

# **National Core Indicators**

## **California Adult Consumer Survey**

### **Report**

Quality Assessment Project

Fiscal Year 2010-2011



Prepared by Human Services Research Institute for the  
California Department of Developmental Services  
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**Message from the California Department of Developmental Services:**

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

The California Developmental Disabilities Services System is several years into a dedicated quality improvement effort. A data system to track progress is an important tool to answer the primary question: “Are we achieving our mission?” This report contains the results of California’s first statewide National Core Indicator (NCI) Adult Consumer Survey in accordance with Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), Section 4571. This is an important effort to collect accurate, reliable, and valid consumer and family satisfaction measures as well as consumer outcome data.

The findings in this report establish a basis for measuring how California’s system is performing. In subsequent years, California can use future reports to make meaningful comparisons to our baseline to monitor changes in the system and to guide strategic planning and quality improvement activities. Regional centers can use the data in a similar fashion at the local level.

This report does not compare California’s data to the data of other states. Instead the findings are to be used as baseline data and to compare changes over time. Key elements of the California service system include:

1. California has a longstanding statutory scheme that ensures services and supports are provided for eligible persons with developmental disabilities.
2. California’s laws mandate intake, evaluation and assessment within 120 days.
3. California has a broad eligibility definition for receiving services.
4. California has mandated services, including case management, with statutory limitations on caseload size.
5. California’s service obligations to the families needing services are, by law, from pre-conception to death.

6. California's regional centers are, by design, autonomous in that each center has its own local board of directors to best address the unique needs of each of the 21 regions.
7. Consumers or their families can call a team meeting at any time to request a change in service.

The information contained in this and subsequent reports represents one tool for identifying the service system's strengths and areas that may need improvement. The report includes data collected between May 2010 and January 2011. During that time, 8,724 adults (age 18 and over) with developmental disabilities provided their input either through face-to-face or proxy interviews conducted by the State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD).

The second cycle of Adult Consumer Surveys is in progress and will conclude in June 2012. Though the Department will have the opportunity to compare data from the first cycle of data collected to the second cycle of consumer data in early 2013, system improvements will take time to achieve. This report provides valuable data and is one more tool in our continuous effort to improve services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities across California.

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## **Acknowledgements**

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

## List of Abbreviations Used in the Report

**ARCA-** Association of Regional Center Agencies

**CAC-** Consumer Advisory Committee

**CA-ODESA-** California Online Data Entry Survey Administration

**CCF-** Community Care Facility

**DDS-** Department of Developmental Services

**Department-** Department of Developmental Services

**FHA-** Family Home Agency

**HSRI-** Human Services Research Institute

**ICF-** Intermediate Care Facility

**ILS/SLS-** Independent Living Setting/Supported Living Setting

**NASDDDS-** National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services

**NCI-** National Core Indicators

**QAC-** Quality Assessment Coordinator

**SCDD-** State Council of Developmental Disabilities



## Organization of Report

This document serves as the statewide report for the adult consumer outcomes portion for Year I of the National Core Indicators (NCI) data collection cycle in California. All Adult Consumer Survey data submitted between May 2010 and January 2011 are included in this report. This report presents and compares findings between the State and the averages across the 21 regional centers of California, as well as results for those living in the family home compared to those living in other community residencies.

The report is organized in chapters under the following sections:

- I. Introduction: Gives a brief overview of the Quality Assessment project in California, NCI history and activities, and presents the core indicators measured with the Consumer Survey.
- II. Adult Consumer Survey: Briefly describes the development and structure of the survey instrument.<sup>1</sup>
- III. Methodology: Describes the protocol for administering NCI consumer surveys, including sampling criteria.
- IV. Administration: Describes California protocols and interviewer training procedures.
- V. Data Analysis: Explains the statistical methods used to analyze the Adult Consumer Survey data.
- VI. Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

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<sup>1</sup>For a detailed review of psychometric properties of the survey, including results of reliability and validity tests and features included to determine consistency of responses, please see the NCI Phase II Technical Report at <http://www.nationalcoreindicators.org>.

**VII. Results: Individual Outcomes**

Core Indicator Comparisons -- Presents results for each question by comparing: regional center and State Averages, and results by type of residence.

**VIII. Analysis: Movers**

Presents demographic information and statistically significant individual outcome results for individuals who have moved from a developmental center in the past five years (movers) compared to non-movers.

**IX. Analysis: Subgroups**

Presents results for four subpopulations with qualifying conditions for services in California – autism spectrum disorder, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and level of mental retardation.

**X. Appendices: Includes an inter-rater reliability study report, additional data analysis information, and item-by-item results in table format.**

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# I. Introduction

*This section provides a history of the California Quality Assessment Project and the National Core Indicators and its use in California*



## The California Quality Assessment Project

For several years, California has collected information from individuals about their experiences with services and supports received from the State. Beginning in 1998, regional centers across California took part in the Life Quality Assessment (LQA) project. The LQAs were independent evaluations of individuals receiving services from the State, intended to gauge how people felt about the quality of their lives and to inform the Individual Program Plan (IPP) process. Data was collected by the SCDD throughout the State through the local Area Boards. Summary reports describing the Area Board activities related to completing LQAs were submitted to the Legislature annually.

More recently, the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Lanterman Act) was amended (Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 4571) to consolidate the LQA and the separate Evaluation of People with Developmental Disabilities Moving from Developmental Centers to the Community (Movers Study) that followed people moving out of the State's developmental centers into the community. The statute requires DDS to identify and implement a nationally validated quality assessment tool that will enable the department to monitor the performance of California's developmental disabilities services system and to assess quality and performance among all of the regional centers<sup>2</sup>. The statute also directs DDS to contract with the SCDD to collect data using the identified quality assessment tool.

In accordance with the updated statute, with input from a stakeholder advisory group and through the State's Request for Proposal process, California joined NCI in 2009 in order for DDS to:

1. Measure consumer and family satisfaction, provision of services, and personal outcomes.
2. Provide the State with data for statewide improvements.

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<sup>2</sup> California Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 4571 (b) (2). Available online at: [http://www.dds.ca.gov/Statutes/docs/LantermanAct\\_2011.pdf](http://www.dds.ca.gov/Statutes/docs/LantermanAct_2011.pdf)

3. Benchmark statewide and individual regional center outcomes of service systems performance over time.

The first year of results, presented in this report, are considered baseline data. Findings are presented for the State and across regional centers. The baseline data will serve as a point of comparison for the State's performance over time, from one year to the next.

The State of California has its own distinct features and contextual factors that should be considered when interpreting results. California has a broad eligibility definition<sup>3</sup> and thus serves a relatively high percentage of individuals (20%) who do not have a diagnosis of mental retardation (MR). The percentage of people with other qualifying conditions includes 14% with autism, 24% with cerebral palsy (CP), and 31% with epilepsy. As is true with the general population in the State, the service population has significant ethnic and racial diversity with regard to Hispanic and Asian populations in particular. More detailed information on demographic and individual characteristics is included in Section VI.

Another important feature of California's service system is that it does not maintain a waiting list. California has a longstanding statutory scheme that ensures that services and supports are provided for eligible persons with developmental disabilities. The State's entitlement to services as outlined in the Lanterman Act ensures that any individual eligible for services and supports receive the services and supports identified in the Individual Program Plan (IPP). The majority of California's 246,000 individuals receiving services live at home with family.

Lastly, California's regional centers are, by design, autonomous in that each center has its own local board of directors in order to best address the unique needs of each of the 21 regions. This report includes charts of results by regional center and highlights differences in performance across regional centers in order to identify promising practices.

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<sup>3</sup> To be eligible for services, a person must have a disability that begins before the person's 18th birthday, be expected to continue indefinitely and present a substantial disability as defined in Section 4512 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code. Qualifying conditions include Mental Retardation, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, Autism, and other closely related conditions.

## History of NCI

The National Core Indicators (NCI) program was established through a collaborative effort between the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services (NASDDDS) and the Human Services Research Institute (HSRI) in order to create a standard set of performance measures and outcomes for developmental disabilities service and support systems. Originally, 15 states formed the NCI steering committee to collaborate on the development of valid and reliable data collection protocols. NCI has since grown to include 29 of the 50 states.

In this multi-state effort, NCI states use their resources and knowledge to create performance monitoring systems, identify performance indicators, work out data collection strategies, and present results. The indicators, which were developed through a consensus process with the original 15 participating states (including California), are intended to provide a system-level “snapshot” of how well each state is performing. The states were guided by a set of criteria designed to select indicators that (a) were measurable, (b) represented issues the states had some ability to influence, and (c) were important to all individuals they served, regardless of level of disability or residential setting. The NCI filled a critical information gap for public developmental disabilities system managers. Other health and human services systems had developed such benchmarking capabilities, for example, in health care, long-term care, and mental health services; however, NCI was the first of its kind in the developmental disabilities field.

Over time, the NCI program has also gained recognition both nationally and internationally as a uniquely valuable source of information about service recipients across a large sample of states. In contrast to other quality of life and satisfaction surveys, which are typically administered as part of accreditation processes or small-scale research studies, the NCI database includes randomly selected representative samples by state, with roughly 20 states contributing data each year. Efforts to analyze the multi-state datasets have been supported by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), the Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD), and the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) at different points

over the past several years. Results of these analyses have been published in both national and international peer-reviewed journals and presented at research conferences around the world. The Adult Consumer Survey tool has been adapted and administered in other countries, including England and Australia.

## **Core Indicators**

The core indicators are the foundation of the effort. The current set of performance indicators includes approximately 100 consumer, family, system, and health and safety outcomes – outcomes that are important to understanding the overall health of public developmental disabilities agencies. Associated with each indicator is a source from which the data are collected. Four main data sources provide information for the various areas of concern: a consumer survey (e.g., rights and choice issues), family surveys (e.g., satisfaction with supports), a provider survey (e.g., staff turnover), and system data from state administrative records (e.g., incidents and mortality rates).

The core indicators provide one source of information for quality management and are intended to be used in conjunction with other state data sources, such as risk management information, regional level performance data, results of provider monitoring processes, and administrative information gathered at the individual service coordination level. States typically use the indicator data to inform strategic planning, produce legislative reports, and prioritize quality improvement initiatives. Some states use NCI as a data source for supplemental performance measures in their Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) waiver quality management systems and include the information in support of evidentiary reports to CMS. Many states share the indicator data with stakeholder groups such as Quality Councils and use the stakeholder feedback to help set priorities and establish policy direction. It is also important to note that states do not use the information in a punitive way to sanction service providers, nor do they use the results to remediate individual issues (unless specifically requested by the participant or required by law as in the case of suspected abuse, neglect or mistreatment).

The indicators have remained generally consistent over the last several years and thus can be used to analyze system-level trends over time. However, the NCI program is a dynamic effort that allows for measures to be added, dropped, or changed with direction from the participating states in order to reflect current and future priorities. Most recently, the indicator set was revised to include enhanced information about health and wellness, employment status, and experience of self-direction among people with intellectual and developmental disabilities.<sup>4</sup>

The data collection tools used to gather indicator data are regularly refined and tested to ensure they are valid and reliable. This report includes only those indicators collected using the Adult Consumer Survey. Details on the design and testing of this tool are provided in the next section.

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<sup>4</sup> For a complete list of Core Indicators, visit the NCI program website at [www.nationalcoreindicators.org](http://www.nationalcoreindicators.org).

## II. Adult Consumer Survey

*This section includes information on the Adult Consumer Survey, the tool used to measure outcomes discussed in this report.*

## Adult Consumer Survey

The NCI Adult Consumer Survey was initially developed by a technical advisory subcommittee with the purpose of collecting information directly from individuals with developmental disabilities and their families or advocates. The survey was designed to measure over half of the original 60 core indicators. Many questions were drawn from survey instruments already in use in the field; other questions were developed specifically for NCI. HSRI and NASDDDS staff have routinely tested and refined the instrument based on feedback from self-advocates, interviewers, and state staff.

A key principle of NCI is the importance of gathering information directly from service recipients. Because the indicators are meant to apply to all individuals receiving services regardless of their level of disability or where they live, NCI administration protocols dictate that every person selected into the sample is given an opportunity to respond (i.e., no one is pre-screened or pre-determined to be unable to respond), and questions should not be marked “not applicable” on the basis of a person’s level of ability. For example, it is assumed that everyone could contribute in some way to making a choice – no one is considered “unable” to give input when decisions are made about where the person lives and what s/he does each day. This assumption does not mean everyone is expected to achieve every measure; rather, all of the survey questions are generally considered applicable to all respondents.

### ***Proxy Respondents***

The issue of proxy responses is a consideration in the interpretation of survey responses among individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Proxy responses may not be fully in concordance with individual responses, but are an important information source. Studies have found the greatest discrepancies between individual and proxy responses occur when the information being collected is subjective (i.e., for questions about how a person feels, proxies would only be aware of the correct answers if the individual had expressed his or her feelings previously)<sup>5</sup>. Questions

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<sup>5</sup> Magaziner, Jay, Sheryl Zimmerman, Ann L. Gruber-Baldini, J. Richard Hebel, and Kathleen M. Fox. "Proxy Reporting in Five Areas of Functional Status Comparison with Self-Reports and Observations of Performance." *American Journal of Epidemiology* 146.5 (1997): 418-28.

relating to observable behaviors tend to have higher levels of agreement between individuals and proxies. Without allowing proxies to respond, a large percentage of individuals (most of whom are unable to respond) would be unrepresented in the data. Thus for NCI purposes, it was determined at the outset that proxy respondents would be used, but only for specific sorts of questions, and only in situations where the individual surveyed either cannot effectively communicate with the interviewer or chooses to have a proxy respondent.

The use of proxy respondents for the NCI tool is limited to questions in Section II, the scope of which relates to observable and/or measurable items: Community Inclusion, Choices, Rights, and Access to Needed Services. State records are also used to report objective data on an individual's health status and exam history as well as employment information in the Background Section of the survey.

There are some ways to reduce discrepancies that may arise, such as making the questions as accessible as possible to increase participation by individuals and having a set of standards for proxy respondents. NCI aims to increase the accessibility of the Adult Consumer Survey by using easy-to-understand language and including suggested rephrasing for questions that may have nuances or are more difficult to understand. The NCI program also routinely revises the survey based on feedback from states and from interviewers who are administering the tool.

To make the greatest use of proxy respondents, only people who know the individual well (such as family, friends, or staff) are acceptable respondents; to avoid conflict, service coordinators are not allowed to respond for individuals. Further, if both the individual and a proxy respondent answer a question, the individual's answer is marked so long as his/her answers have been deemed reliable by the interviewer. Interviewers also keep track of the people who respond on behalf of individuals. Finally, only a specific group of questions may be answered by someone other than the person receiving services. These questions relate to everyday occurrences that others who are close to the person would likely know to be true or not.



All items that may have been answered by proxy respondents are indicated throughout the results section of this report.

## ***Organization of the Survey***

The Adult Consumer Survey is composed of a pre-survey form, three main sections, and an interviewer feedback form.

1. The **Pre-Survey Form** is used to collect information necessary to schedule face-to-face interviews, including: contact information for consumers, the names of guardians, advocates, or other individuals who might be asked to provide responses, and any special communication needs individuals might have prior to conducting the interview. The information in this section is also used by interviewers to better conduct the interviews by including familiar names and terms in the questions. In California, information for the pre-survey items was extracted from statewide data systems and verified by regional center staff. Information collected in the Pre-Survey Form is not used for data analysis purposes.
2. The **Background Information Section** requests data typically found in agency records or information systems. Interviewers are asked to attempt to collect additional missing background information during the direct interview. In California, much of the background information was extracted from statewide data systems or provided by the regional centers and DDS.
3. **Section I** of the survey, which includes questions aimed at obtaining expressions of satisfaction and opinions from each individual, may be completed only through a direct interview with the individual; proxy responses are not acceptable.
4. **Section II** of the survey aims to establish the level of involvement individuals have in the community as well as everyday experiences. Questions are to be answered by the individual if possible. If the person is unable to respond, an advocate (e.g., family member, friend, support worker) is asked to answer.

5. The **Interviewer Feedback Sheet** is on the last page of the survey. Interviewers are asked to record the length of the interview with the individual and describe any problematic questions.

### ***Topic Areas Covered in the Adult Consumer Survey***

The Core Indicators are organized within “domains” or topic areas. These domains are broken down into sub-domains, each of which has a statement that indicates what outcomes are being measured. Each sub-domain includes one or more “indicator” of how the State and regional centers are performing in the area.

In this report, results for each indicator measured by the Adult Consumer Survey are grouped by sub-domain.

Table 1, on the following page, lists the domains and sub-domains covered by this Adult Consumer Survey Report.

Table 1: List of Domains, Sub-Domains, and Outcome Statements Covered in the Adult Consumer Survey

Domain	Sub Domain	Outcome Statement
<b>Individual Outcomes</b>	Work	People have support to find and maintain community-integrated employment.
	Community Inclusion	People have support to participate in everyday community activities.
	Choice and Decision-Making	People make choices about their lives and are actively engaged in planning their services and supports.
	Self Determination	People have authority and are supported to direct and manage their own services.
	Relationships	People have friends and relationships.
	Satisfaction	People are satisfied with the services and supports they receive.
<b>Health, Welfare, and Rights</b>	Safety	People are safe from abuse, neglect, and injury.
	Health	People secure needed health services.
	Medications	Medications are managed effectively and appropriately.
	Wellness	People are supported to maintain healthy habits.
	Respect and Rights	People receive the same respect and protections as others in the community.
<b>System Performance</b>	Service Coordination	Service coordinators are accessible, responsive, and support the person's participation in service planning.
	Access	Publicly funded services are readily available to individuals who need and qualify for them.

## III. Methodology

*This section includes information on sample design and data analysis methods utilized.*

## Sample Design

The overall approach to sample selection was to draw a “core sample” based on the minimum numbers needed to yield valid samples from each regional center. This sampling strategy is consistent with the criteria employed in other NCI states. For each regional center, DDS drew a random sample of individuals age 18 or older who received at least one service besides case management.<sup>6</sup> Based on the adult population sampling frame numbers provided by DDS, HSRI determined a target minimum number of 400 surveys per regional center would yield a representative sample that meets the standard of a +/-5% margin of error and a 95% confidence level (described in Table 2, below). This approach produced an initial recommended sample of 8,400<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Individuals currently living in developmental centers were not included in the sample.

<sup>7</sup> In total, 8,724 surveys were completed between May 2010 and January 2011 – most interviews were held during the fiscal year 2010-2011.

Table 2: Margin of Error for Core Sample, by Regional Center

Regional Center	Core Sample Size	Adult Population Size	Margin of Error (at 95% confidence level)
Alta	400	9,035	+/- 4.8%
Central Valley	400	7,787	+/- 4.8%
East Bay	400	8,029	+/- 4.8%
East LA	400	3,894	+/- 4.6%
Far Northern	400	3,846	+/- 4.6%
Golden Gate	400	4,407	+/- 4.7%
Harbor	400	4,565	+/- 4.7%
Inland	400	11,981	+/- 4.8%
Kern	400	3,480	+/- 4.6%
Lanterman	400	3,202	+/- 4.6%
North Bay	400	4,033	+/- 4.7%
North LA	400	7,060	+/- 4.8%
Orange County	400	7,683	+/- 4.8%
Redwood Coast	400	1,831	+/- 4.3%
San Andreas	400	6,111	+/- 4.7%
San Diego	400	9,233	+/- 4.8%
San Gabriel Pomona	400	5,693	+/- 4.7%
South Central LA	400	5,000	+/- 4.7%
Tri-Counties	400	5,208	+/- 4.7%
Valley Mountain	400	4,977	+/- 4.7%
Westside	400	3,136	+/- 4.6%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>120,191</b>	<b>+/- 1.0%</b>

## ***Analysis by Subgroup***

### **Movers**

A separate group of people who moved from developmental centers to the community in the last five years (referred to as the “movers” subpopulation) was oversampled so their results could be looked at separately as well as be compared to a subgroup of “non-movers.” The sample did not include anyone who was currently living in a developmental center.

At the start of this project, 1,214 movers were identified as active consumers. For analysis purposes, 300 movers were needed statewide to produce a +/-5% margin of error at a 95% confidence level. To meet this number, an oversample of movers was needed in each regional center based on the projected number of movers that would be randomly drawn into the core sample by regional center. This estimated number came to 76 individuals statewide. Therefore, movers needed to be oversampled by 224 statewide.

As shown in Table 3, in addition to the core sample of 8,400, an oversample of 226 movers was drawn. The total recommended sample (core sample plus oversample of movers) was 8,626.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> For some regional centers the SCDD was able to conduct additional surveys which increased their final sample size; this did not affect the statistical validity of the surveys.

# California Quality Assessment Project NCI Adult Consumer Survey Report

Table 3: Recommended Sample Size by Regional Center

Regional Center	Core Sample Size	# Movers Expected from Random Draw	Target # Movers Needed	Movers Oversample Needed	Total Sample
Alta	400	2	13	11	411
Central Valley	400	4	22	18	418
East Bay	400	4	24	20	420
East LA	400	3	10	7	407
Far Northern	400	3	9	6	406
Golden Gate	400	8	26	18	418
Harbor	400	3	11	8	408
Inland	400	2	20	18	418
Kern	400	8	19	11	411
Lanterman	400	4	9	5	405
North Bay	400	2	5	3	403
North LA	400	2	9	7	407
Orange	400	2	14	12	412
Redwood Coast	400	3	3	0	400
San Andreas	400	11	50	39	439
San Diego	400	2	16	14	414
San Gabriel Pomona	400	1	6	5	405
South Central LA	400	1	5	4	404
Tri-Counties	400	4	13	9	409
Valley Mountain	400	2	9	7	407
Westside	400	4	8	4	404
<b>State Total</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>8,626</b>



It should be noted in the movers analyses (Section VIII) the groups being compared were comprised of people who moved from an institution to a community residence within the last five years (movers) and people who were currently living in a community residence (non-movers). Individuals living in the family home were excluded from this analysis, as were people who moved from developmental centers to the community more than five years ago. The non-movers group was used as the best available comparison group. However, this comparison has significant limitations. The movers group has a different profile of individual characteristics than the non-movers – the movers group tended to be older with higher instances of having qualifying and other diagnoses than the non-movers group.

Movers tended to have other diagnoses in addition to their qualifying condition. Only 5.3% of the mover subgroup did not have a diagnosis of MR. Of those with MR, the largest percentage had profound MR (46.3%). Of the non-mover population, 14.4% did not have an MR diagnosis; of those with this condition, most were diagnosed with mild MR (38.4%). Additional demographic and diagnostic information for the movers and non-movers groups are included in Section VIII.

Unlike previous studies in California, the movers group was limited to those who had transitioned to the community more recently (within five years); thus, one might expect to see more pronounced differences between movers and non-movers. In order to look at the impact of living in the community as compared to an institution, ideally one would want to assess outcomes for similar groups of people, or to follow one group longitudinally before and after they moved. However, since people living in developmental centers were not included in the NCI survey, the next best comparison group was identified as those individuals living in a community-based setting but not in the family home. These comparisons should be interpreted very broadly.

### **Lanterman Movers**

In addition to the random oversample of movers, all individuals who moved from the Lanterman Developmental Center (“Lanterman movers”) since July 2009 were contacted to participate in the survey. A total of 41 Lanterman movers were interviewed,

and many questions had fewer than 41 respondents. Due to this low response rate, separate results for Lanterman movers are not presented.

### **Other Subgroups by Qualifying Diagnosis**

Additional subgroup analyses were conducted for people with the following qualifying conditions: mental retardation (by level), epilepsy, cerebral palsy, and autism spectrum disorder. The results of these analyses are presented in Section X.

## Criteria for Exclusion of Responses

All persons selected in the survey sample were given an opportunity to respond to questions in a face-to-face interview; there was no pre-screening procedure. Exclusion of responses was done at the time of data analysis, based on the specific criteria described below.

The total number of surveys administered in Year 1 was 8,724. Section I was administered only to the person receiving services. A person's responses were excluded if any of the following criteria are met:

1. The consumer responded to fewer than ten (10) questions in Section I.
2. The interviewer recorded that the person did not understand the questions being asked.
3. The interviewer recorded that the person gave inconsistent responses.

After excluding incomplete and inconsistent responses, the number of valid respondents to Section I was 5,817. Overall, 66.7% of consumers in the total sample were able to respond to Section I of the direct interview. The "% Valid Answers To Section I" column in Table 4 indicates the percentage of consumers who were able to respond to Section I by regional center. Section I response rates by regional center ranged from 55.1% to 88.1%.

Section II allows multiple respondents (e.g., family, friend, support worker). In the final analysis, if a respondent was excluded from Section I, his or her responses were also excluded from Section II, *if* the respondent was the only person to provide answers for Section II (e.g., without any proxies). Otherwise, all responses to questions in Section II were included in the analysis, regardless of the number of questions answered. Thus, the consumer response rate to Section I was lower than the response rate to Section II due to stricter criteria for including Section I responses. The number of valid responses to Section II was 8,706. The total response rate (proxies included) to Section II was 99.8%.

## California Quality Assessment Project NCI Adult Consumer Survey Report

Table 4: Valid Number of Surveys and Response Rates by Regional Center

Regional Center	% Valid Answers Section I	% Valid Answers Section II	Sample Size (N)	% of Total Sample
Alta	79.6%	100.0%	412	4.7%
Central Valley	64.5%	99.8%	417	4.8%
East Bay	64.0%	100.0%	425	4.9%
East LA	57.7%	99.8%	407	4.7%
Far Northern	85.8%	99.8%	408	4.7%
Golden Gate	65.5%	100.0%	423	4.8%
Harbor	68.1%	100.0%	411	4.7%
Inland	58.8%	99.8%	427	4.9%
Kern	65.8%	99.8%	421	4.8%
Lanternman	58.6%	99.8%	411	4.7%
North Bay	68.1%	99.3%	407	4.7%
North LA	68.8%	100.0%	413	4.7%
Orange	64.7%	99.5%	414	4.7%
Redwood Coast	88.1%	100.0%	405	4.6%
San Andreas	59.4%	99.6%	453	5.2%
San Diego	56.4%	99.8%	417	4.8%
San Gabriel Pomona	62.5%	99.8%	413	4.7%
South Central LA	55.1%	100.0%	408	4.7%
Tri-Counties	80.9%	100.0%	413	4.7%
Valley Mountain	70.3%	100.0%	407	4.7%
Westside	58.9%	98.8%	414	4.7%
<b>State</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>8,726</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## IV. Administration

*This section describes the protocols used to assure training and implementation of NCI in California was effective and carried out in a valid and reliable way.*

## **Administrative Protocol**

In the months prior to NCI interviews being conducted in California, several staff members of the SCDD and representatives from the Association of Regional Center Agencies (ARCA) were a part of advisory workgroups that collaborated with HSRI and DDS in the areas of data management and interviewer training. These workgroups created various processes to ensure that tools, trainings, and administration protocols were efficient and accessible.

The SCDD organized the data collection effort by designating a Quality Assessment Coordinator (QAC) responsible for coordinating the project at each Area Board. QACs were responsible for ongoing interviewer training, readying surveys for assignment, assigning surveys to interviewers, fielding any concerns that arose (such as mandated reporting issues), and reviewing surveys to ensure they were completed as fully as possible.

### ***Interviewer Training***

Over the course of two weeks in April 2010, the HSRI team conducted a total of six interviewer trainings throughout California. The trainings included:

- an overview of NCI
- an in-depth look at the Adult Consumer Survey to familiarize interviewers with the tool
- procedures for ensuring proper protocols were followed
- mock interviews (with members from the Consumer Advisory Committee [CAC])
- recommendations from self-advocates (presented by CAC members)
- how to conduct an interview (disability etiquette)
- a demonstration of the California-Online Data Entry Survey Application (CA-ODESA) used to enter survey data

At the end of each training session, QACs completed an inter-rater reliability test in order to be certified as Master Trainers so they could then provide trainings to the

interviewers who were unable to attend. Master trainers were also provided with materials to train new interviewers as needed.

## ***Inter-Rater Reliability and Validity Testing***

### **Reliability**

To ensure proper protocols were followed by interviewers, inter-rater reliability and validity studies were completed.

In California, inter-rater reliability testing was used to determine whether the interviewer trainings were conducted in a uniform fashion to ensure NCI interviewers employed their instruction in a consistent manner. After receiving approval from individuals being interviewed, an HSRI representative shadowed 30 interviews to test for inter-rater reliability. The completion of surveys by the interviewer and shadow interviewer were used to:

1. collect data for analysis of inter-rater agreement
2. provide feedback as needed

The method selected to discern the level of agreement is known as joint probability of agreement; the number of times each rating is assigned by each rater divided by the total number of ratings is reported as a percentage. Typically, an 85% minimum level of agreement between the interviewer and the shadow interviewer is expected. HSRI inter-rater testing found a high level of agreement in California. Average agreement across the 30 surveys for all Sections was high – between 92% and 96%. Individual questions ranged in percentage of agreement from 61% to 100%. Based on this analysis, plus additional observations and feedback gathered from interviewers and QACs, HSRI concluded that interviewer training was conducted in a consistent manner and interviewers applied their training in a consistent way. To read the inter-rater reliability report, please see Appendix E.

## **Validity Testing**

Validity testing was completed using an Adult Consumer Survey feedback form to assess the validity of the process for implementation of the 2010 NCI Adult Consumer Survey across the 21 regional centers of California. Respondents to the feedback forms answered a series of questions and were given an opportunity to reflect on their interview experience. QACs were responsible for administering follow-up calls to 10% of the sample during September 2010, November 2010 and January 2011. HSRI received 663 valid feedback forms for interviews that took place from May 2010 through January 2011. The results showed that interviewers were in accordance with the established survey administration protocol. Responses suggested a generally positive interview experience – interviewers were polite, respectful, and took time to ensure consumers understood questions.

## **CA-ODESA**

The ODESA was designed to assist NCI states in entering their data in a more accurate, simpler, and time-efficient manner. HSRI created an enhanced ODESA system specifically for California use (CA-ODESA). In addition to data entry, the CA-ODESA includes management functions for QACs and interviewers. Management functions include the ability to: make and track assignments; review and mark surveys complete; track completed and removed surveys.



## V. Data Analysis

*This section describes methods used by HSRI to analyze data and report outcomes.*

## Data Analysis

HSRI performs the data analysis for participating NCI states. States enter data into the ODESA, and HSRI analysts extract the files for cleaning and analysis. All raw data files are reviewed for completeness, invalid responses are eliminated, and quality checks are performed. For California, each regional center's data file was reviewed individually to ensure accuracy. The data files were then cleaned and merged to create the statewide data set.

Results of individual outcomes are presented in Sections VII through IX of this report. Within these sections, chapters are organized by sub-domain. Each chapter includes all of the indicators in that sub-domain measured by the Adult Consumer Survey questions. Responses from many of the Adult Consumer Survey questions were recoded to convert into the Core Indicators.<sup>1</sup> For each outcome reported, a description is provided explaining which responses are represented in the score.

A summary of the statistical procedures used to analyze the Adult Consumer Survey data and cautions for interpretation of results are provided below.

### ***Weighting***

Weights were applied to demographic and indicator results. Weighting is a statistical function that allows users to make valid comparisons between groups (and regional centers) about the entire population observed, rather than only those who were surveyed.

### ***Use of Averages and Significance Testing***

The State Average is computed by averaging all valid responses, weighted by regional center and mover status. The State Average represents a baseline result for the first year of NCI data collection and will serve as a point of comparison for framing California's results from one year to the next. Regional center scores and their deviation from the State Average are also included for each indicator. It is important to note that the average does not signify a benchmark of acceptable or unacceptable

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for specific rules used to recode and collapse response codes for each outcome variable.

performance; it is up to the State to draw conclusions about whether a result on a particular indicator is acceptable or not, and to interpret ranges of results across regional centers. The findings should be viewed in the context of the State's current array of supports and services, priorities, and goals.

For comparisons by residence and by sub-groups, statistical tests (t-tests) are used to determine whether observed differences are due to chance. Statistical significance does not necessarily imply meaningful differences, but it can be used to point out areas that may be worth examining further, because the testing suggests the difference in performance is not random.

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

## Explanation of Charts

Results for each indicator are presented in three distinct ways, briefly described below. Notable findings in the data are summarized in the Observations section at the beginning of each chapter.

### ***State Average***

These graphs illustrate the State of California result (an average across all valid responses, weighted by regional center and mover status). Outcomes are displayed in charts showing the percentage of people who answered in the affirmative compared to those who answered with a negative response.

### ***Regional Center***

All regional center results are shown in a three-column table format. Each table includes the State Average followed by an alphabetical listing of regional centers in the first column and their scores in the second column. The third column is the differential between the regional center result and the State Average.

### ***Type of Residence***

These graphs compare the average of all valid responses from people living in a community residence other than the family home (i.e., intermediate care facility, community care facility, independent living skills/supported living services, family home agency, or skilled nursing facility) to the average of all valid responses of those who live in the family home. Differences that are statistically significant at the  $p < .01$  level are noted in the text.

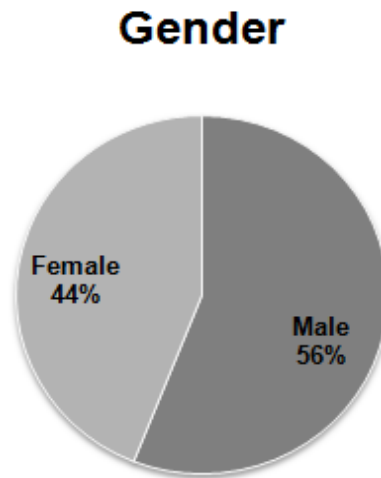
## **VI. Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

*This section includes demographic results based on background information data collected on all individuals receiving services. Each item shows a graph of statewide results, a table with results from each regional center, followed by a graph of results by residence.*

## Demographics

### Gender

Graph 1: Gender



Among those surveyed, the number of male consumers (56%) outnumbered female consumers (44%).

## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

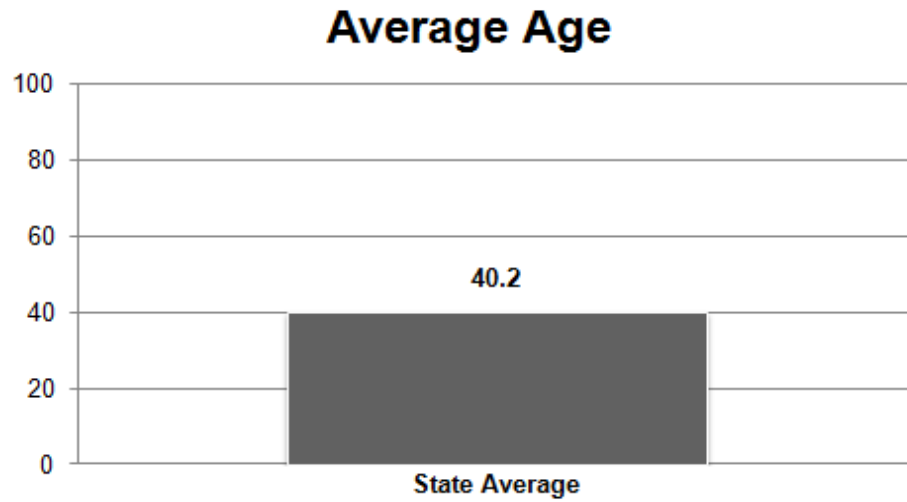
Table 5: Gender by Regional Center

Regional Center	% Male	% Female
Alta	55%	45%
Central Valley	56%	44%
East Bay	55%	45%
East LA	60%	40%
Far Northern	57%	43%
Golden Gate	57%	43%
Harbor	60%	40%
Inland	52%	48%
Kern	59%	41%
Lanternman	61%	39%
North Bay	52%	48%
North LA	60%	40%
Orange County	57%	43%
Redwood Coast	59%	41%
San Andreas	63%	37%
San Diego	56%	44%
San Gabriel Pomona	58%	42%
South Central LA	54%	46%
Tri-Counties	55%	45%
Valley Mountain	56%	44%
Westside	54%	46%

## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

### Average Age

Graph 2: Average Age



The average age of consumers surveyed was 40.2 years old.



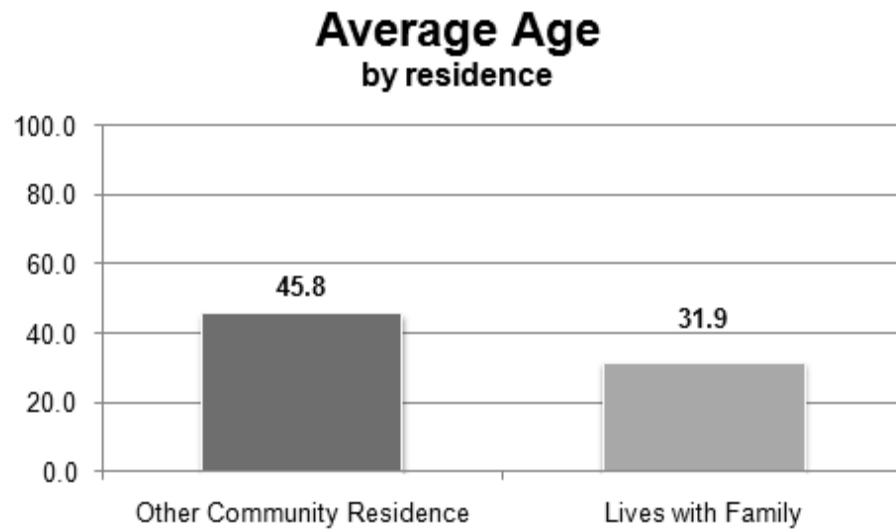
## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 6: Average Age by Regional Center

Regional Center	Average Age
Alta	39.6
Central Valley	40.9
East Bay	40.4
East LA	37.0
Far Northern	41.4
Golden Gate	44.6
Harbor	41.5
Inland	38.8
Kern	38.4
Lanternman	42.8
North Bay	41.8
North LA	38.7
Orange County	40.4
Redwood Coast	41.9
San Andreas	39.4
San Diego	39.0
San Gabriel Pomona	41.9
South Central LA	39.1
Tri-Counties	41.0
Valley Mountain	42.0
Westside	39.0

## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

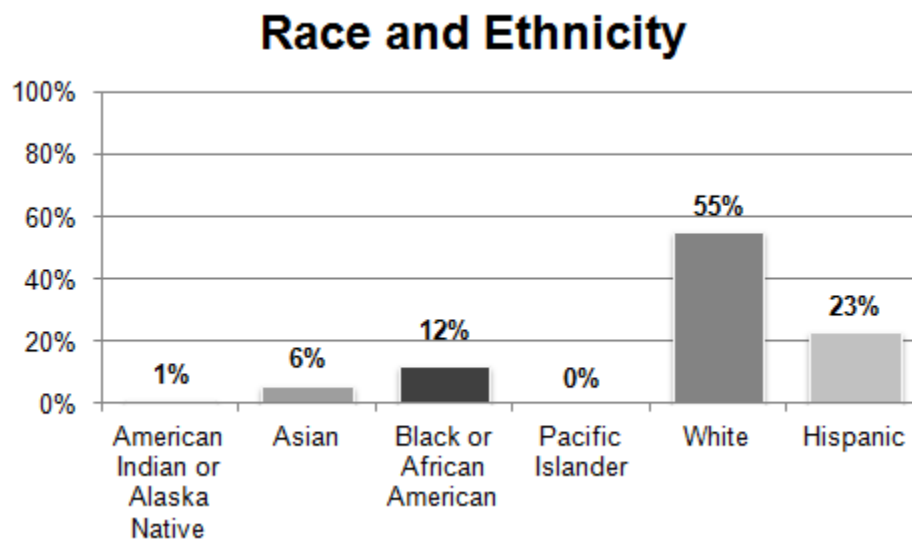
Graph 3: Average Age by residence



The graph shows a nearly 15-year gap between the average age of people living in a community residence other than the family home (45.8) and those living with family (31.9).

## Race and Ethnicity

Graph 4: Race and Ethnicity



The majority of consumers in California were identified as white (55%); meanwhile, 12% were identified as Black or African American, 6% as Asian, and about one-quarter (23%) as Hispanic.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> In the California data, Hispanic is considered a race category. NCI uses the U.S. Census model, which defines ethnicity separately as Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic.

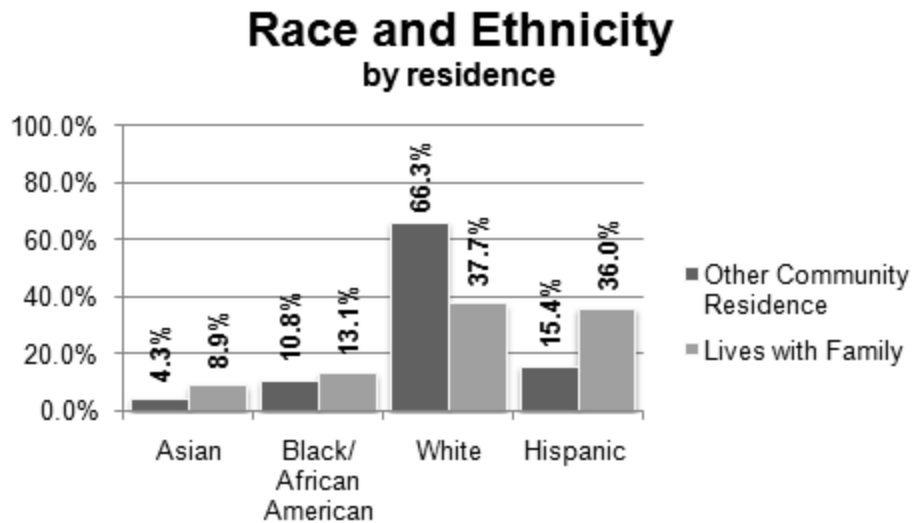
## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 7: Race and Ethnicity by Regional Center

Regional Center	% American Indian or Alaska Native	% Asian	% Black or African American	% Pacific Islander	% White	% Hispanic
Alta	0%	2%	12%	0%	70%	10%
Central Valley	0%	6%	9%	0%	53%	30%
East Bay	1%	14%	23%	0%	49%	11%
East LA	0%	11%	2%	0%	20%	66%
Far Northern	2%	1%	3%	0%	87%	6%
Golden Gate	0%	18%	12%	0%	51%	15%
Harbor	0%	10%	14%	1%	51%	21%
Inland	1%	2%	14%	0%	55%	27%
Kern	1%	0%	11%	0%	54%	32%
Lanternman	0%	10%	9%	0%	54%	20%
North Bay	0%	3%	12%	0%	75%	10%
North LA	0%	5%	12%	0%	57%	21%
Orange County	0%	9%	2%	0%	66%	19%
Redwood Coast	5%	1%	1%	0%	85%	5%
San Andreas	0%	14%	3%	0%	54%	25%
San Diego	0%	4%	5%	0%	59%	26%
San Gabriel Pomona	0%	4%	10%	0%	50%	34%
South Central LA	0%	1%	52%	0%	11%	34%
Tri-Counties	0%	2%	2%	0%	65%	27%
Valley Mountain	1%	5%	8%	0%	62%	21%
Westside	0%	7%	31%	0%	34%	26%

## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

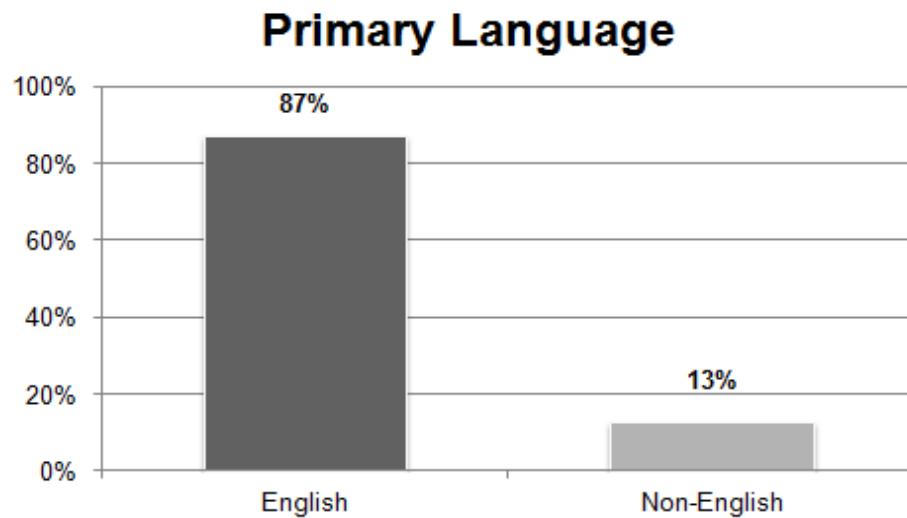
Graph 5: Race and Ethnicity by residence



Although the majority of people in both residence types (other community residence and family home) were white, nearly twice as many people living in other community residences were white compared to people living with family (66.3% and 37.7%). Of those people who live in the family home, more than one-third (36.0%) were Hispanic, compared to only 15.4% of people living in other community residences.

## Primary Language

Graph 6: Primary Language



A higher percentage of people surveyed speak English (87%) as their primary language compared to those who speak a non-English language (13%).

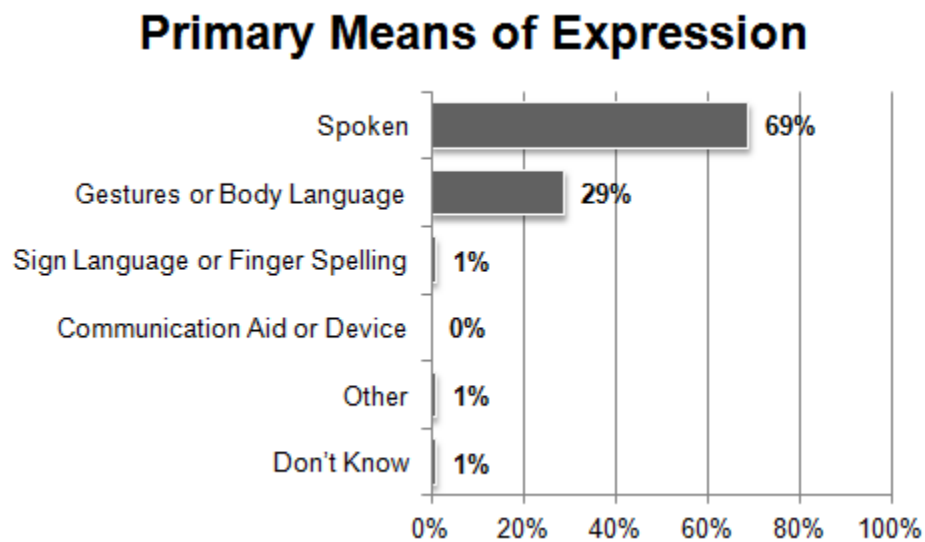
## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 8: Primary Language by Regional Center

Regional Center	% English	% Other
Alta	95%	5%
Central Valley	89%	11%
East Bay	89%	11%
East LA	62%	38%
Far Northern	99%	1%
Golden Gate	82%	18%
Harbor	91%	9%
Inland	89%	11%
Kern	82%	18%
Lanterman	83%	17%
North Bay	97%	3%
North LA	86%	14%
Orange County	78%	22%
Redwood Coast	99%	1%
San Andreas	83%	17%
San Diego	85%	15%
San Gabriel Pomona	93%	7%
South Central LA	71%	29%
Tri-Counties	90%	10%
Valley Mountain	92%	8%
Westside	82%	18%

## Primary Means of Expression

Graph 7: Primary Means of Expression



The graph above represents the primary means of communication for people surveyed. The majority use spoken words (69%) while 29% use gestures or body language.



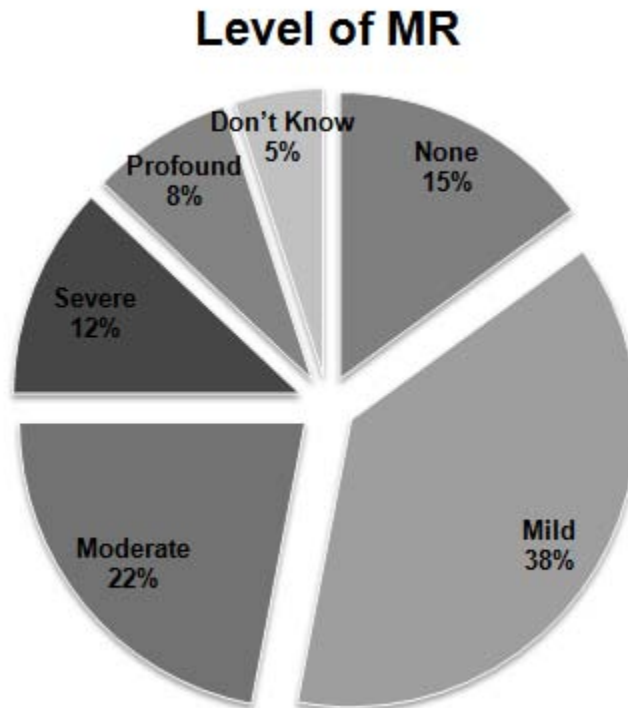
## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 9: Primary Means of Expression by Regional Center

Regional Center	% Spoken	% Gestures or Body Language
Alta	79%	19%
Central Valley	64%	30%
East Bay	72%	24%
East LA	68%	30%
Far Northern	78%	20%
Golden Gate	76%	23%
Harbor	69%	30%
Inland	65%	34%
Kern	81%	18%
Lanterman	61%	36%
North Bay	74%	25%
North LA	70%	29%
Orange County	71%	29%
Redwood Coast	80%	20%
San Andreas	61%	38%
San Diego	68%	30%
San Gabriel Pomona	64%	34%
South Central LA	62%	36%
Tri-Counties	72%	25%
Valley Mountain	68%	31%
Westside	66%	33%

## Level of Mental Retardation (MR)

Graph 8: Level of MR



The graph above illustrates levels of mental retardation (MR) across California. The highest percentage of people surveyed (60%) have a diagnosis of either mild MR (38%) or moderate MR (22%); a total of 20% have a diagnosis of either severe MR (12%) or profound MR (8%); 5% have a diagnosis of unknown MR; and 15% have no MR diagnosis.

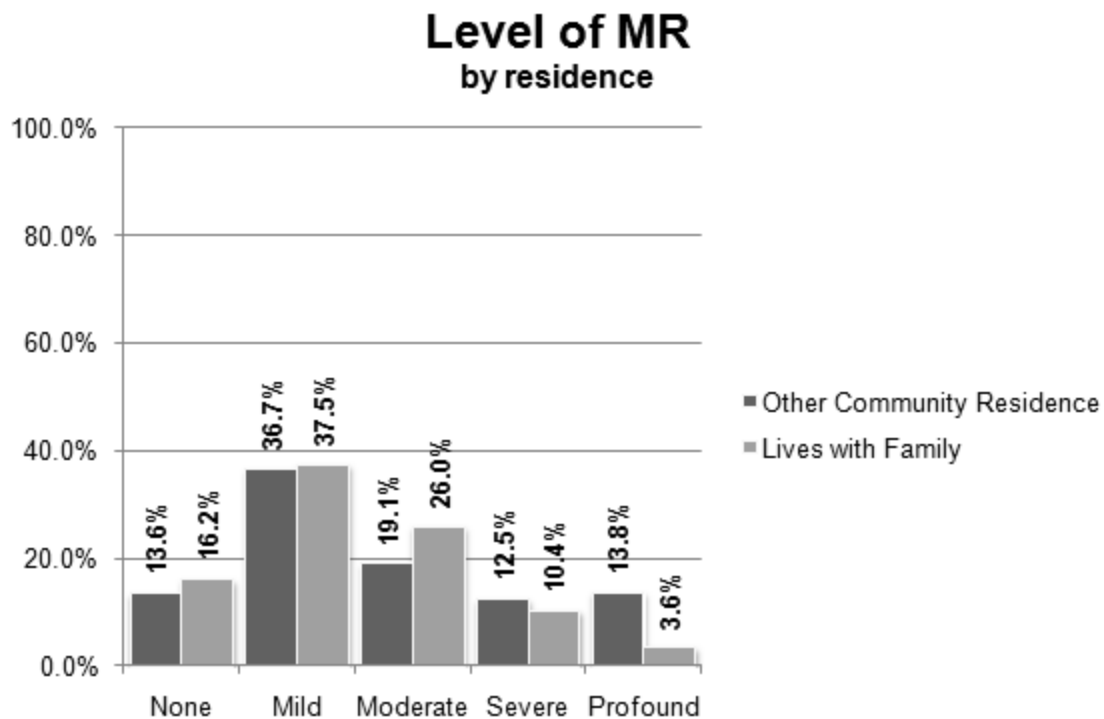
## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 10: Level of MR by Regional Center

	% No MR Label	% Mild	% Moderate	% Severe	% Profound	% Don't Know
Alta	15%	47%	20%	10%	4%	4%
Central Valley	22%	31%	19%	10%	9%	9%
East Bay	10%	38%	24%	14%	5%	10%
East LA	11%	40%	25%	12%	8%	4%
Far Northern	21%	41%	17%	9%	4%	6%
Golden Gate	13%	36%	29%	9%	11%	2%
Harbor	13%	38%	23%	11%	12%	3%
Inland	10%	38%	24%	15%	9%	4%
Kern	11%	44%	26%	11%	8%	1%
Lanterman	17%	30%	15%	15%	14%	9%
North Bay	28%	26%	20%	10%	7%	8%
North LA	19%	41%	19%	9%	8%	3%
Orange	11%	37%	29%	13%	9%	1%
Redwood Coast	14%	53%	16%	8%	5%	4%
San Andreas	16%	30%	23%	13%	8%	11%
San Diego	15%	34%	23%	15%	7%	6%
San Gabriel Pomona	8%	41%	21%	15%	13%	1%
South Central LA	11%	37%	24%	14%	11%	4%
Tri-Counties	24%	32%	25%	7%	6%	6%
Valley Mountain	9%	43%	25%	12%	8%	3%
Westside	17%	38%	15%	12%	12%	6%

## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

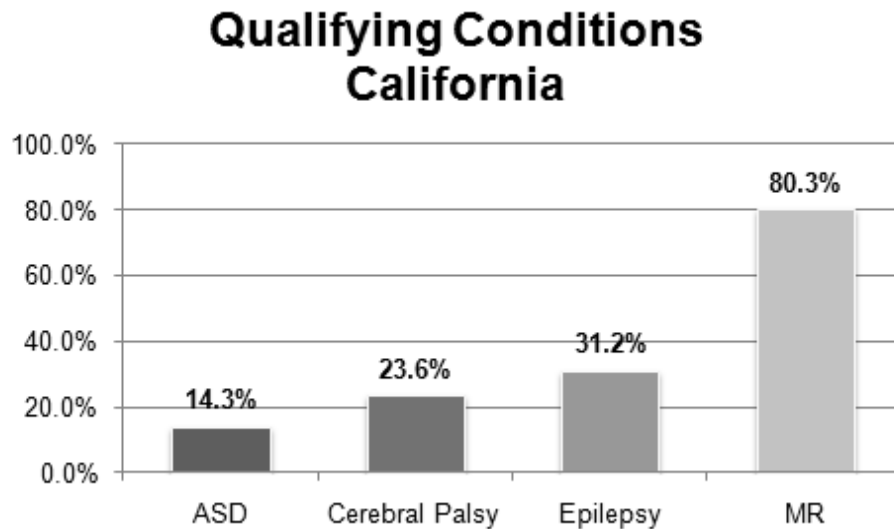
Graph 9: Level of MR by residence



The graph above shows the percentages of people living in a community residence other than the family home and those living in a family home with an MR diagnosis of: no MR (13.6% and 16.2%), mild (36.7% and 37.5%), moderate (19.1% and 26.0%), severe (12.5% and 10.4%), and profound (13.8% and 3.6%).

## Qualifying Conditions

Graph 10: Qualifying Conditions for California



The graph above represents the percentages of people surveyed who have been diagnosed with conditions that qualify them for services – autism spectrum disorder (14.3%), cerebral palsy (23.6%), epilepsy (31.2%), and mental retardation (80.3%).

**NOTE: Individuals represented in Qualifying Conditions may have been diagnosed with more than one condition and may have been diagnosed with another disability (see Graph 12 and Table 13: Other Disabilities).**

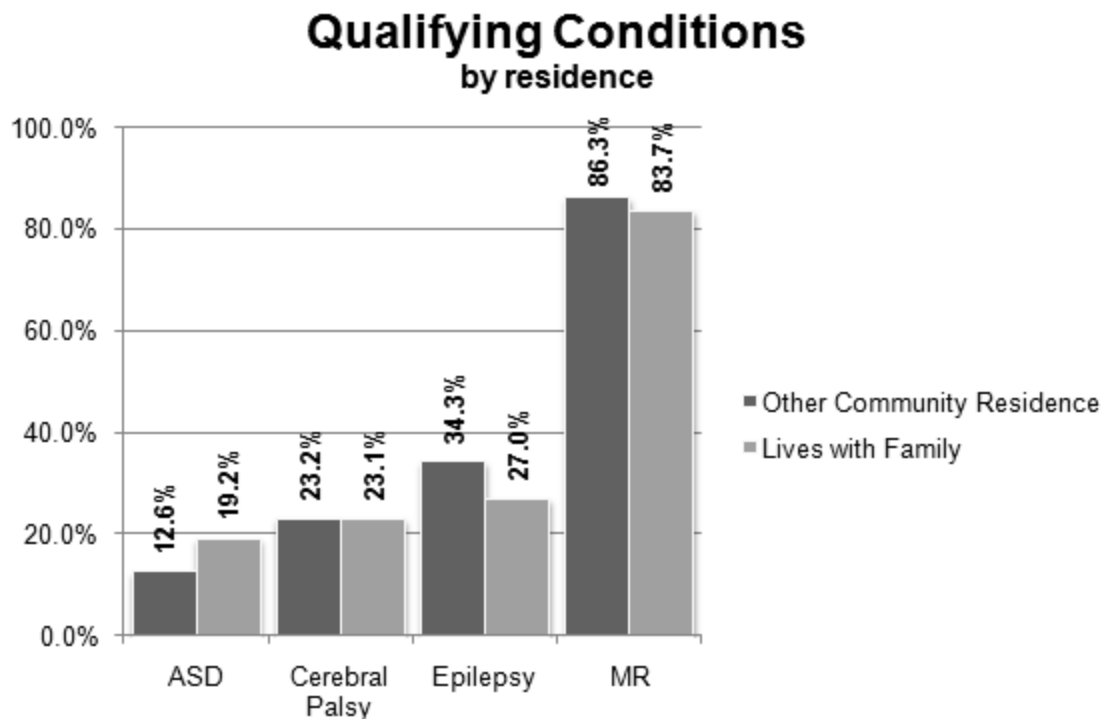
## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 12: Qualifying Conditions by Regional Center

Regional Center	ASD	Cerebral Palsy	Epilepsy	MR
Alta	12%	23%	34%	81%
Central Valley	8%	15%	33%	69%
East Bay	16%	16%	22%	80%
East LA	21%	17%	25%	85%
Far Northern	9%	21%	26%	73%
Golden Gate	14%	20%	23%	85%
Harbor	16%	27%	30%	84%
Inland	10%	34%	34%	86%
Kern	17%	18%	45%	88%
Lanternman	19%	23%	37%	74%
North Bay	14%	24%	30%	64%
North LA	24%	26%	28%	78%
Orange	16%	21%	33%	88%
Redwood Coast	14%	23%	31%	82%
San Andreas	21%	26%	33%	73%
San Diego	11%	27%	36%	79%
San Gabriel Pomona	10%	31%	36%	91%
South Central LA	17%	20%	29%	85%
Tri Counties	13%	22%	29%	70%
Valley Mountain	7%	22%	34%	88%
Westside	20%	28%	35%	77%

## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

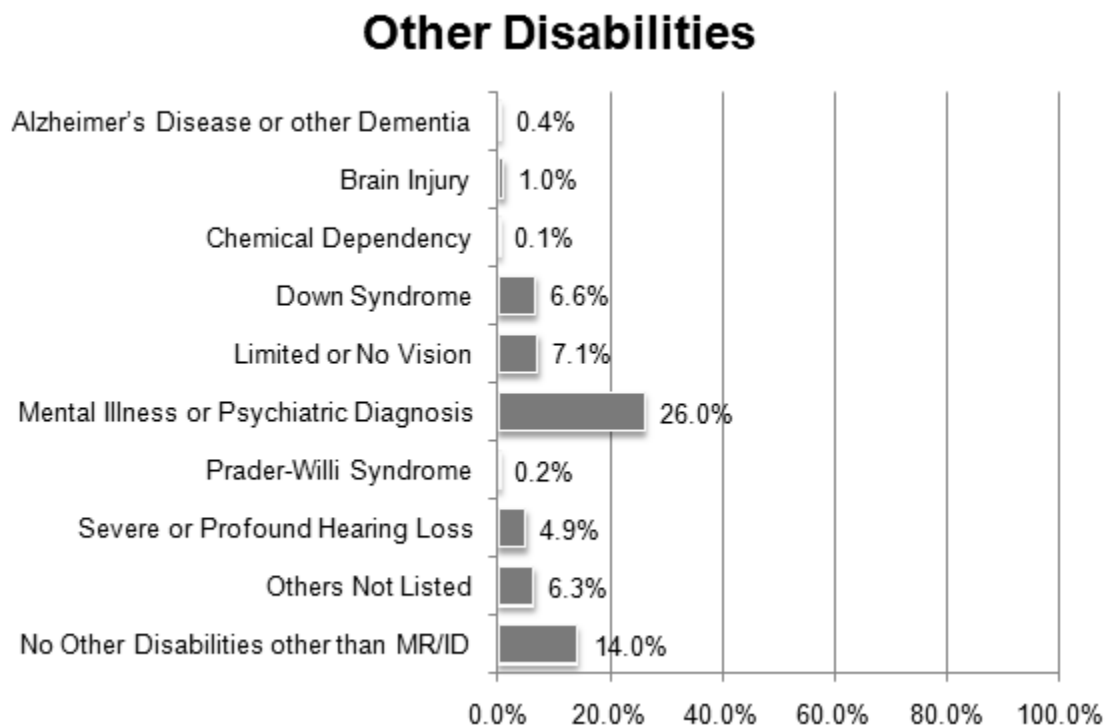
Graph 11: Qualifying Conditions by Residence



The graph above shows the percentages of people who have at least one of the four qualifying conditions for services who live in community residences other than the family home and those who live in the family home. The most common diagnosis for both residence types is MR (86.3% and 83.7%).

## Other Disabilities

Graph 12: Other Disabilities



The graph above illustrates the proportion of people surveyed who have at least one disability other than MR across California. The most common disability other than MR is mental illness or psychiatric diagnosis (26%); 14% have no other disability.

**NOTE: Individuals with results reflected in the graph and table above may have been diagnosed with a Qualifying Condition as well (see proceeding Graph 10 and Table 12 'Qualifying Conditions').**



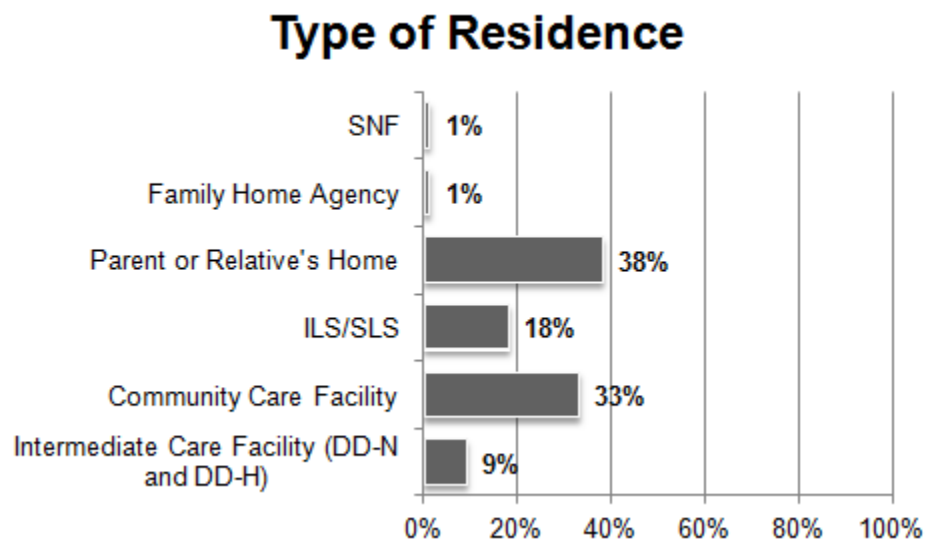
## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 13: Other Disabilities by Regional Center

Regional Center	Alzheimer's Disease/ Dementia	Brain Injury	Chemical Dependence	Down Syndrome	Limited/ No Vision	Mental Illness	Prader Willi Syndrome	Hearing Loss	Others Not Listed	No Others
Alta	0%	1%	0%	11%	7%	31%	0%	6%	6%	6%
Central Valley	1%	1%	0%	6%	10%	31%	0%	9%	7%	9%
East Bay	1%	3%	0%	9%	9%	19%	0%	2%	11%	25%
East LA	0%	0%	0%	8%	6%	33%	0%	4%	4%	15%
Far Northern	1%	2%	0%	7%	7%	36%	0%	8%	6%	12%
Golden Gate	1%	0%	0%	10%	7%	17%	0%	6%	8%	24%
Harbor	0%	1%	0%	5%	6%	26%	1%	5%	14%	9%
Inland	0%	0%	0%	7%	6%	18%	0%	4%	4%	14%
Kern	0%	0%	0%	3%	5%	33%	0%	5%	1%	4%
Lanternman	1%	1%	0%	5%	3%	27%	0%	1%	4%	15%
North Bay	0%	3%	0%	6%	9%	18%	0%	9%	7%	16%
North LA	0%	0%	0%	5%	4%	18%	0%	4%	10%	12%
Orange County	0%	1%	0%	7%	6%	38%	1%	5%	5%	14%
Redwood Coast	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	45%	0%	5%	7%	7%
San Andreas	1%	1%	0%	4%	7%	25%	0%	5%	8%	9%
San Diego	0%	1%	0%	9%	9%	16%	0%	4%	3%	17%
San Gabriel Pomona	1%	0%	0%	4%	15%	30%	1%	6%	2%	10%
South Central LA	0%	1%	0%	4%	6%	31%	0%	4%	6%	16%
Tri Counties	0%	1%	0%	6%	4%	16%	0%	5%	4%	19%
Valley Mountain	0%	1%	0%	6%	7%	43%	0%	6%	8%	13%
Westside	0%	2%	0%	3%	10%	26%	0%	4%	10%	13%

## Type of Residence

Graph 13: Type of Residence



The graph above shows the types of residence in which people live, among those receiving services in California. The highest percentage of people surveyed live with a parent or relative (38%).

## Results: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 13: Type of Residence by Regional Center

Regional Center	ICF/ DD N and DD H	CCF	ILS/ SLS	Parent or Relative's Home	Family Home Agency	SNF	Other	Don't Know
Alta	2%	30%	28%	38%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Central Valley	13%	33%	15%	35%	2%	1%	0%	1%
East Bay	3%	36%	22%	38%	0%	1%	0%	0%
East LA	4%	26%	12%	55%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Far Northern	8%	29%	35%	25%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Golden Gate	6%	43%	14%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Harbor	13%	32%	14%	36%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Inland	10%	29%	14%	44%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Kern	8%	17%	23%	47%	4%	1%	0%	1%
Lanterman	10%	45%	10%	30%	0%	1%	0%	0%
North Bay	11%	33%	21%	32%	1%	0%	0%	0%
North LA	12%	30%	14%	42%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Orange County	12%	35%	10%	38%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Redwood Coast	2%	17%	52%	25%	2%	1%	0%	1%
San Andreas	6%	45%	13%	34%	1%	0%	0%	1%
San Diego	8%	37%	15%	37%	0%	1%	0%	0%
San Gabriel Pomona	16%	39%	10%	31%	1%	1%	0%	1%
South Central LA	4%	36%	7%	49%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Tri-Counties	10%	27%	25%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Valley Mountain	6%	40%	15%	35%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Westside	9%	22%	29%	37%	1%	0%	0%	1%

## VII. Results: Individual Outcomes

*Core Indicator Comparisons -- Presents results for each question by looking at State Averages and Regional Center Averages as well as results by type of residence.*

## **Chapter 1**

### **Choice and Decision-Making**

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

#### **Observations for Choice and Decision-Making**

Of the 14 choice and decision-making items, California's results showed people reported higher percentages of decision-making in everyday choices – how to spend free time, what to buy, and making their daily schedule. Lower percentages of people reported looking at more than one home, choosing roommates, or looking at more than one day program.

There was more observed variation across regional centers in the Choice items than in other domains. This may suggest the State look further into strategies and practices being used at regional centers that performed above the statewide average to identify promising practices.

Comparisons between people who live with family versus those who live in another community residence revealed no notable differences in the area of Choice with two exceptions:

1. Chose Home: 49% of people who live in another community residence reported they made this decision compared to 29% among those living in the family home.
2. Looked at More Than One Home<sup>11</sup>: 41% of people who live in another community residence reported looking at more than one home compared to 16% among those living in the family home. These results were not unexpected.

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<sup>11</sup> The 2011 NCI Adult Consumer Survey was revised to omit these questions for individuals living in the family home.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

The Choice Section includes choice questions in the following areas: choice about home, choice about work and day activity, everyday choices, and choice of service coordinator.

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

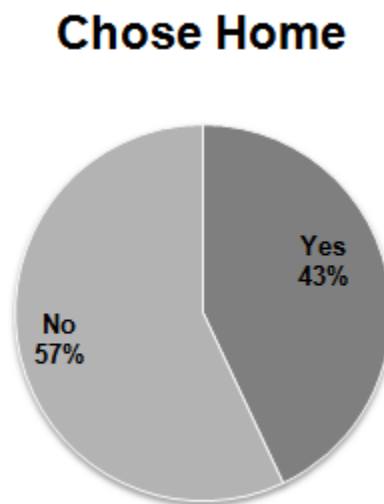
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### *Choices about Home*

#### Chose Home

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

Graph 1.1: Chose Home



The graph above illustrates 43% of people surveyed chose or had some input in choosing where they live, 57% did not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

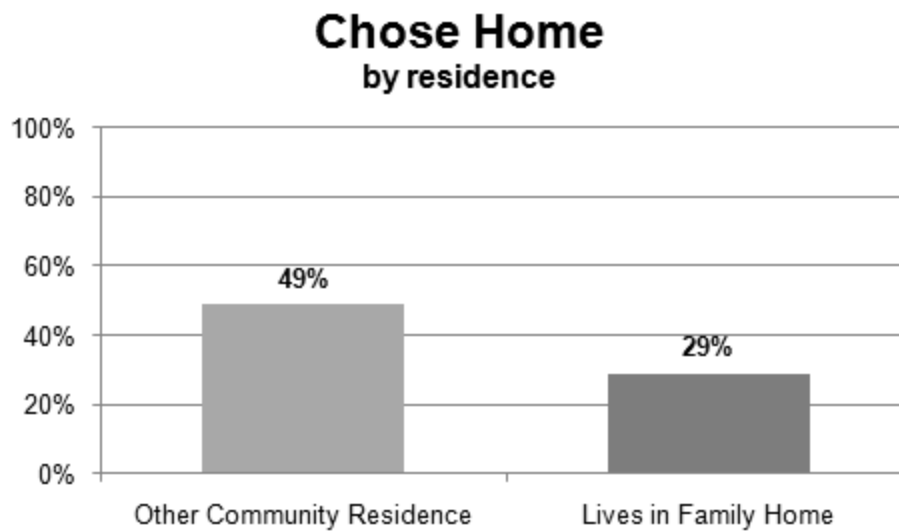
Table 1.1: Chose Home by Regional Center

Chose Home		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	43%	
Alta	56%	13%
Central Valley	41%	-2%
East Bay	37%	-6%
East LA	27%	-16%
Far Northern	61%	18%
Golden Gate	34%	-9%
Harbor	29%	-14%
Inland	51%	8%
Kern	54%	11%
Lanternman	31%	-12%
North Bay	51%	8%
North LA	47%	4%
Orange County	37%	-6%
Redwood Coast	62%	19%
San Andreas	36%	-7%
San Diego	43%	0%
San Gabriel Pomona	35%	-8%
South Central LA	26%	-17%
Tri-Counties	48%	5%
Valley Mountain	50%	7%
Westside	40%	-3%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.2: Chose Home by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who chose or had some input in choosing where they live (49%) compared to those living in the family home (29%). The difference of 20% was statistically significant.

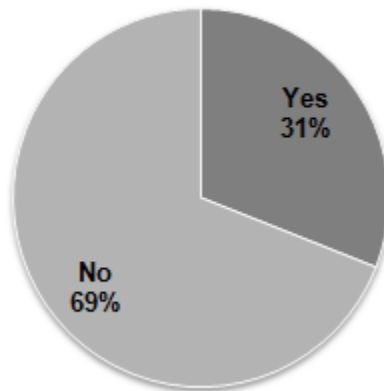
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Looked at More than One Home

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported looking at more than one home prior to moving into their current home. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph 1.3: Looked at More Than One Home

### Looked at More Than One Home



The graph above illustrates 31% of people surveyed looked at more than one home, 69% did not.

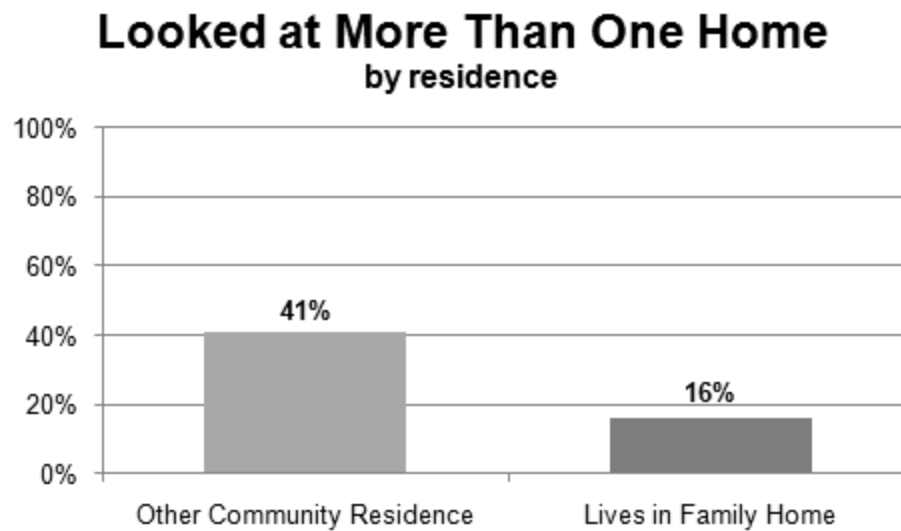
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.2: Looked at More Than One Home by Regional Center

Looked at More Than One Home		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	31%	
Alta	39%	8%
Central Valley	26%	-5%
East Bay	30%	-1%
East LA	24%	-7%
Far Northern	37%	6%
Golden Gate	28%	-3%
Harbor	30%	-1%
Inland	35%	4%
Kern	27%	-4%
Lanterman	33%	2%
North Bay	32%	1%
North LA	24%	-7%
Orange County	38%	7%
Redwood Coast	40%	9%
San Andreas	40%	9%
San Diego	29%	-2%
San Gabriel Pomona	27%	-4%
South Central LA	20%	-11%
Tri-Counties	25%	-6%
Valley Mountain	33%	2%
Westside	29%	-2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.4: Looked at More Than One Home by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who looked at more than one home (41%) compared to those living in the family home (16%). The difference of 25% was statistically significant.

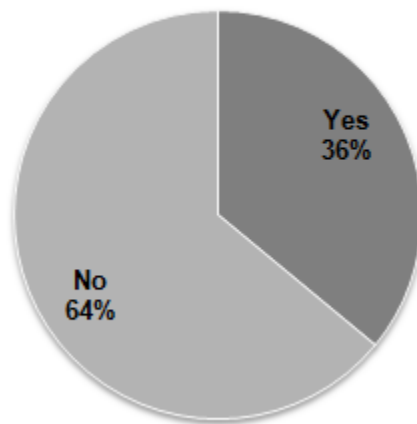
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Chose Roommates

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

Graph 1.5: Chose Roommates

### Chose Roommates



The graph above illustrates 36% of people surveyed chose or had some input in choosing the people with whom they live, 64% did not.

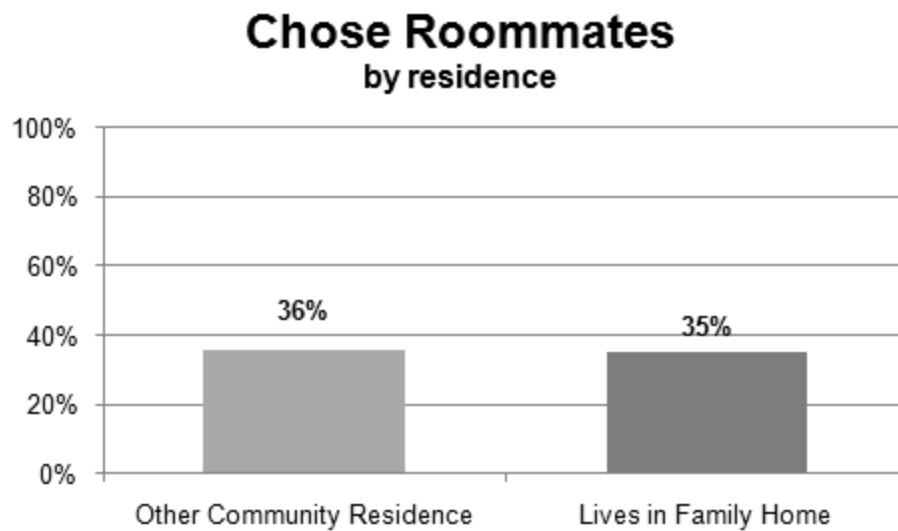
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.3: Chose Roommates by Regional Center

Chose Roommates		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	36%	
Alta	58%	22%
Central Valley	43%	7%
East Bay	33%	-3%
East LA	21%	-15%
Far Northern	55%	19%
Golden Gate	19%	-17%
Harbor	21%	-15%
Inland	36%	0%
Kern	52%	16%
Lanterman	23%	-13%
North Bay	41%	5%
North LA	40%	4%
Orange County	31%	-5%
Redwood Coast	69%	33%
San Andreas	28%	-8%
San Diego	31%	-5%
San Gabriel Pomona	23%	-13%
South Central LA	25%	-11%
Tri-Counties	48%	12%
Valley Mountain	35%	-1%
Westside	38%	2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.6: Chose Roommates by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who chose or had some input in choosing their roommates (36%) compared to those living in the family home (35%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

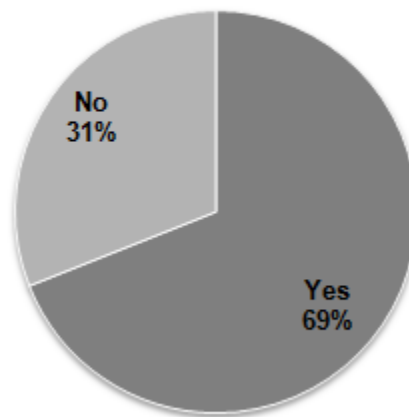
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Chose Staff at Home

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

Graph 1.7: Chose Home Staff

### Chose Home Staff



The chart above illustrates 69% of people surveyed chose or reported being aware they could choose the home staff who work with them while 31% did not choose or were not aware they could choose their home staff.



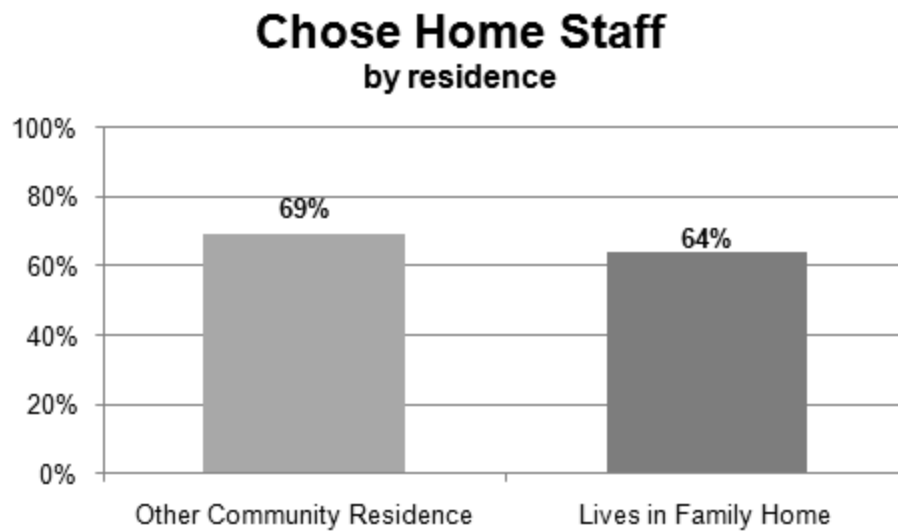
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.4: Chose Home Staff by Regional Center

Chose Home Staff		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	69%	
Alta	73%	4%
Central Valley	78%	9%
East Bay	85%	16%
East LA	53%	-16%
Far Northern	88%	19%
Golden Gate	49%	-20%
Harbor	49%	-20%
Inland	65%	-4%
Kern	69%	0%
Lanterman	61%	-8%
North Bay	63%	-6%
North LA	58%	-11%
Orange County	86%	17%
Redwood Coast	86%	17%
San Andreas	77%	8%
San Diego	73%	4%
San Gabriel Pomona	46%	-23%
South Central LA	48%	-21%
Tri-Counties	73%	4%
Valley Mountain	72%	3%
Westside	75%	6%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.8: Chose Home Staff by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who chose or reported being aware they could choose their home staff (69%) compared to those living in the family home (64%). The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

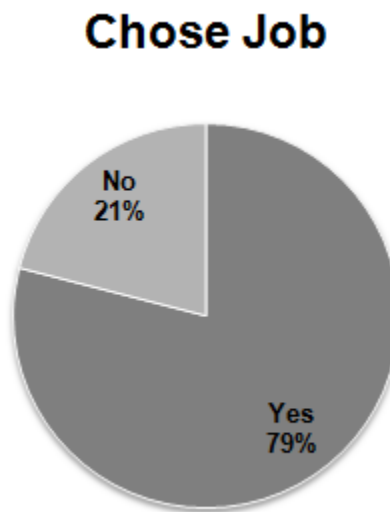
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### ***Choices About Work and Day Activity***

#### **Chose Job**

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

Graph 1.9: Chose Job



The graph above illustrates 79% of people surveyed chose or had some input in choosing their job while 21% did not.

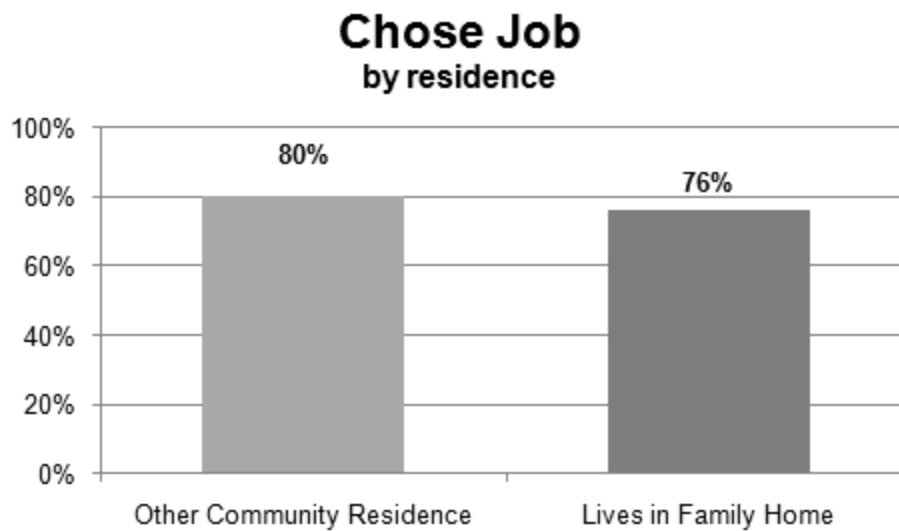
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.5: Chose Job by Regional Center

Chose Job		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	79%	
Alta	88%	9%
Central Valley	80%	1%
East Bay	77%	-2%
East LA	66%	-13%
Far Northern	86%	7%
Golden Gate	70%	-9%
Harbor	62%	-17%
Inland	79%	0%
Kern	84%	5%
Lanternman	66%	-13%
North Bay	85%	6%
North LA	83%	4%
Orange County	78%	-1%
Redwood Coast	93%	14%
San Andreas	73%	-6%
San Diego	83%	4%
San Gabriel Pomona	76%	-3%
South Central LA	60%	-19%
Tri-Counties	81%	2%
Valley Mountain	93%	14%
Westside	90%	11%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.10: Chose Job by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who chose or had some input in choosing where they worked (80%) compared to those living in the family home (76%). The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

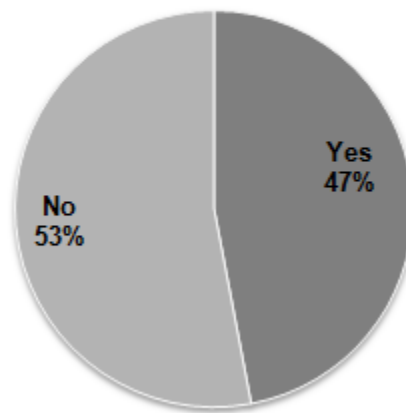
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Looked at More Than One Job

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people, among those reported working in the community, who reported looking at more than one place to work. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph 1.11: Looked at More Than One Job

### Looked at More Than One Job



The graph above illustrates 47% of people surveyed looked at more than one job while 53% did not.

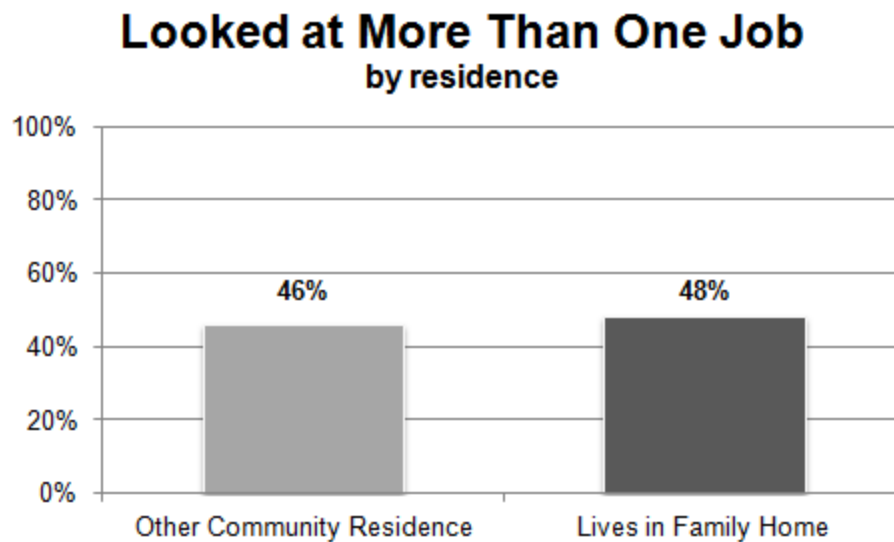
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.6: Looked at More Than One Job by Regional Center

Looked at More Than One Job		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	47%	
Alta	59%	12%
Central Valley	43%	-4%
East Bay	44%	-3%
East LA	46%	-1%
Far Northern	67%	20%
Golden Gate	41%	-6%
Harbor	41%	-6%
Inland	54%	7%
Kern	36%	-11%
Lanterman	45%	-2%
North Bay	50%	3%
North LA	22%	-25%
Orange County	55%	8%
Redwood Coast	59%	12%
San Andreas	47%	0%
San Diego	42%	-5%
San Gabriel Pomona	49%	2%
South Central LA	32%	-15%
Tri-Counties	42%	-5%
Valley Mountain	45%	-2%
Westside	39%	-8%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.12: Looked at More Than One Job by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who looked at more than one job (46%) compared to those living in the family home (48%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

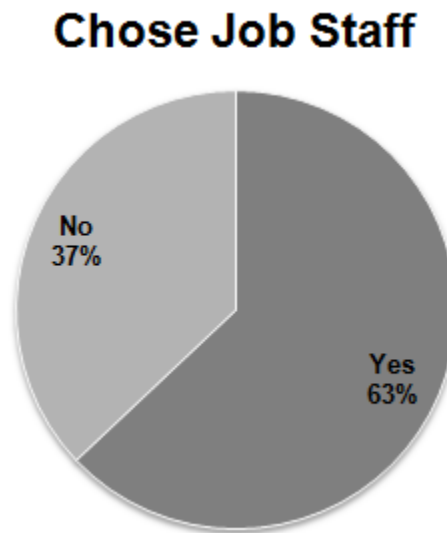


## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Chose Job Staff

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people, among those reported working in the community with staff at work, who reported choosing their staff at their job or being aware they can request a change if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph 1.13: Chose Job Staff



The graph above illustrates 63% of people surveyed chose or reported being aware they could choose their job staff while 37% did not choose or were not aware they could choose their job staff.

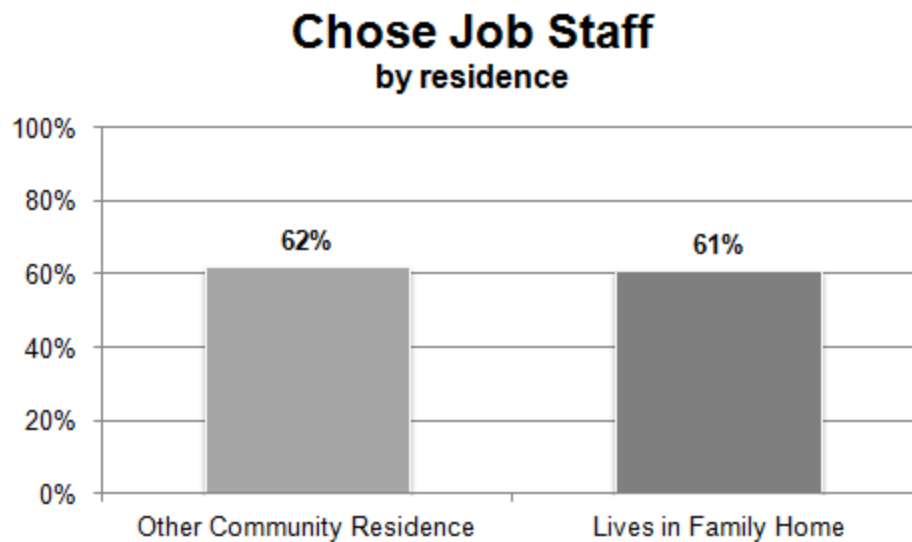
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.7: Chose Job Staff by Regional Center

Chose Job Staff		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	63%	
Alta	71%	8%
Central Valley	71%	8%
East Bay	91%	28%
East LA	47%	-16%
Far Northern	76%	13%
Golden Gate	57%	-6%
Harbor	54%	-9%
Inland	67%	4%
Kern	67%	4%
Lanterman	46%	-17%
North Bay	52%	-11%
North LA	32%	-31%
Orange County	83%	20%
Redwood Coast	60%	-3%
San Andreas	61%	-2%
San Diego	64%	1%
San Gabriel Pomona	46%	-17%
South Central LA	54%	-9%
Tri-Counties	36%	-27%
Valley Mountain	65%	2%
Westside	58%	-5%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.14: Chose Job Staff by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who chose or reported being aware they could choose the staff who help them at their job (62%) compared to those living in the family home (61%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

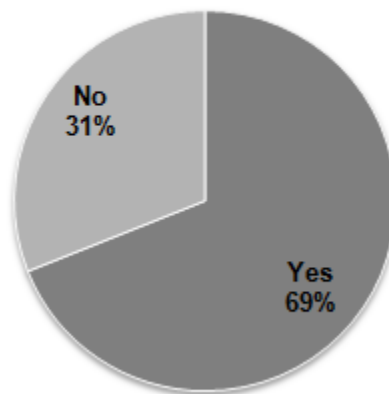
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Chose Day Activity

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity (e.g., day program) and reported they chose or had some input in choosing where to attend. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents. Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”*

Graph 1.15: Chose Day Activity

### Chose Day Activity



The graph above illustrates 69% of people surveyed chose or had some input in choosing their day activity, 31% did not.

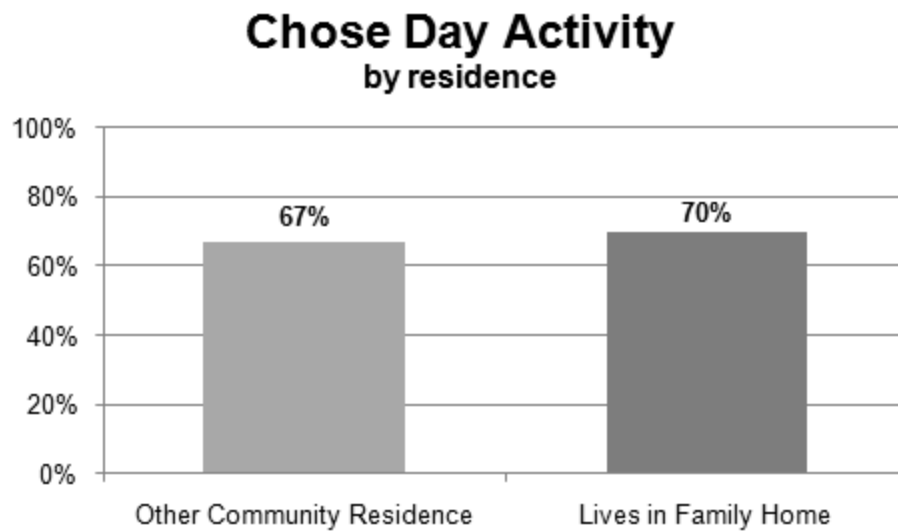
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.8: Chose Day Activity by Regional Center

Chose Day Activity		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	69%	
Alta	84%	15%
Central Valley	69%	0%
East Bay	63%	-6%
East LA	53%	-16%
Far Northern	80%	11%
Golden Gate	59%	-10%
Harbor	49%	-20%
Inland	76%	7%
Kern	71%	2%
Lanternman	52%	-17%
North Bay	74%	5%
North LA	77%	8%
Orange County	62%	-7%
Redwood Coast	82%	13%
San Andreas	57%	-12%
San Diego	67%	-2%
San Gabriel Pomona	68%	-1%
South Central LA	59%	-10%
Tri-Counties	72%	3%
Valley Mountain	82%	13%
Westside	75%	6%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.16: Chose Day Activity by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who chose or had some input in choosing their day activity (67%) compared to those living in the family home (70%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

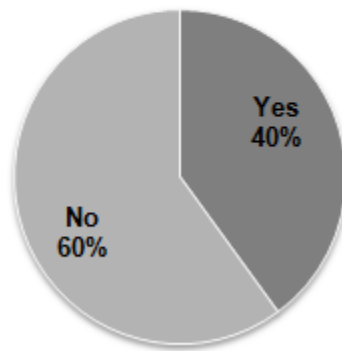
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Looked at More Than One Day Program or Activity

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported looking at more than one day activity (e.g., day program). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents. Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”*

Graph 1.17: Looked at More Than One Day Activity

### Looked at More Than One Day Activity



The graph above illustrates 40% of people surveyed looked at more than one day activity, 60% did not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

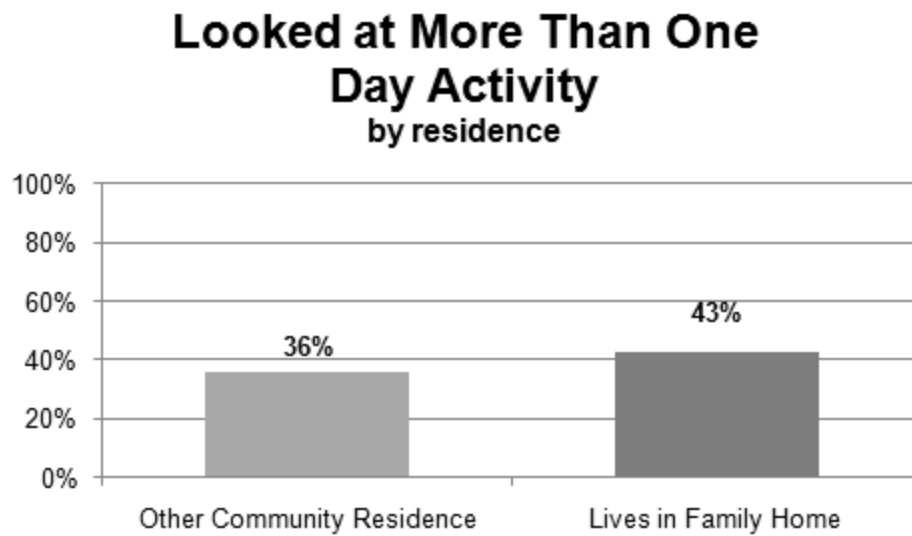
Table 1.9: Looked at More Than One Day Activity by Regional Center

Looked at More Than One Day Activity		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	40%	
Alta	49%	9%
Central Valley	38%	-2%
East Bay	47%	7%
East LA	46%	6%
Far Northern	49%	9%
Golden Gate	37%	-3%
Harbor	30%	-10%
Inland	44%	4%
Kern	27%	-13%
Lanternman	32%	-8%
North Bay	46%	6%
North LA	30%	-10%
Orange County	51%	11%
Redwood Coast	39%	-1%
San Andreas	43%	3%
San Diego	34%	-6%
San Gabriel Pomona	24%	-16%
South Central LA	35%	-5%
Tri-Counties	33%	-7%
Valley Mountain	39%	-1%
Westside	33%	-7%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.18: Looked at More Than One Day Activity by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who looked at more than their current day activity (36%) compared to those living in the family home (43%). The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

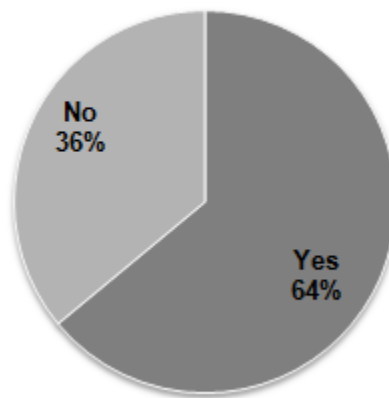
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Chose Day Activity Staff

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported they chose their day activity (e.g., day program) staff or reported being aware they can request a change in staff if desired. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents. Note: A community job does not count as a “day activity.”*

Graph 1.19: Chose Day Activity Staff

### Chose Day Activity Staff



The graph above illustrates 64% of people surveyed chose or reported being aware they could choose their day activity staff while 36% did not choose or were not aware they could choose their day activity staff.

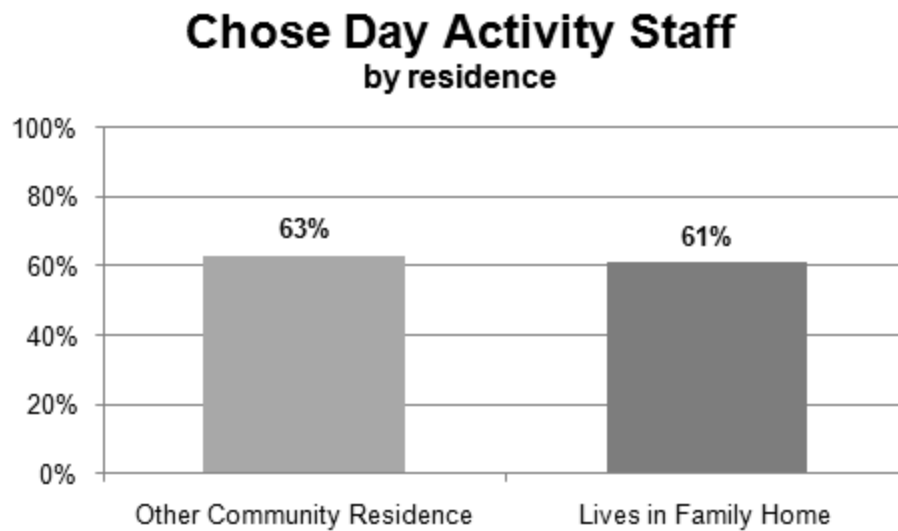
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.10: Chose Day Activity Staff by Regional Center

Chose Staff at Day Activity		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	64%	
Alta	72%	8%
Central Valley	71%	7%
East Bay	80%	16%
East LA	43%	-21%
Far Northern	80%	16%
Golden Gate	51%	-13%
Harbor	48%	-16%
Inland	66%	2%
Kern	63%	-1%
Lanternman	42%	-22%
North Bay	52%	-12%
North LA	51%	-13%
Orange County	83%	19%
Redwood Coast	72%	8%
San Andreas	70%	6%
San Diego	57%	-7%
San Gabriel Pomona	47%	-17%
South Central LA	49%	-15%
Tri-Counties	70%	6%
Valley Mountain	66%	2%
Westside	52%	-12%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.20: Chose Day Activity Staff by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who chose or reported being aware they could choose their day activity staff (63%) compared to those living in the family home (61%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

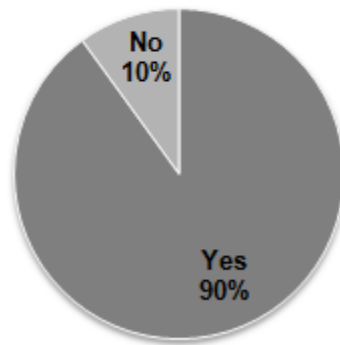
### *Everyday Choices*

#### Chooses How to Spend Free Time

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

Graph 1.21: Chooses how to Spend Free Time

#### Chooses How to Spend Free Time



The graph above illustrates 90% of people surveyed choose or have some input in choosing how to spend free time, 10% do not.

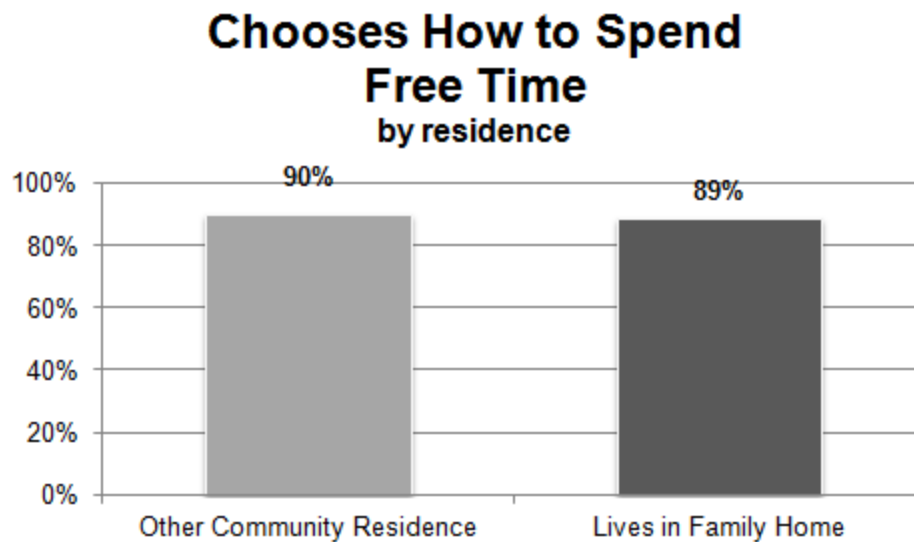
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.11: Chooses How to Spend Free Time by Regional Center

Chooses How to Spend Free Time		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	90%	
Alta	96%	6%
Central Valley	90%	0%
East Bay	88%	-2%
East LA	85%	-5%
Far Northern	95%	5%
Golden Gate	92%	2%
Harbor	86%	-4%
Inland	88%	-2%
Kern	87%	-3%
Lanternman	87%	-3%
North Bay	94%	4%
North LA	91%	1%
Orange County	90%	0%
Redwood Coast	97%	7%
San Andreas	91%	1%
San Diego	92%	2%
San Gabriel Pomona	94%	4%
South Central LA	81%	-9%
Tri-Counties	90%	0%
Valley Mountain	94%	4%
Westside	88%	-2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.22: Chooses How to Spend Free Time by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who choose or have some input in choosing how to spend free time (90%) compared to those living in the family home (89%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

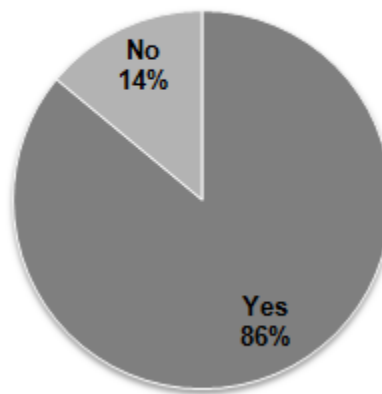
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Chooses What to Buy

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing how to spend their money. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph 1.23: Chooses What to Buy

### Chooses What to Buy



The graph above illustrates 86% of people surveyed choose what they buy, 14% do not.



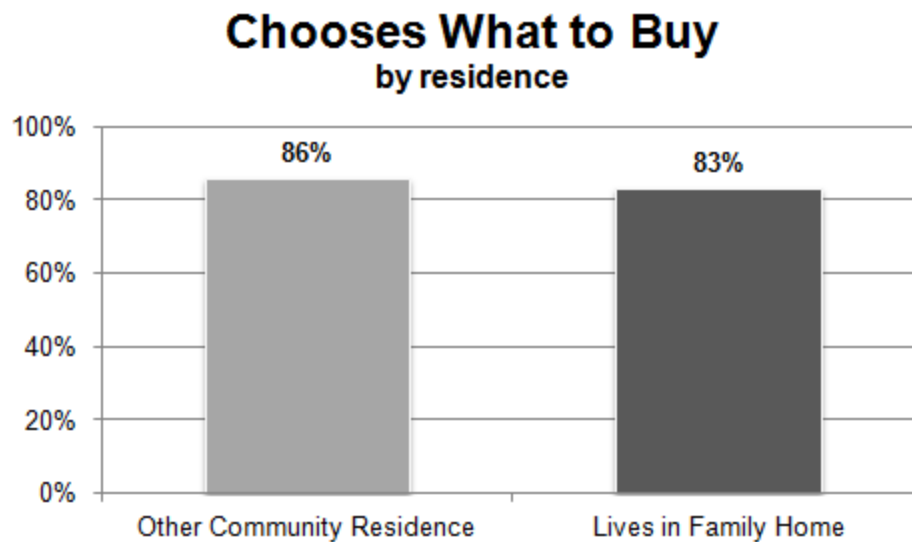
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.12: Chooses What to Buy by Regional Center

Chooses What to Buy		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	86%	
Alta	93%	7%
Central Valley	88%	2%
East Bay	81%	-5%
East LA	78%	-8%
Far Northern	93%	7%
Golden Gate	82%	-4%
Harbor	78%	-8%
Inland	81%	-5%
Kern	86%	0%
Lanternman	83%	-3%
North Bay	90%	4%
North LA	85%	-1%
Orange County	85%	-1%
Redwood Coast	96%	10%
San Andreas	84%	-2%
San Diego	90%	4%
San Gabriel Pomona	93%	7%
South Central LA	81%	-5%
Tri-Counties	89%	3%
Valley Mountain	90%	4%
Westside	82%	-4%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.24: Chooses What to Buy by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who choose what to buy (86%) compared to those living in the family home (83%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

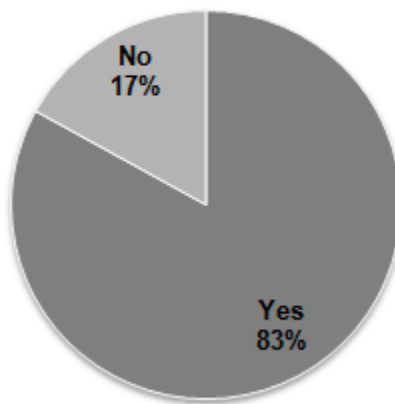
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Chooses Daily Schedule

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

Graph 1.25: Chooses Daily Schedule

### Chooses Daily Schedule



The graph above illustrates 83% of people surveyed choose their daily schedule, 17% do not.

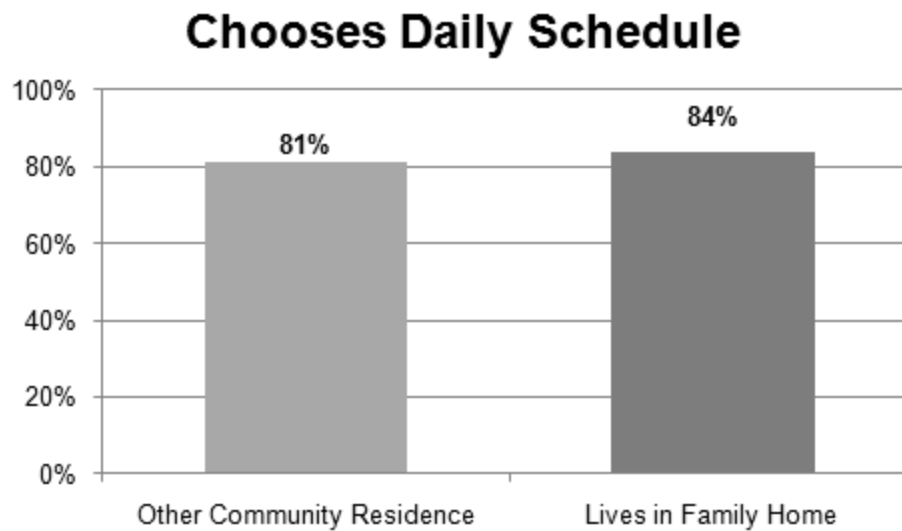
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.13: Chooses Daily Schedule by Regional Center

Chooses Daily Schedule		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	83%	
Alta	88%	5%
Central Valley	76%	-7%
East Bay	79%	-4%
East LA	78%	-5%
Far Northern	89%	6%
Golden Gate	80%	-3%
Harbor	76%	-7%
Inland	81%	-2%
Kern	85%	2%
Lanternman	78%	-5%
North Bay	87%	4%
North LA	86%	3%
Orange County	88%	5%
Redwood Coast	90%	7%
San Andreas	81%	-2%
San Diego	87%	4%
San Gabriel Pomona	88%	5%
South Central LA	70%	-13%
Tri-Counties	79%	-4%
Valley Mountain	91%	8%
Westside	87%	4%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.26: Chooses Daily Schedule by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who choose their daily schedule (81%) compared to those living in the family home (84%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

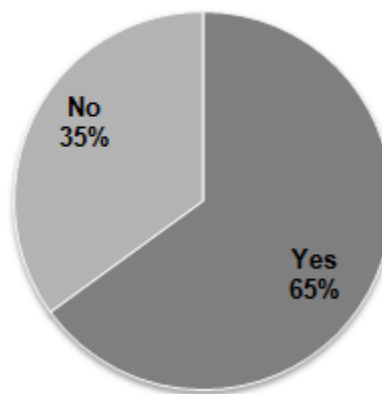
### ***Choice of Service Coordinator***

#### **Chose Service Coordinator**

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

**Graph 1.27: Chose Service Coordinator**

### **Chose Service Coordinator**



The graph above illustrates 65% of people surveyed chose or reported being aware they could choose their service coordinator while 35% did not choose or were not aware they could choose their service coordinator.

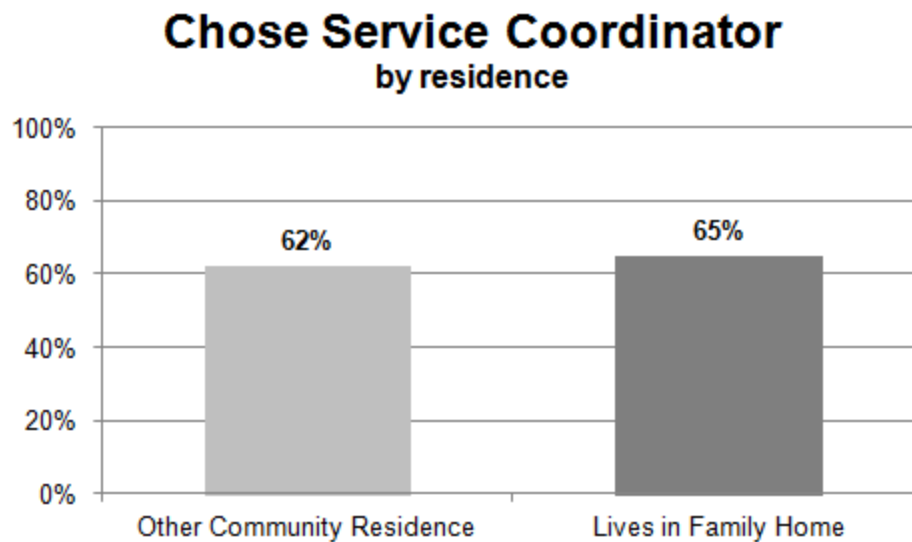
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 1.14: Chose Service Coordinator by Regional Center

Chose Service Coordinator		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	65%	
Alta	72%	7%
Central Valley	54%	-11%
East Bay	90%	25%
East LA	37%	-28%
Far Northern	86%	21%
Golden Gate	59%	-6%
Harbor	57%	-8%
Inland	79%	14%
Kern	59%	-6%
Lanterman	72%	7%
North Bay	58%	-7%
North LA	54%	-11%
Orange County	90%	25%
Redwood Coast	58%	-7%
San Andreas	72%	7%
San Diego	44%	-21%
San Gabriel Pomona	49%	-16%
South Central LA	64%	-1%
Tri-Counties	61%	-4%
Valley Mountain	66%	1%
Westside	53%	-12%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 1.28: Chose Service Coordinator by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who chose or reported being aware they could choose their service coordinator (62%) compared to those living in the family home (65%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.



## **Chapter 2**

### **Work**

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

#### **Observations for Work**

In California, 8% of people had a job in the community. Of those reported as being employed, the majority are in group-supported employment (40%), about a one-third are in competitive employment (34%), and one-quarter are in individually-supported employment (26%).

Very little variance was observed across regional centers. The greatest differences between regional centers were by: 1) Type of Employment (ranges: individually-supported 0%-47%; competitive 5%-75%; and group-supported 9%-85%) and 2) Received Benefits (range from 9%-48%).

The comparisons between people who lived with family and those who lived in another community residence showed notable differences for six of the 13 employment items. People who lived in a community residence other than the family home had higher averages than those who lived in the family home for: 1) Individually-Supported Community Employment (28% and 24%) and 2) Months at Community Job (64.8 months and 56.5 months). People who lived with family had higher averages than those who lived in another community residence for: 1) Competitive Community Employment (40% and 33%); 2) Wanted a Job in the Community (47% and 36%); 3) Had Integrated Community Employment as a Goal in Their Individual Program Plan (25% and 19%); and 4) Did Volunteer Work (27% and 21%).

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

The Work Section includes 13 items related to community based employment, presented below in the following three groupings: Community Based Employment, Type of Community Employment, and Employment Goals.

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

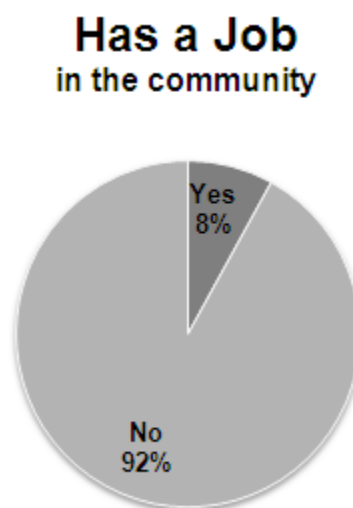
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### ***Community Based Employment***

#### **Has a Job in the Community**

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

**Graph 2.1: Has a Job in the Community**



The graph above illustrates 8% of people surveyed have a job in the community, 92% do not.

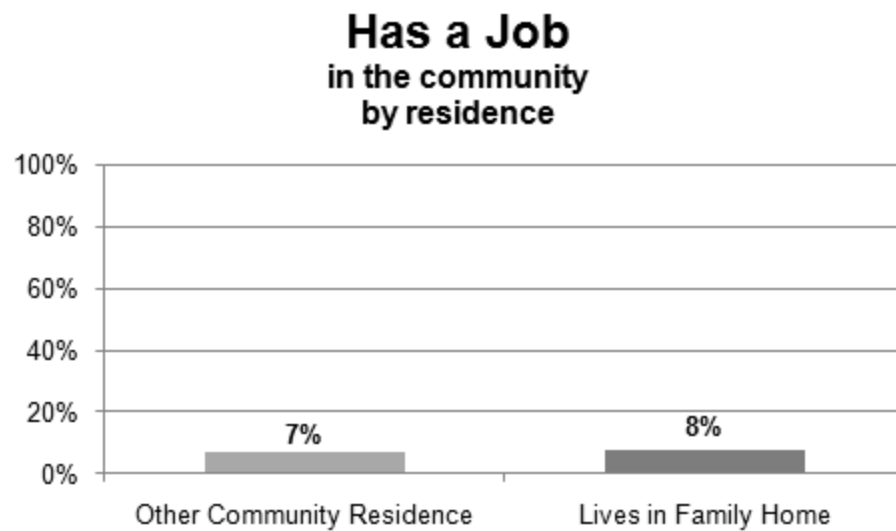
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 2.1: Has a Job in the Community by Regional Center

Has a Job in the Community		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	8%	
Alta	8%	0%
Central Valley	5%	-3%
East Bay	8%	0%
East LA	5%	-3%
Far Northern	6%	-2%
Golden Gate	13%	5%
Harbor	8%	0%
Inland	7%	-1%
Kern	4%	-4%
Lanterman	9%	1%
North Bay	8%	0%
North LA	8%	0%
Orange County	10%	2%
Redwood Coast	5%	-3%
San Andreas	10%	2%
San Diego	9%	1%
San Gabriel Pomona	4%	-4%
South Central LA	6%	-2%
Tri Counties	11%	3%
Valley Mountain	8%	0%
Westside	10%	2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.2: Has a Job in the Community by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who have a job in the community (7%) compared to those living in the family home (8%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### *Type of Community Employment*

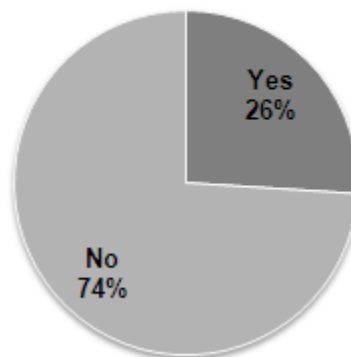
For all types of community employment East Los Angeles, Kern, and San Gabriel Pomona regional centers are not shown due to an insufficient number of cases to report. Hourly wages by regional center are referred to in text only. All averages are included in the State Average.

### **Individually-Supported Employment**

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

Graph 2.3: Employed in Individually-Supported Community Employment

### **Individually-Supported community employment**



The graph above illustrates 26% of people surveyed with jobs in the community are in individually-supported employment while 74% are in competitive or group-supported employment.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

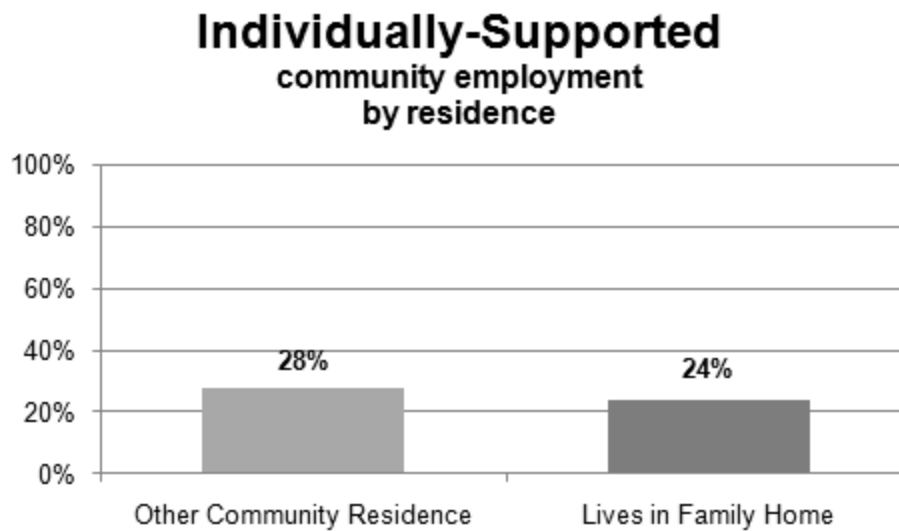
Table 2.2: Employed in Individually-Supported Community Employment by Regional Center

In Individually-Supported Community Employment*		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	26%	
Alta	12%	-14%
Central Valley	10%	-16%
East Bay	33%	7%
Far Northern	36%	10%
Golden Gate	31%	5%
Harbor	23%	-3%
Inland	0%	-26%
Lanternman	47%	21%
North Bay	32%	6%
North LA	39%	13%
Orange County	38%	12%
Redwood Coast	19%	-7%
San Andreas	24%	-2%
San Diego	40%	14%
South Central LA	14%	-12%
Tri-Counties	24%	-2%
Valley Mountain	33%	7%
Westside	13%	-13%

**\*Due to an insufficient number of cases to report, East LA, Kern, and San Gabriel Pomona regional centers are not shown in the graph above.**

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.4: Employed in Individually-Supported Community Employment by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home with jobs in the community who are working in individually-supported employment (28%) compared to those living in the family home (24%). The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

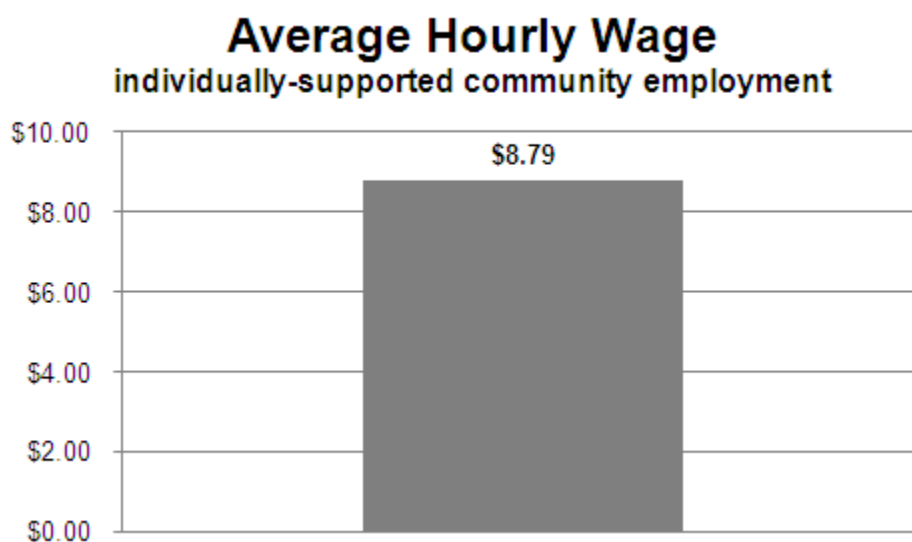


## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Hourly Wage Individually-Supported Employment\*

*Results reflect the average hourly wage received by those who were reported as working in individually-supported employment; the average does not include cases where the hourly wage was not known or recorded as \$0. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph 2.5: Hourly Wage Earned in Individually-Supported Community Employment



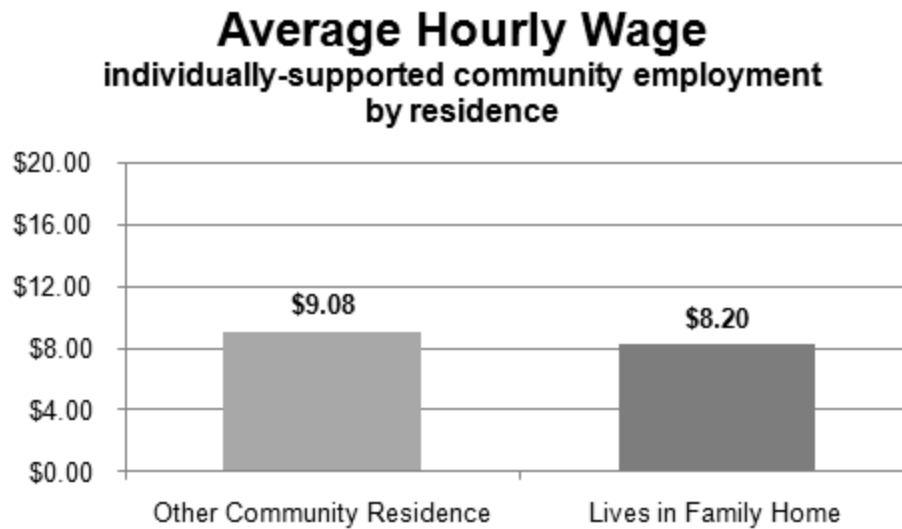
The graph above shows the average hourly wage of people surveyed who work in individually-supported community jobs (\$8.79). The average hourly wage range for regional centers was \$4.53-\$11.87\*\*.

**\*Due to an insufficient number of cases regional center results are not presented.**

**\*\*Wage information for Central Valley and Inland regional centers were not available.**

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.6: Hourly Wage Earned in Individually-Supported Community Employment by residence



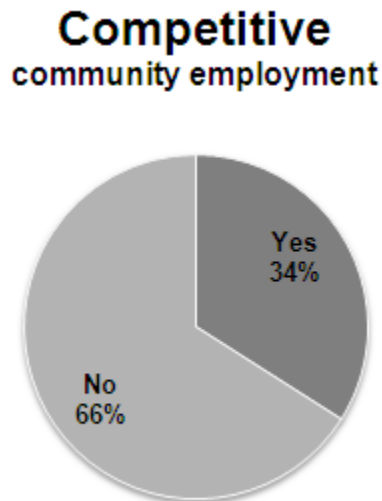
The graph above shows the average hourly wage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who work in individually-supported community jobs (\$9.08) compared to those living in the family home (\$8.20). The difference of \$0.88 per hour was not statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Competitive Employment

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

Graph 2.7: Employed in Competitive Community Employment



The graph above illustrates 34% of people surveyed with jobs in the community are in competitive employment while 66% are either in individually-supported or group-supported work.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

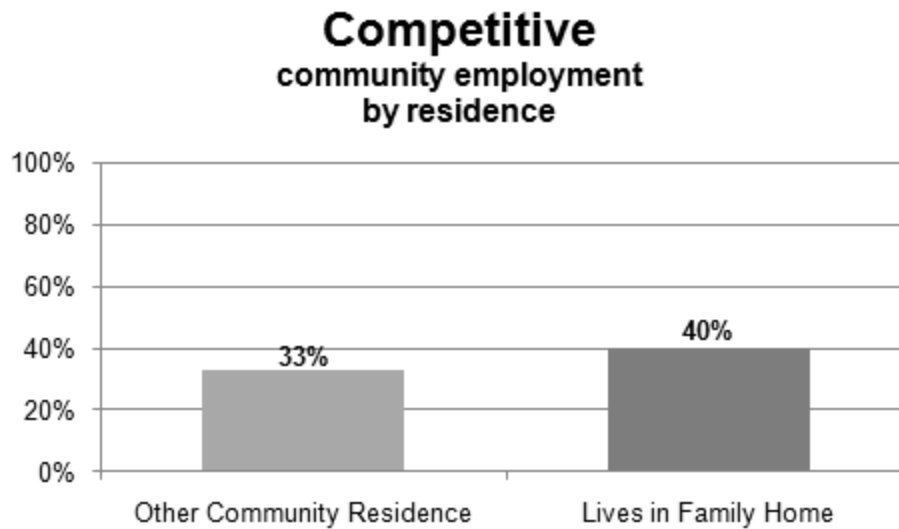
Table 2.3: Employed in Competitive Community Employment by Regional Center

In Competitive Community Employment*		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	34%	
Alta	55%	21%
Central Valley	5%	-29%
East Bay	30%	-4%
Far Northern	16%	-18%
Golden Gate	27%	-7%
Harbor	39%	5%
Inland	37%	3%
Lanternman	44%	10%
North Bay	35%	1%
North LA	42%	8%
Orange County	26%	-8%
Redwood Coast	52%	18%
San Andreas	29%	-5%
San Diego	14%	-20%
South Central LA	55%	21%
Tri-Counties	26%	-8%
Valley Mountain	20%	-14%
Westside	75%	41%

**\*Due to an insufficient number of cases to report, East LA, Kern, and San Gabriel Pomona regional centers are not shown in the graph above.**

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.8: Employed in Competitive Community Employment by Residence



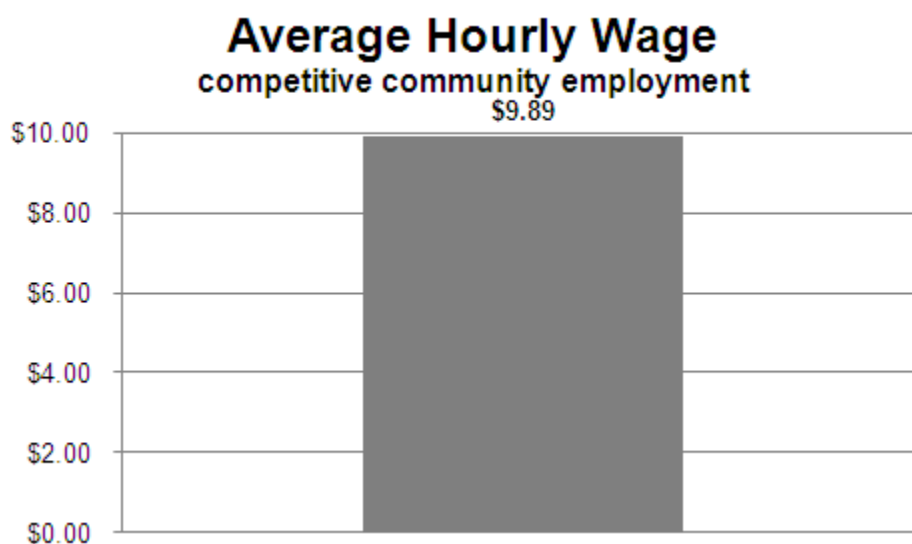
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home working in competitive employment (33%) compared to those living in the family home (40%). The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Hourly Wage Competitive Employment\*

*Results reflect the average hourly wage received by those who were reported as working in competitive employment; the average does not include cases where the hourly wage was not known or reported as \$0. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph 2.9: Hourly Wage Earned in Competitive Community Employment



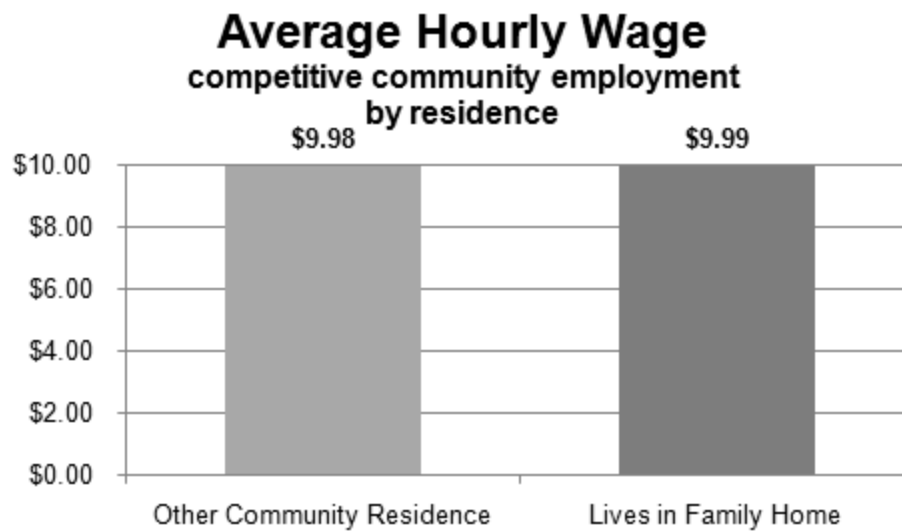
The graph above illustrates the average hourly wage of people surveyed working in competitive community employment (\$9.89). The average hourly wage range for regional centers was \$7.30-\$14.78\*\*.

**\*Due to an insufficient number of cases regional center results are not presented.**

**\*\*Wage information for Central Valley and Kern regional centers were not available.**

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.10: Hourly Wage Earned in Competitive Community Employment



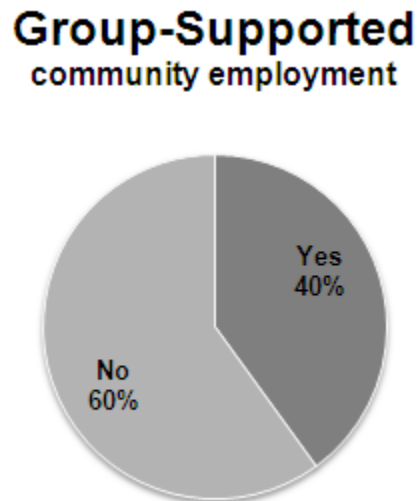
The graph above shows the average hourly wage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who work in competitive community jobs (\$9.98) compared to those living in the family home (\$9.99). The difference of \$0.01 was not statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Group-Supported Employment

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

**Graph 2.11: Employed in Group-Supported Community Employment**



The graph above illustrates 40% of people surveyed with jobs in the community are in group-supported employment while 60% are either in individually-supported or competitive employment.



## Results: Individual Outcomes

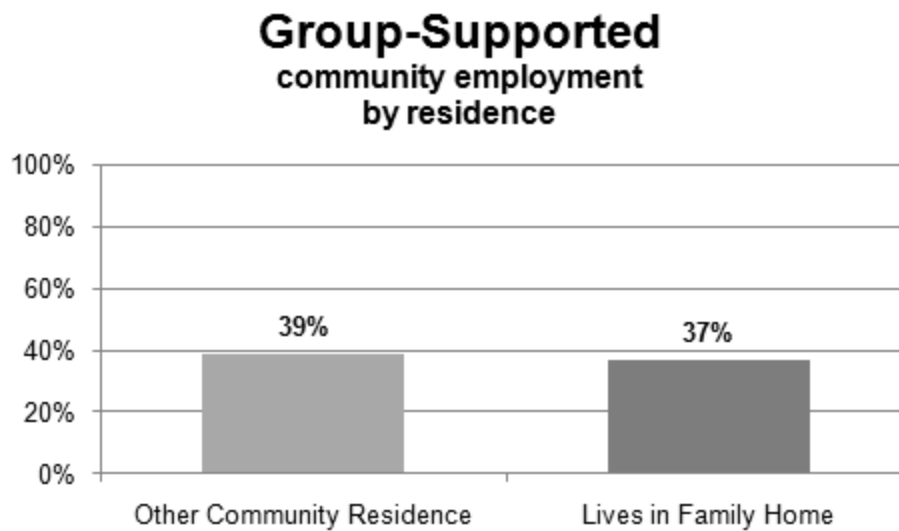
Table 2.4: Employed in Group-Supported Community Employment by Regional Center

In Group Supported Community Employment*		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	40%	
Alta	33%	-7%
Central Valley	85%	45%
East Bay	36%	-4%
Far Northern	48%	8%
Golden Gate	41%	1%
Harbor	39%	-1%
Inland	63%	23%
Lanternman	9%	-31%
North Bay	32%	-8%
North LA	18%	-22%
Orange County	36%	-4%
Redwood Coast	29%	-11%
San Andreas	47%	7%
San Diego	46%	6%
South Central LA	32%	-8%
Tri-Counties	50%	10%
Valley Mountain	47%	7%
Westside	12%	-28%

**\*Due to an insufficient number of cases to report, East LA, Kern, and San Gabriel Pomona regional centers are not shown in the graph above.**

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.12: Employed in Group-Supported Community Employment by Residence



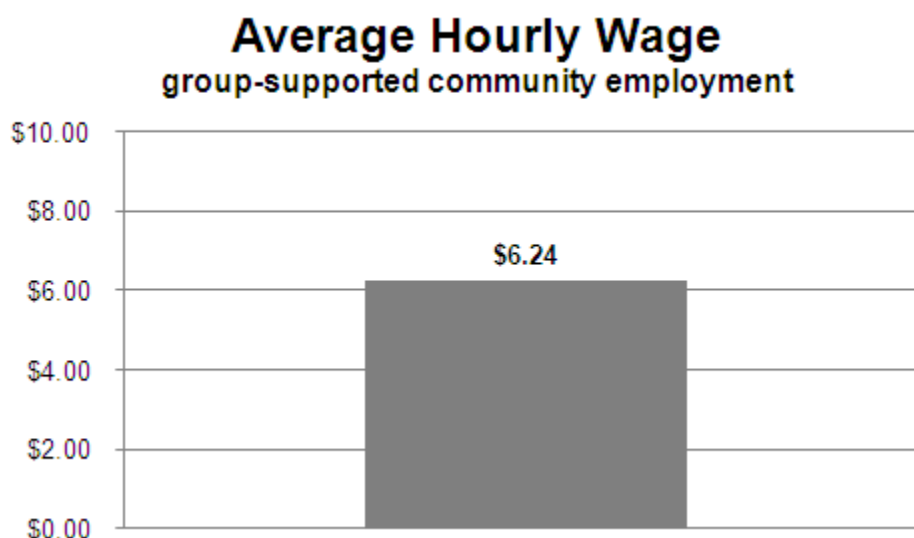
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who work in group-supported employment (39%) compared to those living in the family home (37%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Hourly Wage Group-Supported Employment\*

*Results reflect the average hourly wage received for those who were reported as working in group-supported employment; the average does not include cases where the hourly wage was not known or reported as \$0. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents.*

Graph 2.14: Average Hourly Wage Earned in Group-Supported Community Employment



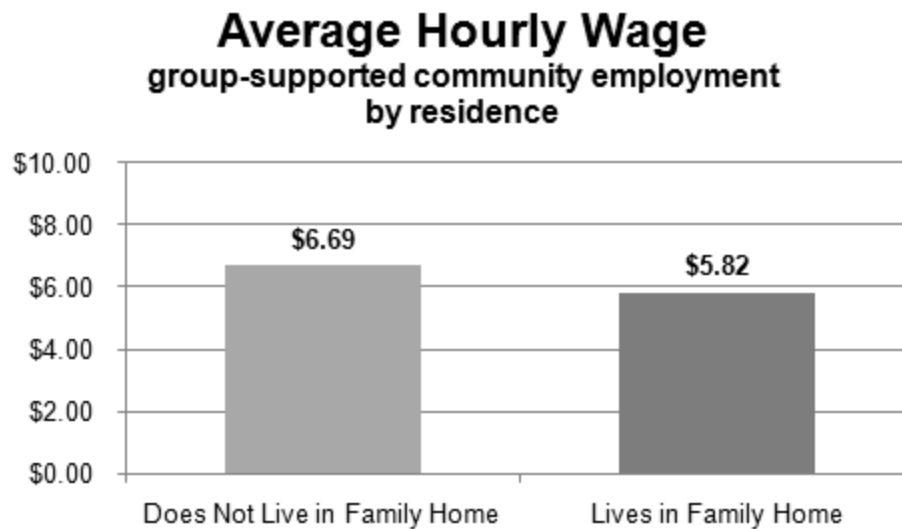
The graph above illustrates the average hourly wage of people surveyed who work in group-supported community employment (\$6.24). The range of average hourly wages across regional centers was \$3.19-\$12.21\*\*.

**\*Due to an insufficient number of cases regional center results are not presented.**

**\*\*Wage information for East LA regional center was not available.**

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.15: Average Hourly Wage Earned in Group-Supported Community Employment by Residence



The graph above shows the average hourly wage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who work in group-supported community jobs (\$6.69) compared to those living in the family home (\$5.82). The difference of \$0.87 was not statistically significant.

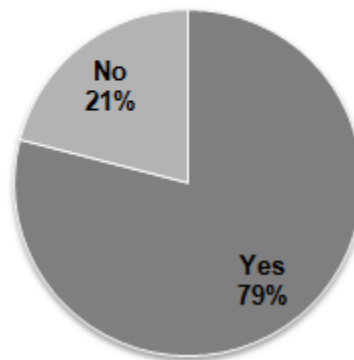
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Worked 10 Out of Last 12 Months

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

Graph 2.16: Worked 10 Out of the Last 12 Months in Community Employment

### Worked 10 Out of Last 12 Months at community job



The graph above illustrates 79% of people with a job in the community worked 10 of the past 12 months while 21% worked fewer months during the same timeframe.

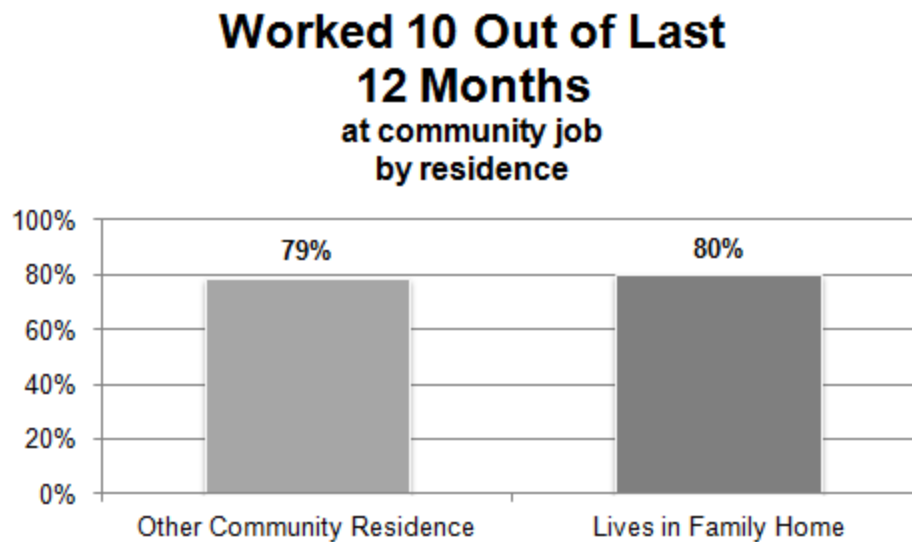
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 2.5: Worked 10 Out of the Last 12 Months in Community Employment by Regional Center

Worked 10 of the Last 12 Months		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	79%	
Alta	63%	-16%
Central Valley	65%	-14%
East Bay	91%	12%
East LA	85%	6%
Far Northern	78%	-1%
Golden Gate	81%	2%
Harbor	69%	-10%
Inland	73%	-6%
Kern	77%	-2%
Lanternman	82%	3%
North Bay	76%	-3%
North LA	93%	14%
Orange County	95%	16%
Redwood Coast	78%	-1%
San Andreas	85%	6%
San Diego	78%	-1%
San Gabriel Pomona	65%	-14%
South Central LA	79%	0%
Tri-Counties	87%	8%
Valley Mountain	70%	-9%
Westside	82%	3%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.17: Worked 10 Out of the Last 12 Months in Community Employment by Residence



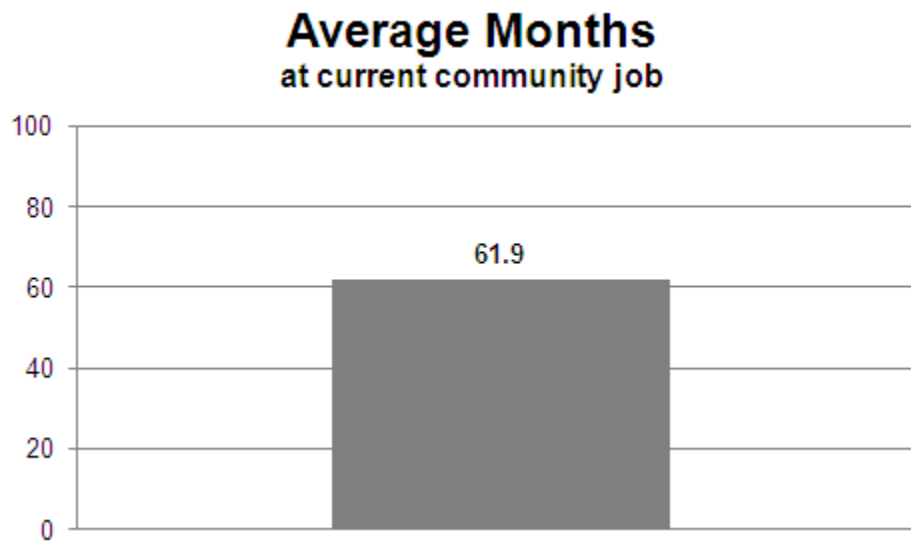
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who worked 10 of the last 12 months (79%) compared to those living in the family home (80%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Length of Employment

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

**Graph 2.18: Average Months Employed at Current Community Employment**



The graph above illustrates the average length of time people worked at their current job (61.9 months).



