Message from the California Department of Developmental Services

Mission: The Department of Developmental Services (DDS) is committed to providing leadership that result in quality services to the people of California and assures the opportunity for individuals with developmental disabilities to exercise their right to make choices.

The California Developmental Disabilities Services System is several years into a dedicated quality improvement effort. A data system to track progress is an important tool to answer the primary question: “Are we achieving our mission?” This report contains the results of California’s second data collection cycle of the National Core Indicator (NCI) Adult Consumer Survey (CS2), conducted in accordance with the Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 4571. This is an important effort to collect accurate, reliable, and valid consumer and family satisfaction measures as well as consumer outcome data. The State can use the NCI reports to monitor changes in the system and to guide strategic planning and quality improvement activities. Regional centers can use the data in a similar fashion at the local level.

NCI is a collaborative effort between the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services (NASDDDS) and Human Service Research Institute (HSRI). The purpose of the program, which began in 1997, is to support NASDDDS member agencies to gather a standard set of performance and outcome measures that can be used to track their own performance over time, to compare results across states, and to establish national benchmarks. More information about the NCI can be found at http://www.nationalcoreindicators.org/.

This report is a supplemental report to findings in a statewide report compiled by the HSRI. Data included in this report was collected between August 2011 and July 2012. During that time, 8,691 adults (age 18 and over) with developmental disabilities provided their input either through face-to-face and/or proxy interviews conducted by the State Council on Developmental Disabilities.
This report is comprised of findings from specific subgroups that are of interest to DDS and Stakeholders. It compares subgroups findings between California’s Adult Consumer Survey conducted in Fiscal Year (FY) 10/11 (CS1), which is now considered baseline data to the Adult Consumer Survey conducted in FY 11/12 (CS2).

Though DDS will have the opportunity to compare the results of the Adult Consumer data across the years, it will take time to identify and achieve system improvements. This report provides valuable data and is one more tool in our continuous effort to improve services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities across California.

Acknowledgements

This report would not be possible if not for the almost 9,000 individuals who agreed to offer their time and discuss their lives in order to assist in improving the services of all people with developmental disabilities in California. Additionally, a special mention goes to the families, friends, and staff members who participated in the survey process.
**List of Abbreviations Used in the Report**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASD</td>
<td>Autism Spectrum Disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Community Care Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Cerebral Palsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS1</td>
<td>Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 – Cycle 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS2</td>
<td>Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 – Cycle 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Adult Consumer Survey of individuals who have transitioned from Developmental Centers into the community (mover) Subgroup FY 10/11– Cycle 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2</td>
<td>Adult Consumer Survey of individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center into the community (mover) Subgroup FY 11/12 – Cycle 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>Adult Consumer Survey of individuals who have transitioned from Lanterman Developmental Center (Lanterman mover) Subgroup FY 11/12 – Cycle 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Developmental Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDS</td>
<td>Department of Developmental Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHA</td>
<td>Family Home Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSRI</td>
<td>Human Service Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Intellectual Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILS</td>
<td>Independent Living Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPP</td>
<td>Individual Program Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASDDDS</td>
<td>National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCI</td>
<td>National Core Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCR</td>
<td>Other Community Residence</td>
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</table>
**ORF**—Other Residential Facility

**SCDD**—State Council on Developmental Disabilities

**SLS**—Supported Living Services

**SNF**—Skilled Nursing Facility

**WIC**—Welfare and Institutions Code
Organization of Report

This document serves as the supplemental report to the National Core Indicators (NCI) California Adult Consumer Survey Report Fiscal Year 2010 – 2011 prepared by the Human Services Research Institute (HSRI). This report prepared by the Center for Human Services, UC Davis presents supplemental findings from specific subgroups that are of interest to the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) and stakeholders.

The report is organized in chapters under the following sections:

I. Introduction: Provides a brief overview of the supplemental analysis contained in this report.

II. Methodology: Explains the data collection process used in administering the survey, the sampling design as well as the statistical methods used to complete the supplemental analysis presented in this report.

III. Analysis of Mover Group: Presents demographic information and significant individual outcome results from the Adult Consumer Survey of FY 11/12 for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years (M2) compared to individuals living in other community residences that are not the family home (CS2/OCR). Baseline data from the Adult Consumer Survey of individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in FY 10/11 (M1) is presented for reference, although it is not possible to draw statistically significant comparisons between M1 and M2 given the methodology.

IV. Analysis of Lanterman Mover Group: Presents demographic information and individual outcome results for individuals who have moved from the Lanterman Developmental Center into the community on or after July 1, 2009 (L2) compared to M2.

V. Analysis of Qualifying Conditions: Presents results for four subgroups who have identified qualifying conditions for services in California: level of intellectual disability (ID), autism spectrum disorder (ASD), cerebral palsy (CP), and epilepsy.
VI. Appendices: The affixed text includes additional analysis information and item-by-item results in table format.
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- Relationships by Epilepsy
- Satisfaction by Epilepsy
- Service Coordination by Epilepsy
- Health by Epilepsy
- Medications by Epilepsy
- Wellness by Epilepsy
- Respect and Rights by Epilepsy
- Safety by Epilepsy
- Access by Epilepsy
I. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to serve as a supplemental report to the California Adult Consumer Survey Report prepared by the Human Services Research Institute (HSRI). This report prepared by the Center for Human Services, UC Davis provides findings from specific subgroups within the general adult population served by the California Developmental Service system that are of special interest to DDS and Stakeholders. The subgroups include individuals who have moved from a developmental center (M2), individuals who have moved from Lanterman Developmental Center (L2), and individuals with a diagnosis of intellectual disability (ID), autism spectrum disorder (ASD), cerebral palsy (CP), or epilepsy.
II. Methodology

*This chapter summarizes information on survey administration, sample design, and methods for analyzing the data for specific subgroups.*
II. Methodology

**Administration**

Information for the Adult Consumer Survey was collected via a direct conversation with the person receiving services as well as the collection of background information from the individual’s record. Section I questions were only allowed to be answered by the individual because it includes questions that require subjective judgments and personal experiences. Section II of the Survey allowed for the use of “proxy” or other respondents who know the individual who is receiving services well and could observe the individual engaging in these activities (such as a family member, friend or support worker); this section consists of questions regarding the individual’s involvement in the community, choices, and access to services. Information concerning the protocols used to assure survey training and implementation was carried out in a valid and reliable way is provided in the main report compiled by HSRI.

**Proxy Respondents**

The issue of proxy responses is a consideration in the interpretation of survey responses among individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Proxy responses may not be fully in concordance with individual responses, but are an important information source. Studies have found the greatest discrepancies between individual and proxy responses occur when the information being collected is subjective (e.g. for questions about how a person feels, in which case proxies would only be aware of the correct answers if the individual had expressed his or her feelings previously).¹ Questions relating to observable behaviors tend to have higher levels of agreement between individuals and proxies. Without allowing proxies to respond, a higher percentage of individuals (most of whom are unable to respond) would be unrepresented in the data. Thus for NCI purposes, it was determined at the outset that proxy respondents would be used, but only for specific sorts of questions, and only in situations where the individual surveyed either could not effectively communicate with the interviewer or chose to have a proxy respondent.

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The use of proxy respondents for the NCI tool is limited to questions in Section II, the scope of which relates to observable and/or measurable indicators: *Community Inclusion, Choices, Rights, and Access to Needed Services*. State records are used to report objective data regarding an individual's health status and exam history as well as qualifying condition, residence type, employment/day activity or program, and funding source information that are collected in the Background Information Section of the survey.

Some methods were used to reduce possible discrepancies, such as making the questions as accessible as possible to increase participation by individuals and having a set of standards for proxy respondents. NCI aims to increase the accessibility of the Adult Consumer Survey by using easy-to-understand language and including suggested rephrasing for questions that may be nuanced or more difficult to understand. The NCI project also routinely revises the survey based on feedback from states, self-advocates, and interviewers who are administering the tool.

To increase the reliability of proxy responses, only people who know the individual well (such as a family member, friend, or support worker) served as proxy respondents. To avoid conflict, service coordinators are not allowed to respond as proxies. Further, if both the individual and a proxy respondent answer a question, the individual's answer is recorded so long as his answers have been deemed reliable by the interviewer. Interviewers also keep track of which respondent responds to specific questions—the individual or the proxy. Finally, someone other than the person receiving services may answer only a specific group of questions. These questions relate to everyday occurrences on which others may be able to reliably report.
II. Methodology

Sample Design

The overall approach to sample selection was to draw a “core sample” based on the minimum numbers needed to yield valid samples from each regional center. This sampling strategy is consistent with the criteria employed in other NCI states. For each regional center, DDS drew a random sample of individuals age 18 or older who received at least one service besides case management. Based on the adult population sampling frame numbers provided by DDS, HSRI determined a target minimum number of 400 surveys per regional center would yield a representative sample that meets the standard of a +/-5% margin of error and a 95% confidence level.

Mover and Lanterman Mover Sampling

A separate group of people who transitioned from a developmental center (DC) into the community in the last five years (referred to as M2) was oversampled so their results could be looked at separately as well as be compared to a group of individuals living in the community in other community residences (CS2/OCR) other than the family home. The sample did not include anyone who was currently living in a DC.

In addition to the oversample of movers, all individuals who transitioned from the Lanterman Developmental Center (L2) since July 1, 2009 were contacted to participate in the survey.

Criteria for Exclusion of Responses

All persons selected in the survey sample were given an opportunity to respond to questions in a face-to-face meeting. In other words, no screening procedures were used. All individuals who were randomly selected for the consumer survey were asked to participate. Section I was administered only to the person receiving services. A person’s responses were excluded if any of the following criteria were met:

1. The consumer responded to fewer than ten (10) questions in Section I.
2. The interviewer recorded that the person did not understand the questions being asked.
3. The interviewer recorded that the person gave inconsistent responses.
Section II allows multiple respondents (e.g., family, friend, support worker). In the final analysis, if a respondent was excluded from Section I, his or her responses were also excluded from Section II, if the respondent was the only person to provide answers for Section II (e.g., without any proxies). Otherwise, all responses to questions in Section II were included in the analysis, regardless of the number of questions answered. Thus, the consumer response rate to Section I was lower than the response rate to Section II due to stricter criteria for including Section I responses.

As shown in Table 1 the sample sizes are provided for each of the subgroups for each respective section of the survey completed.

Table 1: Sample Sizes for Each of the Subgroups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Background</th>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mover FY 10/11 (M1)</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mover FY 11/12 (M2)</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>812</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Community Residence FY 11/12 (CS2/OCR)</td>
<td>5659</td>
<td>3531</td>
<td>5644</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lanterman Mover FY 11/12 (L2)</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>129</td>
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<td>Intellectual Disability Diagnosis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>3857</td>
<td>6570</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>1055</td>
<td>1232</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4675</td>
<td>7378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>2680</td>
<td>2386</td>
<td>2674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>1692</td>
<td>1014</td>
<td>1684</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profound</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>1055</td>
<td>1232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autism Spectrum Disorder</td>
<td>7259</td>
<td>4405</td>
<td>7230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1140</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>6119</td>
<td>3866</td>
<td>6097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral Palsy</td>
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<td>7230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1734</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>1729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>5525</td>
<td>3607</td>
<td>5501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>7259</td>
<td>4405</td>
<td>7230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2422</td>
<td>1156</td>
<td>2411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>4837</td>
<td>3249</td>
<td>4819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Methodology

Please note the difference in sample size for *ID Diagnosis* and *Level of ID*. The difference in the sample sizes is due to incomplete data related to the *level* of ID for some consumers.

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Data Analysis of Subgroups - 7
II. Methodology

Data Analysis of Subgroups

The Center for Human Services, UC Davis performed the data analyses for the supplemental report. Prior to these analyses being performed HSRI extracted the files for cleaning. All of the raw data files were reviewed for completeness, invalid responses were eliminated, and quality checks were performed.

Results of individual outcomes are presented in Sections 3 through 8 of this report. Each section is organized by the sub-domains measured by the Adult Consumer Survey questions. Responses from many of the Adult Consumer Survey questions were recoded to represent the Core Indicators. See Appendix A for specific rules used to recode and collapse response codes for each outcome variable. For each outcome reported, a description is provided explaining which responses are represented in the score.

For comparisons by residence and by subgroups, when appropriate, statistical tests (t-tests) are used to determine whether observed differences are due to chance. Differences that are statistically significant at the $p<.01$ level are noted in the text. Statistical significance does not necessarily imply meaningful differences, but it can be used to point out areas that may be worth examining further, because the testing suggests the difference in performance is not random.

Comparisons for M2, L2, and CS2/OCR

For the M2 analyses (Section 3), the group consisted of a sample of people who transitioned from a DC to a community residence within the last five years, 685 individuals, and 131 individuals who moved from the Lanterman Developmental Center since July 1, 2009, making for a total sample 816 for the M2 subgroup. The M2 subgroup was compared to people who were currently living in a community residence CS2/OCR. People living in the family home were excluded from this analysis. Baseline data from the Adult Consumer Survey of individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in FY 10/11 (M1) is presented for reference, although it is not possible to draw statistically significant comparisons between M1 and M2 given the methodology.
II. Methodology

To examine the impact of living in the community as compared to an institution, ideally one would want to assess outcomes for similar groups of people, or to follow one group longitudinally before and after they move. However, due to the study design, the next best comparison group was identified as individuals living in a community-based setting but not in a family home (CS2/OCR). The CS2/OCR group was used as the best available comparison group. However, this comparison group has significant limitations. The M2 subgroup has a different profile of individual characteristics than the CS2/OCR. For example, M2 had a higher percentage of individuals with profound ID (48%) compared to CS2/OCR (16%). M2 had a higher percentage of individuals diagnosed with mental illness (47%) compared to CS2/OCR (37%) and M2 had a lower percentage of individuals using spoken language as their primary means of expression (33%) compared to CS2/OCR (65%).

As another subgroup comparison, Lanterman movers (L2) were compared to M2 as the best available comparison group. It is important to note the differences in intellectual abilities when examining the results across the two subgroups. Eighty-six percent, or 112 people of the L2 subgroup surveyed are individuals with severe and profound ID. However, 45%, or 400, of the 816 M2 surveyed are individuals with severe to profound ID. These differences may impact the results for many of the indicators.

In addition, many questions pertaining to Section I of the survey for L2 had fewer than 10 respondents. In instances where response rates were low (30 or fewer valid responses) comparisons between M2 and L2 were not conducted. The low proportion of respondents in the group of L2 may be related to the higher proportion of individuals with severe to profound ID. The individual responses for survey items that were excluded from the section for L2 due to lower response rates can, however, be found in Appendix C.

The comparisons in this report are intended for use as a tool for understanding strengths and potential focus areas for system improvement. It is up to public managers, policymakers, and other stakeholders to decide whether the differences in the results suggest that quality improvement efforts or further investigation is necessary.
II. Methodology

These comparisons should be interpreted very broadly due to reasons discussed earlier in this section.

Methods for Qualifying Conditions Analyses

Results are summarized by subgroup populations, defined by the four qualifying conditions for service eligibility within California: level of ID, ASD, CP, and, epilepsy. Each analysis uses the overall State sample, split into groups of people with and without each particular qualifying condition. The total sample is reflected in the introduction to each subgroup section. It should be noted these analyses might overlap, as people may have more than one qualifying condition.

The overall sampling design allows for statistically valid comparisons between individual subgroup populations at the state level, but not at the regional level. Statistical significance testing was performed to measure differences between groups on all indicators (not including demographic items). Significance is shown at the $p<.01$ level.

Comparisons Based on Level of ID

Subgroup analyses were conducted for people based on their level of ID. As described earlier in the methodology section, due to incomplete data related to level of ID, 425 individuals who were identified as having an ID were excluded from the analysis for level of ID.

Statistical significance testing was performed to measure for differences between individuals with any level of ID and without an ID. Significance is shown at the $p<.01$ level. Significance testing was not conducted between the varying levels of ID.

Comparison by Type of Disability: ASD, CP, and Epilepsy

Comparisons were also examined based on differences on whether people had or did not have a diagnosis of each of three conditions: ASD, CP, and, epilepsy. In the first comparison, people with ASD were compared to people without ASD. In the second comparison, people with CP were compared to people without CP. In the third comparison, people with epilepsy were compared to people without epilepsy.
II. Methodology

Out of the original CS2 data set, 1,432 people were excluded because they did not have information about the presence or absence of ASD, CP or epilepsy. Thus, 7,259 people were included in each of the three comparisons.

**Individuals with ASD Compared to Individuals without ASD**
Of the 7,259 people included in this comparison, 6,119 people did not have an ASD diagnosis and 1,140 people had an ASD diagnosis.

**Individuals with CP Compared to individuals without CP**
Of the 7,259 people included in this comparison, 5,525 did not have CP and 1,734 had CP.

**Individuals with Epilepsy Compared to Individuals without Epilepsy**
Of the 7,259 people included in this comparison, 4,837 did not have epilepsy and 2,422 had epilepsy.
III. Analysis of Mover Group

This chapter summarizes demographics and all outcomes for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center into the community and were surveyed in the second cycle of the National Core Indicator Adult Consumer Survey FY11/12 (M2). There were 816 individuals in the M2 group and 5,659 individuals identified as living in other community residence other than the family home (CS2/OCR). However, this comparison group has significant limitations. The M2 group has a different profile of individual characteristics than CS2/OCR. As such these comparisons should be interpreted very broadly.

**Important Data Notes:**

Some questions were only asked depending upon previous answers (for example, only people who have a job in the community were asked if they chose their jobs.). The text indicates when results apply to a more limited respondent group.

Some questions can only be asked directly of individuals receiving services, while others can be answered by a “proxy” respondent (for example, a family member, friend, or staff person), or through agency records. Items that allow other sources of information are noted.

Some response categories are collapsed (for example, results are combined for people who made a choice or had some input in making the choice). The indicator heading describes which response options are included. For more detail on how the response categories are collapsed, see Appendix A.
Summary of Observations for Mover Group

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12. Where noted, differences between the two groups were statistically significant at $p<.01$. Complete tables describing all outcomes can be found in Appendix B.

As explained in the methodology section, there are notable differences between the M2 and CS2/OCR groups. As such, broad interpretations of the findings should be made based on the demographic differences of the two groups.

Selected Key Findings

M2 tended to have lower percentages in making choices when compared to CS2/OCR. Additionally, M2 tended to have significantly lower percentages for Community Inclusion indicators when compared to CS2/OCR. For example, M2 had lower percentages in choosing their homes (M2: 26%, CS2/OCR: 50%), choosing day activity or program (M2: 30%, CS2/OCR: 49%) and choosing how to spend free time (M2: 78%, CS2/OCR: 89%). Results also revealed that M2 had smaller percentages for participating in a self-advocacy event (M2: 12%, CS2/OCR: 20%) and liking their day activity or program (M2: 75%, CS2/OCR: 91%). When examining the Access indicators, M2 had significantly higher percentages for getting needed services (M2: 91%, CS2/OCR: 85%). For the Health indicators, M2 tended to have higher percentages such as having a dental exam in the past year (M2: 81%, CS2/OCR: 74%).
Demographics by Mover Group

Graph III-1: Gender by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of males who were surveyed in M2 (65%) and CS2/OCR (57%) compared to females (M2: 35% and CS2/OCR: 43%). Also displayed are the percentages of people surveyed by gender for M1 (males: 65% and females: 35%).
III. M2 Analysis

Graph III-2: Average Age by M2

The graph above illustrates the average age of M2 people surveyed was older (50.6 years) compared to CS2/OCR (47.0 years). Also displayed is the average age of people surveyed for M1 (48.6 years).
III. M2 Analysis

Graph III-3: Race and Ethnicity by M2

The graph above illustrates the percentages of people surveyed in the M2 and CS2/OCR by race and ethnicity. The majority of people in the M2 (71%) and CS2/OCR (73%) identified as White. A lower percentage of people in the M2 (14%) compared to the CS2/OCR (18%) identified as Other. A lower percentage of people in the M2 (14%) compared to CS2/OCR (15%) identified as Hispanic. A higher percentage of people surveyed in the M2 (10%) compared to CS2/OCR (7%) identified as Black or African American. Percentages for other categories were 2% or less of individuals surveyed.¹ Also displayed are the percentages of people surveyed for M1 by race and ethnicity, which varied.

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
III. M2 Analysis

Graph III-4: Primary Language by M2

The graph above illustrates that English is the primary language spoken by the majority of both M2 (95%) and CS2/OCR (94%) people surveyed. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (95%) indicating English as their primary language.
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed in the M2 and CS2/OCR by primary means of expression. The majority of people in the M2 (65%), nearly twice the CS2/OCR (33%), use gestures or body language as a primary means of expression. One third of the people in the M2 (33%) compared to the majority of people in the CS2/OCR (65%) use spoken language as a primary means of expression. Percentages for other categories were 1% or less of individuals surveyed.\(^1\) Also displayed are the percentages of people surveyed for M1 by primary means of expression, which varied.

