

Department of Developmental Services

2014-2015 Annual Report

Employment and Day Programs



California Department of Developmental Services
1600 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 654-1690
TTY: (916) 654-2054
Email: [DDS Work Services Section](#)

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Executive Summary

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

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

- Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act, enacted in 1969
- The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990
- California Code of Regulations, Title 17. Public Health – Division 2, Chapter 3: Community Services, Subchapter 21: Habilitation Services Program established in 2004
- Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999
- California Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 4868-4869, California Employment First Policy, enacted in 2013
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of July 2014

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

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

WIOA defines and prioritizes integrated employment as:

“...work at or above minimum wage, with wages and benefits comparable to people without disabilities and fully integrated with co-workers without disabilities.”

Section 511 of WIOA, of July 2016, set new restrictions on subminimum wages. Regulations require schools and vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies to document the transition process for youth with disabilities age 24 or younger, before receiving an employment “special wage certificate.” The students’ Individualized Education Program (IEP) must coordinate with his or her Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE) stating specific transition services and supports needed to achieve the employment outcome. An individual’s documentation shows that he or she received pre-employment transition services, career counseling, and information and referrals for obtaining CIE.

Despite some identified gains in disability rights, individuals with ID/DD continue to face considerable barriers to full integration, independence and self-determination. Unemployment rates for individuals with ID/DD are above those for people with any other disability, and significantly above the general population. The fiscal year 2014-2015 Annual Employment and Day Programs Report provides a variety of information regarding employment and economic outcomes in California for people with ID/DD, and the programs funded to provide employment and day program supports.

Key Findings: Following the 2008 recession, wages stabilized in 2012, but the employment rate remained sluggish. For those with ID/DD, the employment opportunities and a low employment rate, continued to have a significant economic impact. This report shows:

- Continued population growth of adults with ID/DD.
- An increase in costs of publically funded services.
- High utilization of day services that typically do not provide, or provide limited, employment opportunities.
- Low utilization of services that support competitive integrated employment services that do provide employment opportunities.
- An increase in the employment rate and wages of the general population.
- A moderate increase in wages and employment of individuals with ID/DD after 2012.
- Individuals with ID/DD with individually supported jobs earn, on average, wages above minimum wage.
- Over 40 percent of individuals with ID/DD without jobs, would like a job.

Statewide Efforts: The State of California has taken steps towards increasing CIE opportunities for individuals with ID/DD. Representatives from the California Department of Education (CDE), California Department of Rehabilitation (DOR), and DDS jointly identify ways to increase CIE over a five-year period. The California CIE “Blueprint for Change” (Blueprint), creates a proactive interagency plan to increase opportunities for individuals with ID/DD to prepare for and engage in CIE, and to reduce reliance upon subminimum wage jobs and segregated work settings. For each individual in CIE, his or her person-centered plan, if so chosen, will include services in settings that are integrated in, and support full access to, the greater community. The Blueprint focuses on change in five fundamental career development pathways to CIE: transition services; adult pathways to employment; post-secondary education (PSE) activities; supported

employment services, customized employment and other employment support options; and business partner engagement.

California Welfare and Institutions Code Section 4870, of July 2016, provide payments for competitive integrated employment incentive payments (CIE-IP), and paid internship program (PIP) for placements into competitive, integrated work environments. DDS set guidelines, and is overseeing programs for internships consistent with individual program plans (IPP), for youth and adults with ID/DD seeking competitive, integrated employment.

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

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

- Collaborate and coordinate between the three departments to continue developing data measures that will track the employment rate.
- Restructure funding to support employment training and support services consistent with the Employment First policy.
- Establish benchmarks and measurable outcomes.
- Increase opportunities for individuals with ID/DD to participate in the California workforce development system and achieve CIE.
- Advocate for individuals with ID/DD to make informed choices, adequately prepare for, transition to, and engage in CIE.
- Promote strategies to increase the recruitment and hiring of qualified individuals from the talent pool of people with ID/DD.
- Develop and update systems to ensure all workers with disabilities are paid an equitable wage.
- Empower consumers to advocate for the right to employment consistent with their interests, talents and education.

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Data sources for the report are DDS POS and Client Master File data; Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) vocational rehabilitation/supported employment data; Employment Development Department (EDD) unemployment insurance wage data; *StateData: The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015* published by the Institute for Community Inclusion (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston; and Cornell University data based on analysis of United States Census Bureau data.

This report is published annually on the DDS website, where prior editions can be downloaded as well. Questions regarding this report please contact the DDS Work Services Section at work.services@dds.ca.gov or (916) 651-6309.

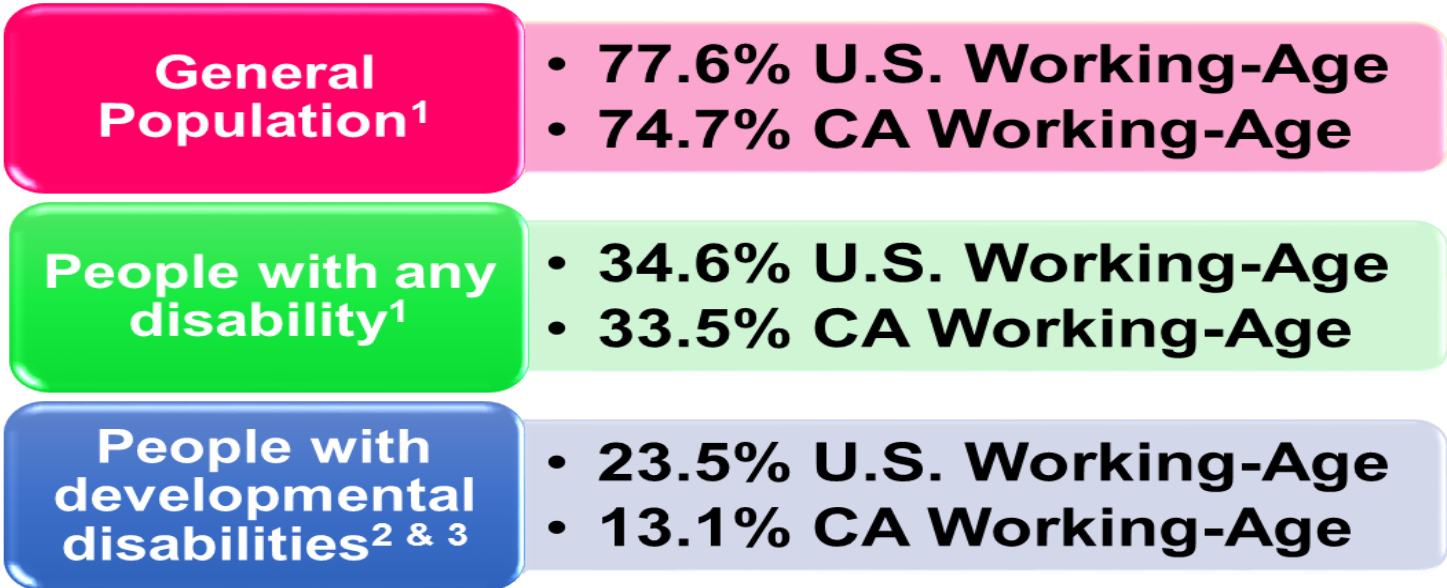
Part 1

- ✓ United States and California employment rates for working-age people (21-64) with and without disabilities.
- ✓ 2014 median annual earnings in the United States, plus California's fourth quarter earnings for individuals with developmental disabilities.
- ✓ Annual percentage changes in unemployment of the regional center consumers and those consumers receiving wages.

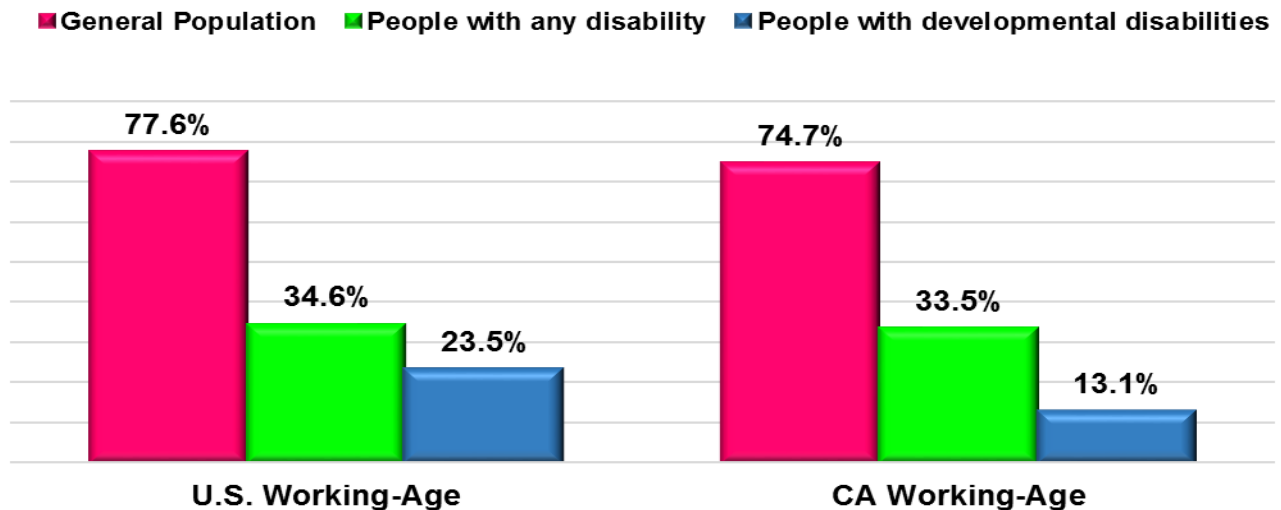
What does this data tell us: The employment rate of people with disabilities is far lower than the employment rate for people without disabilities; and the employment rate for people with developmental disabilities is far lower than the employment rate for people with all types of disabilities.

Employment Rates

2014 Comparison of California to the United States employment rates of working-age people



**Please see footnotes for working-age.



Footnote: ¹The data is from the 2014 Disability Status Report, United States, by Cornell University, by calendar year based on analysis of the US Census Bureau's 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). The data reflects non-institutionalized working-age people (21-64) with disabilities who work full-time/full year in the United States. Types of disabilities included in the data are: hearing disability, visual disability, cognitive disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. ²The data is from National Population Statistics, page 57, table 2 (23.5%). Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16 to 64), StateData: The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015 published by the UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston. The data reflects individuals with cognitive disability employed in the United States. ³The data is from Employment Development Department (EDD). CA EDD data is by calendar year (13.1%) and reflects wages reported to EDD for the purpose of unemployment insurance reporting. There is a limitation of the data, as some people have contract earnings that are unreported. End of footnote.

Annual Earnings Comparison



2014 Median Earnings of working-age people without a disability, who work full-time/full-year in the United States was \$44,400; with a disability was \$39,300⁴.



2014 Median Earnings of working-age people without a disability, who work full-time/full-year in California was \$47,400; with a disability was \$43,400⁴.



Department of Developmental Services consumer's average 2014 yearly wage was \$6,758⁵.

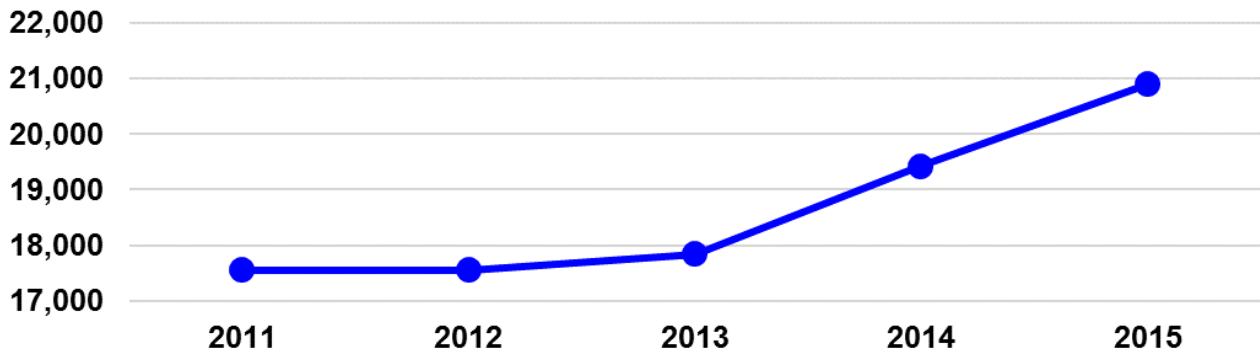
Footnote: ⁴The data is from the 2014 Disability Status Report, United States and California, by Cornell University, based on analysis of the US Census Bureau's 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata (PUMS). The data reflects non-institutionalized working-age people (21-64) with disabilities who work full-time/full year in the United States, compared to California. Types of disabilities included in the data are: hearing disability, visual disability, cognitive disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. ⁵The data is from Employment Development Department (EDD). CA EDD data reflects wages reported to EDD for the purpose of unemployment insurance reporting. There is a limitation of the data, as some people have contract earnings that are unreported. End of footnote.

State of California Earnings for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities⁶

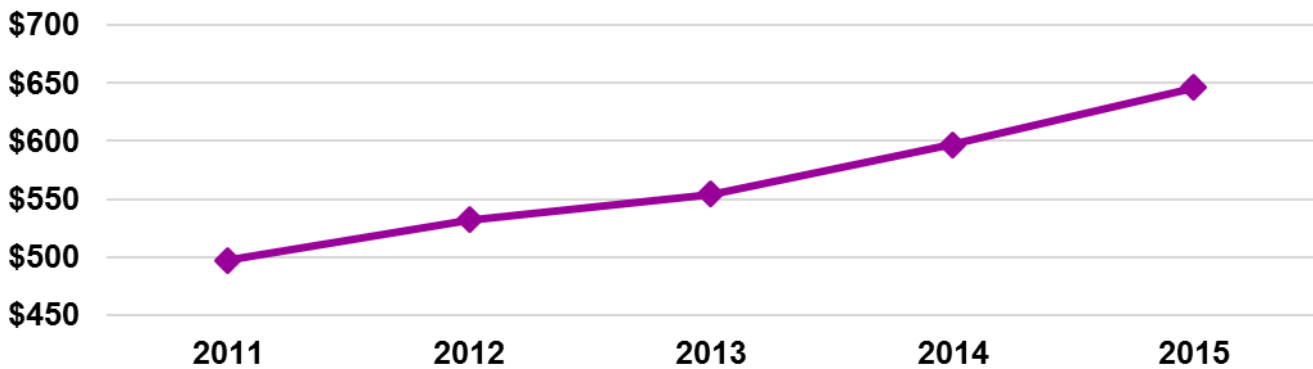
Years: 2011 thru 2015

Year	4 th Qtr. (October-December) Wages (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Regional Center (RC) Consumers (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Consumers Receiving Wages (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Percentage of RC Consumers Receiving Wages (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Average Monthly Consumer Wages (Ages 16-64)	Average Yearly Consumer Wages (Ages 16-64)
2011	\$26,187,981	141,092	17,559	12.45%	\$497	\$5,818
2012	\$28,028,196	140,697	17,553	12.48%	\$532	\$6,274
2013	\$29,689,611	145,844	17,848	12.24%	\$554	\$6,490
2014	\$34,807,179	151,132	19,431	12.86%	\$597	\$6,758
2015	\$40,521,186	155,923	20,897	13.40%	\$646	\$7,248

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



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



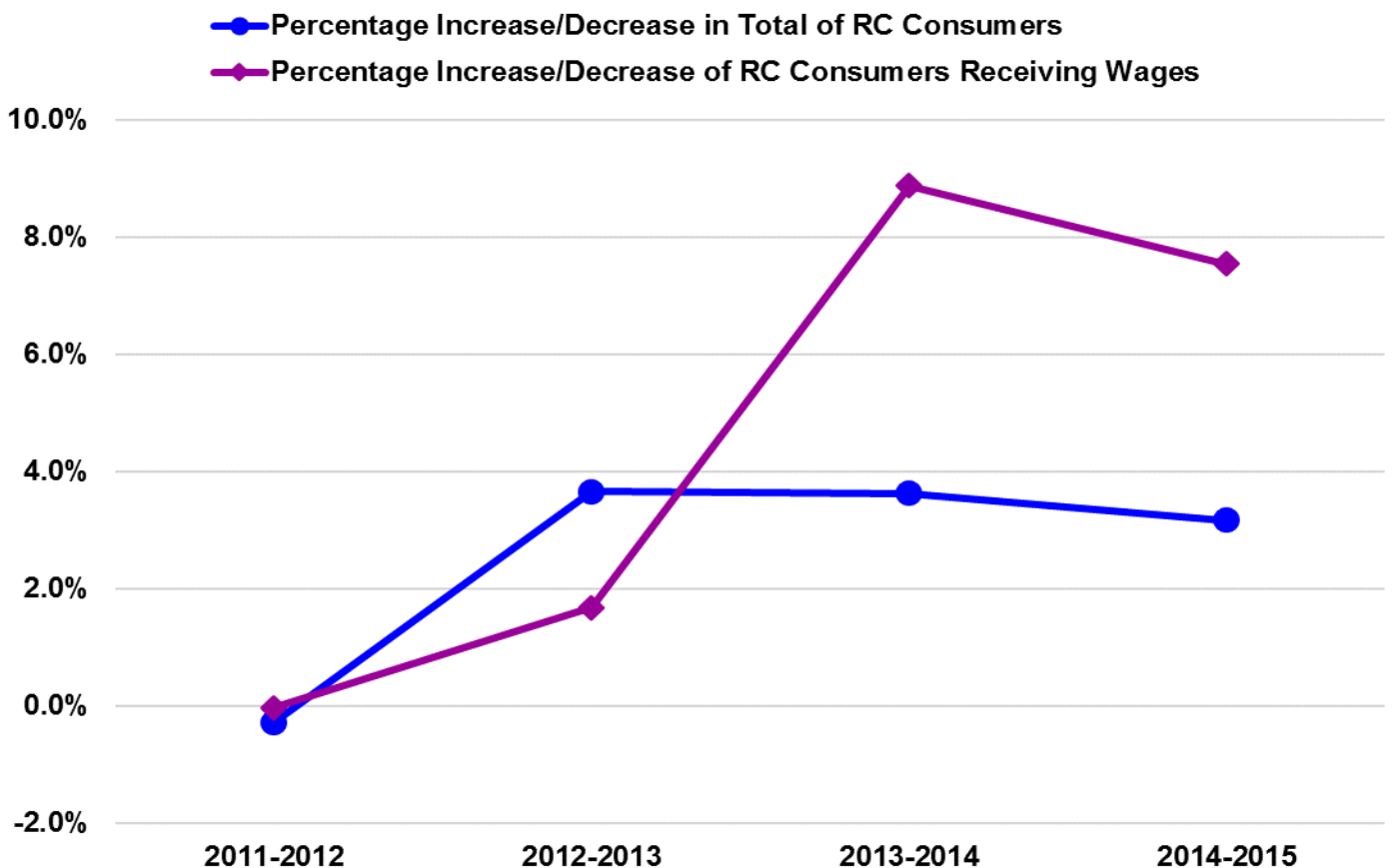
Footnote: ⁶The data is from Employment Development Department (EDD). CA EDD data reflects wages reported to EDD for the purpose of unemployment insurance reporting. There is a limitation to the data, as some people have contract earnings that are unreported. End of footnote.

Percentage of Change

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

Year	Percentage Increase/Decrease in Total of RC Consumers	Percentage Increase/Decrease of RC Consumers Receiving Wages
2011-2012	-0.3%	0.0%
2012-2013	3.7%	1.7%
2013-2014	3.6%	8.9%
2014-2015	3.2%	7.5%
2011-2015*	10.5%	19.0%

*Average increase/decrease of 2011 compared to 2015.



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

Part 2

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

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

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

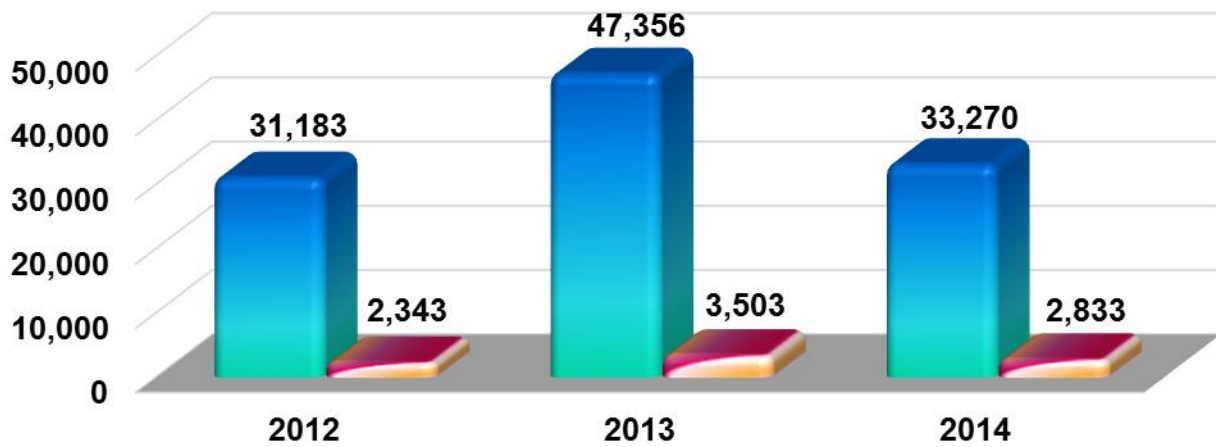
National Data Reports

California: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcome⁸

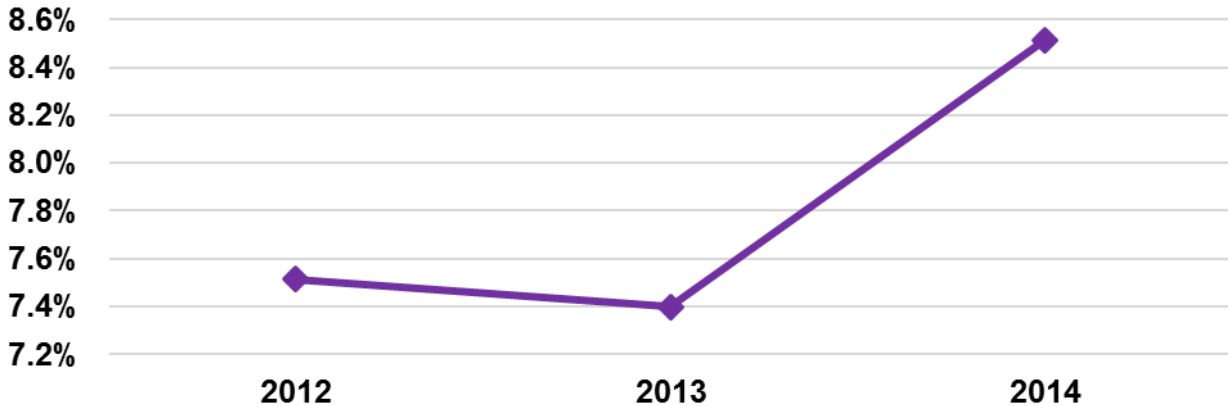
Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Total number of case closures	31,183	47,356	33,270
Total number of case closures for persons with ID*	2,343	3,503	2,833
Percentage of ID case closures from the total closures	7.5%	7.4%	8.5%

*ID: Intellectual Disability

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



Percentage of ID case closures from the total closures



Footnote: ⁸StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 91, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

