Department of Developmental Services

Fact Book
Fourteenth Edition

Prepared by DDS Information Technology Division
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Department of Developmental Services
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PREFACE

The Fact Book presents pertinent data about the individuals served by the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) over a ten-year period and includes an overview of services and trends in California. We hope you find this information useful in better understanding California's developmental services system and the people served.

DDS is responsible for administering the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Lanterman Act) and the Early Intervention Services Act (Early Start Program). The Lanterman Act provides for the coordination and provision of services and supports to enable people with developmental disabilities to lead more independent, productive, and integrated lives. The Early Start Program provides for the delivery of appropriate services to infants and toddlers at risk of having developmental disabilities. DDS carries out its responsibilities through 21 community-based, non-profit corporations known as regional centers, three state-operated developmental centers and one state-operated community facility. For purposes of this publication, the community facility data are included with the developmental center counts and percentages. The consumer must request DDS services; therefore, the data presented in this Fact Book includes only those developmentally disabled persons who have requested and received DDS services.

A developmental disability is a condition that originates before an individual reaches age 18, is expected to continue indefinitely, and constitutes a substantial impairment in three or more areas of major life activity.[1] Developmental disabilities include Intellectual Disability, Autism, Epilepsy, Cerebral Palsy, and disabling conditions closely related to Intellectual Disability or requiring treatment similar to that required by a person with Intellectual Disability referred to as Fifth Category. The service delivery system, which offers personalized supports, includes individuals with developmental disabilities, their families and/or legal representatives, advocacy and professional organizations, the State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD), direct service providers, developmental centers, regional centers, and DDS.

The following pages provide DDS consumer characteristic and demographic information derived from data stored in DDS automated systems; percentages are rounded up or down and when added may not always total 100 percent. This and other DDS consumer information are available on the DDS website. Additional information about DDS consumer characteristics and caseload are on the Facts and Stats webpage. For DDS consumer demographic information for prior years, please refer to prior editions of the Fact Book.

Marvin Tadlock

Cover Art: Tower Bridge - Marvin has worked at Southside Art Center since 1998; he specializes in digital art and photography.

[1] Areas of major life activity include self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction, capacity for independent living, and economic self-sufficiency. Substantial impairment reflects the person's need for a combination of special, interdisciplinary, or generic support services.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTWORK

Consumers participating in programs at Southside Art Center created the artwork in our Fact Book. Southside Art Center is a 501(C)-3 not-for-profit corporation that creates a forum for applying the medium of opportunity, blending artistic expression, personal progress, and active citizenship toward individual empowerment. Southside Art Center sees people with developmental challenges as full citizens of the community who have the ability and the opportunity to contribute to society, prosper financially, and make decisions that affect their lives. Southside Art Center believes the philosophy of “People First”: If you see us as equal, but different, and do not include us in the decisions that affect our lives, *you will see us as your disabled client*...”People First” believes if you get out of our way and we have the opportunity to gather power and knowledge over OUR own lives, we will become strong and successful.

SECTION 1: WHOM DDS SERVES

Gina Simonsen

Paper quilled owls at night -- Gina has been with Southside Art Center since 1999 and has worked to improve her skills in various art mediums. Gina particularly loves to knit hats and scarves, paper quill art works and work on mosaics.

DDS CONSUMER INFORMATION

The consumer information charts display Client Master File (CMF) data. Regional centers add consumers to CMF at the time of initial application for regional center services. The CMF is the primary source of demographic, case status, and service coordinator information. CMF status codes include:

- ***Intake and Assessment (Status Code 0):*** Applicants for regional center services being assessed for eligibility

- ***Early Start Program (Status Code 1):*** Children birth to age three with a developmental delay, disability, or an established risk condition with a high probability of resulting in a delay or disability. Children with a Status Code 1 qualify for early intervention and family support services.

- ***Active Consumer (Status Code 2):*** People with a diagnosed developmental disability served in the community rather than a developmental center.

- ***Developmental Center (Status Code 8):*** People with a diagnosed developmental disability served in a developmental center.

- ***Prevention (Status Code P):*** Children birth to age three diagnosed with a genetic, medical, or developmental disability or an environmental history that is predictive of a substantially greater risk for a developmental disability than that of the general population. The Prevention Program began October 1, 2009 and ended on September 30, 2012. Unless otherwise noted, prevention status counts and percentages are included with Early Start Program information.

CONSUMER POPULATION CATEGORIES

DDS consumers in the Intake and Assessment, Early Start Program, Active Consumer, and Developmental Center categories increased by 39.8% between January 1, 2006 and January 1, 2016. According to Department of Finance estimates, California's general population grew 9.5% between March 2006 and July 2016. DDS provided service to approximately 0.76% of California's population as of July 1, 2016.

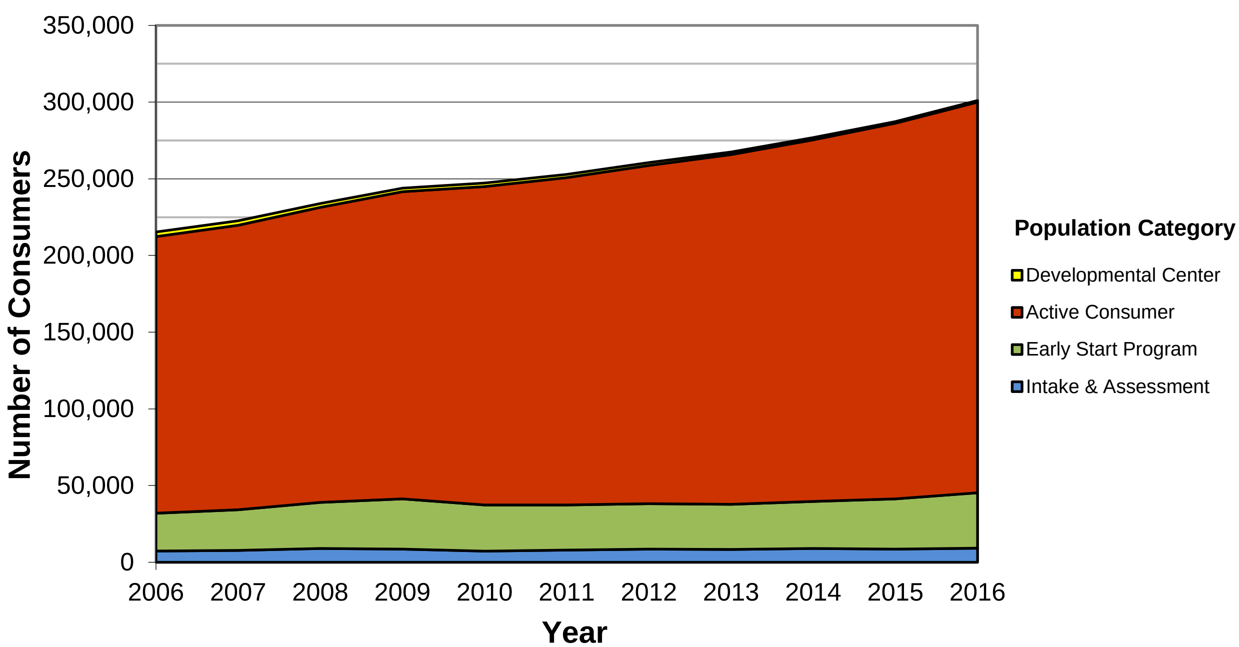
Table 1

Number of Consumers in each Population Category on the Client Master File

	January 2006		January 2016	
Population Category	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total Consumers**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total Consumers**
Intake & Assessment	7,324	3.4%	9,130	3.0%
Early Start Program*	24,676	11.5%	36,218	12.0%
Active Consumer	180,297	83.7%	254,631	84.6%
Developmental Center	3,075	1.4%	1,047	0.3%
Total	215,372	100.0%	301,026	100.0%

Figure 1

Number of Consumers by Population Category



* Early Start Program counts include those with a Prevention status, which lasted from October 2009 through September 2012.

CONSUMER DEMOGRAPHICS

Consumer demographic information for Early Start, Active, and Developmental Center consumers as of January 1, 2006, as compared to January 1, 2016 are displayed by residence type, age, ethnicity, gender, and primary language.

Consumer Residence Type

Changes in the residence types of the population are noteworthy. While 72.1% of the people resided in the home of a parent or guardian in January 2006, 77.5% had this residence type in January 2016. During this same period, decreases continued in the proportion of people living in community care settings (12.7% to 9.9%) and developmental centers (1.5% to 0.4%).

Definitions of Residence Types

Own Home-Family: Home of a family member or guardian

Community Care: Settings such as Community Care Facilities (CCF), Foster Homes for Children, and Family Home Agency (FHA) homes

ILS/SLS: Independent Living Setting (ILS) or Supported Living Setting (SLS)

SNF/ICF: Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) or Intermediate Care Facility (ICF). ICF includes ICF/Developmentally Disabled (ICF/DD), ICF/Developmentally Disabled-Habilitation (ICF/DD-H), and ICF/Developmentally Disabled-Nursing (ICF/DD-N)

Developmental Center: Developmental Center operated by DDS

Other: Settings such as Hospitals, Community Treatment Facilities, Rehabilitation Centers, Psychiatric Treatment Centers, Correctional Institutions, and other settings in the community

Consumer Residence Type

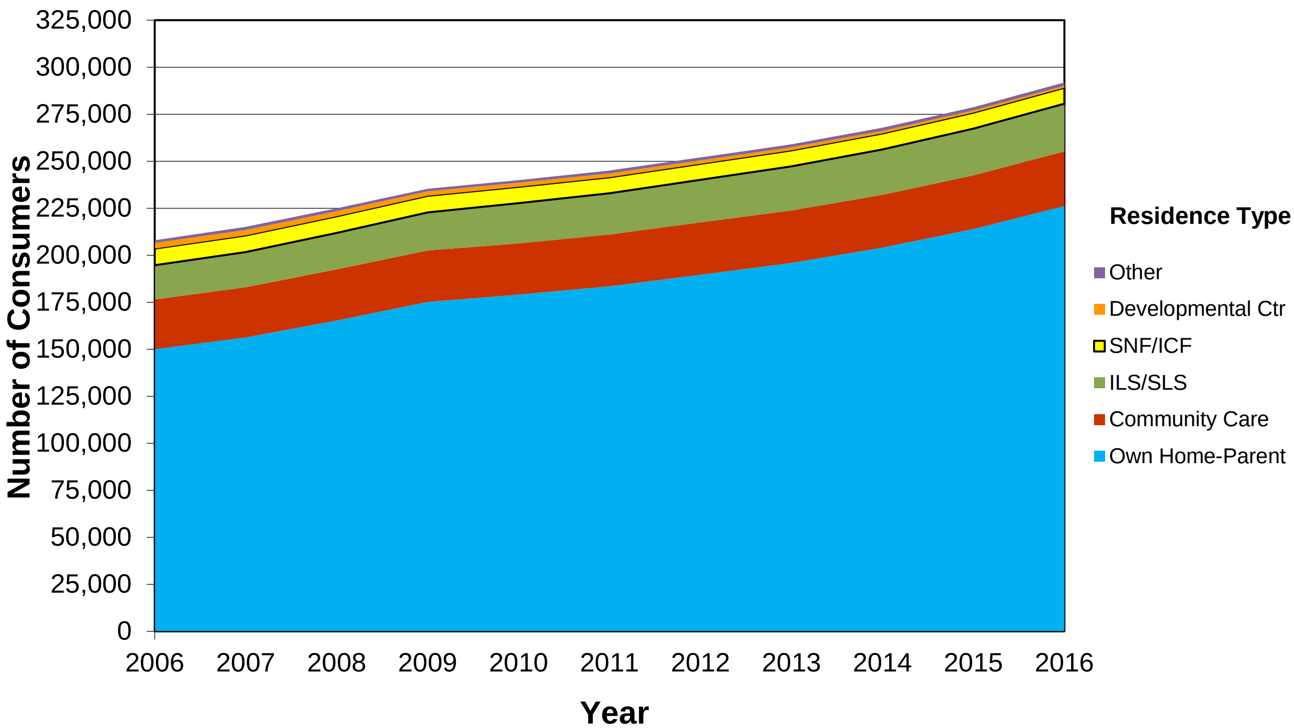
Table 2

Residence Type of Consumers

	January 2006		January 2016	
Residence Type	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Own Home-Parent	150,069	72.1%	226,205	77.5%
Community Care	26,496	12.7%	29,010	9.9%
ILS/SLS	18,115	8.7%	25,366	8.7%
SNF/ICF	8,833	4.2%	8,481	2.9%
Developmental Center	3,054	1.5%	1,041	0.4%
Other	1,481	0.7%	1,793	0.6%
Total	208,048	100.0%	291,896	100.0%

Figure 2

Number of Consumers by Residence Type



Consumer Ages

The DDS population continued to trend toward becoming slightly older. The average age of all consumers in January 2006 was 24.8 years of age as compared to January 2016, when the average was 25.3 years of age.

