 4 ck - wk
		Mounds Pet Food Warehouse	1 yr	9 mo	Dust mopping, Breaking down boxes, Bagging pet food products	Business closed	1998 - 9	1998 - \$5.15	1996 - 6 ck - wk 1998 - 6 ck - wk
		Gumby's Pizza	3 yr		Assembling pizza boxes	Business closed	2000 - 6	2000 - \$5.15	1997 - 6 ck - wk 2000 - 6 ck - wk
		Jung Garden Center	15 yr	2 mo	Delittering parking lot, Dust mopping, Mopping, Cleaning glass doors, Breaking down boxes	Health difficulties	2005 - 7.5 2014 - 7.5	2005 - \$5.70 2014 - \$6.55	1999 - 3 ck - wk 2014 - 3 ck - wk
		Warner Park Rec Cntr	3 yr	8 mo	Vacuuming	W fired	2005 - 6	2005 - volunteer	2001 - 2 ck - wk 2005 - 2 ck - wk
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	8 yr	4 mo	Collecting for recycling	Health difficulties	2014 - 6	2014 - \$7.25	2006 - 1 to 2 2014 - 1 to 2
		Rainbow Project	2 yr		Stocking supplies, Vacuuming, Cleaning windows	W fired	2012 - 2	2012 - volunteer	2010 - 2 ck - wk 2012 - 2 ck - wk
# 20 SE - 1989 CWS - 1985 G - M	Severe ID, Hearing impairment, Non-verbal, Visual disability,	Dane Co Social Services	1 yr	1 mo	Destapling	W moved to paid employment	1986 - 10	1986 - volunteer	1985 - 1 to 2 1986 - 1 to 2
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	25 yr	1 mo	Collecting for shredding	W died 2012	2005 - 11	2005 - \$5.70 2012 - \$7.25	1986 - 1 to 2 2012 - 1 to 2

	Physical disability, Cornelia deLange syndrome, Significant arthritis	Madison Fire Station # 1	25 yr 3 mo	Dust mopping, Emptying garbage, Setting dinner table, Mopping, Folding towels, Cleaning bathrooms, Washing vehicles, Vacuuming, Sweeping	W died 2012	2012 - near end of life support was at home -worked minimal hours 2005 - 3 2012 - near end of life was receiving support at home - worked minimal hours	2005 - \$5.70 2012 - \$7.25	1987 - 1 to 2 2012 - 1 to 2
		Pet World Warehouse	12 yr 8 mo	Dust mopping, Emptying garbage, Wiping tables in breakroom, Breaking down boxes	W laid off	2005 - 6 2009 - 6	2005 - \$5.70 2009 - \$7.25	1997 - 1 to 2 2009 - 1 to 2
		Movin' Out	1 yr 10 mo	Dusting, Emptying garbage, Stocking copiers with paper, Wiping counters, Watering plants, Vacuuming	Poor job match	2011 - 6	2011 - \$7.25	2009 - 1 to 2 2011 - 1 to 2
		Madison Fire Station # 4	2 yr 11 mo	Dust mopping, Emptying garbage, Setting dinner table, Washing vehicles, Vacuuming, Sweeping, Mopping, Folding towels, Cleaning bathrooms	W died 2012	2012 - 3 W supported at home near end of life - worked minimal hours	2012 - \$7.25	2009 - 1 to 2 2012 - 1 to 2
# 21 SE - 1985 CWS - 1985 G - M	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Dementia	Bauman's Deli	3 yr 3 mo	Bussing tables, Filling condiment containers, Setting up tables	Poor job match	1987 - 12.5	1987 - \$2.50	1984 - 10 ck - wk 1987 - 10 ck - wk
		Madison College - Library	1 yr 2 mo	Sensor stripping books, Stamping books	Poor job match	1986 - 9	1986 - volunteer	1985 - 1 to 3 1986 - 1 to 3
		Madison Fire Station # 1	4 yr 2 mo	Cleaning vehicles, Sweeping	W moved to paid employment	1990 - 9	1990 - volunteer	1986 - 1 to 3 1990 - 1 to 3
		WI Dept Health Services	32 yr 3 mo	Assembling packets, Collating, Labeling, Shredding, Stuffing envelopes, Stapling	W died in 2018	2005 - 6 2018 - 6	2005 - \$5.05 2018 - \$7.25	1986 - 1 to 3 2018 - 1 to 3
		Inntowner Hotel	5 mo	Folding laundry	W fired - poor work quality	1991 - 9	1991 - \$3.80	1990 - 9 ck - wk 1991 - 9 ck - wk
		Dane Co Juvenile Detention	7 yr 5 mo	Shredding	W laid off - lack of work space	1998 - 9	1998 - \$2.62	1991 - 1 to 5 1998 - 1 to 5

		Madison Health Dept	8 yr 3 mo	Shredding	W needed more active job	2005 - 9 2006 - 9	2005 - \$3.53 2006 - \$3.60	1998 - 1 to 6 2006 - 1 to 6
		Dane Co Sheriff's	9 yr 1 mo	Opening & date stamping mail, Shredding	Job change needed for support reasons	2005 - 5 2010 - 5	2005 - \$5.70 2010 - \$7.25	2001 - 1 to 5 2010 - 1 to 5
		Edgewood College	8 mo	Vacuuming, Watering plants	Job phased out	2007 - 6	2007 - \$6.55	2006 - 1 to 2 2007 - 1 to 2
		WI Dept Corrections	11 yr 3 mo	Shredding	W died in 2018	2018 - 6	2018 - \$7.25	2007 - 1 to 4 2018 - 1 to 4
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	8 yr 5 mo	Shredding	W died in 2018	2018 - 4	2018 - \$8.46	2010 - 1 to 2 2018 - 1 to 2
# 22 SE - 1985 CWS - 1985 G - F	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Alzheimer disease	Inntowner Hotel	1 yr 3 mo	Folding laundry, Stocking linens in rooms	W fired - behavioral difficulties	1986 - 20	1986 - \$3.35	1985 - 10 ck - wk 1986 - 10 ck - wk
		Madison Club	8 yr 6 mo	Folding laundry	Hotel closed laundry	1994 - 15	1994 - \$3.19	1986 - 1 to 5 1994 - 1 to 5
		Magic Penny Daycare Ctr	6 yr 4 mo	Assisting teacher	Business closed	1992 - 5	1992 - volunteer	1986 - 4 ck - wk 1992 - 4 ck - wk
		Dane Co Law Library	10 yr 5 mo	Stamping books, Shelving journals	Job given to full time employees	1997 - 5	1997 - \$5.15	1987 - 1 to 5 1997 - 1 to 5
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	6 yr 1 mo	Collecting for recycling	Health difficulties - job became too physically demanding	1997 - 12	1997 - \$5.15	1991 - 1 to 5 1997 - 1 to 5
		WI Dept Regulation & Licensing	19 yr 9 mo	Assembling packets, Collating, Dusting, Emptying garbage, Folding letters, Labeling, Stuffing envelopes, Stapling	Health difficulties - W wanted to retire	2005 - 15 2012 - 15	2005 - \$5.70 2012 - \$7.25	1992 - 5 ck - wk 2012 - 5 ck - wk
		Fletcher Advertising	11 mo	Dusting, Emptying garbage, Vacuuming	W laid off - lack of work	1995 - 4	1995 - \$4.25	1994 - 4 ck - wk 1995 - 4 ck - wk
		WI Office Vital Records	14 yr	Mailing birth certificates, Stocking supplies	Health difficulties - W wanted to retire	2005 - 9 2012 - 9	2005 - \$5.70 2012 - \$6.50	1998 - 6 ck - wk 2012 - 6 ck - wk
# 23 SE - 1985 CWS - 1985 G - M	Severe ID, Cerebral Palsy, Non-verbal	Madison College - Bookstore	4 yr 6 mo	Packing books, Unpacking supplies	W moved to paid employment	1989 - 15	1989 - volunteer	1985 - 1 to 2 1989 - 1 to 2
		American Red Cross	7 yr 2 mo	Labeling blood donor bags, Packaging empty blood donor bags	W moved to paid employment - wanted more social interactions	1992 - 6	1992 - volunteer	1985 - 1 to 2 1992 - 1 to 2
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	23 yr 1 mo	Breaking down boxes, Delivering mail, Collecting for	Health difficulties - W retired	2005 - 20 2017 - 20	2005 - \$5.70 2017 - \$8.46	1989 - 1 to 3 2017 - 1 to 3