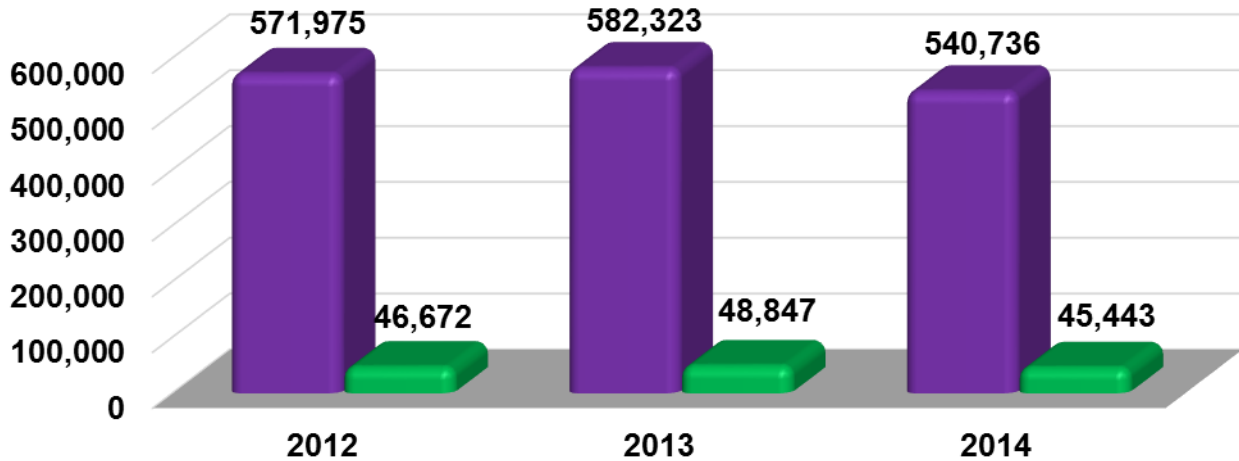
National Data Reports

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

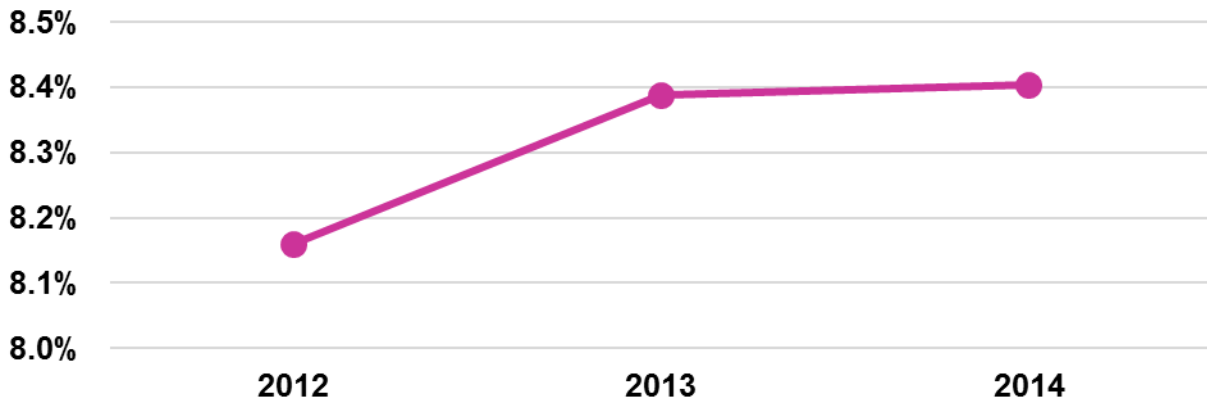
Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Total number of case closures	571,975	582,323	540,736
Total number of case closures for persons with ID*	46,672	48,847	45,443
Percentage of ID case closures from the total closures	8.2%	8.4%	8.4%

*ID: Intellectual Disability

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



Percentage of ID case closures from the total closures



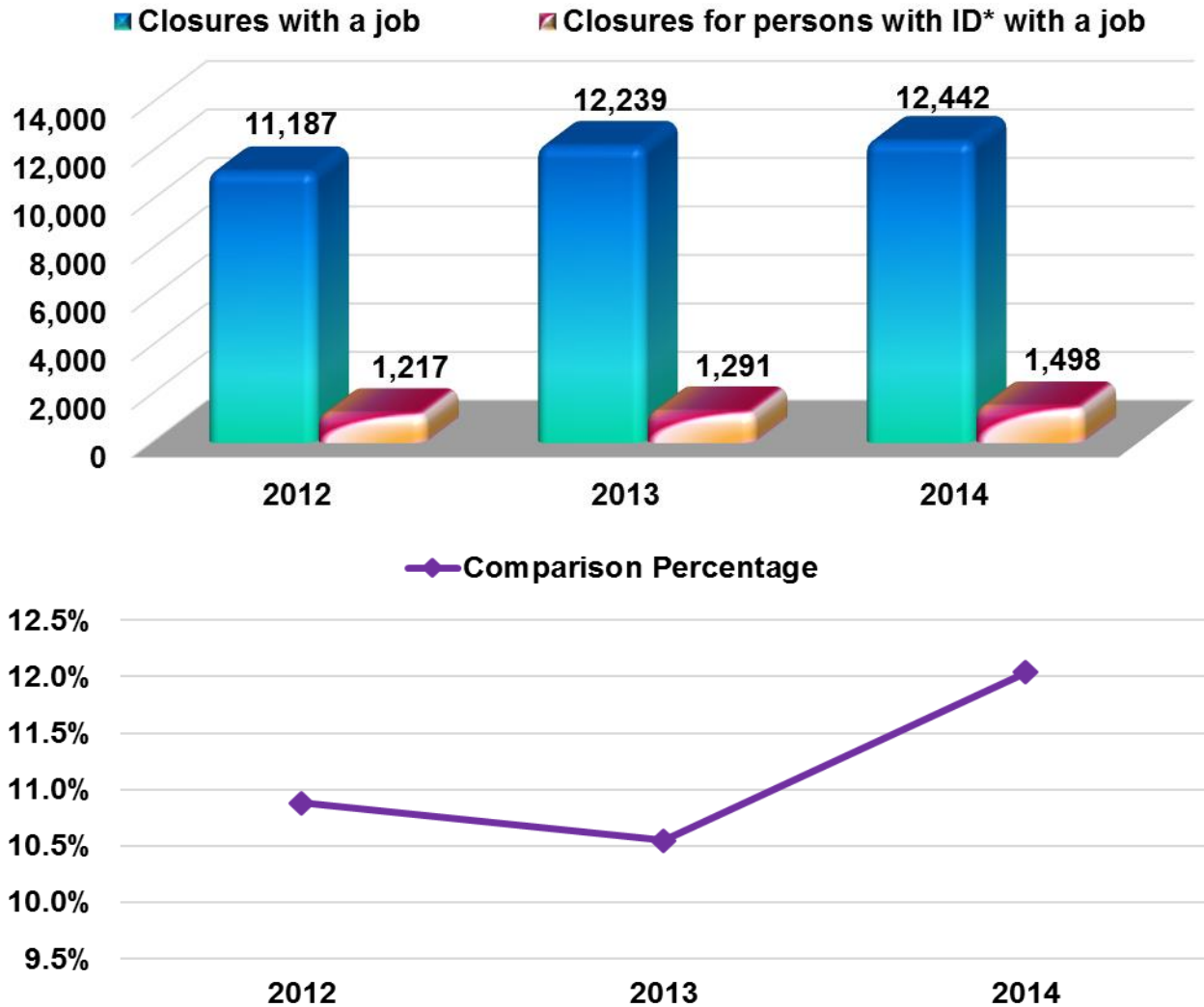
Footnote: ⁹StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 61, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

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

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Closures with a job	11,187	12,239	12,442
Closures for persons with ID* with a job	1,217	1,291	1,498
Comparison Percentage	10.9%	10.5%	12.0%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



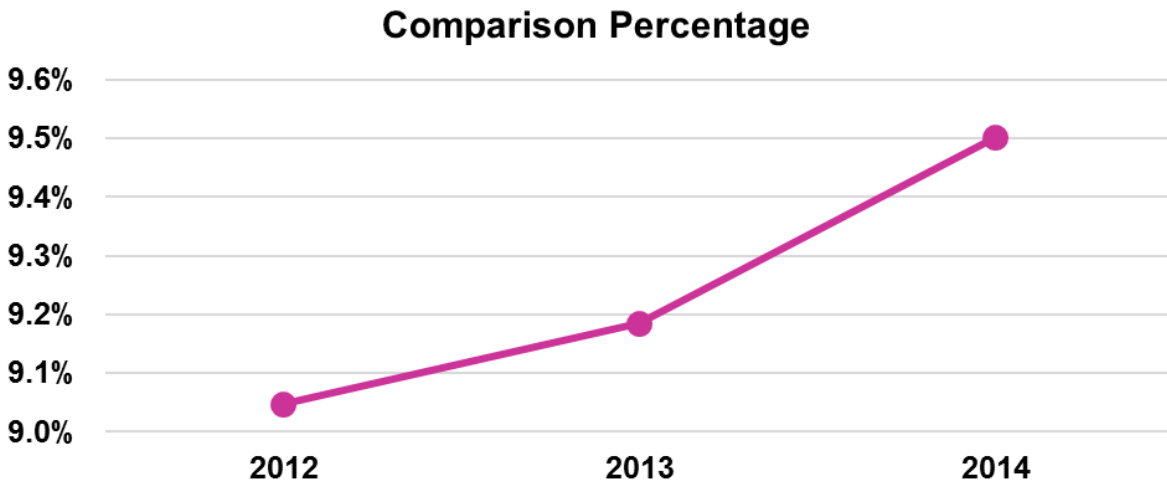
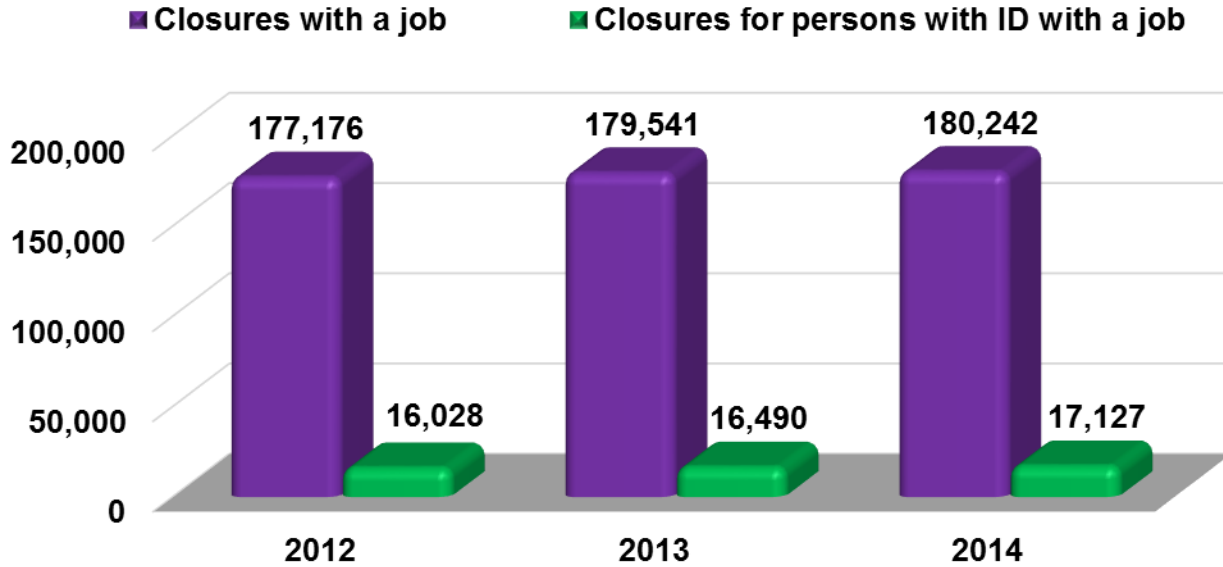
Footnote: ¹⁰StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 91, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

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

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Closures with a job	177,176	179,541	180,242
Closures for persons with ID* with a job	16,028	16,490	17,127
Comparison Percentage	9.0%	9.2%	9.5%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



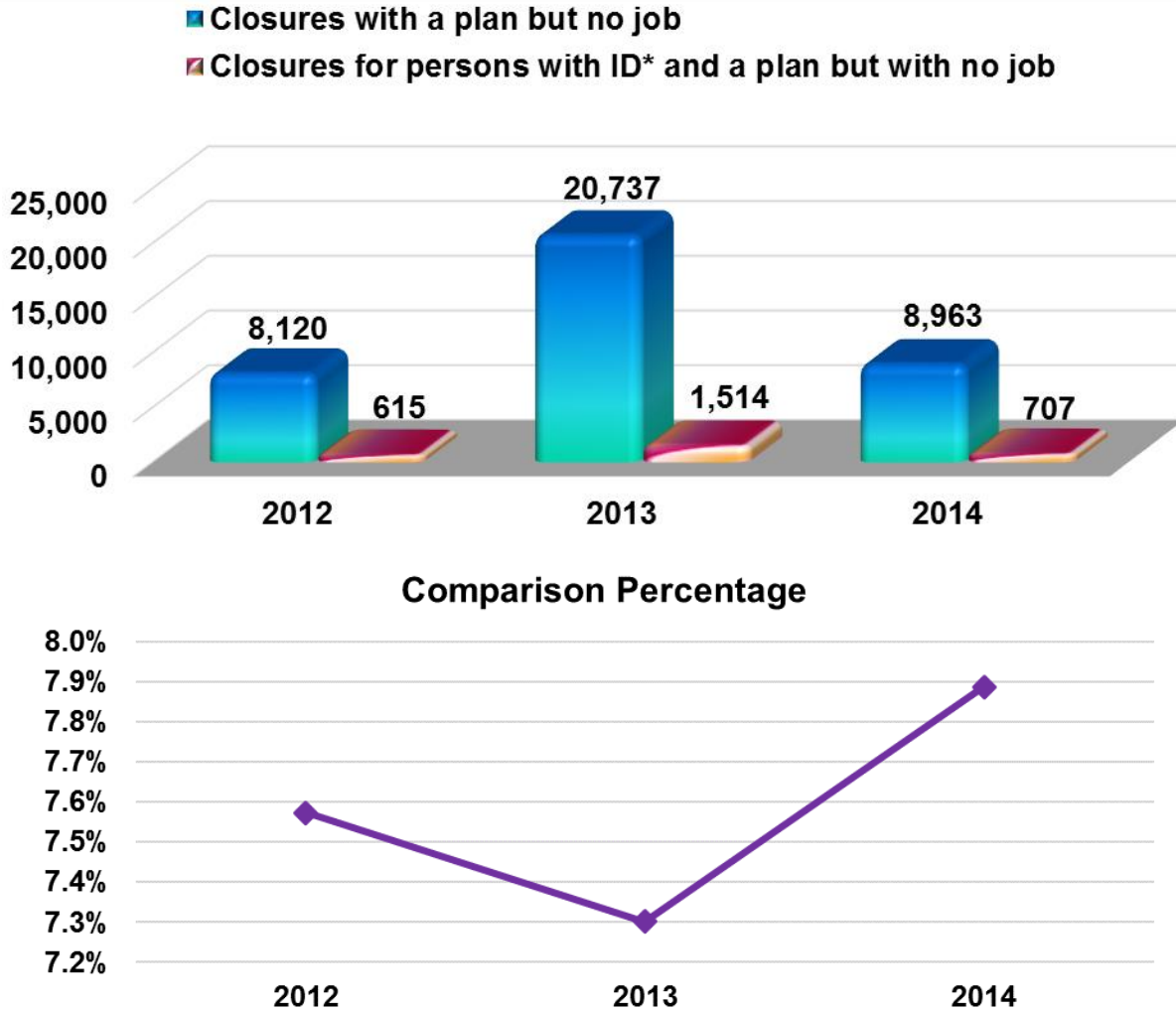
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National Data Reports

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

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Closures with a plan but no job	8,120	20,737	8,963
Closures for persons with ID* and a plan but with no job	615	1,514	707
Comparison Percentage	7.6%	7.3%	7.9%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



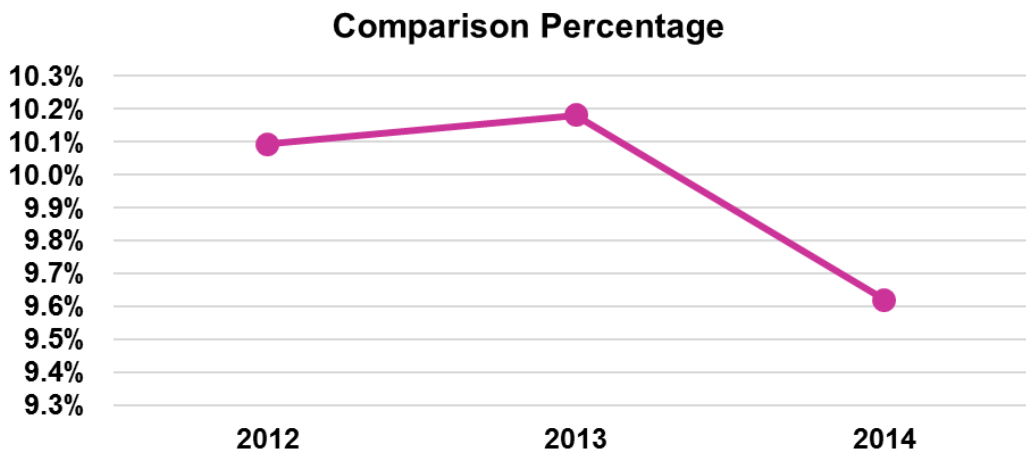
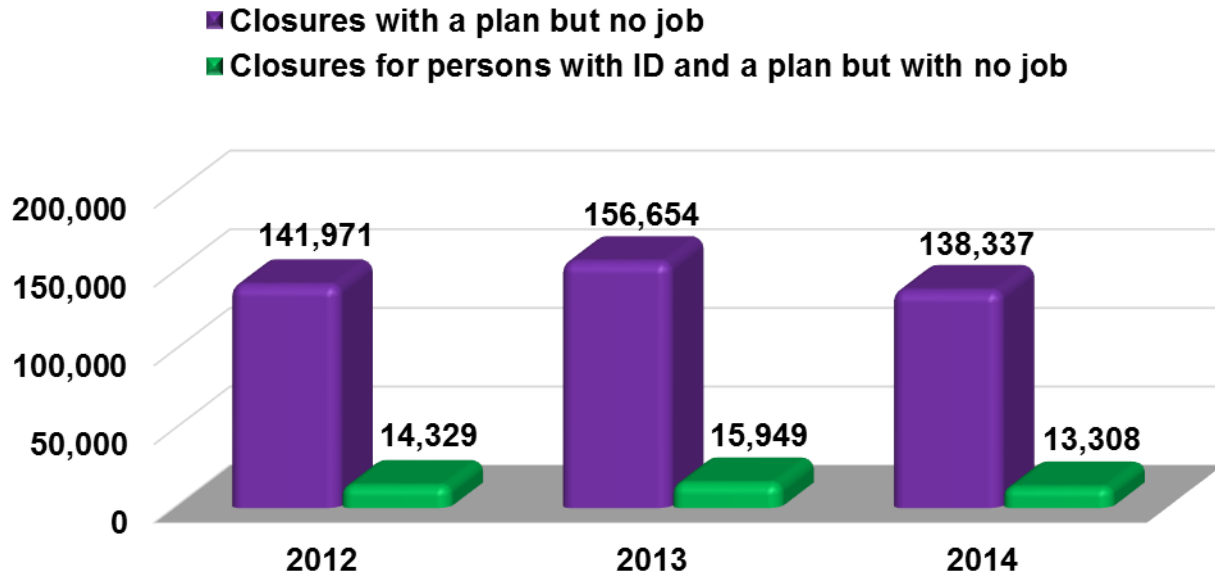
Footnote: ¹²StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 91, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

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

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Closures with a plan but no job	141,971	156,654	138,337
Closures for persons with ID* and a plan but with no job	14,329	15,949	13,308
Comparison Percentage	10.1%	10.2%	9.6%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



Footnote: ¹³StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 61, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

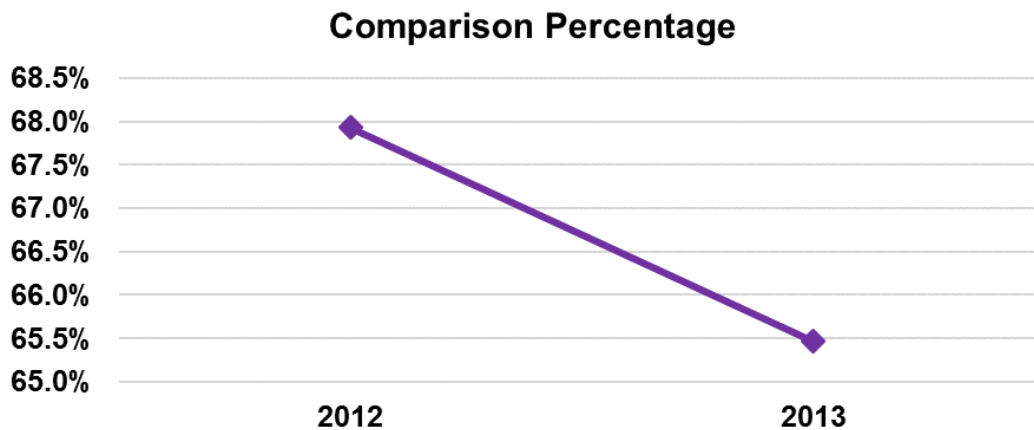
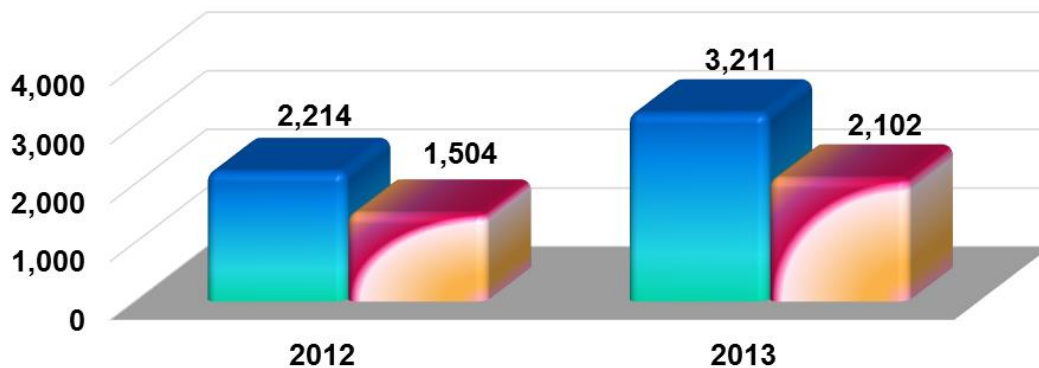
California: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁴

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Closures with supported employment as a goal	2,214	3,211	**
Closures for persons with ID* and supported employment as a goal	1,504	2,102	**
Comparison Percentage	67.9%	65.5*	0.0%

*ID: Intellectual Disability

**Due to Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.

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



Footnote: ¹⁴StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 91, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

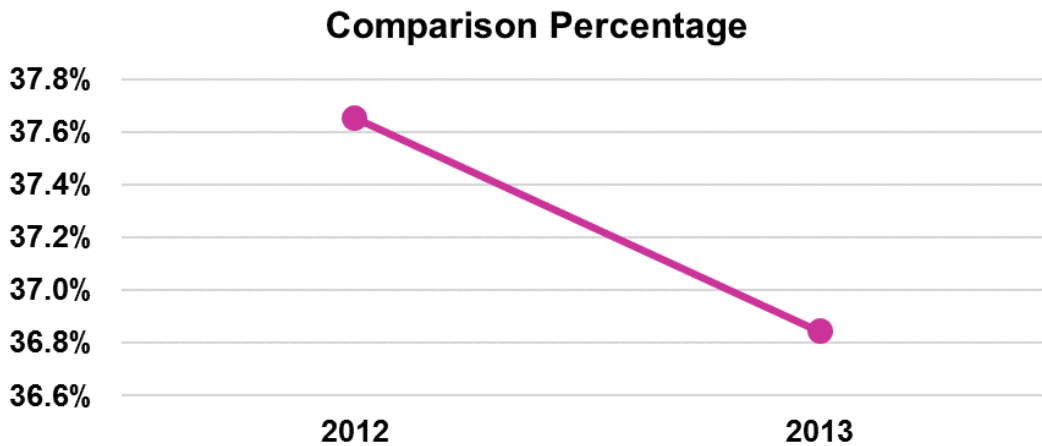
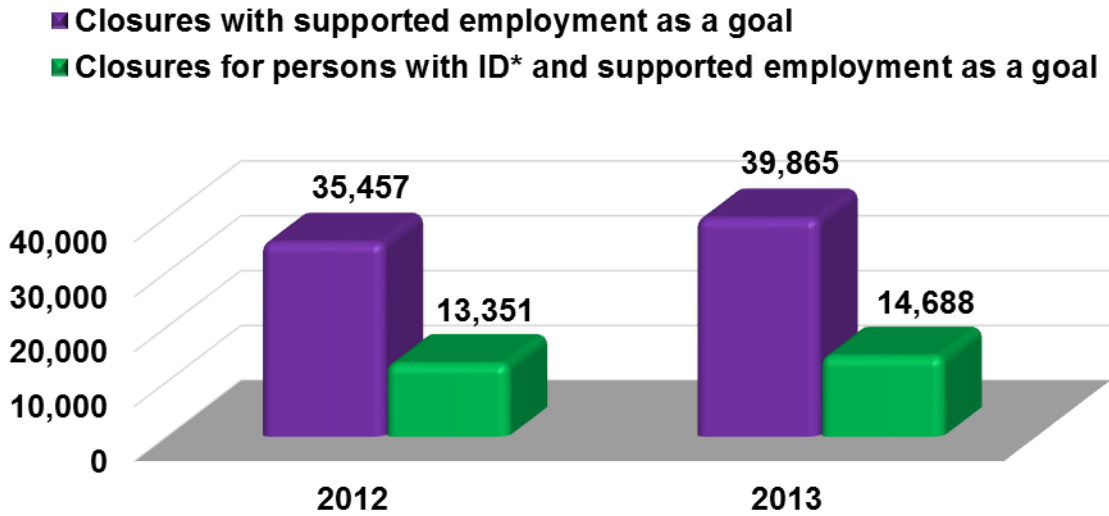
National Data Reports

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

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Closures with supported employment as a goal	35,457	39,865	**
Closures for persons with ID* and supported employment as a goal	13,351	14,688	**
Comparison Percentage	37.7%	36.8%	0.0%

*ID: Intellectual Disability

**Due to Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available this year.



Footnote: ¹⁵StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 61, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