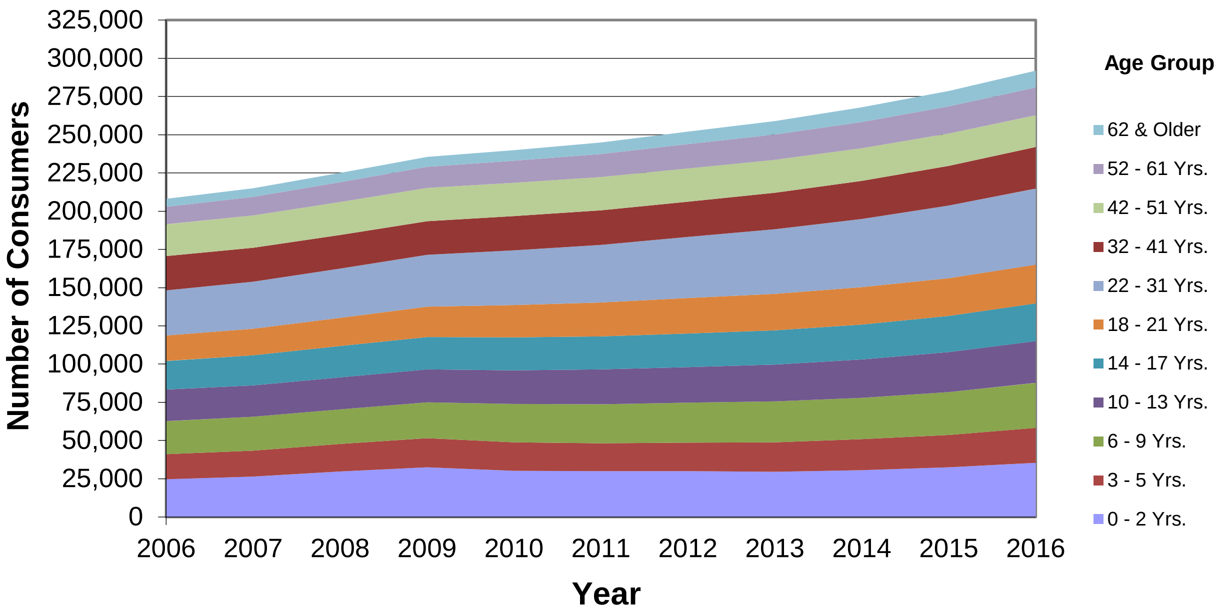
Table 3

Age Group of Consumers Served by DDS

	January 2006		January 2016	
Age Group	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Birth - 2 Yrs.	24,688	11.9%	35,425	12.1%
3 - 5 Yrs.	16,348	7.9%	22,868	7.8%
6 - 9 Yrs.	21,662	10.4%	29,370	10.1%
10 - 13 Yrs.	20,683	9.9%	27,341	9.4%
14 - 17 Yrs.	18,681	9.0%	24,701	8.5%
18 - 21 Yrs.	16,633	8.0%	25,345	8.7%
22 - 31 Yrs.	29,515	14.2%	49,665	17.0%
32 - 41 Yrs.	22,412	10.8%	27,245	9.3%
42 - 51 Yrs.	20,806	10.0%	20,682	7.1%
52 - 61 Yrs.	11,422	5.5%	18,270	6.3%
62 Yrs. & Older	5,198	2.5%	10,984	3.8%
Total	208,048	100.0%	291,896	100.0%

Figure 3

Number of Consumers by Age Group



Ethnicity

Hispanics continue to be the fastest growing segment of the DDS population, increasing from 32.2% in January 2006 to 37.4% in January 2016. Over this same period, the White population decreased from 41.6% to 33.4% of the total DDS population.

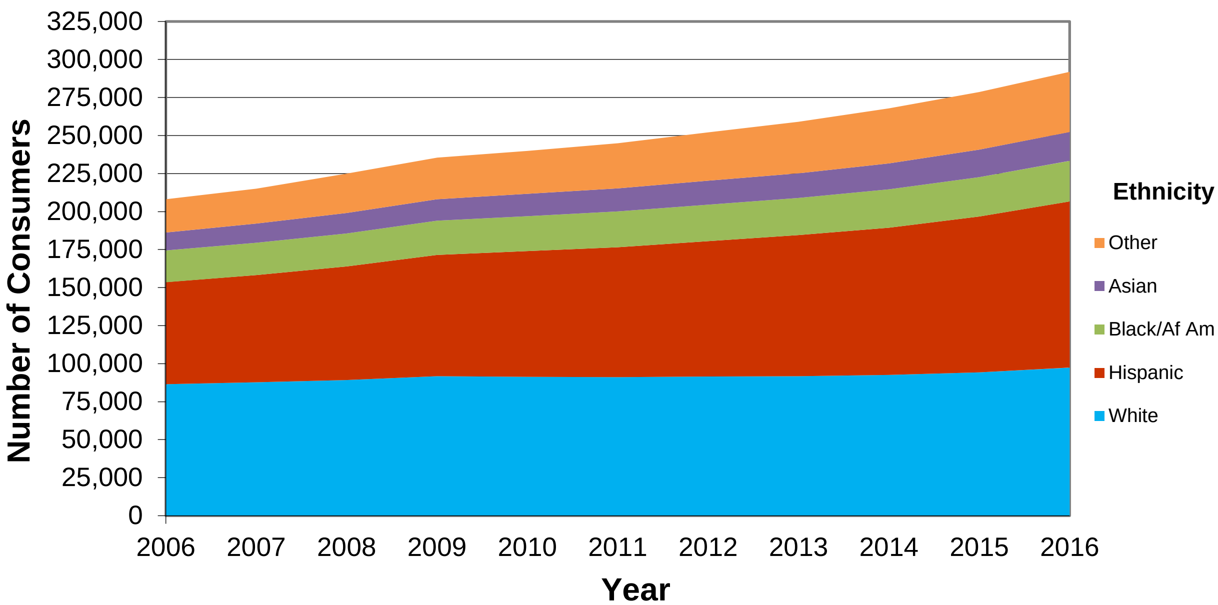
Table 4

Ethnicity of Consumers

	January 2006		January 2016	
Ethnicity	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
White	86,488	41.6%	97,368	33.4%
Hispanic	67,026	32.2%	109,307	37.4%
African American	20,940	10.1%	26,636	9.1%
Asian	11,790	5.7%	19,094	6.5%
Other	21,804	10.5%	39,491	13.5%
Total	208,048	100.0%	291,896	100.0%

Figure 4

Number of Consumers by Ethnicity



Consumer Gender

The trend in the DDS consumer gender distribution of DDS consumers continued in 2016 with males increasing in numbers relative to females. In January 2006, 60.6% of the people served were male as compared to 39.4% female. In January 2016, the gap widened to 64.3% male compared to 35.7% female. The growing gender imbalance is due, in large part, to the growing Autism population, which is currently over 80% male.

Table 5

Gender of Consumers

	January 2006		January 2016	
Gender	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Female	82,001	39.4%	104,169	35.7%
Male	126,047	60.6%	187,727	64.3%
Total	208,048	100.0%	291,896	100.0%

Consumer Primary Language

English continues to be the most prevalent primary language of DDS consumers. English was the primary language for 76.7% of consumers in January 2006 and 75.3% in January 2016.

Table 6

Primary Language (English and Non-English) of Consumers

	January 2006		January 2016	
Primary Language	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
English	159,531	76.7%	219,669	75.3%
Non-English	48,517	23.3%	72,227	24.7%
Total	208,048	100.0%	291,896	100.0%

Consumer Residence Type by Age Group
January 2006 and January 2016

During the period from January 1, 2006 to January 1, 2016, the percentage of consumers served by DDS in both the "Birth through 17" and "18 and Older" age groups increased for those residing in the home of a parent, guardian, or conservator (labeled "Own Home-Family" in the tables below). The percentage decreased for those residing in community care settings and developmental centers. These changes are consistent with the high priority the Lanterman Act places on providing opportunities for children with developmental disabilities to live with families and for people of all ages to live in home-like environments. The percentage of people 18 years of age and older residing in supported living and independent settings decreased between January 2006 and January 2016. This change follows the Lanterman Act's direction to provide, *"opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities to be integrated into the mainstream of life in their home communities, including supported living and other appropriate community living arrangements."* [2]

Table 7

Number and Percentage of Consumers Living in each Residence Type by Age Group
January 2006

	January 2006			
	Birth through 17		18 and Older	
Residence Type	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Own Home-Parent	96,390	94.4%	53,679	50.6%
Community Care	4,614	4.5%	21,882	20.6%
ILS/SLS	0	0.0%	18,115	17.1%
SNF/ICF	487	0.5%	8,346	7.9%
Developmental Center	42	0.0%	3,012	2.8%
Other	527	0.5%	954	0.9%
Total	102,060	100.0%	105,988	100.0%

[2] Welfare and Institutions Code, Division 4.5, Chapter 1, Section 4501

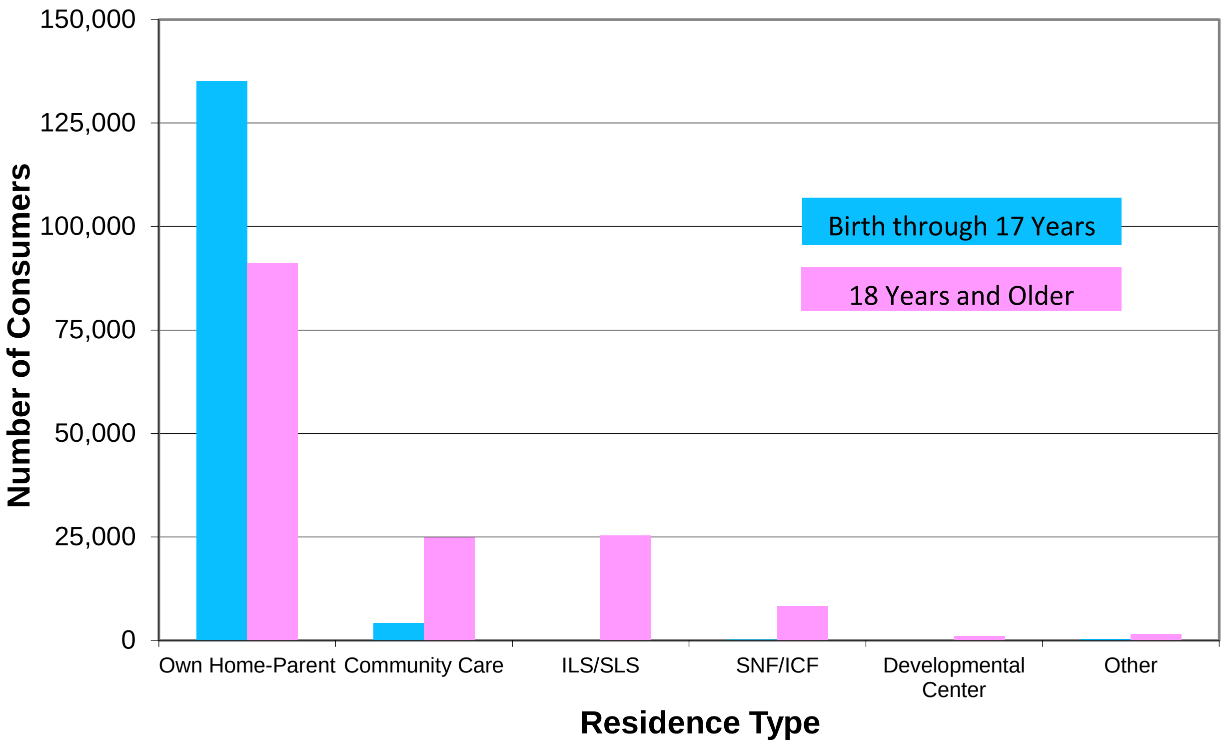
Table 8

Number and Percentage of Consumers Living in each Residence Type by Age Group

	January 2016			
	Birth through 17 Years		18 Years and Older	
Residence Type	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Own Home-Parent	135,053	96.7%	91,152	59.9%
Community Care	4,129	3.0%	24,881	16.3%
ILS/SLS	0	0.0%	25,366	16.7%
SNF/ICF	190	0.1%	8,291	5.4%
Developmental Center	0	0.0%	1,041	0.7%
Other	332	0.2%	1,461	1.0%
Total	139,704	100.0%	152,192	100.0%

Figure 5

Number of Consumers by Residence Type and Age Group
January 2016



Consumer Gender and Age at Time of Intake and Assessment Process

In January 2016 9,130 individuals received intake and assessment services. Of these individuals, 29.4% were determined eligible to receive Early Start Program services, 30.9% were eligible to receive services as Active Consumers and the remaining individuals were ineligible to receive regional center services.

The gender and age of individuals at the time of intake (based on the initial CMF entry date) were analyzed for people who entered the developmental services system during the ten-year period from January 1, 2006 to January 1, 2016.

Consumer Gender

The percentage of the male population engaged in intake increased from 67.2% in January 2006 to 68.7% in January 2016, while the percentage of the female population decreased from 32.8% to 31.3%.

Table 9

Gender of Consumers Engaged in the Intake and Assessment Process

	January 2006		January 2016	
Gender	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Female	2,403	32.8%	2,855	31.3%
Male	4,921	67.2%	6,275	68.7%
Total	7,324	100.0%	9,130	100.0%

Consumer Age

The 6 - 9 years age group was the segment of the intake population with the largest increase, growing from 9.7% in January 2006 to 11.4% in January 2016. The age groups including age 10 and older declined from 21.9% in January 2006 to 21.0% in January 2016.