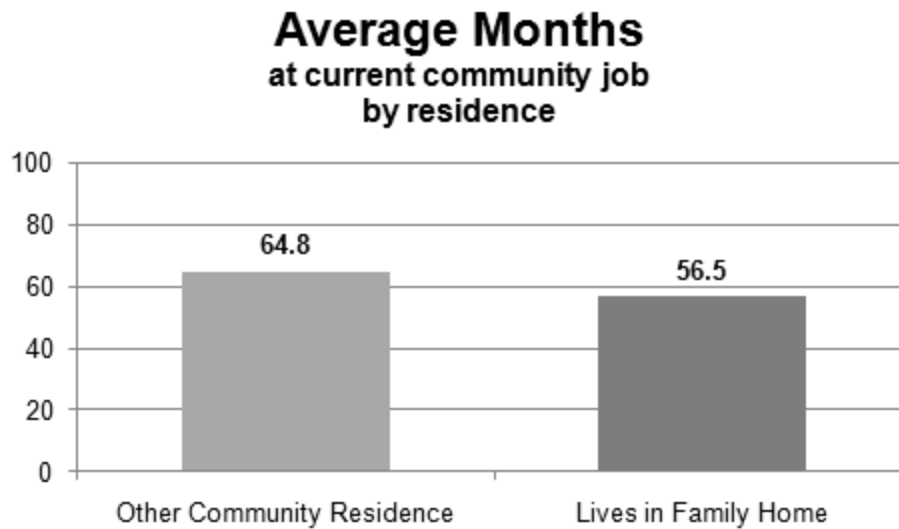
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 2.6: Average Months Employed at Current Community Employment by Regional Center

Average Months at Current Community Job		
Regional Center	'Yes'	+/- State Average
State Average	61.9	
Alta	50.6	-11.3
Central Valley	35.1	-26.8
East Bay	63.7	1.8
East LA	67.2	5.3
Far Northern	50.4	-11.5
Golden Gate	82.6	20.7
Harbor	63.6	1.7
Inland	54.1	-7.8
Kern	54.4	-7.5
Lanterman	76.6	14.7
North Bay	57.3	-4.6
North LA	95.0	33.1
Orange County	62.7	0.8
Redwood Coast	53.0	-8.9
San Andreas	61.7	-0.2
San Diego	67.4	5.5
San Gabriel Pomona	37.5	-24.4
South Central LA	76.8	14.9
Tri-Counties	64.1	2.2
Valley Mountain	51.4	-10.5
Westside	61.0	-0.9

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.19: Average Months Employed at Current Community Employment by Residence



The graph above shows the average number of months people living in a community residence other than the family home worked in their current community job (64.8 months) compared to those living in the family home (56.5 months). The difference of 8.3 months was statistically significant.

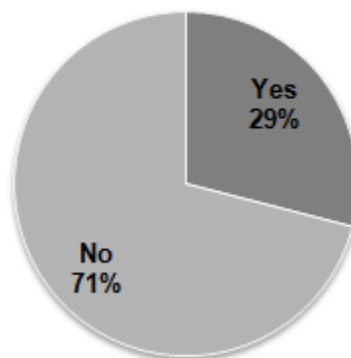
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Received Benefits

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

**Graph 2.20: Received Benefits from Community Job**

### Received Benefits from community job



The graph above illustrates 29% of people surveyed with jobs in the community received benefits from their job, 71% did not.

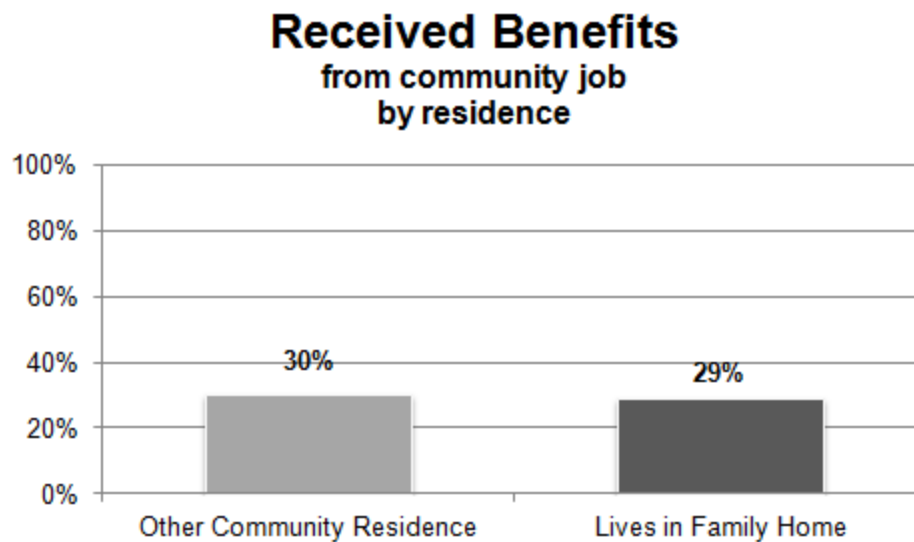
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 2.7: Received Benefits from Community Job by Regional Center

Received Benefits from Community Job		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	29%	
Alta	20%	-9%
Central Valley	9%	-20%
East Bay	37%	8%
East LA	31%	2%
Far Northern	19%	-10%
Golden Gate	39%	10%
Harbor	36%	7%
Inland	28%	-1%
Kern	29%	0%
Lanterman	48%	19%
North Bay	12%	-17%
North LA	35%	6%
Orange County	34%	5%
Redwood Coast	27%	-2%
San Andreas	29%	0%
San Diego	31%	2%
San Gabriel Pomona	29%	0%
South Central LA	42%	13%
Tri-Counties	24%	-5%
Valley Mountain	23%	-6%
Westside	45%	16%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.21: Received Benefits from Community Job by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who received benefits from their community job (30%) compared to those living in the family home (29%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

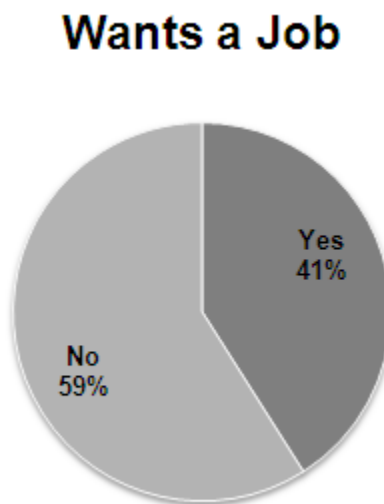
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### *Employment Goals*

#### Wants a Job

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

Graph 2.22: Wants a Job in the Community



The graph above illustrates 41% of people not employed want a job, 59% do not.

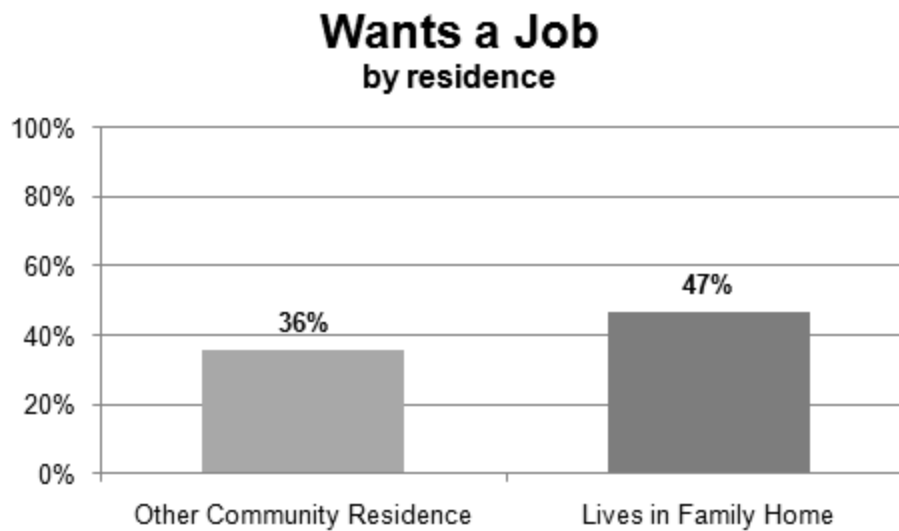
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 2.8: Wants a Job in the Community by Regional Center

Wants a Job in the Community		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	41%	
Alta	41%	0%
Central Valley	41%	0%
East Bay	48%	7%
East LA	54%	13%
Far Northern	36%	-5%
Golden Gate	39%	-2%
Harbor	45%	4%
Inland	51%	10%
Kern	29%	-12%
Lanterman	39%	-2%
North Bay	39%	-2%
North LA	31%	-10%
Orange County	40%	-1%
Redwood Coast	26%	-15%
San Andreas	47%	6%
San Diego	36%	-5%
San Gabriel Pomona	28%	-13%
South Central LA	43%	2%
Tri-Counties	38%	-3%
Valley Mountain	47%	6%
Westside	49%	8%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.23: Wants a Job in the Community by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who want a job in the community (36%) compared to those living in the family home (47%). The difference of 11% was statistically significant.



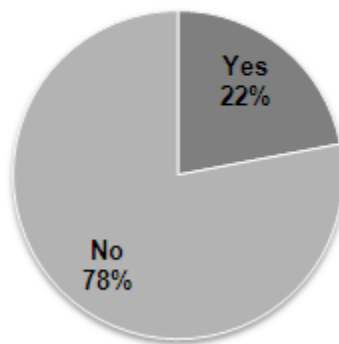
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Has Integrated Employment in IPP

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

Graph 2.24: Has Integrated Employment in IPP

### Has Integrated Employment in IPP



The graph above illustrates 22% of people have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP, 78% do not.

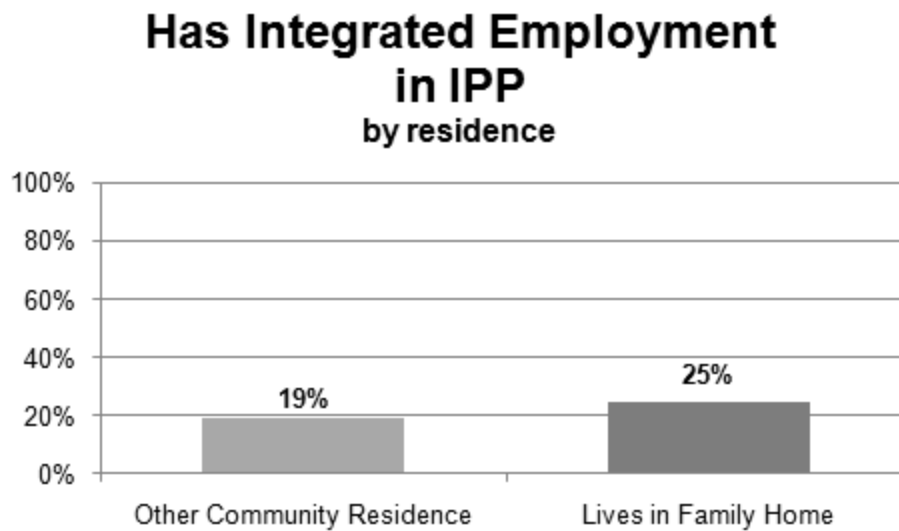
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 2.9: Has Integrated Employment in IPP by Regional Center

Integrated Employment is a Goal in IPP		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	22%	
Alta	28%	6%
Central Valley	11%	-11%
East Bay	32%	10%
East LA	19%	-3%
Far Northern	21%	-1%
Golden Gate	24%	2%
Harbor	28%	6%
Inland	30%	8%
Kern	13%	-9%
Lanterman	21%	-1%
North Bay	14%	-8%
North LA	17%	-5%
Orange County	22%	0%
Redwood Coast	17%	-5%
San Andreas	25%	3%
San Diego	18%	-4%
San Gabriel Pomona	19%	-3%
South Central LA	26%	4%
Tri-Counties	28%	6%
Valley Mountain	16%	-6%
Westside	22%	0%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.25: Has Integrated Employment in IPP by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP (19%) compared to those living in the family home (25%). The difference of 6% was statistically significant.

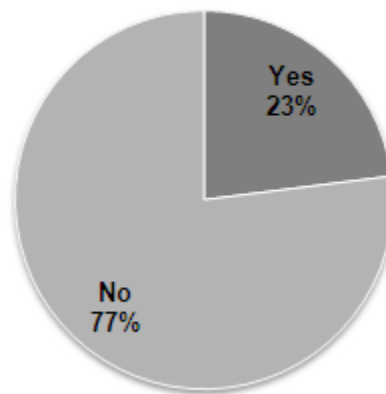
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Does Volunteer Work

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

Graph 2.26: Does Volunteer Work

### Does Volunteer Work



The graph above shows 23% of people do volunteer work, 77% do not.

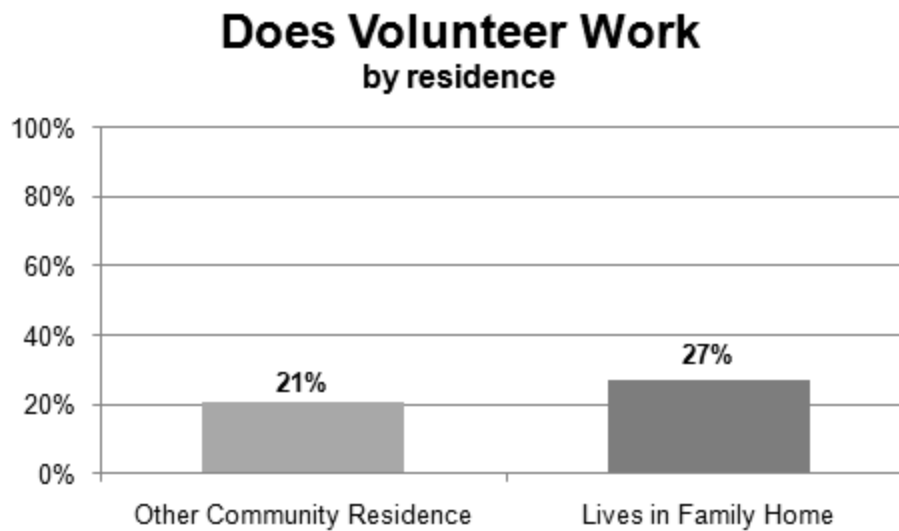
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 2.10: Does Volunteer Work by Regional Center

Does Volunteer Work		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	23%	
Alta	23%	0%
Central Valley	12%	-11%
East Bay	32%	9%
East LA	21%	-2%
Far Northern	16%	-7%
Golden Gate	34%	11%
Harbor	28%	5%
Inland	24%	1%
Kern	16%	-7%
Lanterman	21%	-2%
North Bay	19%	-4%
North LA	20%	-3%
Orange County	19%	-4%
Redwood Coast	21%	-2%
San Andreas	34%	11%
San Diego	24%	1%
San Gabriel Pomona	16%	-7%
South Central LA	18%	-5%
Tri-Counties	24%	1%
Valley Mountain	34%	11%
Westside	28%	5%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 2.27: Does Volunteer Work by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who do volunteer work (21%) compared to those living in the family home (27%). The difference of 6% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 3**

### **Community Inclusion**

People have support to participate in everyday community activities.

#### **Observations for Community Inclusion**

Of the 14 items for community inclusion, California's statewide results show higher percentages of people reported going shopping and going out to eat. Lower percentages of people reported going to religious services and going on vacation.

There was more observed variation across regional centers for people who reported going out for exercise (range 18%-73%).

Comparisons between people who lived with family and those who live in another community residence revealed notable differences across all but four items – Went Shopping, Went for Entertainment, Went for Exercise, and the Number of Times Went Out for Exercise. Higher percentages of people who lived in the family home reported going on vacation in the past year (51% and 36%) and going to religious services in the past month (47% and 35%). They also reported going shopping (4.9 times and 3.5 times) and out to eat (4.3 times and 3.2 times) more frequently than those living in other community residences.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

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

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*



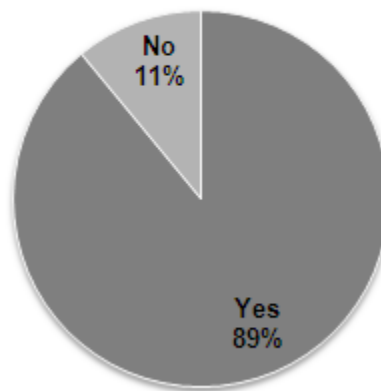
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Shopping

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

**Graph 3.1: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Shopping in the Community in the Past Month**

### Went Shopping



The graph above illustrates 89% of people surveyed went shopping in the past month, 11% did not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.1: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Went Shopping		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	89%	
Alta	94%	5%
Central Valley	85%	-4%
East Bay	87%	-2%
East LA	91%	2%
Far Northern	94%	5%
Golden Gate	87%	-2%
Harbor	85%	-4%
Inland	86%	-3%
Kern	91%	2%
Lanternman	87%	-2%
North Bay	89%	0%
North LA	87%	-2%
Orange County	88%	-1%
Redwood Coast	94%	5%
San Andreas	92%	3%
San Diego	89%	0%
San Gabriel Pomona	90%	1%
South Central LA	86%	-3%
Tri-Counties	88%	-1%
Valley Mountain	89%	0%
Westside	89%	0%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.2: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



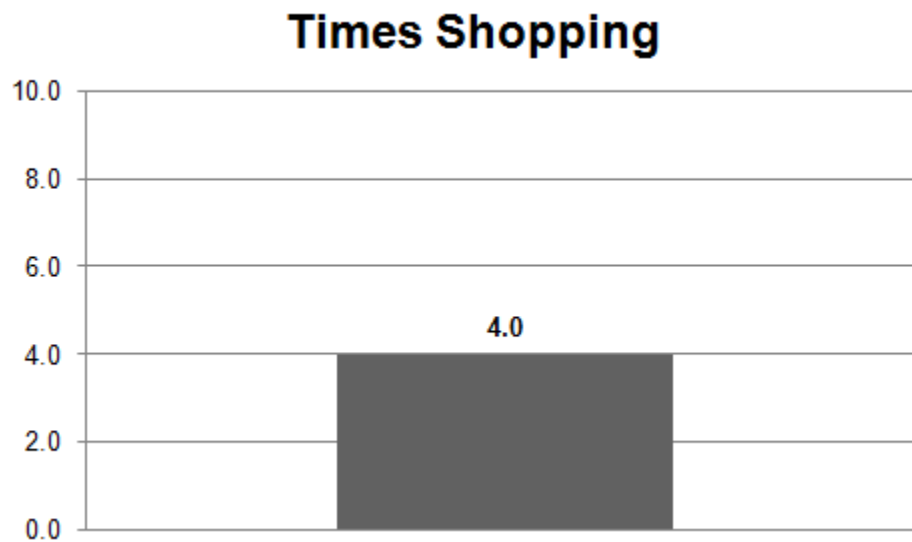
The graph above shows the same percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home as people living in the family home went shopping in the past month (89%).

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Average Times Shopping

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

**Graph 3.3: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Shopping in the Community in the Past Month**



The graph above illustrates the average number of times people went shopping in the past month (4).

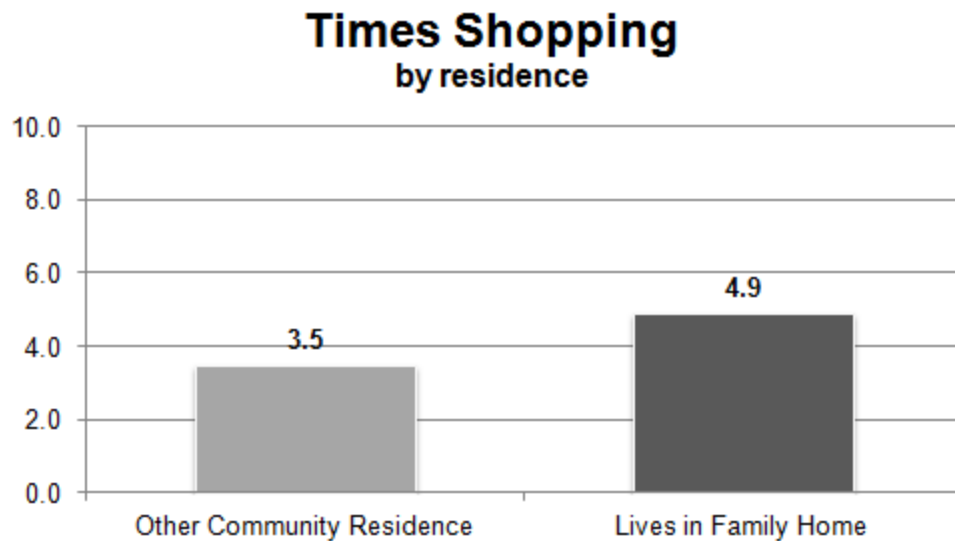
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.2: Average Number of Times Individuals went Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Number Times Shopping		
Regional Center	Average Times	+/- State Average
State Average	4.0	
Alta	4.4	0.4
Central Valley	3.9	-0.1
East Bay	4.2	0.2
East LA	4.3	0.3
Far Northern	4.3	0.3
Golden Gate	3.8	-0.2
Harbor	3.5	-0.5
Inland	3.3	-0.7
Kern	3.8	-0.2
Lanternman	3.3	-0.7
North Bay	4.4	0.4
North LA	3.9	-0.1
Orange County	4.3	0.3
Redwood Coast	5.4	1.4
San Andreas	4.1	0.1
San Diego	4.4	0.4
San Gabriel Pomona	4.2	0.2
South Central LA	3.4	-0.6
Tri-Counties	4.0	0.0
Valley Mountain	4.3	0.3
Westside	3.6	-0.4

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.4: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Shopping in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



The graph above shows the average number of times people who live in a community residence other than the family home went shopping in the past month (3.5 times) compared to those living in the family home (4.9 times). The difference of 1.4 times was statistically significant.

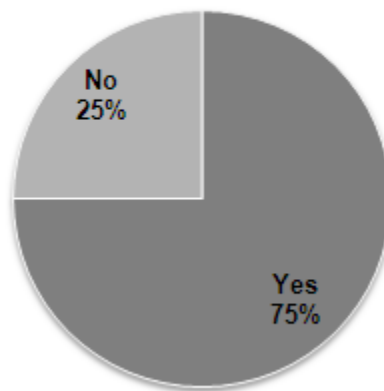
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Errands

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

**Graph 3.5: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month**

### Went on Errands



The graph above illustrates 75% of people surveyed went on errands in the past month, 25% did not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

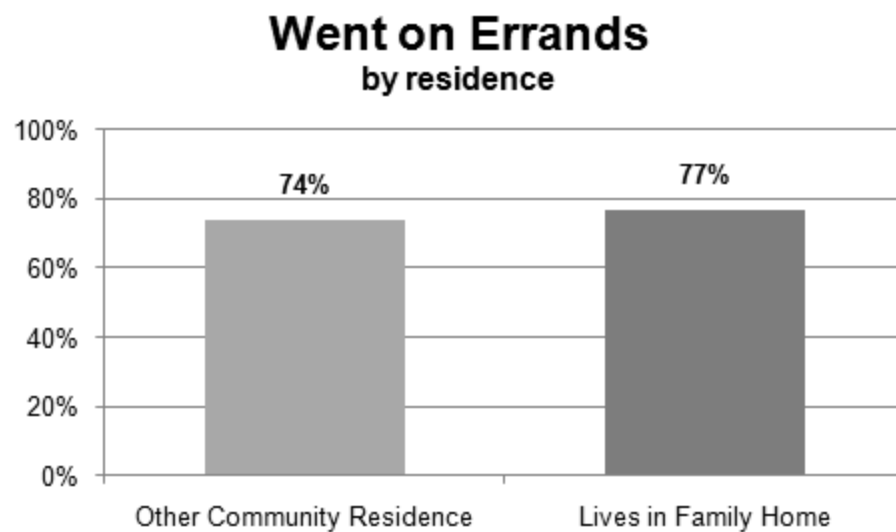
**Table 3.3: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Went on Errands		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	75%	
Alta	75%	0%
Central Valley	70%	-5%
East Bay	70%	-5%
East LA	74%	-1%
Far Northern	81%	6%
Golden Gate	70%	-5%
Harbor	76%	1%
Inland	76%	1%
Kern	72%	-3%
Lanterman	69%	-6%
North Bay	81%	6%
North LA	77%	2%
Orange County	68%	-7%
Redwood Coast	86%	11%
San Andreas	81%	6%
San Diego	78%	3%
San Gabriel Pomona	75%	0%
South Central LA	73%	-2%
Tri-Counties	78%	3%
Valley Mountain	72%	-3%
Westside	80%	5%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.6: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



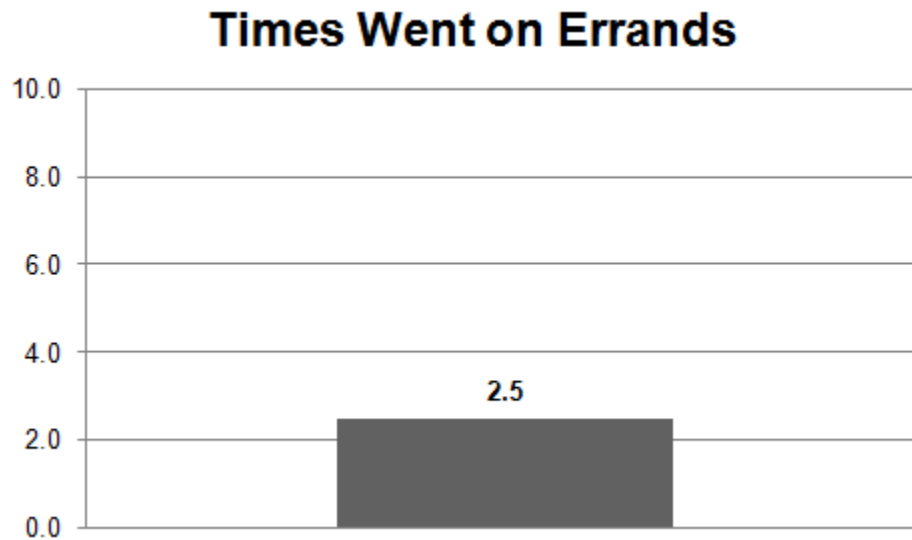
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who went on errands in the past month (74%) compared to those living in the family home (77%). The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Average Times Out for Errands

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

**Graph 3.7: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month**



The graph above illustrates the average number of times people surveyed went on errands in the past month (2.5).

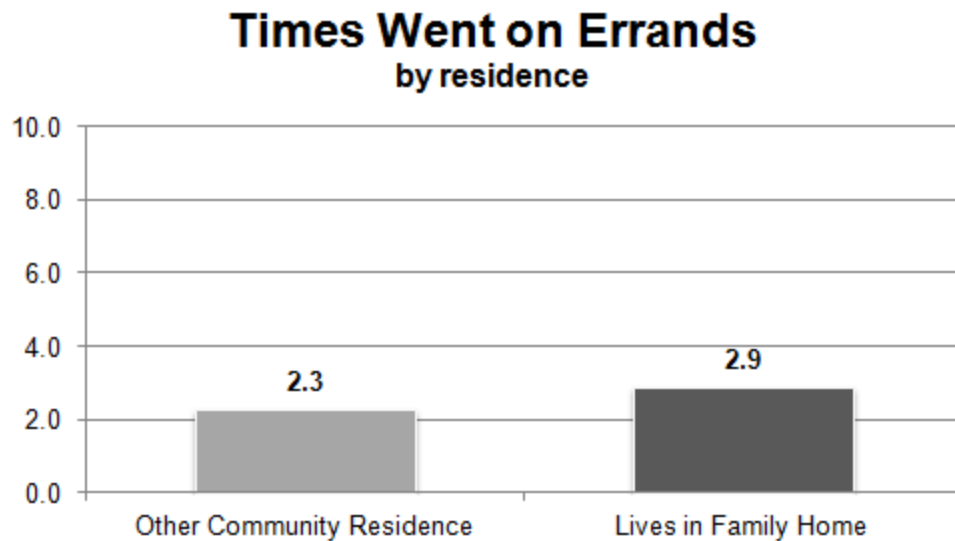
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.4: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Number Times Went on Errands		
Regional Center	Average Times	+/- State Average
State Average	2.5	
Alta	2.1	-0.4
Central Valley	2.0	-0.5
East Bay	2.4	-0.1
East LA	2.1	-0.4
Far Northern	2.9	0.4
Golden Gate	2.0	-0.5
Harbor	2.3	-0.2
Inland	2.5	0.0
Kern	2.2	-0.3
Lanterman	2.4	-0.1
North Bay	3.3	0.8
North LA	2.2	-0.3
Orange County	2.2	-0.3
Redwood Coast	3.4	0.9
San Andreas	2.3	-0.2
San Diego	2.8	0.3
San Gabriel Pomona	2.9	0.4
South Central LA	2.7	0.2
Tri-Counties	2.6	0.1
Valley Mountain	2.8	0.3
Westside	2.9	0.4

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.8: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Errands in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



The graph above shows the average number of times people living in a community residence other than the family home went on errands in the past month (2.3) compared to those living in the family home (2.9). The difference of 0.6 times was statistically significant.

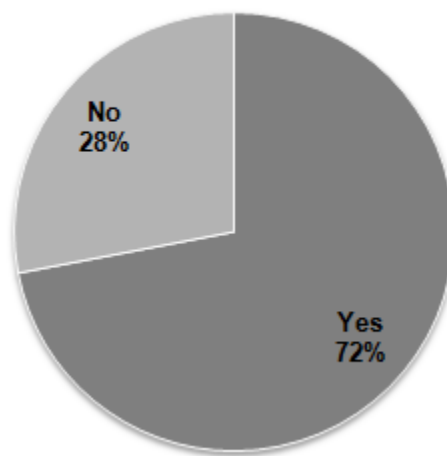
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Entertainment

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

**Graph 3.9: Proportion of Individuals Who Went out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month**

### Went Out for Entertainment



The graph above illustrates 72% of people surveyed went out for entertainment in the past month, 28% did not.

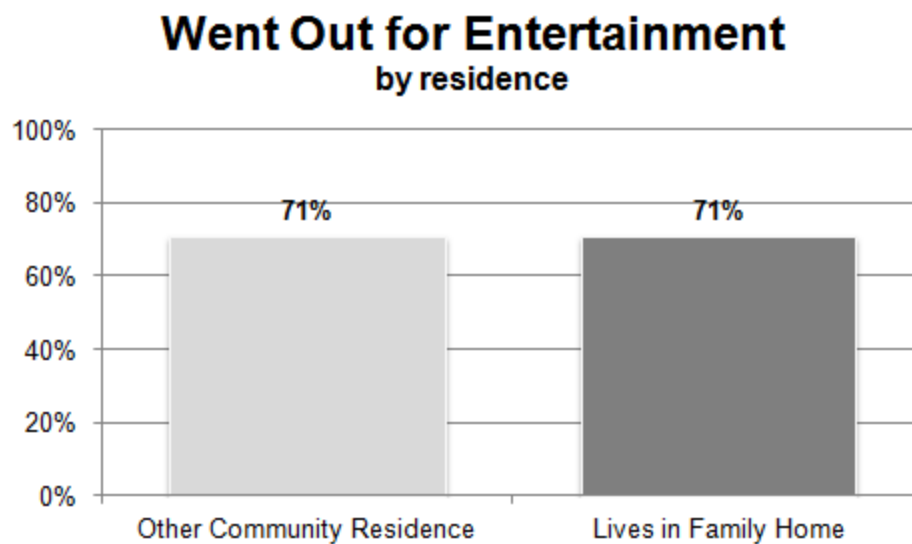
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.5: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Went Out for Entertainment		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	72%	
Alta	76%	4%
Central Valley	64%	-8%
East Bay	68%	-4%
East LA	76%	4%
Far Northern	68%	-4%
Golden Gate	60%	-12%
Harbor	65%	-7%
Inland	75%	3%
Kern	60%	-12%
Lanterman	72%	0%
North Bay	66%	-6%
North LA	81%	9%
Orange County	77%	5%
Redwood Coast	61%	-11%
San Andreas	81%	9%
San Diego	76%	4%
San Gabriel Pomona	76%	4%
South Central LA	73%	1%
Tri-Counties	79%	7%
Valley Mountain	69%	-3%
Westside	62%	-10%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.10: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



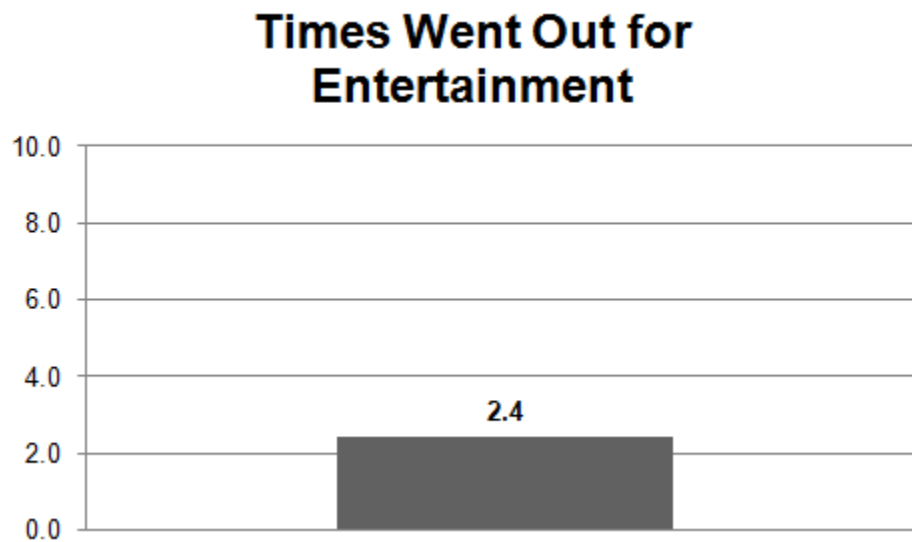
The graph above shows the same percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home as people living with family went out for entertainment in the past month (71%).

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Average Times Out for Entertainment

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

**Graph 3.11: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month**



The graph above illustrates the average number of times people surveyed went out for entertainment in the past month (2.4 times).



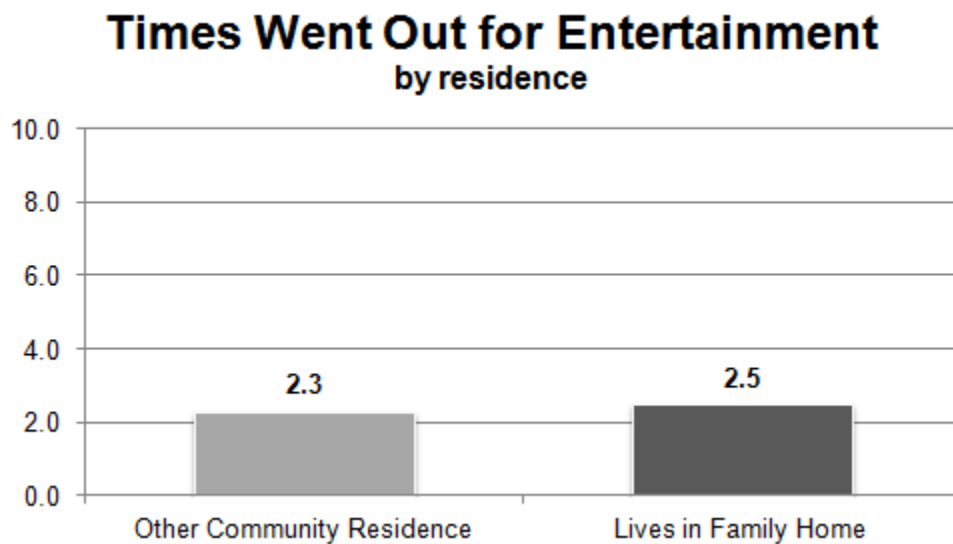
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.6: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Number Times Went Out for Entertainment		
Regional Center	Average Times	+/- State Average
State Average	2.4	
Alta	2.2	-0.2
Central Valley	1.9	-0.5
East Bay	2.1	-0.3
East LA	2.6	0.2
Far Northern	2.3	-0.1
Golden Gate	1.8	-0.6
Harbor	2.1	-0.3
Inland	2.4	0.0
Kern	2.0	-0.4
Lanterman	2.7	0.3
North Bay	2.5	0.1
North LA	2.9	0.5
Orange County	2.7	0.3
Redwood Coast	2.0	-0.4
San Andreas	2.8	0.4
San Diego	2.7	0.3
San Gabriel Pomona	2.4	0.0
South Central LA	2.5	0.1
Tri-Counties	2.9	0.5
Valley Mountain	2.3	-0.1
Westside	2.0	-0.4

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.12: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out for Entertainment in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



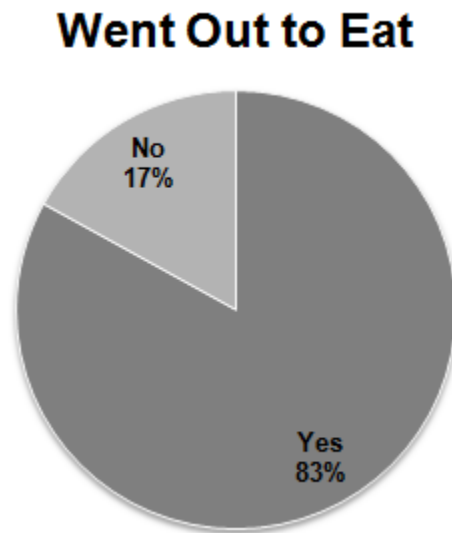
The graph above shows the average number of times people living in a community residence other than the family home went out for entertainment in the past month (2.3) compared to those living in the family home (2.5). The difference of 0.2 times was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Went Out to Eat

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported going out to a restaurant or café to eat in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph 3.13: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month**



The graph above illustrates 83% of people surveyed went out to eat at a restaurant or café in the past month, 17% did not.

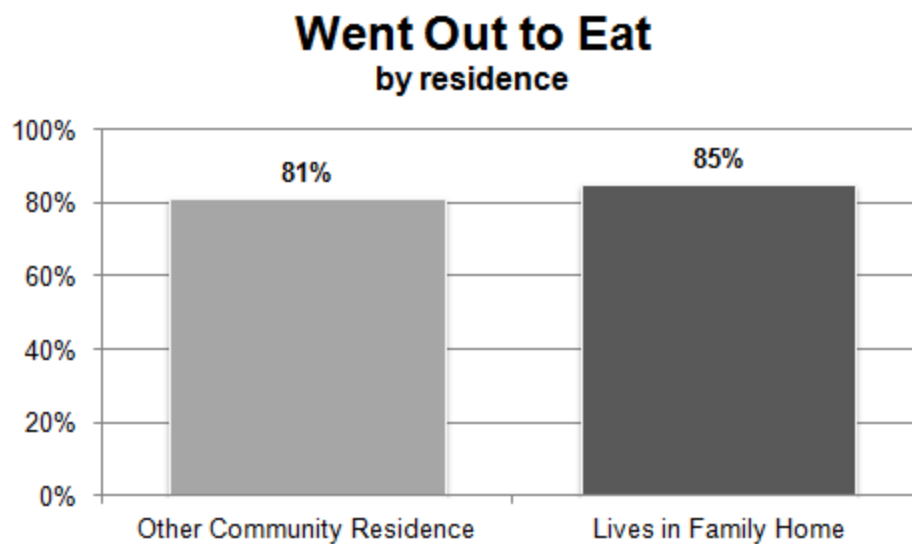
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.7: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Went Out to Eat		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	83%	
Alta	87%	4%
Central Valley	79%	-4%
East Bay	80%	-3%
East LA	87%	4%
Far Northern	82%	-1%
Golden Gate	84%	1%
Harbor	85%	2%
Inland	81%	-2%
Kern	77%	-6%
Lanterman	79%	-4%
North Bay	78%	-5%
North LA	86%	3%
Orange County	88%	5%
Redwood Coast	74%	-9%
San Andreas	86%	3%
San Diego	89%	6%
San Gabriel Pomona	82%	-1%
South Central LA	81%	-2%
Tri-Counties	85%	2%
Valley Mountain	84%	1%
Westside	82%	-1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.14: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



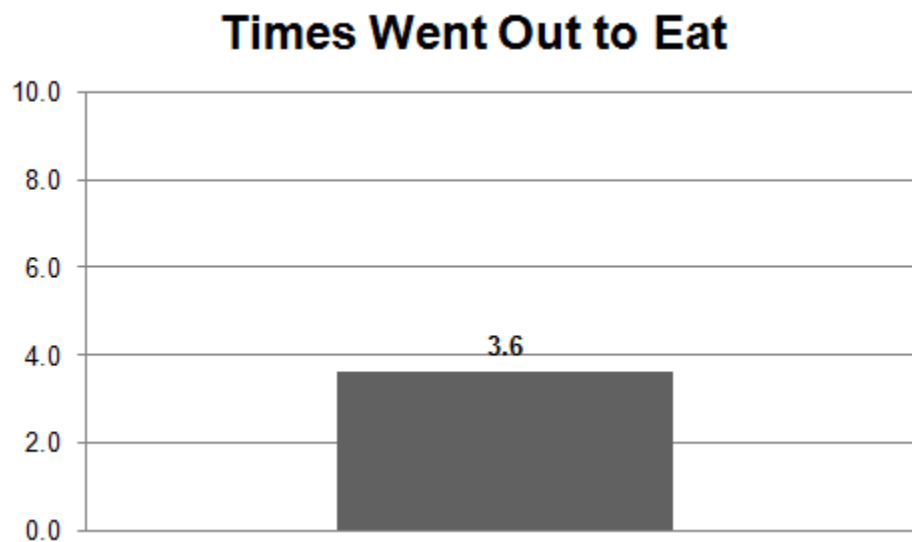
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who went out to eat in the past month (81%) compared to those living in the family home (85%). The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Average Times Went Out to Eat

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

**Graph 3.15: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month**



The graph above illustrates the average number of times people surveyed went out to eat in the past month (3.6).

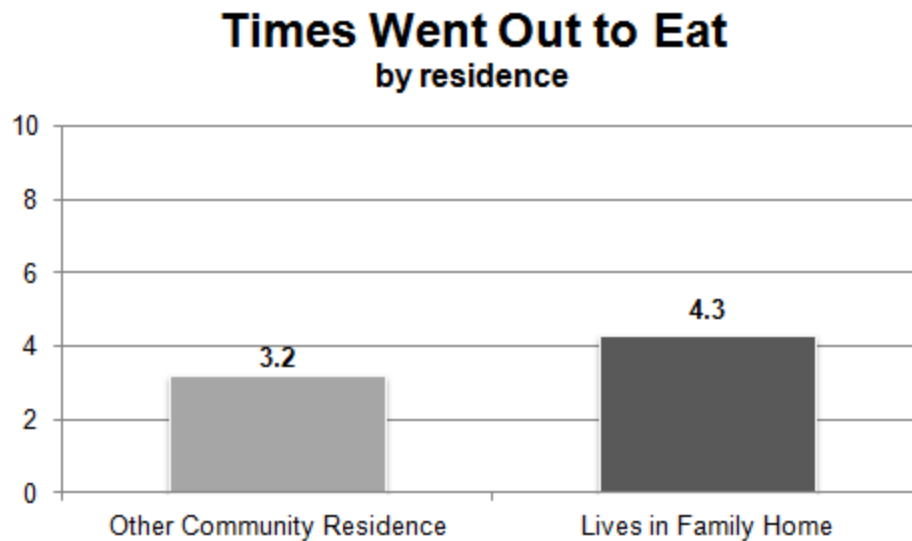
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.8: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Number of Times Out to Eat		
Regional Center	Average Times	+/- State Average
State Average	3.6	
Alta	4.0	0.4
Central Valley	3.3	-0.3
East Bay	3.6	0.0
East LA	4.3	0.7
Far Northern	3.2	-0.4
Golden Gate	4.1	0.5
Harbor	4.0	0.4
Inland	3.0	-0.6
Kern	3.1	-0.5
Lanternman	3.6	0.0
North Bay	3.7	0.1
North LA	3.5	-0.1
Orange County	4.1	0.5
Redwood Coast	3.5	-0.1
San Andreas	3.6	0.0
San Diego	4.1	0.5
San Gabriel Pomona	3.4	-0.2
South Central LA	3.5	-0.1
Tri-Counties	3.8	0.2
Valley Mountain	3.5	-0.1
Westside	3.4	-0.2

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.16: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out to Eat in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



The graph above shows the average number of times people living in a community residence other than the family home went out to eat in the past month (3.2) compared to those living in the family home (4.3). The difference of 1.1 times was statistically significant.



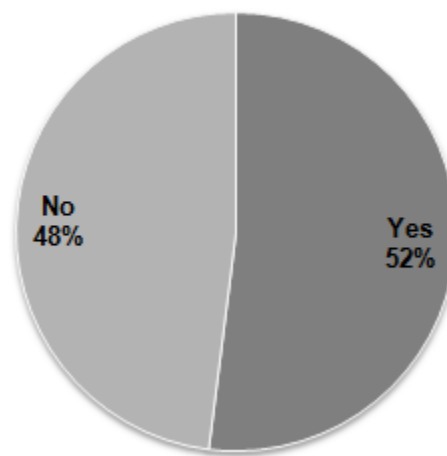
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Engages in Moderate Physical Activity

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported exercising in an integrated setting (e.g., walked around the neighborhood, went to a gym) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph 3.17: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month**

#### Went Out for Exercise



The graph above illustrates 48% of people surveyed went out for exercise in the past month, 52% did not.

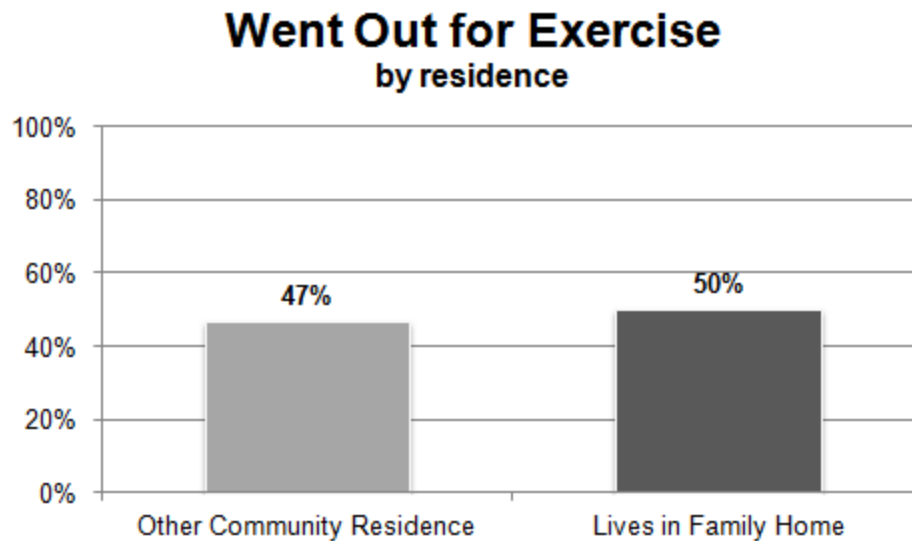
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.9: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Went Out for Exercise		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	48%	
Alta	50%	2%
Central Valley	34%	-14%
East Bay	54%	6%
East LA	47%	-1%
Far Northern	39%	-9%
Golden Gate	46%	-2%
Harbor	55%	7%
Inland	39%	-9%
Kern	18%	-30%
Lanternman	39%	-9%
North Bay	59%	11%
North LA	51%	3%
Orange County	48%	0%
Redwood Coast	55%	7%
San Andreas	73%	25%
San Diego	39%	-9%
San Gabriel Pomona	48%	0%
South Central LA	55%	7%
Tri-Counties	67%	19%
Valley Mountain	46%	-2%
Westside	51%	3%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.18. Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out for Exercise in the Community in the Past month by Residence



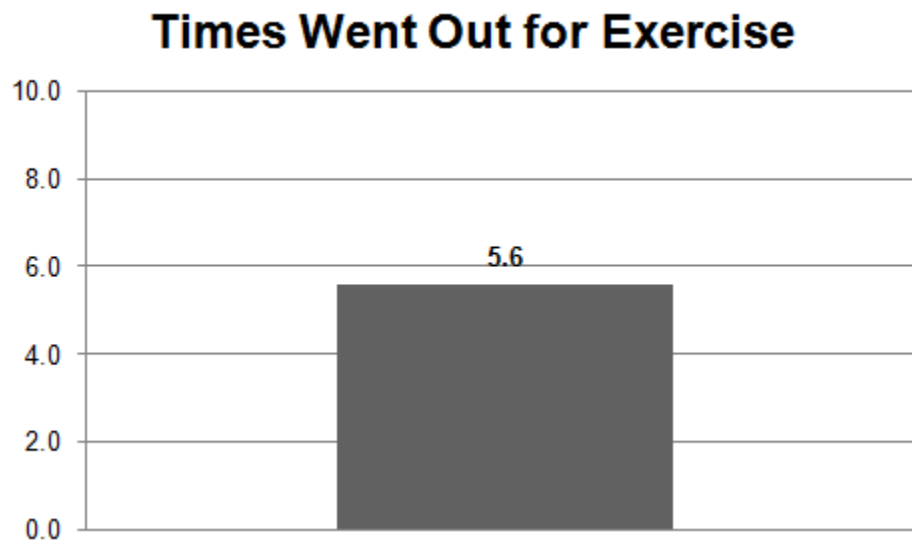
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who went out for exercise in the past month (47%) compared to those living in the family home (50%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Average Times Out for Exercise

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

**Graph 3.19: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month**



The graph above illustrates the average number of times people surveyed went out for exercise in the past month (5.6 times).

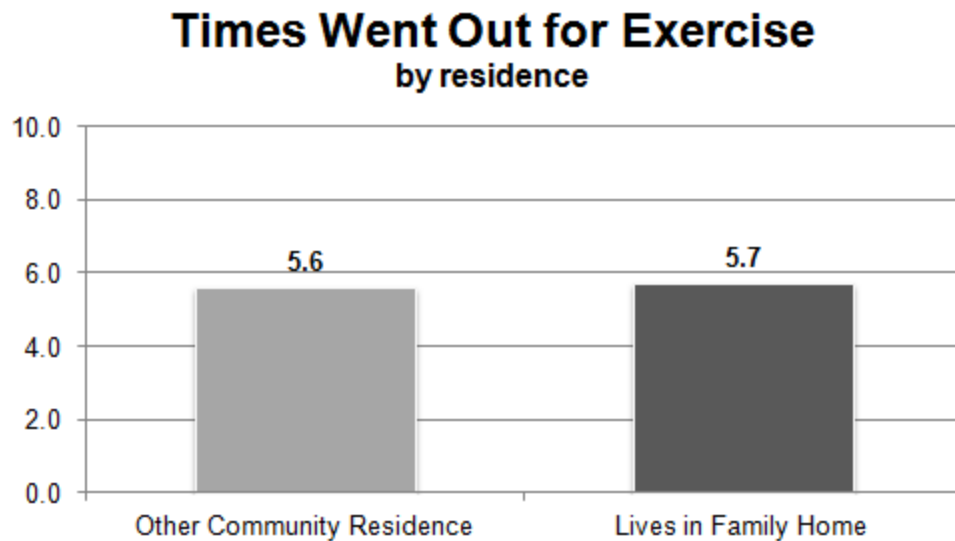
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.10: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Number Times Went Out for Exercise		
Regional Center	Average Times	+/- State Average
State Average	5.6	
Alta	6.0	0.4
Central Valley	4.1	-1.5
East Bay	7.2	1.6
East LA	5.6	0
Far Northern	4.9	-0.7
Golden Gate	5.0	-0.6
Harbor	6.9	1.3
Inland	5.0	-0.6
Kern	2.1	-3.5
Lanterman	4.3	-1.3
North Bay	6.9	1.3
North LA	5.8	0.2
Orange County	4.5	-1.1
Redwood Coast	8.8	3.2
San Andreas	8.3	2.7
San Diego	4.5	-1.1
San Gabriel Pomona	5.3	-0.3
South Central LA	4.8	-0.8
Tri-Counties	7.7	2.1
Valley Mountain	5.6	0
Westside	6.3	0.7

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.20: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out for Exercise in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



The graph above shows the average number of times people living in a community residence other than the family home went out for exercise in the past month (5.6) compared to those living in the family home (5.7). The difference of 0.1 was not statistically significant.

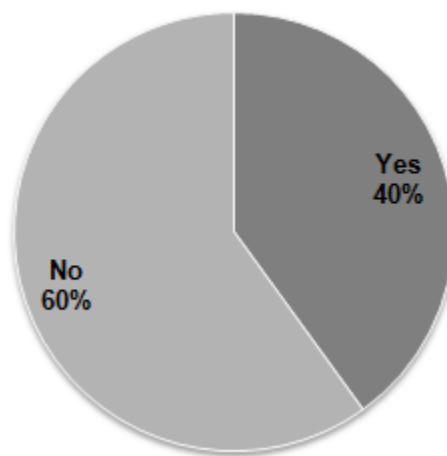
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Religious Services

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported going to religious services in an integrated setting in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph 3.21: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out For Religious Services in the Community in the Past Month**

### Went to Religious Services



The graph above illustrates 40% of people surveyed went to religious services in the past month, 60% did not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

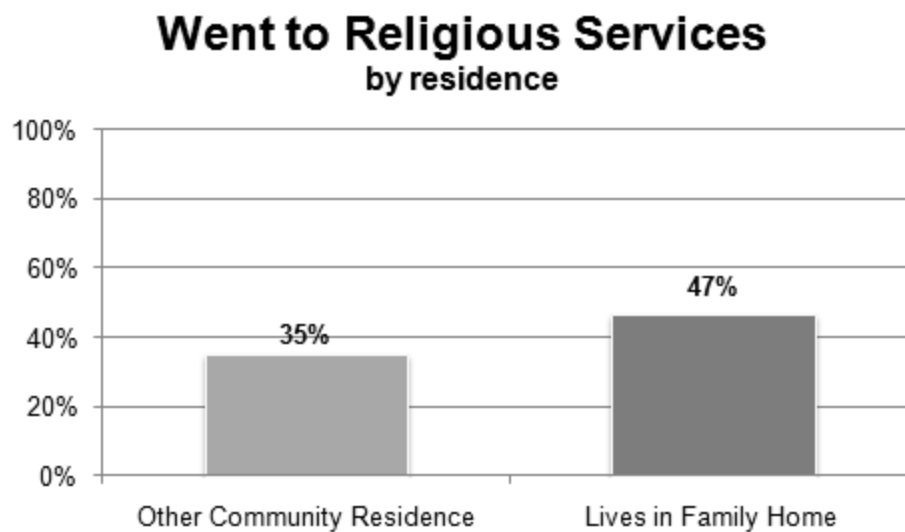
**Table 3.11: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out For Religious Services in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Went to Religious Services		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	40%	
Alta	38%	-2%
Central Valley	37%	-3%
East Bay	37%	-3%
East LA	49%	9%
Far Northern	31%	-9%
Golden Gate	30%	-10%
Harbor	41%	1%
Inland	42%	2%
Kern	33%	-7%
Lanterman	45%	5%
North Bay	34%	-6%
North LA	37%	-3%
Orange County	48%	8%
Redwood Coast	24%	-16%
San Andreas	42%	2%
San Diego	39%	-1%
San Gabriel Pomona	47%	7%
South Central LA	53%	13%
Tri-Counties	43%	3%
Valley Mountain	38%	-2%
Westside	39%	-1%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.22: Proportion of Individuals Who Went Out For Religious Services in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



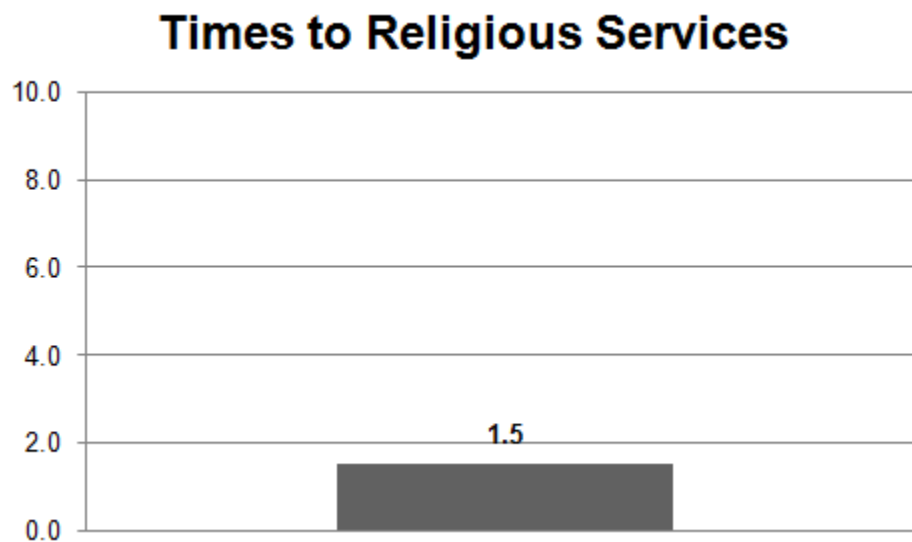
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who went to religious services in the past month (35%) compared to those living in the family home (47%). The difference of 12% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Average Times Out for Religious Services

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

**Graph 3.23: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out for Religious Services in the Community in the Past Month**



The graph above illustrates the average number of times people surveyed went to religious services in the past month (1.5 times).

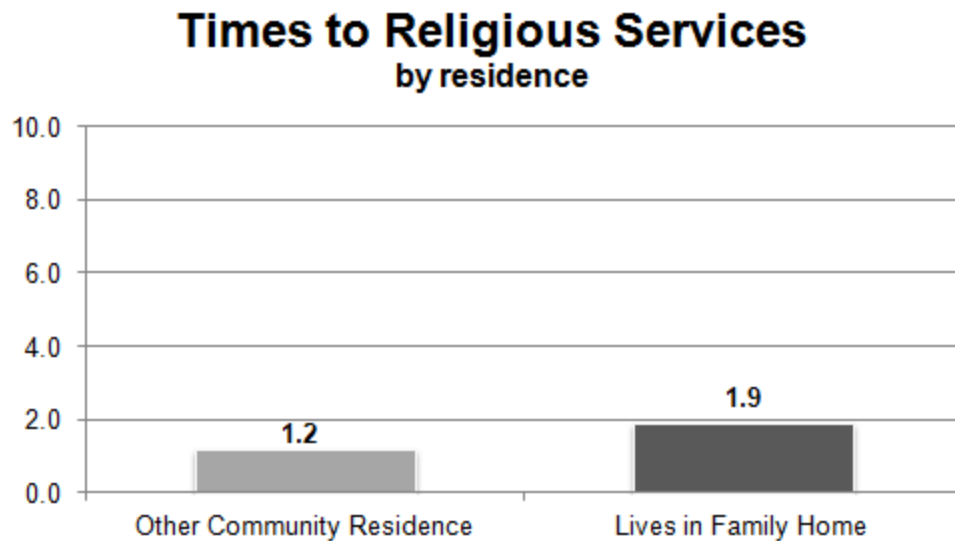
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.12: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out for Religious Services in the Community in the Past Month by Regional Center**

Number Times Went for Religious Services		
Regional Center	Average Times	+/- State Average
State Average	1.5	
Alta	1.4	-0.1
Central Valley	1.4	-0.1
East Bay	1.3	-0.2
East LA	1.8	0.3
Far Northern	1.1	-0.4
Golden Gate	0.9	-0.6
Harbor	1.4	-0.1
Inland	1.5	0.0
Kern	1.4	-0.1
Lanternman	1.8	0.3
North Bay	1.3	-0.2
North LA	1.4	-0.1
Orange County	1.8	0.3
Redwood Coast	1.0	-0.5
San Andreas	1.5	0.0
San Diego	1.5	0.0
San Gabriel Pomona	1.7	0.2
South Central LA	1.9	0.4
Tri-Counties	1.6	0.1
Valley Mountain	1.5	0.0
Westside	1.6	0.1

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.24: Average Number of Times Individuals Went Out for Religious Services in the Community in the Past Month by Residence



The graph above shows the average number of times people living in a community residence other than the family home went to religious services in the past month (1.2) compared to those living in the family home (1.9). The difference of 0.7 times was statistically significant.

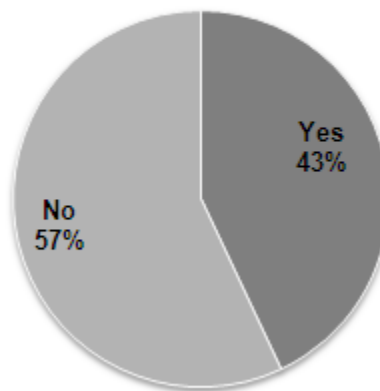
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Vacation

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported going on vacation in an integrated setting in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

**Graph 3.25: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year**

### Went on Vacation



The graph above illustrates 43% of people surveyed went on vacation in the past year, 57% did not.

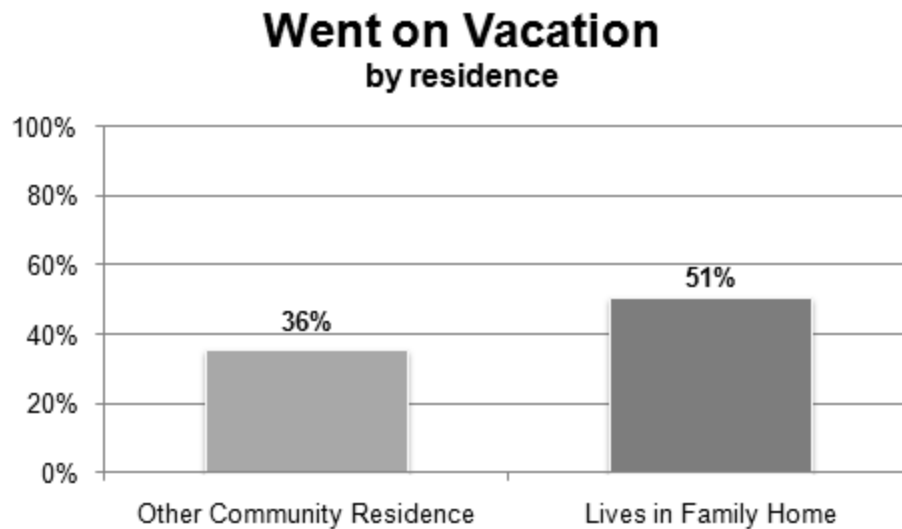
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.13: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by Regional Center**

Went on Vacation		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	43%	
Alta	44%	1%
Central Valley	51%	8%
East Bay	45%	2%
East LA	38%	-5%
Far Northern	52%	9%
Golden Gate	41%	-2%
Harbor	36%	-7%
Inland	43%	0%
Kern	40%	-3%
Lanternman	36%	-7%
North Bay	52%	9%
North LA	47%	4%
Orange County	42%	-1%
Redwood Coast	43%	0%
San Andreas	54%	11%
San Diego	41%	-2%
San Gabriel Pomona	36%	-7%
South Central LA	32%	-11%
Tri-Counties	52%	9%
Valley Mountain	36%	-7%
Westside	37%	-6%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.26: Proportion of Individuals Who Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by Residence



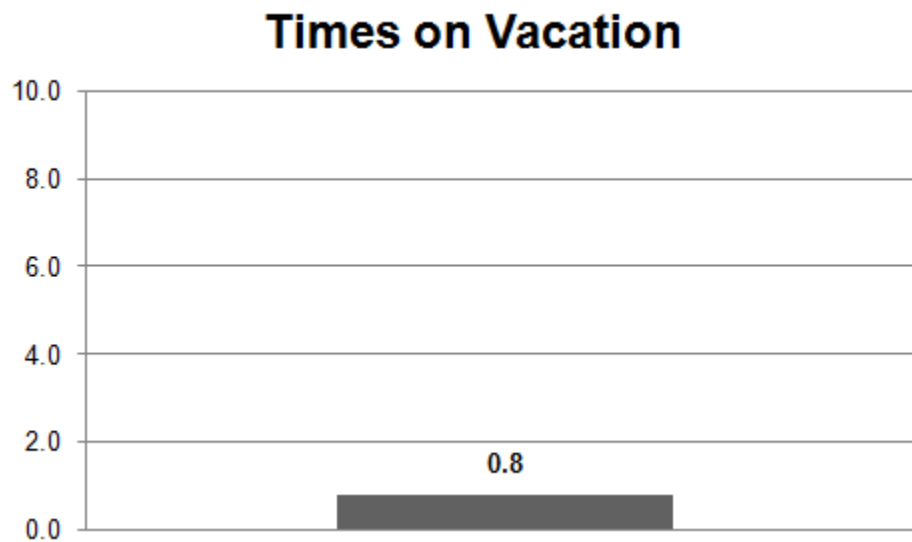
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who went on vacation in the past year (36%) compared to those living in the family home (51%). The difference of 15% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Average Times Went on Vacation

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

**Graph 3.27: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year**



The graph above illustrates the average number of times people surveyed went on vacation in the past year (0.8 times).



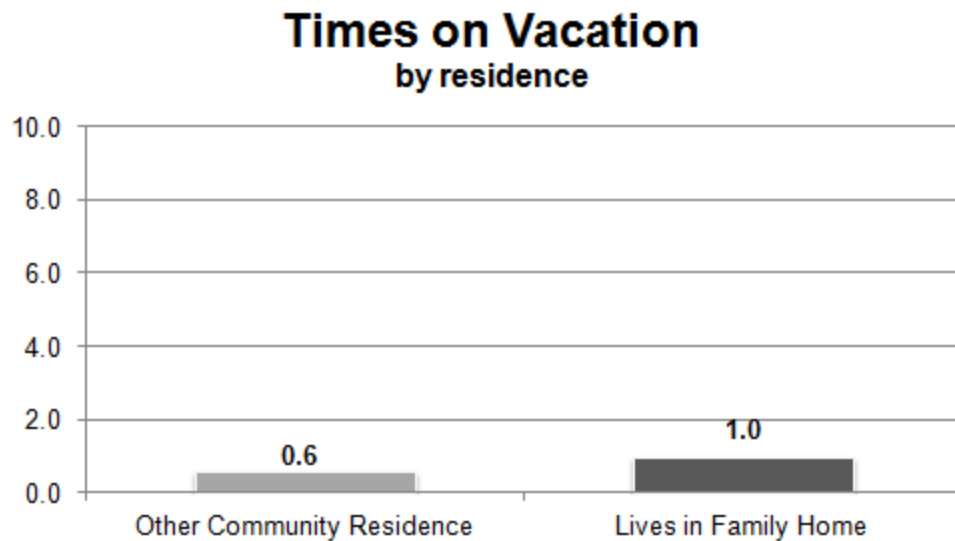
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 3.14: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by Regional Center**

Number Times Went on Vacation		
Regional Center	Average Times	+/- State Average
State Average	0.8	
Alta	0.8	0.0
Central Valley	0.8	0.0
East Bay	0.8	0.0
East LA	0.6	-0.2
Far Northern	1.0	0.2
Golden Gate	0.6	-0.2
Harbor	0.7	-0.1
Inland	0.7	-0.1
Kern	0.8	0.0
Lanterman	0.6	-0.2
North Bay	1.0	0.2
North LA	0.8	0.0
Orange County	0.8	0.0
Redwood Coast	0.8	0.0
San Andreas	1.0	0.2
San Diego	0.7	-0.1
San Gabriel Pomona	0.6	-0.2
South Central LA	0.5	-0.3
Tri-Counties	0.8	0.0
Valley Mountain	0.6	-0.2
Westside	0.6	-0.2

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 3.28: Average Number of Times Individuals Went on Vacation in the Community in the Past Year by Residence



The graph above shows the average number of times people living in a community residence other than the family home went on vacation in the past year (0.6 times) compared to those living in the family home (1 time). The difference of 0.4 times was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Relationships**

People have friends and relationships.

#### **Observations for Relationships**

Of the seven relationship items, California's statewide results showed higher percentages of people reported being able to see family and friends whenever they wanted and being able to go on a date. Lower percentages of people reported having friends, having a best friend, or getting to help others.

There was more variance observed across regional centers for people who reported getting to help others (range 48%-76%) and feeling lonely (range 23%-49%).

Comparisons between people who live with family and those who live in another community residence revealed notable differences in all the relationship items except one, Has Friends. Higher percentages of people who lived in other community residences reported having a best friend (76% and 75%), being able to see friends when they want (87% and 85%), being able to go on a date (92% and 88%), and feeling lonely more frequently than those who lived with family (37% and 33%).

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

This section includes seven items related to whether people have and maintain relationships with friends and family.

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

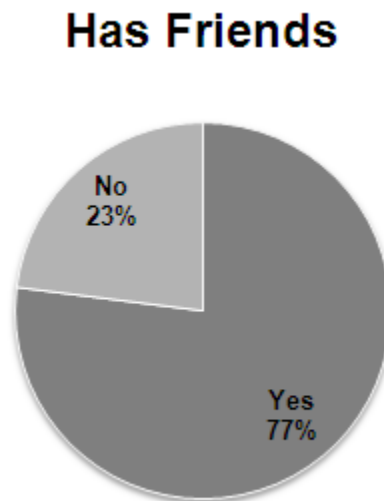
*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Has Friends

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

Graph 4.1: Has Friends



The graph above illustrates 77% of people surveyed have friends, 23% do not.

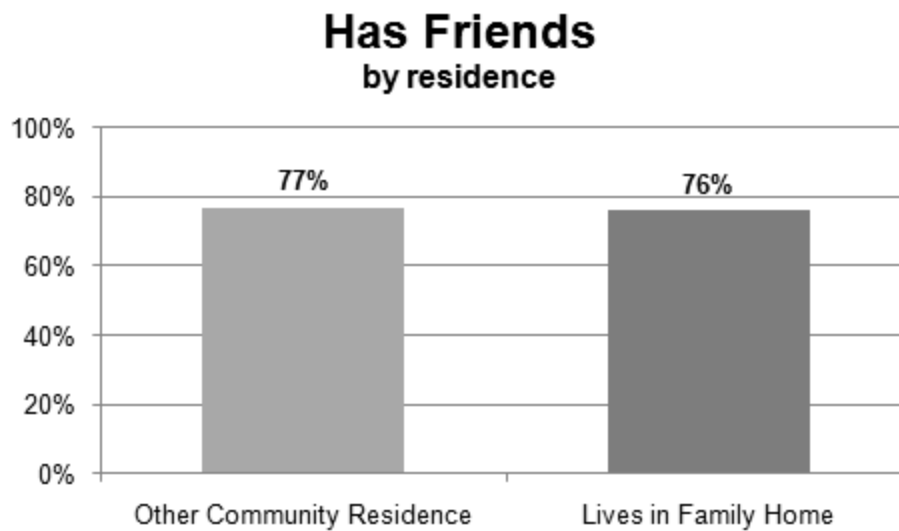
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 4.1: Has Friends by Regional Center

Has Friends		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	77%	
Alta	85%	8%
Central Valley	73%	-4%
East Bay	71%	-6%
East LA	77%	0%
Far Northern	80%	3%
Golden Gate	81%	4%
Harbor	76%	-1%
Inland	76%	-1%
Kern	74%	-3%
Lanterman	70%	-7%
North Bay	80%	3%
North LA	76%	-1%
Orange County	69%	-8%
Redwood Coast	73%	-4%
San Andreas	74%	-3%
San Diego	77%	0%
San Gabriel Pomona	74%	-3%
South Central LA	75%	-2%
Tri-Counties	84%	7%
Valley Mountain	85%	8%
Westside	76%	-1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 4.2: Has Friends by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who have friends (77%) compared to those living in the family home (76%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

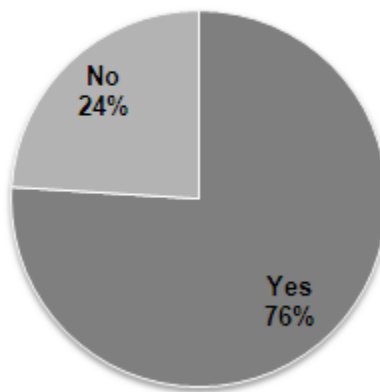
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Has a Best Friend

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

Graph 4.3: Has a Best Friend

### Has Best Friend



The graph above illustrates 76% of people surveyed have a best friend, 24% do not.



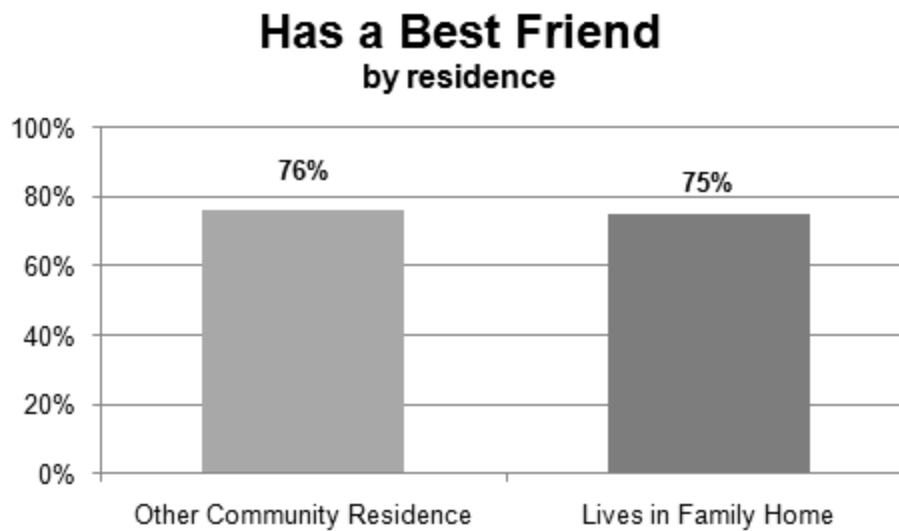
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 4.2: Has a Best Friend by Regional Center

Has a Best Friend		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	76%	
Alta	77%	1%
Central Valley	84%	8%
East Bay	73%	-3%
East LA	66%	-10%
Far Northern	83%	7%
Golden Gate	75%	-1%
Harbor	79%	3%
Inland	85%	9%
Kern	73%	-3%
Lanterman	74%	-2%
North Bay	78%	2%
North LA	72%	-4%
Orange County	75%	-1%
Redwood Coast	79%	3%
San Andreas	72%	-4%
San Diego	73%	-3%
San Gabriel Pomona	76%	0%
South Central LA	69%	-7%
Tri-Counties	76%	0%
Valley Mountain	78%	2%
Westside	74%	-2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 4.4: Has a Best Friend by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who have a best friend (76%) compared to those living in the family home (75%). The difference of 1% was statistically significant.

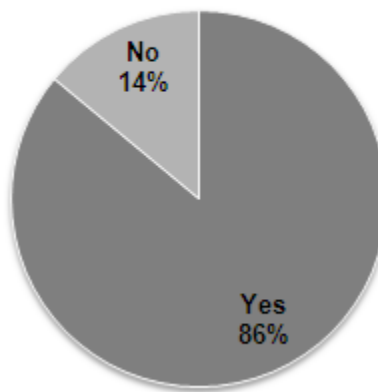
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Able to See Friends

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

Graph 4.5: Able to See Friends

### Able to See Friends



The graph above illustrates 86% of people surveyed are able to see friends when they want, 14% are not.

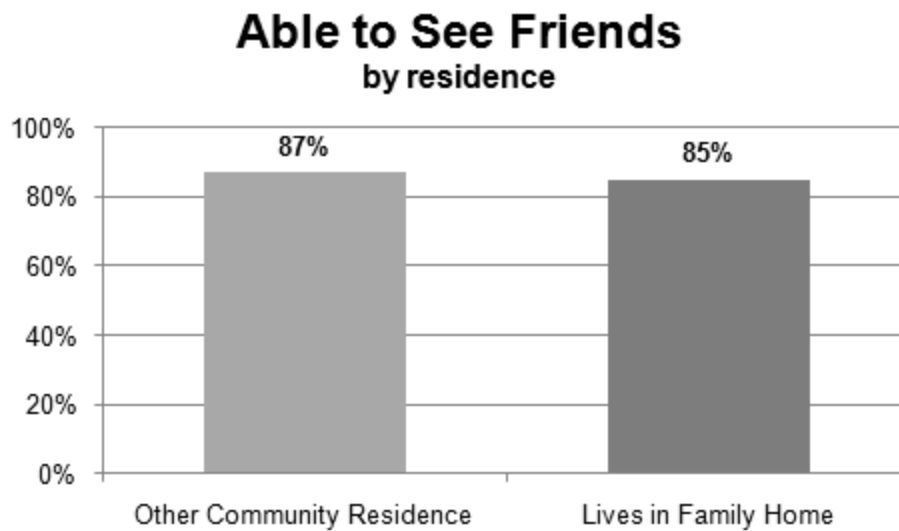
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 4.3: Able to See Friends by Regional Center

Able to See Friends		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	86%	
Alta	89%	3%
Central Valley	84%	-2%
East Bay	85%	-1%
East LA	76%	-10%
Far Northern	91%	5%
Golden Gate	87%	1%
Harbor	84%	-2%
Inland	80%	-6%
Kern	95%	9%
Lanterman	86%	0%
North Bay	82%	-4%
North LA	92%	6%
Orange County	82%	-4%
Redwood Coast	90%	4%
San Andreas	88%	2%
San Diego	85%	-1%
San Gabriel Pomona	92%	6%
South Central LA	87%	1%
Tri-Counties	87%	1%
Valley Mountain	84%	-2%
Westside	88%	2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 4.6: Able to See Friends by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who are able to see their friends when they want (87%) compared to those living in the family home (85%). The difference of 2% was statistically significant.

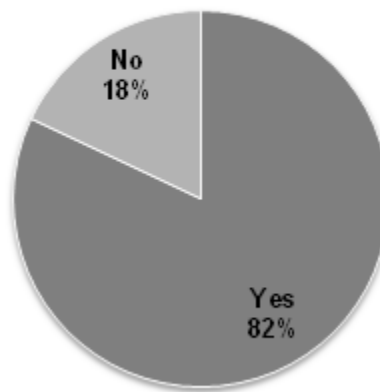
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Able to See Family

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

Graph 4.7: Able to See Family

### Able to See Family



The graph above illustrates 82% of people surveyed are able to see their family when they want, 18% are not.

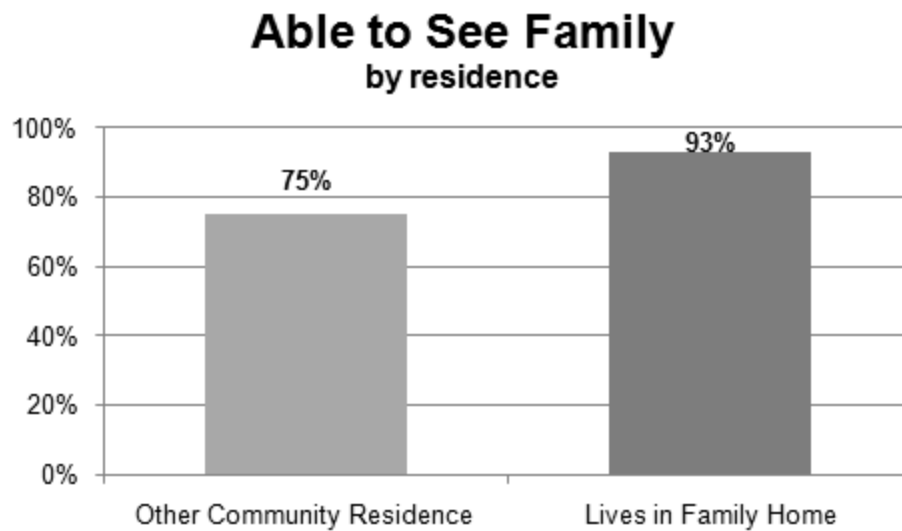
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 4.4: Able to See Family by Regional Center

Able to See Family		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	82%	
Alta	84%	2%
Central Valley	80%	-2%
East Bay	80%	-2%
East LA	74%	-8%
Far Northern	79%	-3%
Golden Gate	87%	5%
Harbor	82%	0%
Inland	85%	3%
Kern	87%	5%
Lanterman	80%	-2%
North Bay	79%	-3%
North LA	83%	1%
Orange County	81%	-1%
Redwood Coast	82%	0%
San Andreas	78%	-4%
San Diego	84%	2%
San Gabriel Pomona	85%	3%
South Central LA	94%	12%
Tri-Counties	81%	-1%
Valley Mountain	73%	-9%
Westside	82%	0%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 4.8 Able to See Family by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who are able to see family when they want (75%) compared to those living in the family home (93%). The difference of 18% was statistically significant.



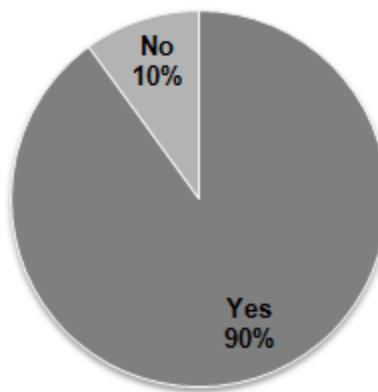
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Able to Go on a Date

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

Graph 4.9: Able to Go on a Date

### Able to Go on a Date



The graph above illustrates 90% of people surveyed are able to go on a date if they choose, 10% are not.

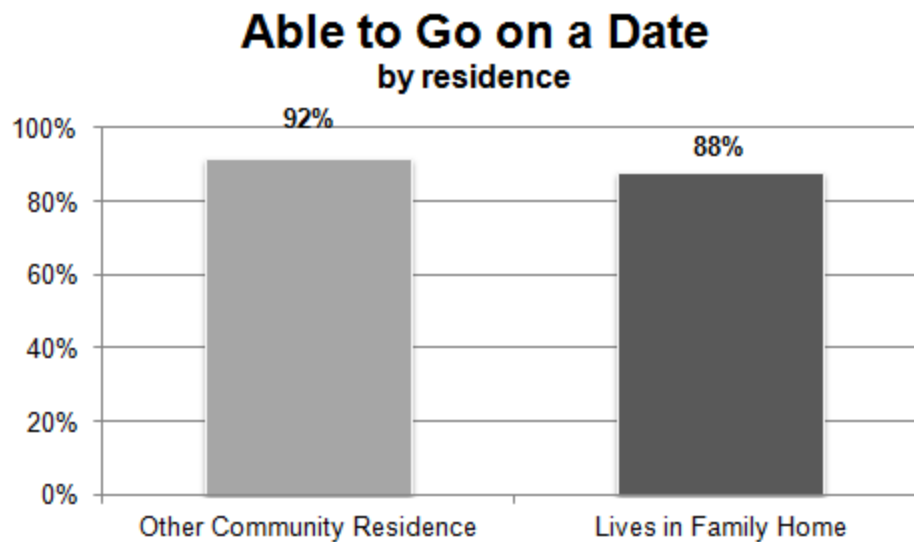
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 4.5: Able to Go on a Date by Regional Center

Able to Go on a Date		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	90%	
Alta	95%	5%
Central Valley	93%	3%
East Bay	84%	-6%
East LA	78%	-12%
Far Northern	93%	3%
Golden Gate	85%	-5%
Harbor	86%	-4%
Inland	91%	1%
Kern	97%	7%
Lanterman	93%	3%
North Bay	94%	4%
North LA	91%	1%
Orange County	88%	-2%
Redwood Coast	92%	2%
San Andreas	86%	-4%
San Diego	88%	-2%
San Gabriel Pomona	97%	7%
South Central LA	91%	1%
Tri-Counties	90%	0%
Valley Mountain	94%	4%
Westside	94%	4%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 4.10: Able to Go on a Date by Residence



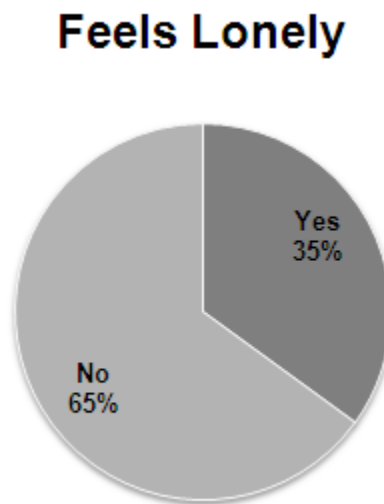
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who are able to go on a date if they choose (92%) compared to those living in the family home (88%). The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Feels Lonely

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

Graph 4.11: Feels Lonely



The graph above illustrates 35% of people surveyed feel lonely at least half of the time, 65% do not.

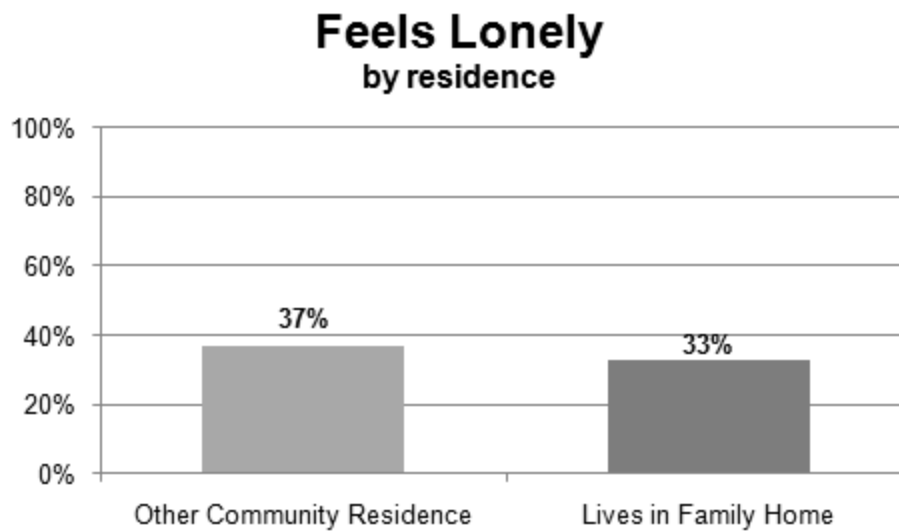
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 4.6: Feels Lonely by Regional Center

Feels Lonely		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	35%	
Alta	30%	-5%
Central Valley	36%	1%
East Bay	48%	13%
East LA	45%	10%
Far Northern	34%	-1%
Golden Gate	41%	6%
Harbor	36%	1%
Inland	27%	-8%
Kern	25%	-10%
Lanterman	49%	14%
North Bay	34%	-1%
North LA	29%	-6%
Orange County	35%	0%
Redwood Coast	31%	-4%
San Andreas	43%	8%
San Diego	35%	0%
San Gabriel Pomona	23%	-12%
South Central LA	30%	-5%
Tri-Counties	41%	6%
Valley Mountain	47%	12%
Westside	34%	-1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 4.12: Feels Lonely by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who feel lonely (37%) compared to those living in the family home (33%). The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

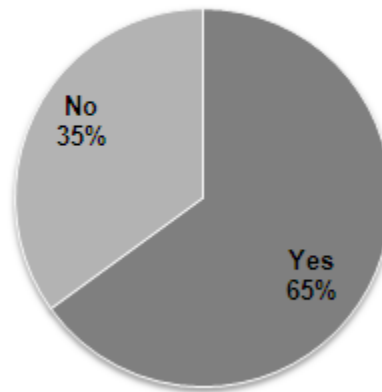
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Gets to Help Others

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

Graph 4.13: Gets to Help Others

### Gets to Help Others



The graph above illustrates 65% of people surveyed get to help others, 35% do not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

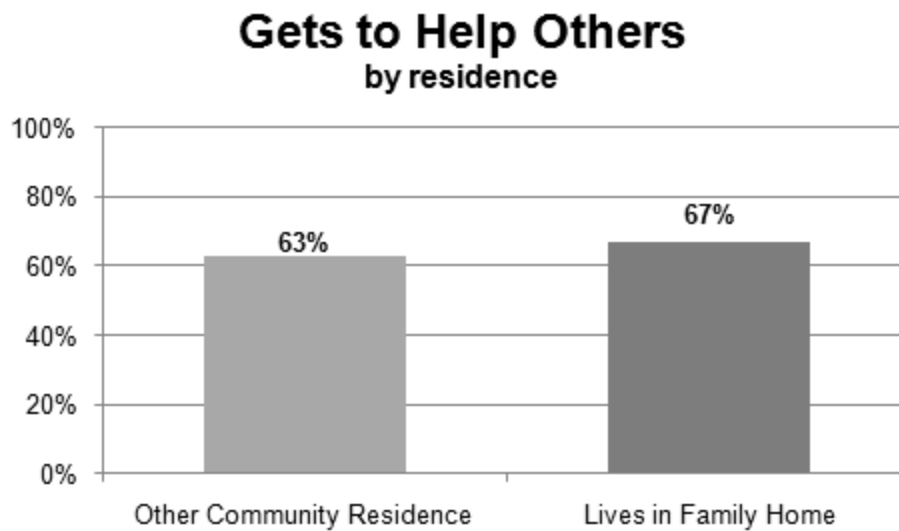
Table 4.7: Gets to Help Others by Regional Center

Gets to Help Others		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	65%	
Alta	70%	5%
Central Valley	66%	1%
East Bay	67%	2%
East LA	67%	2%
Far Northern	66%	1%
Golden Gate	73%	8%
Harbor	70%	5%
Inland	48%	-17%
Kern	51%	-14%
Lanterman	76%	11%
North Bay	71%	6%
North LA	67%	2%
Orange County	63%	-2%
Redwood Coast	52%	-13%
San Andreas	69%	4%
San Diego	73%	8%
San Gabriel Pomona	54%	-11%
South Central LA	60%	-5%
Tri-Counties	63%	-2%
Valley Mountain	76%	11%
Westside	57%	-8%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 4.14: Gets to Help Others by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who get to help others (63%) compared to those living in the family home (67%). The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 5**

### **Satisfaction**

People are satisfied with the services and supports they receive.

#### **Observations for Satisfaction**

Of the seven satisfaction items, California's statewide results show people reported higher percentages of liking their day program, liking where they live, liking their job, and liking where they go during the day. Lower percentages of people reported liking their neighborhood.

There was observed variation across regional centers in two items: Wanting to Work Somewhere Else (range 17%-53%) and Wanting to Go Somewhere Else During the Day (range 15%-42%).

Comparisons between people who live with family and those who live in another community residence revealed notable differences in three of the seven satisfaction items. People who live with family had higher averages than those who live in other community residences for liking their home (94% and 87%) and liking their neighborhood (89% and 84%). People who live in other community residences had higher averages than those who live with family for wanting to live somewhere else (22% and 17%).

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

The section on Satisfaction includes seven items presented below in the following two groupings: Satisfaction with Home and Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities.

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

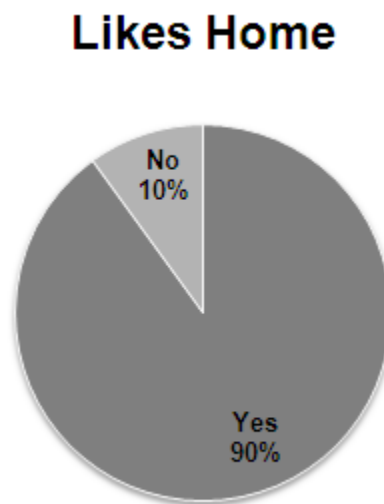
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### *Satisfaction with Home*

#### Likes Home

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

Graph 5.1: Likes Home



The graph above illustrates 90% of people surveyed like where they live, 10% do not.

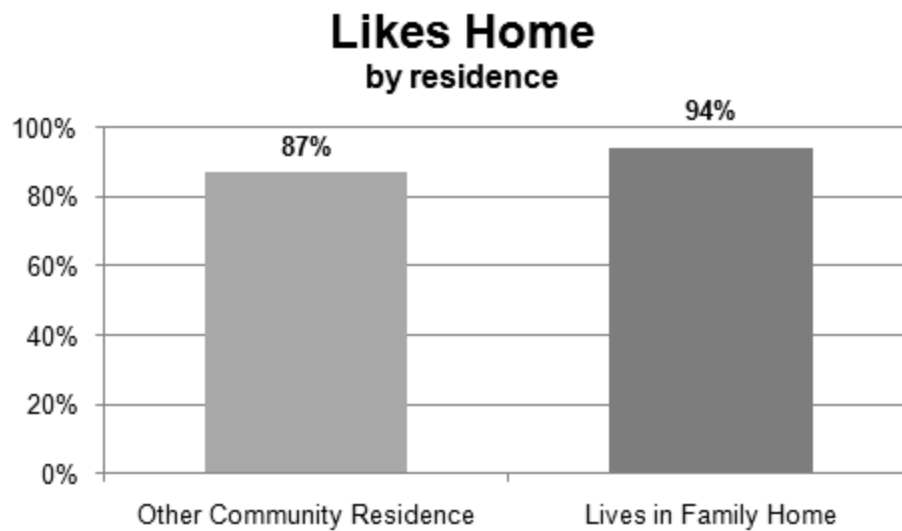
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 5.1: Likes Home by Regional Center

Likes Home		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	90%	
Alta	86%	-4%
Central Valley	89%	-1%
East Bay	91%	1%
East LA	94%	4%
Far Northern	86%	-4%
Golden Gate	93%	3%
Harbor	88%	-2%
Inland	92%	2%
Kern	86%	-4%
Lanterman	92%	2%
North Bay	89%	-1%
North LA	93%	3%
Orange County	95%	5%
Redwood Coast	90%	0%
San Andreas	92%	2%
San Diego	90%	0%
San Gabriel Pomona	93%	3%
South Central LA	83%	-7%
Tri-Counties	90%	0%
Valley Mountain	83%	-7%
Westside	86%	-4%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 5.2: Likes Home by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who like their home (87%) compared to those living in the family home (94%). The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

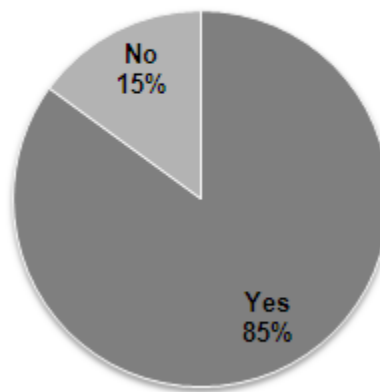
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Likes Neighborhood

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

Graph 5.3: Likes Neighborhood

### Likes Neighborhood



The graph above illustrates 85% of people surveyed like their neighborhood, 15% do not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

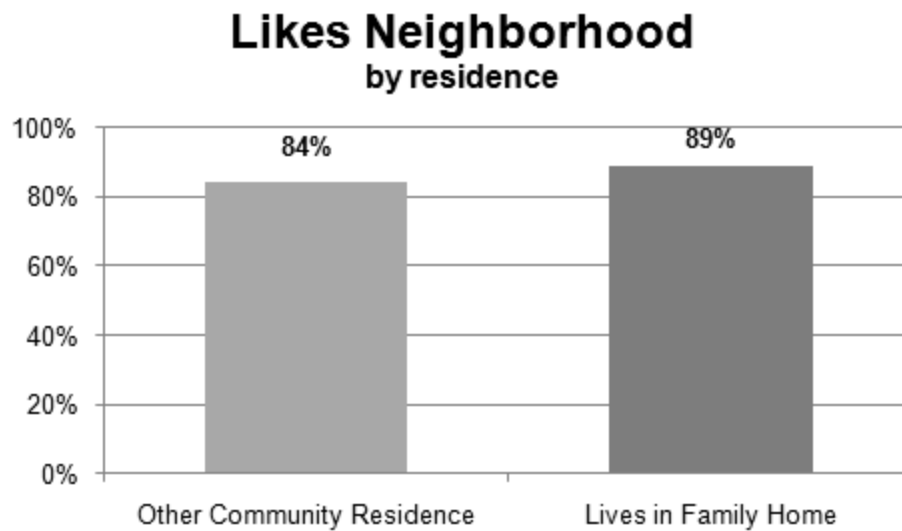
Table 5.2: Likes Neighborhood by Regional Center

Likes Neighborhood		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	85%	
Alta	85%	0%
Central Valley	85%	0%
East Bay	84%	-1%
East LA	87%	2%
Far Northern	88%	3%
Golden Gate	91%	6%
Harbor	85%	0%
Inland	79%	-6%
Kern	82%	-3%
Lanterman	91%	6%
North Bay	86%	1%
North LA	89%	4%
Orange County	91%	6%
Redwood Coast	87%	2%
San Andreas	85%	0%
San Diego	88%	3%
San Gabriel Pomona	92%	7%
South Central LA	75%	-10%
Tri-Counties	87%	2%
Valley Mountain	78%	-7%
Westside	82%	-3%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 5.4: Likes Neighborhood by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who like their neighborhood (84%) compared to those living in the family home (89%). The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

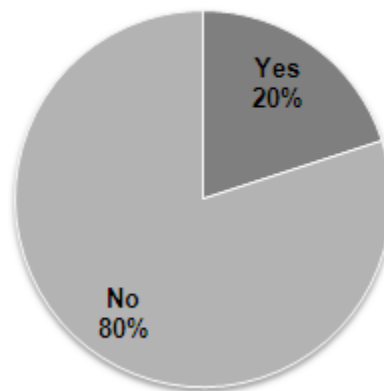
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Wants to Live Somewhere Else

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

Graph 5.5: Wants to Live Somewhere Else

### Wants to Live Somewhere Else



The graph above illustrates 20% of people surveyed want to live somewhere else, 80% do not.

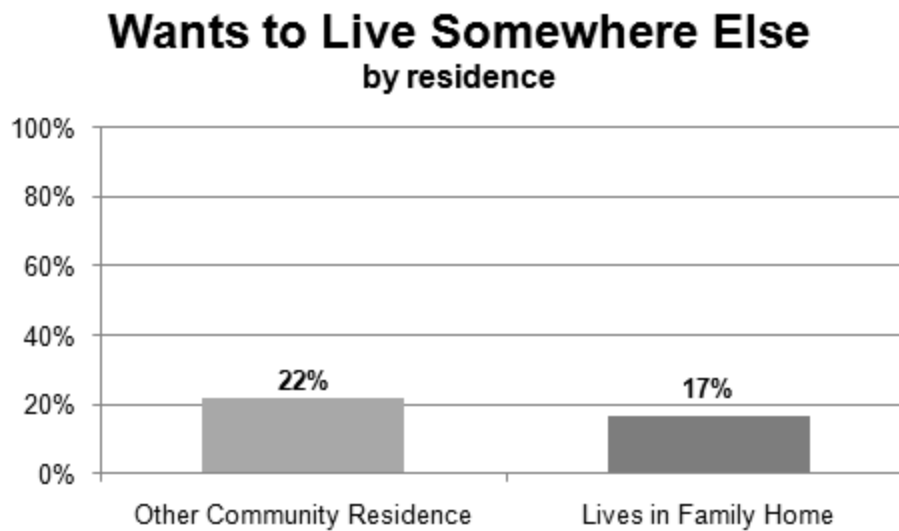
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 5.3: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by Regional Center

Wants to Live Somewhere Else		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	20%	
Alta	21%	1%
Central Valley	21%	1%
East Bay	26%	6%
East LA	23%	3%
Far Northern	23%	3%
Golden Gate	14%	-6%
Harbor	22%	2%
Inland	20%	0%
Kern	18%	-2%
Lanterman	15%	-5%
North Bay	25%	5%
North LA	17%	-3%
Orange County	15%	-5%
Redwood Coast	21%	1%
San Andreas	22%	2%
San Diego	17%	-3%
San Gabriel Pomona	9%	-11%
South Central LA	27%	7%
Tri-Counties	21%	1%
Valley Mountain	21%	1%
Westside	21%	1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 5.6: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who want to live somewhere else (22%) compared to those living in the family home (17%). The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

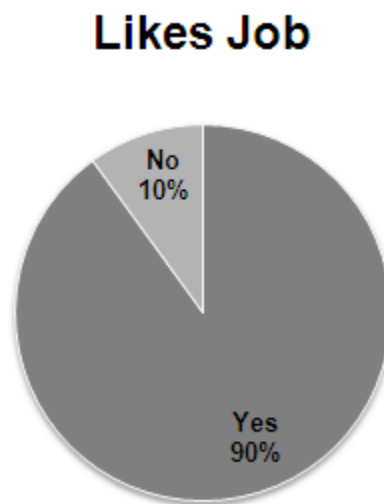
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### ***Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities***

#### **Likes Job**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported liking where they work in the community. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph 5.7: Likes Job



The graph above illustrates 90% of people surveyed like their community job, 10% do not.

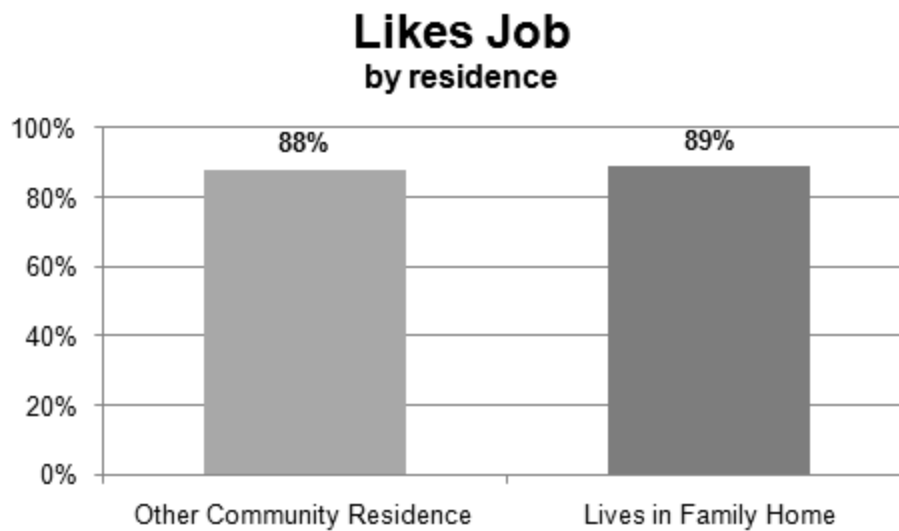
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 5.4: Likes Job by Regional Center

Likes Job		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	90%	
Alta	87%	-3%
Central Valley	88%	-2%
East Bay	88%	-2%
East LA	92%	2%
Far Northern	84%	-6%
Golden Gate	94%	4%
Harbor	87%	-3%
Inland	96%	6%
Kern	88%	-2%
Lanternman	86%	-4%
North Bay	80%	-10%
North LA	94%	4%
Orange County	87%	-3%
Redwood Coast	88%	-2%
San Andreas	90%	0%
San Diego	93%	3%
San Gabriel Pomona	92%	2%
South Central LA	87%	-3%
Tri-Counties	88%	-2%
Valley Mountain	100%	10%
Westside	83%	-7%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 5.8: Likes Job by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who like their community job (88%) compared to those living in the family home (89%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

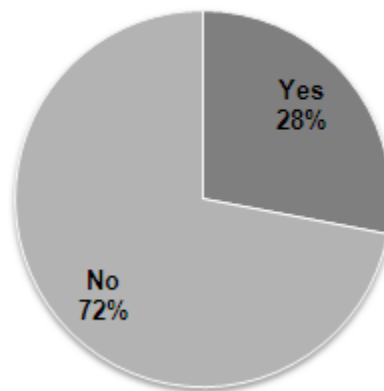
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Wants to Work Somewhere Else

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having a community job and wanting to work somewhere else; lower percentages indicate a positive outcome (fewer people reported wanting to work somewhere else). Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph 5.9: Wants to Work Somewhere Else

### Wants to Work Somewhere Else



The graph above illustrates 28% of people surveyed want to find a different job, 72% do not.



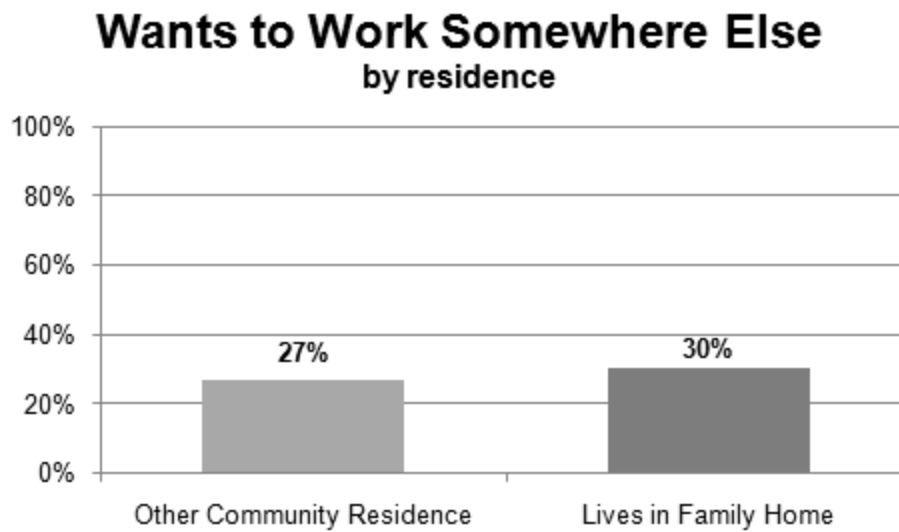
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 5.5: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by Regional Center

Wants to Work Somewhere Else		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	28%	
Alta	30%	2%
Central Valley	35%	7%
East Bay	30%	2%
East LA	53%	25%
Far Northern	30%	2%
Golden Gate	21%	-7%
Harbor	28%	0%
Inland	24%	-4%
Kern	25%	-3%
Lanterman	22%	-6%
North Bay	27%	-1%
North LA	36%	8%
Orange County	28%	0%
Redwood Coast	18%	-10%
San Andreas	34%	6%
San Diego	17%	-11%
San Gabriel Pomona	18%	-10%
South Central LA	34%	6%
Tri-Counties	28%	0%
Valley Mountain	27%	-1%
Westside	28%	0%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 5.10: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who work in the community and want to work somewhere else (27%) compared to those living in the family home (30%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

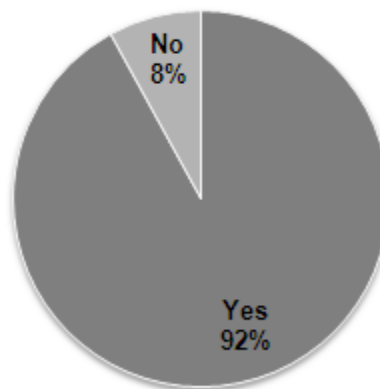
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Likes Day Activity

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported liking the day activity (e.g., day program) they attend. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph 5.11: Likes Day Activity

### Likes Day Activity



The graph above illustrates 92% of people surveyed like their day activity, 8% do not.

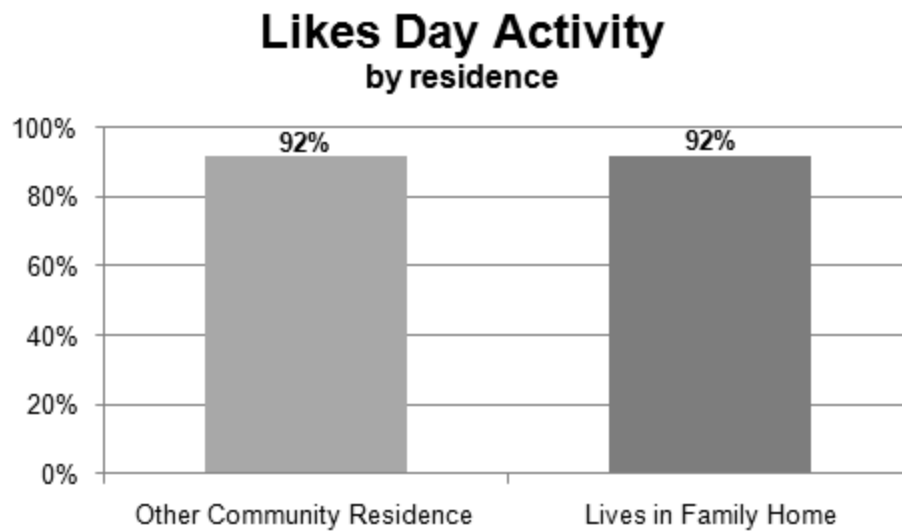
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 5.6: Likes Day Activity by Regional Center

Likes Day Activity		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	92%	
Alta	91%	-1%
Central Valley	92%	0%
East Bay	91%	-1%
East LA	90%	-2%
Far Northern	96%	4%
Golden Gate	96%	4%
Harbor	89%	-3%
Inland	94%	2%
Kern	90%	-2%
Lanterman	88%	-4%
North Bay	92%	0%
North LA	98%	6%
Orange County	95%	3%
Redwood Coast	93%	1%
San Andreas	90%	-2%
San Diego	89%	-3%
San Gabriel Pomona	94%	2%
South Central LA	91%	-1%
Tri-Counties	93%	1%
Valley Mountain	91%	-1%
Westside	88%	-4%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 5.12: Likes Day Activity by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people who like their day activity (92%) was the same for those living in a community residence other than the family home and for those living in the family home.

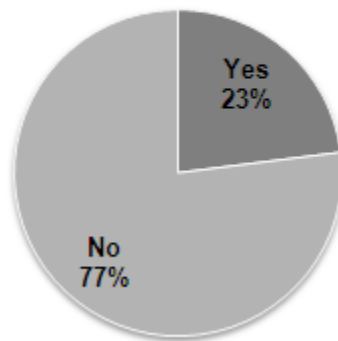
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day

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

Graph 5.13: Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day

### Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day



The graph above illustrates 23% of people surveyed want to go somewhere else during the day, 77% do not.

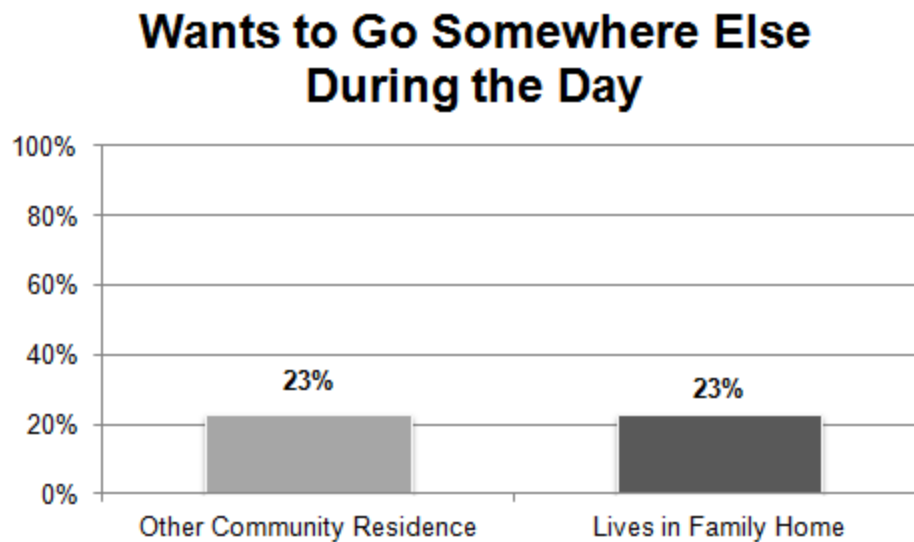
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 5.7: Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day by Regional Center

Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	23%	
Alta	18%	-5%
Central Valley	29%	6%
East Bay	30%	7%
East LA	30%	7%
Far Northern	20%	-3%
Golden Gate	17%	-6%
Harbor	20%	-3%
Inland	24%	1%
Kern	18%	-5%
Lanternman	25%	2%
North Bay	18%	-5%
North LA	20%	-3%
Orange County	16%	-7%
Redwood Coast	16%	-7%
San Andreas	42%	19%
San Diego	24%	1%
San Gabriel Pomona	15%	-8%
South Central LA	28%	5%
Tri-Counties	19%	-4%
Valley Mountain	23%	0%
Westside	30%	7%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 5.14: Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people who attend a day activity and want to go somewhere else during the day (23%) was the same for those who live in a community residence other than the family home and those living in the family home.



## **Chapter 6**

### **Service Coordination**

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

#### **Observations for Service Coordination**

Of the five service coordination items, California's statewide results showed people reported higher percentages of having met their service coordinator, of their service coordinator asking what they want, and of having helped create their Individual Program Plan (IPP). A lower percentage of people reported their service coordinator calls back right away.

Little variance was observed across regional centers in the service coordinator items. The greatest difference between regional centers was for those who helped create their IPP, which ranged from 52% to 93%.

The comparisons between people who lived with family and those who lived in another community residence revealed notable differences in four of the five items –Met Service Coordinator, Service Coordinator Asks What They Want, Service Coordinator Helps Get What They Need, and Helped Make IPP. People who lived in other community residences had higher averages than those who lived in the family home for: Met Service Coordinator (96% and 93%), Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants (86% and 83%), Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs (84% and 79%), Helped Make IPP (82% and 78%).

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

The Service Coordination section includes five items which seek to determine whether service coordinators are meeting the needs of individuals.

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### Important Data Notes:

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

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

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

*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

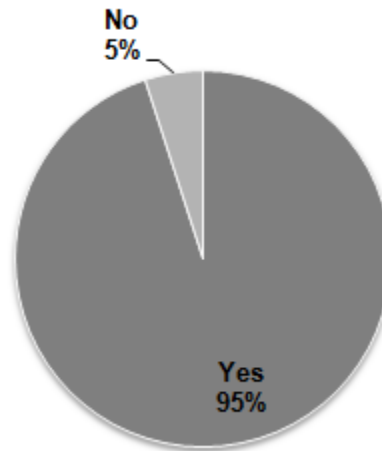
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Has Met Service Coordinator

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

Graph 6.1: Has Met Service Coordinator

#### Met Service Coordinator



The graph above illustrates 95% have met their service coordinator, 5% have not.

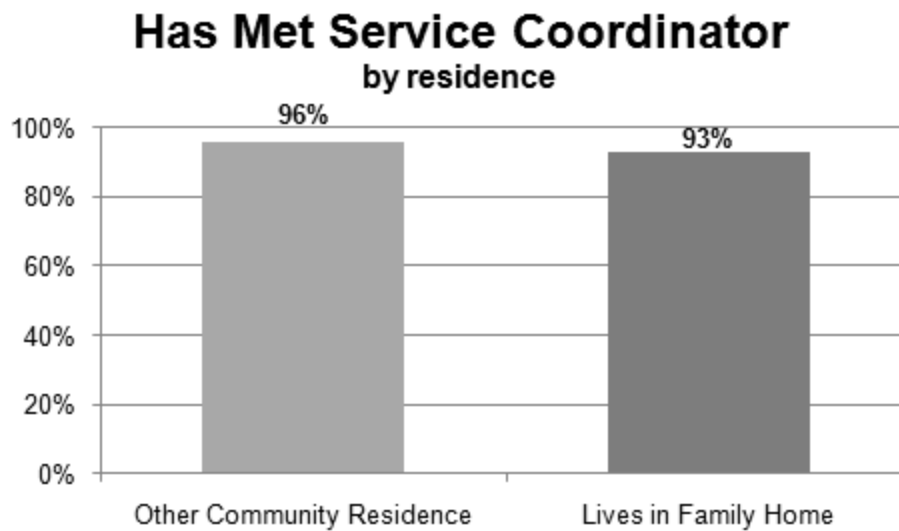
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 6.1: Has Met Service Coordinator by Regional Center

Has Met Service Coordinator		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	95%	
Alta	98%	3%
Central Valley	96%	1%
East Bay	95%	0%
East LA	92%	-3%
Far Northern	99%	4%
Golden Gate	97%	2%
Harbor	95%	0%
Inland	96%	1%
Kern	97%	2%
Lanterman	90%	-5%
North Bay	88%	-7%
North LA	95%	0%
Orange County	94%	-1%
Redwood Coast	96%	1%
San Andreas	93%	-2%
San Diego	90%	-5%
San Gabriel Pomona	95%	0%
South Central LA	97%	2%
Tri-Counties	95%	0%
Valley Mountain	95%	0%
Westside	94%	-1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 6.2: Has Met Service Coordinator by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who have met their service coordinator (96%) compared to those living in the family home (93%). The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

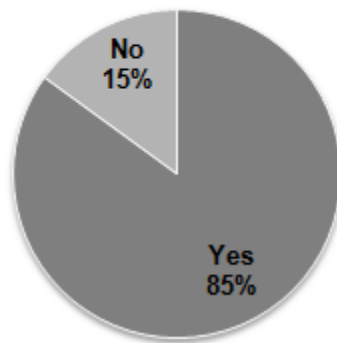
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants

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

Graph 6.3: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants

### Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants



The graph above illustrates 85% of people surveyed have a service coordinator who asks them what they want, 15% do not.

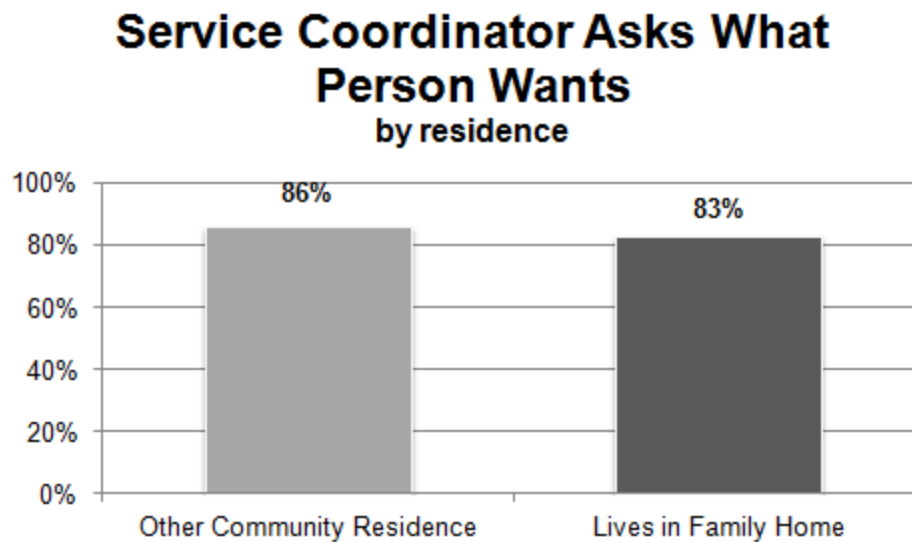
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 6.2: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by Regional Center

Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	85%	
Alta	89%	4%
Central Valley	83%	-2%
East Bay	85%	0%
East LA	83%	-2%
Far Northern	91%	6%
Golden Gate	91%	6%
Harbor	86%	1%
Inland	80%	-5%
Kern	75%	-10%
Lanterman	84%	-1%
North Bay	76%	-9%
North LA	89%	4%
Orange County	88%	3%
Redwood Coast	89%	4%
San Andreas	82%	-3%
San Diego	81%	-4%
San Gabriel Pomona	88%	3%
South Central LA	85%	0%
Tri-Counties	88%	3%
Valley Mountain	88%	3%
Westside	79%	-6%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 6.4: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home whose service coordinator asks them what they want (86%) compared to those living in the family home (83%). The difference of 3% was statistically significant.



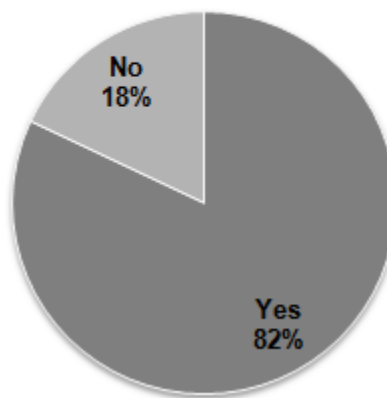
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs

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

Graph 6.5: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs

### Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs



The graph above illustrates 82% of people surveyed have a service coordinator who helps get them what they need, 18% do not.

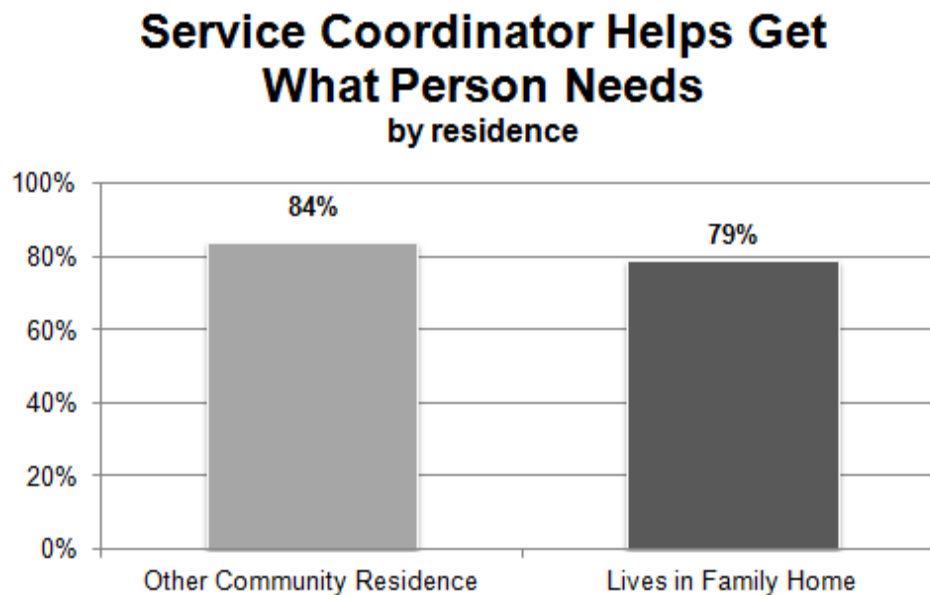
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 6.3: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by Regional Center

Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	82%	
Alta	85%	3%
Central Valley	83%	1%
East Bay	78%	-4%
East LA	73%	-9%
Far Northern	87%	5%
Golden Gate	87%	5%
Harbor	73%	-9%
Inland	80%	-2%
Kern	74%	-8%
Lanterman	82%	0%
North Bay	76%	-6%
North LA	85%	3%
Orange County	92%	10%
Redwood Coast	88%	6%
San Andreas	83%	1%
San Diego	77%	-5%
San Gabriel Pomona	82%	0%
South Central LA	75%	-7%
Tri-Counties	88%	6%
Valley Mountain	88%	6%
Westside	77%	-5%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 6.6: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home whose service coordinator helps get them what they need (84%) compared to those living in the family home (79%). The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

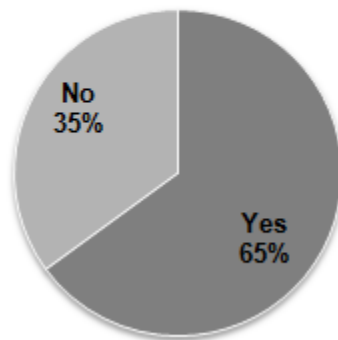
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away

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

Graph 6.7: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away

### Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away



The graph above illustrates 65% of people surveyed have a service coordinator who calls them back right away, 35% do not.

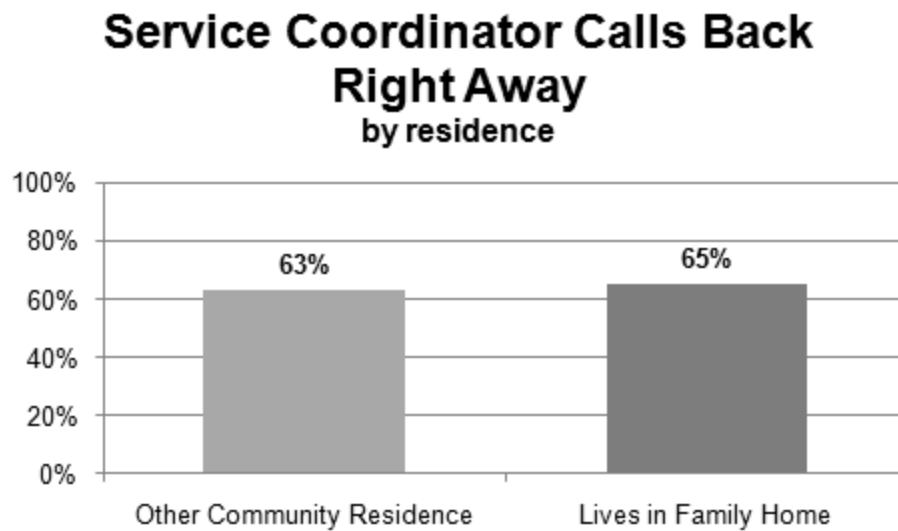
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 6.4: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by Regional Center

Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	65%	
Alta	76%	11%
Central Valley	68%	3%
East Bay	60%	-5%
East LA	61%	-4%
Far Northern	72%	7%
Golden Gate	75%	10%
Harbor	58%	-7%
Inland	63%	-2%
Kern	55%	-10%
Lanterman	60%	-5%
North Bay	49%	-16%
North LA	78%	13%
Orange County	66%	1%
Redwood Coast	54%	-11%
San Andreas	60%	-5%
San Diego	61%	-4%
San Gabriel Pomona	63%	-2%
South Central LA	63%	-2%
Tri-Counties	67%	2%
Valley Mountain	55%	-10%
Westside	57%	-8%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 6.8: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home whose service coordinator calls back right away (63%) compared to those living in the family home (65%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

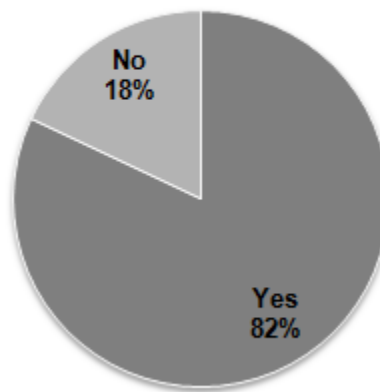
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Helped Make Individual Program Plan (IPP)

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

Graph 6.9: Person Helped Make Individual Program Plan (IPP)

### Helped Make IPP



The graph above illustrates 82% of people surveyed helped make their IPP, 18% did not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

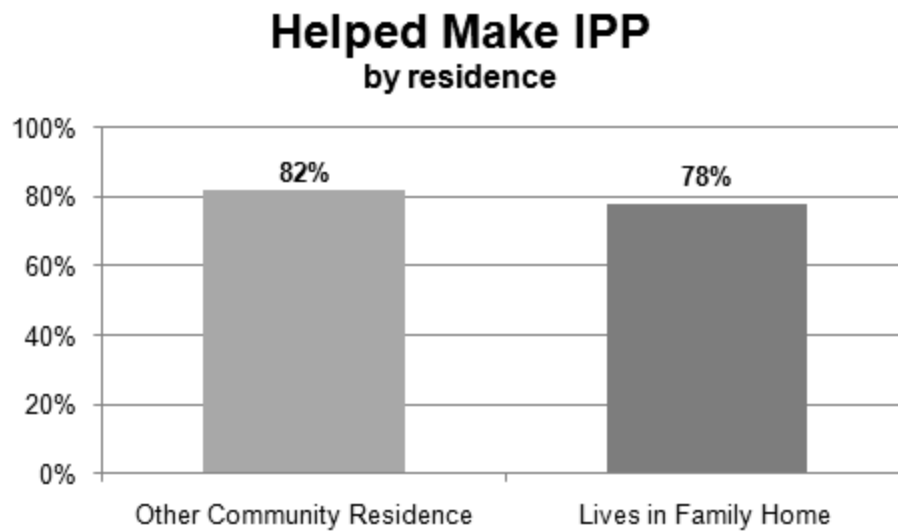
Table 6.5: Person Helped Make Individual Program Plan (IPP) by Regional Center

Person Helped Make IPP		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	82%	
Alta	93%	11%
Central Valley	83%	1%
East Bay	82%	0%
East LA	81%	-1%
Far Northern	88%	6%
Golden Gate	83%	1%
Harbor	74%	-8%
Inland	81%	-1%
Kern	52%	-30%
Lanterman	81%	-1%
North Bay	66%	-16%
North LA	79%	-3%
Orange County	78%	-4%
Redwood Coast	81%	-1%
San Andreas	71%	-11%
San Diego	85%	3%
San Gabriel Pomona	88%	6%
South Central LA	84%	2%
Tri-Counties	87%	5%
Valley Mountain	85%	3%
Westside	71%	-11%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 6.10: Person Helped Make Individual Program Plan (IPP) by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who helped make their IPP (82%) compared to those living in the family home (78%). The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 7**

### **Health**

**People secure needed health services.**

#### **Observations for Health**

Of the 12 health items, California's statewide results showed people reported higher percentages of having a primary care doctor and having had an annual physical exam. Lower percentages of people reported ever having had a pneumonia vaccination or a colon cancer screening. Low percentages of people reported being in poor health; a lower percentage for this item indicates a positive result.

Overall, regional centers showed little deviation from the State Average. One regional center had findings higher than the statewide average in all categories relating to regular exams and one had findings higher than the statewide average in three of four indicators relating to preventative screenings. The State may want to look further into strategies and practices used at these regional centers to identify promising practices in these areas.

Comparisons between people who lived with family and those who lived in another community residence revealed notable differences in all health indicators with one exception; colorectal cancer screening. People who lived in other community residences had higher reported percentages in areas of preventative screenings. Women who lived in other community residences had higher averages than women who lived with family for having had a pap test in the past three years (73% and 37%). People who lived in other community residences had higher averages than those who lived in their family home for having had a flu vaccine in the past year (74% and 53%) and having had a pneumonia vaccination (34% and 21%).

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

The Health section includes twelve items, which are grouped in the following categories: Health Status, Regular Exams, Preventive Screening, and Vaccinations.

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

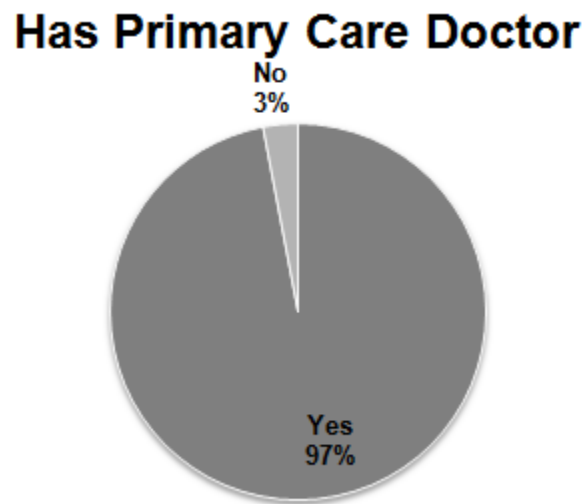
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### *Health Status*

#### Has Primary Care Doctor

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

Graph 7.1: Has a Primary Care Doctor



The graph above illustrates 97% of people surveyed have a primary care doctor, 3% do not.

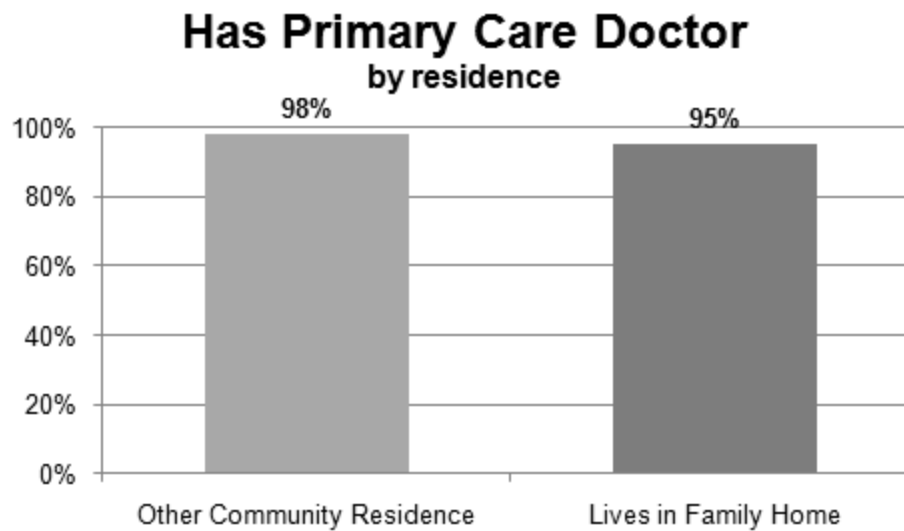
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 7.1: Has a Primary Care Doctor by Regional Center

Has a Primary Care Doctor		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	97%	
Alta	98%	1%
Central Valley	97%	0%
East Bay	97%	0%
East LA	96%	-1%
Far Northern	95%	-2%
Golden Gate	97%	0%
Harbor	96%	-1%
Inland	96%	-1%
Kern	95%	-2%
Lanterman	98%	1%
North Bay	97%	0%
North LA	96%	-1%
Orange County	98%	1%
Redwood Coast	97%	0%
San Andreas	98%	1%
San Diego	98%	1%
San Gabriel Pomona	99%	2%
South Central LA	97%	0%
Tri-Counties	97%	0%
Valley Mountain	95%	-2%
Westside	94%	-3%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.2: Has a Primary Care Doctor by Residence



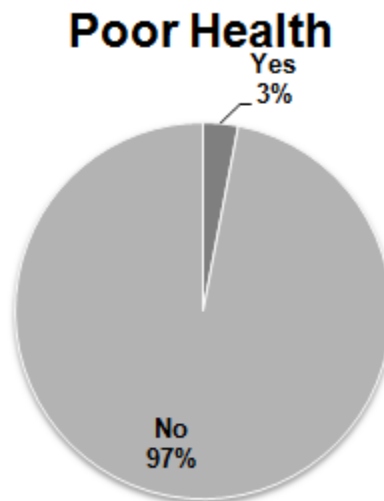
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who have a primary care doctor (98%) compared to those living in the family home (95%). The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Poor Health

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

Graph 7.3: Poor Health



The graph above illustrates 3% of people surveyed are in poor health, 97% are not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

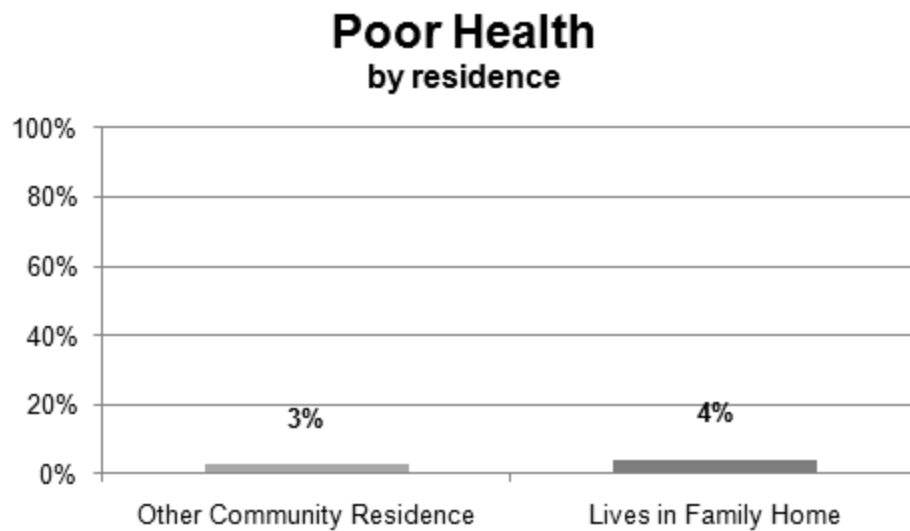
Table 7.2: Poor Health BY REGIONAL CENTER

Poor Health		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	3%	
Alta	2%	-1%
Central Valley	4%	1%
East Bay	4%	1%
East LA	6%	3%
Far Northern	4%	1%
Golden Gate	5%	2%
Harbor	4%	1%
Inland	4%	1%
Kern	4%	1%
Lanterman	2%	-1%
North Bay	3%	0%
North LA	4%	1%
Orange County	4%	1%
Redwood Coast	2%	-1%
San Andreas	2%	-1%
San Diego	4%	1%
San Gabriel Pomona	1%	-2%
South Central LA	3%	0%
Tri-Counties	2%	-1%
Valley Mountain	5%	2%
Westside	3%	0%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.4: Poor Health by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who are in poor health (3%) compared to those living in the family home (4%). The difference of 1% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

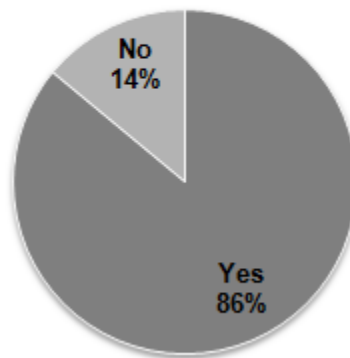
### *Regular Exams*

#### Annual Physical Exam

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

Graph 7.5: Had an Annual Physical Exam in the Past Year

#### Annual Physical Exam Past Year



The graph above illustrates 86% of people surveyed had an annual physical exam in the past year, 14% did not.

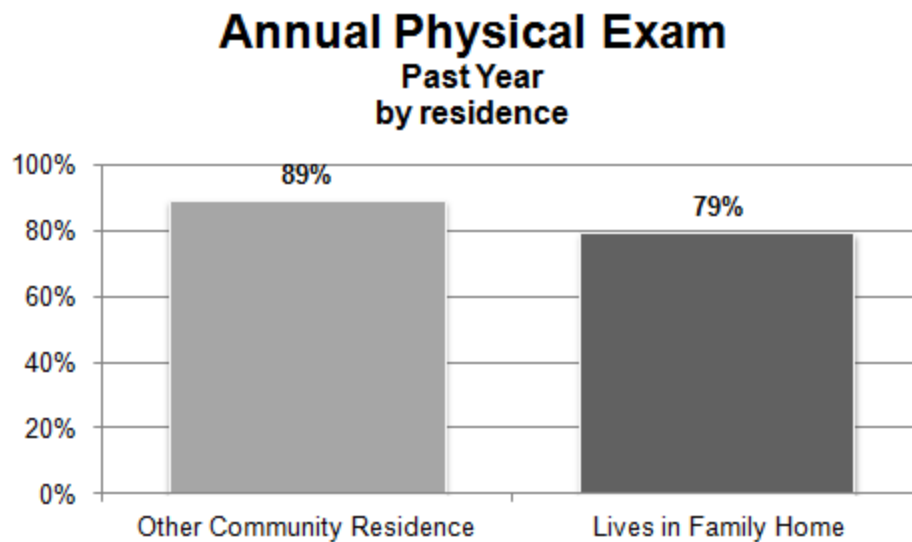
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 7.3: Had an Annual Physical Exam in the Past Year by Regional Center

Annual Physical Exam in the Past Year		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	86%	
Alta	77%	-9%
Central Valley	86%	0%
East Bay	85%	-1%
East LA	87%	1%
Far Northern	77%	-9%
Golden Gate	88%	2%
Harbor	87%	1%
Inland	90%	4%
Kern	80%	-6%
Lanternman	91%	5%
North Bay	81%	-5%
North LA	84%	-2%
Orange County	89%	3%
Redwood Coast	80%	-6%
San Andreas	86%	0%
San Diego	89%	3%
San Gabriel Pomona	84%	-2%
South Central LA	88%	2%
Tri-Counties	88%	2%
Valley Mountain	87%	1%
Westside	83%	-3%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.6: Had an Annual Physical Exam in the Past Year by Residence



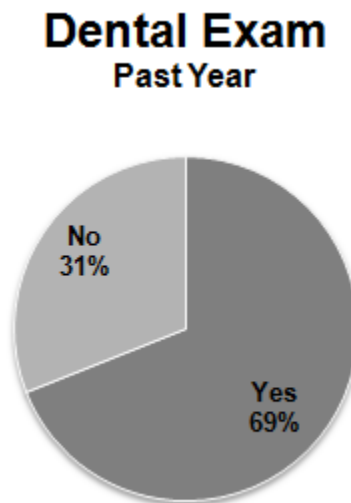
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who had an annual physical exam in the past year (89%) compared to those living in the family home (79%). The difference of 10% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Dental Exam

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

Graph 7.7: Had a Dental Exam in the Past Year



The graph above illustrates 69% of people surveyed had a dental exam in the past year, 31% did not.

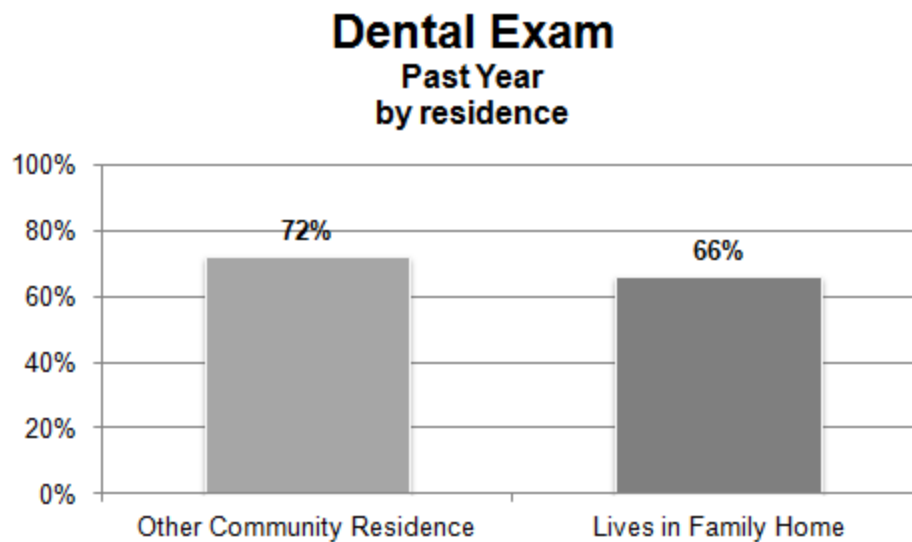
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 7.4: Had a Dental Exam in the Past Year by Regional Center

Dental Exam in the Past Year		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	69%	
Alta	62%	-7%
Central Valley	60%	-9%
East Bay	66%	-3%
East LA	69%	0%
Far Northern	63%	-6%
Golden Gate	73%	4%
Harbor	73%	4%
Inland	64%	-5%
Kern	65%	-4%
Lanterman	78%	9%
North Bay	68%	-1%
North LA	78%	9%
Orange County	75%	6%
Redwood Coast	59%	-10%
San Andreas	83%	14%
San Diego	71%	2%
San Gabriel Pomona	70%	1%
South Central LA	75%	6%
Tri-Counties	74%	5%
Valley Mountain	56%	-13%
Westside	68%	-1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.8: Had a Dental Exam in the Past Year by Residence



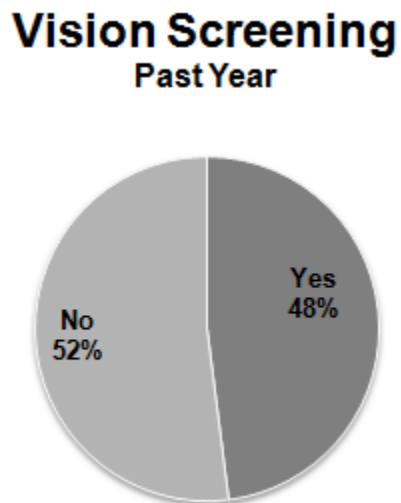
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who had a dental exam in the past year (72%) compared to those living in the family home (66%). The difference of 6% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Vision Screening

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

**Graph 7.9: Had a Vision Screening in the Past Year**



The graph above illustrates 48% of people surveyed had a vision screening in the past year, 52% did not.