		High Point Church	8 mo	recycling, Separating forms, Shredding	Increased hours at paid job	1993 - 6	1993 - volunteer	1992 - 1 to 2 1993 - 1 to 2
# 24 SE - 1986 CWS - 1989 G - F	Moderate ID, Down syndrome	WI Dept Corrections	10 yr 8 mo	Restocking church pews, Stuffing bulletins	W died in 1999	1999 - 20	1999 - \$5.72	1989 - 1 to 4 1999 - 1 to 4
# 25 SE - 1985 CWS - 1986 G - F	Severe ID, Non-verbal	WI Dept Health	33 yr 6 mo	Assembling packets, Collating, Labeling, Stuffing envelopes, Stapling	NA	2005 - 10 2020 - 6	2005 - \$6.46 2020 - \$7.40	1986 - 1 to 3 2020 - 1 to 3
		Madison Housing Operations	23 yr 10 mo	Collating, Stapling	Job became obsolete	2005 - 9 2010 - 9	2005 - \$4.76 2010 - \$5.31	1986 - 1 to 4 2010 - 1 to 4
		Madison Common Council	10 yr 3 mo	Shredding, Destapling documents to be shredded	Work space eliminated	2005 - 3 2010 - 3	2005 - \$4.76 2010 - \$5.47	2000 - 1 to 6 2010 - 1 to 6
		WI Commissioner of Insurance	9 yr 8 mo	Shredding, Destapling documents to be shredded	NA	2020 - 6	2020 - \$7.50	2010 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
# 26 SE - 1986 CWS - 1986 G - M	Mild ID, Seizure disorder, Cerebral Palsy, Physical disability, Hearing impairment	Central WI Ctr	34 yr 3 mo	Delivering mail, Delivering medications	NA	2005 - 15 2020 - 20	2005 - \$6.00 2020 - \$8.33	1985 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		Madison Assessor	20 yr 7 mo	Simple data entry	W wanted to retire	2005 - 7 2014 - 7	2005 - \$5.70 2014 - \$6.64	1993 - 1 to 4 2014 - 1 to 4
# 27 SE - 1986 CWS - 1986 G - M	Moderate ID, Seizure disorder, Non-verbal, Hearing impairment	Pizzeria Uno	23 yr 9 mo	Assembling pizza boxes, Breaking down boxes, Setting up tables, Washing dishes, Polishing brass, Simple food prep	Business closed	2005 - 6 2009 - 6	2005 - \$5.70 2009 - \$7.25	1986 - 2 ck - wk 2009 - 2 ck - wk
		Toys R Us	4 yr 3 mo	Breaking down boxes, Cleaning bathrooms, Shrink wrapping merchandise, Sweeping	Poor job match	1996 - 5	1996 - \$5.95	1991 - 1 to 2 1996 - 1 to 2
		Madison Planning & Dev	23 yr 10 mo	Collecting for recycling	Job became obsolete & office relocated	2005 - 5 2016 - 5	2005 - \$5.95 2016 - \$8.45	1993 - 1 to 5 2016 - 1 to 5
		American Red Cross	1 yr 7 mo	Setting up chairs, Cleaning chalkboards	W moved to paid employment	1997 - 5	1997 - volunteer	1996 - 1 to 2 1997 - 1 to 2

		WI Commissioner of Insurance	21 yr		Collating, Labeling, Folding letters, Stamping envelopes, Stuffing envelopes	Team wanted new job to enhance independence	2005 - 9 2017 - 9	2005 - \$5.70 2017 - \$7.25	1996 - 1 to 4 2017 - 1 to 4
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	20 yr	3 mo	Collecting for recycling	W moved from Madison	2005 - 2.5 2017 - 2.5	2005 - \$5.70 2017 - \$8.46	1997 - 1 ck - wk 2017 - 1 ck - wk
		Madison Public Health Nursing		10 mo	Packaging & separating condoms, Stamping envelopes, Assembling syringe kits	W moved from Madison	2017 - 4	2017 - \$8.46	2017 - 2 ck - wk 2017 - 2 ck - wk
		Nature's Bakery Coop		7 mo	Opening zip lock bags, Labeling bags with stickers	W moved from Madison	2017 - 3.75	2017 - \$8.25	2017 - 1 ck - wk 2017 - 1 ck - wk
# 28 SE - 1986 CWS - 1986 G - M	Severe ID, Down syndrome	WI Dept Health	33 yr	9 mo	Collating, Folding letters using folding machine, Shredding, Stuffing envelopes, Collecting mail to be delivered	NA	2005 - 10 2020 - 4	2005 - \$ 4.41 2020 - \$7.40	1986 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
		Madison Fire Station #1		10 mo	Cleaning vehicles	Poor job match	1987 - 9	1987 - Volunteer	1986 - 1 to 3 1987 - 1 to 3
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	32 yr	11 mo	Collecting for recycling	NA	2005 - 9 2020 - 9	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$9.02	1987 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
# 29 SE - 1986 CWS - 1986 G - M	Moderate ID, Seizure disorder, Non-verbal, Autism, Schizophrenia	Madison College - Duplicating & Food Service	3 yr	1 mo	Bussing tables, Collating	W moved to paid employment; Team wanted different tasks	1989 - 15	1989 - volunteer	1986 - 1 to 2 1989 - 1 to 2
		Madison Fire Station # 3	11 yr	8 mo	Cleaning vehicles, Dust mopping, Dusting, Sweeping	Moved to paid employment	2001 - 9	2001 - volunteer	1989 - 1 to 2 2001 - 1 to 2
		WI Div Public Health	29 yr	9 mo	Folding letters, Shredding, Stuffing envelopes	NA	2005 - 6 2020 - 6	2005 - \$3.89 2020 - \$ 7.55	1990 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
		Madison Police Dept	29 yr	4 mo	Destapling documents for shredding, Shredding	NA	2005 - 5 2020 - 5	2005 - \$4.04 2020 - \$8.09	1990 - 1 to 5 2020 - 1 to 5
		Badger Cab	15 yr	3 mo	Cleaning bathrooms, Emptying garbage, Mopping, Vacuuming	W laid off due to company financial restraints	2005 - 9 2012 - 9	2005 - \$6.20 2012 - \$7.25	1997 - 1 to 2 2012 - 1 to 2
		Madison Fleet Services	3 yr	6 mo	Cleaning glass doors, Cleaning bathrooms, Cleaning windows, Mopping, Sweeping	Poor job match	2016 - 7.5	2016 - \$8.09	2012 - 1 to 2 2016 - 1 to 2
			3 yr	9 mo	Shredding	NA	2020 - 6	2020 - \$9.02	2016 - 1 to 5

