

Department of Developmental Services

2013-2014 Annual Report

Employment and Day Programs



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Executive Summary

Mission: The California Department of Developmental Services (DDS) is committed to providing leadership resulting in quality services to the people of California with intellectual and developmental disabilities (ID/DD) and assuring the opportunity for individuals to exercise their right to make choices. This includes supporting individuals with ID/DD to achieve competitive integrated employment. This report summarizes employment-related data compiled from a variety of sources, including California state agencies and national sources. This report describes the types of day and employment services provided to adults with ID/DD, the comparative costs of those services, and the earnings. In addition, this report provides a breakdown of services by a variety of demographic information such as age, gender and ethnicity.

Background: DDS is one of 12 departments and 1 board comprising the California Health and Human Services Agency. DDS, through the Work Services Section, oversees and administers services provided by 21 regional centers (RC) and three developmental centers (DC), (Lanterman the fourth DC, transitioned the last resident into the community December 2014, the Outpatient Clinic closed June 30, 2015) to address employment needs of people with ID/DD. The laws and regulations that govern the Work Services Programs are:

- Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act, enacted in 1969
- The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990
- California Code of Regulations, Title 17. Public Health – Division 2, Chapter 3: Community Services, Subchapter 21: Habilitation Services Program established in 2004
- Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999
- California Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 4868-4869, California Employment First Policy, enacted in 2013

Over time, these laws and regulations have authorized a variety of service delivery models and funding mechanisms to provide supports during the day for adults with ID/DD. The most recent change was the enactment of the Employment First policy which states:

“...it is the policy of the state that opportunities for integrated, competitive employment shall be given the highest priority for working age individuals with developmental disabilities, regardless of the severity of their disabilities.”

Despite some identified gains in disability rights, individuals with ID/DD continue to face considerable barriers to full integration, independence and self-determination. Unemployment rates for individuals with ID/DD are above those for people with any other disability, and significantly above the general population. The fiscal year 2013-2014 Annual Employment and Day Programs Report provides a variety of information regarding employment and economic outcomes in California for people with ID/DD, and the programs funded to provide employment and day program supports.

Key Findings: As a consequence of the 2008 recession, California's employment loss for those without disabilities had an extensive economic impact. For those with ID/DD, the decline in employment opportunities and an already low employment rate, resulted in a significantly greater economic impact. The report will show:

- Continued population growth since 2008 of adults with ID/DD.
- An increase in costs of publically funded services.
- High utilization of day services that typically do not provide, or provide limited, employment opportunities.
- Low utilization of services that support competitive integrated employment services that do provide employment opportunities.
- An increase in the employment rate and wages of the general population.
- A decrease in the employment rate and wages of individuals with ID/DD.
- Stability in the utilization of employment and day services over time.
- Individuals with ID/DD with individually supported jobs earn, on average, wages above minimum wage.
- Over 40 percent of individuals with ID/DD without jobs, would like a job.

Statewide Efforts: DDS currently collaborates with multiple state and national agencies to address the common barriers and policies that impact employment outcomes. This collaborative is known as the California Consortium on Youth with ID/DD (CECY) and is supported by a five-year grant. The CECY project is partnering with DDS, the Department of Rehabilitation, Department of Education, Employment Development Department, the State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD), and other statewide partners, coordinated by the Tarjan Center of the University of California, Los Angeles* to identify and work toward policy changes, thus improving competitive integrated employment outcomes for adults with ID/DD.

This annual report is a key tool used by DDS, CECY, and other stakeholders to identify areas of concern, changes that are needed, and promising practices. Some of the data elements included in the report are used to develop the State of California Developmental Disabilities System Employment Data Dashboard (Data Dashboard) hosted by the SCDD website at [SCDD Data Dashboard](#).

Goals and Recommendations: Identify and develop promising practices including partnerships to help individuals with ID/DD transition from segregated non-work programs and facility-based employment to competitive integrated employment.

- Continue to develop data measures that will track the employment rate.
- Restructure funding to support employment training and support services consistent with the Employment First policy.

Footnote: *Tarjan Center of the University of California, Los Angeles: A University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research and Service. End of footnote.

- Establish benchmarks and measurable outcomes.
- Promote strategies to increase the recruitment and hiring of qualified individuals from the talent pool of people with ID/DD.
- Develop and update systems to ensure all workers with disabilities are paid an equitable wage.
- Empower consumers to advocate for the right to employment consistent with their interests, talents and education.

There is sufficient evidence that workers with disabilities can meet, or exceed, the job performance of co-workers without disabilities. Part of the solution will be to educate employers on how to begin the process of recruiting employees from the pool of qualified people with disabilities. This report will be one way to measure the progress made annually.

Introduction

This report summarizes economic and employment outcomes for California Department of Developmental Services (DDS) consumers with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Consumer information is used to develop program evaluation processes, project growth in costs, and to develop future outcome-based program changes. Age group reports, such as a report showing data for 22-31 year olds, provide a look at how education is preparing young adults who are transitioning from school to work and day programs.

The DDS Employment and Day Program Annual Report includes community caseloads, age of individuals served by DDS, purchase of service (POS) dollars expended by service type, percentage of consumers employed by year, statewide counts of persons receiving services, per person costs, and percentage of consumers staying in the same service type year to year. The report includes data aggregated by the following services and/or categories:

- Support Employment Program (SEP) Individual
- SEP Group
- Work Activity Programs (WAP)
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Combination of two or more programs
- Not In Day Programs or Work Programs

Also, the report summarizes statewide service-type data on level and type of disability, ethnicity, gender and age, and living arrangements.

Data sources for the report are DDS POS and Client Master File data; Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) vocational rehabilitation/supported employment data; Employment Development Department (EDD) unemployment insurance wage data; *StateData: The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014* published by the Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston; and Cornell University data based on analysis of United States Census Bureau data.

This report is published annually on the DDS website, where prior editions can be downloaded as well. Questions regarding this report can be directed to the DDS Work Services Section at [DDS Work Services Section](#) or (916) 651-6309.

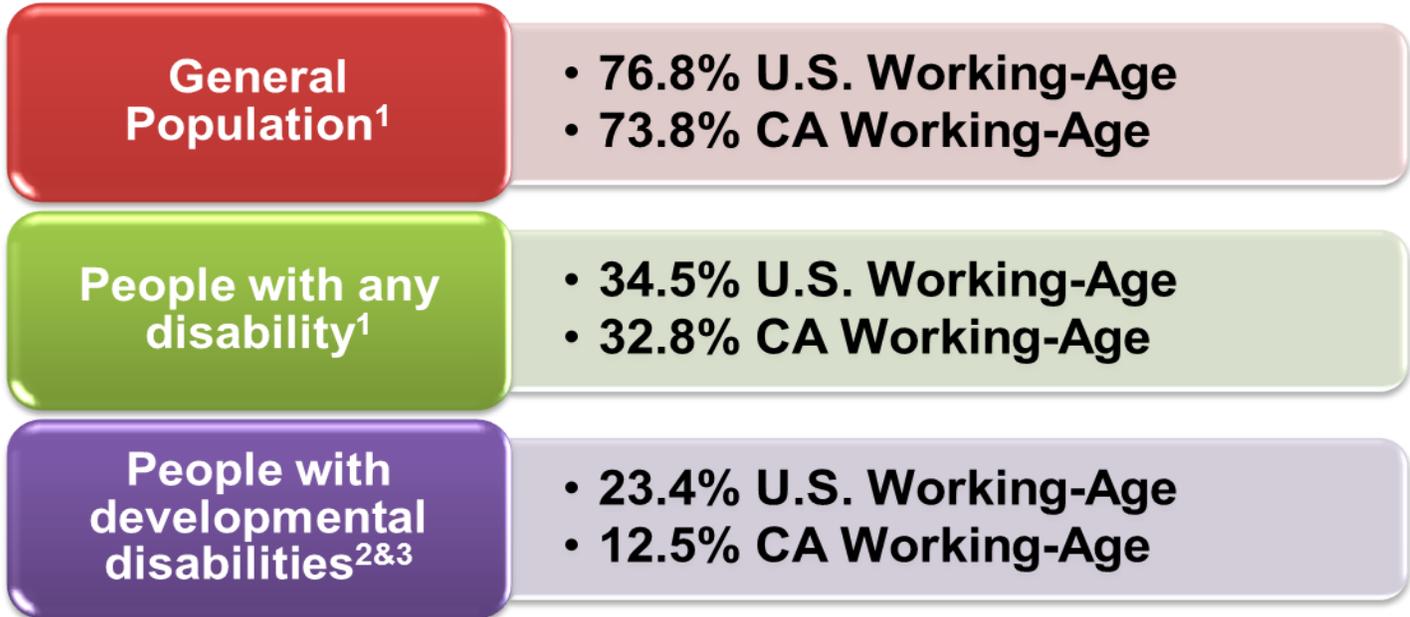
Part 1

- ✓ United States and California employment rates for working-age people (21-64) with and without disabilities.
- ✓ 2013 median annual earnings in the United States, plus California's fourth quarter earnings for individuals with developmental disabilities.
- ✓ Annual percentage changes in unemployment of the regional center consumers and those consumers receiving wages.

What does this data tell us: The employment rate of people with disabilities is far lower than the employment rate for people without disabilities; and the employment rate for people with developmental disabilities is far lower than the employment rate for people with all types of disabilities.

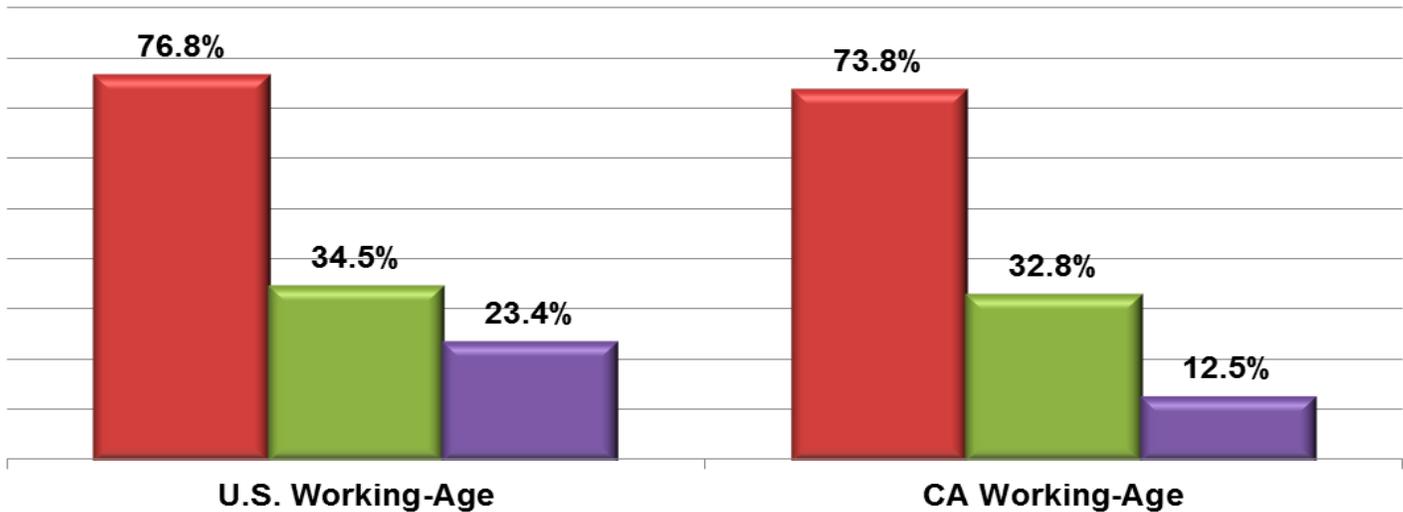
Employment Rates

2013 Comparison of California to the United States employment rates of working-age people



**Please see footnotes for working-age.

■ General Population ■ People with any disability ■ People with developmental disabilities



Footnote: ¹The data is from the 2013 Disability Status Report, United States, by Cornell University, by calendar year based on analysis of the US Census Bureau's, American Community Survey (ACS). The data reflects non-institutionalized working-age people (21-64) with disabilities who work full-time/full year in the United States. Types of disabilities included in the data are: hearing disability, visual disability, cognitive disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. ²The data is from National Population Statistics, page 49, table 2 (23.4%). Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16 to 64), StateData: The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2013 published by the Institute for Community Inclusion, UMASS. The data reflects individuals with cognitive disability employed in the United States. ³The data is from Employment Development Department (EDD). CA EDD data is by calendar year (12.5%) and reflects wages reported to EDD for the purpose of unemployment insurance reporting. There is a limitation of the data, as some people have contract earnings that are unreported. End of footnote.

Annual Earnings Comparison



2013 Median Earnings of working-age people without a disability, who work full-time/full-year in the United States was \$43,300; with a disability was \$38,300⁴.



2013 Median Earnings of working-age people without a disability, who work full-time/full-year in California was \$46,800; with a disability was \$41,500⁴.



Department of Developmental Services consumer's average 2013 yearly wage was \$6,490⁵.

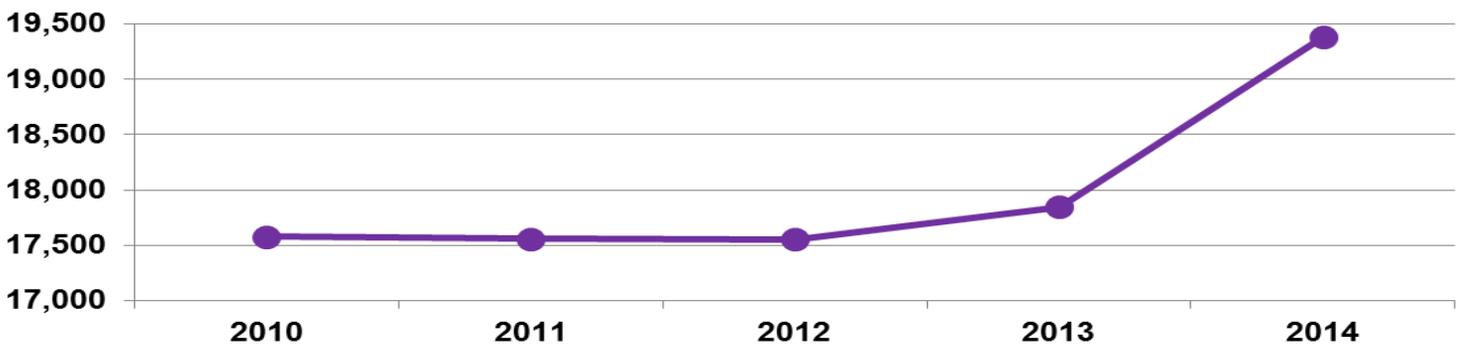
Footnote: ⁴The data is from the 2013 Disability Status Report, United States and California, by Cornell University, based on analysis of the US Census Bureau's 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The data reflects non-institutionalized working-age people (21-64) with disabilities who work full-time/full year in the United States, compared to California. Types of disabilities included in the data are: hearing disability, visual disability, cognitive disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. ⁵The data is from Employment Development Department (EDD). CA EDD data reflects wages reported to EDD for the purpose of unemployment insurance reporting. There is a limitation of the data, as some people have contract earnings that are unreported. End of footnote.

State of California Earnings for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities⁶

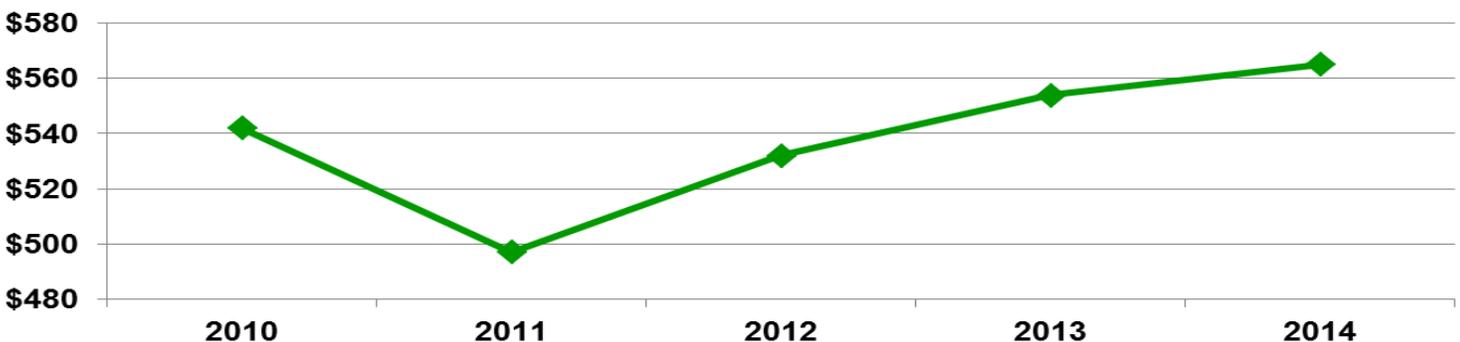
Years: 2010 - 2014

Year	4 th Qtr. (October-December) Wages (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Regional Center (RC) Consumers (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Consumers Receiving Wages (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Percentage of RC Consumers Receiving Wages (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Average Monthly Consumer Wages (Ages 16-64)	Average Yearly Consumer Wages (Ages 16-64)
2010	\$28,604,005	135,745	17,577	12.95%	\$542	\$6,022
2011	\$26,187,981	141,092	17,559	12.45%	\$497	\$5,818
2012	\$28,028,196	140,697	17,553	12.48%	\$532	\$6,274
2013	\$29,689,611	145,844	17,848	12.24%	\$554	\$6,490
2014	\$35,014,444	151,132	19,380	12.82%	\$565	\$6,776

4th Qtr. Consumers Receiving Wages (Ages 16-64)



4th Qtr. Average Monthly Consumer Wages (Ages 16-64)



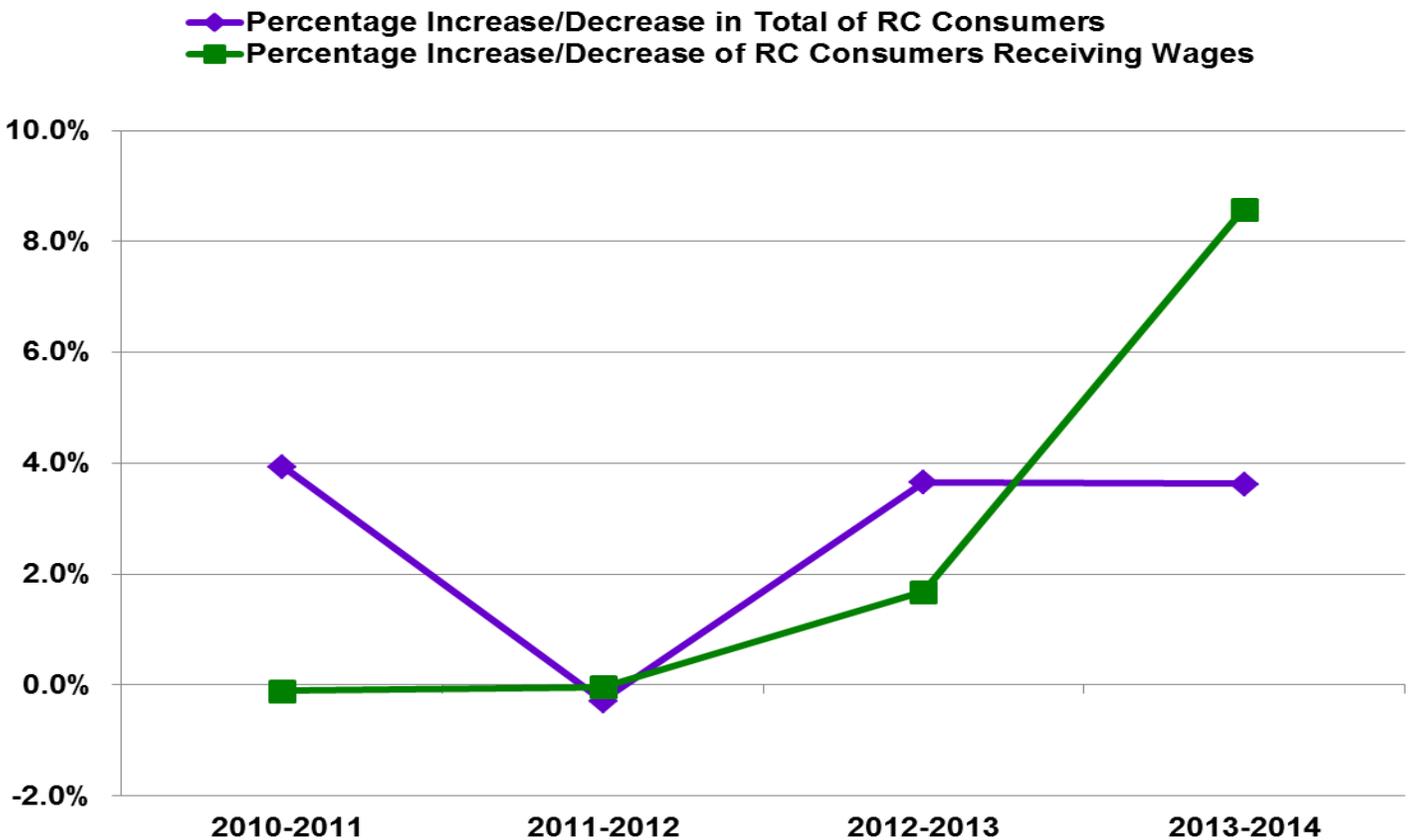
Footnote: ⁶The data is from Employment Development Department (EDD). CA EDD data reflects wages reported to EDD for the purpose of unemployment insurance reporting. There is a limitation of the data, as some people have contract earnings that are unreported. End of footnote.

Percentage of Change

Annual consumer percentage of change for an individual earning wages reportable to the Employment Development Department (EDD)⁷

Year	Percentage Increase/Decrease in Total of RC Consumers	Percentage Increase/Decrease of RC Consumers Receiving Wages
2010-2011	3.9%	-0.1%
2011-2012	-0.3%	0.0%
2012-2013	3.7%	1.7%
2013-2014	3.6%	8.6%
2010-2014*	11.3%	10.3%

*Average increase/decrease of 2010 compared to 2014.



Footnote: ⁷The percentages were calculated by calendar year from California EDD data. CA EDD data reflects wages reported to EDD for the purpose of unemployment insurance reporting. There is a limitation of the data, as some people have contract earnings that are unreported. End of footnote.

Part 2

- ✓ Three consecutive years of California Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) case closures and employment outcomes from the National Data Reports.
- ✓ Comparison of the California report data and the United States VR case closures and employment outcomes from the National Data Reports.

What does this data tell us: This data shows that consumers with intellectual and developmental disabilities have steady participation rates in VR services compared to all other consumers.

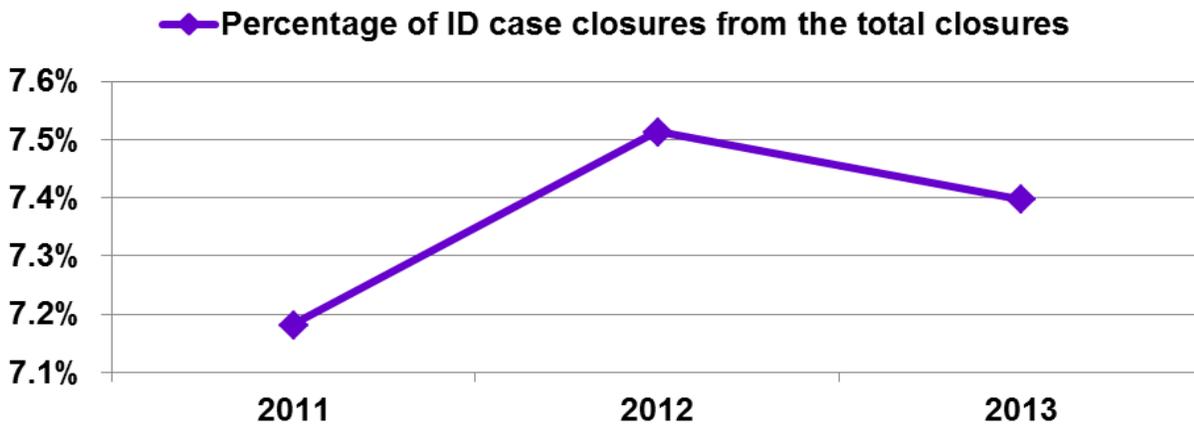
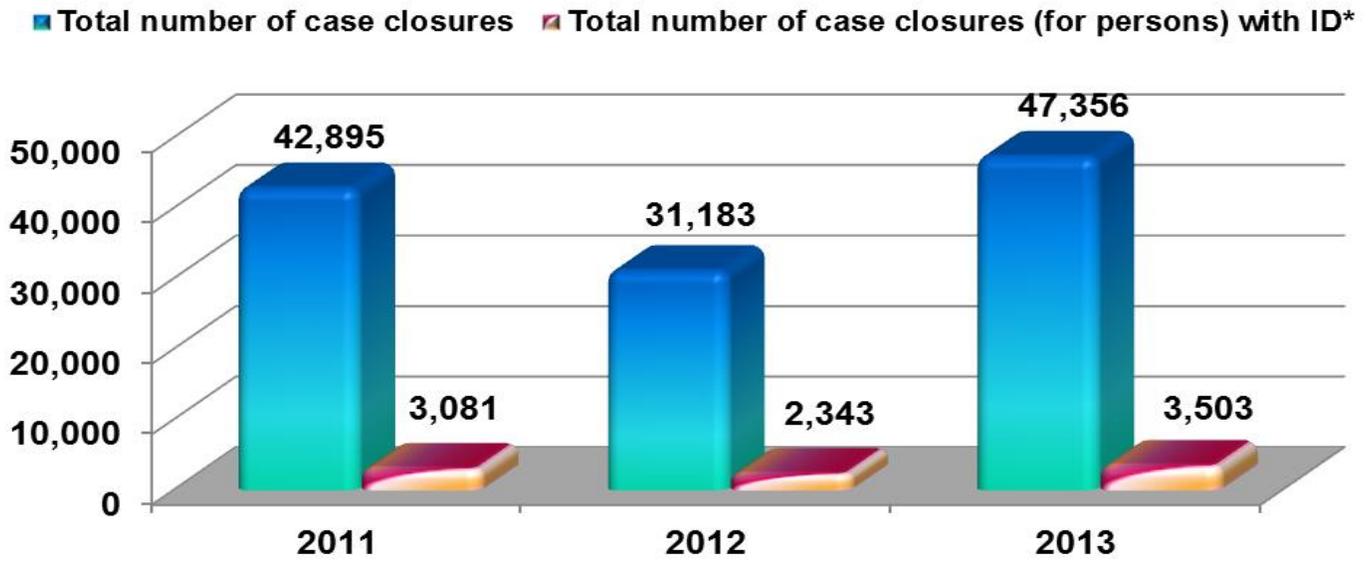
The data also shows California is near the National VR outcome measures, or slightly higher, each year.