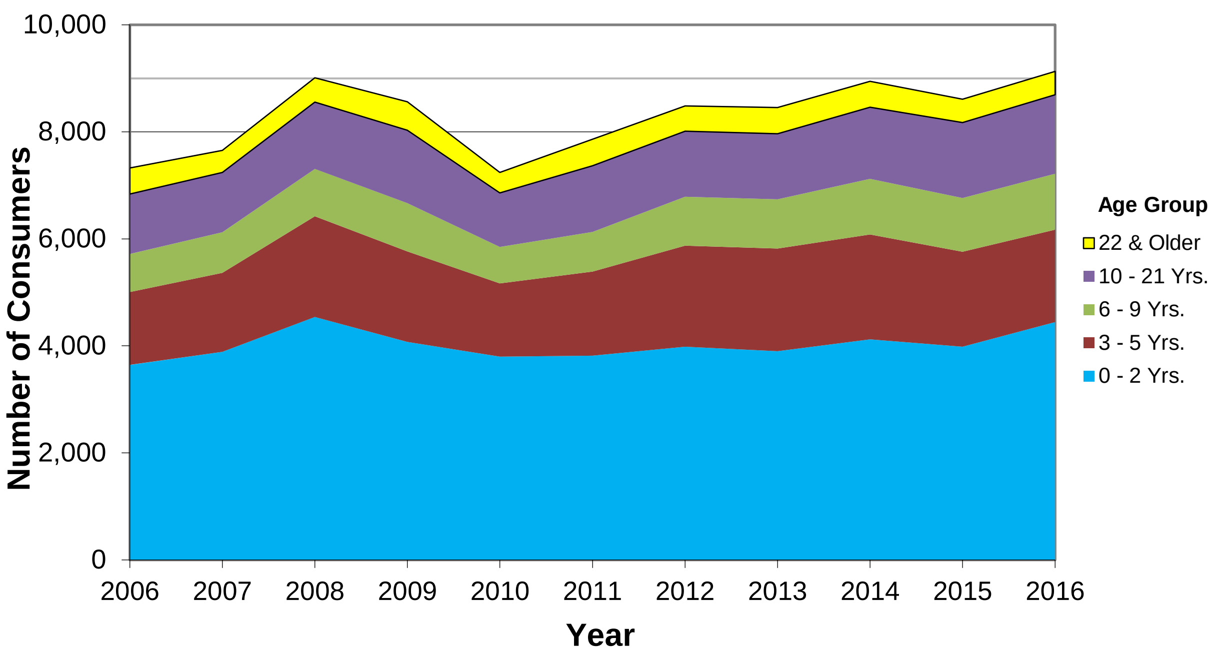
Table 10

Age Group of Consumers Engaged in the Intake and Assessment Process

	January 2006		January 2016	
Age Group	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Birth - 2 Yrs.	3,646	49.8%	4,447	48.7%
3 - 5 Yrs.	1,360	18.6%	1,727	18.9%
6 - 9 Yrs.	712	9.7%	1,041	11.4%
10 - 21 Yrs.	1,120	15.3%	1,480	16.2%
22 Yrs. & Older	486	6.6%	435	4.8%
Total	7,324	100.0%	9,130	100.0%

Figure 6

Number of Consumers by Age Group



Consumers Residing in a Developmental Center

Based on the principles in the Lanterman Act [3] and the Supreme Court *Olmstead* [4] decision, the total developmental center population has declined from a high of over 13,300 residents in 1968 to 1,041 residents in January 2016. Over the last five years, the total population served in DDS-operated facilities has decreased by 948 residents.

Table 11 provides the number of consumers and percentage of consumers residing in each developmental center (Canyon Springs, Fairview, Lanterman, Porterville, Sierra Vista, and Sonoma). This information was collected from monthly CMF updates.

Table 11

Number of Consumers Residing in Each Developmental Center

		January 2011		January 2016	
Developmental Center	**Closure Date**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Canyon Springs	N/A	43	2.2%	48	4.6%
Fairview	Dec 2021	426	21.4%	255	24.5%
Lanterman	Dec 2014	357	17.9%	0	0.0%
Porterville [5]	Dec 2021	560	28.2%	356	34.2%
Sierra Vista	Dec 2009	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Sonoma	Dec 2018	602	30.3%	382	36.7%
Total		1,989	100.0%	1,041	100.0%

[3] The Lanterman Act promotes the provision of services in the least restrictive environment and emphasizes community settings as the preferred living option for most consumers.

[4] In 1999, the United States Supreme Court issued a ruling in the *Olmstead* case that required the decreased dependency on institutional services.

[5] Closure date is for General Treatment Area only.

Developmental Disability Category Definitions

DDS collects data on the characteristics of the consumers it serves. The following tables and figures display information on the five major developmental disability categories (Intellectual Disability, Autism, Epilepsy, Cerebral Palsy, or 5th Category) of consumers served by DDS from January 1, 2006 to January 1, 2016. Only people with a Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) on file are included. The CDER file contains diagnostic and evaluation data including developmental, cognitive, behavioral, and medical information that is recorded when a person is given a consumer development evaluation. All individuals age 3 and over who have been diagnosed with a developmental disability are included in the CDER file. For children under 3 years of age, a different, age-appropriate assessment tool called the Early Start Report is used instead of the CDER.

Definitions

Intellectual Disability is characterized by significant limitations in both intellectual functioning (i.e., an IQ of approximately 70 or below) and in adaptive behavior as expressed in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills. Levels of Intellectual Disability (ID) are reported here as mild, moderate, severe, profound, no ID (i.e., Intellectual Disability is not present), or unspecified.

Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder with multiple etiologies defined as a syndrome causing gross and sustained impairment in social interaction and communication with restricted and stereotyped patterns of behavior, interests, and activities that appear prior to the age of three. The definition of Autism on the CDER has changed in the revised CDER. In the previous CDER, Autism was defined as consumers with Autism-Full Syndrome, Autism-Residual State, Autism Suspected or Not Diagnosed; in the revised CDER, Autism is defined as consumers with Autistic Disorder, Asperger Disorder, or Pervasive Developmental Disorder.

Epilepsy is defined as recurrent, unprovoked seizures. Seizures can cause loss of muscle control, tremors, loss of consciousness, and other symptoms. A modification of “International Classification of Epileptic Seizures” is used to describe seizures.

Cerebral Palsy includes two types of motor dysfunction: (1) non-progressive lesion or disorder in the brain occurring during intrauterine life or the perinatal period and characterized by paralysis, spasticity, or abnormal control of movement or posture, which is manifest prior to two or three years of age, and (2) other significant motor dysfunction appearing prior to age 18.

5th Category is any developmental disability other than Intellectual Disability, Autism, Epilepsy, or Cerebral Palsy that is similar or closely related to Intellectual Disability, or which requires treatment similar to that required for individuals with intellectual disabilities. The revised CDER form now requires an explicit indication of 5th Category diagnosis, thereby making the data more accurate, useful, and likely to be fully reported.

CONSUMER DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY CATEGORY TRENDS

The composition of the population by type of developmental disability shows some significant shifts from January 1, 2006 to January 1, 2016:

- The percentage of persons with “No Intellectual Disability” recorded in their CDER file grew from 22.8% to 35.4%.
- The percentage of persons reported to have “Moderate”, “Severe” or “Profound” Intellectual Disability declined from 32.0% to 22.9%.
- The percentage of persons with Epilepsy declined over this period from 20.6% to 15.4%
- The percentage of persons with Cerebral Palsy also declined from 19.0% to 14.2%.
- The percentage of persons with Autism increased from 17.4% to 32.7%.
- The percentage of persons with 5th Category increased from 9.8% to 10.2%.

Yelena Zhukova

Blue and Gold Parrot -- Yelena has been with Southside Art Center since 2011. She has excelled at a variety of art mediums including ceramics, painting, mixed media and digital art.

Table 12

Number of Consumers with Intellectual Disability

	January 2006		January 2016	
Level of Intellectual Disability	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
No ID	41,259	22.8%	89,861	35.4%
Mild	70,248	38.8%	86,473	34.1%
Moderate	31,707	17.5%	34,608	13.6%
Severe	15,012	8.3%	14,535	5.7%
Profound	11,190	6.2%	9,097	3.6%
Unspecified	11,775	6.5%	19,202	7.6%
Total	181,191	100.0%	253,776	100.0%

Figure 7

Number of Consumers with Intellectual Disability

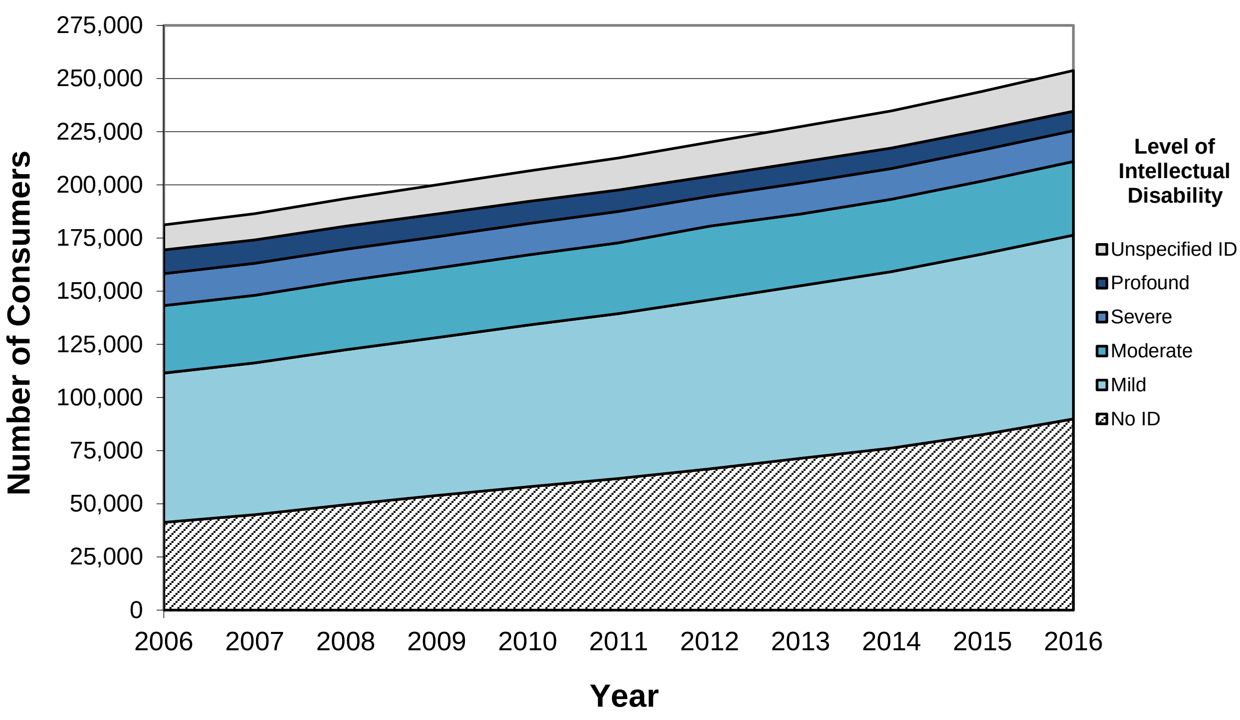


Table 13

Number of Consumers with Autism

	January 2006		January 2016	
Has Autism	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Yes	31,548	17.4%	82,938	32.7%
No	149,643	82.6%	170,838	67.3%
Total	181,191	100.0%	253,776	100.0%

Figure 8

Number of Consumers with Autism

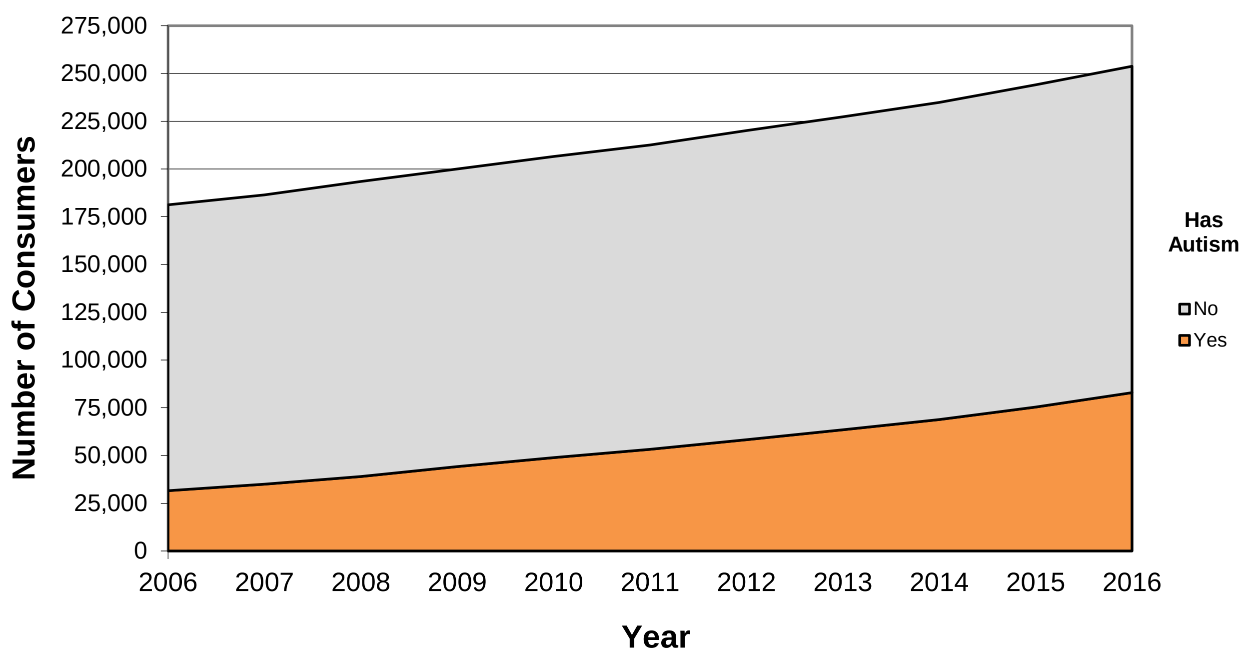


Table 14

Number of Consumers with Epilepsy

	January 2006		January 2016	
Has Epilepsy	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Yes	37,302	20.6%	39,189	15.4%
No	143,889	79.4%	214,587	84.6%
Total	181,191	100.0%	253,776	100.0%