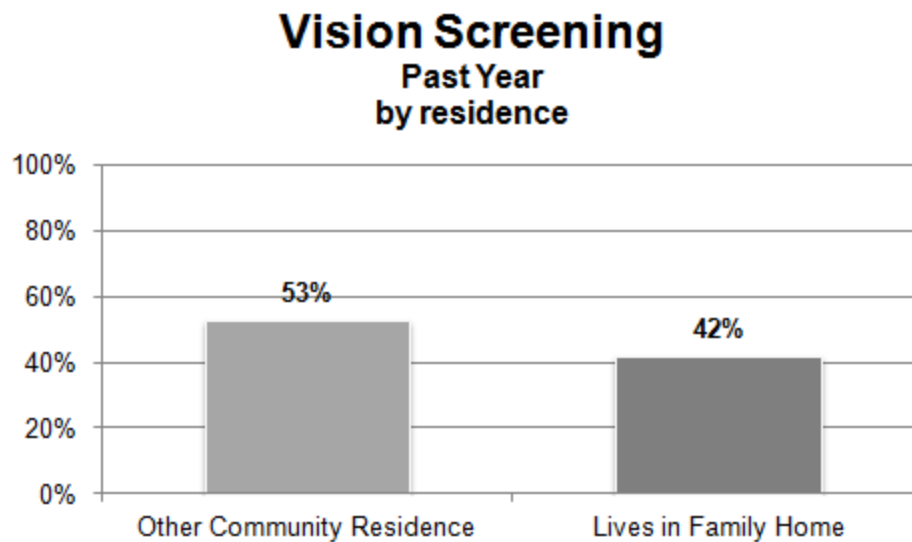
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 7.5: Had a Vision Screening in the Past Year by Regional Center

Vision Screening in the Past Year		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	48%	
Alta	45%	-3%
Central Valley	52%	4%
East Bay	47%	-1%
East LA	55%	7%
Far Northern	44%	-4%
Golden Gate	43%	-5%
Harbor	58%	10%
Inland	49%	1%
Kern	34%	-14%
Lanternman	62%	14%
North Bay	42%	-6%
North LA	40%	-8%
Orange County	39%	-9%
Redwood Coast	44%	-4%
San Andreas	53%	5%
San Diego	49%	1%
San Gabriel Pomona	47%	-1%
South Central LA	66%	18%
Tri-Counties	54%	6%
Valley Mountain	42%	-6%
Westside	52%	4%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.10: Had a Vision Screening in the Past Year by Residence



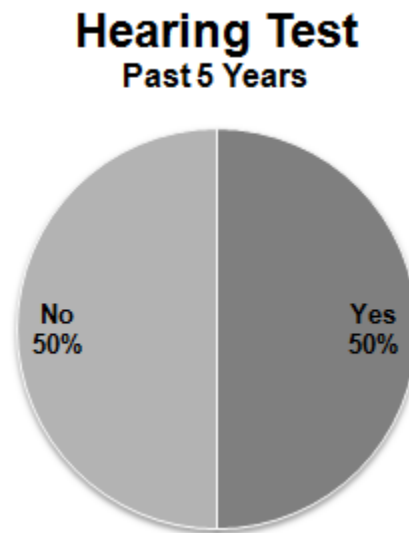
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who had a vision screening in the past year (53%) compared to those living in the family home (42%). The difference of 11% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Hearing Test

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

Graph 7.11: Had a Hearing Test in the Past Five Years



The graph above illustrates 50% of people surveyed had a hearing test in the past five years, 50% did not.

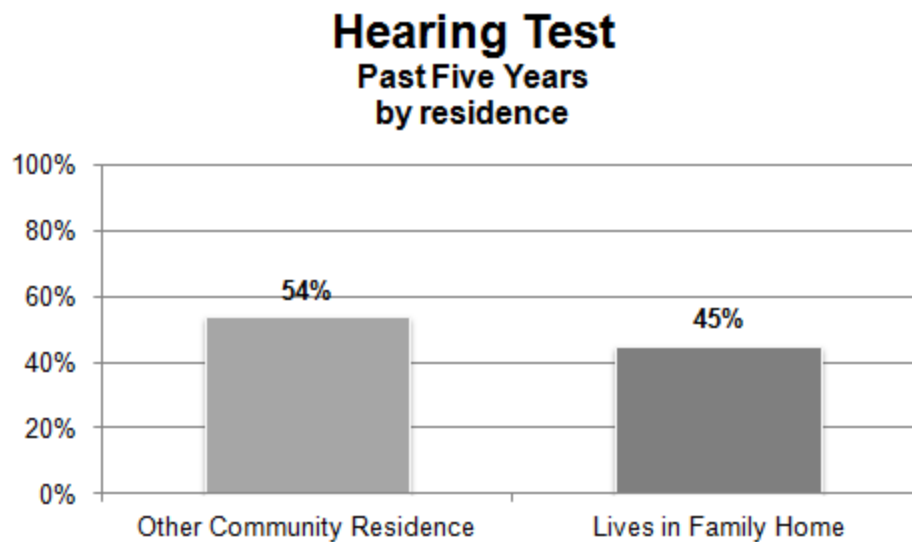
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 7.6: Had a Hearing Test in the Past Five Years by Regional Center

Hearing Test in the Past 5 Years		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	50%	
Alta	43%	-7%
Central Valley	50%	0%
East Bay	45%	-5%
East LA	55%	5%
Far Northern	42%	-8%
Golden Gate	40%	-10%
Harbor	56%	6%
Inland	56%	6%
Kern	37%	-13%
Lanternman	64%	14%
North Bay	38%	-12%
North LA	40%	-10%
Orange County	38%	-12%
Redwood Coast	38%	-12%
San Andreas	59%	9%
San Diego	61%	11%
San Gabriel Pomona	57%	7%
South Central LA	70%	20%
Tri-Counties	41%	-9%
Valley Mountain	45%	-5%
Westside	64%	14%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.12: Had a Hearing Test in the Past Five Years by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who had a hearing test in the past five years (54%) compared to those living in the family home (45%). The difference of 9% was statistically significant.

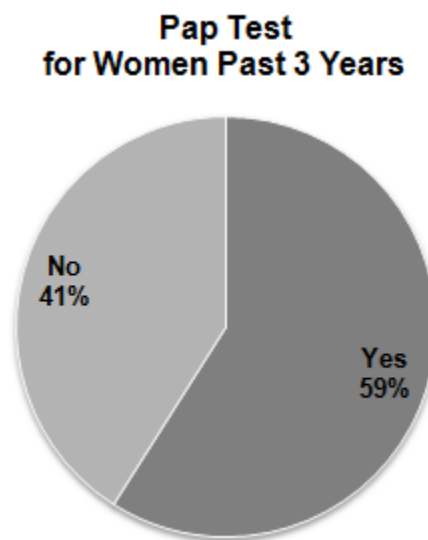
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### *Preventive Screenings*

#### **Pap Test**

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

**Graph 7.13: Had a Pap Test for Women in the Past Three Years**



The graph above illustrates 59% of women surveyed had a pap test in the past three years, 41% did not.

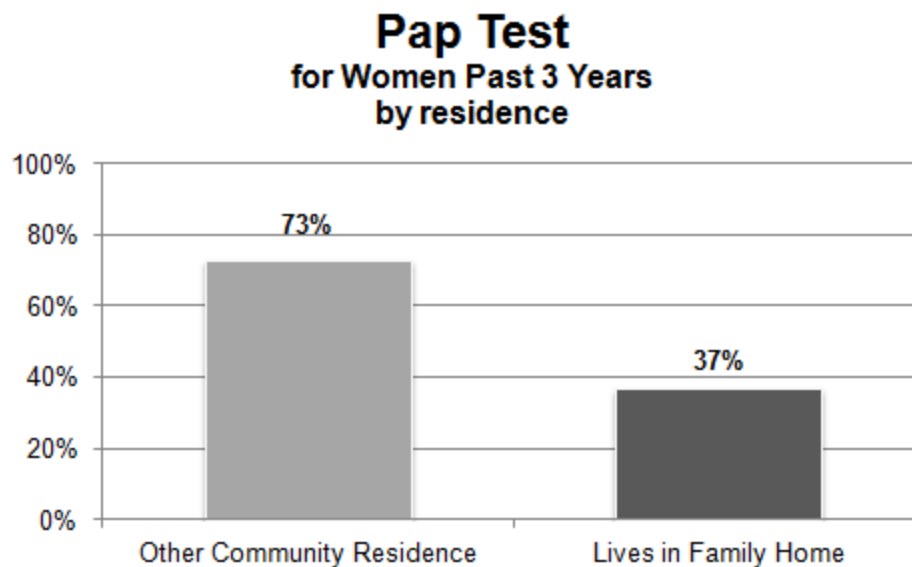
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 7.7: Had a Pap Test for Women in the Past Three Years by Regional Center

Pap Test Women in the Past 3 Years		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	59%	
Alta	63%	4%
Central Valley	61%	2%
East Bay	58%	-1%
East LA	48%	-11%
Far Northern	57%	-2%
Golden Gate	50%	-9%
Harbor	67%	8%
Inland	58%	-1%
Kern	51%	-8%
Lanternman	81%	22%
North Bay	44%	-15%
North LA	58%	-1%
Orange County	58%	-1%
Redwood Coast	72%	13%
San Andreas	51%	-8%
San Diego	64%	5%
San Gabriel Pomona	73%	14%
South Central LA	58%	-1%
Tri-Counties	57%	-2%
Valley Mountain	47%	-12%
Westside	62%	3%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.14: Had a Pap Test for Women in the Past Three Years by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of women living in a community residence other than the family home who had a pap test in the past three years (73%) compared to those living in the family home (37%). The difference of 36% was statistically significant.

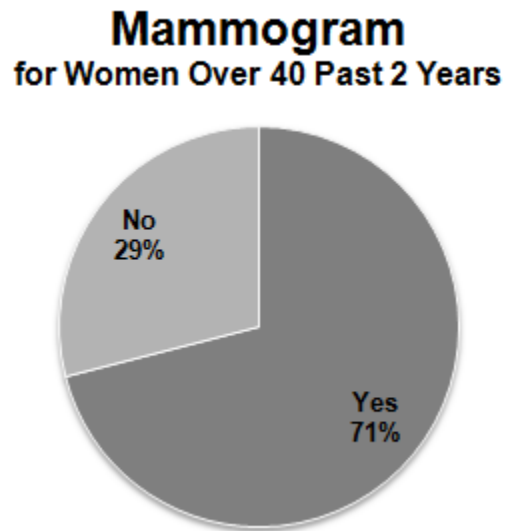


## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Mammogram

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

**Graph 7.15: Had a Mammogram for Women Over 40 in the Past Two Years**



The graph above illustrates 71% of women over 40 had a mammogram in the past two years, 29% did not.

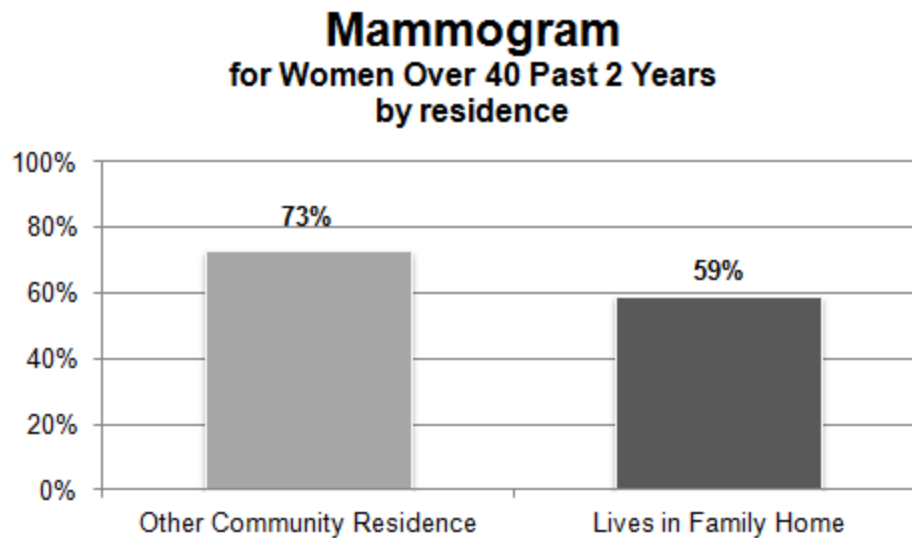
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 7.8: Had a Mammogram for Women Over 40 in the Past Two Years by Regional Center

Mammogram Women Over 40 in the Past 2 Years		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	71%	
Alta	64%	-7%
Central Valley	70%	-1%
East Bay	69%	-2%
East LA	71%	0%
Far Northern	63%	-8%
Golden Gate	61%	-10%
Harbor	71%	0%
Inland	76%	5%
Kern	54%	-17%
Lanternman	92%	21%
North Bay	53%	-18%
North LA	78%	7%
Orange County	73%	2%
Redwood Coast	60%	-11%
San Andreas	69%	-2%
San Diego	73%	2%
San Gabriel Pomona	88%	17%
South Central LA	69%	-2%
Tri-Counties	88%	17%
Valley Mountain	60%	-11%
Westside	68%	-3%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.16: Had a Mammogram for Women Over 40 in the Past Two Years by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of women over 40 living in a community residence other than the family home who had a mammogram in the past two years (73%) compared to those living in the family home (59%). The difference of 14% was statistically significant.

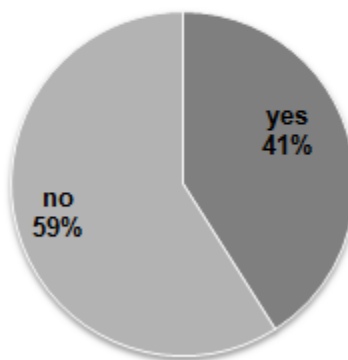
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### PSA Test

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

Graph 7.17: Had a PSA Test for Men Over 50 in the Past Year

#### PSA Test for Men Over 50 Past Year



The graph above illustrates 41% of men over 50 had a PSA test in the past year, 59% did not.

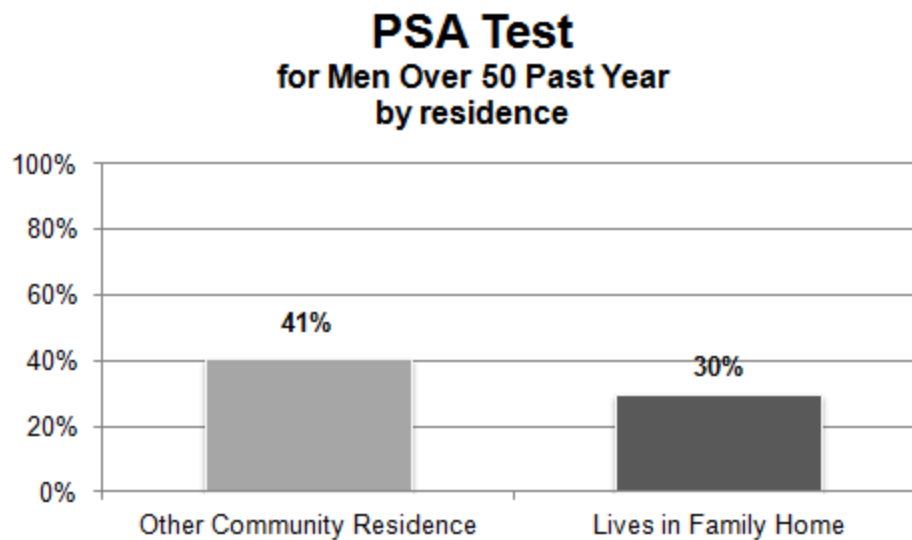
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 7.9: Had a PSA Test for Men Over 50 in the Past Year by Regional Center

PSA Test Men Over 50 in the Past Year		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	41%	
Alta	48%	7%
Central Valley	42%	1%
East Bay	43%	2%
East LA	40%	-1%
Far Northern	21%	-20%
Golden Gate	34%	-7%
Harbor	49%	8%
Inland	41%	0%
Kern	16%	-25%
Lanternman	58%	17%
North Bay	29%	-12%
North LA	27%	-14%
Orange County	53%	12%
Redwood Coast	26%	-15%
San Andreas	39%	-2%
San Diego	46%	5%
San Gabriel Pomona	72%	31%
South Central LA	48%	7%
Tri-Counties	38%	-3%
Valley Mountain	30%	-11%
Westside	62%	21%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.18: Had a PSA Test for Men Over 50 in the Past Year by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of men over 50 living in a community residence other than the family home who had a PSA test in the past year (41%) compared to those living in the family home (30%). The difference of 11% was statistically significant.

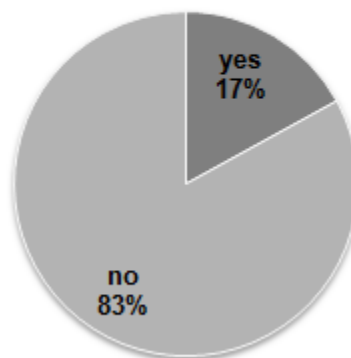
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Colorectal Cancer Screening

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

Graph 7.19: Had a Colorectal Cancer Screening for People Over 50 in the Past Year

### Colorectal Cancer Screening People Over 50 Past Year



The graph above illustrates 17% of people 50 and over had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year, 83% did not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

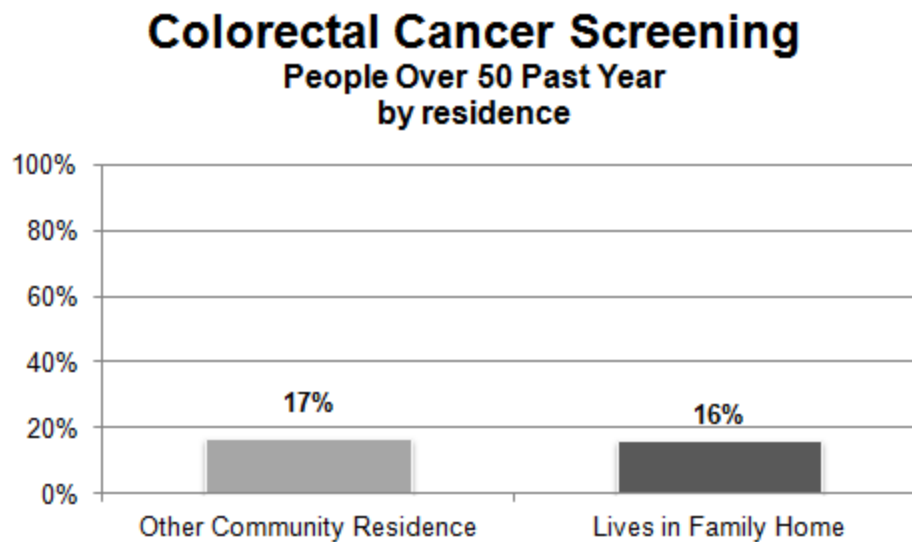
Table 7.10: Had a Colorectal Cancer Screening for People Over 50 in the Past Year Regional Center

Colorectal Cancer Screening People Over 50 in the Past Year		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	17%	
Alta	15%	-2%
Central Valley	9%	-8%
East Bay	25%	8%
East LA	21%	4%
Far Northern	10%	-7%
Golden Gate	14%	-3%
Harbor	24%	7%
Inland	24%	7%
Kern	14%	-3%
Lanterman	22%	5%
North Bay	14%	-3%
North LA	16%	-1%
Orange County	21%	4%
Redwood Coast	12%	-5%
San Andreas	20%	3%
San Diego	18%	1%
San Gabriel Pomona	11%	-6%
South Central LA	21%	4%
Tri-Counties	14%	-3%
Valley Mountain	5%	-12%
Westside	28%	11%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.20: Had a Colorectal Cancer Screening for People Over 50 in the Past Year by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people 50 and older living in a community residence other than the family home who had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year (17%) compared to those living in the family home (16%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

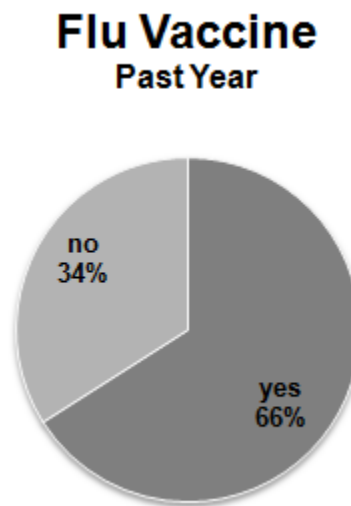
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Vaccinations

#### Flu Vaccine

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

Graph 7.21: Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year



The graph above illustrates 66% of people surveyed had been administered a flu vaccination in the past year, 34% had not.

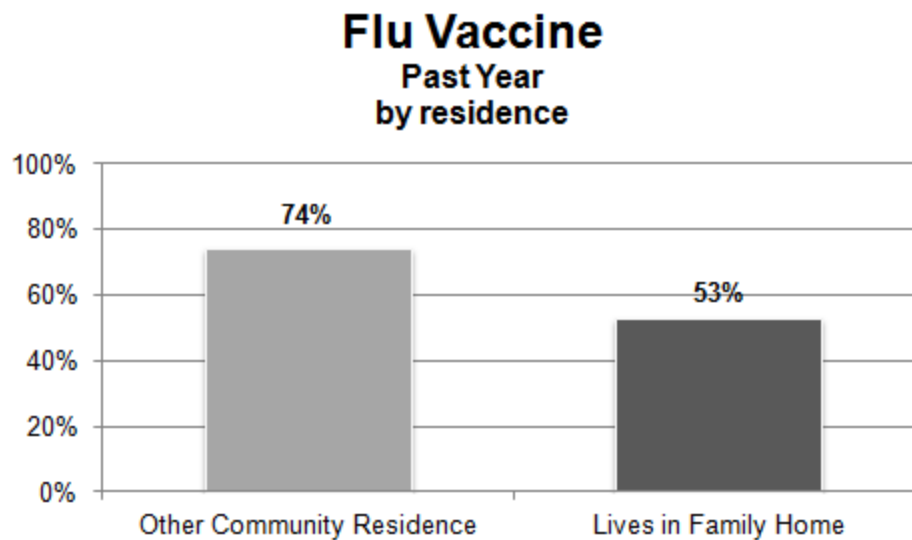
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 7.11: Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by Regional Center

Flu Vaccine in the Past Year		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	66%	
Alta	66%	0%
Central Valley	70%	4%
East Bay	65%	-1%
East LA	58%	-8%
Far Northern	62%	-4%
Golden Gate	76%	10%
Harbor	71%	5%
Inland	61%	-5%
Kern	52%	-14%
Lanternman	69%	3%
North Bay	67%	1%
North LA	51%	-15%
Orange County	70%	4%
Redwood Coast	75%	9%
San Andreas	77%	11%
San Diego	72%	6%
San Gabriel Pomona	70%	4%
South Central LA	55%	-11%
Tri-Counties	73%	7%
Valley Mountain	74%	8%
Westside	49%	-17%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.22: Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who were vaccinated for the flu in the past year (74%) compared to those living in the family home (53%). The difference of 21% was statistically significant.

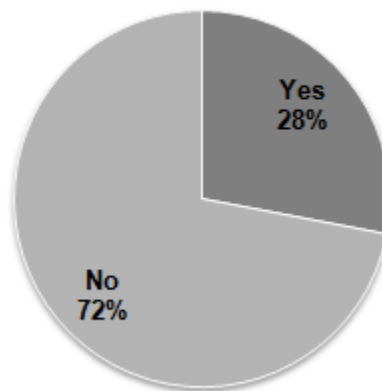
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Vaccination for Pneumonia

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

Graph 7.23: Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccine

### Vaccination for Pneumonia



The graph above illustrates 28% of people surveyed had been vaccinated for pneumonia, 72% had not.

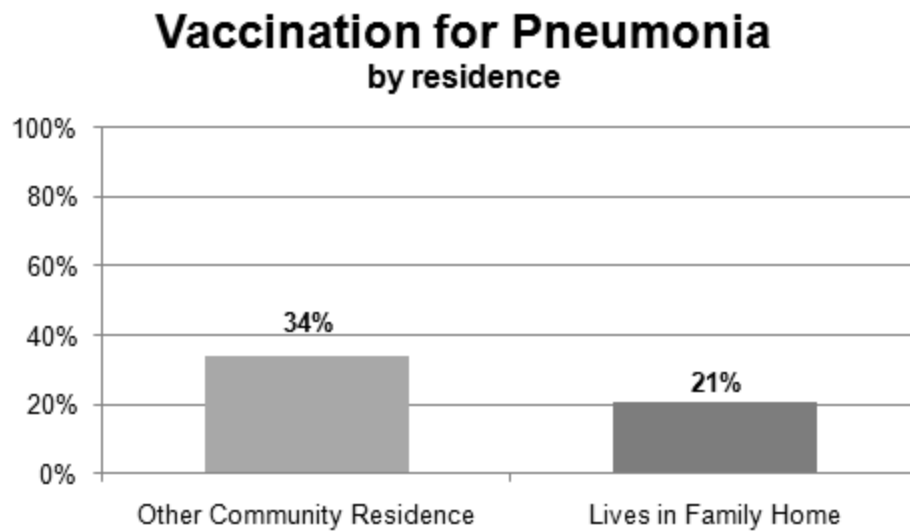
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 7.12: Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccine by Regional Center

Had Pneumonia Vaccine		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	28%	
Alta	31%	3%
Central Valley	31%	3%
East Bay	28%	0%
East LA	25%	-3%
Far Northern	34%	6%
Golden Gate	34%	6%
Harbor	34%	6%
Inland	25%	-3%
Kern	22%	-6%
Lanterman	30%	2%
North Bay	24%	-4%
North LA	17%	-11%
Orange County	21%	-7%
Redwood Coast	35%	7%
San Andreas	26%	-2%
San Diego	30%	2%
San Gabriel Pomona	32%	4%
South Central LA	25%	-3%
Tri-Counties	28%	0%
Valley Mountain	42%	14%
Westside	14%	-14%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 7.24: Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccine by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who were vaccinated for pneumonia (34%) compared to those living in the family home (21%). The difference of 13% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 8**

### **Medications**

**Medications are managed effectively and appropriately.**

#### **Observations for Medications**

The one medication item revealed California's statewide average of people who reported taking medication for mood disorders, psychotic disorders, anxiety, and/or behavioral problems was 37%. Higher percentages of people reported not taking any type of medication for these purposes.

Some variance was observed across regional centers. The regional center results showed a range of averages between 28%-45%.

Comparison by residence type found more than twice as many people who live in a community residence other than the family home reported taking medications for various mood or behavioral problems as compared to people who lived with family (47% and 21%).



## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

The section on Medications asks the question whether people take medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavior problems, and/or psychotic disorders.

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each Center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

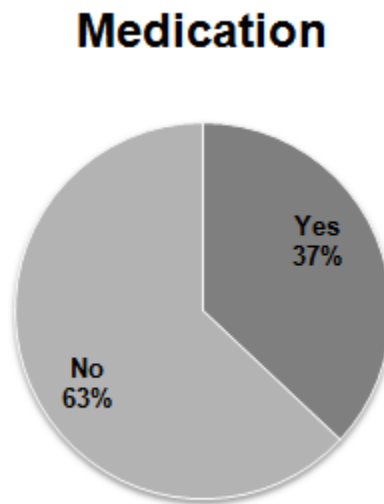
*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Takes Medications

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

**Graph 8.1: Takes Medication for Mood Disorders, Psychotic Disorders, Anxiety, and/or Behavioral Problems**



The graph above illustrates 37% of people surveyed take at least one type of medication for mood disorders, behavior problems, anxiety, and/or psychotic disorders, 63% do not.

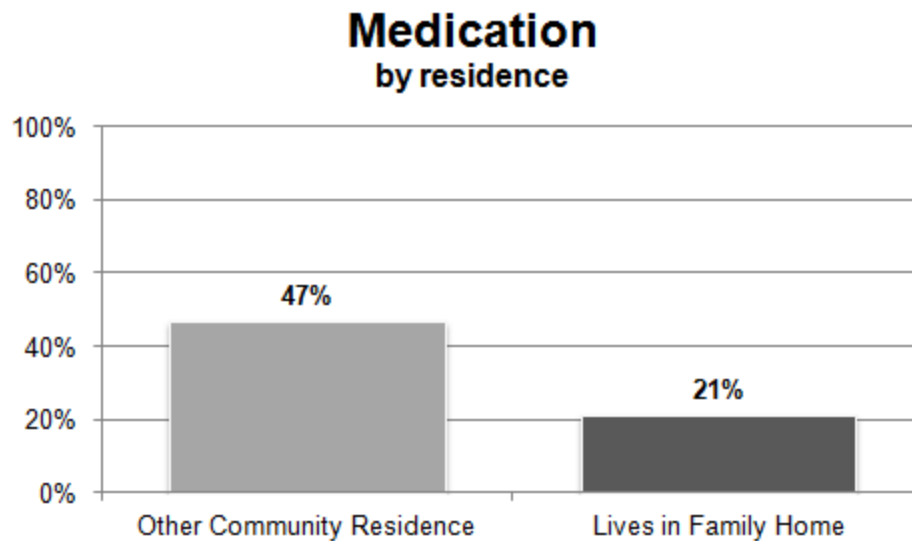
## Results: Individual Outcomes

**Table 8.1: Takes Medication for Mood Disorders, Psychotic Disorders, Anxiety, and/or Behavioral Problems by Regional Center**

Takes Medications for Mood Disorders, Anxiety, Behavior Problems, or Psychotic Disorders		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	37%	
Alta	37%	0%
Central Valley	38%	1%
East Bay	41%	4%
East LA	28%	-9%
Far Northern	42%	5%
Golden Gate	33%	-4%
Harbor	32%	-5%
Inland	34%	-3%
Kern	39%	2%
Lanterman	42%	5%
North Bay	32%	-5%
North LA	36%	-1%
Orange County	44%	7%
Redwood Coast	39%	2%
San Andreas	35%	-2%
San Diego	45%	8%
San Gabriel Pomona	37%	0%
South Central LA	36%	-1%
Tri-Counties	37%	0%
Valley Mountain	37%	0%
Westside	33%	-4%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 8.2: Takes Medication for Mood Disorders, Psychotic Disorders, Anxiety, and/or Behavioral Problems by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who take medication for mood disorders, behavior problems, anxiety, and/or psychotic disorders (47%) compared to those living in the family home (21%). The difference of 26% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 9**

### **Wellness**

People are supported to maintain healthy habits.

#### **Observations for Wellness**

Of the three wellness items, California's statewide results showed 59% of people were overweight or obese (based on the Body Mass Index scale of 25 or higher), though a high percentage of people reported engaging in moderate physical activity. Lower percentages of people reported using tobacco.

Little variance was observed across regional centers. The range of averages by regional center was greatest for 'engages in moderate physical activity' (21%-52%).

The comparisons between people who live with family and those who live in another community residence revealed notable differences in two of the three wellness items. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of people who live in other community residences were overweight or obese compared to 60% of those who live with family. Nine percent (9%) of people who live in other community residences reported using tobacco compared to 3% of people who live with family.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

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

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

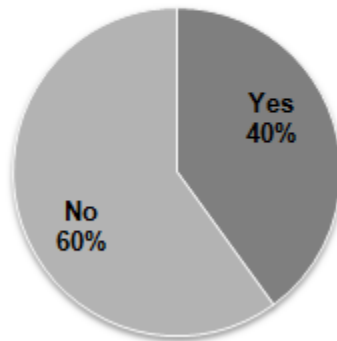
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Engages in Moderate Physical Activity

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

**Graph 9.1: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity**

### Engages in Moderate Physical Activity



The graph above illustrates 40% of people surveyed engage in moderate physical activity, 60% do not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

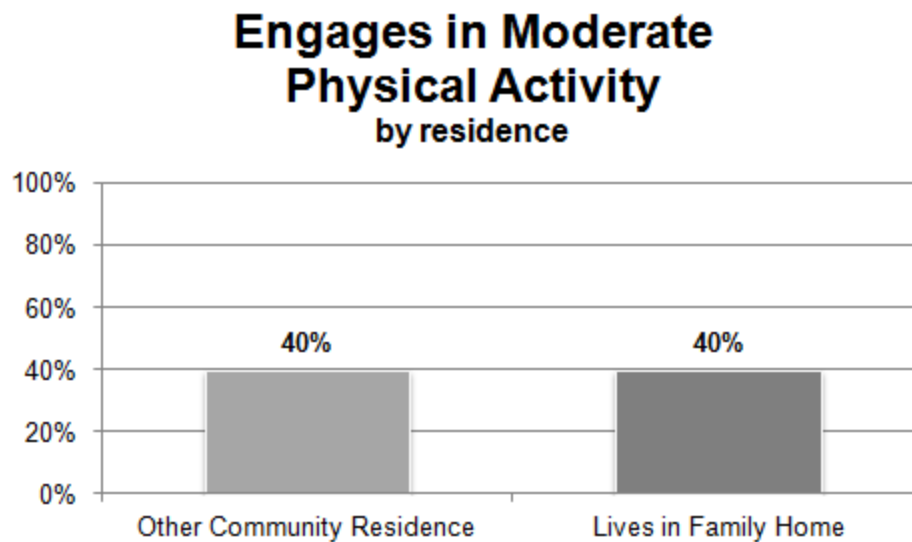
Table 9.1: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by Regional Center

Engages in Moderate Physical Activity		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	40%	
Alta	43%	3%
Central Valley	29%	-11%
East Bay	44%	4%
East LA	36%	-4%
Far Northern	39%	-1%
Golden Gate	40%	0%
Harbor	47%	7%
Inland	38%	-2%
Kern	21%	-19%
Lanterman	52%	12%
North Bay	27%	-13%
North LA	39%	-1%
Orange County	50%	10%
Redwood Coast	47%	7%
San Andreas	49%	9%
San Diego	33%	-7%
San Gabriel Pomona	41%	1%
South Central LA	50%	10%
Tri-Counties	39%	-1%
Valley Mountain	37%	-3%
Westside	38%	-2%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 9.2: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by Residence



The graph above shows the same percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home as people living in the family home engage in moderate physical activity (40%).

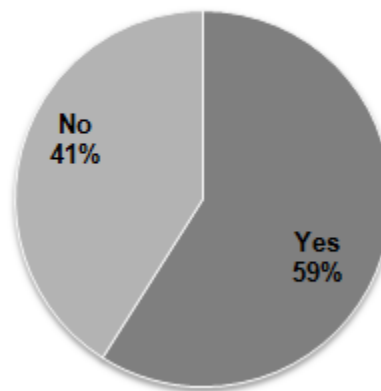
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Proportion Overweight or Obese

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

Graph 9.3: Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese

### Overweight or Obese



The graph above illustrates 59% of people surveyed are overweight or obese, 41% are not.

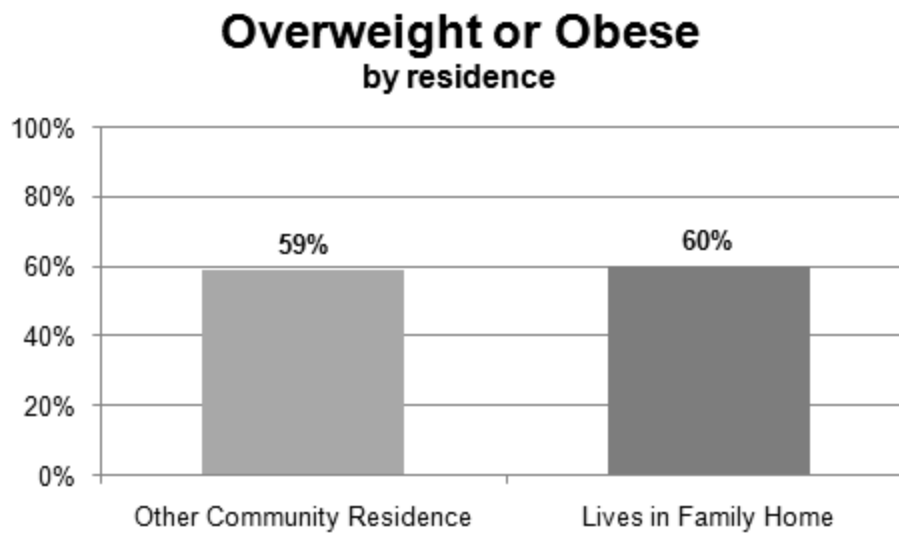
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 9.2: Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese by Regional Center

Overweight or Obese		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	59%	
Alta	60%	1%
Central Valley	67%	8%
East Bay	53%	-6%
East LA	67%	8%
Far Northern	64%	5%
Golden Gate	53%	-6%
Harbor	55%	-4%
Inland	60%	1%
Kern	64%	5%
Lanterman	57%	-2%
North Bay	55%	-4%
North LA	61%	2%
Orange County	58%	-1%
Redwood Coast	64%	5%
San Andreas	53%	-6%
San Diego	56%	-3%
San Gabriel Pomona	55%	-4%
South Central LA	61%	2%
Tri-Counties	59%	0%
Valley Mountain	64%	5%
Westside	57%	-2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 9.4: Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese by Residence



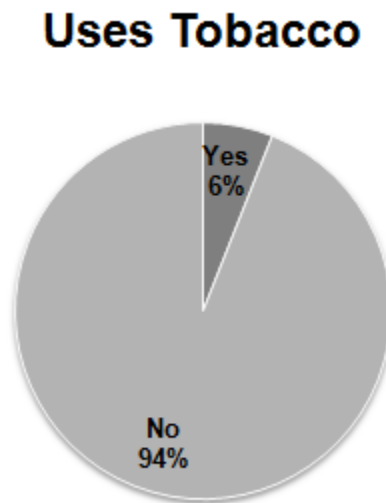
The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who are overweight or obese (59%) compared to those living in the family home (60%). The difference of 1% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Uses Tobacco

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

**Graph 9.5: Proportion of Individuals Who Use Tobacco**



The graph above illustrates 6% of people surveyed use tobacco, 94% do not.

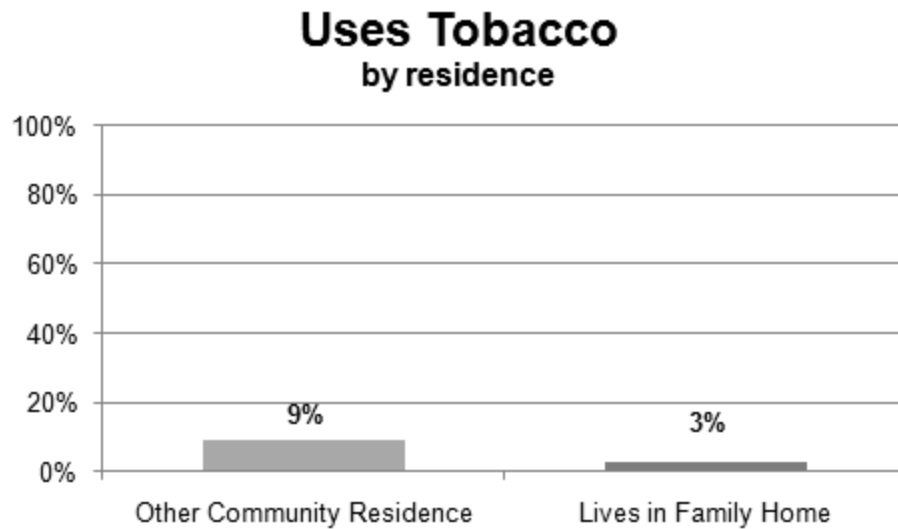
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 9.3: Proportion of Individuals Who Use Tobacco by Regional Center

Uses Tobacco		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	6%	
Alta	11%	5%
Central Valley	7%	1%
East Bay	10%	4%
East LA	4%	-2%
Far Northern	16%	10%
Golden Gate	5%	-1%
Harbor	5%	-1%
Inland	6%	0%
Kern	5%	-1%
Lanternman	3%	-3%
North Bay	5%	-1%
North LA	4%	-2%
Orange County	4%	-2%
Redwood Coast	11%	5%
San Andreas	5%	-1%
San Diego	3%	-3%
San Gabriel Pomona	5%	-1%
South Central LA	7%	1%
Tri-Counties	5%	-1%
Valley Mountain	9%	3%
Westside	7%	1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 9.6: Proportion of Individuals Who Use Tobacco by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who use tobacco (9%) compared to those living in the family home (3%). The difference of 6% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 10**

### **Respect and Rights**

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

#### **Observations for Respect and Rights**

Of the 10 respect and rights items, California's statewide results showed people reported higher percentages of being able to use the phone and internet without restrictions and having nice and polite home and day program staff. Lower percentages of people reported having participated in a self-advocacy event.

Little variation was found across regional centers among the respect and rights items. The greatest difference between regional centers was observed in the percentages of people who reported having participated in a self-advocacy event (range 4%-49%).

Comparisons between people who live with family and those who live in another community residence revealed notable differences in eight of the ten items. No notable differences were observed in two items: Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite and Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite. People who live in other community residences reported a lower percentage of their mail or email being opened by someone else (9% and 15%). Additionally, a higher percentage of people who live in other community residences reported being able to be alone with visitors (89% and 82%) and having participated in a self-advocacy event (21% and 15%).



## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

The Respect and Rights section includes 10 items, which are presented below in the following two groupings: Privacy and Rights and Respect.

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

## Results: Individual Outcomes

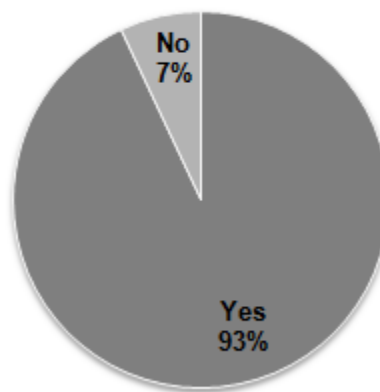
### *Privacy and Rights*

#### Has Enough Privacy at Home

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

Graph 10.1: Has Enough Privacy at Home

#### Has Enough Privacy at Home



The graph above illustrates 93% of people surveyed have enough privacy at home, 7% do not.

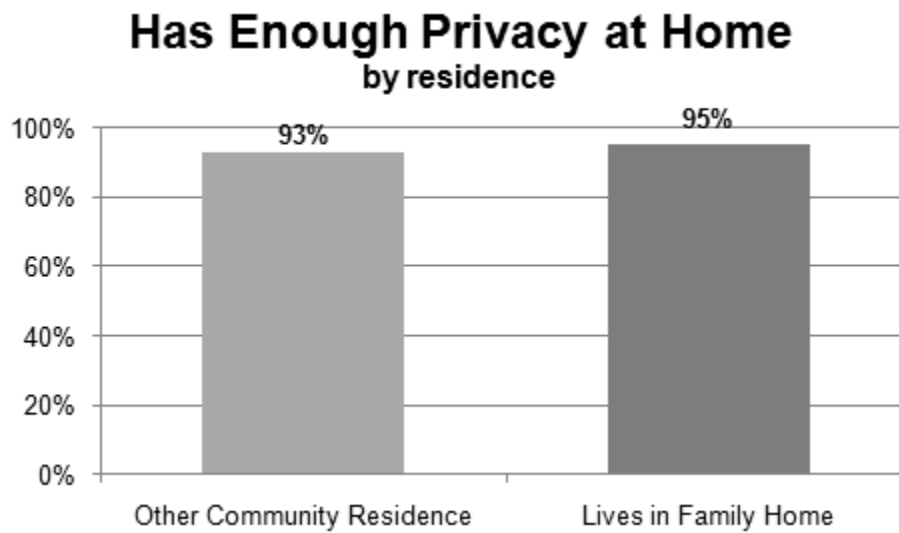
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 10.1: Has Enough Privacy at Home by Regional Center

Has Enough Privacy at Home		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	93%	
Alta	94%	1%
Central Valley	94%	1%
East Bay	90%	-3%
East LA	91%	-2%
Far Northern	96%	3%
Golden Gate	92%	-1%
Harbor	93%	0%
Inland	95%	2%
Kern	97%	4%
Lanterman	98%	5%
North Bay	89%	-4%
North LA	94%	1%
Orange County	96%	3%
Redwood Coast	97%	4%
San Andreas	89%	-4%
San Diego	93%	0%
San Gabriel Pomona	98%	5%
South Central LA	92%	-1%
Tri-Counties	93%	0%
Valley Mountain	89%	-4%
Westside	91%	-2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 10.2: Has Enough Privacy at Home by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who have enough privacy at home (93%) compared to those living in the family home (95%). The difference of 2% was statistically significant.

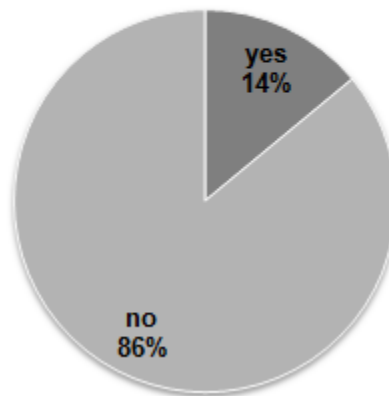
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Bedroom Entered Without Permission

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

Graph 10.3: Bedroom Entered without Permission

### Bedroom Entered Without Permission



The graph above illustrates 14% of people surveyed have others entering their bedroom without permission, 86% do not.

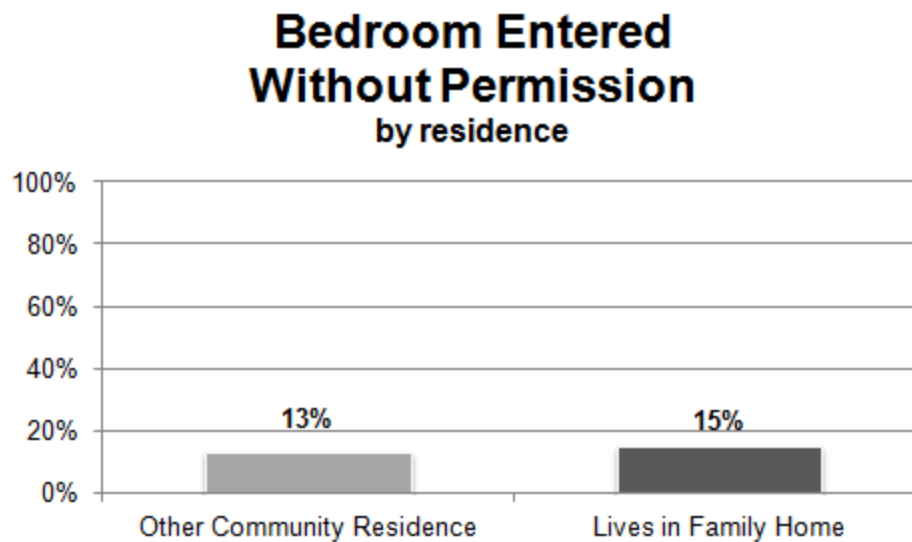
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 10.2: Bedroom Entered Without Permission by Regional Center

Bedroom Entered Without Permission		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	14%	
Alta	13%	-1%
Central Valley	11%	-3%
East Bay	14%	0%
East LA	19%	5%
Far Northern	4%	-10%
Golden Gate	12%	-2%
Harbor	21%	7%
Inland	16%	2%
Kern	10%	-4%
Lanterman	20%	6%
North Bay	15%	1%
North LA	8%	-6%
Orange County	14%	0%
Redwood Coast	6%	-8%
San Andreas	20%	6%
San Diego	11%	-3%
San Gabriel Pomona	19%	5%
South Central LA	11%	-3%
Tri-Counties	10%	-4%
Valley Mountain	21%	7%
Westside	16%	2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 10.4: Bedroom Entered Without Permission by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who report others entering their bedroom without permission (13%) compared to those living in the family home (15%). The difference of 2% was statistically significant.

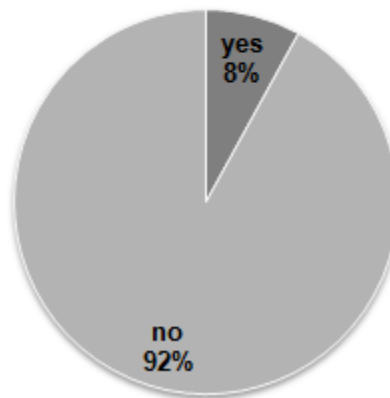
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Home Entered Without Permission

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people they do not live with entering their house without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive response (others ask before entering their home). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph 10.5: Home Entered Without Permission

### Home Entered Without Permission



The graph above illustrates 8% of people surveyed have people with whom they do not live entering their home without permission, 92% do not.



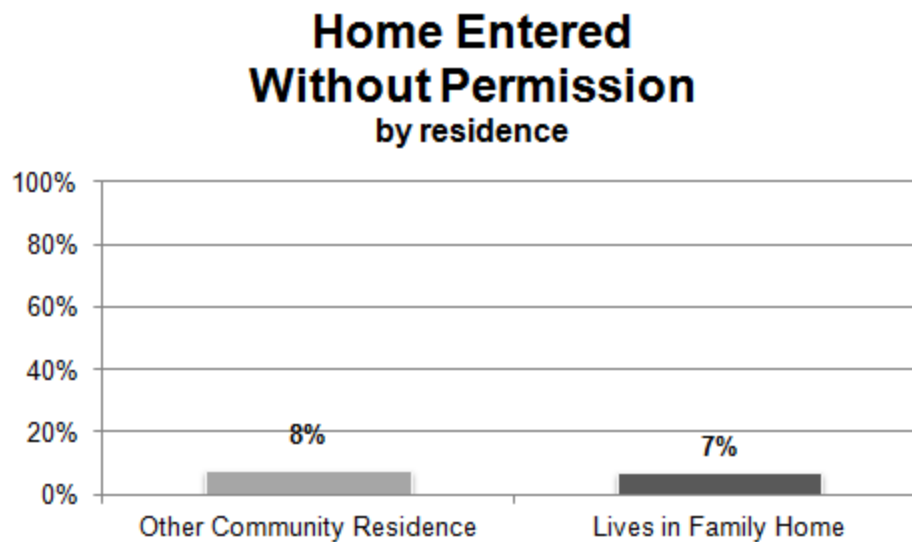
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 10.3: Home Entered Without Permission by Regional Center

Home Entered Without Permission		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	8%	
Alta	7%	-1%
Central Valley	4%	-4%
East Bay	7%	-1%
East LA	7%	-1%
Far Northern	4%	-4%
Golden Gate	4%	-4%
Harbor	11%	3%
Inland	13%	5%
Kern	3%	-5%
Lanterman	13%	5%
North Bay	8%	0%
North LA	5%	-3%
Orange County	3%	-5%
Redwood Coast	7%	-1%
San Andreas	11%	3%
San Diego	10%	2%
San Gabriel Pomona	19%	11%
South Central LA	4%	-4%
Tri-Counties	7%	-1%
Valley Mountain	9%	1%
Westside	7%	-1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 10.6: Home Entered Without Permission by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who have people they do not live with entering their home without permission (8%) compared to those living in the family home (7%). The difference of 1% was statistically significant.

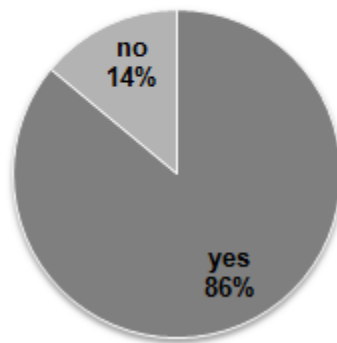
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Can Be Alone With Visitors at Home

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

Graph 10.7: Can Be Alone With Visitors at Home

### Can Be Alone With Visitors at Home



The graph above illustrates 86% of people surveyed can be alone with visitors at home, 14% cannot.

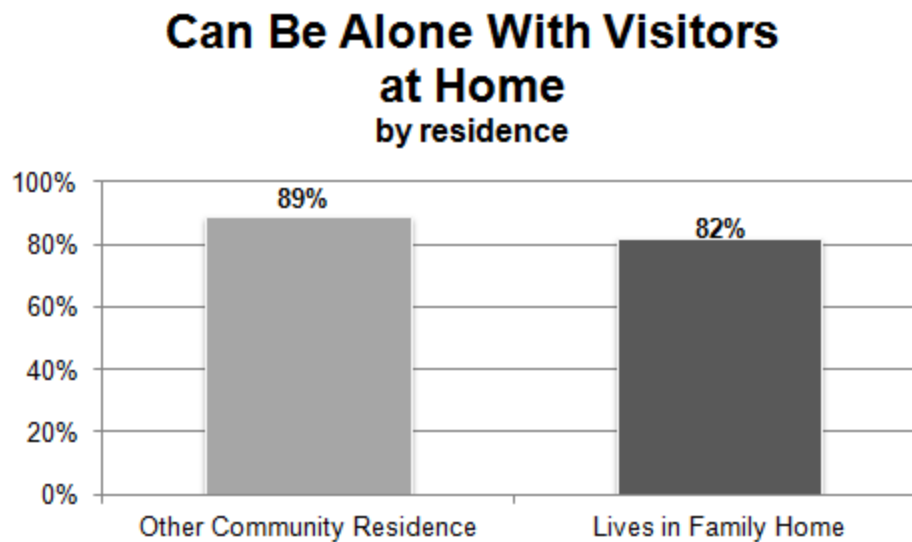
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 10.4: Can Be Alone With Visitors at Home by Regional Center

Can Be Alone With Visitors at Home		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	86%	
Alta	88%	2%
Central Valley	88%	2%
East Bay	85%	-1%
East LA	82%	-4%
Far Northern	86%	0%
Golden Gate	93%	7%
Harbor	89%	3%
Inland	86%	0%
Kern	80%	-6%
Lanterman	88%	2%
North Bay	90%	4%
North LA	88%	2%
Orange County	76%	-10%
Redwood Coast	91%	5%
San Andreas	89%	3%
San Diego	87%	1%
San Gabriel Pomona	98%	12%
South Central LA	86%	0%
Tri-Counties	88%	2%
Valley Mountain	78%	-8%
Westside	85%	-1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 10.8: Can Be Alone With Visitors at Home by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who can be alone with visitors at home (89%) compared to those living in the family home (82%). The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

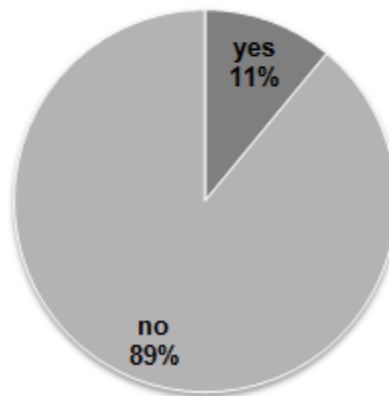
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Mail or Email Opened Without Permission

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

Graph 10.9: Mail or Email Opened Without Permission

### Mail or Email Opened Without Permission



The graph above illustrates 11% of people surveyed have their mail or email opened without permission, 89% do not.

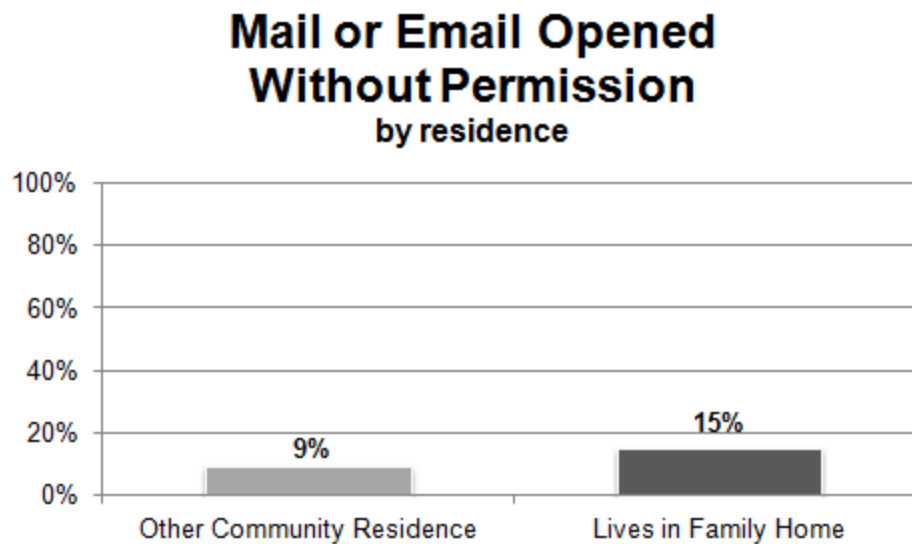
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 10.5: Mail or Email Opened Without Permission by Regional Center

Mail Opened Without Permission		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	11%	
Alta	7%	-4%
Central Valley	14%	3%
East Bay	6%	-5%
East LA	29%	18%
Far Northern	5%	-6%
Golden Gate	1%	-10%
Harbor	25%	14%
Inland	11%	0%
Kern	10%	-1%
Lanterman	12%	1%
North Bay	12%	1%
North LA	8%	-3%
Orange County	2%	-9%
Redwood Coast	5%	-6%
San Andreas	12%	1%
San Diego	14%	3%
San Gabriel Pomona	10%	-1%
South Central LA	10%	-1%
Tri-Counties	14%	3%
Valley Mountain	14%	3%
Westside	12%	1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 10.10: Mail or Email Opened Without Permission by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who report having their mail or email opened without their permission (9%) compared to those living in the family home (15%). The difference of 6% was statistically significant.



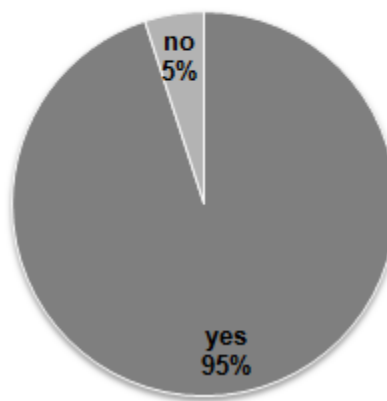
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Allowed to Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions

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

Graph 10.11: Can Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions

### Can Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions



The graph above illustrates 95% of people surveyed have unrestricted use of the phone and internet, 5% do not.

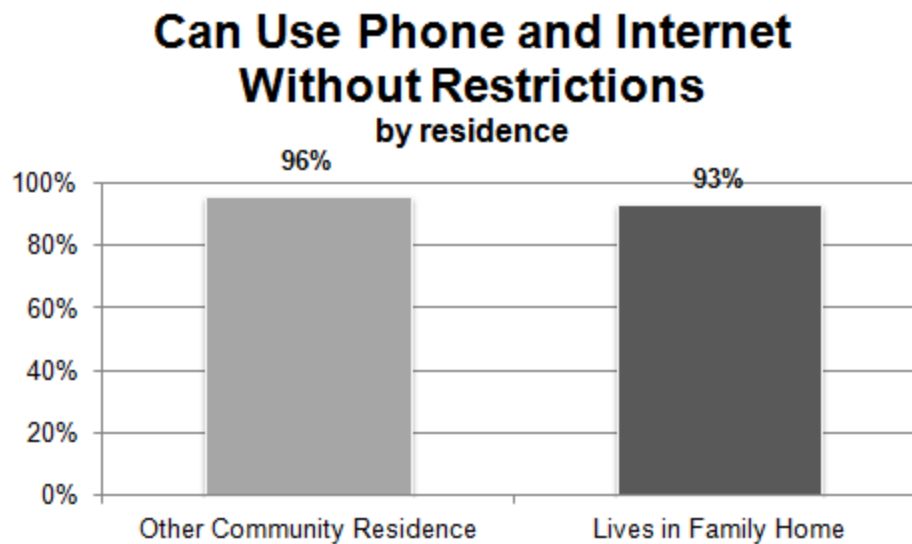
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 10.6: Can Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions by Regional Center

Can Use Phone/Internet Without Restrictions		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	95%	
Alta	93%	-2%
Central Valley	95%	0%
East Bay	97%	2%
East LA	92%	-3%
Far Northern	97%	2%
Golden Gate	98%	3%
Harbor	95%	0%
Inland	96%	1%
Kern	90%	-5%
Lanterman	97%	2%
North Bay	91%	-4%
North LA	98%	3%
Orange County	97%	2%
Redwood Coast	98%	3%
San Andreas	97%	2%
San Diego	94%	-1%
San Gabriel Pomona	98%	3%
South Central LA	92%	-3%
Tri-Counties	93%	-2%
Valley Mountain	96%	1%
Westside	93%	-2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 10.12: Can Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who can use the phone and internet without restrictions (96%) compared to those living in the family home (93%). The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

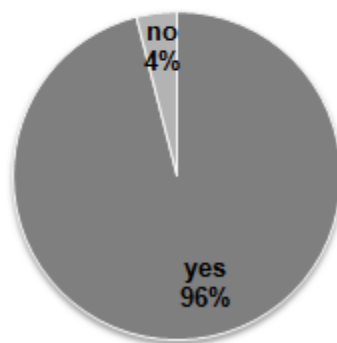
### ***Respect***

#### **Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite**

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

**Graph 10.13: Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite**

#### **Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite**



The graph above illustrates 96% of people surveyed reported their staff at home are nice and polite, 4% did not.

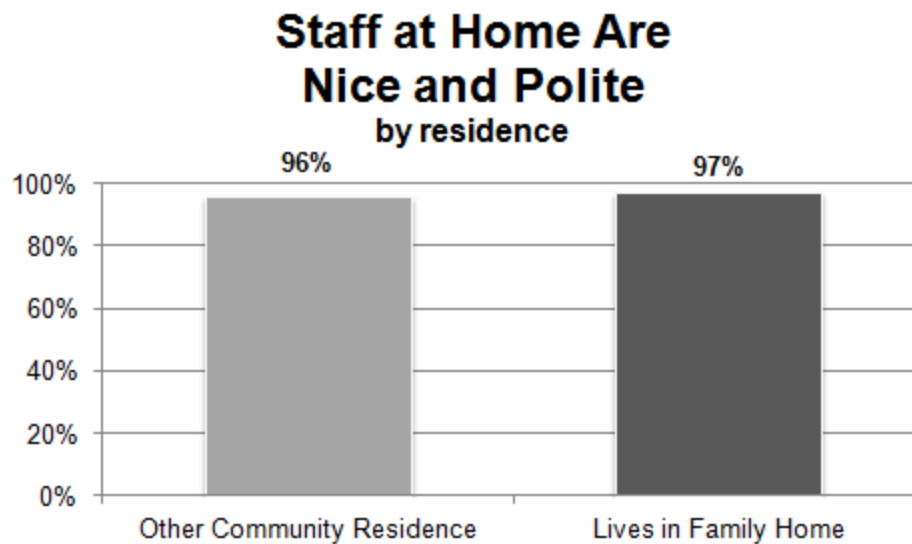
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 10.7: Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite by Regional Center

Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	96%	
Alta	95%	-1%
Central Valley	97%	1%
East Bay	97%	1%
East LA	96%	0%
Far Northern	95%	-1%
Golden Gate	94%	-2%
Harbor	95%	-1%
Inland	99%	3%
Kern	95%	-1%
Lanterman	96%	0%
North Bay	93%	-3%
North LA	99%	3%
Orange County	98%	2%
Redwood Coast	97%	1%
San Andreas	96%	0%
San Diego	95%	-1%
San Gabriel Pomona	96%	0%
South Central LA	95%	-1%
Tri-Counties	96%	0%
Valley Mountain	93%	-3%
Westside	96%	0%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 10.14: Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who reported their staff at home are nice and polite (96%) compared to those living in the family home (97%). The difference of 1% was statistically significant.

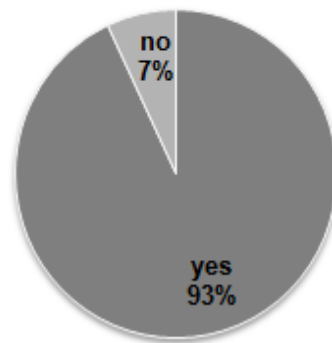
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite

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

Graph 10.15: Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite

### Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite



The graph above illustrates 93% of people surveyed reported their staff at work are nice and polite, 7% did not.

## Results: Individual Outcomes

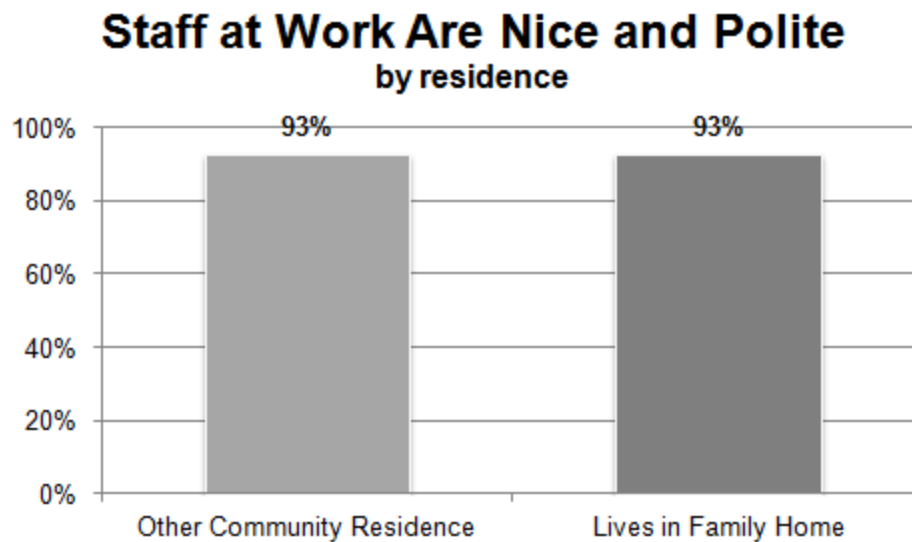
Table 10.8: Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite by Regional Center

Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	93%	
Alta	91%	-2%
Central Valley	100%	7%
East Bay	89%	-4%
East LA	94%	1%
Far Northern	95%	2%
Golden Gate	97%	4%
Harbor	91%	-2%
Inland	98%	5%
Kern	95%	2%
Lanterman	90%	-3%
North Bay	87%	-6%
North LA	91%	-2%
Orange County	97%	4%
Redwood Coast	92%	-1%
San Andreas	93%	0%
San Diego	90%	-3%
San Gabriel Pomona	93%	0%
South Central LA	89%	-4%
Tri-Counties	95%	2%
Valley Mountain	88%	-5%
Westside	94%	1%



## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 10.16: Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite by Residence



The graph above shows the same percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home as people living in the family home reported their staff at work are nice and polite (93%).

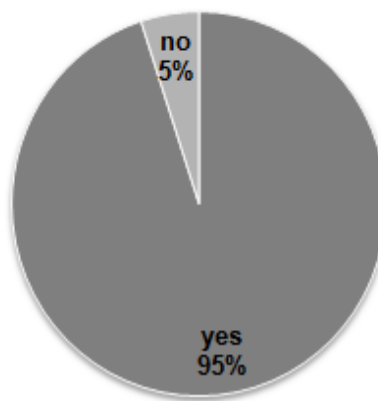
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite

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

Graph 10.17: Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite

### Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite



The graph above illustrates 95% of people surveyed reported their staff at day activity are nice and polite, 5% did not.

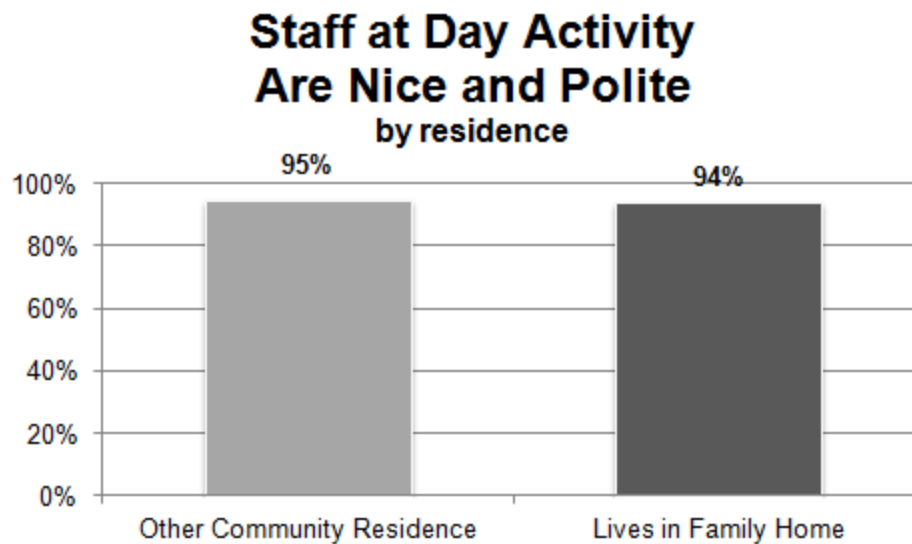
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 10.9: Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite

Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	95%	
Alta	92%	-3%
Central Valley	96%	1%
East Bay	94%	-1%
East LA	93%	-2%
Far Northern	96%	1%
Golden Gate	98%	3%
Harbor	94%	-1%
Inland	95%	0%
Kern	95%	0%
Lanterman	92%	-3%
North Bay	91%	-4%
North LA	98%	3%
Orange County	98%	3%
Redwood Coast	98%	3%
San Andreas	94%	-1%
San Diego	90%	-5%
San Gabriel Pomona	97%	2%
South Central LA	90%	-5%
Tri-Counties	97%	2%
Valley Mountain	91%	-4%
Westside	96%	1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 10.18: Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who reported their staff at day activity are nice and polite (95%) compared to those living in the family home (94%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

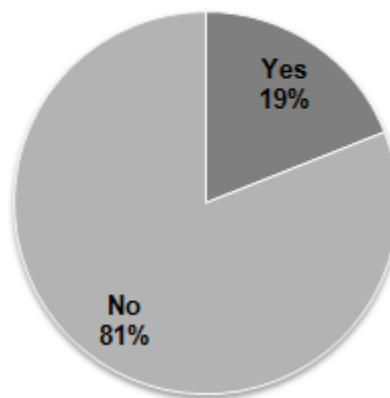
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a self-advocacy event or having had the opportunity to do so. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph 10.19: Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event

### Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event



The graph above illustrates 19% of people surveyed participated in a self-advocacy event (or had the opportunity to do so), 81% did not.

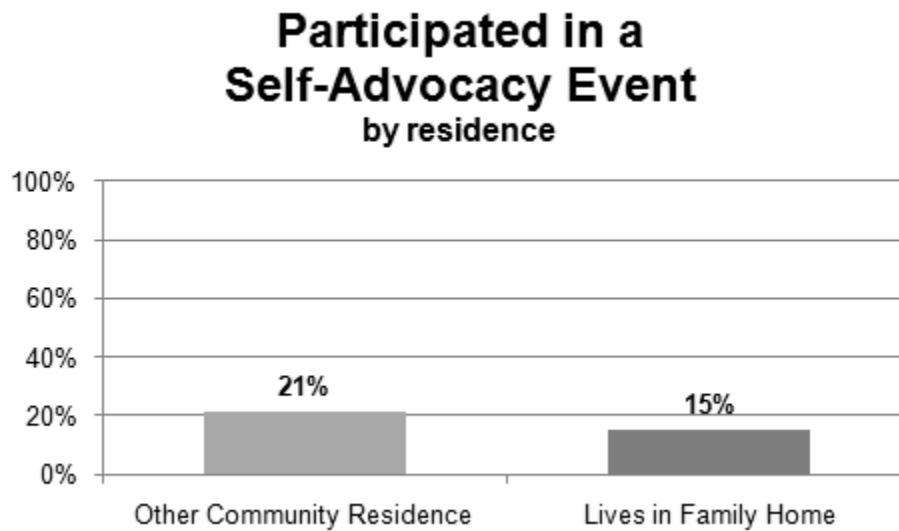
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 10.10: Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event by Regional Center

Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	19%	
Alta	28%	9%
Central Valley	12%	-7%
East Bay	16%	-3%
East LA	16%	-3%
Far Northern	29%	10%
Golden Gate	14%	-5%
Harbor	20%	1%
Inland	23%	4%
Kern	14%	-5%
Lanterman	19%	0%
North Bay	26%	7%
North LA	13%	-6%
Orange County	8%	-11%
Redwood Coast	31%	12%
San Andreas	13%	-6%
San Diego	31%	12%
San Gabriel Pomona	4%	-15%
South Central LA	6%	-13%
Tri-Counties	20%	1%
Valley Mountain	49%	30%
Westside	18%	-1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 10.20: Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who attended a self-advocacy event (21%) compared to those living in the family home (15%). The difference of 6% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 11**

### **Safety**

People are safe from abuse, neglect, and injury.

#### **Observations for Safety**

Of the four safety items, California's results showed people reported higher percentages of never feeling scared at their work or day activity and having someone to go to for help if they feel scared. Lower percentages of people reported never feeling scared at home or in their neighborhood.

Very little variance was observed across regional centers among safety items; the greatest difference was among those who reported never feeling scared at their work or day activity (range 81%-95%).

The comparisons between those who live in another community residence and people who live with family revealed two notable differences among the safety items: Never Feels Scared at Home (88% vs. 86%) and Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood (85% vs. 84%).



## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

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

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

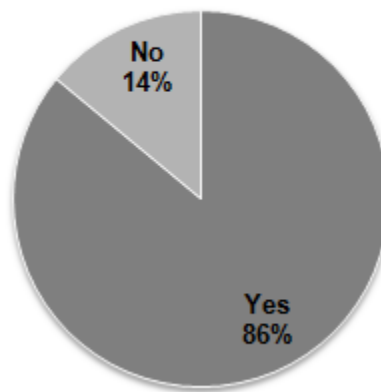
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Never Feels Scared at Home

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared at home. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph 11.1: Never Feels Scared at Home

### Never Feels Scared at Home



The graph above illustrates 86% of people surveyed never feel scared at home, 14% do feel scared at home.

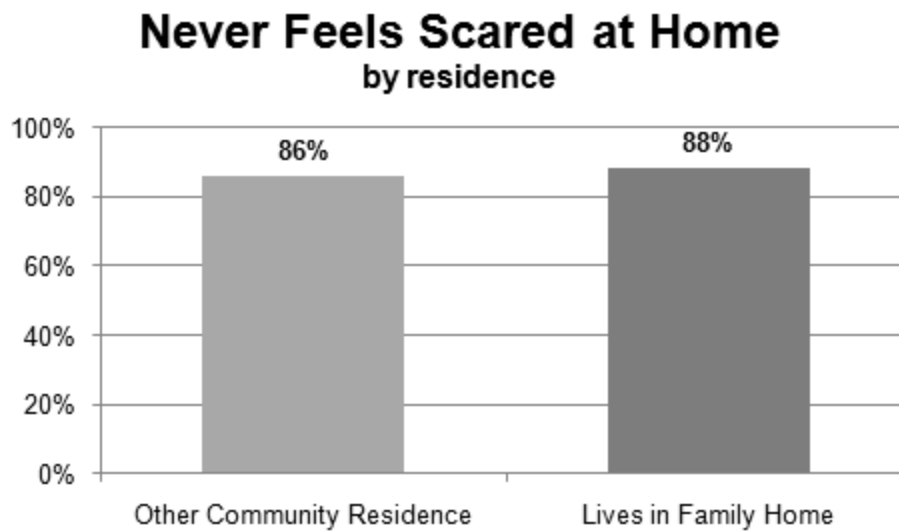
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 11.1: Never Feels Scared at Home by Regional Center

Never Feels Scared at Home		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	86%	
Alta	86%	0%
Central Valley	87%	1%
East Bay	86%	0%
East LA	87%	1%
Far Northern	87%	1%
Golden Gate	83%	-3%
Harbor	85%	-1%
Inland	89%	3%
Kern	91%	5%
Lanterman	84%	-2%
North Bay	84%	-2%
North LA	90%	4%
Orange County	90%	4%
Redwood Coast	89%	3%
San Andreas	82%	-4%
San Diego	83%	-3%
San Gabriel Pomona	93%	7%
South Central LA	88%	2%
Tri-Counties	83%	-3%
Valley Mountain	80%	-6%
Westside	88%	2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 11.2: Never Feels Scared at Home by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who never feel scared at home (86%) compared to those living in the family home (88%). The difference of 2% was statistically significant.

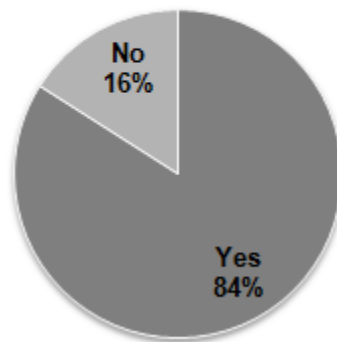
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood

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

Graph 11.3: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood

### Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood



The graph above illustrates 84% of people surveyed never feel scared in their neighborhood, 16% do feel scared in their neighborhood.

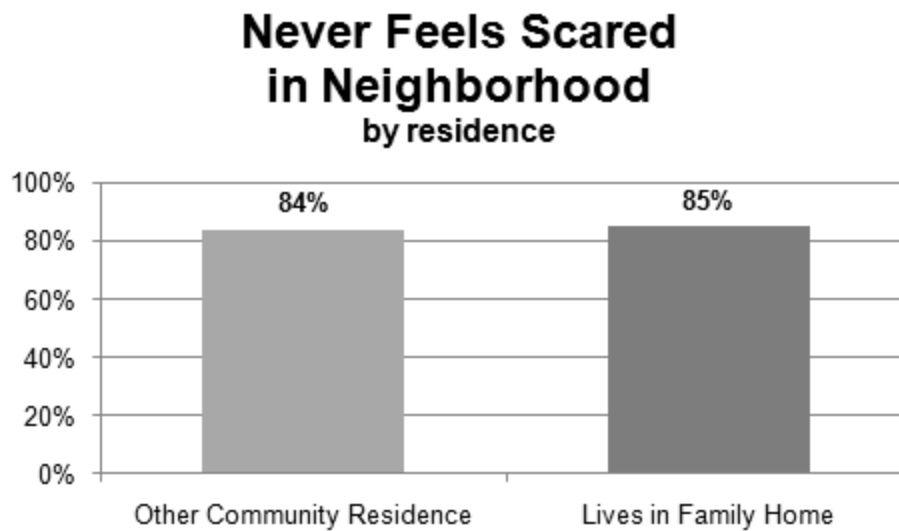
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 11.2: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by Regional Center

Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	84%	
Alta	86%	2%
Central Valley	84%	0%
East Bay	83%	-1%
East LA	78%	-6%
Far Northern	86%	2%
Golden Gate	82%	-2%
Harbor	87%	3%
Inland	86%	2%
Kern	87%	3%
Lanterman	78%	-6%
North Bay	84%	0%
North LA	88%	4%
Orange County	87%	3%
Redwood Coast	87%	3%
San Andreas	76%	-8%
San Diego	83%	-1%
San Gabriel Pomona	89%	5%
South Central LA	82%	-2%
Tri-Counties	85%	1%
Valley Mountain	80%	-4%
Westside	82%	-2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 11.4: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who never feel scared in their neighborhood (84%) compared to those living in the family home (85%). The difference of 1% was statistically significant.

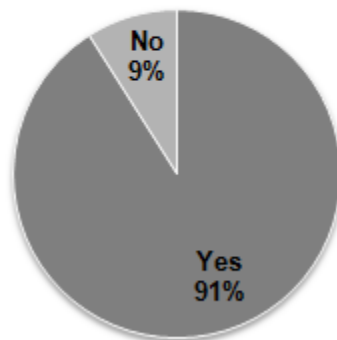
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared when they are at work or at a day activity. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Graph 11.5: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity

### Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity



The graph above illustrates 91% of people surveyed never feel scared at their work or day activity, 9% do feel scared at their work or day activity.



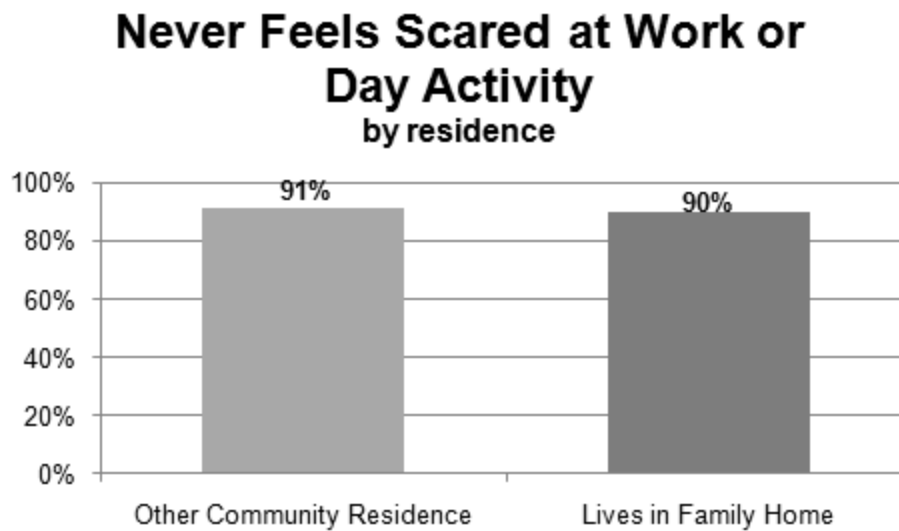
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 11.3: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity by Regional Center

Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	91%	
Alta	89%	-2%
Central Valley	93%	2%
East Bay	88%	-3%
East LA	89%	-2%
Far Northern	91%	0%
Golden Gate	87%	-4%
Harbor	90%	-1%
Inland	92%	1%
Kern	92%	1%
Lanterman	90%	-1%
North Bay	87%	-4%
North LA	94%	3%
Orange County	94%	3%
Redwood Coast	95%	4%
San Andreas	81%	-10%
San Diego	93%	2%
San Gabriel Pomona	92%	1%
South Central LA	94%	3%
Tri-Counties	93%	2%
Valley Mountain	84%	-7%
Westside	93%	2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 11.6: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity BY RESIDENCE



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who never feel scared at their work or day activity (91%) compared to those living in the family home (90%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

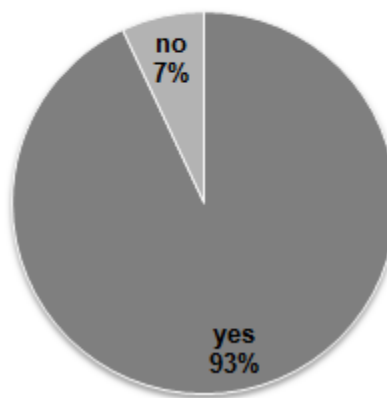
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared

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

Graph 11.7: Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared

### Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared



The graph above illustrates 93% of people surveyed have someone to go to for help if scared, 7% do not.

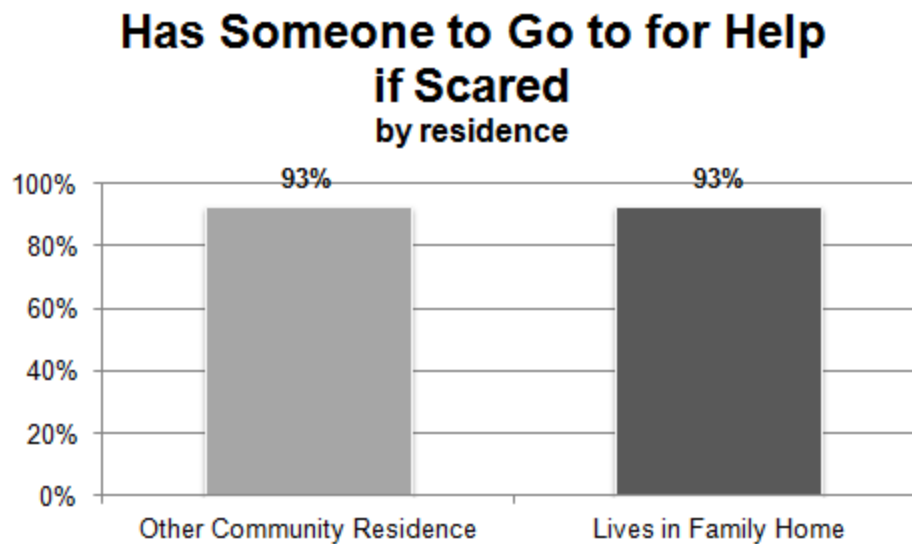
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 11.4: Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared by Regional Center

Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	93%	
Alta	95%	2%
Central Valley	95%	2%
East Bay	93%	0%
East LA	88%	-5%
Far Northern	94%	1%
Golden Gate	94%	1%
Harbor	91%	-2%
Inland	96%	3%
Kern	95%	2%
Lanternman	91%	-2%
North Bay	89%	-4%
North LA	93%	0%
Orange County	93%	0%
Redwood Coast	92%	-1%
San Andreas	92%	-1%
San Diego	89%	-4%
San Gabriel Pomona	96%	3%
South Central LA	94%	1%
Tri-Counties	92%	-1%
Valley Mountain	85%	-8%
Westside	94%	1%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 11.8: Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared by Residence



The graph above shows the same percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home have someone to go to for help if scared as people living in the family home (93%).

## **Chapter 12**

### **Access**

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

#### **Observations for Access**

Of the three access items, California's results showed people reported higher percentages of having adequate transportation and having adequately trained staff. Lower percentages of people reported getting needed services.

Little variance was observed among regional centers. The greatest difference between regional centers was for people who reported getting needed services (range 56%-88%).

Comparisons between people who lived with family and those who lived in another community residence had notable differences in all access items. Higher percentages of people who live in other community residences compared to those who live with family reported getting needed services (82% and 62%) and having adequately trained staff (95% and 89%). A higher percentage of people who live with family reported having adequate transportation compared to those who live in other community residences (90% and 87%).

## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Presentation of Data

This section is comprised of three items relating to the accessibility of supports and services individuals receive.

Results are first presented in a graph showing the State Average ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ percentages.

Next, the results are broken out by regional center, showing a table with each regional center’s result, the State Average, and the difference between the two.

Third, the data are analyzed by residence type, comparing results for those people who live at home with family and those who live in other community residences.

#### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

*‘Other Community Residence’ refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

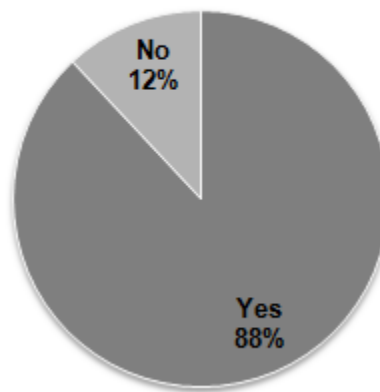
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Has Adequate Transportation

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having transportation to get places. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Graph 12.1: Has Adequate Transportation

### Has Adequate Transportation



The graph above illustrates 88% of people surveyed have adequate transportation, 12% do not.



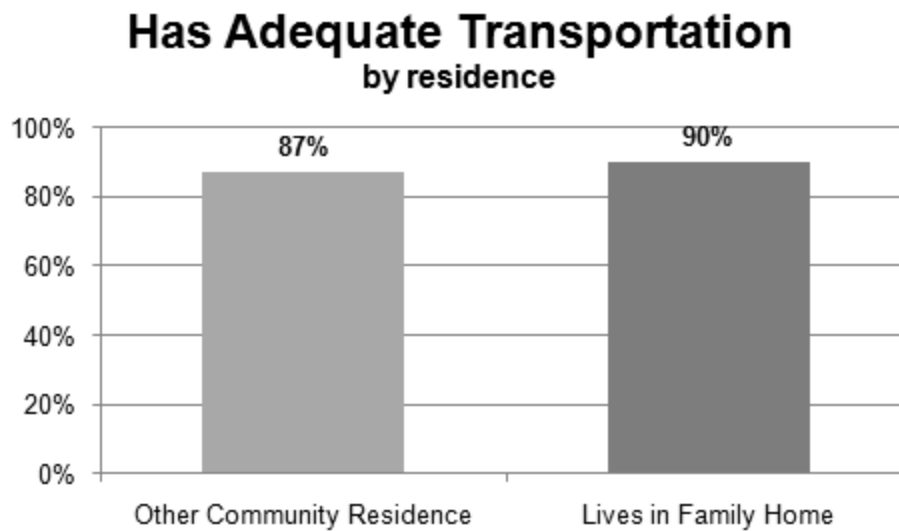
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 12.1: Has Adequate Transportation by Regional Center

Has Adequate Transportation		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	88%	
Alta	93%	5%
Central Valley	80%	-8%
East Bay	86%	-2%
East LA	89%	1%
Far Northern	93%	5%
Golden Gate	87%	-1%
Harbor	90%	2%
Inland	86%	-2%
Kern	94%	6%
Lanternman	85%	-3%
North Bay	81%	-7%
North LA	95%	7%
Orange County	91%	3%
Redwood Coast	89%	1%
San Andreas	87%	-1%
San Diego	85%	-3%
San Gabriel Pomona	89%	1%
South Central LA	90%	2%
Tri-Counties	89%	1%
Valley Mountain	78%	-10%
Westside	90%	2%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 12.2: Has Adequate Transportation by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who have adequate transportation (87%) compared to those living in the family home (90%). The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

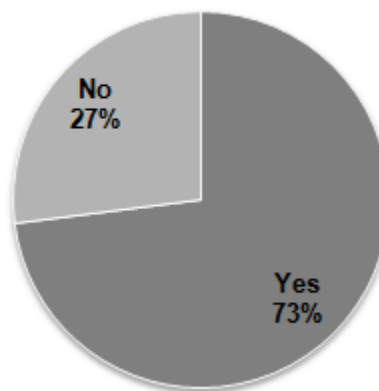
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Gets Needed Services

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

**Graph 12.3: Gets Needed Services**

### Gets Needed Services



The graph above illustrates 73% of people surveyed receive the services they need, 27% do not.

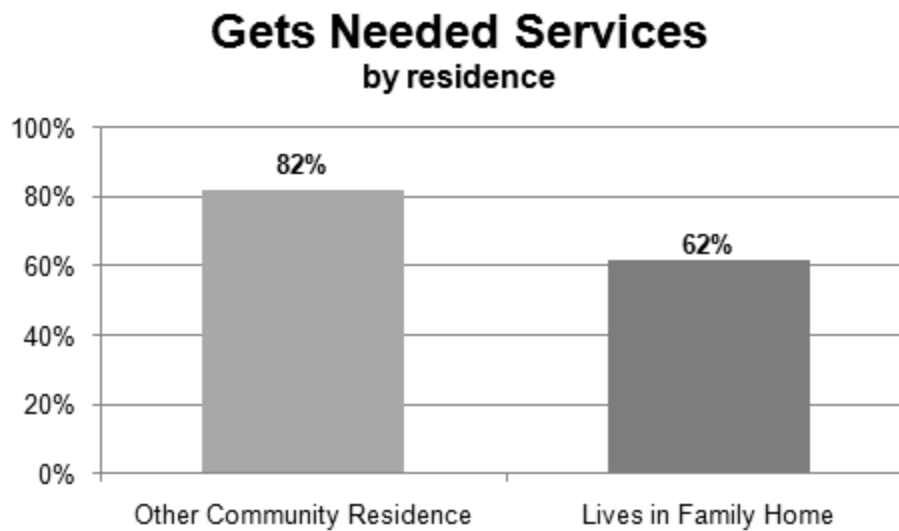
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 12.2: Gets Needed Services by Regional Center

Gets Needed Services		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	73%	
Alta	68%	-5%
Central Valley	75%	2%
East Bay	72%	-1%
East LA	72%	-1%
Far Northern	82%	9%
Golden Gate	77%	4%
Harbor	71%	-2%
Inland	71%	-2%
Kern	85%	12%
Lanterman	77%	4%
North Bay	56%	-17%
North LA	76%	3%
Orange County	87%	14%
Redwood Coast	88%	15%
San Andreas	74%	1%
San Diego	61%	-12%
San Gabriel Pomona	79%	6%
South Central LA	65%	-8%
Tri-Counties	82%	9%
Valley Mountain	76%	3%
Westside	68%	-5%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 12.4: Gets Needed Services by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who get all the services they need (82%) compared to those living in the family home (62%). The difference of 20% was statistically significant.

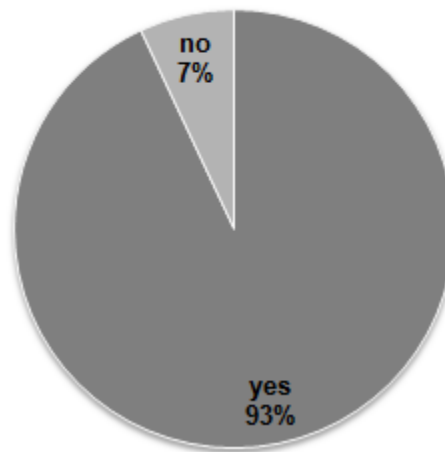
## Results: Individual Outcomes

### Staff Have Adequate Training

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

Graph 12.5: Staff Have Adequate Training

### Staff Have Adequate Training



The graph above illustrates 93% of people have adequately trained staff, 7% do not.

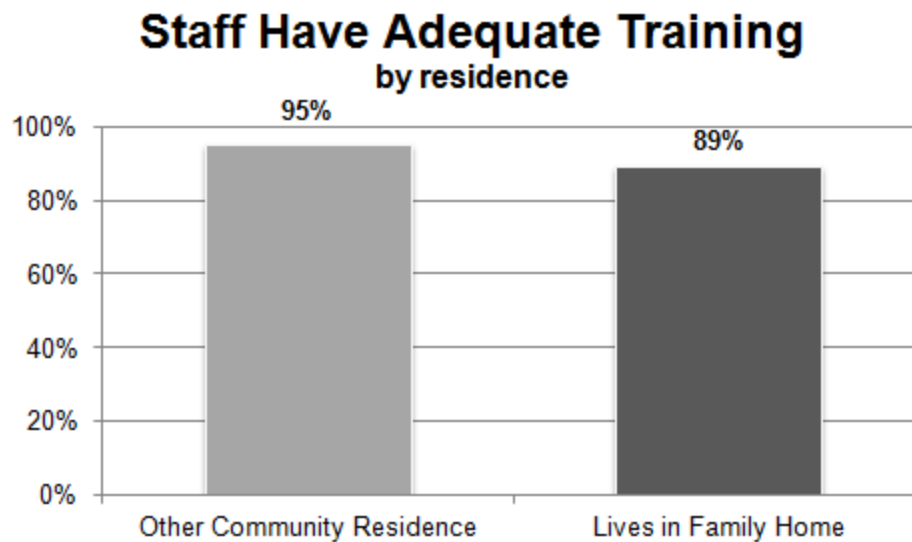
## Results: Individual Outcomes

Table 12.3: Staff Have Adequate Training by Regional Center

Staff Have Adequate Training		
Regional Center	% 'Yes'	% +/- State Average
State Average	93%	
Alta	93%	0%
Central Valley	93%	0%
East Bay	87%	-6%
East LA	93%	0%
Far Northern	95%	2%
Golden Gate	86%	-7%
Harbor	95%	2%
Inland	93%	0%
Kern	91%	-2%
Lanterman	94%	1%
North Bay	87%	-6%
North LA	95%	2%
Orange County	98%	5%
Redwood Coast	94%	1%
San Andreas	96%	3%
San Diego	91%	-2%
San Gabriel Pomona	98%	5%
South Central LA	94%	1%
Tri-Counties	93%	0%
Valley Mountain	91%	-2%
Westside	90%	-3%

## Results: Individual Outcomes

Graph 12.6: Staff Have Adequate Training by Residence



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home who have staff with adequate training (95%) compared to those living in the family home (89%). The difference of 6% was statistically significant.



## **VIII. Analysis: Movers**

*Presents demographic information and statistically significant individual outcome results for individuals who have moved from a developmental center in the past five years (movers) compared to non-movers.*

### Movers Analysis Introduction

This report looks at outcomes of people who have transitioned from a developmental center in the past five years to a community residence (e.g., Community Care Facility, independent home or apartment, or Intermediate Care Facility)<sup>12</sup>. These individuals are referred to in this report as “movers,” and they are compared to the group of “non-movers” living in a community residence as the best available comparison group. Individuals living in the family home were excluded from the non-mover comparison group. However, as noted in more detail in the Methodology section of this report, this comparison has significant limitations, most notably that the mover group has a different profile of individual characteristics than the non-mover group as well as a recent change in living environment (moving from a developmental center within the last five years). It is also possible that movers, having lived in an institutional setting, have unique life experiences that influence satisfaction and service outcomes that may not be captured in any data set.

### Proxy Respondents

The Movers subgroup had a higher percentage of proxy respondents than the non-Movers for all sections. The following reflects the rates of proxy respondents for movers vs. non movers for each sub-domain: Choice 62% vs. 37%; Community Inclusion 78% vs. 46%; Rights 78% vs. 46%; and Services Received 77% vs. 48%. For more detailed information regarding proxy responses and their use in this survey please refer to the Methodology section of this report.

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<sup>12</sup> For definitions of residence types, refer to Appendix E.

### Methods for Movers Analysis

To achieve a representative sample of movers across the state, an oversample of movers was drawn in addition to the Core Sample of 400 individuals per regional center. In addition, all movers from the Lanterman Developmental Center were contacted for an interview. The total sample of movers was 494. Details of the sampling and analysis methodology are described in the Methodology Section of this report.

### Results of Movers Study

Responses from 487 movers and 5,147 non-movers are captured in this report. Results are reported below for demographics and individual outcome measures. Where noted, differences between the two groups were statistically significant at  $p < .01$ .<sup>13</sup>

There were statistically significant differences in the Choice items, where movers tended to have lower averages, and Health items, where movers tended to have higher averages. There were no significant differences between groups in the areas of: Relationships, Safety, Service Coordination, Wellness, or Medication.

All results are reported below. Complete tables describing all outcome areas can also be found in Appendix B.

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<sup>13</sup> A conservative cutoff point was used due to the large sample sizes and the increased likelihood of detecting small differences between the two groups.

## Analysis: Movers

### *Important Data Notes:*

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

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

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

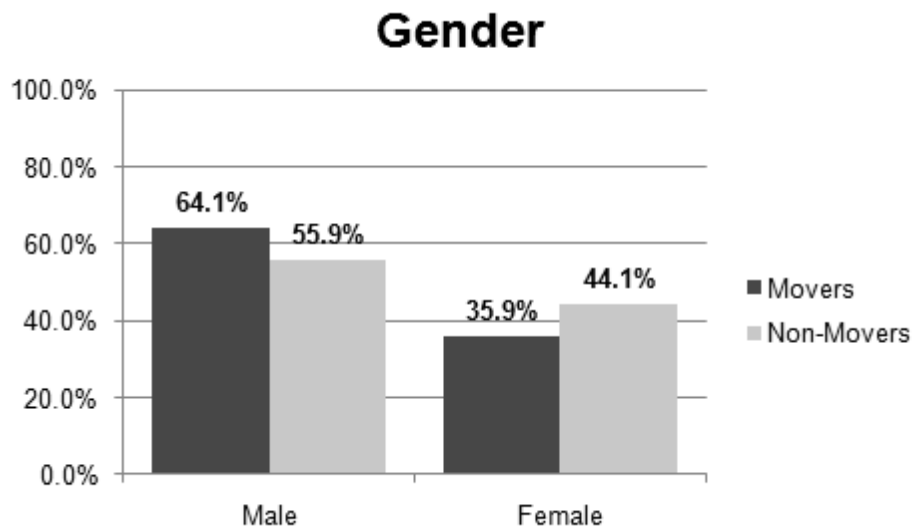
*“Other Community Residence” refers to people who were living in an ICF, CCF, SLS/ILS, or FHA. For more information on residence types, see Appendix D.*

## Analysis: Movers

### *Mover Demographics*

#### Gender by Mover Group

Figure MD 1: Gender by Mover Group

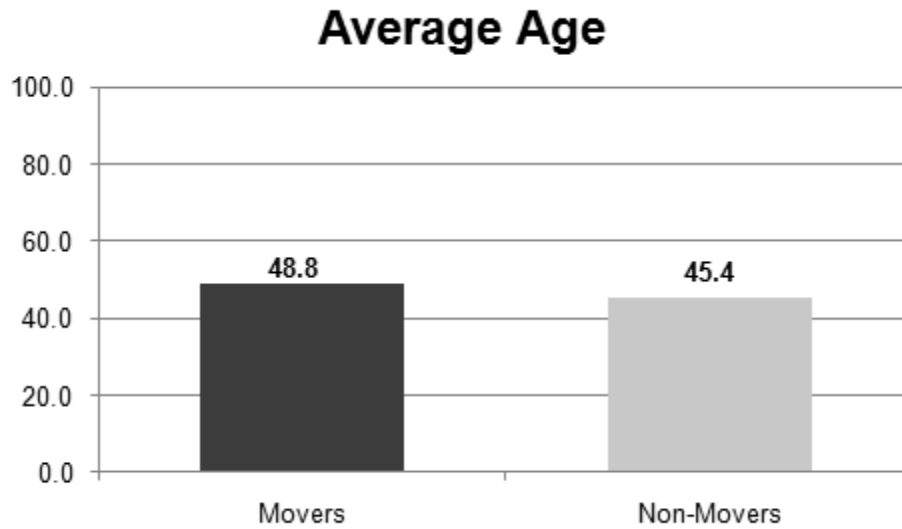


Across both the mover and non-mover groups surveyed, males outnumbered females. However, the proportion of males was higher in the movers group (64.1%) than in the non-movers group (55.9%).

## Analysis: Movers

### Age by Mover Group

Figure MD 2: Average Age by Mover Group

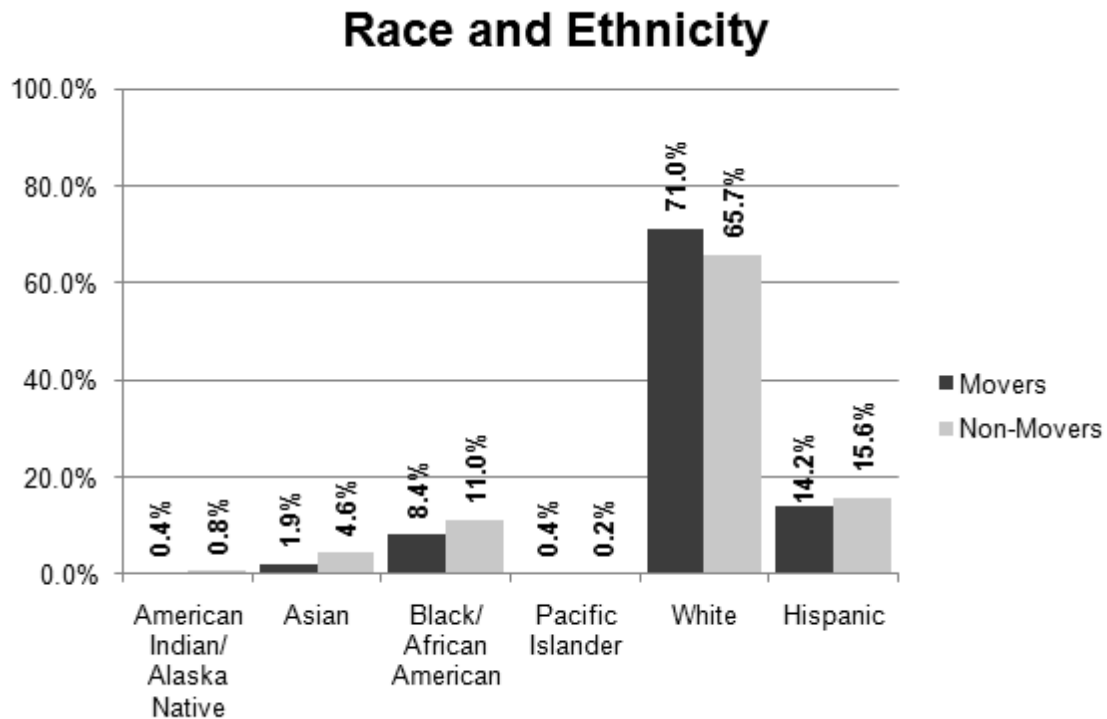


On average, movers were slightly older (48.8 years old) than non-movers (45.4 years old).

## Analysis: Movers

### Race and Ethnicity by Mover Group

Figure MD 3: Race and Ethnicity by Mover Group

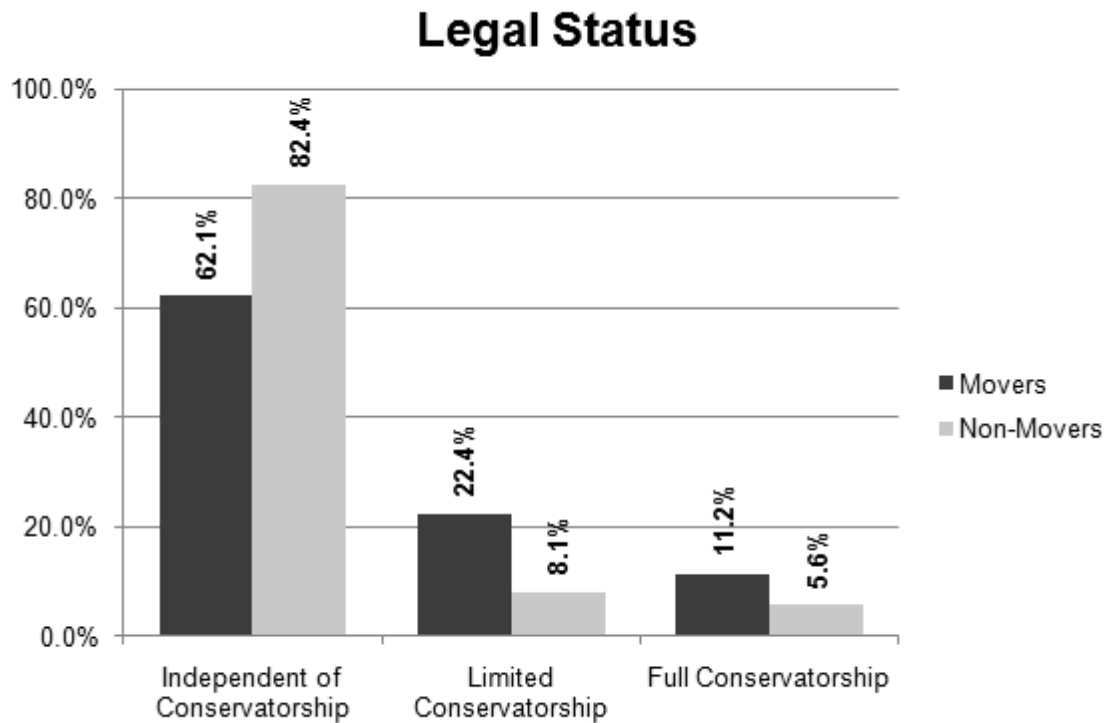


For both groups, the majority of people surveyed identified as white (71.0% of movers and 65.7% of non-movers). However, there was slightly more diversity among the non-movers group. Eleven percent (11.0%) of non-movers identified as Black/African American compared to 8.4% of movers. The proportion of non-movers who identified as Asian (4.6%) was more than twice that of movers (1.9%). A slightly higher percentage of non-movers (15.6%) identified as Hispanic, compared to 14.2% in the movers group.

## Analysis: Movers

### Legal Status by Mover Group

Figure MD 4: Legal Status by Mover Group



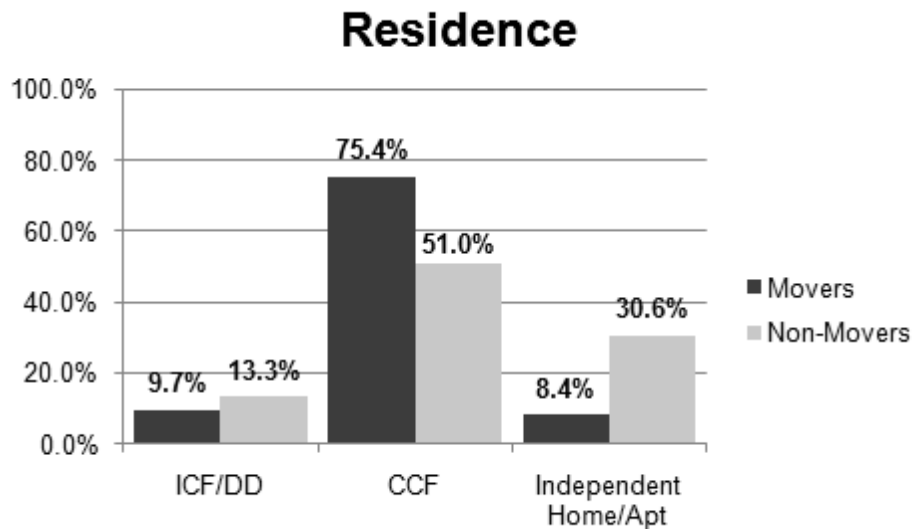
A higher percentage of non-movers were reported as being independent of conservatorship (82.4% of non-movers compared to 62.1% of movers). Of those people who were not reported as being independent of conservatorship, movers had a higher percentage of both limited (22.4%) and full (11.2%) conservatorship.



## Analysis: Movers

### Residence by Mover Group<sup>14</sup>

Figure MD 5: Residence by Mover Group



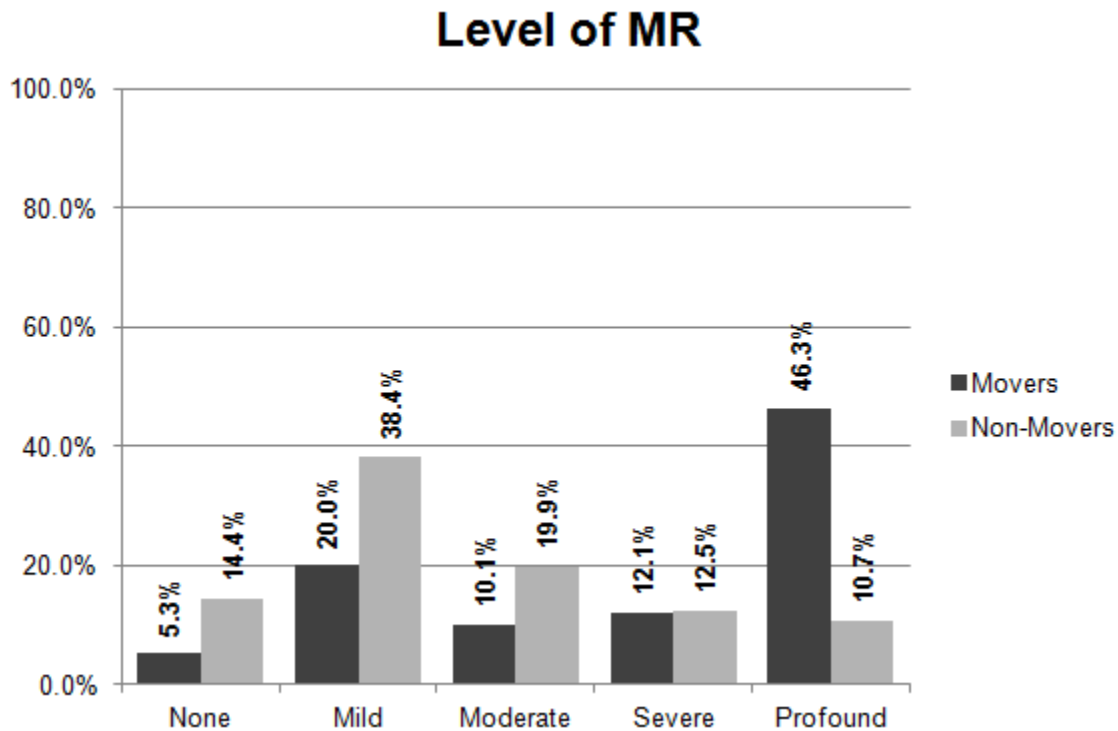
Three-quarters (75.4%) of movers were reported to be living in a Community Care Facility (CCF) compared to about one-half (51.0%) of non-movers. Non-movers were more likely to live in an independent home or apartment than movers (30.6% to 8.4%). Almost 10% of movers (9.7%) and 13.3% of non-movers were reported to be living in an Intermediate Care Facility for the Developmentally Disabled (ICF/DD).

<sup>14</sup> For definitions of residence types, refer to Appendix D.

## Analysis: Movers

### Level of Mental Retardation (MR) by Mover Group

Figure MD 6: Level of Mental Retardation (MR) by Mover Group



There were major differences in level of mental retardation (MR) diagnosis between the two groups.

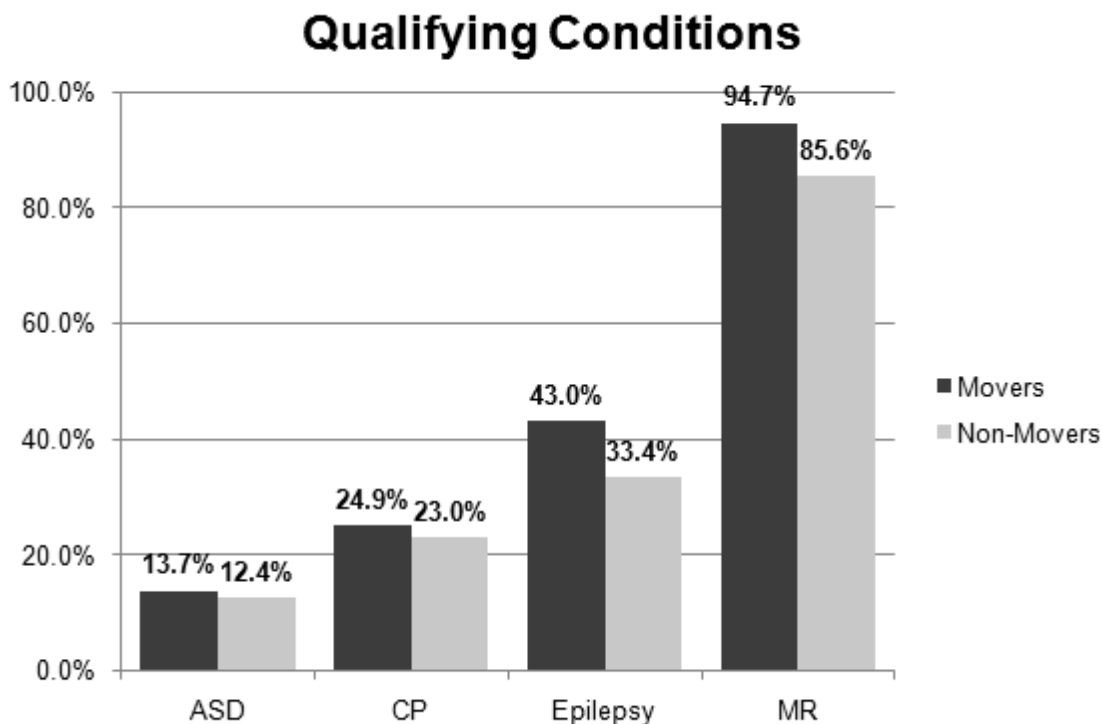
While 58.3% of non-movers were reported as having either mild (38.4%) or moderate (19.9%) MR, nearly the same percentage of movers (58.4%) had been diagnosed with severe (12.1%) or profound (46.3%) MR.

For 14.4% of non-movers and 5.3% of movers, there was no MR diagnosis given.

## Analysis: Movers

### Qualifying Conditions by Mover Group

Figure MD 7: Qualifying Conditions by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers and non-movers who have at least one of the four qualifying conditions for services in California – for all categories movers had higher percentages.

The most common diagnosis for both residence types was mental retardation (MR) – applying to 94.7% of movers and 85.6% of non-movers. Slightly more movers were diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), (13.7% of movers were diagnosed with ASD and 12.4% of non-movers) and epilepsy (43.0%) compared to one-third of the non-movers group (33.4%). Nearly one-quarter of people in both groups have cerebral palsy (CP) – 24.9% of movers and 23.0% non-movers.

## Analysis: Movers

### Other Diagnoses by Mover Group

Table MD 1: Other Diagnoses by Mover Group

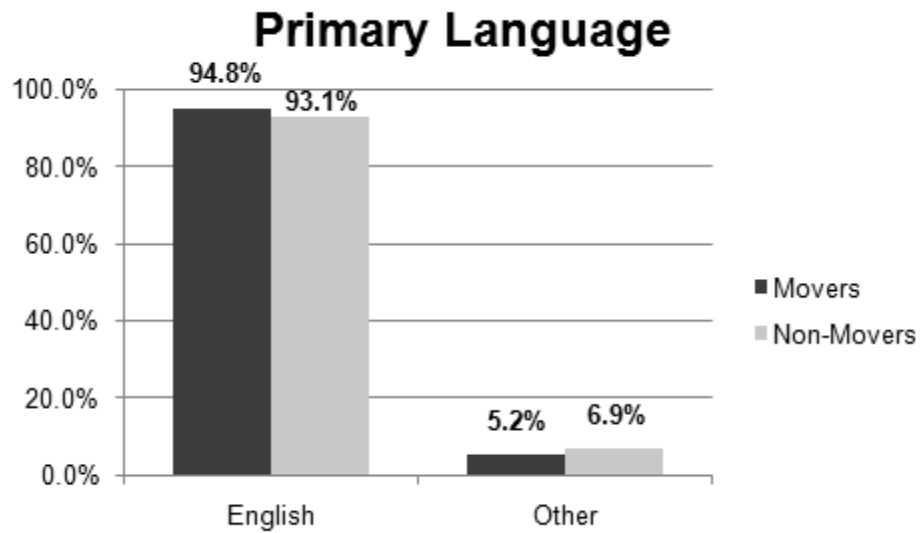
Other Diagnoses	Non-Movers	Movers
Alzheimer's/Dementia	0.6%	0.2%
Brain Injury	0.7%	0.2%
Chemical Dependency	0.1%	0.0%
Down Syndrome	3.7%	1.7%
Limited or No Vision	7.4%	12.7%
Mental Illness	32.8%	38.9%
Prader-Willi Syndrome	0.2%	0.5%
Severe or Profound Hearing Loss	5.2%	6.6%
Others Not Listed	6.2%	8.8%
None	13.3%	6.6%

For both groups, mental illness was the most common of diagnosis other than MR (38.9% of movers; 32.8% of non-movers). A higher percentage of non-movers (13.3%, compared to 6.6% of movers) were reported as having no diagnosis other than MR.

## Analysis: Movers

### Primary Language by Mover Group

Figure MD 8: Primary Language by Mover Group

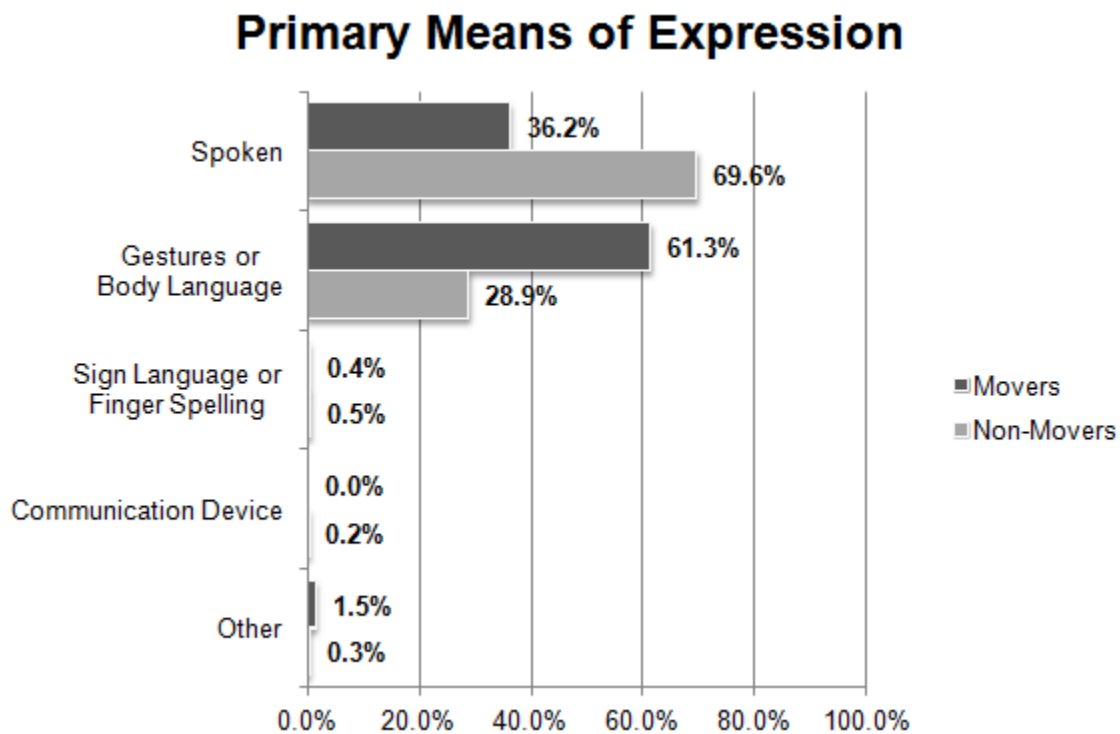


English is the primary language spoken among both groups surveyed: 93.1% of non-movers and 94.8% of movers.

## Analysis: Movers

### Primary Means of Expression by Mover Group

Figure MD 9: Primary Means of Expression by Mover Group

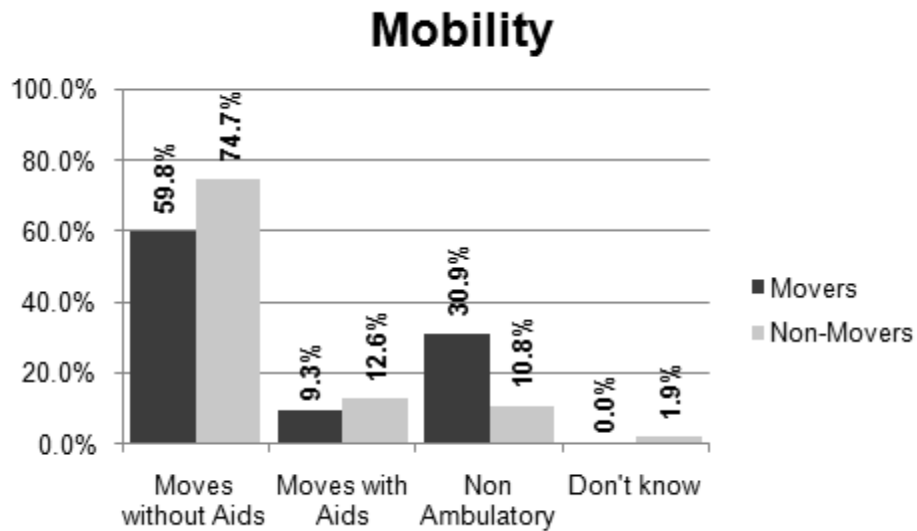


Gestures and body language were identified as the primary means of expression for most movers surveyed (61.3%) while the majority of non-movers were reported to use spoken language as their principal way of communicating (69.6%).

## Analysis: Movers

### Mobility by Mover Group

Figure MD 10: Mobility by Mover Group

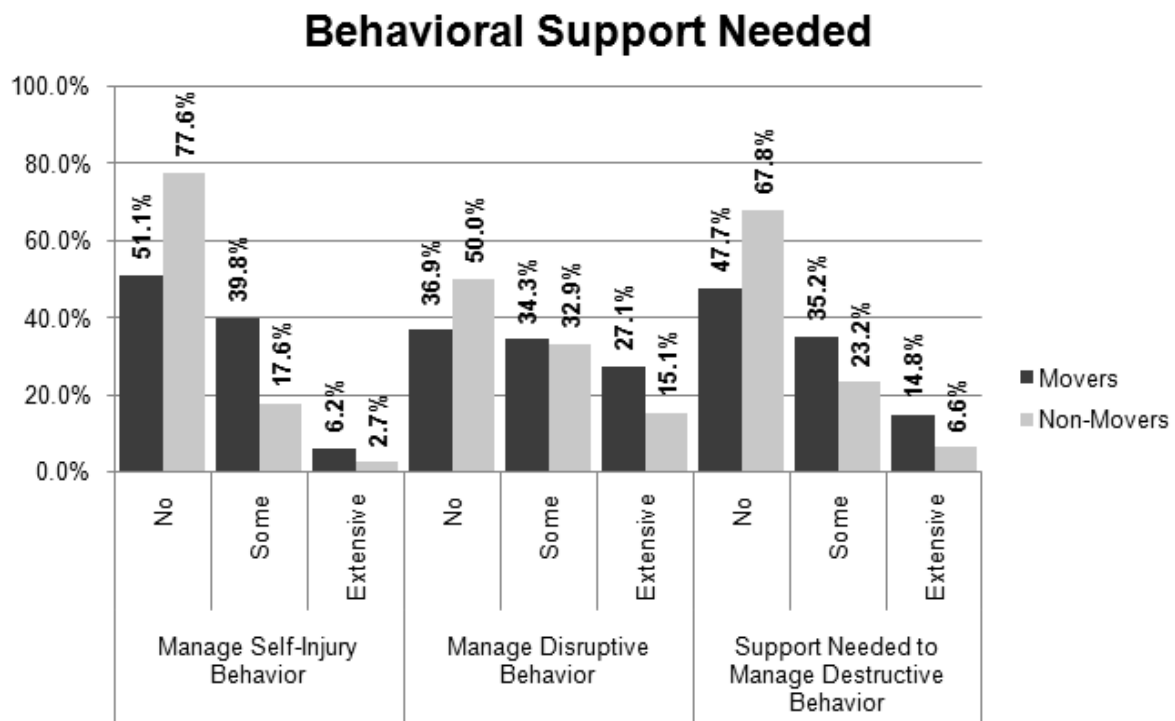


For both groups, the majority of people were reported as not needing aids or equipment to get around – 74.7% of non-movers and 59.8% of movers. However, a higher percentage of movers (30.9%) were reported as being non-ambulatory compared to non-movers (10.8%).

## Analysis: Movers

### Support Needed for Behavior by Mover Group

Figure MD 11: Support Needed for Behavior by Mover Group



For many movers and non-movers, supports reportedly are not needed for self-injurious, disruptive or destructive behavior. For those who do need supports, a higher percentage of movers require some or extensive support for all behaviors compared to non-movers.



## **Chapter 13**

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

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

#### **Observations for Choice and Decision-Making by Mover Group**

The Choice and Decision-Making section includes 14 indicators, organized into four groupings: Choices about Home, Choices about Work or Day Activity, Everyday Choices, and Choice of Service Coordinator. All results are presented in a graph comparing results for movers and non-movers and an accompanying description.

Statistically significant results between movers and non-movers were found in 8 of the 14 indicators; for all eight, movers reported lower percentages of choice than non-movers.

Over twice the ratio of non-movers compared to movers reported they chose where they live (52% vs. 23%); fewer movers chose their roommates (15% vs. 38%); and, 32% of movers compared to 42% of non-movers looked at more than one home prior to deciding where to live. While about half of the movers chose the day activity they attend (52%), more than two-thirds of non-movers made this choice (68%). Slightly more than half the movers stated they chose their case manager (55%), while 63% of non-movers stated this. There was also a lower percentage of movers who reported making decisions regarding: their daily schedules (69% vs. 83%); how to spend free time (77% vs. 91%); and what to buy (70% vs. 88%).

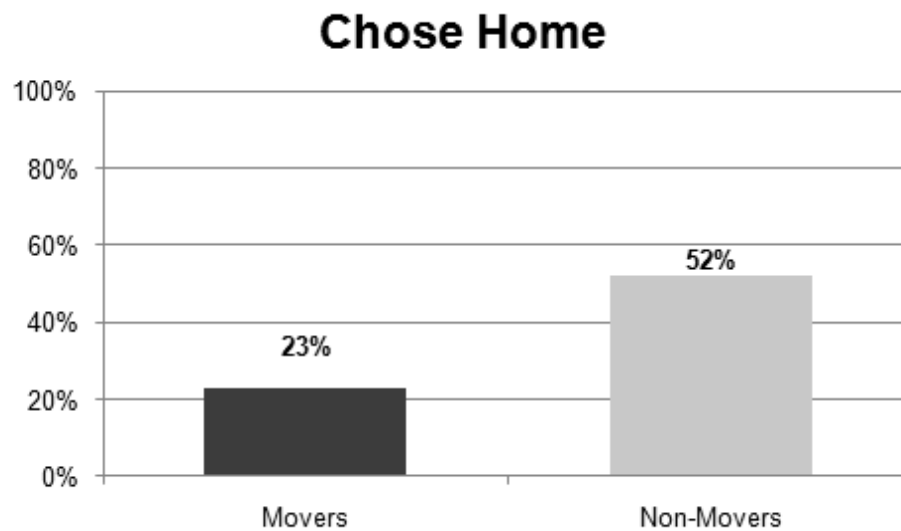
## Analysis: Movers

### Choices about Home

#### Chose Home by Mover Group

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

Figure M 1: Chose Home by Mover Group



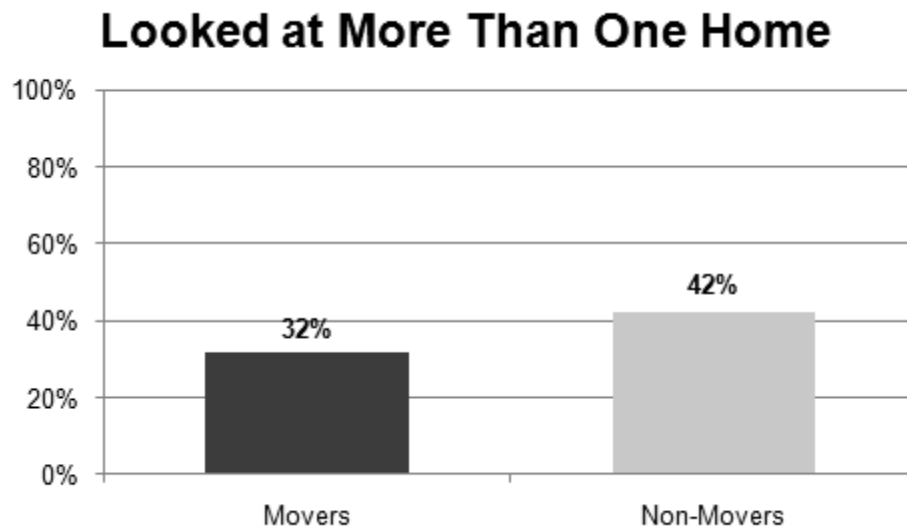
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who chose or had some input in choosing where they live (23%) compared to non-movers (52%). The difference of 29% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Looked at More Than One Home by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported looking at more than one home prior to moving into their current home. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Figure M 2: Looked at More Than One Home by Mover Group



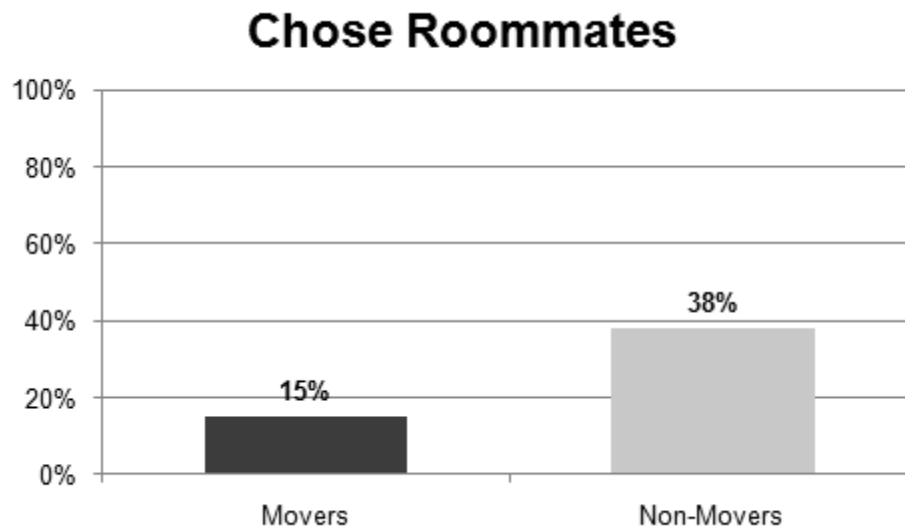
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who looked at more than one home (32%) compared to non-movers (42%). The difference of 10% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Chose Roommates by Mover Group

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

Figure M 3: Chose Roommates by Mover Group



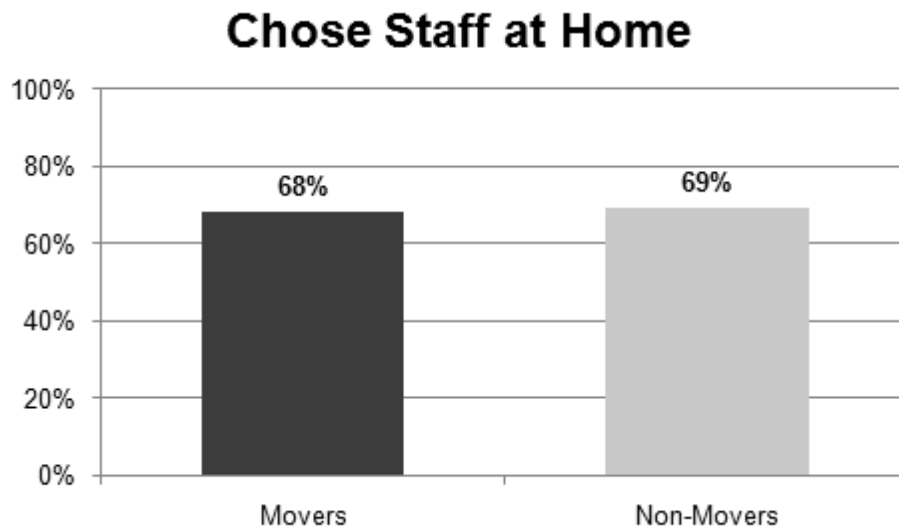
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who chose or had some input in choosing their roommates (15%) compared to non-movers (38%). The difference of 23% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Chose Staff at Home by Mover Group

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

Figure M 4: Chose Staff at Home by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who chose or reported being aware they could request a change to their home staff (68%) compared to non-movers (69%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

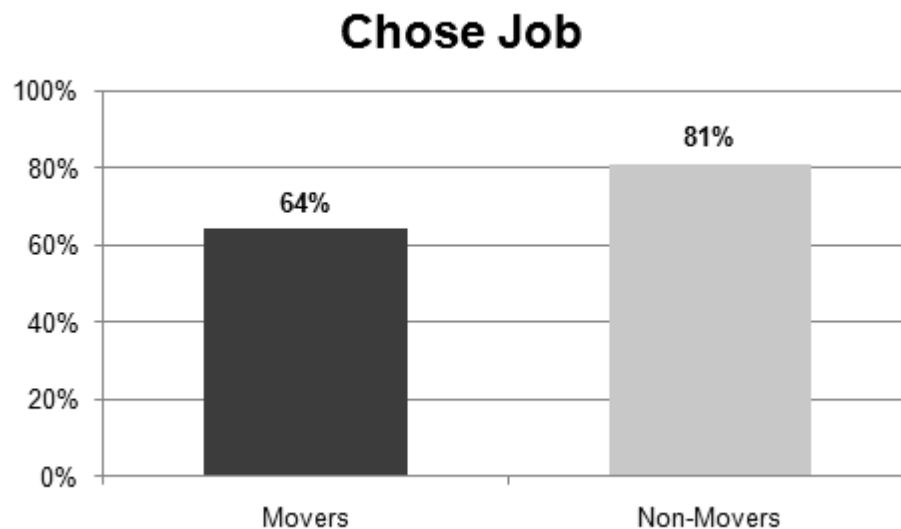
## Analysis: Movers

### *Choices about Work and Day Activity*

#### **Chose Job by Mover Group**

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

**Figure M 5: Chose Job by Mover Group**



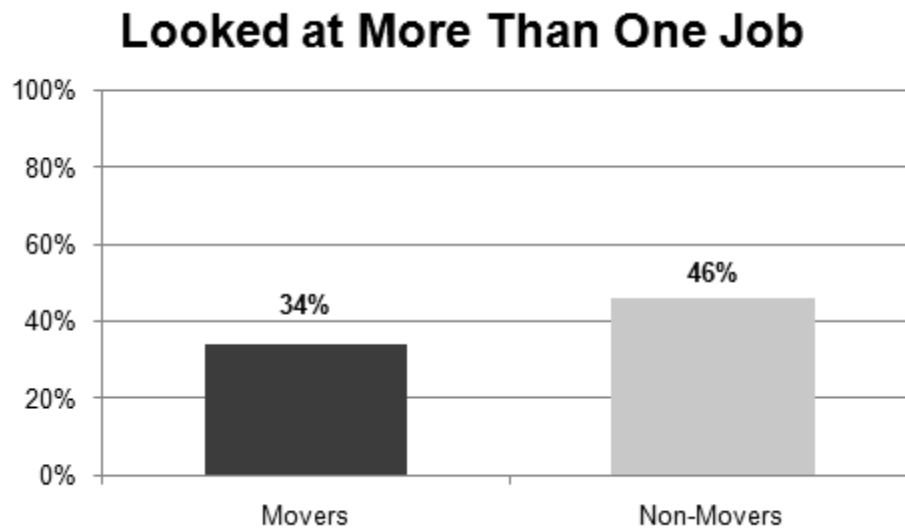
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who chose or had some input in choosing where they worked (64%) compared to non-movers (81%). The difference of 17% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Looked at More Than One Job by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people, among those reported working in the community, who looked at more than one place to work. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Figure M 6: Looked at More Than One Job by Mover Group



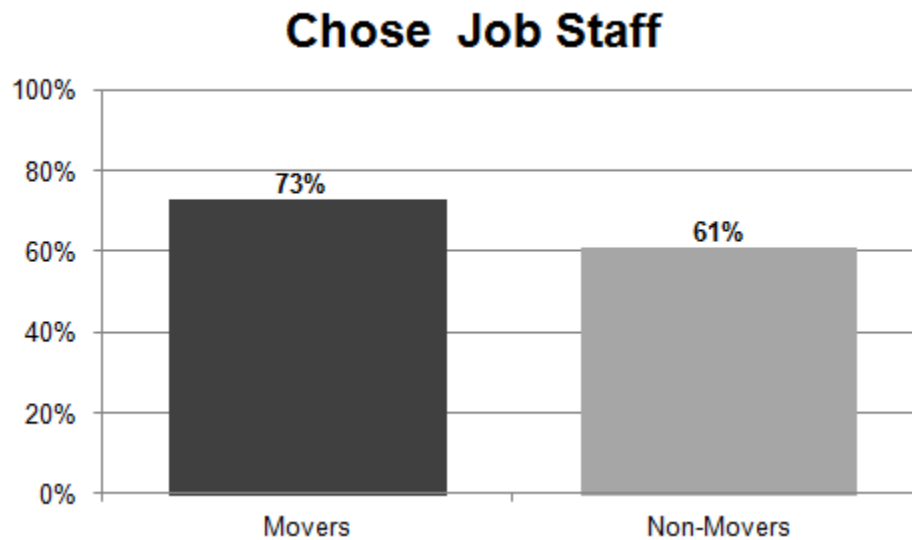
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who looked at more than one job (34%) compared to non-movers (46%). The difference of 12% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Chose Staff at Work by Mover Group

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

Figure M 7: Chose Job Staff by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who chose or reported being aware they could choose the staff who help them at their job (73%) compared to non-movers (61%). The difference of 12% was not statistically significant.

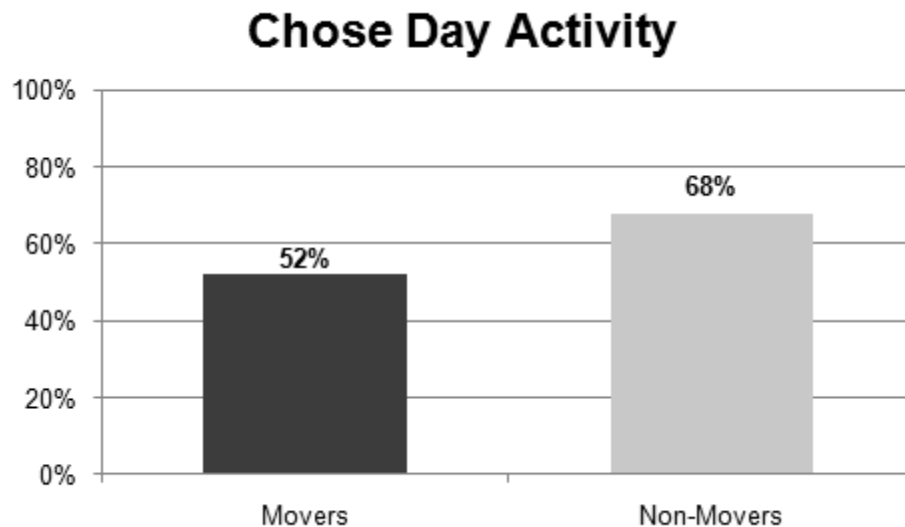


## Analysis: Movers

### Chose Day Activity by Mover Group

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

Figure M 8: Chose Day Activity by Mover Group



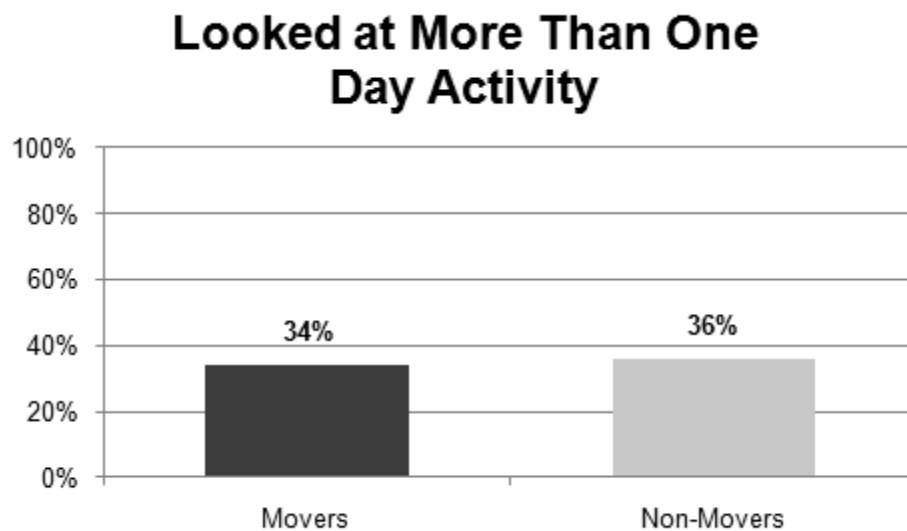
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who chose or had some input in choosing their day activity (52%) compared to non-movers (68%). The difference of 16% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Looked at More Than One Day Activity by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported looking at more than one day activity (e.g., day program). Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Figure M 9: Looked at More Than One Day Activity by Mover Group



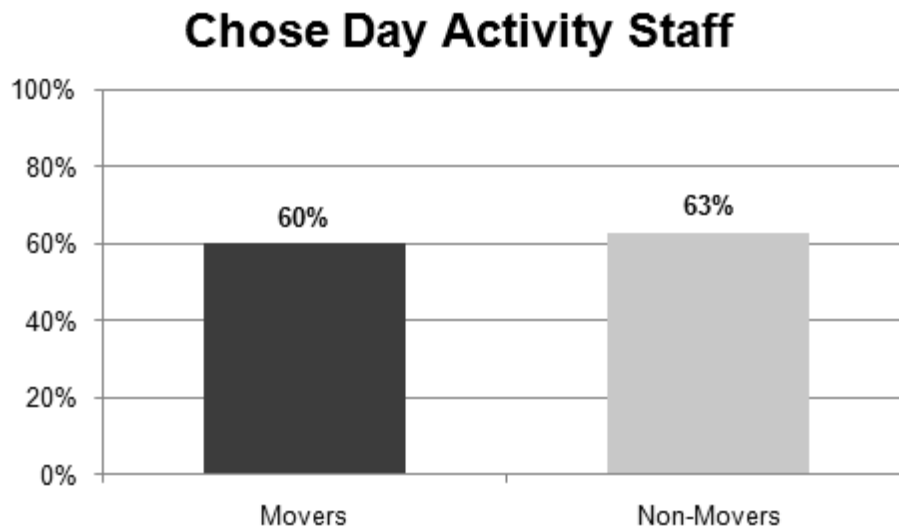
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who looked at more than their current day activity (34%) compared to non-movers (36%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Chose Day Activity Staff by Mover Group

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

Figure M 10: Chose Day Activity Staff by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who chose or reported being aware they could choose their day activity staff (60%) compared to non-movers (63%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

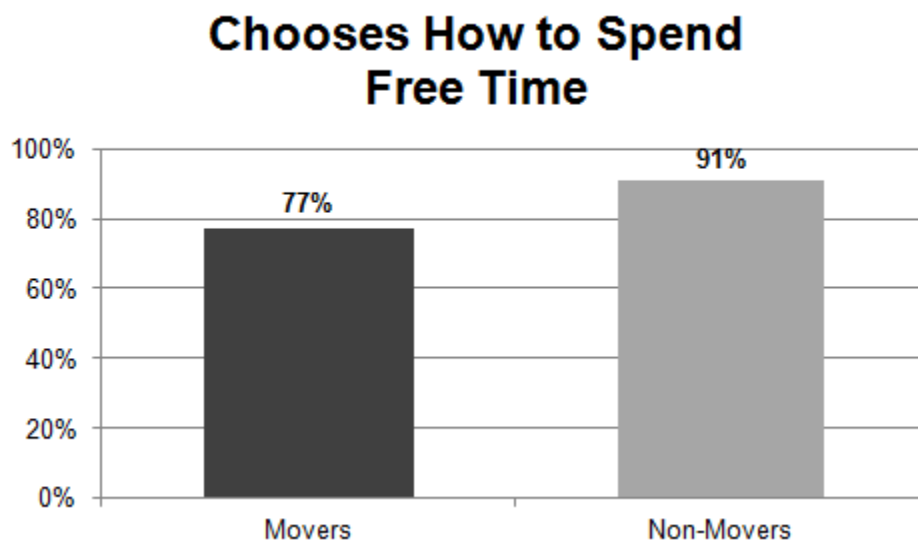
## Analysis: Movers

### *Everyday Choices*

#### Chooses How to Spend Free Time by Mover Group

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

Figure M 11: Chooses How to Spend Free Time by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who choose or have some input in choosing how to spend free time (77%) compared to non-movers (91%). The difference of 14% was statistically significant.