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\(^1\) All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
Graph III-6: Level of ID by M2

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed in the M2 and the CS2/OCR by level of ID. The majority of people with profound ID in the M2 (48%) is higher than CS2/OCR (16%). The percentage of people with mild ID in the M2 (20%) is a lower percentage than the CS2/OCR (36%). The percentage of people with moderate ID in the M2 (13%) is a lower percentage than the CS2/OCR (20%). The percentage of people with severe ID in the M2 (15%) is a higher percentage than the CS2/OCR (12%). The percentage of people with no diagnosis in the M2 (4%) is a lower percentage than the CS2/OCR (16%). Also displayed are the percentages of people surveyed for M1 by level of ID, which varied.
The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (47%) surveyed had a diagnosis for a mental illness compared to CS2/OCR (37%). Also displayed is the percentage of people survey for M1 (39%) who were reported to have a diagnosis for a mental illness.
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people in the M2 and CS2/OCR by type of residence. The majority of people in the M2 (74%) and the CS2/OCR (54%) live in a Community Care Facility (CCF). A lower percentage of people in the M2 (13%) compared to the CS2/OCR (15%) live in an Intermediate Care Facility (ICF). A lower percentage of people in the M2 (8%) compared to the CS2/OCR (28%) live in an Independent Living Skills/Supported Living Services (ILS/SLS). Percentages for other categories were 5% or less of individuals surveyed.\(^1\) Also displayed are the percentages of people surveyed for M1 by type of residence, which varied.

\(^1\) All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
III. M2 Analysis

**Choice and Decision-Making by Mover Group**

*People make choices about their lives and are actively engaged in planning their services and supports.*

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Choice and Decision-Making includes indicators organized into four groupings: *Choices about Home*, *Choices about Work or Day Activity*, *Everyday Choices*, and *Choice of Service Coordinator*.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided on the bar graph for reference purposes. As individuals are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used, it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
*** M2 Analysis

**Choices about Home by Mover Group**

**Chose Home**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing where they live. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph III-9: Chose Home by M2**

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (26%) who chose or had some input in choosing where they live compared to CS2/OCR (50%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people survey for M1 (23%) who had some input in choosing where they live.
III. M2 Analysis

Chose Roommates*

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing the people they live with. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-10: Chose Roommates by M2

![Bar Graph]

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (15%) who chose or had some input in choosing the people they live with compared to CS2/OCR (35%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (15%) who had some input in choosing the people they live with.
III. M2 Analysis

Chose Home Staff

Percentages reflect the proportion of people with home staff who reported choosing staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-11: Chose Home Staff by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (48%) who reported choosing the staff or being aware they could request a change in staff if they desired compared to CS2/OCR (57%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (68%) who had some input in choosing the staff that work at their place of residence.
**III. M2 Analysis**

**Choices about Work and Daily Activities by Mover Group**

**Chose Job***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people that reported working in the community who also chose or had some input in choosing where they worked. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph III-12: Chose Job by M2**

![Chose Job Graph](image)

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (28%) who chose or had some input in choosing their job compared to CS2/OCR (59%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (64%) who had some input in choosing their job.
**Chose Job Staff**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported working in the community with staff who could choose their job staff or who reported being aware they could request a change if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

**Graph III-13: Chose Job Staff by M2**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (42%) who chose or had some input in choosing the staff at their job or being aware they could request a change if desired compared to CS2/OCR (50%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (73%) who had some input in choosing the staff at their job.

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.*
III. M2 Analysis

Chose Day Activity or Program

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and reported they chose or had some input in choosing where to attend. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

*Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”*

Graph III-14: Chose Day Activity or Program by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (30%) who chose or had some input in choosing their day activity or program compared to CS2/OCR (49%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (52%) who had some input in choosing their day activity or program.
III. M2 Analysis

Chose Day Activity or Program Staff

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose their day activity or program staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”

Graph III-15: Chose Day Activity or Program Staff by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (46%) who chose or were aware they could request a change in staff if desired at their day activities or program compared to CS2/OCR (50%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (60%) who had some input in choosing the staff at their day activity or program.
Everyday Choices by Mover Group

Chose How to Spend Free Time

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing or having some input in choosing, how they spend free time. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-16: Chose How to Spend Free Time by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (78%) who chose or had some input in choosing how they spend their free time compared to CS2/OCR (89%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (77%) who had some input in choosing how they spend their free time.
Chose What to Buy

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing what to buy with their spending money. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-17: Chose What to Buy by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (73%) who chose or had some input in choosing what to buy compared to CS2/OCR (85%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (70%) who had some input in choosing what to buy.
Chooses Daily Schedule

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing their daily schedule. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph III-18: Chooses Daily Schedule by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (67%) who chose or had some input in choosing their daily schedule compared to CS2/OCR (82%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (69%) who had some input in choosing their daily schedule.
III. M2 Analysis

Choice of Service Coordinator by Mover Group

Chose Service Coordinator

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having chosen their service coordinator or reported being aware they can request to change their service coordinator if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-19: Chose Service Coordinator by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (54%) who chose or had some input in choosing their service coordinator or reported being aware they can request to change their service coordinator compared to CS2/OCR (59%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (55%) who had some input in choosing their service coordinator.
III. M2 Analysis

**Work by Mover Group**

*People have support to find and maintain community-integrated employment.*

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Work is presented in the following three groups: *Community-Based Employment, and Employment Goals.*

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.

*Due to an insufficient number of responses, results for the following Work indicators have been excluded from the analysis: Employed in an Individually-Supported Community Job, Employed in a Competitive Job in the Community, Employed in Group-Supported Job in the Community, Worked 10 out of the Past 12 Months at a Job in the Community, Average Months Employed at Current Job in the Community, and Received Benefits from Community Employment.*
Community-Based Employment by Mover Group

Has a Paid Job in the Community
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community; this includes individually-supported, competitive, or group-supported work. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-20: Has a Paid Job in the Community by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (5%) people who have a paid job in the community compared to CS2/OCR (12%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (4%) who had a paid job in the community.
III. M2 Analysis

**Employment Goals by Mover Group**

**Wants a Job**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without a job in the community who reported wanting one. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents.*

**Graph III-21: Wants a Job in the Community by M2**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people who were not reported to have a paid job in the community that wanted a job for M2 (42%) compared to CS2/OCR (34%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (43%) who wanted a job in the community.
Has Integrated Employment in Individual Program Plan (IPP)

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported as having integrated employment as a goal in their IPP. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph III-22: Has Integrated Employment as a Goal in IPP by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people reported to have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP for M2 (12%) compared to CS2/OCR (22%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (15%) who had integrated employment as a goal in their IPP.
III. M2 Analysis

Does Volunteer Work

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported doing volunteer work. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents.

Graph III-23: Does Volunteer Work by M2

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of M2 (22%) reported to do volunteer work as CS2/OCR (22%). Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (23%) who do volunteer work.
III. M2 Analysis

Community Inclusion by Mover Group

People have support to participate in everyday community activities.

Presentation of Data

The section on Community Inclusion asks questions about whether people participate in seven different types of community activities in integrated settings and measures the frequency with which they engage in these activities. The average frequency scores were computed across all respondents (e.g., people who did not participate in the activity were counted as “0”).

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
Shopping

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went shopping (e.g., went grocery shopping) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-24: Proportion of Individuals who Went out Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (90%) who went shopping compared to CS2/OCR (89%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (91%) who went shopping.
III. M2 Analysis

**Average Times Shopping**

*Results reflect the average number of times people went shopping in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph III-25: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by M2**

The graph above illustrates that M2 (3.3) went shopping with less frequency compared to the CS2/OCR results (3.6). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the frequency with which people surveyed for M1 (3.5) were reported going shopping in the past month.
Errands

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-26: Proportion of Individuals who Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (73%) who went on errands in the past month compared to CS2/OCR (76%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (72%) who went on errands in the past month.
III. M2 Analysis

Average Times Went on Errands

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph III-27: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates that M2 (1.7) people went out for errands with less frequency compared to the CS2/OCR (2.1). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is frequency with which people surveyed for M1 (2.2) were reported going on errands in the past month.
III. M2 Analysis

Entertainment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for entertainment (e.g., to the movies or a sporting event) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-28: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (75%) who went out for entertainment compared to CS2/OCR (71%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (74%) who went out for entertainment in the past month.
Average Times Went out for Entertainment

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for entertainment in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-29: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates that M2 (2.5) went out for entertainment with greater frequency compared to the CS2/OCR results (2.2). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the frequency with which people surveyed for M1 (2.9) were reported going out for entertainment in the past month.
Out to Eat

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to eat in the past month. Proxy respondents were allowed for this question.

Graph III-30: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates the percentage of M2 (73%) who went out to eat in the past month compared to CS2/OCR (80%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (74%) who went out to eat in the past month.
III. M2 Analysis

Average Times Went out to Eat

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to eat in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-31: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates that M2 (3.0) people went out to eat with less frequency compared to the CS2/OCR results (3.3). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the frequency with which people surveyed for M1 (2.9) were reported going out to eat in the past month.
Exercise

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for exercise (e.g., walked around the neighborhood, went to a gym) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-32: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (37%) who went out for exercise in past month compared to CS2/OCR (40%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (42%) who went out for exercise in the past month.
Average Times Went out for Exercise

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for exercise in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-33: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates that M2 (5.3) went out to exercise with the same frequency as CS2/OCR (5.3). Also displayed is the frequency with which people surveyed for M1 (5.2) were reported going out to exercise in the past month.
III. M2 Analysis

Religious or Spiritual Service

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-34: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (28%) who went to a religious or spiritual service in the past month compared to CS2/OCR (32%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (35%) who went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month.
III. M2 Analysis

Average Times Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-35: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by M2

The graph above illustrates that M2 (0.8) went out to a religious or spiritual services with less frequency compared to the CS2/OCR results (1.1). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the frequency with which people surveyed for M1 (1.1) were reported going out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month.
III. M2 Analysis

Vacation

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who vacationed in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-36: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (26%) who went on vacation in the past year compared to CS2/OCR (35%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (19%) who went on vacation in the past year.
Average Times Went on Vacation

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going on vacation in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph III-37: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by M2

The graph above illustrates that M2 (0.4) went on vacation with less frequency compared to the CS2/OCR results (0.6). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the frequency with which people surveyed for M1 (0.3) were reported going on vacation in the past year.
III. M2 Analysis

Relationships by Mover Group

People have friendships and relationships.

Presentation of Data

The section on Relationships includes indicators related to whether people have and maintain relationships with friends and family.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
Has Friends

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having friends other than staff or family members. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-38: Has Friends by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people reported they have friends other than staff or family in M2 (63%) compared to the CS2/OCR (73%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (69%) who reported having friends other than staff or family.
Has a Best Friend

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having a best friend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-39: Has a Best Friend by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (71%) reported they have a best friend compared to CS2/OCR (78%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (68%) who reported having a best friend.
III. M2 Analysis

Able to See Friends

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to see their friends when they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-40: Able to See Friends by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (84%) reported they were able to see their friends when they wanted compared to CS2/OCR (86%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (83%) who reported being able to see friends when they wanted.
III. M2 Analysis

Able to See Family

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to see their family when they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-41: Able to See Family by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (69%) reported they were able to see their family when they wanted compared to CS2/OCR (74%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (75%) who reported being able to see family when they wanted.
Able to Go on a Date

_Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to go on a date if they chose. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question._

**Graph III-42: Able to Go on a Date by M2**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (84%) reported they were able to go on a date if they chose compared to CS2/OCR (91%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed M1 (91%) who reported being able to go on a date if they chose.
III. M2 Analysis

Feels Lonely

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported feeling lonely at least half of the time. Lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported feeling lonely). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph III-43: Feels Lonely by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (40%) reported they feel lonely at least half the time compared to CS2/OCR (36%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed M1 (38%) who reported feeling lonely at least half of the time.
III. M2 Analysis

Gets to Help Others*

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported getting to help others. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-44: Gets to Help Others by M2

*The wording of this question changed slightly between CS1 and CS2.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (85%) reported they get to help others compared to CS2/OCR (86%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people survey for M1 (60%) who reported getting to help others.
Satisfaction by Mover Group

People are satisfied with the services and supports they receive.

Presentation of Data

The section on Satisfaction includes indicators presented in the following two groupings: Satisfaction with Home and Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities or Program.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences that other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
Satisfaction with Home by Mover Group

Likes Home
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they like where they live. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-45: Likes Home by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (89%) who reported they like where they live compared to CS2/OCR (87%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (86%) who reported they like where they live.
**Likes Neighborhood**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they like their neighborhood. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph III-46: Likes Neighborhood by M2**

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of M2 (85%) reported they like the neighborhood where they live as CS2/OCR (85%). Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (82%) who reported liking the neighborhood where they live.
Wants to Live Somewhere Else

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they wanted to live somewhere else; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported wanting to move from their home). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-47: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (29%) reported they wanted to live somewhere else compared to CS2/OCR (21%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (33%) who reported they wanted to live somewhere else.
Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities or Program by Mover Group

Likes Job
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they liked their job. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-48: Likes Job by M2

![Bar Chart]

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (90%) reported they liked their job compared to CS2/OCR (92%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveys in M1 (86%) who reported they liked their job.
Wants to Work Somewhere Else

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they wanted to work somewhere else. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-49: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by M2

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (51%) reported they wanted to work somewhere else compared to CS2/OCR (41%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveys in M1 (26%) who reported they wanted to work somewhere else.
Likes Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they liked the day activity or program they attend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-50: Likes Day Activity or Program by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (75%) reported they liked their day activity or program compared to CS2/OCR (91%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (85%) who reported they liked their day activity or program.
Wants to Do Something Else During the Day

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and wanting to do something else during the day; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people wanting to do something else during the day). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-51: Wants to Do Something Else During the Day by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (35%) reported they wanted to do something else during the day compared to CS2/OCR (24%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed M1 (37%) who wanted to do something else during the day.
III. M2 Analysis

**Service Coordination by Mover Group**

*Service coordinators are accessible, responsive, and support the person’s participation in service planning.*

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Service Coordination includes indicators that seek to determine whether service coordinators are meeting the needs of individuals.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
Has Met Service Coordinator

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having met their service coordinator. Person receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-52: Has Met Service Coordinator by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (95%) reported they met their service coordinator compared to CS2/OCR (96%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (94%) who met their service coordinator.
Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator asks what they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-53: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (81%) reported that their service coordinator asks them what they want compared to CS2/OCR (86%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (84%) who reported that their service coordinator asks what they want.
III. M2 Analysis

Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator helps get what they need. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph III-54: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by M2**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (80%) reported that their service coordinator helps them get what they need compared to CS2/OCR (83%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (84%) who reported that their service coordinator helps them get what they need.
III. M2 Analysis

Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator calls back right away. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-55: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (60%) reported that their service coordinator calls back right away compared to CS2/OCR (62%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (67%) who reported that their service coordinator calls back right away.
III. M2 Analysis

Has an Individual Program Plan (IPP)

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they have an IPP. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph III-56: Has an IPP by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (80%) reported that they have an IPP compared to CS2/OCR (85%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (91%) who reported that they have an IPP.
Helped Make IPP

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they helped make their IPP. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-57: Helped Make IPP by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (71%) reported that they helped make their IPP compared to CS2/OCR (81%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (82%) who reported that they helped make their IPP.
Health by Mover Group

People secure needed health services.

Presentation of Data

The section on Health includes indicators that are grouped in the following four categories: Health Status, Regular Exams, Preventative Screenings, and Vaccinations.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
**Health Status by Mover Group**

**Primary Care Doctor**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a primary care doctor. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-58: Has a Primary Care Doctor by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (99%) were reported to have a primary care doctor compared to CS2/OCR (97%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (100%) who were reported to have a primary care doctor.
III. M2 Analysis

Poor Health

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to be in poor health; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people were reported as being in poor health). Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-59: Poor Health by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (5%) were reported to be in poor health compared to CS2/OCR (4%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (3%) who were reported to be in poor health.
III. M2 Analysis

Regular Exams by Mover Group

Annual Physical Exam
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a physical exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-60: Had an Annual Physical Exam in the Past Year by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (94%) were reported as having an annual physical exam in the past year compared to CS2/OCR (89%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (96%) who were reported as having an annual physical exam in the past year.
Dental Exam

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a dental exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-61: Had a Dental Exam in the Past Year by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (81%) were reported as having a dental exam in the past year compared to CS2/OCR (74%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (84%) who were reported as having a dental exam in the past year.
III. M2 Analysis

Vision Screening

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a vision screening in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph III-62: Had a Vision Screening in the Past Year by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (59%) were reported as having a vision screening in the past year compared to CS2/OCR (53%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (58%) who were reported as having a vision screening in the past year.
III. M2 Analysis

Hearing Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a hearing test in the past five years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-63: Had a Hearing Test in the Past Five Years by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (65%) were reported as having a hearing test in the past five years compared to CS2/OCR (54%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (67%) who were reported as having a vision screening in the past year.
### Preventive Screenings by Mover Group

#### Pap Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 18 and over who were reported as having had a pap test in the past three years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-64: Had a Pap Test (for Women) in the Past Two Years by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (74%) women were reported as having a pap test in the past three years compared to CS2/OCR (72%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of women surveyed for M1 (80%) who were reported as having a pap test in the past three years.
Mammogram

Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 40 and over who were reported as having had a mammogram in the past two years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-65: Had a Mammogram (for Women Age 40 and Over) in the Past Two Years by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (65%) women age 40 and over who were reported as having a mammogram in the past two years compared to CS2/OCR (72%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of women age 40 and over surveyed for M1 (75%) who were reported as having a mammogram in the past two years.
III. M2 Analysis

PSA Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of men age 50 and over who were reported as having had a PSA test in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-66: Had a PSA Test (for Men 50 and Over) in the Past Year by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (40%) men age 50 and over who were reported as having a PSA test in the past year compared to CS2/OCR (37%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of men age 50 and over surveyed for M1 (39%) who were reported as having a PSA test in the past year.
III. M2 Analysis

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Percentages reflect the proportion of people age 50 and over who were reported as having had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-67: Had a Colorectal Cancer Screening (for People 50 and Over) in the Past Year by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (21%) people age 50 and over who were reported as having a colorectal cancer screening in the past year compared to CS2/OCR (16%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people age of 50 and over survey for M1 (21%) who were reported as having a colorectal cancer screening in the past year.
**III. M2 Analysis**

**Vaccinations by Mover Group**

**Flu Vaccine**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to have been administered the flu vaccine in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph III-68: Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by M2

![Flu Vaccine in the Past Year](image)

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (85%) who were reported as having a flu vaccine in the past year compared to CS2/OCR (75%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (84%) who were reported as having a flu vaccine in the past year.
Pneumonia Vaccine

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to having ever been administered the pneumonia vaccine. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-69: Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccine by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (51%) who were reported as ever having a pneumonia vaccine compared to CS2/OCR (33%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (54%) who were reported as ever having a pneumonia vaccine.
Medications by Mover Group

Medications are managed effectively and appropriately.

Presentation of Data

The section on Medications asks questions about whether people take medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
Takes Medications

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as taking at least one medication to treat one of the following: mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-70: Takes Medication for Mood Disorders, Anxiety, Behavioral Problems, and/or Psychotic Disorders by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (54%) who were reported to take at least one type of medication for mood disorder, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders compared to CS2/OCR (48%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (51%) who were reported to take at least one type of medication for mood disorder, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders.
III. M2 Analysis

**Wellness by Mover Group**

People are supported to maintain healthy habits.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Wellness includes indicators relating to the overall measures that support a healthy lifestyle.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences that other than family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
Engages in Moderate Physical Activity

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to exercise for at least 30 minutes a day, three times per week. Moderate physical activity is defined as an activity that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate (e.g., brisk walking, swimming, bicycling, cleaning, and gardening). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-71: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (30%) who were reported to engage in moderate physical activity compared to CS2/OCR (39%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (40%) who were reported to engage in moderate physical activity.
III. M2 Analysis

Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were determined to be overweight or obese, meaning they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 or more. This measure was calculated based on height and weight information that may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (56%) who were determined to be overweight or obese compared to CS2/OCR (59%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (56%) who were determined to be overweight or obese.
Uses Tobacco

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as using tobacco; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people using tobacco). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph III-73: Proportion of Individuals Who Use Tobacco by M2

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of M2 (9%) who were reported to chew or smoke tobacco as CS2/OCR (9%). Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (11%) who reported to chew or smoke tobacco.
Respect and Rights by Mover Group

People receive the same respect and protections as others in the community.