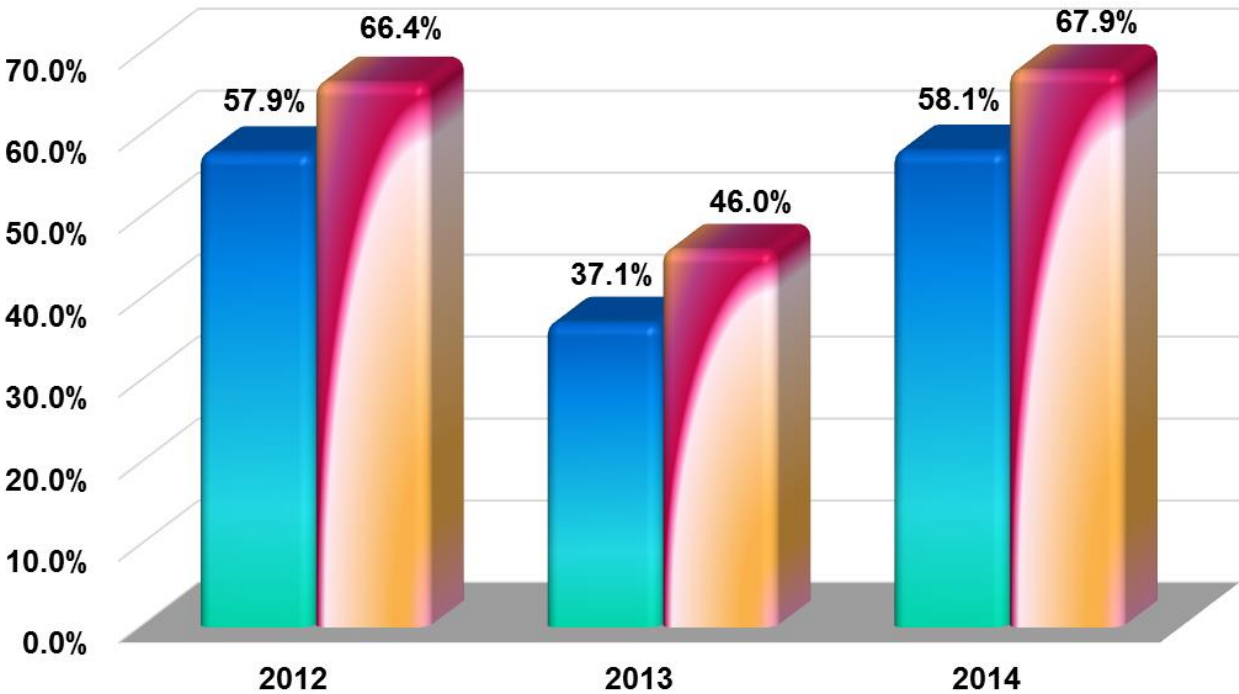
California: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁶

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE*	57.9%	37.1%	58.1%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures for persons with ID**	66.4%	46.0%	67.9%

*IPE: Individual Plan for Employment

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

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



Footnote: ¹⁶StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 91, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

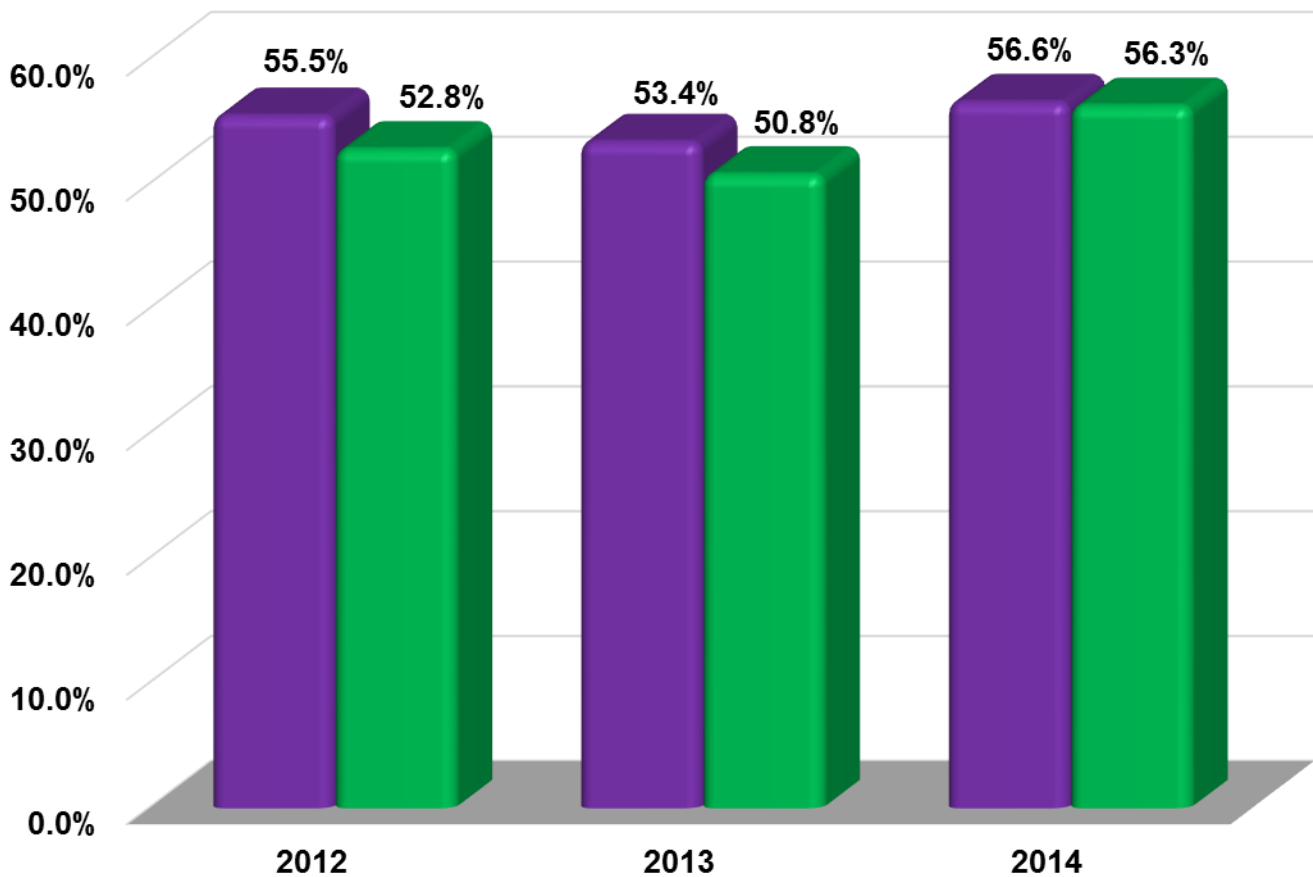
National: Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁷

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE*	55.5%	53.4%	56.6%
Rehabilitation rate for all closures for persons with ID**	52.8%	50.8%	56.3%

*IPE: Individual Plan for Employment

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

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



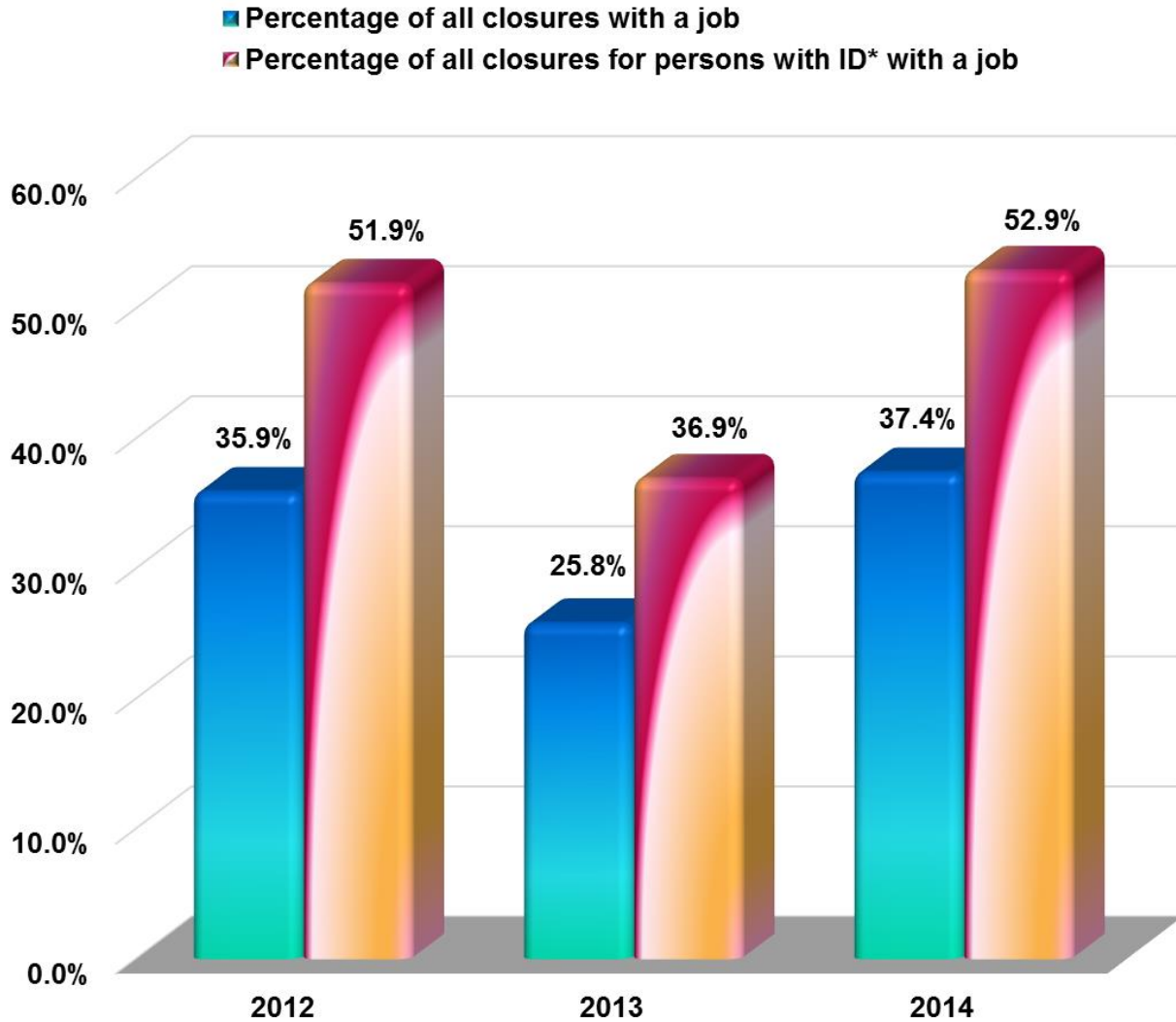
Footnote: ¹⁷StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 61, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

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

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Percentage of all closures with a job	35.9%	25.8%	37.4%
Percentage of all closures for persons with ID* with a job	51.9%	36.9%	52.9%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



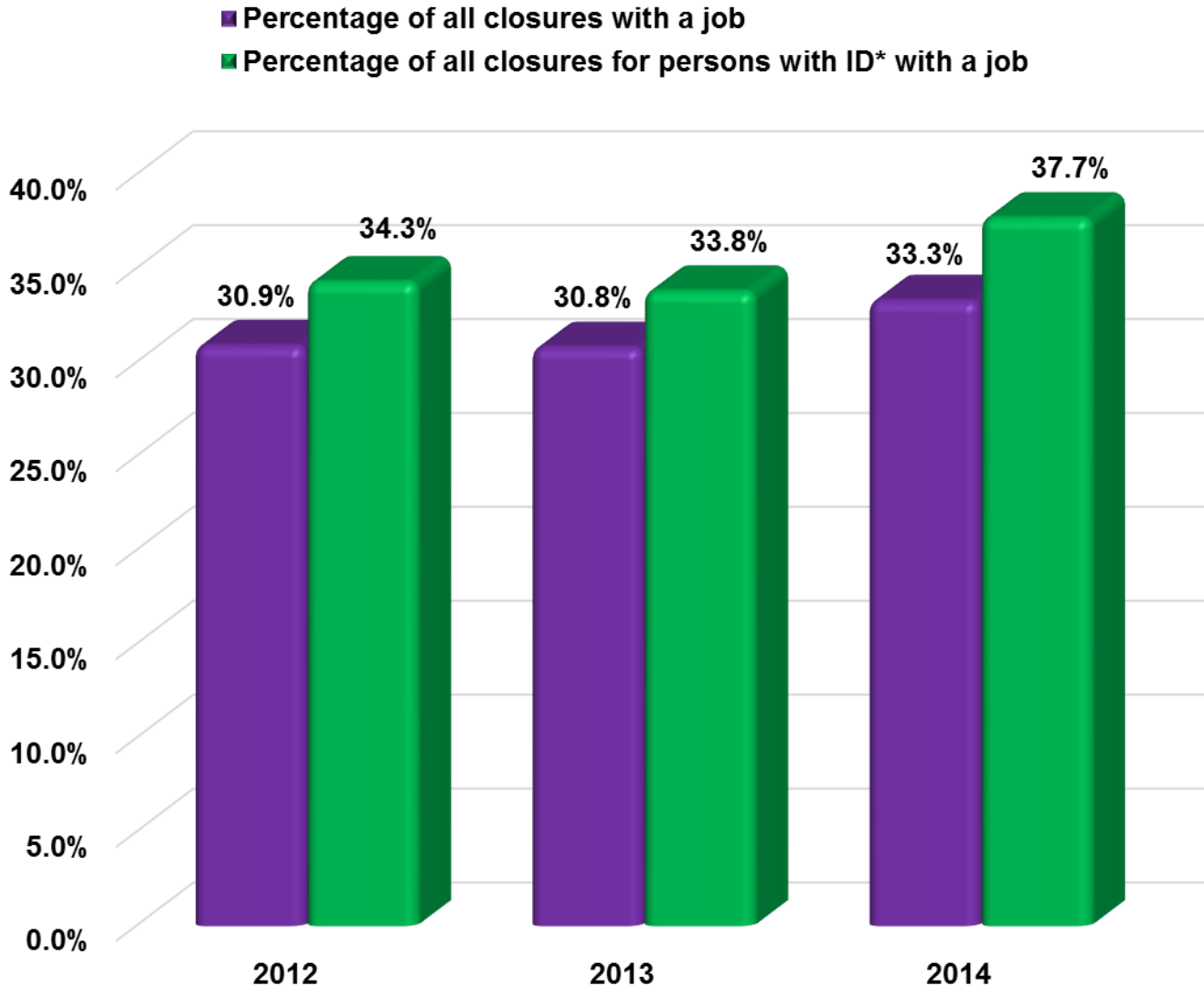
Footnote: ¹⁸StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 91, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

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

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Percentage of all closures with a job	30.9%	30.8%	33.3%
Percentage of all closures for persons with ID* with a job	34.3%	33.8%	37.7%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



Footnote: ¹⁹StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2015*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 61, table 8. All data is from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID, if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

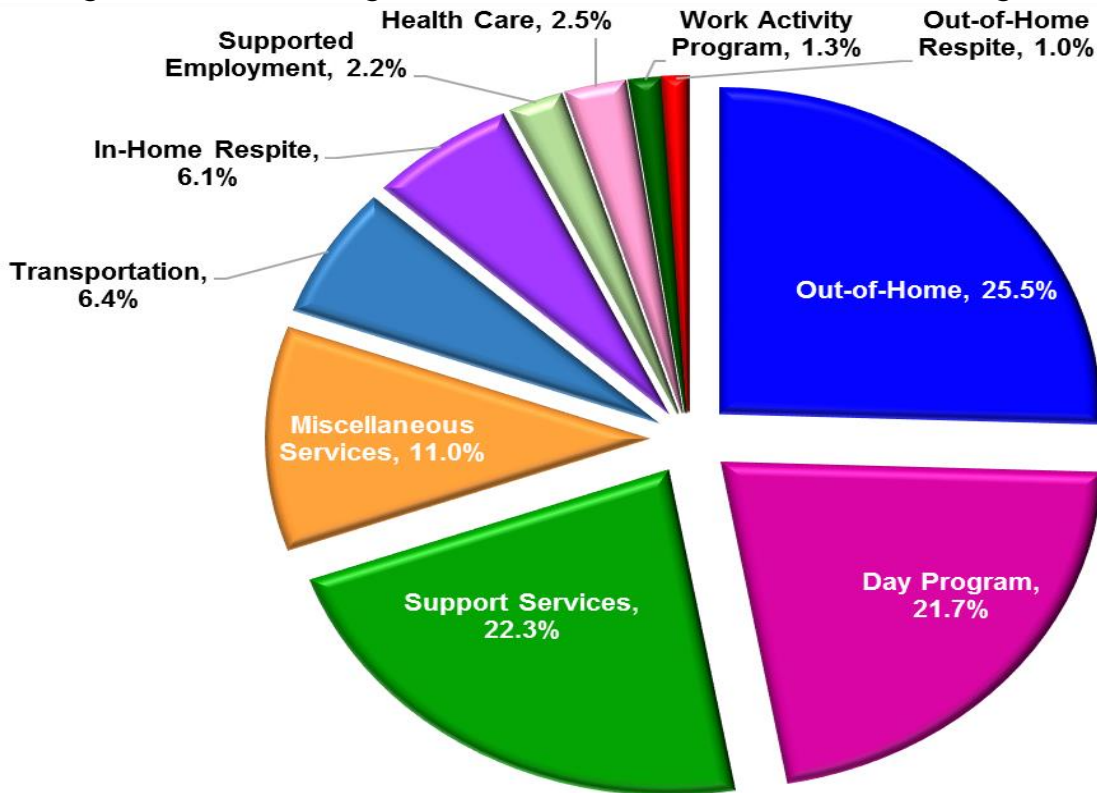
Part 3

- ✓ Percentage of cost for regional center-funded services, fiscal year 2014/2015 and fiscal year 2010/2011.

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

Purchase of Service Cost for Regional Centers

Percentage of Cost for Regional Center Funded Services – All Ages



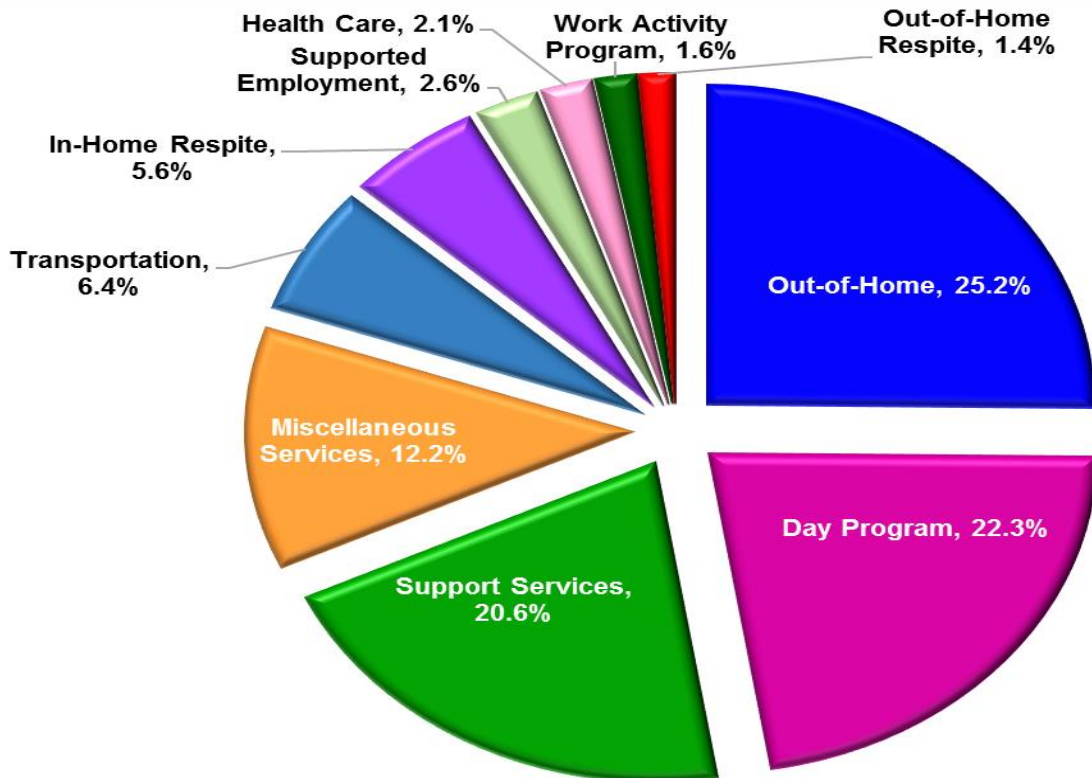
FY 14/15²⁰

Budget Category	POS Dollars	% of Total
Out-of-Home	\$1,064,661,420.19	25.5%
Day Programs	\$906,787,950.71	21.7%
Support Services	\$932,196,978.67	22.3%
Miscellaneous Services	\$460,321,886.63	11.0%
Transportation	\$267,076,285.51	6.4%
In-Home Respite	\$254,764,254.03	6.1%
Supported Employment	\$94,355,553.73	2.2%
Health Care	\$103,222,344.32	2.5%
Work Activity Program	\$55,748,540.59	1.3%
Out-of-Home Respite	\$40,060,048.57	1.0%
Total	\$4,179,195,262.95	100.0%

Footnote: ²⁰FY14/15 Information Systems Data purchase of service dollars, by budget category, as of June 2016. End of footnote.

Purchase of Service Cost for Regional Centers

Percentage of Cost for Regional Center Funded Services – All Ages



FY 10/11²¹

Budget Category	POS Dollars	% of Total
Out-of-Home	\$861,617,905.43	25.2%
Day Program	\$762,113,026.99	22.3%
Support Services	\$706,346,456.26	20.6%
Miscellaneous Services	\$418,670,094.69	12.2%
Transportation	\$219,472,807.58	6.4%
In-Home Respite	\$192,446,850.20	5.6%
Supported Employment	\$88,210,449.20	2.6%
Health Care	\$70,595,849.11	2.1%
Work Activity Program	\$56,256,531.36	1.6%
Our-of-Home Respite	\$48,512,369.41	1.4%
Total	\$3,424,242,340.23	100.0%

Footnote: ²¹FY14/15 Information Systems Data purchase of service dollars, by budget category, as of June 2016. End of footnote.

Part 4

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

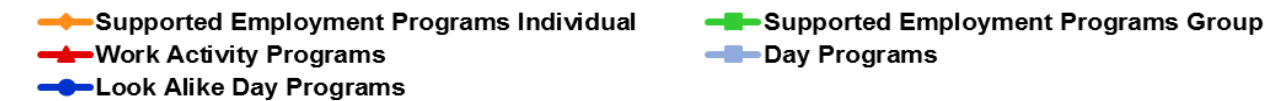
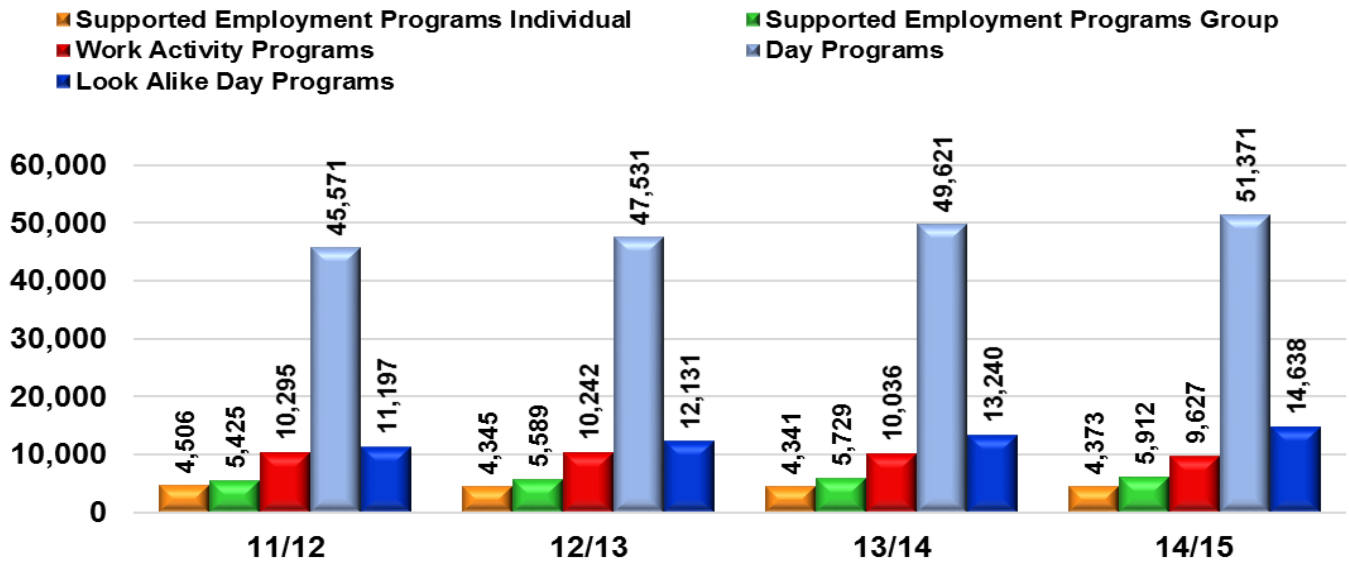
What does this data tell us: This data shows us that utilization of day and look alike programs increased faster than supported employment programs. The data also shows a slow, steady decline in the utilization of work activity programs.