National Data Reports

California: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes⁸

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Total number of case closures	42,895	31,183	47,356
Total number of case closures (for persons) with ID*	3,081	2,343	3,503
Percentage of ID case closures from the total closures	7.2%	7.5%	7.4%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



Footnote: ⁸StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014*, Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston, page 83, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

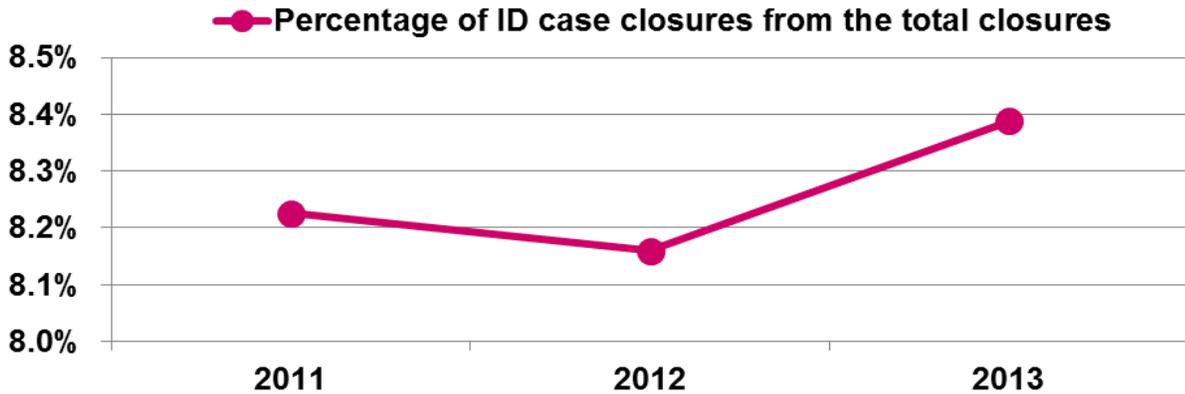
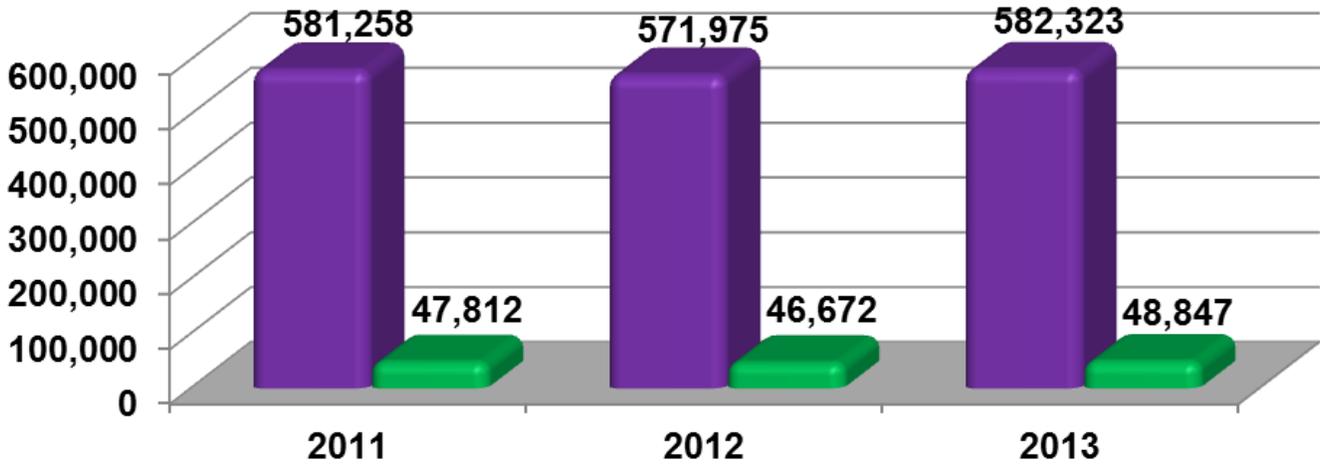
National Data Reports

National: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes⁹

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Total number of case closures	581,258	571,975	582,323
Total number of case closures (for persons) with ID*	47,812	46,672	48,847
Percentage of ID case closures from the total closures	8.2%	8.2%	8.4%

*ID: Intellectual Disability

■ Total number of case closures ■ Total number of case closures (for persons) with ID*



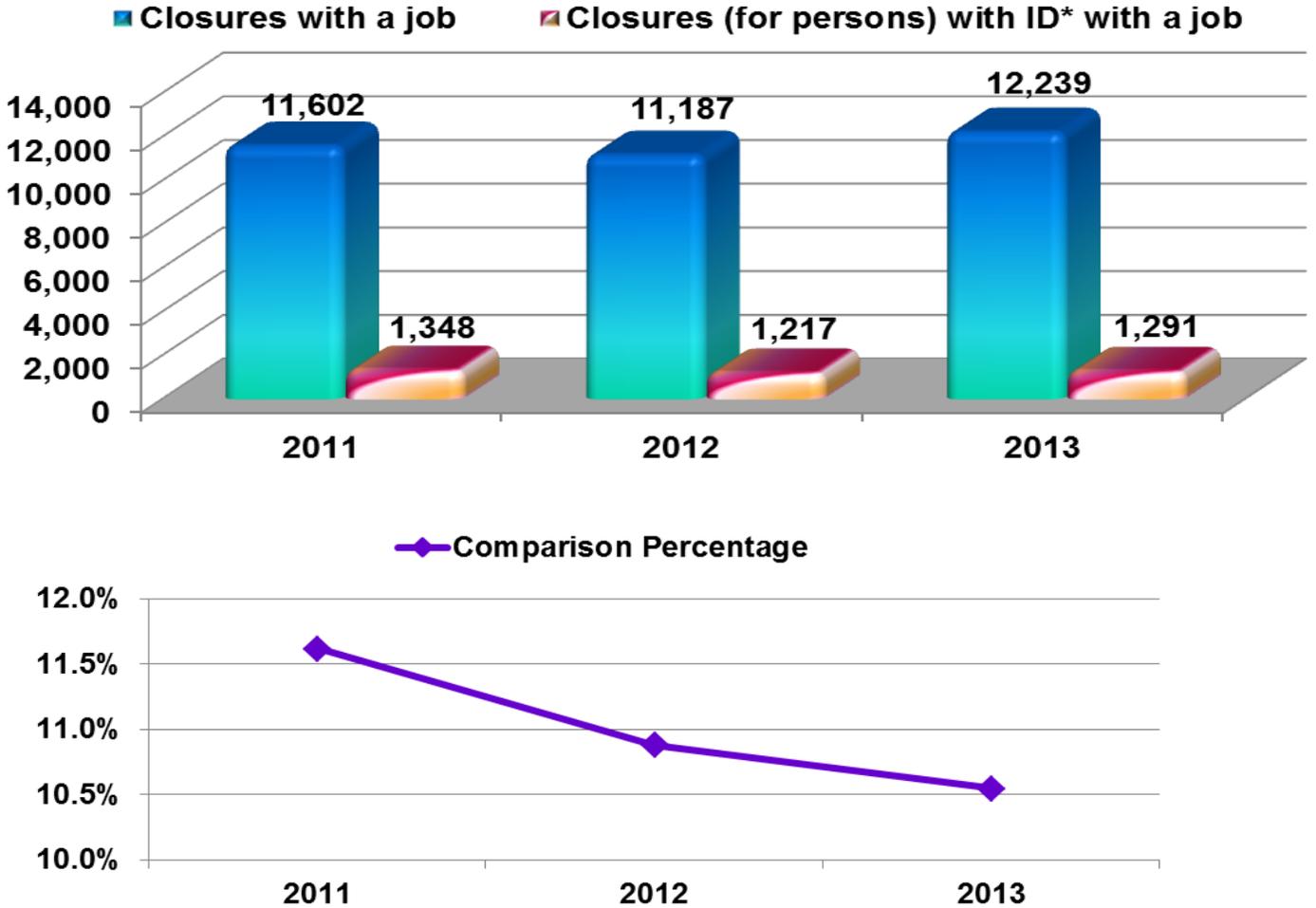
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National Data Reports

California: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁰

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Closures with a job	11,602	11,187	12,239
Closures (for persons) with ID* with a job	1,348	1,217	1,291
Comparison Percentage	11.6%	10.9%	10.5%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



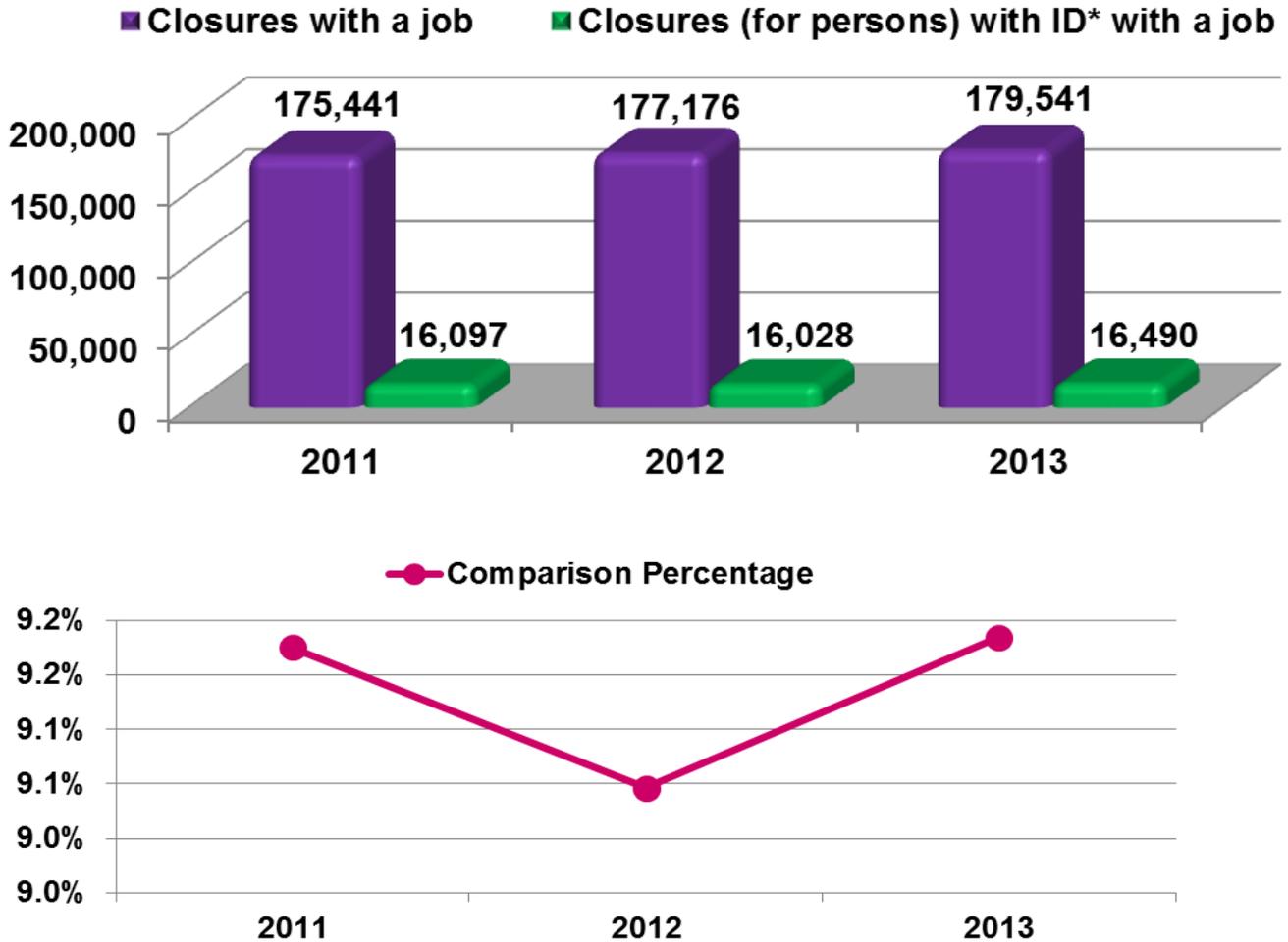
Footnote: ¹⁰StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014*, Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston, page 83, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

National: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹¹

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Closures with a job	175,441	177,176	179,541
Closures (for persons) with ID* with a job	16,097	16,028	16,490
Comparison Percentage	9.2%	9.0%	9.2%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



Footnote: ¹¹StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014*, Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston, page 53, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

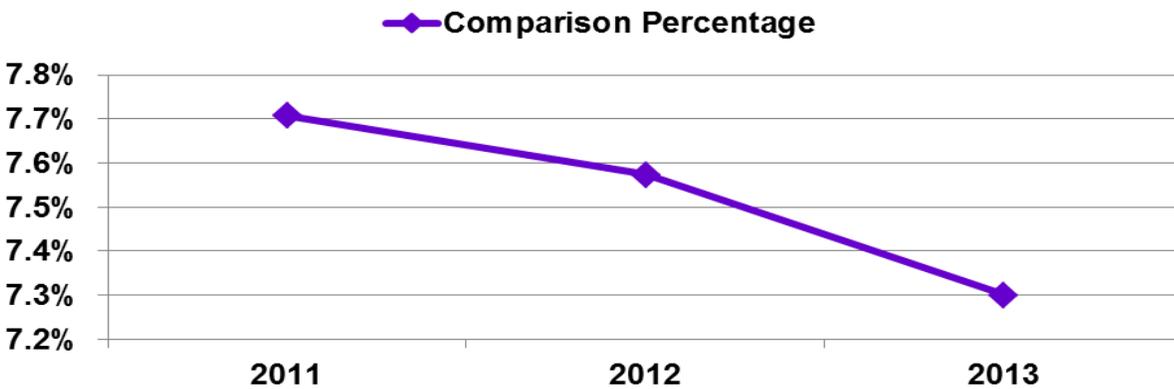
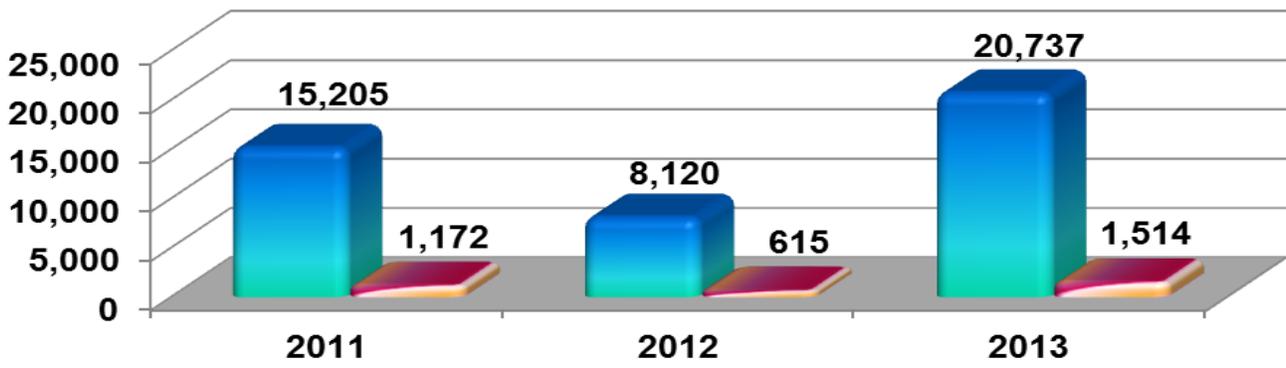
National Data Reports

California: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹²

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Closures with a plan but no job	15,205	8,120	20,737
Closures (for persons) with ID* and a plan but with no job	1,172	615	1,514
Comparison Percentage	7.7%	7.6%	7.3%

*ID: Intellectual Disability

■ Closures with a plan but no job ■ Closures (for persons) with ID* and a plan but with no job



Footnote: ¹²StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014*, Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston, page 83, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

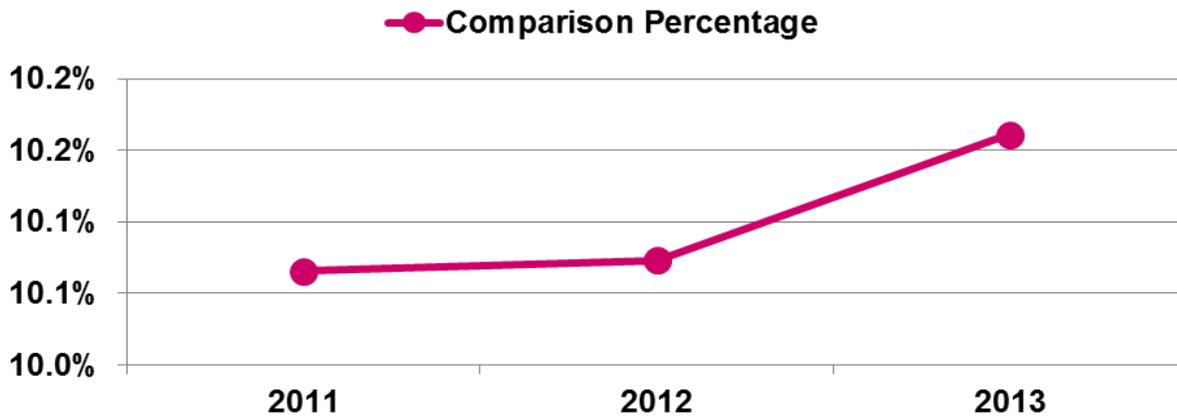
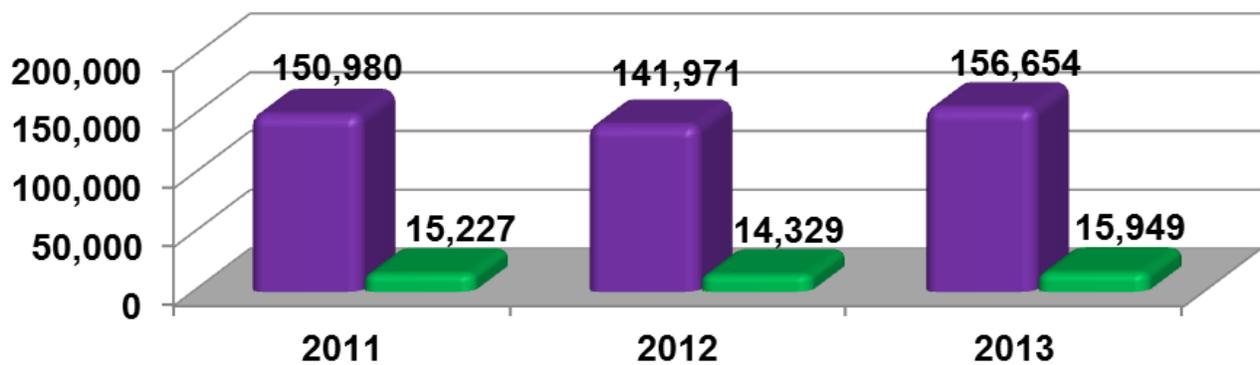
National Data Reports

National: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹³

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Closures with a plan but no job	150,980	141,971	156,654
Closures (for persons) with ID* and a plan but with no job	15,227	14,329	15,949
Comparison Percentage	10.1%	10.1%	10.2%

*ID: Intellectual Disability

■ Closures with a plan but no job ■ Closures (for persons) with ID* and a plan but with no job



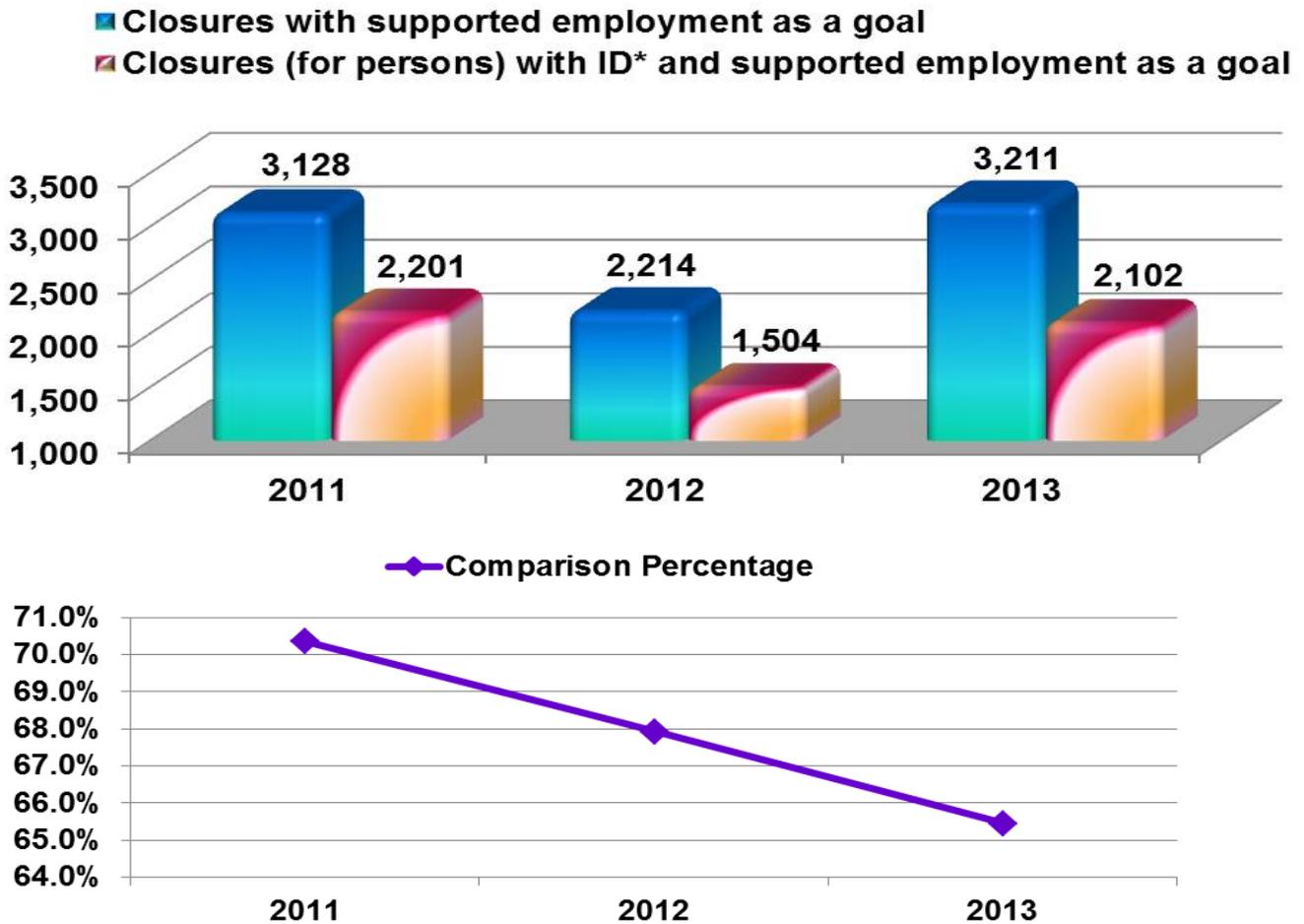
Footnote: ¹³StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014*, Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston, page 53, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

California: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁴

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Closures with supported employment as a goal	3,128	2,214	3,211
Closures (for persons) with ID* and supported employment as a goal	2,201	1,504	2,102
Comparison Percentage	70.4%	67.9%	65.5%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



Footnote: ¹⁴StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014*, Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston, page 83, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

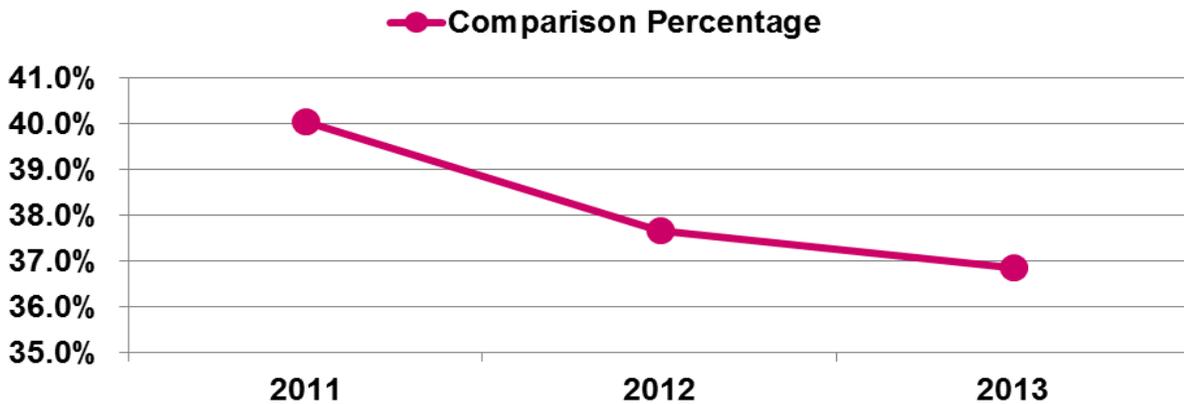
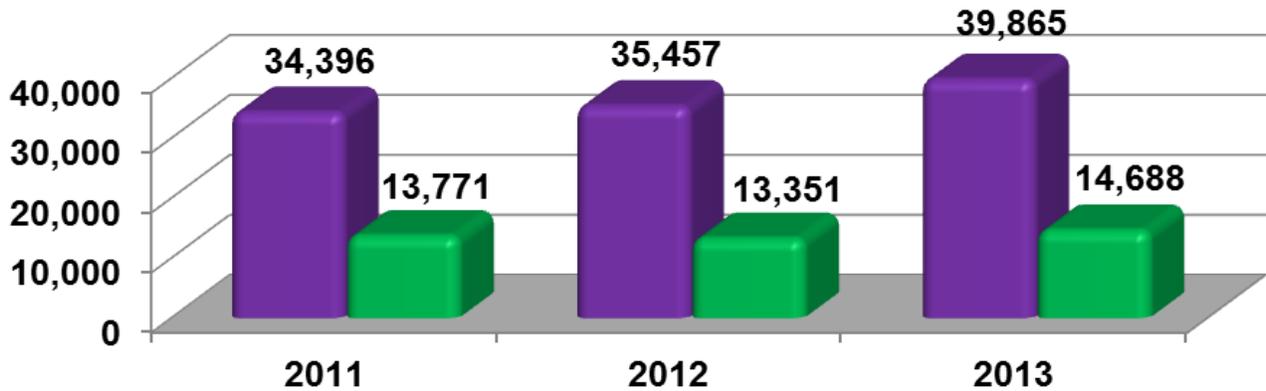
National Data Reports