Presentation of Data

The section on Respect and Rights includes indicators that are presented in the following two groupings: Privacy and Rights and Respect.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
III. M2 Analysis

*Privacy and Rights by Mover Group*

**Has Enough Privacy at Home**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people living with others who reported having enough privacy at home. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph III-74: Has Enough Privacy at Home by M2**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (92%) reported they have enough privacy at home compared to CS2/OCR (93%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (93%) who reported they have enough privacy at home.
III. M2 Analysis

**Bedroom Entered without Permission**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people entering their bedroom without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (others ask permission before entering their bedroom). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

**Graph III-75: Bedroom Entered without Permission M2**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (11%) reported their bedroom is entered without permission compared to CS2/OCR (13%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (12%) who reported their bedroom is entered without permission.
III. M2 Analysis

Home Entered without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people entering their home without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive response (others ask before entering their home). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-76: Home Entered without Permission by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (7%) reported their home is entered without permission compared to CS2/OCR (9%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (8%) who reported their home is entered without permission.
Can be Alone at Home with Visitors

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being allowed to be alone at home with visitors. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-77: Can be Alone at Home with Visitors by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (80%) reported they can be alone at home with visitors compared to CS2/OCR (88%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (81%) who reported they can be alone at home with visitors.
Mail or Email Opened without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having their mail or email opened without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (people determine whether someone other than themselves can open their mail or email). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-78: Mail or Email Opened without Permission by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (12%) reported their mail or email is opened without permission compared to CS2/OCR (8%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (11%) who reported their mail or email is opened without permission.
Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to use the phone and Internet without restrictions. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-79: Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions by M2

![Bar chart showing percentages of M1, M2, and CS2/OCR who can use phone and internet without restrictions]

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (93%) reported they are able to use phone and Internet without restrictions compared to CS2/OCR (96%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (94%) who reported they can use phone and internet without restrictions.
**Respect by Mover Group**

**Staff at Home is Nice and Polite**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their staff at home is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph III-80: Staff at Home is Nice and Polite by M2**

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of M2 (96%) reported their Staff at Home is Nice and Polite as CS2/OCR (96%). Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (96%) who reported staff at their home is nice and polite.
III. M2 Analysis

**Staff at Work is Nice and Polite***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported the staff at work is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph III-81: Staff at Work is Nice and Polite by M2

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (86%) reported the staff at work is nice and polite compared to CS2/OCR (94%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (96%) who reported the staff at work is nice and polite.
III. M2 Analysis

Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their staff at their day activity or program is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-82: Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (88%) reported the staff at their day activity or program is nice and polite in compared to CS2/OCR (95%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (90%) who reported the staff at their day activity or program is nice and polite.
III. M2 Analysis

Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a self-advocacy event or, if not, had the opportunity to do so. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-83: Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (12%) reported they participated in a self-advocacy event, or chose not to, compared to CS2/OCR (20%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (10%) who reported they participated in a self-advocacy event, or chose not to.
III. M2 Analysis

Safety by Mover Group

People are safe from abuse, neglect, and injury.

Presentation of Data

The section on Safety asks questions about whether people feel safe where they live, work, and spend the day, and whether they have people to go to for help if they need it.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year, there is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
Never Feels Scared at Home

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared at home. Specifically, people who reported they did not feel scared at home or rarely felt scared at home. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-84: Never Feels Scared at Home by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (84%) reported they never feel scared in their home compared to CS2/OCR (86%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (81%) who reported they never feel scared in their home.
**Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared in their neighborhood. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared in their neighborhood. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph III-85: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by M2**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (87%) reported they never feel scared in their neighborhood compared to CS2/OCR (84%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (83%) who reported they never feel scared in their neighborhood.
III. M2 Analysis

Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared when they were at work or at a day activity or program. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared at their work or day activity or program. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-86: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (88%) reported they never feel scared at work or day activity or program compared to CS2/OCR (92%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (87%) who reported they never feel scared at work or their day program or actively.
Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having someone who could help them if they feel scared. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph III-87: Has Someone to go to for Help if Scared by M2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of M2 (88%) reported they have someone to go to for help if they feel scared compared to CS2/OCR (92%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (92%) who reported they have someone to go to for help if they feel scared.
III. M2 Analysis

Access by Mover Group

Publicly-funded services are readily available to individuals who need and qualify for them.

Presentation of Data

The section on Access is comprised of indicators relating to the accessibility of supports and services individuals receive.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center during the last five years into the community and were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12 (M2) to individuals residing in other community residences other than the family home (CS2/OCR) who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Mover data gathered during the first cycle of data collection of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 10/11 (M1) is provided for reference purposes. As individuals who have transitioned from a developmental center in the last five years are surveyed every year there, is a high probability that individuals surveyed in M1 were also surveyed in M2. Given the methodology used it is not possible to draw statistical comparisons between M1 and M2.
Has Access to Transportation Needed

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having access to transportation when needed. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-88: Has Access to Transportation When Needed by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (85%) reported they have access to transportation compared to CS2/OCR (87%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (89%) who reported they have access to transportation.
III. M2 Analysis

Gets Needed Services

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported receiving all the services they need (e.g., transportation, education, and support for social engagement). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph III-89: Gets Needed Services by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (91%) reported they get all needed services compared to CS2/OCR (85%). The difference was statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (90%) who reported they get all needed services.
III. M2 Analysis

Staff Has Adequate Training

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having adequately trained staff. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph III-90: Staff Has Adequate Training by M2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of M2 (97%) reported their staff has adequate training compared to CS2/OCR (95%). The difference was not statistically significant. Also displayed is the percentage of people surveyed for M1 (96%) who reported their staff has adequate training.
IV. Analysis of Lanterman Mover Group

This chapter summarizes demographics and all outcomes for individuals identified as Lanterman movers—individuals who have transitioned into the community from Lanterman Developmental Center on or after July 1, 2009 (L2). All Individuals identified as movers—individuals who have transitioned from any developmental center into the community within the last five years and surveyed during the FY 11/12 data collect cycle (M2) were used as the best available comparison group. However, there are significant differences in the two groups i.e. level of ID and primary means of expression that may impact findings. As such, these comparisons should be interpreted broadly.

Results reflect responses from 131 people identified as L2 and 816 identified as M2.

**Important Data Notes:**

Some questions were only asked depending upon previous answers (for example, only people who have a job in the community were asked if they chose their jobs.). The text indicates when results apply to a more limited respondent group.

Some questions can only be asked directly of individuals receiving services, while others can be answered by a ‘proxy” respondent (for example, a family member, friend, staff person, or someone else who knows the person well), or through agency records. Indicators that allow other sources of data are noted.

Some response categories are collapsed (for example, results are combined for people who made a choice or had some input in making the choice). The indicator heading describes which responses options are included. For more detail on how the response categories are collapsed, see Appendix A.
Summary of Observations for Lanterman Mover Group

Results are reported below for demographics and individual outcome measures comparing Lanterman movers (L2) to movers (M2). Comparisons made between L2 and M2 should be interpreted broadly due to the lower response rates for L2 and differences in consumer characteristics. Where noted, differences between the two groups were statistically significant at $p<.01$. Complete tables describing all outcomes can be found in Appendix C.

Selected Key Findings
In examining demographic differences some notable differences are that L2 have lower percentages for using spoken language (L2: 16%; M2: 33%) and L2 having higher percentage of individuals with profound ID diagnosis (L2: 66%; M2: 48%). These differences may impact the results for many of the indicators.

While L2 individuals had a noticeably higher percentage for having their mail or email opened without permission (L2: 22%; M2: 12%) and lower percentages in the Choice and Decision-Making indictors, most of the differences between L2 and M2 individuals were not statistically significant. The notable statistical differences were that L2 people had lower percentages for using tobacco compared to M2 (L2: 1%; M2: 7%), L2 people had lower percentages for choosing roommates (L2: 7%; M2: 15%), and L2 people had lower percentages for choosing a service coordinator (L2: 39%; M2: 54%).

*As explained in the methodology section, in instances where response rates were low (30 or fewer valid responses), comparisons between L2 and M2 were not conducted and have been excluded from the analysis. Due to an insufficient number of responses all indicators related to Relationships, Satisfaction, Service Coordination and Safety indicators have been excluded from the report findings. All survey results are presented in the Appendix C.
**Demographics by Lanterman Mover Group**

**Graph IV-1: Gender by L2**

In both groups, there were higher percentages of males, with M2 (65%) having more males compared to L2 (63%). There were more females in the L2 (37%) group compared to the M2 group (35%).
The average age was higher between L2 (53.1 years old) compared to M2 (50.6 years old).
IV. L2 Analysis

Graph IV-3: Race and Ethnicity by L2

The graph above illustrates the percentages of people surveyed in the L2 and the M2 by race and ethnicity. The majority of people in the L2 (73%) and M2 (71%) identified as White. A lower percentage of people in the L2 (18%) compared to the M2 (14%) identified as Other or as Hispanic. A lower percentage of people surveyed in the L2 (7%) were identified as Black or African American compared to M2 (10%). Percentages for other categories were 2% or less of individuals surveyed.¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
The graph above illustrates that for both L2 (94%) and M2 (95%) most people had English as their primary language.
Graph IV-5: Primary Means of Expression by L2

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed in the L2 and M2 by primary means of expression. The majority of people in the L2 (83%) compared to the M2 (65%) use gestures or body language as a primary means of expression. Nearly half the percentage of people in the L2 (16%) compared to the M2 (33%) use spoken language as a primary means of expression. Percentages for other categories were 1% or less of individuals surveyed.¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
IV. L2 Analysis

Graph IV-6: Level of ID by L2

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed in the L2 and M2 by level of ID. The majority of people in the L2 (66%) and the M2 (48%) are diagnosed with profound ID. The percentage of people with severe ID in the L2 (20%) is higher than the M2 (15%). The percentage of people with moderate ID in the L2 (6%) is lower than the M2 (13%). The percentage of people with mild ID in the L2 (5%) is lower than the M2 (20%). The percentage of people with no diagnosis in the L2 (3%) is lower than the M2 (4%).
IV. L2 Analysis

Graph IV-7: Mental Illness by L2

The graph above illustrates that a higher percentage of L2 (48%) had a diagnosis for mental illness compared to people for M2 (47%).
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed in the L2 and M2 by type of residence. The majority of people in the L2 (86%) and the M2 (74%) live in a Community Care Facility (CCF). A lower percentage of people in the L2 (6%) compared to the M2 (13%) live in an Intermediate Care Facility (ICF). A lower percentage of people in the L2 (5%) compared to the M2 (8%) live in an Independent Living Skills/Supported Living Services (ILS/SLS). Percentages for other categories were 2% or less of individuals surveyed.\(^1\)

\(^1\) All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
IV. L2 Analysis

**Choice and Decision-Making by Lanterman Mover Group**

People make choices about their lives and are actively engaged in planning their services and supports.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Choice and Decision-Making includes indicators organized into four groupings: *Choices about Home, Choices about Work or Day Activity, Everyday Choices, and Choice of Service Coordinator.*

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned into the community from the Lanterman Developmental Center on or after July 1, 2009 (L2) and individuals identified as movers—individuals who have transitioned from any developmental center into the community within the last five years (M2) who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
IV. L2 Analysis

**Choices about Home by Lanterman Mover Group**

**Chose Home**
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing where they live. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (19%) who chose or had some input in choosing where they live compared to M2 (26%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Chose Roommates*
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing the people they live with. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-10: Chose Roommates by L2

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (7%) who chose or had some input in choosing the people with whom they live compared to M2 (15%). The difference was statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Chose Home Staff

Percentages reflect the proportion of people with home staff who reported choosing staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-11: Chose Home Staff by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (36%) who chose or were aware they could request a change in staff if desired compared to M2 (48%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Choices about Work and Daily Activities by Lanterman Mover Group

Chose Job*
Percentages reflect the proportion of people that reported working in the community who also chose or had some input in choosing where they worked. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-12: Chose Job by L2

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (21%) who chose or had some input in choosing their job compared to M2 (28%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Chose Job Staff*

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported working in the community with staff who could choose their job staff or who reported being aware they could request a change if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-13: Chose Job Staff by L2

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (27%) who chose or were aware they could request a change in staff if desired compared to M2 (42%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

**Chose Day Activity or Program**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and reported they chose or had some input in choosing where to attend. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

*Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”*

**Graph IV-14: Chose Day Activity or Program by L2**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (34%) who chose or had some input in choosing their day activity or program compared to M2 (30%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

**Chose Day Activity or Program Staff**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose their day activity or program staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

*Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”*

**Graph IV-15: Chose Day Activity or Program Staff by L2**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (35%) who chose or were aware they could request to change compared to M2 (46%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**Everyday Choices by Lanterman Mover Group**

**Chose How to Spend Free Time**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing or having some input in choosing, how they spend free time. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph IV-16: Chose How to Spend Free Time by L2**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (80%) who chose or had some input in choosing how they spend their free time compared to M2 (78%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Chose What to Buy

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing what to buy with their spending money. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-17: Chose What to Buy by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (60%) who chose or had some input in choosing what to buy with their spending money compared to M2 (73%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**IV. L2 Analysis**

**Chooses Daily Schedule**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing their daily schedule. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph IV-18: Chooses Daily Schedule by L2**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (68%) who chose or had some input in choosing their daily schedule compared to M2 (67%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

*Choice of Service Coordinator by Lanterman Mover Group*

**Chose Service Coordinator**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having chosen their service coordinator or reported being aware they can request to change their service coordinator if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

**Graph IV-19: Chose Service Coordinator by L2**

![Bar graph showing choice of service coordinator by L2 and M2]

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (39%) who chose or were aware they could request to change their service coordinator compared to M2 (54%). The difference was statistically significant.
Work by Lanterman Mover Group

People have support to find and maintain community-integrated employment.

Presentation of Data
The section on Work is presented in the following three groups: Community-Based Employment, and Employment Goals.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned into the community from the Lanterman Developmental Center on or after July 1, 2009 (L2) and individuals identified as movers—individuals who have transitioned from any developmental center into the community within the last five years (M2) who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

*Due to an insufficient number of responses, results for the following Work indicators have been excluded from the analysis: Employed in an Individually-Supported Community Job, Employed in a Competitive Job in the Community, Employed in a Group-Supported Job in the Community, Worked 10 out of the Past 12 Months at a Job in the Community, Average Months Employed at Current Job in the Community, Received Benefits from Community Employment, Wants a Job in the Community and, Does Volunteer Work.
Community-Based Employment by Mover Group

Has a Paid Job in the Community

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community; this includes individually-supported, competitive, or group-supported work. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-20: Has a Paid Job in the Community by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (2%) has a paid job in the community compared to M2 (5%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**Employment Goals by Mover Group**

**Has Integrated Employment in Individual Program Plan (IPP)**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported as having integrated employment as a goal in their IPP. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-21: Has Integrated Employment as a Goal in their IPP by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (17%) has integrated employment as a goal in their IPP compared to M2 (12%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Community Inclusion by Lanterman Mover Group

People have support to participate in everyday community activities.

Presentation of Data

The section on Community Inclusion asks questions about whether individuals participate in seven different types of community activities in integrated settings and measures the frequency with which they engage in these activities. The average frequency scores were computed across all respondents (e.g., people who did not participate in the activity were counted as “0”).

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned into the community from the Lanterman Developmental Center on or after July 1, 2009 (L2) and individuals identified as movers—individuals who have transitioned from any developmental center into the community within the last five years (M2) who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
IV. L2 Analysis

Shopping

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went shopping (e.g., went grocery shopping) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-22: Went Shopping in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (84%) who went shopping compared to M2 (90%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Average Times Shopping

Results reflect the average number of times people went shopping in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-23: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates L2 (3.4) people went shopping with less frequency compared to M2 (3.3) people. The difference was not statistically significant.
Errands

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph IV-24: Proportion of Individuals who Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (78%) who went on errands compared to M2 (77%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Average Times Went on Errands

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph IV-25: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates that L2 (2.3) people went on errands with greater frequency compared to the M2 results (1.7). The difference was not statistically significant.
Entertainment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for entertainment (e.g., to the movies or a sporting event) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-26: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (78%) who went out for entertainment compared to M2 (75%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Average Times Went out for Entertainment

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for entertainment in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph IV-27: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates that L2 (2.9) people went out for entertainment with greater frequency compared to the M2 results (2.5). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Out to Eat

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to eat in the past month.*

*Proxy respondents were allowed for this question.*

Graph IV-28: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (70%) who went out to eat in past month compared to M2 (73%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Average Times Went out to Eat

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to eat in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-29: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates that L2 (2.4) people went out to eat with less frequency compared to the M2 (3.0). The difference was not statistically significant.
Exercise

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for exercise (e.g., walked around the neighborhood, went to a gym) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-30: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (34%) who went out for exercise in past month compared to M2 (37%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Average Times Went out for Exercise

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for exercise in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-31: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates that L2 (4.0) people went out to exercise with less frequency compared to the M2 (5.3) results. The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Religious or Spiritual Service

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-32: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (27%) who went out to a religious service in the past month compared to M2 (28%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Average Times Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-33: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by L2

![Graph](image)

The graph above illustrates that L2 (0.7) people went out to a religious or spiritual service with less frequency compared to the M2 (0.8). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Vacation

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who vacationed in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-34: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (27%) went on vacations compared to M2 (26%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Average Times Went on Vacation

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going on vacation in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-35: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by L2

The graph above illustrates that L2 (0.4) people went on vacation with the same frequency as M2 (0.4).
IV. L2 Analysis

**Health by Lanterman Mover Group**

People secure needed health services.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Health includes indicators that are grouped in the following four categories: *Health Status, Regular Exams, Preventative Screenings,* and *Vaccinations.*

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned into the community from the Lanterman Developmental Center on or after July 1, 2009 (L2) and individuals identified as movers—individuals who have transitioned from any developmental center into the community within the last five years (M2) who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

*Due to an insufficient number of responses, results for Had a PSA Test (for Men 50 and Over) in the Past Year is not shown.*
Health Status by Lanterman Mover Group

Primary Care Doctor

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a primary care doctor. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-36: Has a Primary Care Doctor by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (98%) reported to have a primary care doctor compared to M2 (99%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Poor Health

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to be in poor health; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people were reported as being in poor health). Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-37: Poor Health by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (3%) reported to be in poor health compared to M2 (5%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**Regular Exams by Lanterman Mover Group**

**Annual Physical Exam**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a physical exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

**Graph IV-38: Had an Annual Physical Exam in the Past Year by L2**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (95%) reported having an annual physical exam in the past year compared to M2 (94%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Dental Exam

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a dental exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-39: Had a Dental Exam in the Past Year by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (86%) reported having a dental exam in the past year compared to M2 (81%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Vision Screening

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a vision screening in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-40: Had a Vision Screening in the Past Year by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (68%) reported to have a vision screening in the past year compared to M2 (59%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Hearing Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a hearing test in the past five years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-41: Had a Hearing Test in the Past Five Years by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (70%) reported to have a hearing test in the past five years compared to M2 (65%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Preventive Screenings by Lanterman Mover Group

Pap Test
Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 18 and over who were reported as having had a pap test in the past three years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-42: Had a Pap Test (for Women) in the Past Three Years by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (76%) women reported having a pap test in the past three years compared to M2 (74%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Mammogram

Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 40 and over who were reported as having had a mammogram in the past two years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-43: Had a Mammogram (for Women Age 40 and Over) in the Past Two Years by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (67%) women age of 40 and over reported having a mammogram in the past two years compared to and M2 (65%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Colorectal Cancer Screening

Percentages reflect the proportion of people age 50 and over who were reported as having had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-44: Had a Colorectal Cancer Screening (for People Age 50 and Over) in the Past Year by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (22%) age 50 and over reported having a colorectal cancer screening in the past year compared to M2 (21%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**IV. L2 Analysis**

**Vaccinations by Lanterman Mover Group**

**Flu Vaccine**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to have been administered the flu vaccine in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph IV-45: Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (82%) reported to have a flu vaccine in the past year compared to M2 (85%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Pneumonia Vaccine

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to having ever been administered the pneumonia vaccine. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-46: Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (53%) reported having a pneumonia vaccine compared to M2 (51%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Medications by Lanterman Mover Group

Medications are managed effectively and appropriately.

Presentation of Data

The section on Medications asks questions about whether people take medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned into the community from the Lanterman Developmental Center on or after July 1, 2009 (L2) and individuals identified as movers—individuals who have transitioned from any developmental center into the community within the last five years (M2) who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Takes Medications

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as taking at least one medication to treat one of the following: mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-47: Takes Medications for Mood Disorders, Anxiety, Behavioral Problems, and/or Psychotic Disorders by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (55%) reported to take at least one type of medication for mood disorder, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders compared to M2 (54%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Wellness by Lanterman Mover Group

People are supported to maintain healthy habits.

Presentation of Data

The section on Wellness includes indicators relating to the overall measures that support a healthy lifestyle.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned into the community from the Lanterman Developmental Center on or after July 1, 2009 (L2) and individuals identified as movers—individuals who have transitioned from any developmental center into the community within the last five years (M2) who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
IV. L2 Analysis

Engages in Moderate Physical Activity

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to exercise for at least 30 minutes a day, three times per week. Moderate physical activity is defined as an activity that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate (e.g., brisk walking, swimming, bicycling, cleaning, and gardening). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-48: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (25%) reported to engage in moderate physical activity compared to M2 (30%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were determined to be overweight or obese, meaning they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 or more. This measure was calculated based on height and weight information that may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-49: Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (49%) who were determined to be overweight or obese compared to M2 (56%). The difference was not statistically significant.
IV. L2 Analysis

Uses Tobacco

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as using tobacco; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people using tobacco). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-50: Proportion of Individuals Who Use Tobacco by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (1%) who reported to chew or smoke tobacco compared to M2 (9%). The difference was statistically significant.
Respect and Rights by Lanterman Mover Group

People receive the same respect and protections as others in the community.

Presentation of Data

The section on Respect and Rights includes indicators that are presented in the following two groupings: Privacy and Rights and Respect.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned into the community from the Lanterman Developmental Center on or after July 1, 2009 (L2) and individuals identified as movers—individuals who have transitioned from any developmental center into the community within the last five years (M2) who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

*Due to an insufficient number of responses, results for the following Respect and Rights indicators have been excluded from the analysis: Has Enough Privacy at Home, Bedroom Entered without Permission, Home Entered without Permission, Staff at Home is Nice and Polite, Staff at Work is Nice and Polite, Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite.
Can Be Alone at Home with Visitors

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being allowed to be alone at home with visitors. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-51: Can be Alone at Home with Visitors by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (85%) reported they can be alone at home with visitors compared to M2 (80%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Mail or Email Opened without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having their mail or email opened without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (people determine whether someone other than themselves can open their mail or email). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-52: Mail or Email Opened without Permission by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (22%) reported their mail or email is opened without permission compared to M2 (12%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to use the phone and Internet without restrictions. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-53: Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (94%) reported they can use phone and Internet without restrictions compared to M2 (93%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a self-advocacy event or, if not, had the opportunity to do so. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-54: Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (7%) reported they participated in a self-advocacy event, or chose not to, compared to M2 (12%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Access by Lanterman Mover Group

Publicly-funded services are readily available to individuals who need and qualify for them.