		Dane Co Public Health Nursing						2020 - 1 to 5
# 30 SE - 1986 CWS - 1986 G - M	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Diabetes	McKee's Rest	1 yr 9 mo	Vacuuming, Washing dishes	Business closed	1988 - 12.5	1988 - \$3.55	1986 - 8 ck - wk 1988 - 8 ck - wk
		Madison Fire Station # 1	9 yr 6 mo	Dust mopping, Emptying garbage, Folding towels, Mopping, Sweeping	W moved to paid employment	1996 - 9	1996 - volunteer	1986 - 1 to 3 1996 - 1 to 3
		Pizza Hut - E. Washington	1 yr 9 mo	Washing dishes	Mgmt not supportive	1990 - 12.5	1990 - \$2.75	1988 - 8 ck - wk 1990 - 8 ck - wk
		Pasqual's Rest - Atwood Ave	5 yr 8 mo	Washing dishes	Health difficulties	1996 - 12.5	1996 - \$4.50	1990 - 8 ck - wk 1996 - 8 ck - wk
		WI Commissioner of Insurance	23 yr 7 mo	Labeling, Folding letters, Shredding, Stuffing envelopes, Collecting for recycling	NA	2005 - 9 2020 - 12	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.25	1996 - 1 to 3 2020 - 1 to 3
		Edgewater Hotel	9 yr 5 mo	Collecting room service trays, Vacuuming	W laid off - decline in business	2005 - 5	2005 - \$5.15	1996 - 1 to 2 2005 - 1 to 2
		WI Dept Transportation	19 yr 5 mo	Alphabetizing, Destapling, Shredding	NA	2005 - 7.5 2020 - 6	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$8.00	2000 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
		Elks Lodge	1 yr 9 mo	Breaking down boxes, Setting up tables & chairs, Sweeping, Wiping down tables & chairs, Polishing banquet trays	W increased hours at different job	2005 - 6 2007 - 6	2005 - \$7.00 2007 - \$7.00	2005 - 1 to 2 2007 - 1 to 2
# 31 SE - 1986 CWS - 1986 G - F	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Hearing impairment	Madison Club	2 yr	Folding laundry	W fired - behavior difficulties	1987 - 9	1987 - \$2.50	1985 - 1 to 4 1987 - 1 to 4
		State Capital Law Library	3 yr 3 mo	Destapling documents for microfilming	W moved to paid employment	1989 - 5	1989 - volunteer	1986 - 1 to 4 1989 - 1 to 4
		Madison College	2 yr 9 mo	Alphabetizing, Collating, Labeling, Stuffing envelopes	W moved to paid employment	1990 - 9	1990 - volunteer	1987 - 1 to 2 1990 - 1 to 2
		WI Dept Corrections	29 yr 5 mo	Alphabetizing, Assembling packets, Destapling documents for microfilming, Labeling, Folding letters, Stamping envelopes, Stuffing envelopes	NA	2005 - 10.5 2020 - 10.5	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.25	1990 - 1 to 5 2020 - 1 to 5

		Dane Co Sheriff	27 yr 4 mo	Destapling documents for microfilming, Opening & date stamping mail, Stamping envelopes, Separating criminal history documents	Job became obsolete	2005 - 5 2020 - 5	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$8.46	1991 - 1 to 4 2018 - 1 to 4
		Double Tree Hotel	2 mo	Folding laundry, Rolling silverware	Poor job match	2018 - 3	2018 - \$7.25	2018 - 1 to 2 2018 - 1 to 2
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	1 yr 3 mo	Shredding	NA	2020 - 3	2020 - \$9.02	2018 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
# 32 SE - 1986 CWS - 1986 G - M	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Physical disability, Alzheimer disease	UW Credit Union	7 yr 10 mo	Folding letters, Stuffing envelopes, Assembling packets, Shredding	W laid off - job phased out	1993 - 9	1993 - \$4.25	1986 - 6 ck - wk 1993 - 6 ck - wk
		National Guardian Life Ins Co	5 yr 7 mo	Collating, Putting envelope flaps up in boxes, Labeling	W died	2003 - 9	2003 - \$5.15	1987 - 3 ck - wk 2003 - 3 ck - wk
		Dane Co Sheriff	9 mo	Destapling files to be microfilmed	Health difficulties	1994 - 6	1994 - \$2.50	1993 - 1 to 4 1994 - 1 to 4
# 33 SE - 1987 CWS - 1987 G - M	Moderate ID, Autism	WI Dept Health	32 yr 8 mo	Delivering mail, Collating, Folding letters, Labeling, Shredding, Stamping envelopes	NA	2005 - 10 2020 - 8	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.25	1987 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
		Madison College	1 yr 6 mo	Collating	Fired - behavioral difficulties	1989 - 9	1989 - volunteer	1987 - 1 to 2 1989 - 1 to 2
		Madison Fire Station # 3	12 yr 4 mo	Cleaning bathrooms, Dust mopping, Cleaning vehicles, Dusting	W increased hours at paid job	2001 - 9	2001 - volunteer	1989 - 1 to 2 2001 - 1 to 2
		Badger Cab	15 yr 3 mo	Cleaning bathrooms, Cleaning windows, Emptying garbage, Mopping, Vacuuming	W laid off - company had financial issues	2005 - 9 2012 - 9	2005 - \$6.20 2012 - \$7.25	1997 - 1 to 2 2012 - 1 to 2
		Madison Fleet Services	7 yr 4 mo	Cleaning bathrooms, Dust mopping, Cleaning windows, Mopping, Wiping benches & tables	NA	2020 - 6	2020 - \$9.11	2012 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
# 34 SE - 1987 CWS - 1987 G - F	Moderate ID, Seizure disorder, Visual impairment	Orvis's Deli	2 yr 2 mo	Bussing tables, Slicing & buttering buns, Filling salad containers	Business closed	1989 - 15	1989 - \$1.34	1987 - 15 ck - wk 1989 - 15 ck - wk
		Dane Co Court Commissioner	3 yr 1 mo	Destapling documents for microfilming	Office relocated - limited work space	1992 - 15	1992 - \$4.25	1989 - 1 to 5 1992 - 1 to 5