National: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁵

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Closures with supported employment as a goal	34,396	35,457	39,865
Closures (for persons) with ID* and supported employment as a goal	13,771	13,351	14,688
Comparison Percentage	40.0%	37.7%	36.8%

*ID: Intellectual Disability

- Closures with supported employment as a goal
- Closures (for persons) with ID* and supported employment as a goal



Footnote: ¹⁵StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014*, Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston, page 53, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

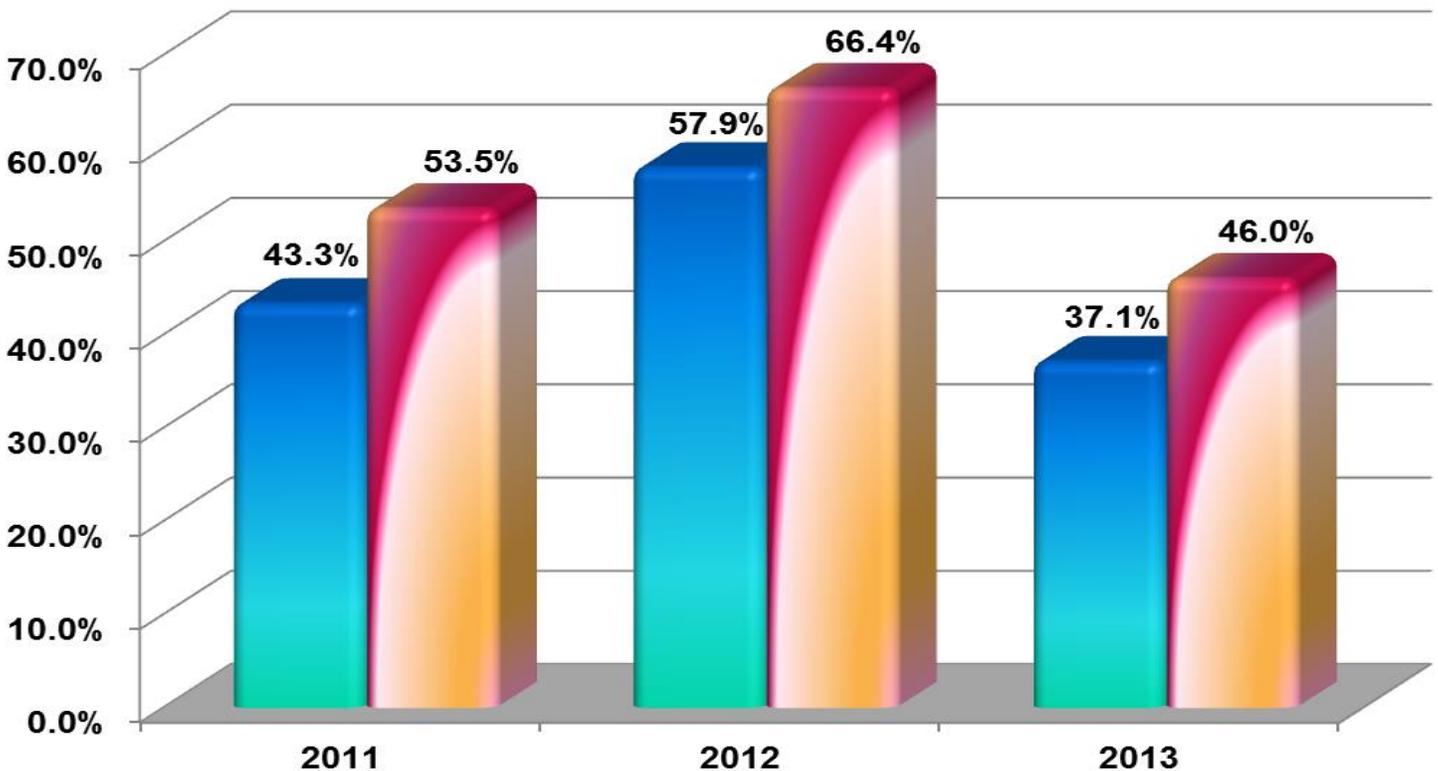
California: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁶

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE*	43.3%	57.9%	37.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures (for persons) with ID**	53.5%	66.4%	46.0%

*IPE: Individual Plan for Employment

**ID: Intellectual Disability, Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)

- Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE*
- Rehabilitation rate for all closures (for persons) with ID**



Footnote: ¹⁶StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014*, Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston, page 83, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

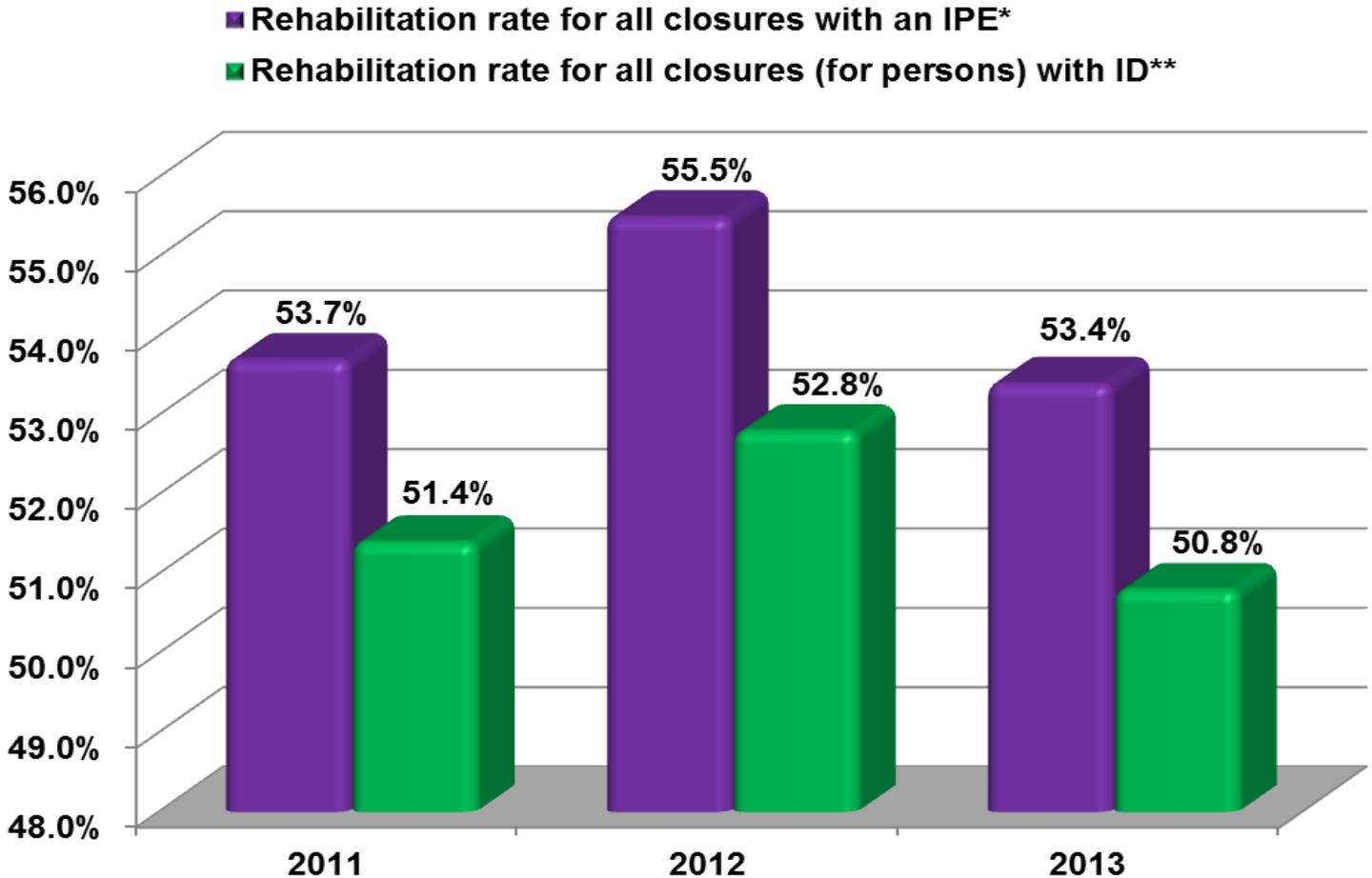
National Data Reports

National: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁷

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE*	53.7%	55.5%	53.4%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures (for persons) with ID**	51.4%	52.8%	50.8%

*IPE: Individual Plan for Employment

**ID: Intellectual Disability, Rehabilitation Rate = (# closures into employment) / (# closures into employment + # closures with an IPE but no employment outcome)



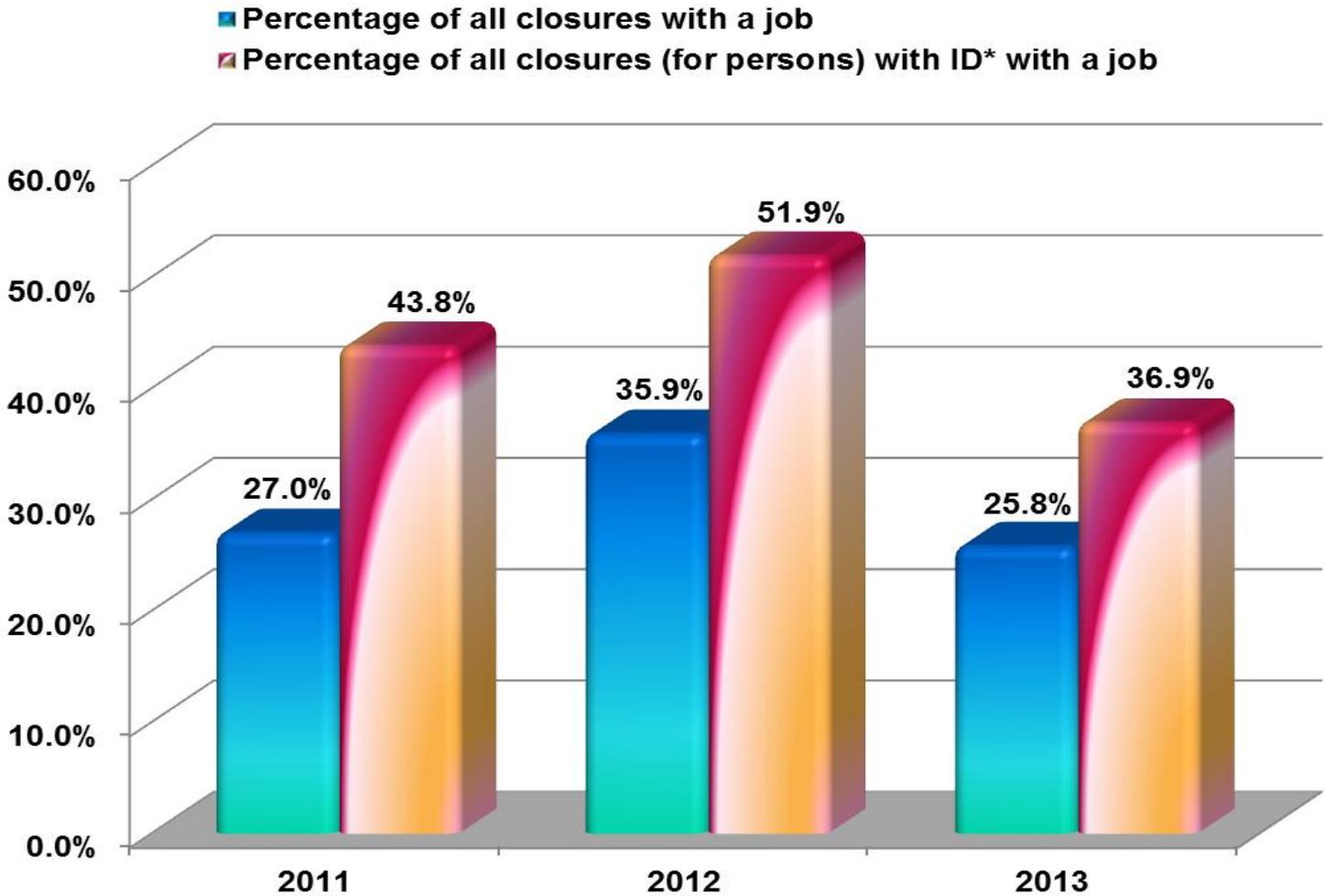
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National Data Reports

California: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁸

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Percentage of all closures with a job	27.0%	35.9%	25.8%
Percentage of all closures (for persons) with ID* with a job	43.8%	51.9%	36.9%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



Footnote: ¹⁸StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014*, Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston, page 83, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

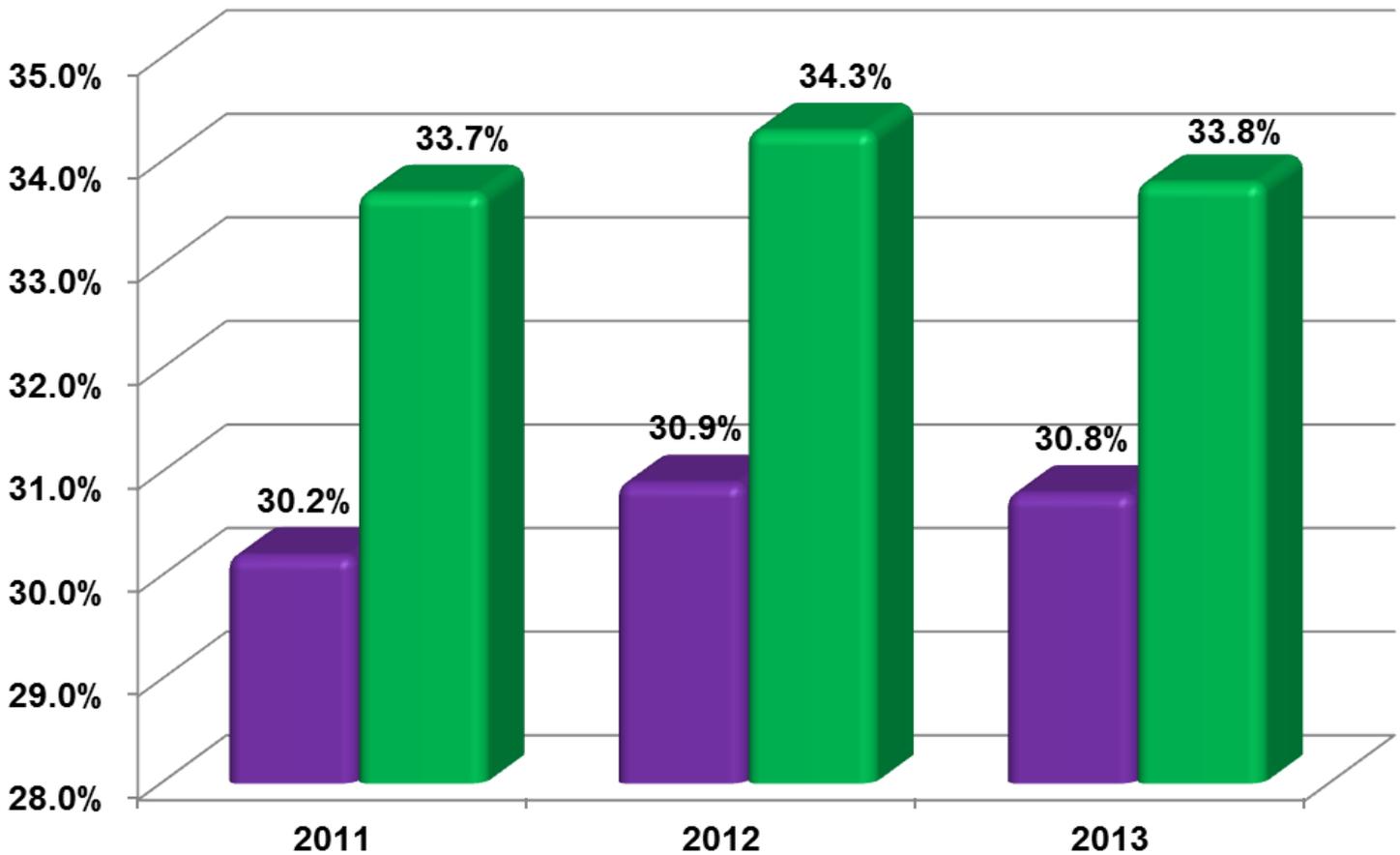
National Data Reports

National: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁹

Calendar Year	2011	2012	2013
Percentage of all closures with a job	30.2%	30.9%	30.8%
Percentage of all closures (for persons) with ID* with a job	33.7%	34.3%	33.8%

*ID: Intellectual Disability

- Percentage of all closures with a job
- Percentage of all closures (for persons) with ID* with a job



Footnote: ¹⁹StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2014*, Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston, page 53, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

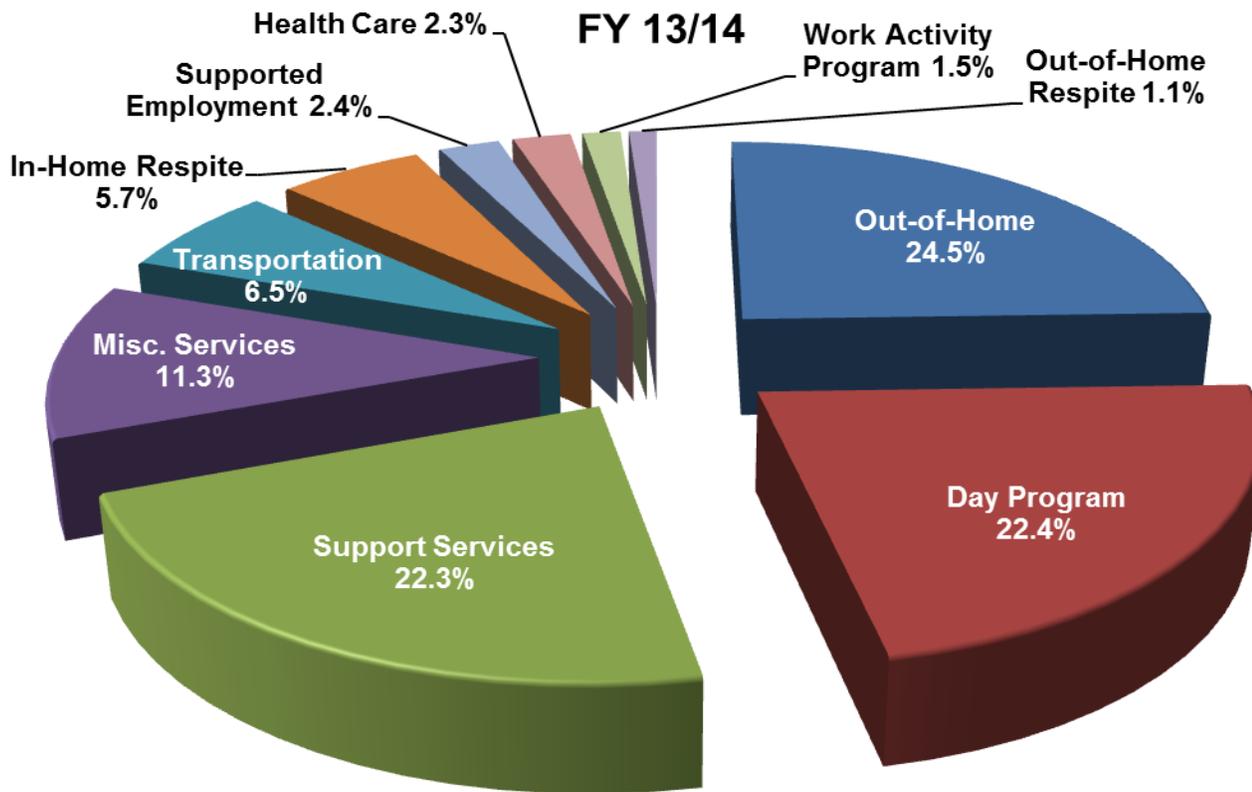
Part 3

- ✓ Percentage of cost for regional centers funded services, fiscal year 2013/2014 and fiscal year 2009/2010.

What does this data tell us: This data shows us the regional center purchase of service programs funding changes over time. With the decline in work activity programs, the day and look alike programs indicate an increase in programs and funding.

Purchase of Service Cost for Regional Centers

Percentage of Cost for Regional Center Funded Services – All Ages



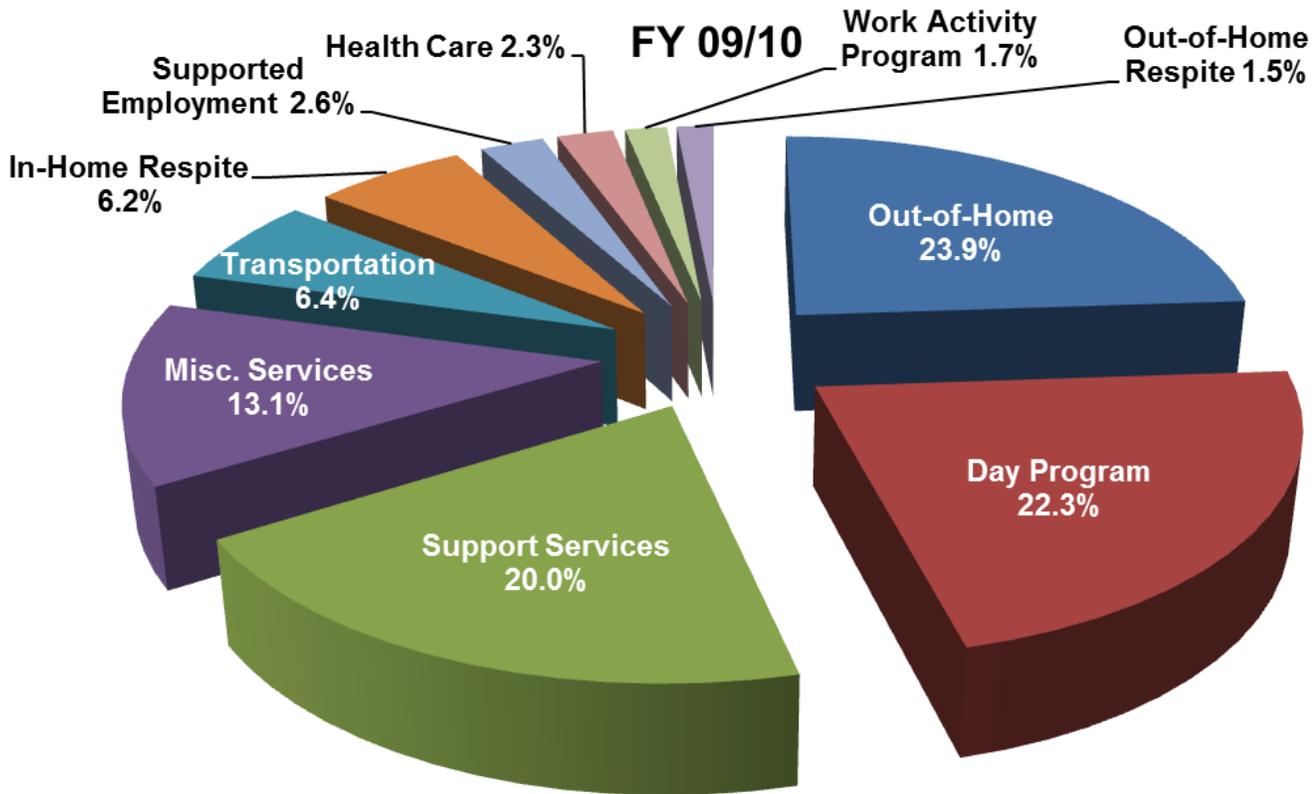
Fiscal Year 13/14²⁰

Budget Category	POS Dollars	% of Total
Out-of Home	\$952,184,796.54	24.5%
Day Programs	\$871,014,736.79	22.4%
Support Services	\$864,551,676.01	22.3%
Misc. Services	\$437,186,184.41	11.3%
Transportation	\$251,106,108.49	6.5%
In-Home Respite	\$220,542,945.76	5.7%
Supported Employment	\$91,877,164.73	2.4%
Health Care	\$90,578,428.77	2.3%
Work Activity Program	\$57,329,431.23	1.5%
Out-of-Home Respite	\$42,492,739.99	1.1%
Total	\$3,878,864,212.72	100.0%

Footnote: ²⁰FY 13/14 Information Systems Data purchase of service dollars, by budget category, as of January 2015. End of footnote.

Purchase of Service Cost for Regional Centers

Percentage of Cost for Regional Center Funded Services – All Ages



Fiscal Year 09/10²¹

Budget Category	POS Dollars	% of Total
Out-of-Home	\$810,461,393.31	23.9%
Day Program	\$757,008,391.92	22.3%
Support Services	\$677,377,349.08	20.0%
Misc. Services	\$442,679,735.45	13.1%
Transportation	\$218,630,821.75	6.4%
In-Home Respite	\$209,115,961.01	6.2%
Supported Employment	\$87,207,263.98	2.6%
Health Care	\$78,416,694.01	2.3%
Work Activity Program	\$58,169,416.33	1.7%
Out-of-Home Respite	\$51,028,278.06	1.5%
Total	\$3,390,095,304.90	100.0%

Footnote: ²¹FY 13/14 Information Systems Data purchase of service dollars, by budget category, as of January 2015. End of footnote.

Part 4

- ✓ Statewide report for the number of regional center consumers by service code.
- ✓ Average statewide regional center purchase of service cost by service code.
- ✓ Statewide percentage of regional center consumers by age groupings (16-99 and 22-31) staying in the same service type.
- ✓ Comparison of statewide percentage of regional center consumers staying in the same service type.

What does this data tell us: This data shows us that utilization of day and look alike programs increased faster than supported employment programs. The data also shows a slow, steady decline in the utilization of work activity programs.