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

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

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

Fiscal Year	Supported Employment Programs Individual	Supported Employment Programs Group	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs
11/12	4,506	5,425	10,295	45,571	11,197
12/13	4,345	5,589	10,242	47,531	12,131
13/14	4,341	5,729	10,036	49,621	13,240
14/15	4,373	5,912	9,627	51,371	14,638



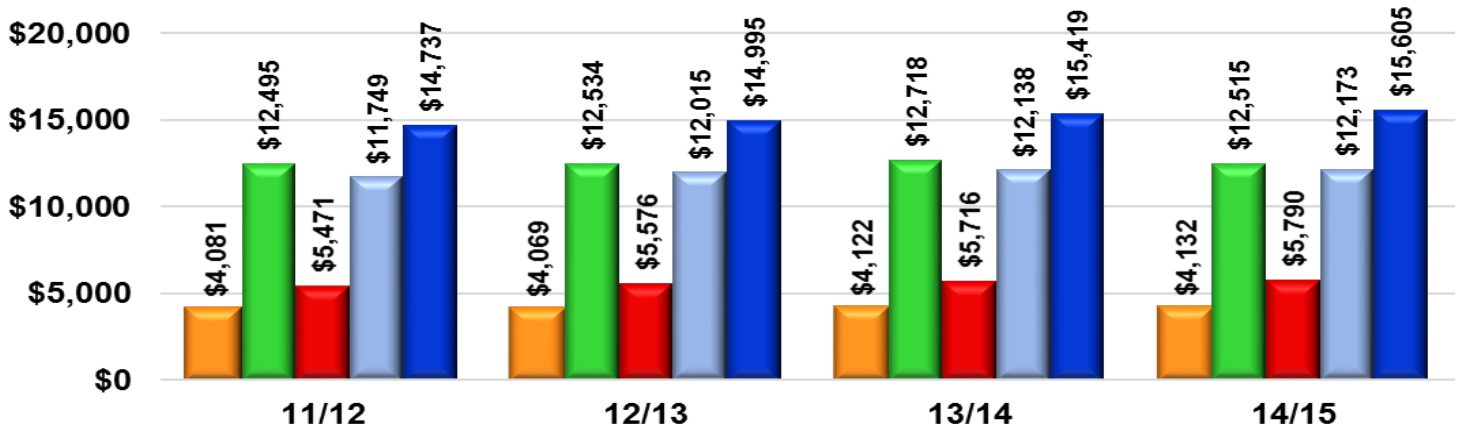
Footnote: ²²Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

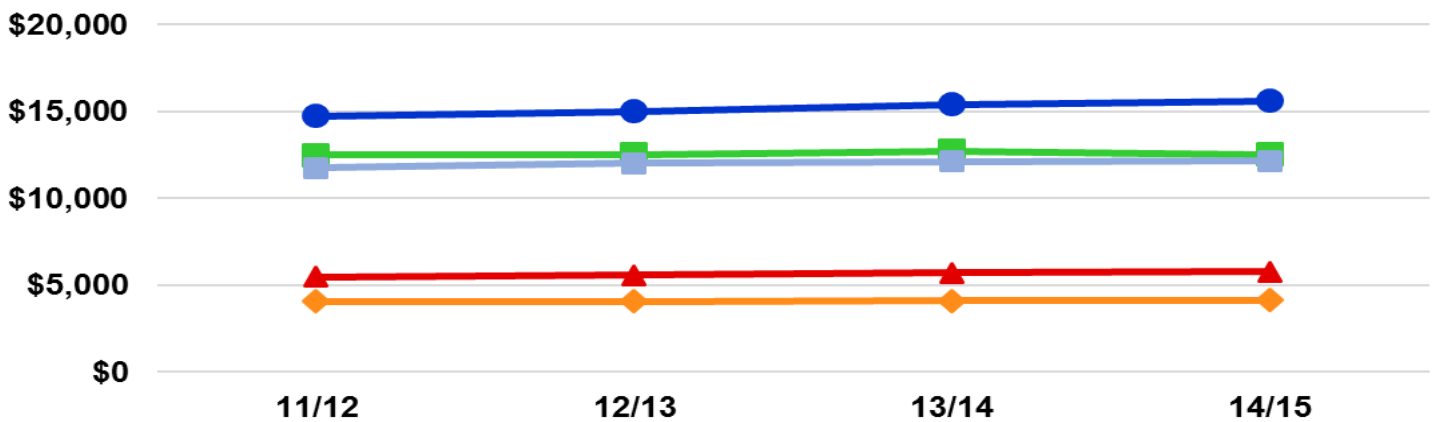
Regional center per person (16 or older) purchase of services (POS) cost: Statewide²³

Fiscal Year	Supported Employment Programs Individual	Supported Employment Programs Group	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs
11/12	\$4,081	\$12,495	\$5,471	\$11,749	\$14,737
12/13	\$4,069	\$12,534	\$5,576	\$12,015	\$14,995
13/14	\$4,122	\$12,718	\$5,716	\$12,138	\$15,419
14/15	\$4,132	\$12,515	\$5,790	\$12,173	\$15,605

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



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



Footnote: ²³Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. End of footnote.

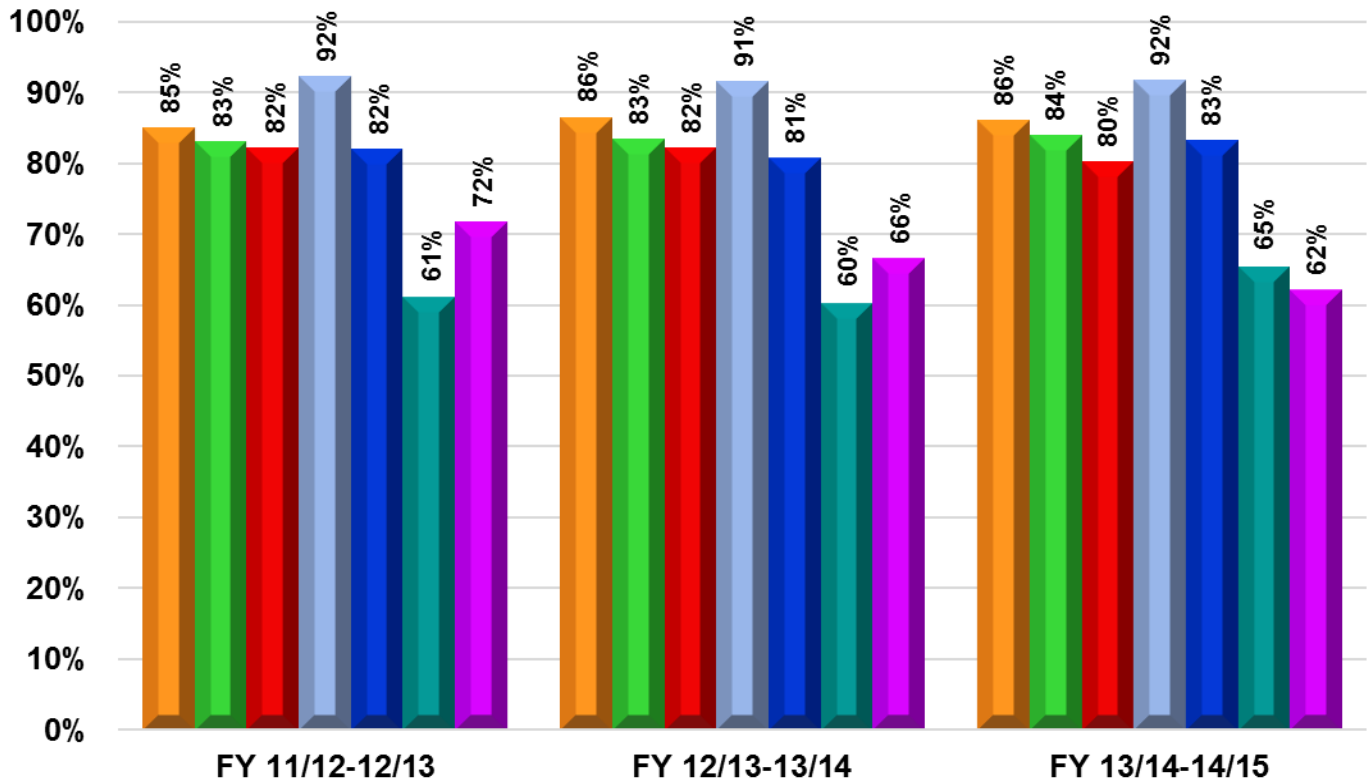
Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

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

	FY 11/12-12/13	FY 12/13-13/14	FY 13/14-14/15
SEP Individual*	85%	86%	86%
SEP Group*	83%	83%	84%
Work Activity Programs	82%	82%	80%
Day Programs	92%	91%	92%
Look Alike Day Programs	82%	81%	83%
Combination	61%	60%	65%
Not in Day or Work Programs	72%	66%	62%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

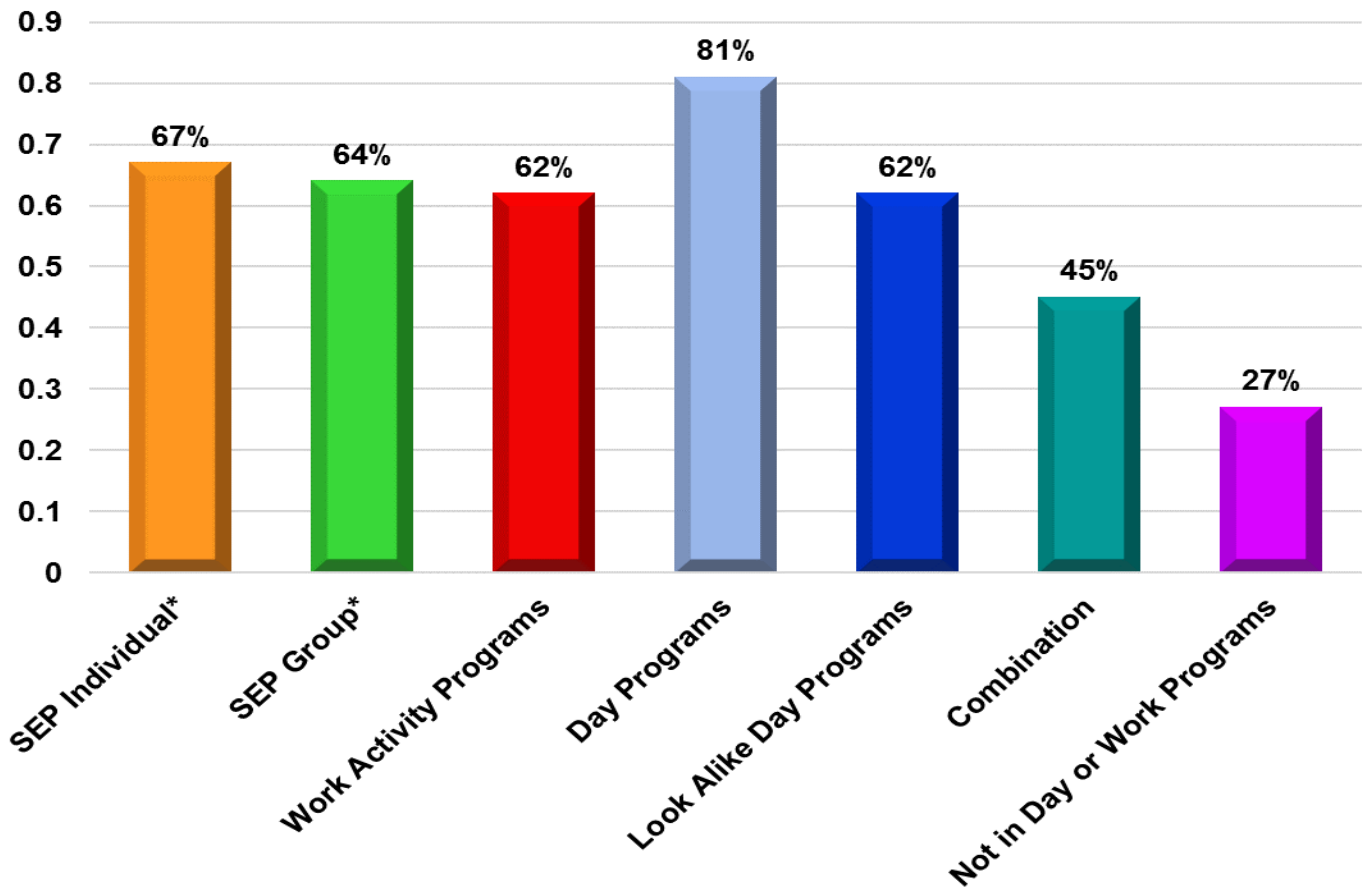
- SEP Individual*
- SEP Group*
- Work Activity Programs
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Combination
- Not in Day or Work Programs



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

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

Comparison percentage of regional center consumers ages 16-99, who stayed in the same service type FY 11/12 and FY 14/15: Statewide²⁵



Age Range 16-99	FY 11/12 and FY 14/15
SEP Individual*	67%
SEP Group*	64%
Work Activity Programs	62%
Day Programs	81%
Look Alike Day Programs	62%
Combination	45%
Not in Day or Work Programs	27%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

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

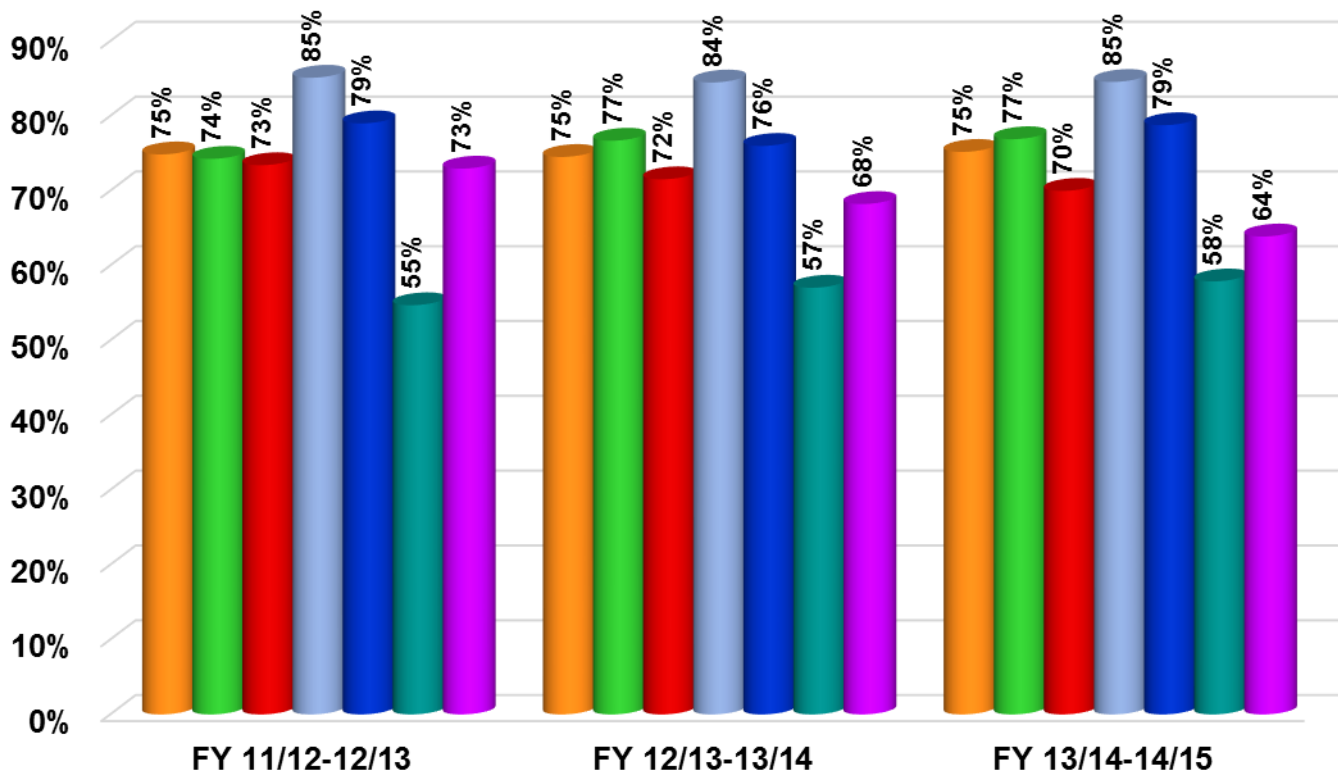
Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

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

	FY 11/12-12/13	FY 12/13-13/14	FY 13/14-14/15
SEP Individual*	75%	75%	75%
SEP Group*	74%	77%	77%
Work Activity Programs	73%	72%	70%
Day Programs	85%	84%	85%
Look Alike Day Programs	79%	76%	79%
Combination	55%	57%	58%
Not in Day or Work Programs	73%	68%	64%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

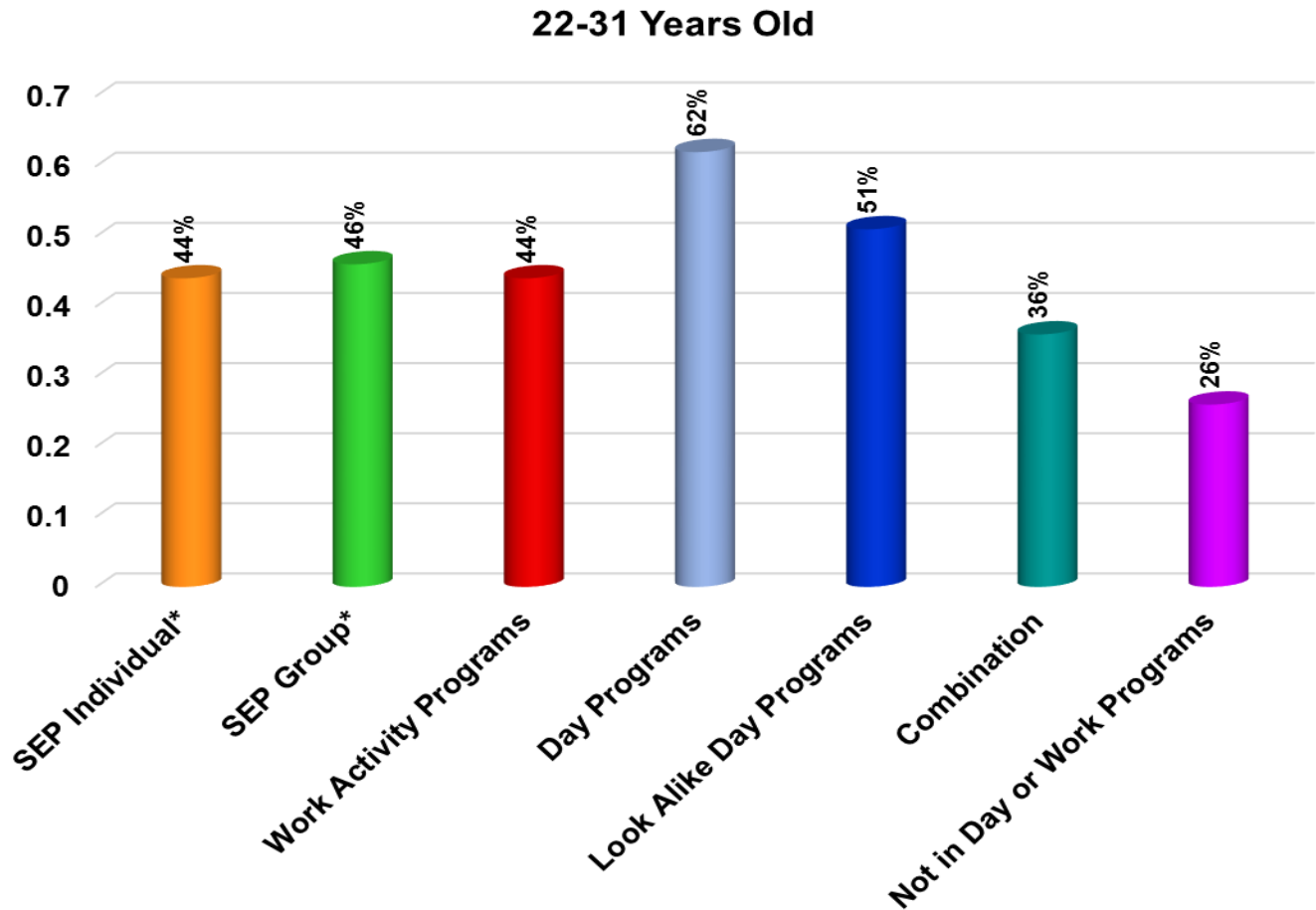
- SEP Individual*
- SEP Group*
- Work Activity Programs
- Day Programs
- Look Alike Day Programs
- Combination
- Not in Day or Work Programs



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

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

Comparison percentage of regional center consumers ages 22-31, who stayed in the same service type FY 11/12 and FY 14/15: Statewide²⁷



Age Range 22-31	FY 11/12 and FY 14/15
SEP Individual*	44%
SEP Group*	46%
Work Activity Programs	44%
Day Programs	62%
Look Alike Day Programs	51%
Combination	36%
Not in Day or Work Programs	26%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

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

Part 5

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

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

Statewide Report Net Changes

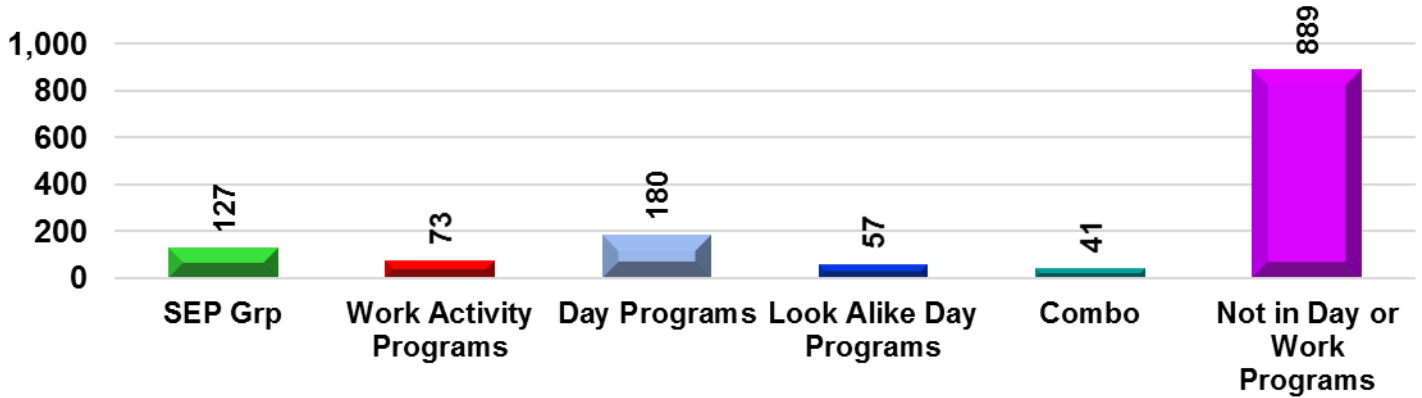
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual population FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15: Statewide²⁸

Transfers out of SEP Individual FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15

Ages		Total FY 11/12	SEP Indv	SEP Grp	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16-99	IP	4,144	2,777	127	73	180	57	41	889
22-31	IP	1,480	646	31	11	34	17	15	726

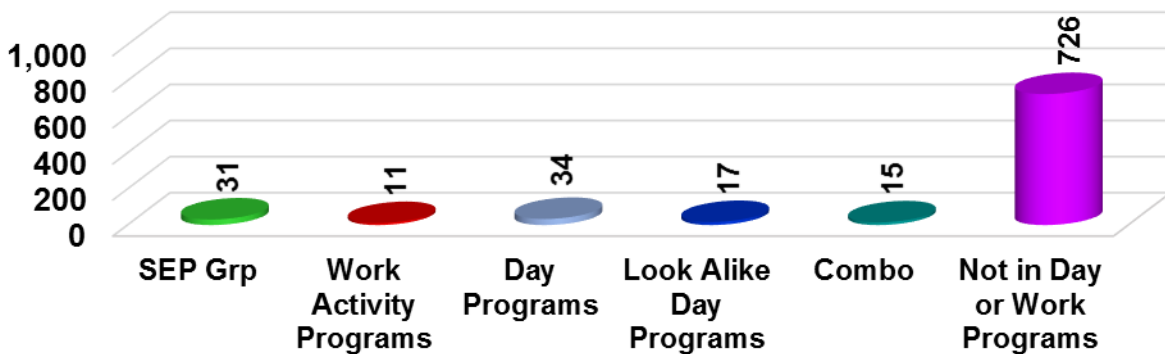
Below graph reflects the number of consumers (16-99), transferring out of SEP Individual, into the following programs: SEP Group, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfer out of SEP Individual, Ages 16-99



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

Transfers out of SEP Individual, 22-31 Years Old



Footnote: ²⁸Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Services System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of Footnote.