Figure 9

Number of Consumers with Epilepsy

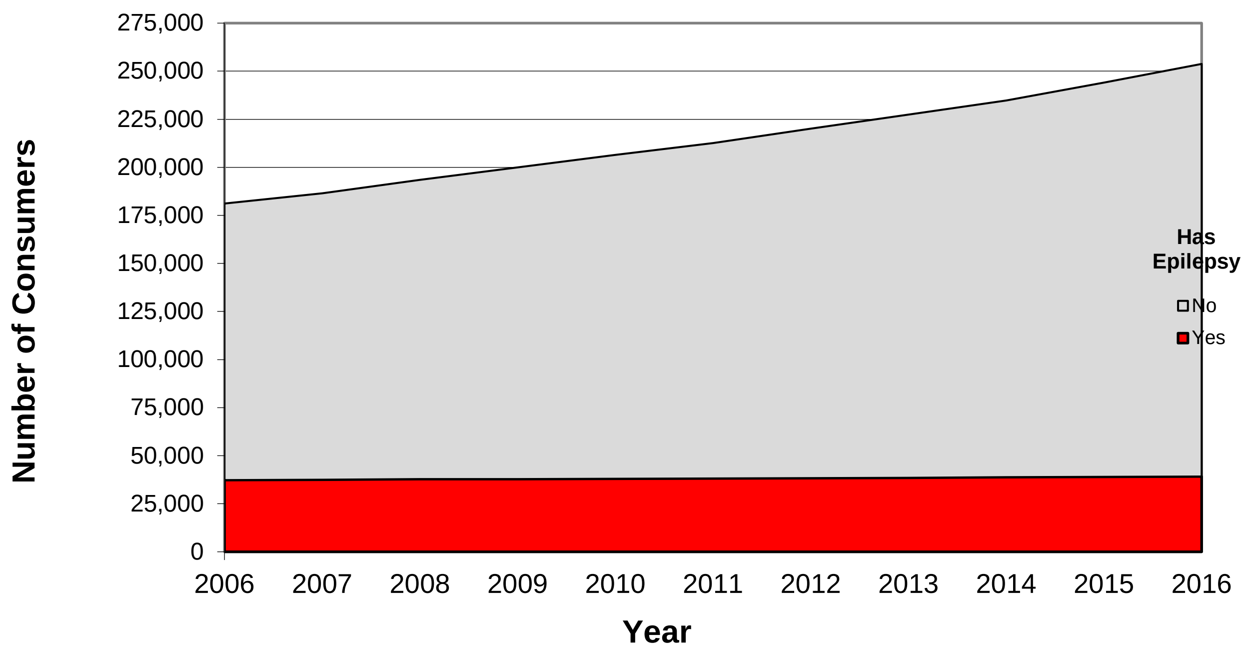


Table 15

Number of Consumers with Cerebral Palsy

	January 2006		January 2016	
Has Cerebral Palsy	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Yes	34,354	19.0%	36,140	14.2%
No	146,837	81.0%	217,636	85.8%
Total	181,191	100.0%	253,776	100.0%

Figure 10

Number of Consumers with Cerebral Palsy

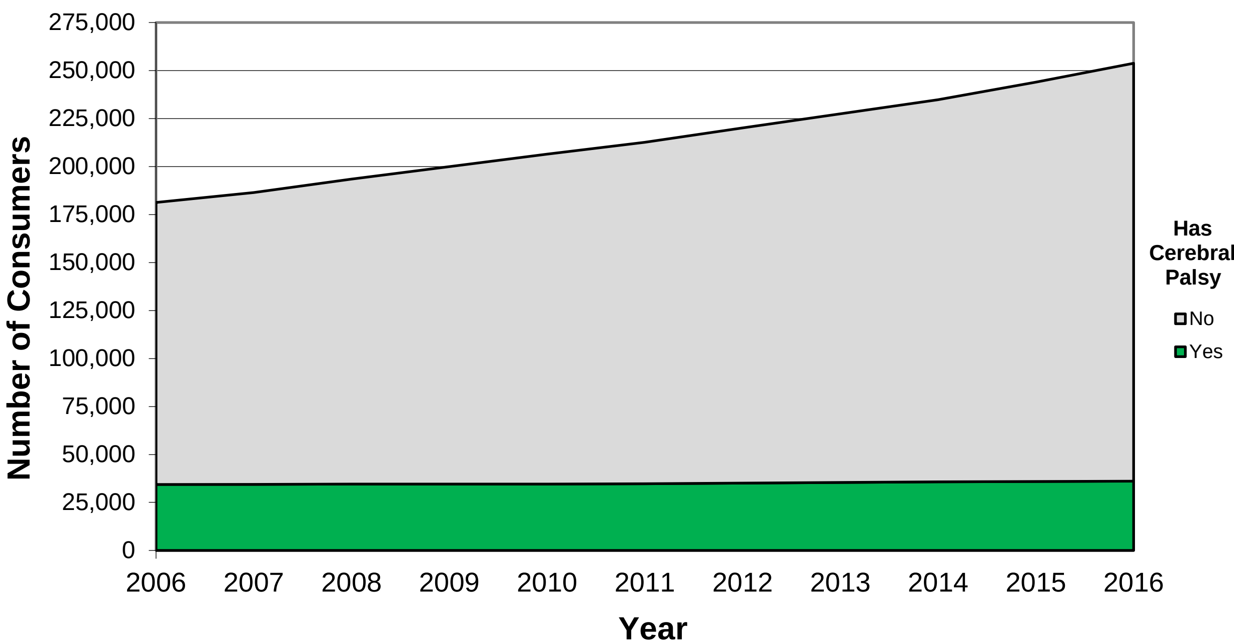


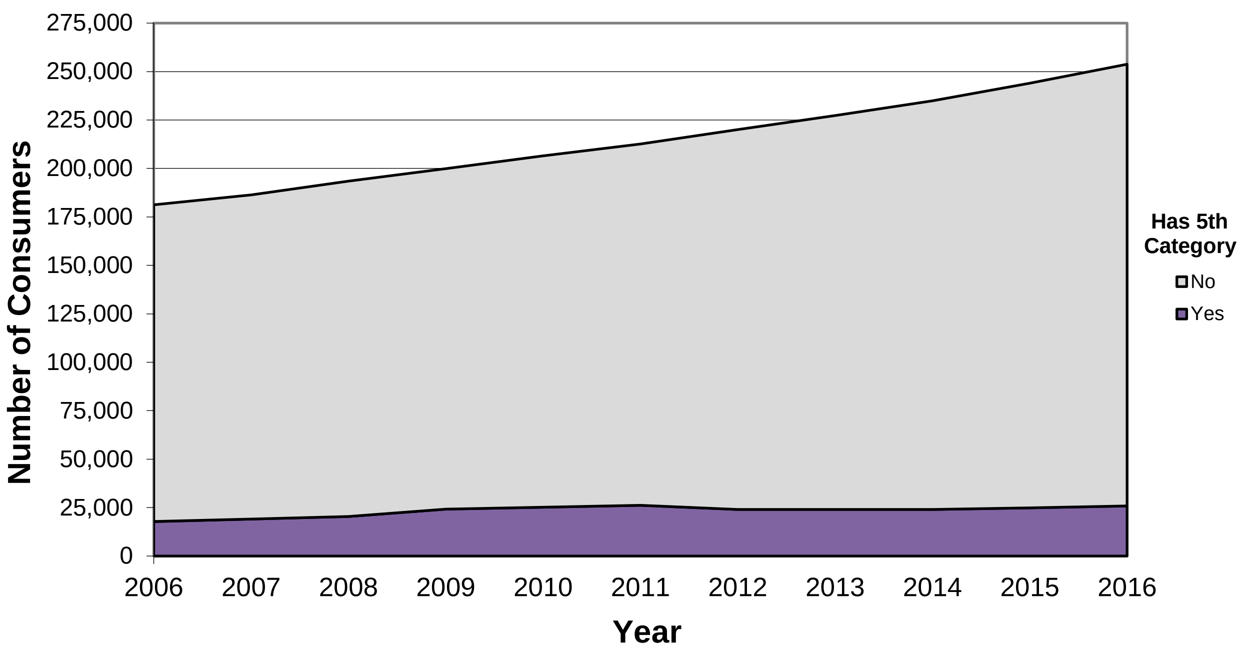
Table 16

Number of Consumers with 5th Category

	January 2006		January 2016	
Has 5th Category	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total**
Yes	17,836	9.8%	25,832	10.2%
No	163,355	90.2%	227,944	89.8%
Total	181,191	100.0%	253,776	100.0%

Figure 11

Number of Consumers with 5th Category



COMBINATIONS OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

It is common for a consumer to have a combination of two or more developmental disabilities (Intellectual Disability, Autism, Epilepsy, Cerebral Palsy, or 5th Category) recorded on their CDER.

The majority of consumers with Intellectual Disability have only Intellectual Disability (58.6%) recorded on their CDER as of January 2016. However, the percentage of consumers with Intellectual Disability who also have Autism increased from 8.7% to 12.7% from January 2006 to January 2016.

An even larger percentage of consumers with Autism have only Autism (69.9%) recorded on their CDER as of January 2016. The percentage of consumers with Autism who also have Intellectual Disability decreased from 38.6% to 25.2% from January 2006 to January 2016.

A very small percentage of consumers have only Epilepsy (7.0%) or Cerebral Palsy (16.1%) as of January 2016. Most of the consumers with Epilepsy (80.3%) or Cerebral Palsy (73.2%) also have Intellectual Disability.

Consumers with 5th Category have only 5th Category recorded on their CDER 53.8% of the time as of January 2016.

Andrew Youd

The Blue Truck –- Andrew has been with Southside Art Center since 2012. He specializes in painting. His favorite subject to paint is his cat, Scarface, and he has created a series of works around this theme.

Table 17

Number of Consumers with Intellectual Disability with a Combination of Developmental Disabilities

	January 2006		January 2016	
	Number of Consumers	Percentage of Total*	Number of Consumers	Percentage of Total*
Total Number of Consumers with ID	139,932		163,915	
ID Only	81,780	58.4%	96,045	58.6%
Autism	12,173	8.7%	20,889	12.7%
Epilepsy	31,089	22.2%	31,488	19.2%
Cerebral Palsy	26,049	18.6%	26,471	16.1%
5th Category	5,865	4.2%	6,193	3.8%

*The percentages sum to more than 100% since consumers may have a combination of 3 or more disabilities.

Figure 12

Number of Consumers with Intellectual Disability with a Combination of Developmental Disabilities

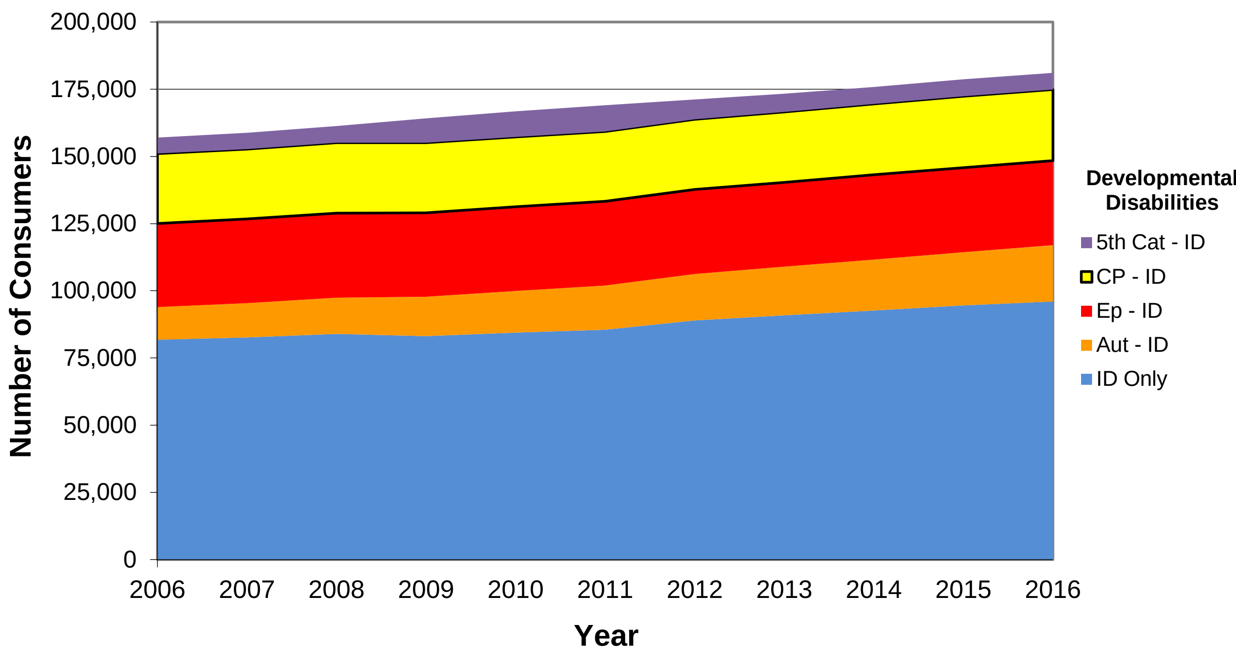


Table 18

Number of Consumers with Autism with a
Combination of Developmental Disabilities

	January 2006		January 2016	
	Number of Consumers	**Percentage of Total***	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total***
Total Number of Consumers with Autism	31,548		82,938	
Autism Only	17,970	57.0%	57,991	69.9%
ID	12,173	38.6%	20,889	25.2%
Epilepsy	2,274	7.2%	3,617	4.4%
Cerebral Palsy	642	2.0%	1,002	1.2%
5th Category	1,189	3.8%	3,106	3.7%

*The percentages sum to more than 100% since consumers may have a combination of 3 or more disabilities.