		Edgewood College	3 yr 3 mo	Dusting, Collecting for recycling, Mail delivery	Poor job match	1993 - 5	1993 - \$2.12	1989 - 1 to 2 1993 - 1 to 2
		Dane Co Print Shop	1 yr 9 mo	Destapling documents for microfilming	W transferred to different job - lack of work space	1994 - 15	1995 - \$5.15	1992 - 1 to 5 1994 - 1 to 5
		St. Mary's Hospital	6 yr 10 mo	Folding letters, Labeling	W moved to paid employment	1999 - 6	1999 - volunteer	1993 - 6 ck - wk 1999 - 6 ck - wk
		Dane Co District Attorney	27 yr 6 mo	Shredding, Destapling, Collecting for recycling	NA	2005 - 9 2020 - 9	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$9.02	1992 - 1 to 6 2020 - 1 to 2
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	25 yr 9 mo	Collecting for recycling, Shredding	NA	2005 - 6 2020 - 6	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$9.02	1994 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
		WI Dept Transportation	20 yr	Shredding	NA	2005 - 5 2020 - 4	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$8.00	2000 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
# 35 SE - 1987 CWS - 1995 G - M	Moderate ID	Pasqual's Rest - Monroe St	7 yr 7 mo	Bussing tables, Washing dishes, Stocking dining stations	W desired a different job	2003 - 20	2003 - \$5.50	1995 - 5 ck - wk 2003 - 5 ck - wk
		UW Kohl Center	16 yr	Delivering & sorting mail	Increased work hours in other areas at Kohl Center	2005 - 20 2016 - 7.5	2005 - \$7.50 2016 - \$8.00	2000 - 1 ck - mo 2016 - 1 ck - mo
		UW Kohl Center - Food & Beverage	16 yr 5 mo	Cleaning vegetables, Dust mopping, Mopping, Simple food prep, Washing dishes, Sweeping	NA	2005 - 20 2020 - 17.5	2005 - \$7.50 2020 - \$10.00	2003 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		Blue Moon Bar & Grill	8 mo (over 3 summers)	Breaking down boxes, Delittering parking lot, Mowing grass, Filling condiment containers, Taking down chairs & stools, Wiping tables, Watering plants	W desired different job	2010 - 4	2010 - \$7.25	2007 - 1 ck - mo 2010 - 1 ck - mo
		First United Methodist Church	4 mo (over 2 summers)	Stocking supplies, Stocking soda coolers, Loading & moving pallets	Not enough work	2010 - 3	2010 - volunteer	2009 - 1 ck - mo 2010 - 1 ck - mo
		UW Kohl Center - Facilities Mgmt	6 mo (over 3 summers)	Dust mopping, Cleaning parking lot, Emptying garbage, Mopping, Sweeping	Not enough work	2015 - 6	2015 - \$7.25	2012 - 1 ck - mo 2015 - 1 ck - mo

		Catholic Multicultural Center	4 mo (over 2 summers)	Stocking supplies, Washing dishes	NA	2020 - 6	2020 - volunteer	2018 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
# 36 SE -1987 CWS - 1987 G - F	Moderate ID	WI Div Health	16 yr 3 mo	Folding letters, Photocopying, Labeling, Stuffing envelopes	W fired - poor attendance	2003 - 10	2003 - \$5.15	1987 - 1 to 2 2003 - 1 to 2
		Madison College	1 yr 6 mo	Stuffing envelopes, Photocopying, Labeling, Folding letters	W moved to paid employment	1989 - 9	1989 - volunteer	1988 - 1 to 2 1989 - 1 to 2
		WI Environmental Health	13 yr 3 mo	Folding letters, Photocopying, Stuffing envelopes	W fired - poor attendance	2003 - 12	2003 - \$5.15	1990 - 10 ck - wk 2003 - 10 ck - wk
		St James Church	15 yr 9 mo	Labeling, Stuffing envelopes, Putting postage on envelopes, Sealing envelopes	NA	2005 - 3 2020 - 3	2005 - volunteer 2020 - volunteer	2004 - 1 ck - wk 2020 - 1 ck - wk
		Dane Co ARC	6 mo	Stuffing envelopes, Labeling, Putting postage on mailings	W laid off	2005 - 3	2005 - volunteer	2004 - 4 ck - wk 2005 - 4 ck - wk
		Community Work Services	3 yr 1 mo	Photocopying	W increased hours at higher paying job	2005 - 3 2008 - 3	2005 - \$5.70 2008 - \$5.70	2005 - 6 ck - wk 2008 - 6 ck - wk
		First United Methodist Church	3 yr 6 mo	Folding letters, Labeling	Job phased out	2005 - 3 every other wk 2008 - 3 every other wk	2005 - volunteer 2008 - volunteer	2005 - 1 ck - wk 2009 - 1 ck - wk
		WI Commissioner of Insurance	1 yr 2 mo	Shredding	W desired different job	2007 - 3	2007 - \$6.50	2006 - 2 ck - wk 2007 - 2 ck - wk
		WI Dept Corrections	12 yr 7 mo	Shredding, Photocopying, Stamping envelopes, Stuffing envelopes, Folding letters, Labeling, Collating, Alphabetizing	NA	2020 - 10	2020 - \$7.25	2007 - 1 to 5 2020 - 1 to 5
# 37 SE - 1987 CWS 1987 G - M	Moderate ID, Down syndrome	Rocky Rococo Pizza - University Ave	3 yr 1 mo	Bussing tables, Washing dishes	W fired - behavioral difficulties	1990 - 20	1990 - \$2.04	1987 - 40 ck - wk 1990 - 40 ck - wk
		Community Work Services	2 yr 7 mo	Emptying garbage, Vacuuming	Team desired different job with more social interactions	1993 - 6	1993 - \$4.25	1990 - 12 ck - wk 1993 - 12 ck - wk
		WI Dept Revenue	11 yr	Redacting file folders, Alphabetizing,	Business relocated too far away	2001 - 6	2001 - \$3.62	1990 - 6 ck - wk 2001 - 6 ck - wk

		Steve's Liquor Market	7 yr 6 mo	Highlighting file folders Breaking down boxes, Vacuuming, Sweeping	Moved to job with more JC supervision	2002 - 6	2002 - \$5.15	1994 - 6 ck - wk 2002 - 6 ck - wk
		Madison Fire Station # 1	21 yr 11 mo	Dust mopping, Emptying garbage, Folding towels & blankets, Mopping, Cleaning vehicles, Wiping tables & counters, Unloading & loading dishwasher, Sweeping, Vacuuming, Setting tables	NA	2005 - 3 2020 - 3	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.25	1998 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
		Regent Coop Market	1 yr 7 mo	Breaking down boxes, Cleaning glass doors, Dust mopping, Emptying garbage, Facing & stocking shelves, Vacuuming, Sweeping	W laid off	2000 - 6	2000 - \$5.15	1998 - 1 to 2 2000 - 1 to 2
		Pet World Warehouse	8 yr 9 mo	Sweeping, Emptying garbage, Breaking down boxes, Wiping tables & counters	W laid off	2005 - 6 2009 - 6	2005 - \$5.70 2009 - \$6.55	2000 - 1 to 2 2009 - 1 to 2
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	9 yr 2 mo	Collecting for recycling	NA	2005 - 7.5 2020 - 4	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$9.02	2000 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
		WI Div Health	16 yr 4 mo	Shredding, Alphabetizing, Folding letters, Stamping envelopes, Stuffing envelopes	NA	2005 - 6 2020 - 4	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.25	2003 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
		TASC	11 yr 8 mo	Stocking copiers with paper, Making notepads, Wiping tables & counters, Stocking supplies, Loading & unloading dishwasher	NA	2020 - 4	2020 - \$7.25	2008 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
		Movin' Out	1 yr 10 mo	Stocking copiers with paper, Wiping tables & counters, Watering plants, Vacuuming	Increased hours at another job	2011 - 6	2011 - \$7.25	2009 - 1 to 2 2011 - 1 to 2
		Madison Fire Station # 4	10 yr 6 mo	Cleaning windows, Vacuuming, Folding towels & blankets, Emptying garbage,	NA	2020 - 2	2020 - \$7.25	2009 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2