Statewide Report Net Changes

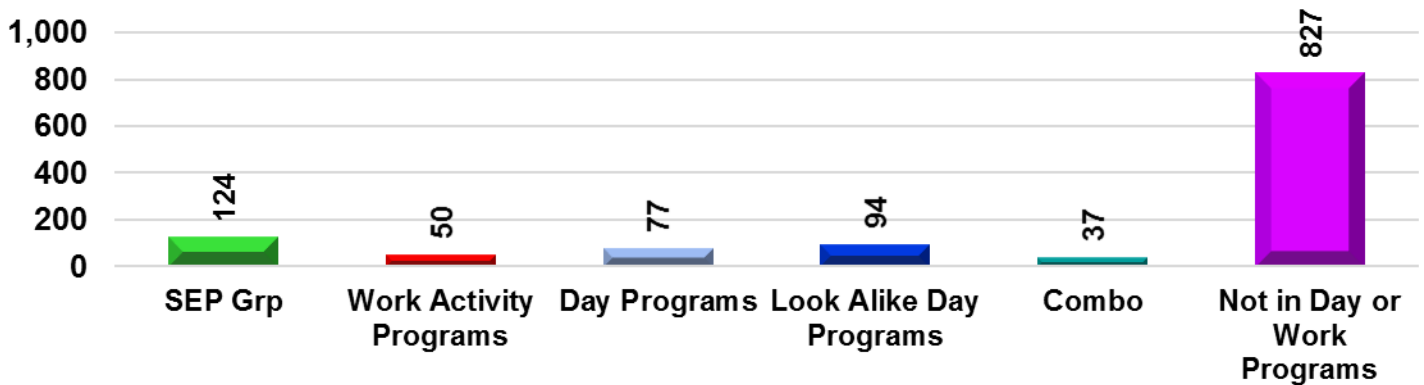
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual population FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15: Statewide²⁹

Transfers into SEP Individual FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15

Ages		Total FY 14/15	SEP Indv	SEP Grp	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16-99	IP	3,986	2,777	124	50	77	94	37	827
22-31	IP	1,411	646	51	24	27	55	10	598

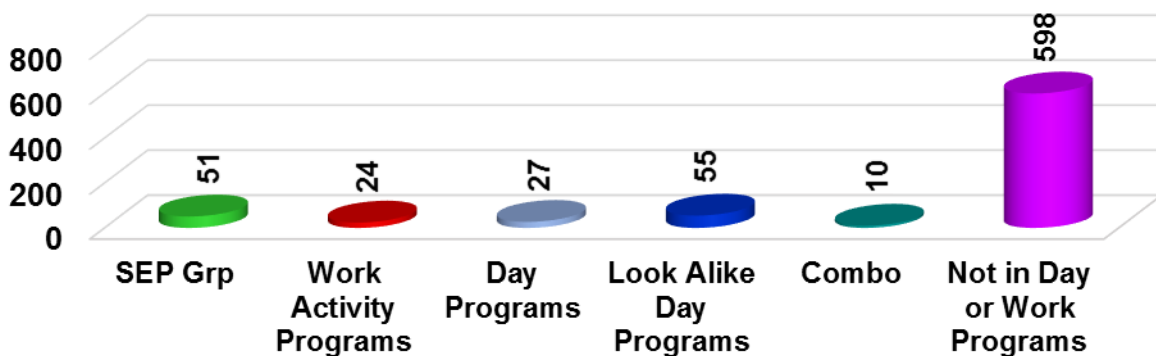
Below graph reflects the number of consumers (16-99), transferring into SEP Individual, from the following programs: SEP Group, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers into SEP Individual, Ages 16-99



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

Transfers into SEP Individual, 22-31 Years Old



Footnote: ²⁹Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Services System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of Footnote.

Statewide Report Net Changes

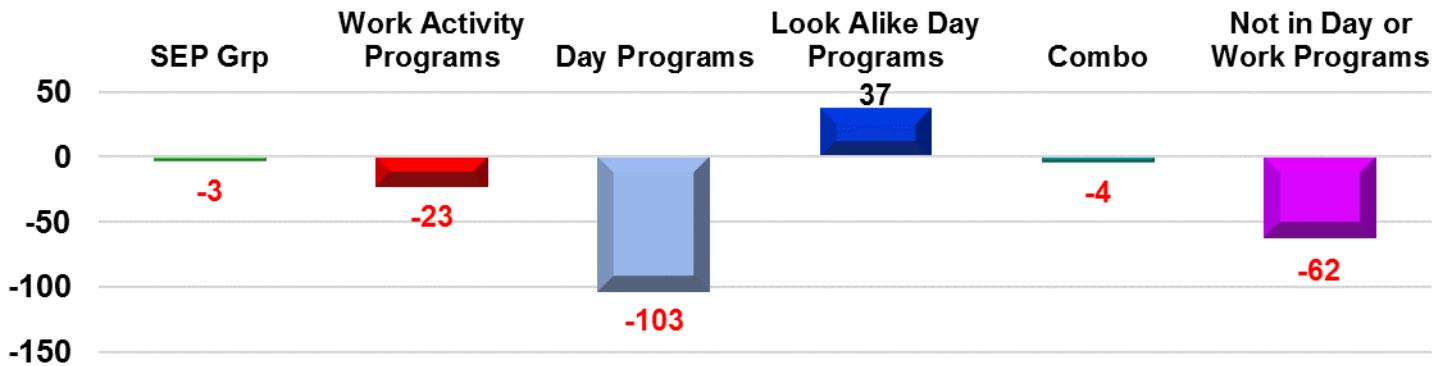
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual population FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15: Statewide³⁰

Net changes for movement in and out of SEP Individual FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15

Ages		Net Change	SEP Indv	SEP Grp	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16-99	IP	-158	0	-3	-23	-103	37	-4	-62
22-31	IP	-69	0	20	13	-7	38	-5	-128

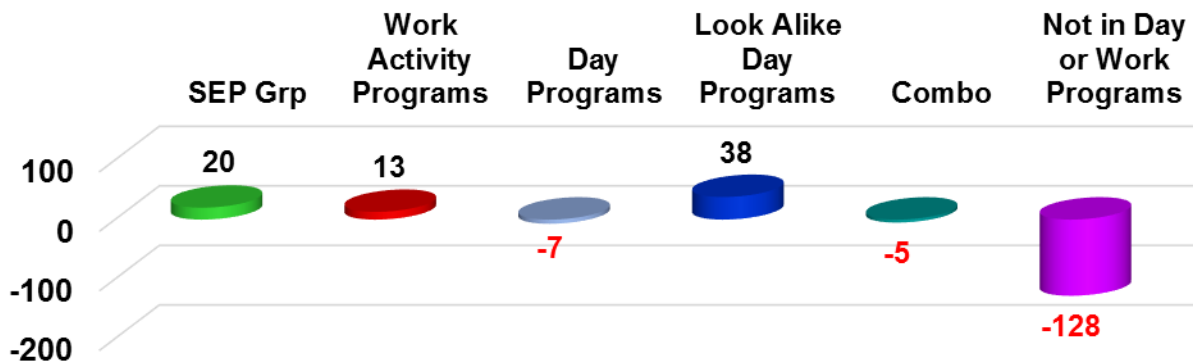
Below graph reflects the **net** number of consumers (16-99), transferring in and out of SEP Individual, into the following programs: SEP Group, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Net transfers in and out of SEP Individual, Ages 16-99
FY 11/12 thru 14/15



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

Net transfers in and out of SEP Individual, 22-31 Years Old
FY 11/12 thru 14/15



Footnote: ³⁰Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Services System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of Footnote.

Statewide Report Net Changes

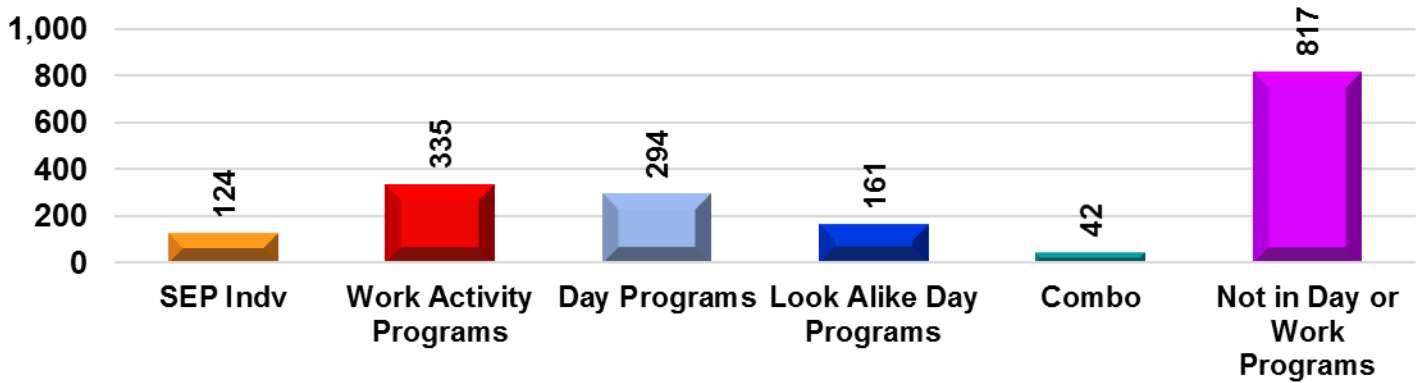
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Group population FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15: Statewide³¹

Transfers out of SEP Group FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15

Ages		Total FY 11/12	SEP Grp	SEP Indv	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16-99	GP	4,928	3,155	124	335	294	161	42	817
22-31	GP	1,951	900	51	70	64	45	13	808

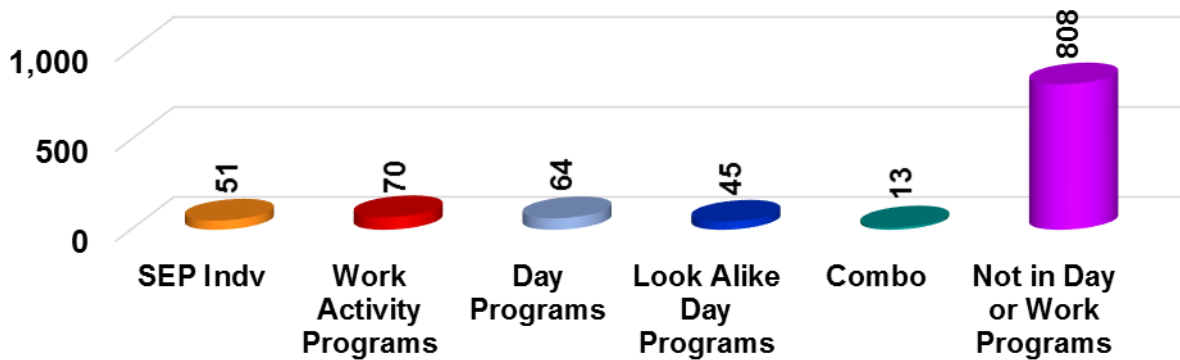
Below graph reflects the number of consumers (16-99), transferring out of SEP Group, into the following programs: SEP Individual, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers out of SEP Group, Ages 16-99



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

Transfers out of SEP Group, 22-31 Years Old



Footnote: ³¹Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Services System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of Footnote.

Statewide Report Net Changes

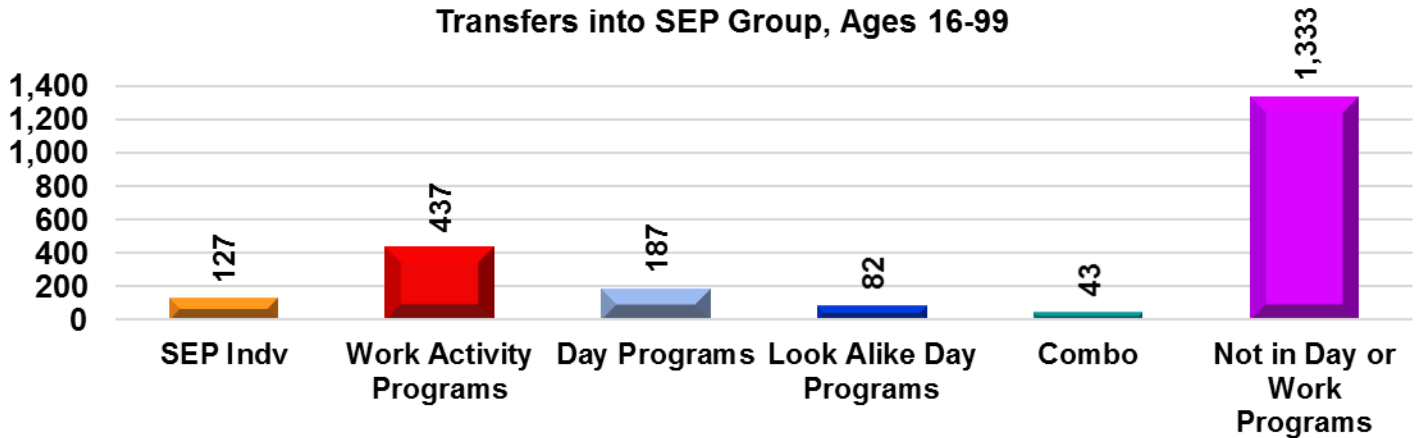
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Group population FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15: Statewide³²

Transfers into SEP Group FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15

Ages		Total FY 14/15	SEP Grp	SEP Indv	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16-99	GP	5,364	3,155	127	437	187	82	43	1,333
22-31	GP	2,275	900	31	170	87	27	13	1,047

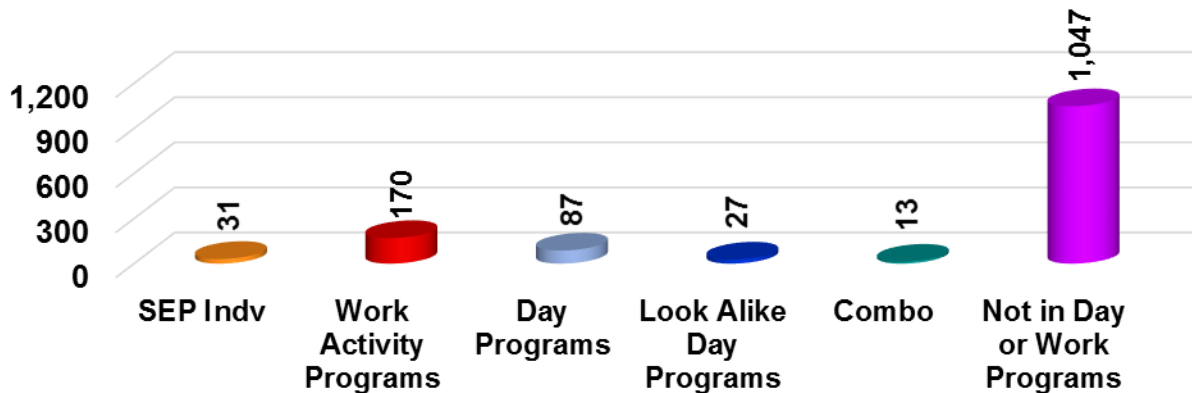
Below graph reflects the number of consumers (16-99), transferring into SEP Group, from the following programs: SEP Individual, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers into SEP Group, Ages 16-99



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

Transfers into SEP Group, 22-31 Years Old



Footnote: ³²Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Services System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of Footnote.

Statewide Report Net Changes

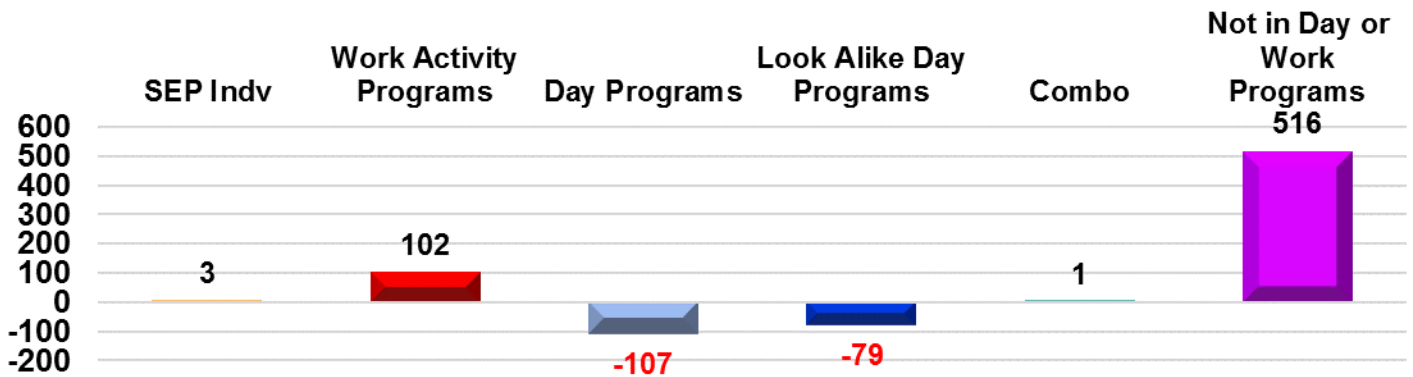
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Group population FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15: Statewide³³

Net changes for movement in and out of SEP Group FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15

Ages		Net Change	SEP Grp	SEP Indv	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16-99	GP	436	0	3	102	-107	-79	1	516
22-31	GP	324	0	-20	100	23	-18	0	239

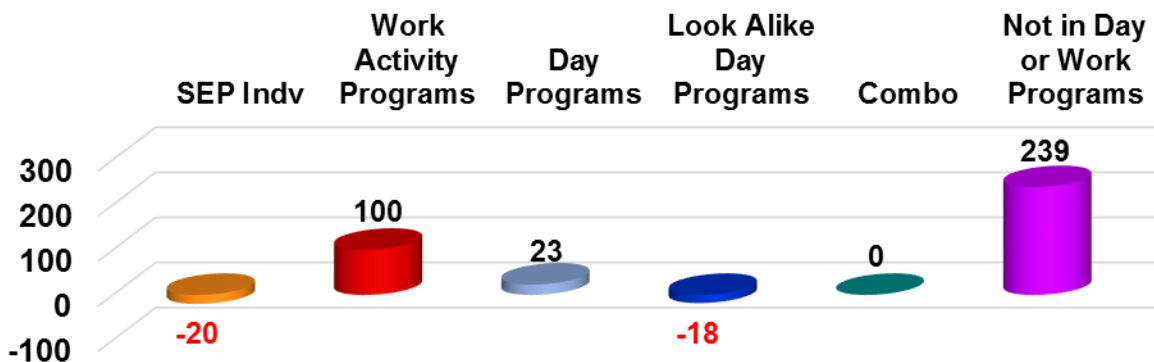
Below graph reflects the **net** number of consumers (16-99), transferring in and out of SEP Group, into the following programs: SEP Individual, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Net Transfers in and out of SEP Group, Ages 16-99



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

Net Transfers in and out of SEP Group, 22-31 Years Old



Footnote: ³³Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Services System transition between SEP Individual, SEP Group, WAP, Day Programs, Look Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs, by fiscal year. End of Footnote.

Part 6

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

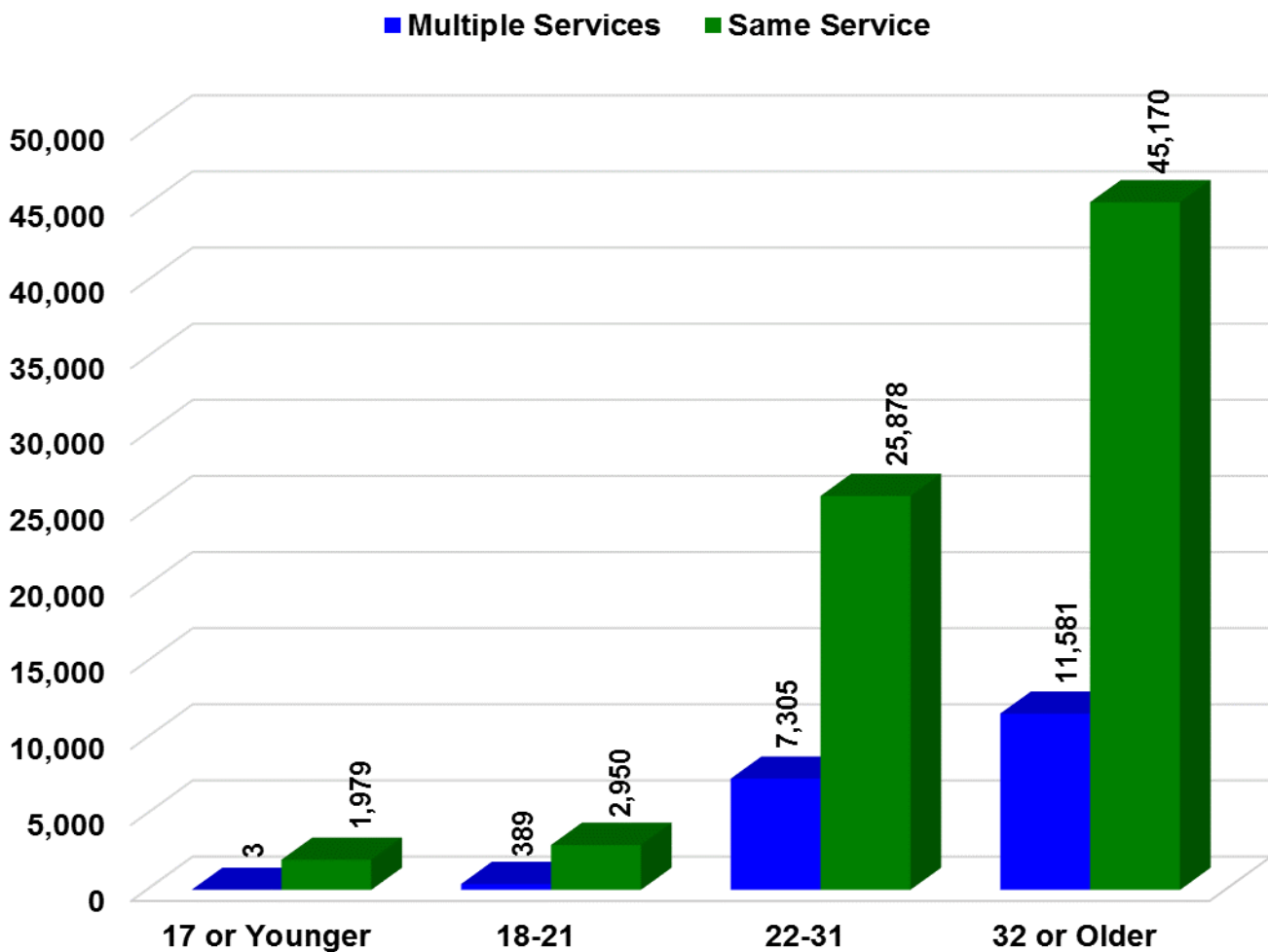
What does this data tell us: This data shows us consumers usually stay in the same service over time, no matter what their diagnosis(es), or age.

Consumers Services³⁴

Age Group	Multiple Services	Same Service
17 or Younger	3	1,979
18-21	389	2,950
22-31	7,305	25,878
32 or Older	11,581	45,170
Grand Total	19,278	75,977

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

Same Service: Consumers that stay in the same services.