Presentation of Data

The section on Access is comprised of indicators relating to the accessibility of supports and services individuals receive.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals who have transitioned into the community from the Lanterman Developmental Center on or after July 1, 2009 (L2) and individuals identified as movers—individuals who have transitioned from any developmental center into the community within the last five years (M2) who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

*Due to an insufficient number of responses, results for Has Access to Transportation When Needed has been excluded from the analysis.
IV. L2 Analysis

Gets Needed Services

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported receiving all the services they need (e.g., transportation, education, and support for social engagement). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-55: Gets Needed Services by L2

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of L2 (94%) reported they get all needed services compared to M2 (91%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Staff Has Adequate Training

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having adequately trained staff. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph IV-56: Staff Has Adequate Training by L2

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of L2 (96%) reported their staff has adequate training compared to M2 (97%). The difference was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Intellectual Disability

This chapter summarizes demographics and all outcomes for people with a level of intellectual disability (ID). Results reflect responses from:

- 2,680 people with mild ID who answered questions for the Background Section of the survey, 2,386 people with mild ID who answered questions for Section I of the survey, and 2,674 people with mild ID who answered questions for Section II of the survey.

- 1,692 people with moderate ID who answered questions for the Background Section of the survey, 1,014 people with moderate ID who answered questions for Section I of the survey, and 1,684 people with moderate ID who answered questions for Section II of the survey.

- 876 people with severe ID who answered questions for the Background Section of the survey, 156 people with severe ID who answered questions for Section I of the survey, and 871 people with severe ID who answered questions for Section II of the survey.

- 921 people with profound ID who answered questions for the Background Section of the survey, 64 people with profound ID who answered questions for Section I of the survey, and 917 people with profound ID who answered questions for Section II of the survey.

- 1,236 people with no ID diagnosis who answered questions for the Background Section of the survey, 1,055 people with no ID who answered questions for Section I of the survey, and 1,232 people with no ID who answered questions for Section II of the survey.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

**Summary of Observations for Comparisons by Level of ID**

Results are reported below for demographics and individual outcome measures comparing people by level of ID (mild, moderate, severe, profound) and people without an ID for each outcome measure. Complete tables describing all outcomes with respective sample sizes are found in Appendix D.

Comparisons of statistical significance are between people with an ID and individuals without an ID. No tests of significance were performed between the varying levels of ID (e.g., mild, moderate, severe, profound). Where noted, differences between the two groups were statistically significant at $p<.01$.

**Selected Key Findings**

In examining demographic characteristics some notable differences are that people with severe ID (67%) or profound ID (90%) had higher percentages for using gestures or body language compared to people with mild ID (10%), moderate ID (27%), or no ID (15%).

The following results were found when examining statistical differences between people with an ID and people without and ID. People without an ID tended to be more likely than individuals with an ID to have had at least some input in making decisions. Additionally people without an ID were more likely to be able to see family and go on a date than individuals with an ID. People with an ID were more likely to have a primary care doctor, an annual physical exam, and report getting needed services than individuals without an ID. Percentages reflecting the varying levels of ID are shown the following sections.
**Demographics by Level of ID**

**Graph V-1: Gender by Level of ID**

The graph above illustrates the level of ID by gender. The percentages of males according to level of ID: mild ID (46%), moderate ID (55%), severe ID (64%), profound ID (54%), and no ID (64%). The percentages of females according to level of ID: mild ID (54%), moderate ID (45%), severe ID (39%), profound ID (46%), and no ID (36%).
The graph above illustrates the average age of people according to level of ID: mild ID (41.8 years old), moderate ID (42.2 years old), severe ID (43.1 years old), profound ID (49.0 years old), and no ID (38.1 years old).
Graph V-3: Race and Ethnicity by Mild ID

The graph above illustrates the percentages of race and ethnicity for people with mild ID: American Indian or Alaska Native (1%), Asian (4%), Black or African American (14%), Pacific Islander (0%), White (55%), Other (25%), two or more (1%), don't know (1%), and Hispanic (24%).

1 All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
The graph above illustrates the percentages of race and ethnicity for people with moderate ID: American Indian or Alaska Native (1%), Asian (6%), Black or African American (12%), Pacific Islander (1%), White (53%), Other (26%), two or more (1%), don’t know (1%), and Hispanic (25%).
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Graph V-5: Race and Ethnicity by Severe ID

The graph above illustrates the percentages of race and ethnicity for people with severe ID: American Indian or Alaska Native (1%), Asian (5%), Black or African American (10%), Pacific Islander (0%), White (57%), Other (26%), two or more (1%), don’t know (1%), and Hispanic (24%).

1 All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
The graph above illustrates the percentages of race and ethnicity for people with profound ID: American Indian or Alaska Native (0%), Asian (4%), Black or African American (7%), Pacific Islander (0%), White (63%), Other (23%), two or more (1%), don’t know (1%), and Hispanic (22%).

1 All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
The graph above illustrates the percentages of race and ethnicity for people without an ID: American Indian or Alaska Native (1%), Asian (6%), Black or African American (10%), Pacific Islander (0%), White (62%), Other (19%), two or more (1%), don't know (1%), and Hispanic (18%).

\(^1\) All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
The graph above illustrates English as the primary language by level of ID: mild ID (90%), moderate ID (85%), severe ID (84%), profound ID (87%), and no ID (92%).
The graph above illustrates the level of ID of people surveyed by primary means of expression. The majority of people with mild ID (89%), moderate ID (73%), and no ID diagnosis (84%) use spoken language as a primary means of expression. The majority of people with profound ID (90%) and severe ID (67%) use gestures or body language as a primary means of expression. Percentages for the other categories were 2% or less of individuals surveyed.¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
Graph V-10: Mental Illness by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentages of people diagnosed with mental illness by level of ID: mild ID (39%), moderate ID (27%), severe ID (21%), profound ID (19%), and no ID (32%).
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Graph V-11: Type of Residence by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the level of ID of people surveyed by type of residence. The majority of people with profound ID (46%) and severe ID (45%) live in a Community Care Facility (CCF). The majority of people with mild ID (35%), moderate ID (41%), and no ID diagnosis (38%) live in a Parent or Relative’s Home. A higher percentage of people with profound ID (39%) and severe ID (17%) compared to other categories live in an Intermediate Care Facility (ICF). A higher percentage of people with no ID diagnosis (37%) and mild ID (28%) compared to other categories live in an Independent Living Services/Supported Living Services (ILS/SLS).¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Choice and Decision-Making by Level of ID

People make choices about their lives and are actively engaged in planning their services and supports.

Presentation of Data

The section on Choice and Decision-Making includes indicators organized into four groupings: Choices about Home, Choices about Work or Day Activity or Program, Everyday Choices, and Choice of Service Coordinator.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as individuals without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

*Comparisons of statistical significance are between people with an ID and individuals without an ID. No tests of significance were performed between the varying levels of ID (e.g., mild, moderate, profound, severe).
V. Analysis by Level of ID

**Choices about Home by Level of ID**

**Chose Home***

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing where they live. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-12: Chose Home by Level of ID

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.*

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who chose or had some input in choosing their home by level of ID: mild ID (69%), moderate ID (41%), severe ID (22%), profound ID (11%), and no ID (74%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Chose Roommates*

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing the people they live with. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-13: Chose Roommates by Level of ID

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who had at least some input in choosing their roommates by level of ID: mild ID (53%), moderate ID (25%), severe ID (15%), profound ID (5%), and no ID (61%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
Chose Home Staff

Percentages reflect the proportion of people with home staff who reported choosing staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-14: Chose Home Staff by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who had at least some input in choosing their home staff by level of ID: mild ID (66%), moderate ID (52%), severe ID (42%), profound ID (37%), and no ID (74%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
**Choices about Work and Daily Activity by Level of ID**

**Chose Job**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people that reported working in the community who also chose or had some input in choosing where they worked. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.*

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who had at least some input in choosing their job by level of ID: mild ID (80%), moderate ID (55%), severe ID (27%), profound ID (16%), and no ID (82%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

**Chose Job Staff**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported working in the community with staff who could choose their job staff or who reported being aware they could request a change if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-16: Chose Job Staff by Level of ID

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who had at least some input in choosing their job staff or being aware they could request a change if desired by level of ID: mild ID (53%), moderate ID (55%), severe ID (32%), profound ID (37%), and no ID (54%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.
Chose Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and reported they chose or had some input in choosing where to attend. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”

Graph V-17: Chose Day Activity or Program by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported having some input in choosing their day activity or program by level of ID: mild ID (70%), moderate ID (48%), severe ID (30%), profound ID (18%), and no ID (74%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

**Chose Day Activity or Program Staff**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose their day activity or program staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

*Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”*

**Graph V-18: Chose Day Activity or Program Staff by Level of ID**

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who had at least some input in choosing their day activity or program staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired by level of ID: mild ID (57%), moderate ID (48%), severe ID (42%), profound ID (35%), and no ID (59%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
Everyday Choices by Level of ID

Chose How to Spend Free Time

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing or having some input in choosing, how they spend free time. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-19: Chose How to Spend Free Time by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who had at least some input in choosing how to spend their free time by level of ID: mild ID (97%), moderate ID (90%), severe ID (77%), profound ID (64%), and no ID (95%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
Chooses What to Buy

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing what to buy with their spending money. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-20: Chose What to Buy by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who had at least some input in choosing what to buy with their spending money by level of ID: mild ID (96%), moderate ID (86%), severe ID (65%), profound ID (51%), and no ID (94%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Chooses Daily Schedule

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing their daily schedule. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-21: Chooses Daily Schedule by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who had at least some input in choosing their daily schedule by level of ID: mild ID (94%), moderate ID (84%), severe ID (66%), profound ID (52%), and no ID (92%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
**Choice of Service Coordinator by Level of ID**

**Chose Service Coordinator**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having chosen their service coordinator or reported being aware they can request to change their service coordinator if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph V-22: Chose Service Coordinator by Level of ID**

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who had at least some input in choosing their service coordinator or being aware they could request to change their service coordinator by level of ID: mild ID (65%), moderate ID (57%), severe ID (52%), profound ID (45%), and no ID 65%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Work by Level of ID

People have support to find and maintain community-integrated employment.

Presentation of Data

The section on Work is presented in the following three groups: Community-Based Employment, Type of Community Employment, and Employment Goals.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.

Note: Comparisons of statistical significance are between people with an ID and individuals without an ID. No tests of significance were performed between the varying levels of ID (e.g., mild, moderate, profound, severe).

*Due to an insufficient number of responses, results for the following Work indicators have been excluded for people with severe and profound ID: Employed in an Individually-Supported Community Job, Employed in a Competitive Job in the Community, Employed in a Group-Supported Job in the Community, Worked 10 Out of the Past 12 Months at a Job in the Community, and Received Benefits from Community Employment.
Community-Based Employment by Level of ID

Has a Paid Job in the Community
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community; this includes individually-supported, competitive, or group-supported work. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-23: Has a Paid Job in the Community by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who had a paid job in the community by level of ID: mild ID (19%), moderate ID (10%), severe ID (3%), profound ID (1%), and no ID (17%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.
**Type of Community Employment by Level of ID**

**Individually-Supported Employment**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as being employed in the community in individually-supported jobs. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-24: Employed in an Individually-Supported Job in the Community by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentages of people who had a job working in individually-supported community employment by level of ID: mild ID (29%), moderate ID (17%), and no ID (21%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.¹

¹ All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Competitive Employment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as working in competitive community jobs. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-25: Employed in a Competitive Job in the Community by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentages of people who had a job in the community working in competitive community employment by level of ID: mild ID (31%), moderate ID (19%), and no ID (51%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.¹

¹ All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Group-Supported Employment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as working in the community in group-supported employment. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-26: Employed in a Group-Supported Job in the Community by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentages of people who had a job in the community working in group-supported employment by level of ID: mild ID (40%), moderate ID (64%), and no ID (28%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.1

1 All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
Worked 10 out of the Past 12 Months

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community and had worked at least 10 out of the past 12 months. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-27: Worked 10 out of the Past 12 Months at a Job in the Community by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who worked 10 out of the past 12 months in their community job by level of ID: mild ID (84%), moderate ID (78%), and no ID (88%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.¹

¹ All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Length of Employment

*Results reflect the average number of months people who were reported as having a paid job in the community had worked at their current job. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph V-28: Average Months Employed at Current Job in the Community by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the average number of months people were employed at their current community job by level of ID: mild ID (50.1 months), moderate ID (46.3 months), and no ID (51.3 months). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.¹

¹ All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
**Received Benefits**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community and receiving benefits at their job (e.g., vacation or sick time). Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

**Graph V-29: Received Benefits from Community Employment by Level of ID**

![Graph](image)

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who received benefits at their community job by level of ID: mild ID (33%), moderate ID (21%), and no ID (38%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.¹

¹ All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

*Employment Goals by Level of ID*

**Wants a Job**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people without a job in the community who reported wanting one. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents.

**Graph V-30: Wants a Job in the Community by Level of ID**

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who want a job in the community by level of ID: mild ID (41%), moderate ID (35%), severe ID (15%), profound ID (11%), and no ID (41%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Has Integrated Employment as a Goal in Individual Program Plan (IPP)

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported as having integrated employment as a goal in their IPP. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-31: Has Integrated Employment as a Goal in IPP by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP by level of ID: mild ID (39%), moderate ID (20%), severe ID (6%), profound ID (3%), and no ID (38%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Does Volunteer Work

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported doing volunteer work. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents.

Graph V-32: Does Volunteer Work by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentages of people who do volunteer work by level of ID: mild ID (23%), moderate ID (29%), severe ID (23%), profound ID (20%), and no ID (22%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Community Inclusion by Level of ID

People have support to participate in everyday community activities.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Community Inclusion asks questions about whether people participate in seven different types of community activities in integrated settings and measures the frequency with which they engage in these activities. The average frequency scores were computed across all respondents (e.g., individuals who did not participate in the activity were counted as “0”).

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as individuals without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Shopping

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went shopping (e.g., went grocery shopping) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-33: Went Shopping in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above the percentages of people who went shopping by level of ID: mild ID (91%), moderate ID (89%), severe ID (86%), profound ID (81%), and no ID (88%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Average Times Shopping

*Results reflect the average number of times people went shopping in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph V-34: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the average number of times people went shopping in the past month by level of ID: mild ID (4.1), moderate ID (4.0), severe ID (3.7), profound ID (3.7), and no ID (4.1). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Errands

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-35: Proportion of Individuals who Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who went on errands in the past month by level of ID: mild ID (79%), moderate ID (76%), severe ID (69%), profound ID (65%), and no ID (82%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Average Times Went on Errands

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-36: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the average number of times people went out on errands by level of ID: mild ID (2.3), moderate ID (2.2), severe ID (1.8), profound ID (1.4), and no ID (2.7). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Entertainment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for entertainment (e.g., to the movies or a sporting event) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-37: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who went out for entertainment by level of ID: mild ID (68%), moderate ID (76%), severe ID (68%), profound ID (68%), and no ID (65%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

**Average Times Went out for Entertainment**

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for entertainment in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph V-38: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID**

The graph above illustrates the average number of times people went out for entertainment in the past month by level of ID: mild ID (2.2), moderate ID (2.7), severe ID (2.1), profound ID (2.0), and no ID (2.1). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Out to Eat

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to eat in the past month. Proxy respondents were allowed for this question.

Graph V-39: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who went out to eat in the past month by level of ID: mild ID (85%), moderate ID (86%), severe ID (80%), profound ID (61%), and no ID (83%). The difference between individuals without an ID and with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Average Times Went out to Eat

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to eat in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-40: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the average frequency people went out to eat in the past month by level of ID: mild ID (3.8), moderate ID (3.9), severe ID (3.3), profound ID (1.9), and no ID (4.0). The difference between people without an ID and with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Exercise

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for exercise (e.g., walked around the neighborhood, went to a gym) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-41: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who went out for exercise by level of ID: mild ID (45%), moderate ID (43%), severe ID (32%), profound ID (26%), and no ID, (42%). The difference between individuals without an ID and individuals with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Average Times Went out for Exercise

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for exercise in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph V-42: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the average frequency people went out for exercise by level of ID: mild ID (5.8), moderate ID (5.4), severe ID (4.1), profound ID (3.4), and no ID (5.3). The difference between people without an ID and with an ID was not significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Religious or Spiritual Service

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-43: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month by level of ID: mild ID (40%), moderate ID (43%), severe ID (30%), profound ID (24%), and no ID (35%). The difference between the individuals without an ID and individuals with an ID was not statistically significant.
Average Times Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-44: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the average frequency people went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month by level of ID: mild ID (1.5), moderate ID (1.6), severe ID (1.0), profound ID (0.7), and no ID (1.4). The difference between people without an ID and individuals with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Vacation

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who vacationed in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-45: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who went on vacation in the past year by level of ID: mild ID (41%), moderate ID (45%), severe ID (35%), profound ID (18%), and no ID (41%). The difference between individuals without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Average Times Went on Vacation

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going on vacation in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-46: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the average frequency people went on vacation by level of ID: mild ID (0.7), moderate ID (0.8), severe ID (0.7), profound ID (0.3), and no ID (0.7). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

**Relationships by Level of ID**

*People have friendships and relationships.*

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Relationships includes indicators related to whether people have and maintain relationships with friends and family.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as individuals without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Has Friends

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having friends other than staff or family members. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-47: Has Friends by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported they have friends by level of ID: mild ID (75%), moderate ID (70%), severe ID (53%), profound ID (45%), and no ID (75%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Has a Best Friend

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having a best friend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-48: Has a Best Friend by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported they have a best friend by level of ID: mild ID (77%), moderate ID (79%), severe ID (72%), profound ID (48%), and no ID (73%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Able to See Friends

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to see their friends when they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-49: Able to See Friends by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported being able to see friends by level of ID: mild ID (84%), moderate ID (85%), severe ID (86%), profound ID (88%), and no ID (87%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Able to See Family

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to see their family when they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-50: Able to See Family by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported being able to see family by level of ID: mild ID (79%), moderate ID (81%), severe ID (74%), profound ID (86%), and no ID (83%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
**V. Analysis by Level of ID**

**Able to Go on a Date**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to go on a date if they choose. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

**Graph V-51: Able to Go on a Date by Level of ID**

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who could go on a date if they choose by level of ID: mild ID (90%), moderate ID (86%), severe ID (77%), profound ID (70%), and no ID (93%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Feels Lonely

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported feeling lonely at least half of the time; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported feeling lonely). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-52: Feels Lonely by Level of ID

The graph above shows the percentage of people who felt lonely by level of ID: mild ID (35%), moderate ID (30%), severe ID (28%), and no ID (39%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.¹

¹ All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Gets to Help Others*

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported getting to help others. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-53: Gets to Help Others by Level of ID

*The wording of this question changed slightly between CS1 and CS2.

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who could help others if they wanted by level of ID: mild ID (87%), moderate ID (86%), severe ID (79%), profound ID (63%), and no ID (85%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
Satisfaction by Level of ID

People are satisfied with the services and supports they receive.

Presentation of Data

The section on Satisfaction includes indicators presented in the following two groupings: Satisfaction with Home and Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities or Program.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as individuals without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Satisfaction with Home by Level of ID

Likes Home

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they like where they live. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph V-54: Likes Home by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who like their home by level of ID: mild ID (88%), moderate ID (94%), severe ID (97%), profound ID (96%), and no ID (89%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Likes Neighborhood

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they like their neighborhood. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-55: Likes Neighborhood by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who like their neighborhood by level of ID: mild ID (85%), moderate ID (89%), severe ID (91%), profound ID (92%), and no ID (84%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
Wants to Live Somewhere Else

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they wanted to live somewhere else; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported wanting to move from their home). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-56: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who want to live somewhere else by level of ID: mild ID (21%), moderate ID (16%), severe ID (9%), profound ID (12%), and no ID (21%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities or Program by Level of ID

Likes Job
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they liked their job. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-57: Likes Job by level of ID

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who liked their job by level of ID: mild ID (92%), moderate ID (95%) and no ID (92%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.\(^1\)

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\(^1\) All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Wants to Work Somewhere Else

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they wanted to work somewhere else. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-58: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by Level of ID

![Graph showing percentages of people wanting to work somewhere else by level of ID]

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who wanted to work somewhere else by level of ID: mild ID (26%), moderate ID (27%) and no ID (19%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.1

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1 All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Likes Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they liked the day activity or program they attend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-59: Likes Day Activity or Program by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who like their day activity or program by level of ID: mild ID (91%), moderate ID (93%), severe ID (96%), profound ID (98%), and no ID (90%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Wants to Do Something Else During the Day

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and wanting to do something else during the day; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people wanting to do something else during the day). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-60: Wants to Do Something Else During the Day by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who want to do something else during the day by level of ID: mild ID (24%), moderate ID (21%), severe ID (12%), profound ID (16%), and no ID (25%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Service Coordination by Level of ID

Service coordinators are accessible, responsive, and support the person’s participation in service planning.