				Dusting, Dust mopping, Mopping, Collecting for recycling, Setting tables, Washing vehicles, Loading & unloading dishwasher, Stocking soda coolers, Wiping tables & counters				
# 38 SE - 1988 CWS - 1988 G - F	Severe ID	Madison College - Bookstore	11 mo	Sensor stripping books, Stamping books	Team desired different job & paid work	1988 - 7.5	1988 - Volunteer	1988 - 1 to 3
		WI Dept Corrections	3 yr 5 mo	Folding letters, Labeling, Stuffing envelopes, Sorting forms	W fired -behavioral difficulties	1988 - 7.5	1988 - \$4.25	1988 - 1 to 3 1992 - 1 to 3
		Madison Police Dept	2 yr 6 mo	Shredding	Poor job match	1993 - 5	1993 - \$3.80	1990 - 1 to 2 1993 - 1 to 2
		WI Craft Market	1 yr	Pricing items with gun	W stopped attending work - mental health challenges	1994 - 5	1994 - \$4.25	1993 - 1 to 1 1994 - 1 to 1
		Great Harvest Bread Co	9 yr 2 mo	Bagging food products, Labeling bread bags	W laid off	2004 - 2.5	2004 - \$5.15	1994 - 1 to 1 2004 - 1 to 1
		Pasqual's Rest - Production Facility	5 yr 5 mo	Labeling salsa containers, Pricing items with gun	Business closed	2000 - 5	2000 - \$5.15	1995 - 1 to 1 2000 - 1 to 1
		First United Methodist Church	7 yr 3 mo	Labeling & stuffing church bulletins	Moved to paid employment	2002 - 5	2002 - Volunteer	1995 - 1 to 1 2002 - 1 to 1
		Planned Parenthood	6 yr 11 mo	Packaging & separating condoms	Moved to paid employment	2008 - 5	2008 - Volunteer	2001 - 1 to 3 2008 - 1 to 3
		Law Center for Children & Families	17 yr 2 mo	Shredding, Collecting for shredding, Watering plants	NA	2020 - 4	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$ 7.25	2002 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
		Nature's Bakery Coop	15 yr 6 mo	Labeling bread bags & boxes	NA	2020 - 1.25	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$ 8.25	2004 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	12 yr 10 mo	Collecting for recycling, Collecting for shredding	NA	2020 - 9	2007 - \$6.50 2020 - \$ 9.02	2007 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2		
#39 SE - 1988 CWS - 1988 G - F	Moderate ID	Hardees Rest - Milwaukee St	4 yr 8 mo	Making salads, Filling salad containers	Poor job match	1992 - 15	1992 - \$3.05	1987 - 10 cks - wk 1992 - 10 cks - wk
		Video Land	9 mo	Dusting, Shelving video tapes	Poor job match	1992 - 5	1992 - \$ 3.85	1991 - 5 cks - wk 1992 - 5 cks - wk

		WI Dept Justice	7 mo	Three hole punching, Collating, Counting FBI forms, Labeling, Stuffing envelopes, Sorting forms by type	W fired - behavioral difficulties	1993 - 15	1993 - \$3.42	1992 - 15 cks - wk 1993 - 15 cks - wk
		Meriter Hospital - Adult Services	4 yr 2 mo	Delivering mail, Distributing ice water to patients	W moved to paid employment	1997 - 12	1997 - Volunteer	1993 - 8 cks - wk 1997 - 8 cks - wk
		Methodist Day Care Ctr	2 mo	Assisting teacher	W fired	1993 - 5	1993 - Volunteer	1993 - 2 cks - wk
		Dane Co Public Health Nursing	18 yr 5 mo	Labeling, Shredding, Stamping envelopes, Stuffing envelopes	Job phased out	2014 - 5	2014 - Volunteer	1995 - 1 to 4 2014 - 1 to 4
		Dane Co Human Services	15 yr 3 mo	Assembling packets, Collecting for recycling, Shredding,	W laid off	2011 - 5	2005 - \$ 5.70 2011 - \$ 7.25	1995 - 1 to 4 2011 - 1 to 4
		Ad World	1 yr 4 mo	Bundling newspapers, Cutting advertisements out of newspapers, Sorting & labeling photos, Vacuuming	W laid off	1998 - 9	1998 - \$ 5.15	1997 - 6 cks - wk 1998 - 6 cks - wk
		WI Dept Corrections	18 yr 3 mo	Alphabetizing, Assembling packets, Collating, Destapling for microfilming, Labeling, Stamping envelopes, Stuffing envelopes, Separating forms by county code, Folding letters	NA	2020 - 6	2001 - \$5.15 2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.25	2001 - 1 to 6 2020 - 1 to 6
		Dane Co Public Health Nursing	1 yr 3 mo	Preparing heroin kits, Packaging condoms	NA	2020 - 4	2020 - \$9.02	2018 - 1 to 5 2020 - 1 to 5
# 40 SE - 1988 CWS - 1989 G - M	Moderate ID, Seizure disorder, Visual impairment	Washington Post Rest	7 mo	Breaking down boxes, Cleaning bathrooms, Mopping, Sweeping	Business closed	1990 - 15	1990 - \$3.65	1989 - 15 cks - wk 1990 - 15 cks - wk
		State Street Brats	27 yr 1 mo	Cleaning bathrooms, Mopping, Setting up tables, Stocking ice bins, Sweeping, Taking down chairs, Setting out condiments & menus	Performance decrement - needed more support	2017 - 20	2005 - \$6.00 2017 - \$ 7.25	1990 - 2 cks - mo 2017 - 2 cks - mo
		Madison Fire Station # 4	5 yr 1 mo	Mopping, Sweeping,	Moved to paid employment	1995 - 7.5	1995 - Volunteer	1991 - 3 cks - wk 1995 - 3 cks - wk