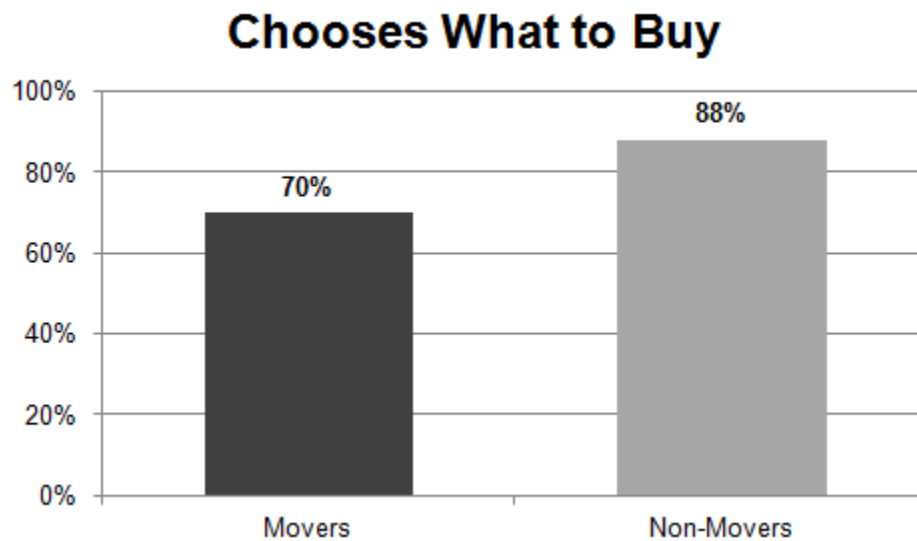
## Analysis: Movers

### Chooses What to Buy by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported choosing how to spend their money.*

*Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Figure M 12: Chooses What to Buy by Mover Group



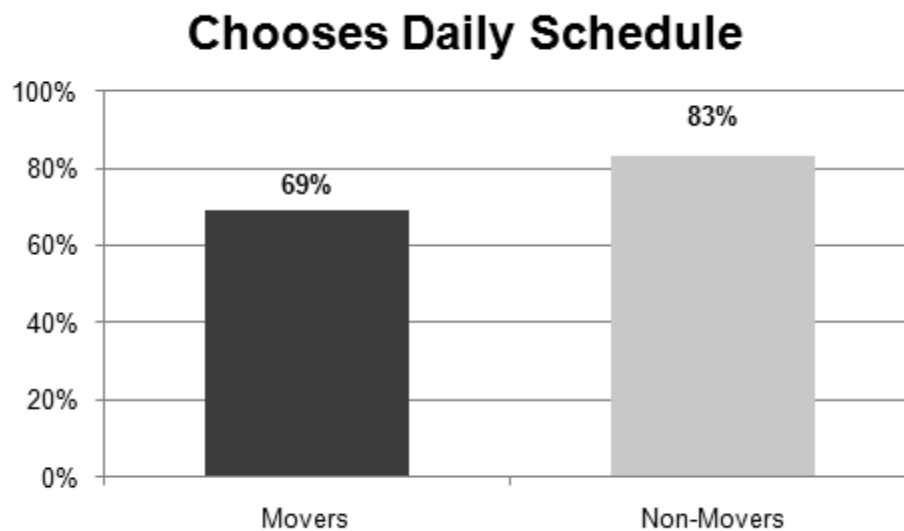
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who choose what to buy (70%) compared to non-movers (88%). The difference of 18% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Chooses Daily Schedule by Mover Group

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

Figure M 13: Chooses Daily Schedule by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who choose their daily schedule (69%) compared to non-movers (83%). The difference of 14% was statistically significant.

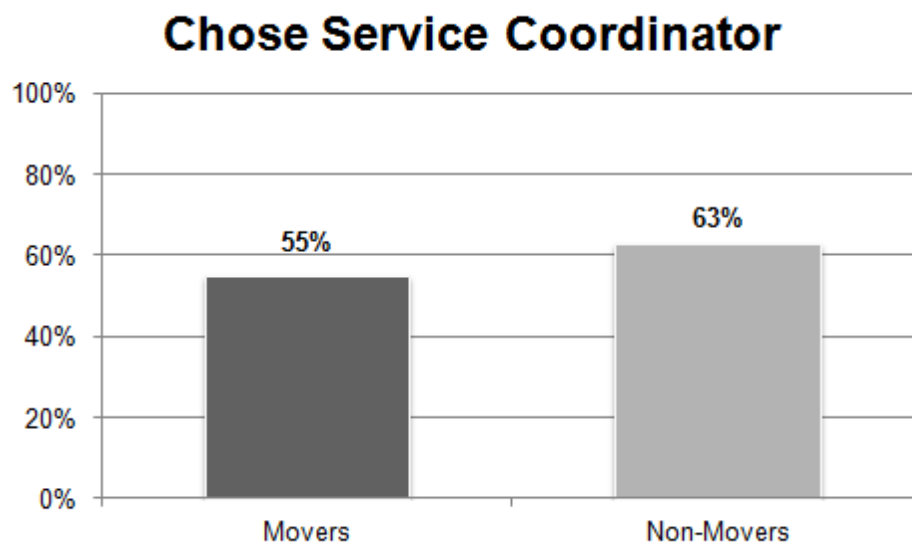
## Analysis: Movers

### ***Choice of Service Coordinator by Mover Group***

#### **Chose Service Coordinator by Mover Group**

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

Figure M 14: Chose Service Coordinator by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who chose or reported being aware they can choose their service coordinator (55%) compared to non-movers (63%). The difference of 8% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 14**

### **Work by Mover Group**

People have support to find and maintain community integrated employment.

#### **Observations for Work by Mover Group**

The Work Section includes 10 items related to community-based employment presented in the following three groups: Community-Based Employment, Type of Community Employment, and Employment Goals. Of the 10 items, 3 yielded statistically significant differences; for these indicators, movers had lower averages than non-movers: Has a Job in the Community, Length of Employment, Has Integrated Employment in Their Individual Program Plan (IPP).

A lower percentage of movers compared to non-movers have a job in the community (4% vs. 7%). Among those who are employed, the largest concentrations of people in both groups are employed in group-supported work. Movers who are employed have been working at their current job for less time than non-movers (27.1 months compared to 66.9 months). While 15% of movers have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP, 19% of non-movers have this as a goal.



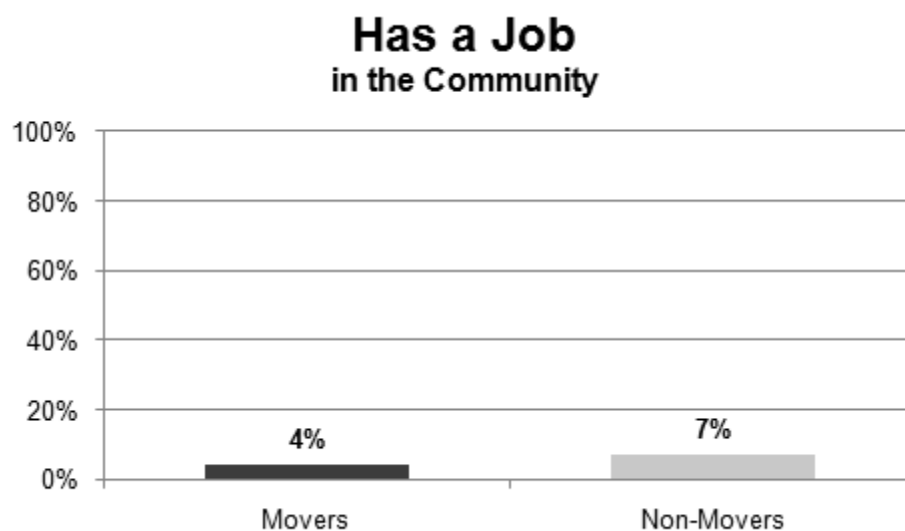
## Analysis: Movers

### ***Community-Based Employment by Mover Group***

#### **Has a Job in the Community by Mover Group**

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

**Figure M 15: Has a Job in the Community by Mover Group**



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have a job in the community (4%) compared to non-movers (7%). The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

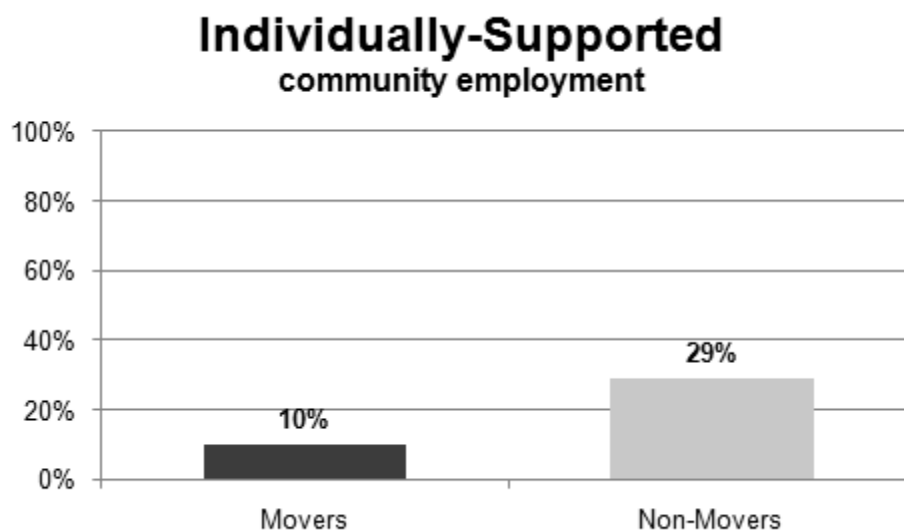
### ***Type of Community Employment by Mover Group***

The following results are based on questions that were only applicable to persons who were reported as being employed in the community. Average hourly wage information is not reported due to an insufficient number of cases to report. To view tables with wage information, refer to Appendix B.

### **Individually-Supported Employment by Mover Group**

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

**Figure M 16: Individually-Supported Community Employment by Mover Group**



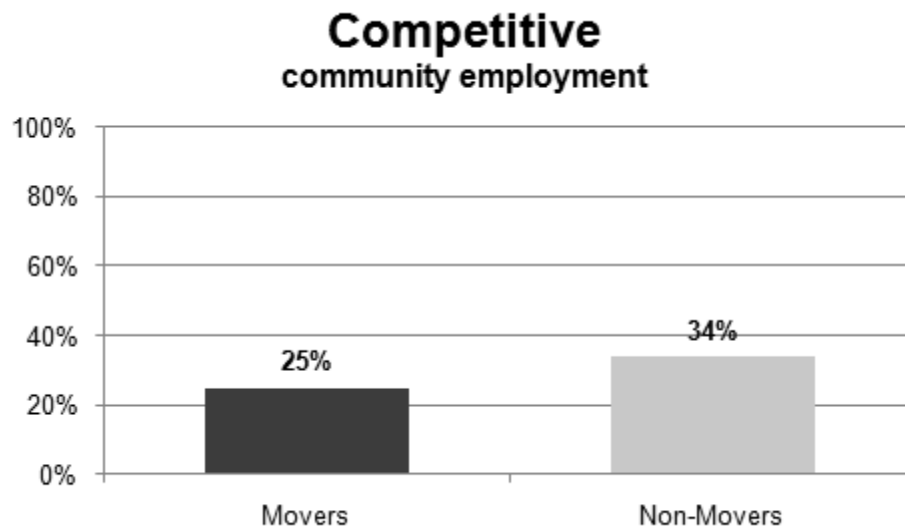
The graph above shows the percentage of movers with jobs in the community who are in individually-supported employment (10%) compared to non-movers (29%). The difference of 19% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Competitive Employment by Mover Group

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

Figure M 17: Competitive Community Employment by Mover Group



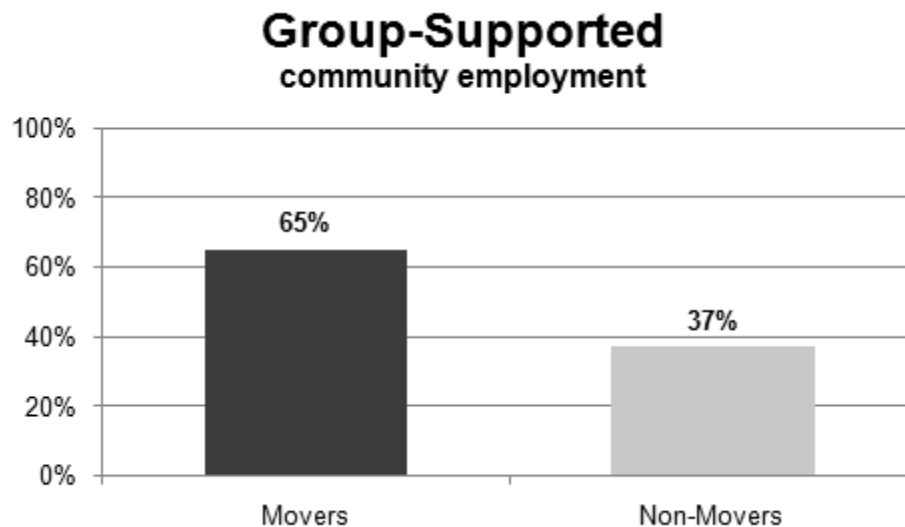
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who are working in competitive community employment (25%) compared to non-movers (34%). The difference of 9% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Group-Supported Employment by Mover Group

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

Figure M 18: Group-Supported Community Employment by Mover Group



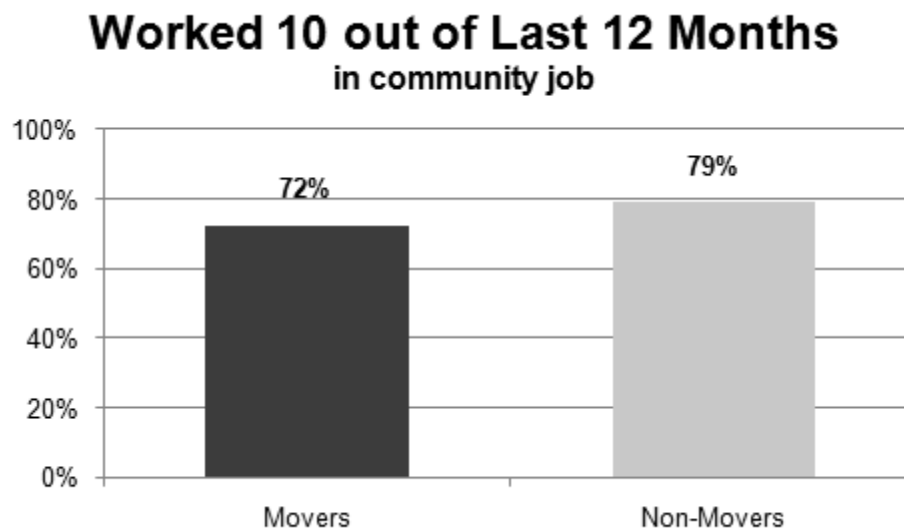
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who work in group-supported community employment (65%) compared to non-movers (37%). The difference of 28% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Worked 10 Out of Last 12 Months by Mover Group

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

Figure M 19: Worked 10 Out of the Last 12 Months in Community Job by Mover Group



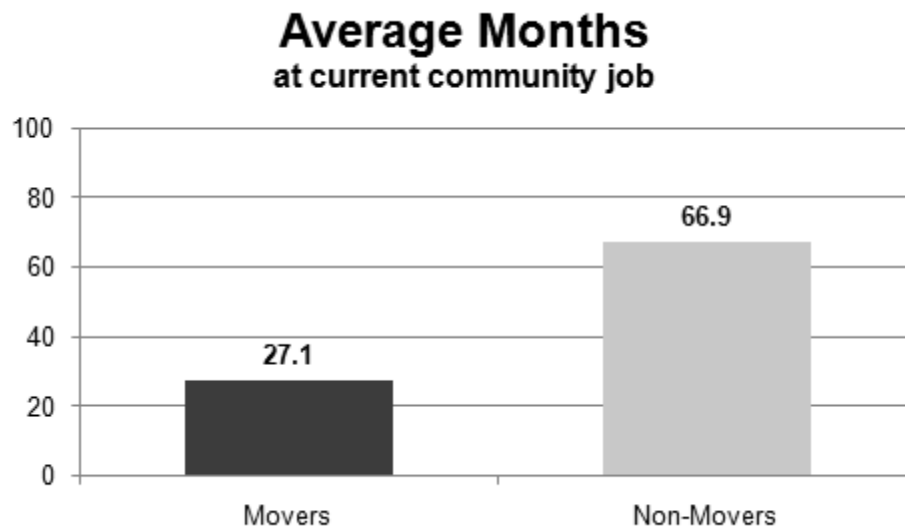
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who worked 10 of the last 12 months (72%) compared to non-movers (79%). The difference of 7% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Length of Employment by Mover Group

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

Figure M 20: Average Months at Current Community Job by Mover Group



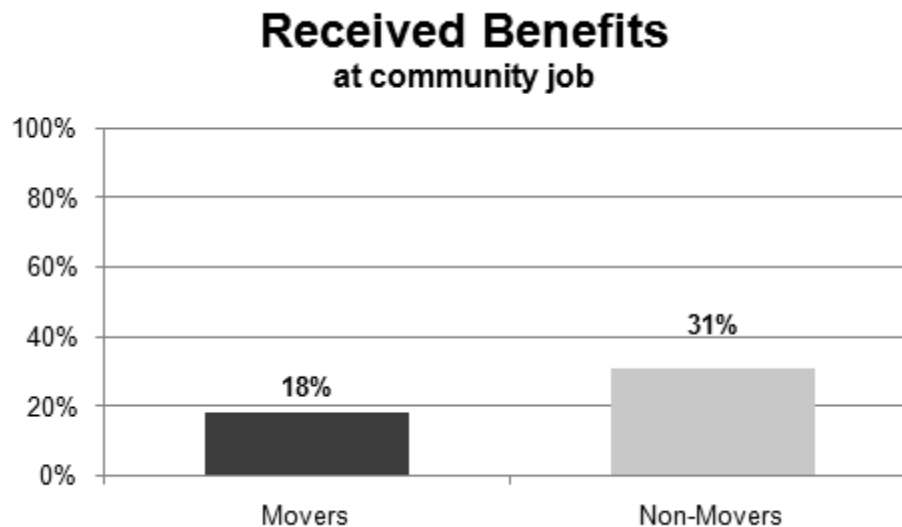
The graph above shows the average length of time movers worked at their current job (27.1 months) compared to non-movers (66.9 months). The difference of 39.8 months was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Received Benefits by Mover Group

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

Figure M 21: Received Benefits at Community Job by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who received benefits from their community job (18%) compared to non-movers (31%). The difference of 13% was not statistically significant.

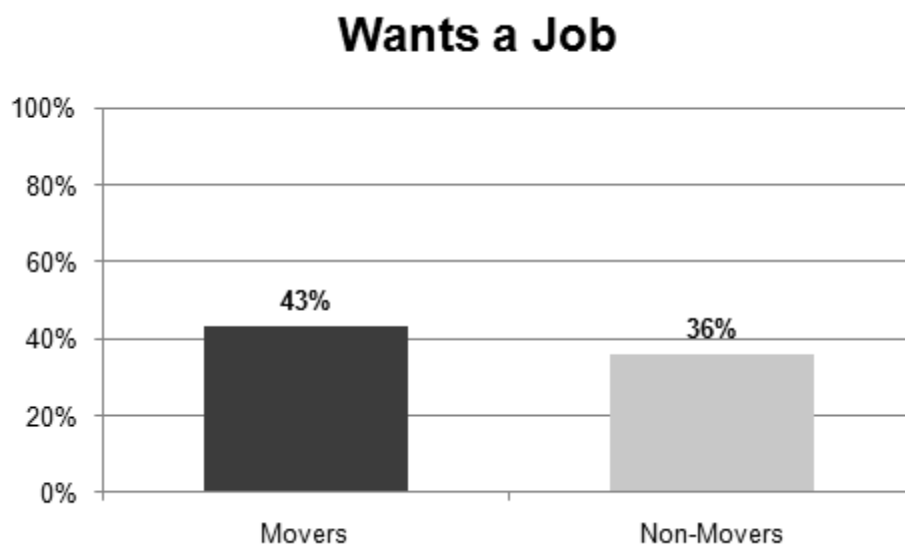
## Analysis: Movers

### ***Employment Goals by Mover Group***

#### **Wants a Job by Mover Group**

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

Figure M 22: Wants a Job by Movers Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who want a job in the community (43%) compared to non-movers (36%). The difference of 7% was not statistically significant.

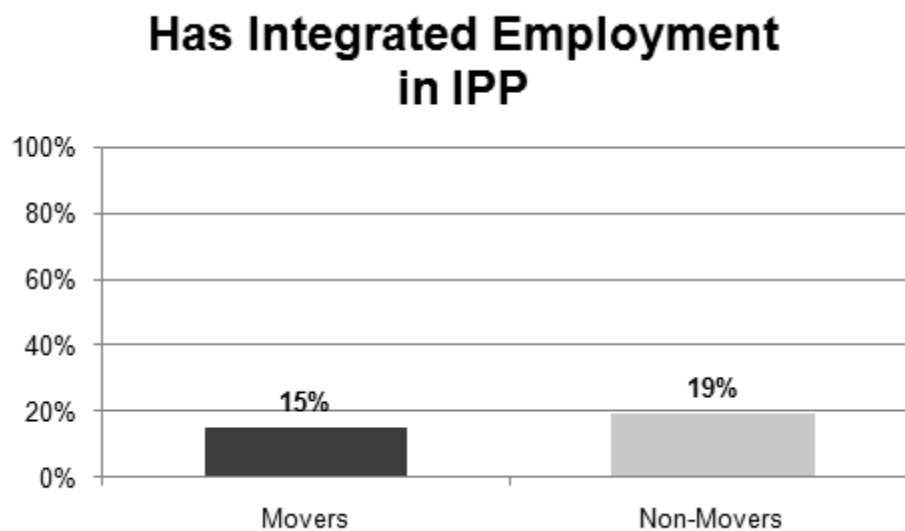


## Analysis: Movers

### Has Integrated Employment in Individual Program Plan (IPP) by Mover Group

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

Figure M 23: Has Integrated Employment in IPP by Mover Group



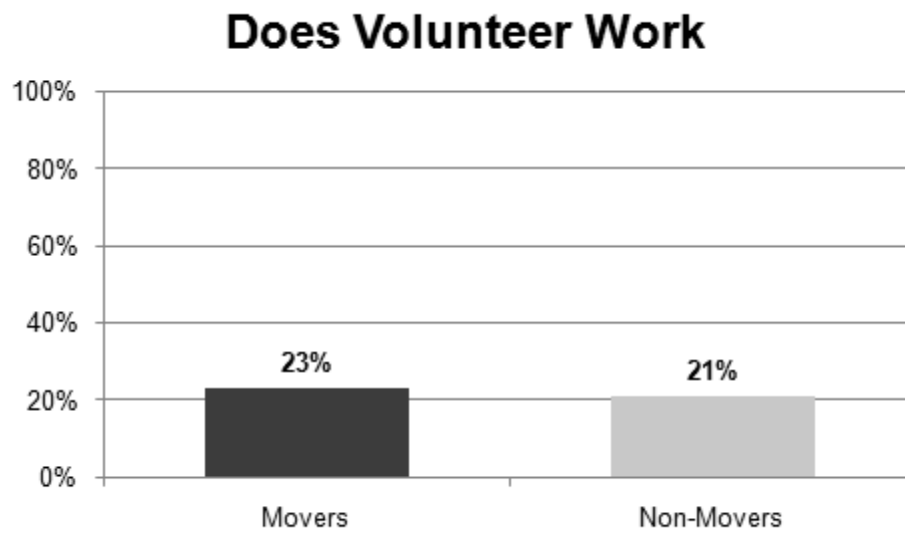
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP (15%) compared to non-movers (19%). The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Does Volunteer Work by Mover Group

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

**Figure M 24: Does Volunteer Work by Mover Group**



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who do volunteer work (23%) compared to non-movers (21%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## **Chapter 15**

### **Community Inclusion by Mover Group**

People have support to participate in everyday community activities.

#### **Observations for Community Inclusion by Mover Group**

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

Statistically significant differences were found for 4 of the 14 items. The number of times movers went out for entertainment in a one-month period was greater than non-movers (2.9 times vs. 2.3 times). Although the majority of people in both groups had gone out to eat in the past month, fewer movers had done so than non-movers (74% vs. 82%).

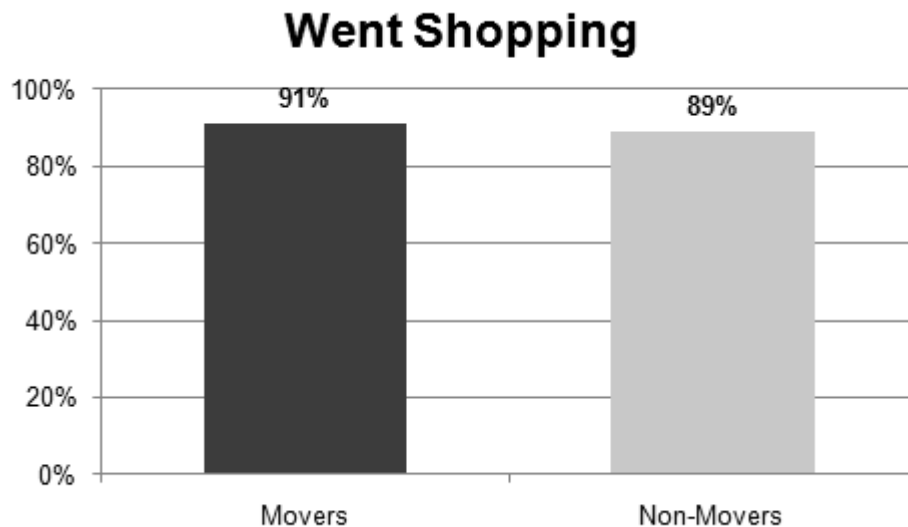
There were also statistically significant differences in the number of times and the frequency with which movers reported going on vacation in the past year compared to non-movers. While 19% of movers went on vacation, twice as many non-movers reported the same (38%). This held true for the average number of vacations (0.6 times for non-movers vs. 0.3 times for movers).

## Analysis: Movers

### Went Shopping by Mover Group

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

Figure M 25: Went Shopping by Mover Group



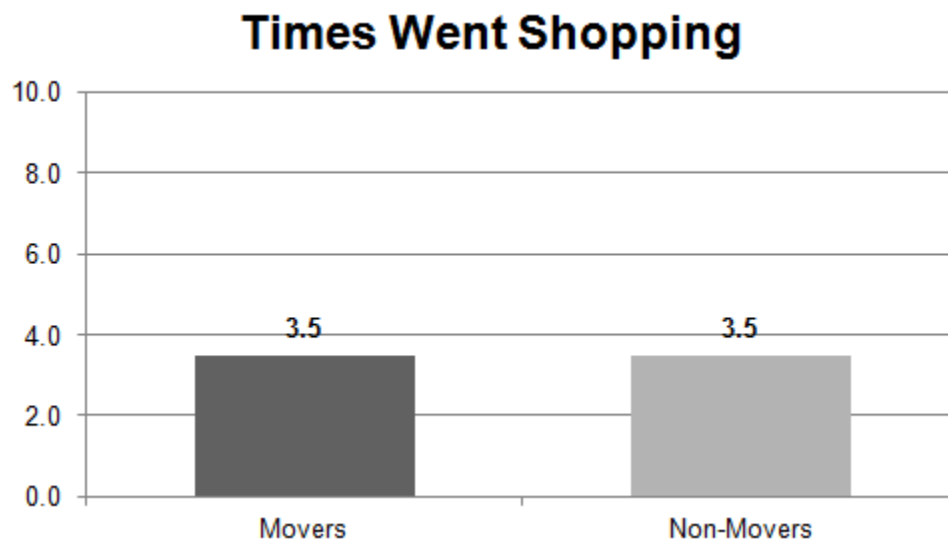
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who went shopping in the past month (91%) compared to non-movers (89%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Average Times Shopping by Mover Group

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

Figure M 26: Average Times Shopping by Mover Group



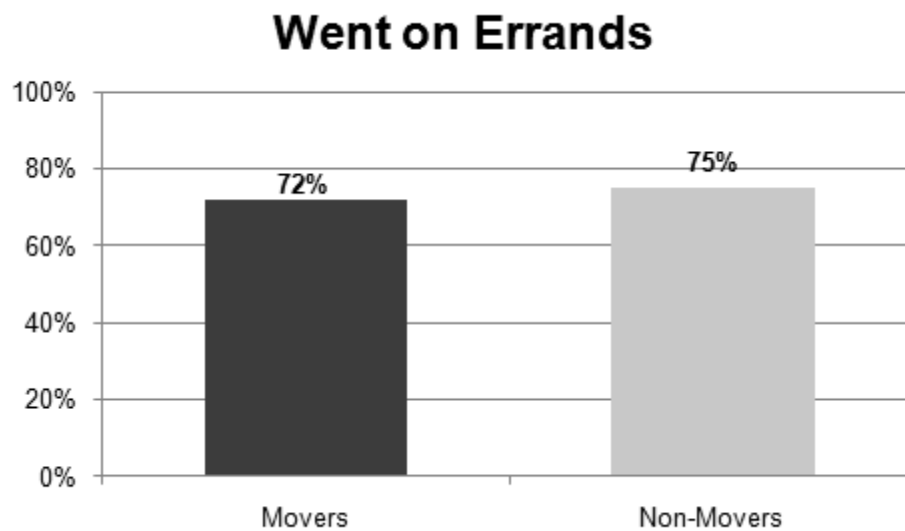
The graph above shows movers and non-movers with the same average number of times shopping in the past month (3.5).

## Analysis: Movers

### Went on Errands by Mover Group

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

Figure M 27: Went on Errands by Mover Group



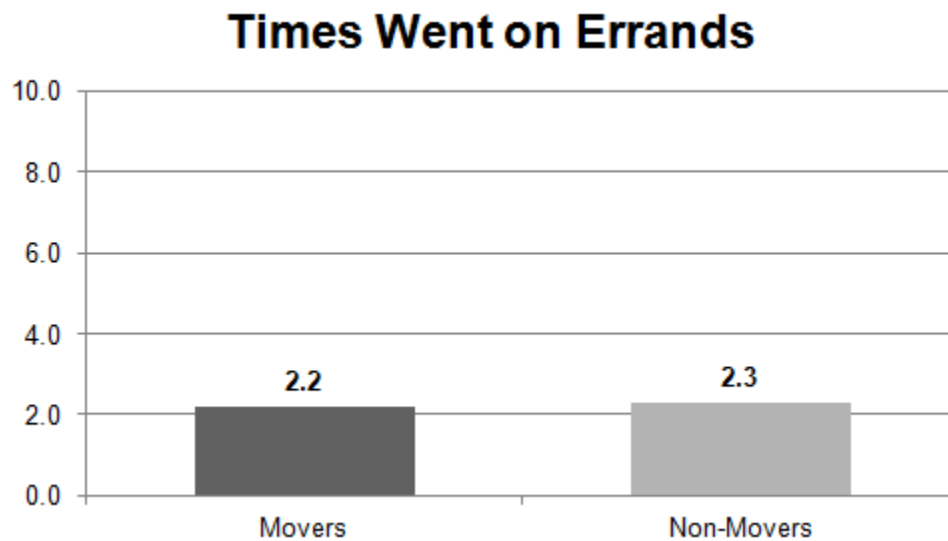
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who went on errands in the past month (72%) compared to non-movers (75%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Average Times Out for Errands by Mover Group

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

Figure M 28: Average Times Went on Errands by Mover Group



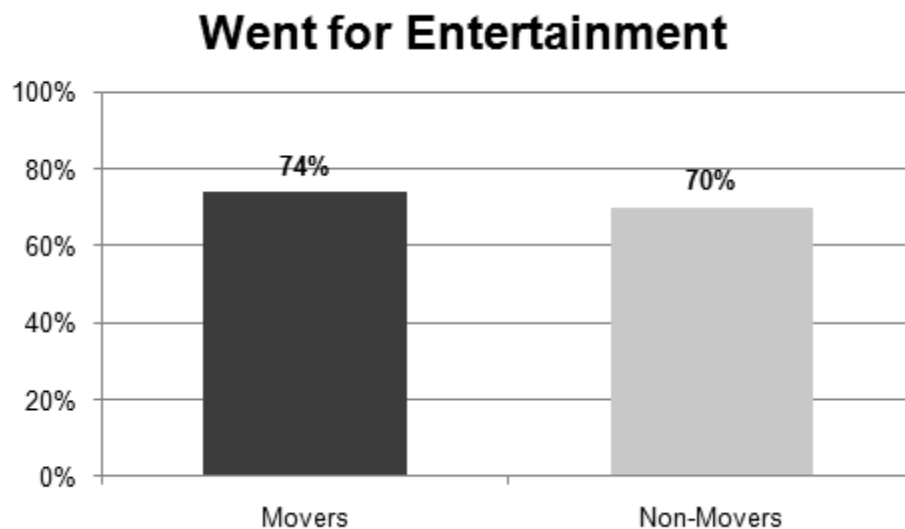
The graph above shows the average number of times movers went on errands in the past month (2.2) compared to non-movers (2.3). The difference of 0.1 times was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Went for Entertainment by Mover Group

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

Figure M 29: Went Out for Entertainment by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who went out for entertainment in the past month (74%) compared to non-movers (70%). The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

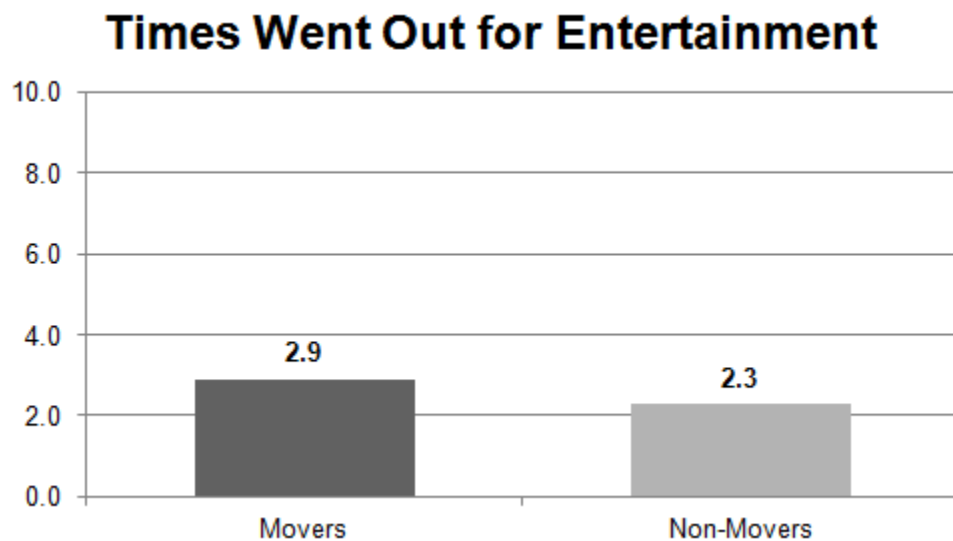


## Analysis: Movers

### Average Times Out for Entertainment by Mover Group

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

Figure M 30: Average Times Went Out for Entertainment by Mover Group



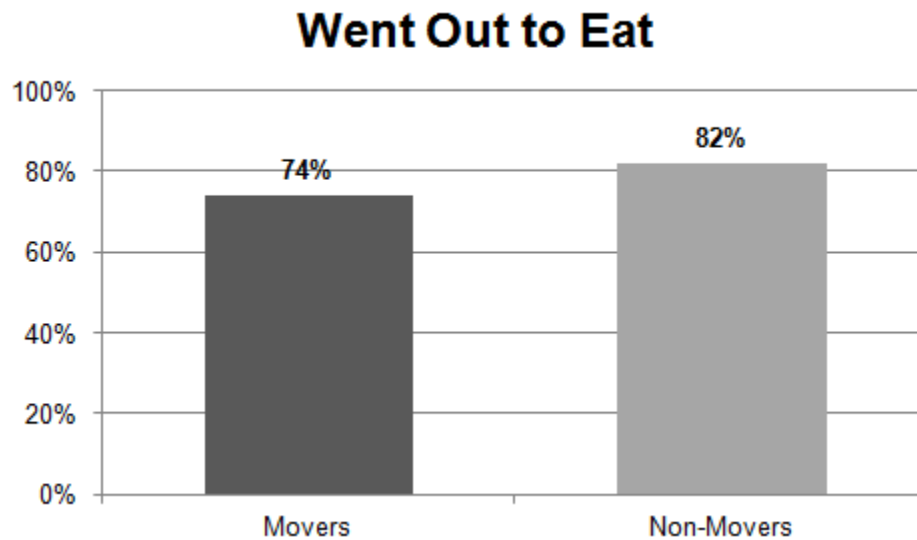
The graph above shows the average number of times movers went out for entertainment in the past month (2.9), compared to non-movers (2.3). The difference of 0.6 times was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Went Out to Eat by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported going out to an integrated restaurant or café to eat in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Figure M 31: Went Out to Eat by Mover Group



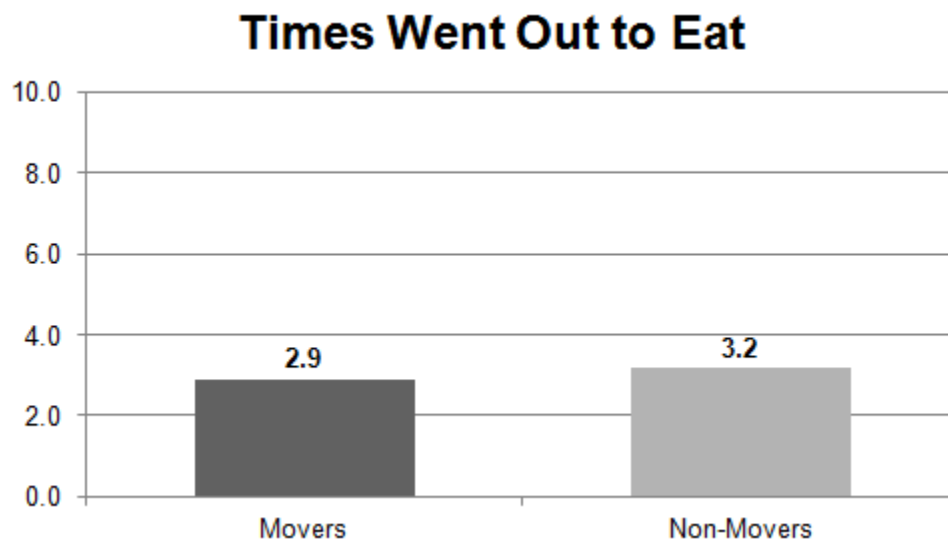
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who went out to eat in the past month (74%) compared to non-movers (82%). The difference of 8% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Average Times Went Out to Eat by Mover Group

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

Figure M 32: Average Times Went Out to Eat by Mover Group



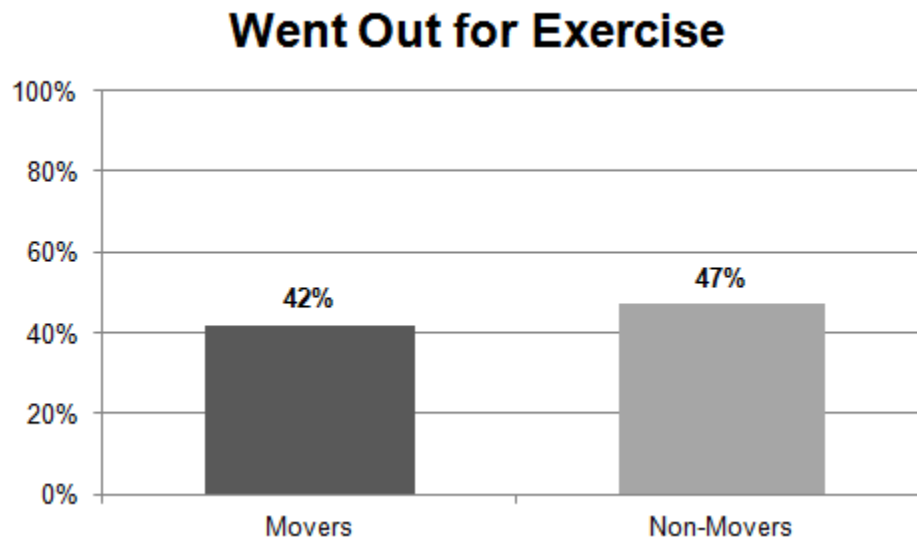
The graph above shows the average number of times movers went out to eat in the past month (2.9) compared to non-movers (3.2). The difference of 0.3 times was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Went Out for Exercise by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported exercising in an integrated setting (e.g., walked around the neighborhood, went to a gym) in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Figure M 33: Went Out for Exercise by Mover Group



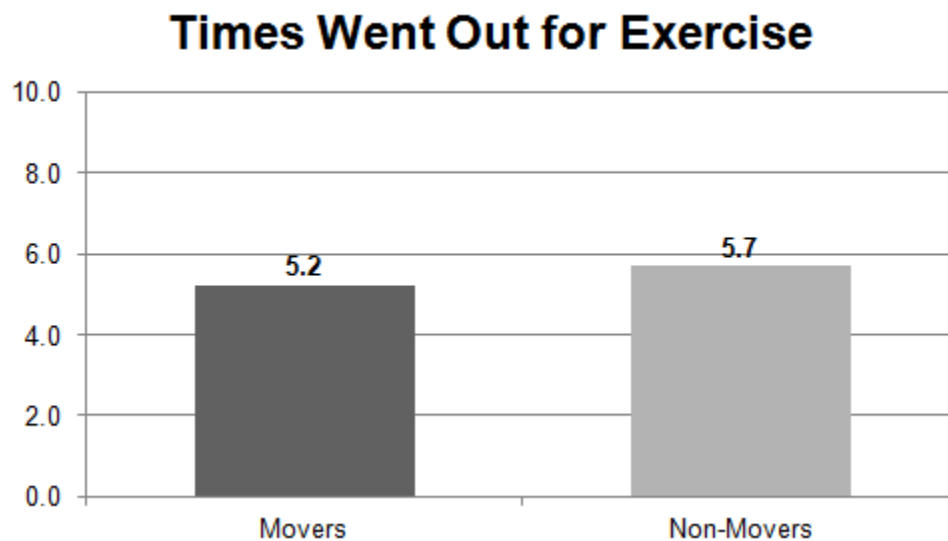
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who went out for exercise in the past month (42%) compared to non-movers (47%). The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Average Times Out for Exercise by Mover Group

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

Figure M 34: Average Times Went Out for Exercise by Mover Group



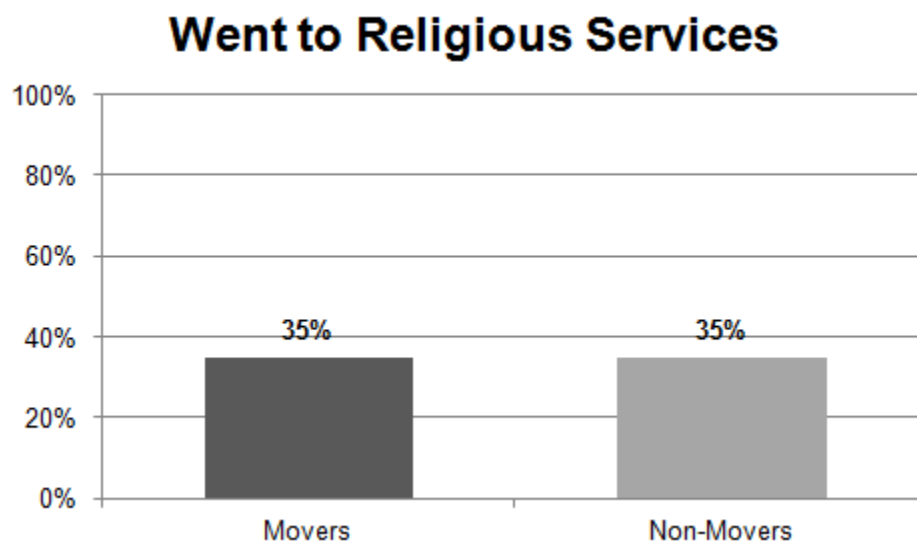
The graph above shows the average number of times movers went out for exercise in the past month (5.2) compared to non-movers (5.7). The difference of 0.5 times was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Went to Religious Services by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported going to religious services in an integrated setting in the past month. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Figure M 35: Went Out to Religious Services by Mover Group



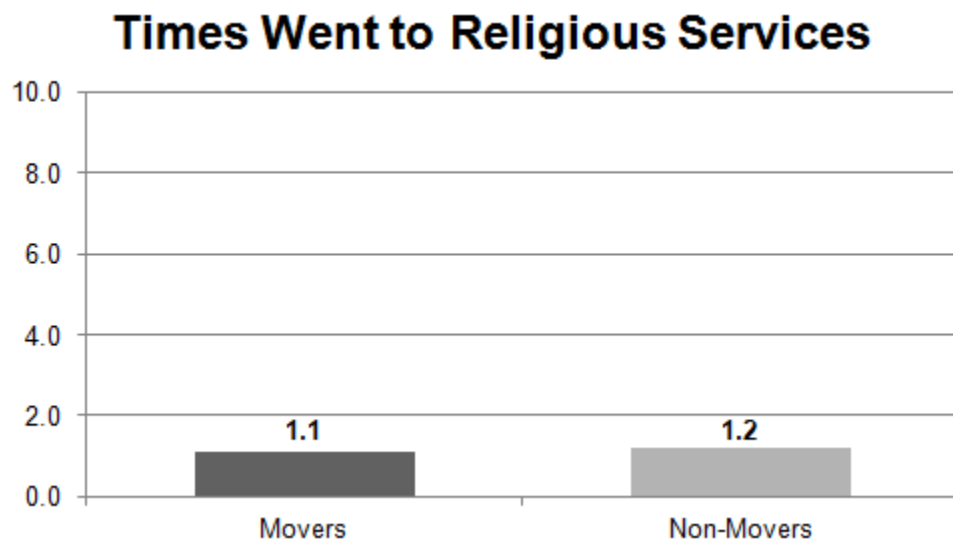
The graph above shows the same percentage of movers as non-movers went to religious services in the past month (35%).

## Analysis: Movers

### Average Times Out to Religious Services by Mover Group

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

Figure M 36: Average Times to Religious Services by Mover Group



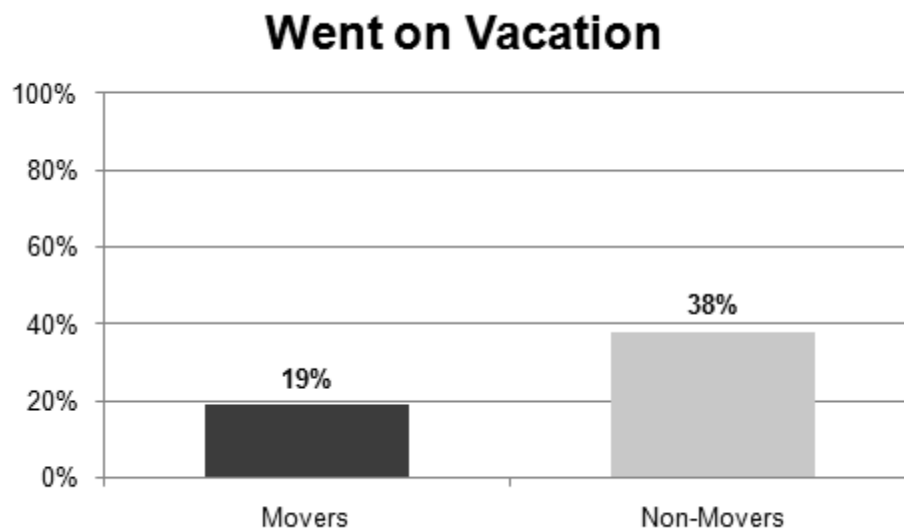
The graph above shows the average number of times movers went to religious services in the past month (1.1) compared to non-movers (1.2). The difference of 0.1 was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Went on Vacation by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported going on vacation in an integrated setting in the past year. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Figure M 37: Went on Vacation by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who went on vacation in the past year (19%) compared to non-movers (38%). The difference of 19% was statistically significant.

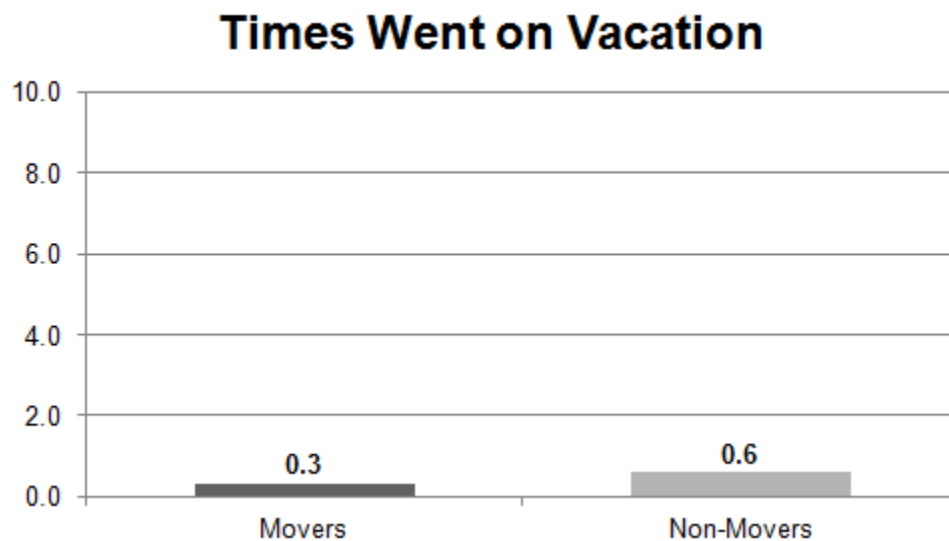


## Analysis: Movers

### Average Times Went on Vacation by Mover Group

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

Figure M 38: Average Times Went on Vacation by Mover Group



The graph above shows the average number of times movers went on vacation in the past year (0.3) compared to non-movers (0.6). The difference of 0.3 was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 16**

### **Relationships by Mover Group**

People have friendships and relationships.

#### **Observations for Relationships by Mover Group**

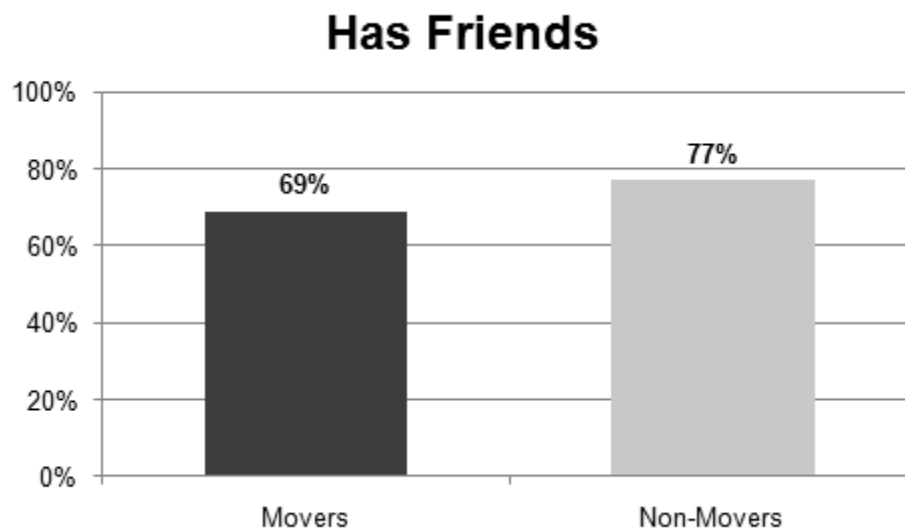
The Relationships section includes seven items that seek to determine whether people have relationships with friends and family and the support needed to maintain these relationships. There were no statistically significant results between the groups in this section.

## Analysis: Movers

### Has Friends by Mover Group

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

Figure M 39: Has Friends by Mover Group



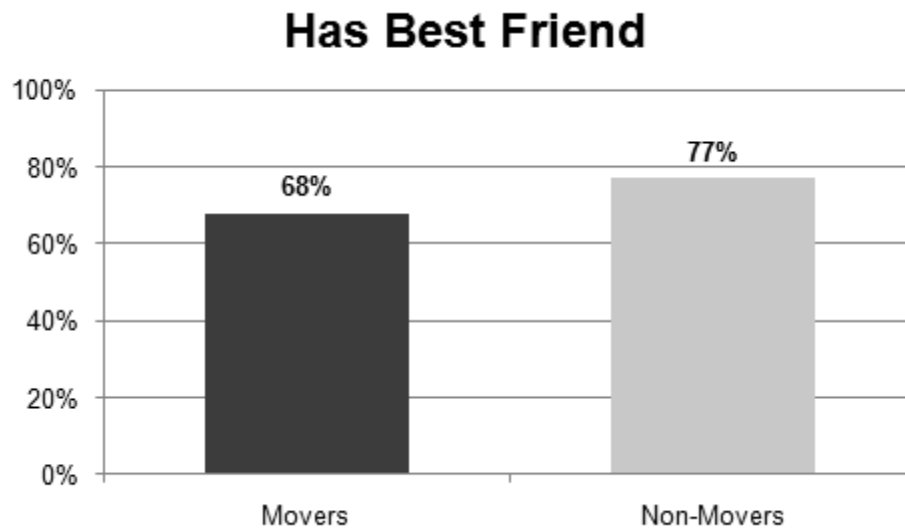
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have friends (69%) compared to non-movers (77%). The difference of 8% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Has a Best Friend by Mover Group

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

Figure M 40: Has a Best Friend by Mover Group



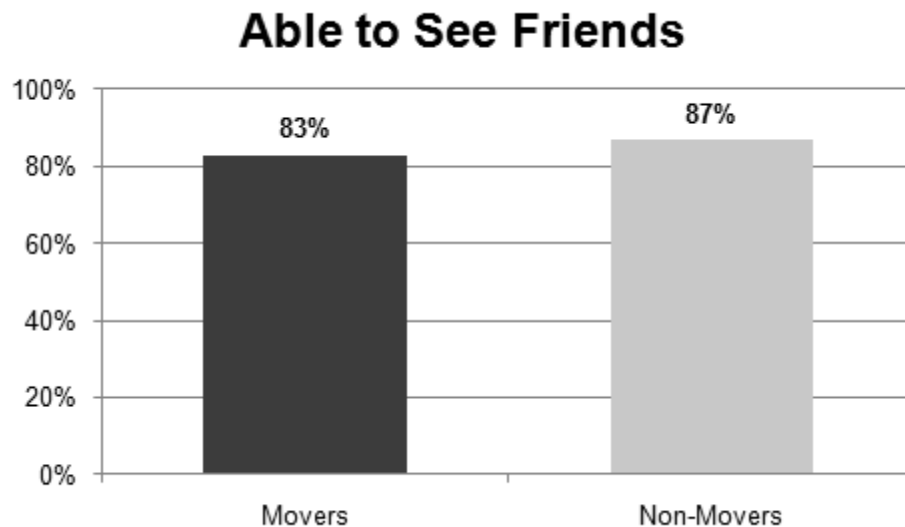
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have a best friend (68%) compared to non-movers (77%). The difference of 9% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Able to See Friends by Mover Group

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

Figure M 41: Able to See Friends by Mover Group



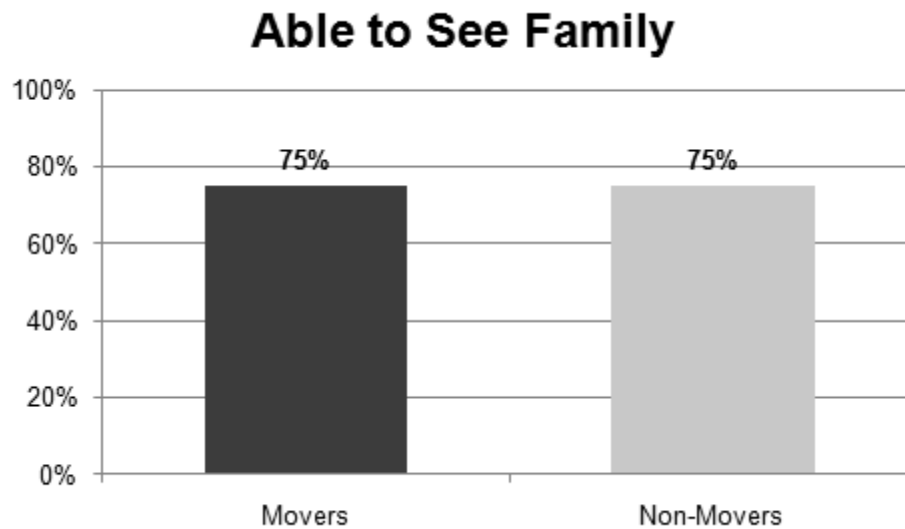
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who are able to see friends when they want (83%) compared to non-movers (87%). The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Able to See Family by Mover Group

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

Figure M 42: Able to See Family by Mover Group



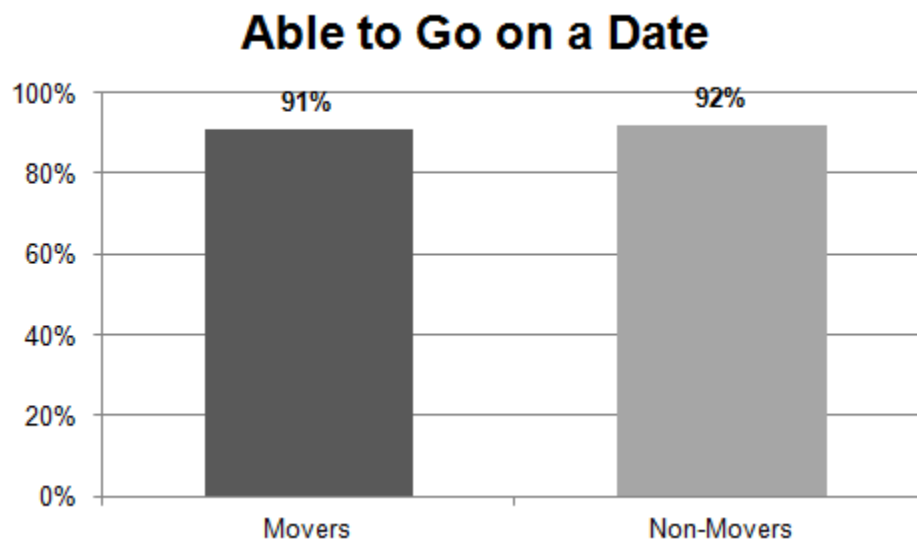
The graph above shows the same percentage of movers as non-movers are able to see family when they want (75%).

## Analysis: Movers

### Able to Go on a Date by Mover Group

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

Figure M 43: Able to Go on a Date by Mover Group



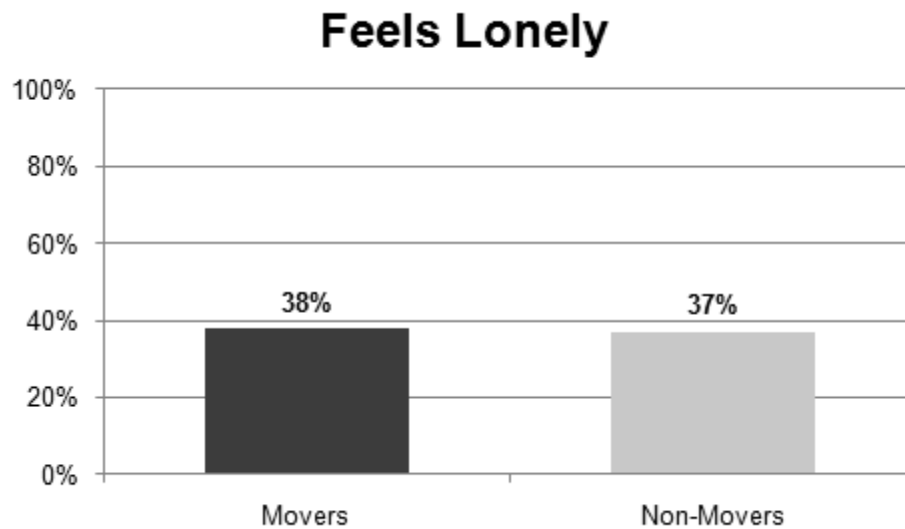
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who are able to go on a date if they choose (91%) compared to non-movers (92%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Feels Lonely by Mover Group

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

Figure M 44: Feels Lonely by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who feel lonely (38%) compared to non-movers (37%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

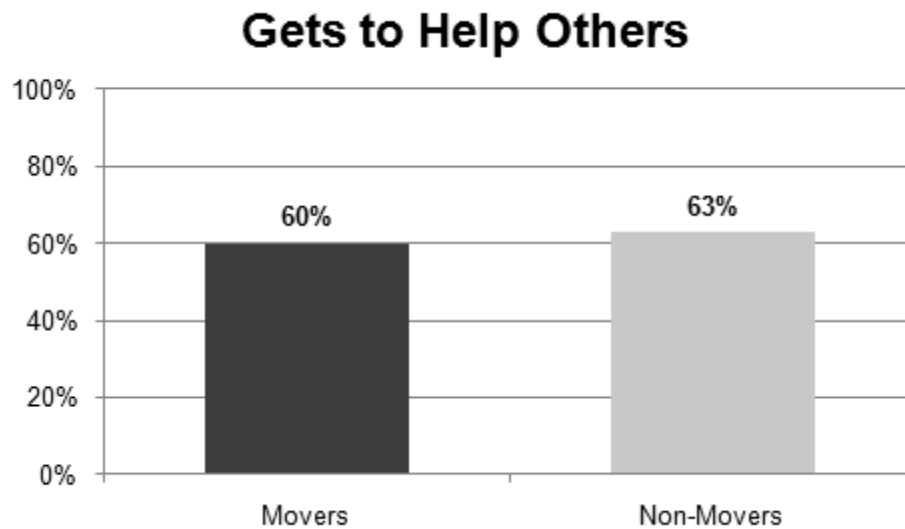


## Analysis: Movers

### Gets to Help Others by Mover Group

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

Figure M 45: Gets to Help Others by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who get to help others (60%) compared to non-movers (63%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

## **Chapter 17**

### **Satisfaction by Mover Group**

People are satisfied with the services and supports they receive.

#### **Observations for Satisfaction by Mover Group**

The Satisfaction section includes seven items, which are organized below into two groups: Satisfaction with Home and Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities.

All results are presented in a graph comparing results for movers and non-movers and an accompanying description. Statistically significant differences were found for two questions.

Though similar percentages of people in both groups stated they like their home and day program, significantly more movers stated they would like to live somewhere else (33% compared to 21% of non-movers) and go somewhere else during the day (37% and 22%).

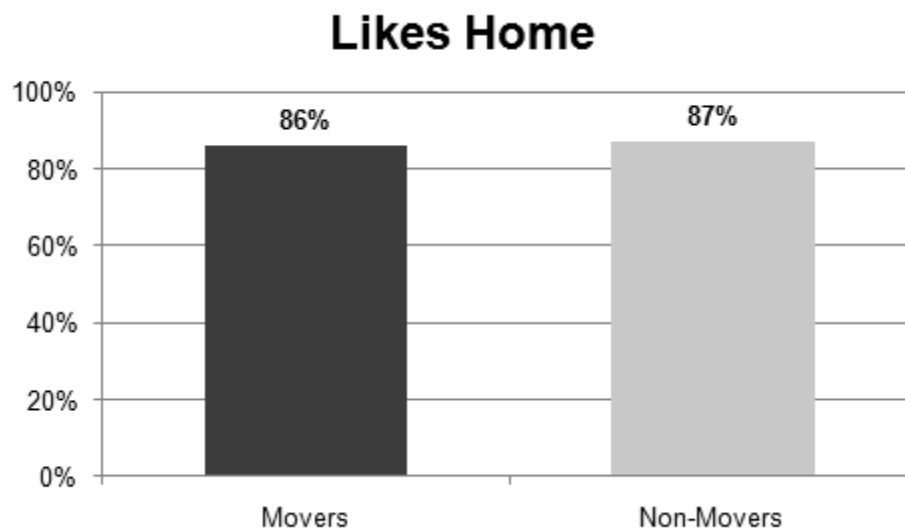
## Analysis: Movers

### ***Satisfaction with Home by Mover Group***

#### **Likes Home by Mover Group**

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

Figure M 46: Likes Home by Mover Group



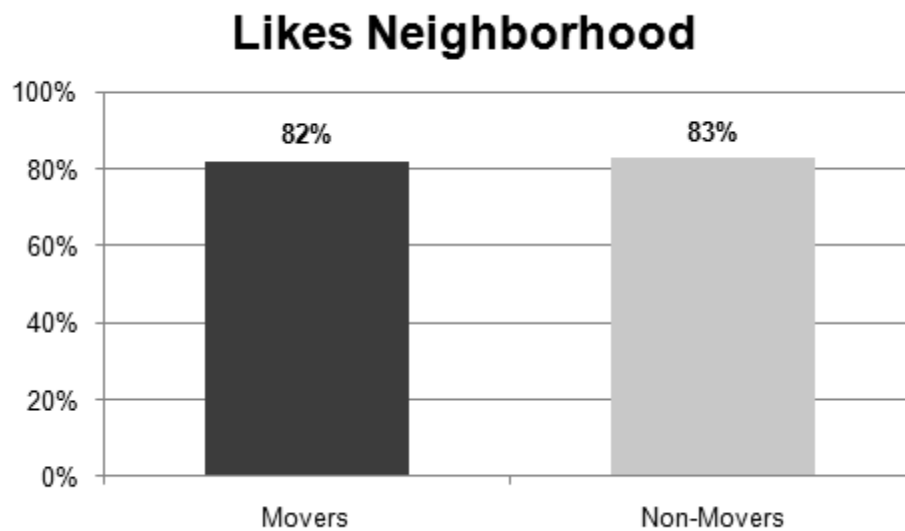
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who like their home (86%) compared to non-movers (87%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Likes Neighborhood by Mover Group

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

Figure M 47: Likes Neighborhood by Mover Group



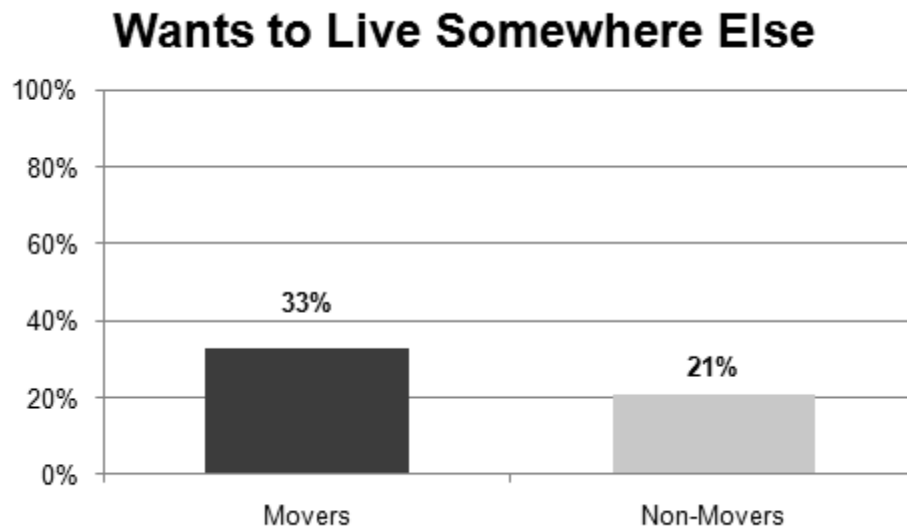
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who like their neighborhood (82%) compared to non-movers (83%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Wants to Live Somewhere Else by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported wanting to live somewhere else; lower percentages may indicate a positive result. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Figure M 48: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who want to live somewhere else (33%) compared to non-movers (21%). The difference of 12% was statistically significant.

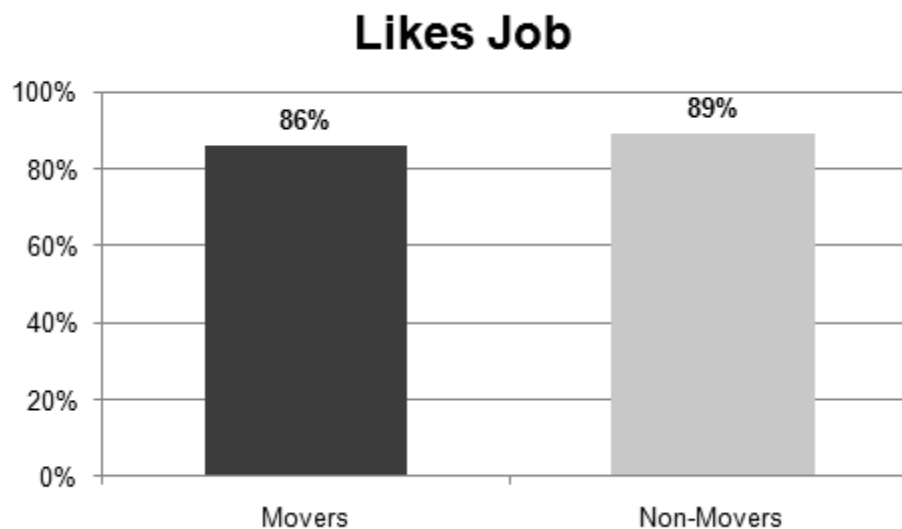
## Analysis: Movers

### ***Satisfaction with Work and Day Activities by Mover Group***

#### **Likes Job by Mover Group**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported liking where they work in the community. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Figure M 49: Likes Job by Mover Group



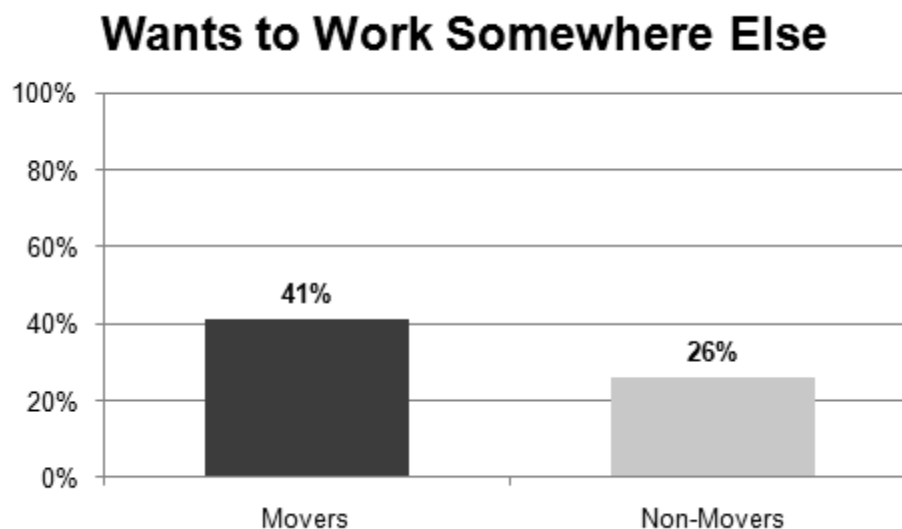
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who like their community job (86%) compared to non-movers (89%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Wants to Work Somewhere Else by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having a community job and wanting to work somewhere else; lower percentages may indicate a positive result. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Figure M 50: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by Mover Group



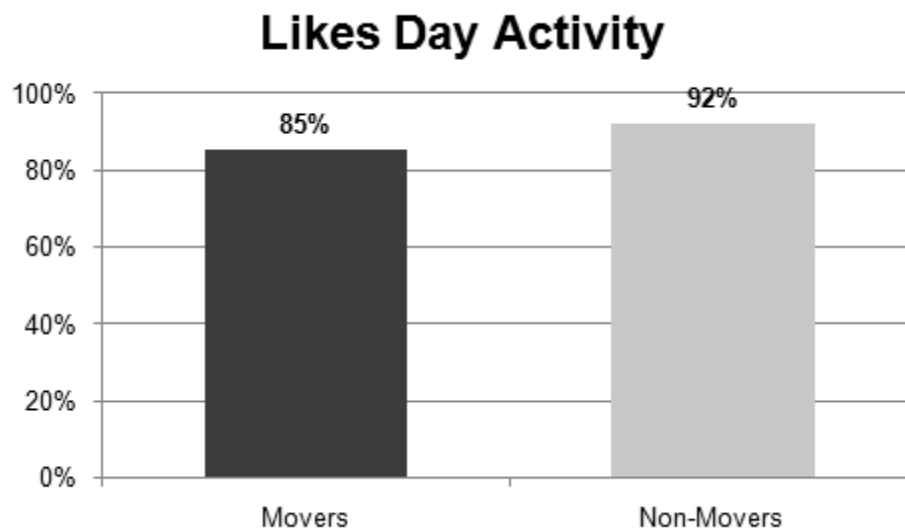
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who work in the community and want to work somewhere else (41%) compared to non-movers (26%). The difference of 15% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Likes Day Activity by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported liking the day activity they attended. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Figure M 51: Likes Day Activity by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who like their day activity (85%) compared to non-movers (92%). The difference of 7% was not statistically significant.

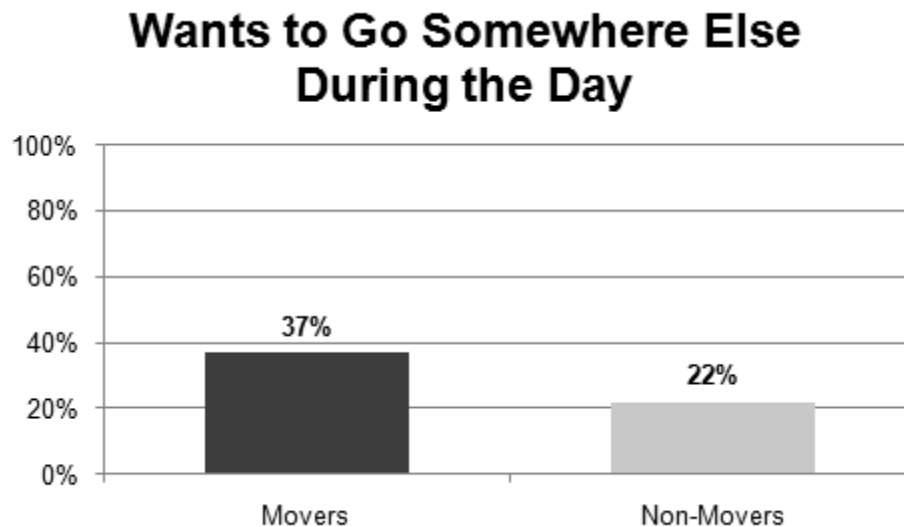


## Analysis: Movers

### Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a day activity and wanting to go somewhere else during the day. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Figure M 52: Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who attend a day activity and want to go somewhere else during the day (37%) compared to non-movers (22%). The difference of 15% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 18**

### **Service Coordination by Mover Group**

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

#### **Observations for Service Coordination by Mover Group**

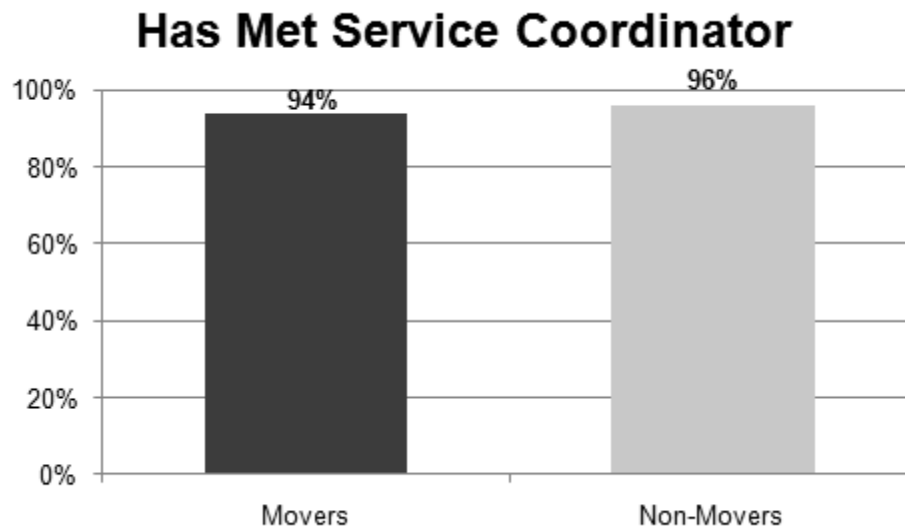
The Service Coordination section includes five items which seek to determine whether service coordinators are meeting the needs of individuals. There were no statistically significant differences between the groups.

## Analysis: Movers

### Has Met Service Coordinator by Mover Group

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

Figure M 53: Has Met Service Coordinator by Mover Group



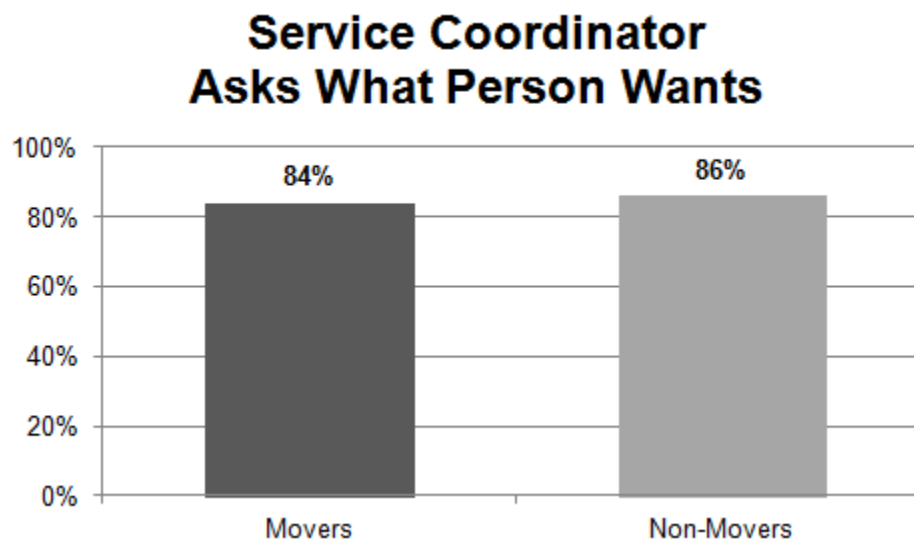
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have met their service coordinator (94%) compared to non-movers (96%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by Mover Group

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

Figure M 54: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by Mover Group



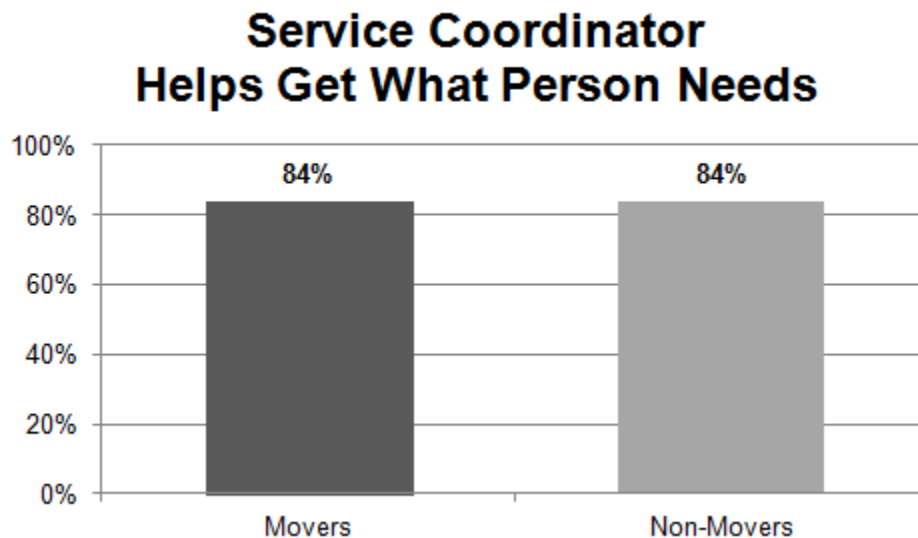
The graph above shows the percentage of movers whose service coordinator asks them what they want (84%) compared to non-movers (86%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by Mover Group

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

Figure M 55: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by Mover Group



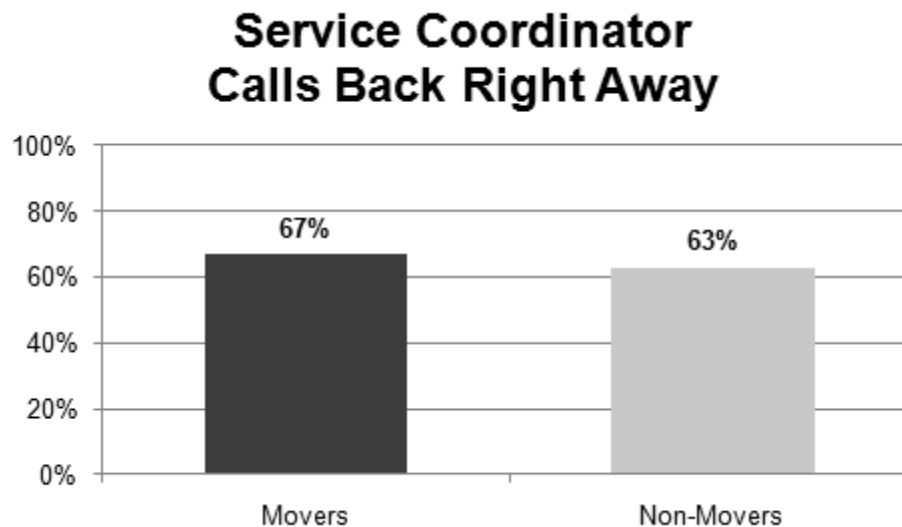
The graph above shows the same percentage of movers as non-movers whose service coordinator helps get them what they need (84%).

## Analysis: Movers

### Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by Mover Group

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

Figure M 56: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by Mover Group



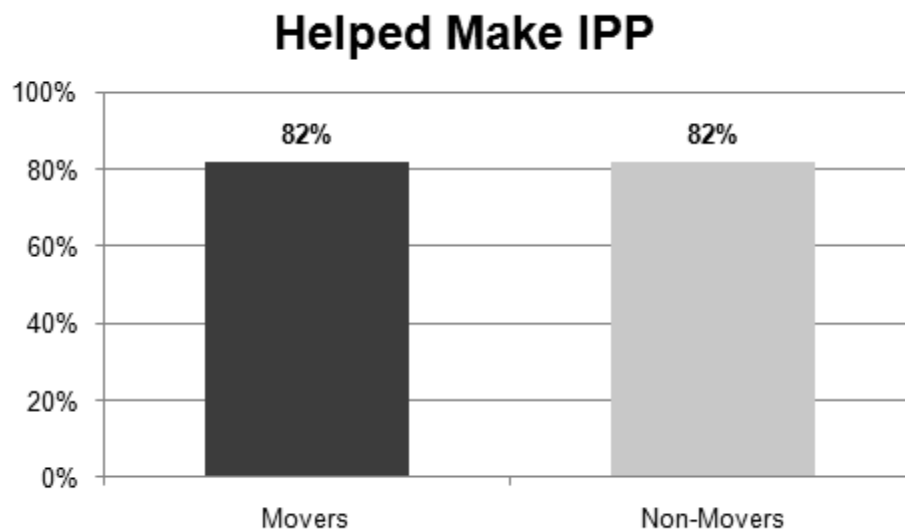
The graph above shows the percentage of movers whose service coordinator calls back right away (67%) compared to non-movers (63%). The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Helped Make Individual Program Plan (IPP) by Mover Group

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

Figure M 57: Helped Make IPP by Mover Group



The graph above shows the same percentage of movers as non-movers helped make their IPP (82%).

## **Chapter 19**

### **Health by Mover Group**

People secure needed health services.

#### **Observations for Health by Mover Group**

The section on Health includes 12 items which are organized in the following four groups: Health Status, Regular Exams, Preventive Screenings, and Vaccinations.

Overall, movers tended to have higher averages than non-movers. Six of the twelve items showed statistically significant differences between groups. Movers rated higher on all items of statistical significance; most of these were related to regular exams and vaccinations.

Nearly all people have a primary care doctor – 100% of movers and 98% of non-movers. Most movers and non-movers had an annual physical exam in the past year (96% vs. 89%). Movers had higher rates for having had a dental exam in the past year than non-movers (84% vs. 71%). While more than two-thirds of people in the movers group had a hearing test in the past five years (67%), this was true for slightly more than half the non-movers (53%).

A greater percentage of movers had a flu vaccination in the past year compared to non-movers (84% vs. 73%) and a higher percentage had been vaccinated for pneumonia (54% vs. 32%).



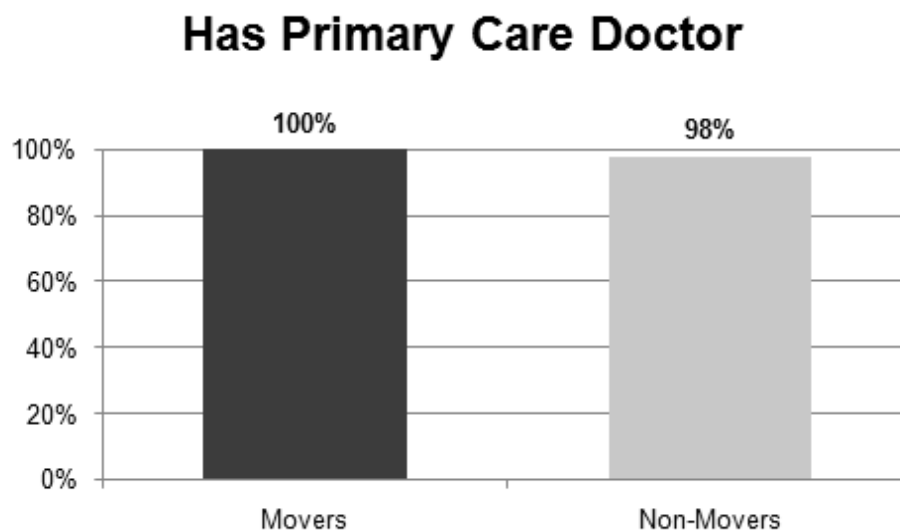
## Analysis: Movers

### *Health Status by Mover Group*

#### Has Primary Care Doctor by Mover Group

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

Figure M 58: Has Primary Care Doctor by Mover Group



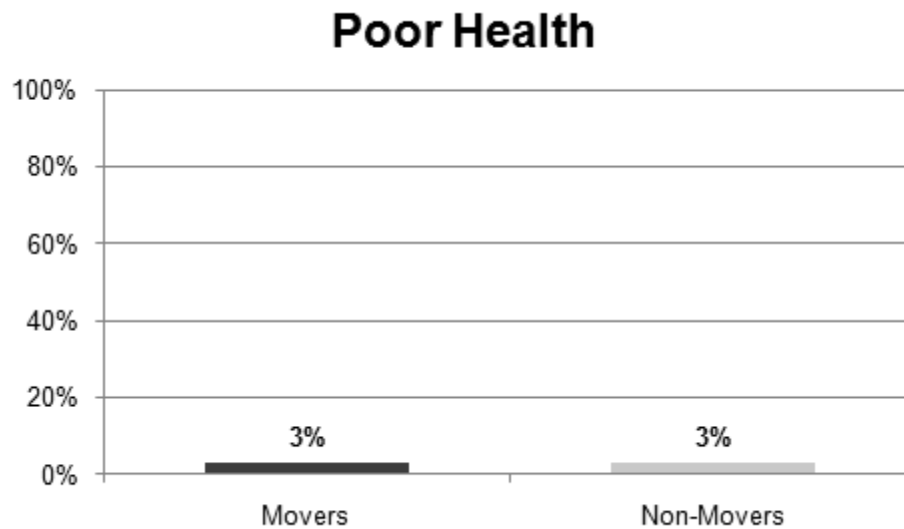
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have a primary care doctor (100%) compared to non-movers (98%). The difference of 2% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Poor Health by Mover Group

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

Figure M 59: Poor Health by Mover Group



The graph above shows the same percentage of movers as non-movers are in poor health (3%).

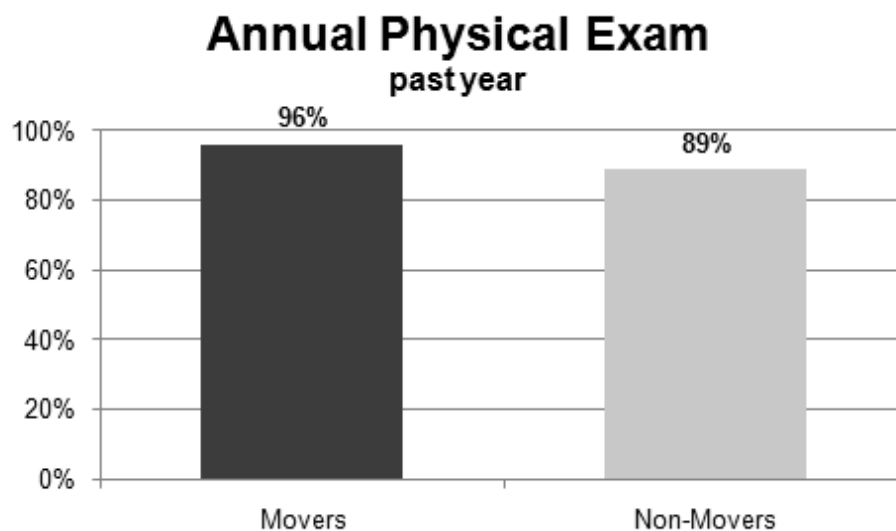
## Analysis: Movers

### ***Regular Exams***

#### **Annual Physical Exam by Mover Group**

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

**Figure M 60: Had an Annual Physical Exam by Mover Group**



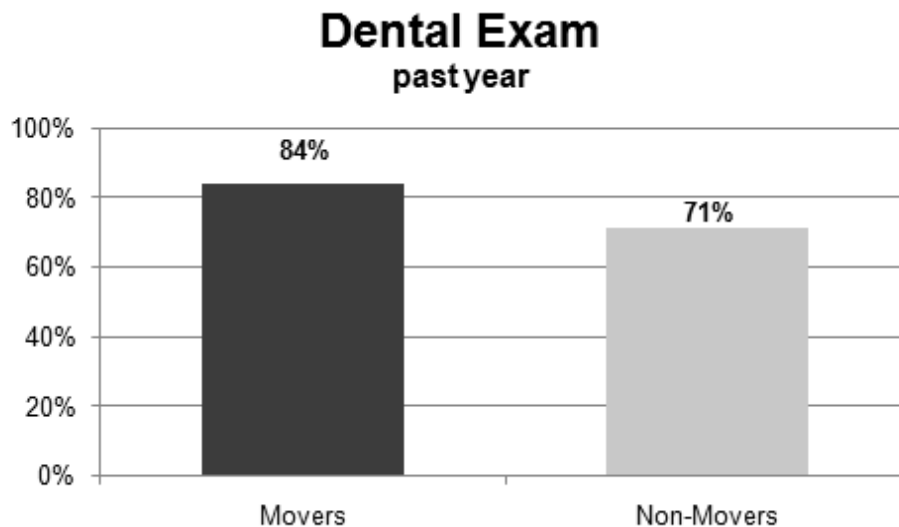
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who had an annual physical exam in the past year (96%) compared to non-movers (89%). The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Dental Exam by Mover Group

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

Figure M 61: Had a Dental Exam in the Past Year by Mover Group



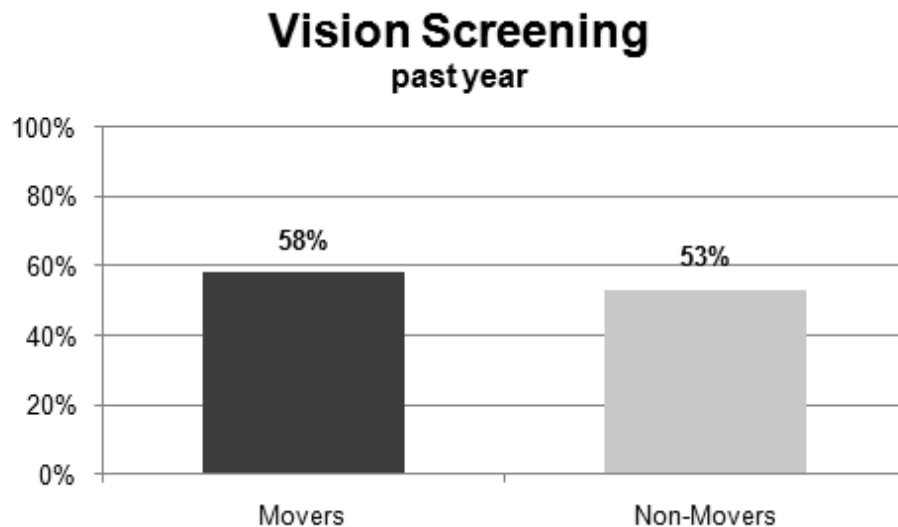
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who had a dental exam in the past year (84%) compared to non-movers (71%). The difference of 13% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Vision Screening by Mover Group

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

Figure M 62: Had A Vision Screening in the Past Year by Mover Group



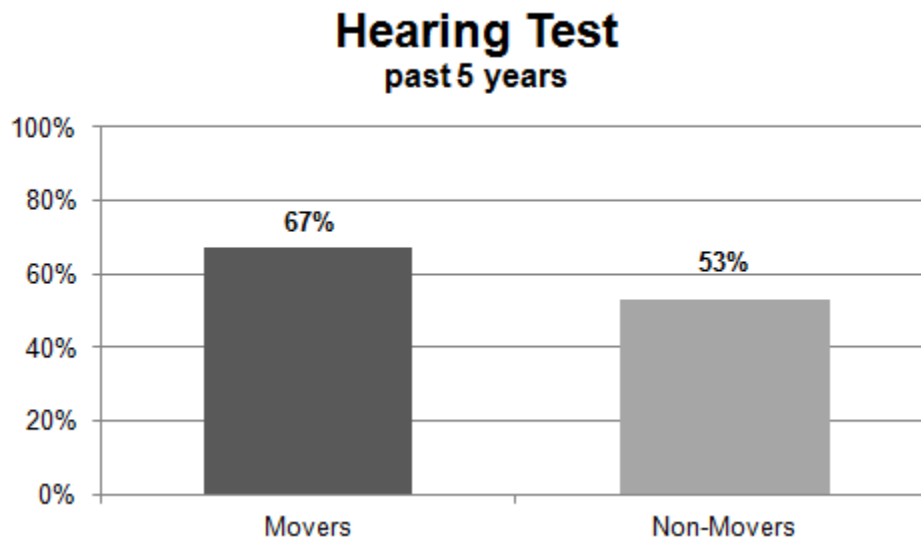
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who had a vision screening in the past year (58%) compared to non-movers (53%). The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Hearing Test by Mover Group

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

Figure M 63: Had a Hearing Test in the Past Five Years by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who had a hearing test in the past five years (67%) compared to non-movers (53%). The difference of 14% was statistically significant.

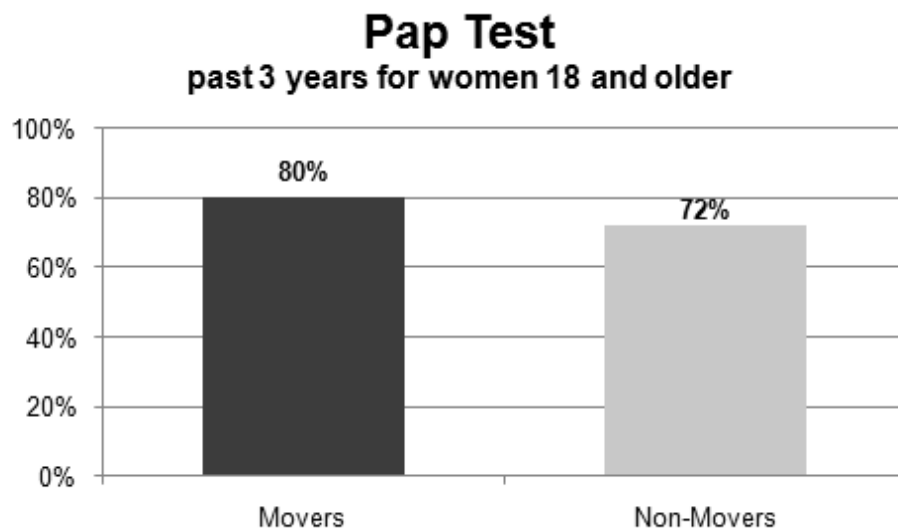
## Analysis: Movers

### ***Preventive Screenings by Mover Group***

#### **Pap Test by Mover Group**

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

**Figure M 64: Had a Pap Test in the Past Three Years for Women 18 and Older by Mover Group**



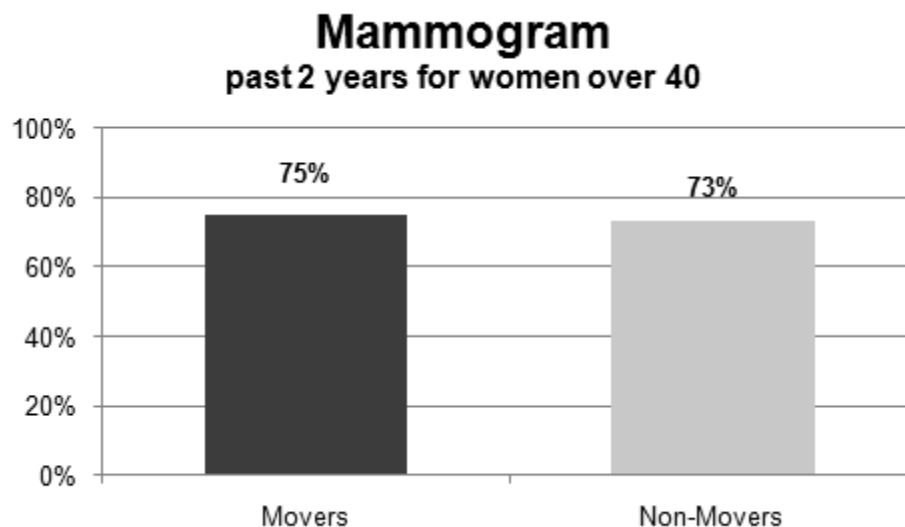
The graph above shows the percentage of women movers who had a pap test in the past three years (80%) compared to non-movers (72%). The difference of 8% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Mammogram by Mover Group

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

Figure M 65: Had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years for Women Over 40 by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of women movers over 40 who had a mammogram in the past two years (75%) compared to non-movers (73%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

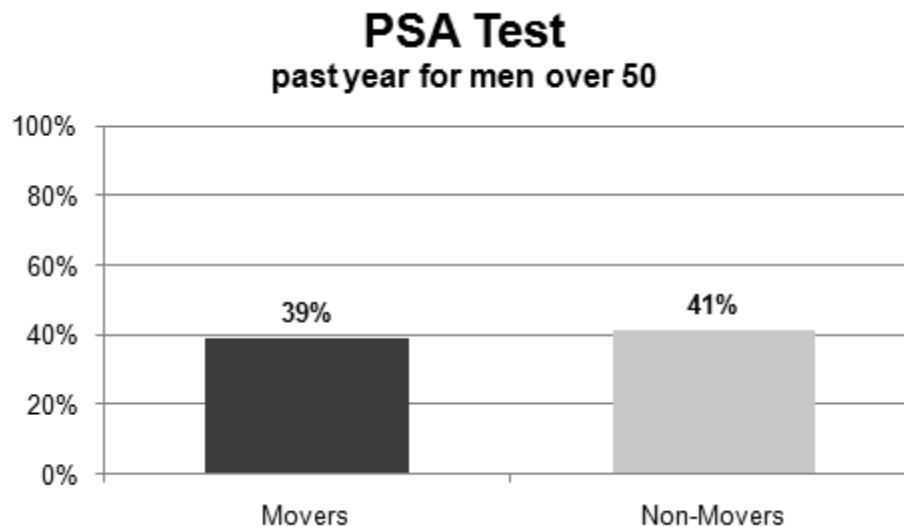


## Analysis: Movers

### PSA Test by Mover Group

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

Figure M 66: Had a PSA Test in the Past Year for Men Over 50



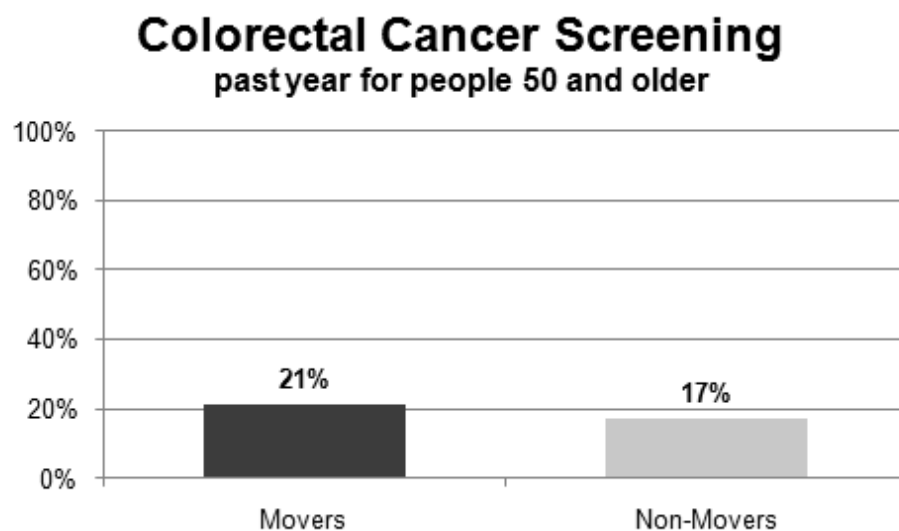
The graph above shows the percentage of men over 50 among the movers group who had a PSA test in the past year (39%) compared to non-movers (41%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Colorectal Cancer Screening by Mover Group

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

**Figure M 67: Had a Colorectal Cancer Screen in the Past Year for People 50 and Older by Mover Group**



The graph above shows the percentage of movers age 50 and older who had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year (21%) compared to non-movers (17%). The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

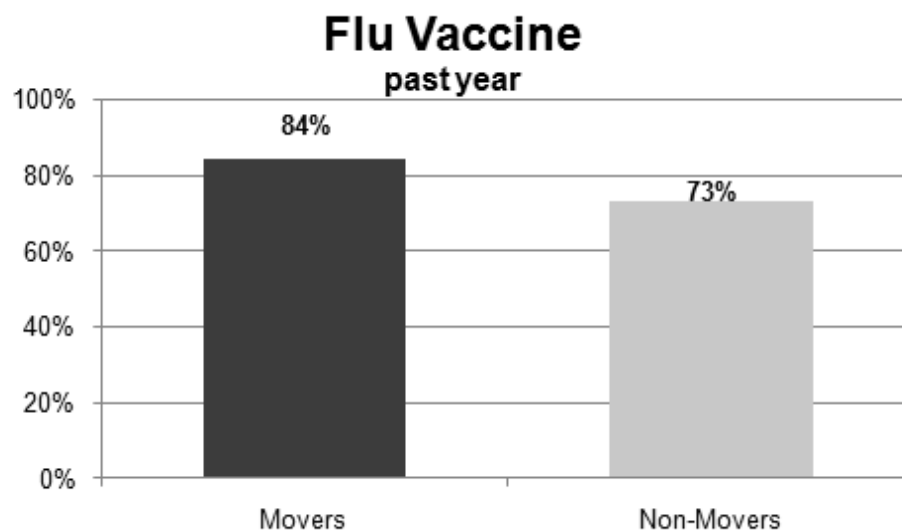
## Analysis: Movers

### *Vaccinations by Mover Group*

#### Flu Vaccine by Mover Group

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

Figure M 68: Had a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year by Mover Group



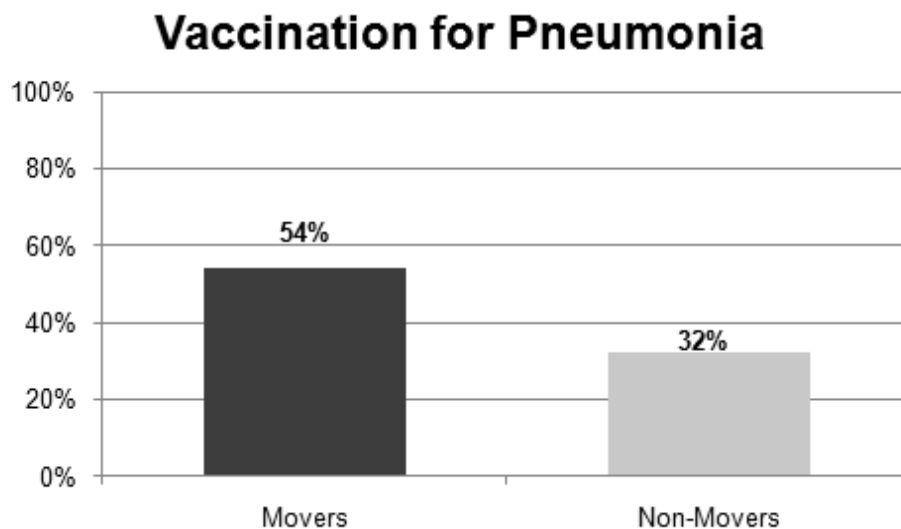
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who were vaccinated for the flu in the past year (84%) compared to non-movers (73%). The difference of 11% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Vaccination for Pneumonia by Mover Group

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

Figure M 69: Has Been Vaccinated for Pneumonia by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who were vaccinated for pneumonia (54%) compared to non-movers (32%). The difference of 22% was statistically significant.

## Chapter 20

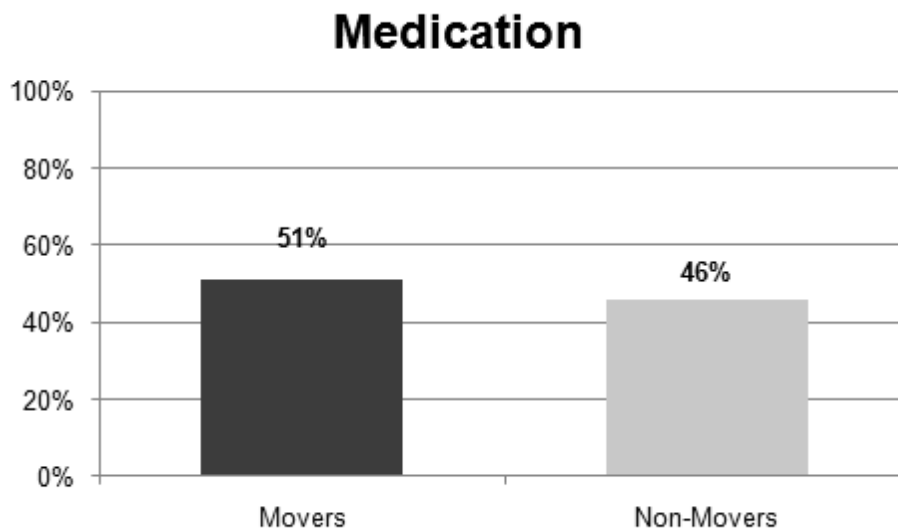
### Medications by Mover Group

Medications are managed effectively and appropriately.

#### Takes Medications by Mover Group

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

**Figure M 70: Takes Medication for Mood Disorders, Psychotic Disorders, Anxiety, and/or Behavioral Problems by Mover Group**



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who take medication for mood disorders, behavior problems, anxiety, and/or psychotic disorders (51%) compared to non-movers (46%). The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 21**

### **Wellness by Mover Group**

People are supported to maintain healthy habits.

#### **Observations for Wellness by Mover Group**

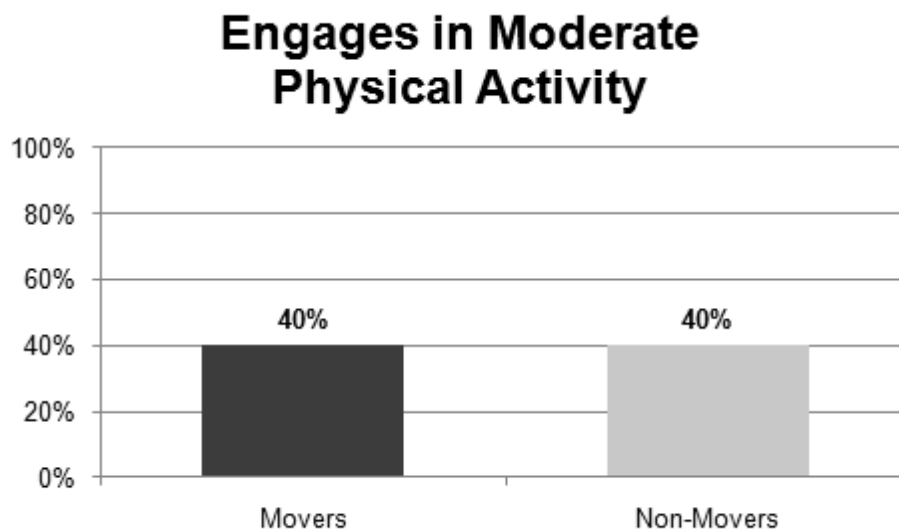
The Wellness section includes three items which seek to determine whether people are exhibiting healthy behaviors. There were no statistically significant differences between groups.

## Analysis: Movers

### Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by Mover Group

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

**Figure M 71: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by Mover Group**



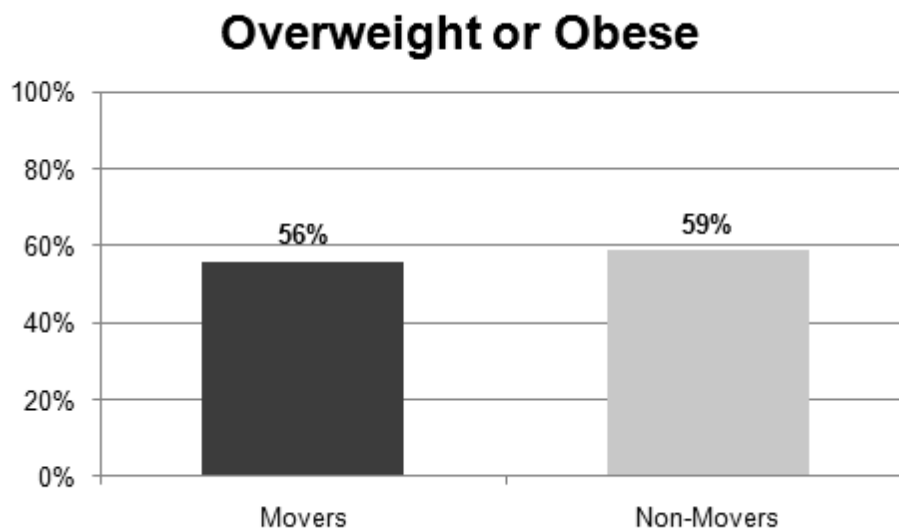
The graph above shows the same percentage of movers as non-movers engage in moderate physical activity (40%).

## Analysis: Movers

### Proportion Overweight or Obese by Mover Group

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

Figure M 72: Proportion of Individuals Overweight or Obese



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who are overweight or obese (56%) compared to non-movers (59%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

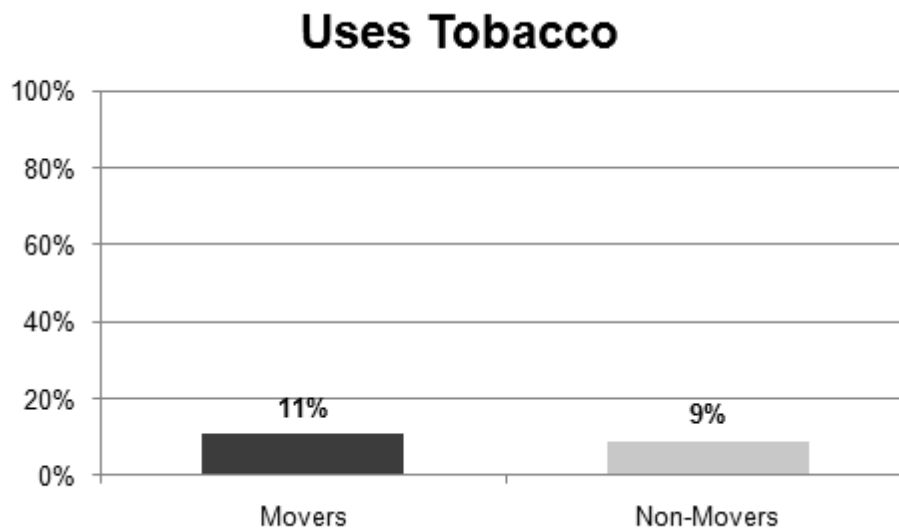


## Analysis: Movers

### Uses Tobacco by Mover Group

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

Figure M 73: Proportion of Individuals Who Use Tobacco by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who use tobacco (11%) compared to non-movers (9%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## **Chapter 22**

### **Respect and Rights by Mover Group**

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

#### **Observations for Respect and Rights by Mover Group**

The Rights and Respect section includes 10 items, which are organized into two groups: Privacy and Rights, and Respect.

Overall, there was little variance in results between movers and non-movers. However, there were two questions with statistically significant differences between the groups. While 81% of movers are able to be alone with visitors in their home, 89% of non-movers are able to do the same. Movers were reported to have attended self-advocacy events at a lower rate (10%) than non-movers (22%).

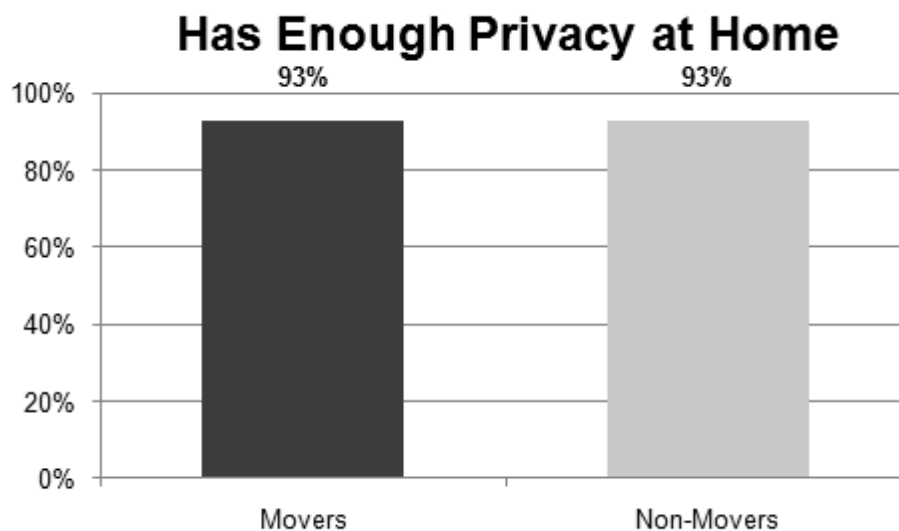
## Analysis: Movers

### *Privacy and Rights by Mover Group*

#### Has Enough Privacy at Home by Mover Group

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

Figure M 74: Has Enough Privacy at Home by Mover Group



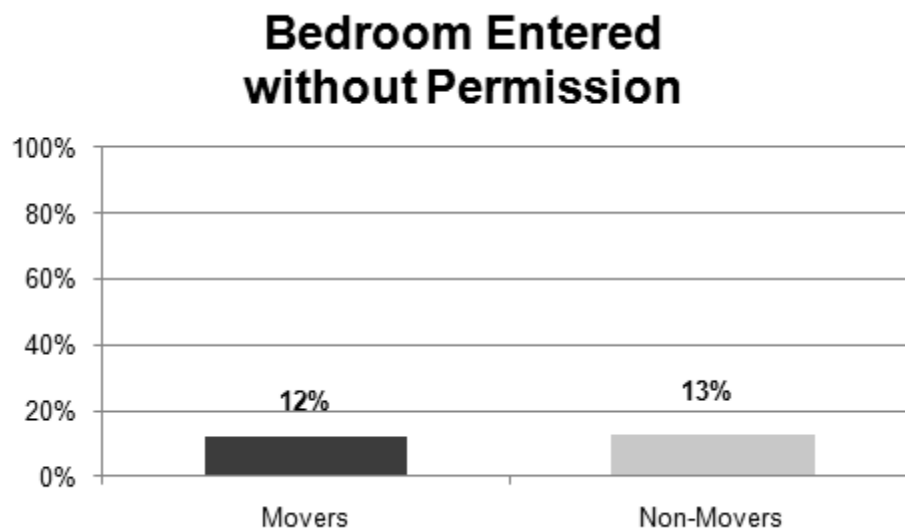
The graph above shows the same percentage of movers as non-movers have enough privacy at home (93%).

## Analysis: Movers

### Bedroom Entered Without Permission by Mover Group

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

Figure M 75: Bedroom Entered Without Permission by Mover Group



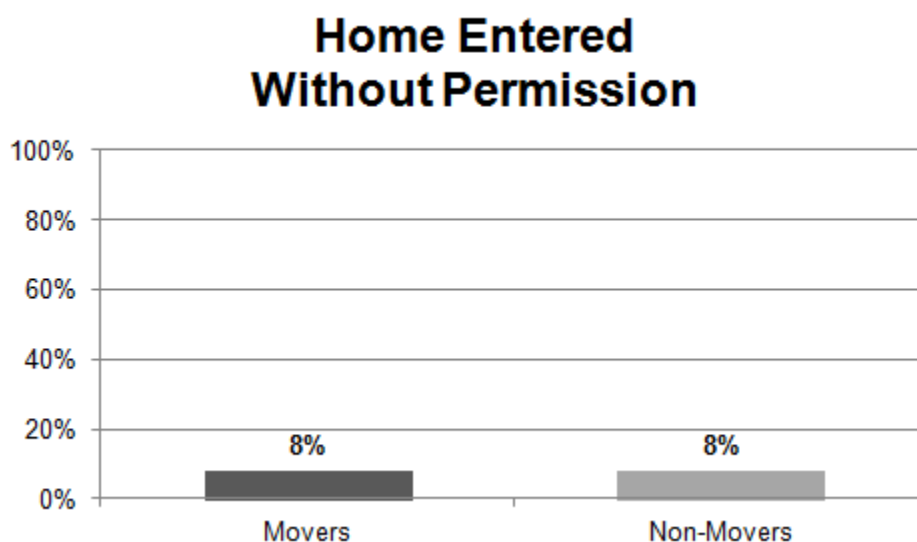
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have others enter their bedroom without permission (12%) compared to non-movers (13%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Home Entered Without Permission by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported people they do not live with entering their house without permission; a lower percentage indicates a positive response (others ask before entering their home). Only persons receiving services were permissible respondents for this question.*

Figure M 76: Home Entered Without Permission by Mover Group



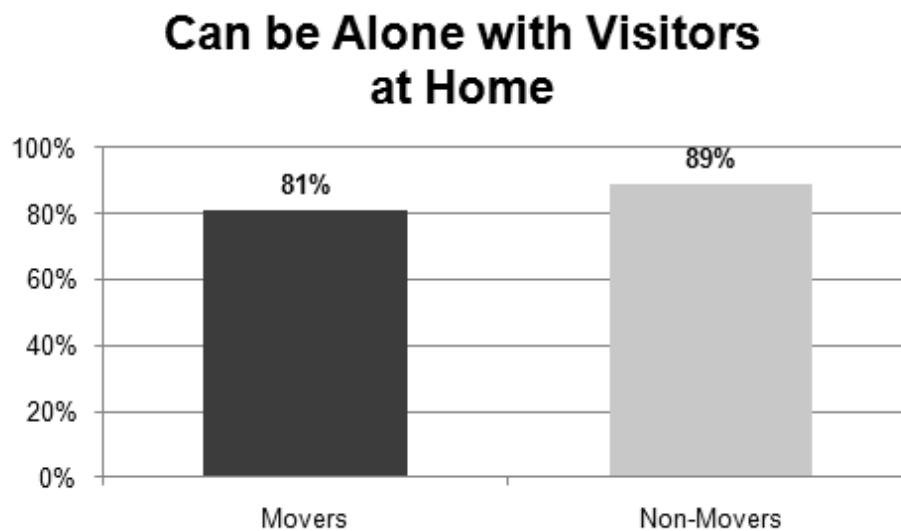
The graph above shows the same percentage of movers as non-movers have people with whom they do not live entering their home without permission (8%).

## Analysis: Movers

### Can Be Alone with Visitors at Home by Mover Group

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

Figure M 77: Can Be Alone with Visitors at Home by Mover Group



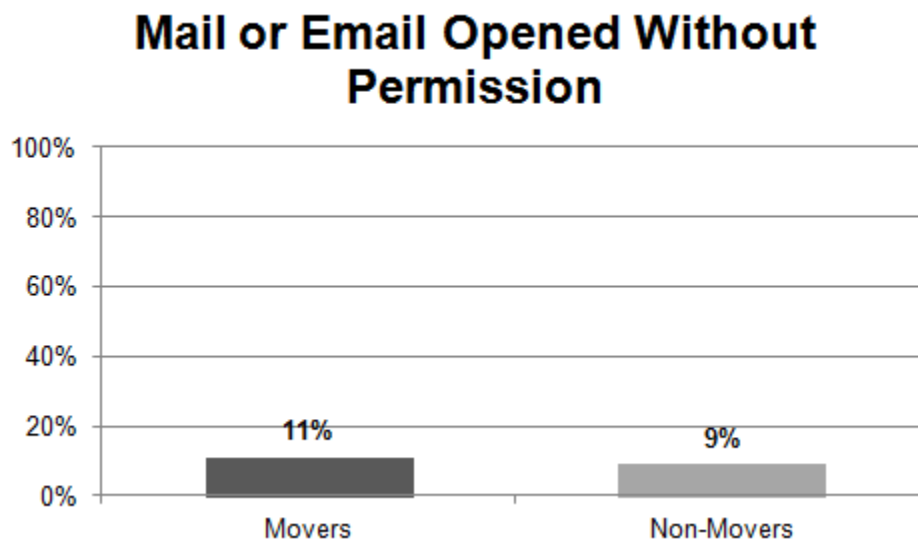
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who can be alone with visitors at home (81%) compared to non-movers (89%). The difference of 8% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Mail or Email Opened Without Permission by Mover Group

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

Figure M 78: Mail or Email Opened Without Permission by Mover Group



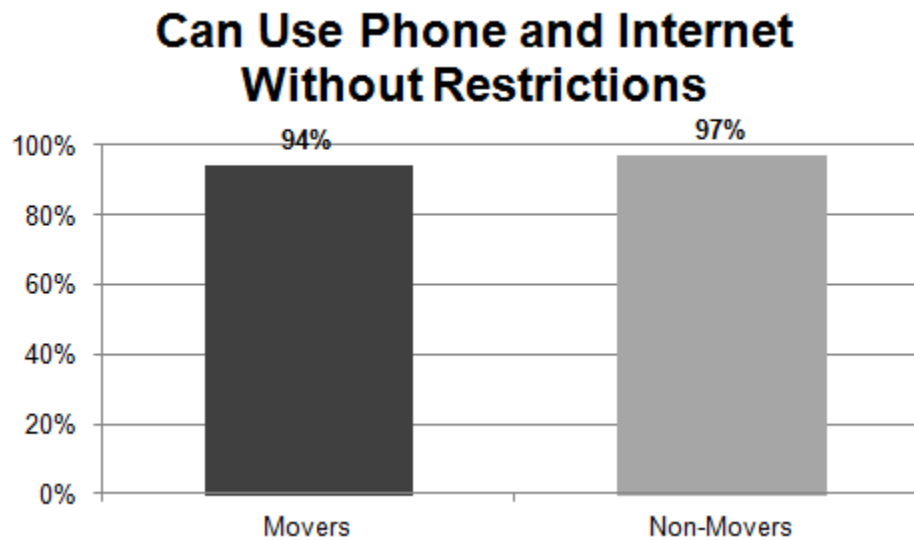
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have their mail or email opened without permission (11%) compared to non-movers (9%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Can Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions by Mover Group

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

Figure M 79: Can Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who are able to use the phone and internet without restrictions (94%) compared to non-movers (97%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.



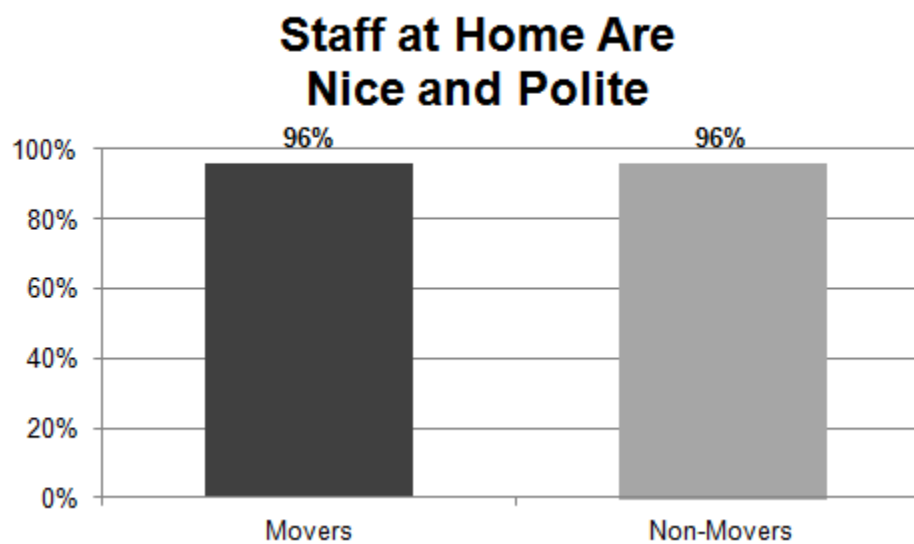
## Analysis: Movers

### *Respect by Mover Group*

#### **Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite by Mover Group**

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

Figure M 80: Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite by Mover Group



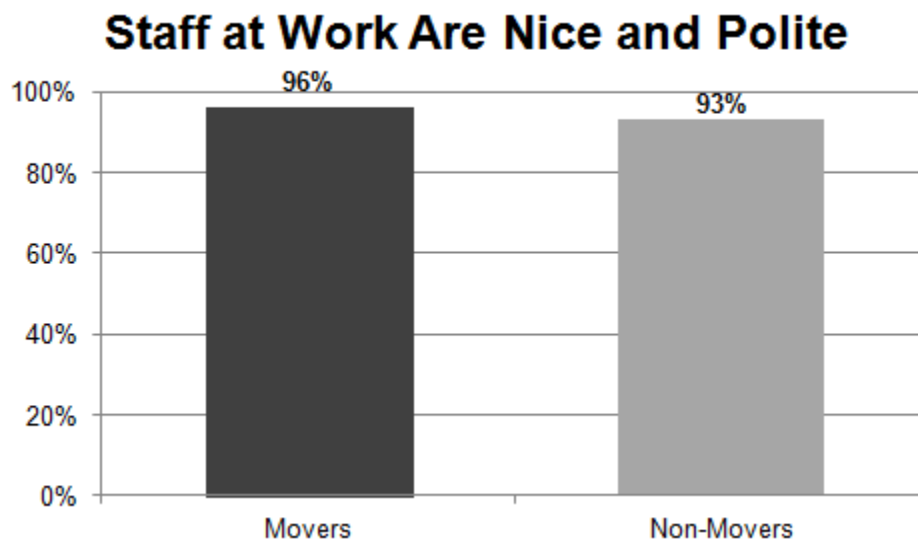
The graph above shows the same percentage of movers as non-movers reported their staff at home are nice and polite (96%).

## Analysis: Movers

### Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite by Mover Group

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

Figure M 81: Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite by Mover Group



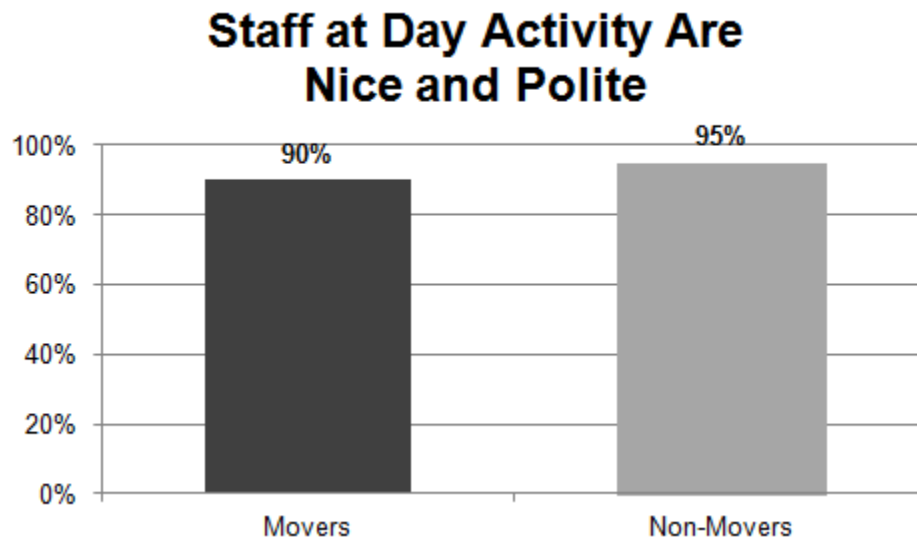
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who reported their staff at work are nice and polite (96%) compared to non-movers (93%). The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite by Mover Group

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

Figure M 82: Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite by Mover Group



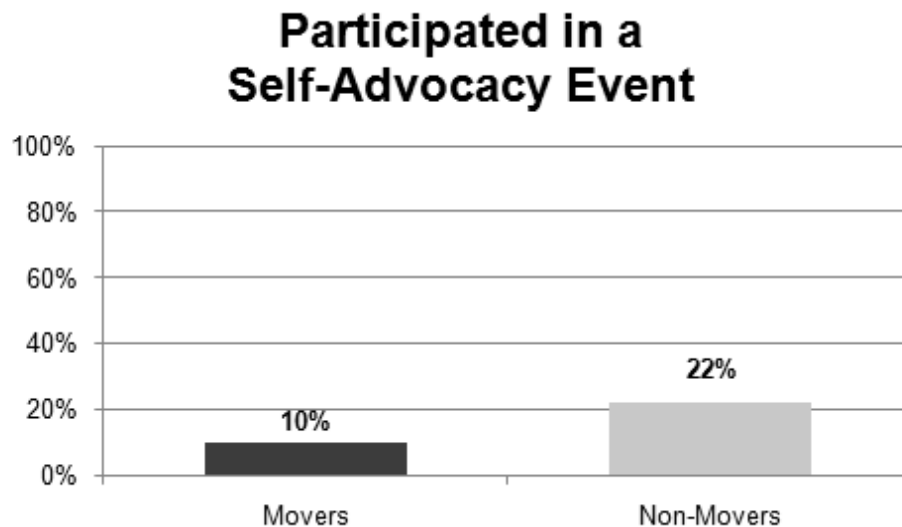
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who reported the staff at their day activity are nice and polite (90%) compared to non-movers (95%). The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported attending a self-advocacy event or had the opportunity to do so. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Figure M 83: Participated in a Self-Advocacy Event by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who attended a self-advocacy event (10%) compared to non-movers (22%). The difference of 12% was statistically significant.

## **Chapter 23**

### **Safety by Mover Group**

People are safe from abuse, neglect, and injury.

#### **Observations for Safety by Mover Group**

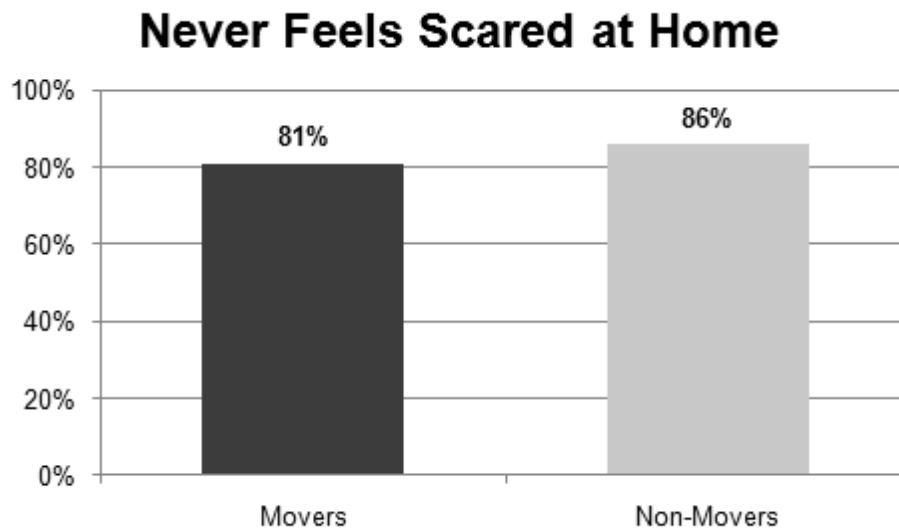
The section on Safety asks questions about whether people feel safe where they live, work, and spend the day, and whether they have people to go to for help if they need it. There were no statistically significant differences between the groups.

## Analysis: Movers

### Never Feels Scared at Home by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared at home. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Figure M 84: Never Feels Scared at Home by Mover Group



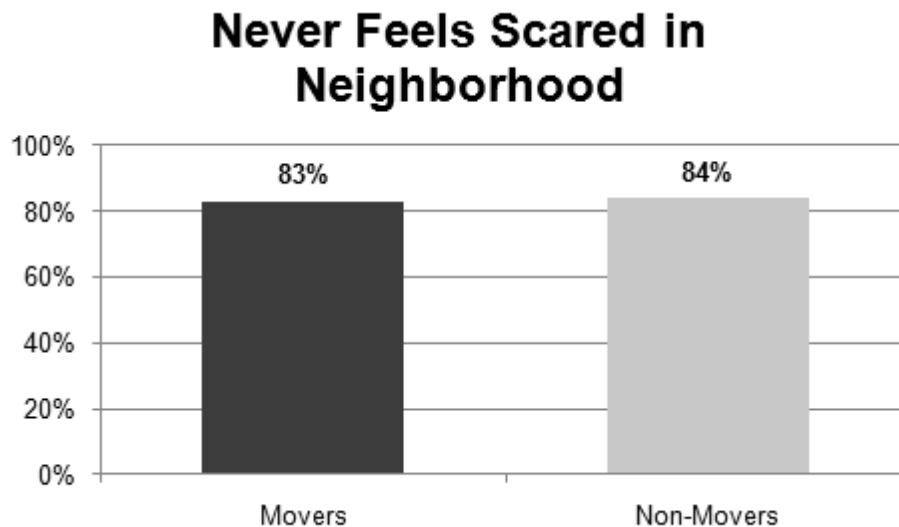
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who never feel scared at home (81%) compared to non-movers (86%). The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by Mover Group

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

Figure M 85: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by Mover Group



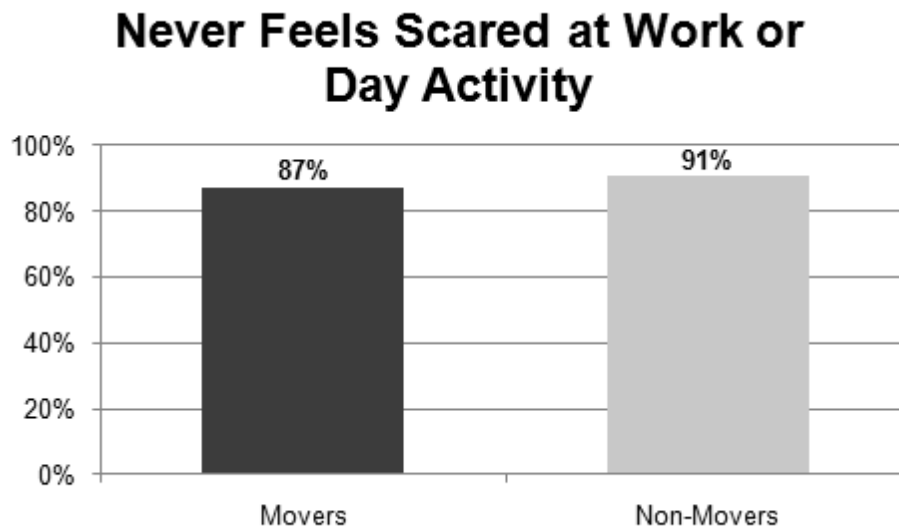
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who never feel scared in their neighborhood (83%) compared to non-movers (84%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported never feeling scared when they are at work or at a day activity. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for this question.*

Figure M 86: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who never feel scared at their work or day activity (87%) compared to non-movers (91%). The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

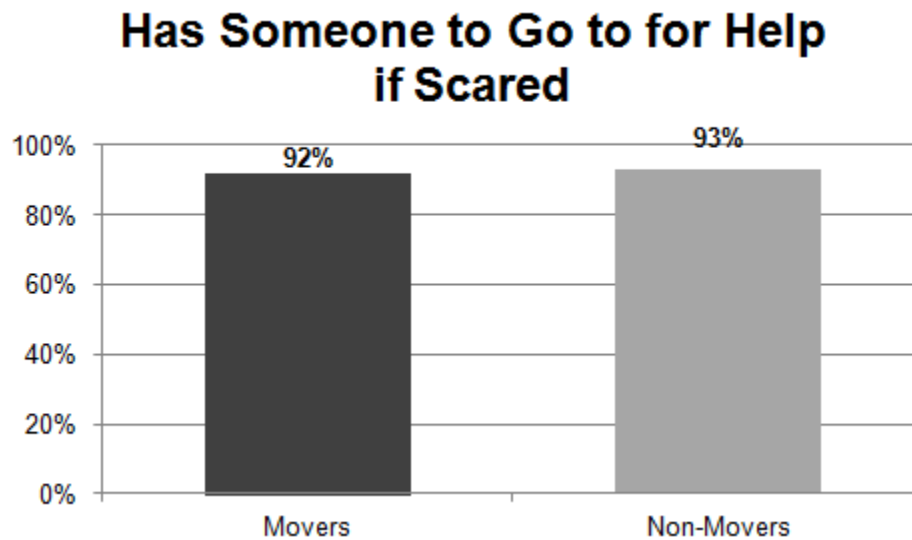


## Analysis: Movers

### Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared by Mover Group

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

Figure M 87: Has Someone to Go to for Help if Scared



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have someone to go to for help if they feel scared (92%) compared to non-movers (93%). The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## **Chapter 24**

### **Access by Mover Group**

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

#### **Observations for Access by Mover Group**

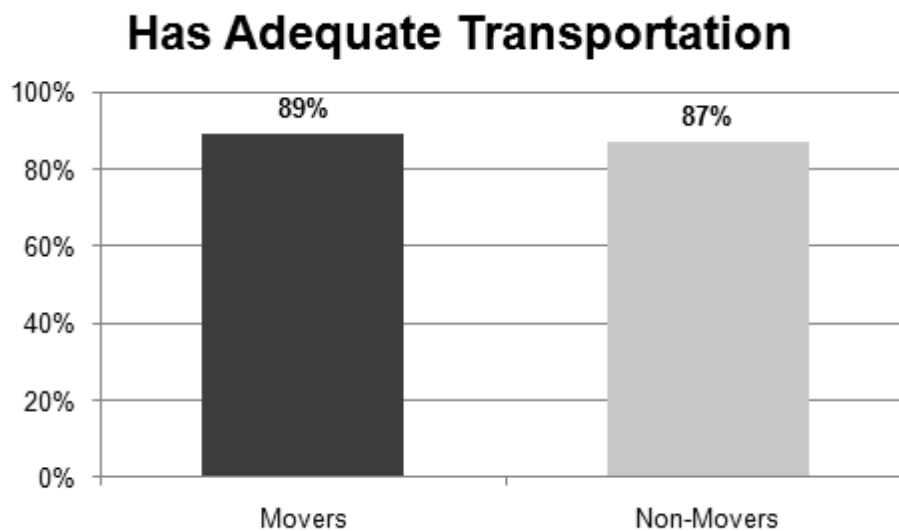
This section is comprised of three items relating to accessibility of supports and services individuals receive. One question has a statistically significant difference between groups: whether the person gets the services and supports needed (90% of movers and 81% of non-movers reported they receive the services needed).