Presentation of Data

The section on Service Coordination includes indicators that seek to determine whether service coordinators are meeting the needs of individuals.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as individuals without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Has Met Service Coordinator

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having met their service coordinator. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph V-61: Has Met Service Coordinator by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who met with their service coordinator by level of ID: mild ID (95%), moderate ID (94%), severe ID (93%), profound ID (92%), and no ID (96%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator asks what they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-62: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported that their service coordinator asks what they want by level of ID: mild ID (80%), moderate ID (83%), severe ID (82%), profound ID (92%), and no ID (81%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator helps get what they need. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-63: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported that their service coordinator helps get what they need by level of ID: mild ID (85%), moderate ID (84%), severe ID (91%), profound ID (88%), and no ID (86%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator calls back right away. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph V-64: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who have a service coordinator who calls back right away by level of ID: mild ID (60%), moderate ID (68%), severe ID (66%), profound ID (86%), and no ID (64%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Has an Individual Program Plan (IPP)

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they have an IPP. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph V-65: Has an IPP by Level of ID

![Graph illustrating the percentage of people who have an IPP by level of ID.](image)

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who indicated having a service plan by level of ID: mild ID (85%), moderate ID (81%), severe ID (82%), profound ID (71%) and no ID (88%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Helped Make IPP

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they helped make their IPP. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph V-66: Helped Make IPP by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who helped make their IPP by level of ID: mild ID (83%), moderate ID (76%), severe ID (73%), profound ID (43%) and no ID (85%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
Health by Level of ID

People secure needed health services.

Presentation of Data

The section on Health includes indicators that are grouped in the following four categories: Health Status, Regular Exams, Preventative Screenings, and Vaccinations.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as individuals without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Health Status by Level of ID

Primary Care Doctor

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a primary care doctor. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-67: Has a Primary Care Doctor by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who have a primary care doctor by level of ID: mild ID (96%), moderate ID (96%), severe ID (97%), profound ID (99%) and no ID (93%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Poor Health

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to be in poor health; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people were reported as being in poor health). Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-68: Poor Health by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were reported to be in poor health by level of ID: mild ID (3%), moderate ID (3%), severe ID (5%), profound ID (5%) and no ID (4%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Regular Exams by Level of ID

Annual Physical Exam

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a physical exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-69: Had an Annual Physical Exam in the Past Year by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were reported as having an annual physical exam in the past year by level of ID; mild ID (83%), moderate ID (89%), severe ID (92%), profound ID (94%) and no ID (79%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
Dental Exam

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a dental exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-70: Had a Dental Exam in the Past Year by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were reported as having had a dental exam within the past year by level of ID: mild ID (66%), moderate ID (74%), severe ID (70%), profound ID (82%) and no ID (68%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Vision Screening

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a vision screening in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-71: Had a Vision Screening in the Past Year by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were reported as having had a vision screening during the past year by level of ID: mild ID (47%), moderate ID (47%), severe ID (49%), profound ID (60%), and no ID (44%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Hearing Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a hearing test in the past five years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-72: Had a Hearing Test in the Past Five Years by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were reported as having had a hearing test during the past five years by level of ID: mild ID (46%), moderate ID (53%), severe ID (56%), profound ID (71%) and no ID (42%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
**Preventive Screenings by Level of ID**

**Pap Test**

Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 18 and over who were reported as having had a pap test in the past three years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-73: Had a Pap Test (for Women) in the Past Three Years by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of women who were reported as having had a Pap Test during the past three years by level of ID: mild ID (66%), moderate ID (52%), severe ID (49%), profound ID (61%) and no ID (59%). The difference between women without an ID and women with an ID was not statistically significant.
Mammogram

Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 40 and over who were reported as having had a mammogram in the past two years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-74: Had a Mammogram (for Women Age 40 and Over) in the Past Two Years by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of women age 40 and over who were reported to have a mammogram in the past two years by level of ID: mild ID (76%), moderate ID (72%), severe ID (56%), profound ID (62%) and no ID (72%). The difference between women age 40 or over with an ID and women age 40 and over without an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

PSA Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of men age 50 and over who were reported as having had a PSA test in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-75: Had a PSA Test (for Men 50 and Over) in the Past Year by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of men age 50 and over who were reported as having had a PSA test during the past year by level of ID: mild ID (34%), moderate ID (38%), severe ID (36%), profound ID (45%) and no ID (27%). The difference between men age 50 and over without an ID and men age 50 and over with an ID was not statistically significant.
Colorectal Cancer Screening

Percentages reflect the proportion of people age 50 and over who were reported as having had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-76: Had a Colorectal Cancer Screening (for People Age 50 and Over) in the Past Year by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people age 50 and over who were reported as having had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year by level of ID: mild ID (16%), moderate ID (12%), severe ID (14%), profound ID (18%) and no ID (14%). The difference between people age 50 and over without an ID and people age 50 and over with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Vaccinations by Level of ID

Flu Vaccine

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to have been administered the flu vaccine in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-77: Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were reported to have been administered a flu vaccine during the past year by level of ID: mild ID (63%), moderate ID (71%), severe ID (75%), profound ID (88%) and no ID (55%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
Pneumonia Vaccine

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to having ever been administered the pneumonia vaccine. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-78: Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were reported to have ever been administered a Pneumonia vaccine by level of ID: mild ID (24%), moderate ID (28%), severe ID (36%), profound ID (55%) and no ID (19%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Medications by Level of ID

Medications are managed effectively and appropriately.

Presentation of Data
The section on Medications asks questions about whether people take medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as individuals without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Takes Medications

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as taking at least one medication to treat one of the following: mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-79: Takes Medications for Mood Disorders, Anxiety, Behavioral Problems, and/or Psychotic Disorders by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were reported as taking at least one type of medication for mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders by level of ID: mild ID (37%), moderate ID (40%), severe ID (43%), profound ID (35%) and no ID (36%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
**Wellness by Level of ID**

People are supported to maintain healthy habits.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Wellness includes indicators relating to the overall measures that support a healthy lifestyle.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as individuals without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Engages in Moderate Physical Activity

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to exercise for at least 30 minutes a day, three times per week. Moderate physical activity is defined as an activity that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate (e.g., brisk walking, swimming, bicycling, cleaning, and gardening). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-80: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were reported to engage in moderate physical activity by level of ID: mild ID (41%), moderate ID (37%), severe ID (31%), profound ID (23%) and no ID (35%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were determined to be overweight or obese, meaning they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 or more. This measure was calculated based on height and weight information that may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph V-81: Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were determined to be overweight or obese based on their BMI by level of ID: mild ID (69%), moderate ID (61%), severe ID (48%), profound ID (38%) and no ID (60%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Uses Tobacco

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as using tobacco; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people using tobacco). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph V-82: Proportion of Individuals Who Use Tobacco by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who were reported to chew or smoke tobacco by level of ID: mild ID (12%), moderate ID (3%), severe ID (2%) and no ID (10%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.¹

¹ All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Respect and Rights by Level of ID

People receive the same respect and protections as others in the community.

Presentation of Data

The section on Respect and Rights includes indicators that are presented in the following two groupings: Privacy and Rights and Respect.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as individuals without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Privacy and Rights by Level of ID

Has Enough Privacy at Home
Percentages reflect the proportion of people living with others who reported having enough privacy at home. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-83: Has Enough Privacy at Home by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported having enough privacy at home by level of ID: mild ID (94%), moderate ID (94%), severe ID (94%), profound ID (93%) and no ID (93%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
Bedroom Entered without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people entering their bedroom without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (others ask permission before entering their bedroom). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-84: Bedroom Entered without Permission ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported that people enter their bedroom without permission by level of ID: mild ID (12%), moderate ID (14%), severe ID (14%), profound ID (19%) and no ID (11%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Home Entered without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people entering their home without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive response (others ask before entering their home). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-85: Home Entered without Permission by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported that people enter their home without permission by level of ID: mild ID (5%), moderate ID (6%), severe ID (5%), profound ID (11%), and no ID (5%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Can Be Alone at Home with Visitors

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being allowed to be alone at home with visitors. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-86: Can be Alone at Home with Visitors by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported they can be alone at home with visitors by level of ID: mild ID (89%), moderate ID (83%), severe ID (78%), profound ID (82%) and no ID (91%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Mail or Email Opened without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having their mail or email opened without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (people determine whether someone other than themselves can open their mail or email).

Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-87: Mail or Email Opened without Permission by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported their mail or email is opened without permission by level of ID: mild ID (6%), moderate ID (9%), severe ID (13%), profound ID (22%) and no ID (5%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to use the phone and Internet without restrictions. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-88: Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who report they can use the phone or Internet without restrictions by level of ID: mild ID (96%), moderate ID (94%), severe ID (94%), profound ID (90%), and no ID (96%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

*Respect by Level of ID*

**Staff at Home is Nice and Polite**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their Staff at Home is Nice and Polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph V-89: Staff at Home is Nice and Polite by Level of ID**

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported staff at their home is nice and polite by level of ID: mild ID (96%), moderate ID (97%), severe ID (98%), profound ID (100%), and no ID (96%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Staff at Work is Nice and Polite

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported the staff at work is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-90: Staff at Work is Nice and Polite by Level of ID

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported that staff at work is nice and polite by level of ID: mild ID (93%), moderate ID (97%), and no ID (93%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.\(^1\)

\(^1\) All available group types are listed on the graph, however results for groups with 30 or less responses are not displayed.
Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their staff at their day activity or program is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-91: Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported that staff at their day activity or program is nice and polite by level of ID: mild ID (94%), moderate ID (96%), severe ID (97%), profound ID (96%), and no ID (93%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a self-advocacy event or, if not, had the opportunity to do so. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph V-92: Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported they participated in a self-advocacy event, or chose not to participate by level of ID: mild ID (22%), moderate ID (18%), severe ID (11%), profound ID (7%), and no ID (25%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

**Safety by Level of ID**

*People are safe from abuse, neglect, and injury.*

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Safety asks questions about whether people feel safe where they live, work, and spend the day, and whether they have people to go to for help if they need it.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) to individuals without an ID who were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Never Feels Scared at Home

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared at home. Specifically, people who reported they did not feel scared at home or rarely felt scared at home. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-93: Never Feels Scared at Home by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported they never feel scared in their home by level of ID: mild ID (87%), moderate ID (87%), severe ID (89%), profound ID (93%) and no ID (88%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

**Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared in their neighborhood. Specifically, people who reported they did not feel scared in their neighborhood or rarely felt scared in their neighborhood. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

**Graph V-94: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by Level of ID**

![Graph showing percentages of people never feeling scared in their neighborhood](image)

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported they never feel scared in their neighborhood by level of ID: mild ID (85%), moderate ID (86%), severe ID (89%), profound ID (97%) and no ID (86%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared when they were at work or at a day activity or program. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared at their work or day activity or program. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-95: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program by Level of ID

![Graph V-95: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program by Level of ID](image)

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported they never feel scared at day activity or day program by level of ID: mild ID (93%), moderate ID (89%), severe ID (91%), profound ID (94%) and no ID (92%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having someone who could help them if they feel scared. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph V-96: Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported they have someone to go to if they feel scared by level of ID: mild ID (95%), moderate ID (93%), severe ID (92%), profound ID (94%) and no ID (94%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Access by Level of ID

Publicly-funded services are readily available to individuals who need and qualify for them.

Presentation of Data

The section on Access is comprised of indicators relating to the accessibility of supports and services individuals receive.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with an ID by severity (mild, moderate, severe, profound) as well as individuals without an ID who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Has Access to Transportation

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having access to transportation when needed. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-97: Has Access to Transportation When Needed by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people without an ID who reported they have access to transportation when needed by level of ID: mild ID (88%), moderate ID (87%), severe ID (89%), profound ID (83%) and no ID (86%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Gets Needed Services

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported receiving all the services they need (e.g., transportation, education, and support for social engagement). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-98: Gets Needed Services by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported they get all the services they need by level of ID: mild ID (77%), moderate ID (79%), severe ID (80%), profound ID (91%) and no ID (71%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was statistically significant.
V. Analysis by Level of ID

Staff Has Adequate Training

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having adequately trained staff. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph V-99: Staff Has Adequate Training by Level of ID

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people who reported their staff has adequate training by level of ID: mild ID (92%), moderate ID (95%), severe ID (95%), profound ID (97%) and no ID (91%). The difference between people without an ID and people with an ID was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by Autism Spectrum Disorder

This chapter summarizes demographics and all outcomes for individuals with a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and individuals without a diagnosis of ASD. Results reflect responses from 1,140 people with ASD and 6,119 without ASD.
Summary of Observations for People Diagnosed with ASD and People without with ASD

Results are reported below for demographics and individual outcome measures comparing individuals with ASD and individuals without ASD. Where noted, differences between the two groups were statistically significant at $p<.01$. Complete tables describing all outcomes with respective sample sizes are found in Appendix E.

Selected Key Findings

In examining the demographic characteristics, there were more people with ASD who were male (78%) compared to people without ASD (54%). The average age of people with ASD was younger (35.2) than people without ASD (43.4).

When compared to individuals without ASD, there were some indicators in which the percentages of individuals with ASD were significantly lower. In the Choice section, all of the indicators showed lower percentages for people with ASD when compared to people without ASD. For example, people with ASD had significantly lower percentages for choosing their home (ASD: 35%, no ASD: 49%) and choosing their day activity or program (ASD: 45%, no ASD: 51%). Also, a significantly lower percentage of people with ASD reported to have friends (ASD: 64%, no ASD: 74%). Conversely, people with ASD had significantly higher percentages for taking medications (ASD: 53%, no ASD: 38%) and engaging in moderate physical activity (ASD: 47%, no ASD: 33%).
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people with and without ASD by gender: male with ASD (78%), male without ASD (54%), female with ASD (22%), female without ASD (46%).
VI. Analysis by ASD

Graph VI-2: Average Age by ASD

The graph above illustrates the average age of people with ASD (35.2) and without ASD (43.4).
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without ASD by race and ethnicity. The majority of people with ASD (57%) and people without ASD (57%) identified as White. A lower percentage of people with ASD (20%) compared to people without ASD (25%) identified as Other. A lower percentage of people with ASD (18%) compared to people without ASD (24%) identified as Hispanic. A higher percentage of people with ASD (12%) compared to people without ASD (11%) identified as Black or African American. A higher percentage of people with ASD (8%) compared to people without ASD (5%) identified as Asian. Percentages for other categories were 2% or less of individuals surveyed.¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people with ASD (90%) and without ASD (87%) who primary language is English.
Graph VI-5: Primary Means of Expression by ASD

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without ASD by primary means of expression. The majority of people with ASD (55%) and people without ASD (67%) use spoken language as a primary means of expression. A higher percentage of people with ASD (44%) compared to people without ASD (32%) use gestures or body language as a primary means of expression. Percentages for other categories were 1% or less of individuals surveyed.  

1 All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Graph VI-6: Level of ID by ASD

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without ASD by level of ID. The percentage of people with ASD (34%) with no ID diagnosis is a higher percentage than people without ASD (15%). The percentage of people with ASD (21%) and with moderate ID is lower than people without ASD (22%). The percentage of people with ASD (18%) and with mild ID is lower than people without ASD (37%). The percentage of people with ASD (16%) and with severe ID is higher than people without ASD (12%). The percentage of people with ASD (11%) and with profound ID is lower than people without ASD (14%).
VI. Analysis by ASD

Graph VI-7: Mental Illness by ASD

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people with ASD (25%) and without ASD (32%) who also have a mental illness.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Graph VI-8: Type of Residence by ASD

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without ASD by type of residence. The majority of people with ASD (42%) compared to people without ASD (32%) live in a parent or relative’s home. A lower percentage of people with ASD (12%) compared to people without ASD (18%) live in an Independent Living Skills/Supported Living Services (ILS/SLS). A lower percentage of people with ASD (6%) compared to people without ASD (12%) live in an Intermediate Care Facility (ICF). A lower percentage of people with ASD (4%) compared to people without ASD (35%) live in a Community Care Facility (CCF). Percentages for other categories were 1% or less of individuals surveyed. ¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph, however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
**Choice and Decision-Making by ASD**

People make choices about their lives and are actively engaged in planning their services and supports.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Choice and Decision-Making includes indicators organized into four groupings: *Choices about Home*, *Choices about Work or Day Activity*, *Everyday Choices*, and *Choice of Service Coordinator*.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to individuals without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Choices about Home by ASD**

**Chose Home***

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing where they live. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

**Graph VI-9: Chose Home by ASD**

![Graph showing the percentage of people with and without ASD who chose their home. The bar for people with ASD is 35% and for those without ASD is 49%.]

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (35%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing where they live compared to people without ASD (49%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Chose Roommates**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing the people they live with. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VI-10: Chose Roommates by ASD**

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (28%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing the people they live with compared to people without ASD (35%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Chose Home Staff

Percentages reflect the proportion of people with home staff who reported choosing staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-11: Chose Home Staff by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (52%) reported they chose the staff or were aware they could request to change staff if they wanted compared to people without ASD (56%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**Choices about Work and Daily Activities by ASD**

**Chose Job***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people that reported working in the community who also chose or had some input in choosing where they worked. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (55%) chose or had some input in choosing their job compared to people without ASD (60%). The difference was not statistically significant.

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.*
Chose Job Staff*

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported working in the community with staff who could choose their job staff or who reported being aware they could request a change if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-13: Chose Job Staff by ASD

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (52%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing the staff that supports them at their job or were aware they could make a change if they wanted compared to people without ASD (49%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Chose Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and reported they chose or had some input in choosing where to attend. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”

Graph VI-14: Chose Day Activity or Program by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (45%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing their day activity or program compared to people without ASD (51%). The difference was statistically significant.
Chose Day Activity or Program Staff

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose their day activity or program staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired.*

*Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Note:** A community job does not count as a “day activity.”

**Graph VI-15: Chose Day Activity or Program Staff by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (47%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing their day activities or day program or were aware they could request a change in staff if they wanted compared to people without ASD (50%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**Everyday Choices by ASD**

**Chose How to Spend Free Time**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing or having some input in choosing how they spend free time. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

**Graph VI-16: Chose How to Spend Free Time by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (87%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing how they spend their free time compared to people without ASD (88%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Chose What to Buy

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing what to buy with their spending money. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VI-17: Chose What to Buy by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (80%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing what to buy with their spending money compared to people without ASD (83%). The difference was statistically significant.
**VI. Analysis by ASD**

**Chooses Daily Schedule**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing their daily schedule. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

**Graph VI-18: Chooses Daily Schedule by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (79%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing their daily schedule compared to people without ASD (82%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**Choice of Service Coordinator by ASD**

**Chose Service Coordinator**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having chosen their service coordinator or reported being aware they can request to change their service coordinator if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VI-19: Chose Service Coordinator by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (58%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing their service coordinator or reported being aware they can request to change their service coordinator compared to people without ASD (59%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Work by ASD**

*People have support to find and maintain community-integrated employment.*

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Work is presented in the following three groups: *Community-Based Employment, Type of Community Employment, and Employment Goals.*

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to individuals without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Community-Based Employment by ASD

Has a Paid Job in the Community

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community; this includes individually-supported, competitive, or group-supported work. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-20: Has a Paid Job in the Community by ASD

The graph above illustrates with a lower percentage of people with ASD (10%) have a job in the community compared to people without ASD (11%). This difference was not statistically significant.
Type of Community Employment by ASD

Individually-Supported Employment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as being employed in the community in individually-supported jobs. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-21: Employed in an Individually-Supported Job in the Community by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (29%), who had a paid job in the community in individually-supported community employment compared to people without ASD (23%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Competitive Employment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as working in competitive community jobs. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-22: Employed in a Competitive Job in the Community by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (35%), with a job in the community in competitive employment compared to people without ASD (32%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Group-Supported Employment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as working in the community in group-supported employment. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-23: Employed in a Group-Supported Job in the Community by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (35%), with a job in the community in group-supported community employment compared to people without ASD (46%). The difference was not statistically significant.
### Worked 10 out of the Past 12 Months

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community and had worked at least 10 out of the past 12 months. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

**Graph VI-24: Worked 10 out of the Past 12 Months at a Job in the Community by ASD**

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with ASD (83%) were reported to have worked 10 out of the past 12 months at their current job as people without ASD.
Length of Employment

Results reflect the average number of month's people who were reported as having a paid job in the community had worked at their current job. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-25: Average Months Employed at Current Job in the Community by ASD

The graph above illustrates the average number of months people with ASD (32.3 months) were employed at their current job compared to people without ASD (44.6 months). The difference was not statistically significant.
Received Benefits

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community and receiving benefits at their job (e.g., vacation or sick time).*

*Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VI-26: Received Benefits from Community Employment by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (24%) who reported having a job in the community received benefits from their job compared to people without ASD (29%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Employment Goals by ASD

Wants a Job

Percentages reflect the proportion of people without a job in the community who reported wanting one. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents.

Graph VI-27: Wants a Job in the Community by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (45%) who did not have a paid job in the community and wanted a job in the community compared to people without ASD (37%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Has Integrated Employment as a Goal in Individual Program Plan (IPP)
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported as having integrated employment as a goal in their IPP. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-28: Has Integrated Employment as a Goal in IPP by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (25%) have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP compared to people without ASD (24%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Does Volunteer Work

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported doing volunteer work. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents.