		First United Methodist Church	2 yr		Simple data entry	Work too difficult	1996 - 1.5	1996 - Volunteer	1994 - 1 ck - wk
		Bayview Foundation	3 yr	3 mo	Mopping, Sweeping, Vacuuming	Team desired a different job	1998 - 1.5	1998 - Volunteer	1996 - 1 ck - wk 1995 - 1 ck - wk 1998 - 1 ck - wk
		Meriter Hospital	20 yr	3 mo	Delivering magazines to waiting areas	W wanted to retire	2016 - 1.5	2016 - Volunteer	1996 - 1 ck - mo 2016 - 1 ck - mo
		Home Savings Bank	16 yr	1 mo	Breaking down boxes, Distributing paychecks, Microfilming checks, Collecting for recycling, Shredding, Stuffing envelopes, Stamping money wrappers, Sorting forms by bank branch, Watering plants	Business relocated	2012 - 7.5	2005 - \$6.00 2012 - \$7.25	1996 - 3 cks - wk 2012 - 3 cks - wk
		Madison Public Library	10 yr	4 mo	Stamping books	Job became obsolete	2009 - 1.5	2009 - Volunteer	1998 - 1 ck - mo 2009 - 1 ck - mo
		Madison Municipal Court	6 yr	3 mo	Shredding	NA	2020 - 1.5	2020 - \$8.93	2013 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
		WI Commissioner of Insurance	1 yr	6 mo	Shredding, Stuffing envelopes	Needed better support match	2018 - 6	2018 - \$7.25	2017 - 1 to 4 2018 - 1 to 4
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	1 yr	11 mo	Shredding, Collecting for recycling, Stuffing envelopes	Needed better support match	2019 - 4	2019 - \$8.76	2017 - 1 to 4 2019 - 1 to 4
		WI Dept Corrections	1 yr	2 mo	Shredding	NA	2020 - 10	2020 - \$7.25	2019 - 1 to 6 2020 - 1 to 6
#41 SE - 1988 CWS - 1988 G - M	Moderate ID, Down syndrome	Wendy's Rest - E. Washington Ave	5 yr	8 mo	Bussing tables, Toasting buns	W desired a different job	1993 - 25	1993 - \$ 3.80	1987 - 25 cks - wk 1993 - 25 cks - wk
		WI School of Electronics		7 mo	Collating, Labeling, Stuffing envelopes,	W laid off	1994 - 25	1994 - \$3.50	1993 - 20 cks - wk 1994 - 20 cks - wk
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	26 yr		Collecting for recycling, Collating, Stapling, Shredding, Destapling	NA	2012 - 25 2020 - 26	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$ 9.02	1994 - 8 cks - wk 2020 - 1 to 2
#42 SE - 1988 CWS - 1988 G - M	Moderate ID, Down syndrome, Seizure disorder	Wendy's Rest - Dempsey St	5 yr	8 mo	Simple food prep, Washing dishes, Toasting buns, Setting up salad bar	Poor job match	1992 - 25	1992 - \$3.80	1987 - 25 cks - wk 1992 - 25 cks - wk
		WI Dept Regulation & Licensing	7 yr	11mo	Shredding	Fired - behavioral difficulties	2001 - 12.5	2001 - \$4.27	1993 - 7 cks - wk 2001 - 7 cks - wk
		Dane Co Public Health Nursing	11 yr		Labeling, Stuffing envelopes, Stamping envelopes	Business relocated	2004 - 12.5	2004 - \$6.55	1993 - 1 to 5 2004 - 1 to 5

		WI Dept Health Services	18 yr	Shredding	NA	2005 - 12 2020 - 5	2005 - \$ 5.70 2020 - \$7.55	2001 - 1 to 5 2020 - 1 to 5
		Dane Co Adult Community Services	15 yr 1 mo	Shredding	NA	2005 - 12.5 2020 - 5	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$ 8.76	2004 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
#43 SE - 1988 CWS- 38 G- M	Moderate ID, Seizure disorder	Midway Motor Lodge	2 yr 5 mo	Cleaning hotel rooms	Laid off - Hotel lost airline contract	1990 - 15	1990 - \$3.65	1987 - 10 cks - wk 1990 - 10 cks - wk
		Triggs Bakery	3 yr 10 mo	Washing dishes	W needed more challenging job & more social interactions	1991 - 9	1991 - \$2.25	1987 - 9 cks - wk 1991 - 9 cks - wk
		Pasquals Rest - Productions Facility	3 yr	Washing dishes	Business relocated	1993 - 12	1993 - \$4.25	1990 - 8 cks - wk 1993 - 8 cks - wk
		WKOW TV	22 yr	Emptying garbage, Collecting paper & aluminum for recycling, Stocking supplies	Fired - behavioral difficulties	2013 - 9	2005 - \$ 5.20 2013 - \$ 7.25	1991 - 1 ck - mo 2013 - 1 ck - mo
		Ovens of Brittany Rest - Camelot Sq	2 yr 4 mo	Washing dishes, Sweeping, Mopping	Business closed	1995 - 15	1995 - \$4.85	1993 - 6 cks - wk 1995 - 6 cks - wk
		WI Dept Corrections	25 yr 2 mo	Folding letters, Stuffing envelopes, Sorting forms, Shredding	NA	2005 - 6 2020 - 6	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.25	1994 - 1 to 3 2020 - 1 to 3
		Monty's Diner	24 yr 5 mo	Breaking down boxes, Delittering parking lot, Washing dishes, Sweeping, Stocking supplies, Washing shelves, Mopping	NA	2005 - 15 2020 - 15	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$11.00	1995 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	4 yr 11 mo	Shredding	Needed less support	2019 - 4	2019 - \$8.76	2014 - 1 to 5 2019 - 1 to 5
		National Conference of Bar Examiners	7 mo	Folding letters, Shredding, Stuffing envelopes	NA	2020 - 4	2020 - \$8.76	2019 - 1 ck - wk 2020 - 1 ck - wk
#44 SE- 1990 CWS- 1990 G- F	Moderate ID, Down syndrome	WI Dept Corrections	10 yr 5 mo	Labeling, Stamping envelopes, Destapling files for microfilming, Folding letters, Stuffing envelopes, Stapling, Alphabetizing	Moved from Madison	2002 - 25	\$5.15	1992 - 1 to 4 2002 - 1 to 4
		Rocky Rococo Pizza - Monona Dr	3 yr 6 mo	Washing dishes, Bussing tables	W moved to job with more social interactions	1992 - 15	\$3.85	1988 - 1 ck - 1.5 hr 1992 - 1 ck - 1.5 hr

#45 SE-1990 CWS - 1990 G- F	Moderate ID, Down syndrome	Hardee's Rest - University Ave	2 yr 8 mo	Making salads	Poor job match	1991 - 9	1991 - \$2.85	1989 - 18 cks - wk
		Video Station	24 yr 6 mo	Dusting shelves, Shelving video tapes	Business closed	2005 - 6 2014 - 6	2005 - \$3.20 2014 - \$3.20	1991 - 18 cks - wk 1990 - 4 cks - wk 2014 - 4 cks - wk
		WI Dept Transportation	28 yr 1 mo	Alphabetizing, Assembling packets, Collating, Labeling, Separating forms, Stamping envelopes, Stuffing envelopes	NA	2005 - 9 2020 - 6	2005 - \$3.96 2020 - \$8.00	1991 - 1 to 5 2020 - 1 to 5
#46 SE -1991 CWS - 1991 G - M	Moderate ID, Autism	Persoft	12 yr 11 mo	Assembling software packets, Labeling diskettes	Business relocated	2000 - 15	2000 - \$5.15	1987 - 1 ck - mo 2000 - 1 ck - mo
		WI Manufacturers & Commerce	28 yr 4 mo	Assembling packets, Breaking down boxes, Delivering mail, Filing, Collecting for recycling, Shredding, Stocking soda coolers, Stocking supplies, Watering plants	NA	2005 - 9 2020 - 9	2005 - \$7.75 2020 - \$11.21	1991 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		Flad Architects	7 yr 9 mo	Alphabetizing, Filing, Shelving library materials, Closing library materials on the computer	Job became obsolete	2006 - 7	2005 - \$8.06 2006 - \$8.56	1998 - 1 ck - mo 2006 - 1 ck - mo
		FAC Services	19 yr 5 mo	Alphabetizing, Breaking down boxes, Filing, Shredding, Collecting for recycling, Stocking soda coolers, Stocking supplies, Mailing payroll checks	NA	2005 - 8 2020 - 8	2005 - \$8.06 2020 - \$10.75	2000 - 1 ck - wk 2020 - 1 ck - wk
		UBS Financial Services	18 yr 7 mo	Filing	NA	2005 - 6.5 2020 - 6.5	2005 - \$6.50 2020 - \$8.50	2001 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		WI Dept Transportation	2 yr 9 mo	Filing, Photocopying	Lack of work	2009 - 6	2009 - \$6.55	2006 - 1 ck - wk 2009 - 1 ck - wk
		Dane Co Sheriff	10 yr 9 mo	Filing, Simple data entry, Photocopying, Scanning, Separating forms, Shredding	NA	2020 - 6	2020 - \$9.02	2009 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo
		Law Cntr for Children & Families	2 mo		NA	2020 - 3	2020 - \$7.25	2019 - 1 ck - mo 2020 - 1 ck - mo