## Analysis: Movers

### Has Adequate Transportation by Mover Group

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people who reported having transportation to get places. Information may have been obtained from individuals or proxy respondents.*

Figure M 88: Has Adequate Transportation by Mover Group



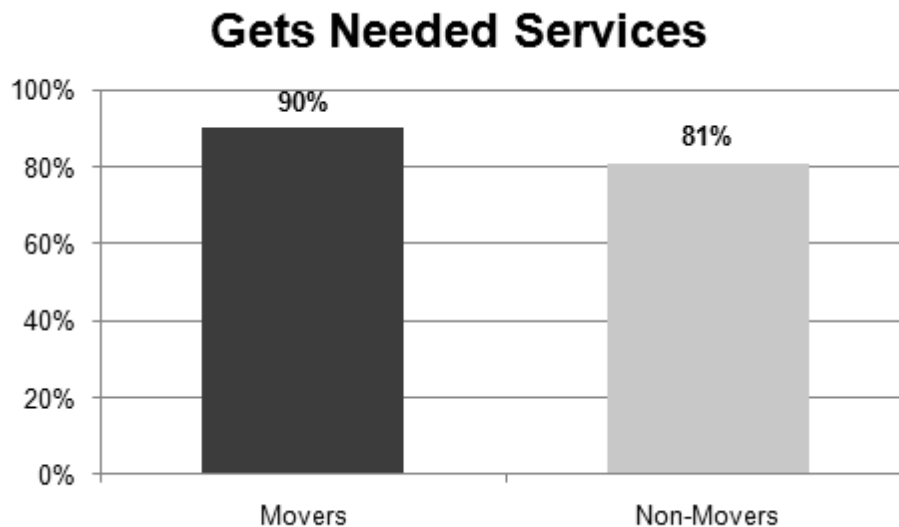
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have adequate transportation (89%) compared to non-movers (87%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Gets Needed Services by Mover Group

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

Figure M 89: Gets Needed Services by Mover Group



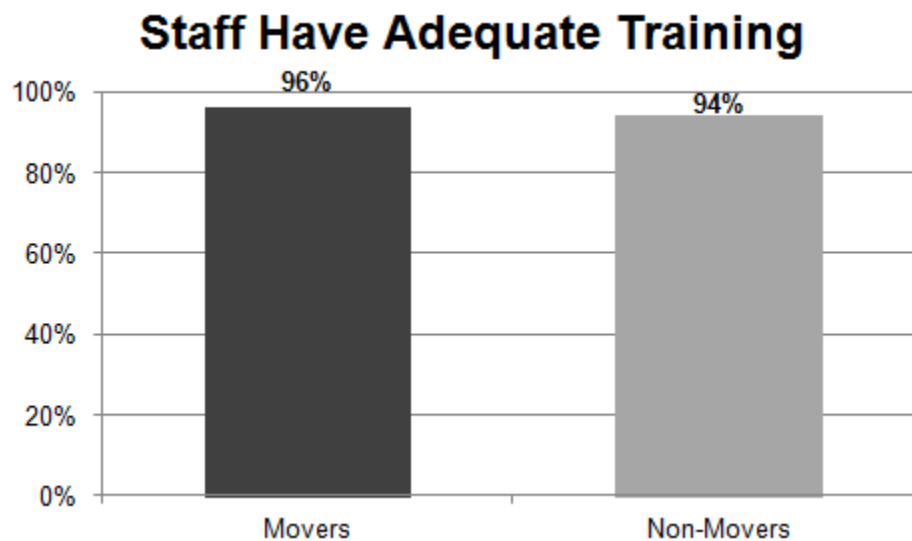
The graph above shows the percentage of movers who get all the services they needed (90%) compared to non-movers (81%). The difference of 9% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Movers

### Staff Have Adequate Training by Mover Group

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

Figure M 90: Staff Have Adequate Training by Mover Group



The graph above shows the percentage of movers who have staff with adequate training (96%) compared to non-movers (94%). The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## **IX. Analysis: Subgroups**

*Presents results for four subpopulations with qualifying conditions for services in California – autism spectrum disorder, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and level of mental retardation.*

### **Methods for Subgroup Analyses**

This section summarizes results of subgroup populations, defined by the four qualifying conditions for service eligibility in California (autism spectrum disorder, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and mental retardation). Each analysis uses the overall State sample, split into groups of people with and without each particular disorder. The total sample is reflected in the introduction to each subgroup chapter. It should be noted these analyses may overlap, as people may have more than one qualifying condition.

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

## **Chapter 25**

### **Level of Mental Retardation**

This chapter describes all demographics and all outcomes based on level of mental retardation (MR). Statistical significance testing was performed on all outcome measures. Significance is shown at the .01 level and noted in text.

**To view complete tables of all individual outcomes by subgroup, refer to Appendix C.**

Results reflect responses from:

1,267 people with no MR diagnosis

3,226 people with mild MR

1,872 people with moderate MR

1,018 people with severe MR

890 people with profound MR

**Note: for some questions the number of responses for individuals with profound MR was exceedingly low and therefore not shown. For example, items related to community employment had fewer than 10 responses for this group. The response rate to Section I was generally quite low for people with profound MR.**



### **Observations of Results by Level of MR**

Comparing groups by level of MR typically showed higher averages for those with no MR, mild or moderate diagnoses as opposed to those with severe or profound MR. These findings were seen in the Community Inclusion, Choice, and Relationships sections.

All Community Inclusion indicators showed significant differences. For most questions, a higher percentage of persons with no MR, mild MR, and moderate MR participated in community activities. Going out for entertainment was the only exception. The Choice section showed some of the greatest differences between groups. More than half of those with no MR and mild MR chose their home (57% for both groups) and the people with whom they live (52% with no MR and 50% with mild MR). The averages were lower for those with moderate MR who chose their home (35%) and chose their roommates (27%); a minority of people with severe or profound MR had these choices – 17% with severe MR and 7% with profound MR chose their home and 14% with severe MR and 6% with profound MR chose their roommates. Nearly all people with less than severe MR reported they were able to choose their daily schedule, while two-thirds (66%) with severe MR and about one-half (49%) with profound MR made this choice.

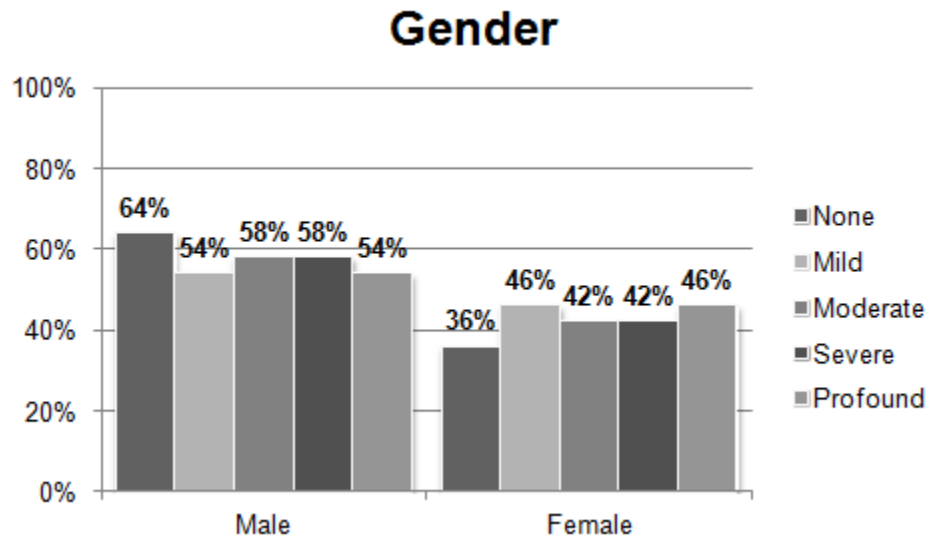
The Employment section yielded some notable results between those with no MR, mild MR, and moderate MR. Twelve percent (12%) of both people with no MR and mild MR reported having a job in the community compared to 4% with moderate MR. Less than half of the respondents from all groups reported they wanted a job or had integrated employment as a goal in their IPP.

For some items the trend of lower results for people who had higher levels of MR was reversed, particularly in the Satisfaction, Service Coordination, and Health sections. A lower percentage of people with severe and profound MR reported feeling lonely than all other groups. The highest percentage of people who reported they get the services needed had a diagnosis of profound MR.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### *Demographics by Level of MR*

Graph 25.1: Gender by Level of MR



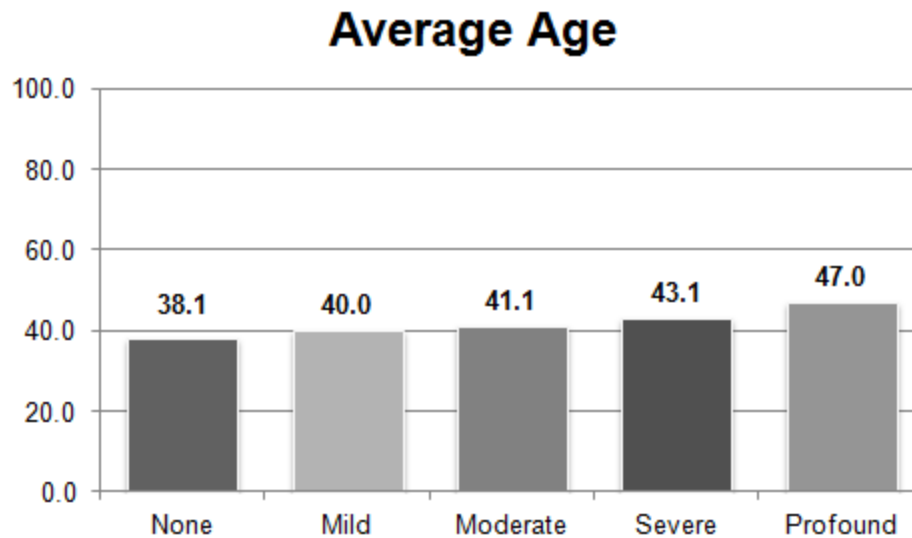
The graph above shows the level of MR by gender.

The percentage of males according to level of MR: 64% without MR, 54% mild, 58% moderate, 58% severe, and 54% profound.

The percentage of females according to level of MR: 36% without MR, 46% mild, 42% moderate, 42% severe, and 46% profound.

## Analysis: Subgroups

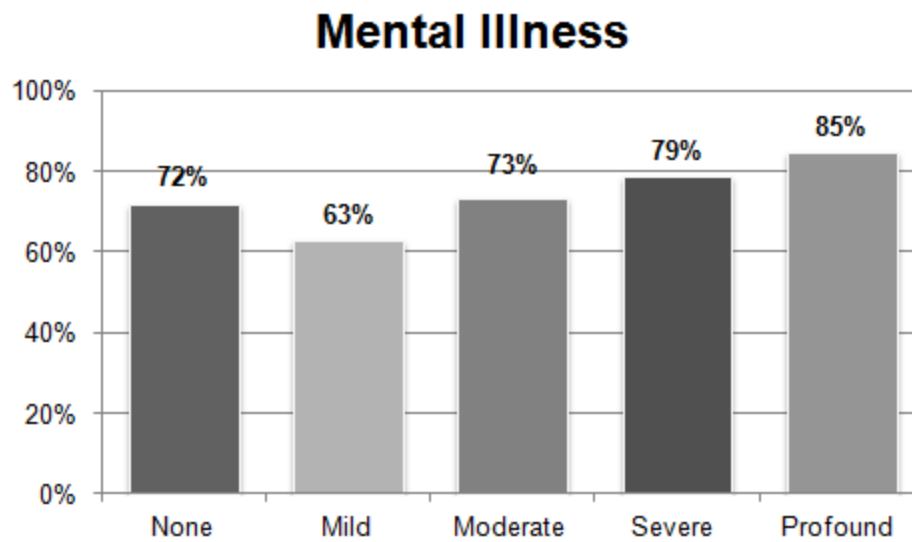
Graph 25.2: Average Age by Level of MR



The graph above shows the average age of people according to level of MR: 38.1 years old among those without MR; 40.0 years old among those with mild MR; 41.1 years old among those with moderate MR; 43.1 years old among those with severe MR; and 47.0 years old among those with profound MR.

## Analysis: Subgroups

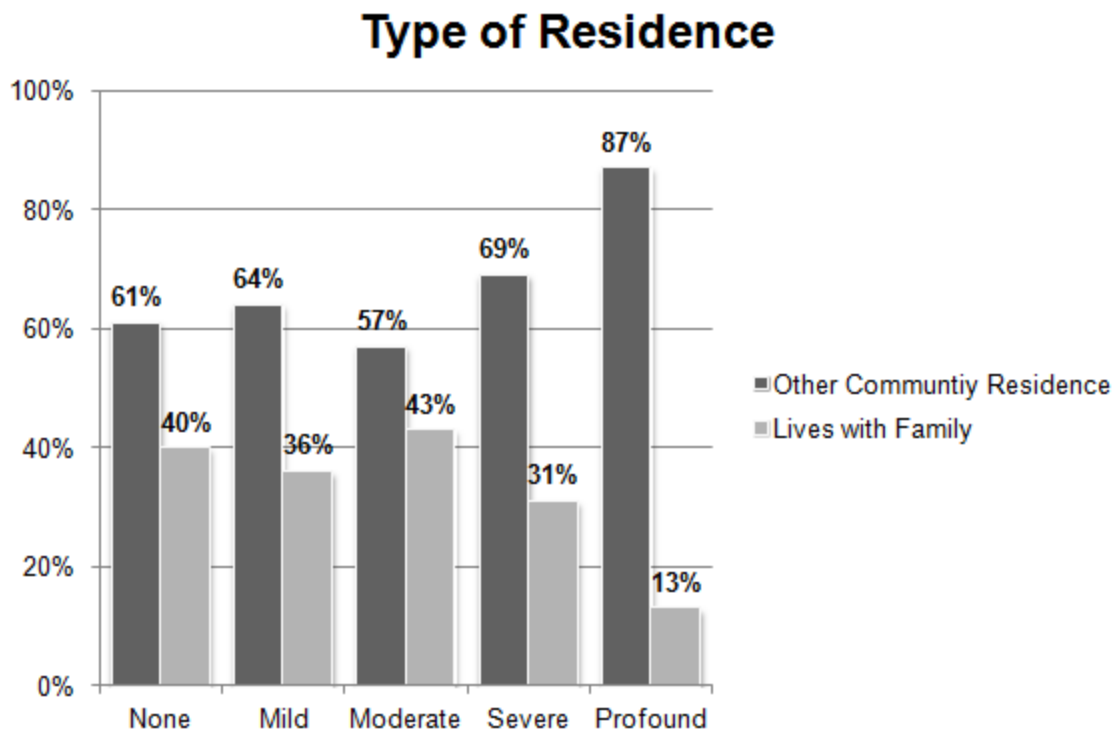
Graph 25.3: Mental Illness by Level of MR



The graph above shows the percentages of people diagnosed with mental illness by level of MR is: 72% none, 63% mild, 73% moderate, 79% severe, 85% profound.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.4: Type of Residence by Level of MR



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home compared to people living with family according to level of MR.

The percentage of people living in other community residence according to level of MR was as follows: 61% without MR, 64% with mild, 57% with moderate, 69% with severe, and 87% with profound MR.

The percentage of people living with family according to level of MR was as follows: 40% without MR, 36% with mild, 43% with moderate, 31% with severe, and 13% with profound MR.

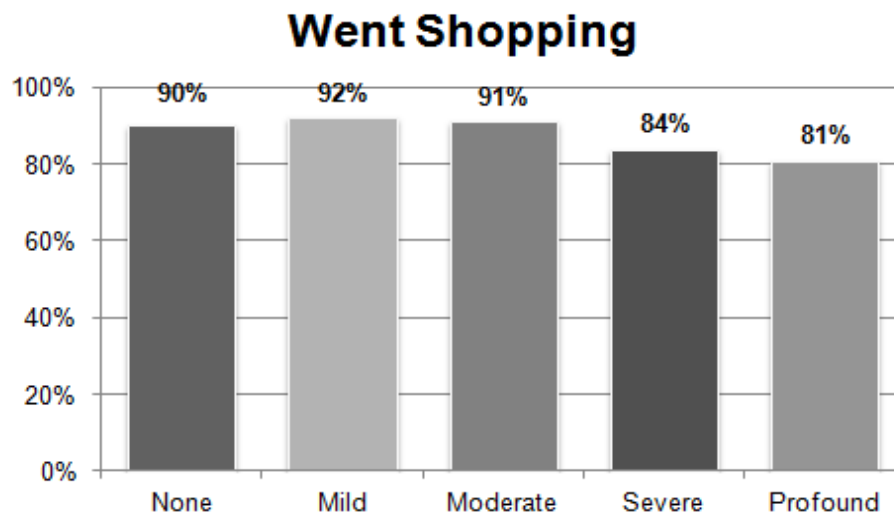
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Community Inclusion by Level of MR***

*Results reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who reported going out into the community and the frequency with which they went out in the past month for the following integrated activities: shopping, on errands, to eat, for entertainment, for exercise, for religious services, and for vacation (in the past year). Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for all 14 Community Inclusion items.*

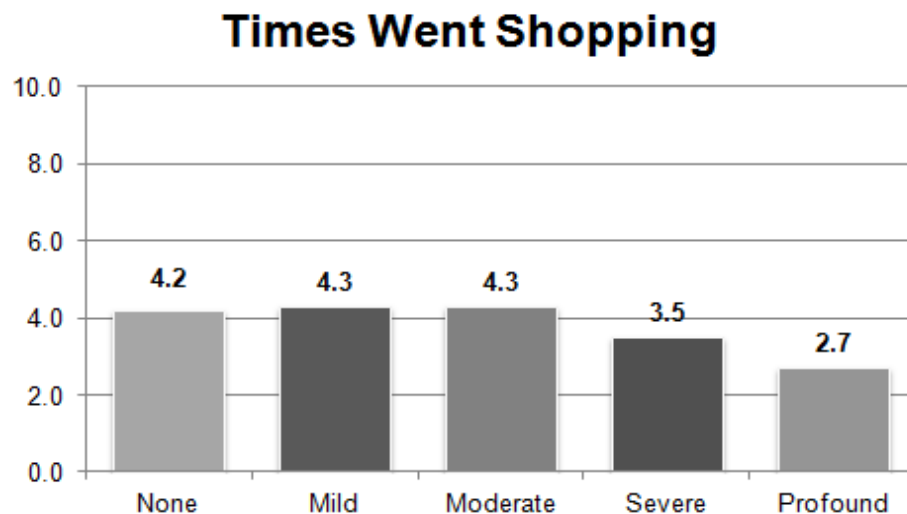
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.5: Went Shopping by Level of MR



The graph above shows 90% of people without MR went shopping in the past month compared to 92% with mild, 91% with moderate, 84% with severe, and 81% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

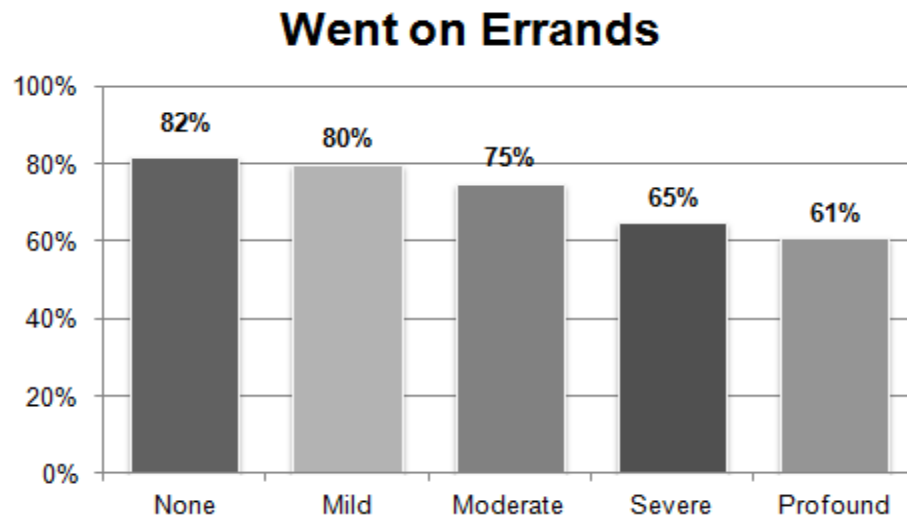
Graph 25.6: Times Went Shopping by Level of MR



The graph above shows the average number of times people went shopping by level of MR: 4.2 without MR, 4.3 with mild, 4.3 with moderate, 3.5 with severe, and 2.7 with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

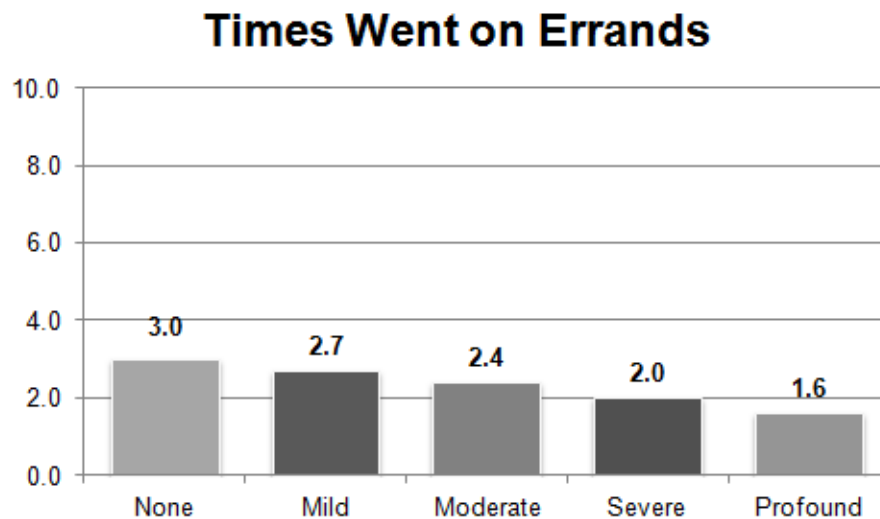
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.7: Went on Errands by Level of MR



The graph above shows 82% of people without MR went on errands in the past month compared to 80% with mild, 75% with moderate, 65% with severe, and 61% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

Graph 25.8: Times Went on Errands by Level of MR

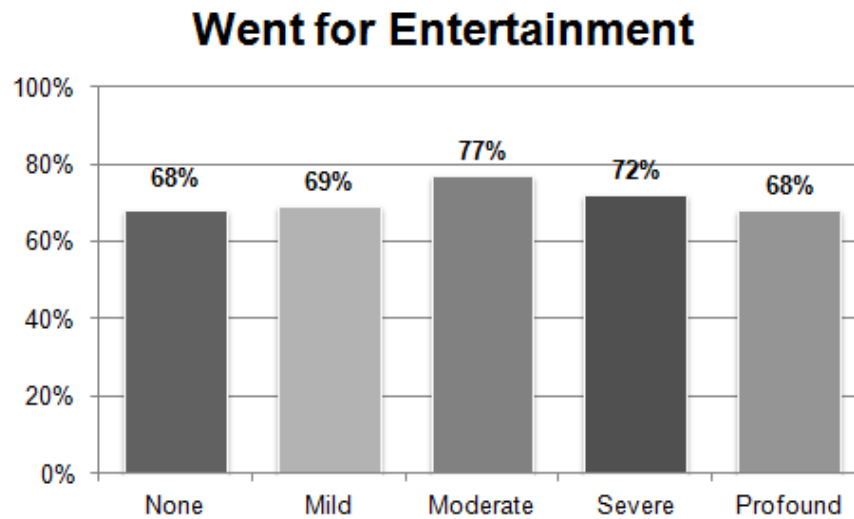


The graph above shows the average number of times people went on errands by level of MR: 3.0 without MR, 2.7 with mild, 2.4 with moderate, 2.0 with severe, and 1.6 with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.



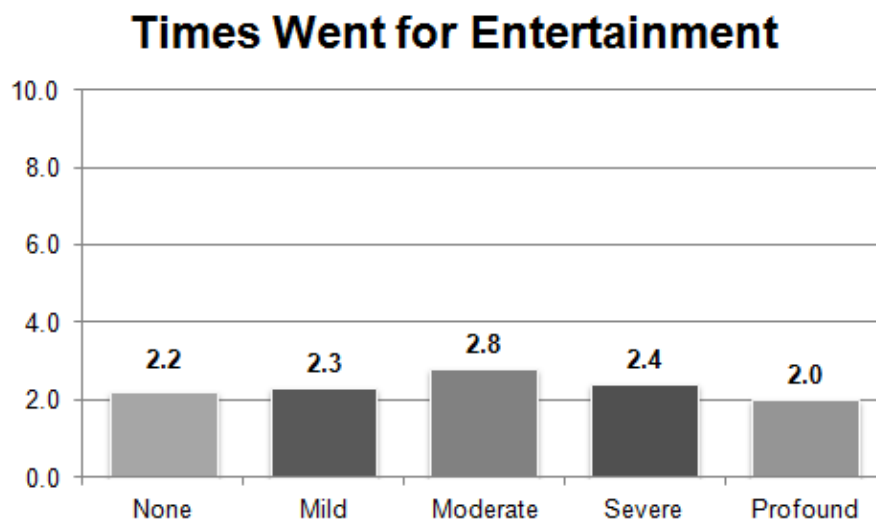
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.9: Went for Entertainment by Level of MR



The graph above shows 68% of people without MR went out for entertainment in the past month compared to 69% with mild MR, 77% with moderate MR, 72% with severe MR, and 68% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

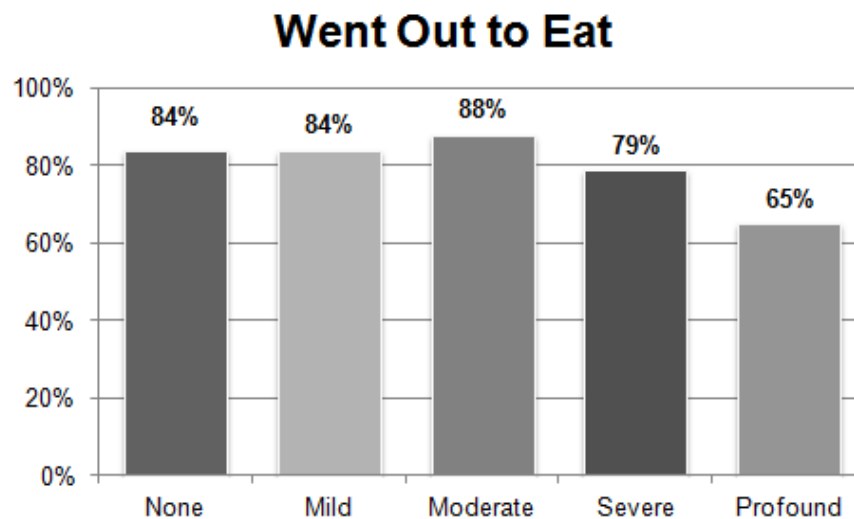
Graph 25.10: Times Went for Entertainment by Level of MR



The graph above shows the average number of times people went out for entertainment by level of MR: 2.2 without MR, 2.3 with mild, 2.8 with moderate, 2.4 with severe, and 2.0 with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

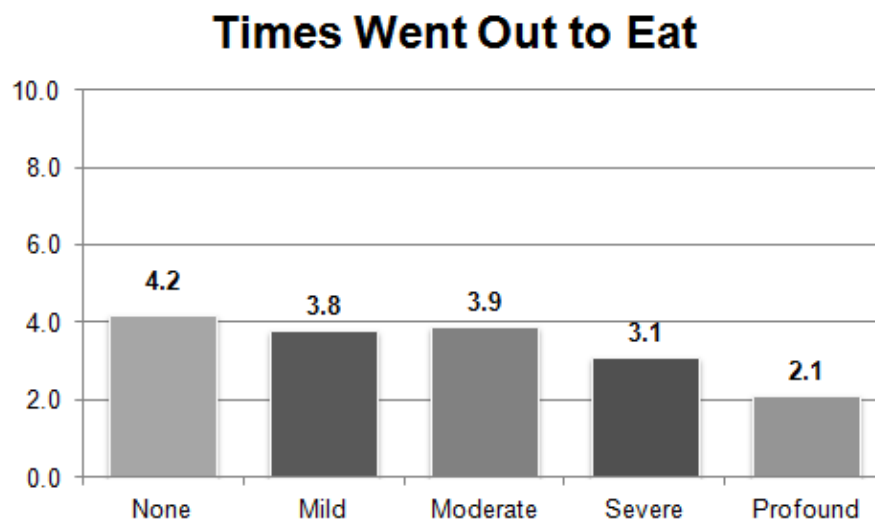
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.11: Went Out to Eat by Level of MR



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without MR and with mild MR (84%) went out to eat in the past month compared to 88% with moderate MR, 79% with severe MR, and 65% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

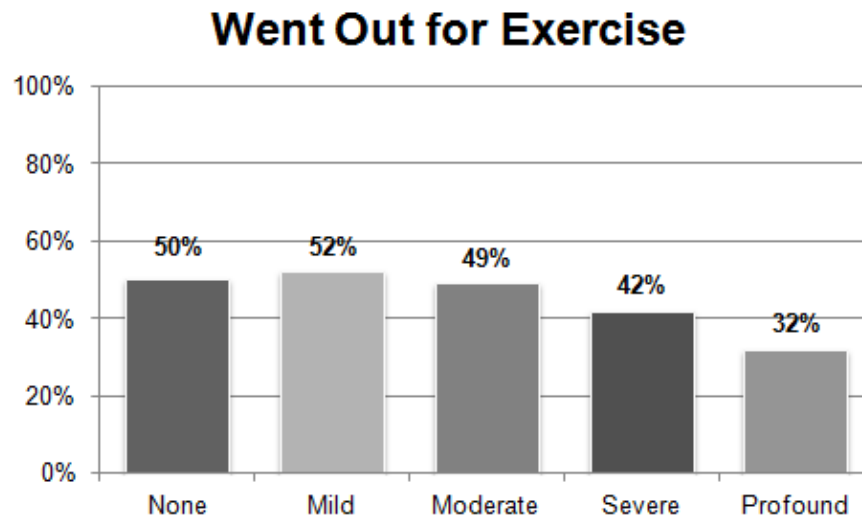
Graph 25.12: Times Went Out to Eat by Level of MR



The graph above shows the average number of times people went out to eat by level of MR: 4.2 without MR, 3.8 with mild, 3.9 with moderate, 3.1 with severe, and 2.1 with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

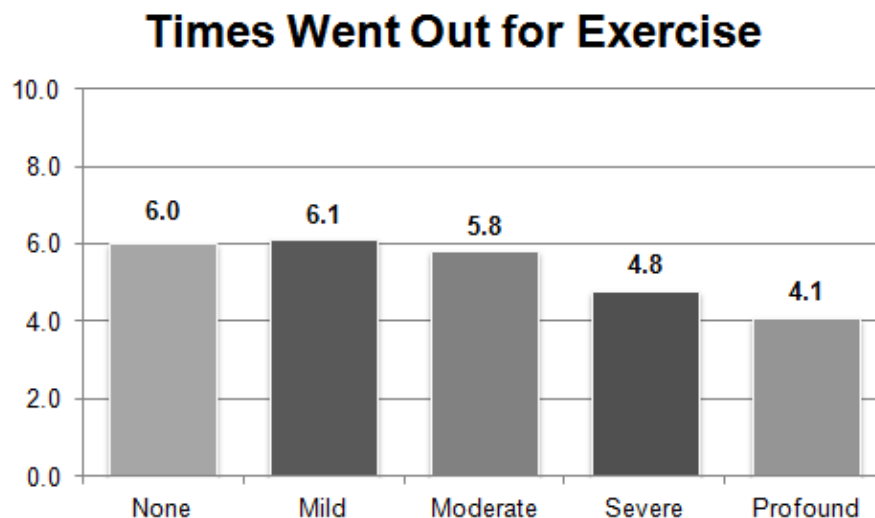
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.13 Went For Exercise



The graph above shows 50% of people without MR went out for exercise in the past month compared to 52% with mild, 49% with moderate, 42% with severe, and 32% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

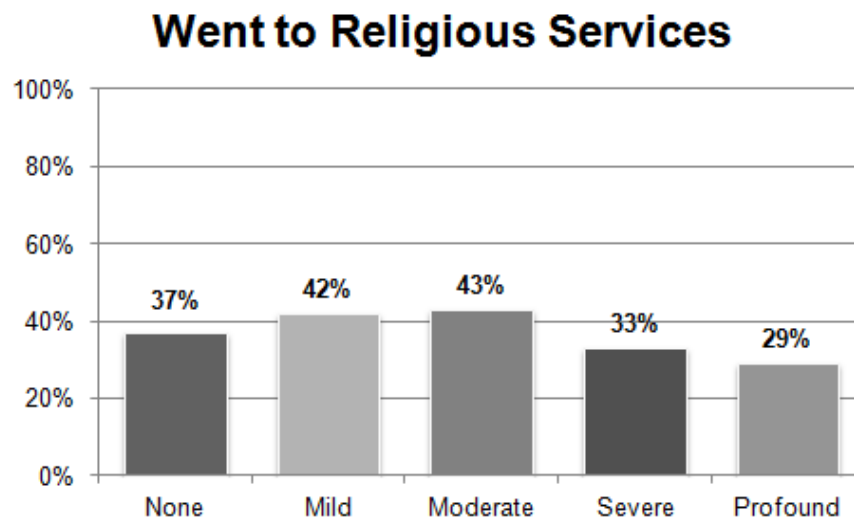
Graph 25.14: Times Went For Exercise



The graph above shows the average number of times people went out for exercise by level of MR: 6.0 without MR, 6.1 with mild, 5.8 with moderate, 4.8 with severe, and 4.1 with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

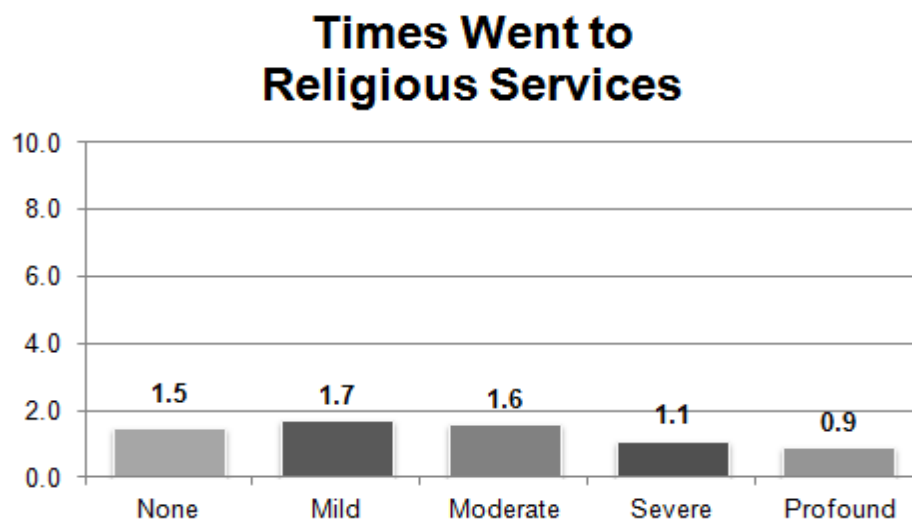
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.15: Went to Religious Services by Level of MR



The graph above shows 37% of people without MR went to religious services in the past month compared to 42% with mild, 43% with moderate, 33% with severe, and 29% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

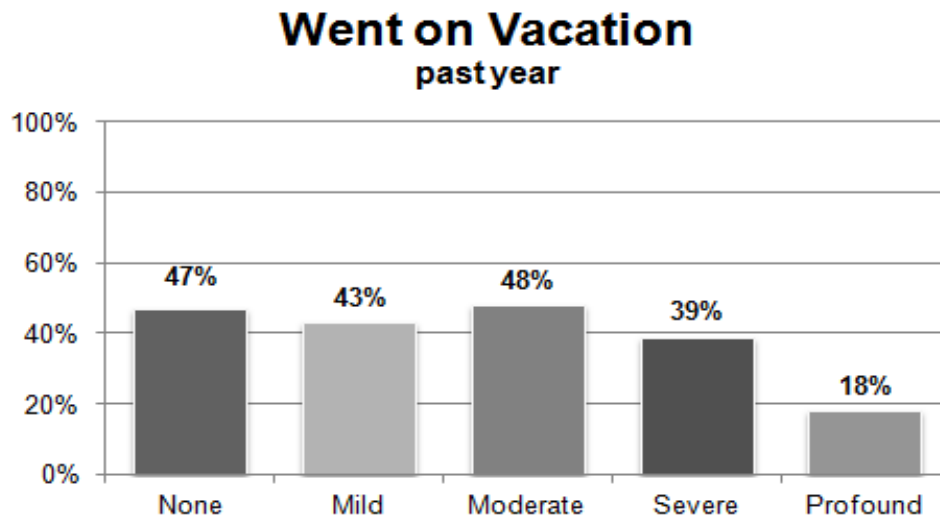
Graph 25.16: Times Went to Religious Services by Level of MR



The graph above shows the average number of times people went to religious services by level of MR: 1.5 without MR, 1.7 mild, 1.6 moderate, 1.1 severe, and 0.9 profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

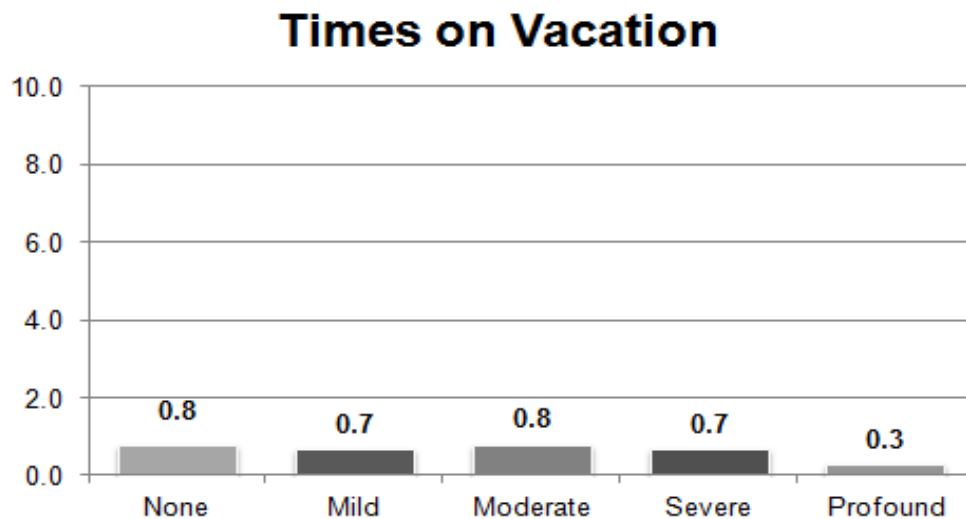
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.17: Times Went on Vacation by Level of MR



The graph above shows 47% of people without MR went on vacation in the past year compared to 43% with mild, 48% with moderate, 39% with severe, and 18% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

Graph 25.18: Times Went on Vacation by Level of MR



The graph above shows the average number of times people went on vacation by level of MR: without MR (0.8), mild (0.7), moderate (0.8), severe (0.7), and with profound MR (0.3). Results were statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Choice and Decision-Making by Level of MR\****

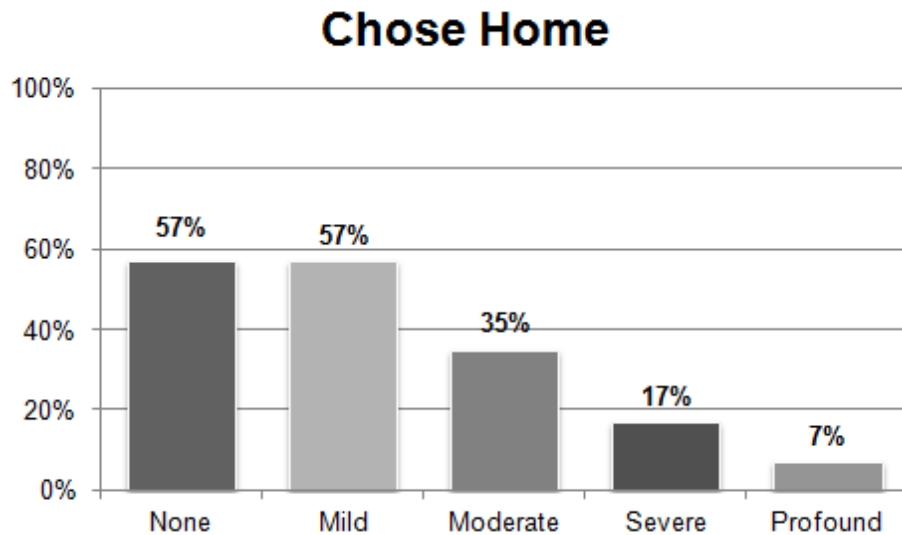
*Percentages reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who reported choosing or having input in decisions about their home, work and day activity, everyday choices, and service coordinator. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 11 of the 14 Choice items.*

**\*Due to an insufficient number of cases, results relating to choice and work are excluded for people with severe and profound MR.**

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choices about Home by Level of MR

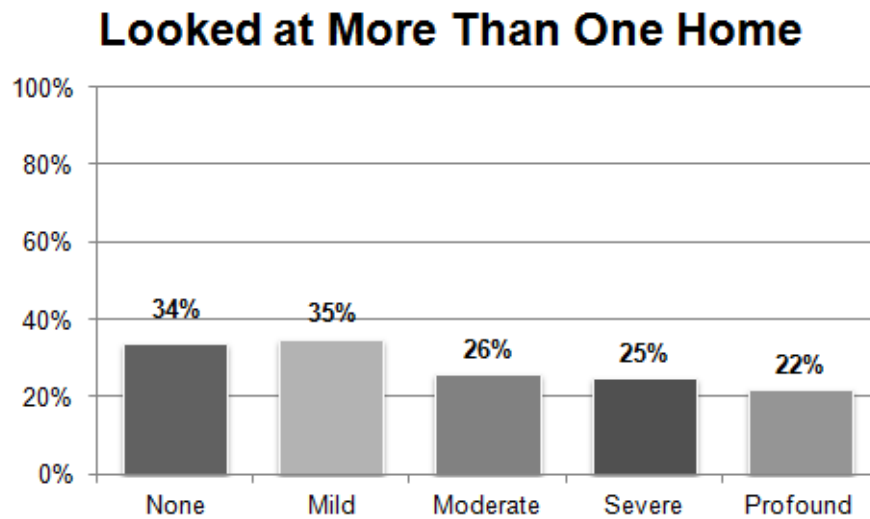
Graph 25.19: Chose Home by Level of MR



The graph above shows 57% of people without MR and with mild MR chose or had some input in choosing their home compared to 35% with moderate, 17% with severe, and 7% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

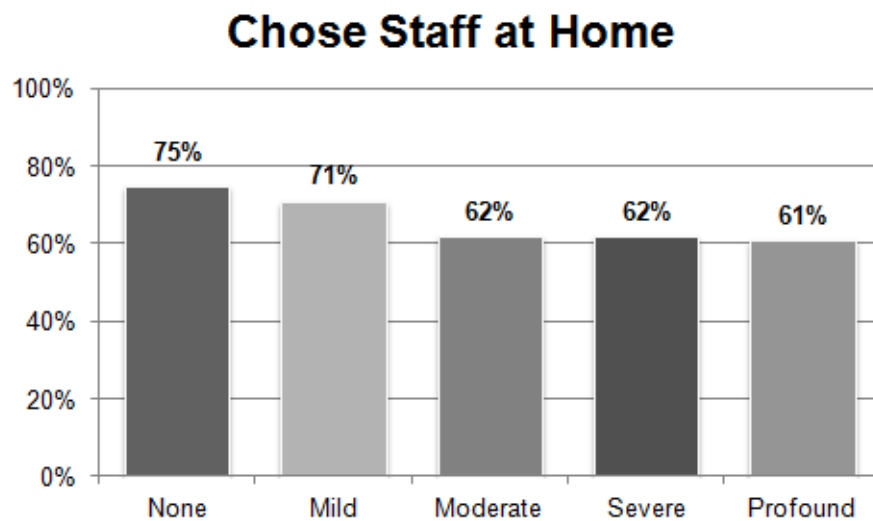
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.20: Looked at More Than One Home by Level of MR



The graph above shows 34% of people without MR looked at more than one home compared to 35% with mild, 26% with moderate, 25% with severe, and 22% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

Graph 25.21: Chose Staff Home by Level of MR

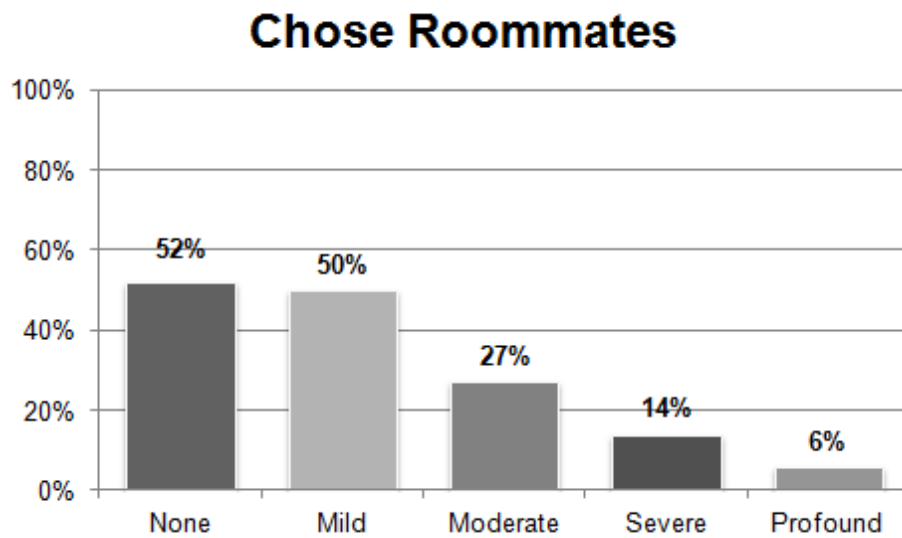


The graph above shows 75% of people without MR chose or reported being aware they could choose their home staff compared to 71% with mild, 62% with moderate, 62% with severe, and 61% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant



## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.22: Chose Roommates by Level of MR

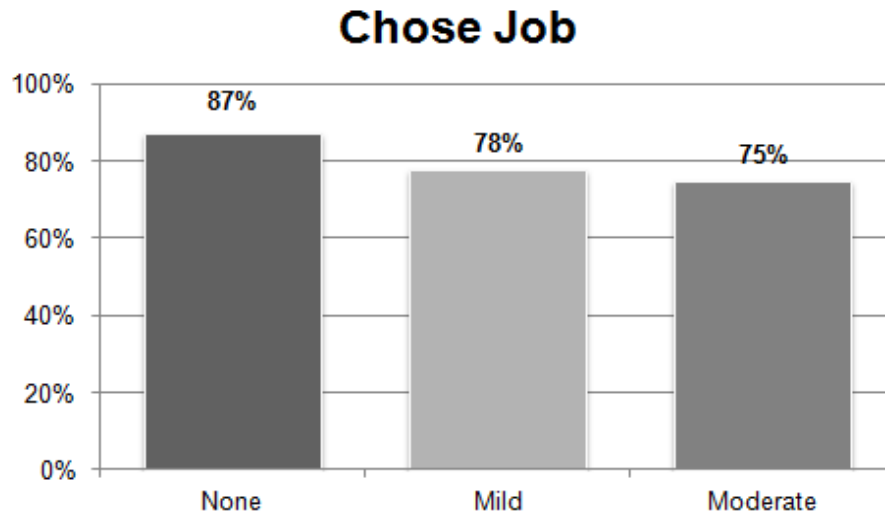


The graph above shows 52% of people without MR chose or had some input in choosing their roommates compared to 50% with mild, 27% with moderate, 14% with severe, and 6% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choices about Work and Day Activity by Level of MR

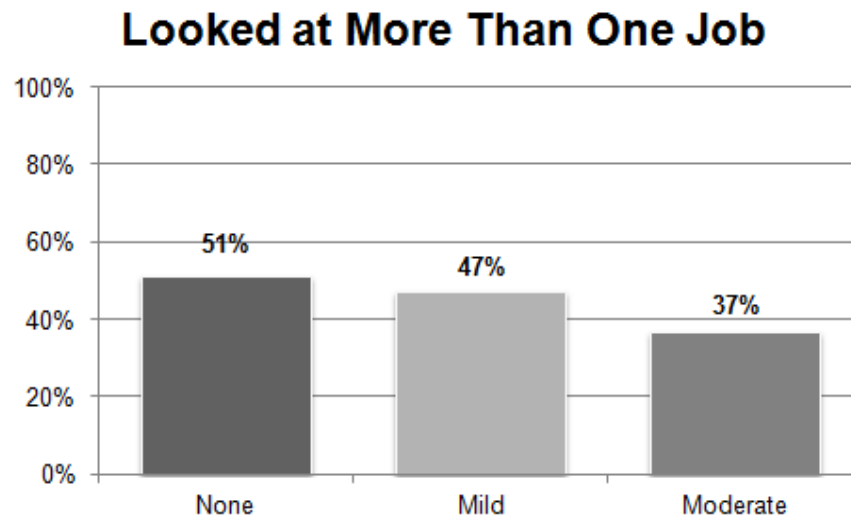
Graph 25.23: Chose Job by Level of MR



The graph above shows 87% of people without MR chose or had some input in choosing their job compared to 78% with mild and 75% with moderate MR. Results were statistically significant.

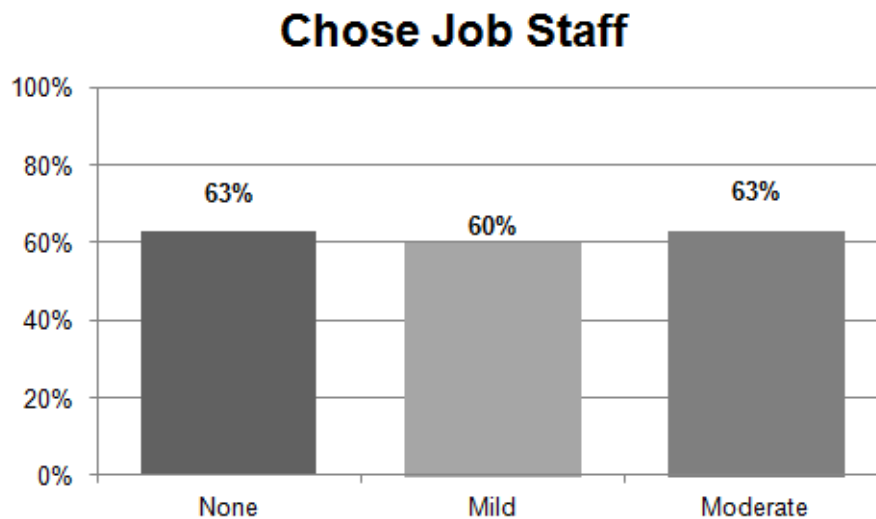
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.24: Looked at More Than One Job by Level of MR



The graph above shows 51% of people without MR looked at more than one job compared to 47% with mild and 37% with moderate MR. Results were not statistically significant.

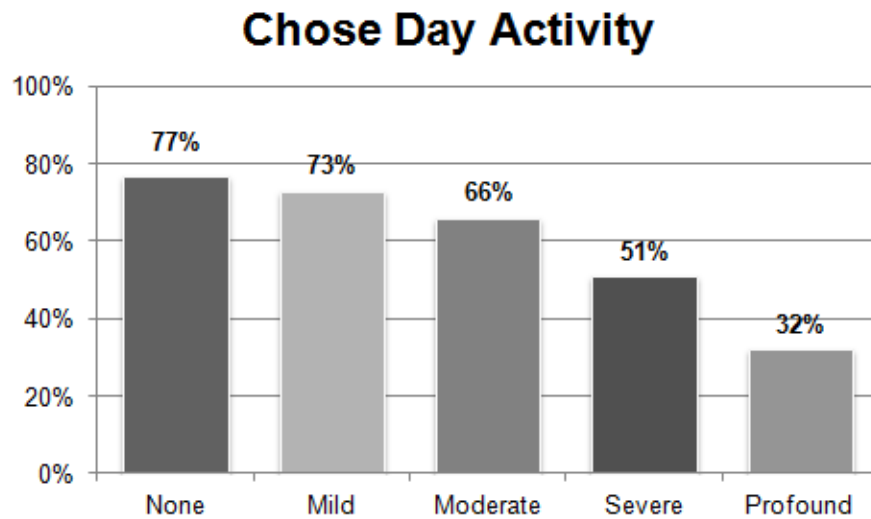
Graph 25.25: Chose Job Staff by Level of MR



The graph above shows 63% of people without MR chose or reported being aware they could choose the staff at their job compared to 60% with mild and 63% with moderate MR. Results were not statistically significant.

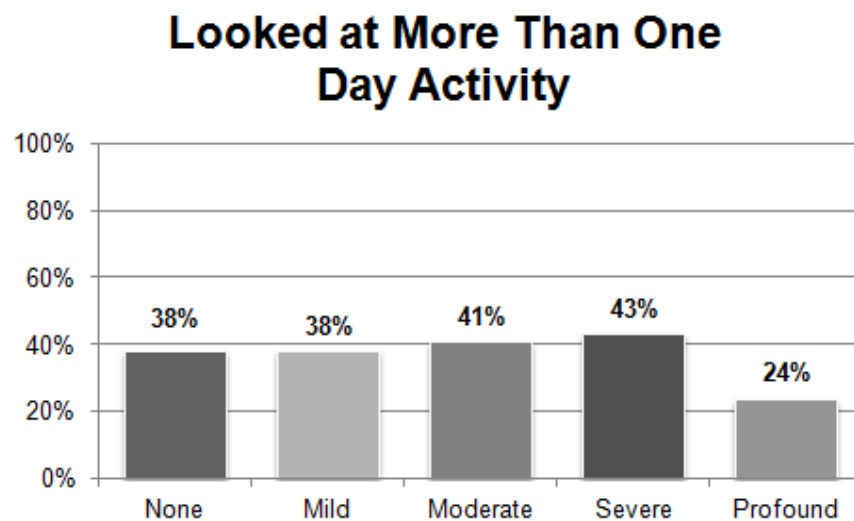
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.26: Chose Day Activity by Level of MR



The graph above shows 77% of people without MR chose or had some input in choosing their day activity compared to 73% with mild, 66% with moderate, 51% with severe, and 32% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

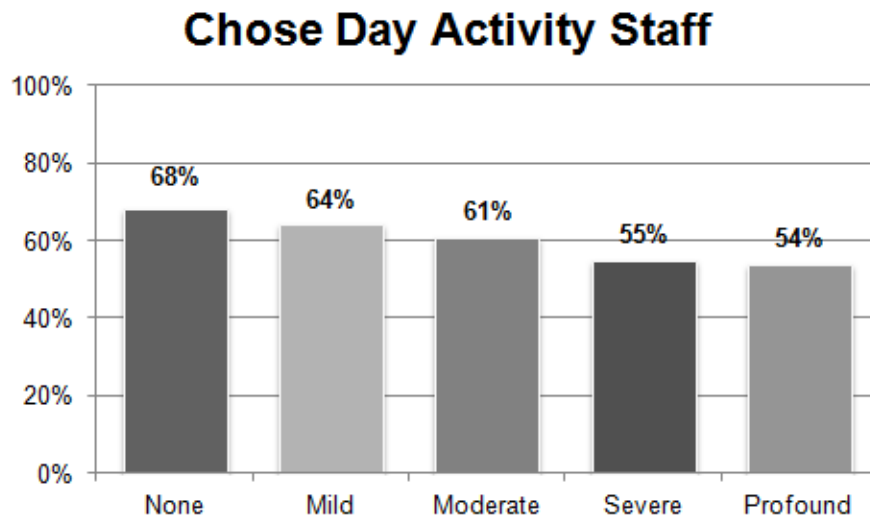
Graph 25.27: Looked at More Than One Day Activity by Level of MR



The graph above shows 38% of people without MR and with mild MR looked at more than one day activity compared 41% with moderate, 43% with severe, and 24% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.28: Chose Day Activity Staff by Level of MR

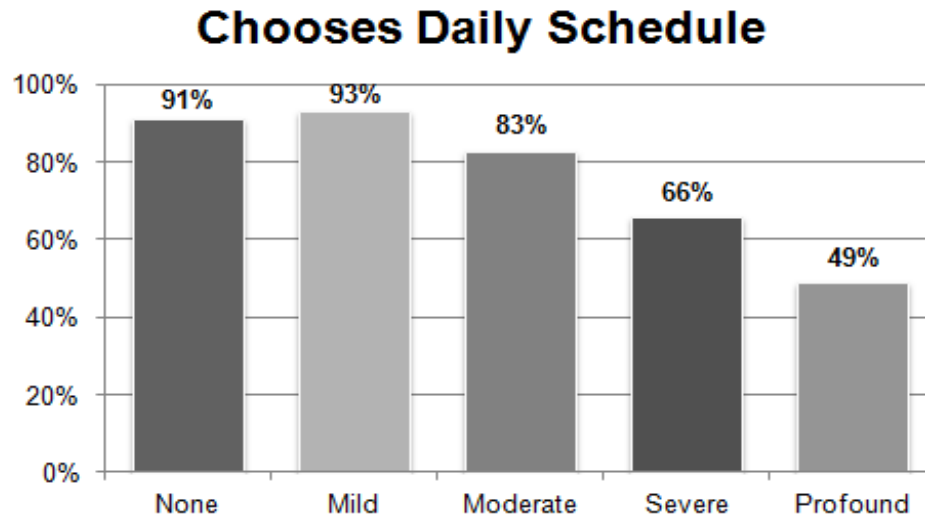


The graph above shows 68% of people without MR chose or reported being aware they could choose their day activity staff compared to 64% with mild, 61% with moderate, 55% with severe, and 54% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Everyday Decisions by Level of MR

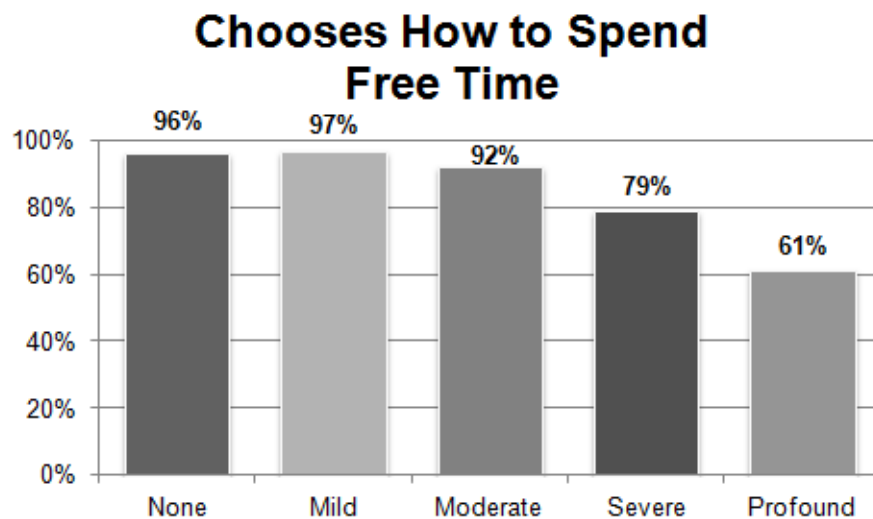
Graph 25.29: Chooses Daily Schedule by Level of MR



The graph above shows 91% of people without MR choose their daily schedule compared to 93% with mild, 83% with moderate, 66% with severe, and 49% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

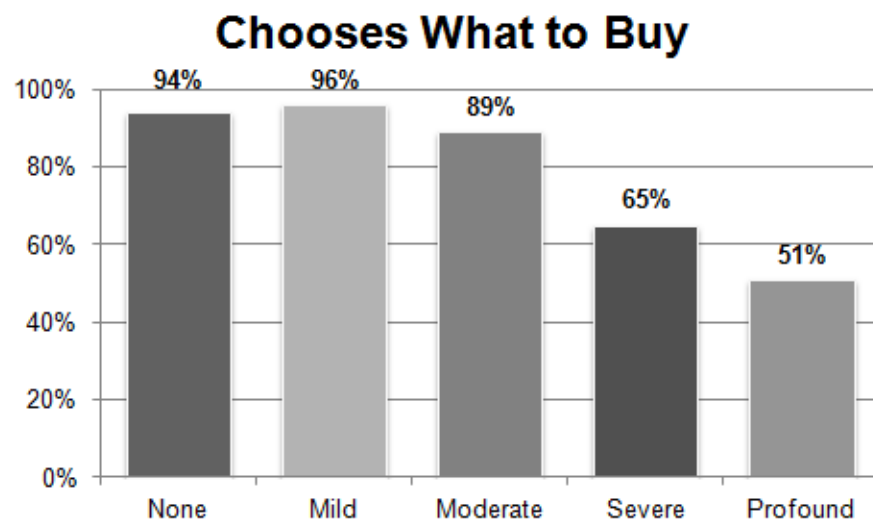
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.30: Chooses How to Spend Free Time by Level of MR



The graph above shows 96% of people without MR choose how to spend free time compared to 97% with mild, 92% with moderate, 79% with severe, and 61% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

Graph 25.31: Chooses What to Buy by Level of MR

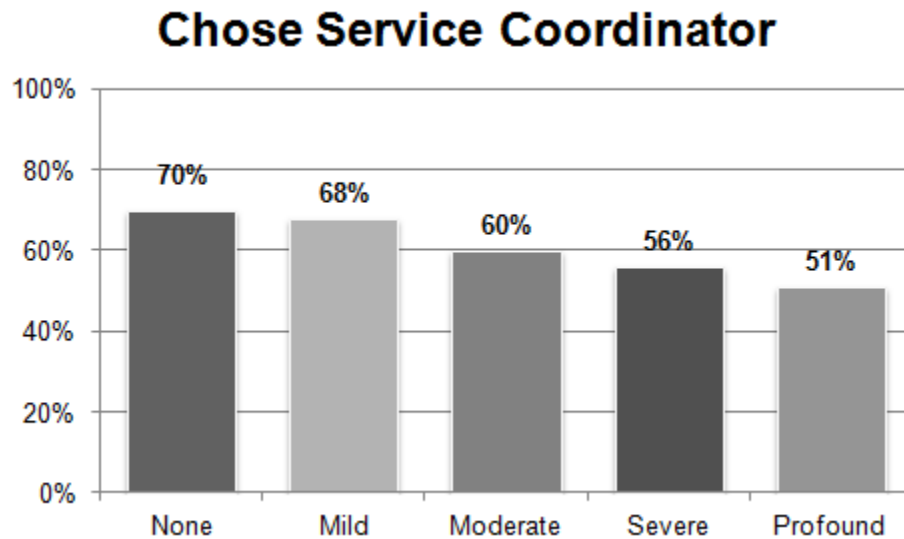


The graph above shows 94% of people without MR choose what to buy compared to 96% with mild, 89% with moderate, 65% with severe, and 51% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choice of Service Coordinator by Level of MR

Graph 25.32: Chose Service Coordinator by Level of MR



The graph above shows 70% of people without MR chose or reported being aware they could choose their service coordinator compared to 68% with mild, 60% with moderate, 56% with severe, and 51% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

### ***Work by Level of MR\* \*\****

*Results reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who reported having community-based employment, wanting community-based employment, and their employment goals. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 7 of the 10 Work items.*

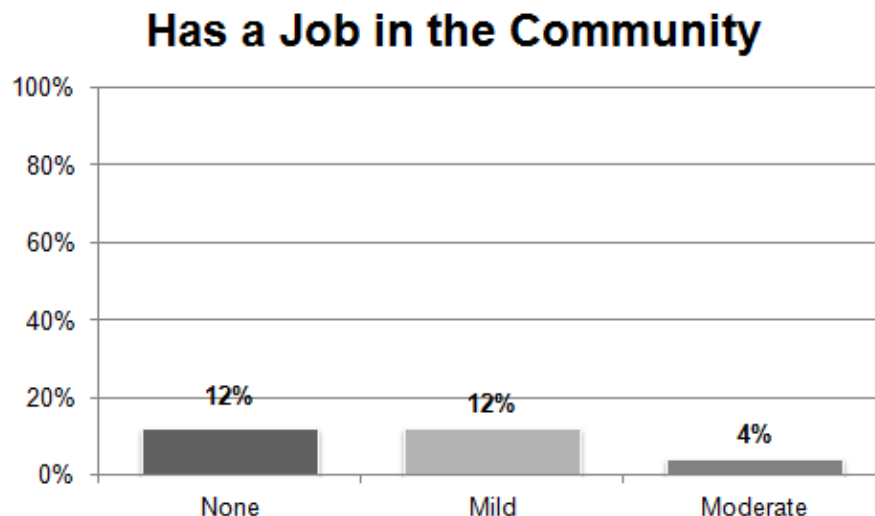
**\*All hourly wage indicators are not shown due to an insufficient number of cases to report.**

**\*\*For all indicators pertaining to those with a job in the community, people who were diagnosed with severe or profound MR are not included due to an insufficient number of cases to report.**

## Analysis: Subgroups

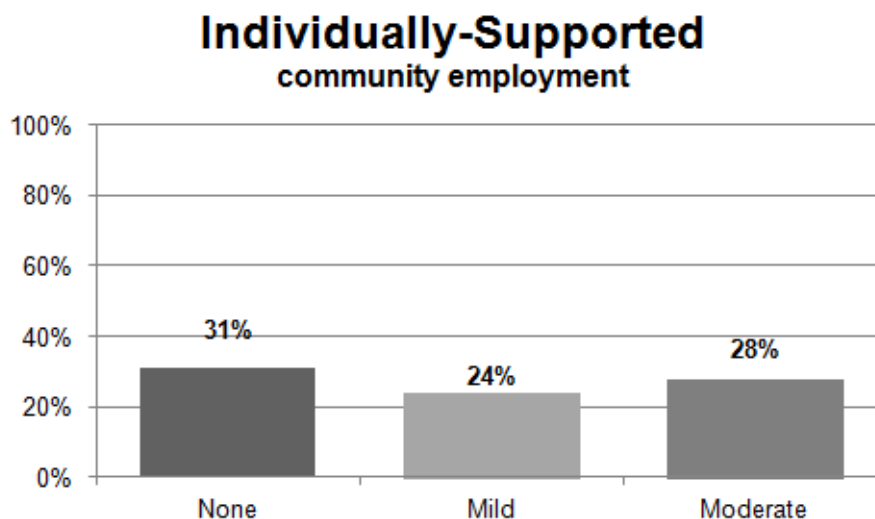
### Community-Based Employment by Level of MR

Graph 25.33: Has a Job in the Community by Level of MR



The graph above shows 12% of people without and with mild MR have a job in the community compared to 4% with moderate MR. Results were statistically significant.

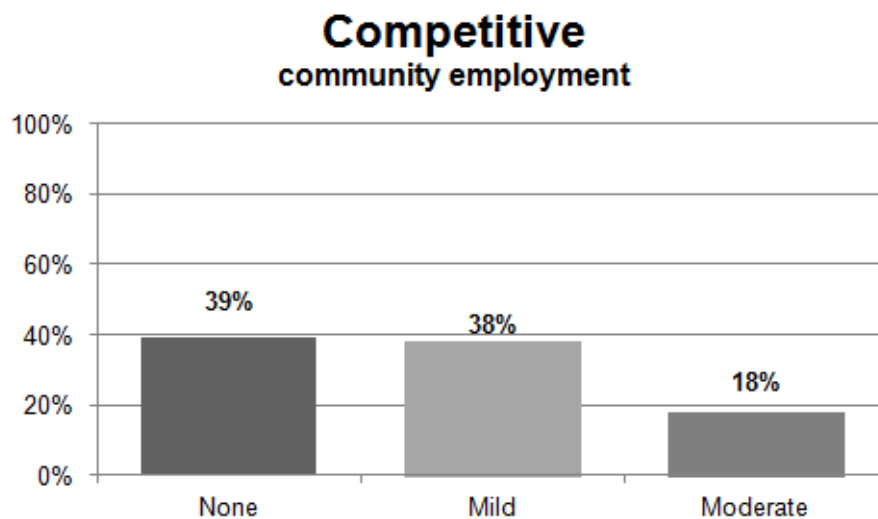
Graph 25.34: Individually-Supported Community Employment by Level of MR



The graph above shows of those people with a job in the community, 31% without MR compared to 24% with mild MR and 28% with moderate MR are in individually-supported community employment. Results were statistically significant.

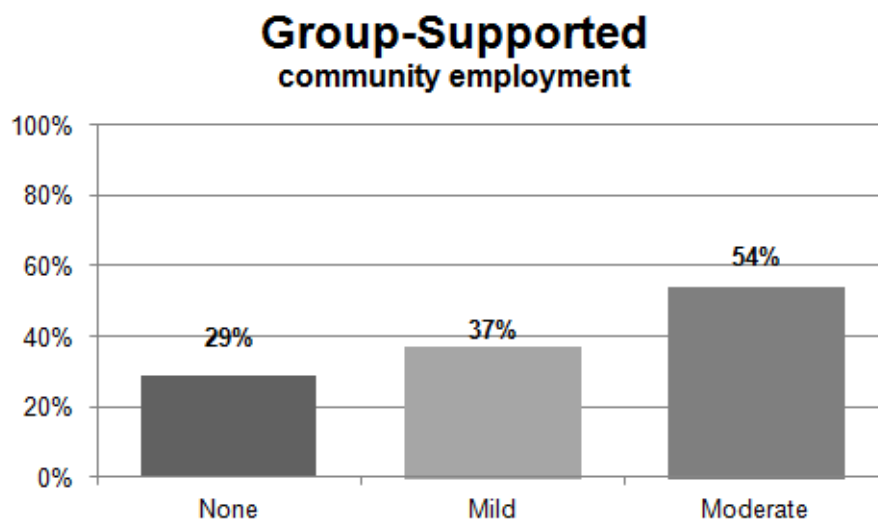
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.35: Competitive Community Employment by Level of MR



The graph above shows of those people with a job in the community, 39% without MR compared to 38% with mild MR and 18% with moderate MR are in competitive community employment. Results were statistically significant.

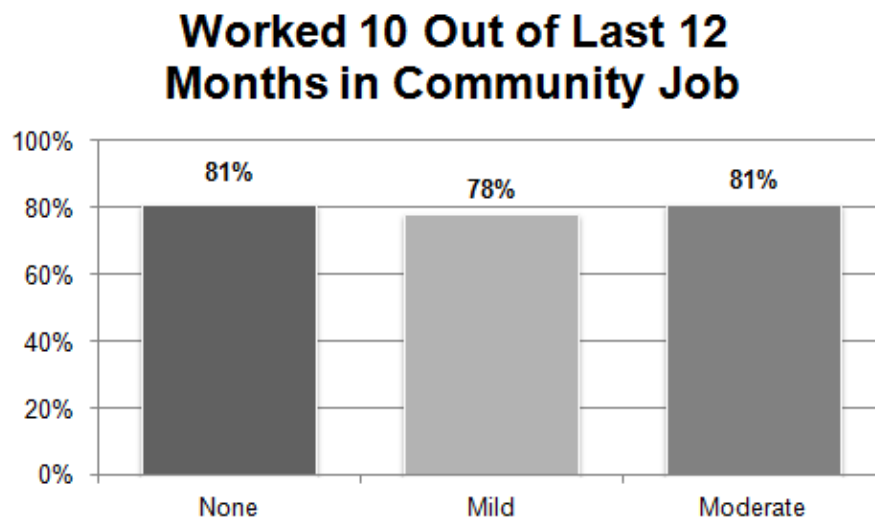
Graph 25.36: Group-Supported Community Employment by Level of MR



The graph above shows of those people with a job in the community, 29% of people without MR compared to 37% with mild MR and 54% with moderate MR are in group-supported community employment. Results were statistically significant.

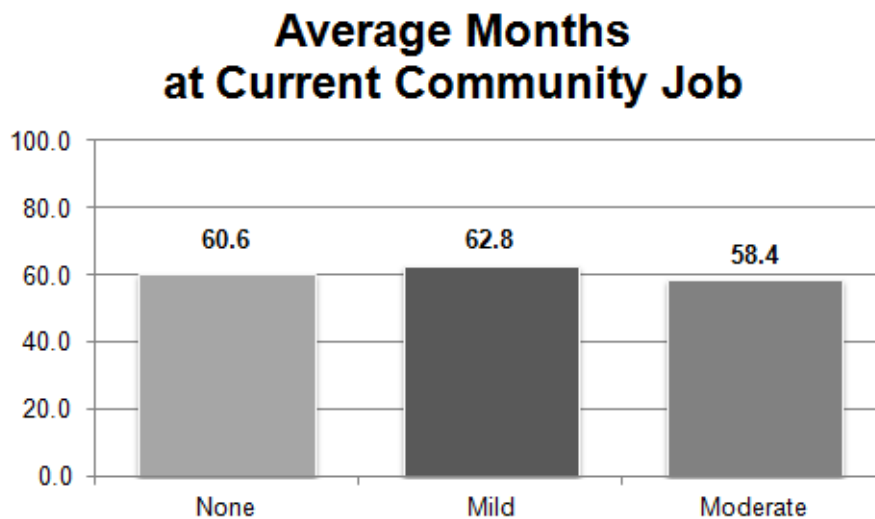
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.37: Worked 10 Out of Last 12 Months in a Community Job by Level of MR



The graph above shows 81% of people without MR compared to 78% with mild MR and 81% with moderate MR worked 10 out of the last 12 months in their community job. Results were not statistically significant.

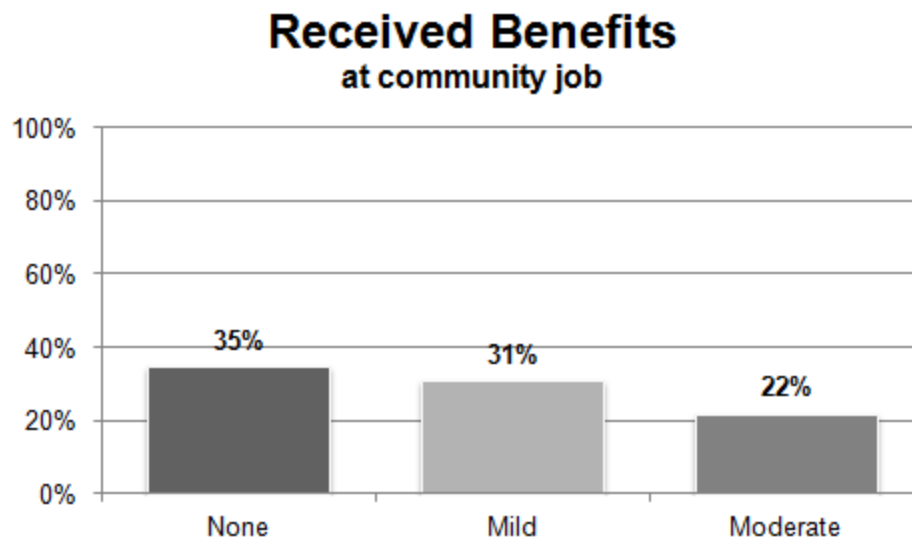
Graph 25.38: Average Months at Current Community Job by Level of MR



The graph above shows the average number of months people without MR were employed (60.6 months) compared to people with mild MR (62.8 months) and people with moderate MR (58.4 months). Results were not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.39: Received Benefits at Community Job by Level of MR

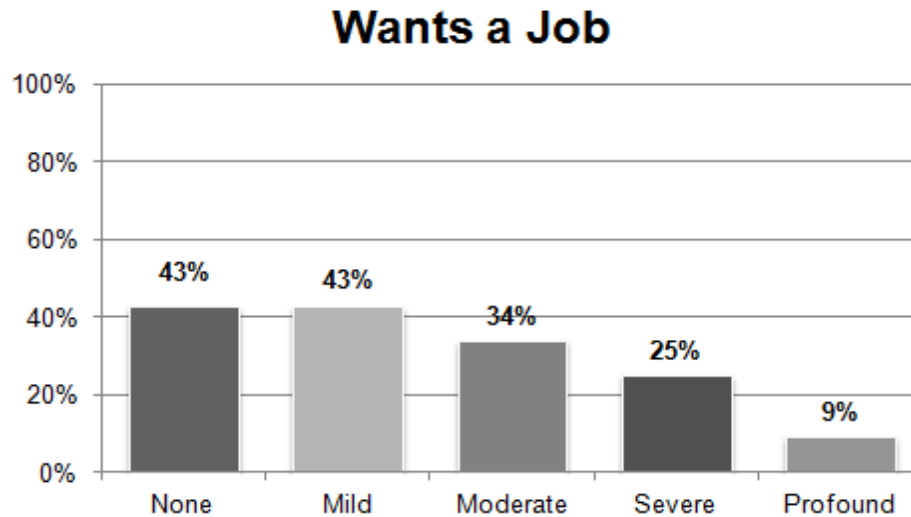


The graph above shows 35% of people without MR received benefits at their community job compared to 31% with mild and 22% with moderate MR. Results were not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Employment Goals by Level of MR

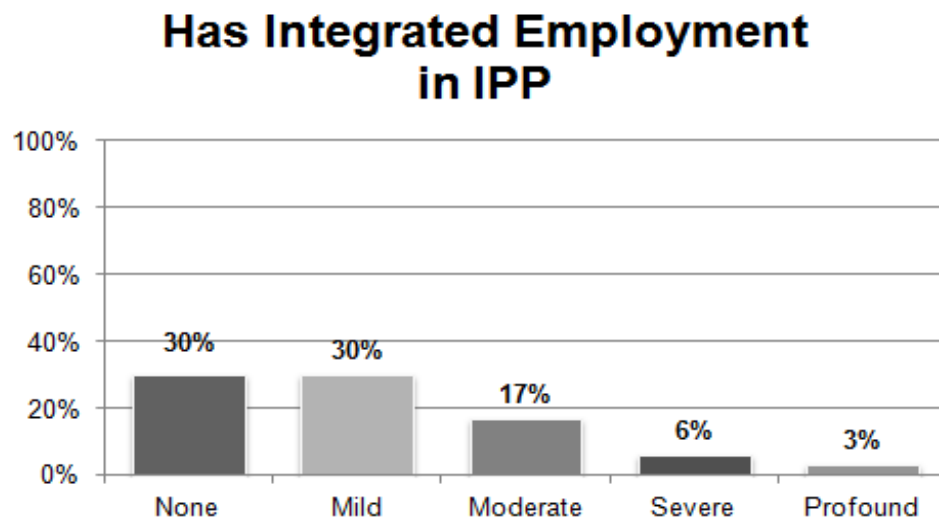
Graph 25.40: Wants a Job by Level of MR



The graph above shows 43% of people without MR want a job in the community compared to 43% with mild, 34% with moderate, 25% with severe, and 9% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

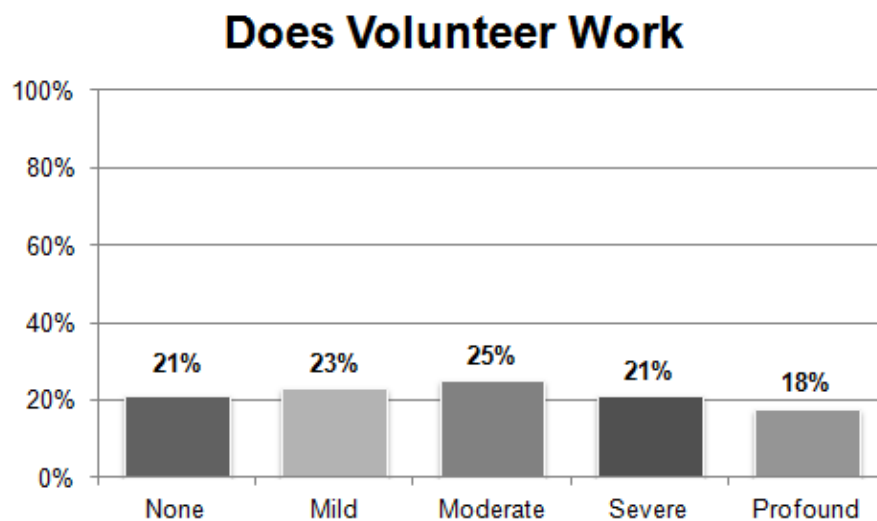
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.41: Has Integrated Employment in IPP by Level of MR



The graph above shows 30% of people without MR have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP compared to 30% with mild, 17% with moderate, 6% with severe, and 3% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

Graph 25.42: Does Volunteer Work by Level of MR



The graph above shows 21% of people without MR do volunteer work compared to 23% with mild, 25% with moderate, 21% with severe, and 18% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

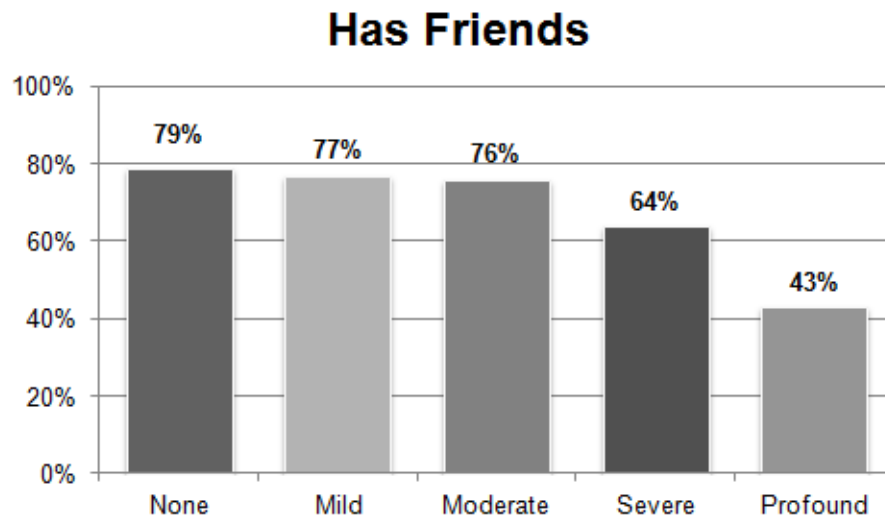
### ***Relationships by Level of MR***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who reported having relationships and the means to sustain relationships with friends and family. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. Statistically significant differences were found for five of the seven Relationship items.*



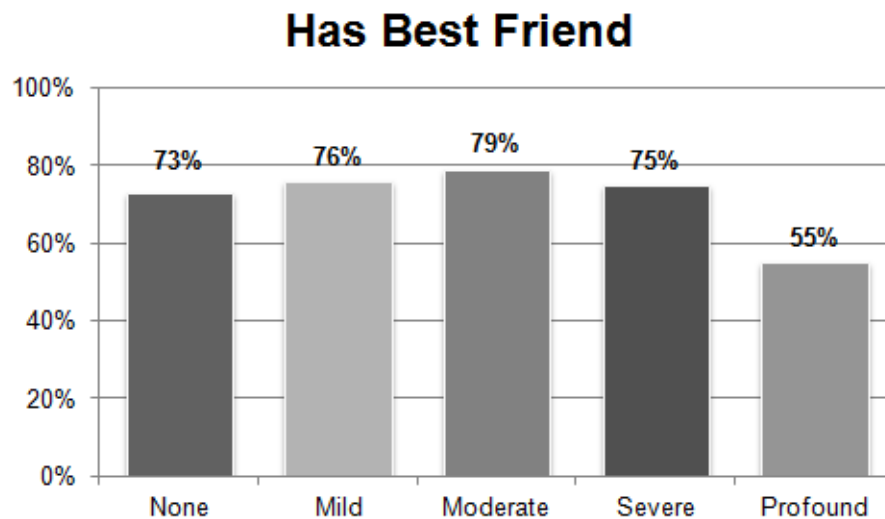
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.43: Has Friends by Level of MR



The graph above shows 79% of people without MR have friends compared to 77% with mild, 76% with moderate, 64% with severe, and 43% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

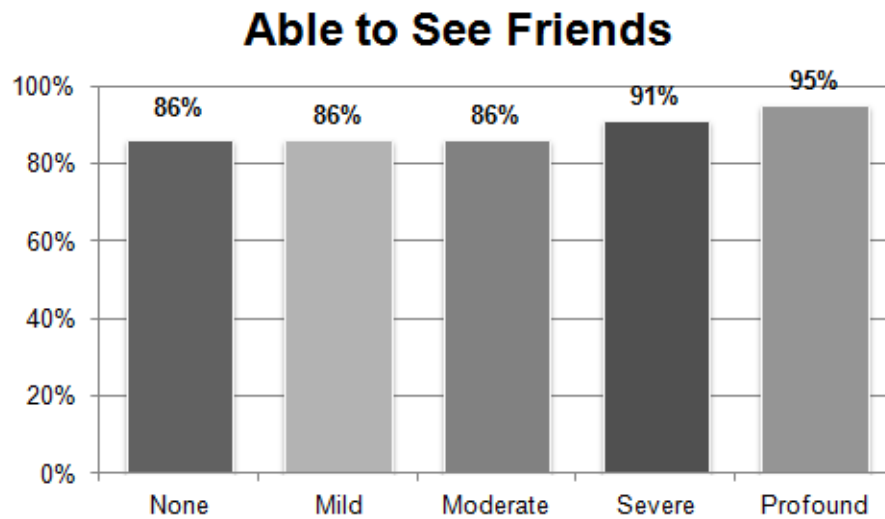
Graph 25.44: Has Best Friend by Level of MR



The graph above shows 73% of people without MR have a best friend compared to 76% with mild, 79% with moderate, 75% with severe, and 55% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

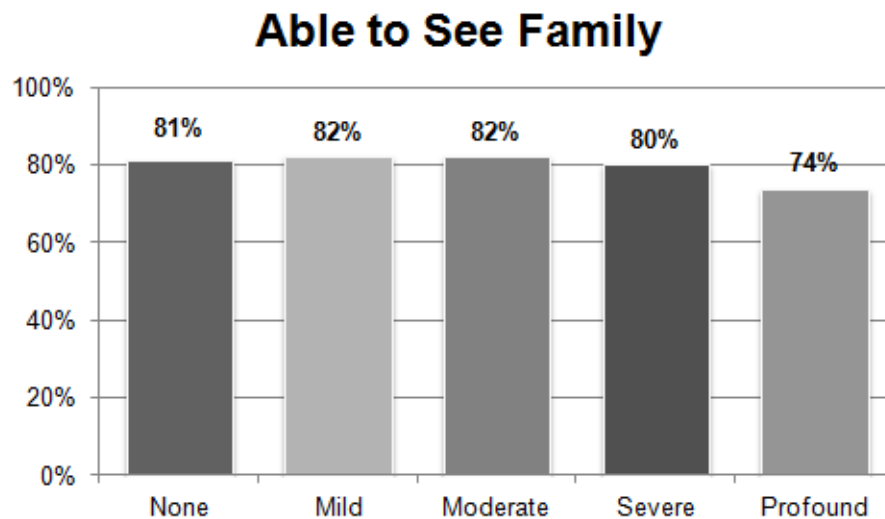
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.45: Able to See Friends by Level of MR



The graph above shows 86% of people without MR are able to see friends when they want compared to 86% with mild, 86% with moderate, 91% with severe, and 95% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

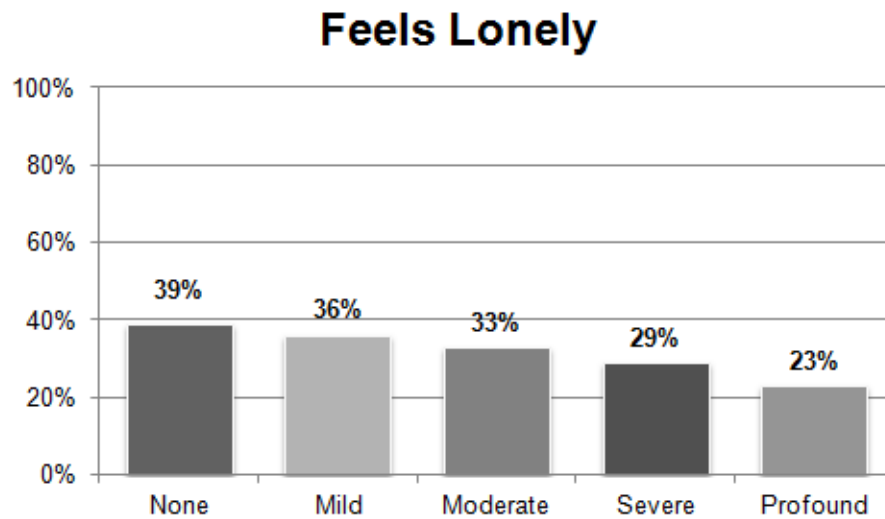
Graph 25.46: Able to See Family by Level of MR



The graph above shows 81% of people without MR are able to see family when they want compared to 82% with mild, 82% with moderate, 80% with severe, and 74% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

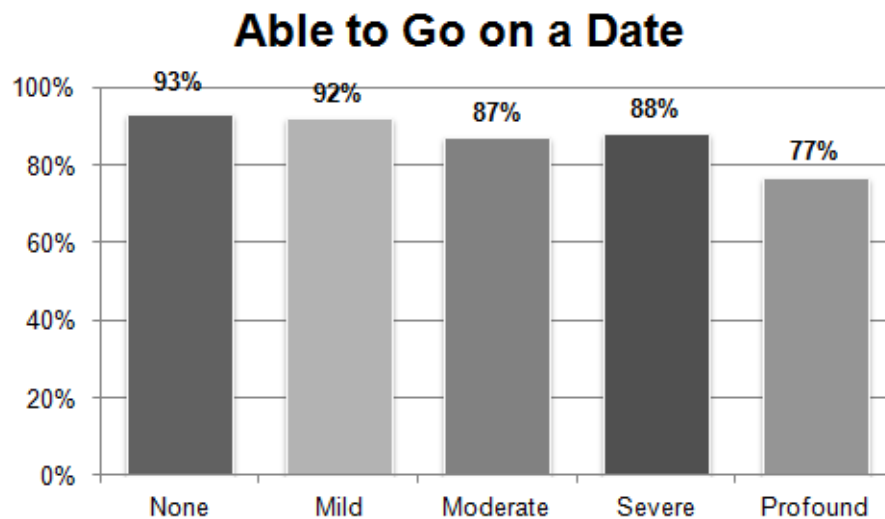
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.47: Feels Lonely by Level of MR



The graph above shows 39% of people without MR feel lonely at least half the time compared to 36% with mild, 33% with moderate, 29% with severe, and 23% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

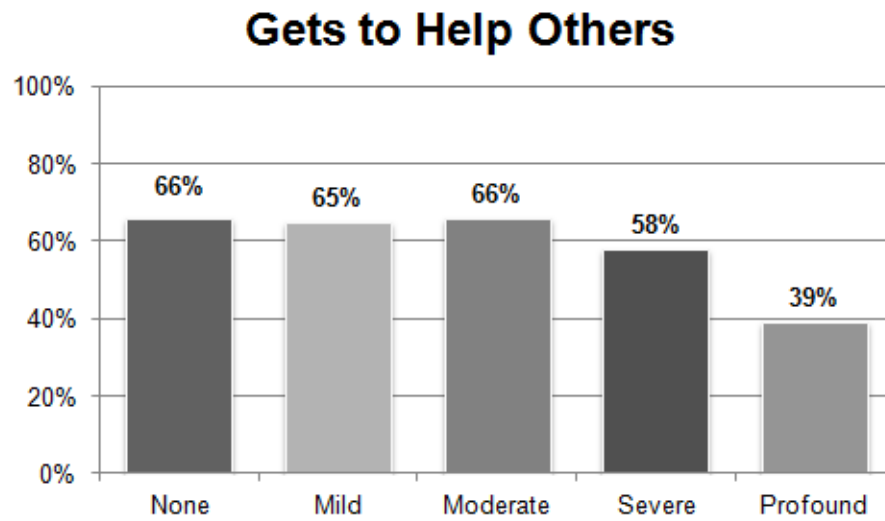
Graph 25.48: Able to Go on a Date by Level of MR



The graph above shows 93% of people without MR are able to go on a date if they want compared to 92% with mild, 87% with moderate, 88% with severe, and 77% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.49: Gets to Help Others by Level of MR



The graph above shows 66% of people without MR get to help others compared to 65% with mild, 66% with moderate, 58% with severe, and 39% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

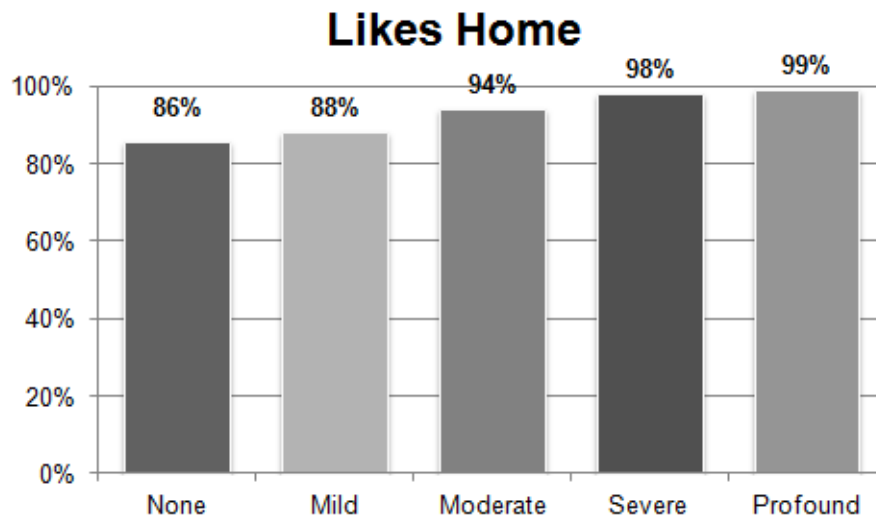
### ***Satisfaction by Level of MR\****

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who reported liking their home, work, and day activity. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. Statistically significant differences were found for four of the seven Satisfaction items.*

**\*Due to an insufficient number of cases, results relating to satisfaction and work are excluded for people with severe and profound MR.**

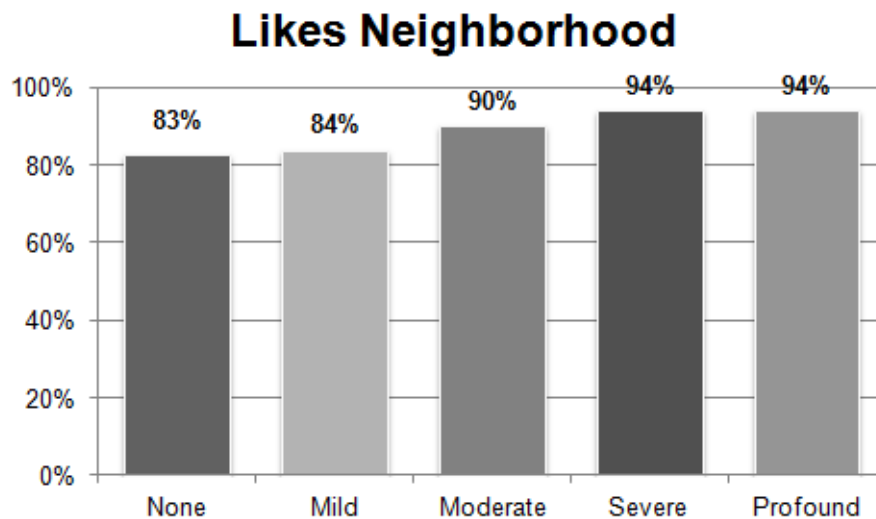
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.50: Likes Home by Level of MR



The graph above shows 86% of people without MR like where they live compared to 88% with mild, 94% with moderate, 98% with severe, and 99% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

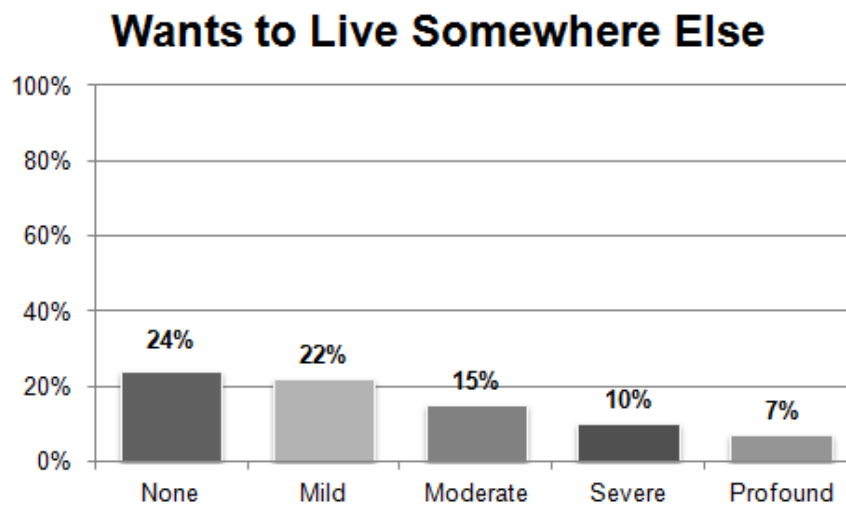
Graph 25.51: Likes Neighborhood by Level of MR



The graph above shows 83% of people without MR like their neighborhood compared to 84% with mild, 90% with moderate, 94% with severe, and 94% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

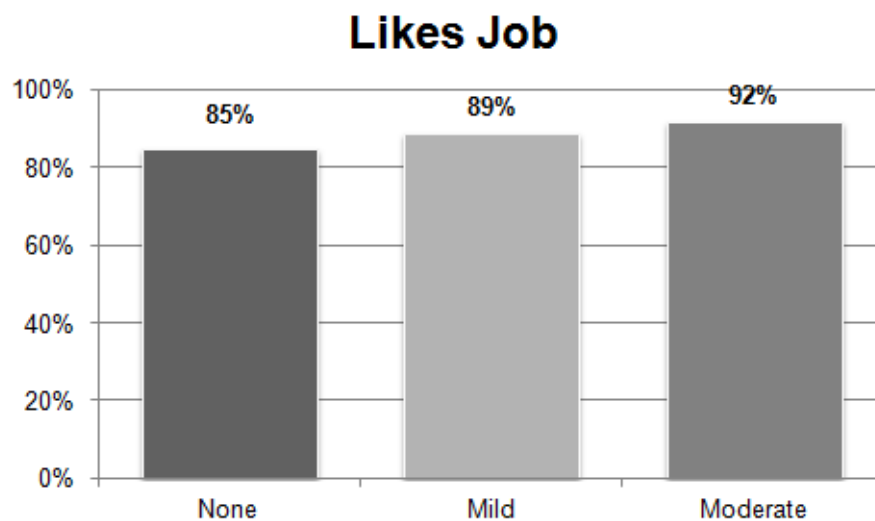
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.52: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by Level of MR



The graph above shows 24% of people without MR want to live somewhere else compared to 22% with mild, 15% with moderate, 10% with severe, and 7% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

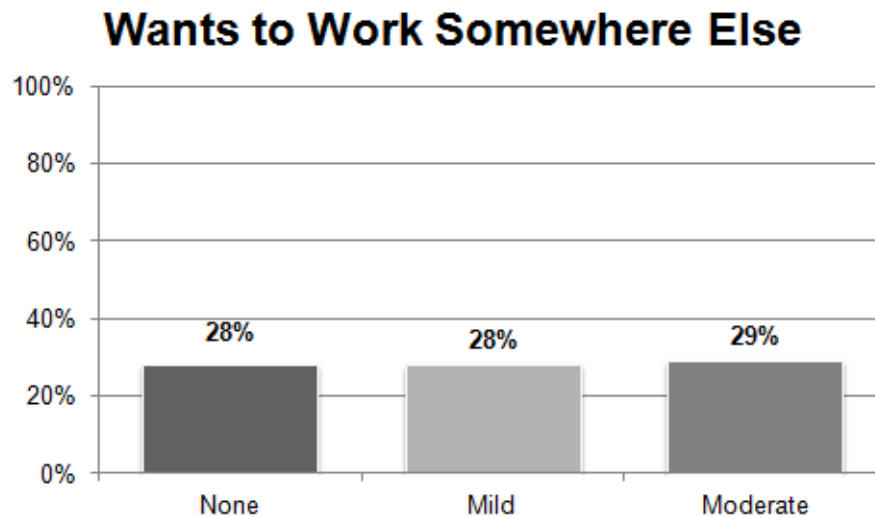
Graph 25.53: Likes Job by Level of MR



The graph above shows 85% of people without MR like their job compared to 89% with mild and 92% with moderate MR. Results were not statistically significant.

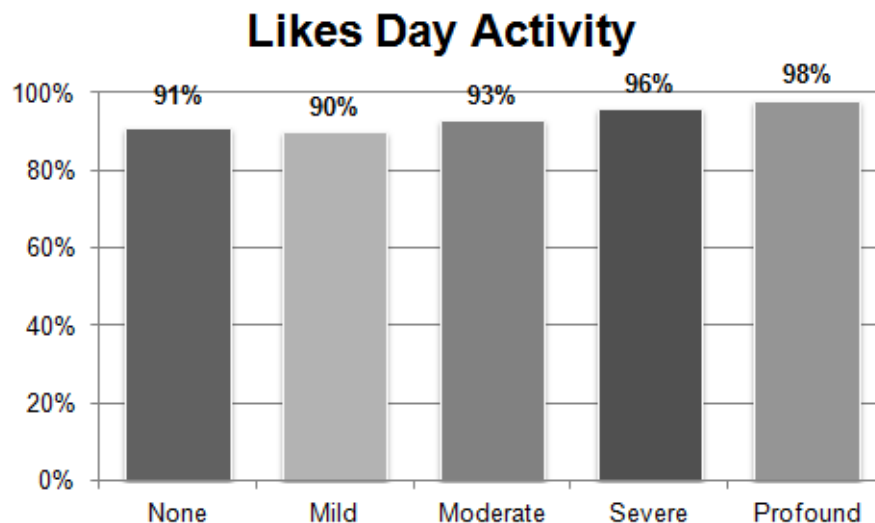
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.54: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by Level of MR



The graph above shows 28% of people without MR want to work somewhere else compared to 28% with mild and 29% with moderate MR. Results were not statistically significant.

Graph 25.55: Likes Day Activity by Level of MR

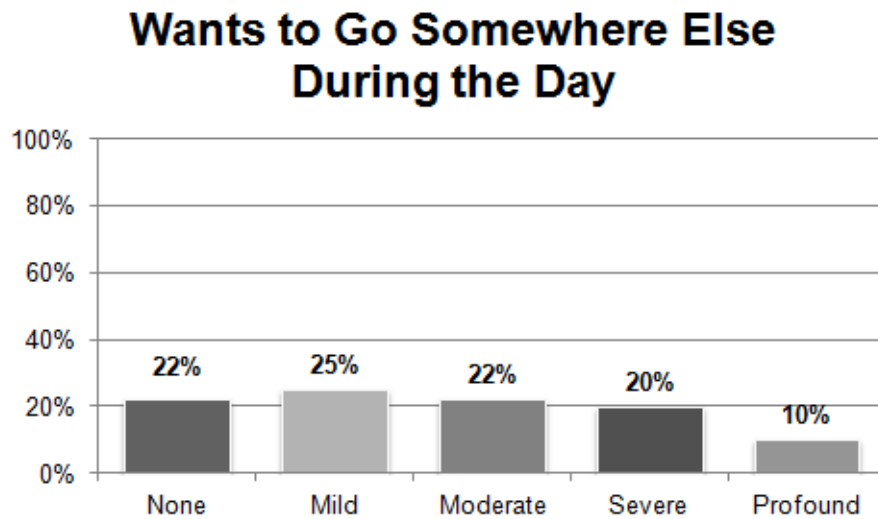


The graph above shows 91% of people without MR like their day activity compared to 90% with mild, 93% with moderate, 96% with severe, and 98% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.56: Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day by Level of MR



The graph above shows 22% of people without MR want to go somewhere else during the day compared to 25% with mild, 22% with moderate, 20% with severe, and 10% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

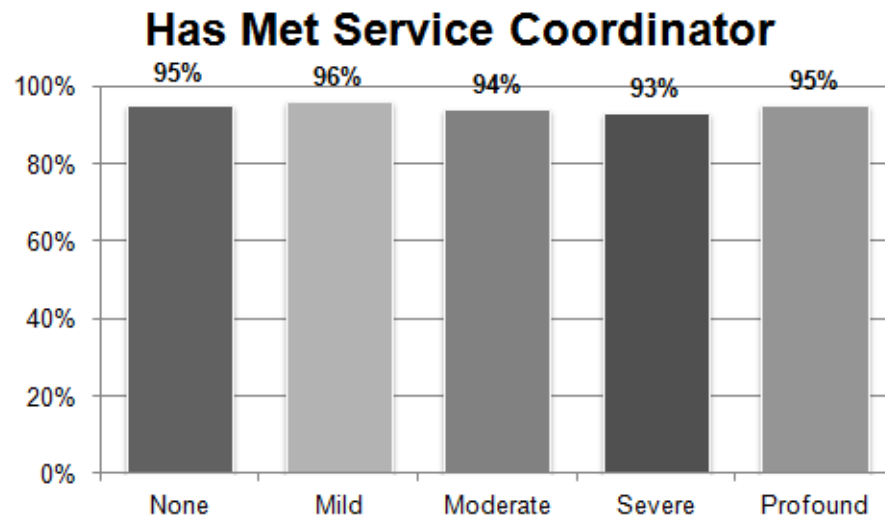
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Service Coordination by Level of MR***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who reported their service coordinator is helpful and responsive. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. Statistically significant differences were found for two of the five Service Coordination items.*

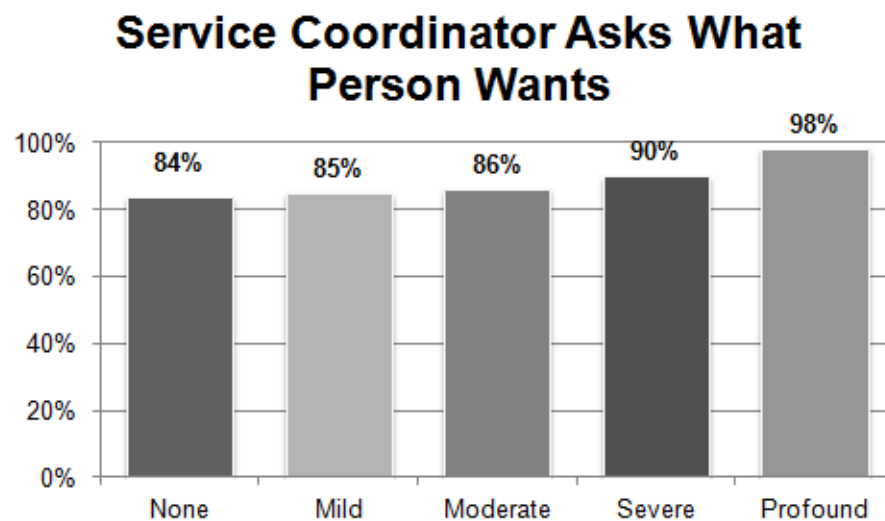
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.57: Has Met Service Coordinator by Level of MR



The graph above shows 95% of people without MR have met their service coordinator compared to 96% with mild, 94% with moderate, 93% with severe, and 95% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

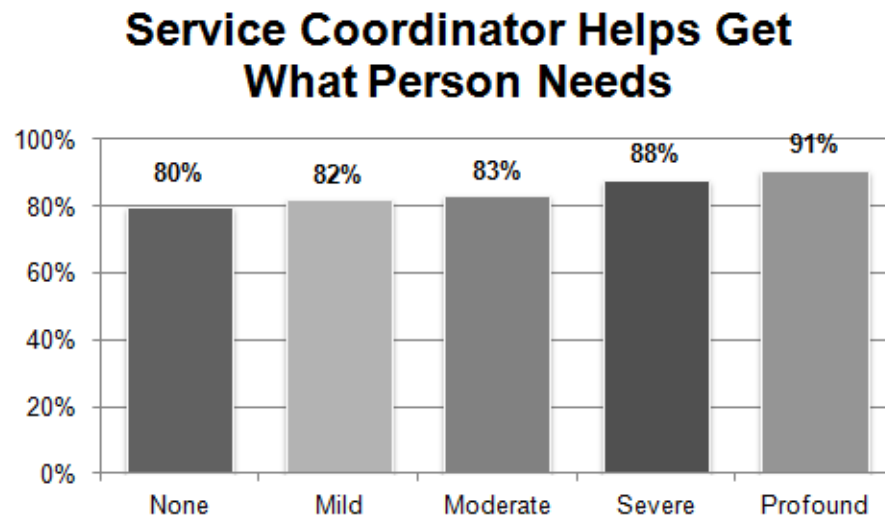
Graph 25.58: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by Level of MR



The graph above shows 84% of people without MR have a service coordinator who asks what they want compared to 85% with mild, 86% with moderate, 90% with severe, and 98% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

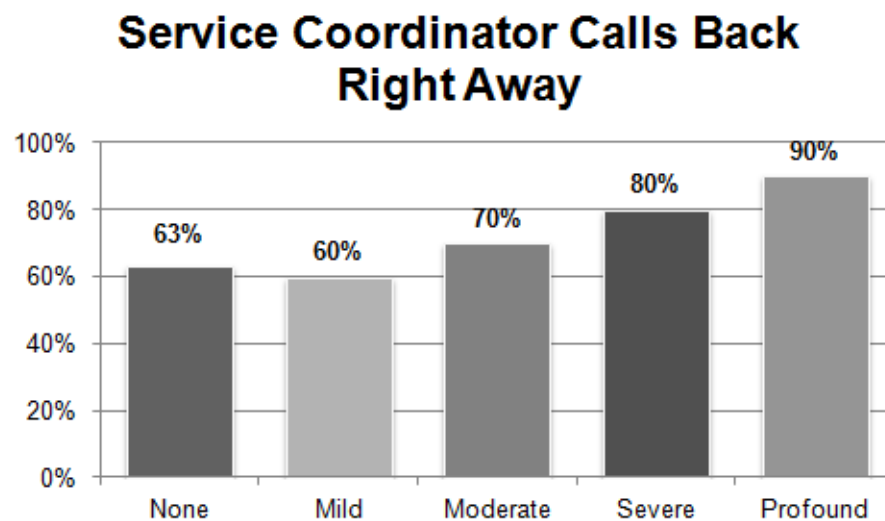
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.59: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by Level of MR



The graph above shows 80% of people without MR have a service coordinator who helps get them what they need compared to 82% with mild, 83% with moderate, 88% with severe, and 91% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

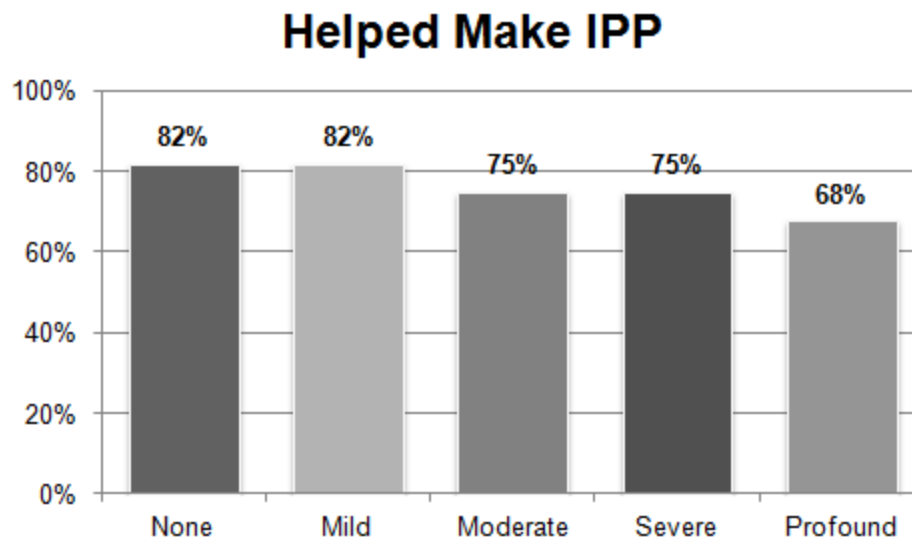
Graph 25.60: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by Level of MR



The graph above shows 63% of people without MR have a service coordinator who calls back right away compared to 60% with mild, 70% with moderate, 80% with severe, and 90% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.61: Helped Make IPP by Level of MR



The graph above shows 82% of people without MR helped make their IPP compared to 82% with mild, 75% with moderate, 75% with severe, and 68% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

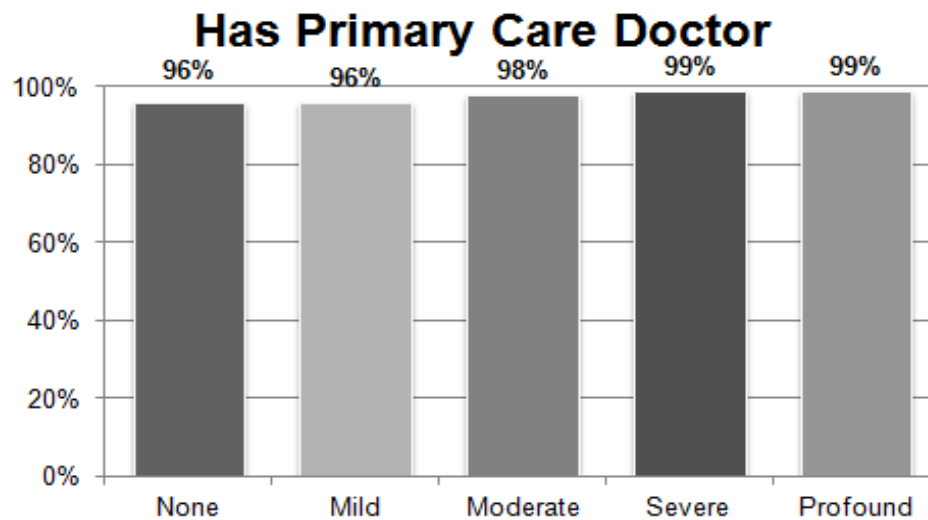
### ***Health by Level of MR***

*Percentages reflect the reported health status of people by level of MR and the proportion of people who were reported to have received regular exams, preventive screening, and vaccines. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 8 of the 12 Health items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Health Status by Level of MR

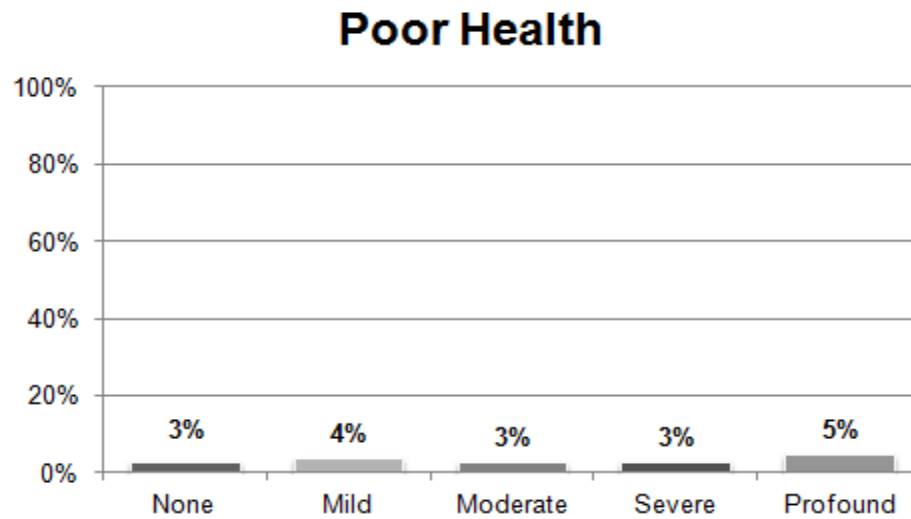
Graph 25.62: Has Primary Care Doctor by Level of MR



The graph above shows 96% of people without MR have a primary care doctor compared to 96% with mild, 98% with moderate, 99% with severe, and 99% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.63: Poor Health by Level of MR



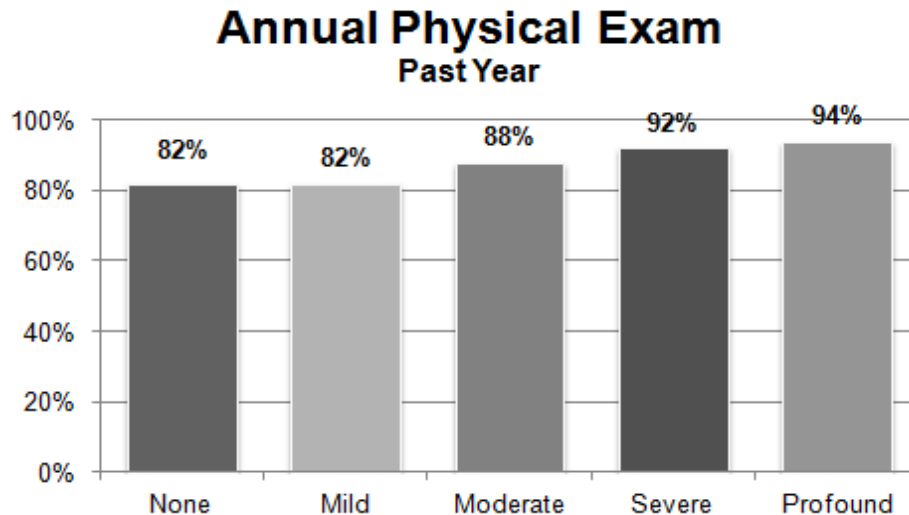
The graph above shows 3% of people without MR are in poor health compared to 4% with mild, 3% with moderate, 3% with severe, and 5% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

### Regular Exams by Level of MR

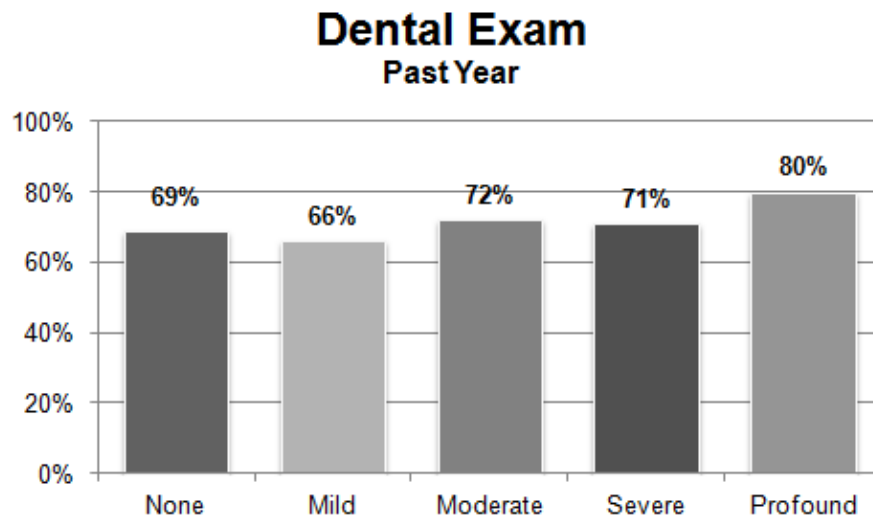
Graph 25.64: Annual Physical Exam Past Year by Level of MR



The graph above shows 82% of people without MR had an annual physical exam in the past year compared to 82% with mild, 88% with moderate, 92% with severe, and 94% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

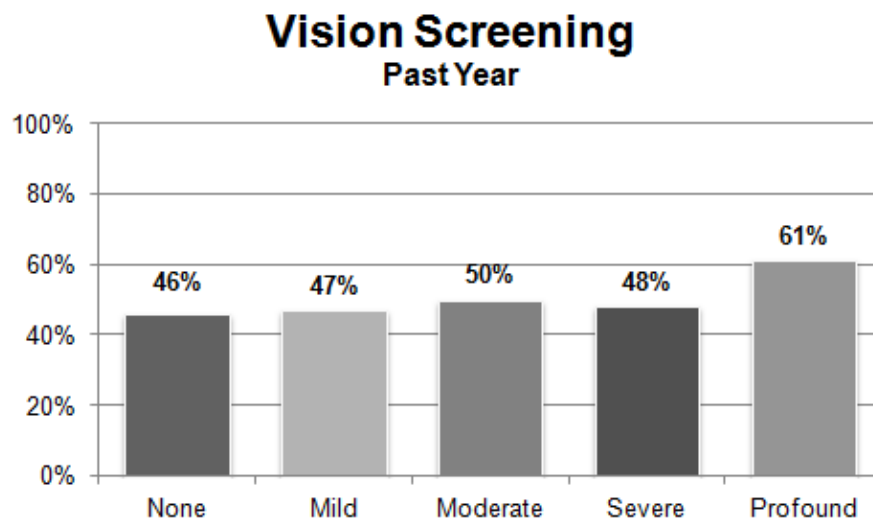
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.65: Dental Exam Past Year by Level of MR



The graph above shows 69% of people without MR had a dental exam in the past year compared to 66% with mild, 72% with moderate, 71% with severe, and 80% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

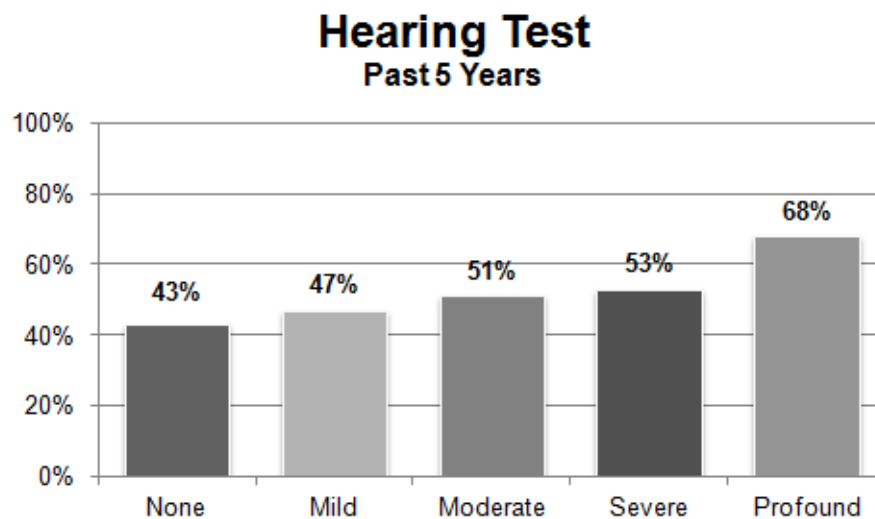
Graph 25.66: Vision Screening Past Year by Level of MR



The graph above shows 46% of people without MR had a vision screening in the past year compared to 47% with mild, 50% with moderate, 48% with severe, and 61% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

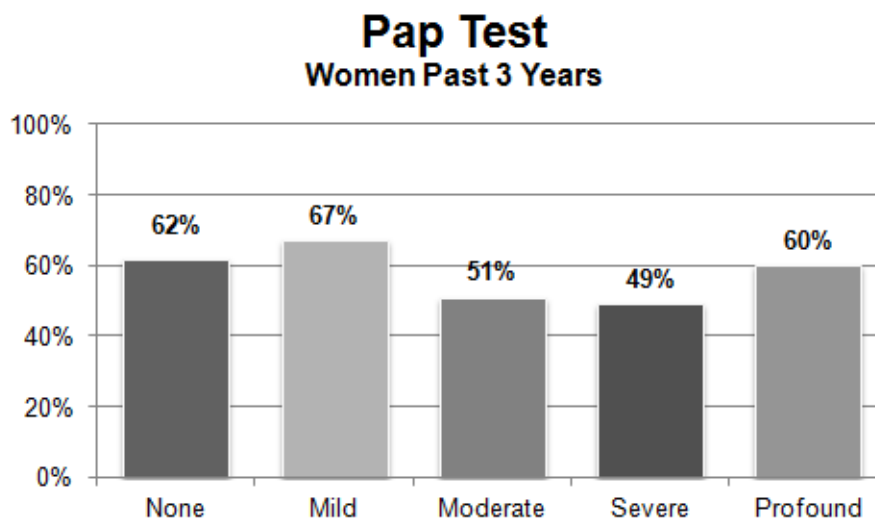
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.67: Hearing Test Past Five Years by Level of MR



The graph above shows 43% of people without MR had a hearing test in the past five years compared to 47% with mild, 51% with moderate, 53% with severe, and 68% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

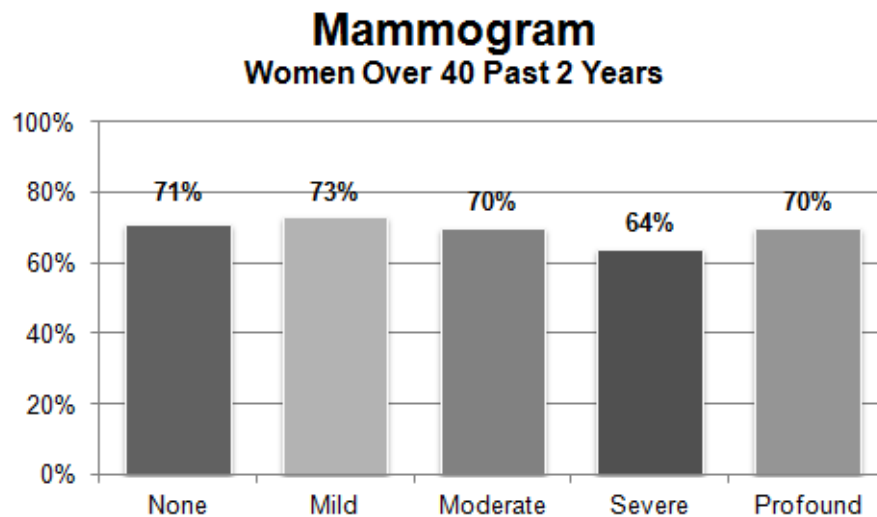
Graph 25.68: Pap Test Women Past Three Years by Level of MR



The graph above shows 62% of women without MR had a pap test in the past three years compared to 67% with mild, 51% with moderate, 49% with severe, and 60% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

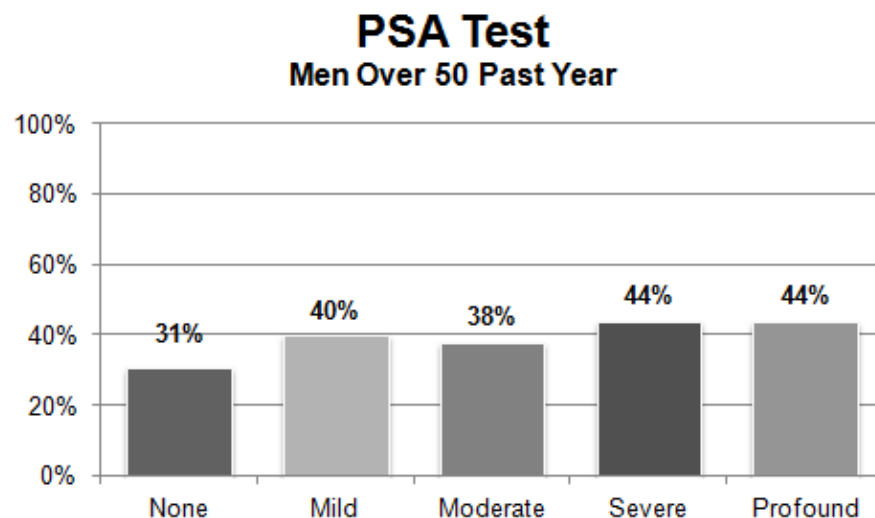
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.69: Mammogram Women Over 40 Past Two Years by Level of MR



The graph above shows 71% of women over 40 without MR had a mammogram in the past two years compared to 73% with mild, 70% with moderate, 64% with severe, and 70% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

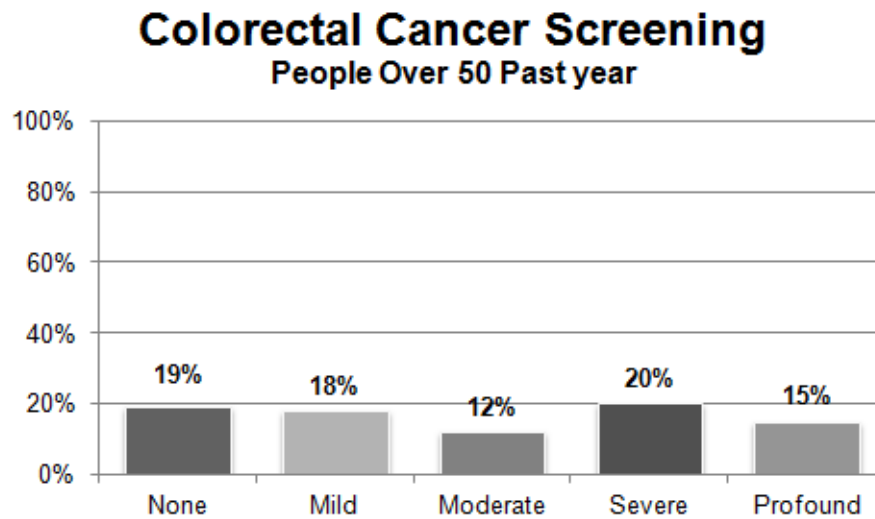
Graph 25.70: PSA Test Men Over 50 Past Year by Level of MR



The graph above shows 31% of men over 50 without MR had a PSA test in the past year compared to 40% with mild, 38% with moderate, 44% with severe, and 44% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.71: Colorectal Cancer Screening People Over 50 Past Year by Level of MR

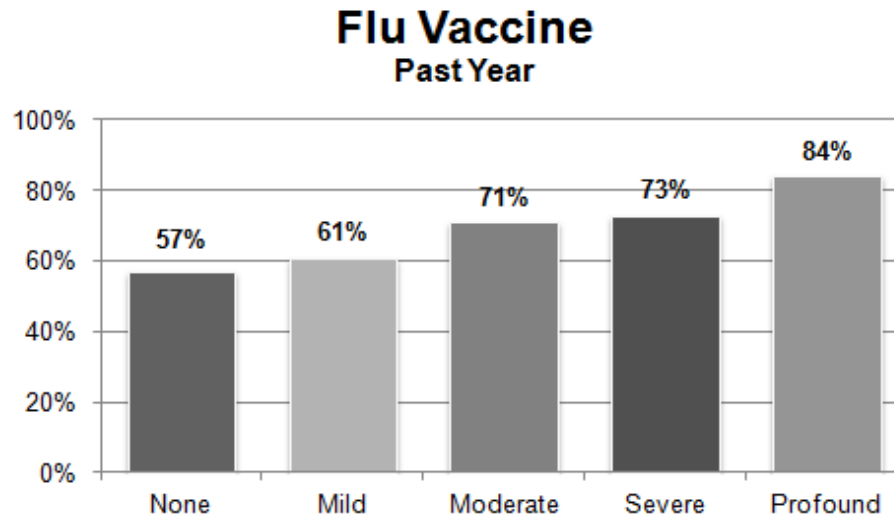


The graph above shows 19% of people over 50 without MR had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year compared to 18% with mild, 12% with moderate, 20% with severe, and 15% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Vaccinations by Level of MR

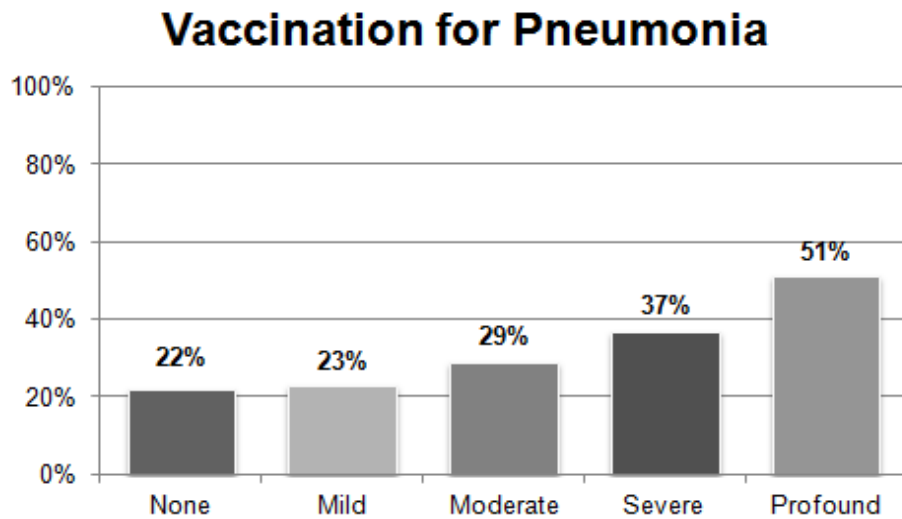
Graph 25.72: Flu Vaccine Past Year by Level of MR



The graph above shows 57% of people without MR had a flu vaccine in the past year compared to 61% with mild, 71% with moderate, 73% with severe, and 84% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.73: Vaccination for Pneumonia by Level of MR



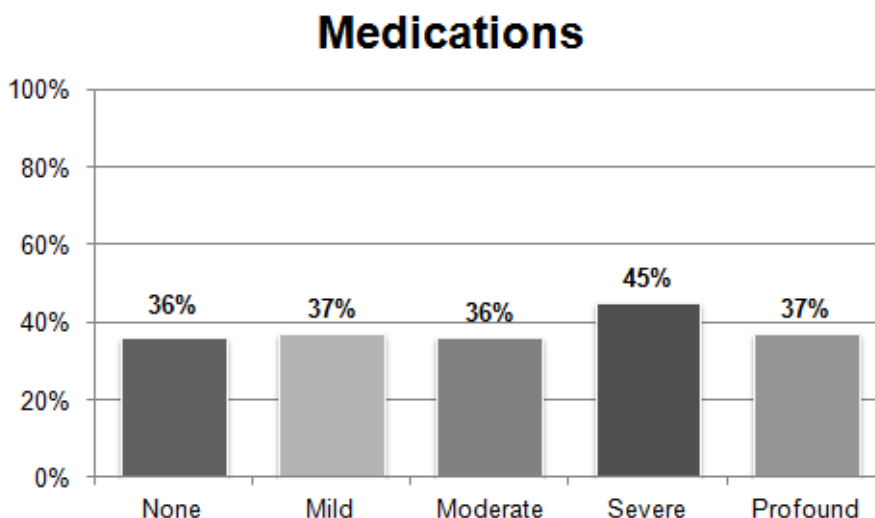
The graph above shows 22% of people without MR had a pneumonia vaccination compared to 23% with mild, 29% with moderate, 37% with severe, and 51% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### **Medication by Level of MR**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who were reported as taking at least one medication to treat one of the following: mood disorders, psychotic disorders, anxiety, and/or behavioral problems. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. The results were statistically significant.*

**Graph 25.74: Medication for Mood, Psychotic, Behavior, or Anxiety Disorders by Level of MR**



The graph above shows 36% of people without MR take medication for mood, behavior, or anxiety disorders compared to 37% with mild, 36% with moderate, 45% with severe, and 37% with profound MR. The results were statistically significant.