Graph VI-29: Does Volunteer Work by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (25%) reported to do volunteer work compared to people without ASD (24%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Community Inclusion by ASD

People have support to participate in everyday community activities.

Presentation of Data

The section on Community Inclusion asks questions about whether people participate in seven different types of community activities in integrated settings and measures the frequency with which they engage in these activities. The average frequency scores were computed across all respondents (e.g., individuals who did not participate in the activity were counted as “0”).

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD and individuals without ASD and were also surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Shopping

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went shopping (e.g., went grocery shopping) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VI-30: Went Shopping in the Past Month by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (89%) who went shopping compared to people without ASD (88%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Average Times Shopping

Results reflect the average number of times people went shopping in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-31: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by ASD

The graph above illustrates that people with ASD (4.2) went shopping with greater frequency compared to people without ASD (3.8). The difference was statistically significant.
Errands

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-32: Proportion of Individuals who Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (77%) who went on errands compared to people without ASD (75%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Average Times Went on Errands

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-33: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by ASD

The graph above illustrates that people with ASD (2.4) went out on errands with greater frequency compared to people without ASD (2.1). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Entertainment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for entertainment (e.g., to the movies or a sporting event) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-34: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by ASD

![Graph VI-34: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by ASD](image)

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (72%) went out for entertainment compared to people without ASD (69%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Average Times Went out for Entertainment

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for entertainment in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-35: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by ASD

The graph above illustrates that people with ASD (2.5) went out for entertainment with greater frequency compared to people without ASD (2.2). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Out to Eat

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to eat in the past month. Proxy respondents were allowed for this question.

Graph VI-36: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (87%) went out to eat in the past month compared to people without ASD (81%). The difference was statistically significant.
Average Times Went out to Eat

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to eat in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph VI-37: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by ASD

The graph above illustrated that people with ASD (4.2) went out to eat with greater frequency compared to people without ASD (3.5). The difference was statistically significant.
Exercise

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for exercise (e.g., walked around the neighborhood, went to a gym) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-38: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (52%) went out for exercise in the past month compared to people without ASD (38%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Average Times Went out for Exercise

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for exercise in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-39: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by ASD

The graph above illustrated that people with ASD (6.8) went out for exercise with greater frequency compared to people without ASD (4.7). The difference was statistically significant.
**Religious or Spiritual Service**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VI-40: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (30%) went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month compared to people without ASD (38%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Average Times Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-41: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by ASD

The graph above illustrates a people with ASD (1.1) went out to a religious or spiritual service with less frequency compared to people without ASD (1.3). The difference was not statistically significant.
Vacation

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who vacationed in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-42: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (41%) who went on vacation during the past year compared to people without ASD (37%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Average Times Went on Vacation**

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going on vacation in the past year. *Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VI-43: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by ASD**

The graph above illustrates people ASD (0.7) went on vacation with higher frequency compared to people without ASD (0.6). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Relationships by ASD**

People have friendships and relationships.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Relationships includes indicators related to whether people have and maintain relationships with friends and family.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to individuals without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Has Friends

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having friends other than staff or family members. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-44: Has Friends by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (64%) reported they have friends other than staff or family compared to people without ASD (74%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Has a Best Friend

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having a best friend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-45: Has a Best Friend by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (68%) reported they have a best friend compared to people without ASD (76%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Able to See Friends

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to see their friends when they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-46: Able to See Friends by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (85%) reported they were able to see friends compared to people without ASD (84%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Able to See Family

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to see their family when they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph VI-47: Able to See Family by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD were able to see family (85%) compared to people without ASD (78%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Able to Go on a Date

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to go on a date if they choose. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-48: Able to Go on a Date by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (90%) reported they were able to go on a date when they wanted compared to people without ASD (89%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Feels Lonely

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported feeling lonely at least half of the time; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported feeling lonely). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-49: Feels Lonely by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (36%) reported they feel lonely at least half the time compared to people without ASD (35%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Gets to Help Others*

*The wording of this question changed slightly between CS1 and CS2.

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported getting to help others. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-50: Gets to Help Others by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (83%) reported they get to help others compared to people without ASD (86%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Satisfaction by ASD**

People are satisfied with the services and supports they receive.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Satisfaction includes indicators presented in the following two groupings: *Satisfaction with Home* and *Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities or Program*.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to individuals without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Satisfaction with Home by ASD

Likes Home
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they like where they live. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-51: Likes Home by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (95%) reported they like their home compared to people without ASD (89%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Likes Neighborhood

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they like their neighborhood. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-52: Likes Neighborhood by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (89%) reported they like their neighborhood compared to people without ASD (86%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Wants to Live Somewhere Else

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they wanted to live somewhere else; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported wanting to move from their home). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-53: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (18%) reported they wanted to live somewhere else compared to people without ASD (20%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities or Program by ASD**

**Likes Job**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they liked their job. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph VI-54: Likes Job by ASD

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (92%) reported they liked their job compared to people without ASD (94%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Wants to Work Somewhere Else

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they wanted to work somewhere else. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-55: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by ASD

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (24%) reported they wanted to work somewhere else compared to people without ASD (26%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Likes Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they liked the day activity or program they attend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-56: Likes Day Activity or Program by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (92%) reported they liked their day activity or program compared to people without ASD (94%).
VI. Analysis by ASD

Wants to Do Something Else During the Day

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and wanting to do something else during the day; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people wanting to do something else during the day). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-57: Wants to Do Something Else During the Day by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (24%) reported they wanted to do something else during the day compared to people without ASD (26%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Service Coordination by ASD

Service coordinators are accessible, responsive, and support the person’s participation in service planning.

Presentation of Data

The section on Service Coordination includes indicators that seek to determine whether service coordinators are meeting the needs of individuals.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to people without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Has Met Service Coordinator

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having met their service coordinator. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-58: Has Met Service Coordinator by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (92%) reported they met their service coordinator compared to people without ASD (95%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator asks what they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph VI-59: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (85%) reported that their service coordinator asks them what they want compared to people without ASD (81%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator helps get what they need. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-60: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (87%) reported that their service coordinator helps them get what they need compared to people without ASD (85%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator calls back right away. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-61: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (66%) reported that their service coordinator calls back right away compared to people without ASD (62%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Has an Individual Program Plan (IPP)

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they have an IPP. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph VI-62: Has an IPP by ASD

![Graph showing percentage of people with and without ASD who have an IPP](image)

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (83%) reported they have an IPP compared to people without ASD (85%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Helped Make IPP

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they helped make their IPP. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-63: Helped Make IPP by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (79%) reported that they helped make their IPP compared to people without ASD (81%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Health by ASD

People secure needed health services.

Presentation of Data

The section on Health includes indicators that are grouped in the following four categories: Health Status, Regular Exams, Preventative Screenings, and Vaccinations.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to people without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Primary Care Doctor

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a primary care doctor. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-64: Has a Primary Care Doctor by ASD

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with ASD (96%) who were reported to have a primary care doctor as people without ASD (96%).
VI. Analysis by ASD

Poor Health

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to be in poor health; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people were reported as being in poor health). Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-65: Poor Health by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (2%) who were reported to be in poor health compared to people without ASD (4%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Regular Exams by ASD

Annual Physical Exam
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a physical exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-66: Had an Annual Physical Exam in the Past Year by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (84%) who were reported having an annual physical exam in the past year compared to people without ASD (87%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Dental Exam

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a dental exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-67: Had a Dental Exam in the Past Year by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (78%) who were reported to have a dental exam in the past year compared to people without ASD (70%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Vision Screening

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a vision screening in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-68: Had a Vision Screening in the Past Year by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (46%) who were reported having a vision screening in the past year compared to people without ASD (49%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Hearing Test

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a hearing test in the past five years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VI-69: Had a Hearing Test in the Past Five Years by ASD**

![Graph showing hearing test percentages for people with and without ASD](image)

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (49%) who were reported to have a hearing test in the past five years compared to people without ASD (52%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Preventive Screenings by ASD

Pap Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 18 and over who were reported as having had a pap test in the past three years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-70: Had a Pap Test (for Women) in the Past Three Years by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of women with ASD (47%) who were reported having a pap test in the past three year compared to women without ASD (58%). The difference was statistically significant.
Mammogram

Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 40 and over who were reported as having had a mammogram in the past two years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-71: Had a Mammogram (for Women Age 40 and Over) in the Past Two Years by ASD

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of women age 40 and over with ASD (71%) who were reported having a mammogram in the past two years as women age 40 and over without ASD (71%).
VI. Analysis by ASD

PSA Test

*Percentages reflect the proportion of men age 50 and over who were reported as having had a PSA test in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph VI-72: Had a PSA Test (for Men Age 50 and Over) in the Past Year by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of men age 50 and over with ASD (33%) who were reported as having a PSA test in the past year compared to men age 50 and over without ASD (34%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Colorectal Cancer Screening

Percentages reflect the proportion of people age 50 and over who were reported as having had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-73: Had a Colorectal Cancer Screening (for People Age 50 and Over) in the Past Year by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people age 50 and over with ASD (20%) who were reported to have a colorectal cancer screening the past year compared to people without ASD (15%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Vaccinations by ASD

Flu Vaccine

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to have been administered the flu vaccine in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph VI-74: Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (60%) who were reported to have a flu vaccine in the past year compared to people without ASD (71%). The difference was statistically significant.
Pneumonia Vaccine

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported having ever been administered the pneumonia vaccine. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-75: Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (22%) who reported having a pneumonia vaccine compared to people without ASD (30%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Medications by ASD**

*Medications are managed effectively and appropriately.*

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Medications asks questions about whether people take medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to individuals without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
**Takes Medications**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as taking at least one medication to treat one of the following: mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VI-76: Takes Medications for Mood Disorders, Anxiety, Behavioral Problems, and/or Psychotic Disorders by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (53%) who were reported to take at least one type of medication for mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders compared to people without ASD (38%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Wellness by ASD

People are supported to maintain healthy habits.

Presentation of Data

The section on Wellness includes indicators relating to the overall measures that support a healthy lifestyle.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to individuals without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Engages in Moderate Physical Activity

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to exercise for at least 30 minutes a day, three times per week. Moderate physical activity is defined as an activity that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate (e.g., brisk walking, swimming, bicycling, cleaning, and gardening). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-77: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (47%) who were reported to engage in moderate physical activity compared to people without ASD (33%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were determined to be overweight or obese, meaning they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 or more. This measure was calculated based on height and weight information that may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph VI-78: Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (57%) who were determined to be overweight or obese compared to people without ASD (60%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Uses Tobacco

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as using tobacco; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people using tobacco). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-79: Proportion of Individuals Who Use Tobacco by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (2%) who were reported to chew or smoke tobacco compared to people without ASD (7%). The difference was statistically significant.
Respect and Rights by ASD

People receive the same respect and protections as others in the community.

Presentation of Data

The section on Respect and Rights includes items that are presented in the following two groupings: Privacy and Rights and Respect.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to individuals without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Privacy and Rights by ASD

Has Enough Privacy at Home
Percentages reflect the proportion of people living with others who reported having enough privacy at home. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-80: Has Enough Privacy at Home by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (94%) reported they have enough privacy at home compared to people without ASD (93%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Bedroom Entered without Permission**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people entering their bedroom without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (others ask permission before entering their bedroom). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph VI-81: Bedroom Entered without Permission by ASD**

![Graph VI-81: Bedroom Entered without Permission by ASD](image)

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (12%) reported their bedroom is entered without permission compared to people without ASD (13%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Home Entered without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people entering their home without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive response (others ask before entering their home). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-82: Home Entered without Permission by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (6%) reported their home is entered without permission compared to people without ASD (5%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Can Be Alone at Home with Visitors

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being allowed to be alone at home with visitors. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-83: Can be Alone at Home with Visitors by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (79%) reported they can be alone at home with visitors compared to people without ASD (86%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Mail or Email Opened without Permission

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having their mail or email opened without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (people determine whether someone other than themselves can open their mail or email). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph VI-84: Mail or Email Opened without Permission by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (12%) reported their mail or email was opened without permission compared to people without ASD (9%). The difference was statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to use the phone and Internet without restrictions. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-85: Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (94%) reported they can use the phone or Internet without restrictions compared to people without ASD (96%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Respect by ASD

Staff at Home is Nice and Polite

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their staff at home is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-86: Staff at Home is Nice and Polite by ASD

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with ASD (96%) reported their staff at home is nice and polite as people without ASD (96%).
**Staff at Work is Nice and Polite***

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported the staff at work is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (96%) reported staff at their work is nice polite compared to people without ASD (94%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their staff at their day activity or program is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-88: Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (96%) reported staff at their day activity or program is nice and polite compared to people without ASD (95%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a self-advocacy event or, if not, had the opportunity to do so. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VI-89: Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (15%) reported they participated in a self-advocacy event, or chose not to, compared to people without ASD (19%). The difference was statistically significant.
Safety by ASD

People are safe from abuse, neglect, and injury.

Presentation of Data

The section on Safety asks questions about whether people feel safe where they live, work, and spend the day, and whether they have people to go to for help if they need it.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to individuals without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Never Feels Scared at Home

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared at home. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared at home. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-90: Never Feels Scared at Home by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (89%) reported they never feel scared in their home compared to people without ASD (86%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared in their neighborhood. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared in their neighborhood. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-91: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by ASD

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with ASD (86%) reported they never feel scared in their neighborhood compared to people without ASD (85%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared when they were at work or at a day activity or program. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared at their work or day activity or program. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VI-92: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (89%) reported they never feel scared at work or day activity or program compared to people without ASD (92%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having someone who could help them if they feel scared. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph VI-93: Has Someone to go to for Help if Scared by ASD**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (89%) reported they have someone to go to for help if they feel scared compared to people without ASD (91%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

**Access by ASD**

Publicly-funded services are readily available to individuals who need and qualify for them.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Access is comprised of indicators relating to the accessibility of supports and services individuals receive.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with ASD to individuals without ASD who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Has Access to Transportation

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having access to transportation when needed. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-94: Has Access to Transportation When Needed by ASD

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with ASD (86%) reported they have access to transportation when needed as people without ASD (86%).
VI. Analysis by ASD

Gets Needed Services

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported receiving all the services they need (e.g., transportation, education, and support for social engagement). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VI-95: Gets Needed Services by ASD

![Chart showing percentage of people with and without ASD getting needed services]

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (76%) reported they get needed services compared to people without ASD (79%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VI. Analysis by ASD

Staff Has Adequate Training

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having adequately trained staff. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph VI-96: Staff Has Adequate Training by ASD

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with ASD (93%) reported their staff has adequate training compared to people without ASD (94%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Cerebral Palsy

This chapter summarizes demographics and all outcomes for individuals with cerebral palsy (CP) and individuals without CP. Results reflect responses from 1,734 people with CP and 5,525 without CP.
**Summary of Observations for People Diagnosed with CP and People without CP**

Results are reported below for demographics and individual outcome measures comparing individuals with CP and individuals without CP. Where noted, differences between the two groups were statistically significant at $p<.01$. Complete tables describing all outcomes with respective sample sizes are found in Appendix F.

**Selected Key Findings**

In examining demographic characteristics, some notable differences were people with CP (52%) had higher percentages for using gestures or body language compared to people without CP (28%) and people with CP had higher percentages for living in a parent or relative’s home (32%) compared to people without CP (3%). People with CP (12%) had lower percentages for having a mental illness compared to people without CP (37%).

When compared to people without CP, significantly lower percentages of individuals with CP tended to report having made choices and decisions compared to people without CP, such as choosing their own home (CP: 39%, no CP: 50%) and day activity or program (CP: 40%, no CP: 53%). Further, significantly lower percentages of individuals with CP tended to report having been included in community activities, such as going out for exercise in the past month (CP: 28%, no CP: 44%). Additionally, when compared to individuals without CP, a lower percentage of people with CP reported taking medication for mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders (CP: 26%, no CP: 45%). People with CP had lower percentages for engaging in moderate physical activity (CP: 23%, no CP: 39%), proportion of individuals overweight or obese (CP: 42%, no CP: 65%) and for using tobacco (CP: 3%, no CP: 8%).
Demographics by CP

Graph VII-1: Gender by CP

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people with and without CP: male with CP (54%), male without CP (59%), female with CP (46%), and female without CP (41%).
Graph VII-2: Average Age by CP

The graph above illustrates the average age of people with CP (43.3) and without CP (42.0).
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without CP by race and ethnicity. The majority of people with CP (60%) and without CP (56%) identified as White. The same percentage of people with CP (24%) as people without CP (24%) identified as Other. A lower percentage of people with CP (22%) compared to people without CP (23%) identified as Hispanic. A lower percentage of people with CP (10%) compared to people without CP (12%) identified as Black or African American. A lower percentage of people with CP (4%) compared to people without CP (6%) identified as Asian. Percentages for other categories were 1% or less of individuals surveyed.¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people with CP (87%) and without CP (88%) whose primary language is English.
VII. Analysis by CP

Graph VII-5: Primary Means of Expression by CP

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without CP by primary means of expression. A higher percentage of people with CP (52%) compared to people without CP (28%) use gestures or body language as a primary means of expression. One third of the people with CP (46%) compared to people without CP (71%) use spoken language as a primary means of expression. Percentages for other categories were 1% or less of individuals surveyed.¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without CP by level of ID. A higher percentage of people with CP (27%) compared to people without CP (10%) are diagnosed with profound ID. The percentage of people with CP (20%) and with mild ID is lower than people without CP (38%). The percentage of people with CP (20%) and with no ID diagnosis is higher than people without CP (17%). The percentage of people with CP (17%) and with moderate ID is lower than people without CP (24%). The percentage of people with CP (15%) and with severe ID is higher than people without CP (12%).
Graph VII-7: Mental Illness by CP

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people with CP (12%) and without CP (37%).
VII. Analysis by CP

Graph VII-8: Type of Residence by CP

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without CP by type of residence. A higher percentage of people with CP (32%) compared to people without CP (3%) live in a parent or relative’s home. A lower percentage of people with CP (28%) compared to people without CP (38%) live in a Community Care Facility (CCF). A higher percentage of people with CP (23%) compared to people without CP (7%) live in an Intermediate Care Facility (ICF). A lower percentage of people with CP (15%) compared to people without CP (18%) live in an Independent Living Services/Supported Living Services (ILS/SLS). Percentages for other categories were 1% or less of individuals surveyed.¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
Choice and Decision-Making by CP

People make choices about their lives and are actively engaged in planning their services and supports.

Presentation of Data

The section on Choice and Decision-Making includes indicators organized into four groupings: Choices about Home, Choices about Work or Day Activity, Everyday Choices, and Choice of Service Coordinator.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Choices about Home by CP

Chose Home*
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing where they live. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-9: Chose Home by CP

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (39%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing where they live compared to people without CP (50%). The difference was statistically significant.
**VII. Analysis by CP**

**Chose Roommates***  
*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing the people they live with. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph VII-10:  Chose Roommates by CP

![Graph](image)

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (28%) who reported they chose or had some input in choosing the people they live with compared to people without CP (36%). The difference was statistically significant.
Chose Home Staff

Percentages reflect the proportion of people with home staff who reported choosing staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-11: Chose Home Staff by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (54%) with home staff who reported choosing or being aware they could request a change in staff if desired compared to people without CP (55%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Choices about Work and Daily Activities by CP

Chose Job*

Percentages reflect the proportion of people that reported working in the community who also chose or had some input in choosing where they worked. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-12: Chose Job by CP

[Bar graph showing 44% for Cerebral Palsy and 64% for No Cerebral Palsy]

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (44%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing their job compared to people without CP (64%). The difference was statistically significant.
**Chose Job Staff**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported working in the community with staff who could choose their job staff or who reported being aware they could request a change if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (49%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing their staff at their job or being aware they could request a change if desired compared to people without CP (50%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Chose Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and reported they chose or had some input in choosing where to attend. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”

Graph VII-14: Chose Day Activity or Program by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (40%) reported they chose or were aware they could request a change in staff if desired at their day activity or program compared to people without CP (53%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Chose Day Activity or Program Staff

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose their day activity or program staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”

Graph VII-15: Chose Day Activity or Program Staff by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (48%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing their day activities or day program compared to people without CP (50%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**Everyday Choices by CP**

**Chose How to Spend Free Time**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing or having some input in choosing, how they spend free time. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VII-16: Chose How to Spend Free Time by CP**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (80%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing how they spend their free time compared to people without CP (90%). The difference was statistically significant.
Chose What to Buy

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing what to buy with their spending money. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-17: Chose What to Buy by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with an CP (72%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing what to buy with their spending money compared to people without CP (86%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Chooses Daily Schedule

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing their daily schedule. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-18: Chooses Daily Schedule by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP reported they chose or had some input in choosing their daily schedule (71%) compared to people without CP (85%). The difference was statistically significant.
**Choice of Service Coordinator by CP**

**Chose Service Coordinator**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having chosen their service coordinator or reported being aware they can request to change their service coordinator if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

**Graph VII-19:  Chose Service Coordinator by CP**

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (59%) reported they chose or had some input in choosing their service coordinator as people without CP (59%).
VII. Analysis by CP

Work by CP

People have support to find and maintain community-integrated employment.