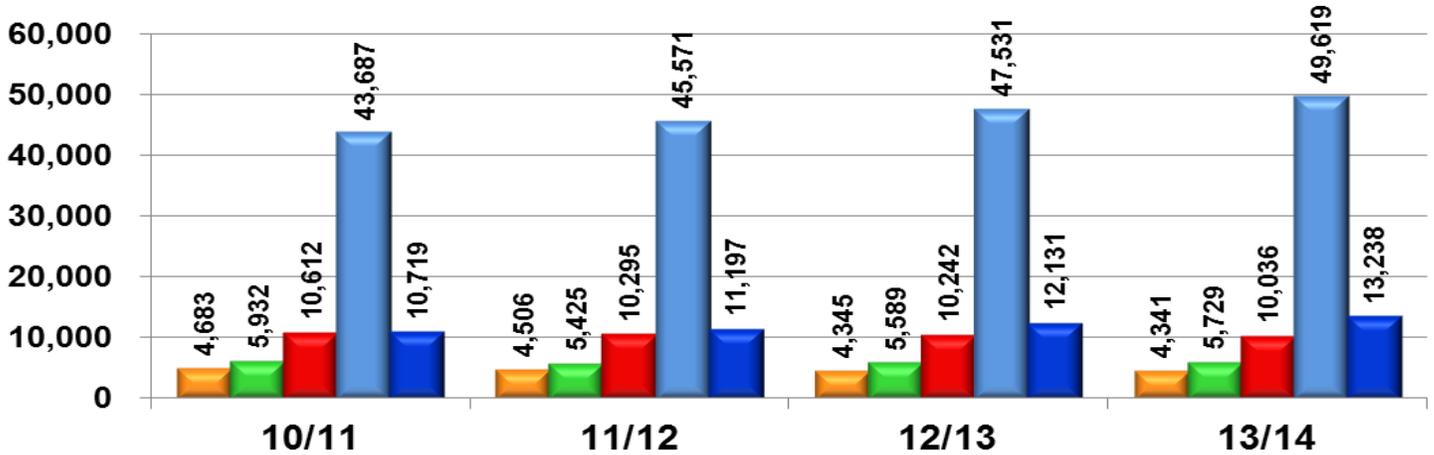
Finally, the data shows, that over time consumers tend to stay in the same service.

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

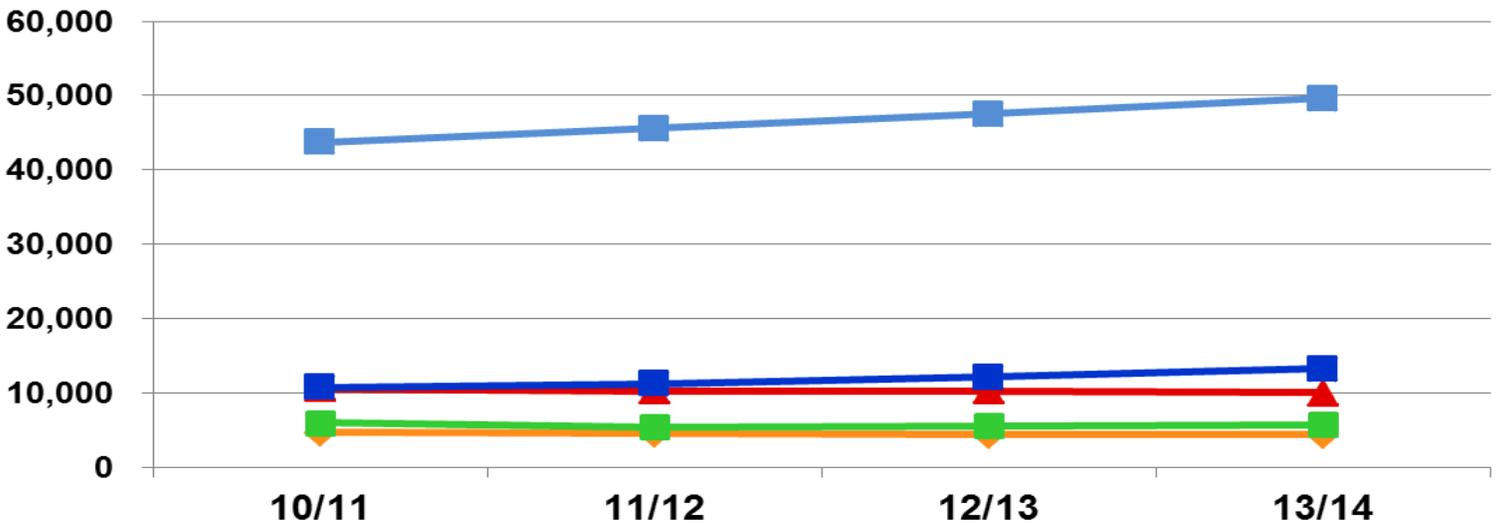
Number of regional center consumers (16 or older) receiving services: Statewide²²

Fiscal Year	Supported Employment Programs Individual	Supported Employment Programs Group	Work Activity Programs	Day Program	Look Alike Day Programs
10/11	4,683	5,932	10,612	43,687	10,719
11/12	4,506	5,425	10,295	45,571	11,197
12/13	4,345	5,589	10,242	47,531	12,131
13/14	4,341	5,729	10,036	49,619	13,238

■ Supported Employment Programs Individual ■ Supported Employment Programs Group
■ Work Activity Programs ■ Day Programs
■ Look Alike Day Programs



◆ Supported Employment Programs Individual ◆ Supported Employment Programs Group
◆ Work Activity Programs ◆ Day Programs
◆ Look Alike Day Programs



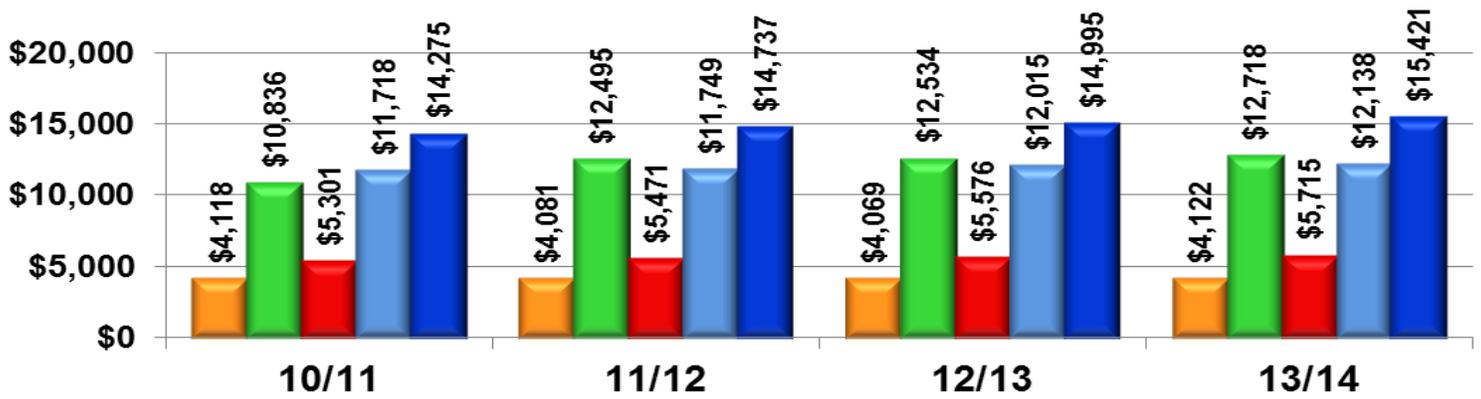
Footnote: ²²Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition FY 10/11-13/14. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

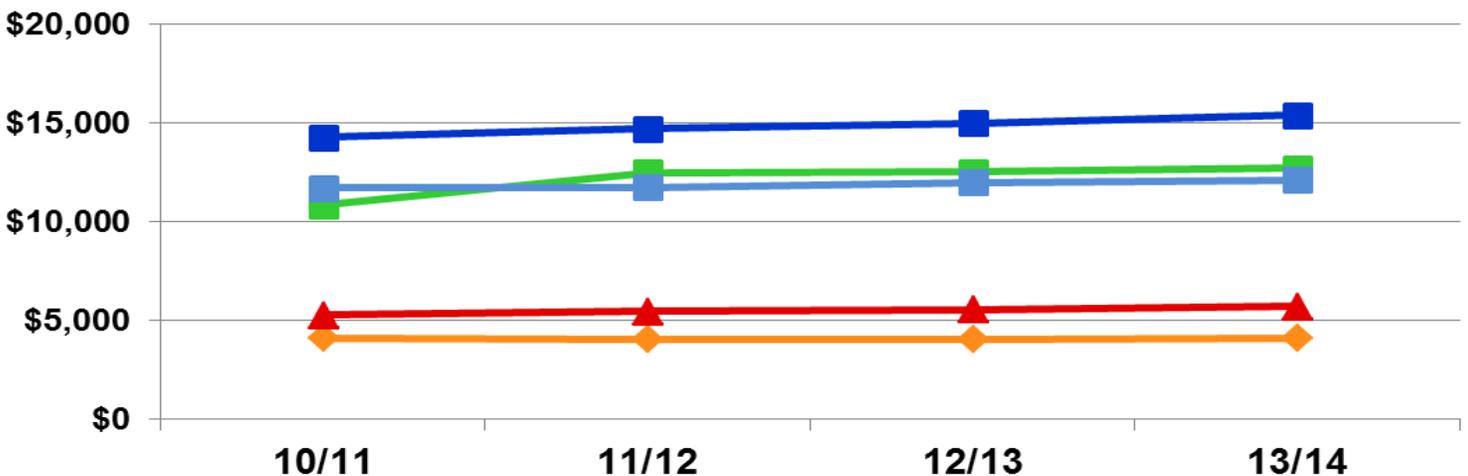
Regional center per person (16 or older) purchase of services (POS) cost: Statewide²³

Fiscal Year	Supported Employment Programs Individual	Supported Employment Programs Group	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs
10/11	\$4,118	\$10,836	\$5,301	\$11,718	\$14,275
11/12	\$4,081	\$12,495	\$5,471	\$11,749	\$14,737
12/13	\$4,069	\$12,534	\$5,576	\$12,015	\$14,995
13/14	\$4,122	\$12,718	\$5,715	\$12,138	\$15,421

- Supported Employment Programs Individual
 ■ Supported Employment Programs Group
- Work Activity Programs
 ■ Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs



- ◆ Supported Employment Programs Individual
 ◆ Supported Employment Programs Group
- ◆ Work Activity Programs
 ◆ Day Programs
- ◆ Look Alike Day Programs



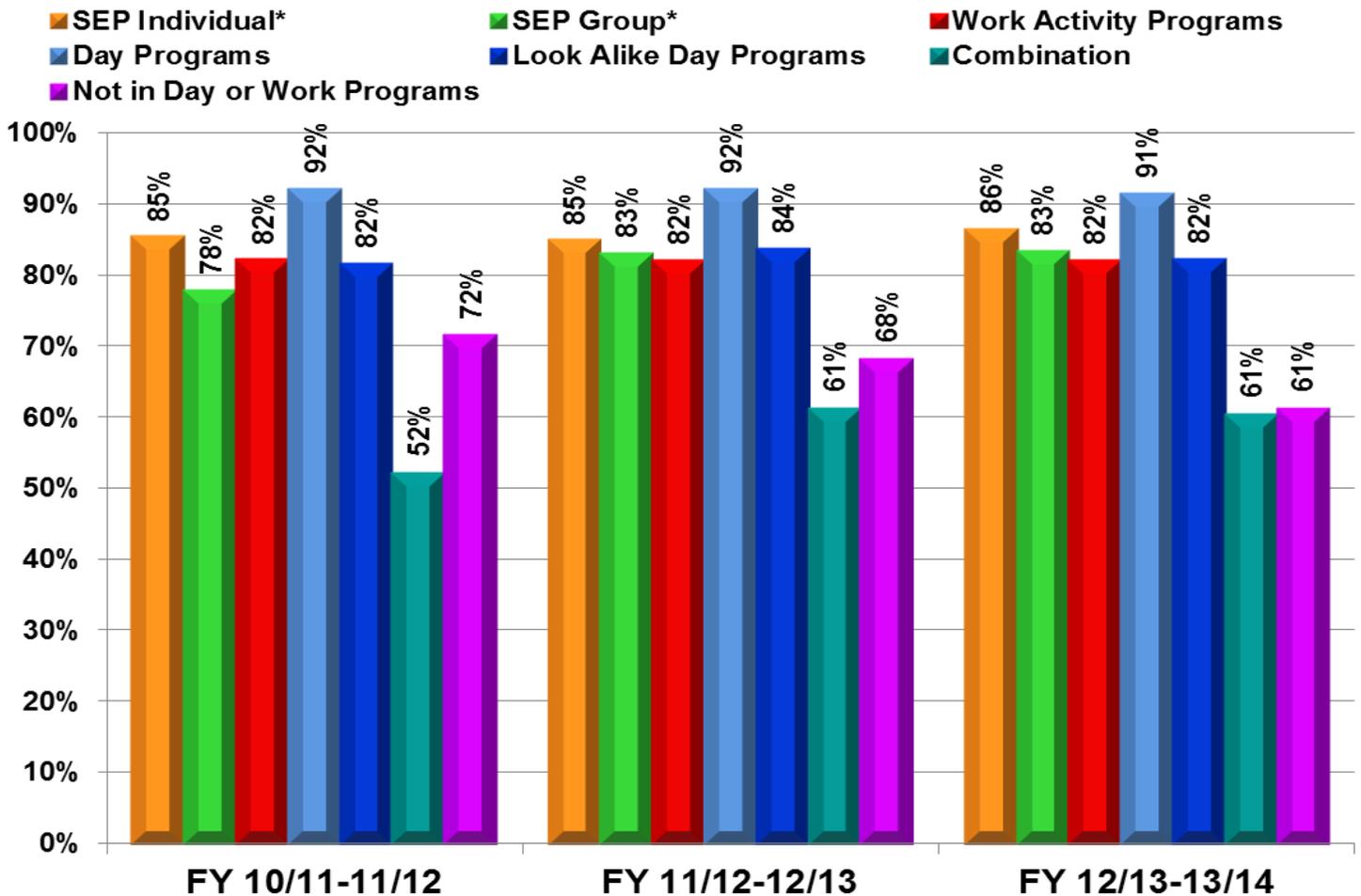
Footnote: ²³Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition FY 10/11-13/14. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

Percentage of regional center consumers ages 16-99, who stayed in the same service type year to year: Statewide²⁴

	FY 10/11-11/12	FY 11/12-12/13	FY 12/13-13/14
SEP Individual*	85%	85%	86%
SEP Group*	78%	83%	83%
Work Activity Programs	82%	82%	82%
Day Programs	92%	92%	91%
Look Alike Day Programs	82%	84%	82%
Combination	52%	61%	61%
Not in Day or Work Programs	72%	68%	61%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

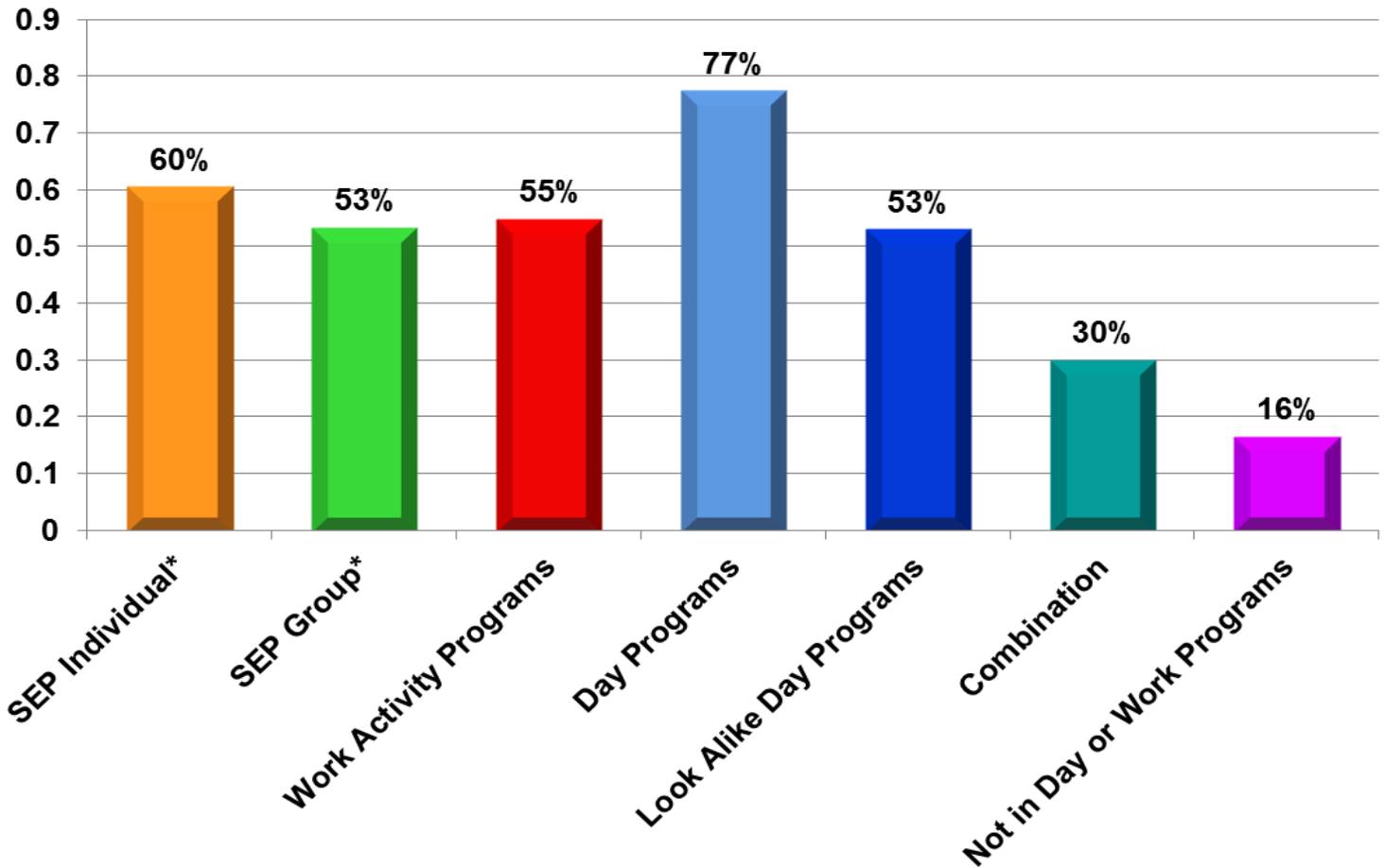


Footnote: ²⁴Data from DDS Purchase of Services System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, Work Activity Programs, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combination, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

Comparison percentage of regional center consumers ages 16-99, who stayed in the same service type FY 10/11 and 13/14: Statewide²⁵

Ages 16-99



Age Range 16-99	FY 10/11 and 13/14
SEP Individual*	60%
SEP Group*	53%
Work Activity Programs	55%
Day Programs	77%
Look Alike Day Programs	53%
Combination	30%
Not in Day or Work Programs	16%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

Footnote: ²⁵Data from DDS Purchase of Services System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, Work Activity Programs, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combination, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of footnote.

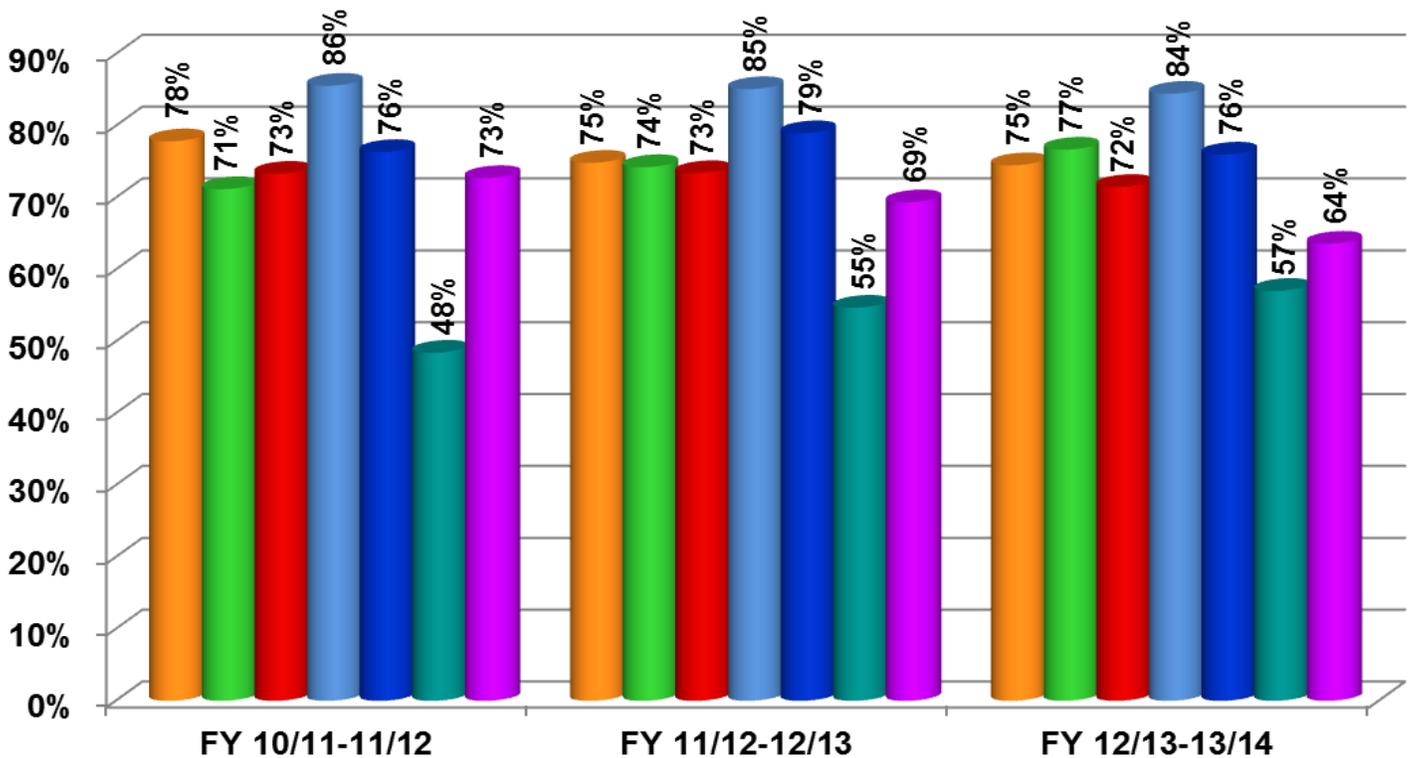
Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

Percentage of regional center consumers ages 22-31, who stayed in the same service type year to year: Statewide²⁶

	FY 10/11-11/12	FY 11/12-12/13	FY 12/13-13/14
SEP Individual*	78%	75%	75%
SEP Group*	71%	74%	77%
Work Activity Programs	73%	73%	72%
Day Programs	86%	85%	84%
Look Alike Day Programs	76%	79%	76%
Combination	48%	55%	57%
Not in Day or Work Programs	73%	69%	64%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

- SEP Individual*
- SEP Group*
- Work Activity Programs
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Combination
- Not in Day or Work Programs

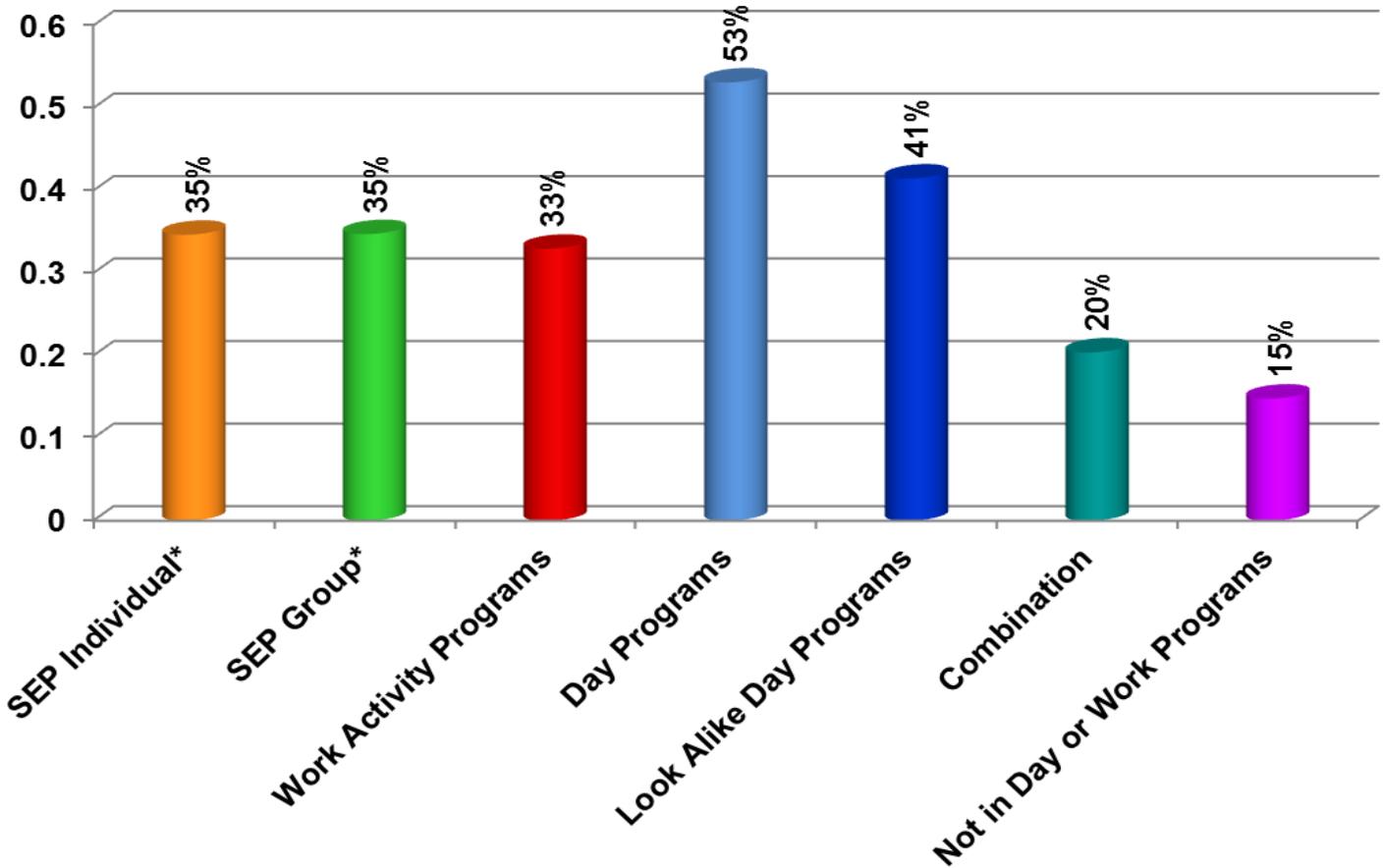


Footnote: ²⁶Data from DDS Purchase of Services System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, Work Activity Programs, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combination, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

Comparison percentage of regional center consumers ages 22-31, who stayed in the same service type FY 10/11 and 13/14: Statewide²⁷

22-31 Years Old



Age Range 22-31	FY 10/11 and 13/14
SEP Individual*	35%
SEP Group*	35%
Work Activity Programs	33%
Day Programs	53%
Look Alike Day Programs	41%
Combination	20%
Not in Day or Work Programs	15%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

Footnote: ²⁷Data from DDS Purchase of Services System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, Work Activity Programs, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combination, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of footnote.