Figure 13

Number of Consumers with Autism with a
Combination of Developmental Disabilities

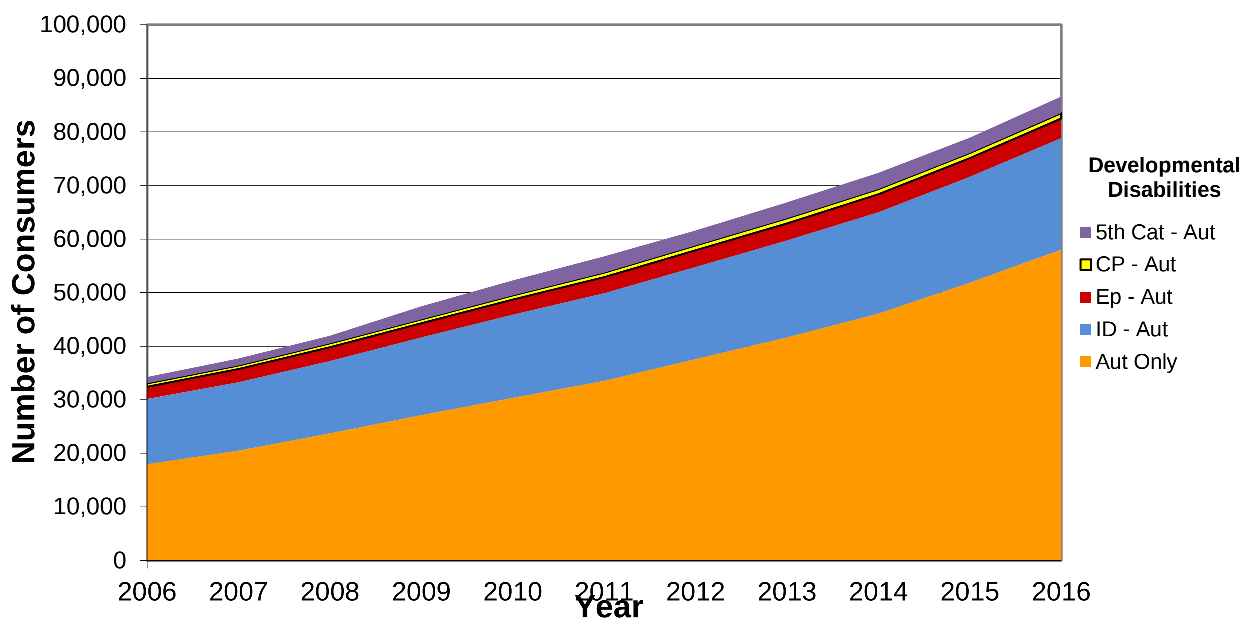


Table 19

Number of Consumers with Epilepsy with a
Combination of Developmental Disabilities

	January 2006		January 2016	
	Number of Consumers	**Percentage of Total***	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total***
Total Number of Consumers with Epilepsy	37,302		39,189	
Epilepsy Only	2,706	7.3%	2,747	7.0%
ID	31,089	83.3%	31,488	80.3%
Autism	2,274	6.1%	3,617	9.2%
Cerebral Palsy	15,071	40.4%	15,011	38.3%
5th Category	2,518	6.8%	3,034	7.7%

*The percentages sum to more than 100% since consumers may have a combination of 3 or more disabilities.

Figure 14

Number of Consumers with Epilepsy with a
Combination of Developmental Disabilities

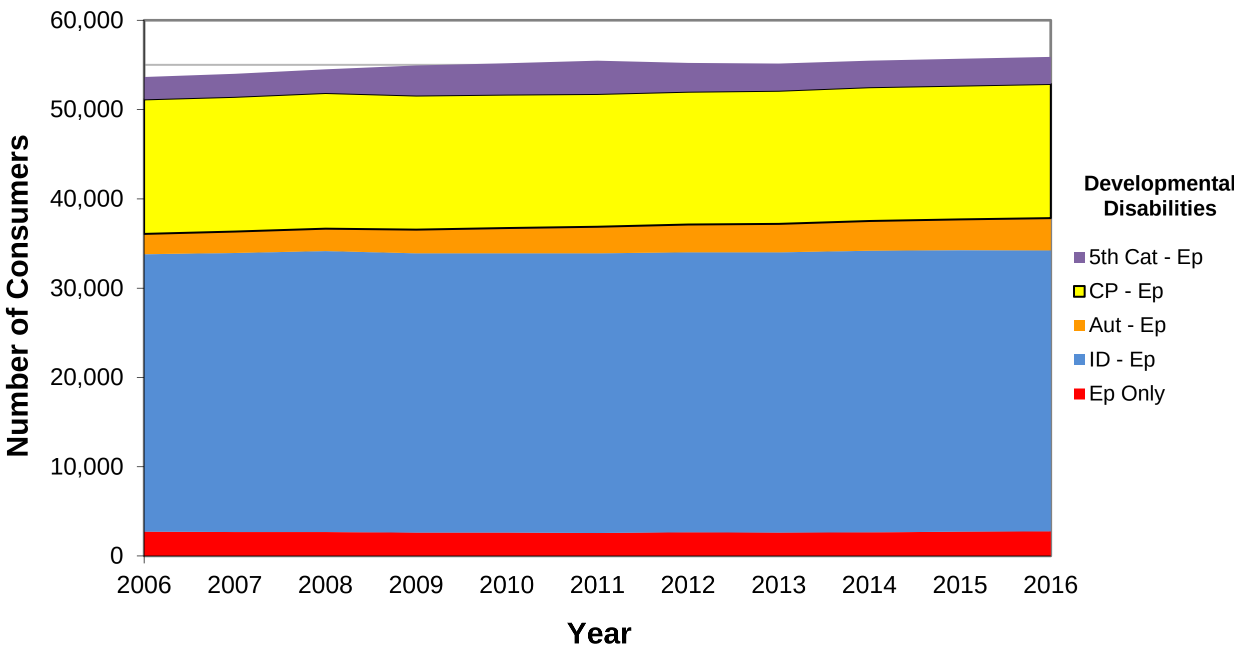


Table 20

Number of Consumers with Cerebral Palsy with a
Combination of Developmental Disabilities

	January 2006		January 2016	
	Number of Consumers	Percentage of Total*	Number of Consumers	Percentage of Total*
Total Number of Consumers with Cerebral Palsy	34,354		36,140	
Cerebral Palsy Only	5,339	15.5%	5,815	16.1%
ID	26,049	75.8%	26,471	73.2%
Autism	642	1.9%	1,002	2.8%
Epilepsy	15,071	43.9%	15,011	41.5%
5th Category	2,077	6.0%	2,521	7.0%

*The percentages sum to more than 100% since consumers may have a combination of 3 or more disabilities.

Figure 15

Number of Consumers with Cerebral Palsy with a
Combination of Developmental Disabilities

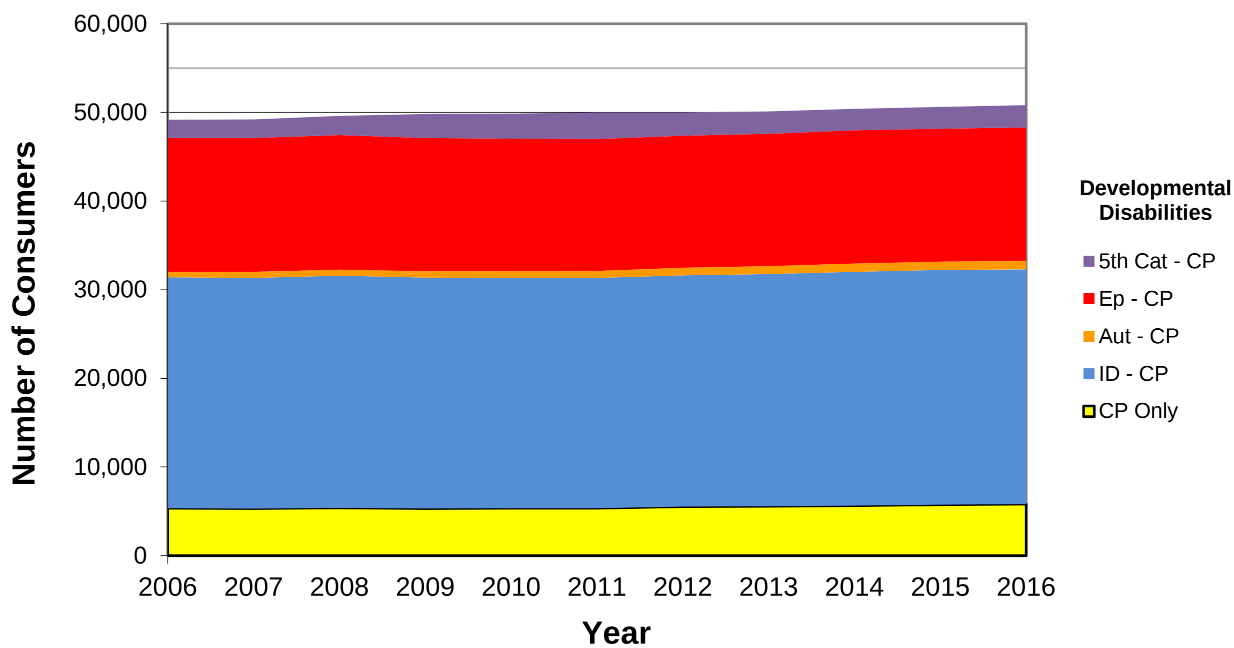


Table 21

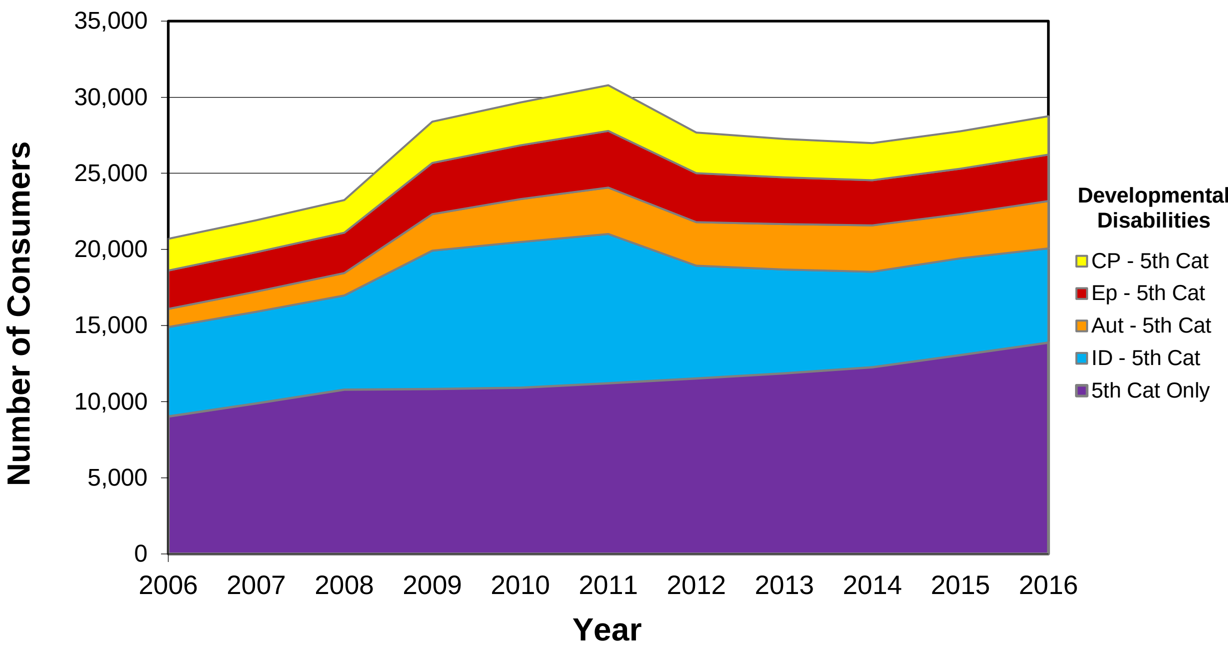
Number of Consumers with 5th Category Diagnosis with a Combination of Developmental Disabilities

	January 2006		January 2016	
	Number of Consumers	**Percentage of Total***	**Number of Consumers**	**Percentage of Total***
Total Number of Consumers with 5th Category	17,836		25,832	
5th Category Only	9,042	50.7%	13,888	53.8%
ID	5,865	32.9%	6,193	24.0%
Autism	1,189	6.7%	3,106	12.0%
Epilepsy	2,518	14.1%	3,034	11.7%
Cerebral Palsy	2,077	11.6%	2,521	9.8%