Presentation of Data

The section on Work is presented in the following three groups: Community-Based Employment, Type of Community Employment, and Employment Goals.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Community-Based Employment by CP

Has a Paid Job in the Community

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community; this includes individually-supported, competitive, or group-supported work. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-20: Has a Paid Job in the Community by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (6%) have a job in the community compared to people without CP (13%). The difference was statistically significant.
**Type of Community Employment by CP**

**Individually-Supported Employment**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as being employed in the community in individually-supported jobs. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

**Graph VII-21: Employed in an Individually-Supported Job in the Community by CP**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (30%) who were reported being employed in the community in an individually-supported job compared to people without CP (23%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Analysis by CP

Competitive Employment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as working in competitive community jobs. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-22: Employed in a Competitive Job in the Community by CP

![Graph VII-22](image)

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (30%) who had a paid job in the community who were reported to be in competitive employment compared to people without CP (33%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Group-Supported Employment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as working in the community in group-supported employment. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-23: Employed in a Group-Supported Job in the Community by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (39%) who had a paid job in the community who reported to be in group-supported employment compared to people without CP (45%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Worked 10 out of the Past 12 Months

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community and had worked at least 10 out of the past 12 months. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-24: Worked 10 out of the Past 12 Months at a Job in the Community by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (90%) worked 10 out of the past 12 months in a job in the community compared to people without CP (81%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Length of Employment

Results reflect the average number of month's people who were reported as having a paid job in the community had worked at their current job. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-25: Average Months Employed at Current Job in the Community by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower average number of month's people with CP (38.9 months) who reported to have a paid job in the community worked at their current job compared to people without CP (43.4 months). The difference was not statistically significant.
Received Benefits

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community and receiving benefits at their job (e.g., vacation or sick time). Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-26: Received Benefits from Community Employment by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (30%) who reported to have a paid job in the community received benefits at their job compared to people without CP (28%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**Employment Goals by CP**

**Wants a Job**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people without a job in the community who reported wanting one. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents.

**Graph VII-27: Wants a Job in the Community by CP**

![Bar chart showing percentage of people wanting a job in the community by CP status.]

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (35%) who are not currently employed but would like a job in the community compared to people without CP (39%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Has Integrated Employment as a Goal in Individual Program Plan (IPP)

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported as having integrated employment as a goal in their IPP. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-28: Has Integrated Employment as a Goal in IPP by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (14%) were reported to have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP compared to people without CP (27%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Does Volunteer Work

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported doing volunteer work. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents.

Graph VII-29: Does Volunteer Work by CP

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (24%) reported doing volunteer work as people without CP (24%).
Community Inclusion by CP

People have support to participate in everyday community activities.

Presentation of Data

The section on Community Inclusion asks questions about whether people participate in seven different types of community activities in integrated settings and measures the frequency with which they engage in these activities. The average frequency scores were computed across all respondents (e.g., people who did not participate in the activity were counted as “0”).

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VII. Analysis by CP

Shopping

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went shopping (e.g., went grocery shopping) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VII-30: Went Shopping in the Past Month by CP**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (83%) went shopping compared to people without CP (89%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Average Times Shopping

Results reflect the average number of times people went shopping in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-31: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by CP

The graph above illustrates that people with CP (3.4) went shopping less frequently compared to people without CP (4.0). The difference was statistically significant.
Errands

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph VII-32: Proportion of Individuals who Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (71%) went on errands compared to people without CP (77%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

**Average Times Went on Errands**

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph VII-33: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by CP

The graph above illustrates that people with CP went out for errands with less frequency (2.0) compared to people without CP (2.1). The difference was not statistically significant.
Entertainment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for entertainment (e.g., to the movies or a sporting event) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-34: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (68%) went out for entertainment compared to people without CP (70%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

**Average Times Went out for Entertainment**

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for entertainment in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VII-35: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by CP**

The graph above illustrates that people with CP (2.1) went out for entertainment with less frequency compared to people without CP (2.3). The difference was statistically not significant.
Out to Eat

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to eat in the past month. Proxy respondents were allowed for this question.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (72%) went out to eat in the past month compared to people without CP (84%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Average Times Went out to Eat

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to eat in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph VII-37: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by CP

The graph above illustrated that people with CP (2.9) went out to eat with less frequency compared to people without CP (3.8). The difference was statistically significant.
Exercise

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for exercise (e.g., walked around the neighborhood, went to a gym) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-38: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (28%) went out for exercise in the past month compared to people without CP (44%). The difference was statistically significant.
Average Times Went out for Exercise

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for exercise in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph VII-39: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by CP

The graph above illustrates that people with CP (3.5) went out for exercise with less frequency compared to people without CP (5.5). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Religious or Spiritual Service

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-40: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (35%) went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month compared to people without CP (37%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Average Times Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-41: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by CP

The graph above illustrates people with CP (1.3) went out to a religious or spiritual service with less frequency compared to people without CP (1.2). The difference was not statistically significant.
Vacation

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who vacationed in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-42: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (30%) went on vacation during the past year compared to people without CP (40%). The difference was statistically significant.
Average Times Went on Vacation

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going on vacation in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-43: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by CP

The graph above illustrates people with CP (0.5) went on vacation with less frequency compared to people without CP (0.7). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Relationships by CP

People have friendships and relationships.

Presentation of Data

The section on Relationships includes indicators related to whether people have and maintain relationships with friends and family.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Has Friends

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having friends other than staff or family members. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-44: Has Friends by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (72%) reported they have friends other than staff or family compared to people without CP (73%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Has a Best Friend

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having a best friend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph VII-45: Has a Best Friend by CP**

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (75%) reported they have a best friend as people without CP (75%).
Able to See Friends

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to see their friends when they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-46: Able to See Friends by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (84%) was able to see their friends when they wanted compared to people without CP (85%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Able to See Family

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to see their family when they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-47: Able to See Family by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (78%) was able to see family when they wanted compared to people without CP (80%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Able to Go on a Date

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to go on a date if they choose. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-48: Able to Go on a Date by CP

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (89%) reported they were able to go on a date if they choose as people without CP (89%).
VII. Analysis by CP

Feels Lonely

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported feeling lonely at least half of the time; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported feeling lonely). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-49: Feels Lonely by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (37%) reported feeling lonely at least half the time compared to people without CP (35%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

**Gets to Help Others**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported getting to help others. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph VII-50: Gets to Help Others by CP

*The wording of this question changed slightly between CS1 and CS2.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (82%) reported they get to help others compared to people without CP (86%). The difference was statistically significant.
Satisfaction by CP

People are satisfied with the services and supports they receive.

Presentation of Data

The section on Satisfaction includes indicators presented in the following two groupings: Satisfaction with Home and Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities or Program.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/2.
Satisfaction with Home by CP

Likes Home

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they like where they live. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-51: Likes Home by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (89%) reported they like where live compared to people without CP (90%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Likes Neighborhood

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they like their neighborhood. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-52: Likes Neighborhood by CP

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (86%) like the neighborhood as people without CP (86%).
Wants to Live Somewhere Else

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they wanted to live somewhere else; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported wanting to move from their home). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-53: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (20%) reported they wanted to live somewhere else compared to people without CP (19%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities or Program by CP

Likes Job
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they liked their job. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-54: Likes Job by CP

*C2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (94%) reported they liked their job compared to people without CP (93%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Wants to Work Somewhere Else

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they wanted to work somewhere else. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-55: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by CP

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (26%) reported they wanted to work somewhere else compared to people without CP (26%).
Likes Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they liked the day activity or program they attend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-56: Likes Day Activity or Program by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (94%) reported they like their day activity or program compared to people without CP (91%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Wants to Do Something Else During the Day

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and wanting to do something else during the day; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people wanting to do something else during the day). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-57: Wants to Do Something Else During the Day by CP

![Graph illustrating lower percentage of people with CP (22%) reported they wanted to do something else during the day compared to people without CP (24%). The difference was not statistically significant.](image)

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (22%) reported they wanted to do something else during the day compared to people without CP (24%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Service Coordination by CP

Service coordinators are accessible, responsive, and support the person's participation in service planning.

Presentation of Data

The section on Service Coordination includes indicators that seek to determine whether service coordinators are meeting the needs of individuals.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VII. Analysis by CP

Has Met Service Coordinator

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having met their service coordinator. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-58: Has Met Service Coordinator by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (96%) reported that they met their service coordinator compared to people without CP (95%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator asks what they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph VII-59: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (83%) reported that their service coordinator asks them what they want compared to people without CP (81%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator helps get what they need. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-60: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (86%) reported that their service coordinator helps them get what they need compared to people without CP (85%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator calls back right away. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-61: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (65%) reported that their service coordinator calls back right away compared to people without CP (62%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Has an Individual Program Plan (IPP)

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they have an IPP. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-62: Has an IPP by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (87%) reported that they have an IPP compared to people without CP (84%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Helped Make IPP

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they helped make their IPP. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph VII-63: Helped Make IPP by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (82%) reported that they helped make their IPP compared to people without CP (81%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Health by CP

People secure needed health services.

Presentation of Data

The section on Health includes indicators that are grouped in the following four categories: Health Status, Regular Exams, Preventative Screenings, and Vaccinations.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Health Status by CP

Primary Care Doctor

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a primary care doctor. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-64: Has a Primary Care Doctor by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (97%) who were reported to have a primary care doctor compared to people without CP (96%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

**Poor Health**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to be in poor health; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people were reported as being in poor health). Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

**Graph VII-65: Poor Health by CP**

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (4%) who were reported to be in poor health as people without CP (4%).
**Regular Exams by CP**

**Annual Physical Exam**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a physical exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph VII-66: Had an Annual Physical Exam in the Past Year by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (90%) who were reported as having an annual physical exam in the past year compared to people without CP (85%). The difference was statistically significant.
Dental Exam

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a dental exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-67: Had a Dental Exam in the Past Year by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (74%) who were reported as having a dental exam in the past year compared to people without CP (71%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Vision Screening

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a vision screening in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-68: Had a Vision Screening in the Past Year by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (49%) who were reported as having a vision screening in the past year compared to people without CP (48%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Hearing Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a hearing test in the past five years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-69: Had a Hearing Test in the Past Five Years by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (58%) who were reported as having a hearing test in the past five years compared to people without CP (50%). The difference was statistically significant.
Preventive Screenings by CP

Pap Test
Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 18 and over who were reported as having had a pap test in the past three years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-70: Had a Pap Test (for Women) in the Past Three Years by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of women with CP (52%) who were reported as having a pap test in the past three years compared to women without CP (59%). The difference was statistically significant.
Mammogram

Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 40 and over who were reported as having had a mammogram in the past two years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-71: Had a Mammogram (for Women Age 40 and Over) in the Past Two Years by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of women age 40 and over with CP (62%) who were reported as having a mammogram in the past two years compared to women without CP (74%). The difference was statistically significant.
PSA Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of men age 50 and over who were reported as having had a PSA test in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-72: Had a PSA Test (for Men Age 50 and Over) in the Past Year by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of men over the age of 50 with CP who were reported as having a PSA test in the past year (39%) compared to men without CP (35%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Colorectal Cancer Screening

Percentages reflect the proportion of people age 50 and over who were reported as having had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-73: Had a Colorectal Cancer Screening (for People Age 50 and Over) in the Past Year by CP

The graph above illustrates people over the age of 50 with CP (16%) who were reported as having a colorectal cancer screening in the past year compared to people without CP (15%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Vaccinations by CP

Flu Vaccine

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to have been administered the flu vaccine in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-74: Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (74%) who were reported as having a flu vaccine in the past year compared to people without CP (67%). The difference was statistically significant.
Pneumonia Vaccine

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to having ever been administered the pneumonia vaccine. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-75: Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (38%) who were reported to ever have a pneumonia vaccine compared to people without CP (27%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Medications by CP

Medications are managed effectively and appropriately.

Presentation of Data

The section on Medications asks questions about whether people take medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
**Takes Medications**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as taking at least one medication to treat one of the following: mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VII-76: Takes Medications for Mood Disorders, Anxiety, Behavioral Problems, and/or Psychotic Disorders by CP**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (26%) who were reported to take at least one type of medication for mood disorder, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders compared to people without CP (45%). The difference was statistically significant.
**Wellness by CP**

*People are supported to maintain healthy habits.*

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Wellness includes indicators relating to the overall measures that support a healthy lifestyle.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Engages in Moderate Physical Activity

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to exercise for at least 30 minutes a day, three times per week. Moderate physical activity is defined as an activity that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate (e.g., brisk walking, swimming, bicycling, cleaning, and gardening). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-77: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (23%) who were reported to engage in moderate physical activity compared to people without CP (39%). The difference was statistically significant.
Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were determined to be overweight or obese, meaning they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 or more. This measure was calculated based on height and weight information that may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-78: Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (42%) who were determined to be overweight or obese compared to people without CP (65%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Uses Tobacco

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as using tobacco; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people using tobacco). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-79: Proportion of Individuals Who Use Tobacco by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (3%) who were reported to chew or smoke tobacco compared to people without CP (8%). The difference was statistically significant.
Respect and Rights by CP

People receive the same respect and protections as others in the community.

Presentation of Data

The section on Respect and Rights includes indicators that are presented in the following two groupings: Privacy and Rights and Respect.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Privacy and Rights by CP

Has Enough Privacy at Home

Percentages reflect the proportion of people living with others who reported having enough privacy at home. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-80: Has Enough Privacy at Home by CP

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (93%) reported they have enough privacy at home as people without CP (93%).
Bedroom Entered without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people entering their bedroom without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (others ask permission before entering their bedroom). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-81: Bedroom Entered without Permission by CP

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (13%) reported their bedroom is entered without permission as people without CP (13%).
Home Entered without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people entering their home without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive response (others ask before entering their home). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-82: Home Entered without Permission by CP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Home Entered without Permission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral Palsy</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Cerebral Palsy</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (6%) reported their home is entered without permission compared to people without CP (5%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Can be Alone at Home with Visitors

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being allowed to be alone at home with visitors. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-83: Can be Alone at Home with Visitors by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (88%) reported they can be alone at home with visitors compared to people without CP (84%). The difference was statistically significant.
Mail or Email Opened without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having their mail or email opened without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (people determine whether someone other than themselves can open their mail or email). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-84: Mail or Email Opened without Permission by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (11%) reported their mail or email is opened without permission compared to people without CP (8%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to use the phone and Internet without restrictions. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-85: Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions by CP

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (95%) reported they can use the phone or Internet without restrictions as people without CP (95%).
**Respect by CP**

**Staff at Home is Nice and Polite**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their Staff at Home is Nice and Polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

**Graph VII-86: Staff at Home is Nice and Polite by CP**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (95%) reported their Staff at Home is Nice and Polite compared to people without CP (96%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Staff at Work is Nice and Polite*

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported the staff at work is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-87: Staff at Work is Nice and Polite by CP

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (95%) reported their staff at work is nice and polite compared to people without CP (94%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their staff at their day activity or program is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-88: Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite by CP

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (95%) reported staff at their day or activity program is nice and polite as people without CP (95%).
VII. Analysis by CP

Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a self-advocacy event or, if not, had the opportunity to do so. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-89: Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (19%) reported they participated in a self-advocacy event, or chose not to, compared to people without CP (18%). The difference was not statistically significant.


VII. Analysis by CP

Safety by CP

People are safe from abuse, neglect, and injury.

Presentation of Data

The section on Safety asks questions about whether people feel safe where they live, work, and spend the day, and whether they have people to go to for help if they need it.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VII. Analysis by CP

Never Feels Scared at Home

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared at home. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared at home. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-90: Never Feels Scared at Home by CP

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (86%) reported they never feel scared in their home as people without CP (86%).
Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared in their neighborhood. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared in their neighborhood. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-91: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by CP

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (85%) reported they never feel scared in their neighborhood as people without CP (85%).
Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared when they were at work or at a day activity or program. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared at their work or day activity or program. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-92: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (93%) reported they never feel scared at work or their day activity or program compared to people without CP (91%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having someone who could help them if they feel scared. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VII-93: Has Someone to go to for Help if Scared by CP

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with CP (91%) reported they have someone to go to for help as people without CP (91%).
VII. Analysis by CP

Access by CP

Publicly-funded services are readily available to individuals who need and qualify for them.

Presentation of Data

The section on Access is comprised of indicators relating to the accessibility of supports and services individuals receive.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with CP to individuals without CP who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Has Access to Transportation

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having access to transportation when needed. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-94: Has Access to Transportation When Needed by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (84%) reported they have access to transportation compared to people without CP (87%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by CP

Gets Needed Services

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported receiving all the services they need (e.g., transportation, education, and support for social engagement). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-95: Gets Needed Services by CP

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with CP (80%) reported they get all needed services compared to people without CP (78%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Staff Has Adequate Training

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having adequately trained staff. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VII-96: Staff Has Adequate Training by CP

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with CP (93%) reported their staff has adequate training compared to people without CP (94%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VIII. Analysis by Epilepsy

This chapter summarizes demographics and all outcomes for individuals with epilepsy and individuals without epilepsy. Results reflect responses from 2,422 people with epilepsy and 4,837 without epilepsy.
Summary of Observations for People Diagnosed with Epilepsy and People without Epilepsy

Results are reported below for demographics and individual outcome measures comparing individuals with epilepsy and individuals without epilepsy. Where noted, differences between the two groups were statistically significant at $p<.01$. Complete tables describing all outcomes with respective sample sizes are found in Appendix G.

Selected Key Findings

In examining demographic characteristics, some notable differences were that people with epilepsy had a higher percentage of using gestures or body language (45%) compared to people without epilepsy (28%). People with epilepsy had a lower percentage of mental illness (22%) compared to people without epilepsy (35%).

When compared to individuals without epilepsy, significantly lower percentages of people with epilepsy reported making certain types of choices and decisions. Specifically, when compared to people without epilepsy, significantly lower percentages of individuals with epilepsy reported choosing their home (epilepsy: 38%, no epilepsy: 52%), their roommates (epilepsy: 26%, no epilepsy: 39%) and their day activity or program (epilepsy: 41%, no epilepsy: 55%). Additionally, when compared to individuals without epilepsy, significantly lower percentages of people with epilepsy tended to report having been included in community activities. Specifically, when compared to people without epilepsy, lower percentages of people with epilepsy reported they went out for exercise in the past month (epilepsy: 34%, no epilepsy: 43%), or went on vacation in the past year (epilepsy: 33%, no epilepsy: 40%).
Demographics by Epilepsy

Graph VIII-1: Gender by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people with and without epilepsy: male with epilepsy (55%), male without epilepsy (59%), female with epilepsy (46%), and female without epilepsy (41%).
The graph above illustrates the average age of people with epilepsy (43.3) and without epilepsy (41.5).
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Graph VIII-3: Race and Ethnicity by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without epilepsy by race and ethnicity. The majority of people with epilepsy (58%) and people without epilepsy (56%) identified as White. A higher percentage of people surveyed with epilepsy (25%) compared to people without epilepsy (24%) identified as Other. A higher percentage of people surveyed with epilepsy (24%) compared to people without epilepsy (12%) identified as Black or African American. A lower percentage of people with epilepsy (4%) compared to people without epilepsy (6%) identified as Asian. Percentages for other categories were 1% or less of individuals surveyed.\(^1\)

\(^1\) All available response types are listed on the graph however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people with epilepsy (86%) and without epilepsy (88%).
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without epilepsy by primary means of expression. The majority of people with epilepsy (53%) and people without epilepsy (71%) use spoken language as a primary means of expression. A higher percentage of people with epilepsy (45%) compared to people without epilepsy (28%) use gestures or body language as a primary means of expression. Percentages for other categories were 1% or less of individuals surveyed.¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without epilepsy by level of ID. The percentage of people with epilepsy (24%) and diagnosed with mild ID is lower than people without epilepsy (38%). The percentage of people with epilepsy (24%) and with profound ID is higher than people without epilepsy (9%). The percentage of people with epilepsy (20%) and with moderate ID is lower than people without epilepsy (23%). A lower percentage of people with epilepsy (15%) and with no ID diagnosis is lower than people without epilepsy (19%).
The graph above illustrates the percentage of people with and without epilepsy who also had a mental illness: with epilepsy (22%) and without epilepsy (35%).
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Graph VIII-8: Type of Residence by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates the percentage of people surveyed with and without epilepsy by type of residence. The majority of people with epilepsy (37%), a higher percentage than people without epilepsy (35%), live in a Community Care Facility (CCF). A lower percentage of people with epilepsy (30%) compared to people without epilepsy (36%) live in a parent or relative’s home. A higher percentage of people with epilepsy (18%) compared to people without epilepsy (8%) live in an Intermediate Care Facility (ICF). Percentages for other categories were 1% or less of individuals surveyed.¹

¹ All available response types are listed on the graph however responses with percentages equal to 0% are not shown to aid readability.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Choice and Decision-Making by Epilepsy**

People make choices about their lives and are actively engaged in planning their services and supports.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Choice and Decision-Making includes indicators organized into four groupings: *Choices about Home, Choices about Work or Day Activity, Everyday Choices*, and *Choice of Service Coordinator*.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to individuals without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
**Choices about Home by Epilepsy**

**Chose Home***

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing where they live. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-9:  Chose Home by Epilepsy

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.*

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (38%) who chose or had some input in choosing where they live compared to people without epilepsy (52%). The difference was statistically significant.
Chose Roommates*

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose or had some input in choosing the people they live with. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-10: Chose Roommates by Epilepsy