Part 5

- ✓ Statewide regional center net changes in consumers transferring out of Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual.
- ✓ California regional center net changes in consumers transferring into SEP Individual.
- ✓ Statewide regional center net changes in consumers transferring out of SEP group.
- ✓ California regional center net changes in consumers transferring into SEP group.

What does this data tell us: This data shows the movement of consumers into and out of SEP. It also shows what service consumers are leaving to move into SEP and which service they are moving out of SEP.

Statewide Report Net Changes

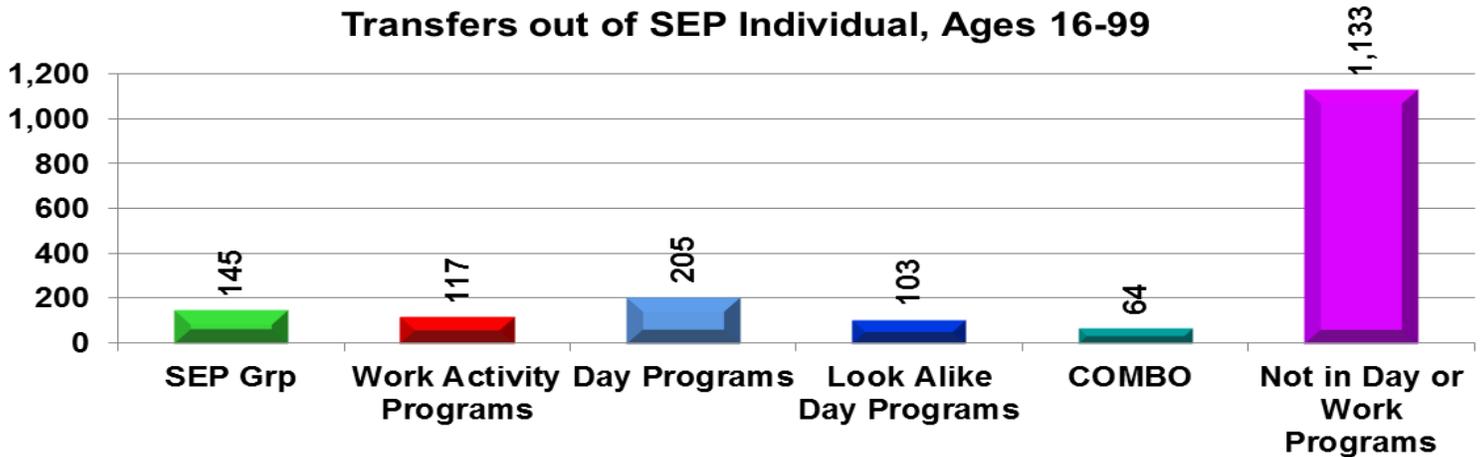
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual population FY 10/11 thru FY 13/14: Statewide²⁸

Transfers out of SEP Individual FY 10/11 thru 13/14

Ages		Total FY 10/11	SEP Indv	SEP Grp	Work Activity Program	Day Program	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16-99	IP	4,448	2,681	145	117	205	103	64	1,133
22-31	IP	1,625	563	44	17	52	16	19	914

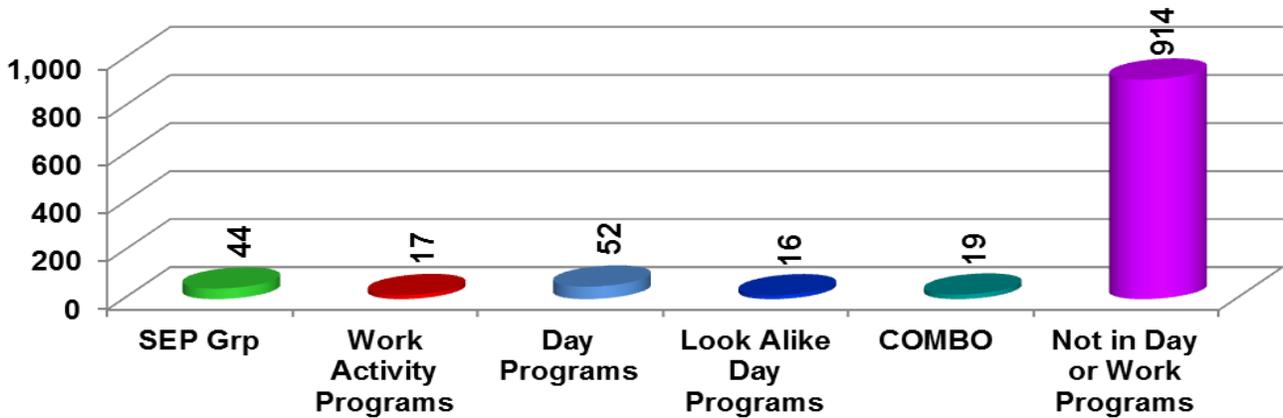
Below graph reflects the number of consumers (16-99), transferring out of SEP Individual, into the following programs: SEP Group, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers out of SEP Individual, Ages 16-99



Below graph reflects the number of 22-31 year old consumers, transferring out of SEP Individual, into the following Programs: SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers out of SEP Individual, 22-31 Years Old



Footnote: ²⁸Data from DDS Purchase of Service System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Net Changes

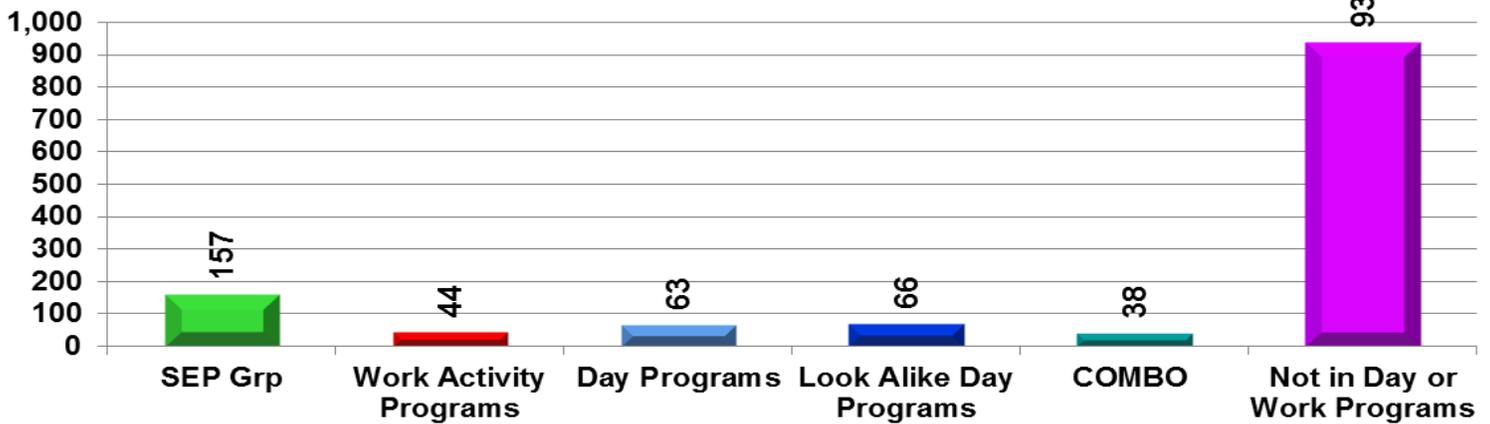
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual population FY 10/11 thru FY 13/14: Statewide²⁹

Transfers into SEP Individual FY 10/11 thru 13/14

Ages		Total FY 10/11	SEP Indv	SEP Grp	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16-99	IP	3,987	2,681	157	44	63	66	38	938
22-31	IP	1,383	563	57	15	29	29	12	678

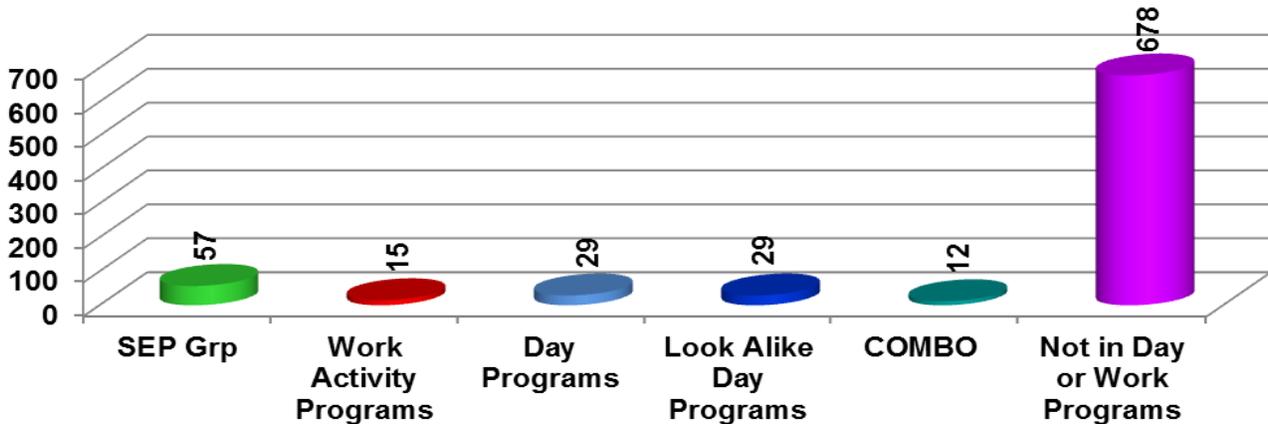
Below graph reflects the number of consumers (16-99), transferring out of SEP Individual, into the following programs: SEP Group, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers into SEP Individual, Ages 16-99



Below graph reflects the number of 22-31 year old consumers, transferring out of SEP Individual, into the following Programs: SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers into SEP Individual, 22-31 Years Old



Footnote: ²⁹Data from DDS Purchase of Service System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Net Changes

Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual population FY 10/11 thru FY 13/14: Statewide³⁰

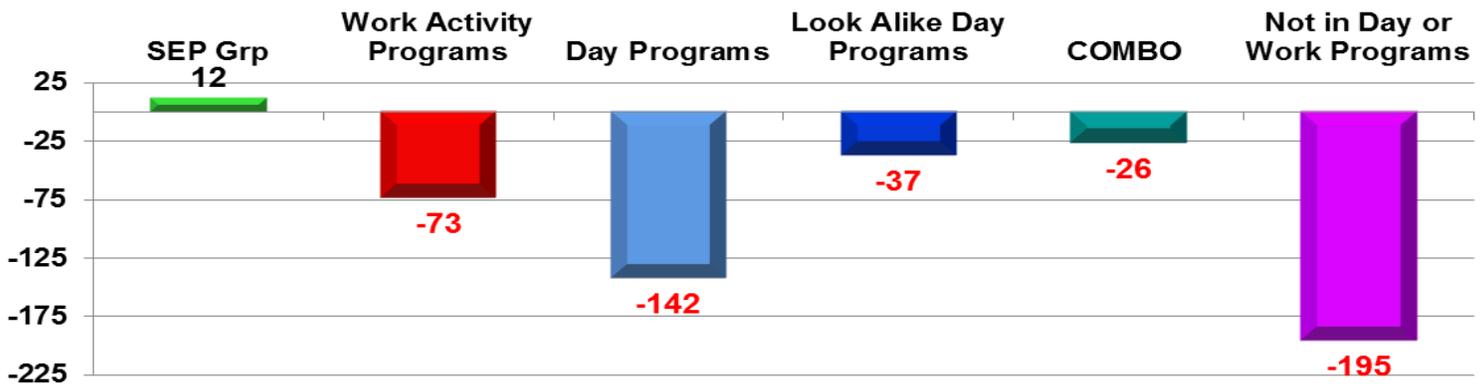
Net changes for movement in and out of SEP Individual FY 10/11 thru 13/14

Ages		Total FY 10/11	SEP Indv	SEP Grp	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16-99	IP	-461	0	12	-73	-142	-37	-26	-195
22-31	IP	-242	0	13	-2	-23	13	-7	-236

Below graph reflects the **net** number of consumers (16-99), transferring into SEP Individual from the following programs: SEP Group, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Net transfers into SEP Individual, Ages 16-99

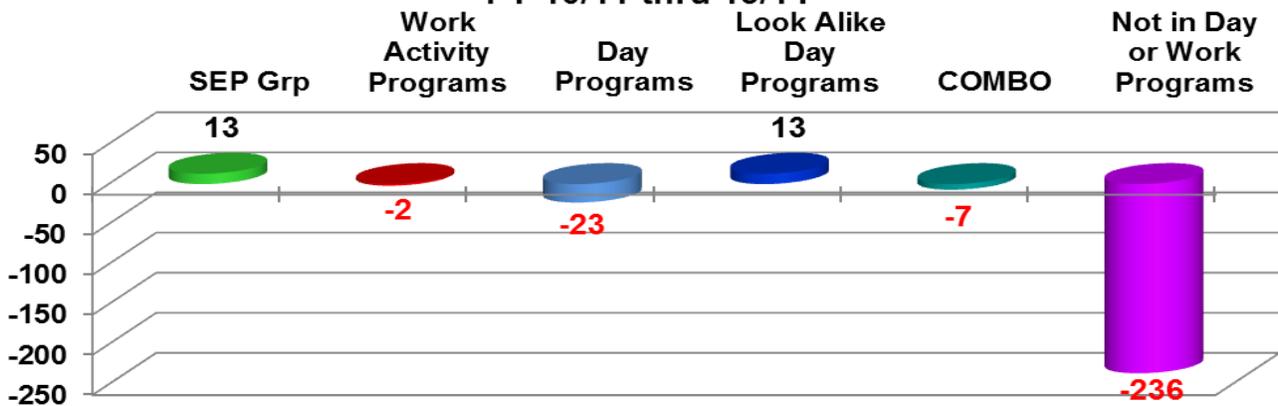
FY 10/11 thru 13/14



Below graph reflects the **net** number of 22-31 year old consumers, transferring into SEP Individual from the following programs: SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Net transfers into SEP Individual, 22-31 Years Old

FY 10/11 thru 13/14



Footnote: ³⁰Data from DDS Purchase of Service System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Net Changes

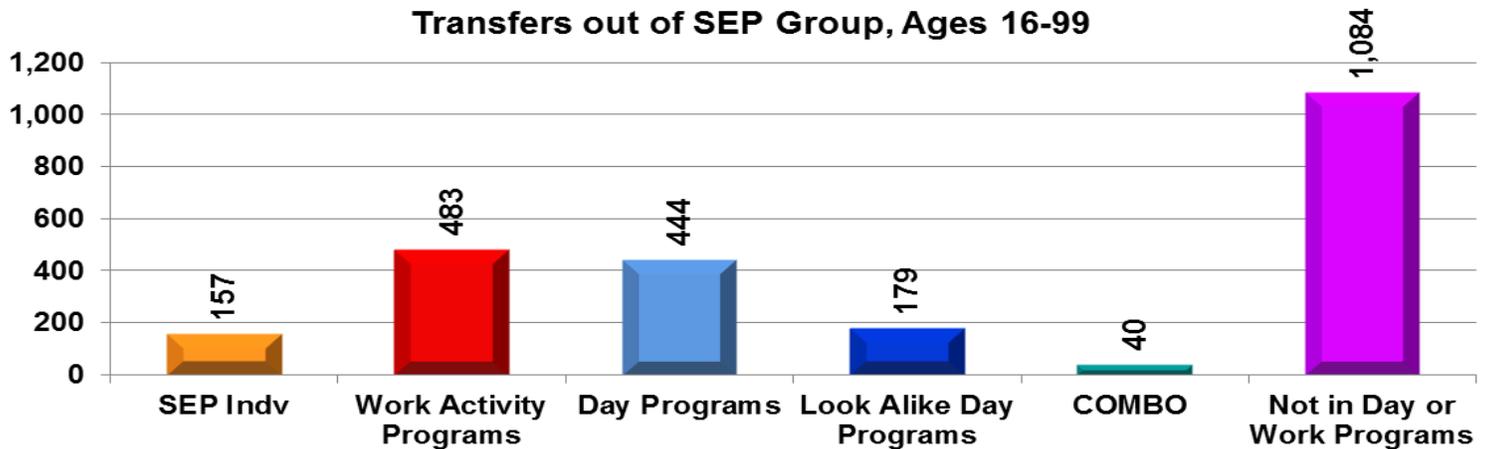
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Group population FY 10/11 thru FY 13/14: Statewide³¹

Transfers out of SEP Group FY 10/11 thru 13/14

Ages		Total FY 10/11	SEP Grp	SEP Indv	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16-99	IP	5,097	2,710	157	483	444	179	40	1,084
22-31	IP	1,926	669	57	79	93	46	10	972

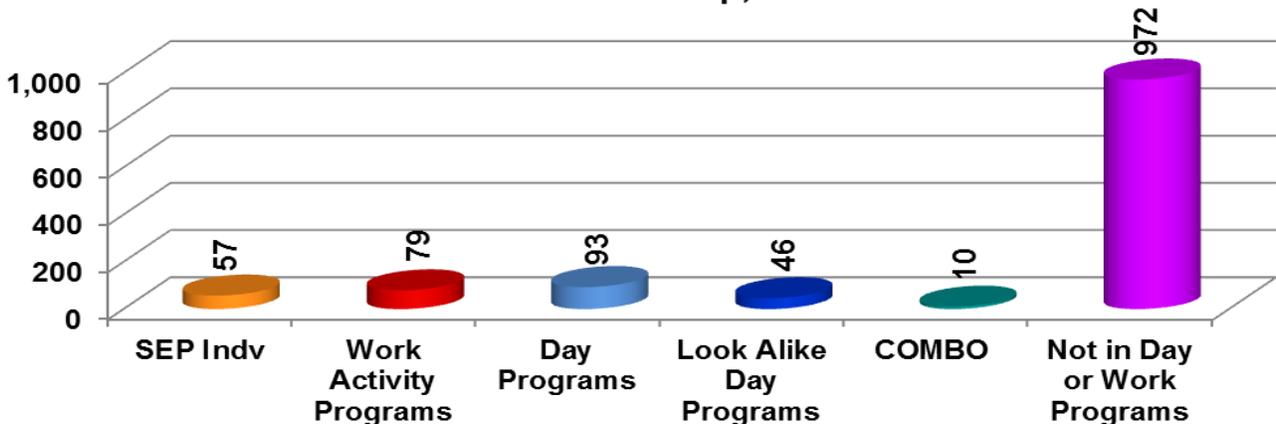
Below graph reflects the number of consumers (16-99), transferring out of SEP Group into the following programs: SEP Individual, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers out of SEP Group, Ages 16-99



Below graph reflects the number of 22-31 year old consumers, transferring out of SEP Group into the following programs: SEP Individual, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers out of SEP Group, 22-31 Years Old



Footnote: ³¹Data from DDS Purchase of Service System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Net Changes

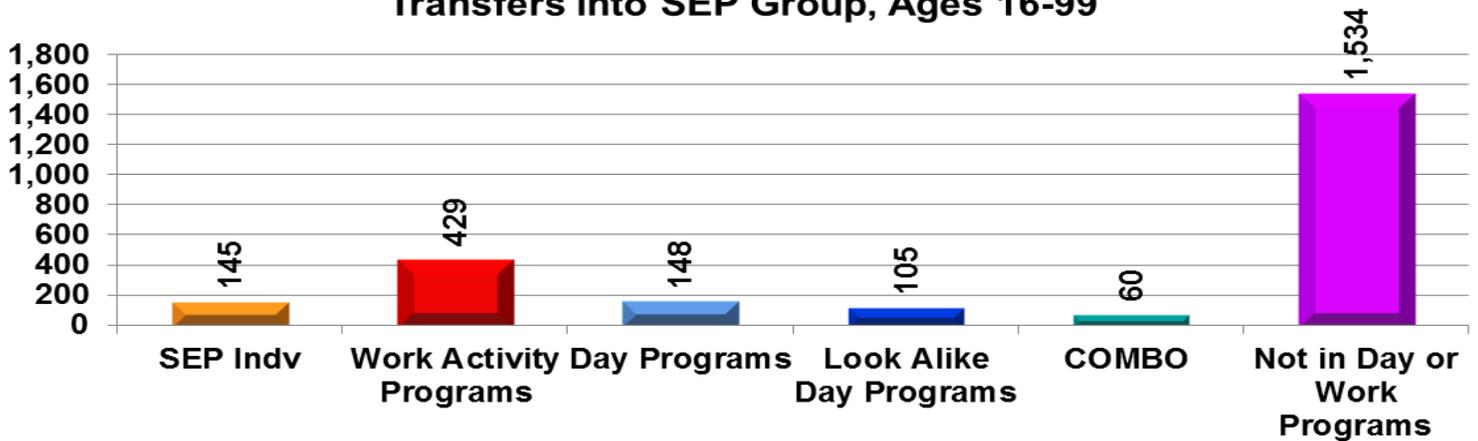
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Group population FY 10/11 thru FY 13/14: Statewide³²

Transfers into SEP Group FY 10/11 thru 13/14

Ages		Total FY 10/11	SEP Grp	SEP Indv	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not In Day or Work Programs
16-99	IP	5,131	2,710	145	429	148	105	60	1,534
22-31	IP	2,091	669	44	148	59	25	19	1,127

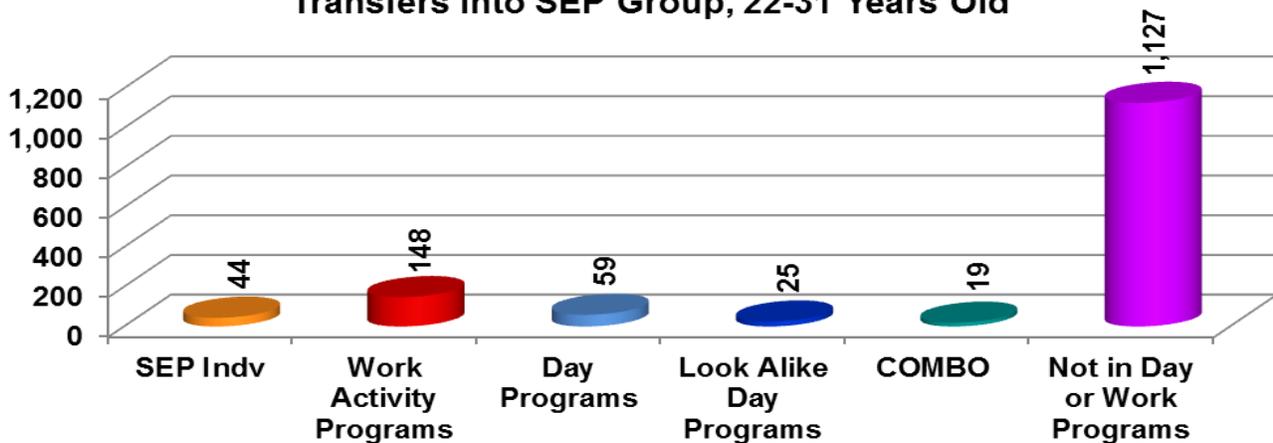
Below graph reflects the number of consumers (16-99), transferring into SEP Group from the following programs: SEP Individual, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers into SEP Group, Ages 16-99



Below graph reflects the number of 22-31 year old consumers, transferring into SEP Group from the following programs: SEP Individual, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers into SEP Group, 22-31 Years Old



Footnote: ³²Data from DDS Purchase of Service System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Net Changes

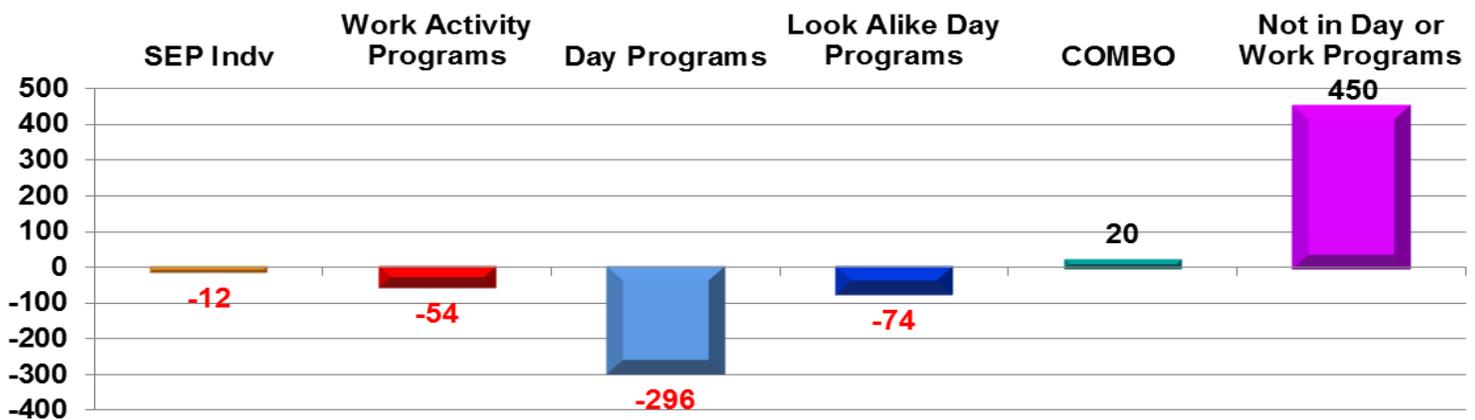
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Group population FY 10/11 thru FY 13/14: Statewide³³

Net changes for movement in and out of SEP Group FY 10/11 thru 13/14

Ages		Total FY 10/11	SEP Grp	SEP Indv	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not In Day or Work Programs
16-99	IP	34	0	-12	-54	-296	-74	20	450
22-31	IP	165	0	-13	69	-34	-21	9	155

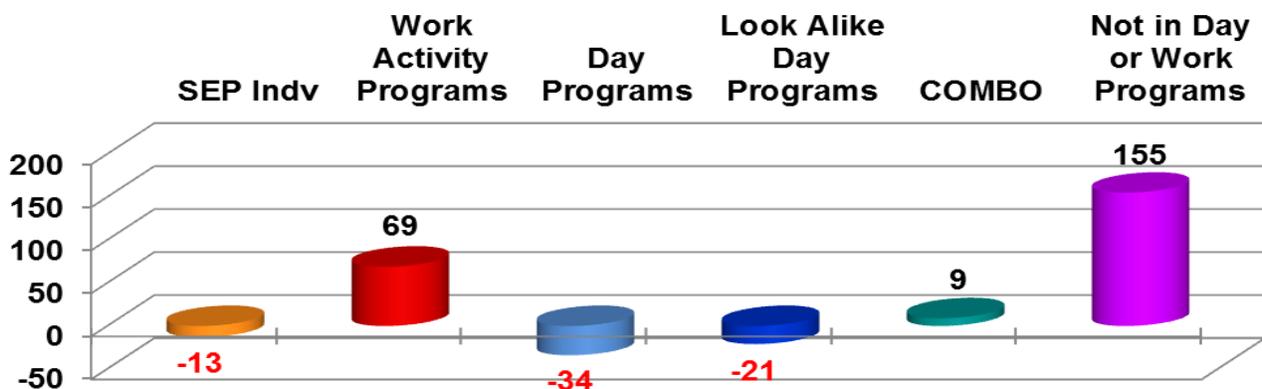
Below graph reflects the **net** number of consumers (16-99), transferring into SEP Group from the following programs: SEP Individual, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Net Transfers into SEP Group, Ages 16-99



Below graph reflects the **net** number of 22-31 year old consumers, transferring into SEP Group from the following programs: SEP Individual, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Net Transfers into SEP Group, 22-31 Years Old



Footnote: ³³Data from DDS Purchase of Service System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of footnote.