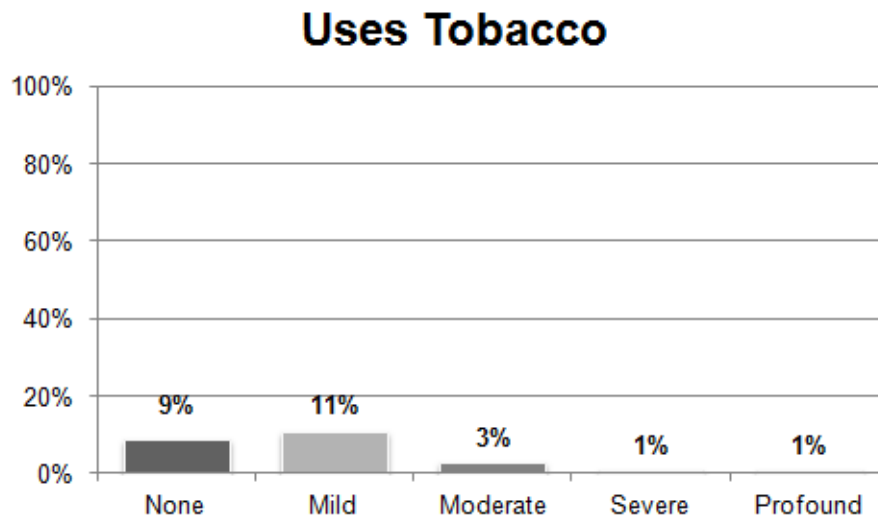
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Wellness by Level of MR***

*Results reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who reported using tobacco, being overweight or obese, and engaging in moderate physical activity. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. All three Wellness items had statistically significant results.*

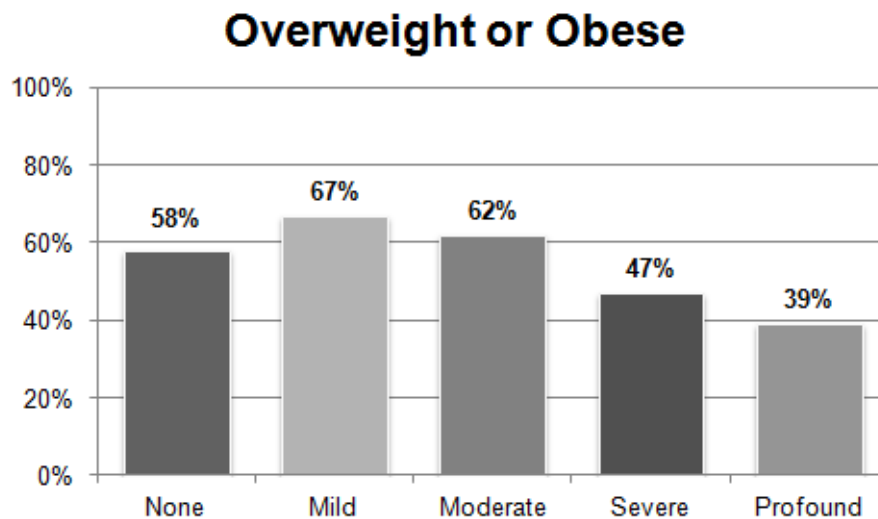
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.75: Uses Tobacco by Level of MR



The graph above shows 9% of people without MR use tobacco compared to 11% with mild, 3% with moderate, 1% with severe, and 1% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

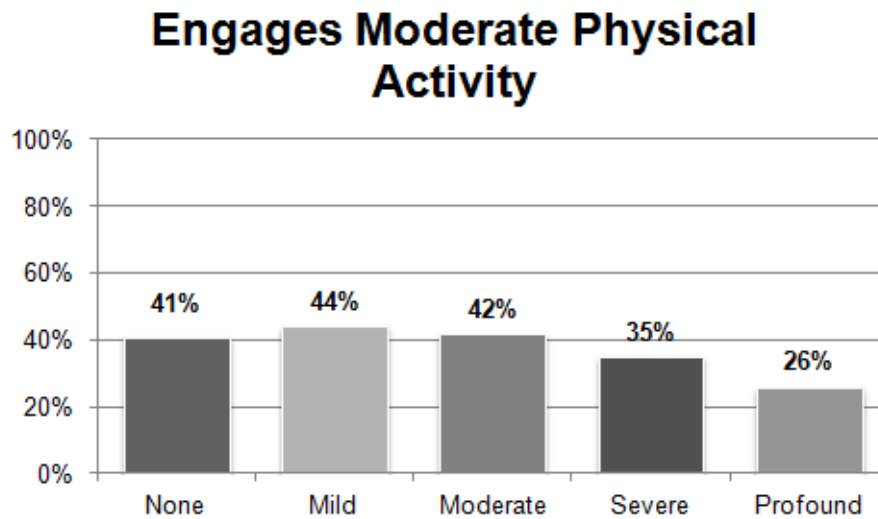
Graph 25.76: Overweight or Obese by Level of MR



The graph above shows 58% of people without MR are overweight or obese (have a BMI of 25 or higher) compared to 67% with mild, 62% with moderate, 47% with severe, and 39% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.77: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by Level of MR



The graph above shows 41% of people without MR engage in moderate physical activity (at least three times a week for 30 minutes a day) compared to 44% with mild, 42% with moderate, 35% with severe, and 26% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

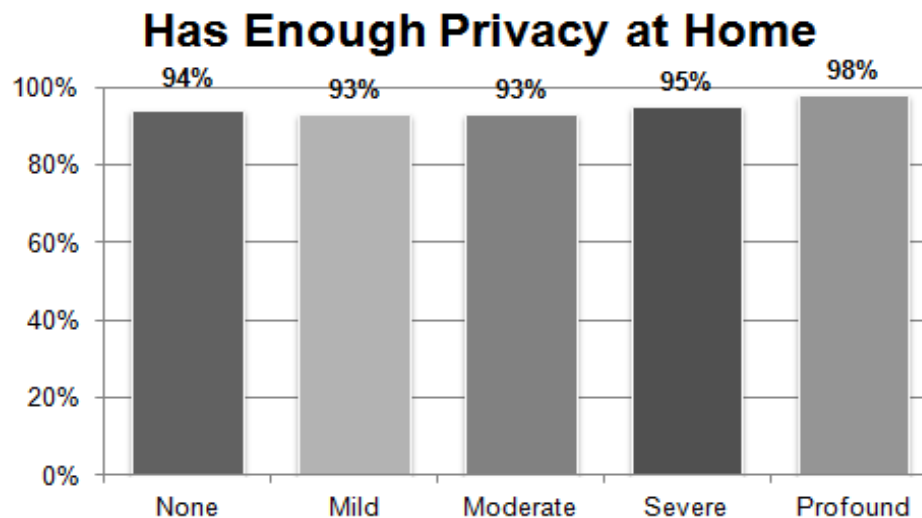
### ***Respect and Rights by Level of MR***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who reported they are treated with respect and their rights are maintained. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents (only for Graphs 25.79, 25.80, 25.81, and 25.86). Statistically significant differences were found for 6 of the 10 Respect and Rights items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Privacy and Rights by Level of MR

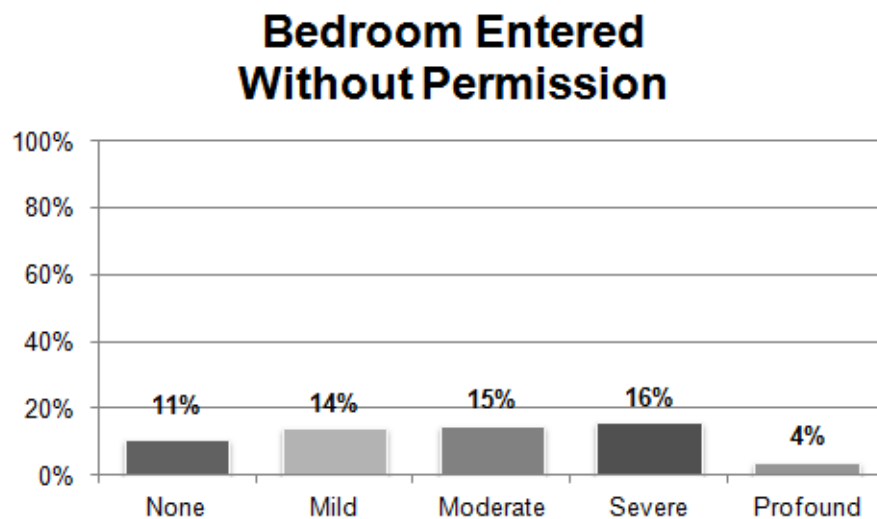
Graph 25.78: Has Enough Privacy at Home by Level of MR



The graph above shows 94% of people without MR have enough privacy at home compared to 93% with mild, 93% with moderate, 95% with severe, and 98% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

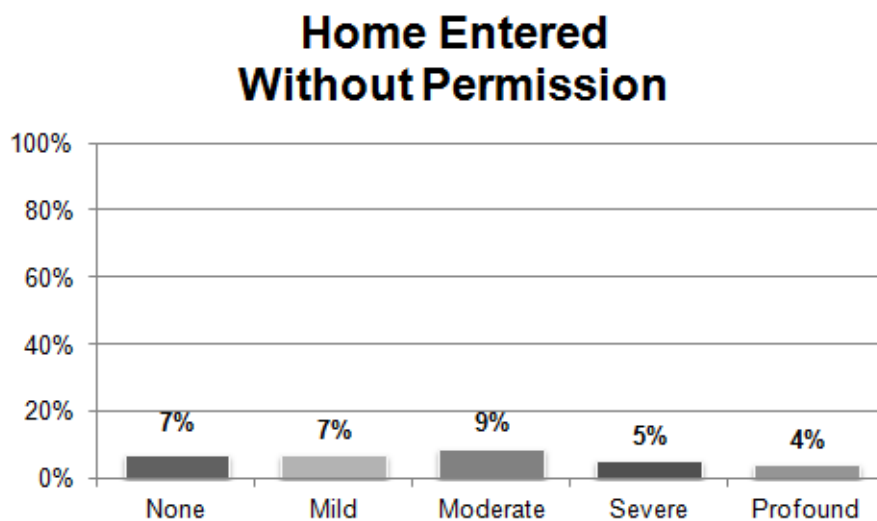
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.79: Bedroom Entered Without Permission by Level of MR



The graph above shows 11% of people without MR report having people enter their bedroom without their permission compared to 14% with mild, 15% with moderate, 16% with severe, and 4% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

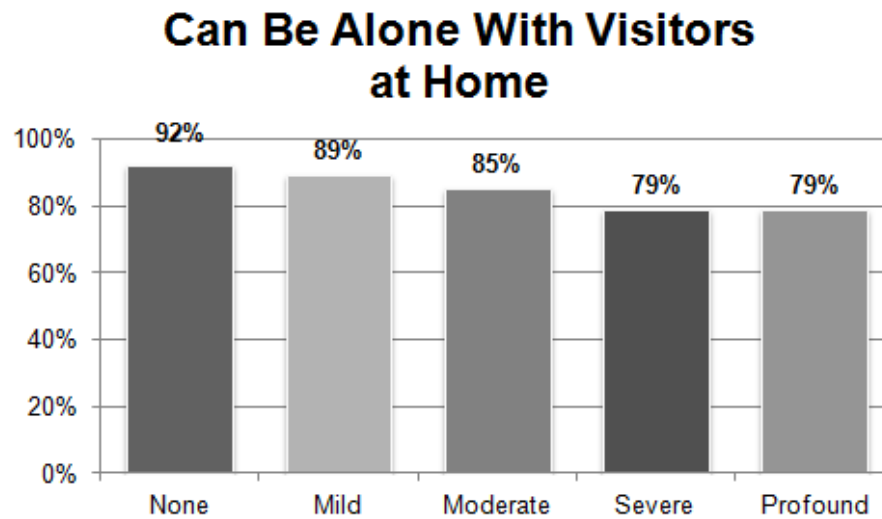
Graph 25.80: Home Entered Without Permission by Level of MR



The graph above shows 7% of people without MR report having people enter their home without their permission compared to 7% with mild, 9% with moderate, 5% with severe, and 4% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

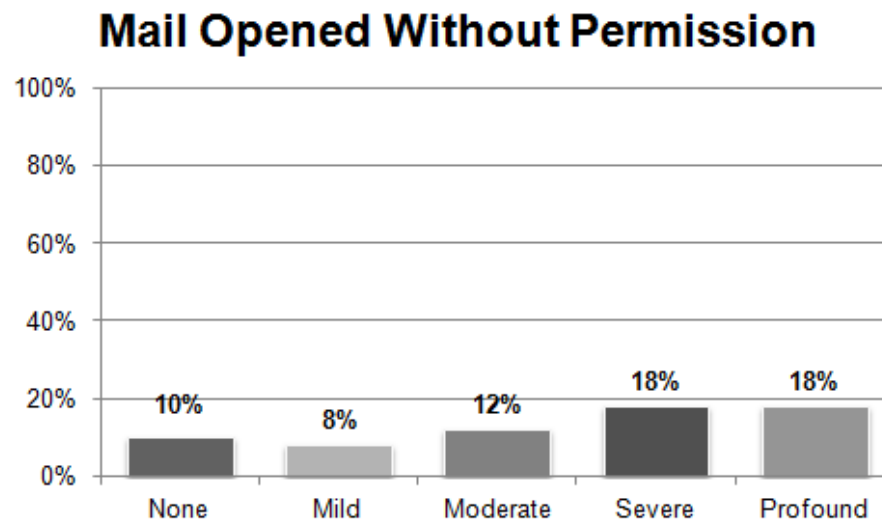
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.81: Can Be Alone With Visitors at Home by Level of MR



The graph above shows 92% of people without MR can be alone at home with visitors compared to 89% with mild, 85% with moderate, 79% with severe, and 79% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

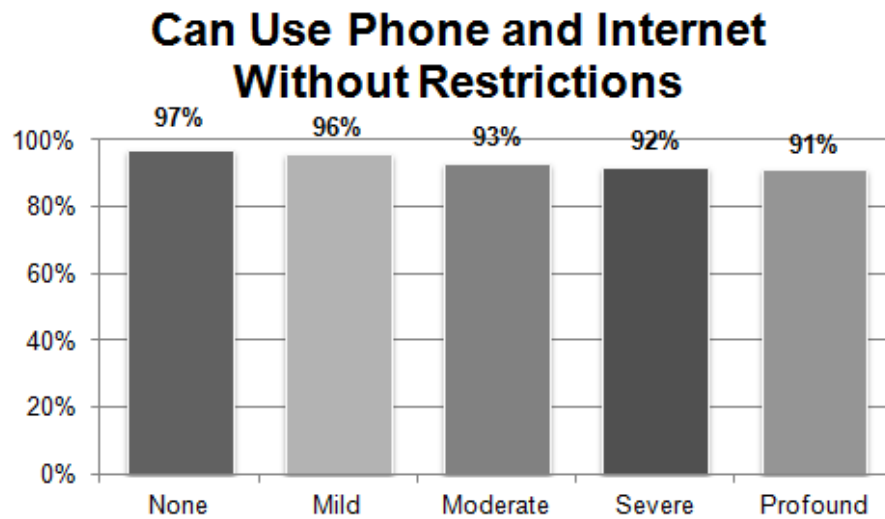
Graph 25.82: Mail Opened Without Permission by Level of MR



The graph above shows 10% of people without MR report having their mail opened without their permission compared to 8% with mild, 12% with moderate, 18% with severe, and 18% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.83: Can Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions by Level of MR



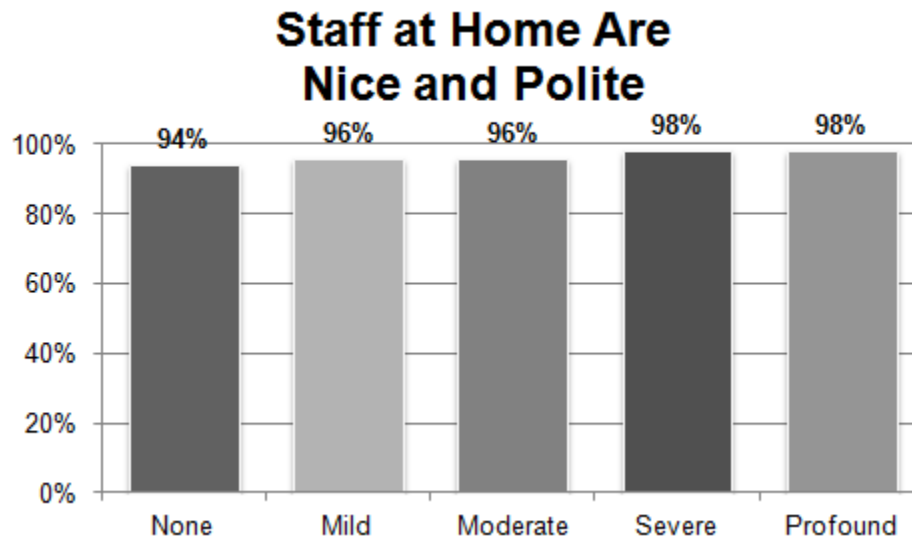
The graph above shows 97% of people without MR use the phone and internet without restrictions compared to 96% with mild, 93% with moderate, 92% with severe, and 91% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

### Respect by Level of MR

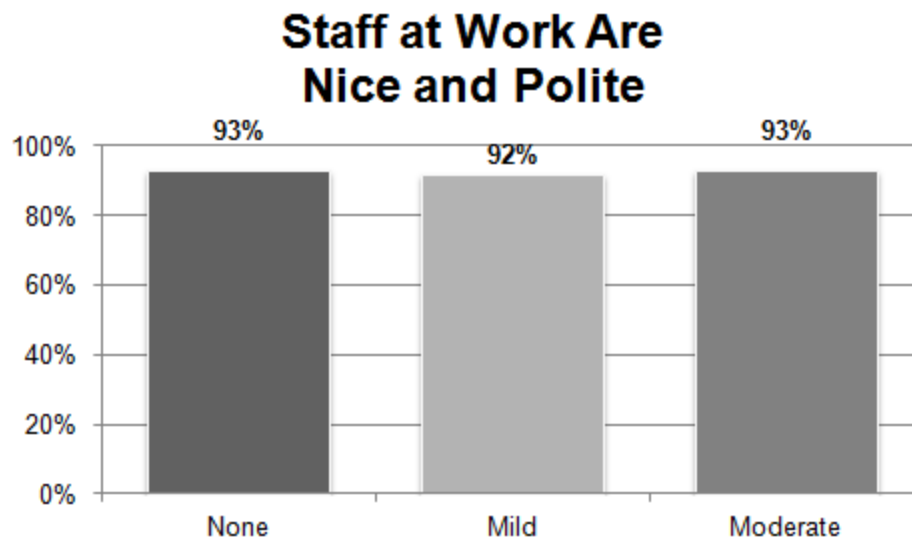
Graph 25.84: Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite by Level of MR



The graph above shows 94% of people without MR reported their staff at home are nice and polite compared to 96% with mild, 96% with moderate, 98% with severe, and 98% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.85: Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite by Level of MR<sup>15</sup>



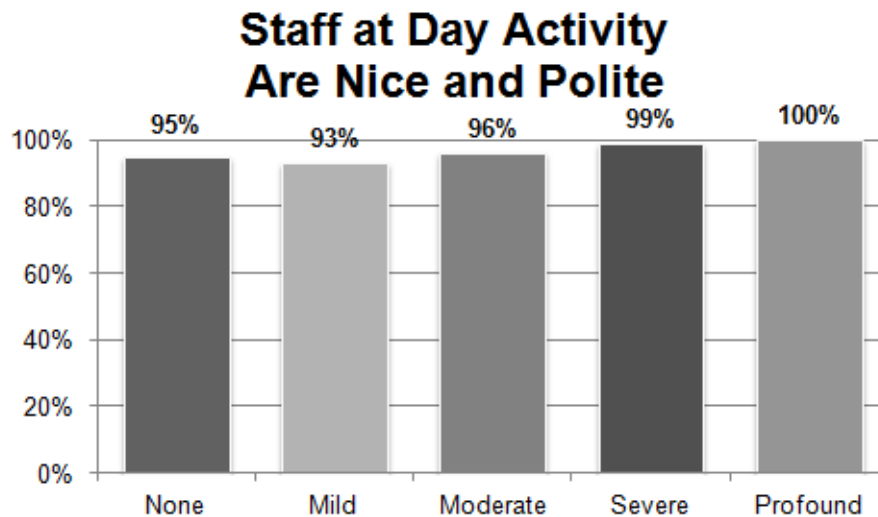
The graph above shows 93% of people without MR reported their staff at work are nice and polite compared to 92% with mild MR and 93% with moderate MR. Results were not statistically significant.

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<sup>15</sup> Due to insufficient numbers to report, responses from people with severe and profound MR are not included.

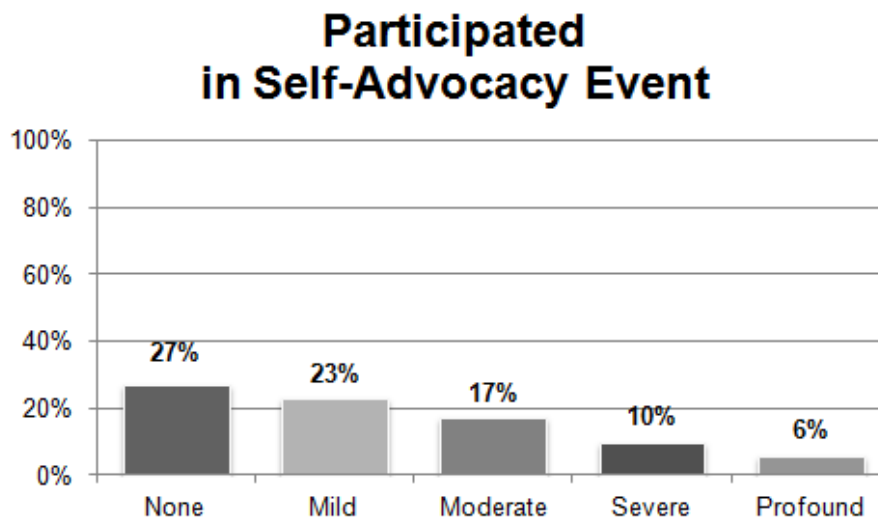
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.86: Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite by Level of MR



The graph above shows 95% of people without MR reported their staff at their day activity are nice and polite compared to 93% with mild, 96% with moderate, 99% with severe, and 100% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

Graph 25.87: Participated in Self-Advocacy Event by Level of MR



The graph above shows 27% of people without MR participated in a self-advocacy event compared to 23% with mild, 17% with moderate, 10% with severe, and 6% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

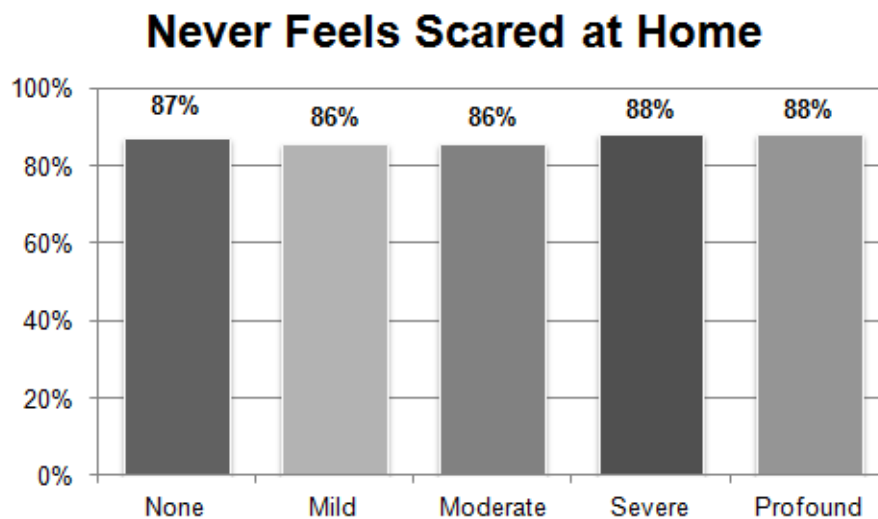
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Safety by Level of MR***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who reported feeling safe from abuse and neglect. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the four Safety items.*

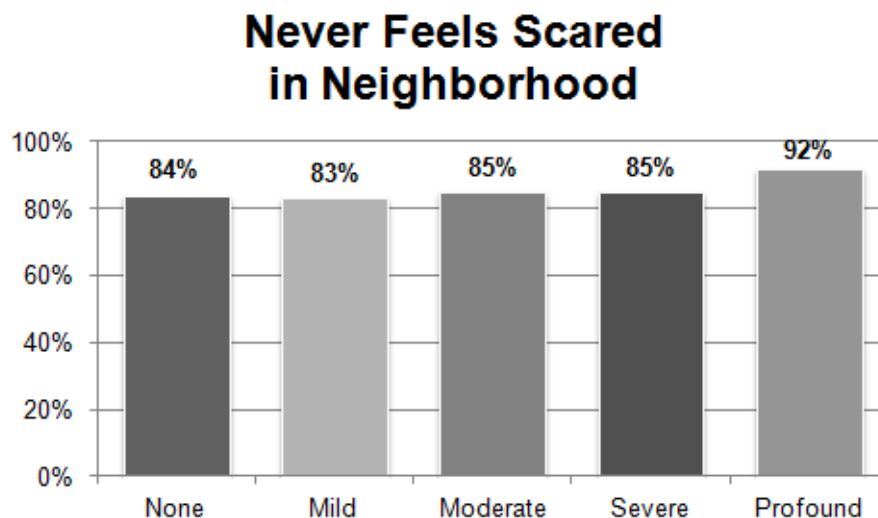
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.88: Never Feels Scared at Home by Level of MR



The graph above shows 87% of people without MR never feel scared at home compared to 86% with mild, 86% with moderate, 88% with severe, and 88% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

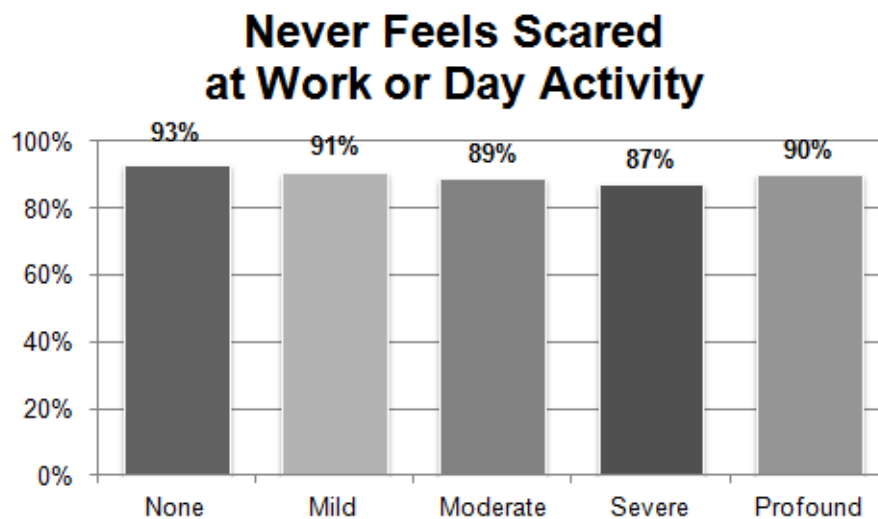
Graph 25.89: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by Level of MR



The graph above shows 84% of people without MR never feel scared in their neighborhood compared to 83% with mild, 85% with moderate, 85% with severe, and 92% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

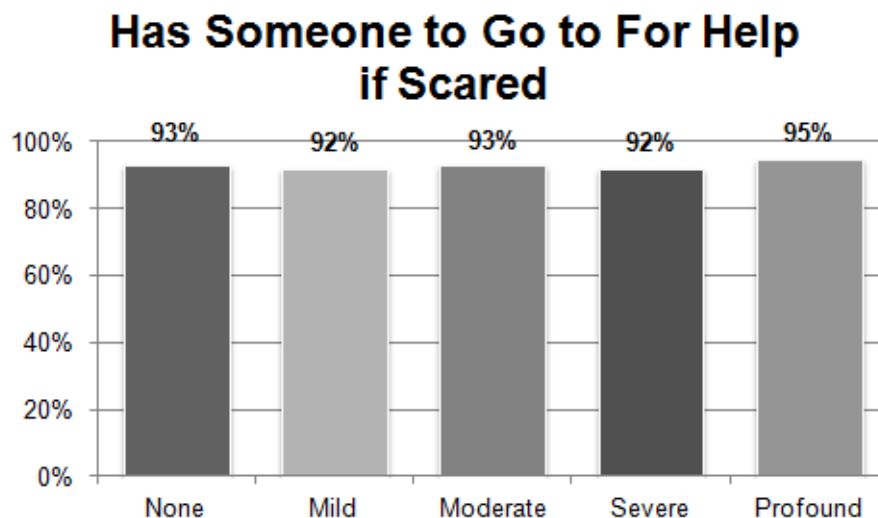
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.90: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity by Level of MR



The graph above shows 93% of people without MR never feel scared at their work or day activity compared to 91% with mild, 89% with moderate, 87% with severe, and 90% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

Graph 25.91: Has Someone to Go to For Help if Scared by Level of MR



The graph above shows 93% of people without MR have someone to go to for help if scared compared to 92% with mild, 93% with moderate, 92% with severe, and 95% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

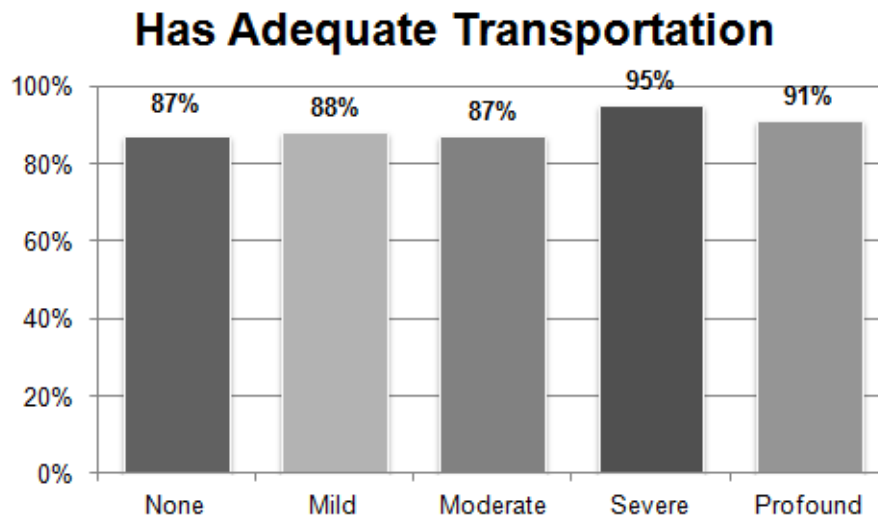
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Access by Level of MR***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people by level of MR who reported getting needed services. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents (only for Graphs 25.92 and 25.93). Statistically significant differences were found for two of the three Access items.*

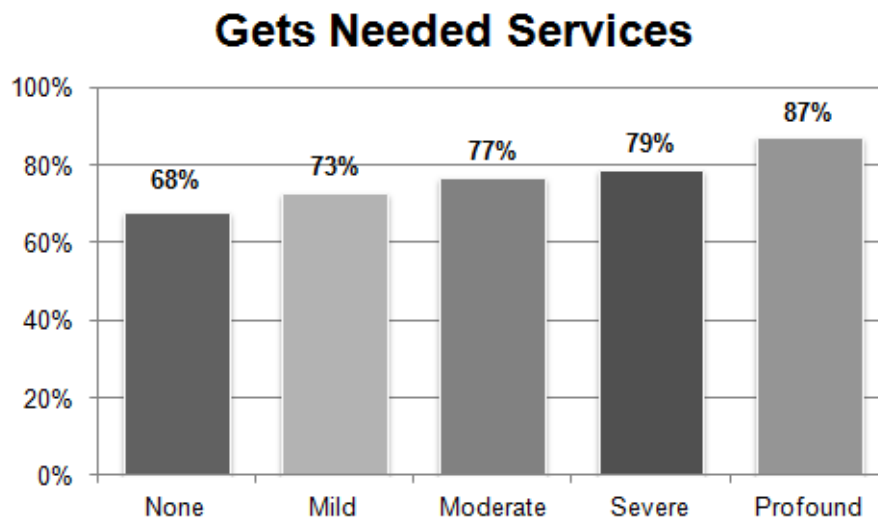
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.92: Has Adequate Transportation by Level of MR



The graph above shows 87% of people without MR have adequate transportation compared to 88% with mild, 87% with moderate, 95% with severe, and 91% with profound MR. Results were not statistically significant.

Graph 25.93: Gets Needed Services by Level of MR

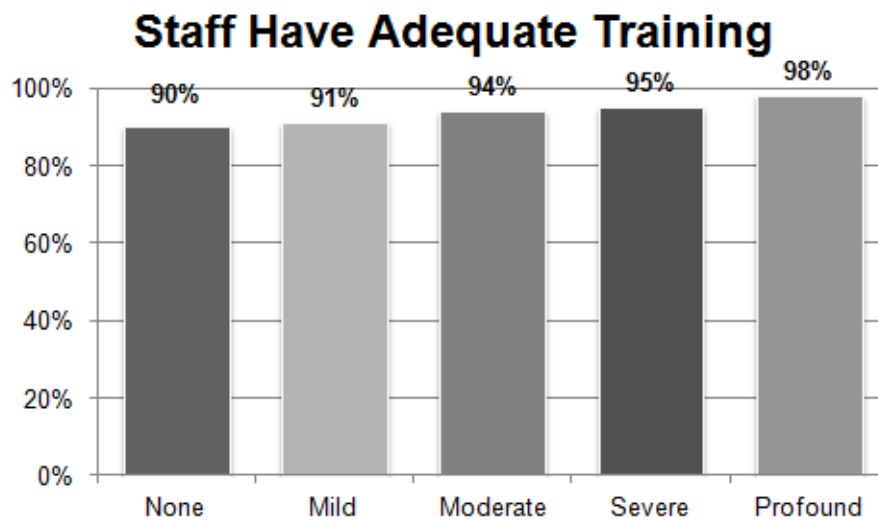


The graph above shows 68% of people without MR get the services they need compared to 73% with mild, 77% with moderate, 79% with severe, and 87% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 25.94: Staff Have Adequate Training by Level of MR



The graph above shows 90% of people without MR have adequately trained staff compared to 91% with mild, 94% with moderate, 95% with severe, and 98% with profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

## **Chapter 26**

### **Autism Spectrum Disorder**

This chapter summarizes demographics and all outcomes for people with and without autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Results reflect responses from 993 people diagnosed with ASD and 5,713 without ASD.

*To view complete tables of all individual outcomes by subgroup, refer to Appendix C.*

### **Observations by ASD**

Overall trends between groups with and without autism were noted in several areas: people with autism had higher averages for many Community Inclusion indicators but lower results for many Choice indicators.

Many indicators pertaining to social interactions showed lower results for people with ASD. In the Relationships section, the only indicator where people with ASD had higher averages than those without was “Able to See Family” (86% vs. 80%). Seven percent (7%) fewer people with ASD reported having friends and 11% fewer reported having a best friend compared to those without ASD. Seven percent (7%) more people with ASD reported they felt lonely.

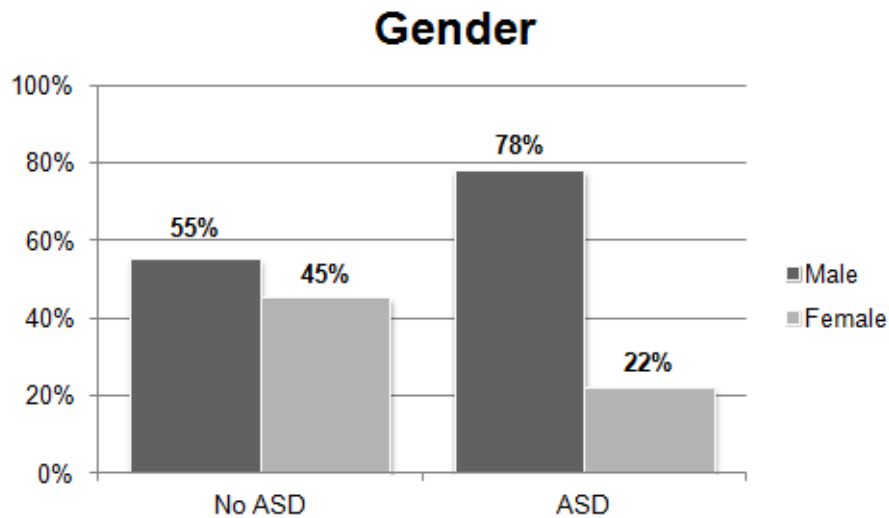
A higher percentage of people with ASD indicated having adequate transportation compared to those without (92% vs. 87%), but a lower percentage reported receiving the services they needed (71% vs. 76%).

In the Health section, a higher percentage of people with ASD had a dental exam and a lower percentage had a pap test or vaccines compared to those without ASD. A higher percentage of people with ASD were reported to be taking medication for mood and/or behavior disorders compared to those without ASD (55% vs. 39%).

## Analysis: Subgroups

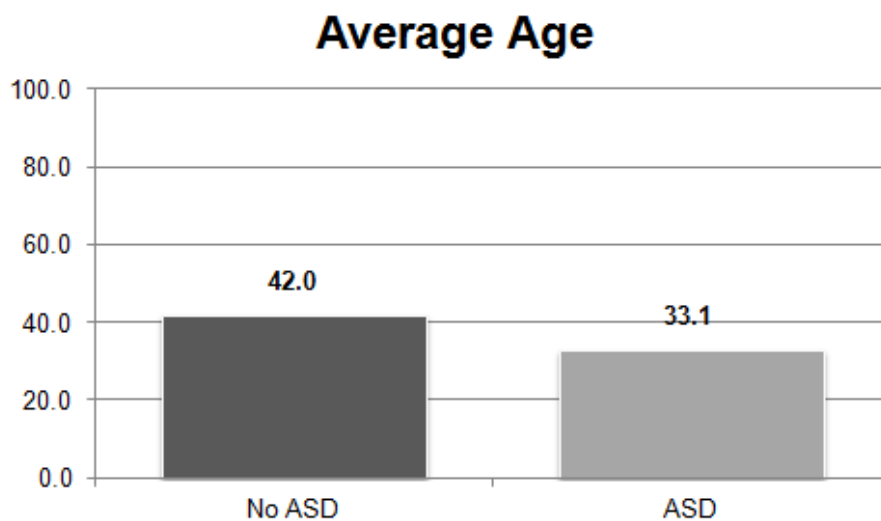
### *Demographics for ASD*

Graph 26.1: Gender by ASD



The graph above shows the percentage of males and females surveyed by ASD; 55% males and 45% females without ASD compared to 78% males and 22% females with ASD.

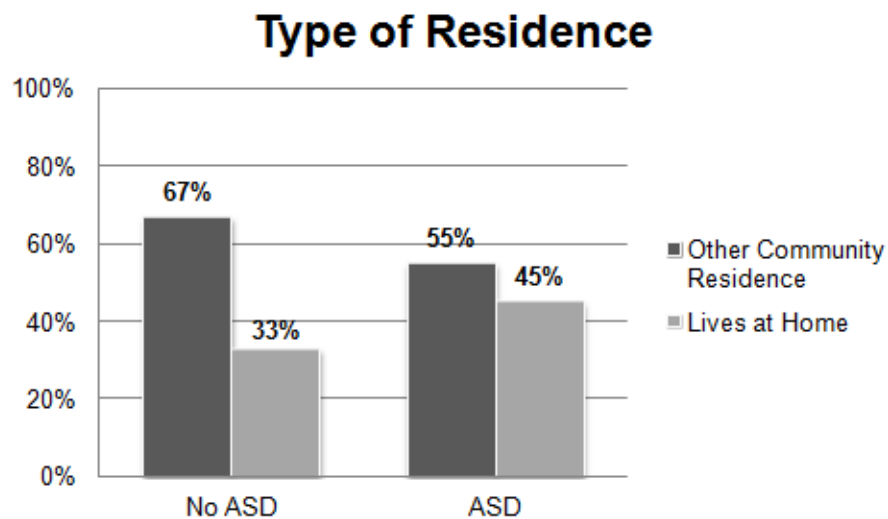
Graph 26.2: Average Age by ASD



People surveyed without ASD had a higher average age (42.0) compared to people surveyed with ASD (33.1).

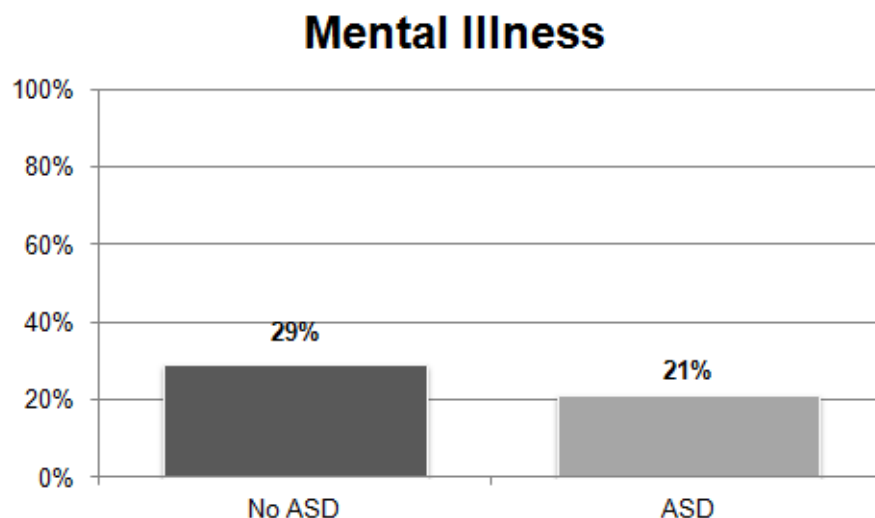
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.3: Type of Residence by ASD



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home without ASD (67%) compared to people with ASD (55%), and the percentage of people living with family without ASD (33%) compared to people with ASD (45%).

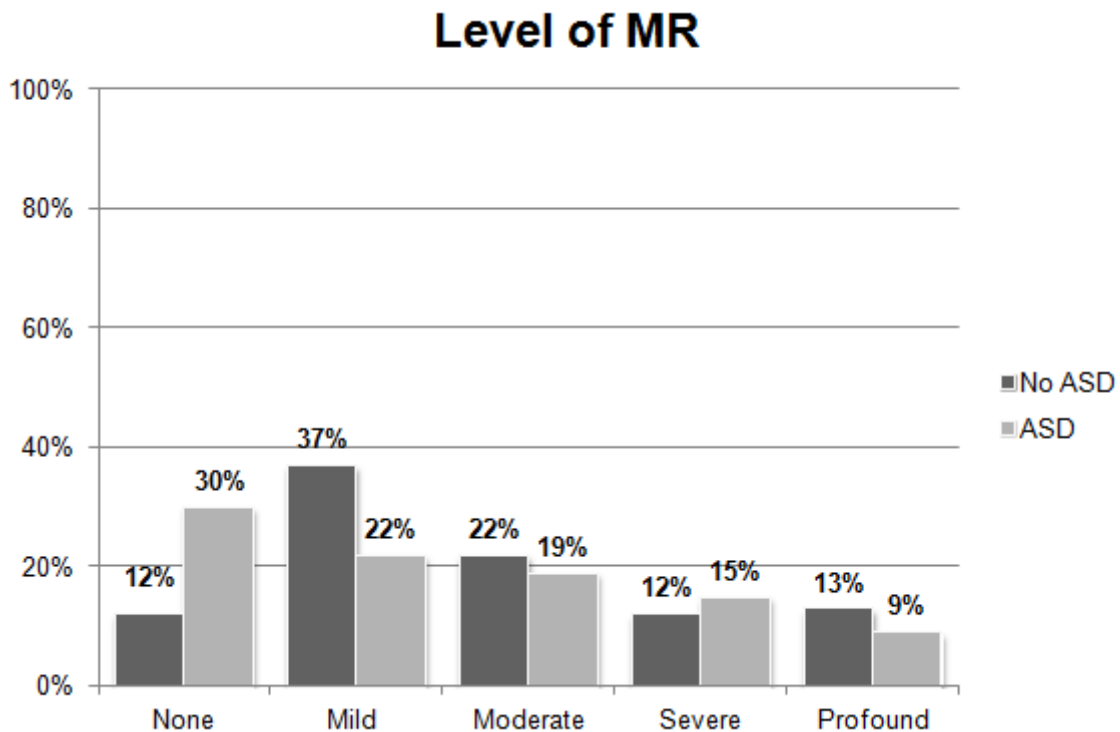
Graph 26.4: Mental Illness by ASD



The graph above shows 29% of people without ASD had a mental illness compared to 21% of people with ASD. The difference of 8% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.5: Level of MR by ASD



The graph above shows the percentage of people without ASD compared to people with ASD according to level of MR: 12% vs. 30% had no MR; 37% vs. 22% had mild MR; 22% vs. 19% had moderate MR; 12% vs. 15% had severe MR; 13% vs. 9% had profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

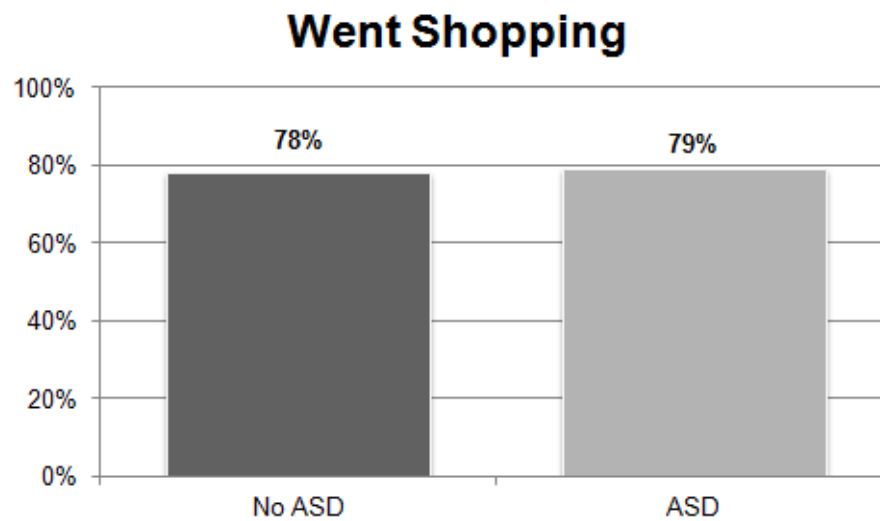
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Community Inclusion by ASD***

*Percentage reflect the proportion of people without and with ASD who reported going out into the community and the frequency with which they went out in the past month for the following integrated activities: shopping, on errands, to eat, for entertainment, for exercise, for religious services, and for vacation (in the past year). Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 11 of 14 Community Inclusion items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.6: Went Shopping by ASD



The graph above shows 78% of people without ASD went shopping in the past month compared to 79% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

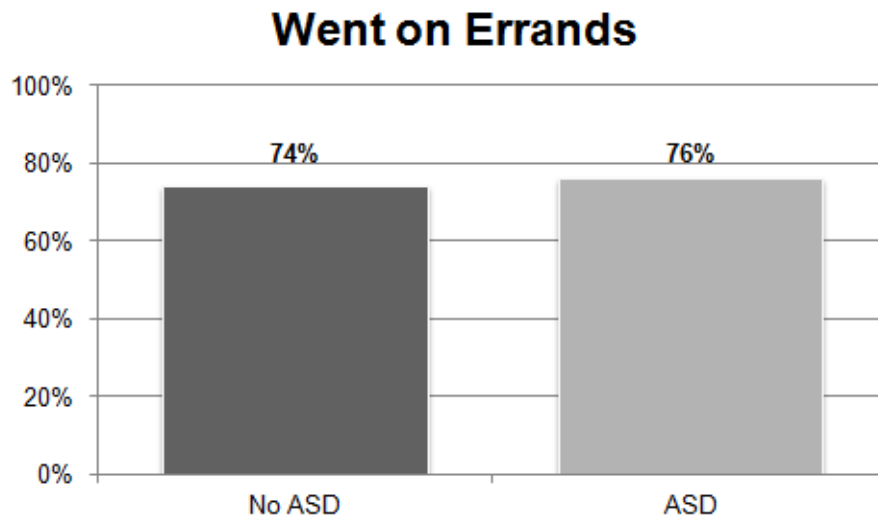
Graph 26.7: Times Went Shopping by ASD



The graph above shows the average number of times people without ASD went shopping (3.9) compared to those with ASD (4.6). The difference of 0.7 was statistically significant.

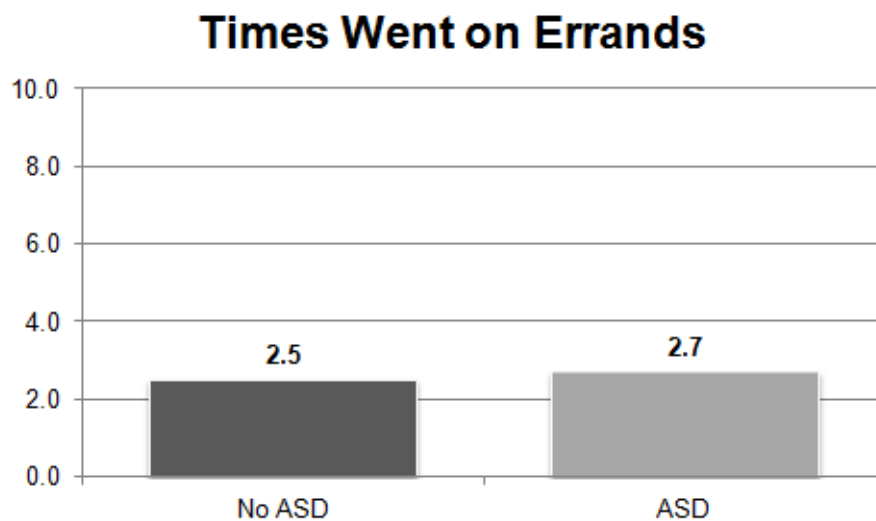
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.8: Went on Errands by ASD



The graph above shows 74% of people without ASD went on errands in the past month compared to 76% of people with ASD. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

Graph 26.9: Times Went on Errands by ASD

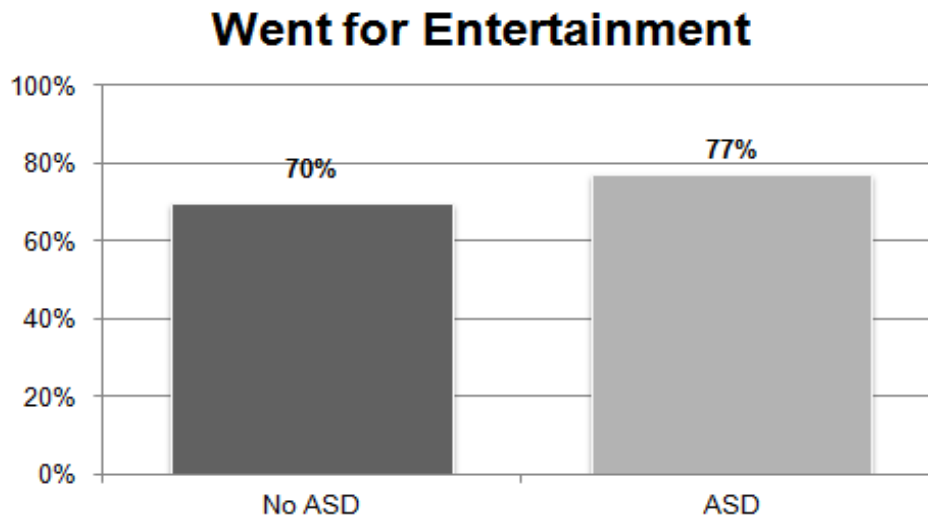


The graph above shows the average number of times people without ASD went on errands (2.5) compared to those with ASD (2.7). The difference of 0.2 was not statistically significant.



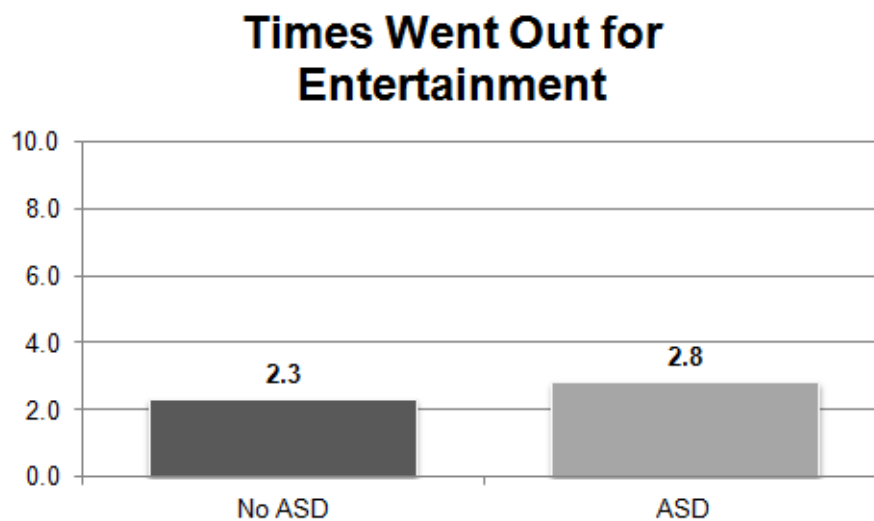
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.10: Went for Entertainment by ASD



The graph above shows 70% of people without ASD went out for entertainment in the past month compared to 77% of people with ASD. The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

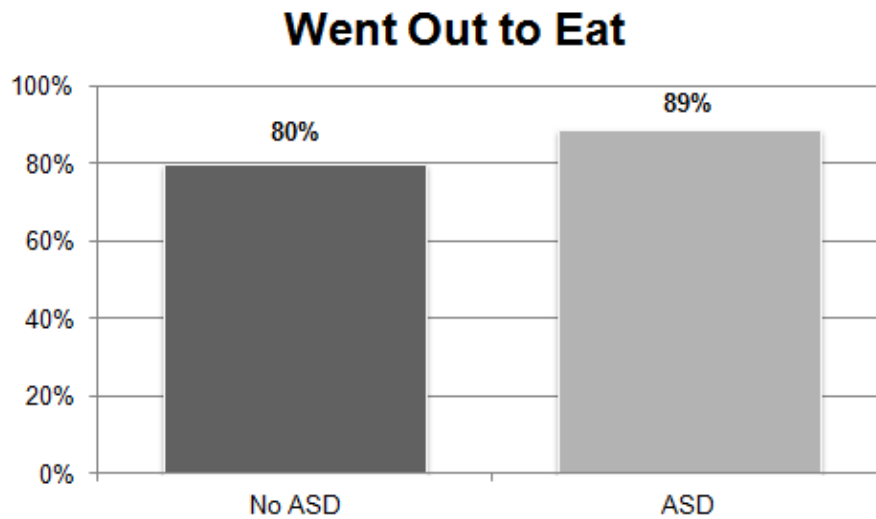
Graph 26.11: Times Went Out for Entertainment by ASD



The graph above shows the average number of times people without ASD went out for entertainment (2.3) compared to those with ASD (2.8). The difference of 0.5 was statistically significant.

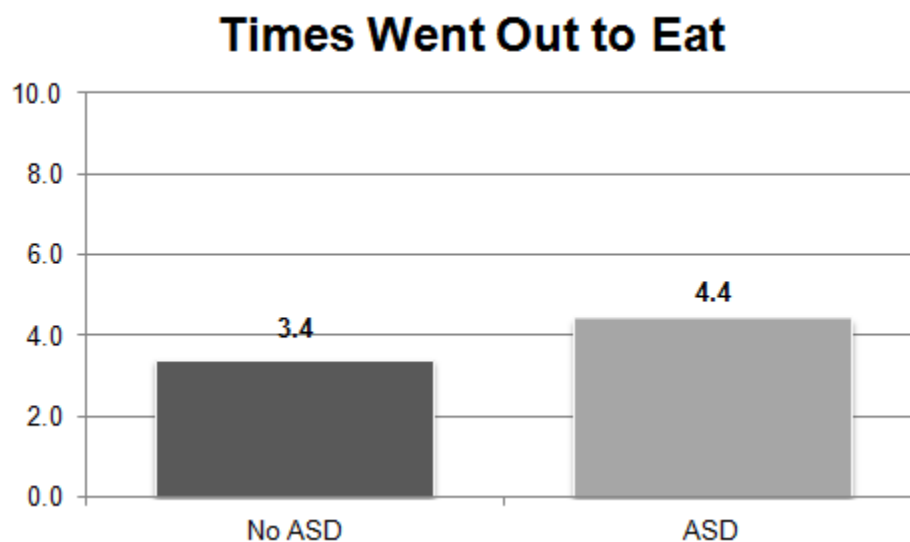
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.12: Went Out to Eat by ASD



The graph above shows 80% of people without ASD went out to eat in the past month compared to 89% of people with ASD. The difference of 9% was statistically significant.

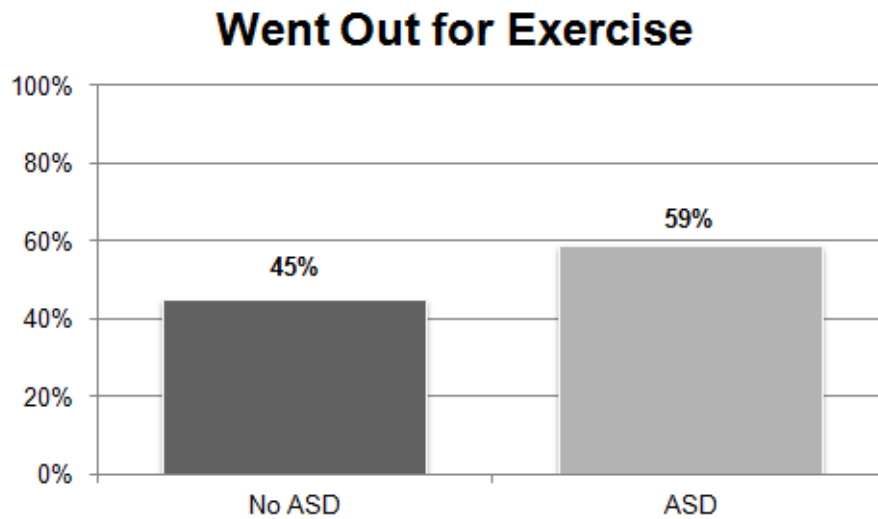
Graph 26.13: Times Went Out to Eat by ASD



The graph above shows the average number of times people without ASD went out to eat (3.4) compared to those with ASD (4.4). The difference of 1.0 was statistically significant.

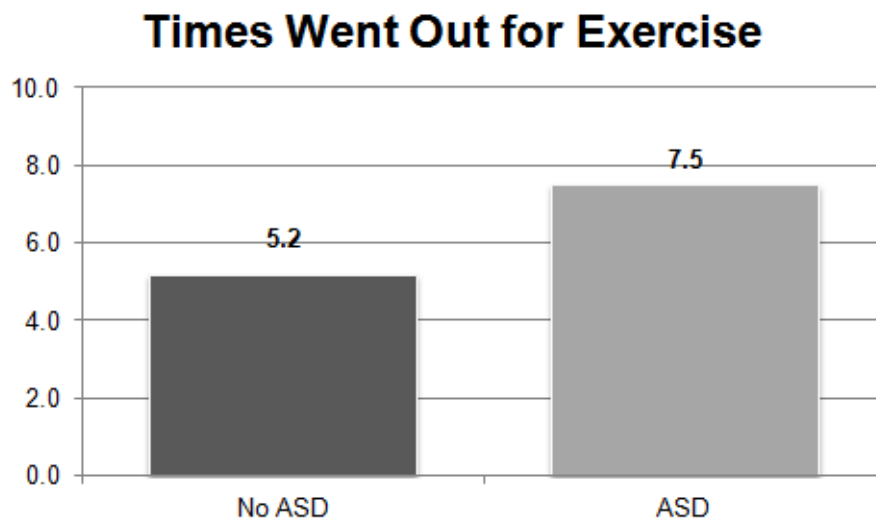
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.14: Went Out for Exercise by ASD



The graph above shows 45% of people without ASD went out for exercise in the past month compared to 59% of people with ASD. The difference of 14% was statistically significant.

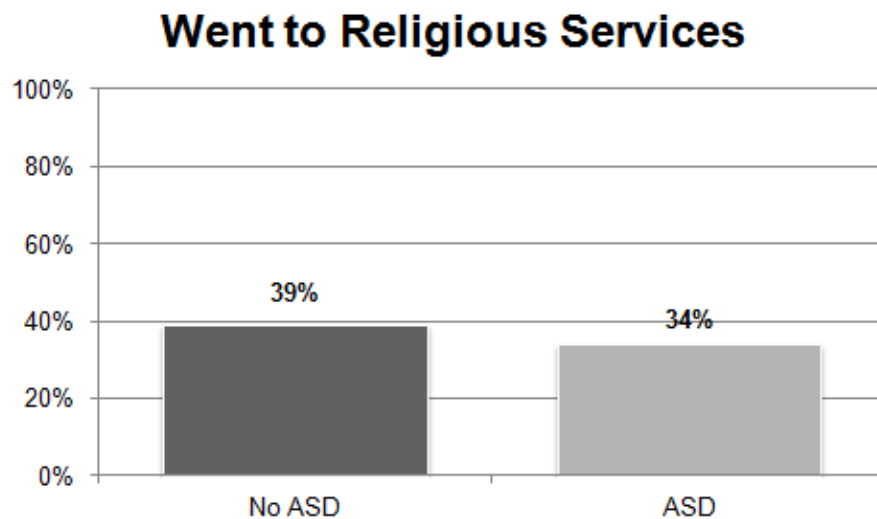
Graph 26.15: Times Went Out for Exercise by ASD



The graph above shows the average number of times people without ASD went out for exercise (5.2) compared to those with ASD (7.5). The difference of 2.3 was statistically significant.

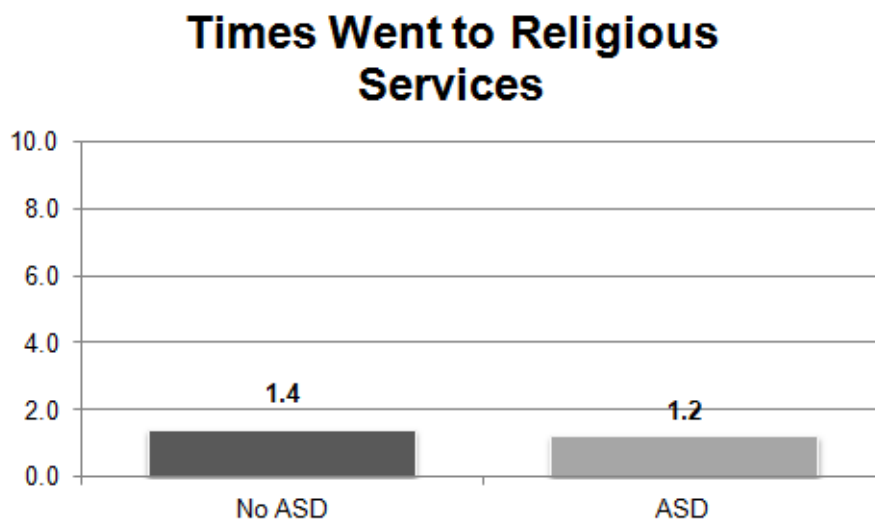
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.16: Went to Religious Services by ASD



The graph above shows 39% of people without ASD went to religious services in the past month compared to 34% of people with ASD. The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

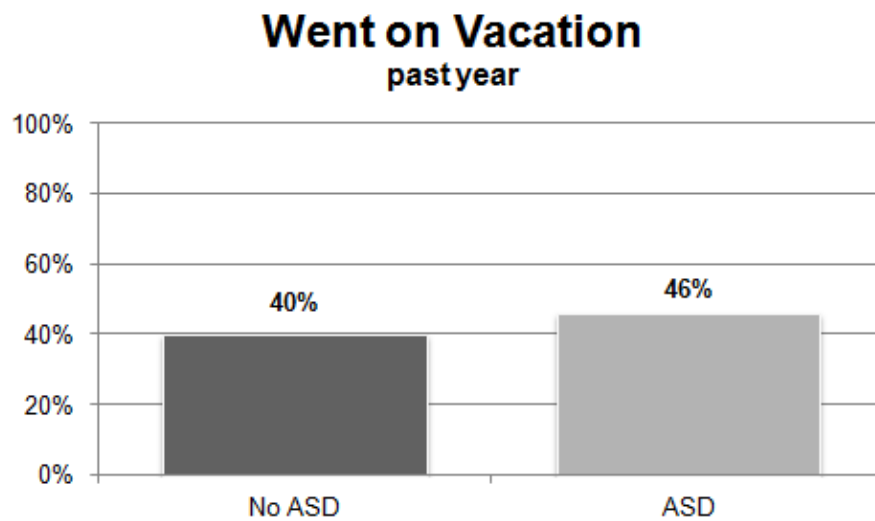
Graph 26.17: Times Went to Religious Services ASD



The graph above shows the average number of times people without ASD went to religious services (1.4) compared to those with ASD (1.2). The difference of 0.2 was statistically significant.

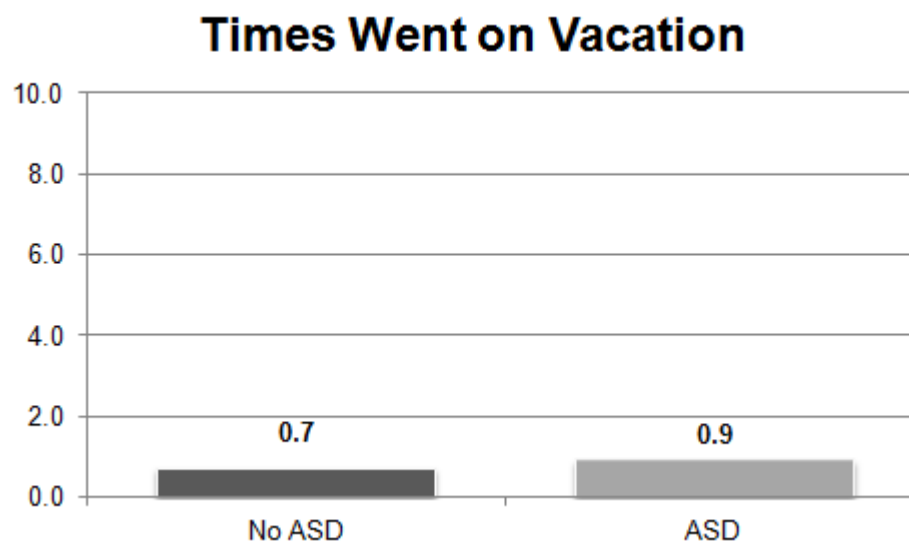
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.18: Went on Vacation by ASD



The graph above shows 40% of people without ASD went on vacation in the past year compared to 46% of people with ASD. The difference of 6% was statistically significant.

Graph 26.19: Times Went on Vacation by ASD



The graph above shows the average number of times people without ASD went on vacation in the past year (0.7) compared to those with ASD (0.9). The difference of 0.2 was statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

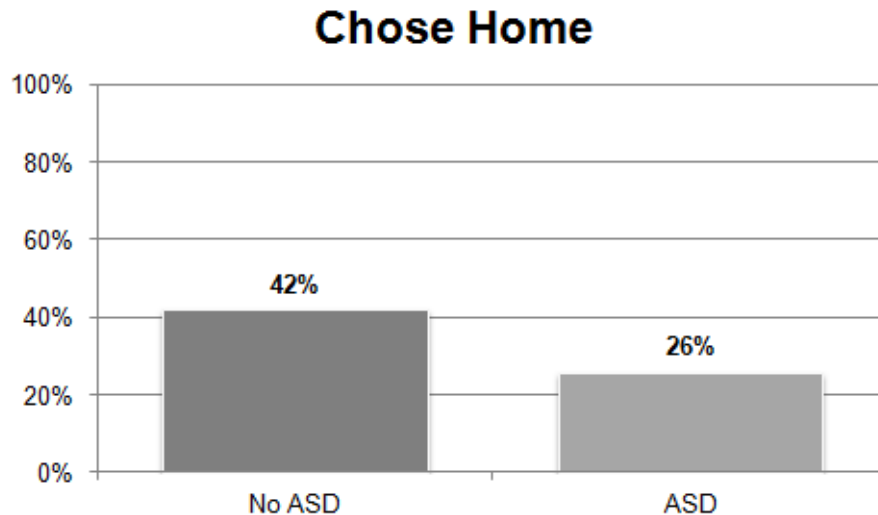
### ***Choice and Decision Making by ASD***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with ASD who reported choosing or having input in decisions about their home, work and day activity, everyday choices, and service coordinator. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for four of the 14 Choice items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choices about Home by ASD

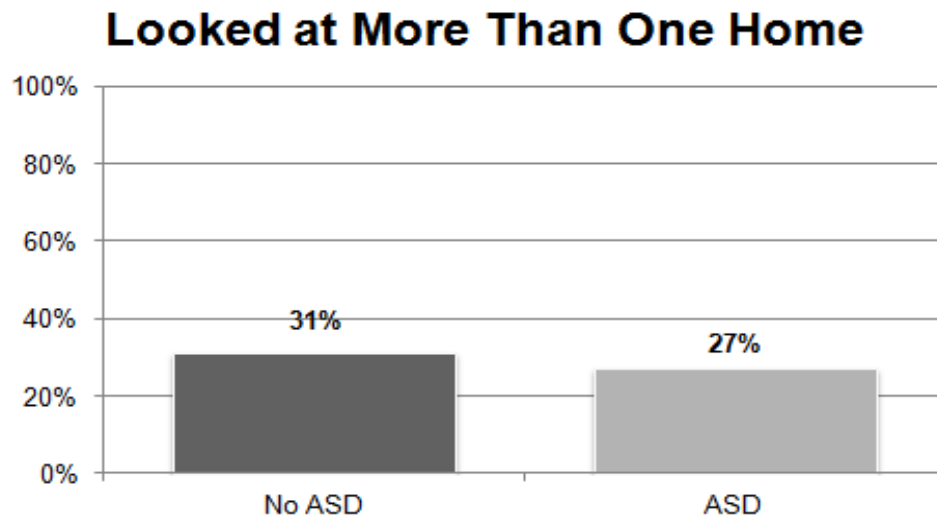
Graph 26.20: Chose Home by ASD



The graph above shows 42% of people without ASD chose or had some input in choosing their home compared to 26% of people with ASD. The difference of 16% was statistically significant.

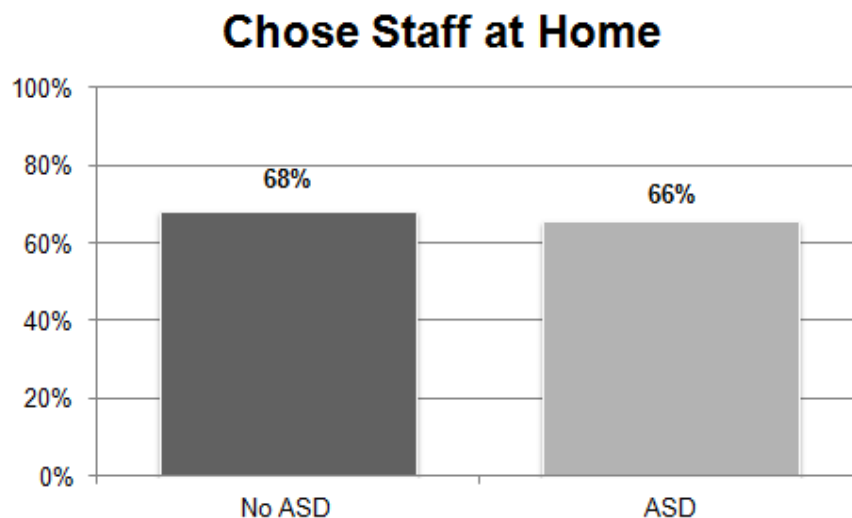
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.21: Looked at More Than One Home by ASD



The graph above shows 31% of people without ASD looked at more than one home compared to 27% of people with ASD. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

Graph 26.22: Chose Staff at Home by ASD

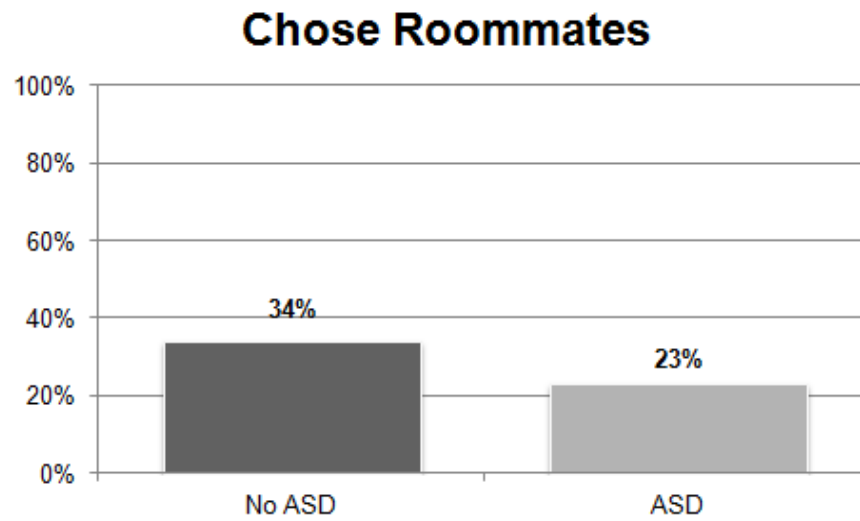


The graph above shows 68% of people without ASD chose or reported being aware they can choose their home staff compared to 66% of people with ASD. The difference of 2% was statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.23: Chose Roommates by ASD

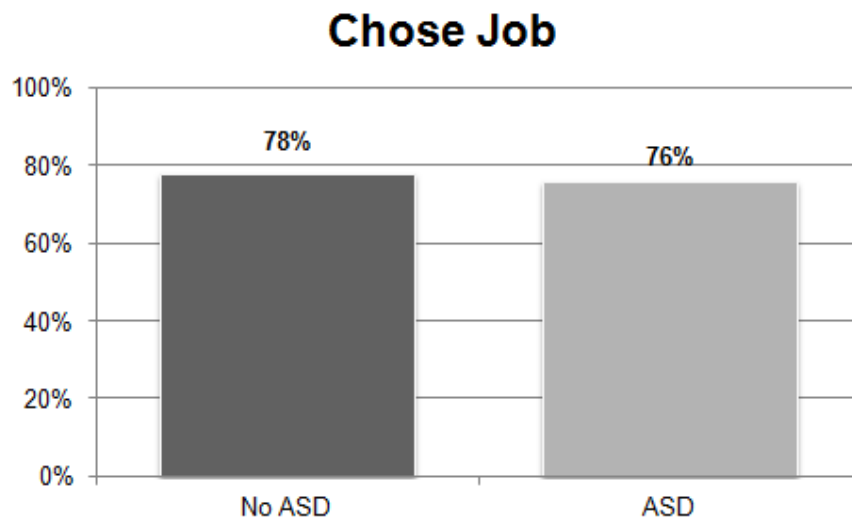


The graph above shows 34% of people without ASD chose or had some input in choosing their roommates compared to 23% of people with ASD. The difference of 11% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choices about Work and Day Activity by ASD

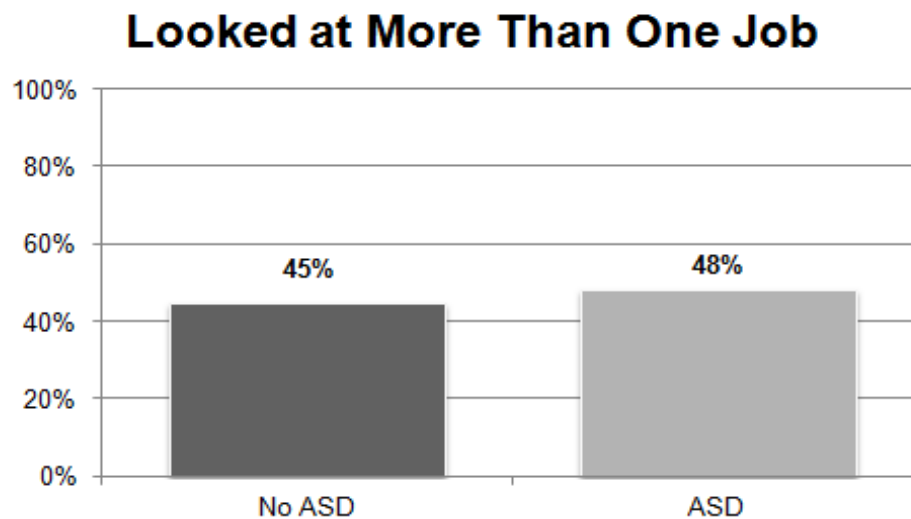
Graph 26.24: Chose Job by ASD



The graph above shows 78% of people without ASD chose or had some input in choosing their job compared to 76% of people with ASD. The difference of 2% was statistically significant.

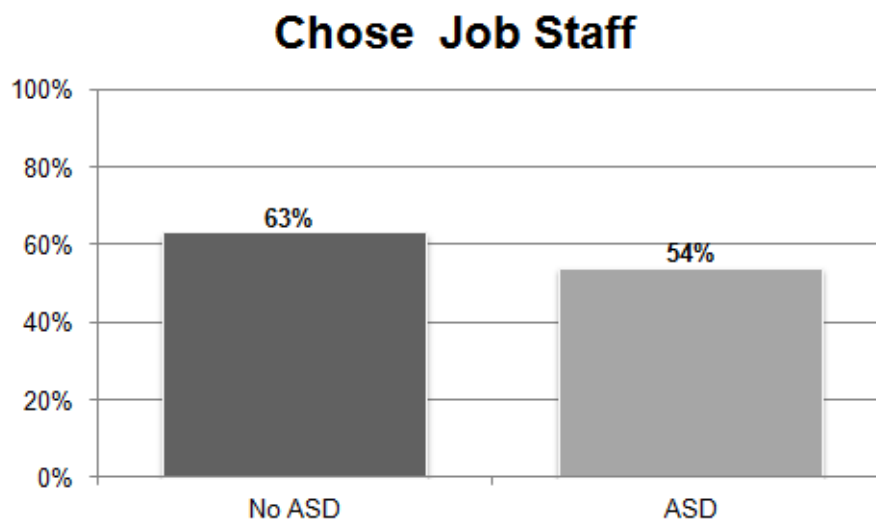
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.25: Looked at More Than One Job by ASD



The graph above shows 45% of people without ASD looked at more than one job compared to 48% of people with ASD. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

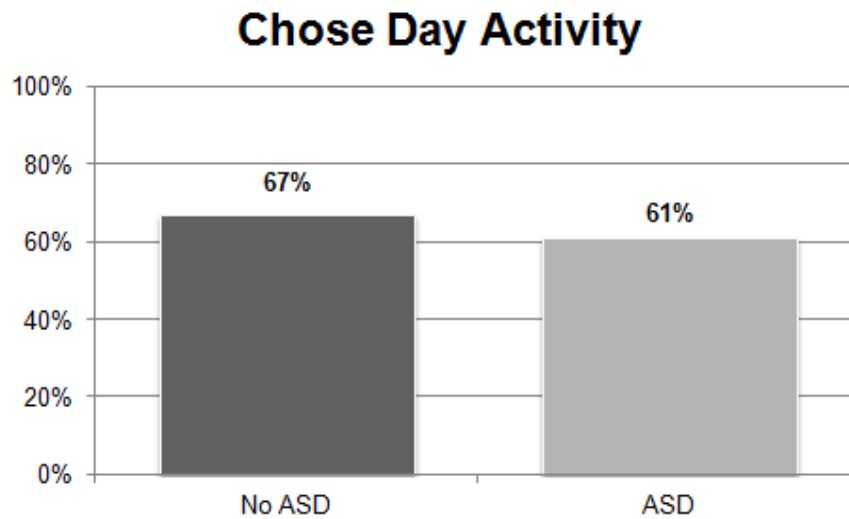
Graph 26.26: Chose Job Staff by ASD



The graph above shows 63% of people without ASD chose or reported being aware they could choose the staff at their job compared to 54% of people with ASD. The difference of 9% was not statistically significant.

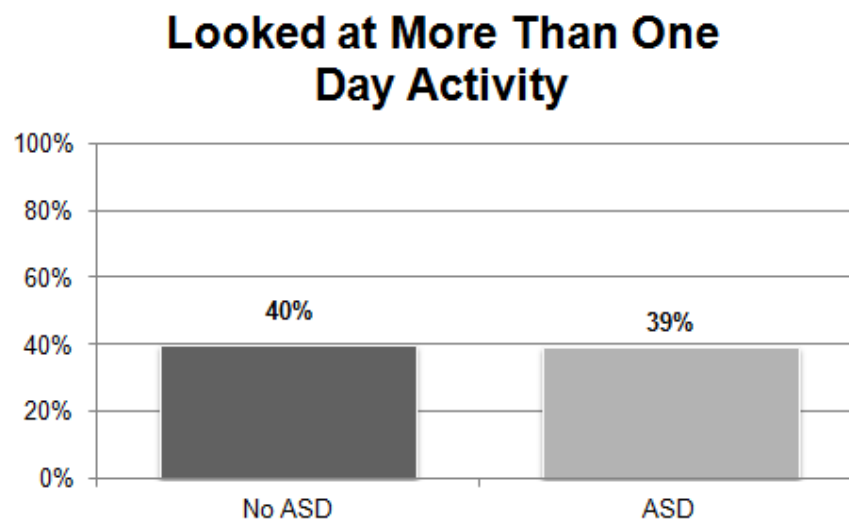
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.27: Chose Day Activity by ASD



The graph above shows 67% of people without ASD chose or had some input in choosing their day activity compared to 61% of people with ASD. The difference of 6% was not statistically significant.

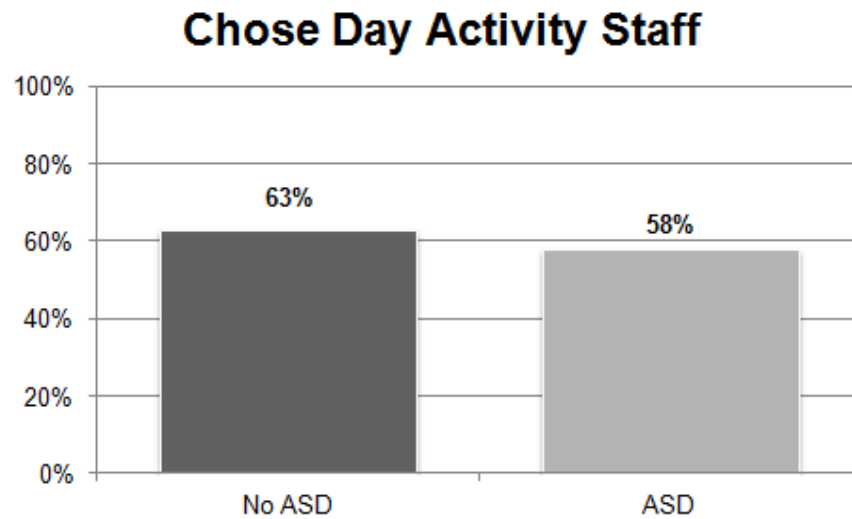
Graph 26.28: Looked at More Than One Day Activity by ASD



The graph above shows 40% of people without ASD looked at more than one day activity compared to 39% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.29: Chose Day Activity Staff by ASD

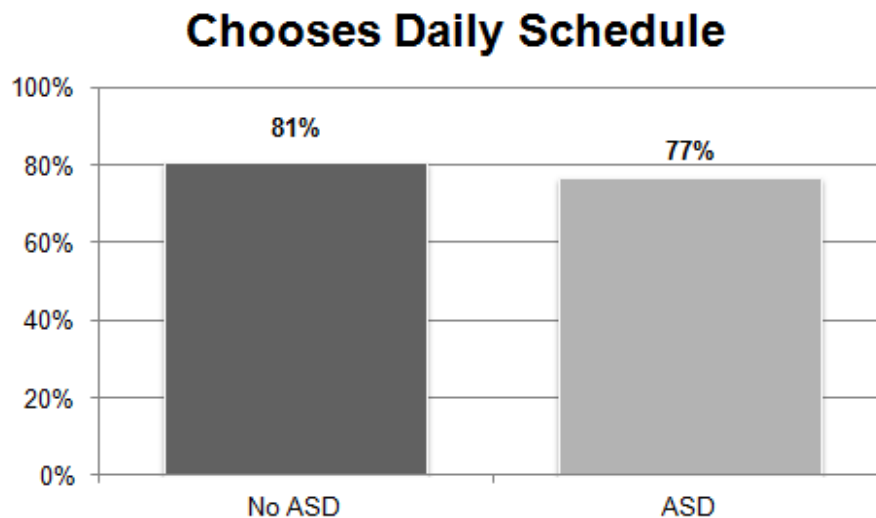


The graph above shows 63% of people without ASD chose or reported being aware they could choose their day activity staff compared to 58% of people with ASD. The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

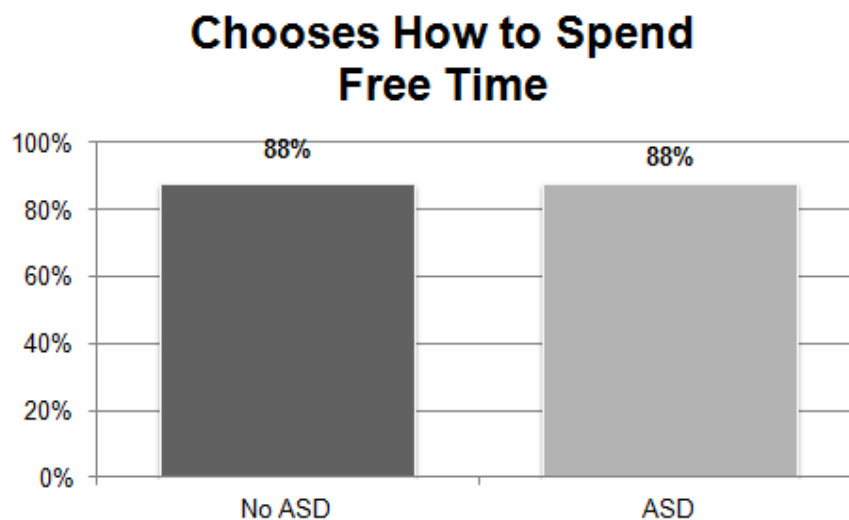
### Everyday Decisions by ASD

Graph 26.30: Chooses Daily Schedule by ASD



The graph above shows 81% of people without ASD choose their daily schedule compared to 77% of people with ASD. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

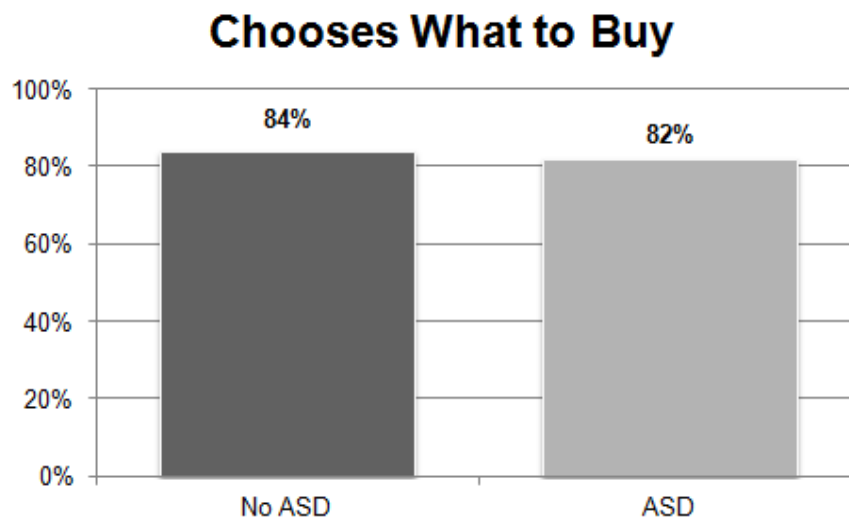
Graph 26.31: Chooses How to Spend Free Time by ASD



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without ASD as people with ASD choose how to spend free time (88%).

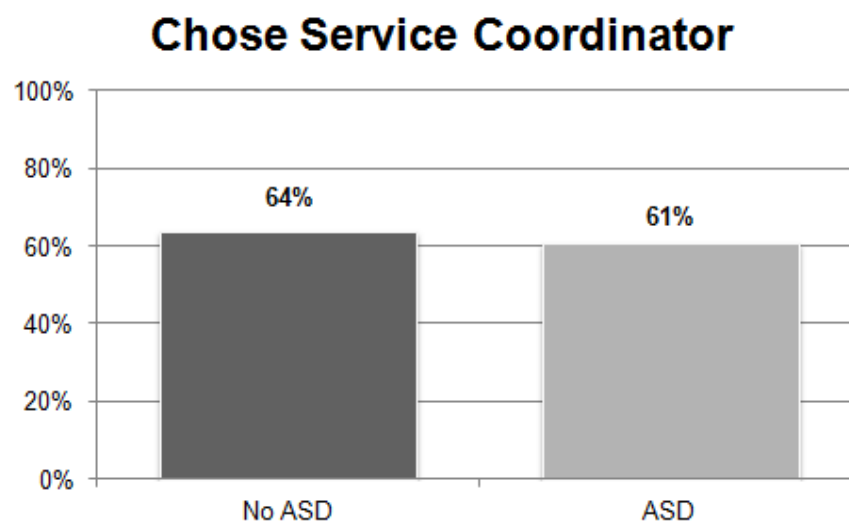
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.32: Chooses What to Buy by ASD



The graph above shows 84% of people without ASD choose what to buy compared to 82% of people with ASD. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

Graph 26.33: Chose Service Coordinator by ASD



The graph above shows 64% of people without ASD chose or reported being aware they could choose their service coordinator compared to 61% of people with ASD. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### ***Work by ASD\****

*Results reflect the proportion of people without and with ASD who reported having community-based employment, wanting community-based employment, and their employment goals. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for one of 10 Work items.*

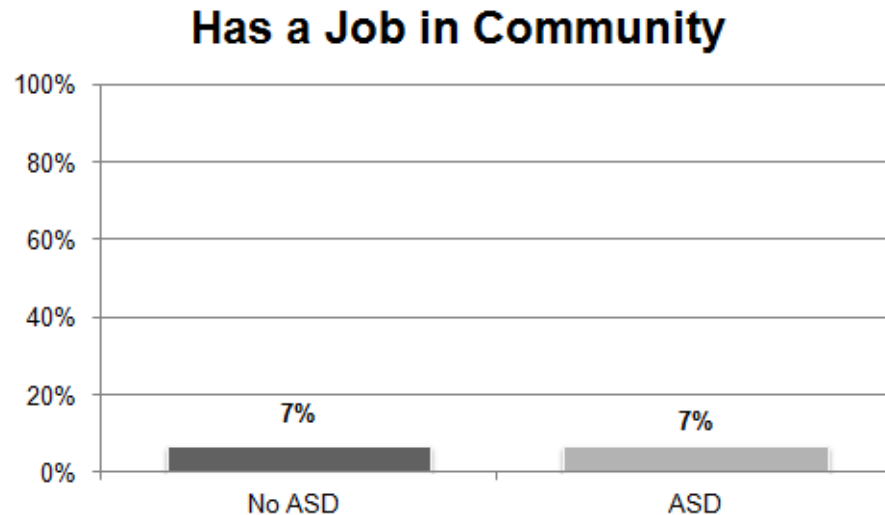
**\*All hourly wage indicators are not shown due to an insufficient number of cases to report.**



## Analysis: Subgroups

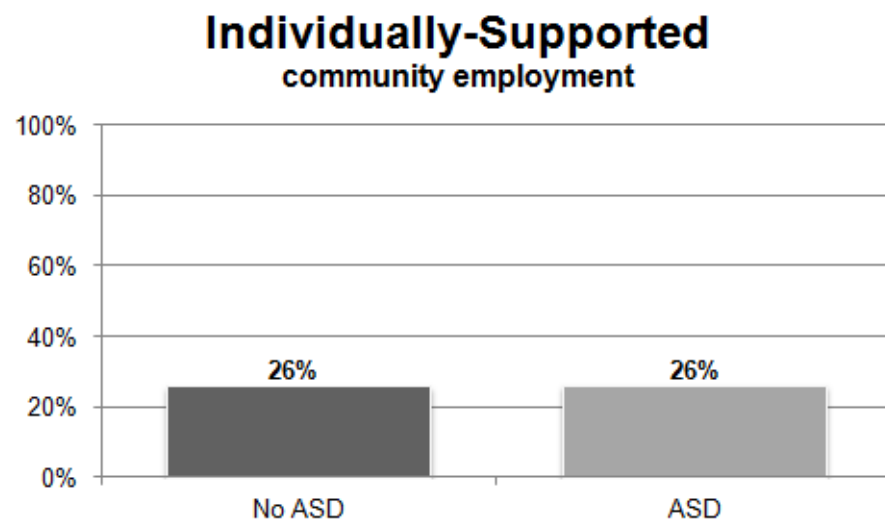
### Community-Based Employment by ASD

Graph 26.34: Has a Job in the Community by ASD



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without ASD as people with ASD have a job in the community (7%).

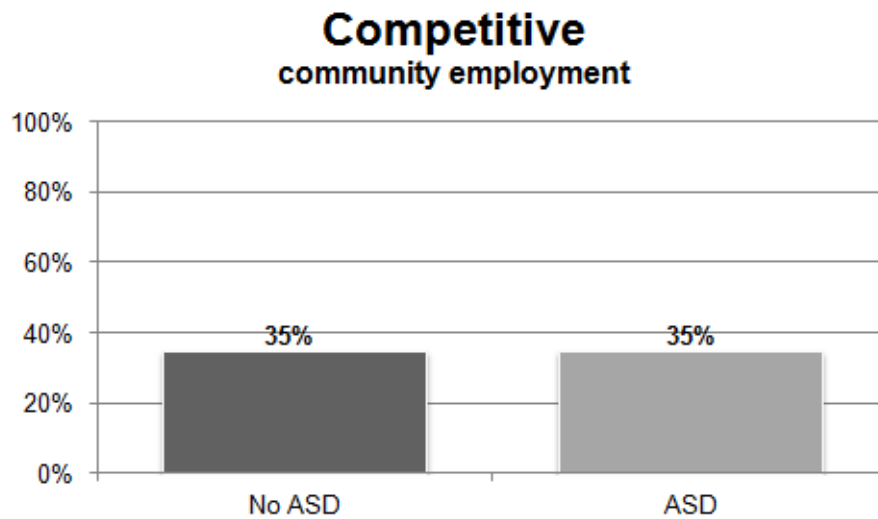
Graph 26.35: Individually-Supported Community Employment by ASD



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without ASD as people with ASD, with a job in the community, are in individually-supported community employment (26%).

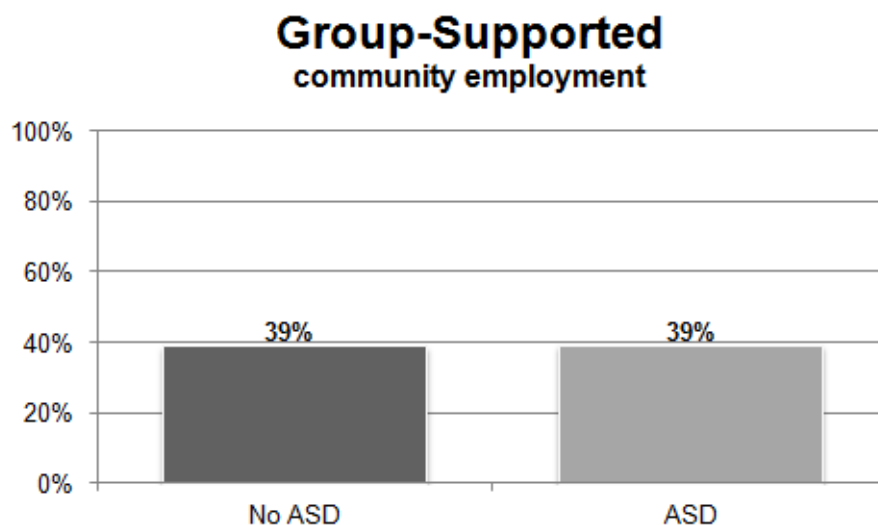
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.36: Competitive Community Employment by ASD



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without ASD as people with ASD, with a job in the community, are in competitive community employment (35%).

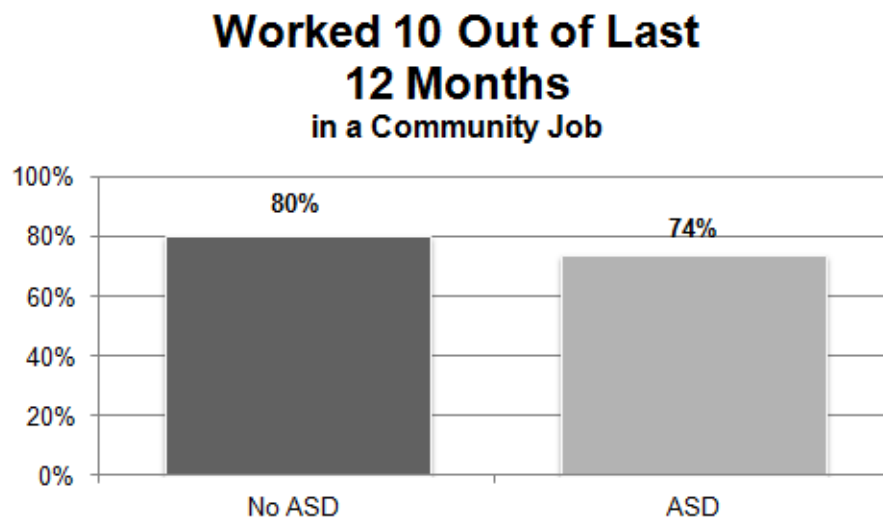
Graph 26.37: Group-Supported Community Employment by ASD



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without ASD as people with ASD, with a job in the community, are in group-supported community employment (39%).

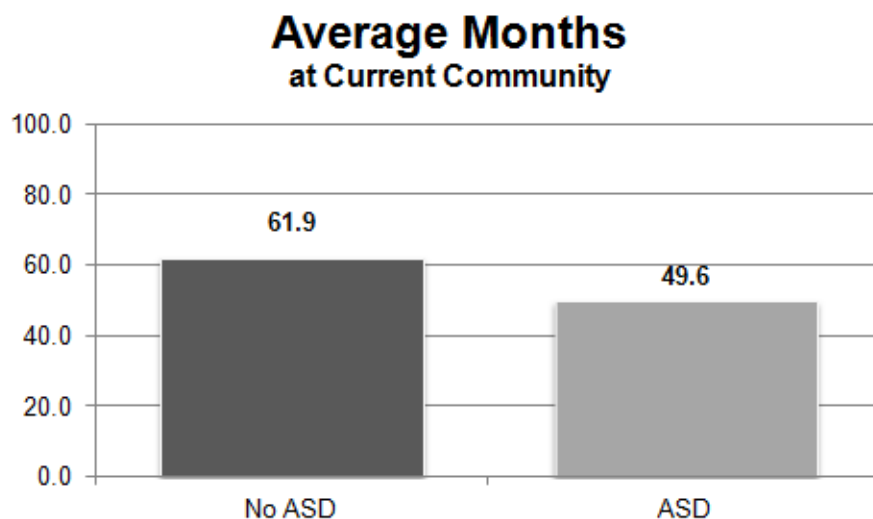
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.38: Worked 10 Out of Last 12 Months in a Community Job by ASD



The graph above shows 80% of people without ASD worked 10 out of the last 12 months in their community job compared to 74% of people with ASD. The difference of 6% was not statistically significant.

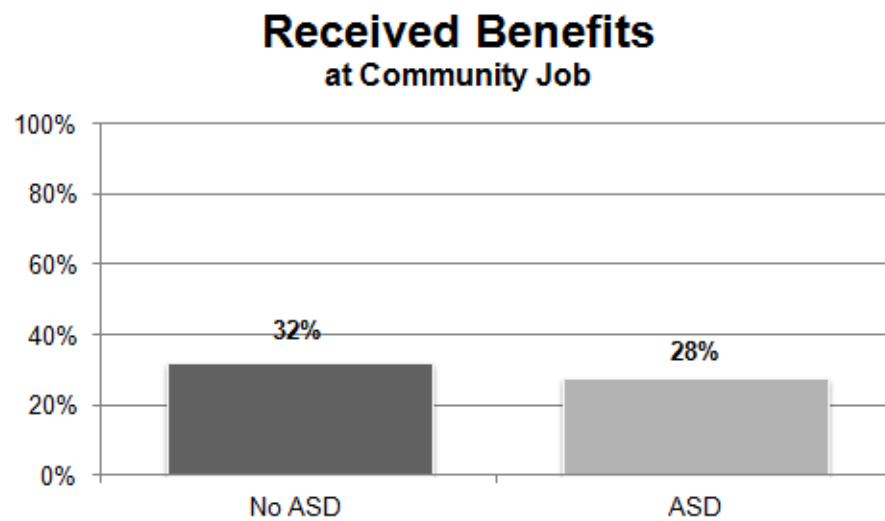
Graph 26.39: Average Months at Current Community Job by ASD



The graph above shows the average number of months people without ASD were employed (61.9 months) compared to people with ASD (49.6 months). The difference of 12.3 was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.40: Received Benefits at Community Job by ASD

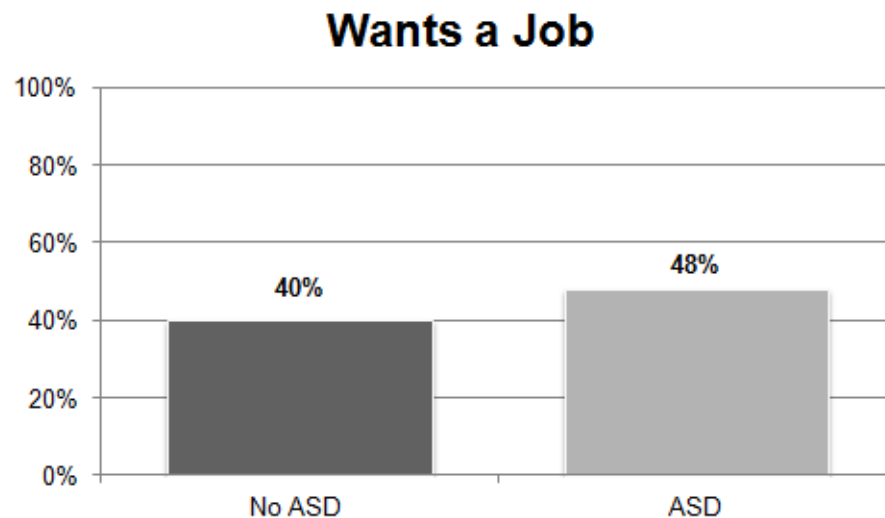


The graph above shows 32% of people without ASD received benefits at their community job compared to 28% of people with ASD. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Employment Goals by ASD

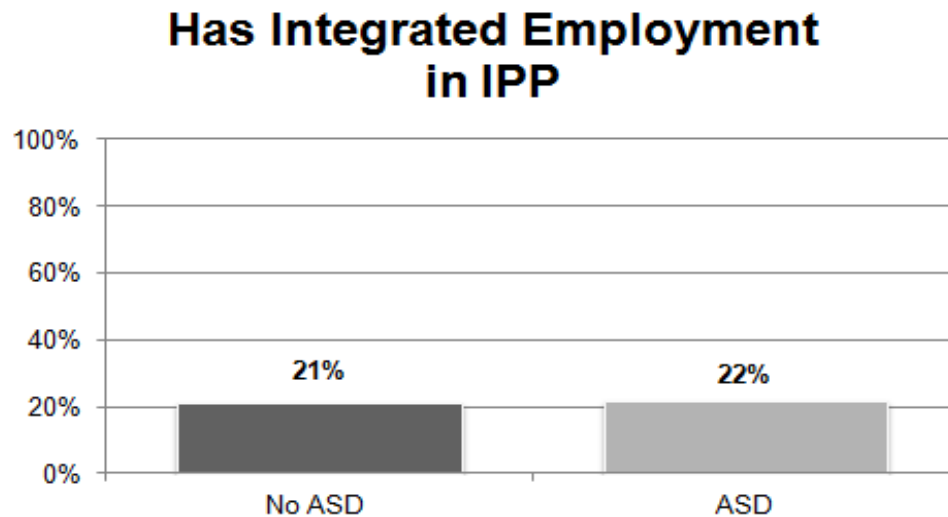
Graph 26.41: Wants a Job by ASD



The graph above shows 40% of people without ASD want a job in the community compared to 48% of people with ASD. The difference of 8% was not statistically significant.

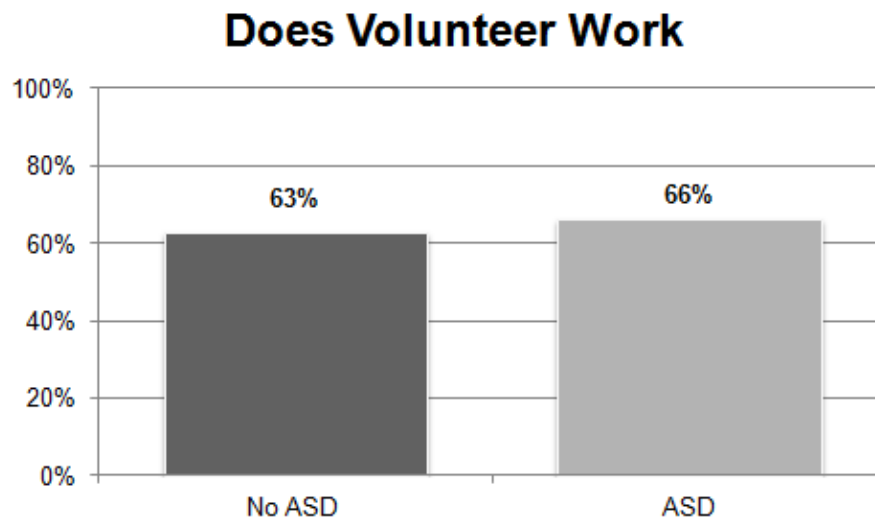
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.42: Has Integrated Employment in IPP by ASD



The graph above shows 21% of people without ASD have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP compared to 22% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

Graph 26.43: Does Volunteer Work by ASD



The graph above shows 63% of people without ASD do volunteer work compared to 66% of people with ASD. The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

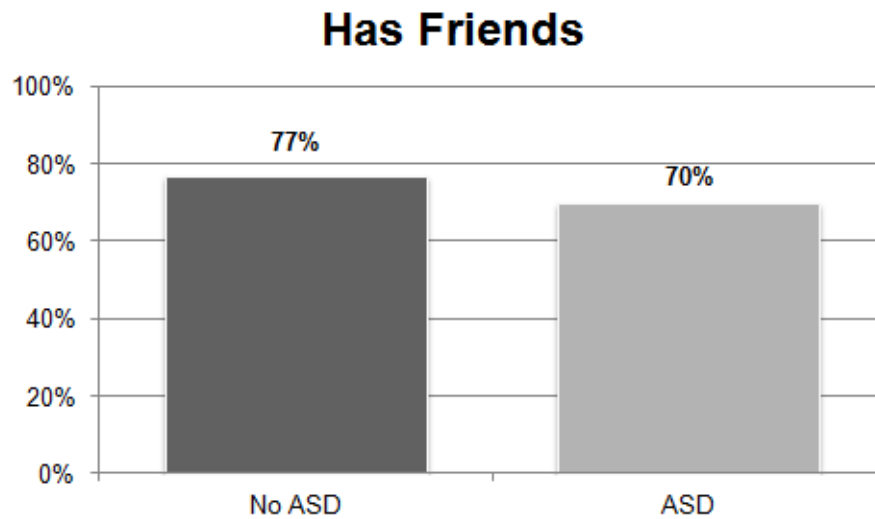
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Relationships by ASD***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with ASD who reported having relationships and the means to sustain relationships with friends and family. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. Statistically significant differences were found for four of the seven Relationship items.*

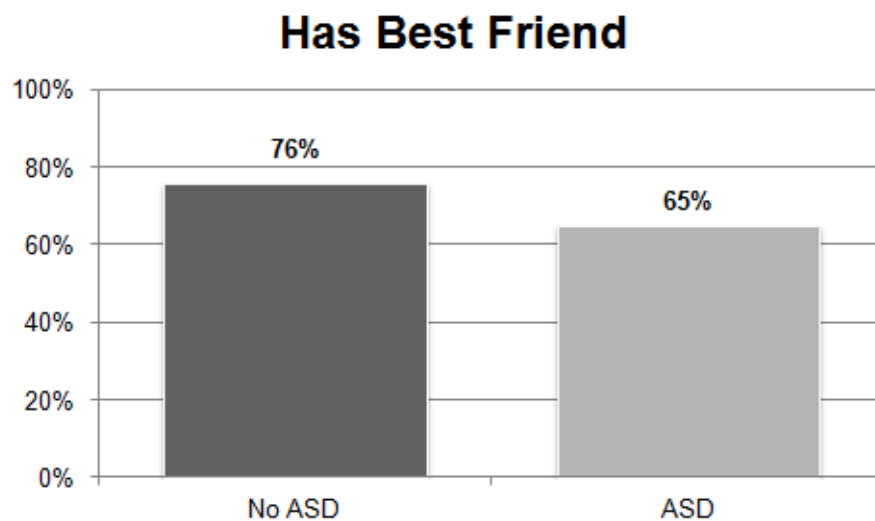
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.44: Has Friends by ASD



The graph above shows 77% of people without ASD have friends compared to 70% of people with ASD. The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

Graph 26.45: Has Best Friend by ASD

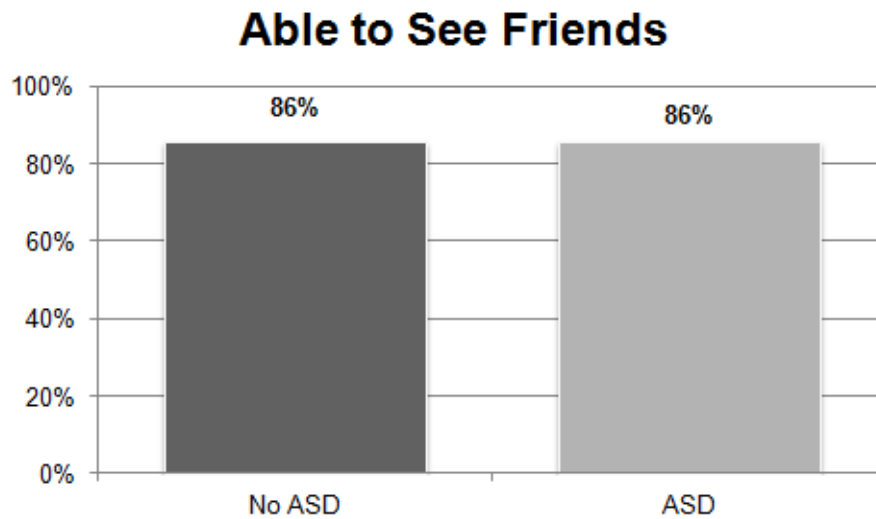


The graph above shows 76% of people without ASD have a best friend compared to 65% of people with ASD. The difference of 11% was statistically significant.



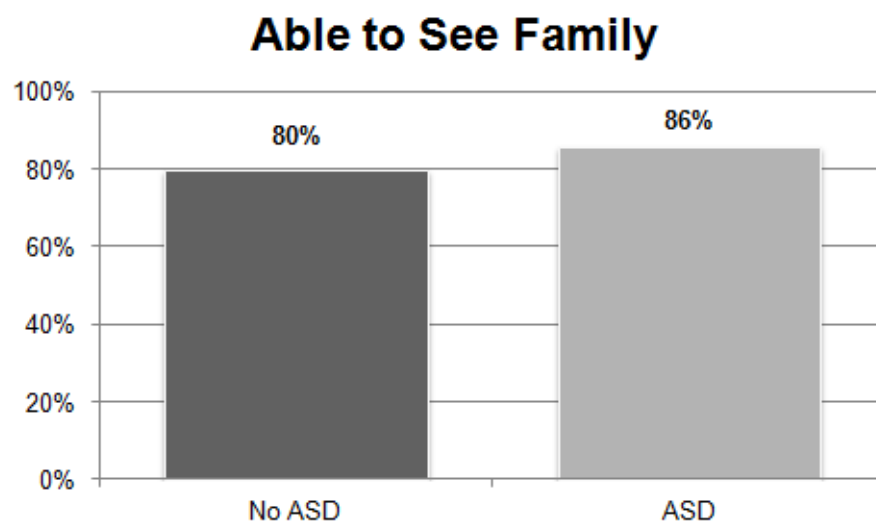
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.46: Able to See Friends by ASD



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without ASD as people with ASD are able to see friends when they want (86%).

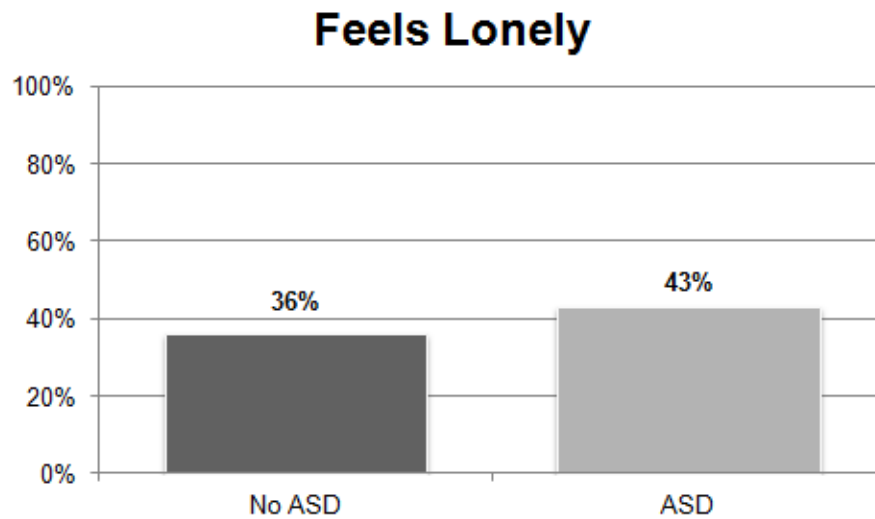
Graph 26.47: Able to See Family by ASD



The graph above shows 80% of people without ASD are able to see family when they want compared to 86% of people with ASD. The difference of 6% was statistically significant.

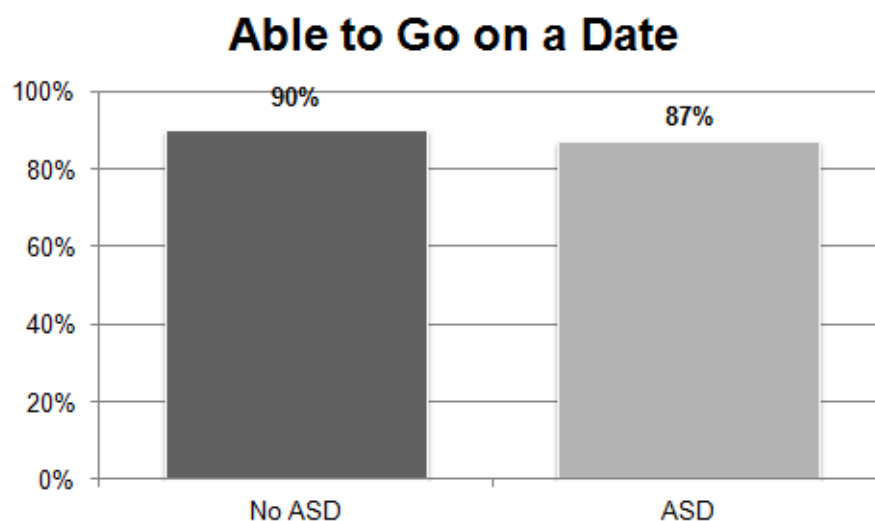
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.48: Feels Lonely by ASD



The graph above shows 36% of people without ASD feel lonely at least half the time compared to 43% of people with ASD. The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

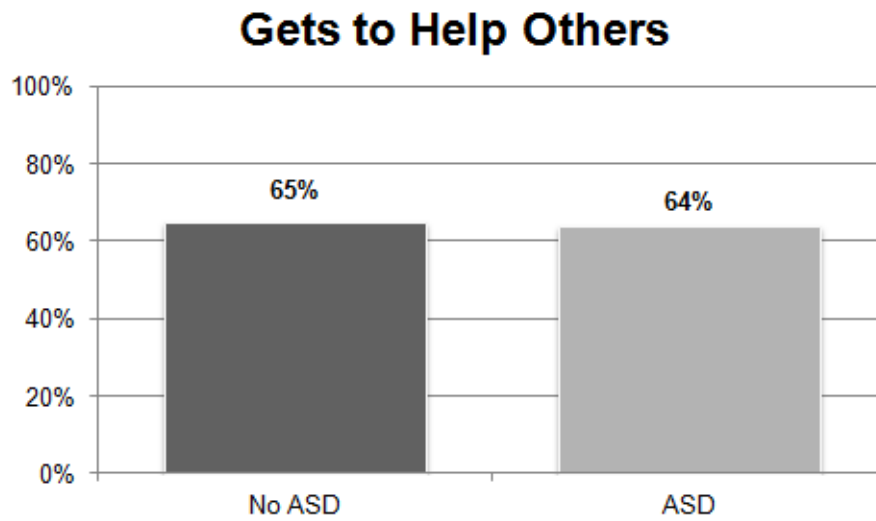
Graph 26.49: Able to Go on a Date by ASD



The graph above shows 90% of people without ASD are able to go on a date if they want compared to 87% of people with ASD. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.50: Gets to Help Others by ASD



The graph above shows 65% of people without ASD get to help others compared to 64% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

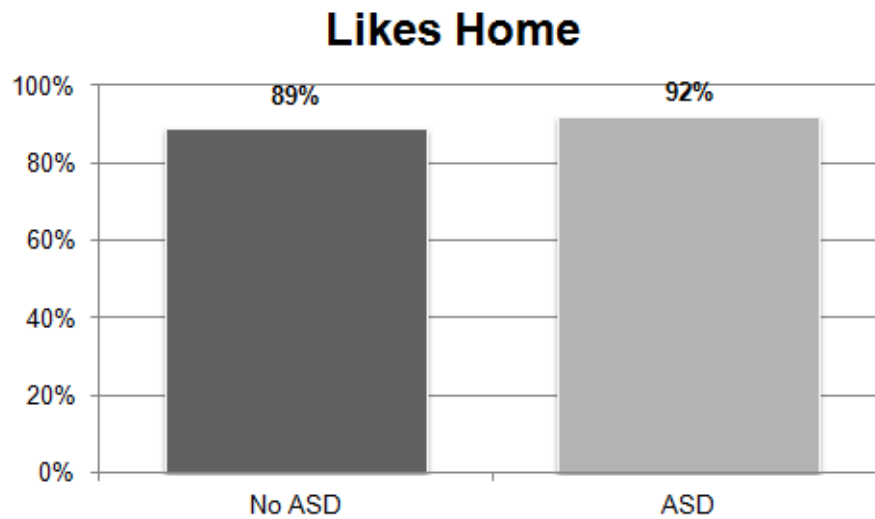
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Satisfaction by ASD***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with ASD who reported liking their home, work and day activity. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the seven Satisfaction items.*

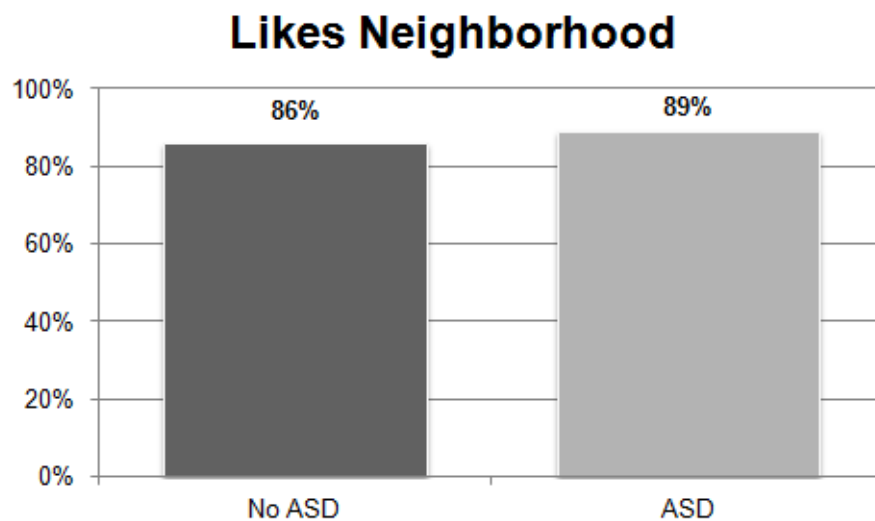
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.51: Likes Home by ASD



The graph above shows 89% of people without ASD like where they live compared to 92% of people with ASD. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

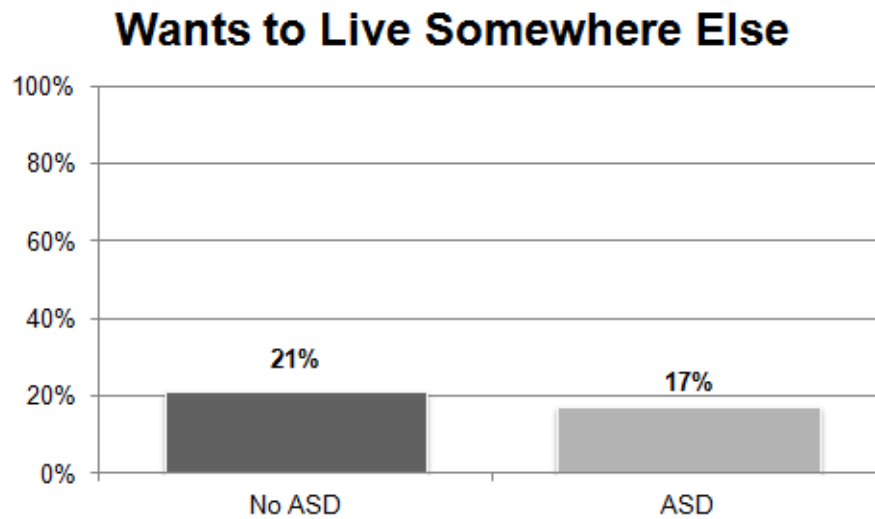
Graph 26.52: Likes Neighborhood by ASD



The graph above shows 86% of people without ASD like their neighborhood compared to 89% of people with ASD. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

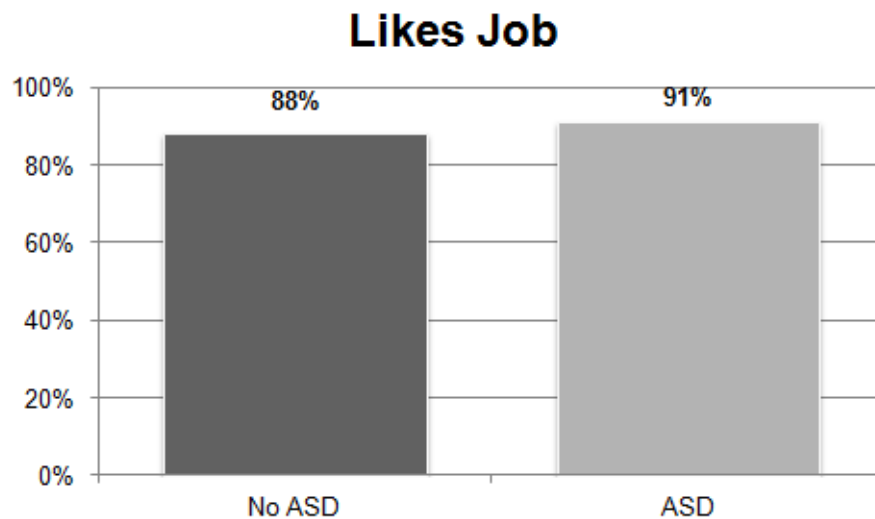
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.53: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by ASD



The graph above shows 21% of people without ASD want to live somewhere else compared to 17% of people with ASD. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

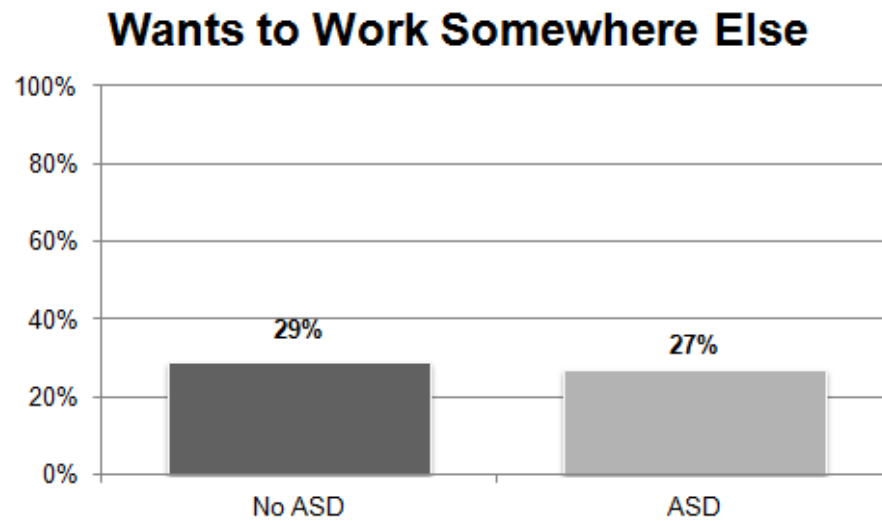
Graph 26.54: Likes Job by ASD



The graph above shows 88% of people without ASD like their job compared to 91% of people with ASD. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

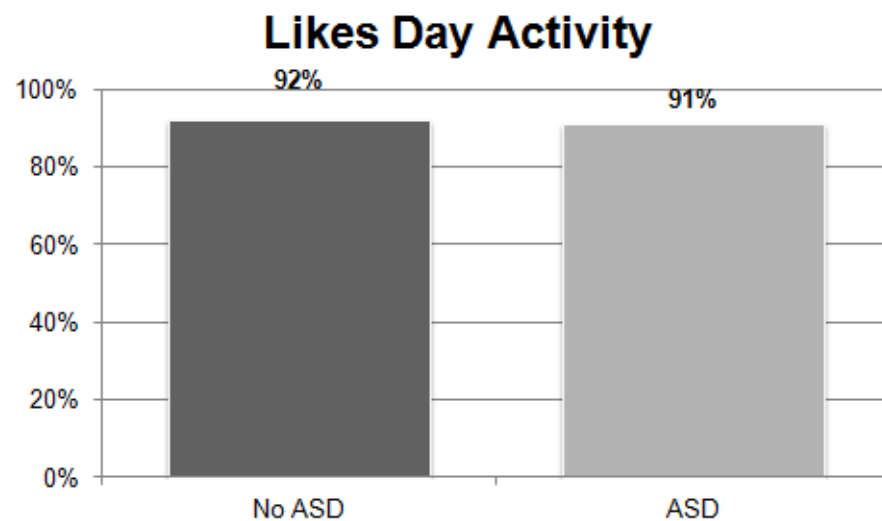
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.55: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by ASD



The graph above shows 29% of people without ASD want to work somewhere else compared to 27% of people with ASD. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

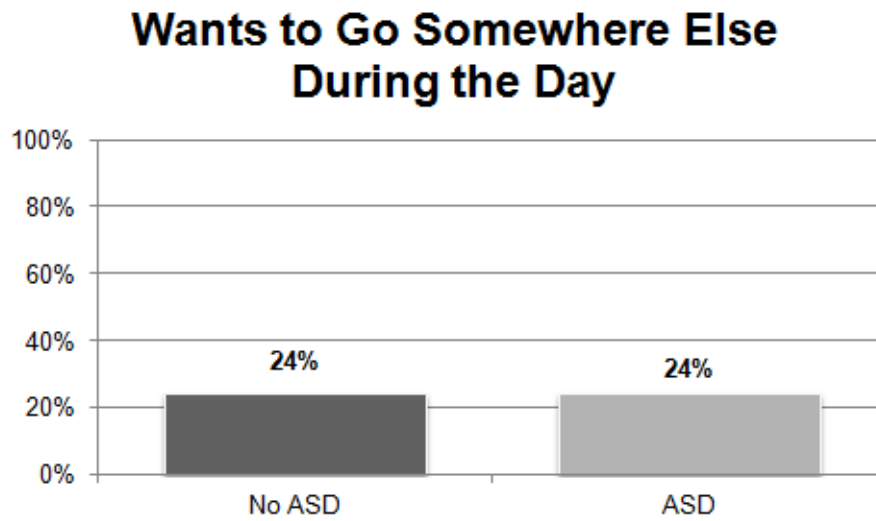
Graph 26.56: Likes Day Activity by ASD



The graph above shows 92% of people without ASD like their day activity compared to 91% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.57: Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day by ASD



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without ASD as people with ASD want to go somewhere else during the day (24%).



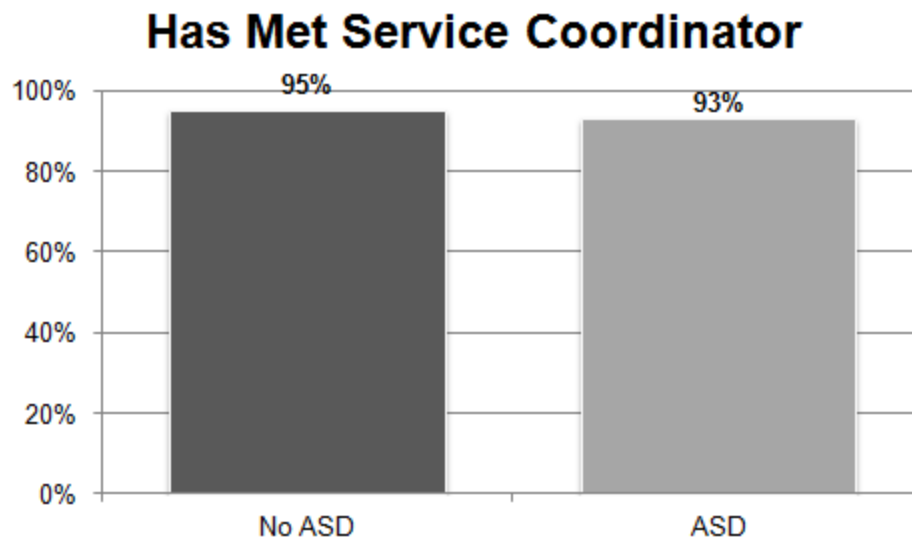
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Service Coordination by ASD***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with ASD who reported their service coordinator is helpful and responsive. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the five Service Coordination items.*

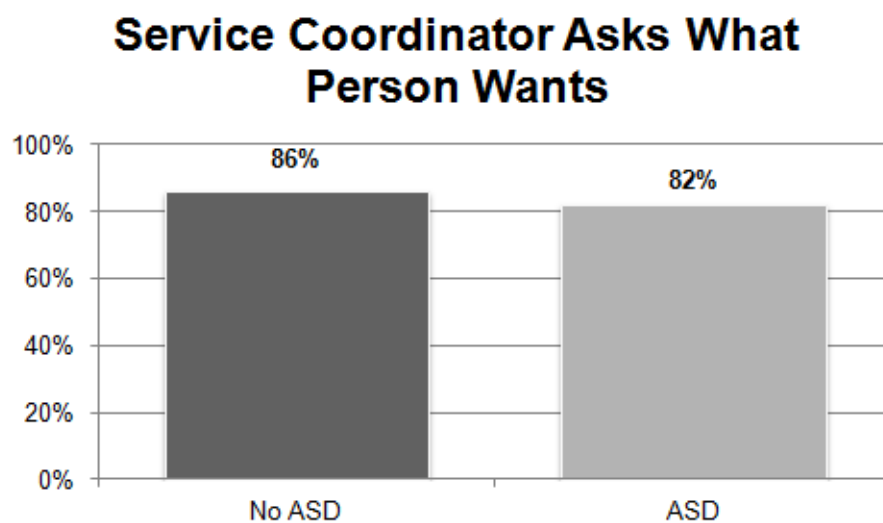
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.58: Has Met Service Coordinator by ASD



The graph above shows 95% of people without ASD have met their service coordinator compared to 93% of people with ASD. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

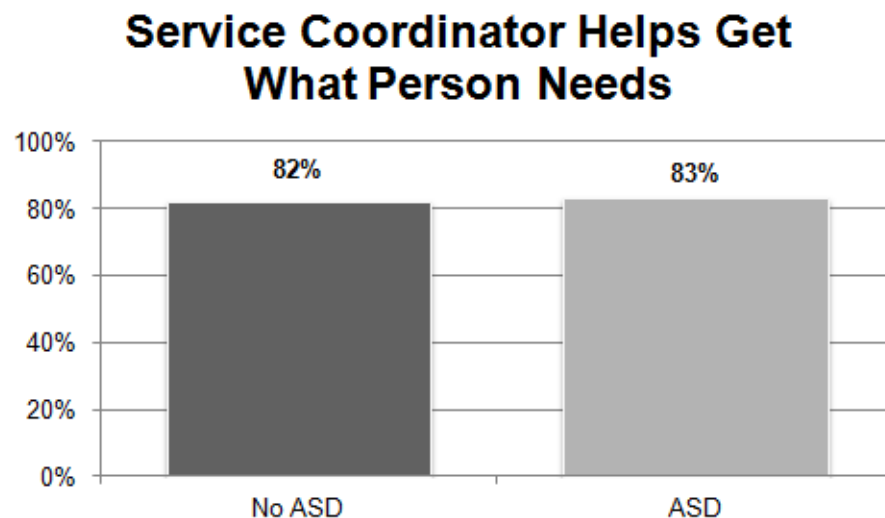
Graph 26.59: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by ASD



## Analysis: Subgroups

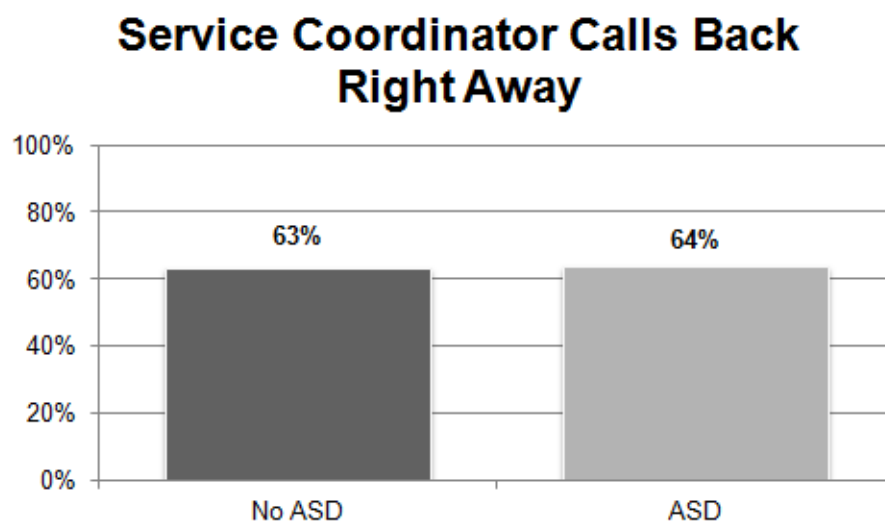
The graph above shows 86% of people without ASD reported their service coordinator asks what they want compared to 82% of people with ASD. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

Graph 26.60: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by ASD



The graph above shows 82% of people without ASD reported their service coordinator helps get them what they need compared to 83% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

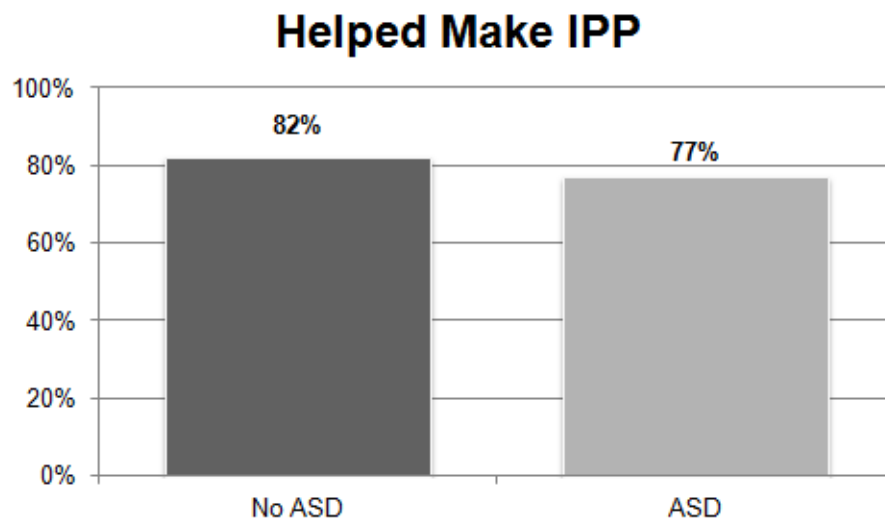
Graph 26.61: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by ASD



## Analysis: Subgroups

The graph above shows 63% of people without ASD reported their service coordinator calls back right away compared to 64% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

Graph 26.62: Helped Make IPP by ASD



The graph above shows 82% of people without ASD helped make their IPP compared to 77% of people with ASD. The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

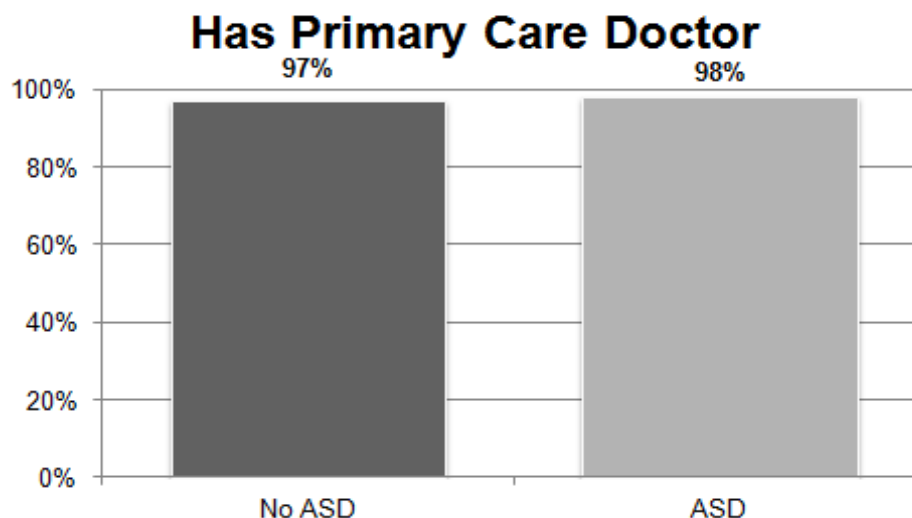
### ***Health by ASD***

*Percentages reflect the reported health status of people without and with ASD and the proportion of people who were reported to have received regular exams, preventive screening, and vaccines. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for five of the 12 Health items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

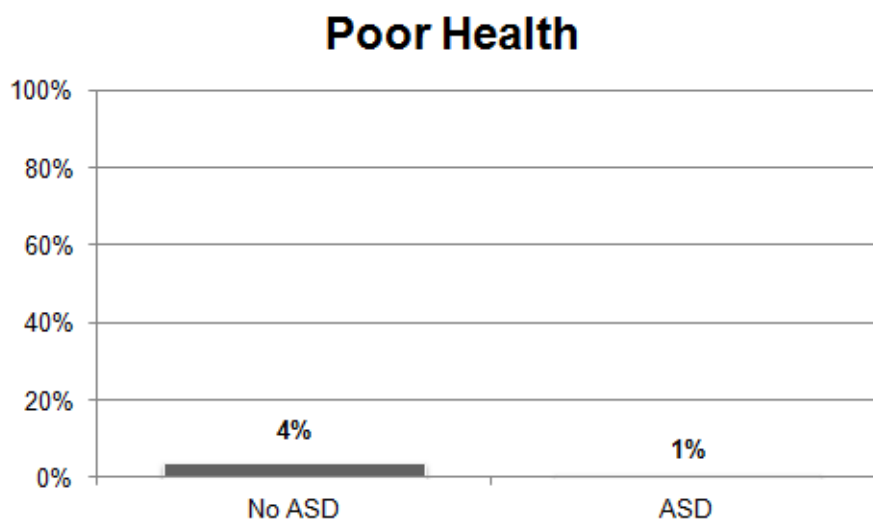
### Health Status by ASD

Graph 26.63: Has Primary Care Doctor by ASD



The graph above shows 97% of people without ASD have a primary care doctor compared to 98% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

Graph 26.64: Poor Health by ASD

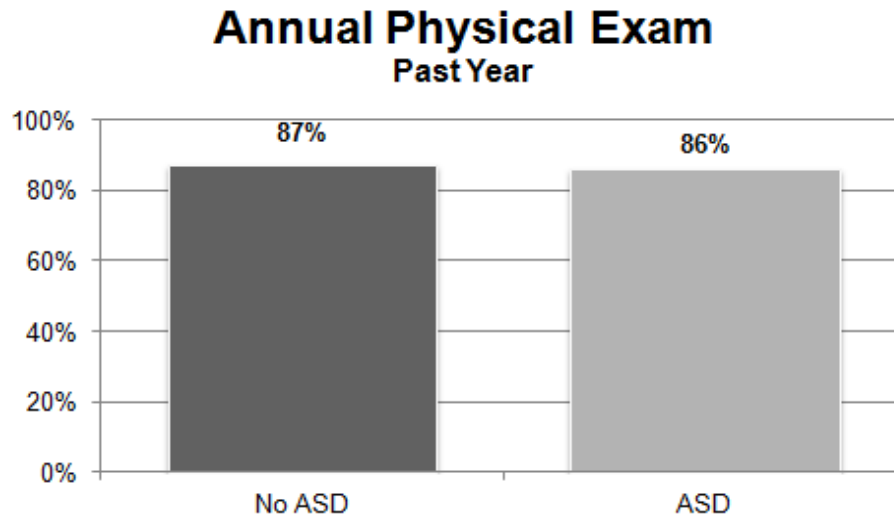


The graph above shows 4% of people without ASD are in poor health compared to 1% of people with ASD. The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

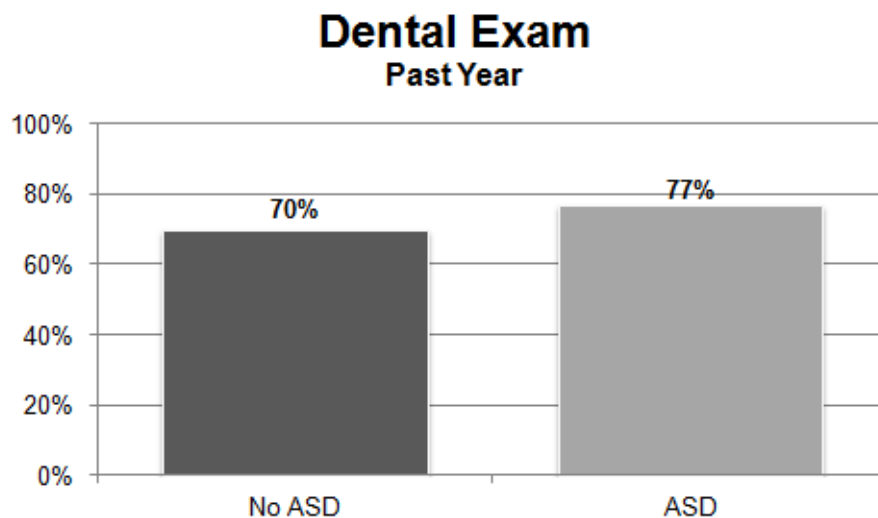
### Regular Exams by ASD

Graph 26.64: Annual Physical Exam Past Year by ASD



The graph above shows 87% of people without ASD had an annual physical exam in the past year compared to 86% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

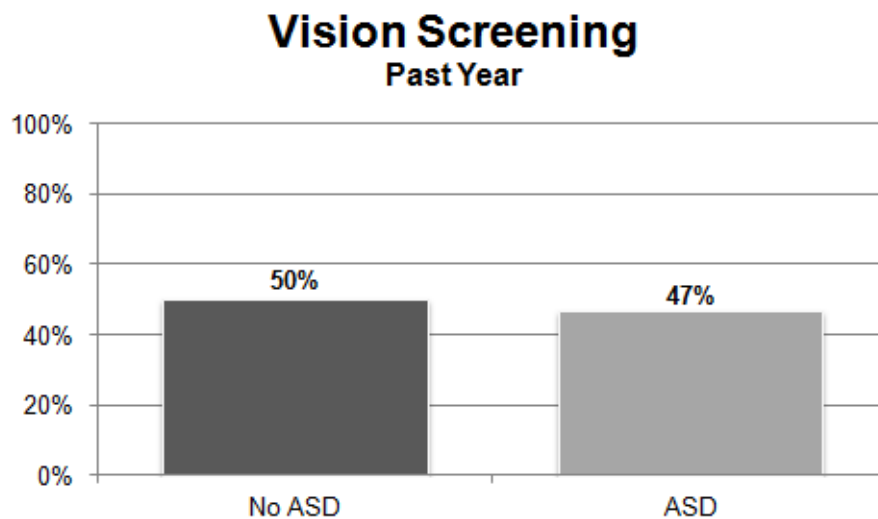
Graph 26.65: Dental Exam Past Year by ASD



The graph above shows 70% of people without ASD had a dental exam in the past year compared to 77% of people with ASD. The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

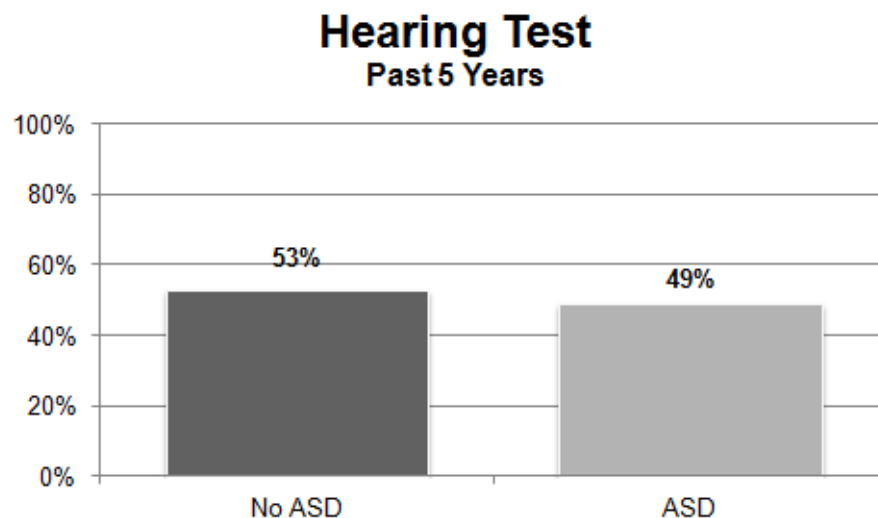
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.66: Vision Screening Past Year by ASD



The graph above shows 50% of people without ASD had a vision screening in the past year compared to 47% of people with ASD. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

Graph 26.67: Hearing Test Past Five Years by ASD



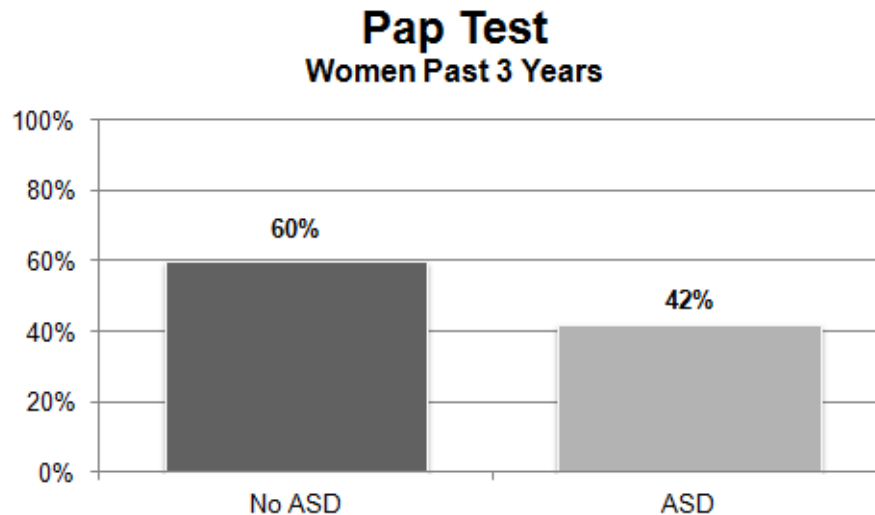
The graph above shows 53% of people without ASD had a hearing test in the past five years compared to 49% of people with ASD. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

### Preventive Screenings by ASD

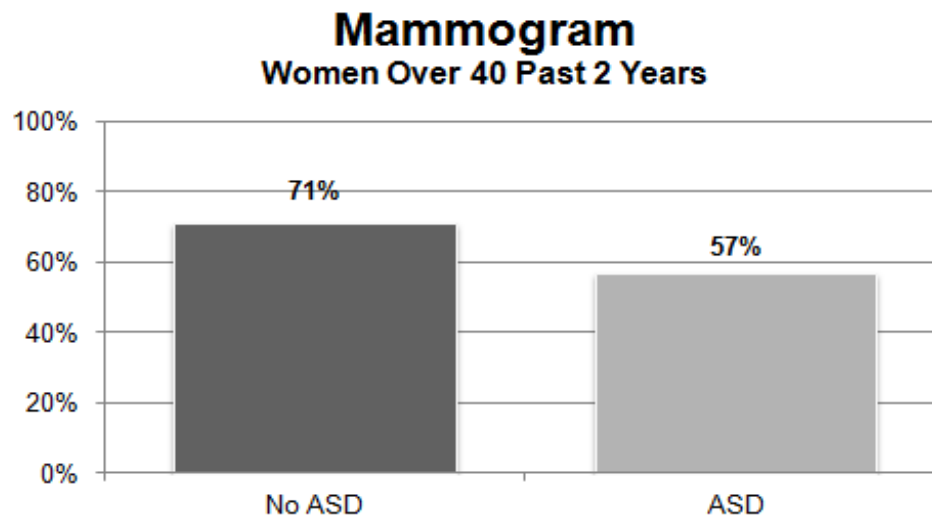
Graph 26.68: Pap Test Women Past Three Years by ASD



The graph above shows 60% of women without ASD had a pap test in the past three years compared to 42% of women with ASD. The difference of 18% was statistically significant.

