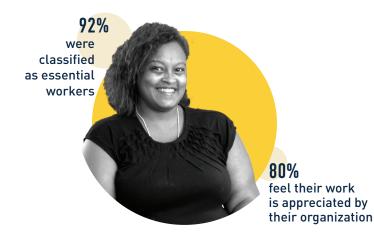
Providing Support During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Direct Support Professionals 6-month follow-up survey | California profile



Direct support professionals (DSPs) provide an array of critical supports making it possible for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) to live, work, and thrive in their communities. The pandemic has affected this work in many ways. This survey, completed by 323 DSPs from California, gathered information about the experiences of DSPs intended to inform efforts to prepare for future waves of the pandemic.

WAGES

DSPs reported on their wages before the pandemic and on whether they received extra pay for pandemic-related risks. Many received extra pay, although states and businesses had varying levels of access to additional dollars to compensate essential workers.

\$15.12 mean hourly wage for DSPs before pandemic

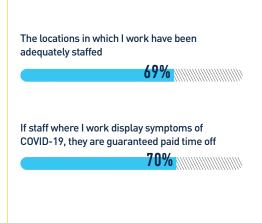
(this wage is higher than expected or typical based on previous studies [NCI,2020])



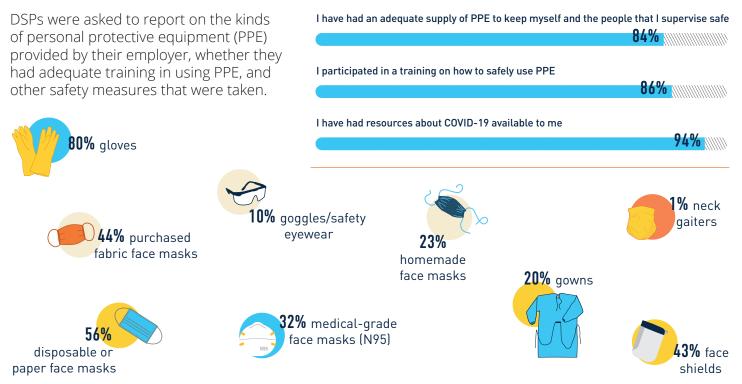
SCHEDULES AND STAFFING

DSPs were asked to report on how the pandemic affected the number of hours they worked, where and when they worked, and how their role may have shifted.

work more hours per week	33%
work the same hours per wee <mark>k</mark>	33%
work less hours per week	12%
work different shifts	31%
work in different settings	37%
additional responsibilities/different roles	43%
furloughed/laid off/unemployed/facility closed	2%
working remotely/telehealth now	30%
lived in residence	2%



SAFETY MEASURES



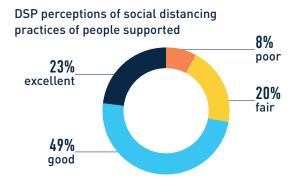
REASONS FOR LEAVING DSP POSITION

The pandemic affected many aspects of peoples' lives and their ability to work. DSPs reported on reasons that they or their co-workers were no longer working in direct support.

testing positive for COVID-19	10%
quarantine due to C <mark>OVID-19 exposure</mark>	14%
fear of becoming infected	14%
childcare issues (e.g. daycare closed)	14%
fear of infecting others	5%
family reasons (e.g. caring for someone with health issues, homeschooling children)	15%

SOCIAL DISTANCING

DSPs were asked to gauge how well the people they supported were following social distancing measures.



We have had the space and ability to practice social distancing

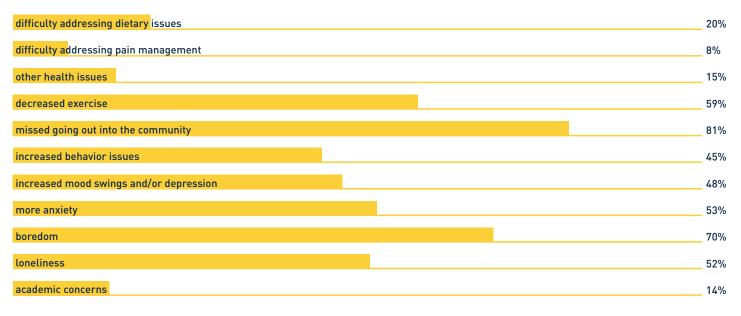
I have had information to offer to the people to whom I provide support that was conducive to their learning styles

87%

86%

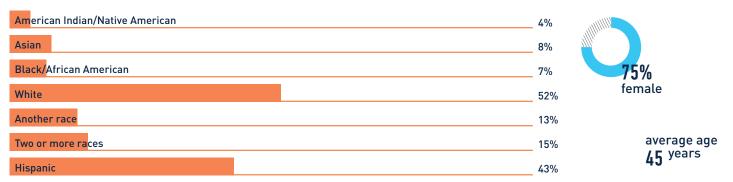
IMPACT OF ISOLATION ON PEOPLE SUPPORTED

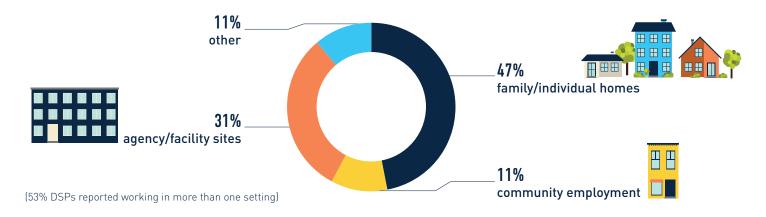
Many people experienced social isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic. DSPs were asked about the consequences of increased isolation on the people they supported.



DEMOGRAPHICS, ROLE, AND SETTING

DSPs self-reported demographic information and the primary setting where they worked.





Please contact Jerry Smith with questions at smith495@umn.edu. View the full report at z.umn.edu/dsp-covid19. Funded by grant #90RTCP0003 from the National Institute on Disability Independent Living Rehabilitation Research and cooperative agreement #90DDUC0070 from the Administration on Community Living, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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