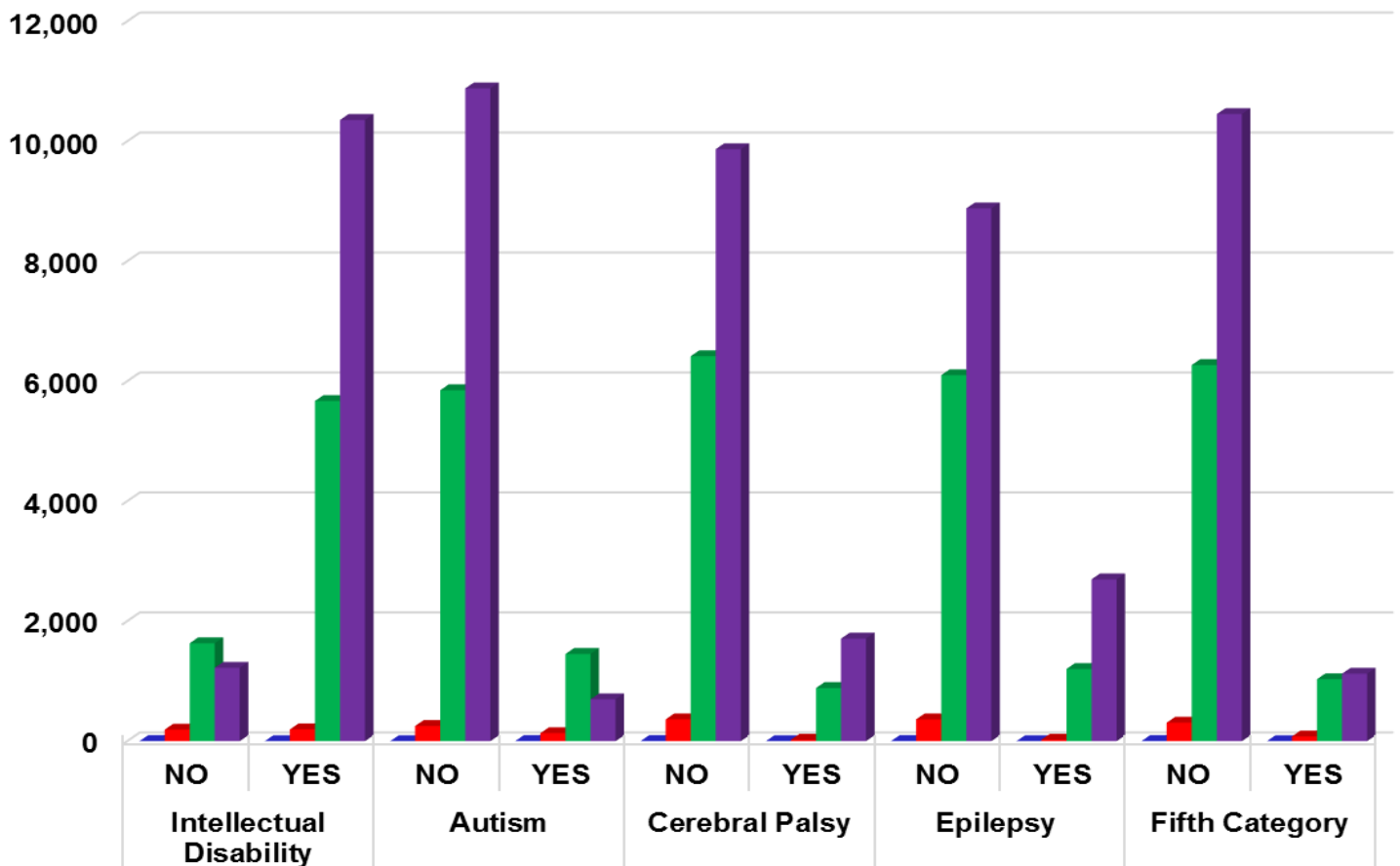
Footnote: ³⁴Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System showing consumers moving from service to service by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 515, 063, 950, 952, 954 services during FY 11/12 to FY 14/15, and indicates if the consumers utilized only the same service, or utilized multiple services. Consumers age was calculated as of August 9, 2016. End of footnote.

Consumers Diagnosis(es)³⁵

Multiple Services	Intellectual Disability	Autism	Cerebral Palsy	Epilepsy	Fifth Category
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Age Group	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
17 or Younger	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	0
18-21	192	197	255	134	365	24	364	25	310	79
22-31	1,633	5,672	5,850	1,455	6,418	887	6,102	1,203	6,271	1,034
32-99	1,224	10,357	10,883	698	9,870	1,711	8,883	2,698	10,455	1,126

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



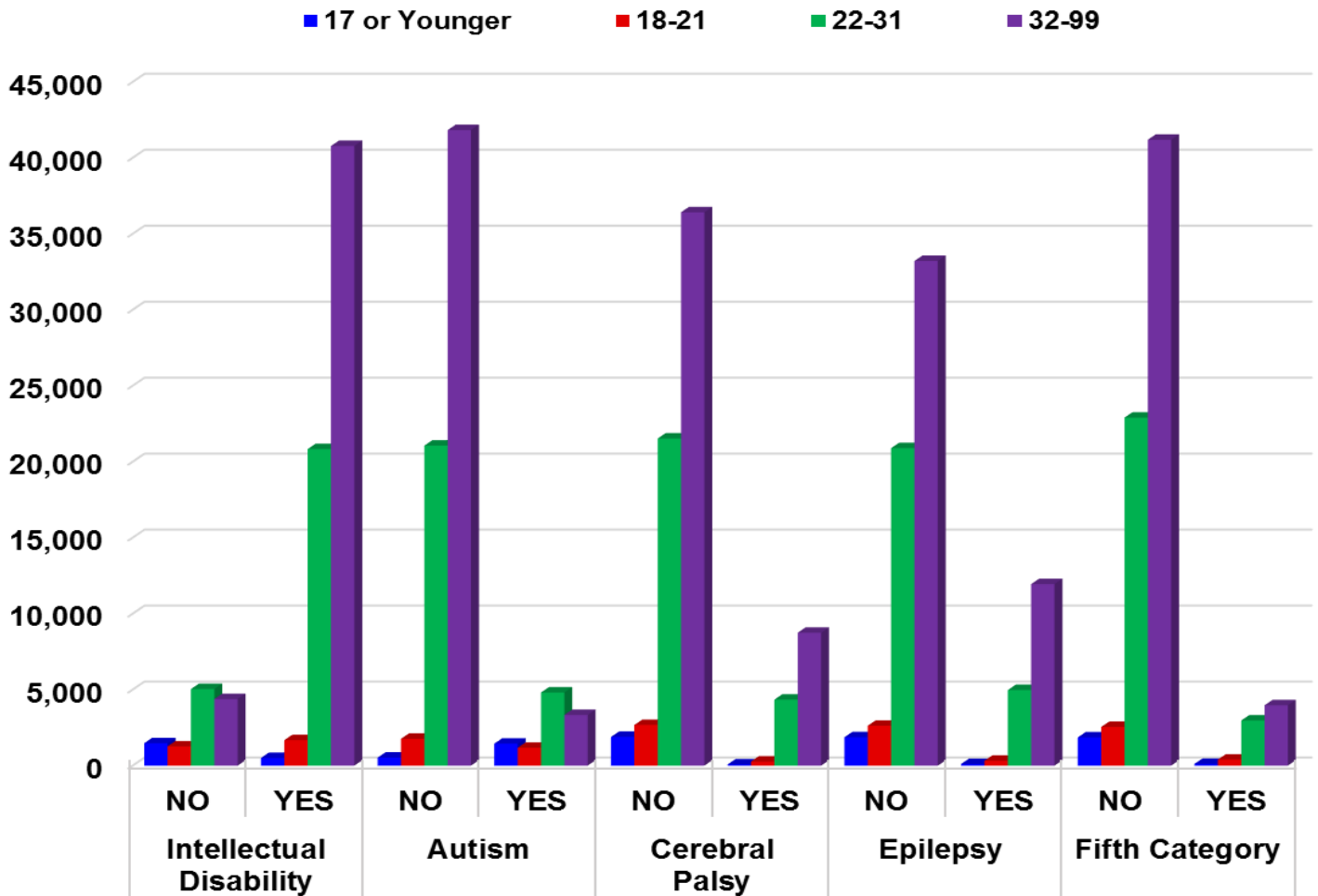
NOTE: Consumers may have one or more diagnosis and may be counted more than once.

Footnote: ³⁵Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 515, 063, 950, 952, 954 services during FY 11/12 to FY 14/15, and indicates if the consumers utilized only same service, or utilized multiple services, and No/Yes indicators for each of the five diagnosis categories. (ID, Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, and Fifth Category). Consumers age was calculated as of August 9, 2016. End of footnote.

Consumers Diagnosis(es)³⁶

Same Services	Intellectual Disability	Autism	Cerebral Palsy	Epilepsy	Fifth Category
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Age Group	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	Yes	NO	YES	NO	YES
17 or Younger	1,476	503	530	1,449	1,897	82	1,871	108	1,860	119
18-21	1,270	1,680	1,770	1,180	2,680	270	2,624	326	2,547	403
22-31	5,042	20,836	21,060	4,818	21,533	4,345	20,899	4,979	22,905	2,973
32-99	4,386	40,784	41,833	3,337	36,422	8,748	33,221	11,949	41,192	3,978



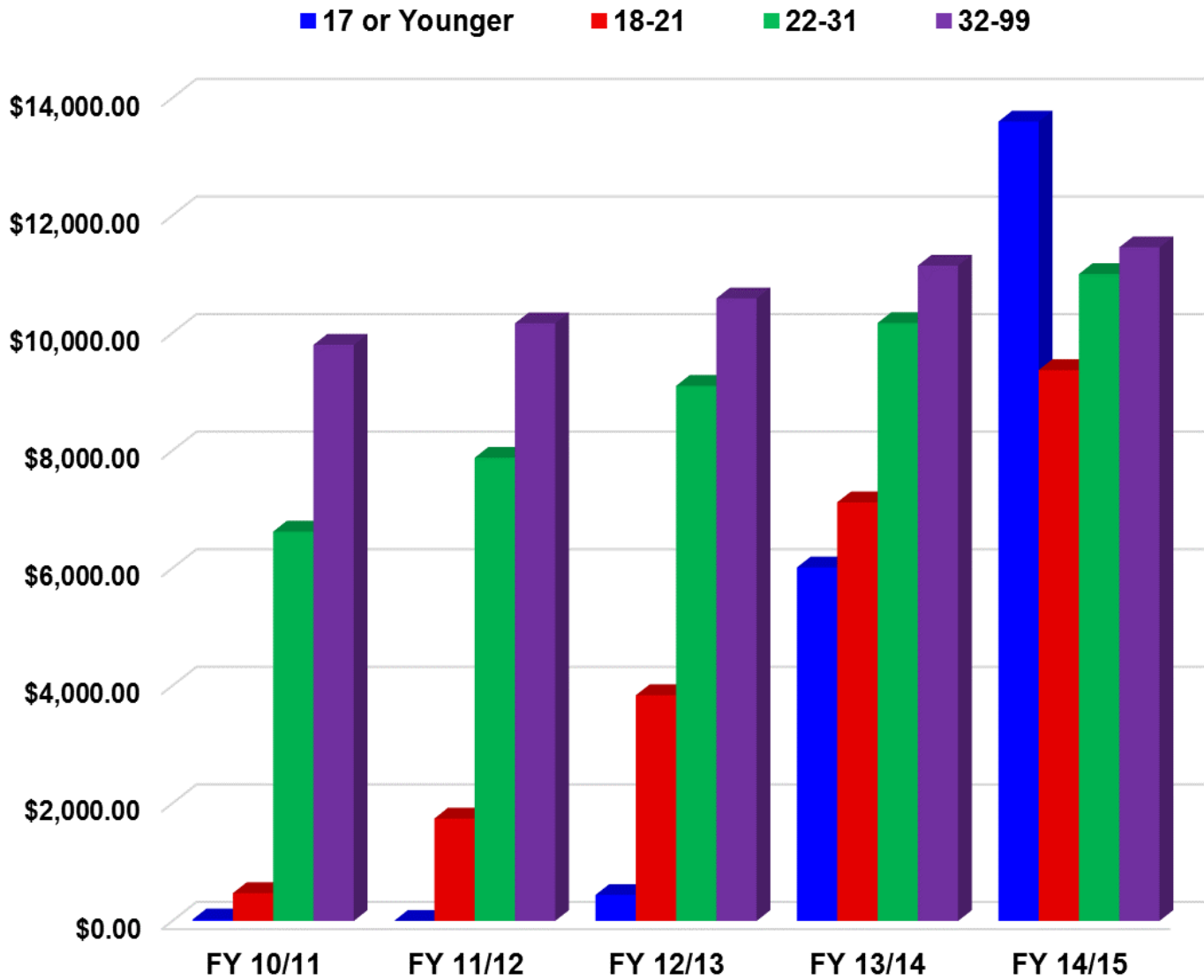
NOTE: Consumers may have one or more diagnosis and may be counted more than once.

Footnote: ³⁶Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 515, 063, 950, 952, 954 services during FY 11/12 to FY 14/15, and indicates if the consumers utilized only same service, or utilized multiple services, and No/Yes indicators for each of the five diagnosis categories. (ID, Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, and Fifth Category). Consumers age was calculated as of August 9, 2016. End of footnote.

Purchase of Service Type³⁷

Per person cost

Multiple Services	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15
17 or Younger	\$25.38	\$0.00	\$442.08	\$6,013.19	\$13,597.26
18-21	\$474.18	\$1,742.61	\$3,839.66	\$7,121.27	\$9,369.73
22-31	\$6,623.46	\$7,879.15	\$9,102.01	\$10,171.11	\$11,005.40
32-99	\$9,798.67	\$10,164.59	\$10,588.94	\$11,145.92	\$11,456.82

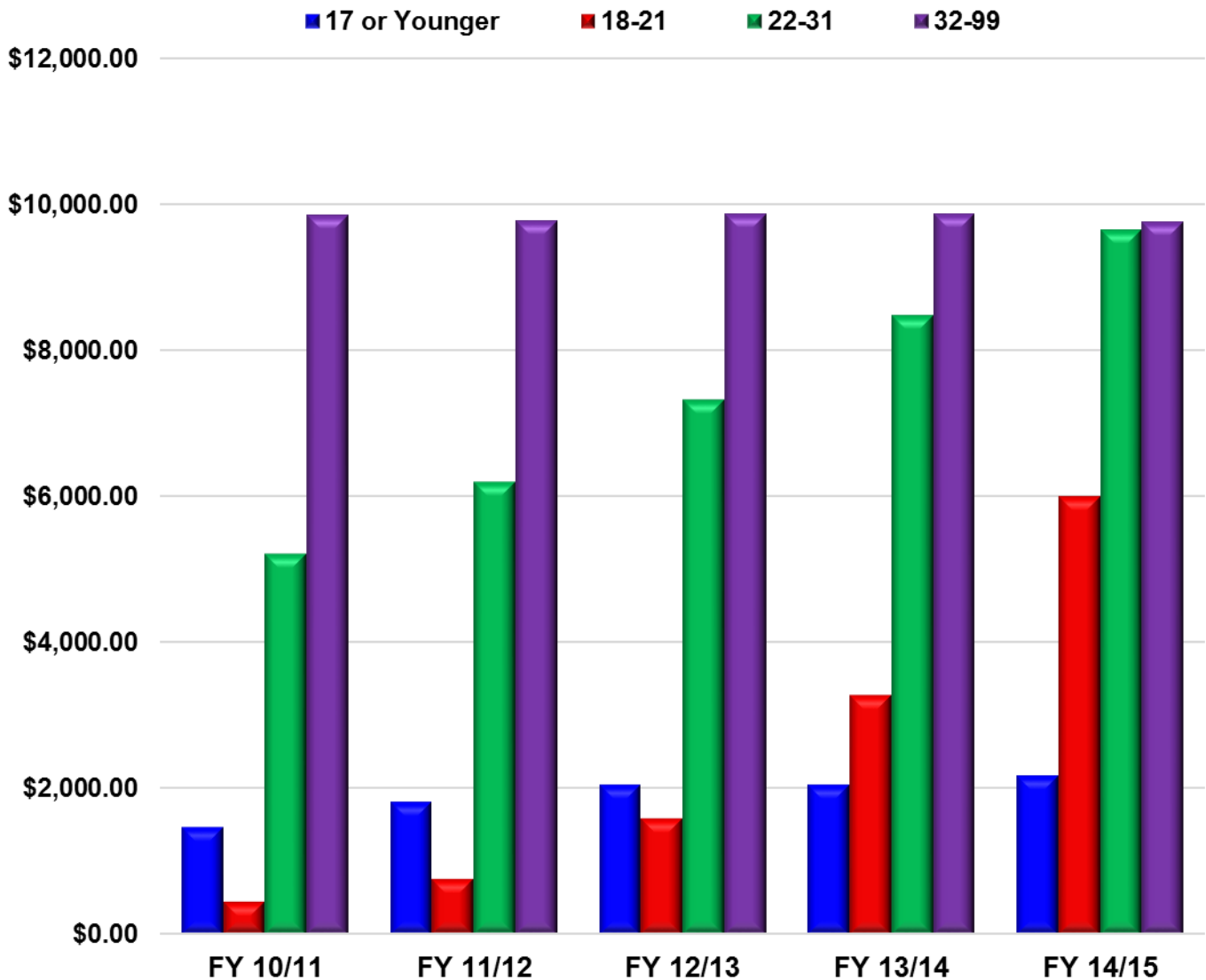


Footnote: ³⁷Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 515, 063, 950, 952, 954 services during FY 11/12 to FY 14/15, and indicates if the consumers utilized only the same service, or utilized multiple services. Consumers age was calculated as of August 9, 2016. End of footnote.

Purchase of Service Type³⁸

Per person cost

Same Service	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15
17 or Younger	\$1,464.14	\$1,808.35	\$2,048.56	\$2,050.12	\$2,171.15
18-21	\$459.99	\$764.11	\$1,595.36	\$3,286.46	\$5,996.73
22-31	\$5,228.18	\$6,203.04	\$7,325.56	\$8,481.79	\$9,660.56
32-99	\$9,857.40	\$9,776.52	\$9,882.71	\$9,870.37	\$9,765.45



Footnote: ³⁸Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 515, 063, 950, 952, 954 services during FY 11/12 to FY 14/15, and indicates if the consumers utilized only the same service, or utilized multiple services. Consumers age was calculated as of August 9, 2016. End of footnote.

Part 7

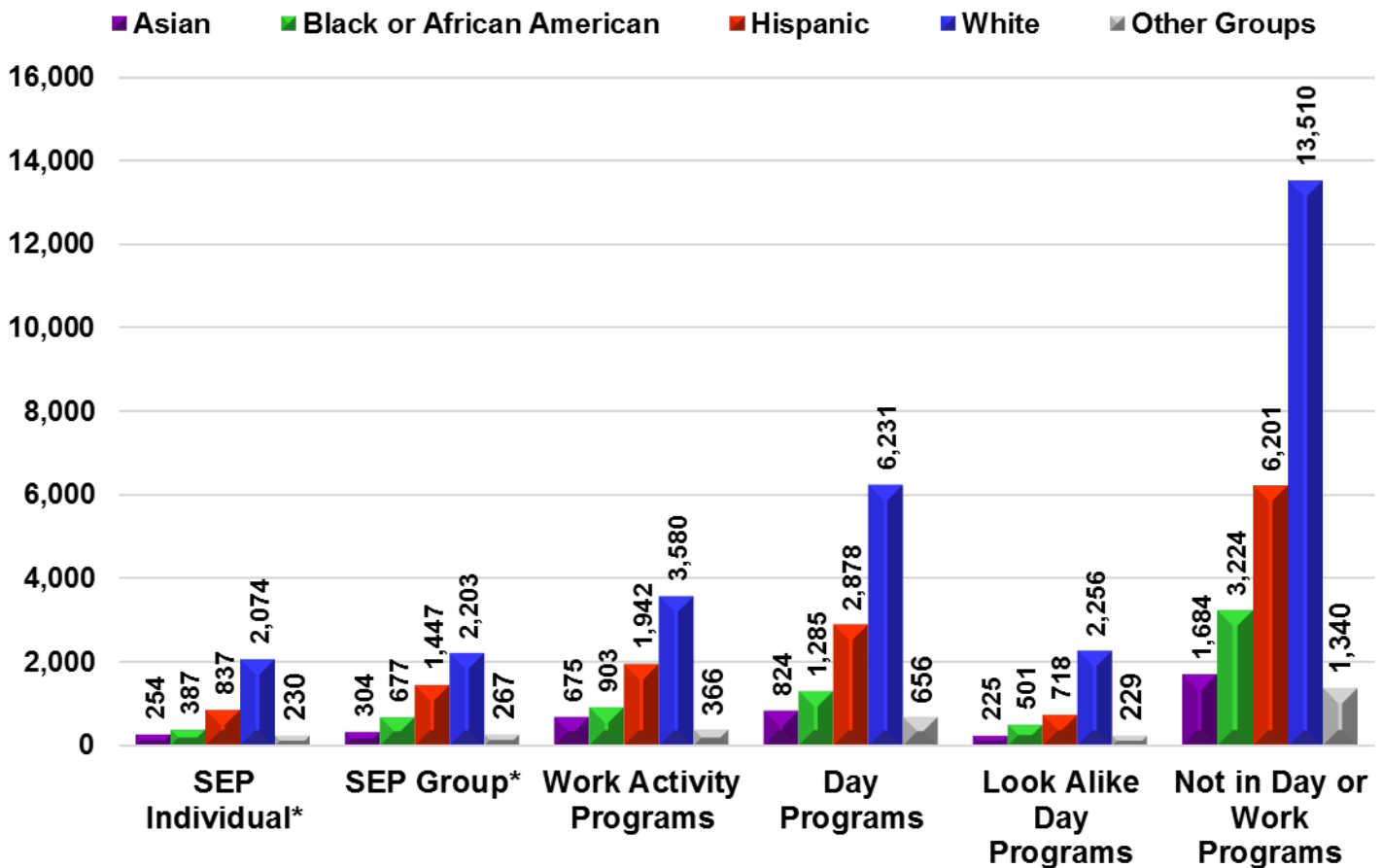
- ✓ Regional center consumers reporting they worked, by service programs and ethnic groups, from the Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER).
- ✓ Average per person cost by ethnic groups.

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

Number of Consumers Reporting They Worked Ages 16 and Older, Fiscal Year 14/15³⁹

	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic	White	Other Groups
SEP Individual*	254	387	837	2,074	230
SEP Group*	304	677	1,447	2,203	267
Work Activity Programs	675	903	1,942	3,580	366
Day Programs	824	1,285	2,878	6,231	656
Look Alike Day Program	225	501	718	2,256	229
Not in Day or Work Programs	1,684	3,224	6,201	13,510	1,340

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

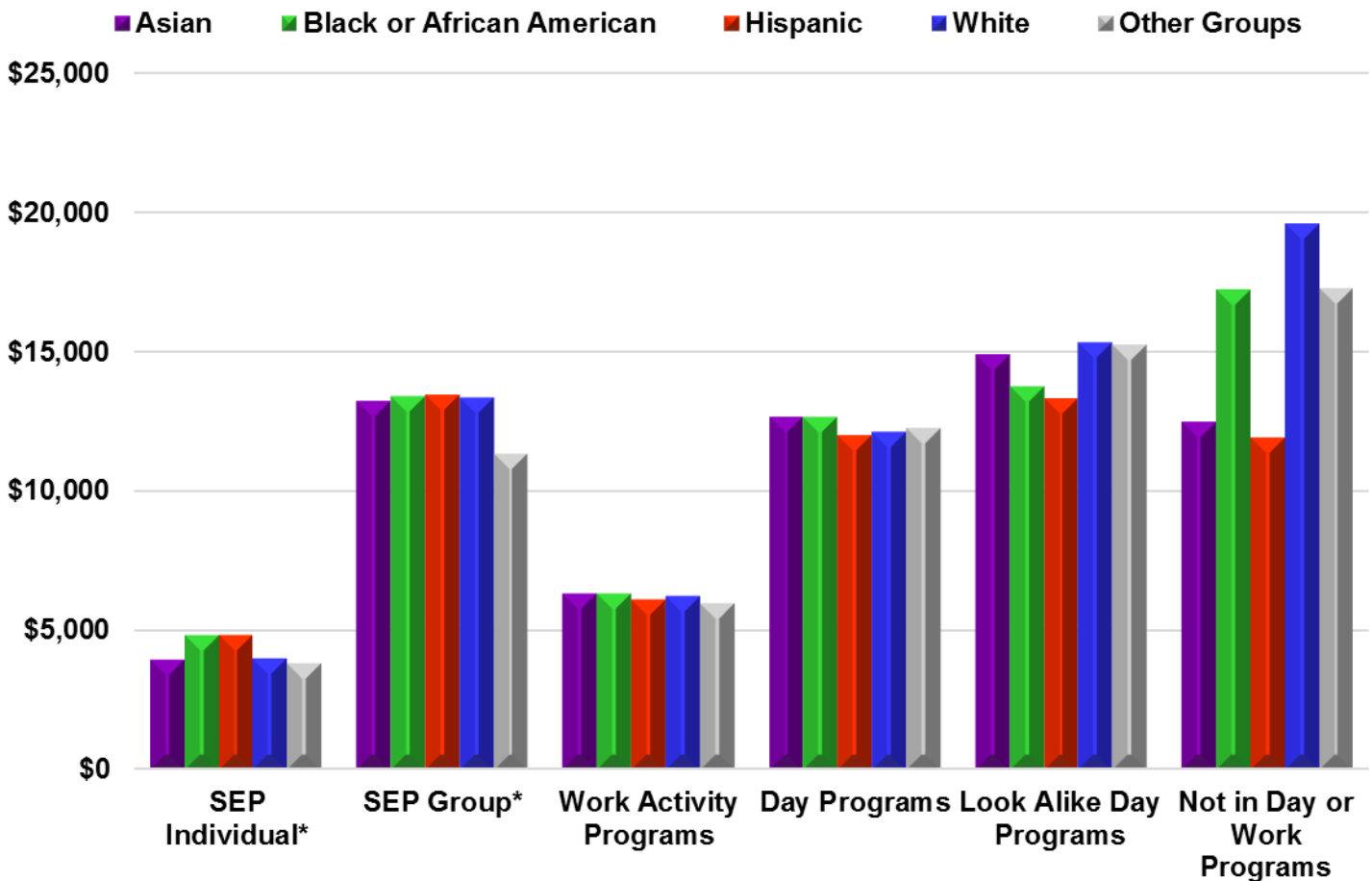


Footnote: ³⁹Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Hours worked per week for pay include "Less than 20 hours, 10 to 25 hours, 26 to 39 hours, or 40 hours or more". Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Working Consumers' Average per Person Cost Ages 16 and Older, Fiscal Year 14/15⁴⁰

	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic	White	Other Groups
SEP Individual*	\$3,950	\$4,834	\$4,829	\$4,003	\$3,856
SEP Group*	\$13,241	\$13,430	\$13,442	\$13,356	\$11,353
Work Activity Programs	\$6,325	\$6,327	\$6,118	\$6,260	\$5,976
Day Programs	\$12,685	\$12,683	\$11,999	\$12,123	\$12,276
Look Alike Day Programs	\$14,925	\$13,777	\$13,339	\$15,360	\$15,249
Not in Day or Work Programs	\$12,487	\$17,227	\$11,922	\$19,635	\$17,294

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)



Footnote: ⁴⁰Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Part 8

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

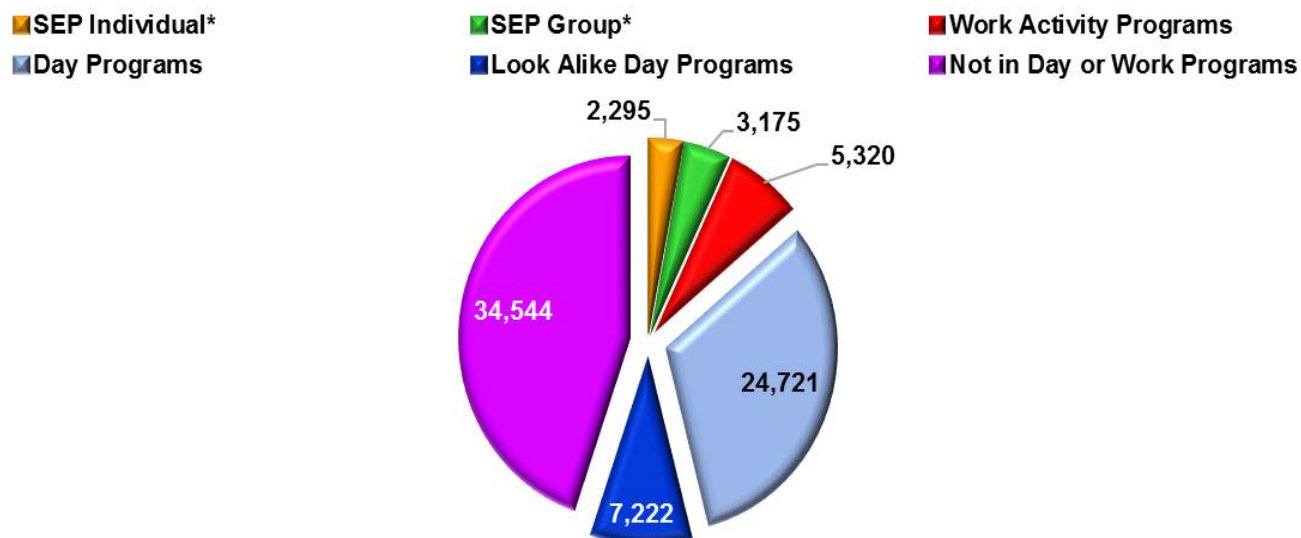
What does this data tell us: This data shows where people live, and the type of services they receive, by two different age groupings.