Part 6

- ✓ California regional center consumers moving from service to service and those staying in the same service, by age groups.
- ✓ Regional center consumers in multiple services, and those staying in the same service by diagnosis, and age groups.
- ✓ Consumers in multiple or same service types, average cost for purchase of service, by fiscal years and age grouping.

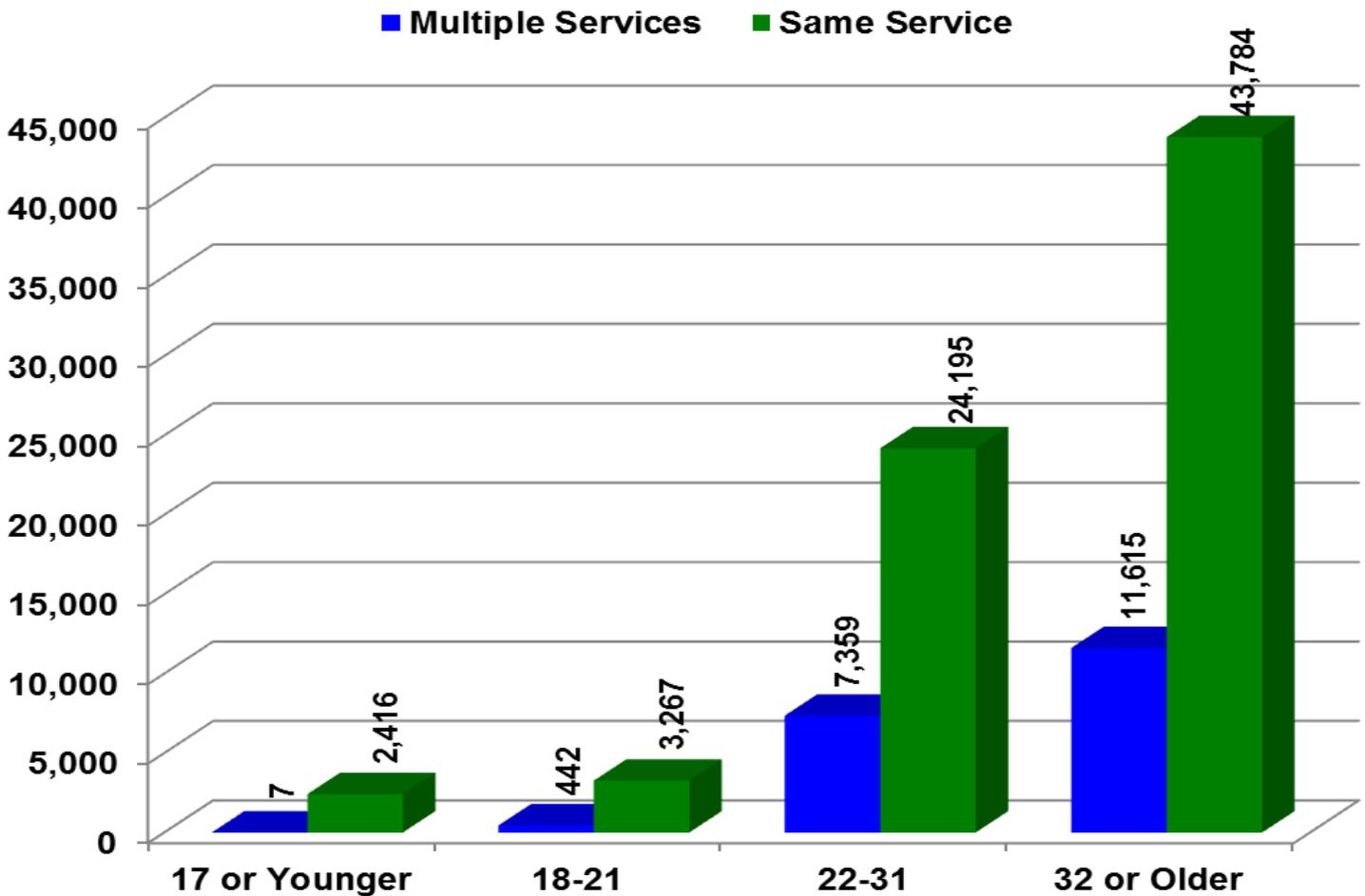
What does this data tell us: This data shows us consumers usually stay in the same service over time, no matter what their diagnosis(es), or age is.

Consumers Services³⁴

Age Group	Multiple Services	Same Service
17 or Younger	7	2,416
18-21	442	3,267
22-31	7,359	24,195
32 or Older	11,615	43,784
Grand Total	19,423	73,662

Multiple Services: Consumers that move from one service to another.

Same Services: Consumers that stay in the same services.



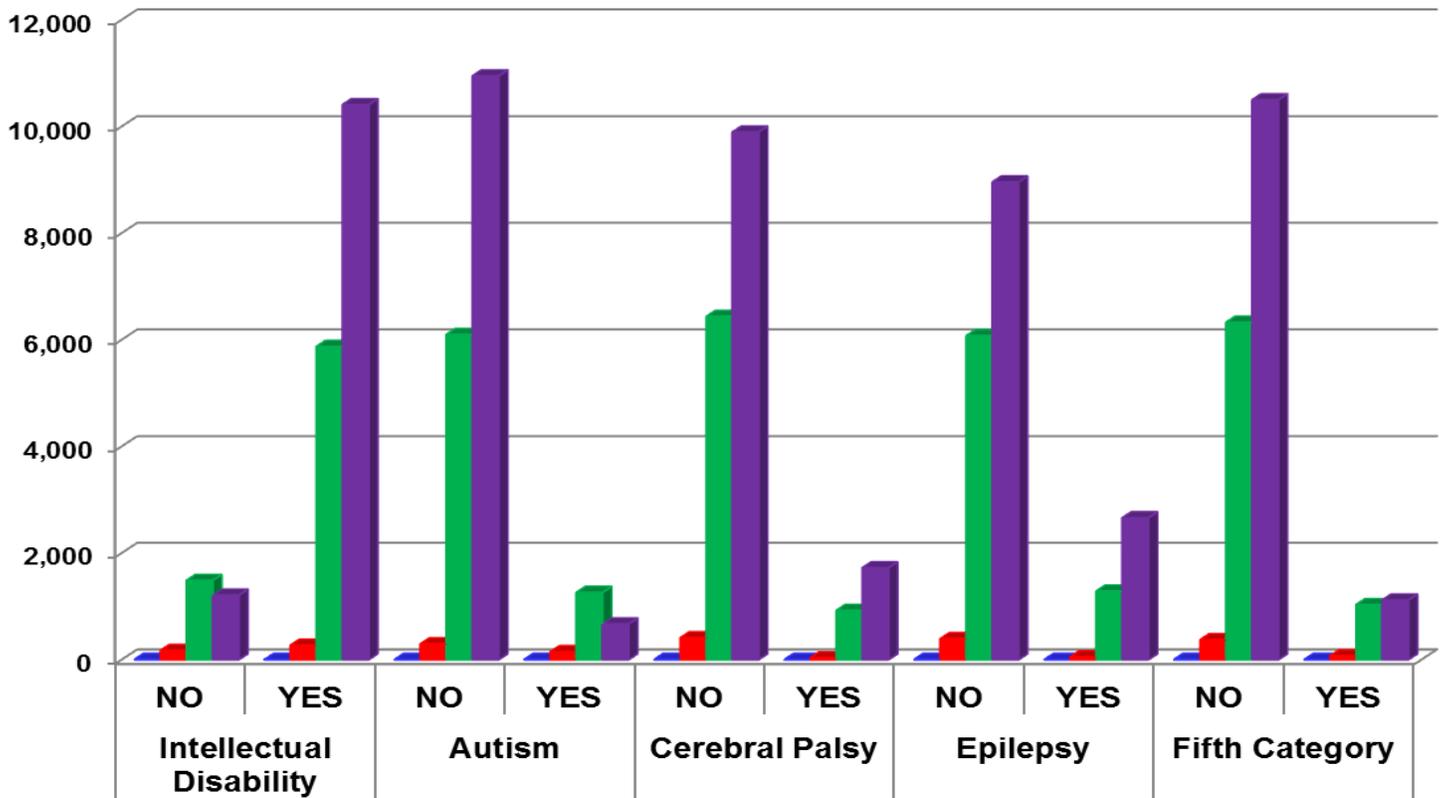
Footnote: ³⁴Data from DDS Purchase of Service System showing consumers moving from service to service by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 515, 063, 950, 954 services during FY 10/11 to FY 13/14. A variable indicating if the consumer utilized only one service code (Same Service), or utilized multiple service codes (Multiple Services), and No/Yes indicators for each of the five diagnosis categories (ID, Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, and Fifth Category). Consumer age was calculated as of January 22, 2015. End of footnote.

Consumers Diagnosis(es)³⁵

Multiple Services	Intellectual Disability	Autism	Cerebral Palsy	Epilepsy	Fifth Category
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Age Group	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
17 or Younger	5	2	1	6	6	1	6	1	6	1
18-21	172	270	295	147	409	33	392	50	373	69
22-31	1,486	5,873	6,098	1,261	6,436	923	6,074	1,285	6,327	1,032
32-99	1,208	10,407	10,946	669	9,893	1,722	8,956	2,659	10,499	1,116

■ 17 or Younger ■ 18-21 ■ 22-31 ■ 32-99



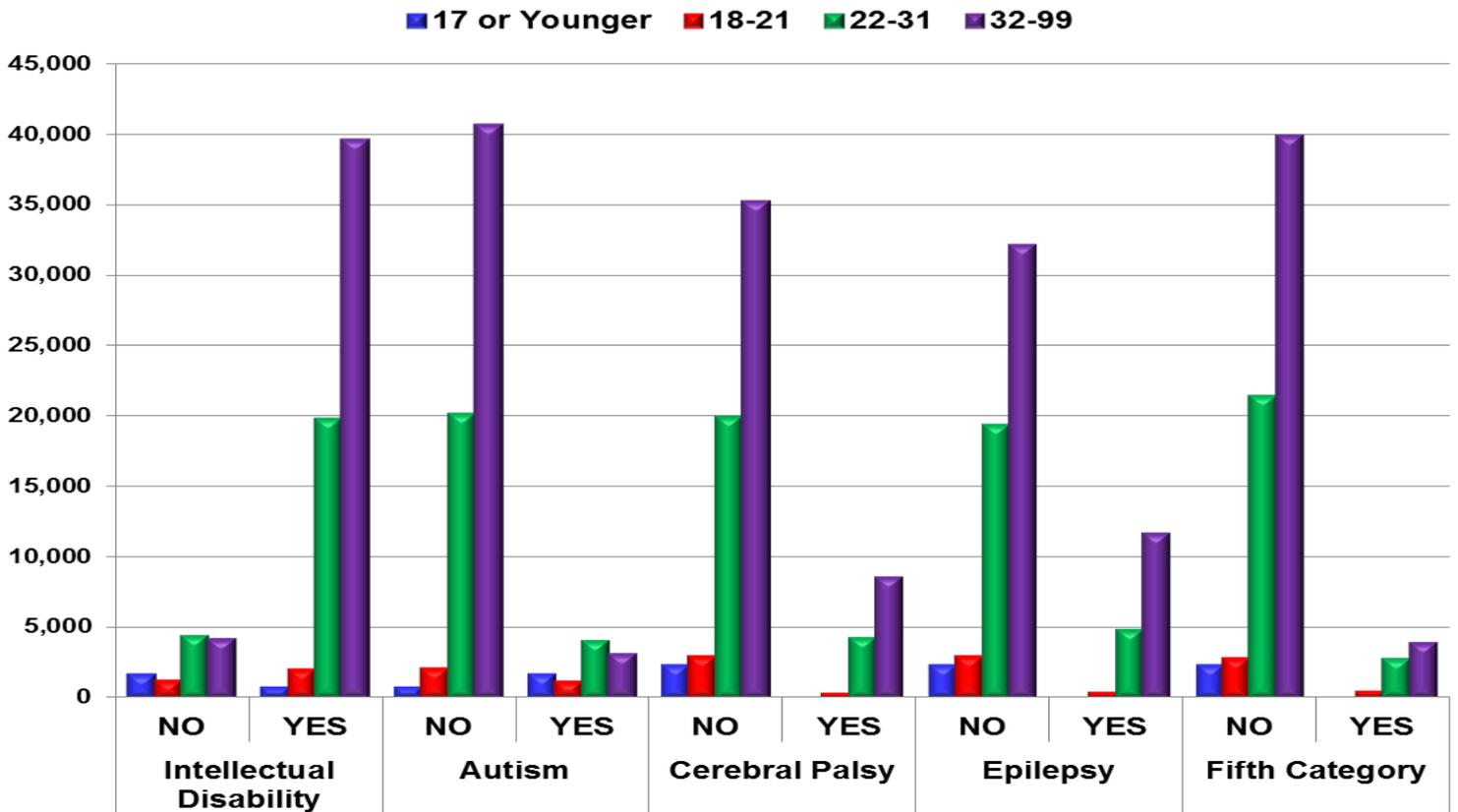
NOTE: Consumers may have one or more diagnosis and may be counted more than once.

Footnote: ³⁵Data from DDS Purchase of Service System showing consumers moving from service to service by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 515, 063, 950, 954 services during FY 10/11 to FY 13/14. A variable indicating if the consumer utilized only one service code (Same Service), or utilized multiple service codes (Multiple Services), and No/Yes indicators for each of the five diagnosis categories (ID, Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, and Fifth Category). Consumer age was calculated as of January 22, 2015. End of footnote.

Consumers Diagnosis(es)³⁶

Same Service	Intellectual Disability	Autism	Cerebral Palsy	Epilepsy	Fifth Category
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Age Group	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
17 or Younger	1,679	737	744	1,672	2,292	124	2,252	164	2,273	143
18-21	1,251	2,016	2,084	1,183	2,935	332	2,887	380	2,810	457
22-31	4,420	19,775	20,123	4,072	19,946	4,249	19,349	4,846	21,439	2,756
32-99	4,172	39,612	40,673	3,111	35,241	8,543	32,125	11,659	39,912	3,872

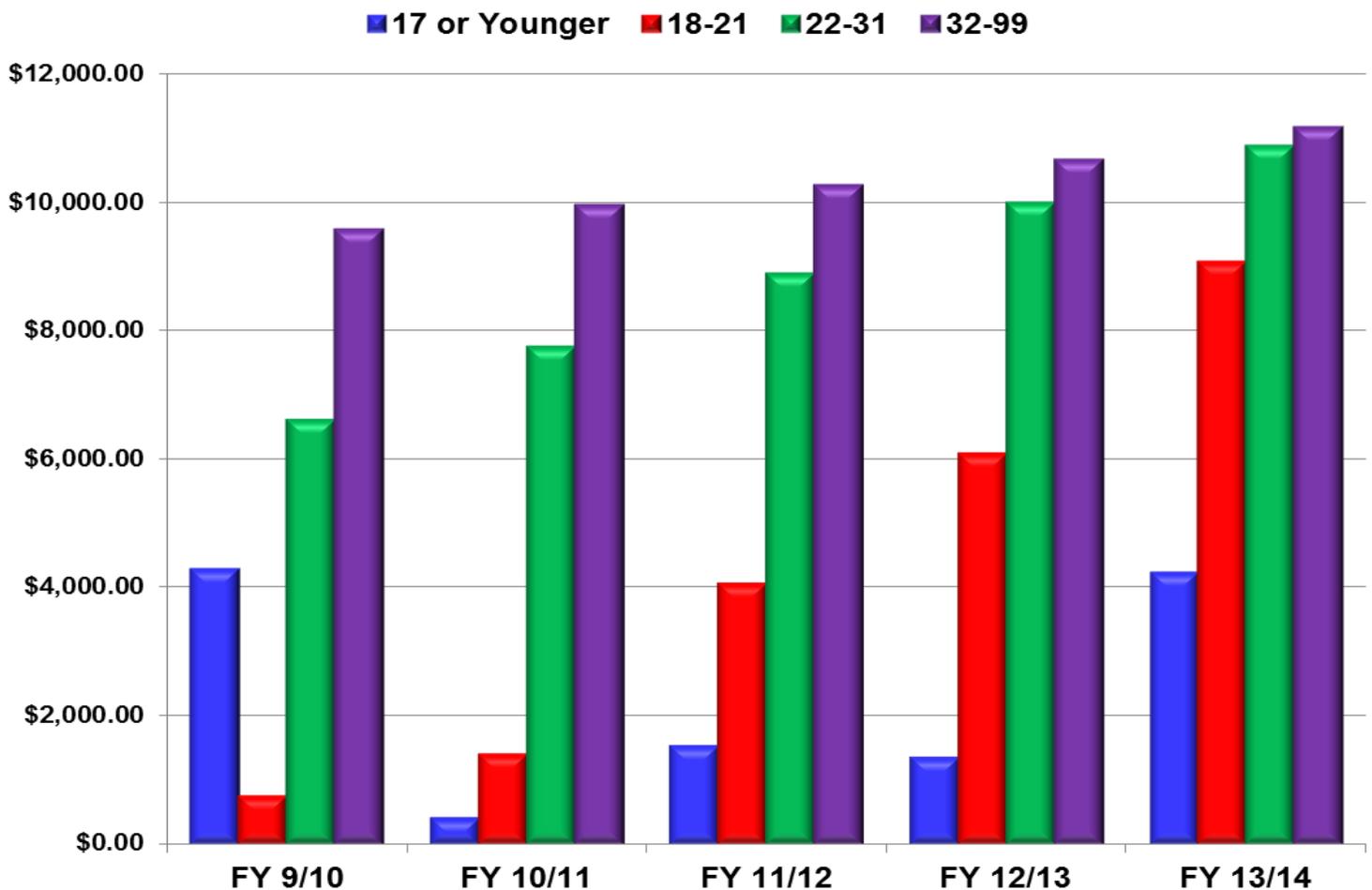


NOTE: Consumers may have one or more diagnosis and may be counted more than once.

Footnote: ³⁶Data from DDS Purchase of Service System showing consumers moving from service to service by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 515, 063, 950, 954 services during FY 10/11 to FY 13/14. A variable indicating if the consumer utilized only one service code (Same Service), or utilized multiple service codes (Multiple Services), and No/Yes indicators for each of the five diagnosis categories (ID, Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, and Fifth Category). Consumer age was calculated as of January 22, 2015. End of footnote.

Purchase of Service Type³⁷

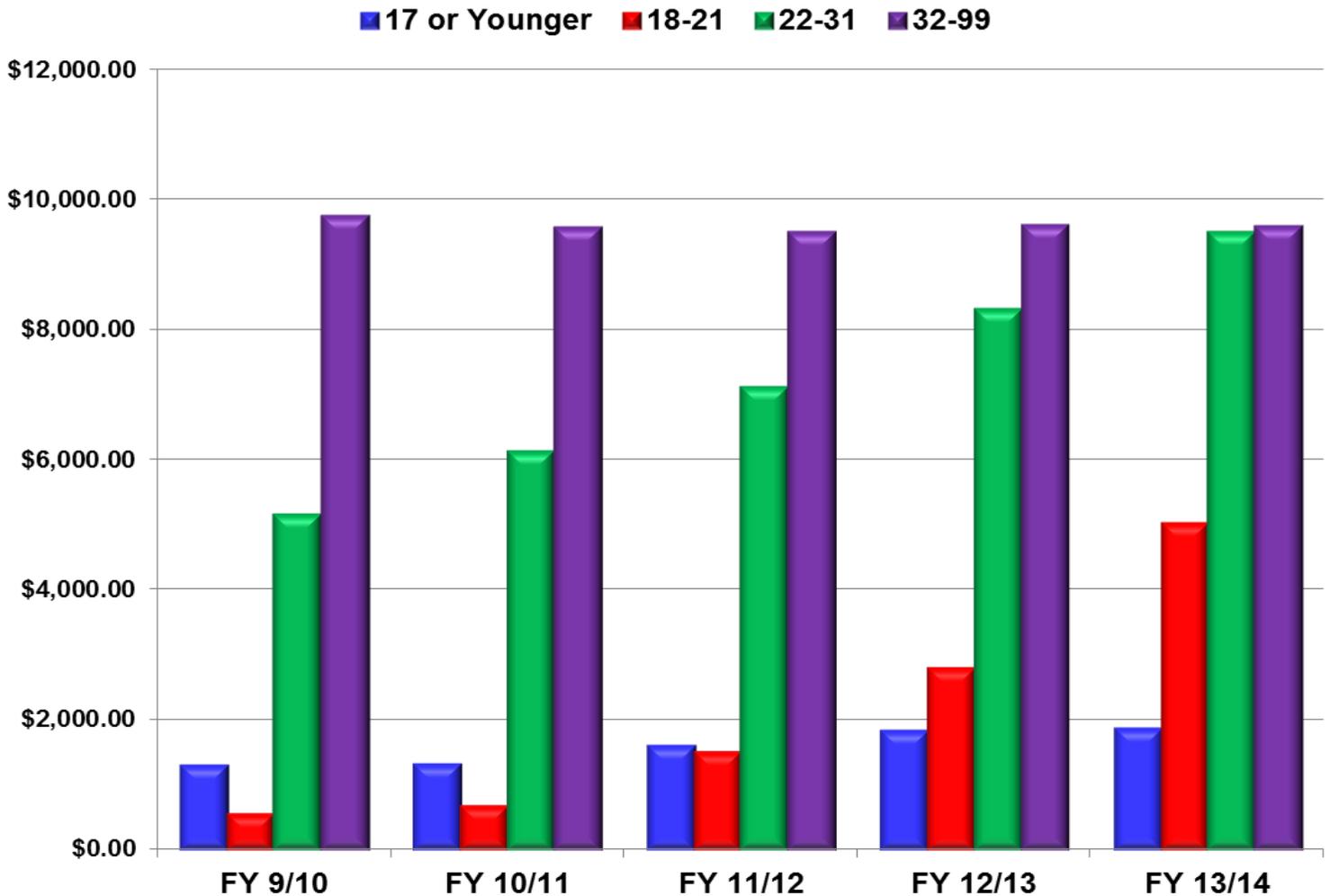
Multiple Services	FY 9/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14
17 or Younger	\$4,281.43	\$415.14	\$1,529.43	\$1,344.14	\$4,219.57
18-21	\$748.43	\$1,394.92	\$4,064.77	\$6,081.25	\$9,077.59
22-31	\$6,611.20	\$7,751.70	\$8,883.35	\$9,983.65	\$10,873.25
32-99	\$9,582.31	\$9,951.45	\$10,258.25	\$10,656.66	\$11,176.99



Footnote: ³⁷Data from DDS Purchase of Service System showing consumers moving from service to service by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 515, 063, 950, 954 services during FY 10/11 to FY 13/14. A variable indicating if the consumer utilized only one service code (Same Service), or utilized multiple service codes (Multiple Services), and No/Yes indicators for each of the five diagnosis categories (ID, Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, and Fifth Category). Consumer age was calculated as of January 22, 2015. End of footnote.

Purchase of Service Type³⁸

Same Service	FY 9/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14
17 or Younger	\$1,303.91	\$1,326.15	\$1,607.06	\$1,823.64	\$1,873.91
18-21	\$560.54	\$692.41	\$1,515.94	\$2,800.80	\$5,029.06
22-31	\$5,172.35	\$6,136.12	\$7,120.72	\$8,323.23	\$9,502.01
32-99	\$9,750.49	\$9,585.14	\$9,511.72	\$9,622.00	\$9,593.49



Footnote: ³⁸Data from DDS Purchase of Service System showing consumers moving from service to service by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 515, 063, 950, 954 services during FY 10/11 to FY 13/14. A variable indicating if the consumer utilized only one service code (Same Service), or utilized multiple service codes (Multiple Services), and No/Yes indicators for each of the five diagnosis categories (ID, Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, and Fifth Category). Consumer age was calculated as of January 22, 2015. End of footnote.