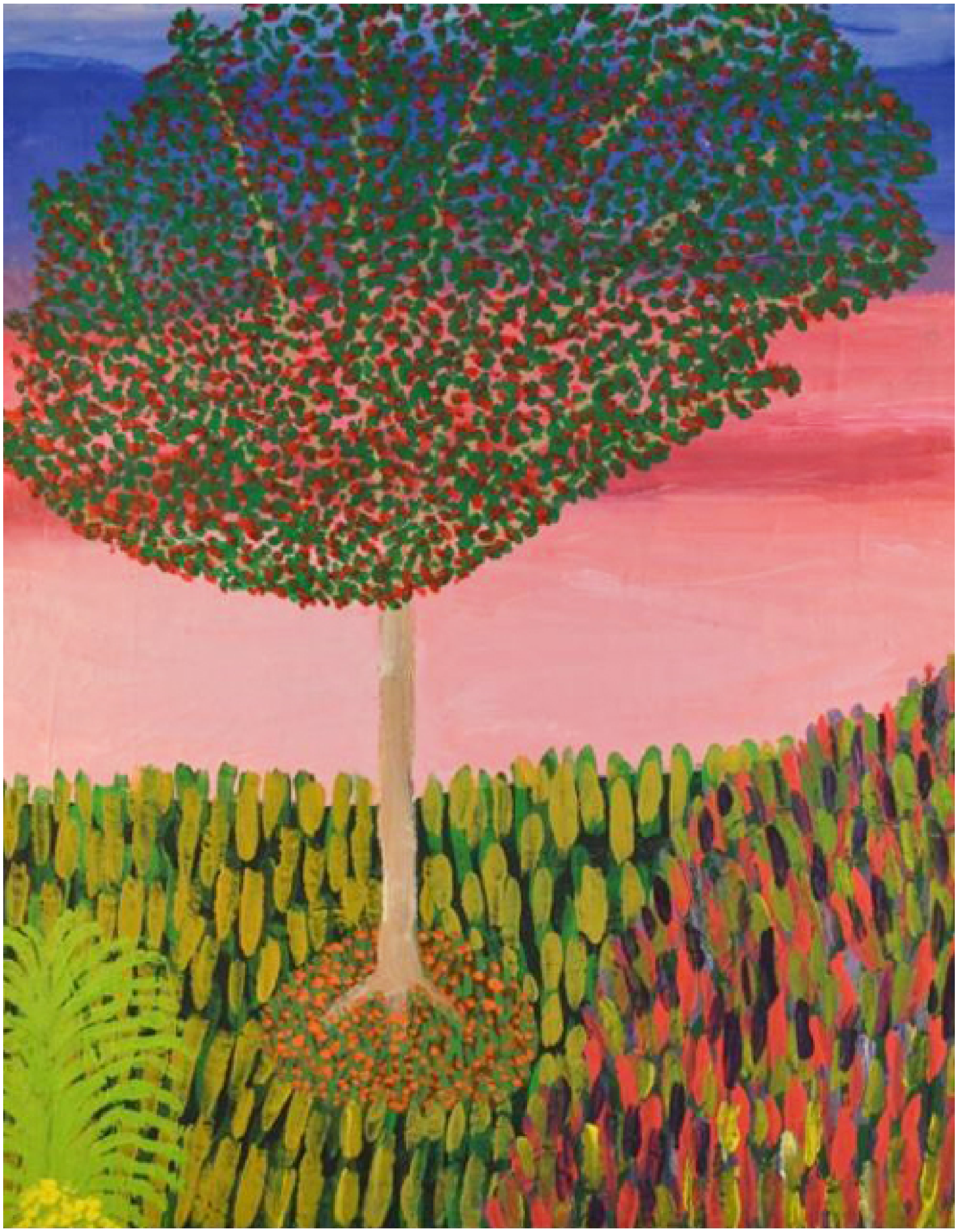
*The percentages sum to more than 100% since consumers may have a combination of 3 or more disabilities.

Figure 16

Number of Consumers with 5th Category Diagnosis with a Combination of Developmental Disabilities



SECTION 2: WHAT CONSUMERS RECEIVE



Meashone Love

Red Tree – Meashone is new to the Southside Art Center but she has found her inspiration in the painting studio. Here she recreates famous art works in order to practice new painting techniques. Meashone also creates amazing original work and displays them at the Southside Art Center Gallery.

PERCENT OF CONSUMERS BY AGE GROUP RECEIVING REGIONAL CENTER-FUNDED SERVICES OF ALL CONSUMERS SERVED BY DDS IN THE COMMUNITY FY 2005-06 TO FY 2015-16

All consumers served by DDS receive case management services through their local regional center, regardless of whether they receive purchased services. Regional centers are legally required to provide or secure services in the most cost-effective way possible, including referral to other agencies, before using any regional center funds. When alternate sources are not available, the regional center purchases services as specified in the consumer's Individual Program Plan (IPP) or Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP).

The percentage of consumers of all ages who receive regional center funded services out of all DDS consumers served in the community (Early Start and Active consumers) fluctuated moderately from FY 2005-06 to FY 2015-16, increasing from 78.1% of consumers served in the community to 78.6%. Consumers of all ages received a 0.3 percentage point increase in regional center funded services between FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16.

Purchase of services are from the most recent monthly data. Over the last three fiscal years, figures for the same fiscal year will differ slightly from one annual Fact Book report to the next.

Table 22

Percentage of Consumers (Prevention*, Early Start Program, Active Consumer) Receiving Regional Center-Funded Services, by Age Group FY 2005-06 to FY 2015-16

Fiscal Year	0-2 Yrs	3-21 Yrs	22-61 Yrs	62 Yrs and Up	All Ages (Total)
05/06	88.7%	66.0%	88.1%	87.2%	78.1%
06/07	87.1%	66.8%	88.3%	88.4%	78.4%
07/08	88.6%	69.2%	88.3%	88.7%	79.8%
08/09	90.3%	71.5%	88.6%	89.4%	81.1%
09/10	88.4%	68.9%	88.1%	90.1%	79.4%
10/11	85.4%	67.2%	87.7%	90.0%	78.2%
11/12	90.8%	66.4%	87.0%	90.4%	78.2%
12/13	92.9%	64.9%	86.3%	90.5%	77.6%
13/14	93.6%	65.7%	86.1%	91.3%	78.0%
14/15	94.3%	66.2%	85.9%	91.8%	78.3%
15/16	94.5%	66.4%	86.1%	91.5%	78.6%

* Prevention consumers are included in FY 09-10, FY 10-11, and FY 11-12 only.

PURCHASE OF SERVICES GROWTH VS. DDS CASELOAD - FY 2005-06 TO FY 2015-16

Community caseload (Prevention, Early Start Program, and Active Consumers on the Client Master File as of the end of each FY) grew by 88,646 consumers from FY 2005-06 to FY 2015-16. By comparison, cumulative growth for Purchase of Service (POS) expenditures increased by $2,033.4 million over this period. Total POS expenditures leveled off from FY 2008-09 to FY 2010-11, reflecting state budget cuts.

Table 23

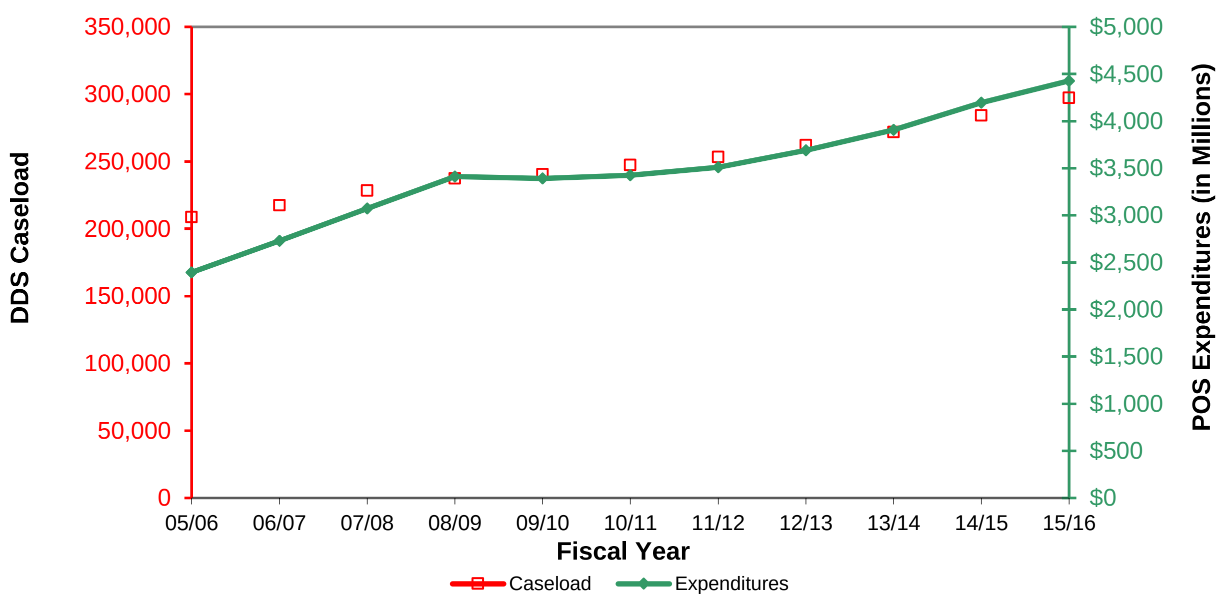
DDS Caseload Number and POS Expenditure Amount (in Millions)
FY 2005-06 to FY 2015-16

Fiscal Year	DDS Fiscal Year Caseload (Prevention*, Early Start Program, Active Consumer)	POS Expenditures** (in Millions)
05/06	208,687	$2,394.4
06/07	217,333	$2,728.7
07/08	228,460	$3,072.9
08/09	237,389	$3,411.5
09/10	240,568	$3,390.1
10/11	247,310	$3,424.2
11/12	253,235	$3,510.7
12/13	262,149	$3,689.4
13/14	271,724	$3,906.1
14/15	284,169	$4,195.0
15/16	297,333	$4,427.8

*Prevention consumers are included in FY 09-10, FY 10-11, and FY 11-12 only.
**Includes contract POS

Figure 17

DDS Caseload Number and POS Expenditure Amount (in Millions)
FY 2005-06 to FY 2015-16



EXPENDITURES AND COUNTS BY SERVICE CATEGORY
FY 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16

To provide a comprehensive, detailed view of service categories, tables 24, 25, and 26 focus on the information collected over the past five years.

PURCHASE OF SERVICES EXPENDITURES

Table 24 presents the purchase of services (POS) expenditures by Service Category from FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16, along with the POS changes from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16.

Overall, the POS expenditures increased $232.8 million (5.5%) from FY 2014-15 through FY 2015-16. All but four of the service categories show an increase in POS expenditures from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16.

The service categories with the largest POS expenditure increase from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16 were *"Residential Services"*, which increased by $68.8 million (6.6%), and *"Adult Day Programs"*, which increased by $61.3 million (6.6%).

Table 24

POS Expenditures* (in Millions) by FY from FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16
(and POS Change from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16)

Service Category	**FY 11-12**	**FY 12-13**	**FY 13-14**	**FY 14-15**	**FY 15-16**	**Change from FY 14-15 to FY 15-16**
Residential Services	$868.7	$912.2	$946.3	$1,034.7	$1,103.5	$68.8
Adult Day Program	$767.9	$821.4	$876.0	$922.6	$983.9	$61.3
• Adult Development Center	$309.2	$327.2	$342.8	$356.9	$373.9	$17.0
• Behavior Mgmt. Program	$180.0	$195.3	$209.5	$217.4	$227.2	$9.8
• Other Look-Alike Programs	$149.5	$165.5	$186.1	$206.3	$230.3	$23.9
• Independent Living Program	$79.1	$80.5	$82.6	$85.1	$92.5	$7.4
• Activity Center	$46.2	$48.6	$50.1	$51.4	$53.2	$1.8
• Social Recreation Program	$3.9	$4.3	$4.9	$5.5	$6.8	$1.3
Supported Living & Related Svcs.	$515.7	$562.0	$610.1	$662.7	$723.5	$60.8
Behavioral Services	$304.5	$282.8	$286.6	$310.6	$281.9	-$28.6
Transportation	$225.7	$236.7	$251.3	$267.0	$283.4	$16.4
Respite	$191.7	$206.3	$225.4	$259.0	$288.3	$29.3
Infant Development Program	$144.5	$151.3	$162.6	$168.8	$178.7	$9.9
Medical Care & Services	$86.3	$95.4	$102.7	$115.8	$116.0	$0.3
Supported Employment Program	$89.7	$89.9	$92.3	$94.4	$96.9	$2.5
Supplemental Program Support	$61.5	$66.3	$74.3	$82.3	$90.3	$8.0
Work Activity Program	$56.3	$57.1	$57.4	$55.7	$53.5	-$2.3
Day Care	$36.8	$33.7	$33.6	$29.9	$29.1	-$0.9
Social-Recreational Activities	$26.7	$27.4	$28.1	$29.6	$30.8	$1.2
Non-Medical Therapy Services	$5.0	$4.9	$5.0	$4.6	$4.6	$0.1
Medical & Adaptive Equip.-Supplies	$5.3	$5.7	$6.2	$6.0	$6.5	$0.5
Camps	$1.0	$1.3	$1.4	$1.7	$2.1	$0.4
Environmental & Vehicle Mod.	$2.0	$3.4	$3.2	$4.0	$5.7	$1.7
Mobility Training	$0.4	$0.5	$0.4	$0.4	$0.4	$0.0
All Other Services	$121.0	$131.3	$143.1	$145.0	$148.6	$3.6
Total	$3,510.7	$3,689.4	$3,906.1	$4,195.0	$4,427.8	$232.8

*Purchase of services are from the most recent monthly data. Over the last 3 fiscal years, figures for the same fiscal year will differ slightly from one annual Fact Book report to the next.

Number of Consumers Receiving POS

Table 25 presents the number of consumers receiving services by Service Category from FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16, along with the changes in the number of consumers from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16.

Overall, the number of consumers receiving POS increased by 15,855 (5.8%) from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16. Over half of the service categories (21 of 25) showed an increase in the number of consumers receiving the service from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16.