Residence by Service Code, Ages 18 and Older⁴¹

FY 14/15	Own Home/Parent Guardian	Own Home Independent	Supported Living	Community Care Facility Licensed by Department of Social Services	Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health	Foster Care, Family Home, Foster Home	All Other
SEP Individual*	2,295	1,391	454	185	10	27	11
SEP Group*	3,175	1,395	468	732	18	93	30
Work Activity Programs	5,320	1,155	370	2,358	222	141	60
Day Programs	24,721	2,448	2,252	15,002	5,861	765	332
Look Alike Day Programs	7,222	1,394	1,502	3,247	728	296	136
Not in Day or Work Programs	34,544	8,831	5,654	21,008	6,379	1,278	748

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

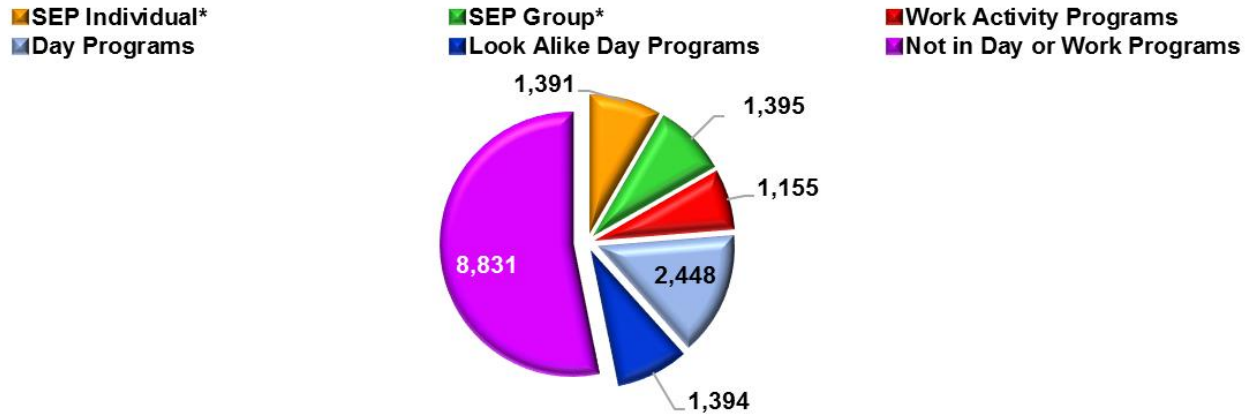
Own Home/Parent Guardian



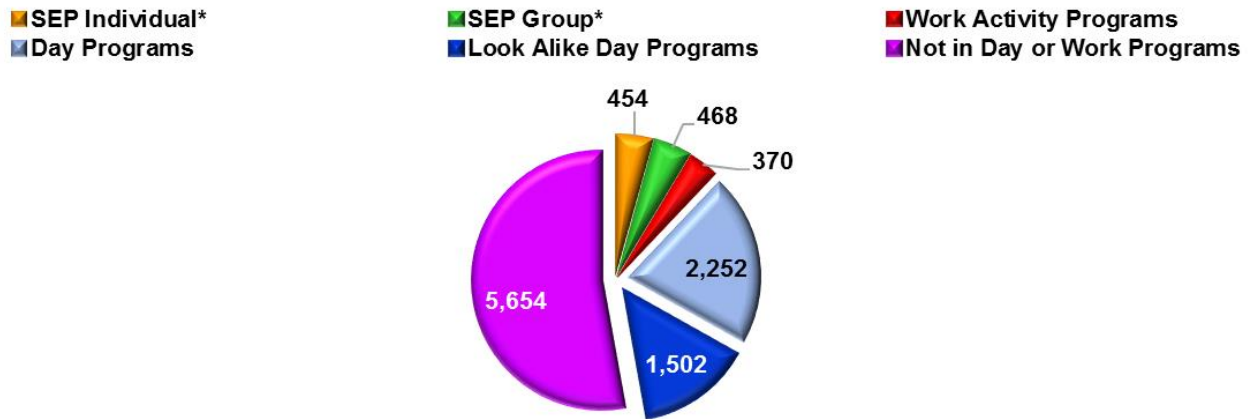
Footnote: ⁴¹Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴²

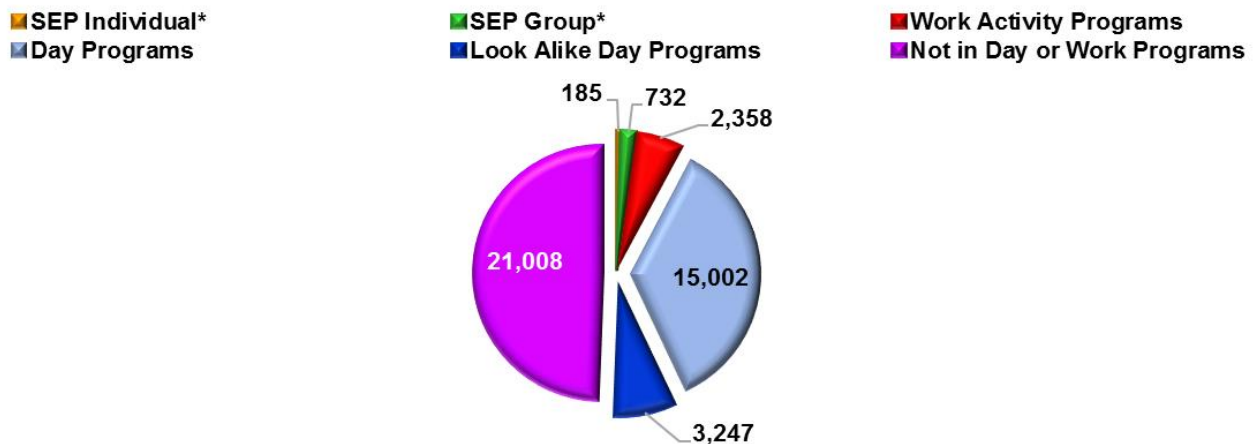
Own Home Independent



Supported Living



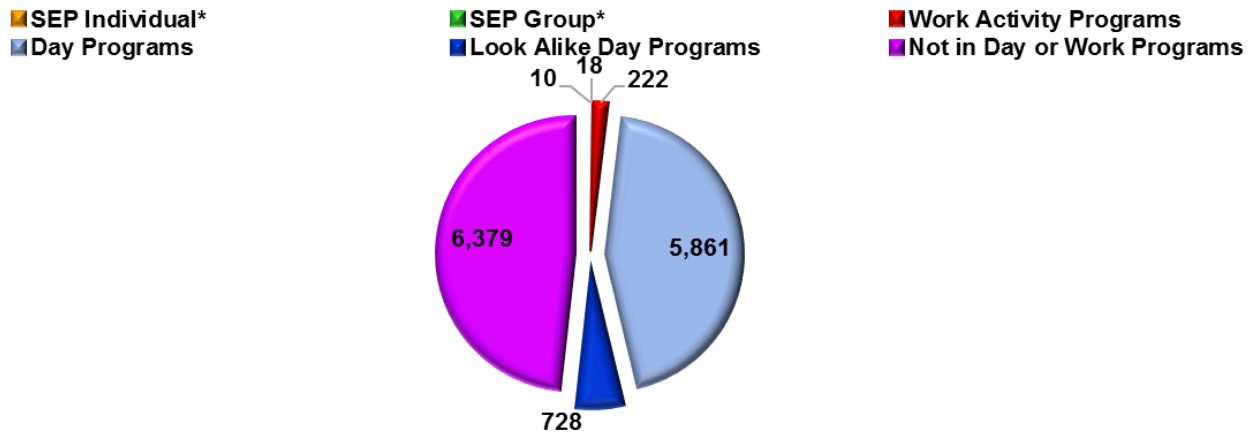
Community Care Facility Licensed by Department of Social Services



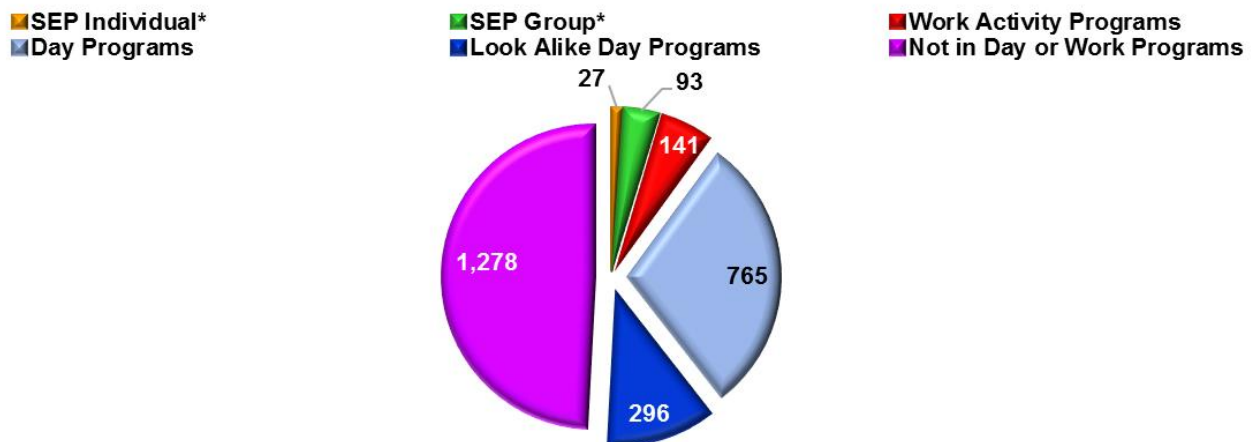
Footnote: ⁴²Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴³

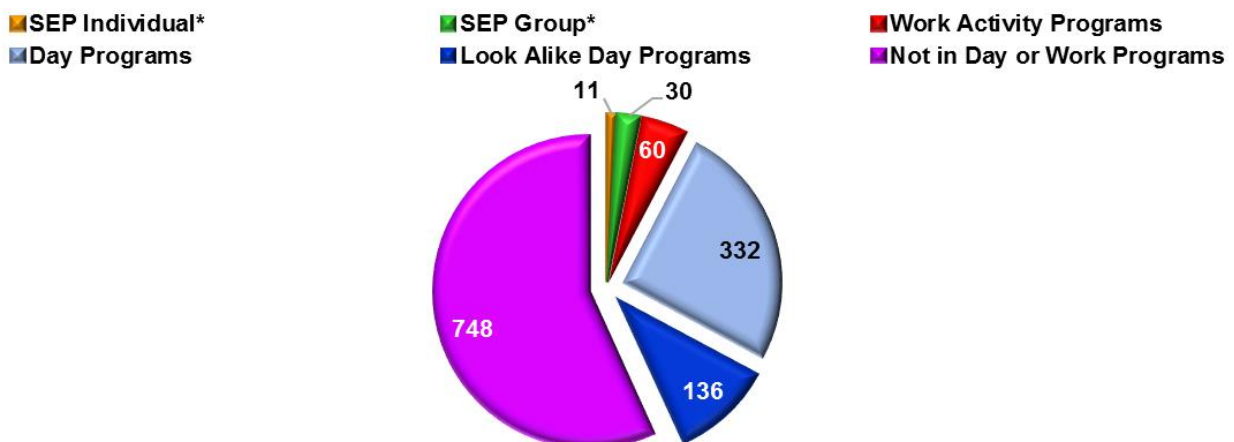
Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health



Foster Care, Family Home, Foster Home



All Other



Footnote: ⁴³Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

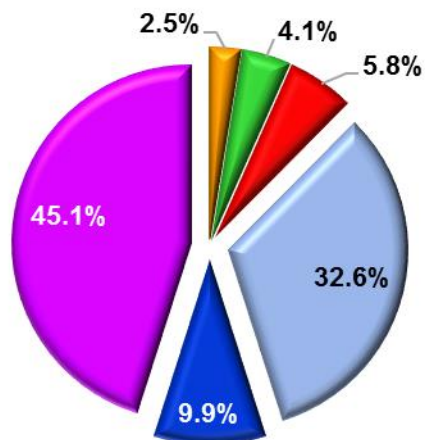
Percentage of Residence by Service Code Ages 22-31⁴⁴

FY 14/15	Own Home/Parent Guardian	Own Home Independent	Supported Living	Community Care Facility Licensed by Department of Social Services	Intermediate Care Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health	Foster Care, Family Home, Foster Home	All Other
SEP Individual*	2.5%	6.5%	3.6%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%	0.9%
SEP Group*	4.1%	8.9%	4.5%	1.9%	0.2%	4.7%	2.3%
Work Activity Programs	5.8%	6.2%	2.6%	4.2%	1.2%	5.3%	5.4%
Day Programs	32.6%	14.6%	18.6%	35.8%	44.1%	27.0%	24.6%
Look Alike Day Programs	9.9%	9.8%	17.8%	8.8%	6.7%	12.0%	9.3%
Not in Day or Work Programs	45.1%	54.0%	52.9%	48.8%	47.8%	49.6%	57.5%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

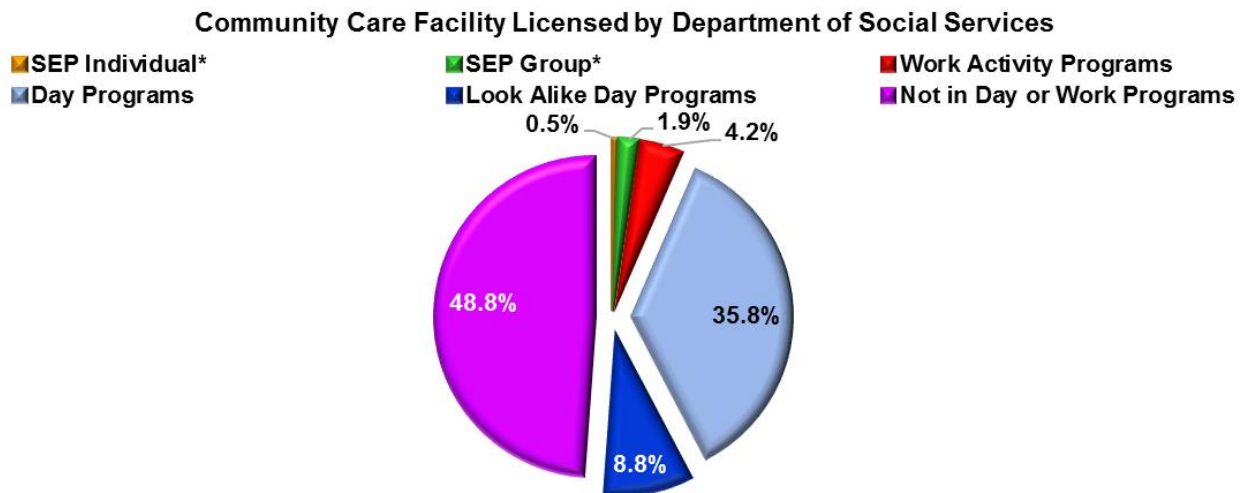
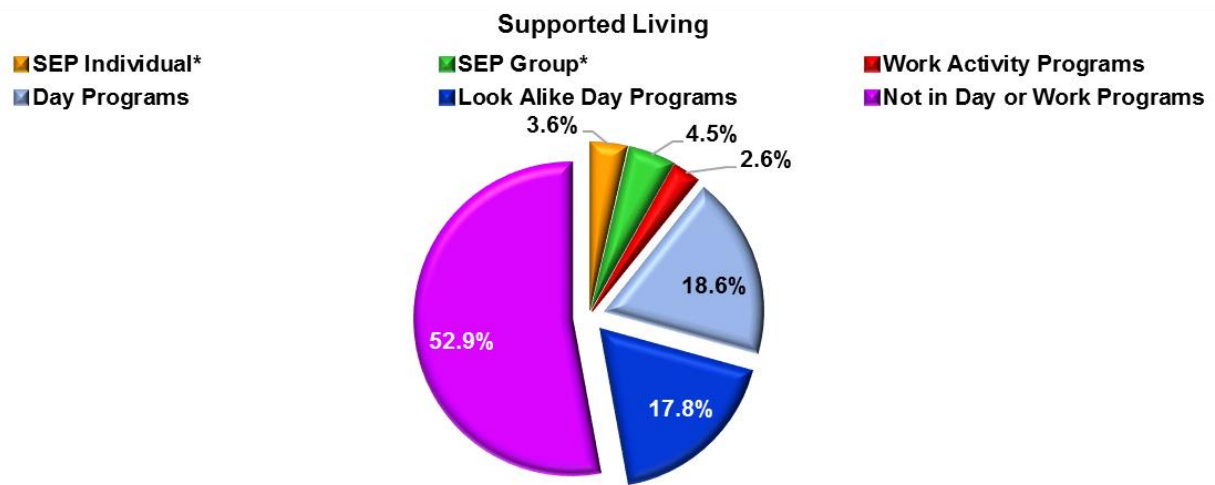
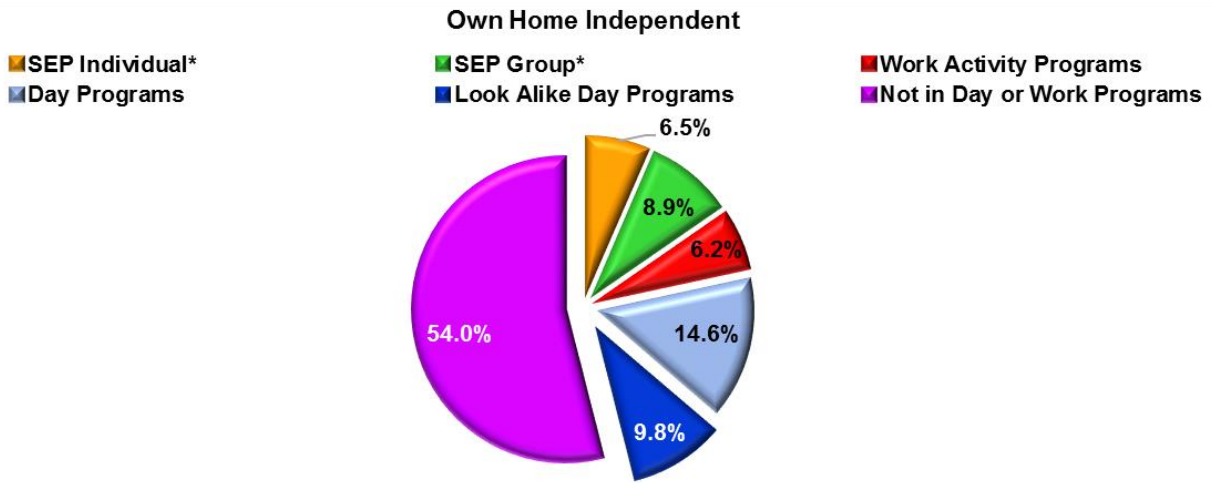
Own Home/Parent Guardian

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



Footnote: ⁴⁴Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

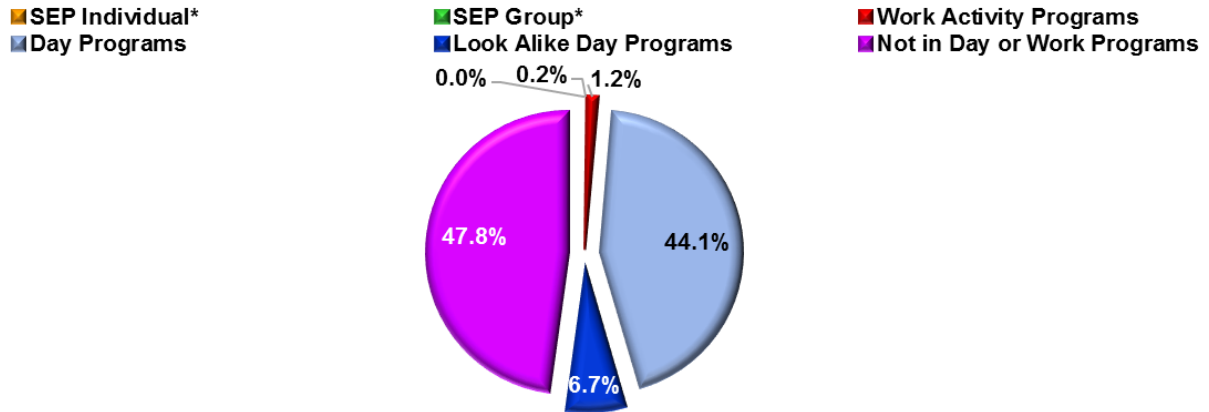
Percentage of Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴⁵



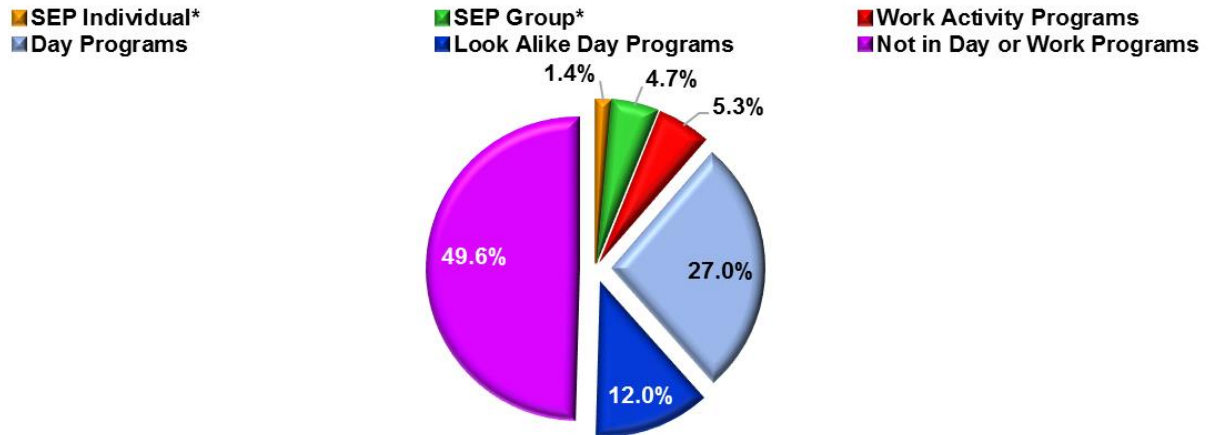
Footnote: ⁴⁵Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Percentage of Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴⁶

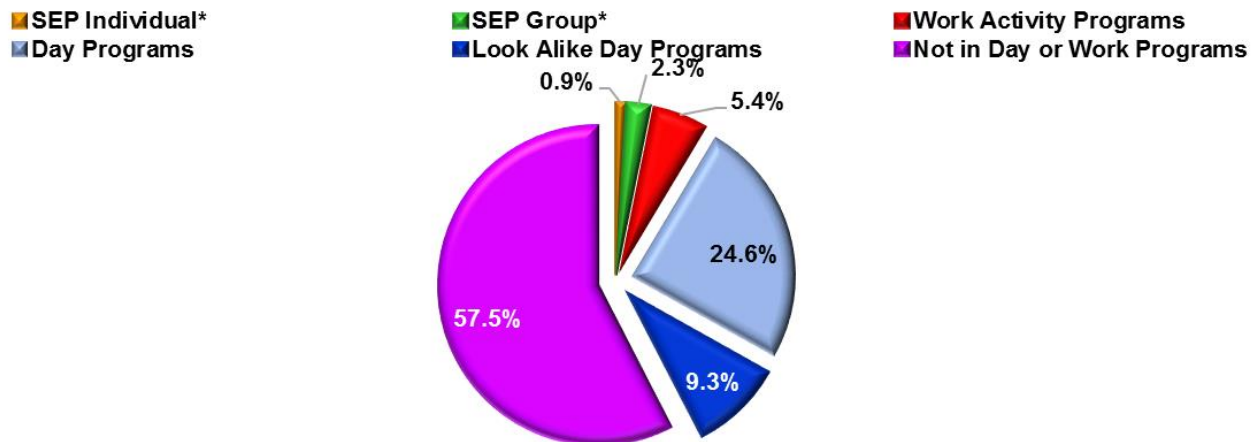
Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health



Foster Care, Family Home, Foster Home



All Other



Footnote: ⁴⁶Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Part 9

- ✓ Fiscal year 2014/2015 and fiscal year 2011/2012, purchase of service programs, by gender, from the Client Development Evaluation Report.
- ✓ Age and gender groupings for service programs.