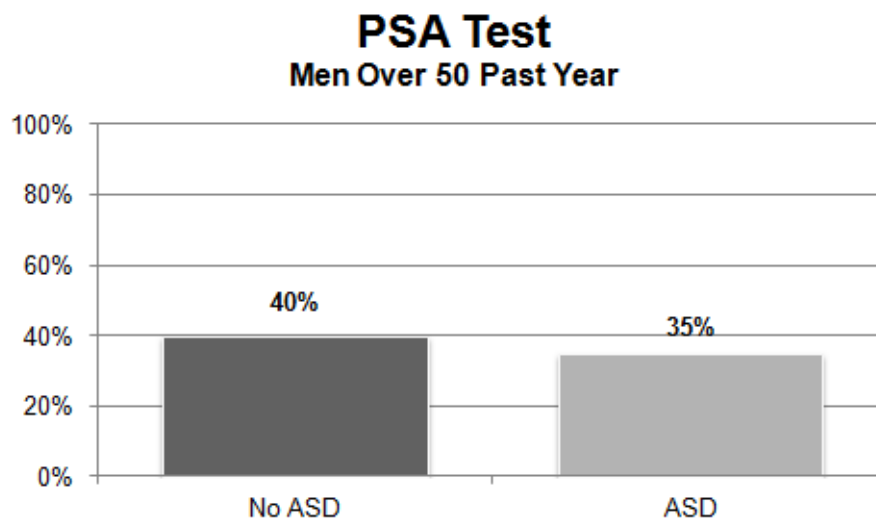
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.69: Mammogram Women Over 40 Past Two Years by ASD



The graph above shows 71% of women over 40 without ASD had a mammogram in the past two years compared to 57% of women over 40 with ASD. The difference of 14% was not statistically significant.

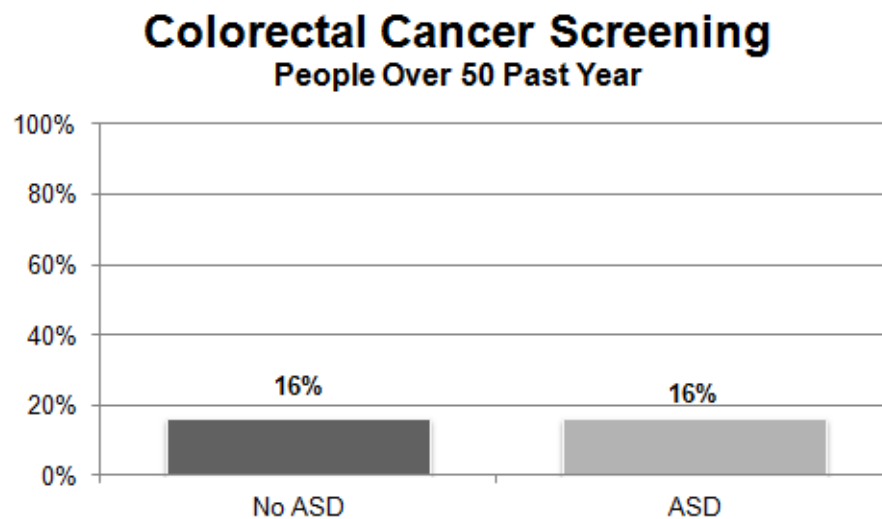
Graph 26.70: PSA Test Men over 50 Past Year by ASD



The graph above shows 40% of men over 50 without ASD had a PSA test in the past year compared to 35% of men with ASD. The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

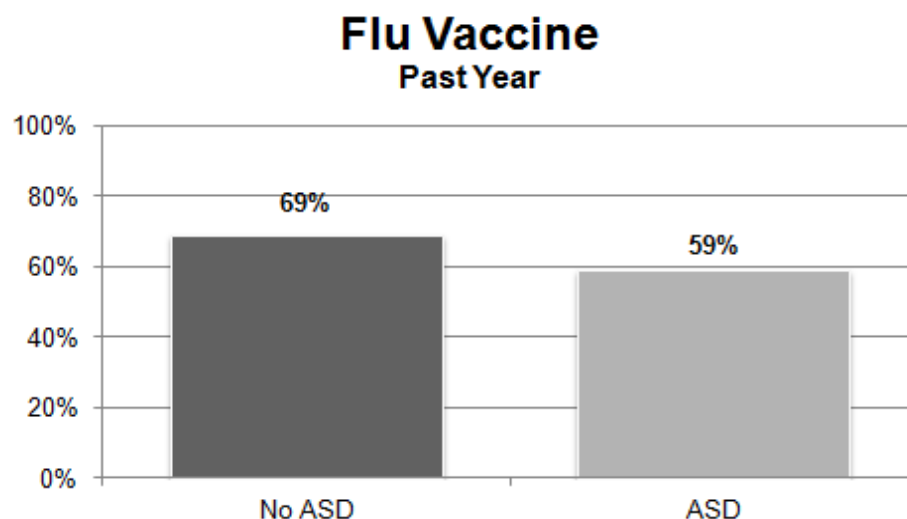
Graph 26.71: Colorectal Cancer Screening People Over 50 Past Year by ASD



The graph above shows the same percentage of people over 50 without ASD as people with ASD had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year (16%).

## Vaccinations by ASD

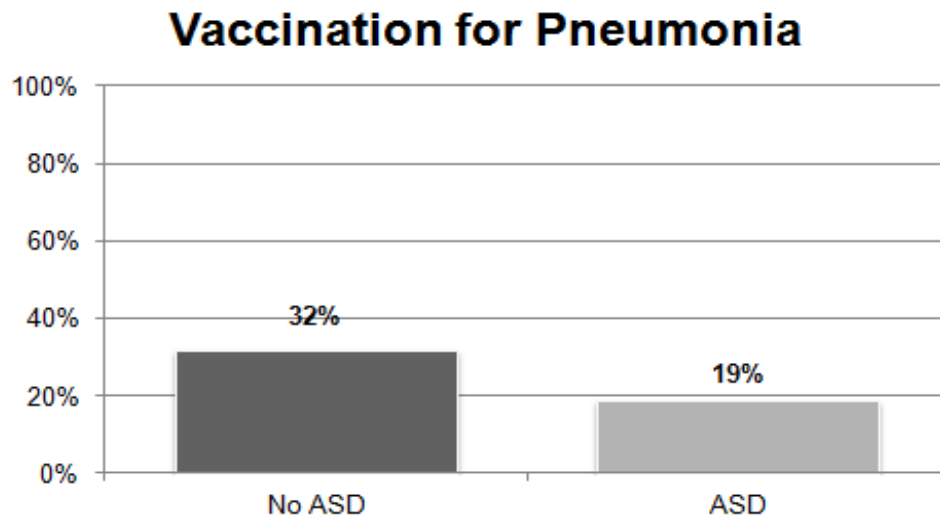
Graph 26.72: Flu Vaccine Past Year by ASD



The graph above shows 69% of people without ASD had a flu vaccine in the past year compared to 59% of people with ASD. The difference of 10% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.73: Vaccination for Pneumonia by ASD



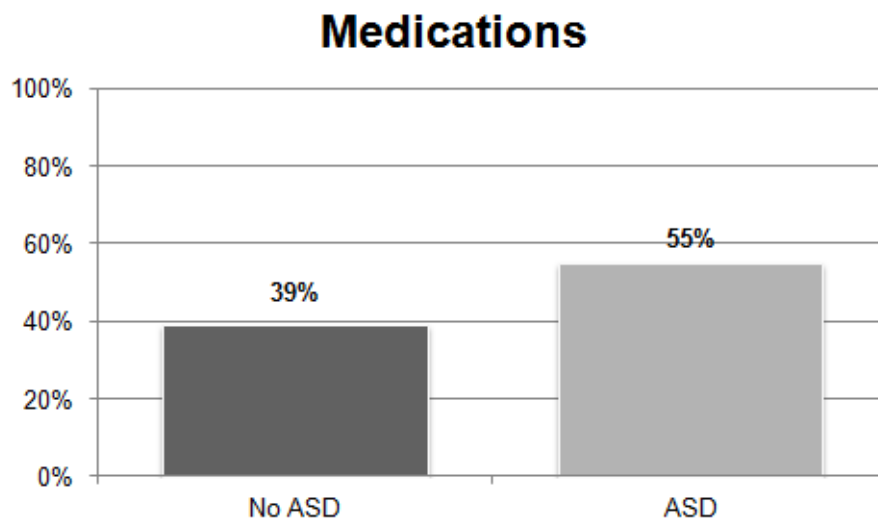
The graph above shows 32% of people without ASD had a pneumonia vaccination compared to 19% of people with ASD. The difference of 13% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### **Medication by ASD**

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with ASD who were reported as taking at least one medication to treat one of the following: mood disorders, psychotic disorders, anxiety, and/or behavioral problems. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. The difference between groups was statistically significant.*

**Graph 26.74: Medication for Mood, Behavior, Psychotic, or Anxiety Disorder by ASD**



The graph above shows 39% of people without ASD take medication for mood, behavior, or anxiety disorders compared to 55% of people with ASD. The difference of 16% was statistically significant.

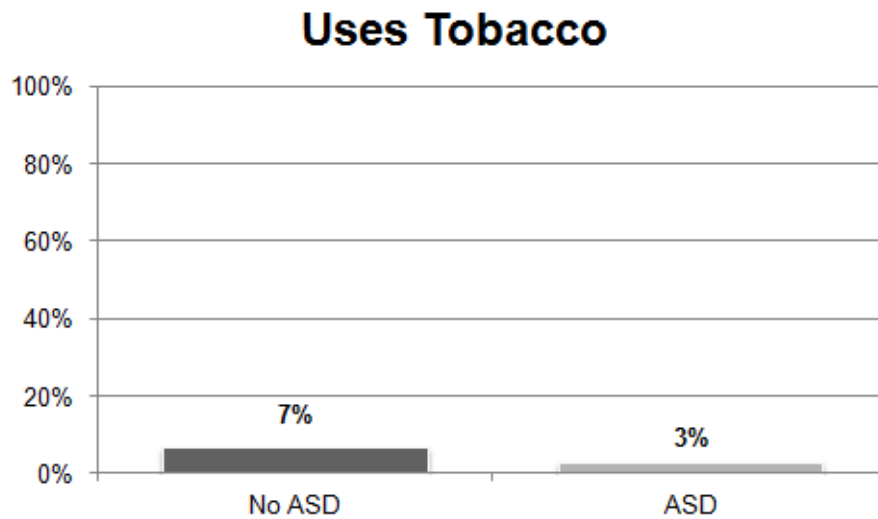
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Wellness by ASD***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people by ASD who reported using tobacco, being overweight or obese, and engaging in moderate physical activity. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for two of the three Wellness items.*

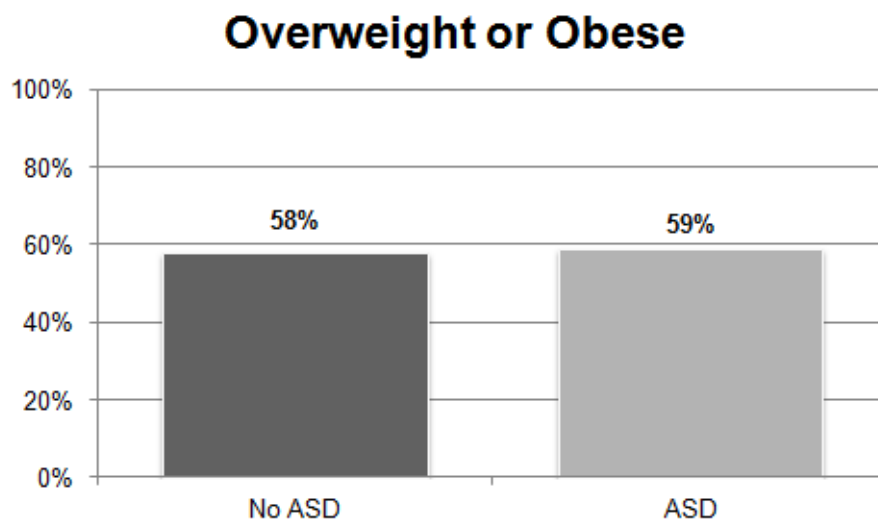
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.75: Uses Tobacco by ASD



The graph above shows 7% of people without ASD use tobacco compared to 3% of people with ASD. The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

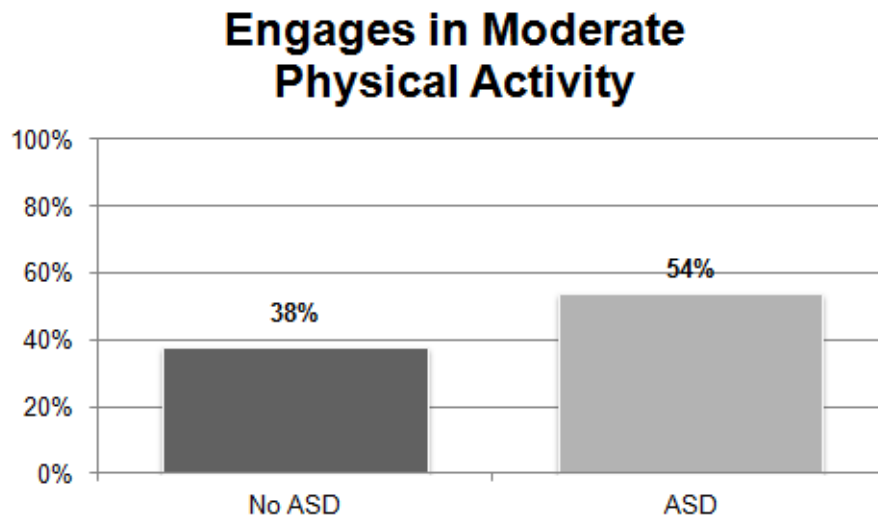
Graph 26.76: Overweight or Obese by ASD



The graph above shows 58% of people without ASD are overweight or obese (have a BMI over 25) compared to 59% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.77: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by ASD



The graph above shows 38% of people without ASD engage in moderate physical activity (at least three times a week for 30 minutes a day) compared to 54% of people with ASD. The difference of 16% was statistically significant.



## **Analysis: Subgroups**

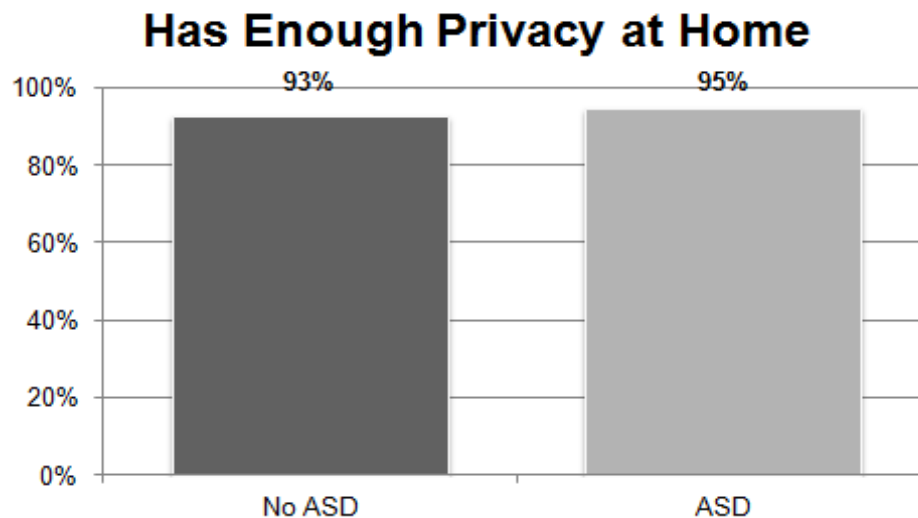
### ***Respect and Rights by ASD***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with ASD who reported they are treated with respect and their rights were maintained. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents (only for Graphs 26.81, 26.82, 26.83, and 26.87). Statistical significant differences were found for 2 of 10 Respect and Rights items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Privacy and Rights by ASD

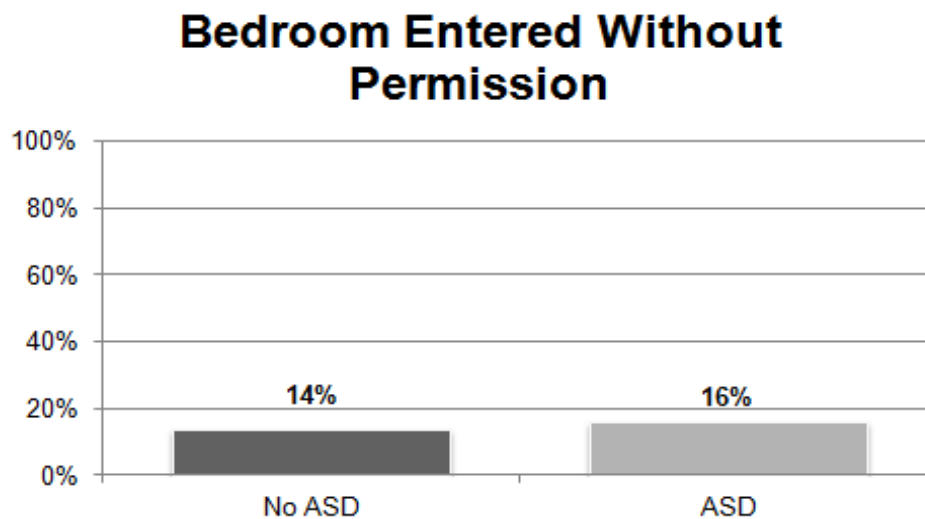
Graph 26.78: Has Enough Privacy at Home by ASD



The graph above shows 93% of people without ASD have enough privacy at home compared to 95% of people with ASD. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

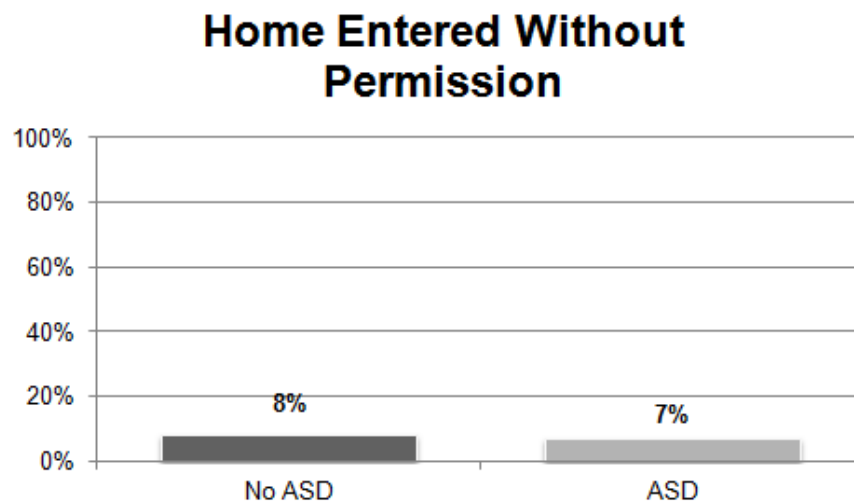
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.79: Bedroom Entered Without Permission by ASD



The graph above shows 14% of people without ASD report that people enter their bedroom without permission compared to 16% of people with ASD. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

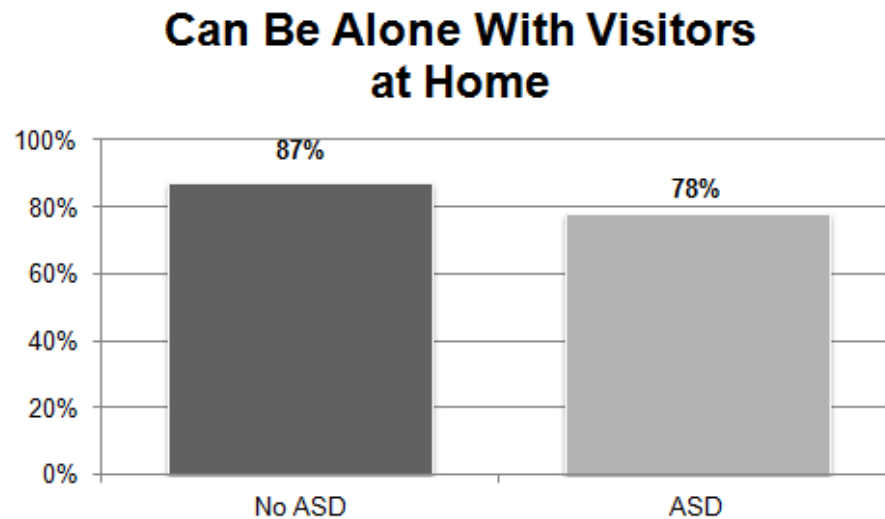
Graph 26.80: Home Entered Without Permission by ASD



The graph above shows 8% of people without ASD report that people enter their home without permission compared to 7% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

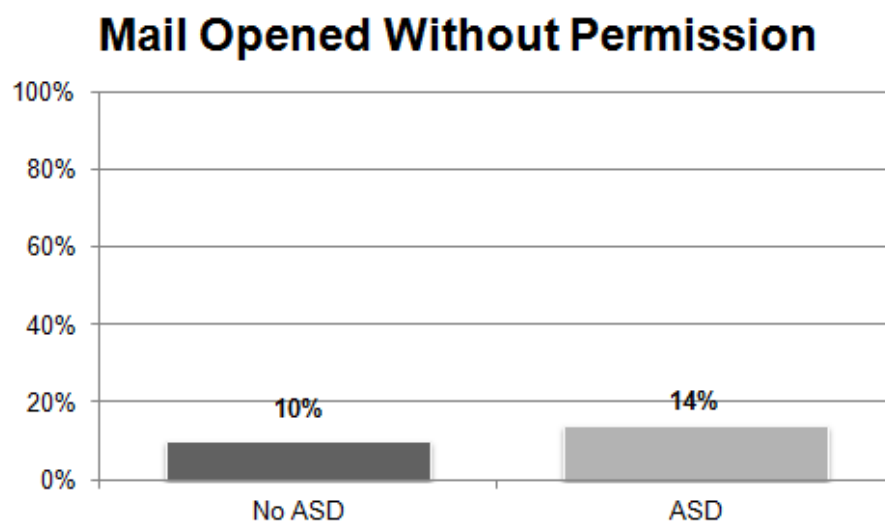
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.81: Can Be Alone With Visitors at Home by ASD



The graph above shows 87% of people without ASD can be alone at home with visitors compared to 78% of people with ASD. The difference of 9% was statistically significant.

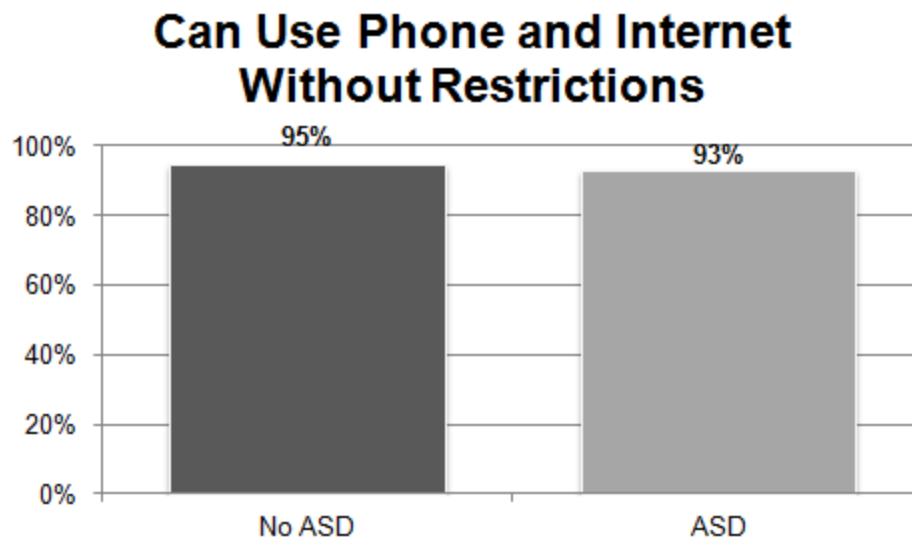
Graph 26.82: Mail Opened Without Permission by ASD



The graph above shows 10% of people without ASD report having their mail opened without their permission compared to 14% of people with ASD. The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.83: Can Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions by ASD

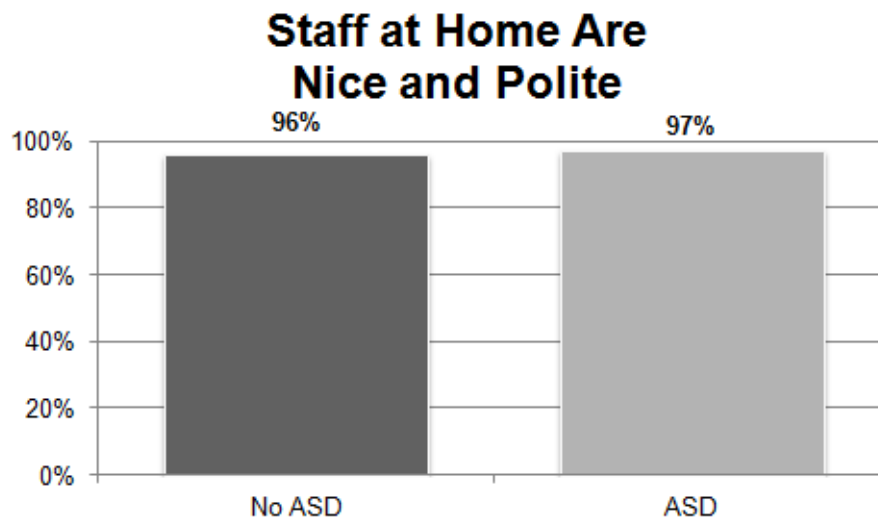


The graph above shows 95% of people without ASD use the phone and internet without restrictions compared to 93% of people with ASD. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

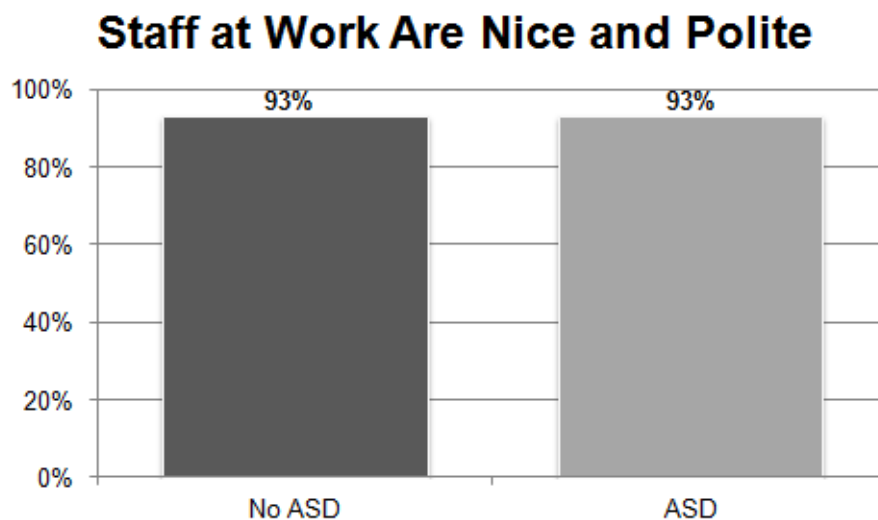
### Respect by ASD

Graph 26.84: Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite by ASD



The graph above shows 96% of people without ASD reported their staff at home are nice and polite compared to 97% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

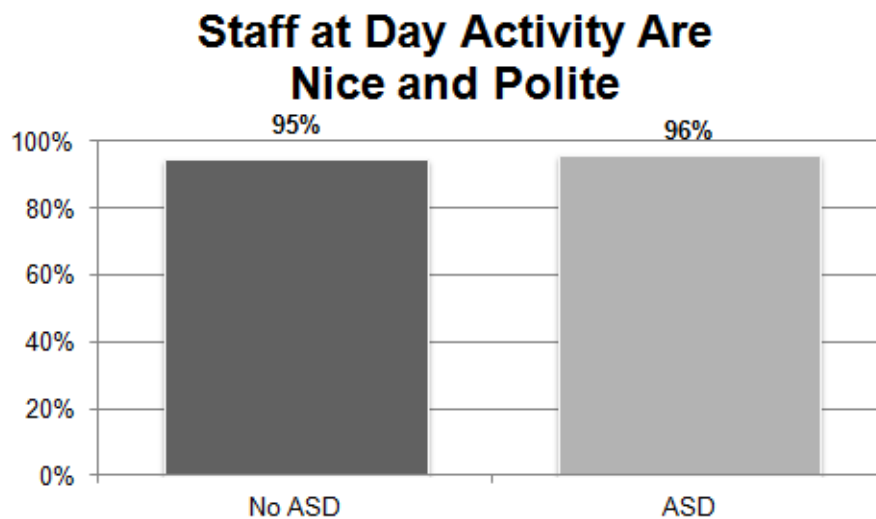
Graph 26.85: Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite by ASD



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without ASD as people with ASD reported their staff at work are nice and polite (93%).

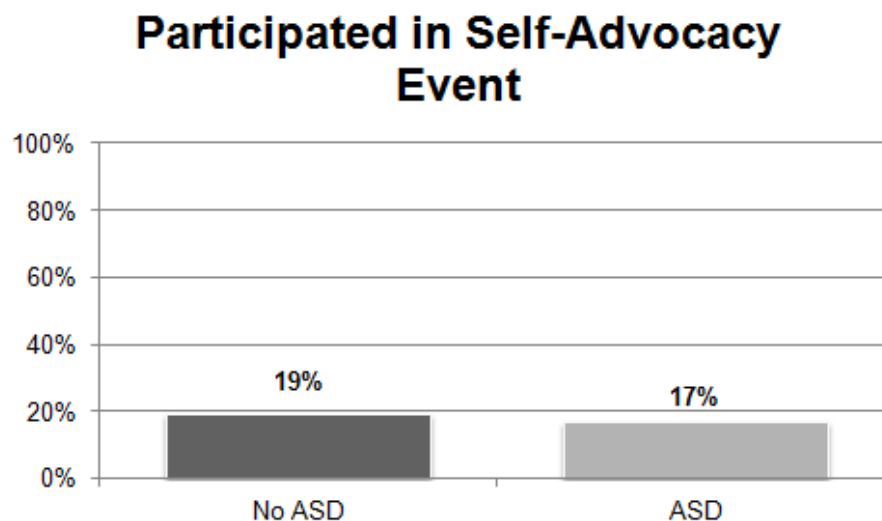
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.86: Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite by ASD



The graph above shows 95% of people without ASD reported their staff at their day activity are nice and polite compared to 96% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

Graph 26.87: Participated in Self-Advocacy Event by ASD



The graph above shows 19% of people without ASD participated in a self-advocacy event compared to 17% of people with ASD. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

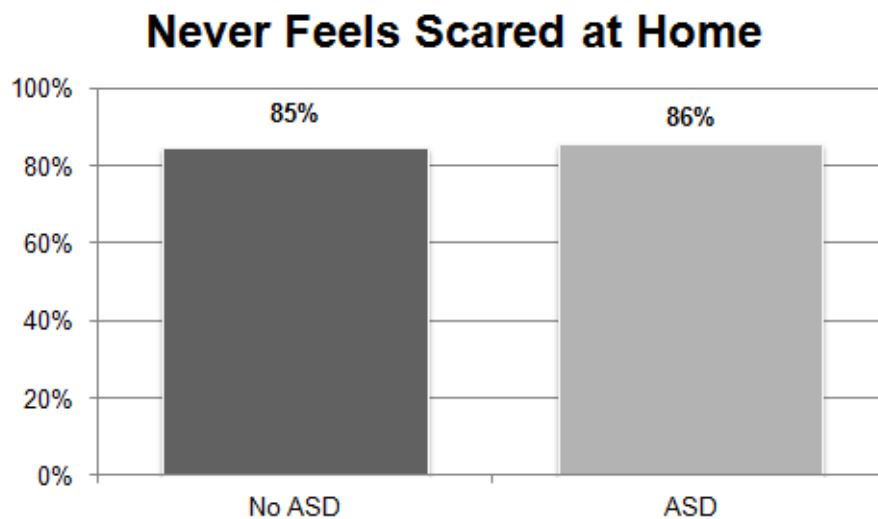
### ***Safety by ASD***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of individuals without and with ASD who reported feeling safe from abuse and neglect. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the four Safety items.*



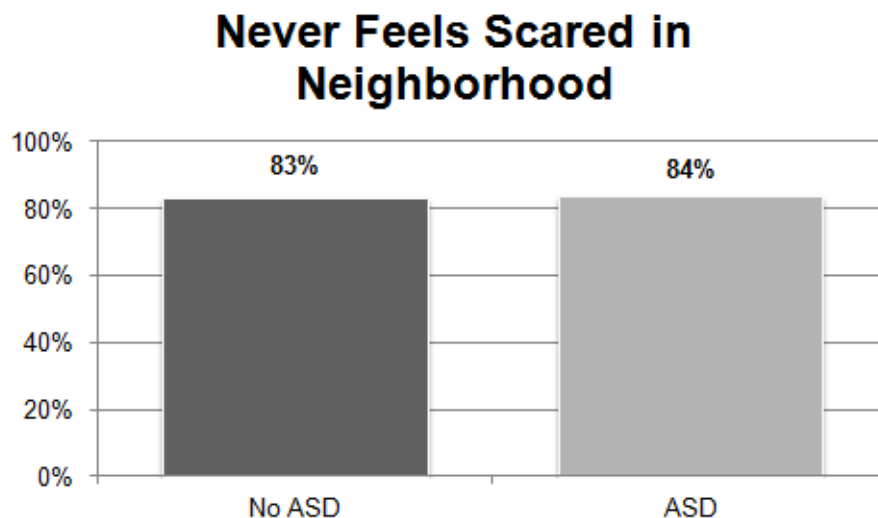
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.88: Never Feels Scared at Home by ASD



The graph above shows 85% of people without ASD never feel scared at home compared to 86% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

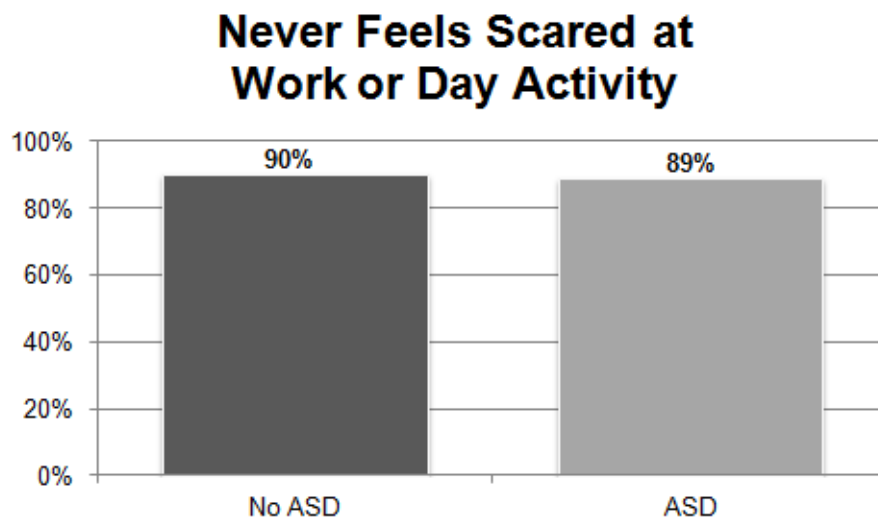
Graph 26.89: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by ASD



The graph above shows 83% of people without ASD never feel scared in their neighborhood compared to 84% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

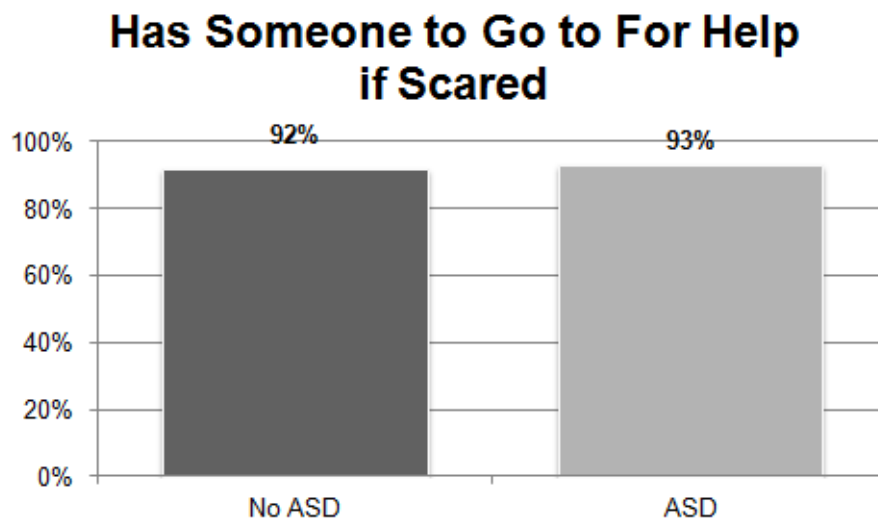
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.90: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity by ASD



The graph above shows 90% of people without ASD never feel scared at their work or day activity compared to 89% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

Graph 26.91: Has Someone to Go to For Help if Scared by ASD



The graph above shows 92% of people without ASD have someone to go to for help if they feel scared compared to 93% of people with ASD. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

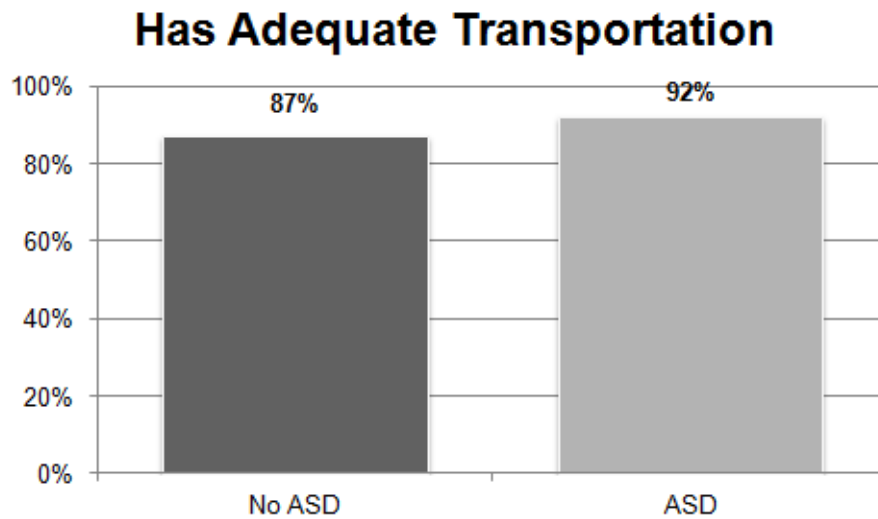
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Access by ASD***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with ASD who reported getting needed services. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents (only for Graphs 26.93 and 26.94). Statistical significant differences were found for two of three Access items.*

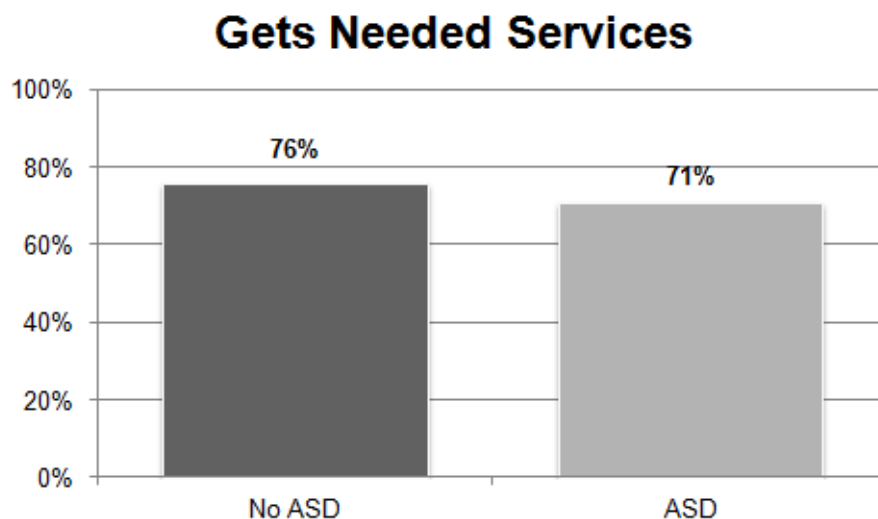
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.93: Has Adequate Transportation by ASD



The graph above shows 87% of people without ASD have adequate transportation compared to 92% of people with ASD. The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

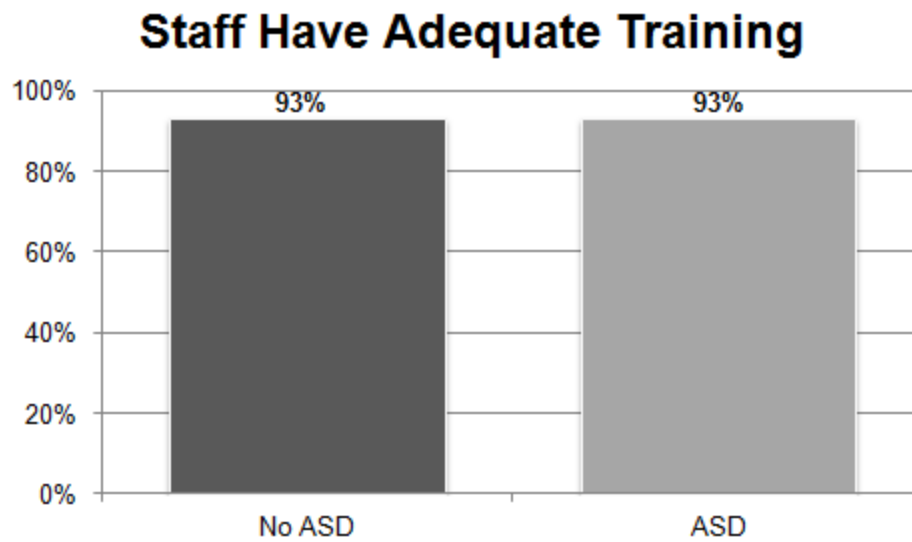
Graph 26.94: Gets Needed Services by ASD



The graph above shows 76% of people without ASD get the services they need compared to 71% of people with ASD. The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 26.95: Staff Have Adequate Training by ASD



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without ASD as people with ASD have adequately trained staff (93%).

## **Chapter 27**

### **Cerebral Palsy**

This chapter summarizes demographics and all outcomes for those with Cerebral Palsy (CP) and those without CP. Results reflect responses from 1,552 people diagnosed with CP and 5,154 without this diagnosis.

*To view complete tables of all individual outcomes by subgroup, refer to Appendix C.*

### **Observations by Cerebral Palsy**

Indicators relating to Community Inclusion, Choice, Wellness, and Medication showed several statistically significant differences between groups. For the Community Inclusion section, 11 of 14 indicators yielded statistically significant differences. The greatest difference between groups was Went Out for Exercise – about half (51%) of those without CP went out for exercise in the past month compared to about one-third (34%) of people with CP. For indicators relating to everyday choices – how to spend free time, what to buy, daily schedule, and job staff – people with CP reported lower percentages of choice-making than those without CP.

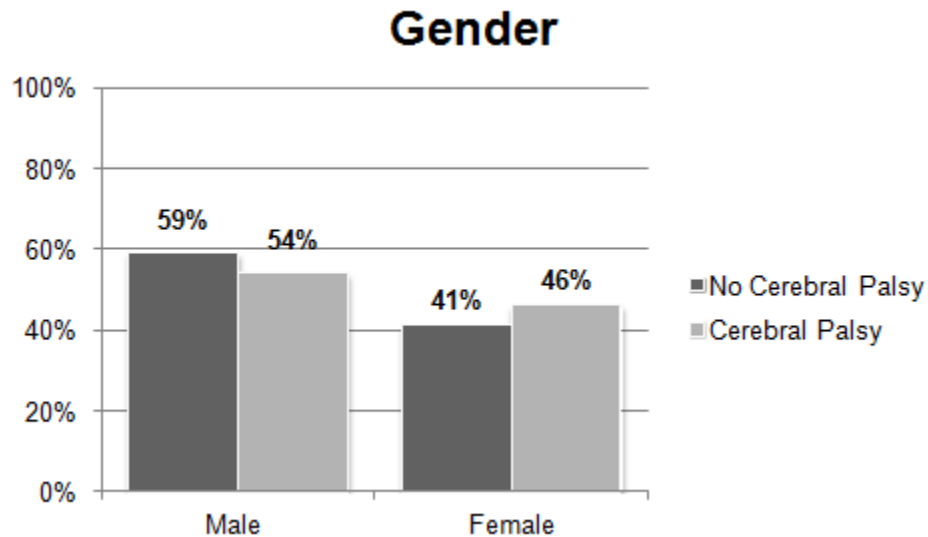
The majority of people with CP who were reported to have a job were in competitive employment (53%). Those with CP reported lower percentages for items related to employment goals compared to those without – having integrated employment in IPP (12% vs. 24%) and wanting a job in the community (22% vs. 25%).

More people without CP reported using tobacco and being overweight or obese compared to those with CP. While 45% of people without CP were reported to take psychotropic medication, 27% of people with CP did.

## Analysis: Subgroups

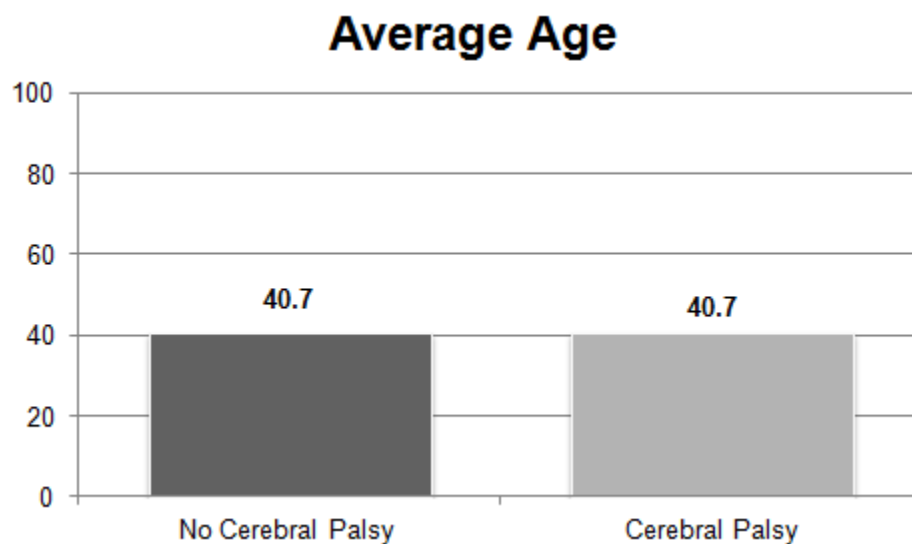
### *Demographics for Cerebral Palsy*

Graph 27.1: Gender by CP



The graph above shows the percentage of males and females surveyed without CP (59% and 41%) compared to those with CP (54% and 46%).

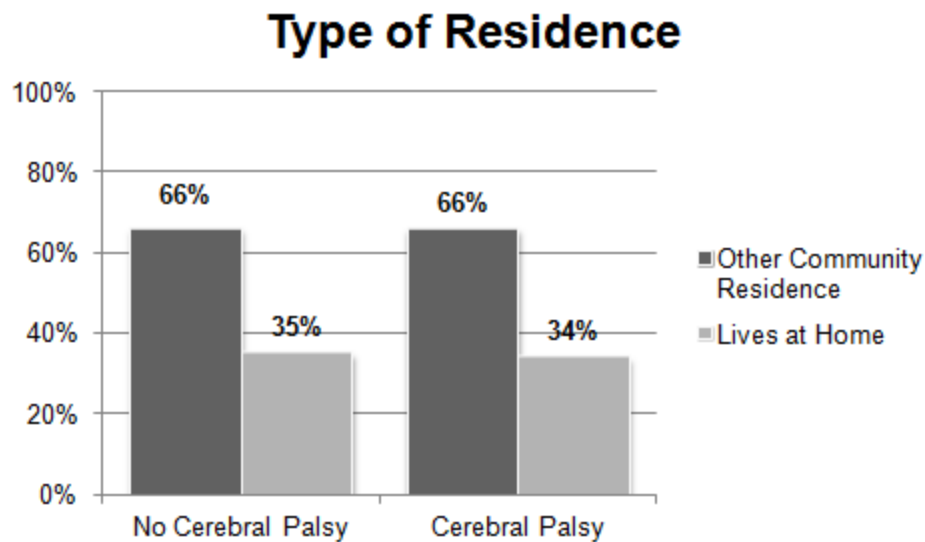
Graph 27.2: Average Age by CP



The graph above shows the same average age for people without CP as people with CP (40.7 years).

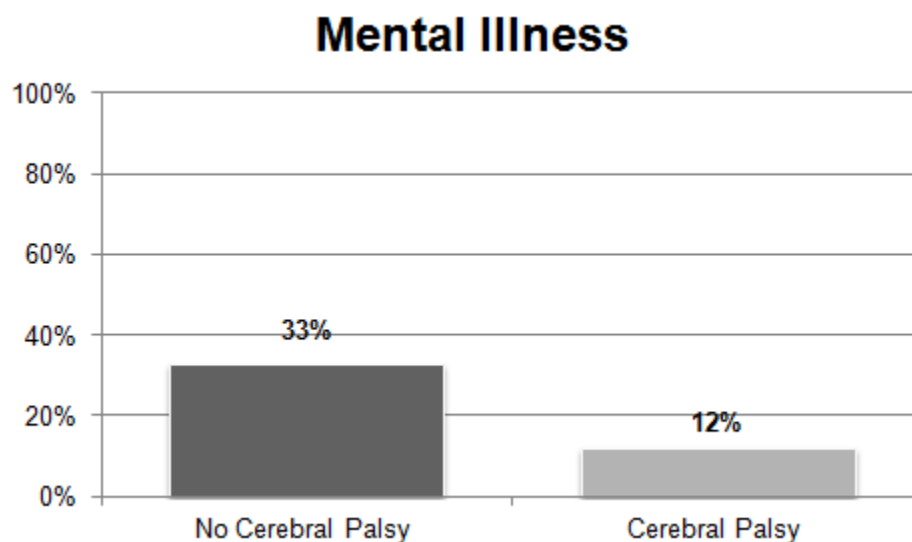
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.3: Type of Residence by Cerebral Palsy



The graph above shows the same percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home without CP as people with CP (66%), and the percentage of people living in the family home without CP (35%) compared to people with CP (34%).

Graph 27.4: Mental Illness by CP

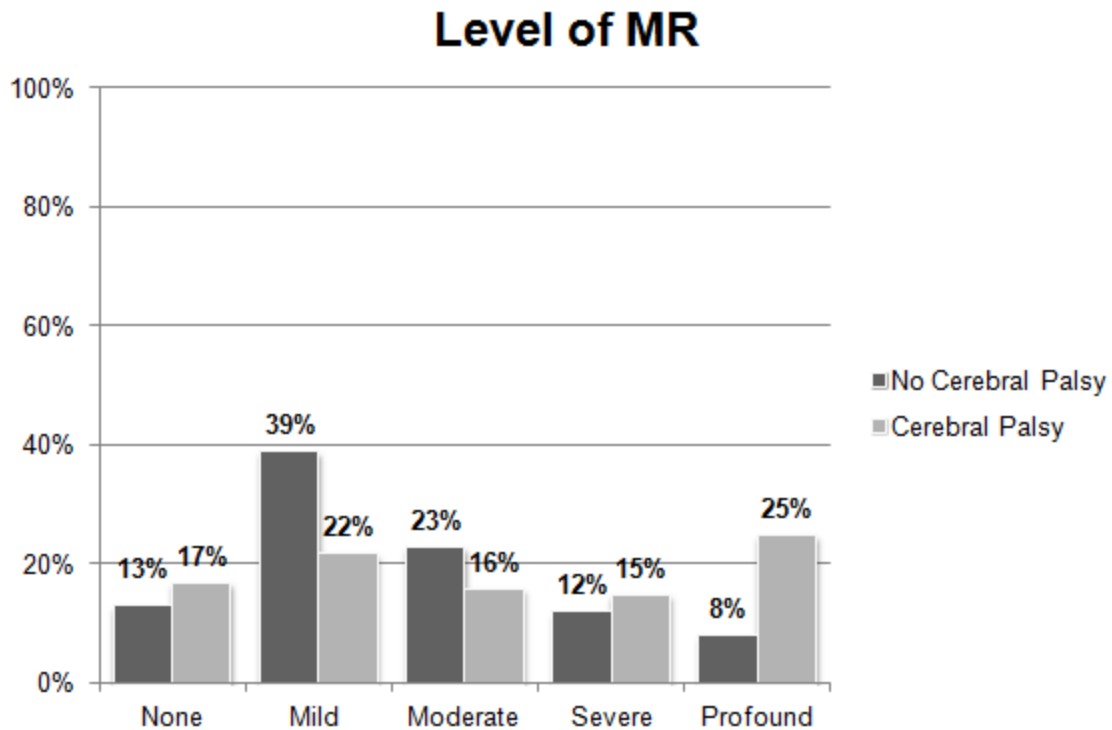


The graph above shows 33% of people without CP had a mental illness compared to 12% of people with CP. The difference of 21% was statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.5: Level of MR by CP



The graph above shows the percentage of people without CP compared to people with CP, according to level of MR: 13% vs. 17% had no MR; 39% vs. 22% had mild MR; 23% vs. 16% had moderate MR; 12% vs. 15% had severe MR; 8% vs. 25% had profound MR. Results were statistically significant.

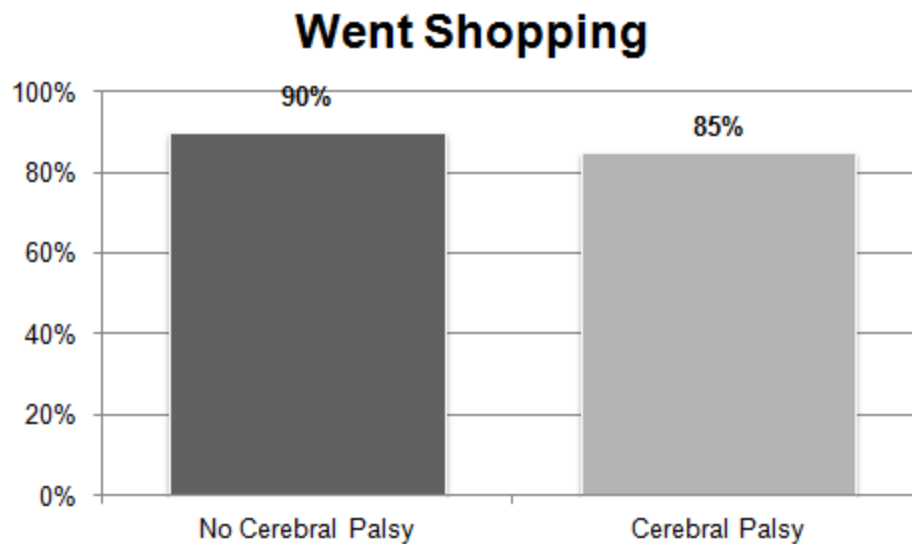
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Community Inclusion by CP***

*Results reflect the proportion of people without and with CP who reported going out into the community and the frequency with which they went out in the past month for the following integrated activities: shopping, on errands, to eat, for entertainment, for exercise, for religious services, and for vacation (in the past year). Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 11 of 14 Community Inclusion items.*

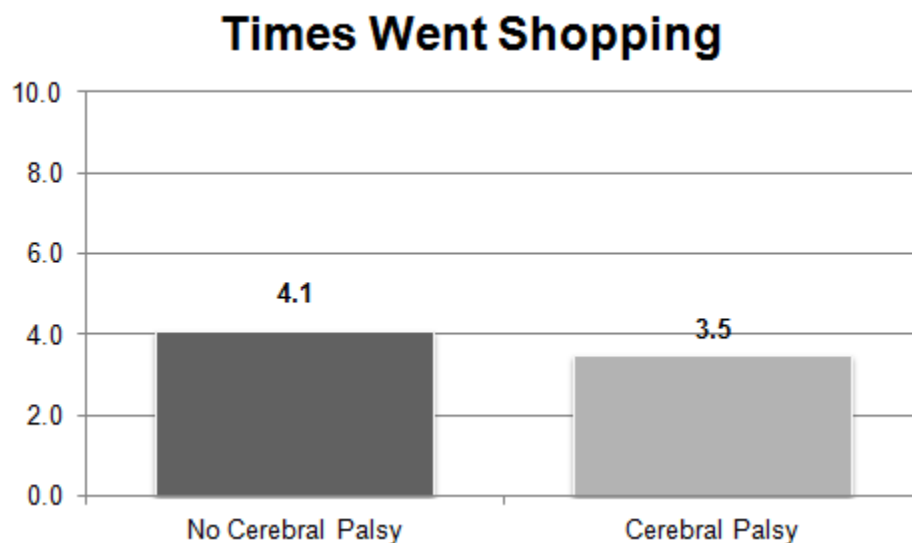
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.6: Went Shopping by CP



The graph above shows 90% of people without CP went shopping in the past month compared to 85% of people with CP. The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

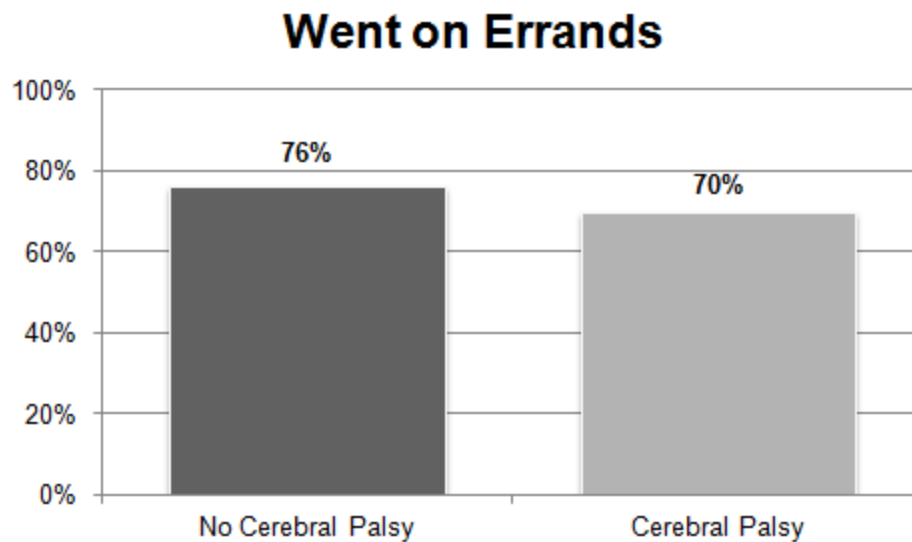
Graph 27.7: Times Went Shopping by CP



The graph above shows the average number of times people without CP went shopping (4.1) compared to people with CP (3.5). The difference of 0.6 was statistically significant.

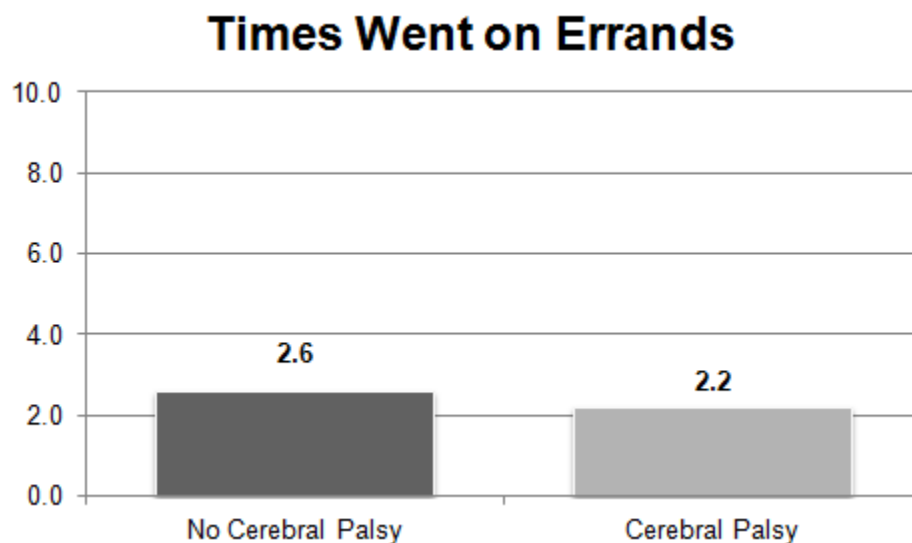
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.8: Went on Errands by CP



The graph above shows 76% of people without CP went on errands in the past month compared to 70% of people with CP. The difference of 6% was statistically significant.

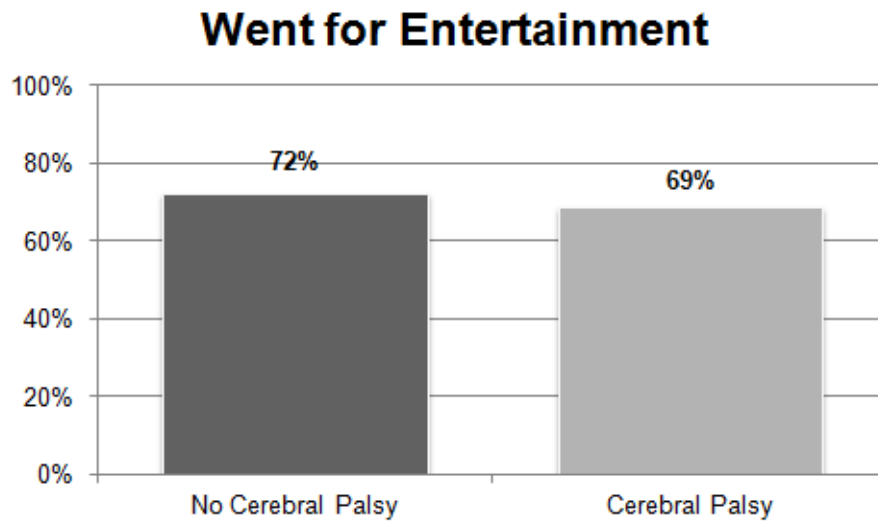
Graph 27.9: Times Went on Errands by CP



The graph above shows the average number of times people without CP went on errands (2.6) compared to people with CP (2.2). The difference of 0.4 was statistically significant.

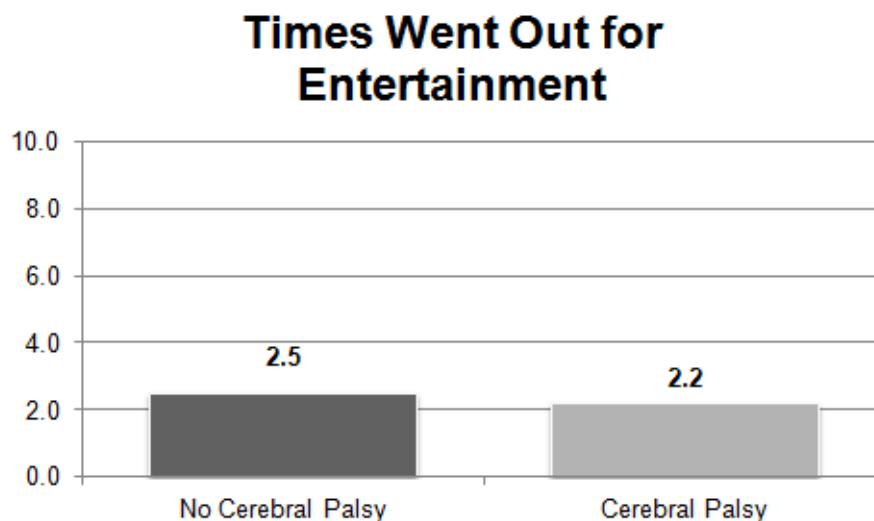
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.10: Went for Entertainment by CP



The graph above shows 72% of people without CP went out for entertainment in the past month compared to 69% of people with CP. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

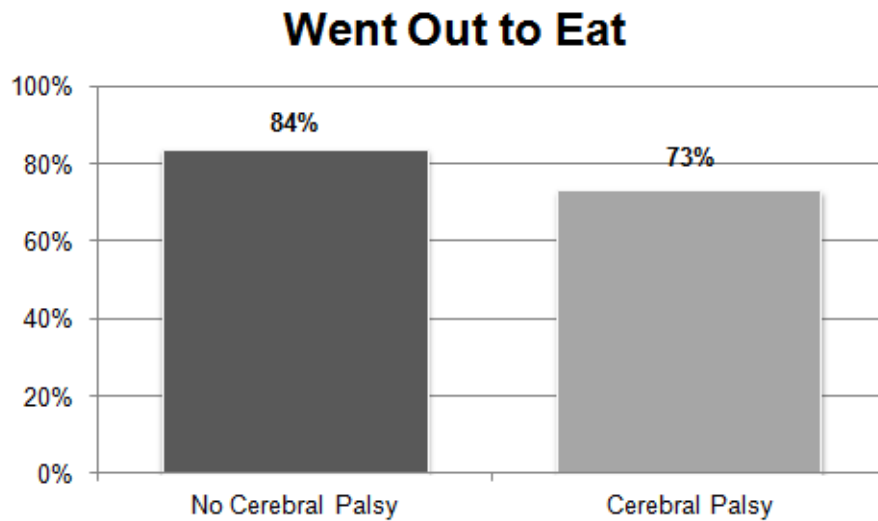
Graph 27.11: Times Went Out for Entertainment by CP



The graph above shows the average number of times people without CP went out for entertainment (2.5) compared to people with CP (2.2). The difference of 0.3 was statistically significant.

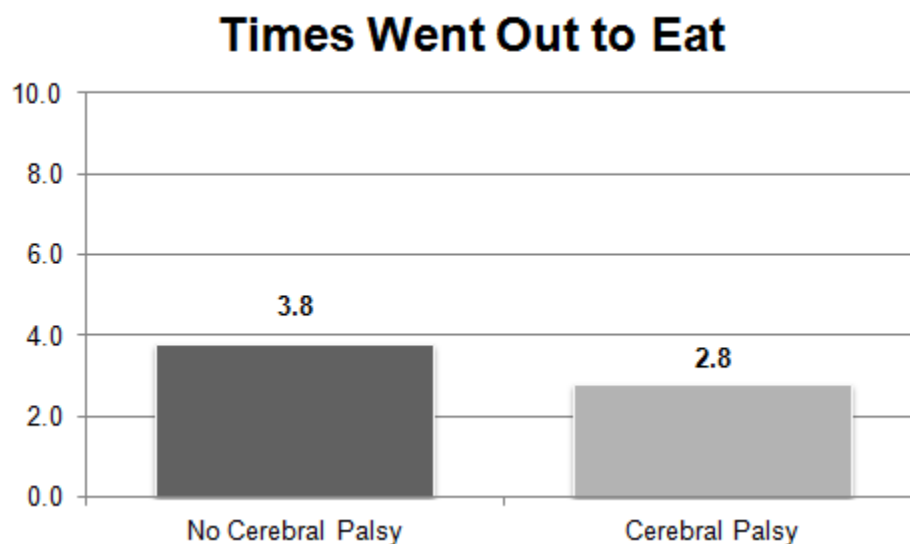
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.12: Went Out to Eat by CP



The graph above shows 84% of people without CP went out to eat in the past month compared to 73% of people with CP. The difference of 11% was statistically significant.

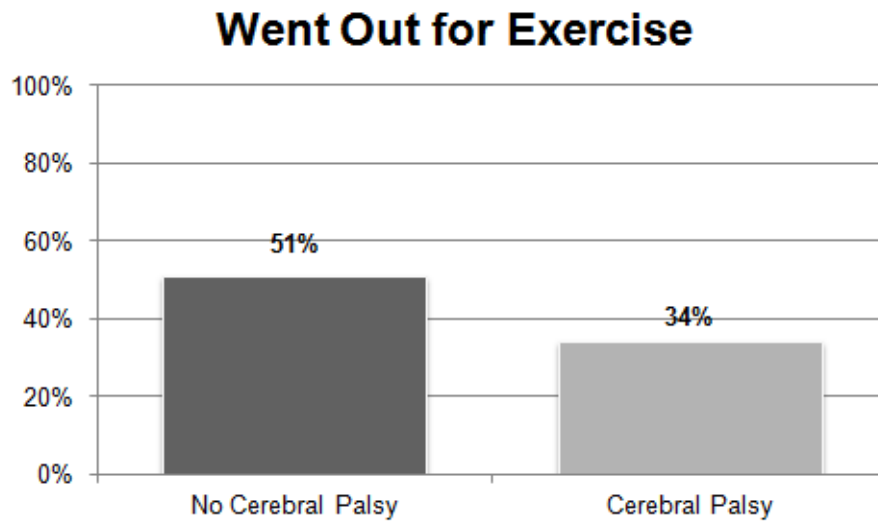
Graph 27.13: Times Went Out to Eat by CP



The graph above shows the average number of times people without CP went out to eat (3.8) compared to people with CP (2.8). The difference of 1.0 was statistically significant.

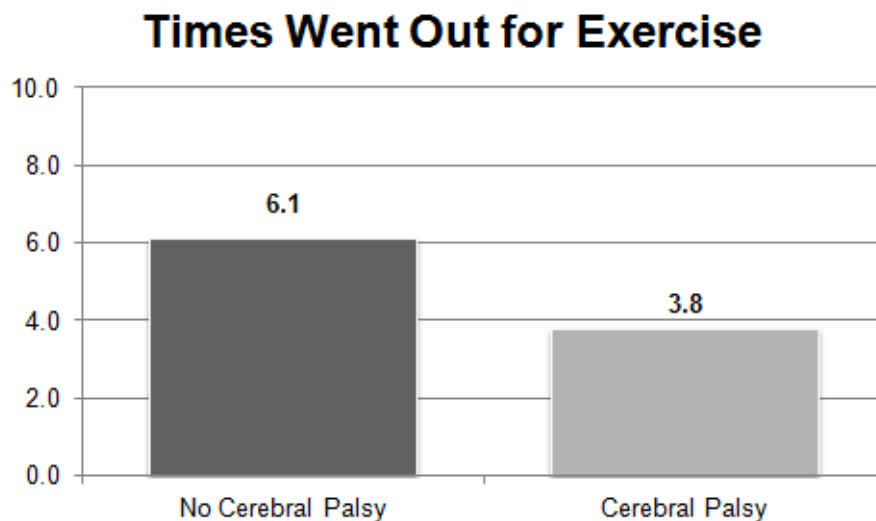
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.14: Went Out for Exercise by CP



The graph above shows 51% of people without CP went out for exercise in the past month compared to 34% of people with CP. The difference of 17% was statistically significant.

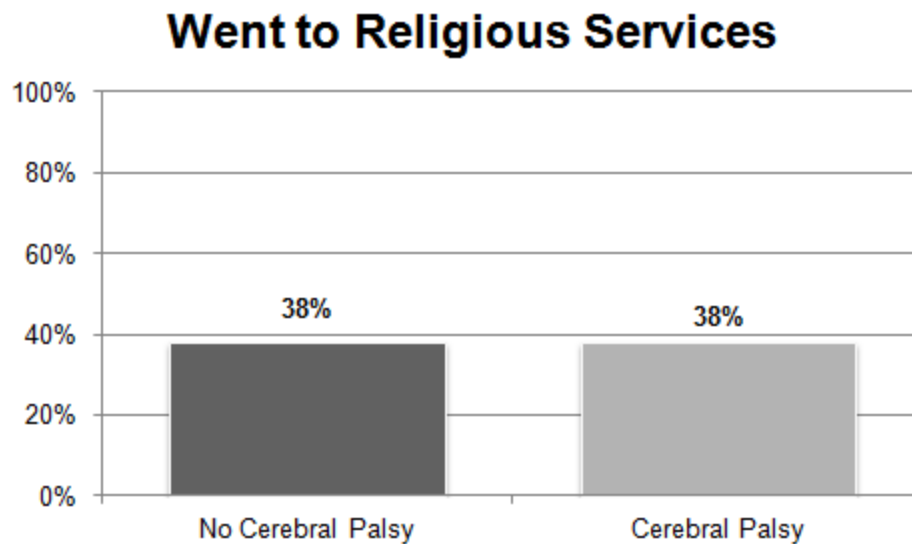
Graph 27.15: Times Went Out for Exercise by CP



The graph above shows the average number of times people without CP went out for exercise (6.1) compared to people with CP (3.8). The difference of 2.3 was statistically significant.

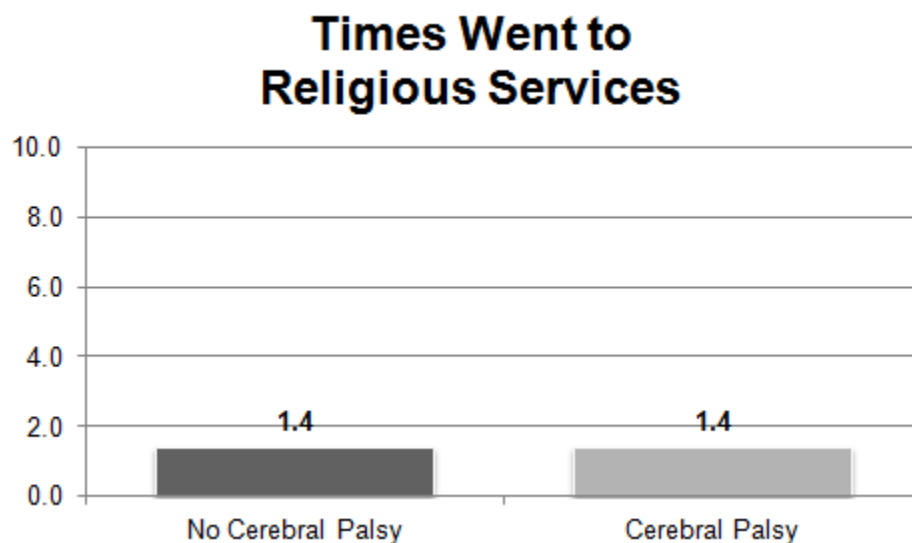
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.16: Went to Religious Services by CP



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without CP as people with CP went to religious services in the past month (38%).

Graph 27.17: Times Went to Religious Services CP

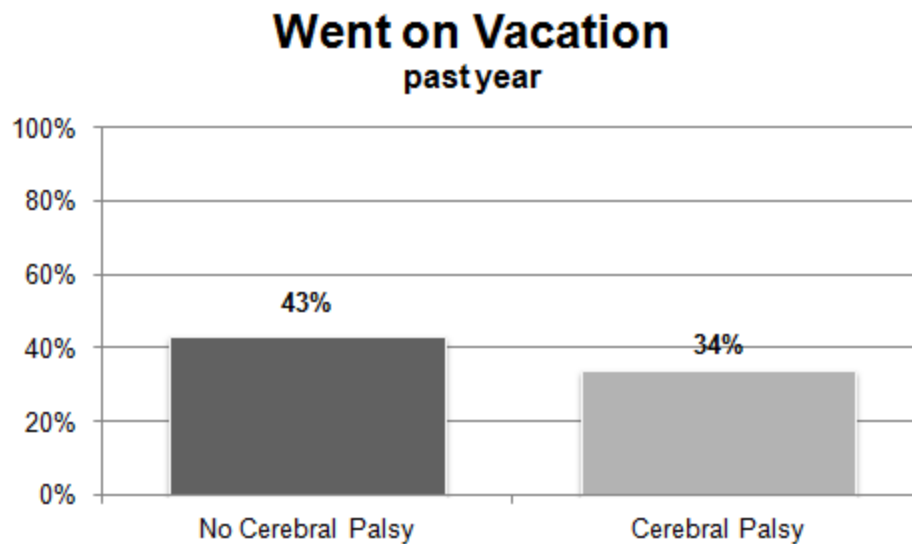


The graph above shows the average number of times people went to religious services was the same for people without CP as people with CP (1.4).



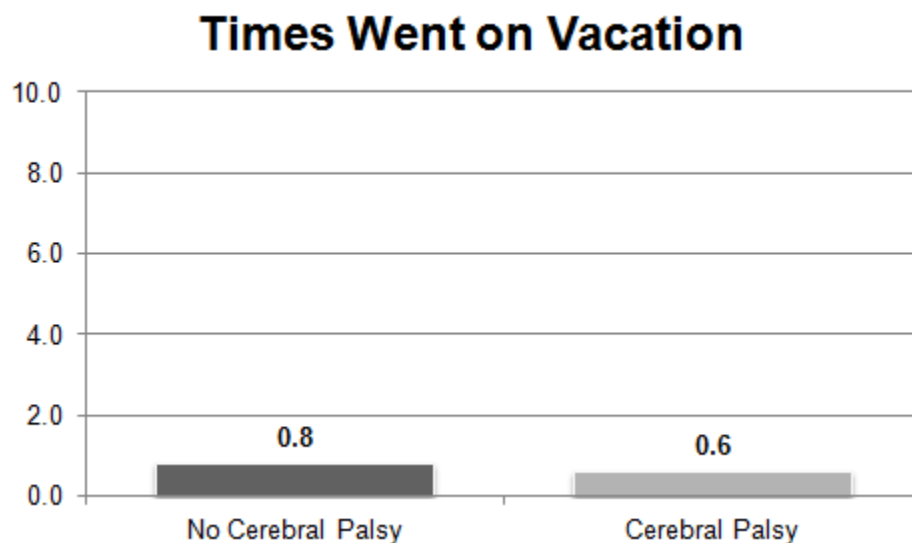
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.18: Went on Vacation by CP



The graph above shows 43% of people without CP went on vacation in the past year compared to 34% of people with CP. The difference of 9% was statistically significant.

Graph 27.19: Times Went on Vacation by CP



The graph above shows the average number of times people without CP went on vacation in the past year (0.8) compared to people with CP (0.6). The difference of 0.2 was statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

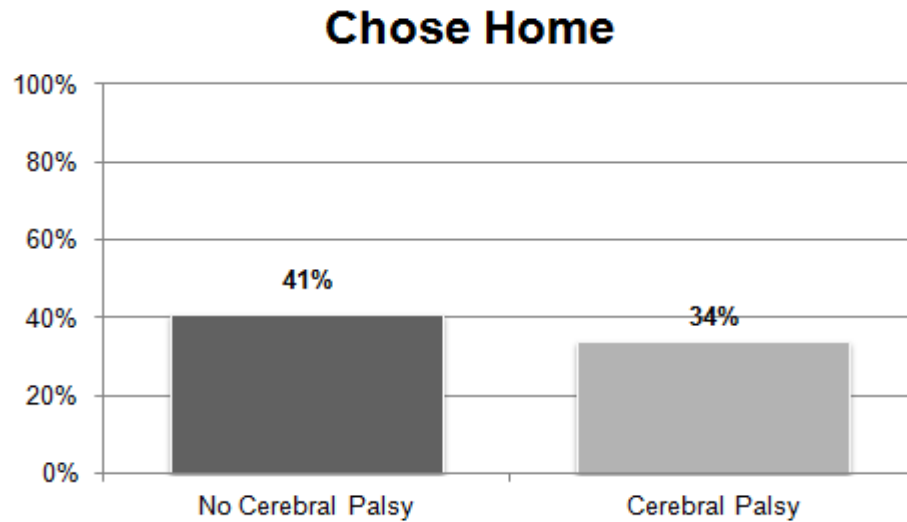
### ***Choice and Decision-Making by CP***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with CP who reported choosing or having input in decisions about their home, work and day activity, everyday choices, and service coordinator. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 5 of the 14 Choice items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choices about Home by CP

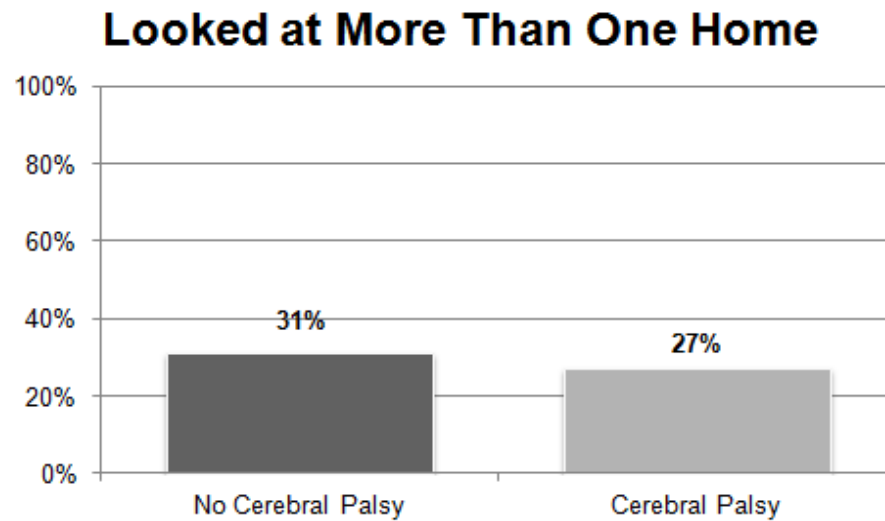
Graph 27.20: Chose Home by CP



The graph above shows 41% of people without CP chose or had some input in choosing their home compared to 34% of people with CP. The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

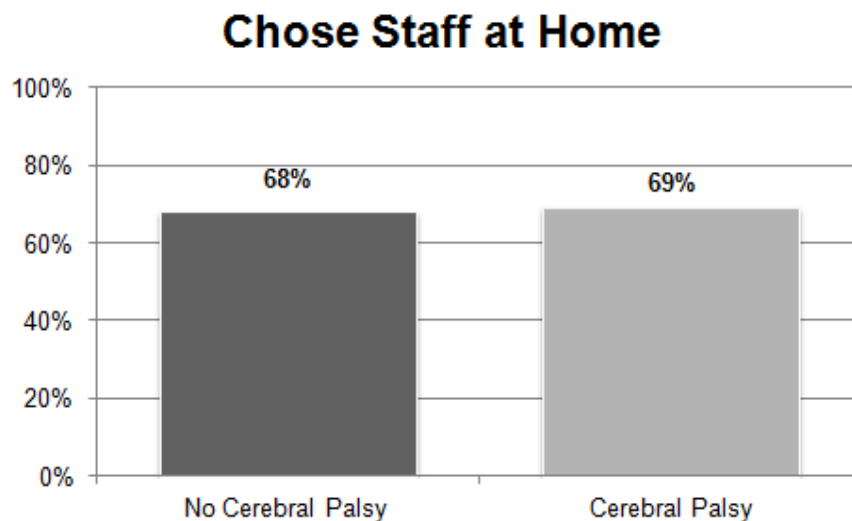
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.21: Looked at More Than One Home by CP



The graph above shows 31% of people without CP looked at more than one home compared to 27% of people with CP. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

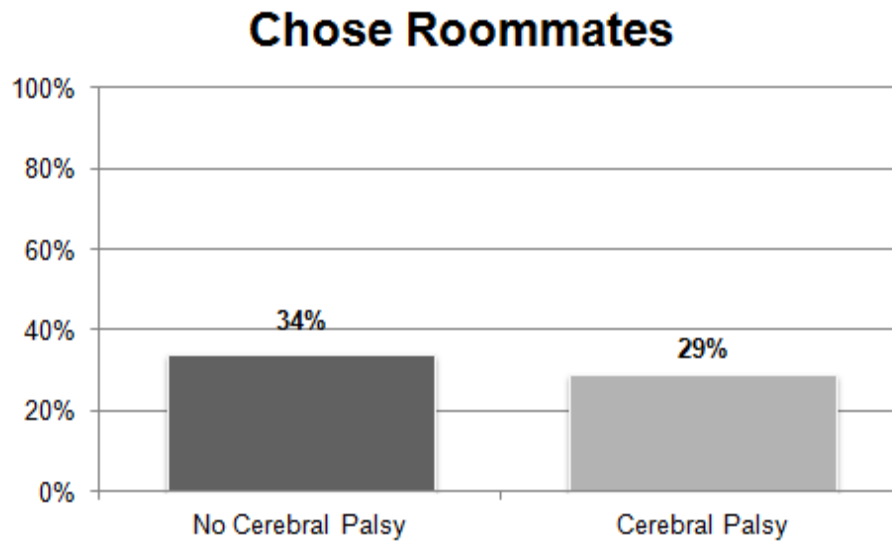
Graph 27.22: Chose Staff at Home by CP



The graph above shows 68% of people without CP chose or reported being aware they could choose their home staff compared to 69% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.23: Chose Roommates by CP

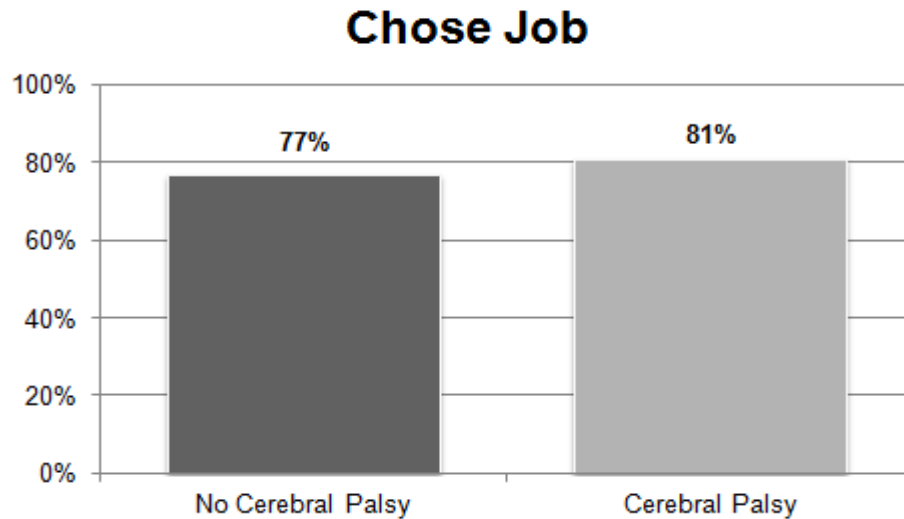


The graph above shows 34% of people without CP chose or had some input in choosing their roommates compared to 29% of people with CP. The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choices about Work and Day Activity by CP

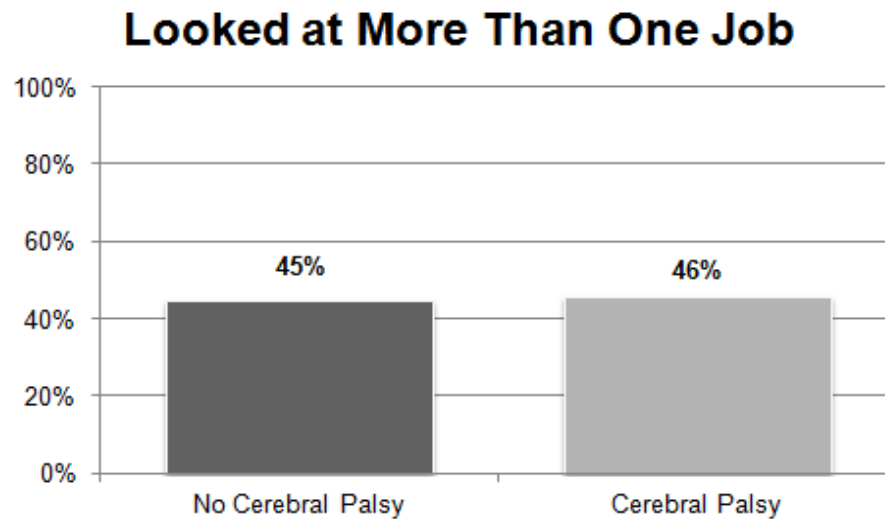
Graph 27.24: Chose Job by CP



The graph above shows 77% of people without CP chose or had some input in choosing their job compared to 81% of people with CP. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

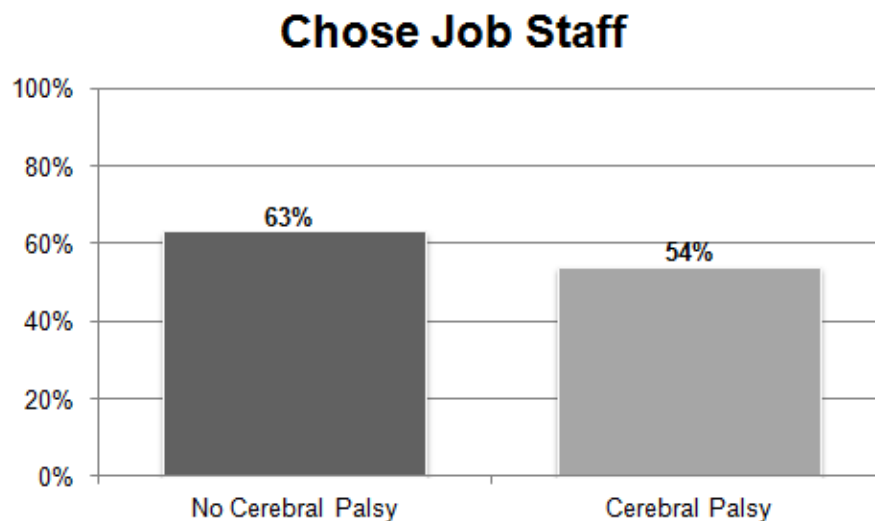
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.25: Looked at More Than One Job by CP



The graph above shows 45% of people without CP looked at more than one job compared to 46% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

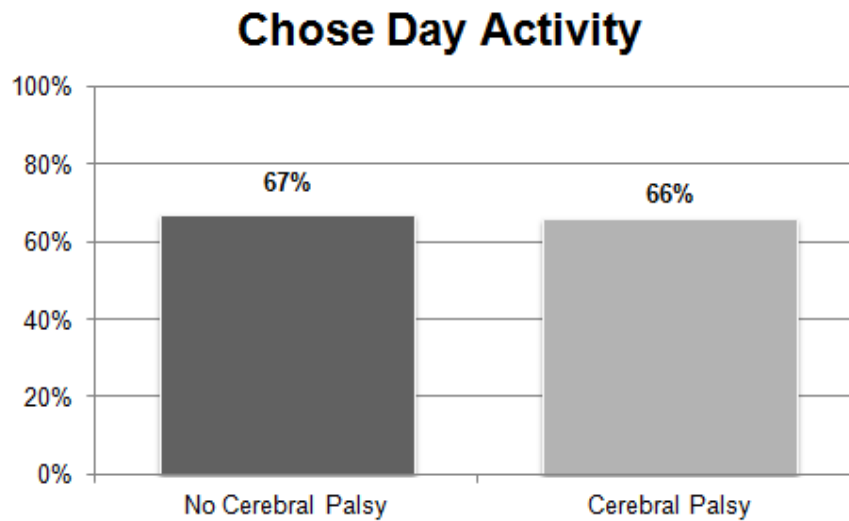
Graph 27.26: Chose Job Staff by CP



The graph above shows 63% of people without CP chose or reported being aware they could choose the staff at their job compared to 54% of people with CP. The difference of 9% was not statistically significant.

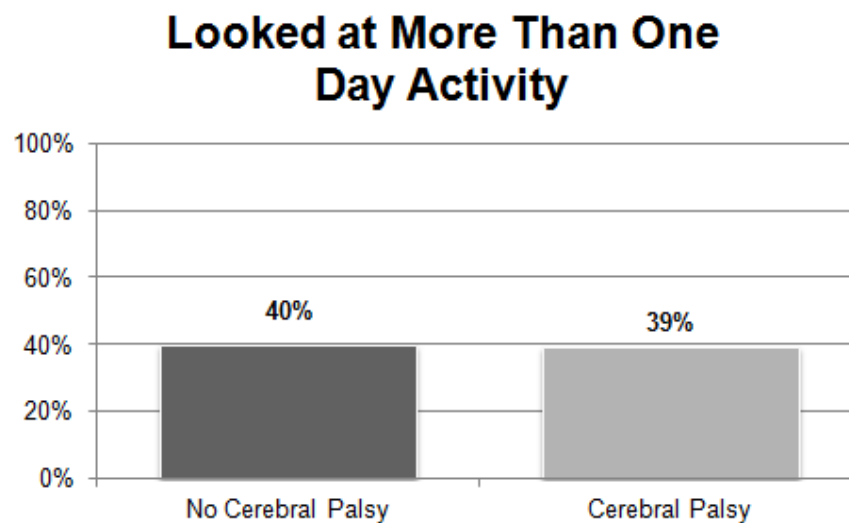
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.27: Chose Day Activity by CP



The graph above shows 67% of people without CP chose or had some input in choosing their day activity compared to 66% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

Graph 27.28: Looked at More Than One Day Activity by CP

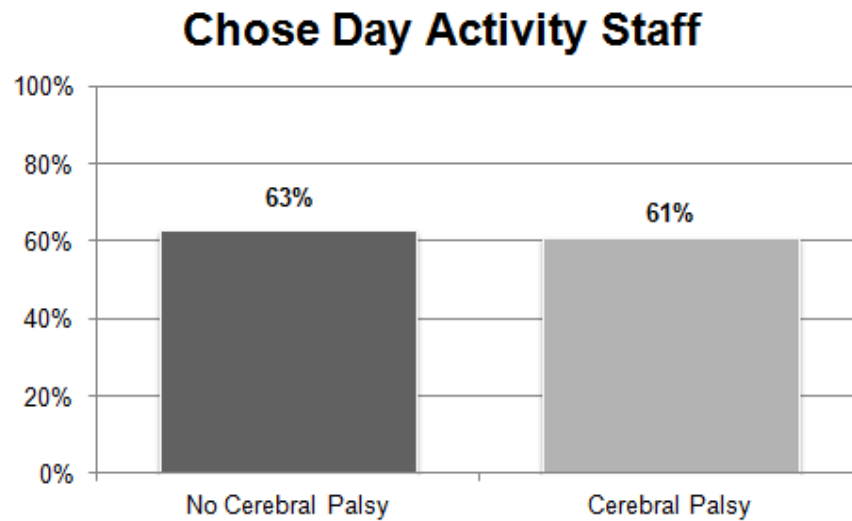


The graph above shows 40% of people without CP looked at more than one day activity compared to 39% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.29: Chose Day Activity Staff by CP

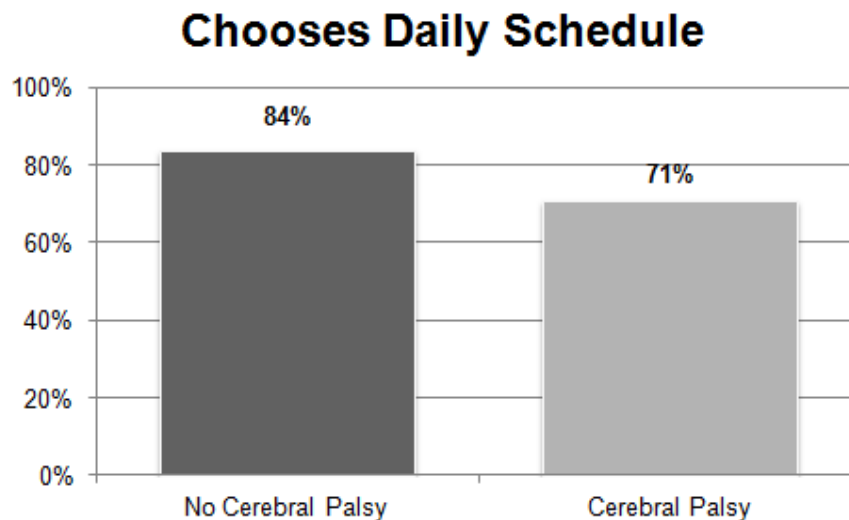


The graph above shows 63% of people without CP chose or reported being aware they could choose their day activity staff compared to 61% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

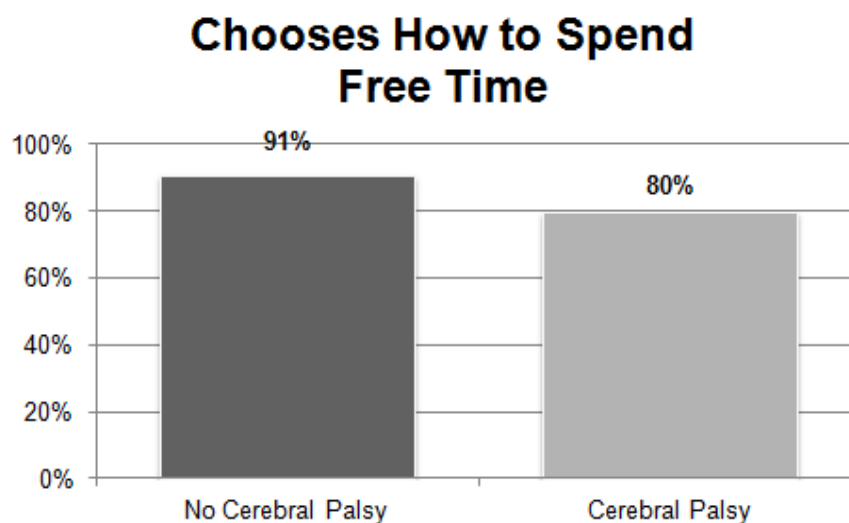
### Everyday Decisions by CP

Graph 27.30: Chooses Daily Schedule by CP



The graph above shows 84% of people without CP choose their daily schedule compared to 71% of people with CP. The difference of 13% was statistically significant.

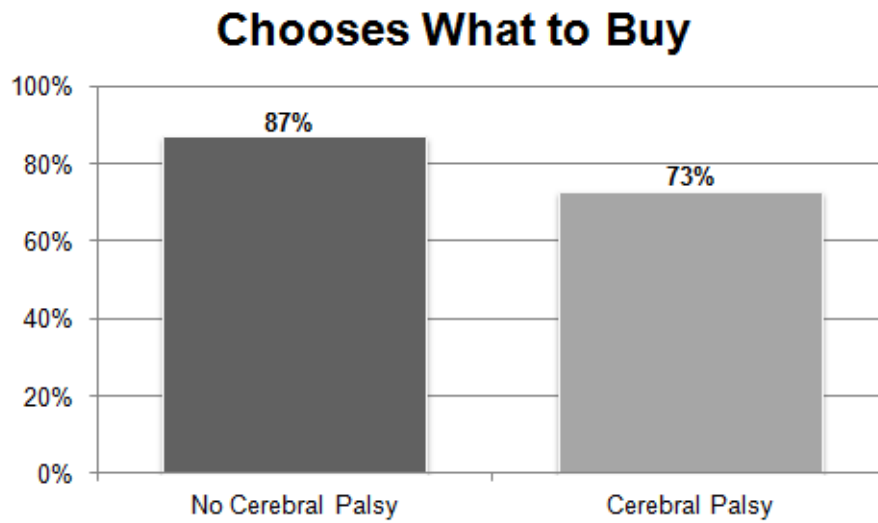
Graph 27.31: Chooses How to Spend Free Time by Cerebral Palsy



The graph above shows 91% of people without CP choose how to spend free time compared to 80% of people with CP. The difference of 11% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.32: Chooses What to Buy by CP

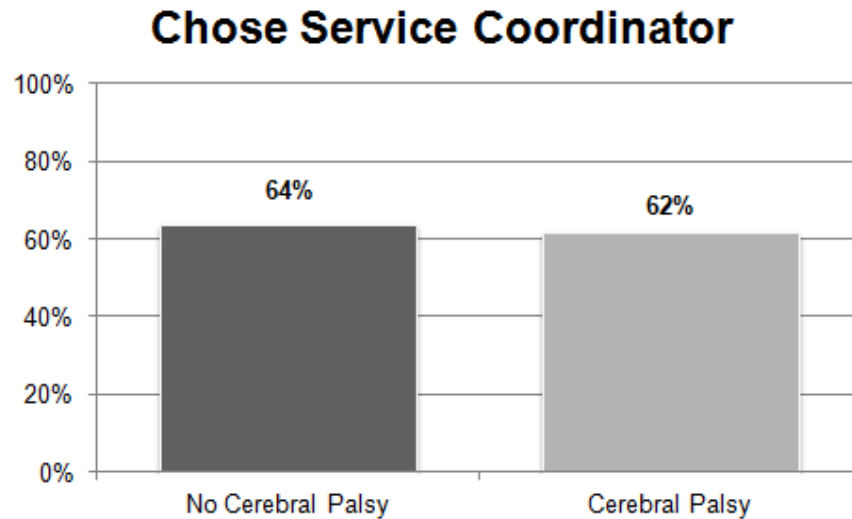


The graph above shows 87% of people without CP choose what to buy compared to 73% of people with CP. The difference of 14% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choice of Service Coordinator by CP

Graph 27.33: Chose Service Coordinator by CP



The graph above shows 64% of people without CP chose or reported being aware they could choose their service coordinator compared to 62% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### ***Work by CP\****

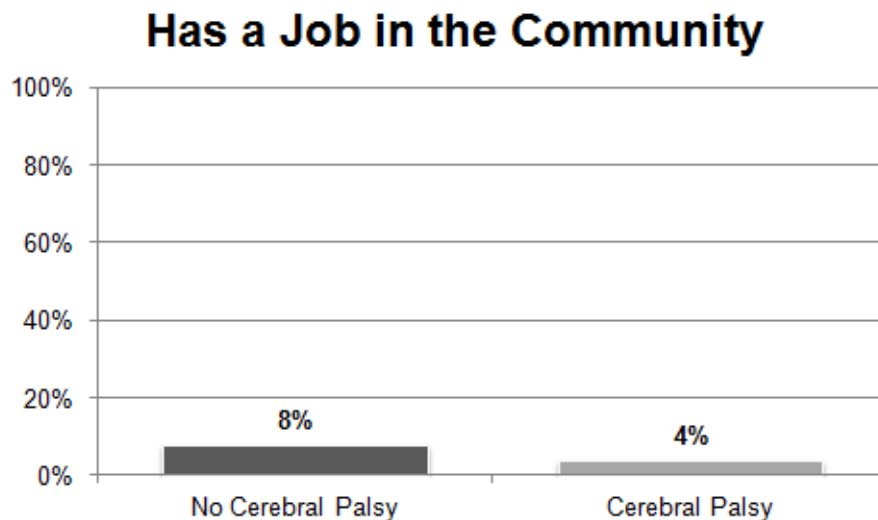
*Results reflect the proportion of people without and with CP who reported having community-based employment, wanting community-based employment, and their employment goals. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 6 of 10 Work items.*

**\*All hourly wage indicators are not shown due to an insufficient number of cases to report.**

## Analysis: Subgroups

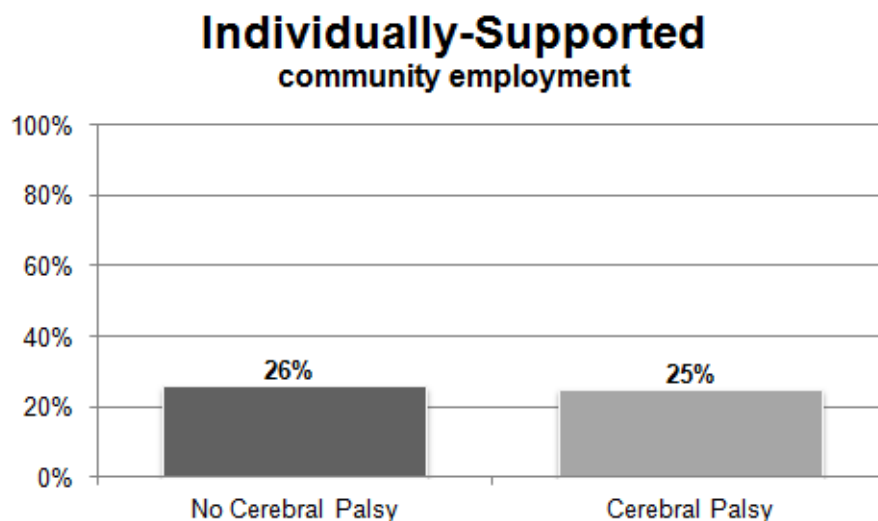
### Community-Based Employment by CP

Graph 27.34: Has a Job in the Community by CP



The graph above shows 8% of people without CP have a job in the community compared to 4% of people with CP. The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

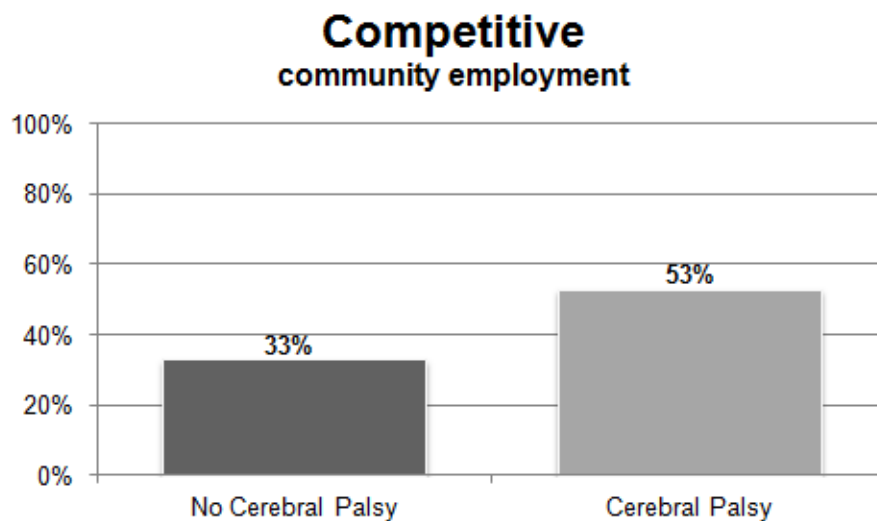
Graph 27.35: Individually-Supported Community Employment by CP



The graph above shows 26% of people without CP compared to 25% of people with CP, with a job in the community, are in individually-supported community employment. The difference of 1% was statistically significant.

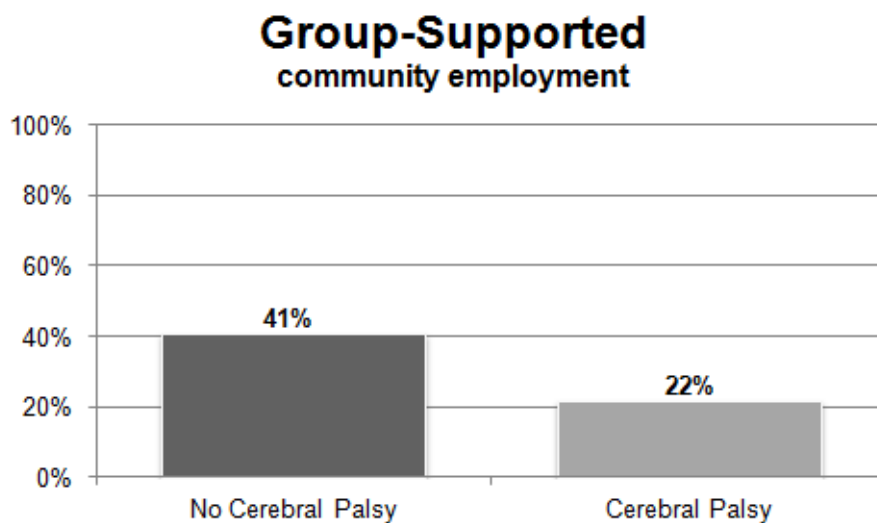
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.36: Competitive Community Employment by CP



The graph above shows 33% of people without CP compared to 53% of people with CP, who have a job in the community, are in competitive community employment. The difference of 20% was statistically significant.

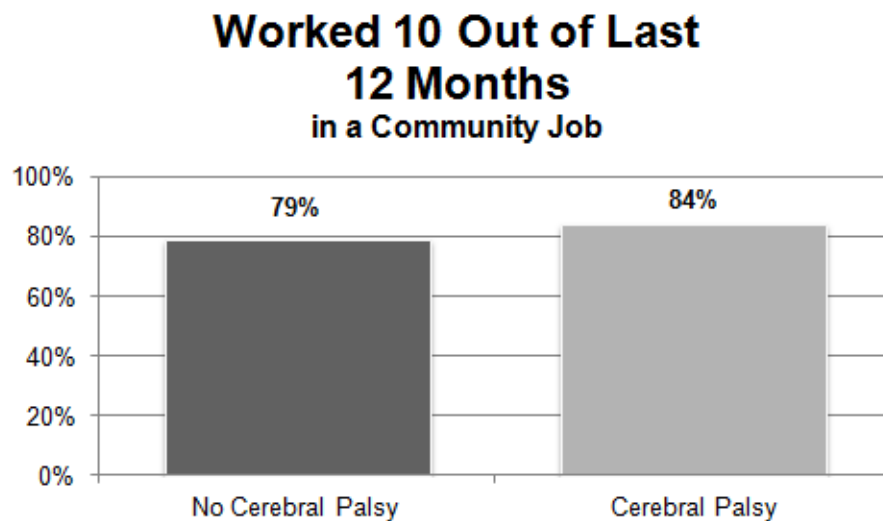
Graph 27.37: Group-Supported Community Employment by CP



The graph above shows 41% of people without CP compared to 22% of people with CP, with a job in the community, are in group-supported community employment. The difference of 19% was statistically significant.

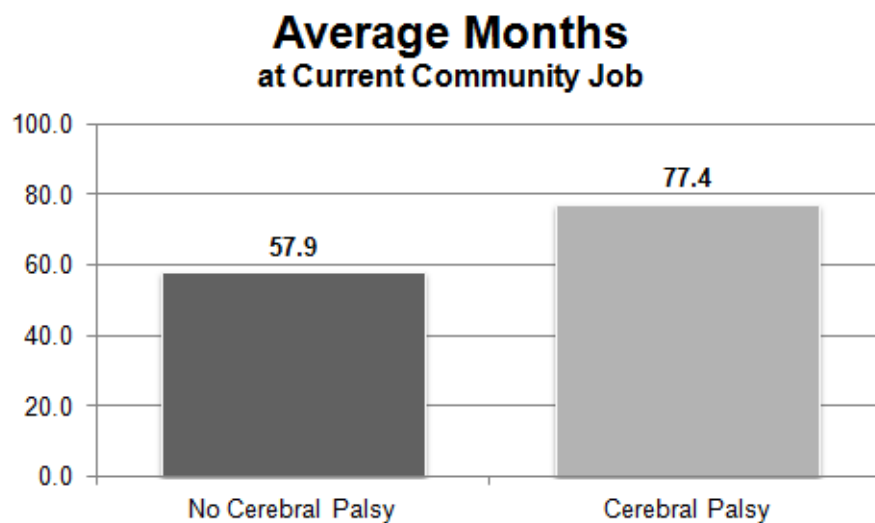
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.38: Worked 10 Out of Last 12 Months in a Community Job by CP



The graph above shows 79% of people without CP compared to 84% of people with CP worked 10 out of the last 12 months in their community job. The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

Graph 27.39: Average Months at Current Community Job by CP

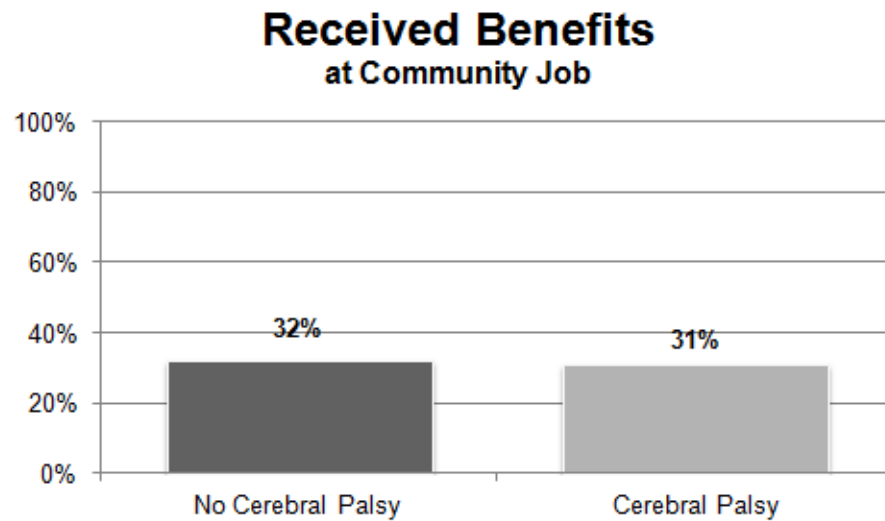


The graph above shows the average number of months people without CP were employed in their current community job (57.9 months) compared to people with CP (77.4 months). The difference of 19.5 months was not statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.40: Received Benefits at Community Job by CP

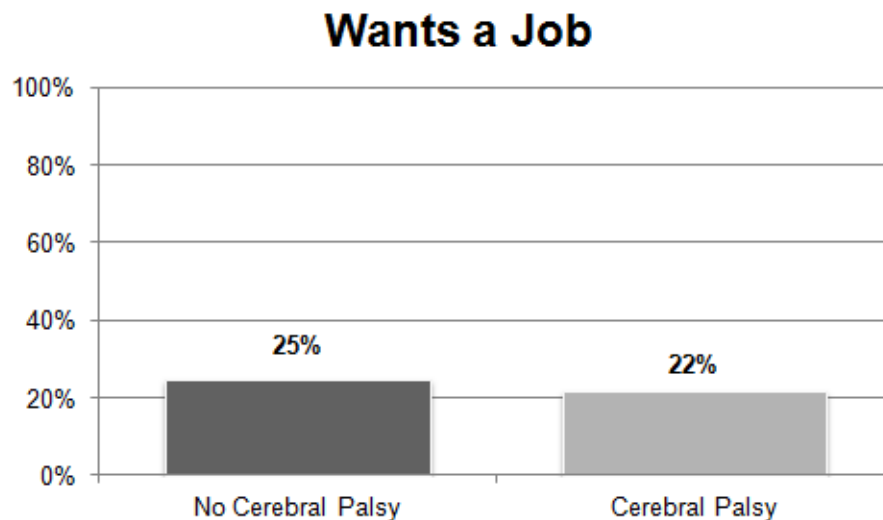


The graph above shows 32% of people without CP received benefits at their community job compared to 31% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

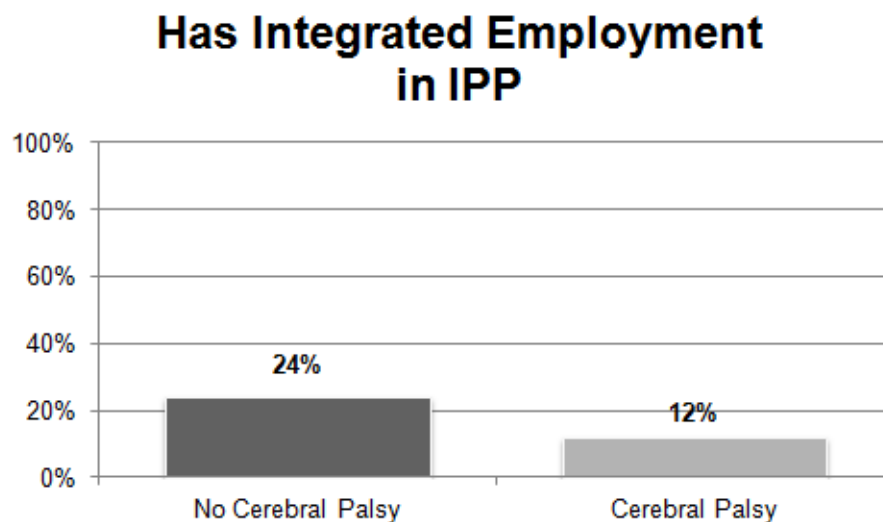
### Employment Goals by CP

Graph 27.41: Wants a Job by CP



The graph above shows 25% of people without CP want a job in the community compared to 22% of people with CP. The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

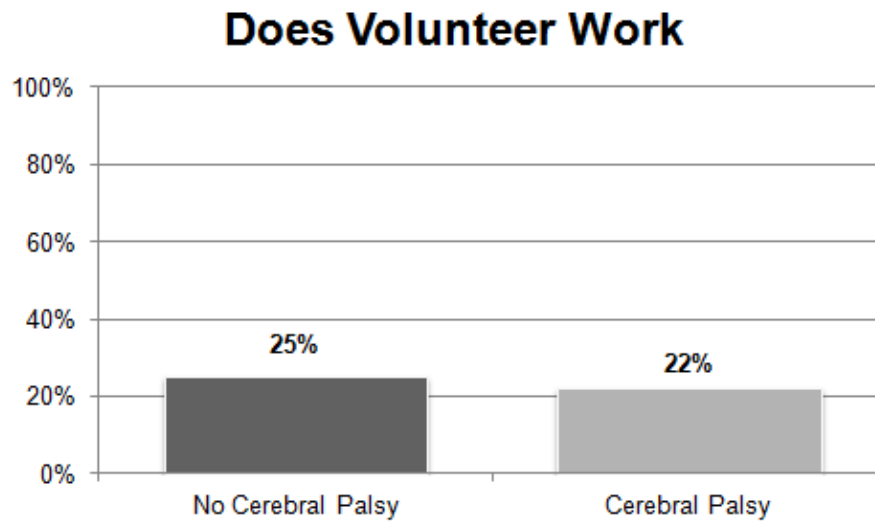
Graph 27.42: Has Integrated Employment in IPP by CP



The graph above shows 24% of people without CP have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP compared to 12% of people with CP. The difference of 12% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.43: Does Volunteer Work by CP



The graph above shows 25% of people without CP do volunteer work compared to 22% of people with CP. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

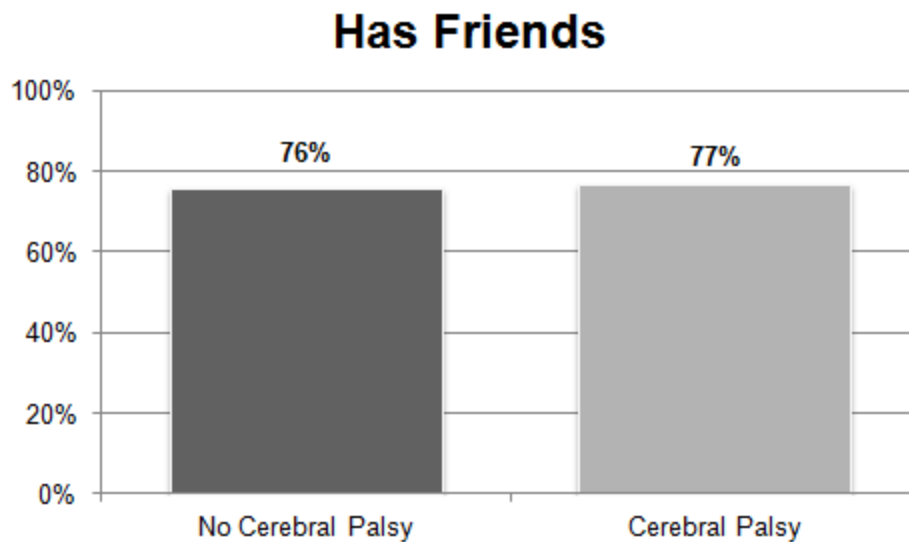
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Relationships by CP***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with CP who reported having relationships and the means to sustain relationships with friends and family. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the seven Relationship items.*

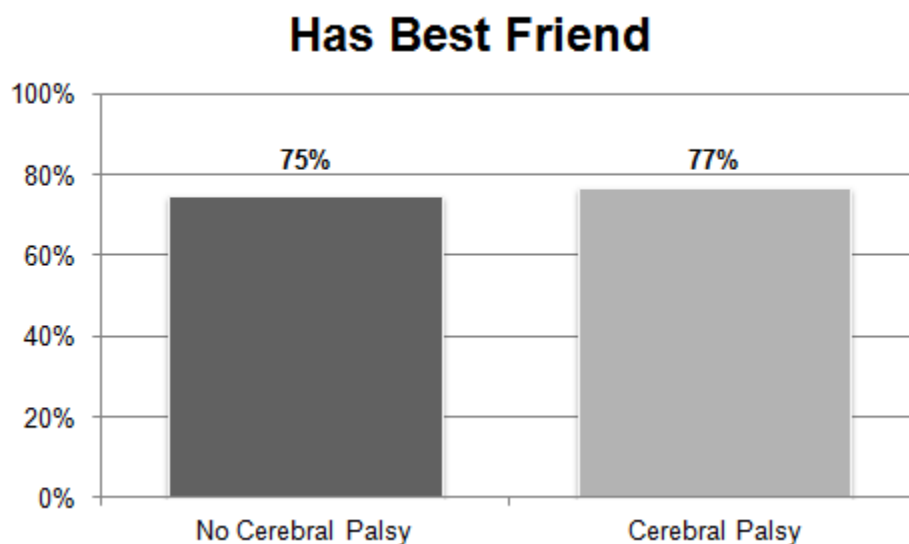
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.44: Has Friends by CP



The graph above shows 76% of people without CP have friends compared to 77% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

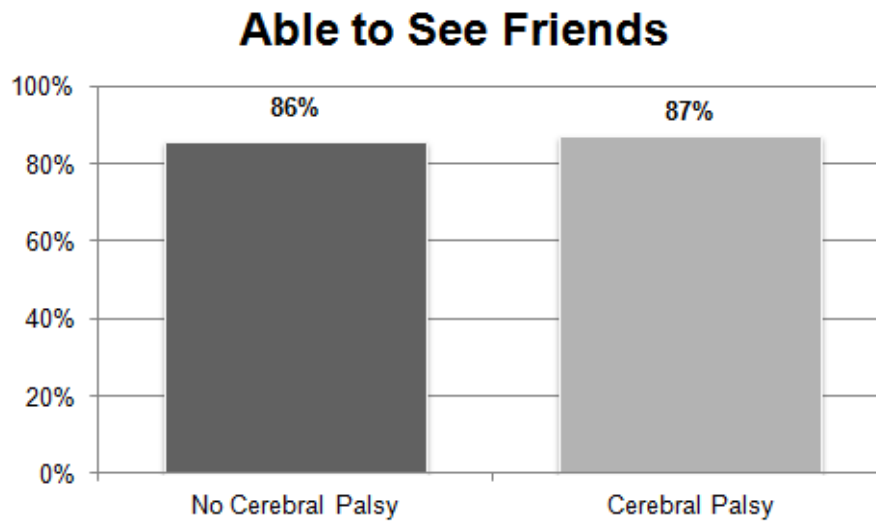
Graph 27.45: Has Best Friend by CP



The graph above shows 75% of people without CP have a best friend compared to 77% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

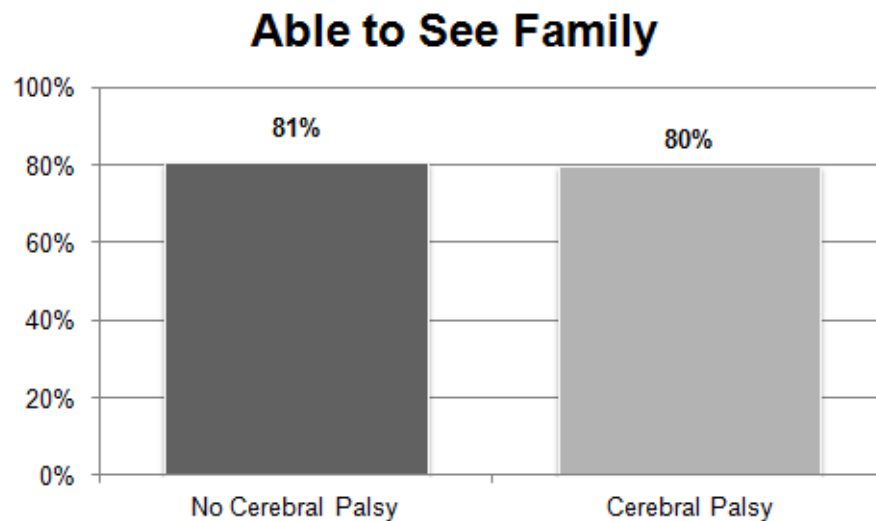
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.46: Able to See Friends by CP



The graph above shows 86% of people without CP are able to see friends when they want compared to 87% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

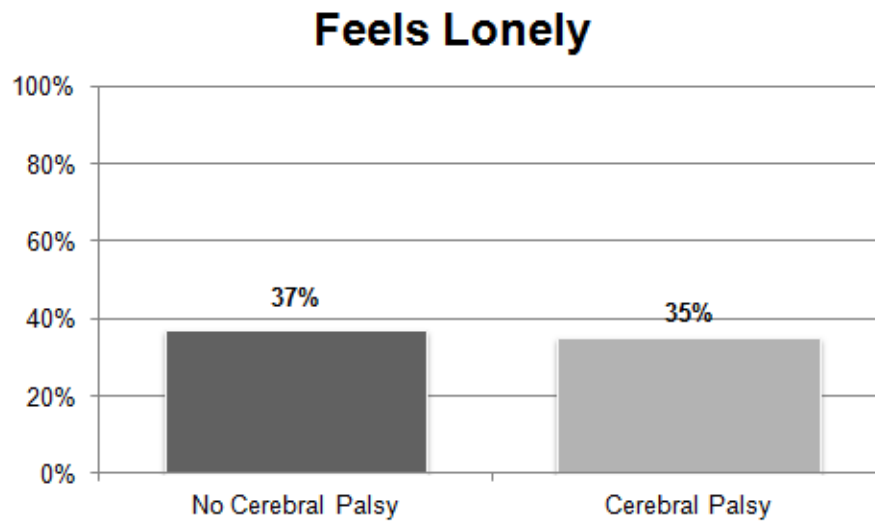
Graph 27.47: Able to See Family by CP



The graph above shows 81% of people without CP are able to see family when they want compared to 80% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

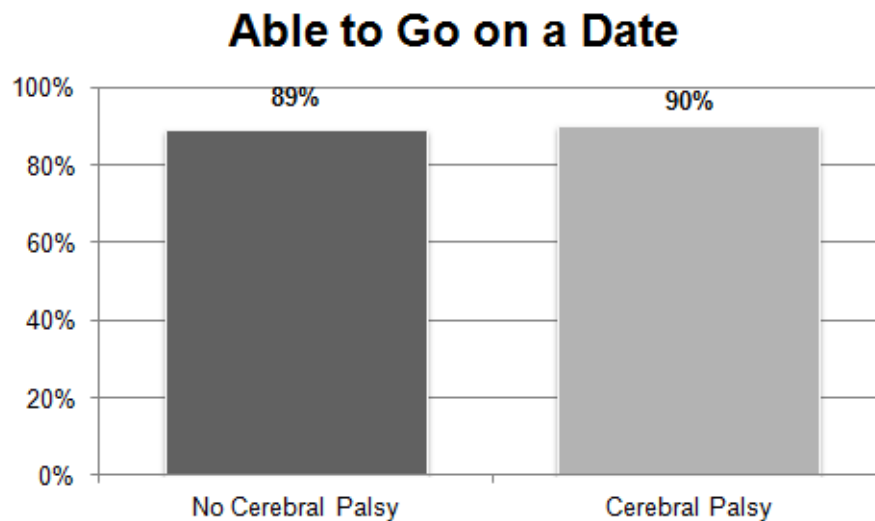
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.48: Feels Lonely by CP



The graph above shows 37% of people without CP feel lonely at least half the time compared to 35% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

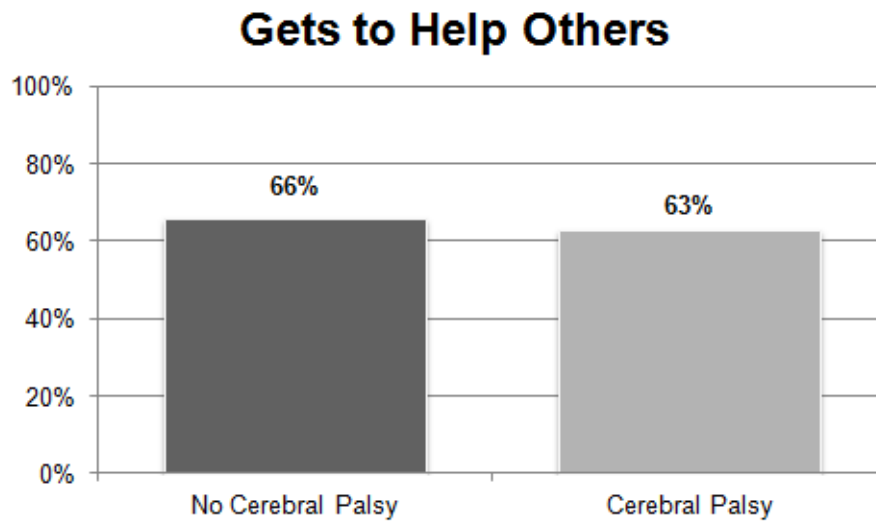
Graph 27.49: Able to Go on a Date by CP



The graph above shows 89% of people without CP are able to go on a date if they want compared to 90% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.50: Gets to Help Others by CP



The graph above shows 66% of people without CP get to help others compared to 63% of people with CP. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.



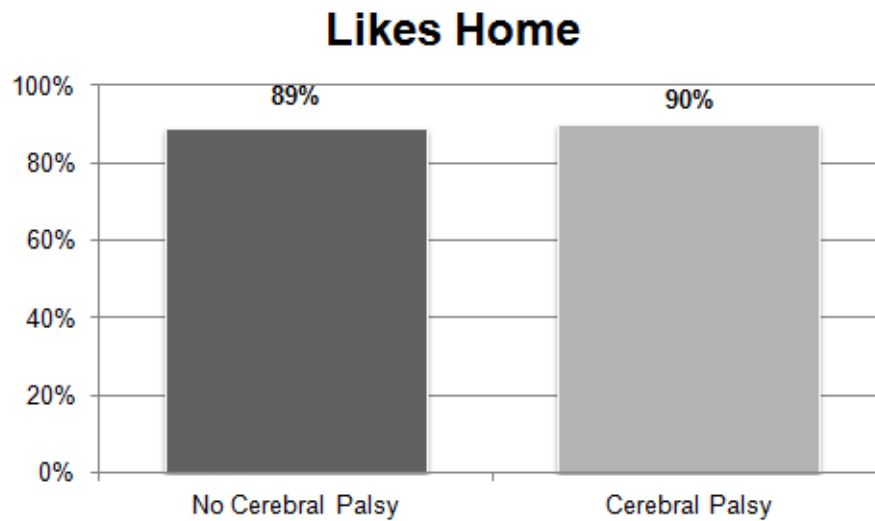
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Satisfaction by CP***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with CP who reported liking their home, work, and day activity. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the seven Satisfaction items.*

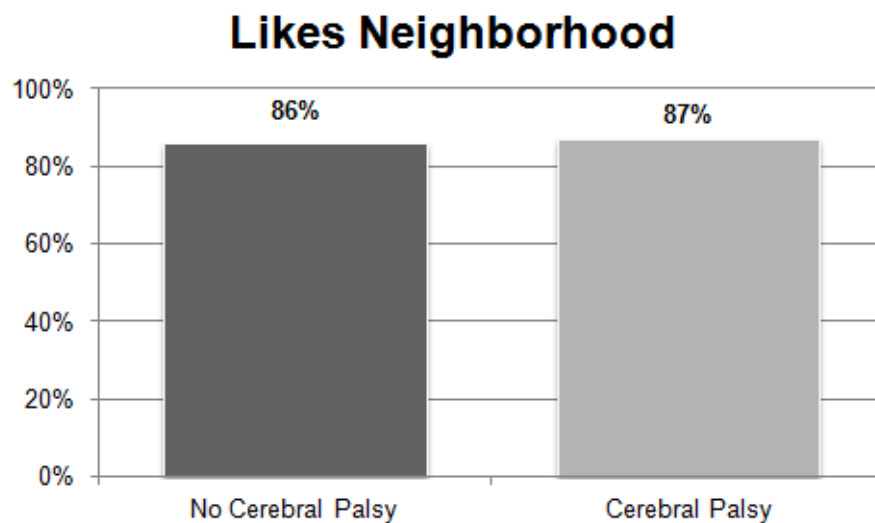
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.51: Likes Home by CP



The graph above shows 89% of people without CP like where they live compared to 90% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

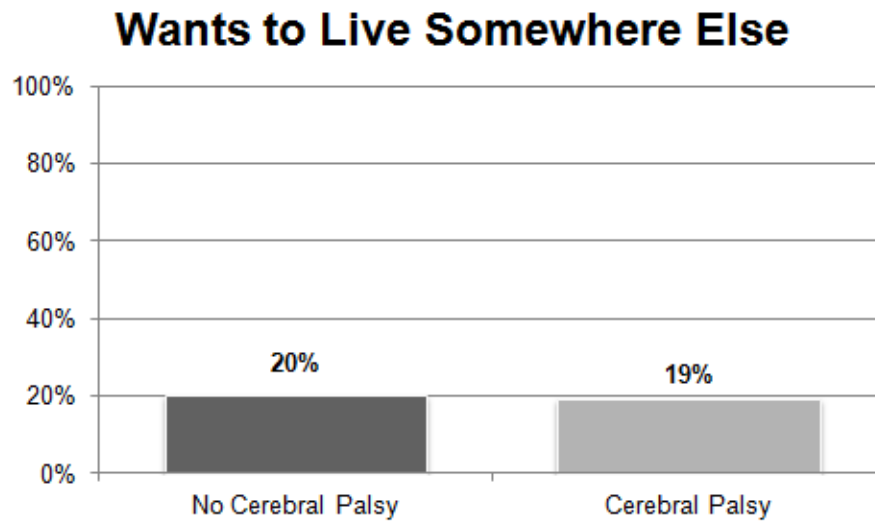
Graph 27.52: Likes Neighborhood by CP



The graph above shows 86% of people without CP like their neighborhood compared to 87% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

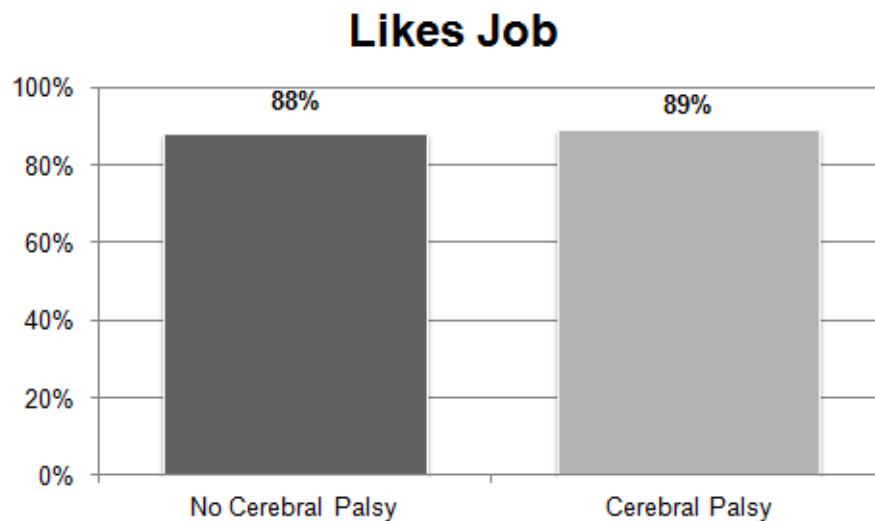
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.53: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by CP



The graph above shows 20% of people without CP want to live somewhere else compared to 19% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

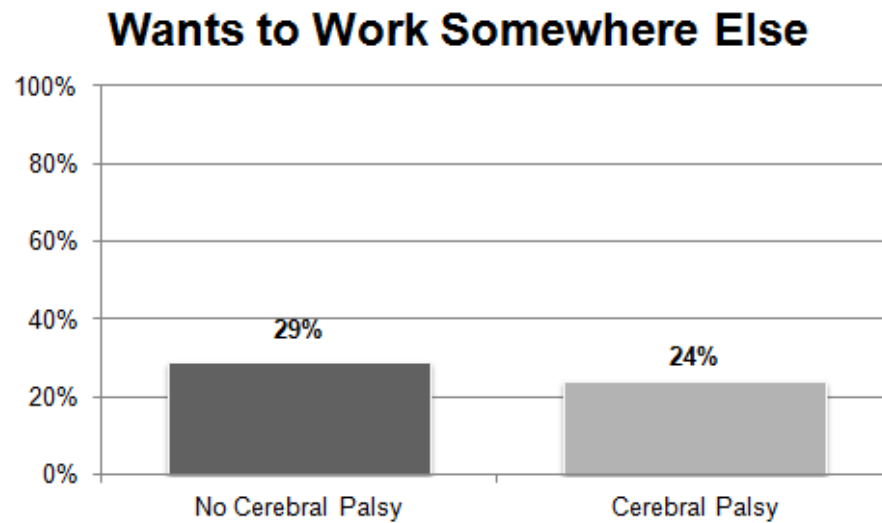
Graph 27.54: Likes Job by CP



The graph above shows 88% of people without CP like their job compared to 89% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

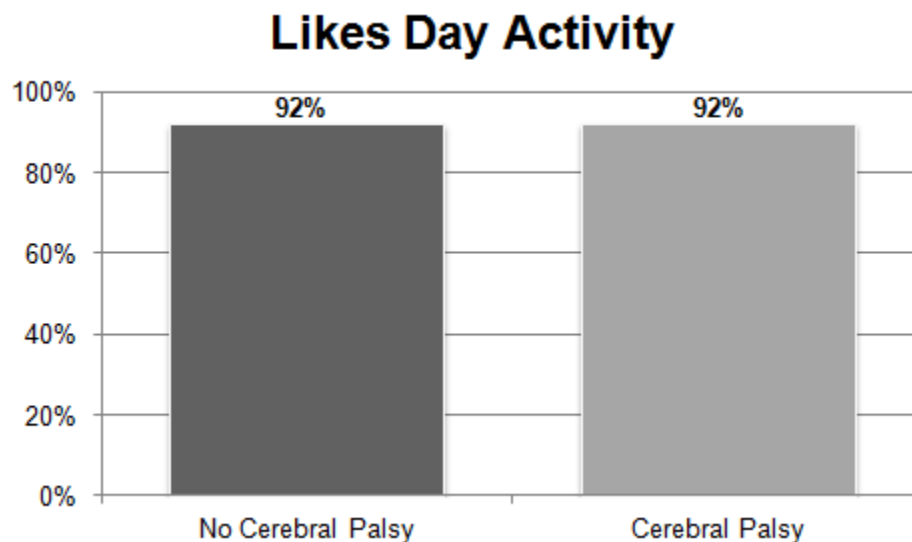
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.55: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by CP



The graph above shows 29% of people without CP want to work somewhere else compared to 24% of people with CP. The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

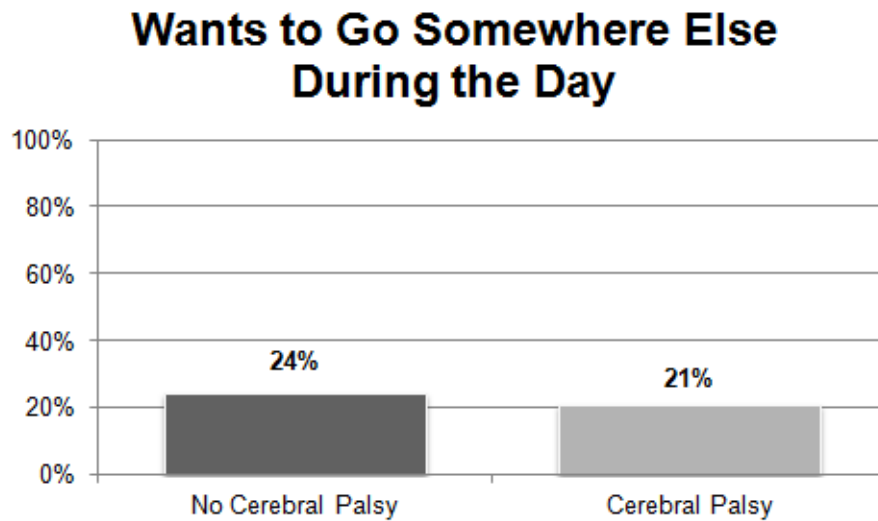
Graph 27.56: Likes Day Activity by CP



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without CP as people with CP like their day activity (92%).

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.57: Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day by CP



The graph above shows 24% of people without CP want to go somewhere else during the day compared to 21% of people with CP. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

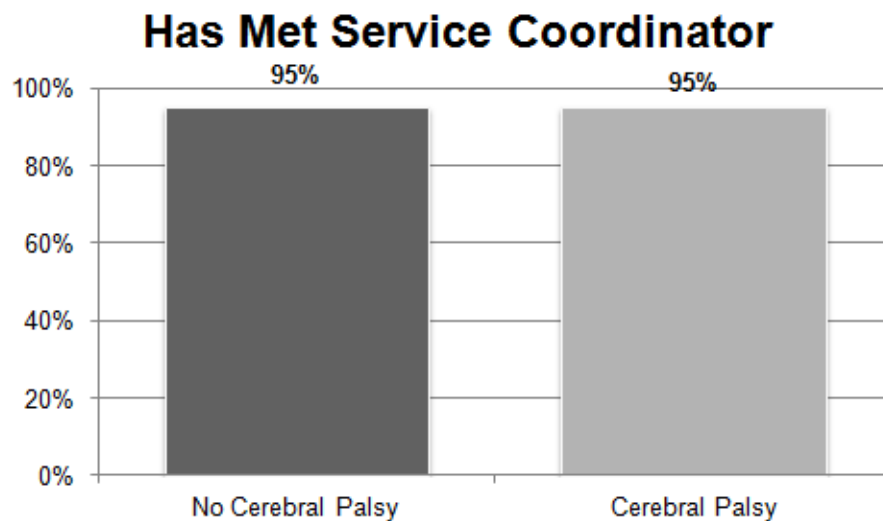
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Service Coordination by CP***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with CP who reported their service coordinator is helpful and responsive. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the five Service Coordination items.*

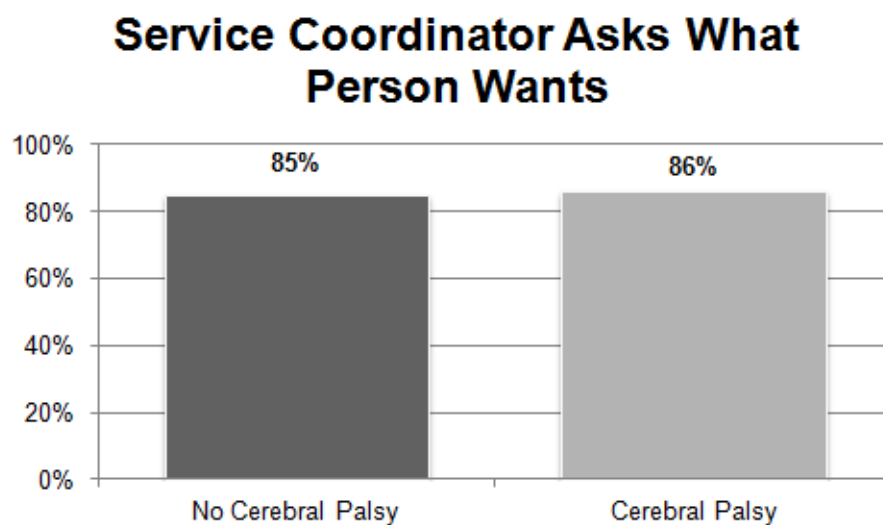
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.58: Has Met Service Coordinator by CP



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without CP as people with CP have met their service coordinator (95%).