Part 7

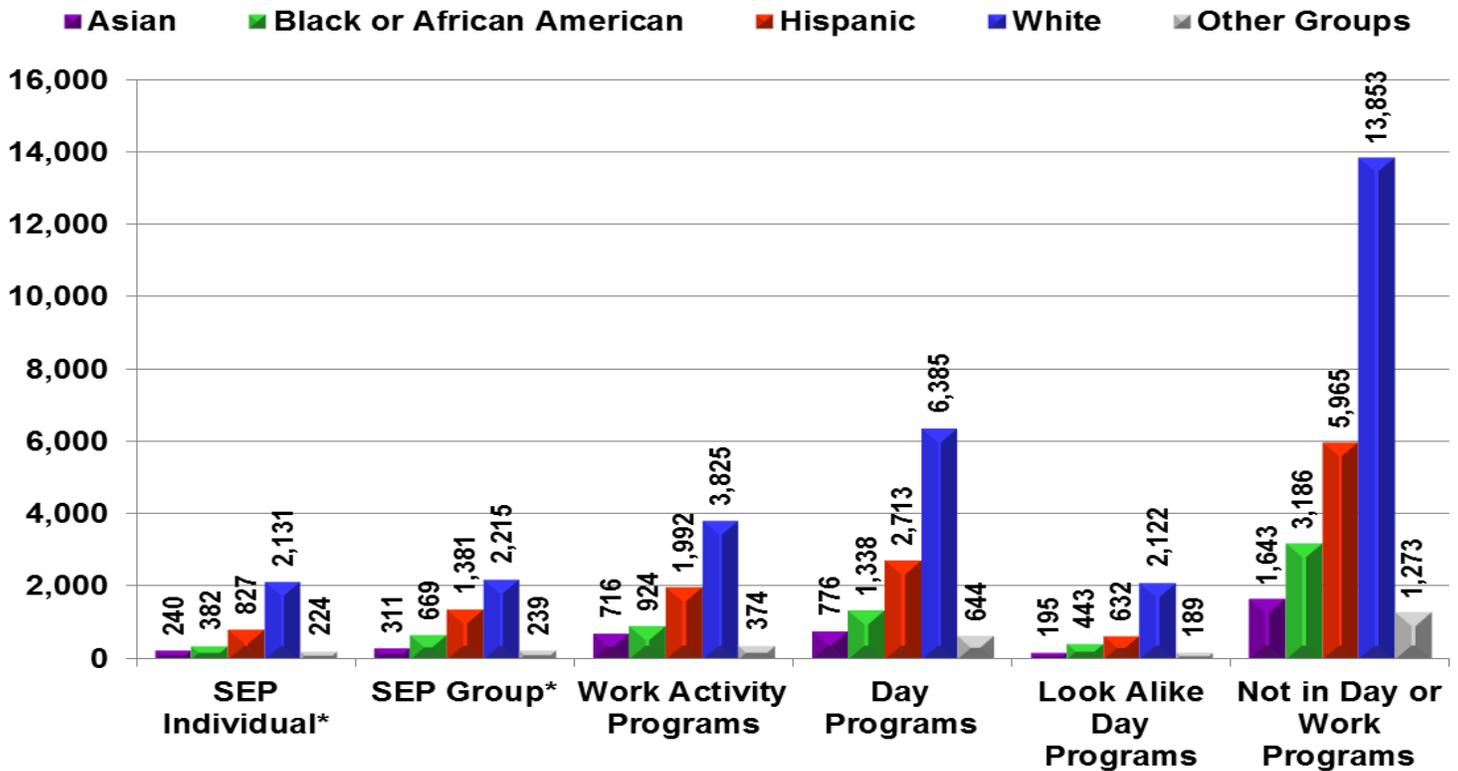
- ✓ Regional center consumers reporting they worked, by service programs and ethnic groups, from the Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER).
- ✓ Average per person cost by ethnic groups.

What does this data tell us: These data reports show consumers' participation rates by ethnicity in regional center funded services. They include consumers reporting they worked and per person costs by service and ethnicity.

Number of Consumers Reporting They Worked Ages 16 and Older, Fiscal Year 13/14³⁹

	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic	White	Other Groups
SEP Individual*	240	382	827	2,131	224
SEP Group*	311	669	1,381	2,215	239
Work Activity Programs	716	924	1,992	3,825	374
Day Programs	776	1,338	2,713	6,385	644
Look Alike Day Programs	195	443	632	2,122	189
Not in Day or Work Programs	1,643	3,186	5,965	13,853	1,273

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

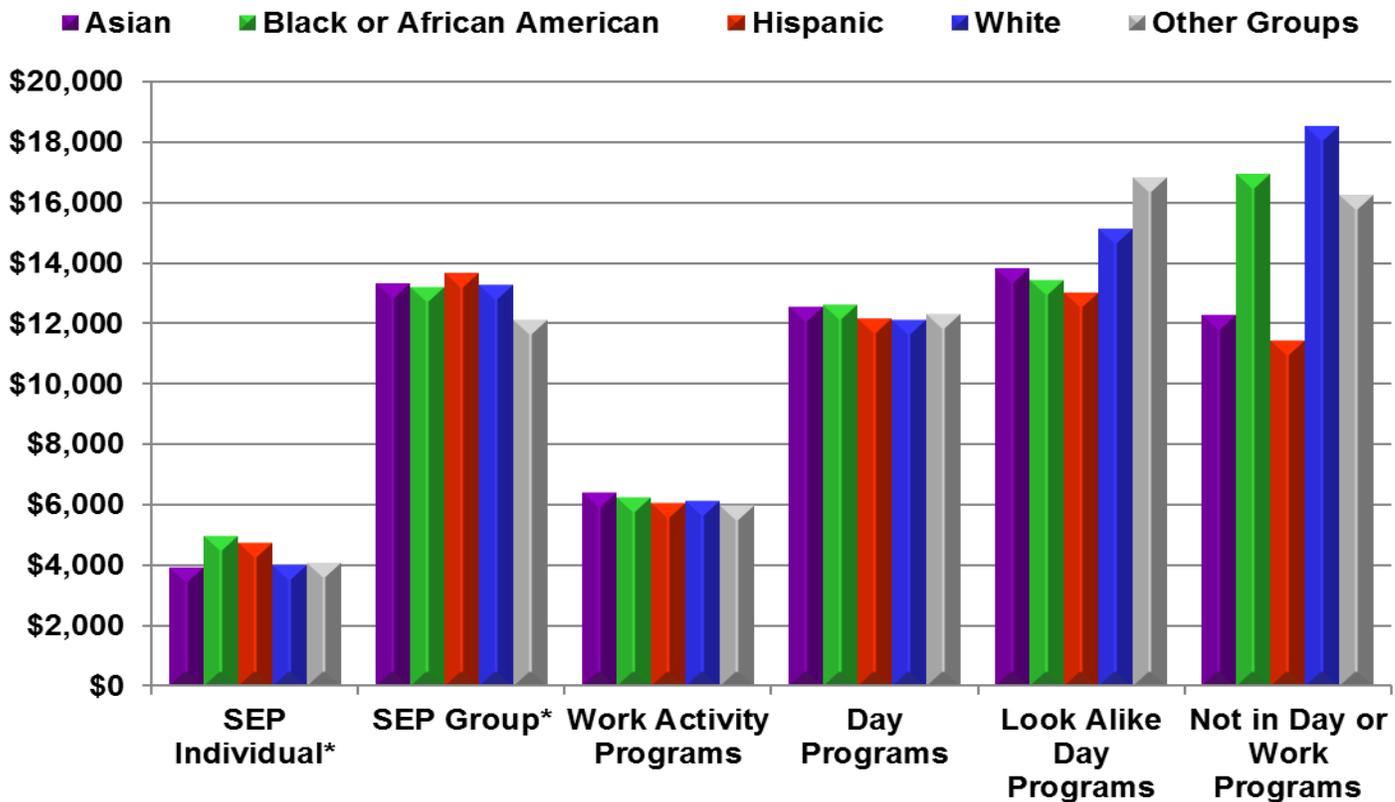


Footnote: ³⁹Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Hours worked per week for pay include "Less than 20 hours, 10 to 25 hours, 26 to 39 hours, or 40 hours or more". Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Working Consumers' Average per Person Cost Ages 16 and Older, Fiscal Year 13/14⁴⁰

	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic	White	Other Groups
SEP Individual*	\$3,965	\$4,983	\$4,761	\$4,016	\$4,120
SEP Group*	\$13,317	\$13,194	\$13,662	\$13,274	\$12,134
Work Activity Programs	\$6,429	\$6,256	\$6,056	\$6,166	\$5,996
Day Programs	\$12,566	\$12,644	\$12,180	\$12,126	\$12,313
Look Alike Day Programs	\$13,844	\$13,442	\$13,019	\$15,128	\$16,837
Not in Day or Work Programs	\$12,272	\$16,937	\$11,426	\$18,526	\$16,242

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)



Footnote: ⁴⁰Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Part 8

- ✓ Number of regional center consumers ages 18 and older, by residence type and service program, from the Client Development Evaluation Report.
- ✓ Percentage of consumers ages 22-31, from the number of regional center consumers ages 18 and older, by residence type and service program.

What does this data tell us: This data shows where people live, and the type of services they receive, by two different age groupings.

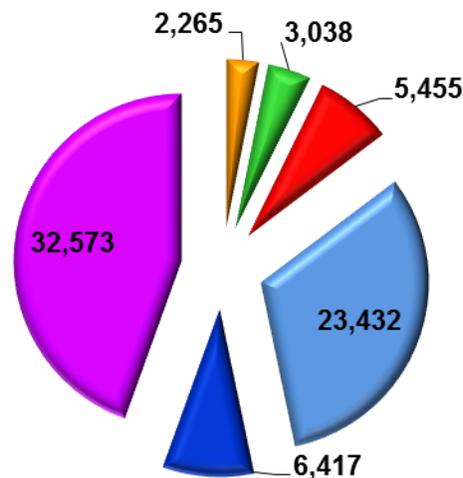
Residence by Service Code, Ages 18 and Older⁴¹

FY 13/14	Own Home/Parent Guardian	Own Home Independent	Supported Living	Community Care Facility Licensed by Department of Social Services	Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health	Foster Care, Family Home, Foster Home	All Other
SEP Individual*	2,265	1,399	432	189	9	29	14
SEP Group*	3,038	1,299	465	786	23	86	32
Work Activity Programs	5,455	1,259	371	2,498	240	150	56
Day Programs	23,432	2,348	2,163	15,008	5,750	654	258
Look Alike Day Programs	6,417	1,300	1,383	2,943	706	255	116
Not in Day or Work Programs	32,573	8,638	5,487	21,020	6,165	1,150	634

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

Own Home/Parent Guardian

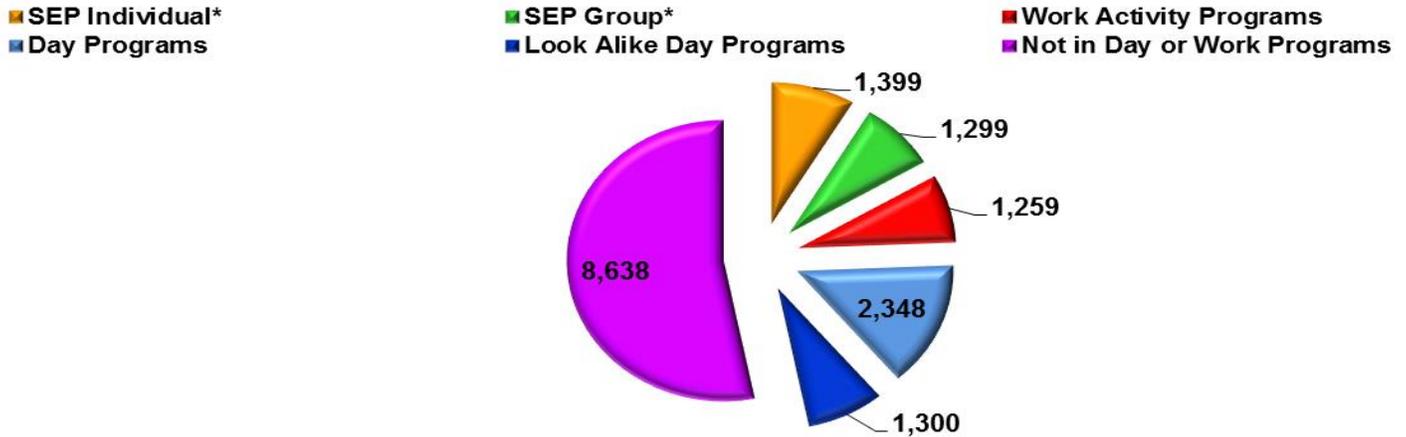
- SEP Individual*
- SEP Group*
- Work Activity Programs
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Not in Day or Work Programs



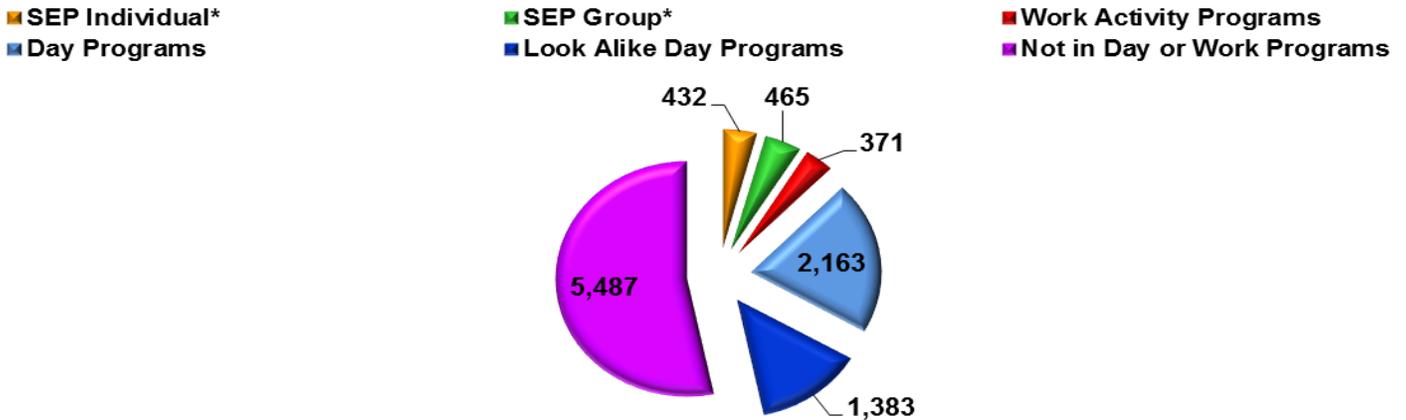
Footnote: ⁴¹Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴²

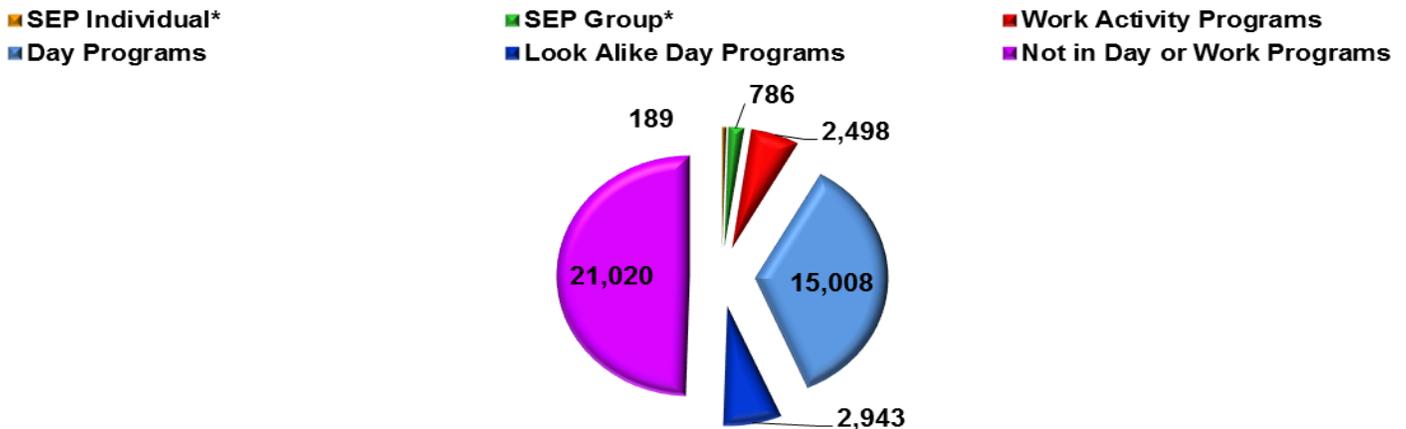
Own Home Independent



Supported Living



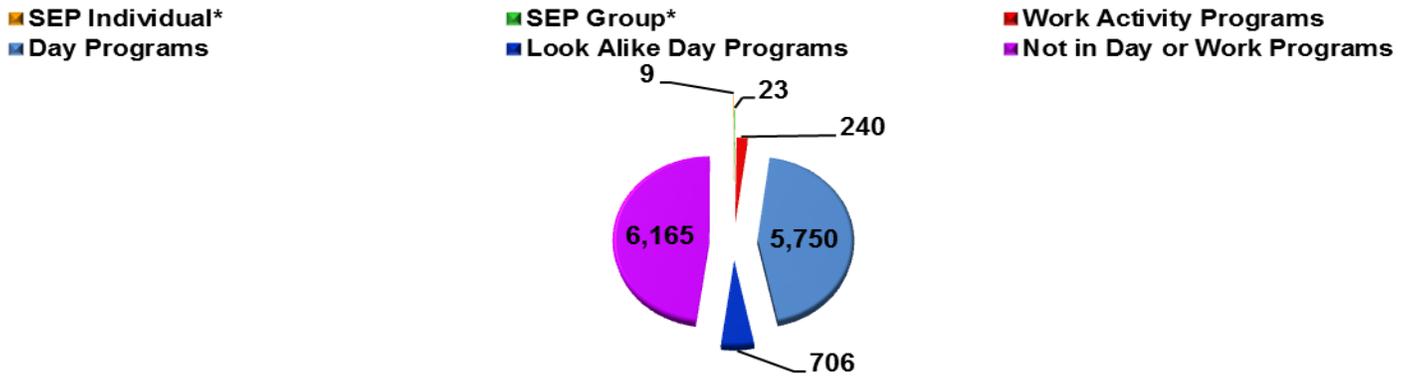
Community Care Facility Licensed by Department of Social Services



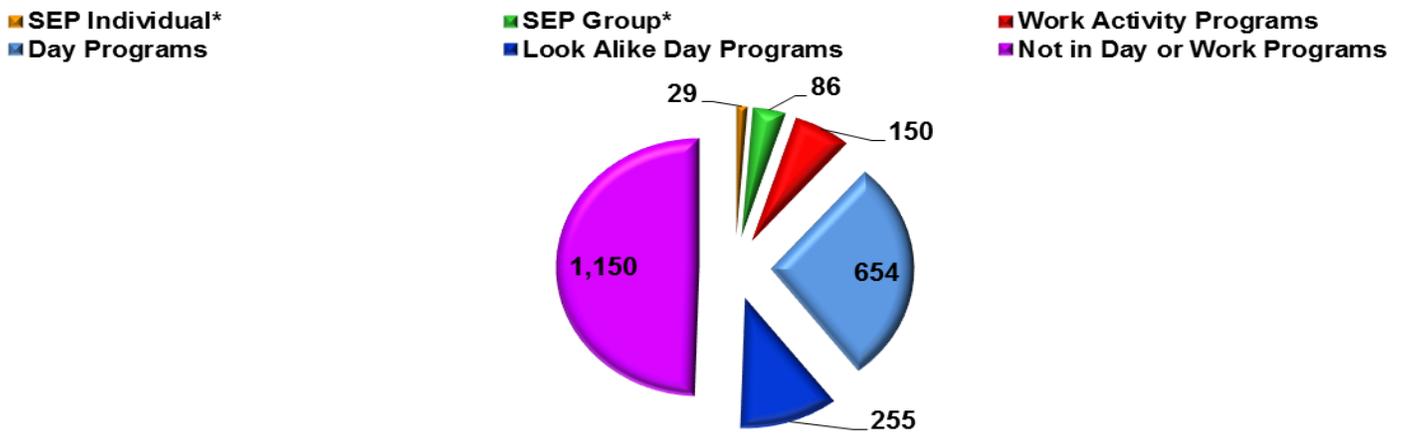
Footnote: ⁴²Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴³

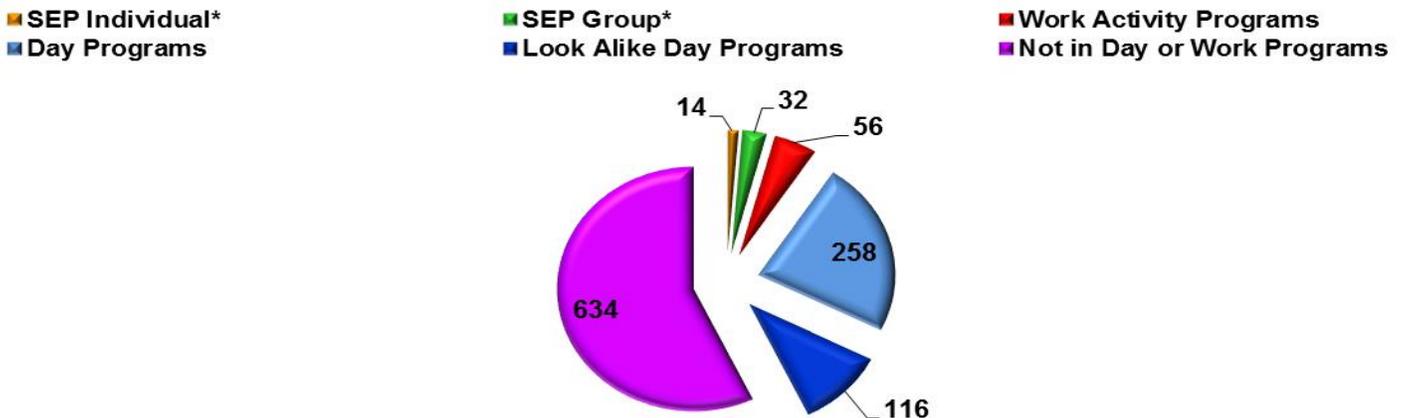
Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health



Foster Care, Family Home, Foster Home



All Other



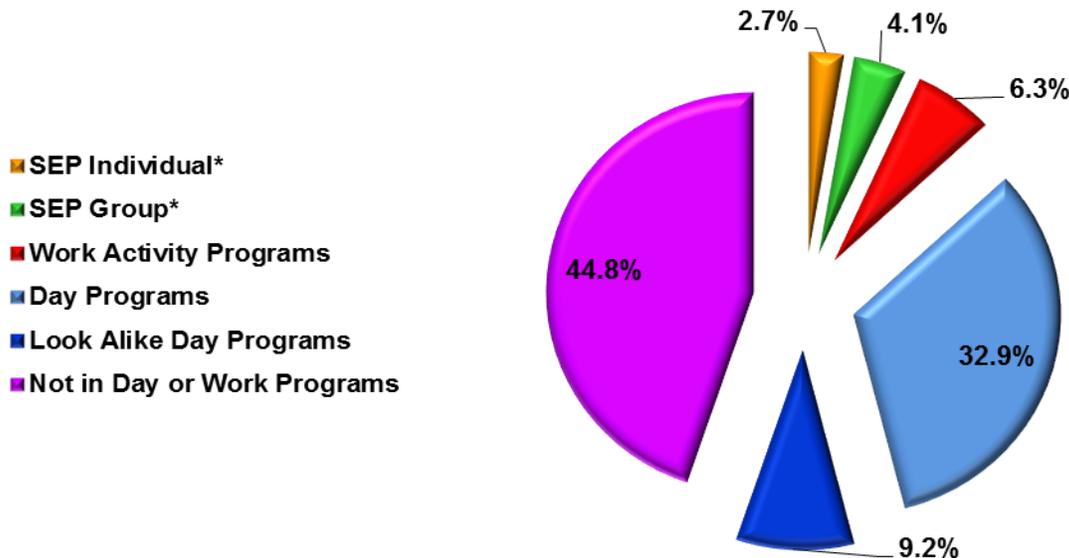
Footnote: ⁴³Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Percentage of Residence by Service Code, Ages 22-31⁴⁴

FY 13/14	Own Home/Parent Guardian	Own Home Independent	Supported Living	Community Care Facility Licensed by Department of Social Services	Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health	Foster Care, Family Home, Foster Home	All Other
SEP Individual*	2.7%	6.6%	3.5%	0.4%	0.1%	1.7%	1.5%
SEP Group*	4.1%	8.3%	4.6%	2.0%	0.4%	4.7%	3.9%
Work Activity Programs	6.3%	7.2%	2.6%	4.5%	1.5%	7.4%	4.1%
Day Programs	32.9%	14.2%	19.0%	36.0%	43.4%	24.9%	21.2%
Look Alike Day Programs	9.2%	9.0%	16.9%	8.0%	7.3%	12.7%	10.9%
Not in Day or Work Programs	44.8%	54.7%	53.4%	49.1%	47.3%	48.6%	58.4%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

Own Home/Parent Guardian

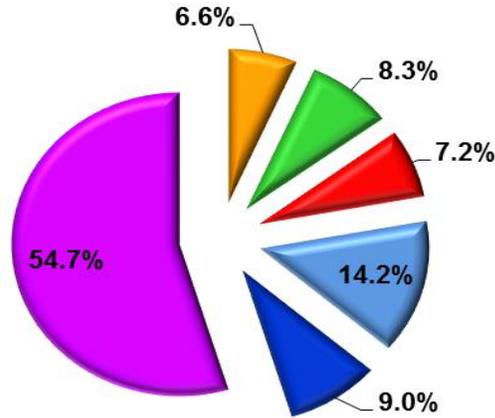


Footnote: ⁴⁴Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Percentage of Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴⁵

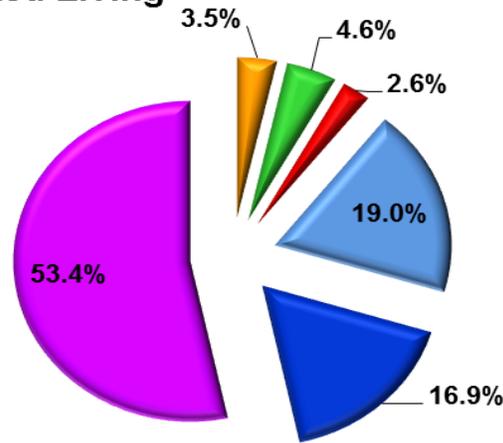
Own Home Independent

- SEP Individual*
- SEP Group*
- Work Activity Programs
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Not in Day or Work Programs



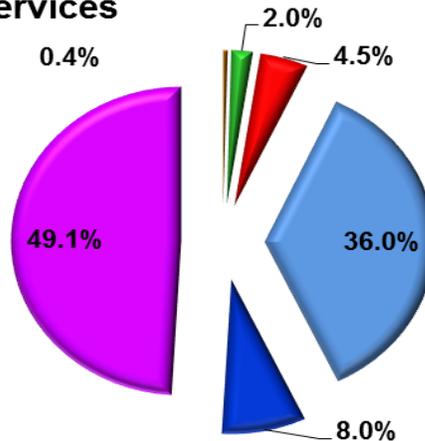
Supported Living

- SEP Individual*
- SEP Group*
- Work Activity Programs
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Not in Day or Work Programs



Community Care Facility Licensed by Department of Social Services

- SEP Individual*
- SEP Group*
- Work Activity Programs
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Not in Day or Work Programs

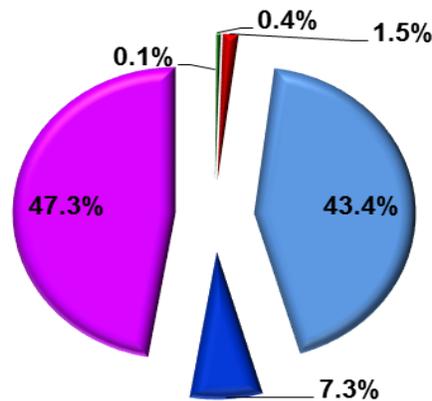


Footnote: ⁴⁵Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Percentage of Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴⁶

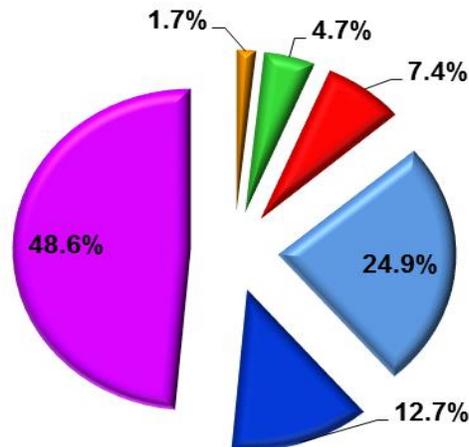
Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health

- SEP Individual*
- SEP Group*
- Work Activity Programs
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Not in Day or Work Programs



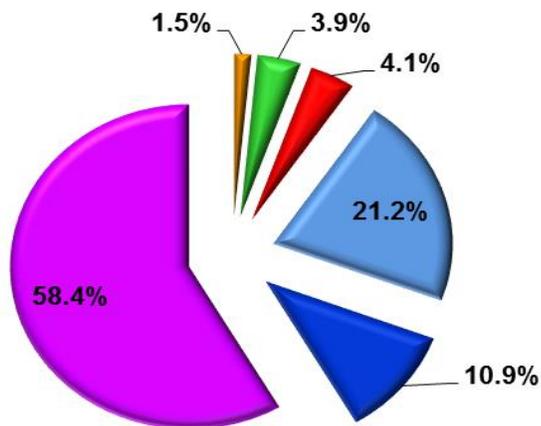
Foster Care, Family Home, Foster Home

- SEP Individual*
- SEP Group*
- Work Activity Programs
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Not in Day or Work Programs



All Other

- SEP Individual*
- SEP Group*
- Work Activity Programs
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Not in Day or Work Programs



Footnote: ⁴⁶Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Part 9

- ✓ Fiscal year 2013/2014 and 2010/2011, purchase of service programs, by gender, from the Client Development Evaluation Report.
- ✓ Age and gender groupings for service programs.