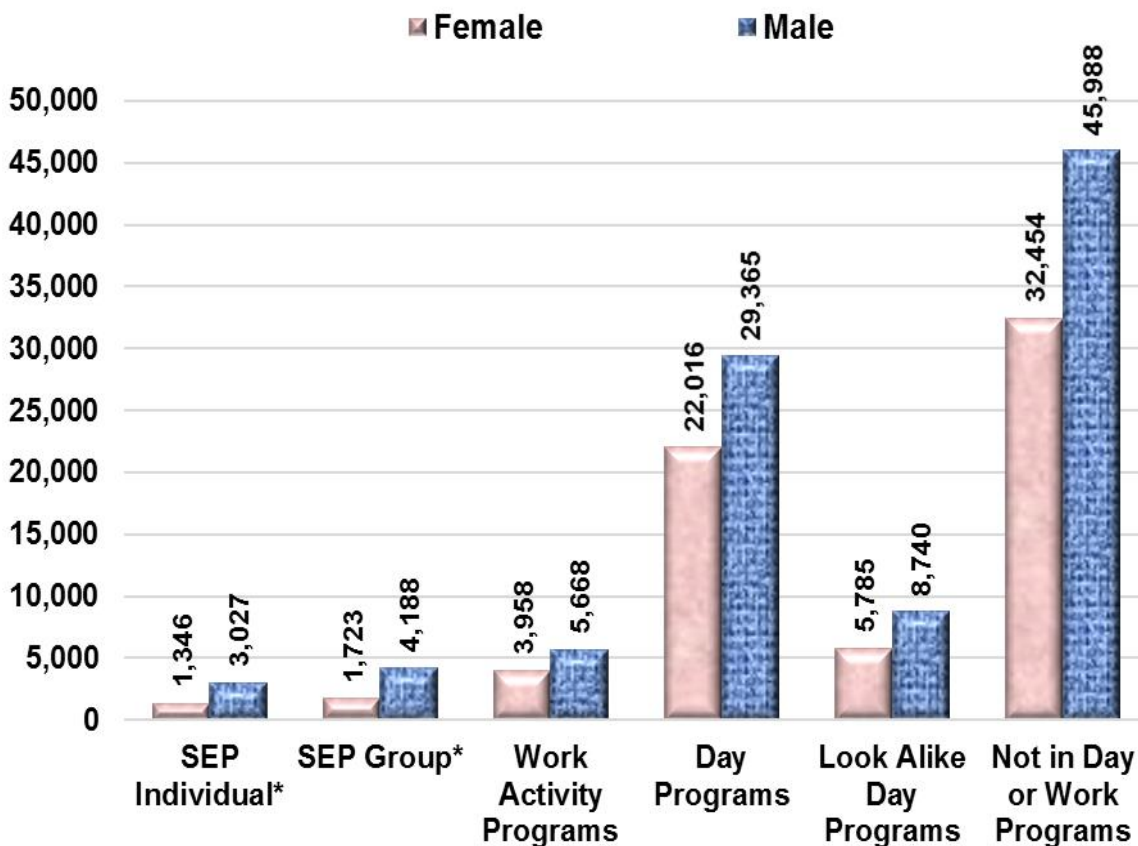
What does this data tell us: This data shows us the number of male and female consumers by program and age groups.

This data also shows a decrease from fiscal year 11/12 to fiscal year 14/15, in employment services and an increase in day program services participation.

Programs by Gender, Ages 18 and Older Fiscal Year 14/15⁴⁷

	Female	Male
SEP Individual*	1,346	3,027
SEP Group*	1,723	4,188
Work Activity Programs	3,958	5,668
Day Programs	22,016	29,365
Look Alike Day Programs	5,785	8,740
Not in Day or Work Programs	32,454	45,988

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

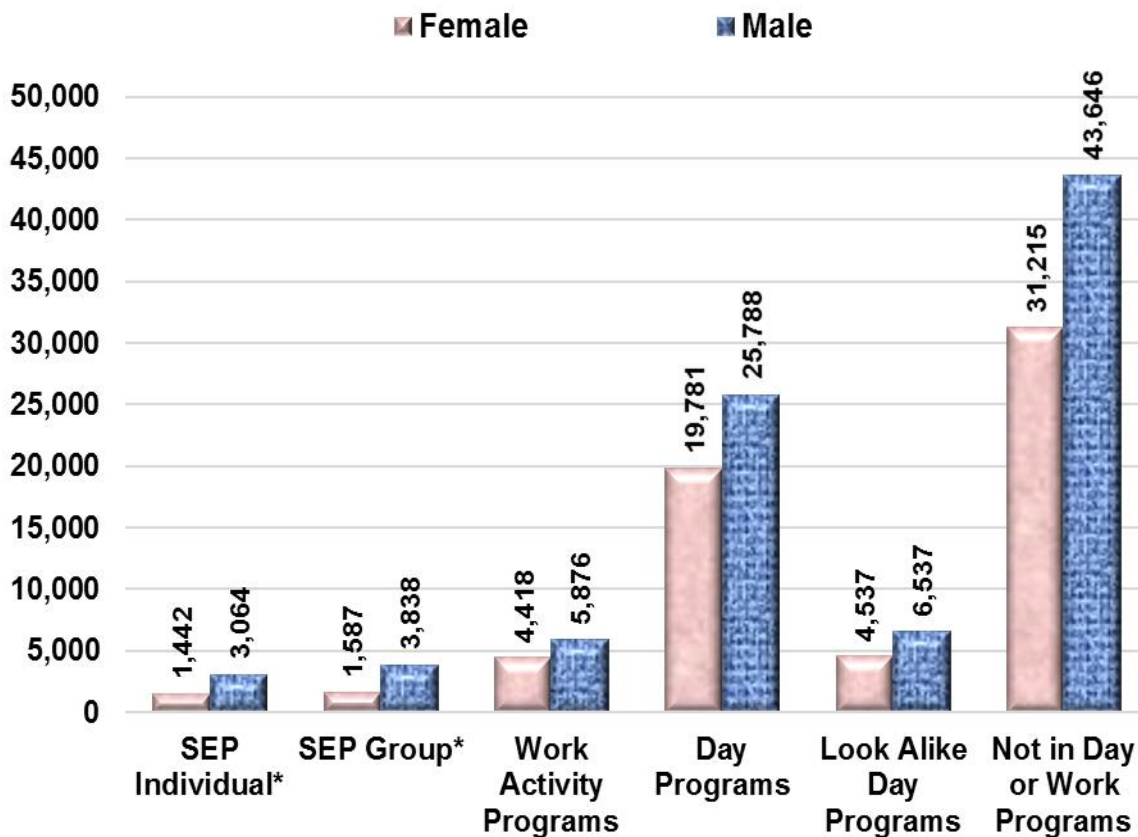


Footnote: ⁴⁷Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Programs by Gender, Ages 18 and Older Fiscal Year 11/12⁴⁸

	Female	Male
SEP Individual*	1,442	3,064
SEP Group*	1,587	3,838
Work Activity Programs	4,418	5,876
Day Programs	19,781	25,788
Look Alike Day Programs	4,537	6,537
Not in Day or Work Programs	31,215	43,646

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

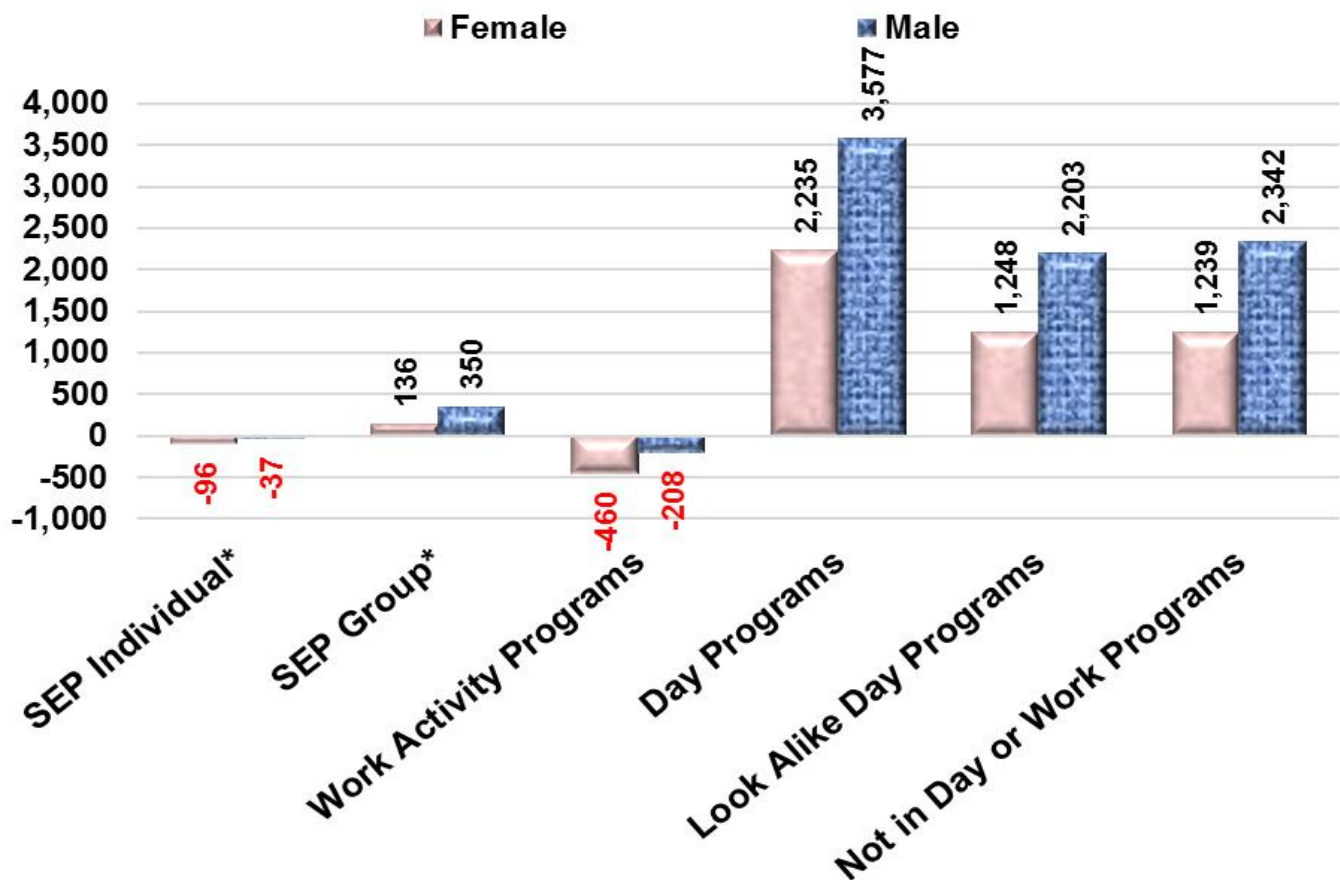


Footnote: ⁴⁸Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Programs by Gender, Ages 18 and Older Net Changes, FY 11/12 to FY 14/15⁴⁹

	Female	Male
SEP Individual*	-96	-37
SEP Group*	136	350
Work Activity Programs	-460	-208
Day Programs	2,235	3,577
Look Alike Day Programs	1,248	2,203
Not in Day or Work Programs	1,239	2,342

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)



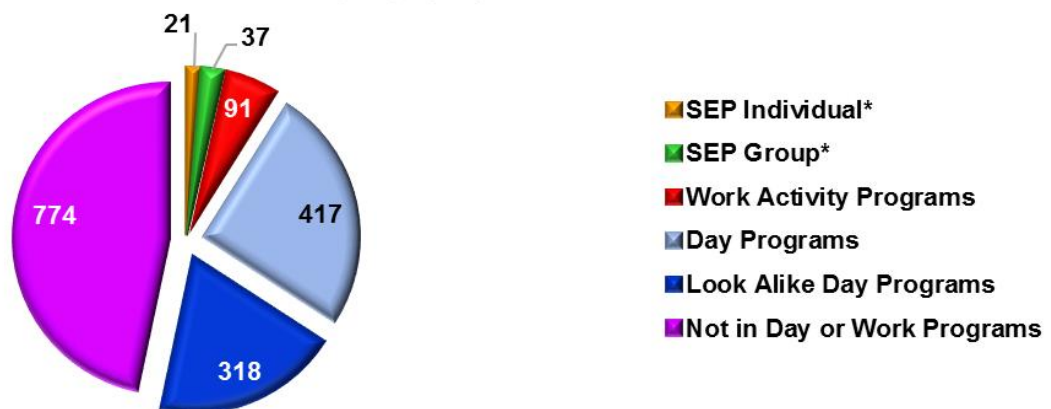
Footnote: ⁴⁹Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Program by Gender and Age Groups Fiscal Year 14/15⁵⁰

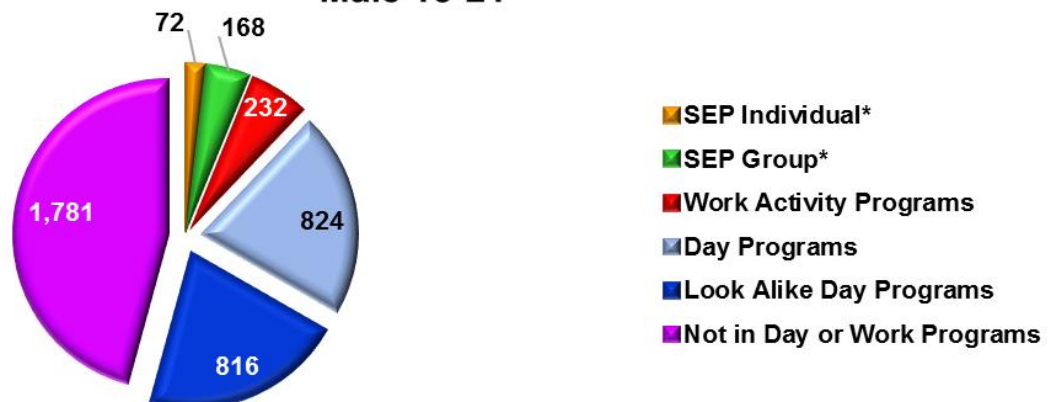
	Female 18-21	Male 18-21	Female 22-31 Years Old	Male 22-31 Years Old	Female 32 and Older	Male 32 and Older
SEP Individual*	21	72	425	1,026	900	1,929
SEP Group*	37	168	677	1,701	1,009	2,319
Work Activity Programs	91	232	1,147	1,961	2,720	3,475
Day Programs	417	824	7,265	11,003	14,334	17,538
Look Alike Day Programs	318	816	2,187	3,649	3,280	4,275
Not in Day or Work Programs	774	1,781	10,573	16,852	21,107	27,355

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

Female 18-21



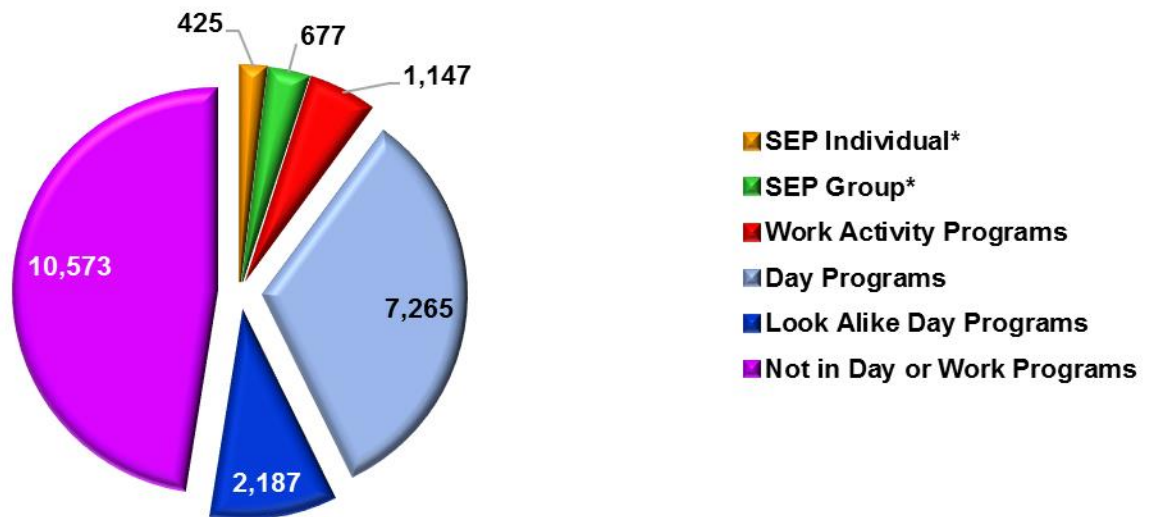
Male 18-21



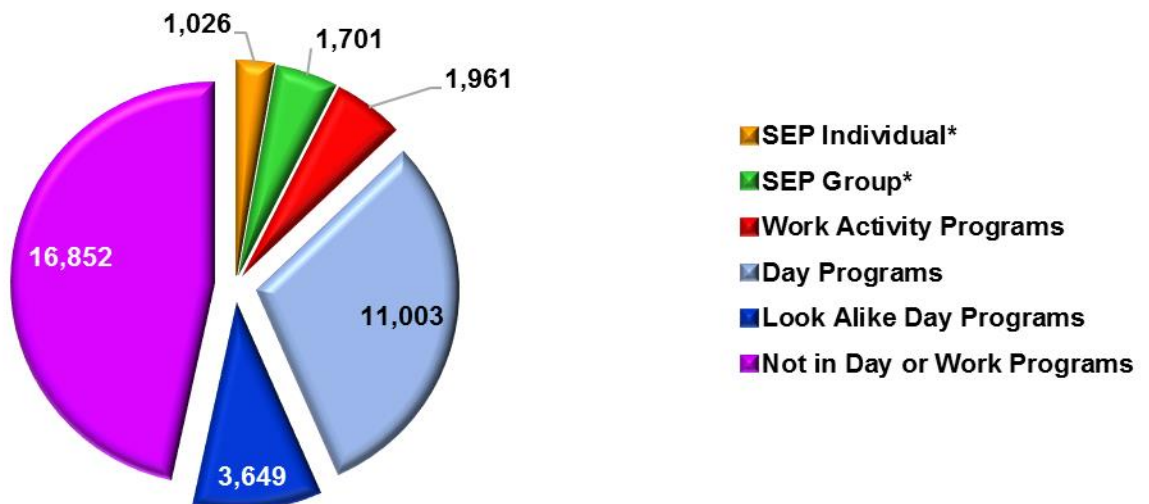
Footnote: ⁵⁰Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

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

Female 22-31 Years Old



Male 22-31 Years Old

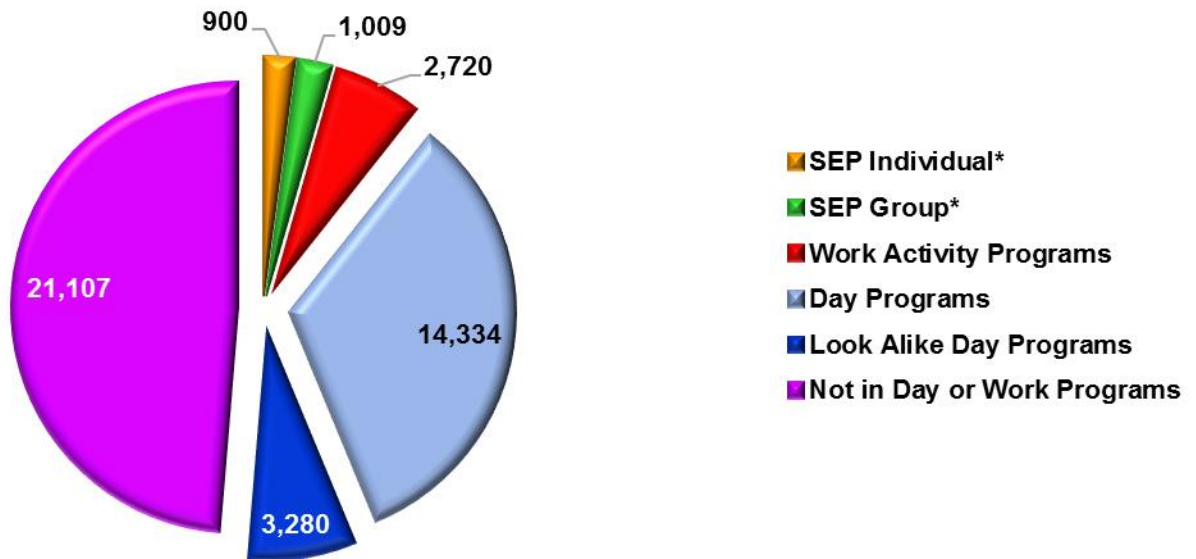


Footnote: ⁵¹Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

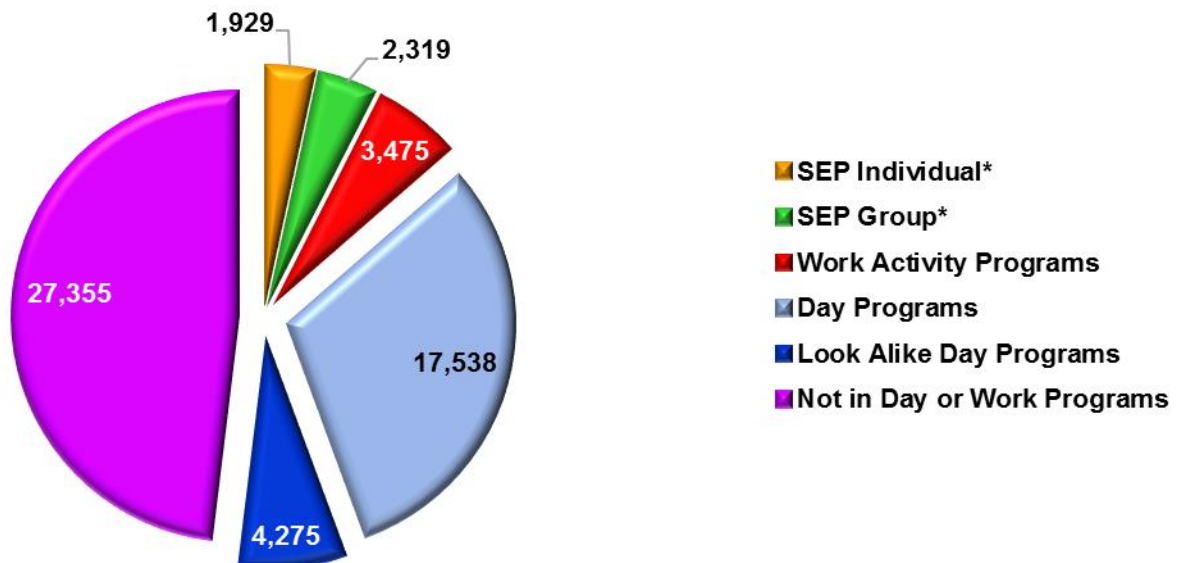
Program by Gender and Age Groups (Cont.)

Fiscal Year 13/14⁵²

Female 32 and Older



Male 32 and Older



Footnote: ⁵²Data is from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 11/12 thru FY 14/15. Data is self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.