Individual service categories with the largest increase in the number of consumers receiving the service from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16 were *"Respite",* which increased by 6,571 consumers (7.9%), and the *"Infant Development Program"* category, which increased by 4,756 consumers (11.1%).

The service category with the largest decrease in the number of consumers receiving the service from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16 was *"Work Activity Programs",* which decreased by 547 consumers (5.3%).

Table 25

Number of Consumers Receiving Services by Service Category
FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16

Service Category	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	Change from FY 14-15 to FY 15-16
Residential Services	29,976	30,037	30,628	31,239	31,526	287
Adult Day Program*	67,514	70,296	73,462	76,848	80,424	3,576
• Adult Development Center	28,728	29,902	31,218	32,414	33,580	1,166
• Behavior Mgmt. Program	13,160	13,869	14,667	15,279	15,533	254
• Other Look-Alike Programs	11,594	12,578	13,682	14,844	15,973	1,129
• Independent Living Program	13,461	13,519	13,755	14,603	16,303	1,700
• Activity Center	6,518	6,684	6,768	6,827	7,031	204
• Social Recreation Program	1,139	1,197	1,281	1,406	1,614	208
Supported Living & Related Svcs.	32,532	38,986	40,398	44,864	49,214	4,350
Behavioral Services	37,198	39,134	41,300	42,825	42,652	-173
Transportation	74,182	75,557	80,891	83,138	85,832	2,694
Respite	68,772	68,137	72,713	83,580	90,151	6,571
Infant Development Program	35,686	37,867	39,830	42,887	47,643	4,756
Medical Care & Services	58,036	57,684	61,021	60,514	63,420	2,906
Supported Employment Program	10,843	10,807	10,809	11,038	11,266	228
Supplemental Program Support	5,739	5,865	6,650	7,086	7,319	233
Work Activity Program	10,962	10,960	10,688	10,303	9,756	-547
Day Care	6,683	6,138	5,932	5,799	5,408	-391
Social-Recreational Activities	5,657	5,470	5,469	5,750	6,062	312
Non-Medical Therapy Services	3,150	2,813	2,584	2,392	2,049	-343
Medical & Adaptive Equip.-Supplies	4,215	4,260	4,633	4,837	4,977	140
Camps	1,004	1,114	1,279	1,553	1,691	138
Environmental & Vehicle Mod.	372	482	485	590	666	76
Mobility Training	377	345	342	317	331	14
All Other Services	89,823	93,661	97,132	103,072	110,546	7,474
Total*	244,786	252,101	262,205	275,436	291,291	15,855

*The total counts are unduplicated by consumer to avoid double counting consumers who receive more than one type of service.

Counts are based on most recent purchase of services data. Over the last three fiscal years, figures for the same fiscal year can differ slightly from one annual Fact Book to the next.

NUMBER OF VENDORS PROVIDING SERVICES

Table 26 presents the number of vendors providing services by Service Category from FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16, along with the changes in the number of vendors from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16.

Overall, the number of vendors providing services decreased by 1,286 (2.9%) from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16. Just over half of the service categories (13 of 25) showed a decrease in the count of vendors providing the service from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16.

Service categories with the largest decrease in the number of vendors providing services from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16 were *"Transportation"*, which decreased by 112 vendors (2.2%) and *"Day Care",* which decreased by 548 vendors (48.8%).

The service category with the largest increase in the number of vendors providing services from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16 was *"Adult Day Programs"*, which increased by 85 vendors (4.0%).

The vendor counts for Transportation, Respite, and Day Care services began decreasing in FY 2011/12 with the implementation of the new requirement to use a Financial Management Service (FMS) in conjunction with participant-directed-vouchered services. Many consumer families, who were individually vendorized for these services when using vouchers, switched to using vendorized agencies for coordination of services. As a result, these consumer families are no longer vendorized and are no longer reflected in the vendor counts. The decline of vendors in these service categories continues to drive the overall decrease in vendors.

Table 26
Number of Vendors Providing Services by Service Category
FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16

Service Category	**FY 11-12**	**FY 12-13**	**FY 13-14**	**FY 14-15**	**FY 15-16**	**Change from FY 14-15 to FY 15-16**
Residential Services	5,959	5,912	5,942	5,861	5,870	9
Adult Day Program*	1,959	2,021	2,077	2,126	2,211	85
• Adult Development Center	599	599	624	633	647	14
• Behavior Mgmt. Program	307	320	336	344	346	2
• Other Look-Alike Programs	538	571	576	595	628	33
• Independent Living Program	379	396	403	416	453	37
• Activity Center	139	142	142	145	144	-1
• Social Recreation Program	24	21	22	21	22	1
Supported Living & Related Svcs.	2,164	2,174	2,216	2,242	2,296	54
Behavioral Services	1,034	1,018	1,045	1,071	1,081	10
Transportation**	9,239	6,565	5,477	5,166	5,054	-112
Respite**	18,064	4,511	2,171	1,965	1,870	-95
Infant Development Program	469	457	437	454	481	27
Medical Care & Services	2,476	2,282	2,239	2,173	2,113	-60
Supported Employment Program	373	369	375	372	367	-5
Supplemental Program Support	1,510	1,570	1,671	1,736	1,789	53
Work Activity Program	116	116	115	110	109	-1
Day Care**	4,587	2,301	1,369	1,132	584	-548
Social-Recreational Activities	176	164	161	162	159	-3
Non-Medical Therapy Services	240	215	193	174	149	-25
Medical & Adaptive Equip.-Supplies	1,618	1,614	1,592	1,584	1,579	-5
Camps	54	50	49	46	39	-7
Environmental & Vehicle Mod.	61	65	58	64	68	4
Mobility Training	32	31	30	27	23	-4
All Other Services	25,903	26,136	25,654	25,180	24,455	-725
Total*	66,714	49,872	45,321	44,445	43,159	-1,286

*Total counts are unduplicated by vendor to avoid double counting vendors providing multiple services.

**The vendor counts for these services began decreasing in FY 11/12. See note on previous page.

Counts are based on most recent purchase of services file. Over the last three fiscal years, figures for the same fiscal year can differ slightly from one annual Fact Book to the next.

POPULATION AND PER CAPITA COST BY DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY AND AGE GROUP

As of July 2016, the majority of consumers with Intellectual Disability (63.8%), Epilepsy (71.5%), Cerebral Palsy (64.2%), or 5th Category (53.9%) were age 22 years or older, whereas the majority of consumers with Autism (80.6%) were 3-21 years of age.

The average per capita cost of consumers with each developmental disability category increased considerably after age 21. Specifically, Autism is the most expensive developmental disability per capita for most age groups compared with Intellectual Disability, Epilepsy, Cerebral Palsy, or 5th Category.

Expenditures for consumers typically rise after age 21 when Department of Education-funded services are no longer available, and out-of-home placement and day services are needed. As the growing proportion of young consumers with Autism ages into adulthood, the projected impact on increasing costs is unknown, but may be significant.

<u>Suzie Saldana, Shawyna Mays, A'Tayvia Ashwood</u>

Autumn Time

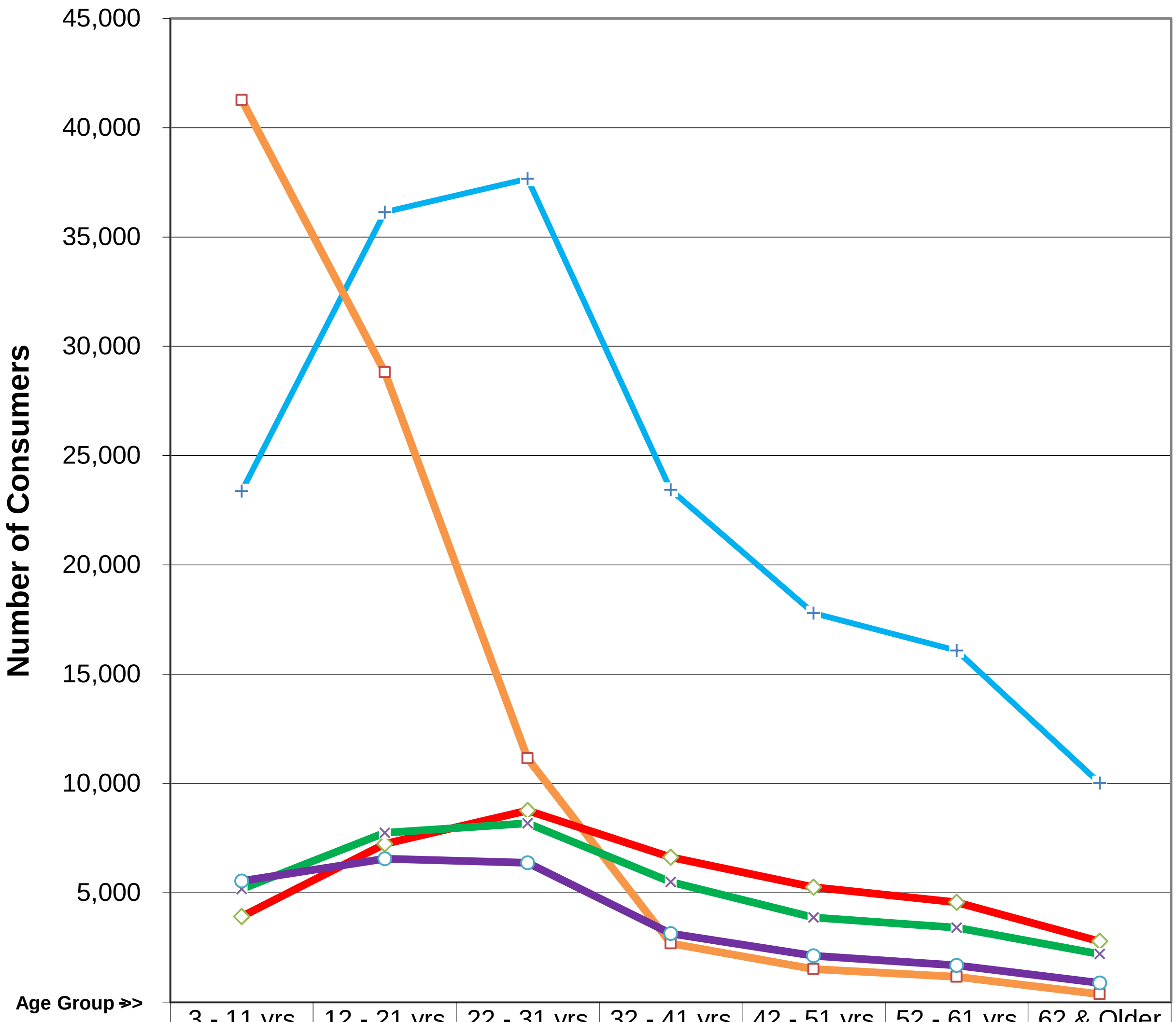
Suzie has worked with Southside Art Center for five years specializing in mixed media painting.

Shawyna has worked at Southside Art Center since 2012 and she is skilled in a variety of mediums including mosaic, digital art and mixed media painting.

A'Tayvia is new to Southside Art Center but she has demonstrated a wealth of artistic skills especially in ceramics and painting.

Figure 18

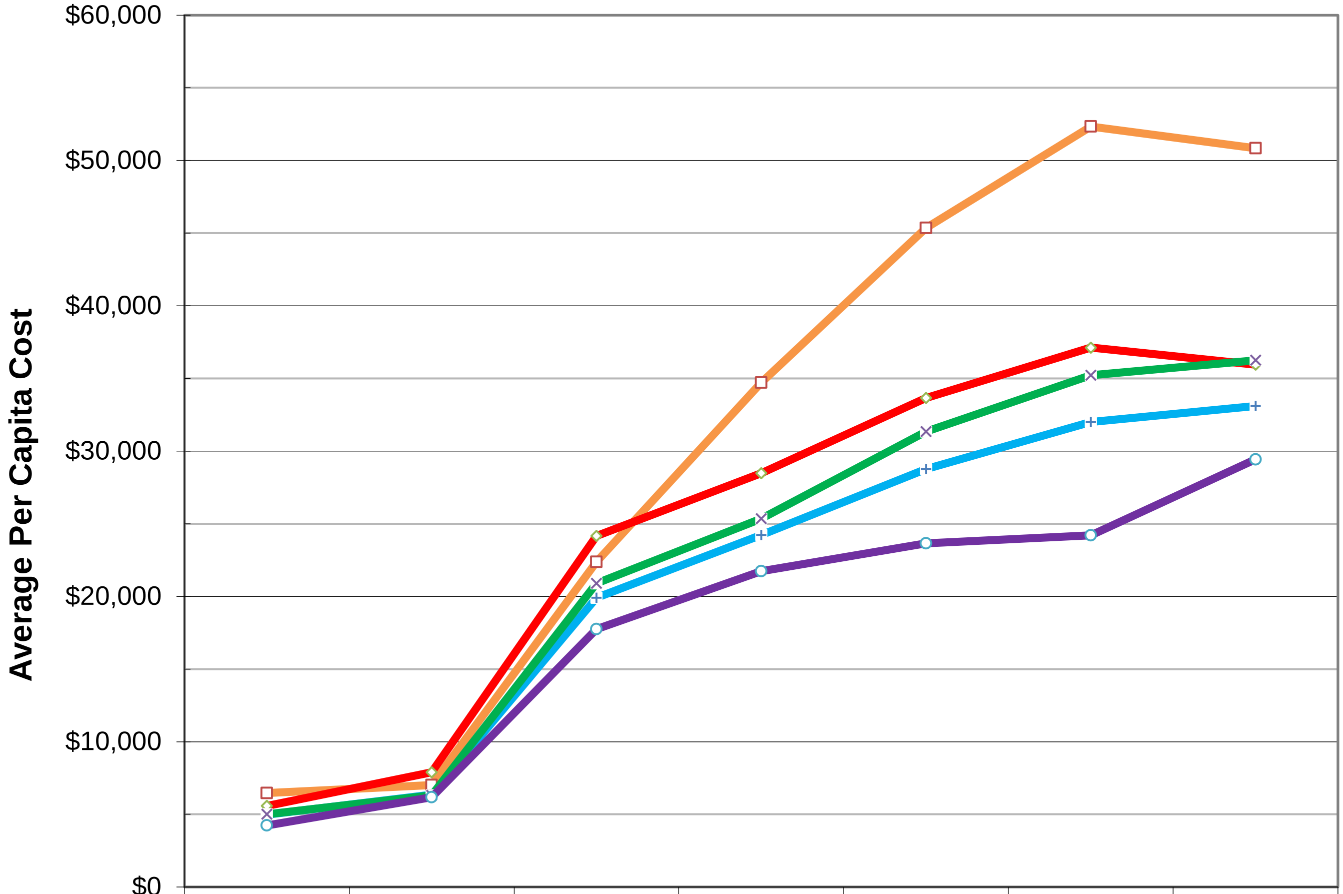
Number of Consumers (Early Start Program, Active Consumer, Developmental Center) by Developmental Disability and Age Group (3-11 years, 12-21 years, 22-31 years, 32-41 years, 42-51 years, 52-61 years, and 62+ years) as of July 2016