*The CS2 survey did not ask this question to individuals living in the family home.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (26%) who chose or had some input in choosing the people they live with compared to people without epilepsy (39%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Chose Home Staff

Percentages reflect the proportion of people with home staff who reported choosing staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-11: Chose Home Staff by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (51%) with home staff who reported choosing or being aware they could request a change in staff if desired compared to people without epilepsy (57%). The difference was statistically significant.
Choices about Work and Daily Activities by Epilepsy

Chose Job*
Percentages reflect the proportion of people that reported working in the community who also chose or had some input in choosing where they worked. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-12: Chose Job by Epilepsy

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy who chose or had some input in choosing their job (46%) compared to people without epilepsy (66%). The difference was statistically significant.
Chose Job Staff*  
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported working in the community with staff who could choose their job staff or who reported being aware they could request a change if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-13: Chose Job Staff by Epilepsy

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (45%) who chose or had some input in choosing their staff at their job or being aware they could request a change in staff if desired compared to people without epilepsy (52%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Chose Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and reported they chose or had some input in choosing where to attend. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”

Graph VIII-14: Chose Day Activity or Program by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (41%) who chose or had some input in choosing their day activity or program compared to people without epilepsy (55%). The difference was statistically significant.
Chose Day Activity or Program Staff

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose their day activity or program staff or reported being aware they could request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”

Graph VIII-15: Chose Day Activity or Program Staff by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (46%) who chose or were aware they could request a change in staff if desired compared to people without epilepsy (51%). The difference was statistically significant.
Everyday Choices by Epilepsy

Chose How to Spend Free Time

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing or having some input in choosing, how they spend free time. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph VIII-16: Chose How to Spend Free Time by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy who chose or had some input in choosing how they spend their free time (82%) compared to people without epilepsy (91%). The difference was statistically significant.
Chose What to Buy

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing what to buy with their spending money. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-17: Chose What to Buy by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (74%) who chose or had some input in choosing what to buy with their spending money compared to people without epilepsy (87%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Chooses Daily Schedule

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing their daily schedule. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-18: Chooses Daily Schedule by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (74%) who chose or had some input in choosing their daily schedule compared to people without epilepsy (85%). The difference was statistically significant.
**Choice of Service Coordinator by Epilepsy**

**Chose Service Coordinator**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having chosen their service coordinator or reported being aware they can request to change their service coordinator if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

**Graph VIII-19: Chose Service Coordinator by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (56%) who chose or had some input in choosing their service coordinator or reported being aware they can request to change their service coordinator compared to people without epilepsy (60%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Work by Epilepsy**

People have support to find and maintain community-integrated employment.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Work is presented in the following three groups: *Community-Based Employment, Type of Community Employment, and Employment Goals.*

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to individuals without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
**Community-Based Employment by Epilepsy**

**Has a Paid Job in the Community**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community; this includes individually-supported, competitive, or group-supported work. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VIII-20: Has a Paid Job in the Community by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (7%) with a job in the community compared to people without epilepsy (13%). The difference was statistically significant.
Type of Community Employment by Epilepsy

Individually-Supported Employment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as being employed in the community in individually-supported jobs. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-21: Employed in an Individually-Supported Job in the Community by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (25%) who had a paid job in the community and who reported to be in individually-supported employment compared to people without epilepsy (23%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Competitive Employment**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as working in competitive community jobs. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VIII-22: Employed in a Competitive Job in the Community by Epilepsy**

![Graph VIII-22](image)

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (32%) who had a paid job in the community in competitive community employment compared to people without epilepsy (33%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Group-Supported Employment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as working in the community in group-supported employment. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-23: Employed in a Group-Supported Job in the Community by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with epilepsy (44%) who were reported to have a job in the community in group-supported employment as people without epilepsy (44%).
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Worked 10 out of the Past 12 Months

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community and had worked at least 10 out of the past 12 months. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-24: Worked 10 out of the Past 12 Months at a Job in the Community by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (87%) who were reported to have a paid job in the community and worked 10 out of the past 12 months compared to people without epilepsy (82%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Length of Employment

*Results reflect the average number of month's people who were reported as having a paid job in the community had worked at their current job. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VIII-25: Average Months Employed at Current Job in the Community by Epilepsy**

![Graph showing average months employed at current job in the community by Epilepsy.](image)

The graph above illustrates a lower average number of months were worked for people with epilepsy (35.7) compared to people without epilepsy (44.9). The difference was not statistically significant.
Received Benefits

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a paid job in the community and receiving benefits at their job (e.g., vacation or sick time). Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-26: Received Benefits from Community Employment by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (25%) who were reported to have a paid job in the community and received benefits from their job compared to people without epilepsy (29%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**Employment Goals by Epilepsy**

**Wants a Job**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without a job in the community who reported wanting one. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents.*

**Graph VIII-27: Wants a Job in the Community by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (34%) who were not reported to have a paid job in the community and who wanted a job in the community compared to people without epilepsy (40%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Has Integrated Employment as a Goal in Individual Program Plan (IPP)

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported as having integrated employment as a goal in their IPP. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-28: Has Integrated Employment as a Goal in IPP by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (16%) who were reported to have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP compared to people without epilepsy (28%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Does Volunteer Work

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported doing volunteer work. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents.

Graph VIII-29: Does Volunteer Work by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (23%) reported to do volunteer work compared to people without epilepsy (25%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Community Inclusion by Epilepsy

People have support to participate in everyday community activities.

Presentation of Data

The section on Community Inclusion asks questions about whether people participate in seven different types of community activities in integrated settings and measures the frequency with which they engage in these activities. The average frequency scores were computed across all respondents (e.g., individuals who did not participate in the activity were counted as “0”).

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to individuals without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Shopping

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went shopping (e.g., went grocery shopping) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-30: Went Shopping in the Past Month by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates that a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (86%) went shopping compared to people without epilepsy (89%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Average Times Shopping

*Results reflect the average number of times people went shopping in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph VIII-31: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates that people with epilepsy (3.6) went shopping with less frequency compared to people without epilepsy (4.0). The difference was statistically significant.
Errands

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-32: Proportion of Individuals who Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (73%) went on errands compared to people without epilepsy (76%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Average Times Went on Errands

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out on errands in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-33: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates that people with epilepsy (2.0) went out for errands with less frequency compared to people without epilepsy (2.2). The difference was statistically significant.
Entertainment

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for entertainment (e.g., to the movies or a sporting event) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-34: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (67%) went out for entertainment compared to people without epilepsy (71%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Average Times Went out for Entertainment**

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for entertainment in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VIII-35: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates that people with epilepsy (2.3) went out for entertainment with less frequency compared to people without epilepsy (2.1). The difference was statistically significant.
Out to Eat

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to eat in the past month. Proxy respondents were allowed for this question.

Graph VIII-36: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (76%) went out to eat in the past month compared to people without epilepsy (84%). The difference was statistically significant.
Average Times Went out to Eat

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to eat in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-37: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates that people with epilepsy (3.8) went out to eat with less frequency compared to the people without epilepsy (3.2). The difference was statistically significant.
Exercise

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out for exercise (e.g., walked around the neighborhood, went to a gym) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-38: Proportion of Individuals who Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates that a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (34%) went out for exercise in the past month compared to people without epilepsy (43%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Average Times Went out for Exercise

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going out for exercise in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-39: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates that people with epilepsy (4.2) went out to exercise with less frequency compared to people without epilepsy (5.5). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Religious or Spiritual Service

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-40: Proportion of Individuals who Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (34%) went out to a religious or spiritual service in the past month compared to people without epilepsy (38%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Average Times Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service**

*Results reflect the average number of times people reported going to a religious or spiritual service in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VIII-41: Average Number of Times Individuals Went out to a Religious or Spiritual Service in the Community in the Past Month by Epilepsy**

![Graph showing average times went out to a religious or spiritual service](image)

The graph above illustrates that people with epilepsy (1.2) went out to a religious or spiritual services with less frequency compared to people without epilepsy (1.4). The difference was statistically significant.
VIII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Vacation

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who vacationed in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-42: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (33%) went on vacation in the past year compared to people without epilepsy (40%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Average Times Went on Vacation

Results reflect the average number of times people reported going on vacation in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-43: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates that people with epilepsy (0.6) went on vacation with less frequency compared to individuals without epilepsy (0.7). The difference was statistically significant.
Relationships by Epilepsy

People have friendships and relationships.

Presentation of Data
The section on Relationships includes indicators related to whether people have and maintain relationships with friends and family.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to individuals without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Has Friends

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having friends other than staff or family members. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-44: Has Friends by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (70%) reported they have friends other than staff or family compared to people without epilepsy (73%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Has a Best Friend

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having a best friend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-45: Has a Best Friend by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (76%) reported they have a best friend compared to individuals without epilepsy (75%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Able to See Friends

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to see their friends when they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-46: Able to See Friends by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (83%) reported they were able to see their friends when they wanted compared to people without epilepsy (85%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Able to See Family

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to see their family when they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-47: Able to See Family by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (78%) reported they were able to see their family when they wanted compared to people without epilepsy (80%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Able to Go on a Date

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to go on a date if they choose. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-48: Able to Go on a Date by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (88%) reported they were able to go on a date when they wanted compared to people without epilepsy (90%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Feels Lonely

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported feeling lonely at least half of the time; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported feeling lonely). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-49: Feels Lonely by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with epilepsy (35%) reported they feel lonely at least half the time as people without epilepsy (35%).
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Gets to Help Others*

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported getting to help others. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-50: Gets to Help Others by Epilepsy

*The wording of this question changed slightly between CS1 and CS2.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (84%) reported they get to help others compared to people without epilepsy (86%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Satisfaction by Epilepsy

People are satisfied with the services and supports they receive.

Presentation of Data

The section on Satisfaction includes indicators presented in the following two groupings: Satisfaction with Home and Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities or Program.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to individuals without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
**Satisfaction with Home by Epilepsy**

**Likes Home**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they like where they live. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph VIII-51: Likes Home by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates that a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (89%) reported they like where they live compared to people without epilepsy (90%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Likes Neighborhood**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they like their neighborhood. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

**Graph VIII-52: Likes Neighborhood by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates that an equal percentage of people with epilepsy (86%) reported they like their neighborhood as people without epilepsy (86%).
Wants to Live Somewhere Else

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they wanted to live somewhere else; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported wanting to move from their home). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-53: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (20%) who reported they wanted to live somewhere else compared to people without epilepsy (19%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities or Program by Epilepsy

Likes Job

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they liked their job. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-54: Likes Job by Epilepsy

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (96%) reported they liked their job compared to people without epilepsy (93%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Wants to Work Somewhere Else

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they wanted to work somewhere else. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

**Graph VIII-55: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by Epilepsy**

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (23%) reported they wanted to work somewhere else compared to people without epilepsy (27%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Likes Day Activity or Program

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they liked the day activity or program they attend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-56: Likes Day Activity or Program by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (90%) like their day activity or program compared to people without epilepsy (91%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Wants to Do Something Else During the Day

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity or program and wanting to do something else during the day; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people wanting to do something else during the day). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-57: Wants to Do Something Else During the Day by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (24%) reported they wanted to do something else during the day compared to people without epilepsy (23%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Service Coordination by Epilepsy

Service coordinators are accessible, responsive, and support the person’s participation in service planning.

Presentation of Data

The section on Service Coordination includes indicators that seek to determine whether service coordinators are meeting the needs of individuals.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to individuals without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Has Met Service Coordinator

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having met their service coordinator. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-58: Has Met Service Coordinator by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with epilepsy (95%) reported that they met their service coordinator as people without epilepsy (95%).
Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator asks what they want. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-59: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (83%) reported that their service coordinator asks them what they want as people without epilepsy (81%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator helps get what they need. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-60: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with epilepsy (85%) reported that their service coordinator helps them get what they need as people without epilepsy (85%).
Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their service coordinator calls back right away. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-61: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (64%) reported that their service coordinator calls back right away compared to people without epilepsy (62%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Has an Individual Program Plan (IPP)

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they have an IPP. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-62: Has an IPP by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates that a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (84%) reported that they have an IPP compared to people without epilepsy (85%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Helped Make IPP

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they helped make their IPP. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-63: Helped Make IPP by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (79%) reported that they helped make their IPP compared to people without epilepsy (82%). The difference was not statistically significant.
**Health by Epilepsy**

People secure needed health services.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Health includes indicators that are grouped in the following four categories: *Health Status, Regular Exams, Preventative Screenings,* and *Vaccinations.*

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to individuals without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Health Status by Epilepsy

Primary Care Doctor

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having a primary care doctor. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-64: Has a Primary Care Doctor by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (97%) were reported to have a primary care doctor compared to people without epilepsy (96%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Poor Health

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to be in poor health; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people were reported as being in poor health). Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-65: Poor Health by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (6%) who were reported to be in poor health compared to people without epilepsy (3%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Regular Exams by Mover Group

Annual Physical Exam
Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a physical exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-66: Had an Annual Physical Exam in the Past Year by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (90%) who were reported as having an annual physical exam in the past year compared to people without epilepsy (85%). The difference was statistically significant.
Dental Exam

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a dental exam in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-67: Had a Dental Exam in the Past Year by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (73%) who were reported as having a dental exam in the past year compared to people without epilepsy (71%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Vision Screening

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a vision screening in the past year. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-68: Had a Vision Screening in the Past Year by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (51%) who were reported as having a vision screening in the past year compared to people without epilepsy (47%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Hearing Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as having had a hearing test in the past five years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-69: Had a Hearing Test in the Past Five Years by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (56%) who were reported as having a hearing test in the past five years compared to people without epilepsy (50%). The difference was statistically significant.
Preventive Screenings by Epilepsy

Pap Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 18 and over who were reported as having had a pap test in the past three years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-70: Had a Pap Test (for Women) in the Past Three Years by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of women with epilepsy (59%) who were reported as having a pap test in the past three years compared to women without epilepsy (57%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Mammogram

Percentages reflect the proportion of women age 40 and over who were reported as having had a mammogram in the past two years. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-71: Had a Mammogram (for Women Age 40 and Over) in the Past Two Years by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of women age 40 and over with epilepsy (71%) who were reported as having a mammogram in the past two years as women age 40 and over without epilepsy (71%).
PSA Test

Percentages reflect the proportion of men age 50 and over who were reported as having had a PSA test in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-72: Had a PSA Test (for Men Age 50 and Over) in the Past Year by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of men age of 50 and over with epilepsy (38%) who were reported as having a PSA test in the past year compared to people without epilepsy (35%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Colorectal Cancer Screening

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people age 50 and over who were reported as having had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VIII-73: Had a Colorectal Cancer Screening (for People Age 50 and Over) in the Past Year by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people age 50 and over with epilepsy (14%) who were reported as having a colorectal cancer screening in the past year compared to people without epilepsy (16%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Vaccinations by Epilepsy

Flu Vaccine

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to have been administered the flu vaccine in the past year. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-74: Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (74%) who were reported as having a flu vaccine in the past year compared to people without epilepsy (67%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Pneumonia Vaccine**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to having ever been administered the pneumonia vaccine. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

**Graph VIII-75: Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (36%) who were reported to ever have a pneumonia vaccine compared to people without epilepsy (26%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Medications by Epilepsy

Medications are managed effectively and appropriately.

Presentation of Data

The section on Medications asks questions about whether people take medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to individuals without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Takes Medications

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as taking at least one medication to treat one of the following: mood disorders, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders. Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-76: Takes Medications for Mood Disorders, Anxiety, Behavioral Problems, and/or Psychotic Disorders by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (39%) who were reported to take at least one type of medication for mood disorder, anxiety, behavioral problems, and/or psychotic disorders compared to people without epilepsy (41%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Wellness by Epilepsy**

*People are supported to maintain healthy habits.*

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Wellness includes indicators relating to the overall measures that support a healthy lifestyle.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to people without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Engages in Moderate Physical Activity

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported to exercise for at least 30 minutes a day, three times per week. Moderate physical activity is defined as an activity that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate (e.g., brisk walking, swimming, bicycling, cleaning, and gardening). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-77: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (28%) who were reported to engage in moderate physical activity compared to people without epilepsy (39%). The difference was statistically significant.
Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were determined to be overweight or obese, meaning they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 or more. This measure was calculated based on height and weight information that may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-78: Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (53%) who were determined to be overweight or obese compared to people without epilepsy (62%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Uses Tobacco

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who were reported as using tobacco; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (fewer people using tobacco). Information may have been collected by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-79: Proportion of Individuals Who Use Tobacco by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (5%) were reported to chew or smoke tobacco compared to people without epilepsy (7%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

*Respect and Rights by Epilepsy*

People receive the same respect and protections as others in the community.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Respect and Rights includes indicators that are presented in the following two groupings: *Privacy and Rights* and *Respect*.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to people without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Privacy and Rights by Epilepsy

Has Enough Privacy at Home

Percentages reflect the proportion of people living with others who reported having enough privacy at home. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-80: Has Enough Privacy at Home by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (93%) reported they have enough privacy at home compared to people without epilepsy (94%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Bedroom Entered without Permission**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people entering their bedroom without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (others ask permission before entering their bedroom). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

**Graph VIII-81: Bedroom Entered without Permission by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (16%) reported their bedroom was entered without permission compared to people without epilepsy (13%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Home Entered without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people entering their home without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive response (others ask before entering their home). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-82: Home Entered without Permission by Epilepsy

![Graph VIII-82: Home Entered without Permission by Epilepsy]

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (6%) reported their home is entered without permission compared to people without epilepsy (5%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Can be Alone at Home with Visitors

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being allowed to be alone at home with visitors. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph VIII-83: Can be Alone at Home with Visitors by Epilepsy**

![Graph showing percentages of people with and without epilepsy who can be alone at home with visitors.](image)

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (84%) who reported they can be alone at home with visitors compared to people without epilepsy (85%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Mail or Email Opened without Permission

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having their mail or email opened without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive outcome (people determine whether someone other than themselves can open their mail or email). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-84: Mail or Email Opened without Permission by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (12%) who reported their mail or email is opened without permission compared to people without epilepsy (8%). The difference was statistically significant.
**Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions**

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported being able to use the phone and Internet without restrictions. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

**Graph VIII-85: Can Use Phone and Internet without Restrictions by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (95%) who reported they can use phone and Internet without restrictions compared to people without epilepsy (96%). The difference was not statistically significant.


**Respect by Epilepsy**

**Staff at Home is Nice and Polite**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their staff at home is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph VIII-86: Staff at Home is Nice and Polite by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (97%) who reported their staff at home is nice and polite compared to people without epilepsy (96%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Staff at Work is Nice and Polite*

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their staff at work is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-87: Staff at Work is Nice and Polite by Epilepsy

*CS2 results based on individuals determined to have a job in the Background Information section.

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (96%) who reported their staff at work is nice and polite compared to people without epilepsy (93%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported their staff at their day activity or program is nice and polite. Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph VIII-88: Staff at Day Activity or Program is Nice and Polite by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (94%) reported their staff at their day activity or program is nice and polite compared to people without epilepsy (96%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

 Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a self-advocacy event or, if not, had the opportunity to do so. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-89: Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (17%) who reported they participated in a self-advocacy event, or chose not to participate compared to people without epilepsy (19%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Safety by Epilepsy**

People are safe from abuse, neglect, and injury.

**Presentation of Data**

The section on Safety asks questions about whether people feel safe where they live, work, and spend the day, and whether they have people to go to for help if they need it.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to individuals without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Never Feels Scared at Home

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared at home. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared at home. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

**Graph VIII-90: Never Feels Scared at Home by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (85%) who reported they never feel scared in their home compared to people without epilepsy (87%). The difference was not statistically significant.
Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared in their neighborhood. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared in their neighborhood. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-91: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with epilepsy (85%) reported they never feel scared in their neighborhood as people without epilepsy (85%).
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

**Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program**

**Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared when they were at work or at a day activity or program. Specifically, people who never or rarely felt scared at their work or day activity or program. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.**

**Graph VIII-92: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity or Program by Epilepsy**

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (93%) who reported they never feel scared at their day activity or program compared to people without epilepsy (91%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having someone who could help them if they feel scared. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.

Graph VIII-93: Has Someone to go to for Help if Scared by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates an equal percentage of people with epilepsy (91%) reported they have someone to go to for help if they feel scared as people without epilepsy (91%).
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Access by Epilepsy

Publicly-funded services are readily available to individuals who need and qualify for them.

Presentation of Data

The section on Access is comprised of indicators relating to the accessibility of supports and services individuals receive.

All results are presented in a bar graph comparing results for individuals with epilepsy to people without epilepsy who were surveyed during the second cycle of the Adult Consumer Survey FY 11/12.
Has Access to Transportation

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having access to transportation when needed. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-94: Has Access to Transportation When Needed by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a lower percentage of people with epilepsy (85%) who reported they have access to transportation compared to people without epilepsy (87%). The difference was not statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Gets Needed Services

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported receiving all the services they need (e.g., transportation, education, and support for social engagement). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-95: Gets Needed Services by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (81%) who reported they get all needed services compared to people without epilepsy (77%). The difference was statistically significant.
VII. Analysis by Epilepsy

Staff Has Adequate Training

Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having adequately trained staff. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.

Graph VIII-96: Staff Has Adequate Training by Epilepsy

The graph above illustrates a higher percentage of people with epilepsy (94%) who reported their staff has adequate training compared to people without epilepsy (93%). The difference was not statistically significant.