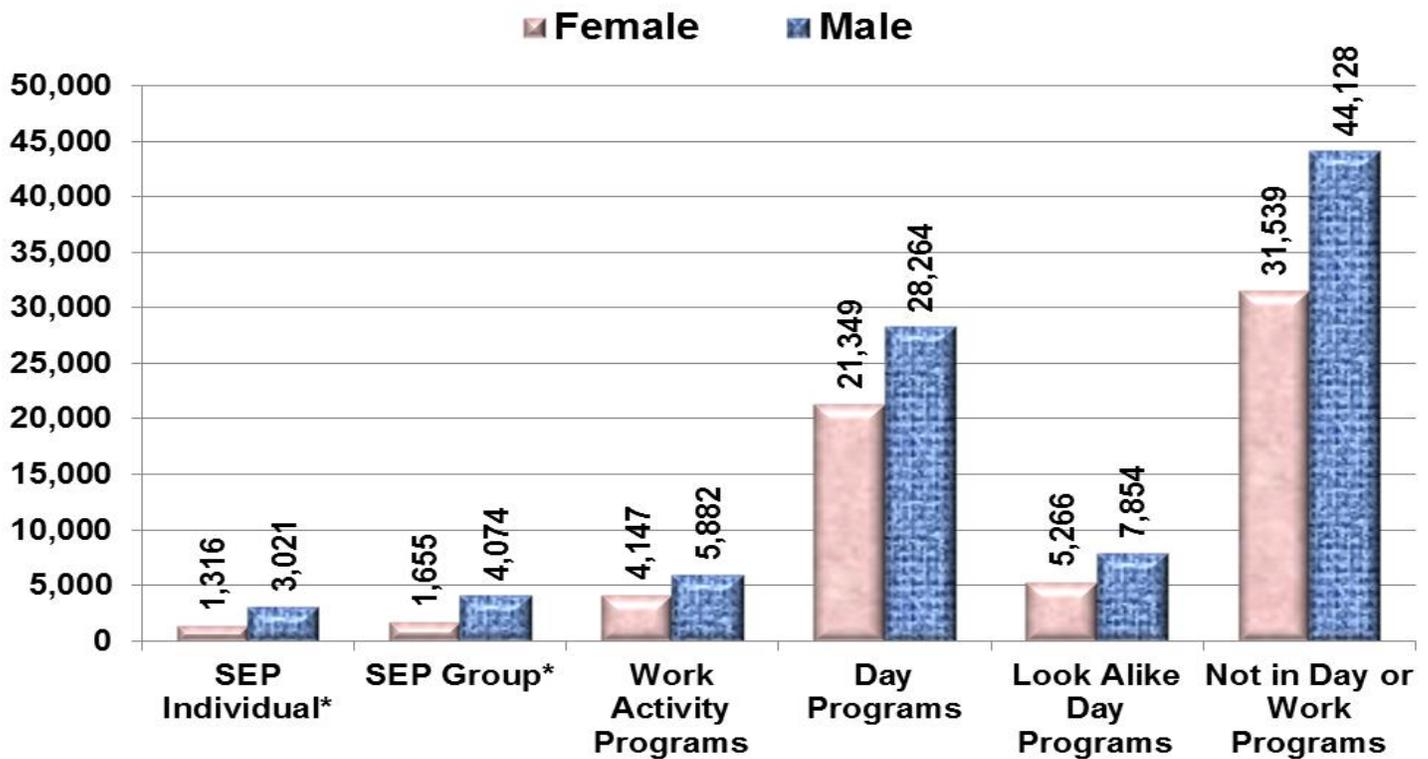
What does this data tell us: This data shows us the number of male and female consumers by program and age groups.

This data also shows a decrease from FY 10/11 to FY 13/14, in employment services and an increase in day program services participation.

Programs by Gender, Ages 18 and Older, Fiscal Year 13/14⁴⁷

	Female	Male
SEP Individual*	1,316	3,021
SEP Group*	1,655	4,074
Work Activity Programs	4,147	5,882
Day Programs	21,349	28,264
Look Alike Day Programs	5,266	7,854
Not in Day or Work Programs	31,539	44,128

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

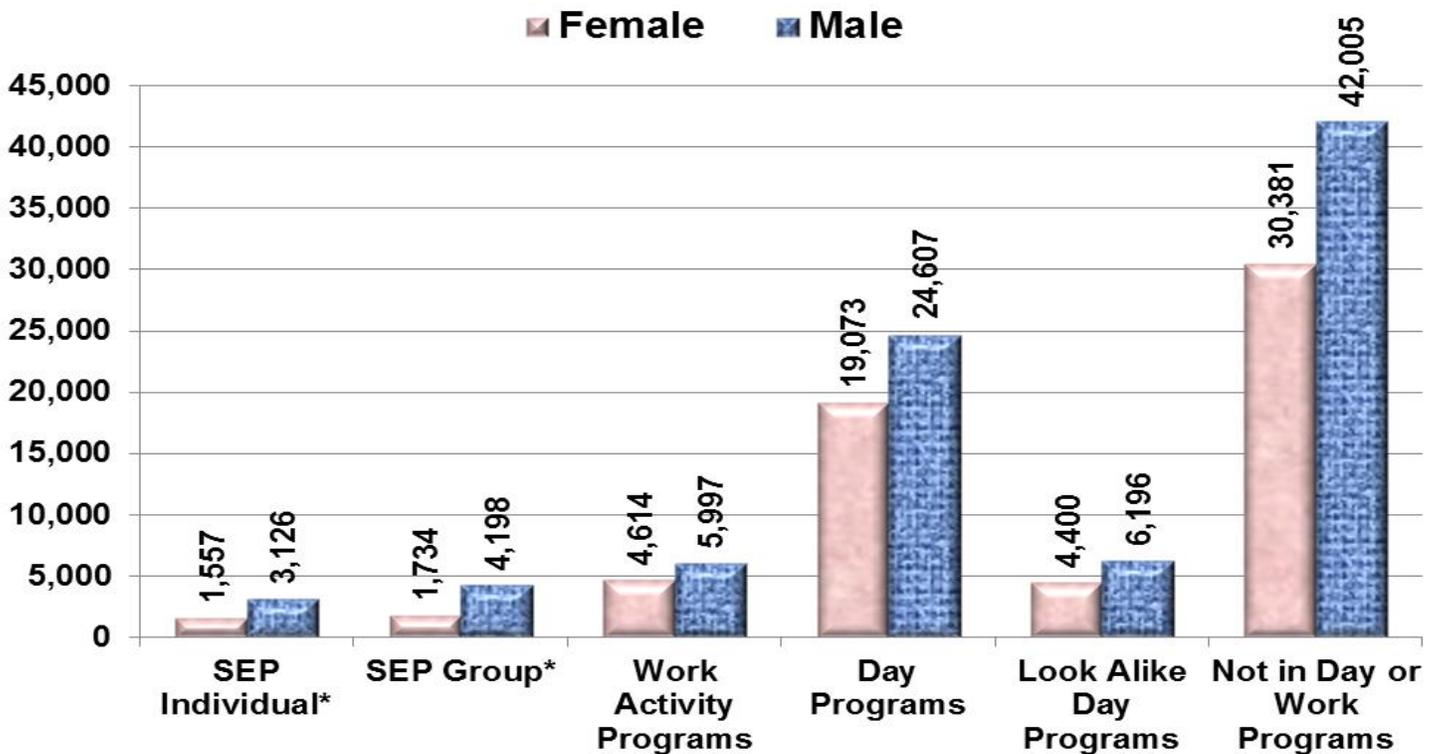


Footnote: ⁴⁷Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Program by Gender, Ages 18 and Older Fiscal Year 10/11⁴⁸

	Female	Male
SEP Individual*	1,557	3,126
SEP Group*	1,734	4,198
Work Activity Programs	4,614	5,997
Day Programs	19,073	24,607
Look Alike Day Programs	4,400	6,196
Not in Day or Work Programs	30,381	42,005

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

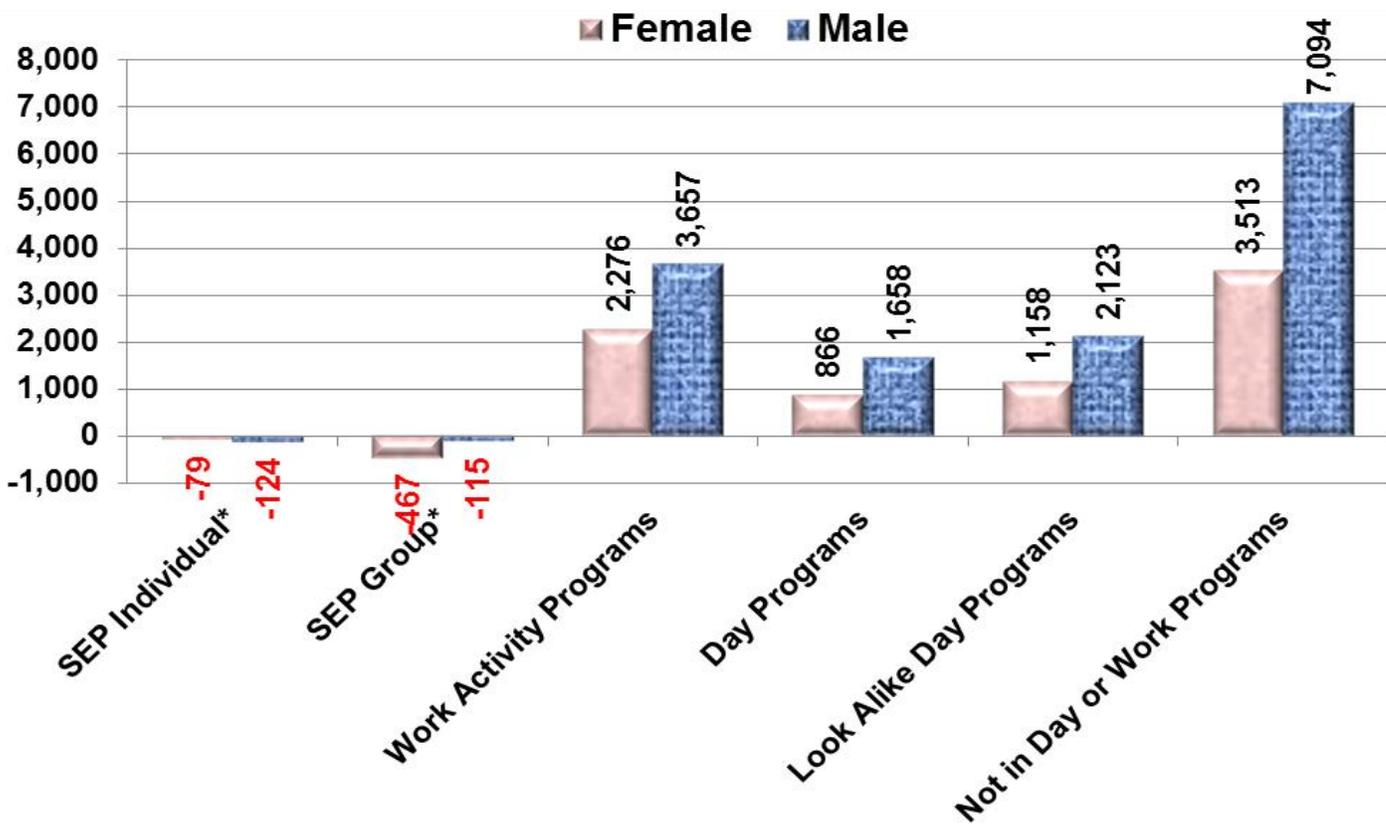


Footnote: ⁴⁸Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Program by Gender, Ages 18 and Older, Net Changes, FY 10/11 to FY 13/14⁴⁹

	Female	Male
SEP Individual*	-79	-124
SEP Group*	-467	-115
Work Activity Programs	2,276	3,657
Day Programs	866	1,658
Look Alike Day Programs	1,158	2,123
Not in Day or Work Programs	3,513	7,094

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

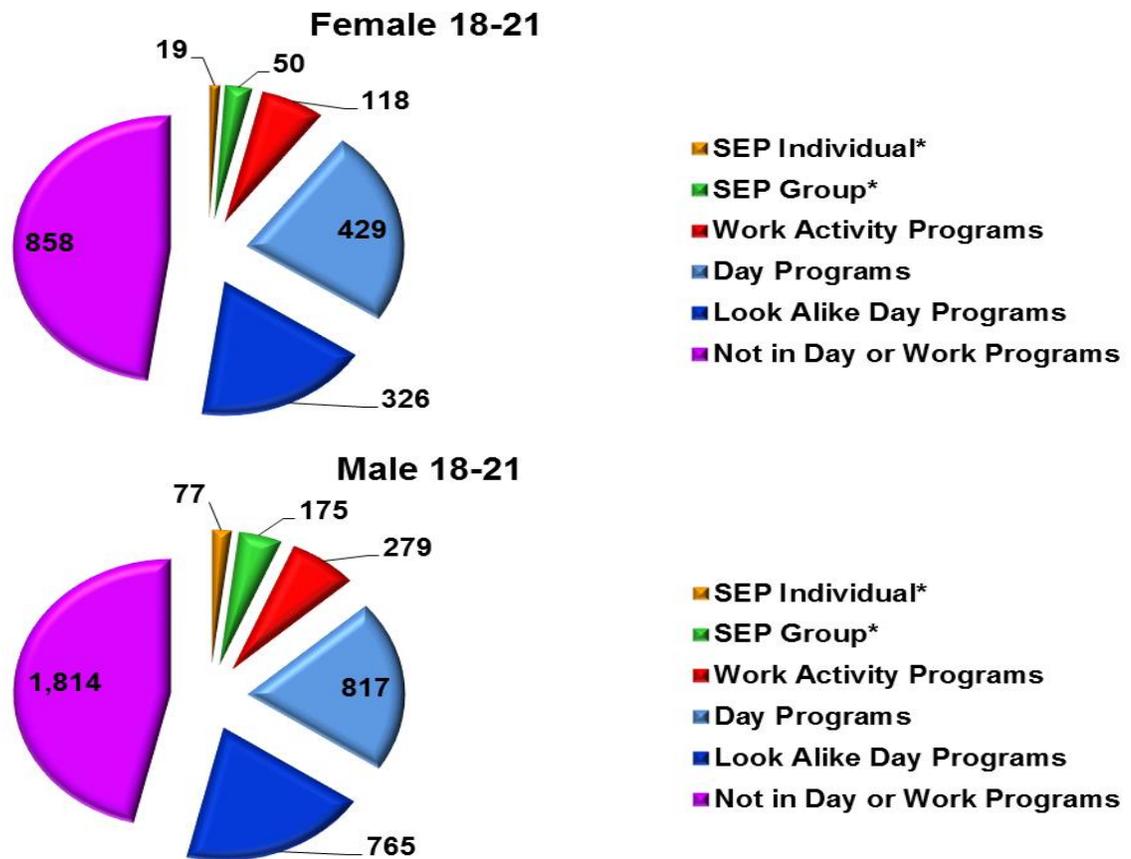


Footnote: ⁴⁹Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Program by Gender and Age Groups, Fiscal Year 13/14⁵⁰

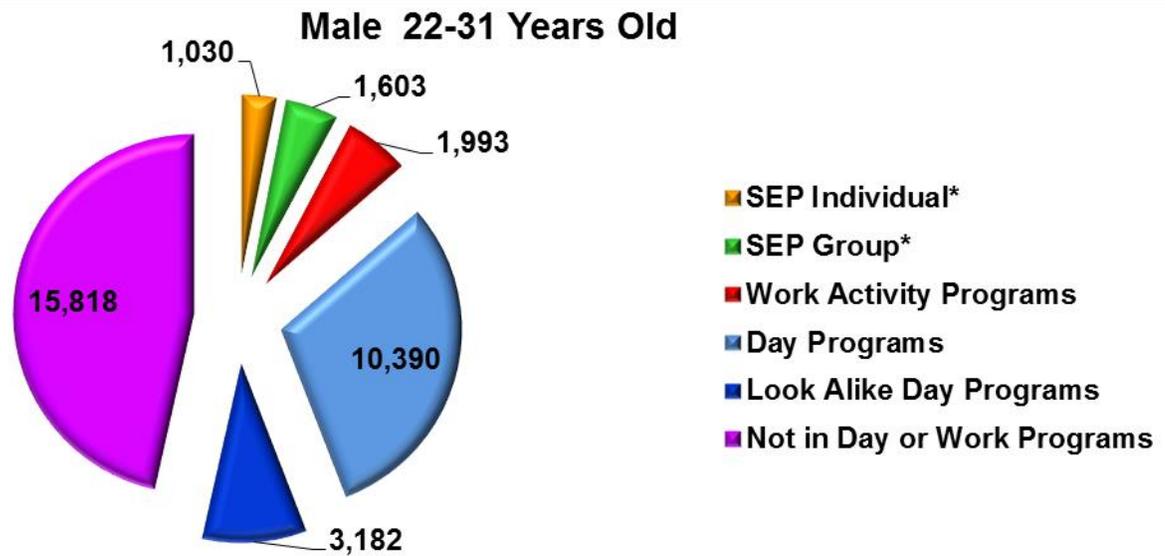
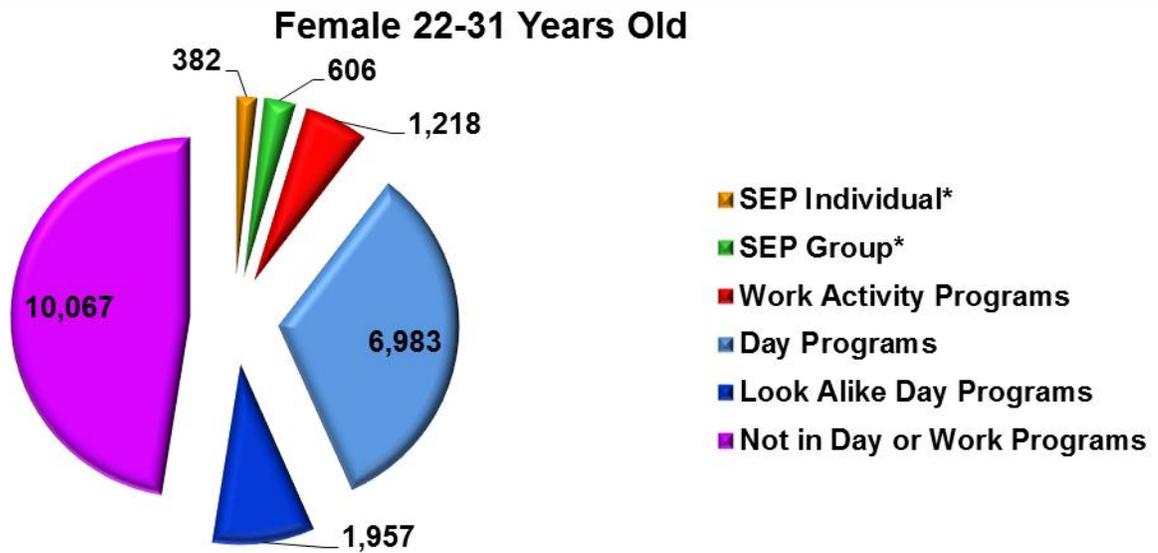
	Female 18-21	Male 18-21	Female 22-31 Years Old	Male 22-31 Years Old	Female 32 and Older	Male 32 and Older
SEP Individual*	19	77	382	1,030	915	1,914
SEP Group*	50	175	606	1,603	999	2,296
Work Activity Programs	118	279	1,218	1,993	2,811	3,610
Day Programs	429	817	6,983	10,390	13,937	17,057
Look Alike Day Programs	326	765	1,957	3,182	2,983	3,907
Not in Day or Work Programs	858	1,814	10,067	15,818	20,614	26,496

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)



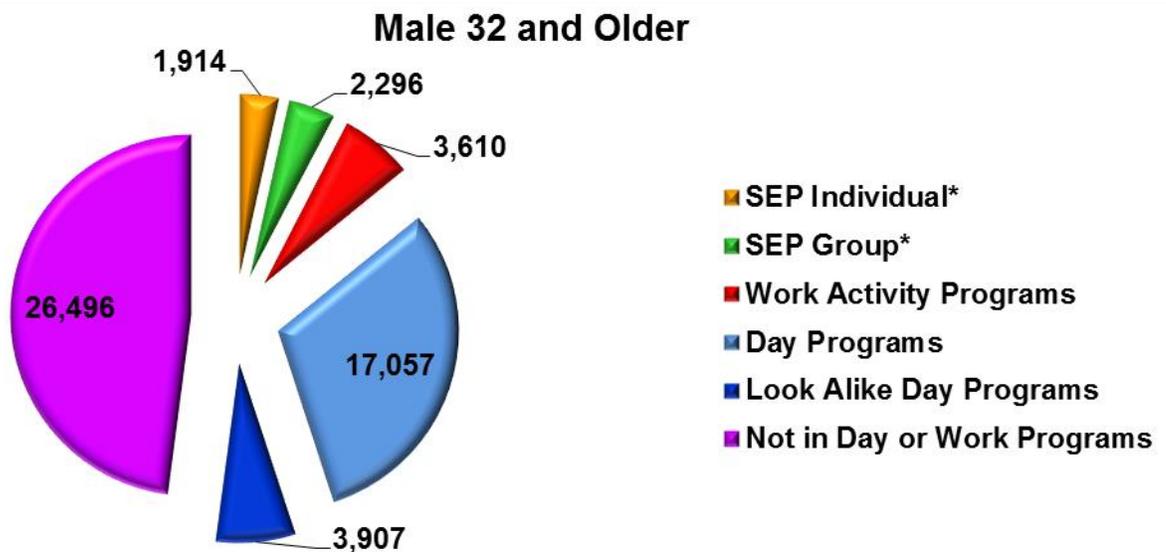
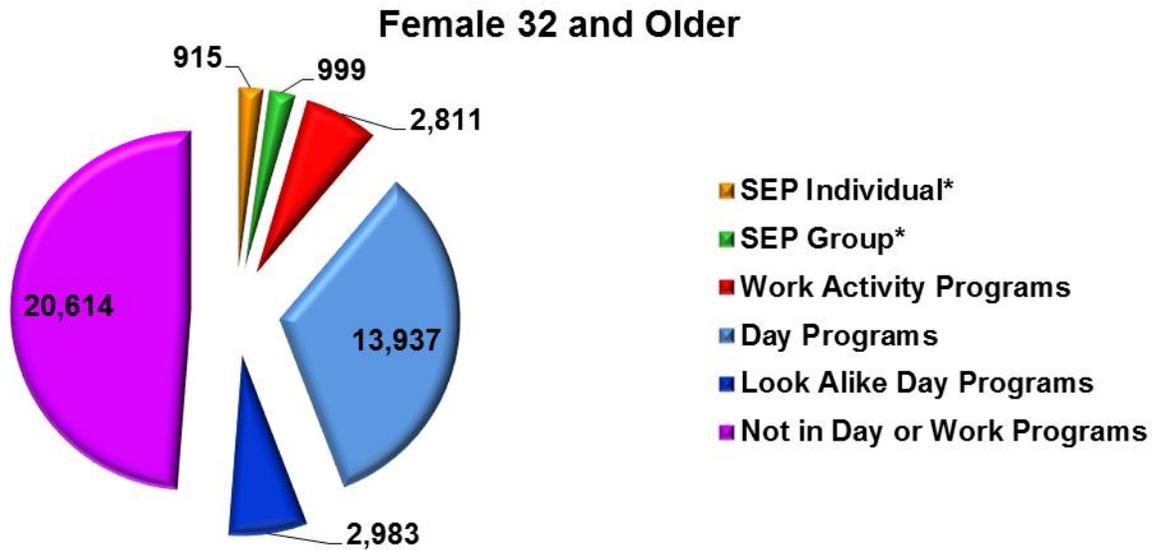
Footnote: ⁵⁰Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Program by Gender and Age Groups (Cont.) Fiscal Year 13/14⁵¹



Footnote: ⁵¹Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Program by Gender and Age Groups (Cont.) Fiscal Year 13/14⁵²



Footnote: ⁵²Data from DDS Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 10/11-13/14. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.