	3 - 11 yrs	12 - 21 yrs	22 - 31 yrs	32 - 41 yrs	42 - 51 yrs	52 - 61 yrs	62 & Older
ID	23,376	36,143	37,664	23,429	17,787	16,078	10,021
Autism	41,273	28,814	11,153	2,687	1,509	1,150	359
Epilepsy	3,906	7,235	8,763	6,631	5,255	4,560	2,776
CP	5,176	7,737	8,180	5,499	3,876	3,397	2,196
5th Cat.	5,539	6,556	6,373	3,129	2,114	1,673	876

Figure 19

Average Per Capita Expenditures (Early Start Program, Active Consumer, Developmental Center) by Developmental Disability and Age Group (3-11 years, 12-21 years, 22-31 years, 32-41 years, 42-51 years, 52-61 years, and 62+ years) as of July 2016



Age Group >>	3 - 11 yrs	12 - 21 yrs	22 - 31 yrs	32 - 41 yrs	42 - 51 yrs	52 - 61 yrs	62 & Older
ID	$4,978	$6,345	$19,908	$24,215	$28,771	$31,997	$33,104
Autism	$6,466	$7,022	$22,375	$34,705	$45,352	$52,337	$50,841
Epilepsy	$5,577	$7,895	$24,158	$28,479	$33,660	$37,127	$35,942
CP	$5,002	$6,309	$20,894	$25,347	$31,336	$35,218	$36,247
5th Cat.	$4,234	$6,182	$17,742	$21,736	$23,656	$24,202	$29,435

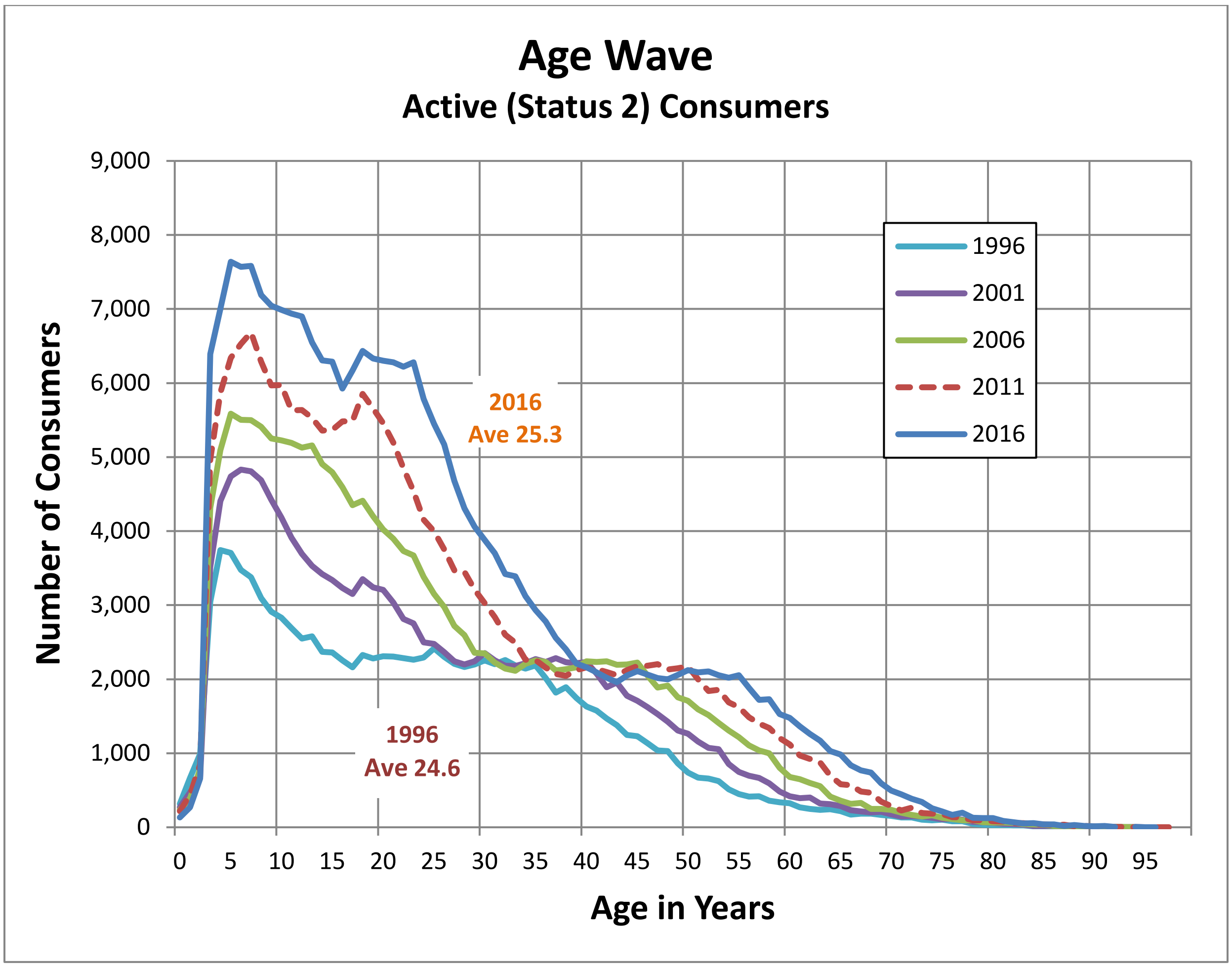
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS: AGE WAVE OVER THE PAST 20 YEARS

Over the past 20 years the success of the Early Start program and intake of school-aged children has resulted in a large overall growth in the 3-30 age group within this population. Note the tremendous growth in primary school-age consumers, as well as those in young adulthood. The rise of consumers ages 18-22 presumably comes from consumers transitioning to DDS from services in schools as well as those needing housing and other adult services provided by DDS.

The over-30 population has remained essentially stable. Note the rightward population shifts due to aging, but otherwise modest growth. In 2016, consumers are living longer. The pattern of decline in the consumer population due to mortality now occurs after 55 years of age, whereas in 1996 the decline started before age 40.

Figure 20

Consumer Count on July 1 of every 5th Year for the Past 20 Years



DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS: RESIDENCE CATEGORIES OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS

Over the past 10 years, the proportion of consumers of developmental services who live in the family home has steadily increased, while nearly every other residence category has decreased in proportion. This is true for adults as a group, as well as for minors. The proportion of adults living independently also increased slightly. This represents a shift toward a lower average total cost of services per consumer, as housing is a large component of total cost. It is also in the spirit of the Lanterman Act, which emphasizes services being provided in both family and community integrated settings.

Figure 21

Residence Category as a Proportion*, 2006-2016 – Adults

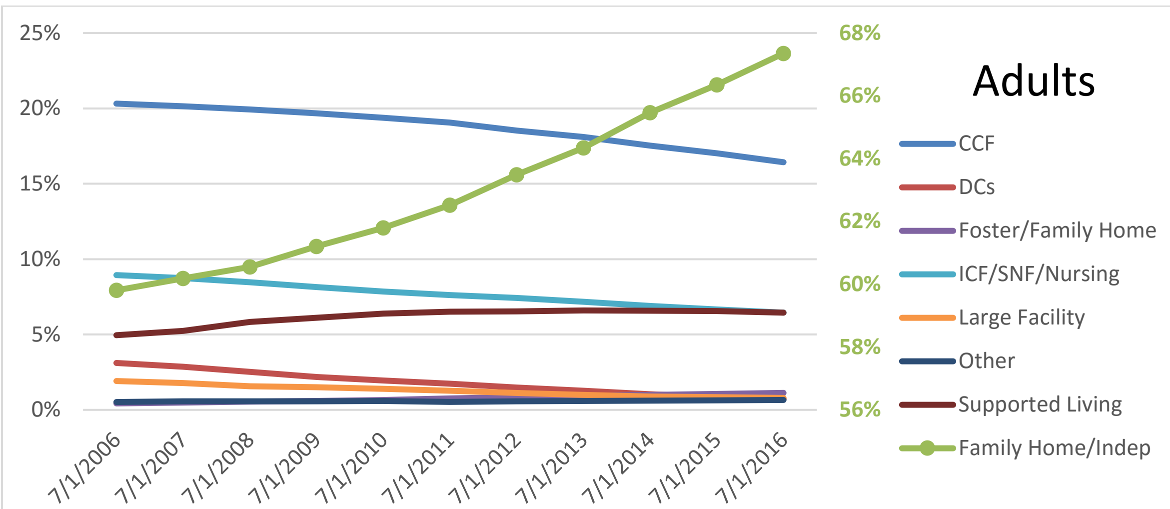
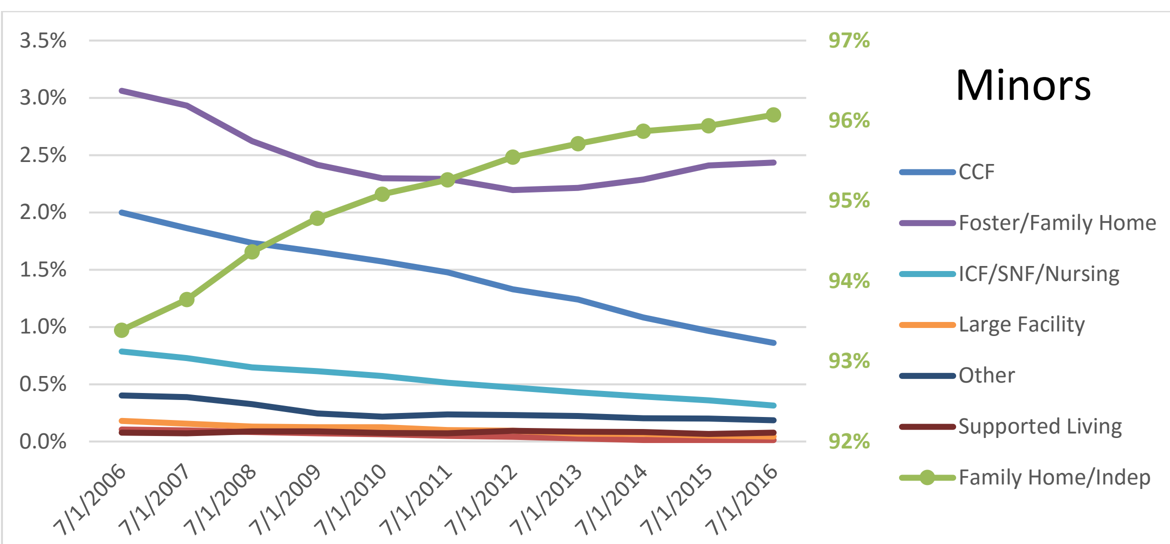


Figure 22

Residence Category as a Proportion*, 2006-2016 – Minors**



* Family Home-Independent percentages are on the right in green, all others are on the left.

** Defined as 0 to 21 years of age to demarcate when the Department of Education no longer provides services.

SECTION 3: CONSUMER PERSONAL OUTCOMES HIGHLIGHTS

In 2008, DDS added the Personal Outcomes element to the Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER), the Department's diagnostic tool. Service coordinators at the regional centers ask survey questions of the best informant available for each question as it pertains to their assessment of the consumer's situation at the time the CDER is updated.

These are some of the highlights of the outcomes portion of the report as of January 1, 2017:

Education
56% of those in school have integrated classrooms
84% of those in school have contacts with non-developmentally disabled persons
97% of those in school have contacts with the same primary language

Work and Day Services
98% of those in day programs or work interact with persons with the same language
67% of those working are paid for over 10 hours of work per week
43% of those working are paid minimum wage or over

Social Well-Being
87% of consumers have a community outing at least weekly
78% have one or more personal friends
91% of consumers have moved only once or not at all in two years
99% have persons in their house speaking the same language

Medical and Dental Care
97% had medical care in the past year and had their needs met
87% had dental care in the past year and had their needs met
93% of those with medical or dental conditions received full appropriate care

Living Situation
89% like living at their community home
93% like the people they live with
88% wish to keep living at their community home

Day Activity
90% like their day activity
92% like the people at their day activity
91% want to continue going to their day activity

Emotional Security
94% name someone with whom they can talk when unhappy
88% feel safe all the time
81% feel happy most of the time
83% feel comfortable telling people what they want most of the time

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