				Alphabetizing, Data entry, Filing, Washing dishes				
#47 SE - 2000 CWS - 2000 G - M	Severe ID, Visual Impairment, Non-verbal, Physical disability	WI DD Council	12 yr 10 mo	Assembling packets, Collating, Delivering mail, Labeling, Shredding, Stuffing envelopes	W laid off	2005 - 7.5 2009 - 7.5	2005 - \$6.00 2009 - \$7.25	1996 - 1 to 1 2009 - 1 to 1
		Dane Co District Attorney	19 yr	Collecting for shredding, Shredding	NA	2005 - 8 2020 - 8	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$9.02	2001 - 1 to 1 2020 - 1 to 1
		Movin' Out	19 yr	Assembling packets, Collating, Shredding, Scanning, Collecting for recycling	NA	2005 - 5 2020 - 5	2005 - \$10.00 2020 - \$9.00	2001 - 1 to 1 2020 - 1 to 1
		WI Bureau Developmental Disabilities	4 yr 11 mo	Shredding	Health difficulties	2006 - 2	2005 - \$9.47 2006 - \$10.00	2001 - 1 to 1 2006 - 1 to 1
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	7 yr 1 mo	Collecting for recycling	Increased hours at different job	2015 - 5	2015 - \$7.25	2008 - 1 to 1 2015 - 1 to 1
#48 SE - 2000 CWS - 2000 G - M	Moderate ID, Autism	Concourse Hotel -Laundry	11 yr	Folding laundry	W quit	2005 - 17.5 2007 - 17.5	2005 - \$6.14 2007 - \$7.02	1996 - 1 ck - mo 2007 - 1 ck - mo
		Sheraton Hotel - Laundry	12 yr 3 mo	Folding laundry	NA	2020 - 10	2020 - \$ 11.76	2007 - 2 cks - mo 2020 - 2 cks - mo
#49 SE - 2000 CWS - 2000 G - M	Moderate ID, Seizure disorder, Non-verbal	Noodles & Co	5 yr 1 mo	Bussing tables	Poor job match	2003 - 12.5	2003 - \$5.75	1998 - 12 cks - wk 2003 - 12 cks - wk
		WI Commissioner of Insurance	19 yr 6 mo	Collecting for recycling, Shredding	NA	2005 - 9 2020 - 9	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.25	2000 - 1 to 4 2020 - 1 to 4
		Dane Co Facilities Mgmt	4 yr 6 mo	Collecting for recycling, Shredding	Needed more support	2005 - 5 2008 - 5	2005 - \$5.15 2008 - \$7.25	2003 - 1 to 4 2008 - 1 to 4
		Planned Parenthood	4 yr 3 mo	Packaging condoms	Moved to paid employment	2005 - 2.5 2008 - 2.5	2005 - Volunteer 2008 - Volunteer	2004 - 1 to 3 2008 - 1 to 3
		Nature's Bakery Coop	15 yr 6 mo	Labeling bags & boxes	NA	2020 - 1.5	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$8.25	2004 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
		TASC	11 yr 10 mo	Stocking supplies, Cleaning kitchenettes, Making notepads, Filling copiers with paper	NA	2020 - 4	2020 - \$7.25	2008 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
		Law Center for Children & Families	11 yr 8 mo	Collecting for recycling, Shredding, Stocking soda coolers, Watering plants, Cleaning kitchenettes	NA	2020 - 3	2020 - \$ 7.25	2008 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2
#50 SE - 2003 CW S - 2003 G - M	Moderate ID, Non-verbal	Border's Books	8 yr 5 mo	Dusting, Sensor stripping books, Shelving books, Unpacking books	W laid off	2009 - 6	2005 - \$7.42 2009 - \$8.22	2000 - 1 ck - hr 2009 - 1 ck - hr

		WI Bureau Children's Services	16 yr 7 mo	Assembling packets, Breaking down boxes, Collating, Simple data entry, Filing, Folding letters, Labeling, Collecting for recycling, Separating forms, Shredding, Stamping envelopes, Stuffing envelopes, Using cardboard compactor	NA	2020 - 8	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$8.42	2003 - 1 ck - hr 2020 - 1 ck - hr
		WI Dept Corrections	16 yr 6 mo	Alphabetizing, Assembling packets, Collating, Delivering mail, Filing, Labeling, Folding letters, Separating forms, Shredding, Stuffing envelopes, Stamping envelopes	NA	2020 - 6	2005 - \$5.70 2020 - \$7.25	2003 - 1 to 5 2020 - 1 to 5
		WI Dept Transportation	10 yr 8 mo	Alphabetizing, Assembling packets, Collating, Simple data entry, Filing, Labeling, Collecting for recycling, Separating forms, Shredding, Stuffing envelopes, Stamping envelopes	NA	2020 - 4	2020 - \$8.00	2009 - 1 to 2 2020 - 1 to 2

TABLE 2

Table 2 contains information pertaining to: B - the mobility of each W in 2005 and in 2020 or when he/she retired, stopped working, moved or died; C - how each W traveled to and from work in 2005 and in 2020 or when she/he retired, stopped working, moved or died; D - the lunch supports provided by JC; E - the hours (hrs) per week (wk) each W spent in Community - Recreation activities during work days in 2005 and un 2020 or when he/she retired, stopped working, moved or died; F - the kind of residence in which each W lived in 2005 and in 2020 or when he/she retired, stopped working, moved or died; and, G - the amount of time each W was out of residence during work days in 2005 and in 2020 or when he/she retired, stopped working, moved or died.

A W	B Mobility		C Transportation		D Lunch Supports		E Comm Rec		F Residence		G Hrs out of Res	
	2005	2020	2005	2020	2005	2020	2005	2020	2005	2020	2005	2020
#1	Walk	Walk	City bus	Spec van	None	None	None	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	32	15
#2	Walk	Walker	Res staff	Res staff	Yes	Yes	None	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	32.5	31
#3	Walk	Walk	City bus	Spec van	None	None	None	None	Apt - nearby	Apt - come in & Elec Mon	27	17
#4	Walk	Whlchr	City bus	Spec van	None	Yes	None	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	36	26
#5	Walk	Walk	City bus	Spec van	None	None	None	None	Apt - nearby	Apt - come in	37.5	18
#6	Walk	NA	City bus	NA	None	NA	None	NA	Apt - nearby	NA	35	NA
#7	Walk	Walk	Parent	Parent	Yes	Yes	3	3	Parent	Parent	27	23.5
#8	Walk	Walk	City bus & Parent	City bus & Parent	None	None	None	None	Parent	Parent	25	14
#9	Walk	Whlchr	Spec van	Spec van	Yes	Yes	None	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	32.5	10
#10	Walker	Whlchr	Spec van	Spec van	Yes	Yes	None	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	12	29
#11	Walk	Walk	Walking	Spec van	None	None	None	None	Apt - nearby	Apt - come in & Elec Mon	26.25	14.5
#12	Walk	Whlchr	Spec van	Spec van & JC	Yes	Yes	5	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	35	5
#13	Whlchr	Whlchr	Spec van	Spec van	Yes	Yes	None	None	Parent	Parent	28	23
#14	Walk	Walk	City bus	City bus	None	None	None	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	31.25	35
#15	Whlchr	Whlchr	Spec van	Spec van	None	None	None	None	Apt - live in	Apt - come in & Elec Mon	20	4
#16	Walk	Walk	Spec van & JC	Spec van & JC	Yes	None	None	None	Apt - nearby	NA	36.5	NA
#17	Walker	Whlchr	Spec van	Spec van	Yes	Yes	5	2.5	Apt - Live in	Group Home	40	34
#18	Walk	Walk w/Assist	Spec van & JC	Spec van & JC	Yes	Yes	3	None	Apt - nearby	Apt - live in	18	5
#19	Walk	Walk	Parent	Spec van	None	None	None	None	Parent	Sibling	16	14
#20	Walk	Whlchr	Spec van	Spec van	Yes	Yes	5	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	35	NA
#21	Walk	Walk	City bus	Res staff & JC	Yes	Yes	6	6	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	40	35
#22	Walk	Walker	City bus & Spec van	Spec van	None	None	None	None	Apt - nearby	Nursing Home	36.5	15
#23	Walk	Walk	Spec van	Spec van	Yes	Yes	5	5	Parent	Parent	35	35
#24	Walk	Walk	Spec van	NA	Yes	NA	5	NA	UKN	NA	UKN	NA
#25	Walk	Walk	Spec van	Spec van & JC	Yes	Yes	5	5	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	37.5	31.5
#26	Whlchr	Whlchr	City bus & Spec van	Spec van	Yes	None	None	None	Apt - live in	Group Home	34.5	25
#27	Walk	Walk	City bus & JC	City bus & JC	Yes	Yes	None	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	37.5	32.5
#28	Walk	Walk	Spec van	Spec van	Yes	Yes	6	6	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	35	32.5
#29	Walk	Walk	Spec van	Spec van	Yes	Yes	5	5	Adult Fam Home	Adult Fam Home	35	35.5
#30	Walk	Walk	Spec van & JC	Spec van & JC	Yes	Yes	None	None	Apt - live in	Group Home	35	32
#31	Walk	Walk	Spec van	Spec van & JC	Yes	Yes	None	None	Parents	Apt - live in	23	19

#32	Walker	NA	Spec van	NA	None	NA	None	NA	Parents	NA	UKN	NA
#33	Walk	Walk	Spec van & JC	Spec van & JC	Yes	Yes	3	7	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	33.5	34
#34	Walk	Walk	Spec van & JC	Spec van & JC	Yes	Yes	2.5	2.5	Apt - nearby	Apt - live in	35	35
#35	Walk	Walk	City bus & Bike	City bus & Bike	None	None	None	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	35	25
#36	Walk	Walk	Spec van	Spec van	None	None	None	None	Apt - nearby	Apt - come in	8.5	17.5
#37	Walk	Walk	Spec van & City bus & JC	Spec van & JC	Yes	Yes	5	6	Apt - nearby	Apt - nearby	40	35
#38	Walk	Walk	Spec van & JC	Spec van & JC	Yes	Yes	None	None	Adult Fam Home	Adult Fam Home	28	21.5
#39	Walk	Walk	Parent	Parent & Spec van	None	None	None	None	Parent	Parent	21	23.5
#40	Walk	Walk	City Bus	Spec van & JC	None	Yes	None	None	Adult Fam Home	Apt - come in	45.5	35
#41	Walk	Walk	Spec Van	Spec van & JC	None	Yes	None	2.5	Adult Fam Home	Adult Fam Home	35	35
#42	Walk	Walk	Res staff & City bus	Res Staff & Spec van & JC	Yes	Yes	None	None	Apt - nearby	Condo - come in & Elec Mon	35	28
#43	Walk	Walk	City bus	City bus	None	None	None	2.5	Parent	Parent	40	26
#44	Walk	NA	City Bus	NA	Yes	NA	5	NA	Parent	NA	UKN	NA
#45	Walk	Walk	City bus	Spec van	None	None	3	6	Apt - nearby	Apt - live in	25.5	17
#46	Walk	Walk	City bus	City bus	None	None	None	None	Parent	Parent	40.5	39
#47	Whichr	Whichr	Spec van	Spec van	Yes	Yes	None	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	36.25	28
#48	Walk	Walk	City bus	City bus	None	None	None	None	Sibling	Sibling	22.5	20
#49	Walk	Walk	Spec Van	Spec van	Yes	Yes	5	None	Apt - live in	Apt - live in	36.5	29
#50	Walk	Walk	City bus & Spec van	Spec van	None	None	None	None	Parent	Parent	36.5	32

TABLE 3 – MORTALITY DATA

Table 3 contains information pertaining to: B - A W's age in 2020 if he/she did not die, retire or move from Madison; C - A W's age at death, retirement or when he/she moved from Madison; D - A Mother's (M) age at death; E - A Father's (F) age at death; F - A W's age at M's death; and, G - A W's age at F's death.

UKN = UNKNOWN

NA = NOT APPLICABLE

A W #	B W Age in 2020	C W Age at Death etc.	D M Age at Death	E F Age at Death	F W Age at M's Death	G W Age at F's Death
# 1	60	NA	85	83	58	57
# 2	59	NA	UKN	UKN	11	12
# 3	59	NA	NA	92	NA	55
# 4	58	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
# 5	58	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
# 6	UKN	Moved - 1995 age 35	UKN	UKN	UKN	UKN
# 7	57	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
# 8	57	NA	NA	61	NA	32
# 9	NA	Retired - 2019 age 56 Died - 2020 age 57	UKN	UKN	UKN	UKN
# 10	57	NA	64	87	28	56
# 11	57	NA	71	50	29	8
# 12	NA	Died - 2015 age 52	79	87	44	NA
# 13	57	NA	NA	75	NA	42
# 14	56	NA	82	56	79	52
# 15	56	NA	85	91	42	47
# 16	UKN	Moved - 2005 age 41	UKN	UKN	UKN	UKN
# 17	56	NA	88	46	56	15
# 18	NA	Retired - 2006 age 42 Died - 2010 age 46	89	72	43	24
# 19	UKN	Retired - 2014 age 50	88	73	45	29
# 20	NA	Died- 2012 age 47	NA	NA	NA	NA
# 21	NA	Died- 2018 age 54	NA	NA	NA	NA
# 22	NA	Retired - 2012 age 48 Died - 2015 age 51	71	87	36	49
#23	UNK	Retired - 2017 age 53	NA	78	NA	UKN