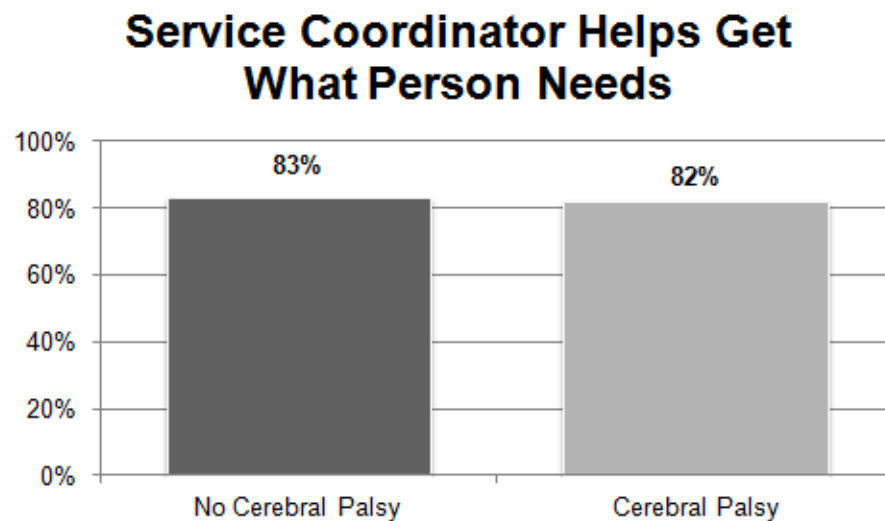
Graph 27.59: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by CP



The graph above shows 85% of people without CP reported their service coordinator asks what they want compared to 86% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

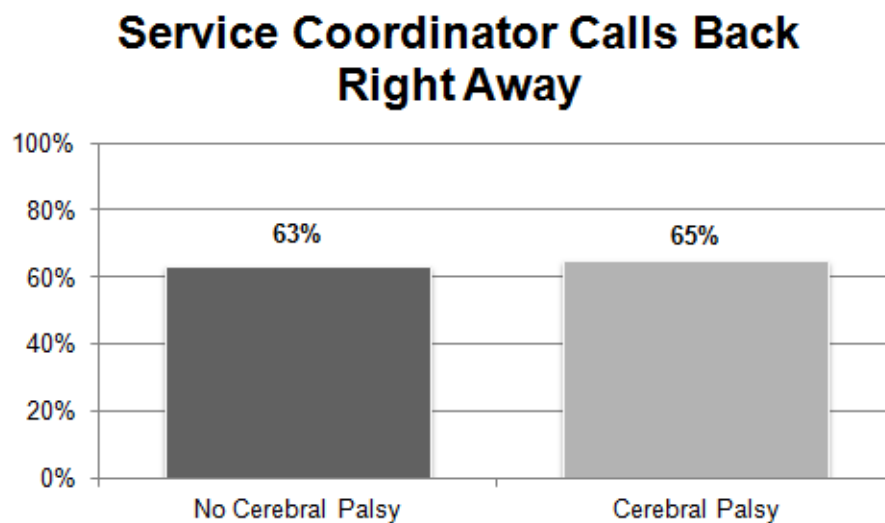
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.60: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by CP



The graph above shows 83% of people without CP reported their service coordinator helps get them what they need compared to 82% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

Graph 27.61: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by CP

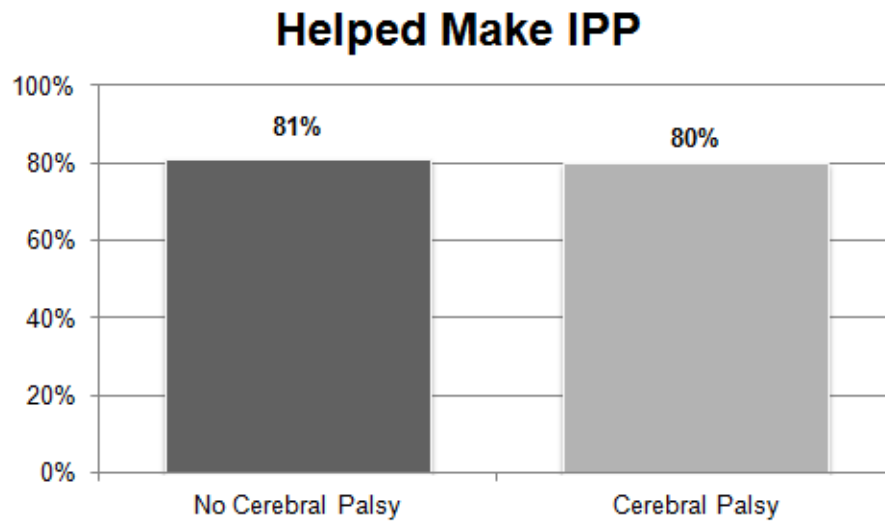


The graph above shows 63% of people without CP reported their service coordinator calls back right away compared to 65% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.62: Helped Make IPP by CP



The graph above shows 81% of people without CP helped make their IPP compared to 80% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

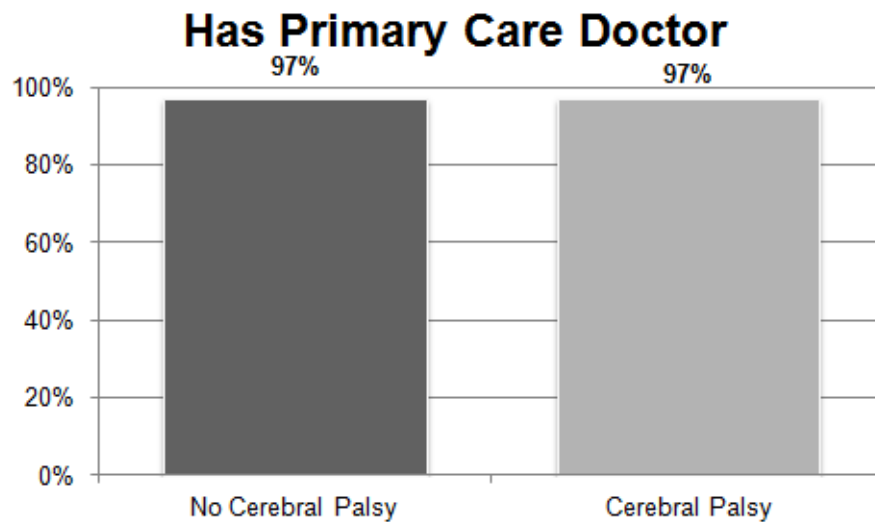
### ***Health by CP***

*Percentages reflect the reported health status of people without and with CP and the proportion of people who were reported to have received regular exams, preventive screening, and vaccines. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 3 of the 12 Health items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

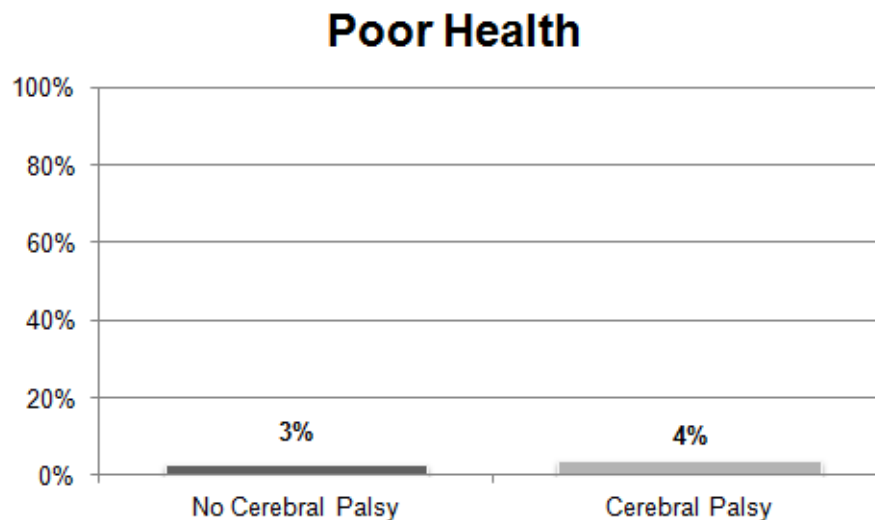
### Health Status by CP

Graph 27.63: Has Primary Care Doctor by CP



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without CP as people with CP have a primary care doctor (97%).

Graph 27.64: Poor Health by CP

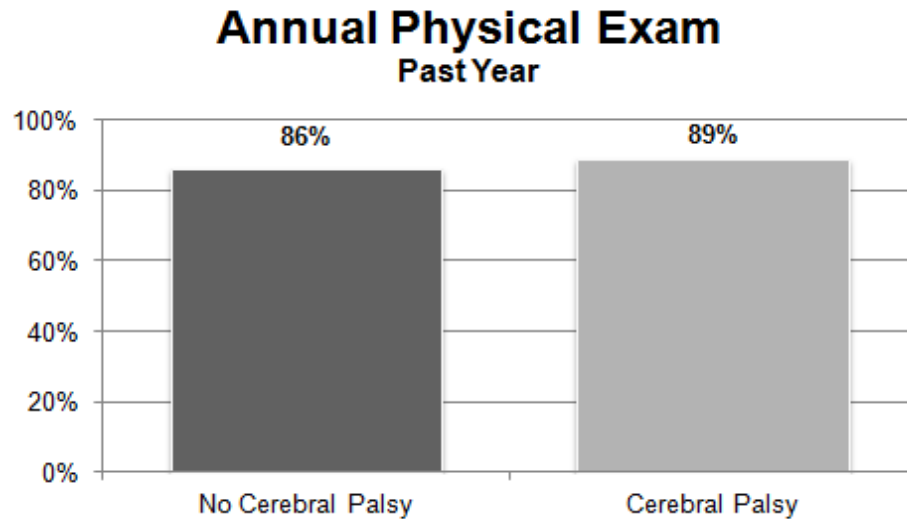


The graph above shows 3% of people without CP are in poor health compared to 4% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Regular Exams by CP

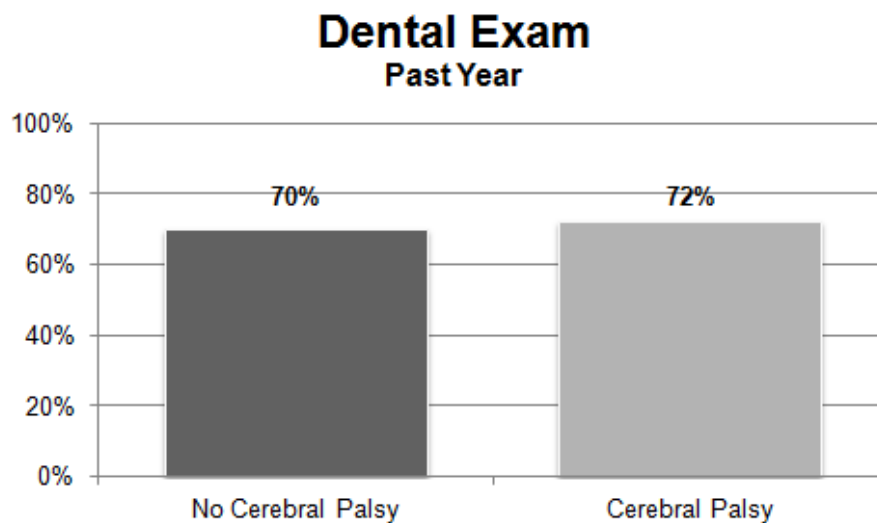
Graph 27.65: Annual Physical Exam Past Year by CP



The graph above shows 86% of people without CP had an annual physical exam in the past year compared to 89% of people with CP. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

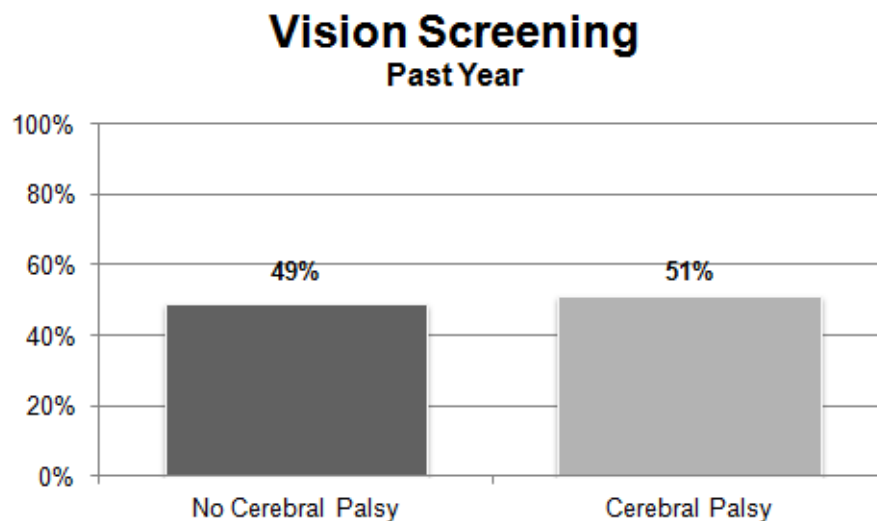
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.66: Dental Exam Past Year by CP



The graph above shows 70% of people without CP had a dental exam in the past year compared to 72% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

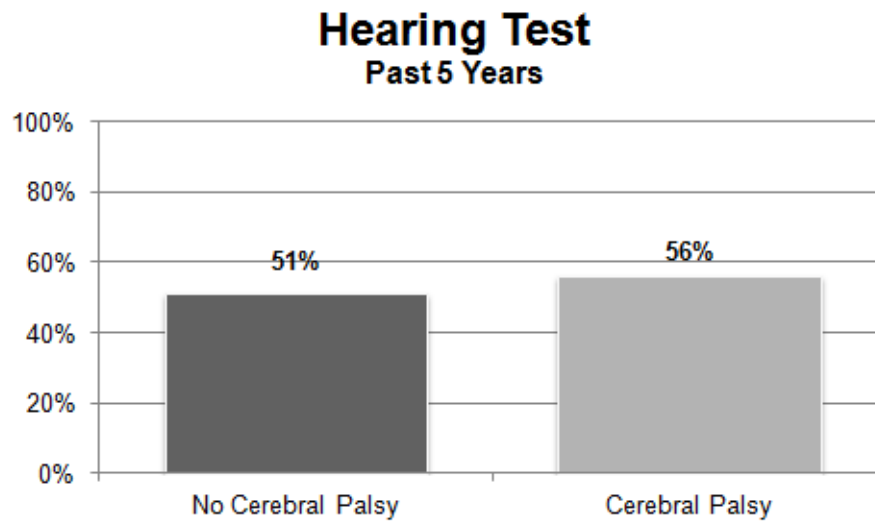
Graph 27.67: Vision Screening Past Year by CP



The graph above shows 49% of people without CP had a vision screening in the past year compared to 51% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.68: Hearing Test Past Five Years by CP

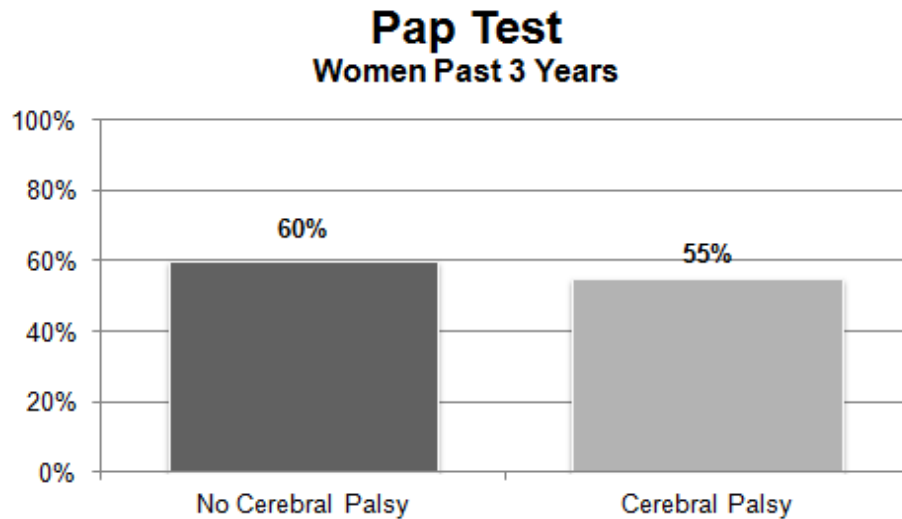


The graph above shows 51% of people without CP had a hearing test in the past five years compared to 56% of people with CP. The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Preventive Screenings by CP

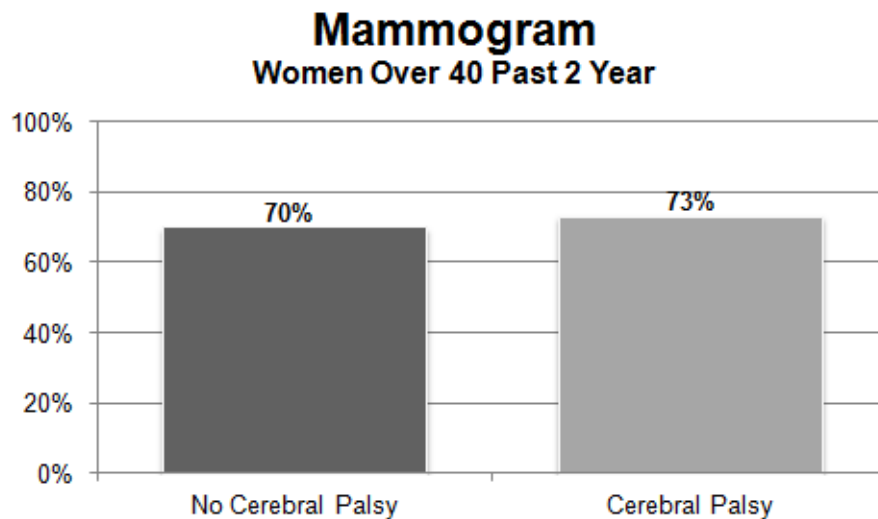
Graph 27.69: Pap Test Women Past Three Years by CP



The graph above shows 60% of women without CP had a pap test in the past three years compared to 55% of women with CP. The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

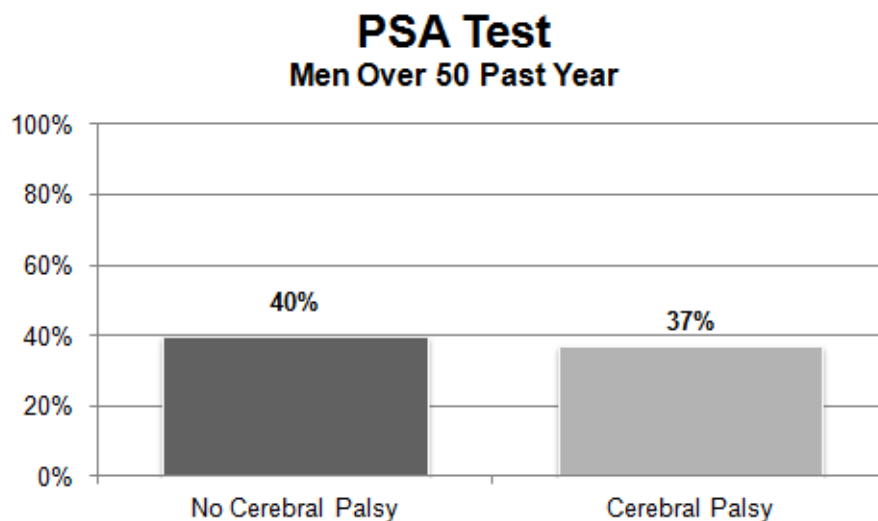
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.70: Mammogram Women Over 40 Past Two Years by CP



The graph above shows 70% of women over 40 without CP had a mammogram in the past two years compared to 73% of women over 40 with CP. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

Graph 27.71: PSA Test Men over 50 Past Year by CP

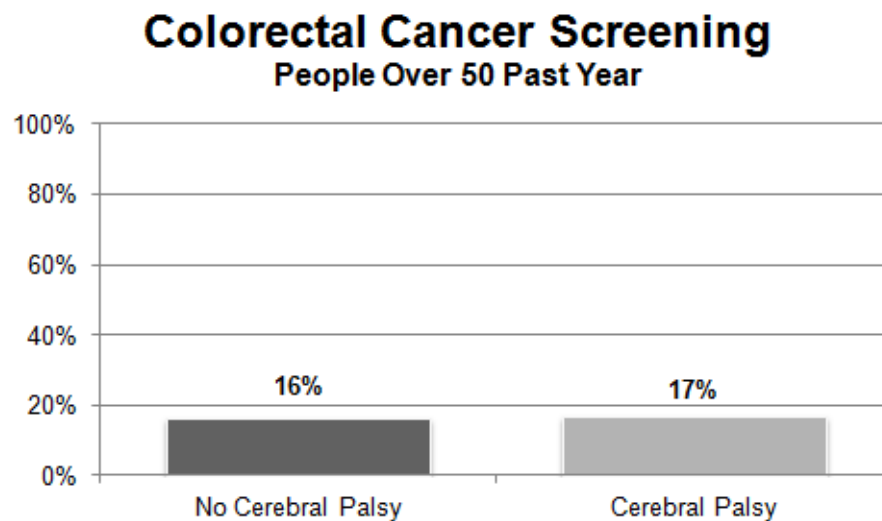


The graph above shows 40% of men over 50 without CP had a PSA test in the past year compared to 37% of men over 50 with CP. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

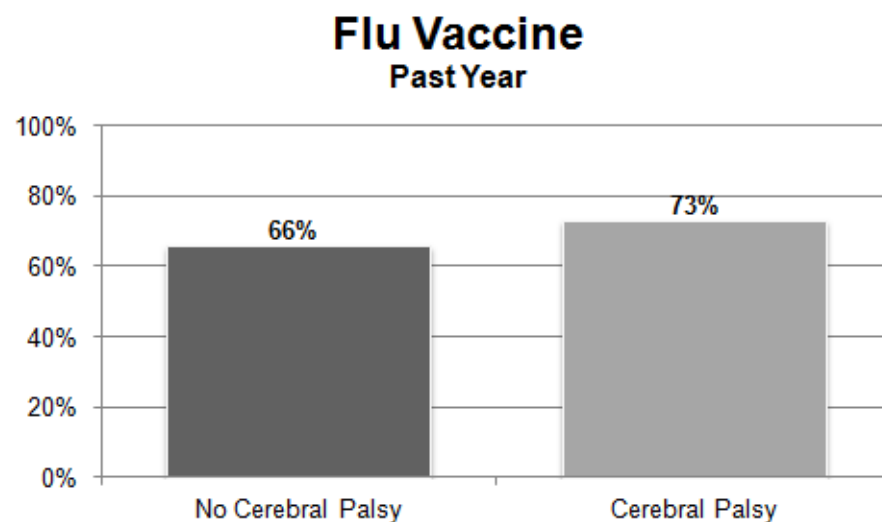
Graph 27.72: Colorectal Cancer Screening People Over 50 Past Year by CP



The graph above shows 16% of people over 50 without CP had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year compared to 17% of people over 50 with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Vaccinations by CP

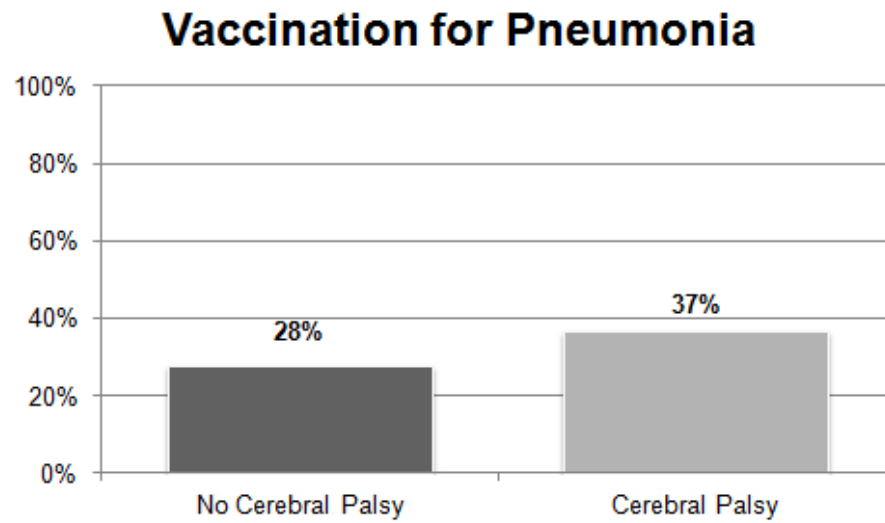
Graph 27.73: Flu Vaccine Past Year by CP



The graph above shows 66% of people without CP had a flu vaccine in the past year compared to 73% of people with CP. The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.74: Vaccination for Pneumonia by CP



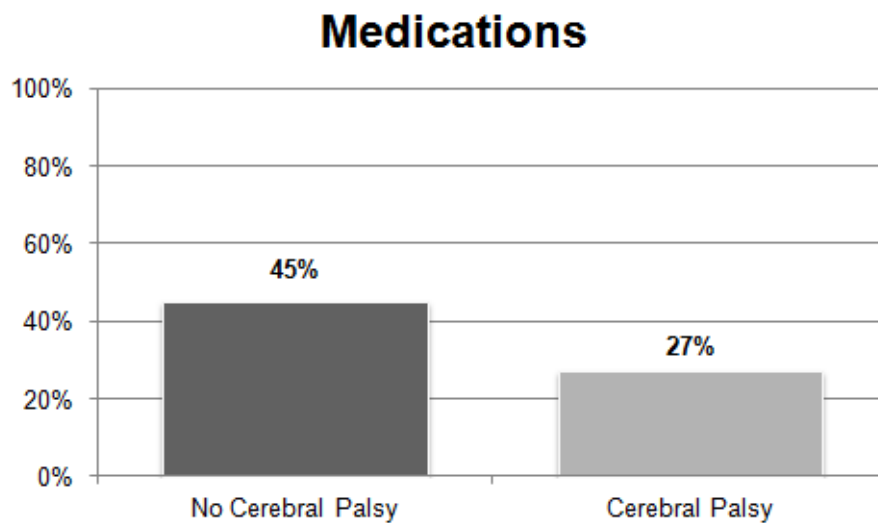
The graph above shows 28% of people without CP had a pneumonia vaccination compared to 37% of people with CP. The difference of 9% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Medication by CP

Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with CP who were reported as taking at least one medication to treat one of the following: mood disorders, psychotic disorders, anxiety, and/or behavioral problems. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. The difference between groups was statistically significant.

Graph 27.75: Medication for Mood, Behavior, or Anxiety Disorder by Cerebral Palsy



The graph above shows 45% of people without CP take medication for mood, behavior, or anxiety disorder compared to 27% of people with CP. The difference of 18% was statistically significant.

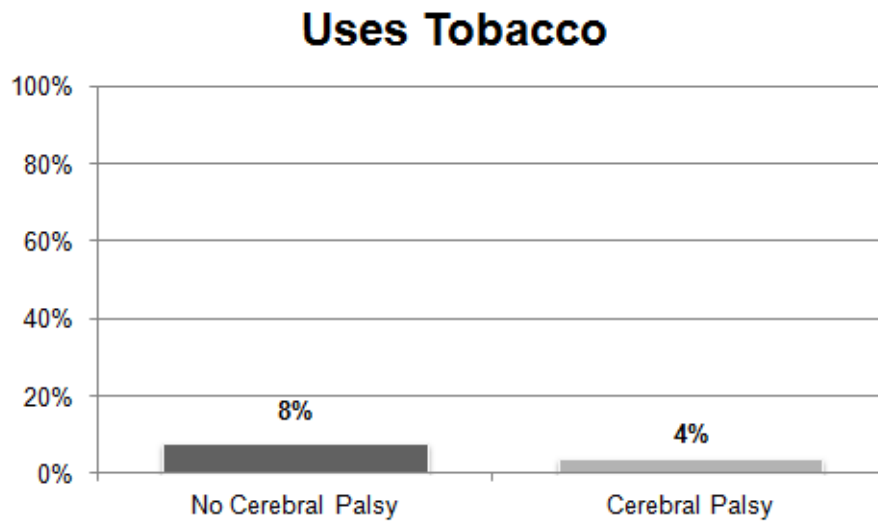
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Wellness by CP***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with CP who reported using tobacco, being overweight or obese, and engaging in moderate physical activity. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents. All Wellness items showed statistical significance.*

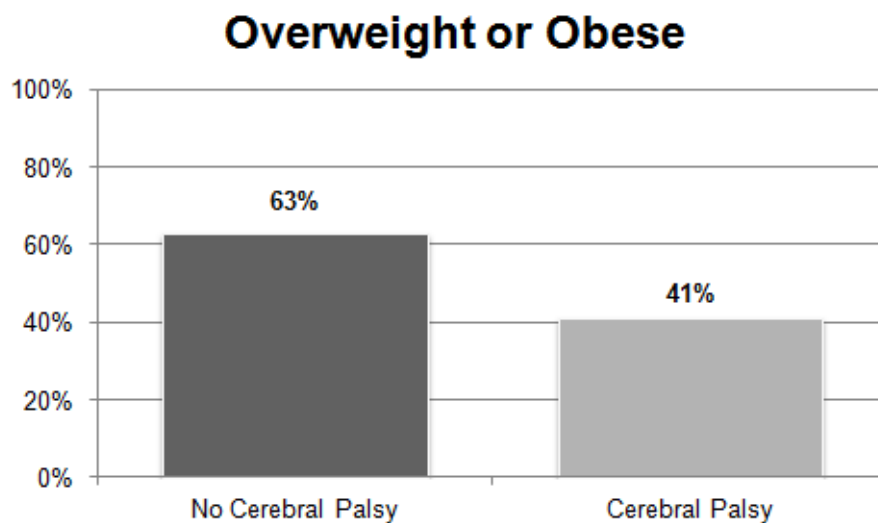
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.76: Uses Tobacco by CP



The graph above shows 8% of people without CP use tobacco compared to 4% of people with CP. The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

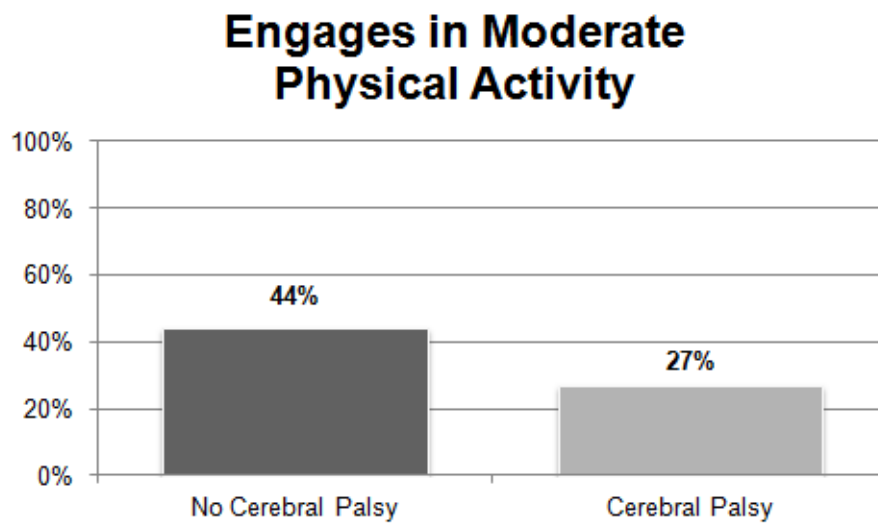
Graph 27.77: Overweight or Obese by CP



The graph above shows 63% of people without CP were overweight or obese (had a BMI over 25) compared to 41% of people with CP. The difference of 22% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.78: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by CP



The graph above shows 44% of people without CP engage in moderate physical activity (at least three times a week for 30 minutes a day) compared to 27% of people with CP. The difference of 17% was statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

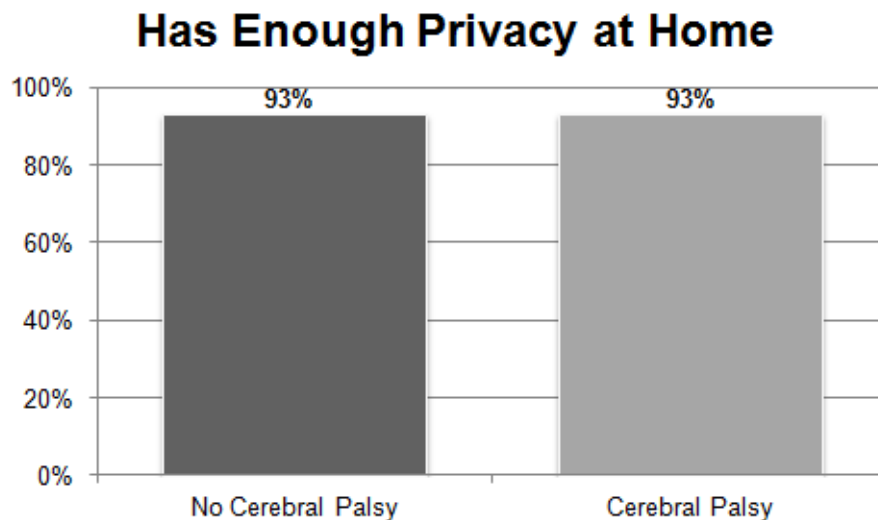
### ***Respect and Rights by CP***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with CP who reported they are treated with respect and their rights are maintained. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents (only for Graphs 27.82, 27.83, 27.84, and 27.88). No statistically significant differences were found for the 10 Respect and Rights items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

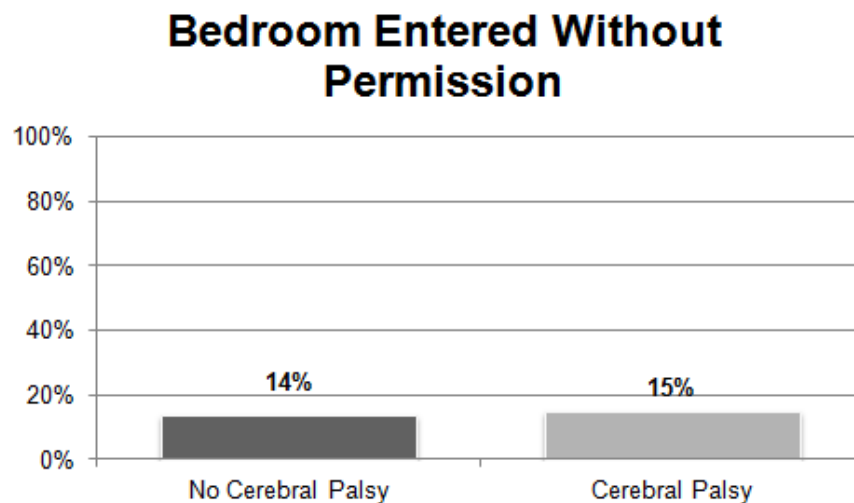
### Privacy and Rights by CP

Graph 27.79: Has Enough Privacy at Home by CP



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without CP as people with CP have enough privacy at home (93%).

Graph 27.80: Bedroom Entered Without Permission by CP

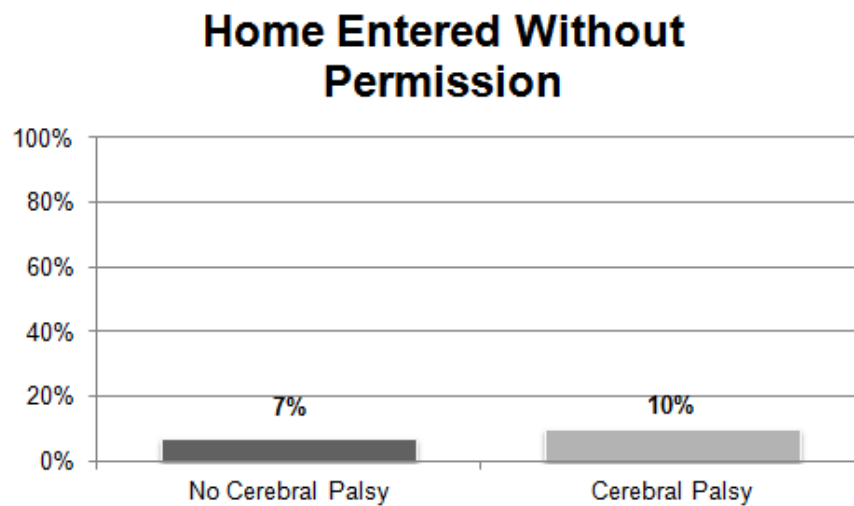


The graph above shows 14% of people without CP report that people enter their bedroom without permission compared to 15% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.



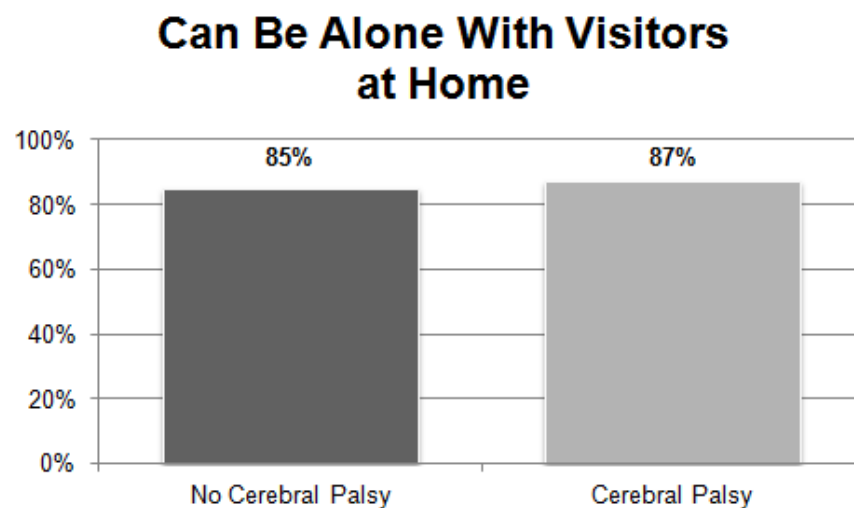
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.81: Home Entered Without Permission by CP



The graph above shows 7% of people without CP report that people enter their home without permission compared to 10% of people with CP. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

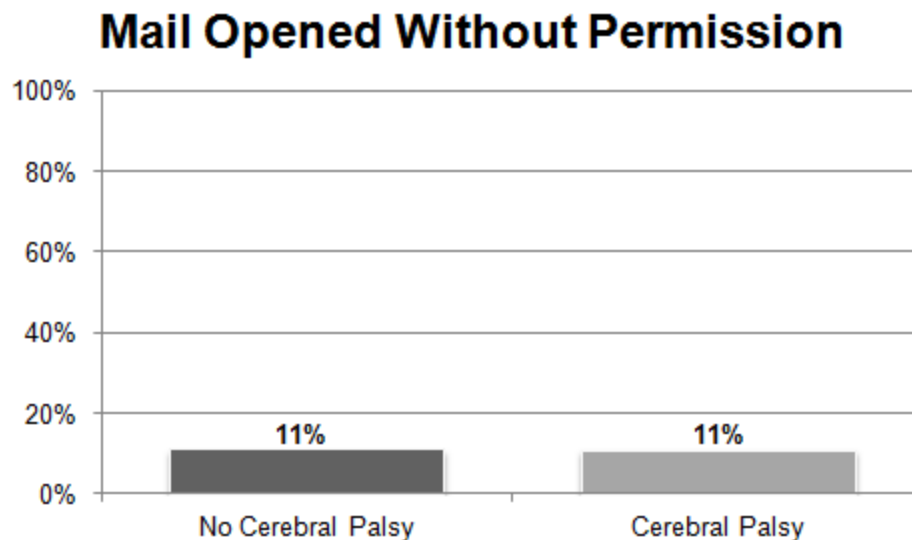
Graph 27.82: Can Be Alone With Visitors at Home by CP



The graph above shows 85% of people without CP can be alone at home with visitors compared to 87% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

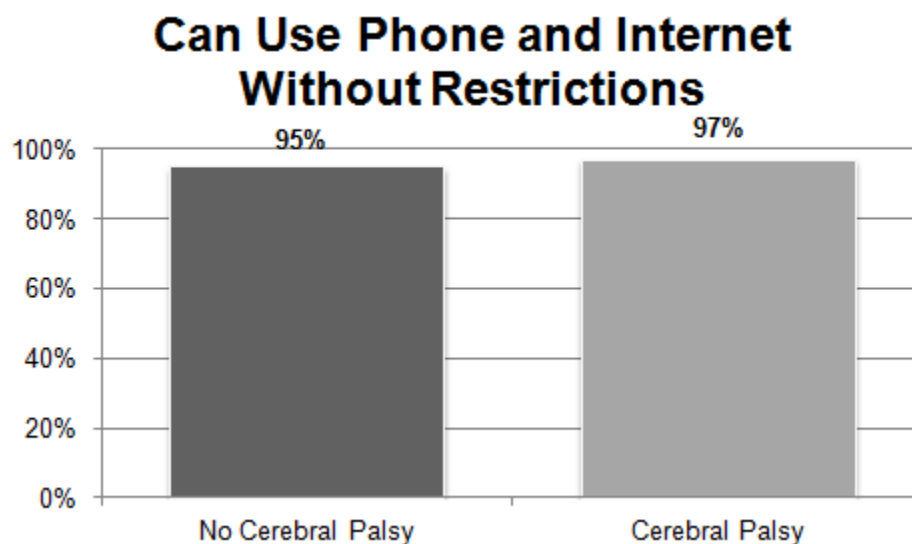
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.83: Mail Opened Without Permission by CP



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without CP as people with CP report having their mail opened without their permission (11%).

Graph 27.84: Can Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions by CP

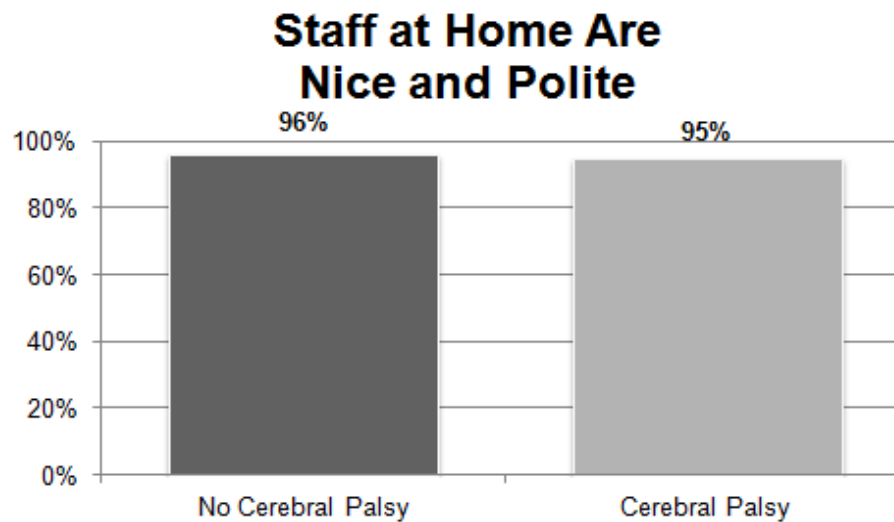


The graph above shows 95% of people without CP use the phone and internet without restrictions compared to 97% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Respect by CP

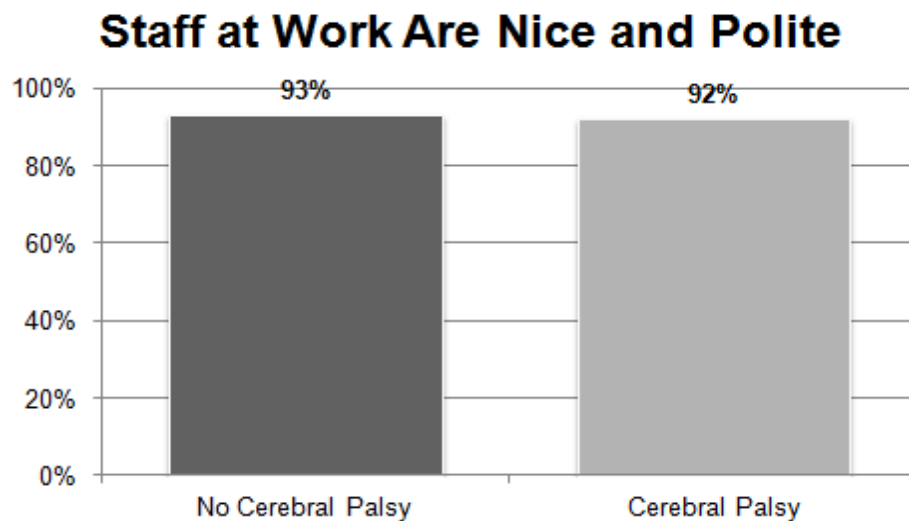
Graph 27.85: Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite by CP



The graph above shows 96% of people without CP reported their staff at home are nice and polite compared to 95% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

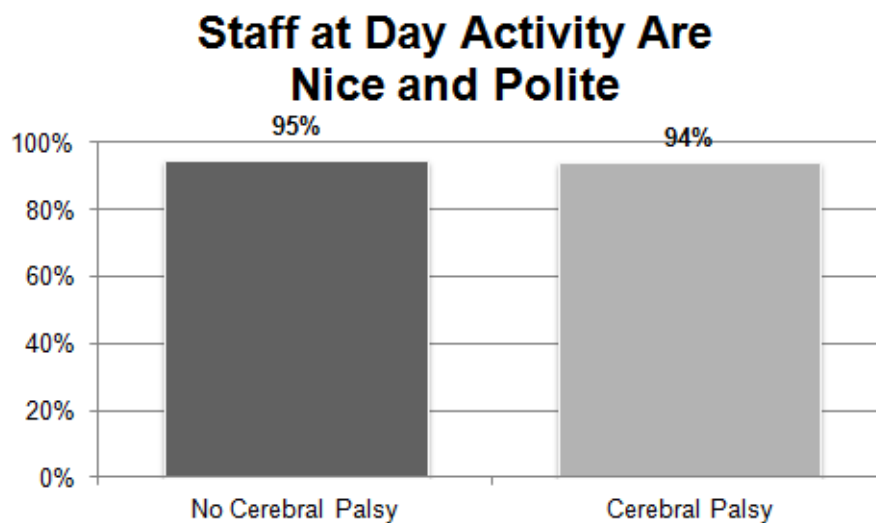
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.86: Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite by CP



The graph above shows 93% of people without CP reported their staff at work are nice and polite compared to 92% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

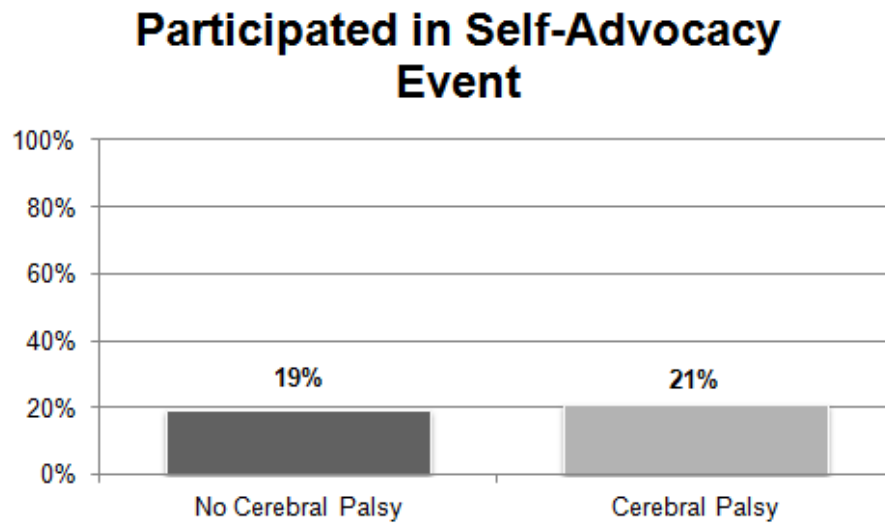
Graph 27.87: Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite by CP



The graph above shows 95% of people without CP reported their staff at their day activity are nice and polite compared to 94% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.88: Participated in Self-Advocacy Event by CP



The graph above shows 19% of people without CP participated in a self-advocacy event compared to 21% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

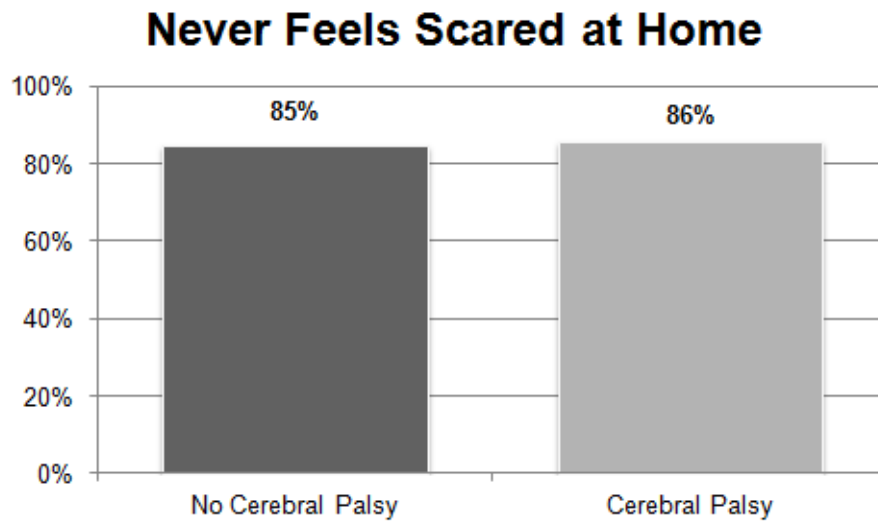
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Safety by CP***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of individuals without and with CP who reported feeling safe from abuse and neglect. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the four Safety items.*

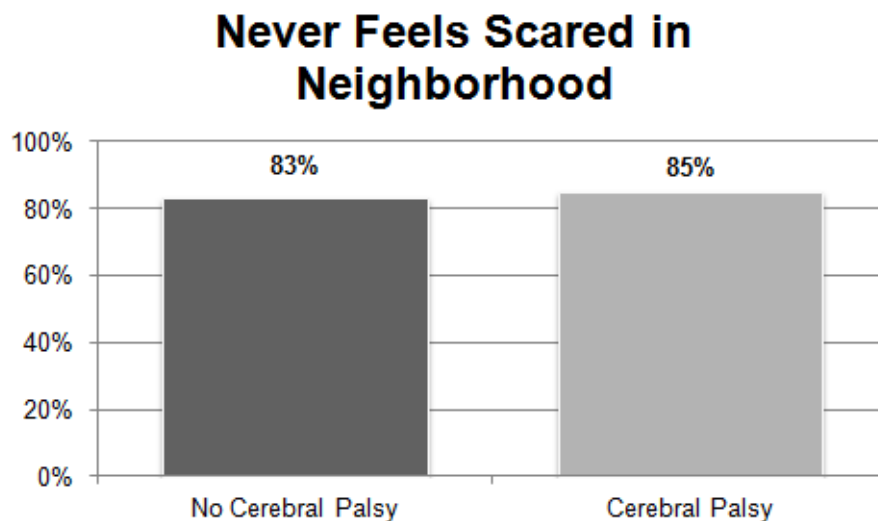
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.89: Never Feels Scared at Home by CP



The graph above shows 85% of people without CP never feel scared at home compared to 86% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

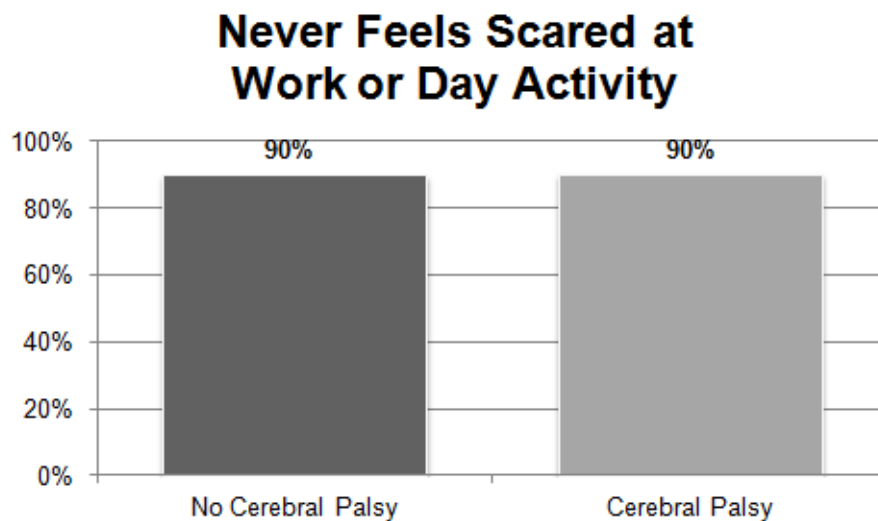
Graph 27.90: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by CP



The graph above shows 83% of people without CP never feel scared in their neighborhood compared to 85% of people with CP. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

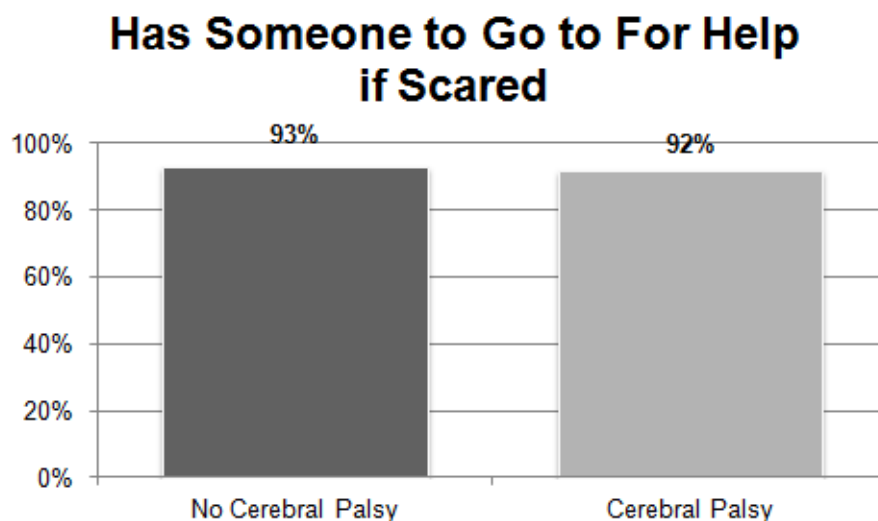
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.91: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity by CP



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without CP as people with CP never feel scared at their work or day activity (90%).

Graph 27.92: Has Someone to Go to For Help if Scared by CP



The graph above shows 93% of people without CP have someone to go to for help if scared compared to 92% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.



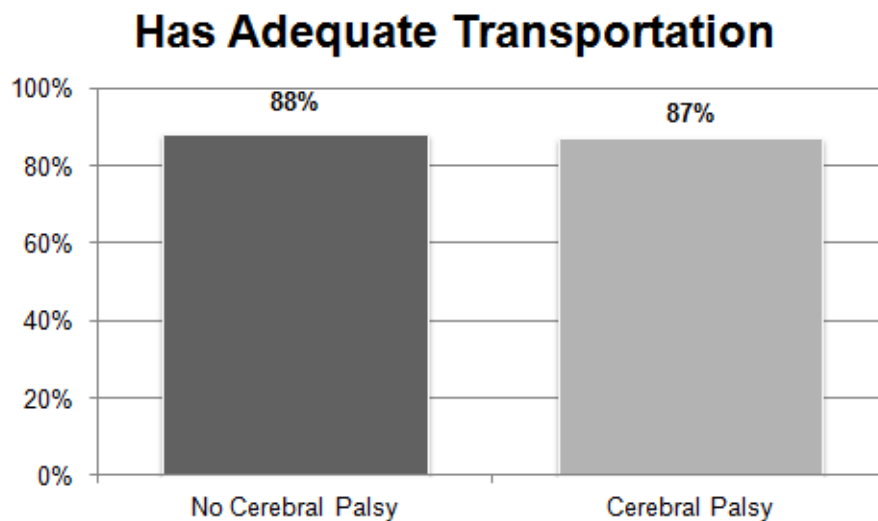
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Access by CP***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with CP who reported getting needed services. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents (only for Graphs 27.94 and 27.95). No statistically significant differences were found for the three Access items.*

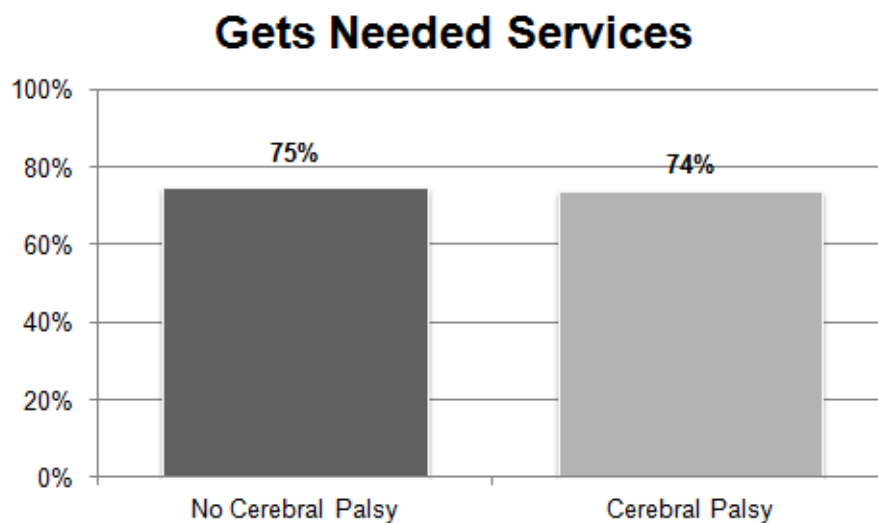
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.93: Has Adequate Transportation by CP



The graph above shows 88% of people without CP have adequate transportation compared to 87% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

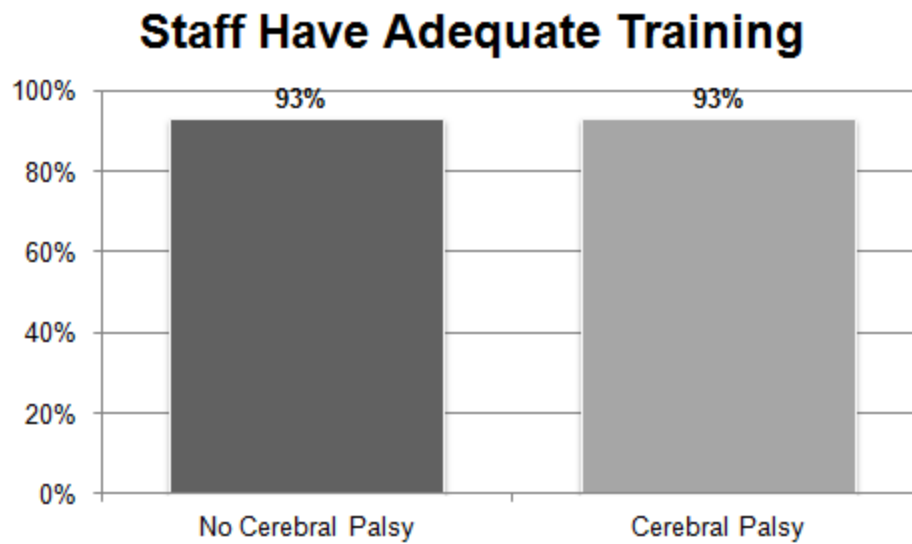
Graph 27.94: Gets Needed Services by CP



The graph above shows 75% of people without CP get the services they need compared to 74% of people with CP. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 27.95: Staff Have Adequate Training by CP



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without CP as people with CP have adequately trained staff (93%).

## **Chapter 28**

### **Epilepsy**

This chapter summarizes demographics and all outcomes of those people with epilepsy compared to those without. Results reflect responses from 2,133 people diagnosed with epilepsy and 4,573 without epilepsy.

*To view complete tables of all individual outcomes by subgroup, refer to Appendix C.*

### **Observations by Epilepsy**

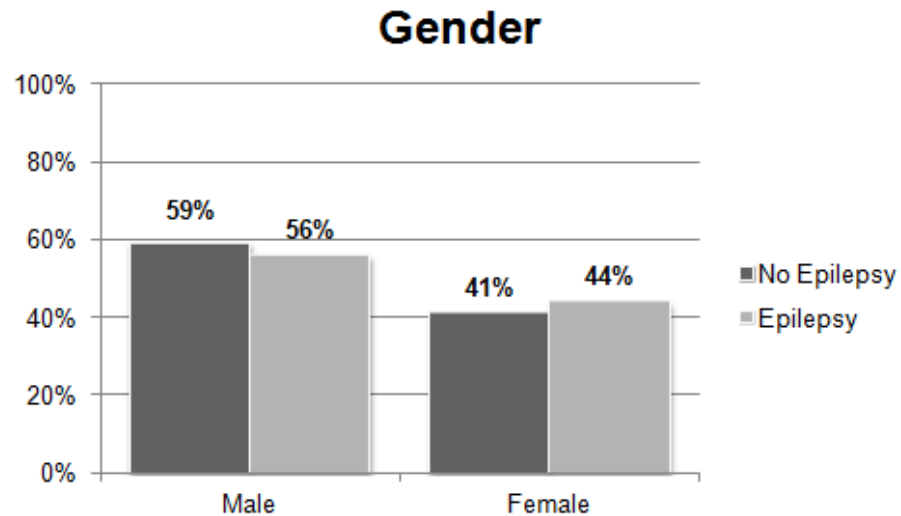
In comparing people with epilepsy to those without, the most notable findings were in the areas of Community Inclusion, Choice, and Health/Wellness. All community inclusion results for people with epilepsy were lower than for people without epilepsy. Outcomes in Choice showed people with epilepsy had lower percentages of having input in decision-making about the home – Chose Home and Chose Roommates – as well as everyday choices.

Results in Wellness showed a lower percentage of people with epilepsy use tobacco, are overweight or obese and fewer exercise regularly. A lower percentage of people with epilepsy take psychotropic medication than people without (38% vs. 42%).

## Analysis: Subgroups

### *Demographics by Epilepsy*

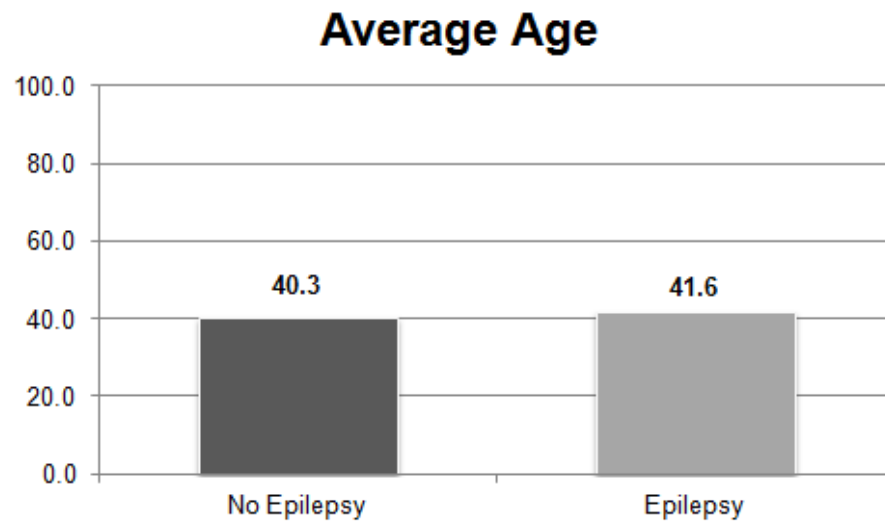
Graph 28.1: Gender by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the percentage of males and females surveyed. Among those without epilepsy, 59% were male and 41% were female; this compares to 56% and 44% among individuals with epilepsy.

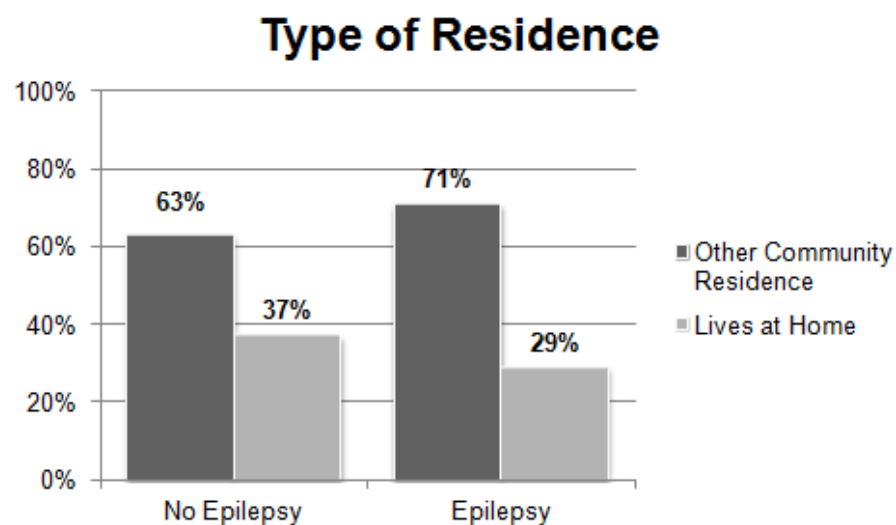
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.2: Average Age by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the average age of people without epilepsy was 40.3 compared to 41.6 among people with epilepsy.

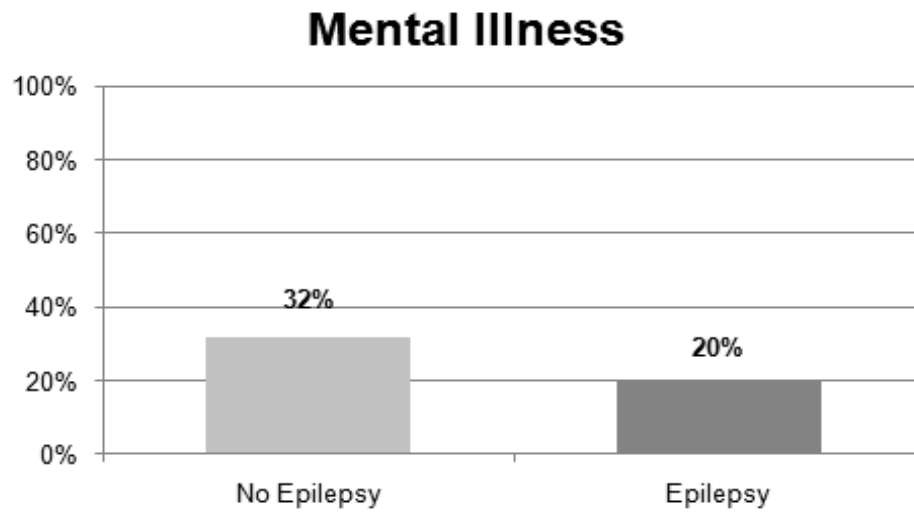
Graph 28.3: Type of Residence by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the percentage of people living in a community residence other than the family home without epilepsy (63%) compared to people with epilepsy (71%), and the percentage of people living with family without epilepsy (37%) compared to people with epilepsy (29%).

## Analysis: Subgroups

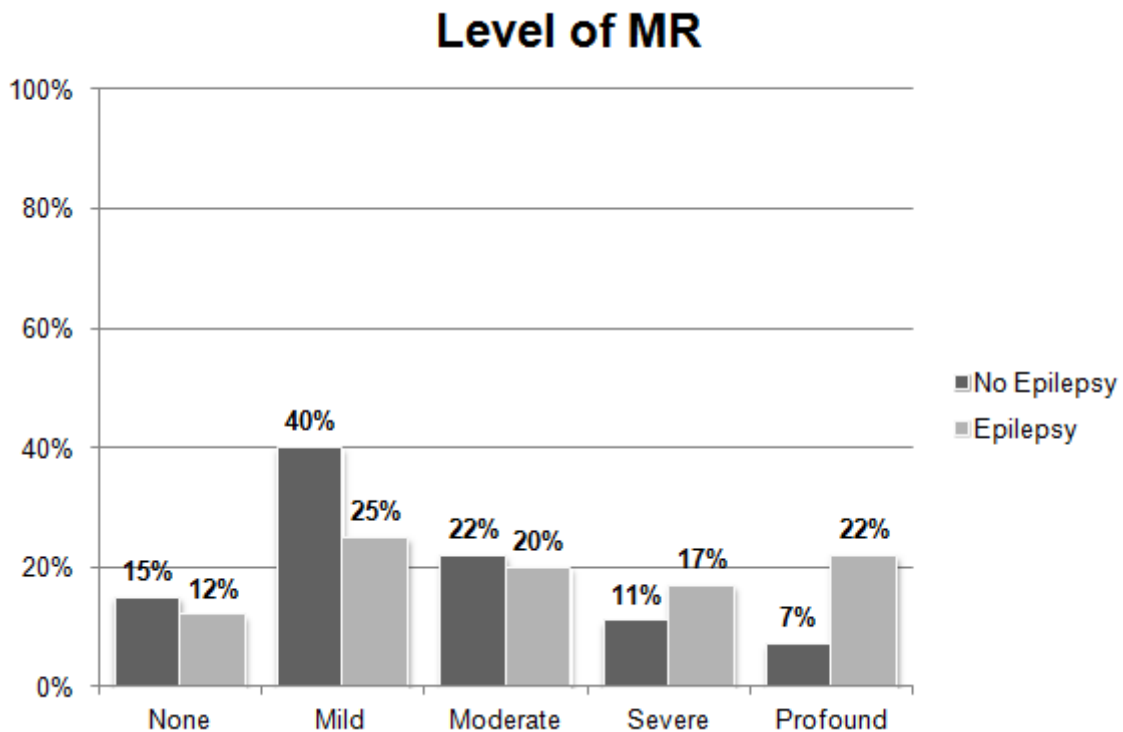
Graph 28.4: Mental Illness by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 32% of people without epilepsy had a mental illness compared to 20% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 12% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.5: Level of MR by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the percentage of people without epilepsy compared to people with epilepsy, according to level of MR: 15% vs. 12% without MR, 40% vs. 25% had mild MR, 22% vs. 20% had moderate MR, 11% vs. 17% had severe MR, 7% vs. 22% had profound MR. Results were statistically significant.



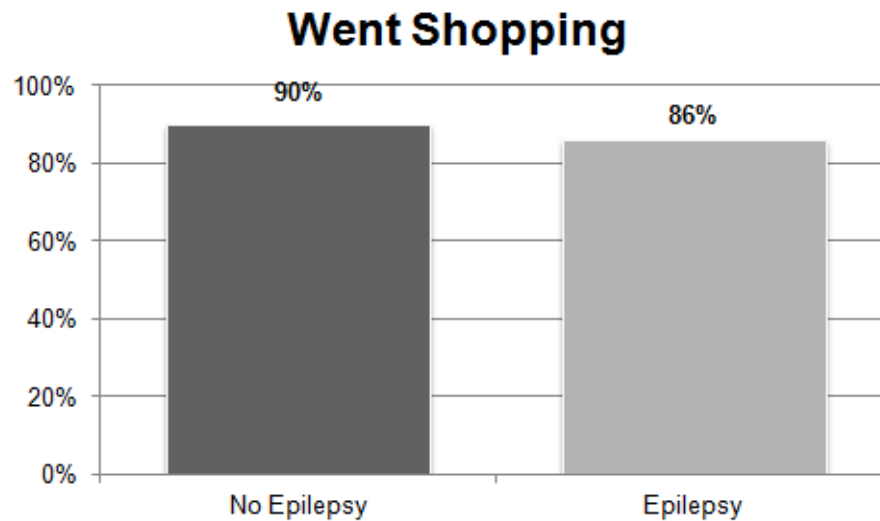
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Community Inclusion by Epilepsy***

*Results reflect the proportion of people without and with epilepsy who reported going out into the community and the frequency with which they went out in the past month for the following integrated activities: shopping, on errands, to eat, for entertainment, for exercise, for religious services, and for vacation (in the past year). Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 12 of 14 Community Inclusion items.*

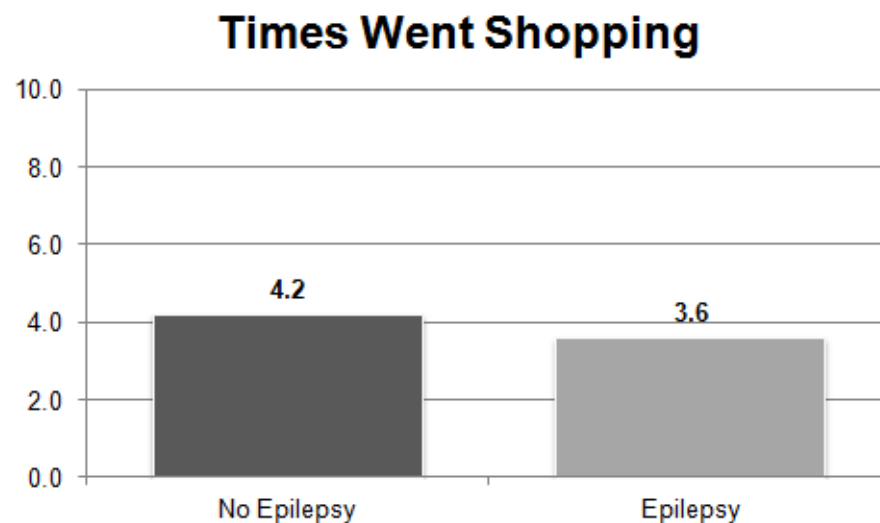
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.6: Went Shopping by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 90% of people without epilepsy went shopping in the past month compared to 86% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

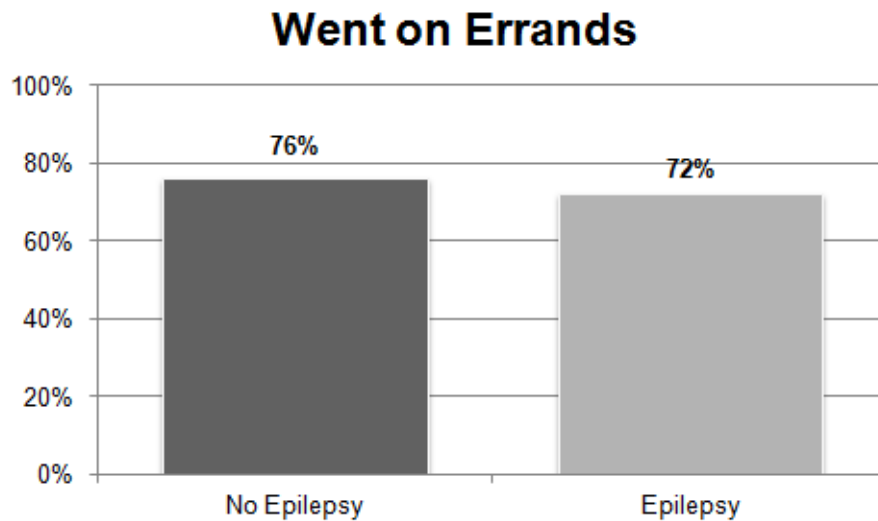
Graph 28.7: Times Went Shopping by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the average number of times people without epilepsy went shopping (4.2) compared to people with epilepsy (3.6). The difference of 0.6 was statistically significant.

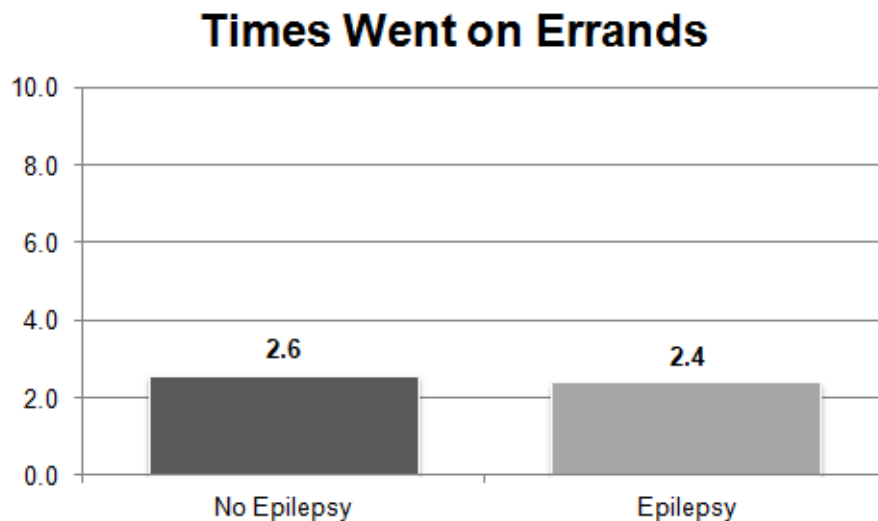
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.8: Went on Errands by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 76% of people without epilepsy went on errands in the past month compared to 72% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

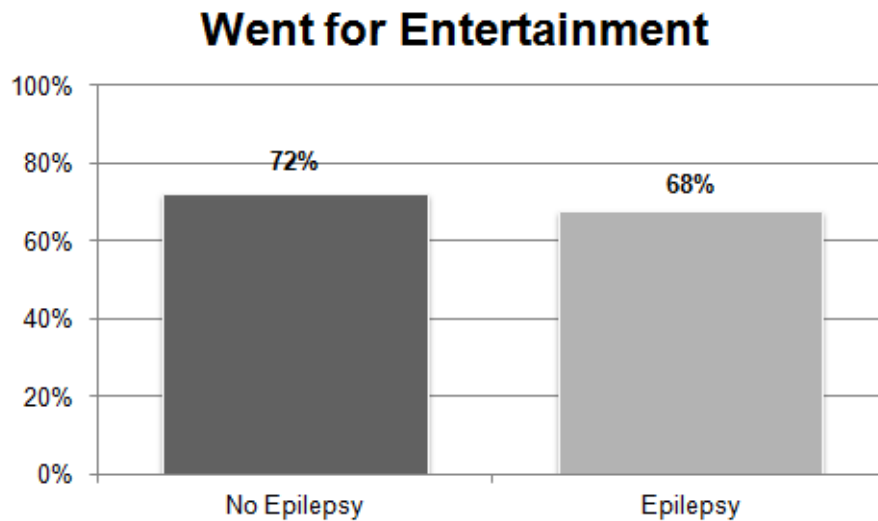
Graph 28.9: Times Went on Errands by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the average number of times people without epilepsy went on errands (2.6) compared to people with epilepsy (2.4). The difference of 0.2 was not statistically significant.

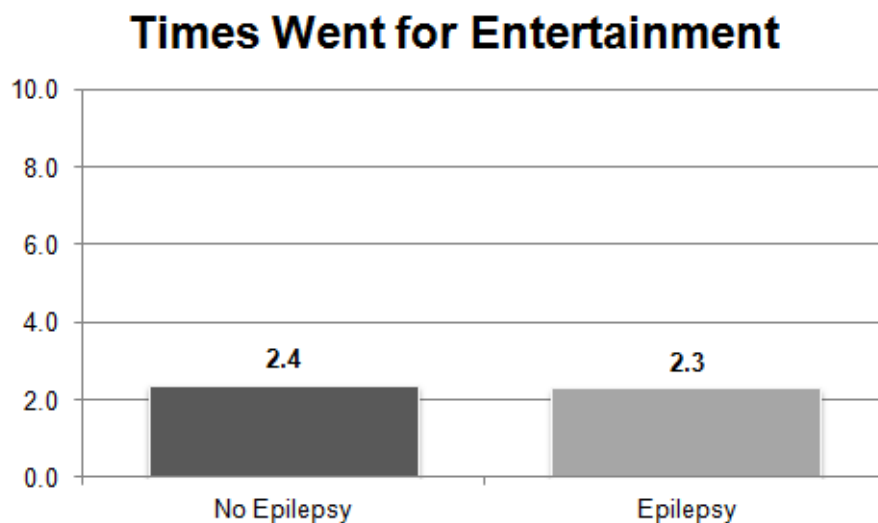
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.10: Went for Entertainment by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 72% of people without epilepsy went out for entertainment in the past month compared to 68% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

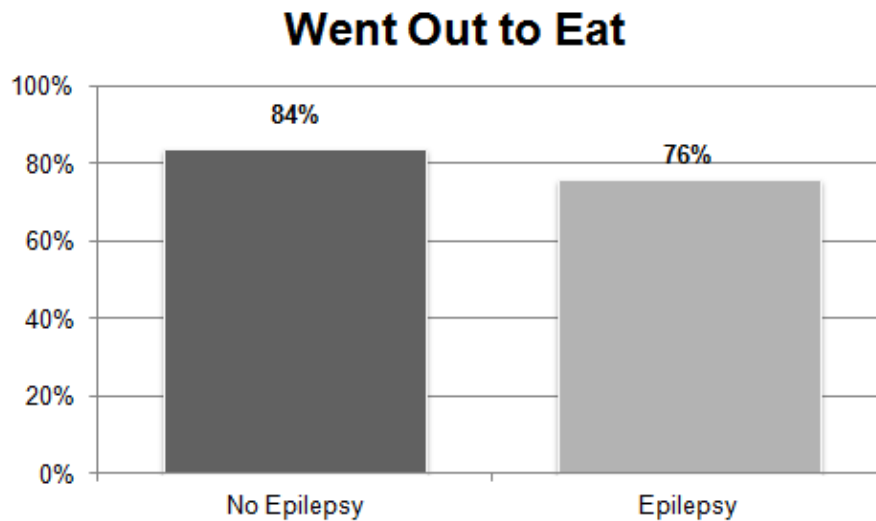
Graph 28.11: Times Went for Entertainment by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the average number of times people without epilepsy went out for entertainment (2.4) compared to people with epilepsy (2.3). The difference of 0.1 was not statistically significant.

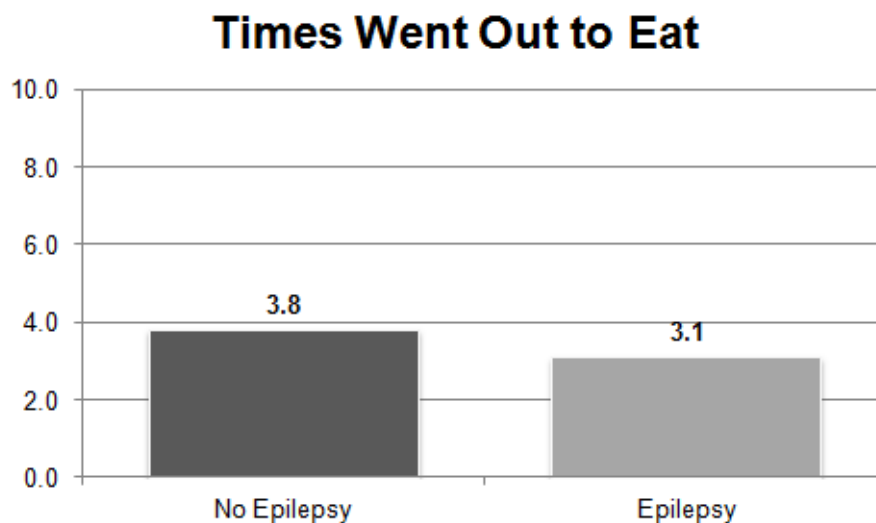
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.12: Went Out to Eat by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 84% of people without epilepsy went out to eat in the past month compared to 76% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 8% was statistically significant.

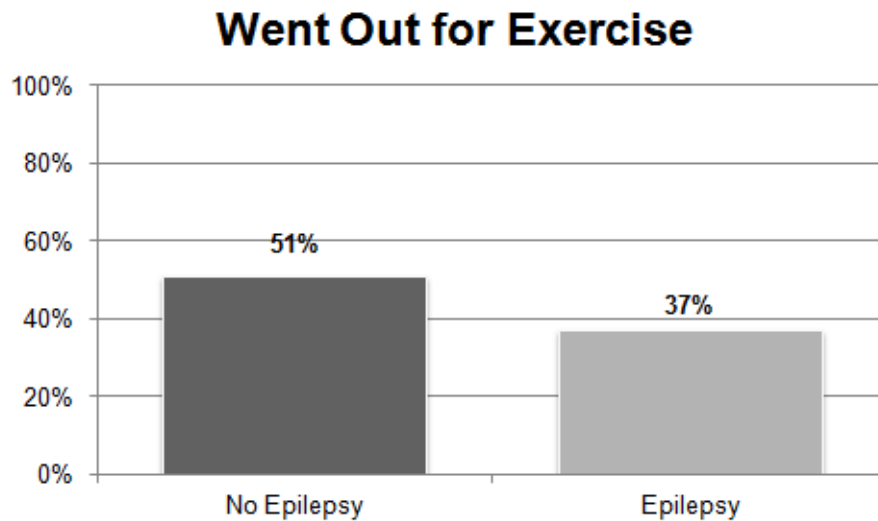
Graph 28.13: Times Went Out to Eat by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the average number of times people without epilepsy went out to eat (3.8) compared to people with epilepsy (3.1). The difference of 0.7 was statistically significant.

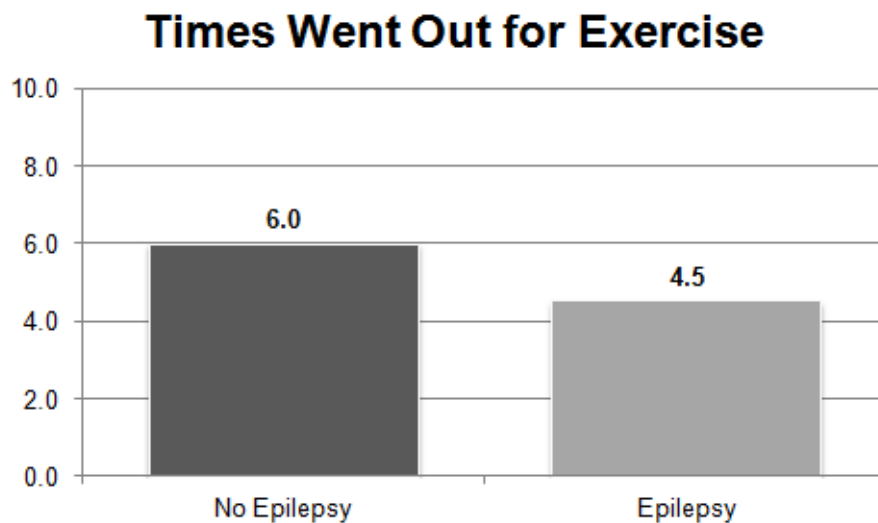
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.14: Went Out for Exercise by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 51% of people without epilepsy went out for exercise in the past month compared to 37% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 14% was statistically significant.

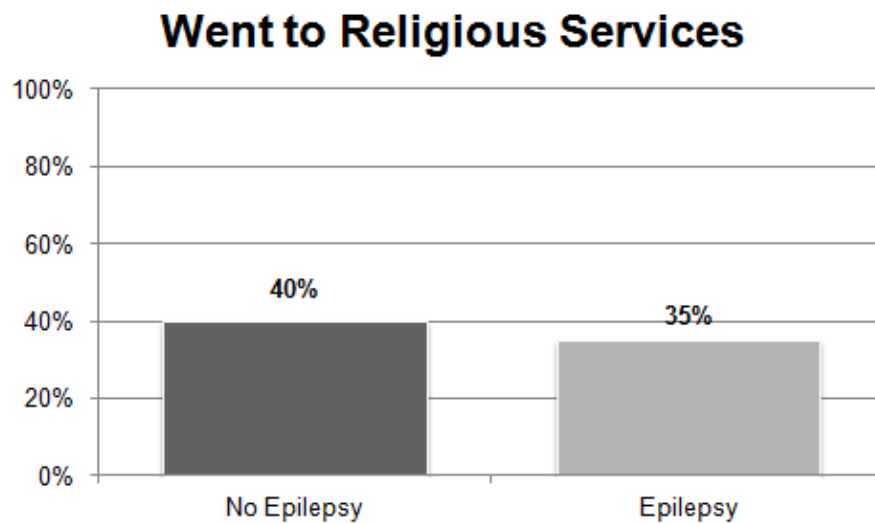
Graph 28.15: Times Went Out for Exercise by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the average number of times people without epilepsy went out for exercise (6.0) compared to people with epilepsy (4.5). The difference of 1.5 was statistically significant.

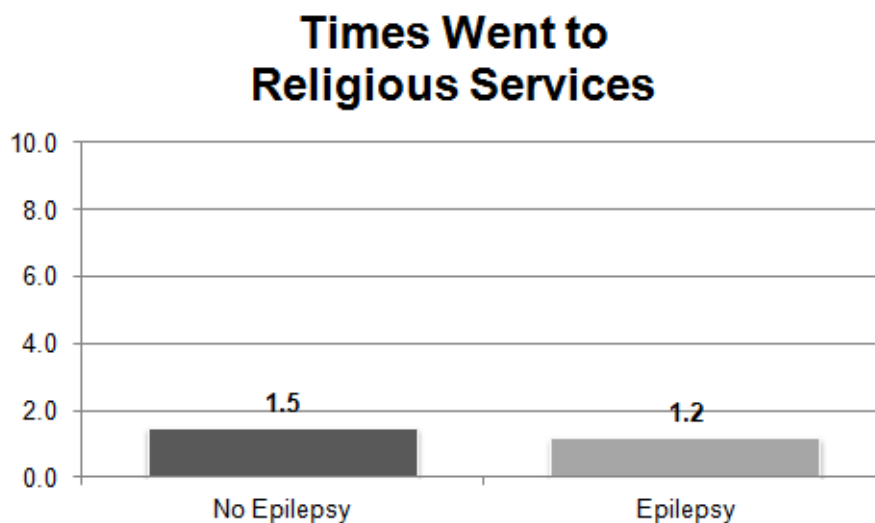
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.16: Went to Religious Services by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 40% of people without epilepsy went to religious services in the past month compared to 35% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

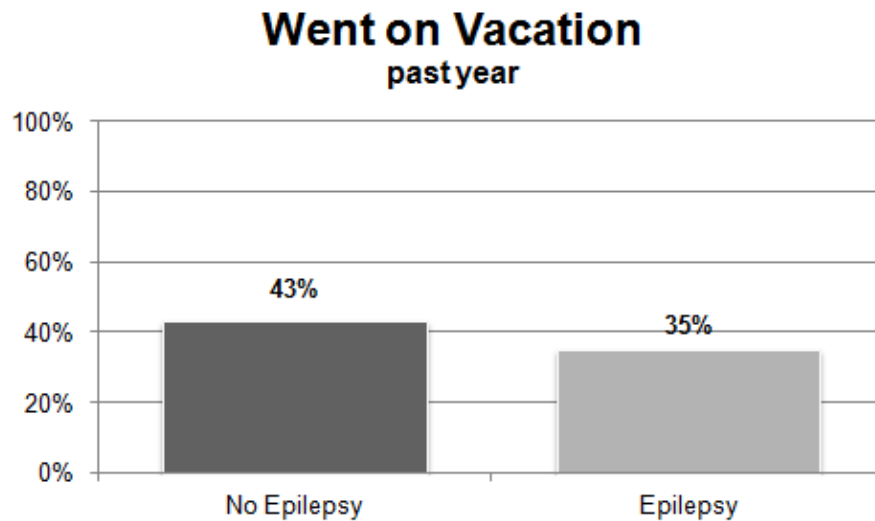
Graph 28.17: Times Went to Religious Services by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the average number of times people without epilepsy went to religious services (1.5) compared to people with epilepsy (1.2). The difference of 0.3 was statistically significant.

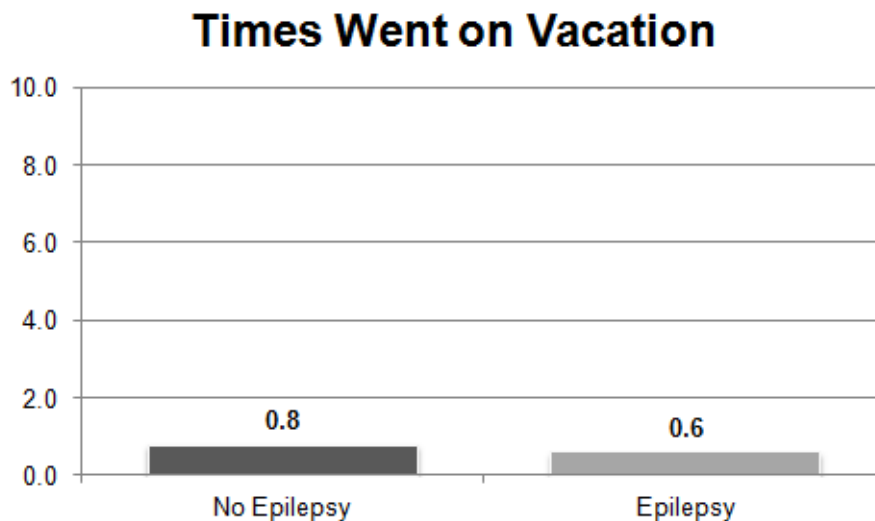
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.18: Went on Vacation by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 43% of people without epilepsy went on vacation in the past year compared to 35% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 8% was statistically significant.

Graph 28.19: Times Went on Vacation by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the average number of times people without epilepsy went on vacation (0.8) compared to people with epilepsy (0.6). The difference of 0.2 was statistically significant.



## **Analysis: Subgroups**

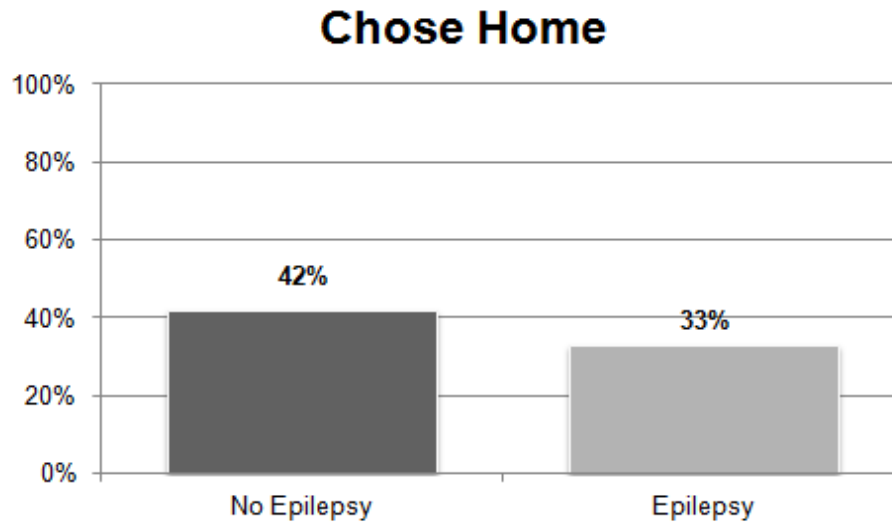
### ***Choice and Decision-Making by Epilepsy***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with epilepsy who reported choosing or having input in decisions about their home, work and day activity, everyday choices, and service coordinator. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 6 of the 14 Choice items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choices about Home by Epilepsy

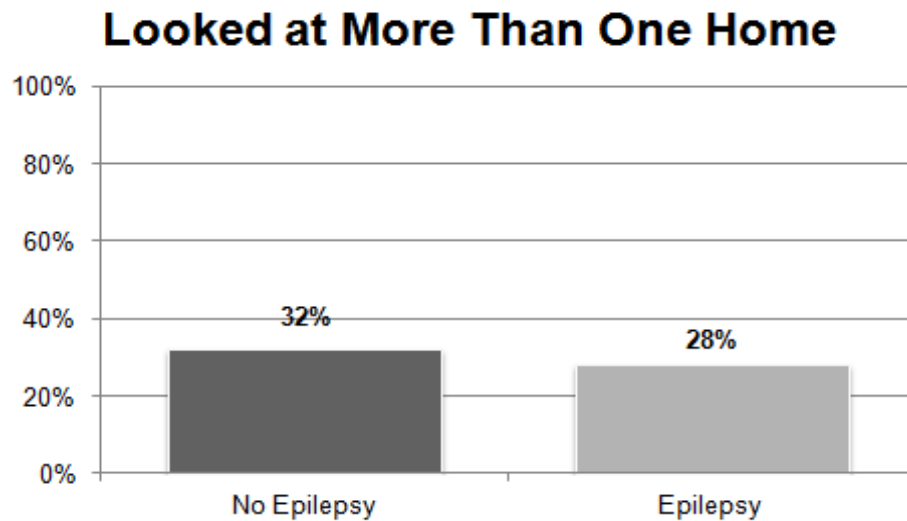
Graph 28.20: Chose Home by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 42% of people without epilepsy chose or had some input in choosing their home compared to 33% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 9% was statistically significant.

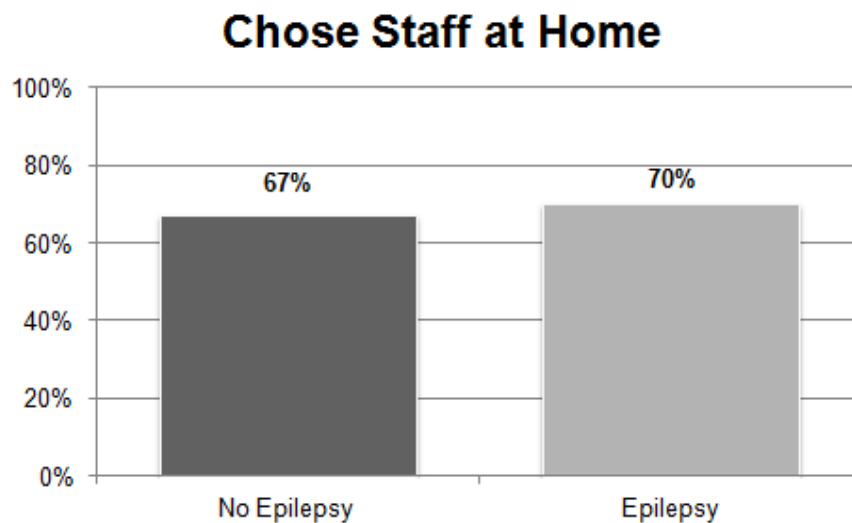
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.21: Looked at More Than One Home by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 32% of people without epilepsy looked at more than one home compared to 28% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

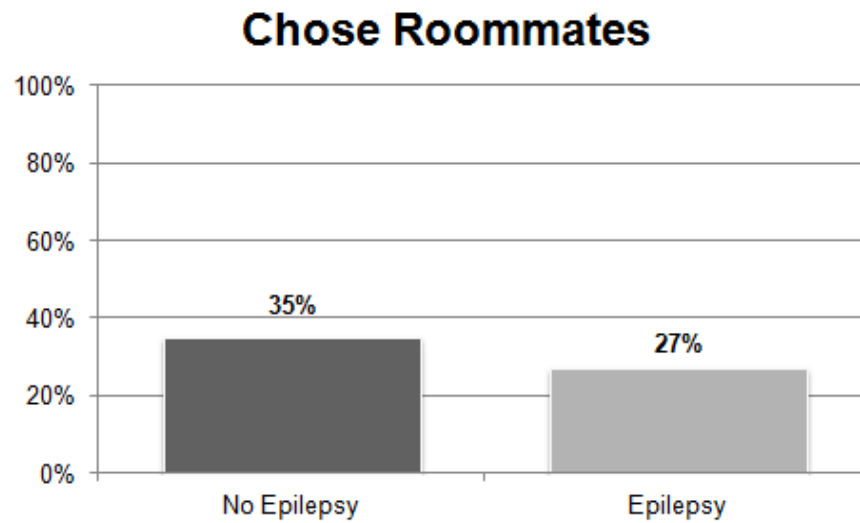
Graph 28.22: Chose Staff Home by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 67% of people without epilepsy chose or reported being aware they could choose their home staff compared to 70% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.23: Chose Roommates by Epilepsy

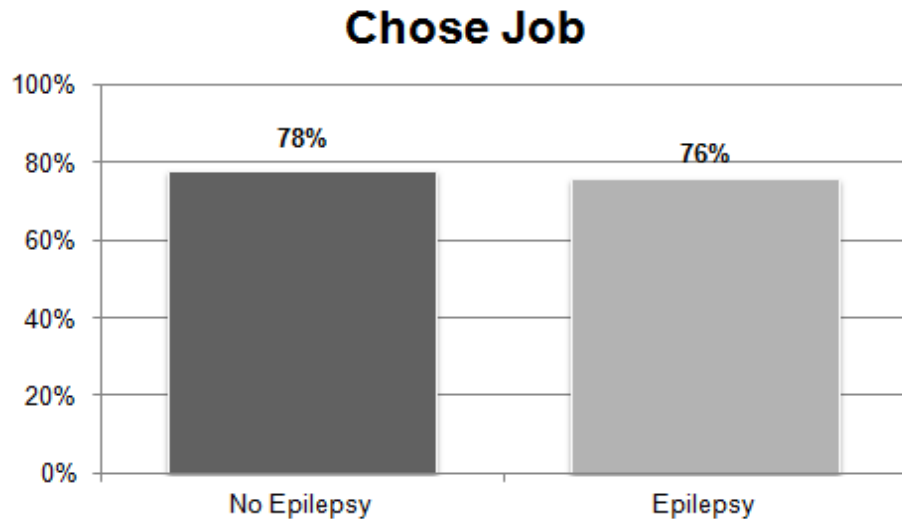


The graph above shows 35% of people without epilepsy chose or had some input in choosing their roommates compared to 27% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 8% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choices about Work and Day Activity by Epilepsy

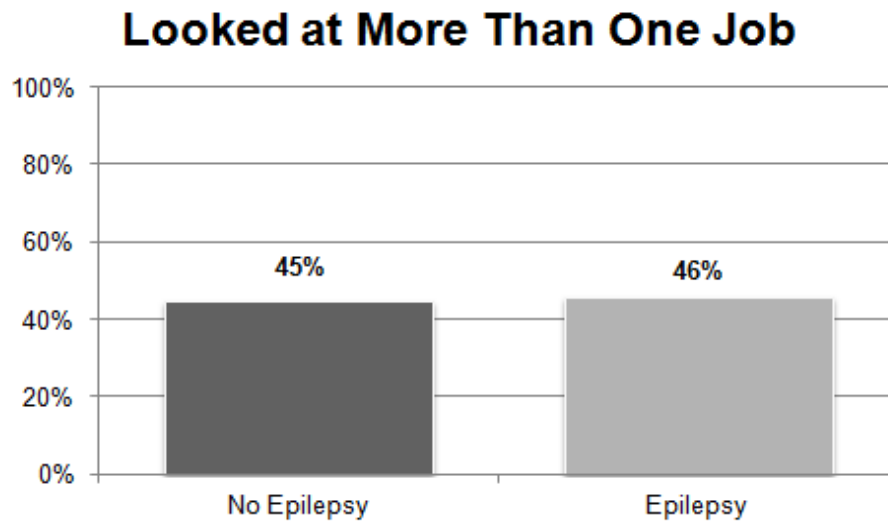
Graph 28.24: Chose Job by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 78% of people without epilepsy chose or had some input in choosing their job compared to 76% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

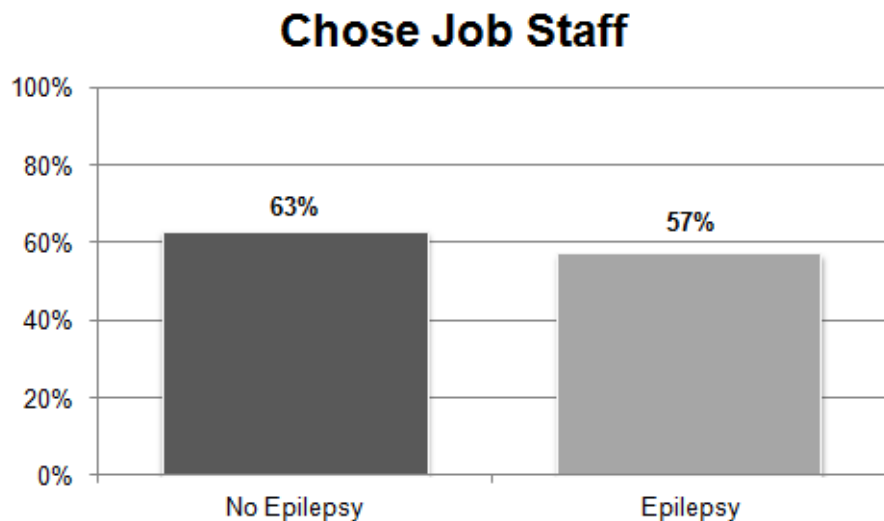
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.25: Looked at More Than One Job by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 45% of people without epilepsy looked at more than one job compared to 46% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

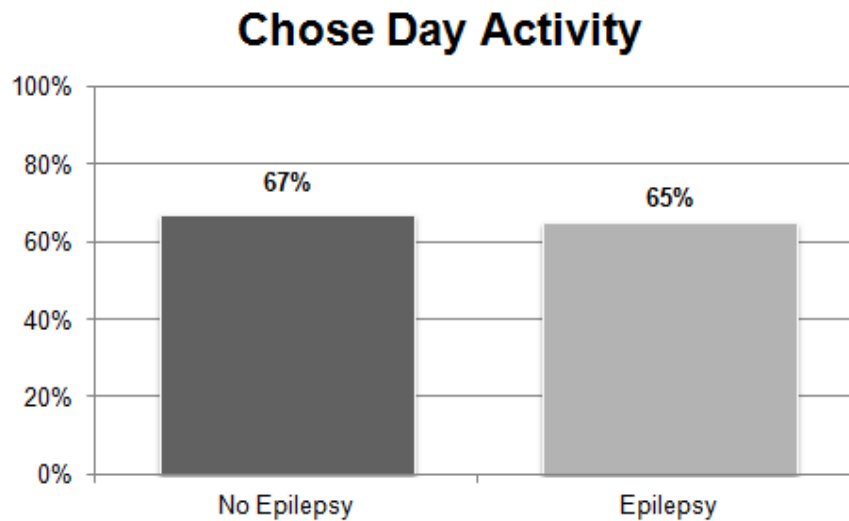
Graph 28.26: Chose Job Staff by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 63% of people without epilepsy chose or reported being aware they could choose the staff at their job compared to 57% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 6% was not statistically significant.

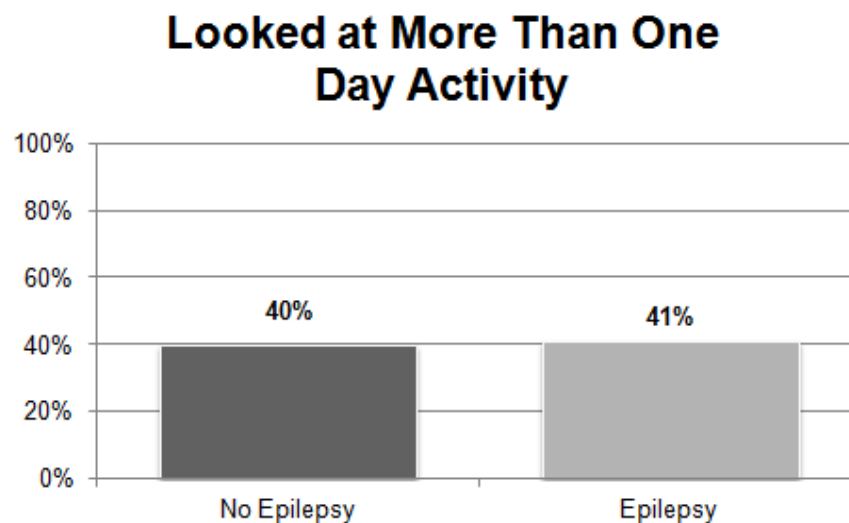
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.27: Chose Day Activity by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 67% of people without epilepsy chose or had some input in choosing their day activity compared to 65% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

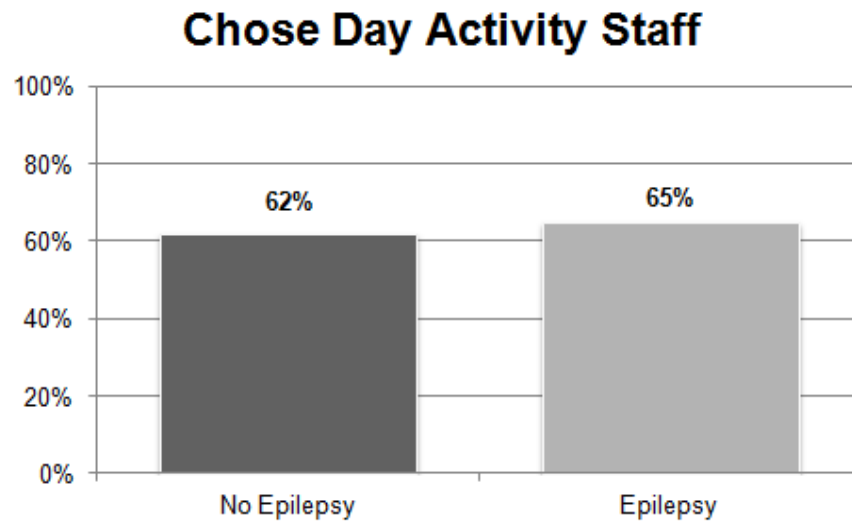
Graph 28.28: Looked at More Than One Day Activity by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 40% of people without epilepsy looked at more than one day activity compared to 41% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.29: Chose Day Activity Staff by Epilepsy



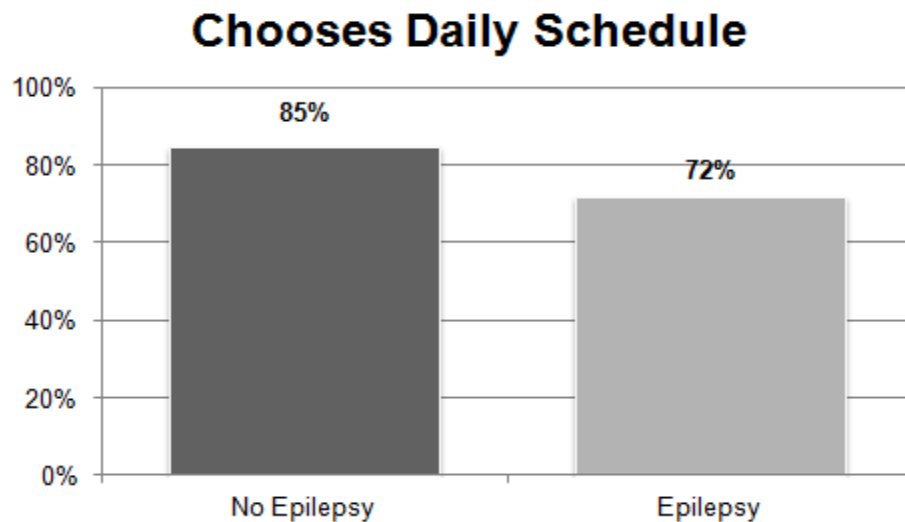
The graph above shows 62% of people without epilepsy chose or reported being aware they could choose their day activity staff compared to 65% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

### Everyday Decisions by Epilepsy

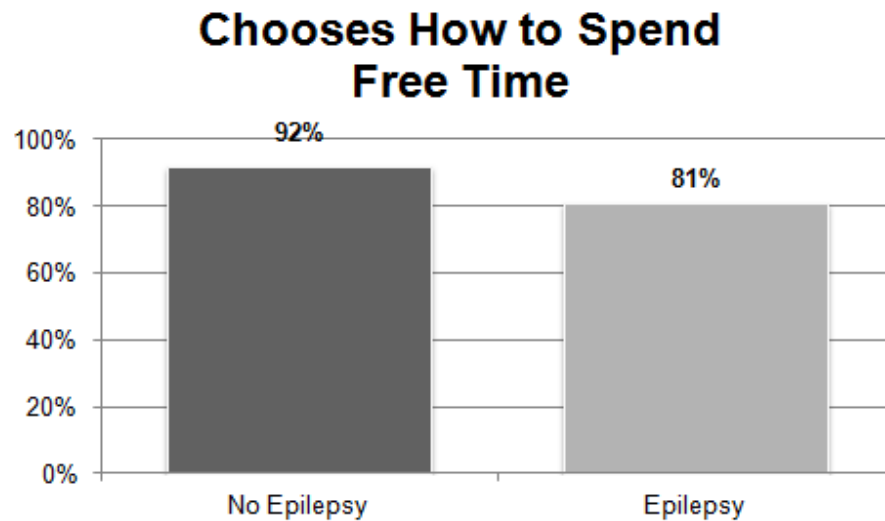
Graph 28.30: Chooses Daily Schedule by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 85% of people without epilepsy choose their daily schedule compared to 72% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 13% was statistically significant.

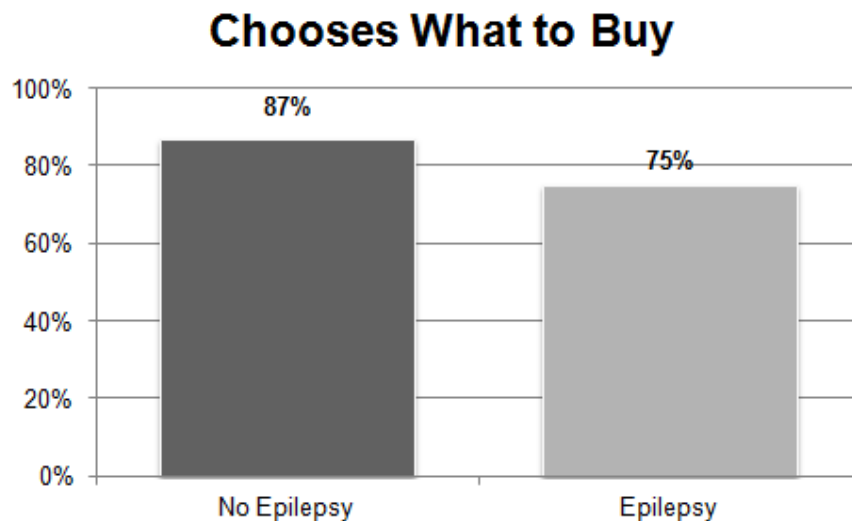
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.31: Chooses How to Spend Free Time by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 92% of people without epilepsy choose how to spend free time compared to 81% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 11% was statistically significant.

Graph 28.32: Chooses What to Buy by Epilepsy

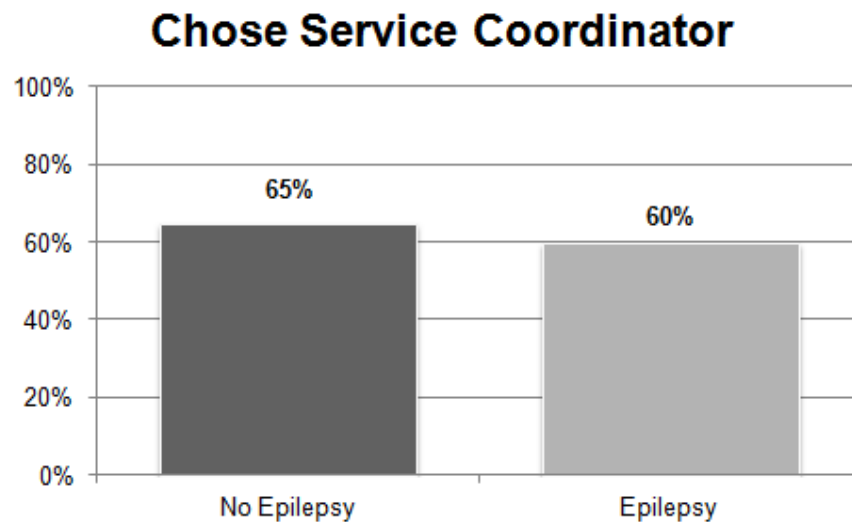


The graph above shows 87% of people without epilepsy choose what to buy compared to 75% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 12% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Choice of Service Coordinator by Epilepsy

Graph 28.33: Chose Service Coordinator by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 65% of people without epilepsy chose or reported being aware they could choose their service coordinator compared to 60% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### ***Work by Epilepsy\****

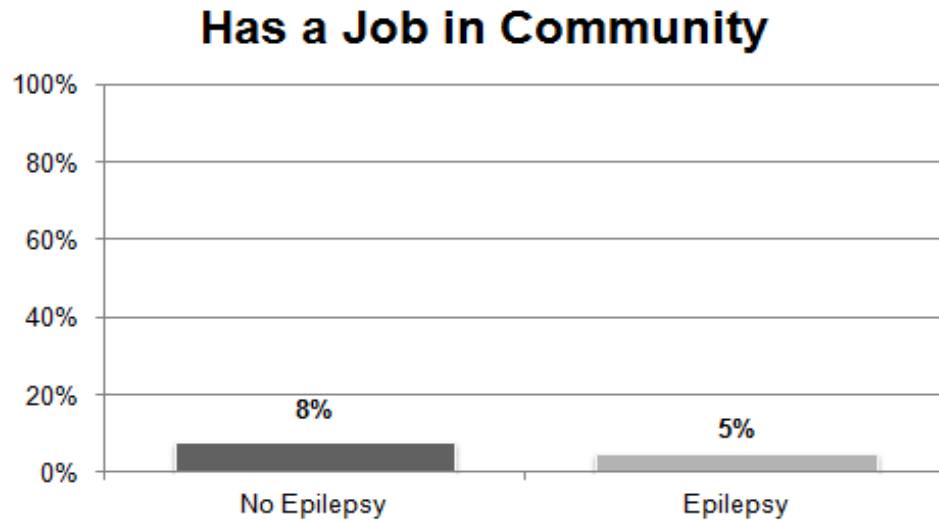
*Results reflect the proportion of people without and with epilepsy who reported having community-based employment, wanting community-based employment, and their employment goals. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 4 of 10 Work items.*

**\*All hourly wage indicators are not shown due to an insufficient number of cases to report.**

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Community-Based Employment by Epilepsy

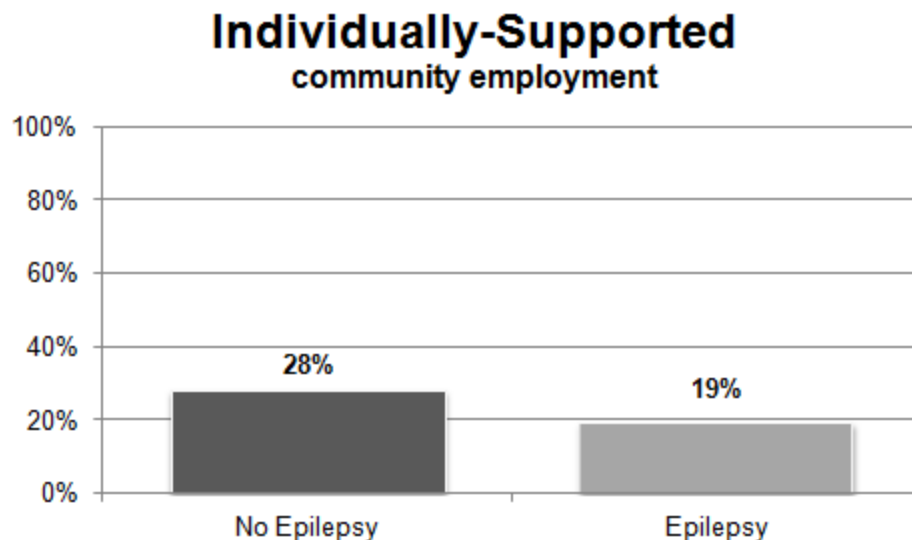
Graph 28.34: Has a Job in the Community by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 8% of people without epilepsy have a job in the community compared to 5% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

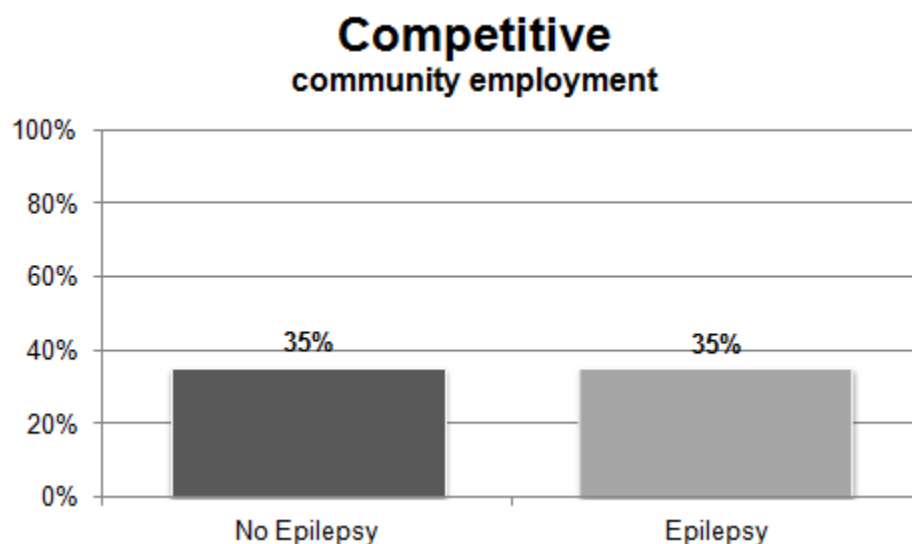
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.35: Individually-Supported Community Employment by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 28% of people without epilepsy compared to 19% of people with epilepsy, with a job in the community, are in individually-supported community employment. The difference of 9% was statistically significant.

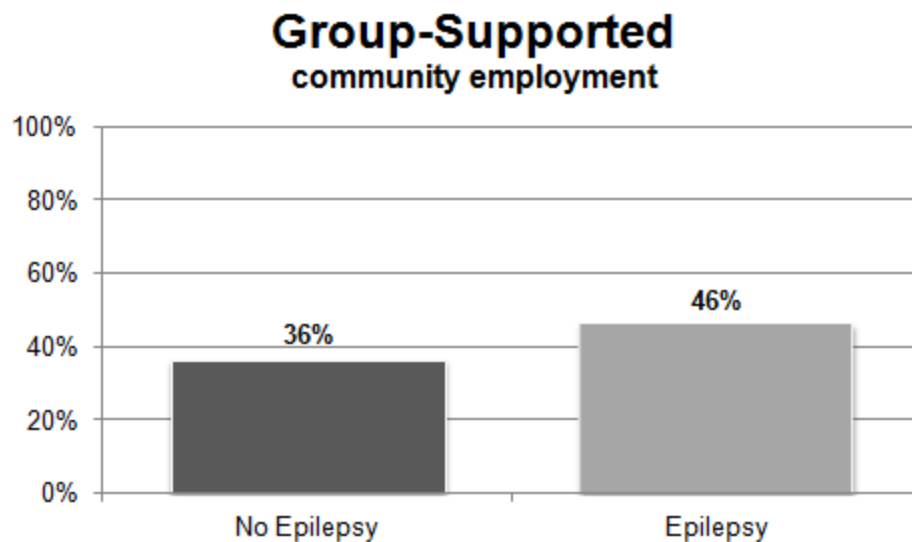
Graph 28.36: Competitive Community Employment by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without epilepsy as people with epilepsy, with a job in the community, are in competitive community employment (35%).

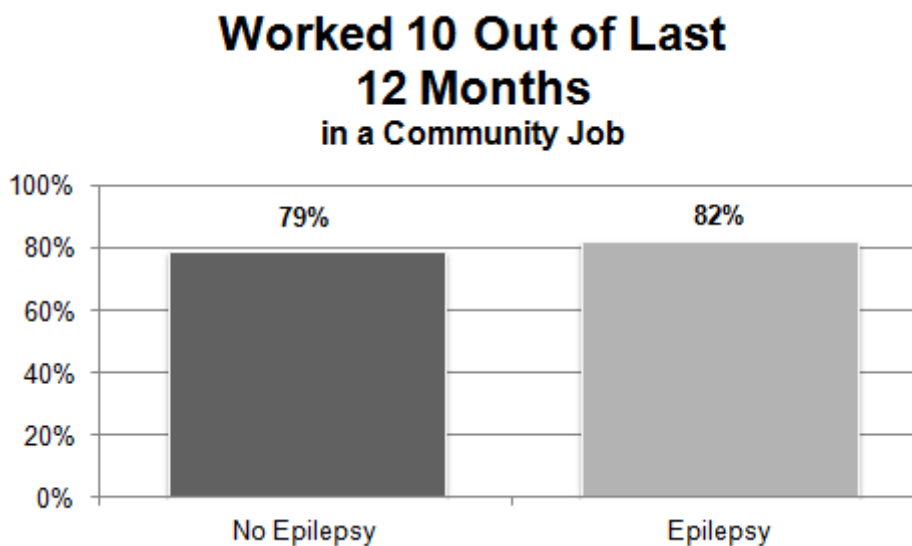
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.37: Group-Supported Community Employment by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 36% of people without epilepsy compared to 46% of people with epilepsy, with a job in the community, are in group-supported community employment. The difference of 10% was not statistically significant.

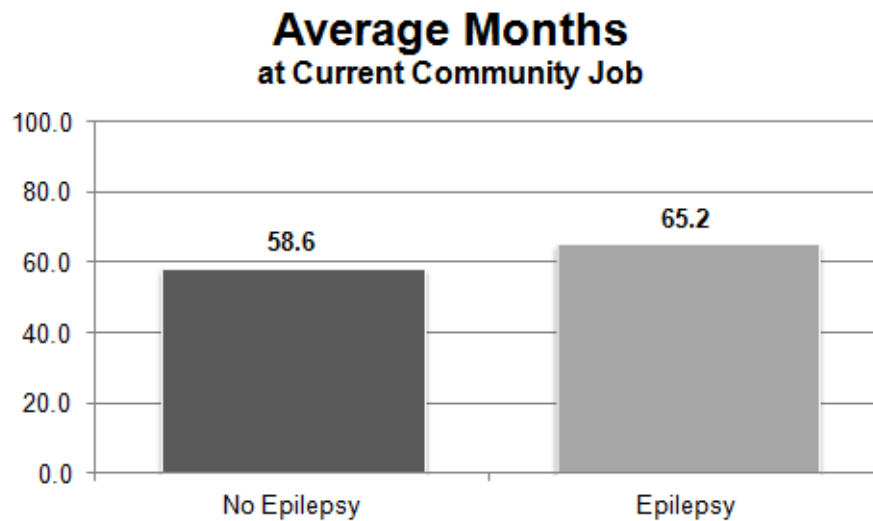
Graph 28.38: Worked 10 Out of Last 12 Months in a Community Job by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 79% of people without epilepsy compared to 82% of people with epilepsy, with a job in the community, worked 10 out of the last 12 months. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

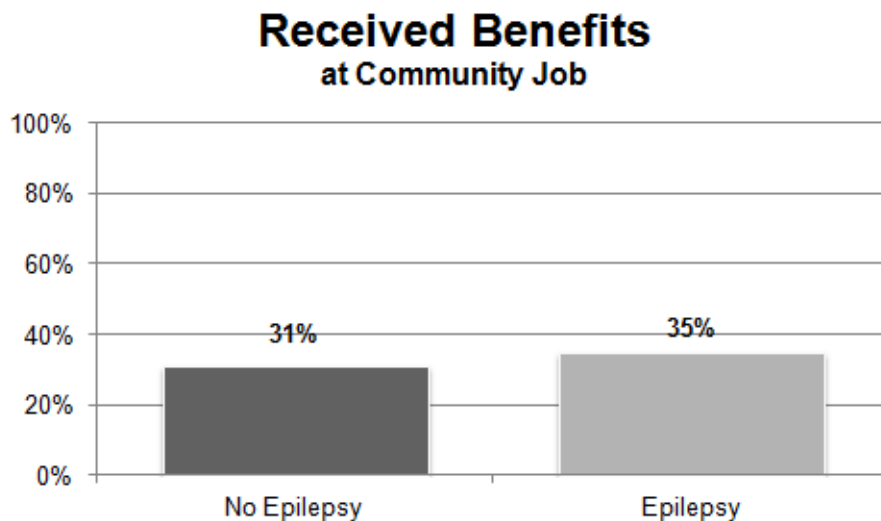
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.39: Average Months at Current Community Job by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the average number of months people without epilepsy were employed (58.6) compared to people with epilepsy (65.2). The difference of 6.6 months was not statistically significant.

Graph 28.40: Received Benefits at Community Job by Epilepsy



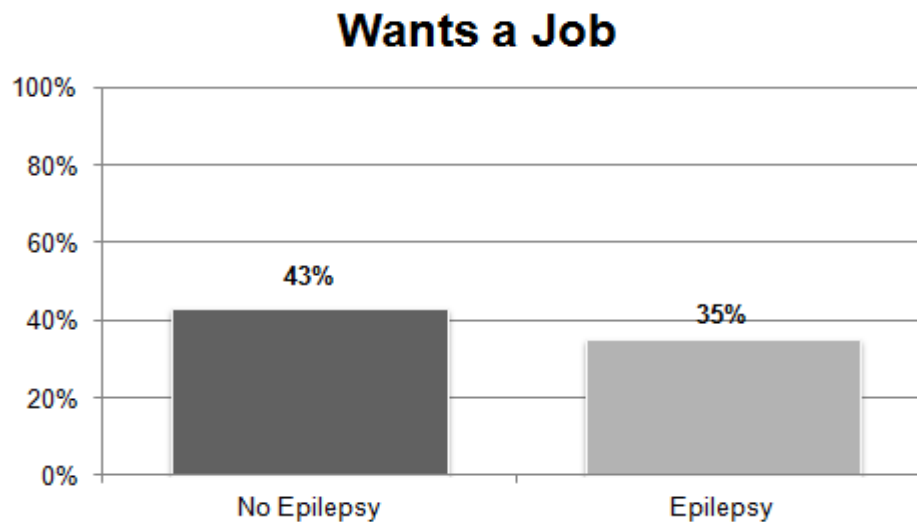
The graph above shows 31% of people without epilepsy received benefits at their community job compared to 35% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

### Employment Goals by Epilepsy

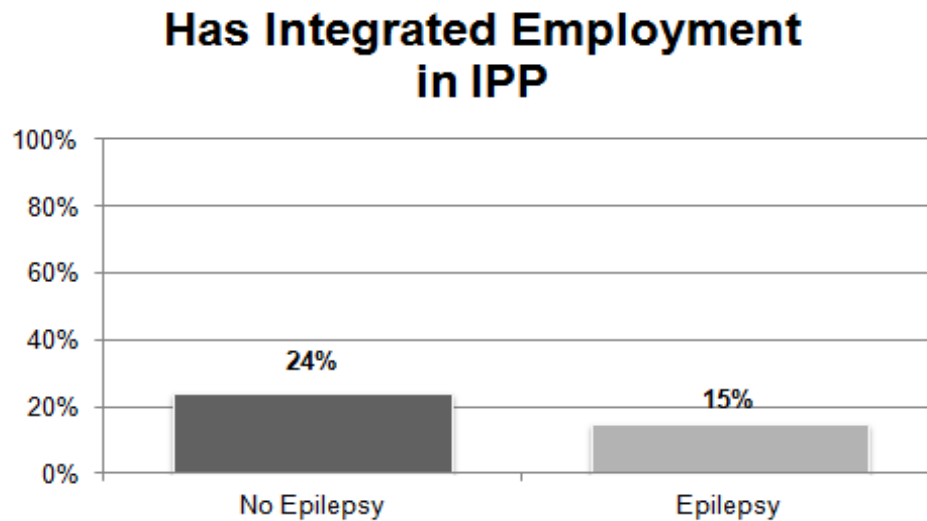
Graph 28.41: Wants a Job by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 43% of people without epilepsy want a job in the community compared to 35% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 8% was statistically significant.

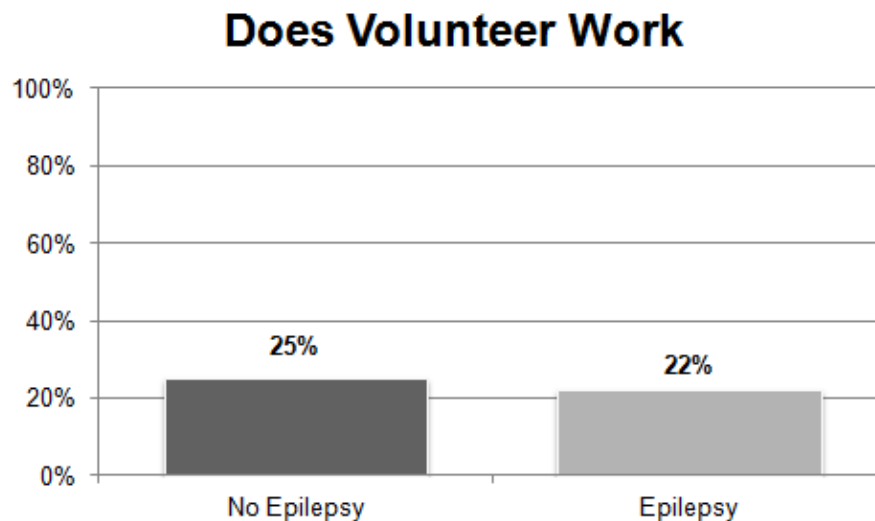
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.42: Has Integrated Employment in IPP by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 24% of people without epilepsy have integrated employment as a goal in their IPP compared to 15% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 9% was statistically significant.

Graph 28.43: Does Volunteer Work by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 25% of people without epilepsy do volunteer work compared to 22% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

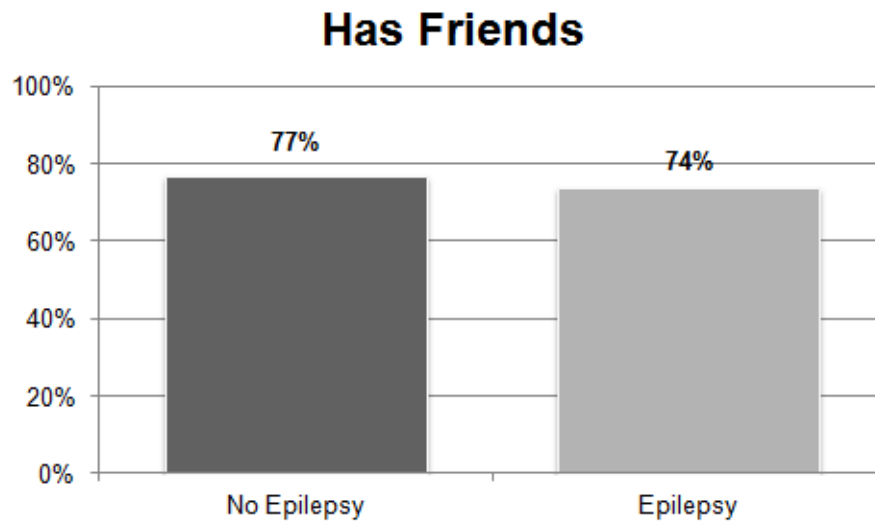
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Relationships by Epilepsy***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with epilepsy who reported having relationships and the means to sustain relationships with friends and family. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the seven Relationship items.*

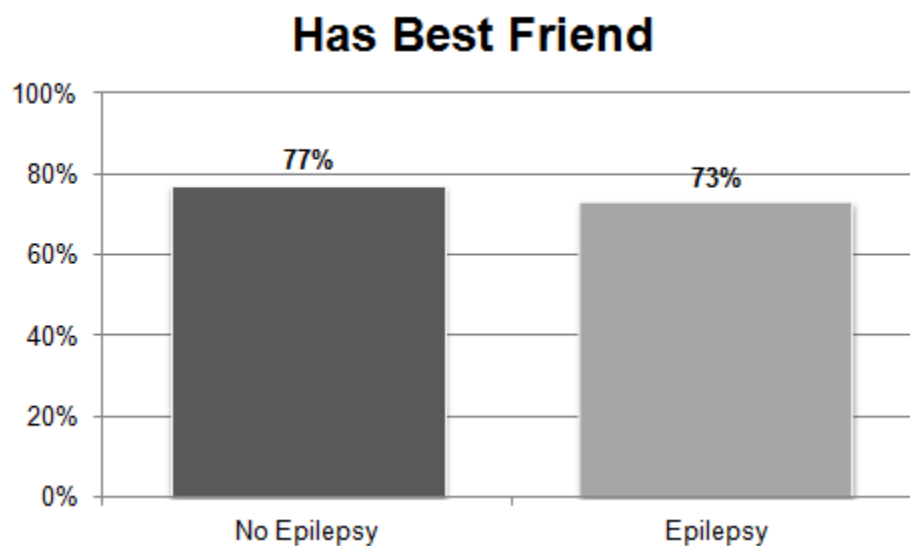
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.44: Has Friends by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 77% of people without epilepsy have friends compared to 74% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

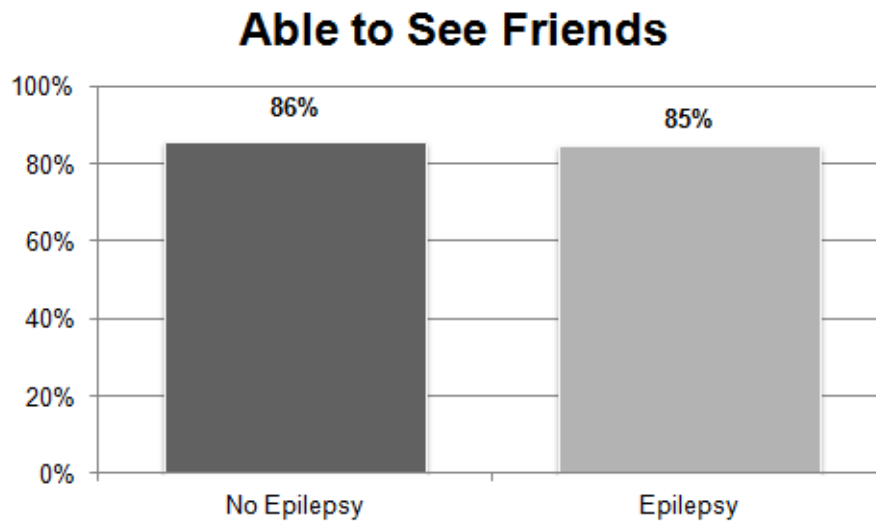
Graph 28.45: Has Best Friend by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 77% of people without epilepsy have a best friend compared to 73% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

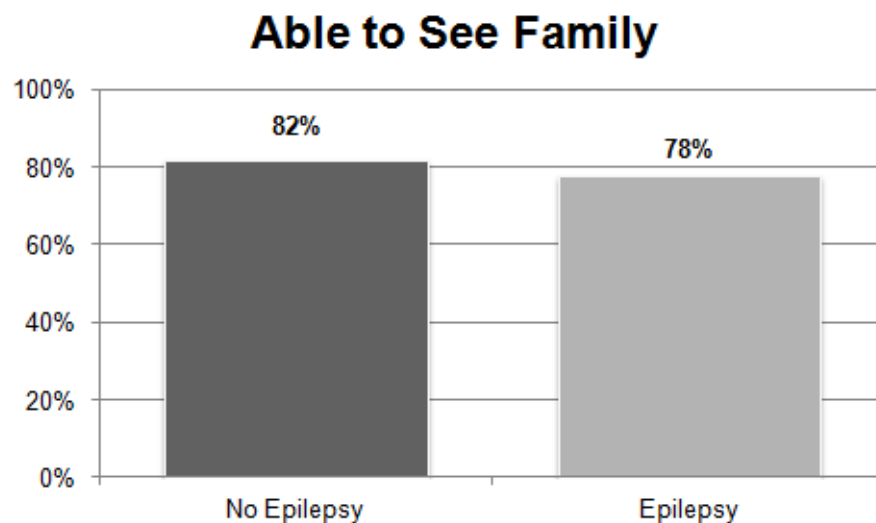
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.46: Able to See Friends by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 86% of people without epilepsy are able to see friends when they want compared to 85% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

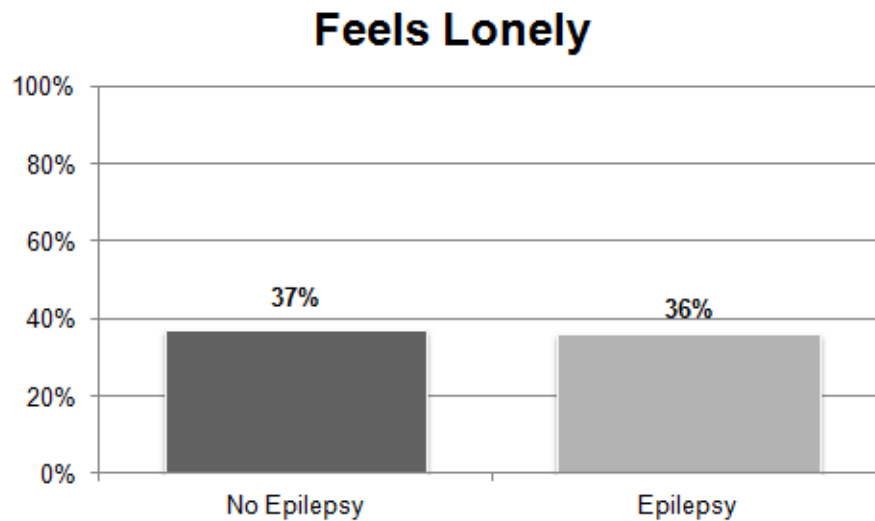
Graph 28.47: Able to See Family by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 82% of people without epilepsy are able to see family when they want compared to 78% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

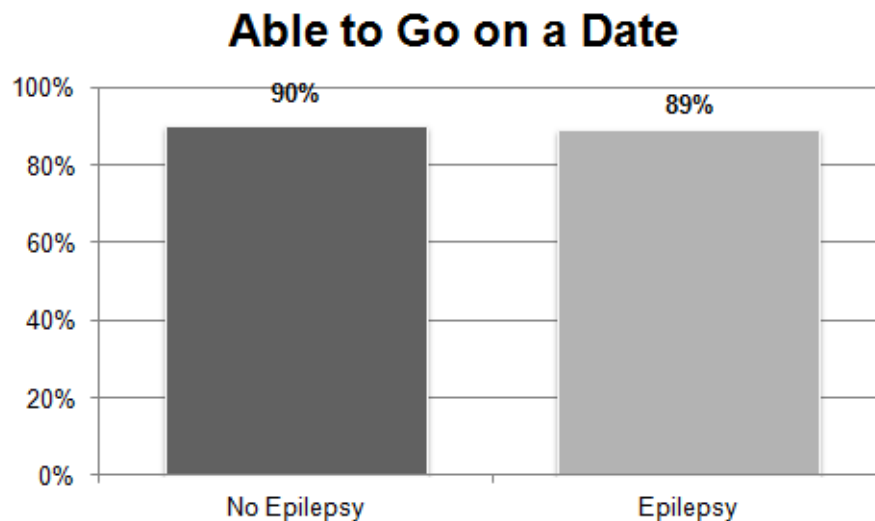
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.48: Feels Lonely by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 37% of people without epilepsy feel lonely at least half the time compared to 36% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

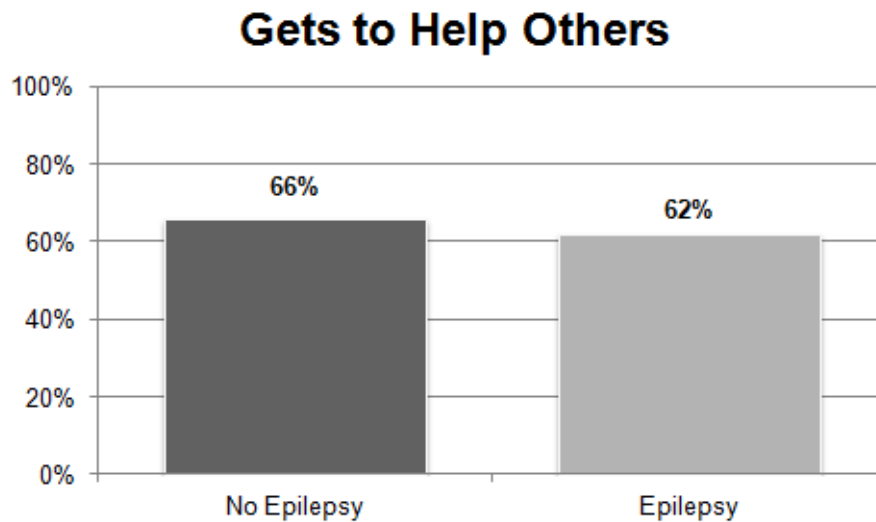
Graph 28.49: Able to Go on a Date by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 90% of people without epilepsy are able to go on a date if they want compared to 89% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.50: Gets to Help Others by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 66% of people without epilepsy get to help others compared to 62% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

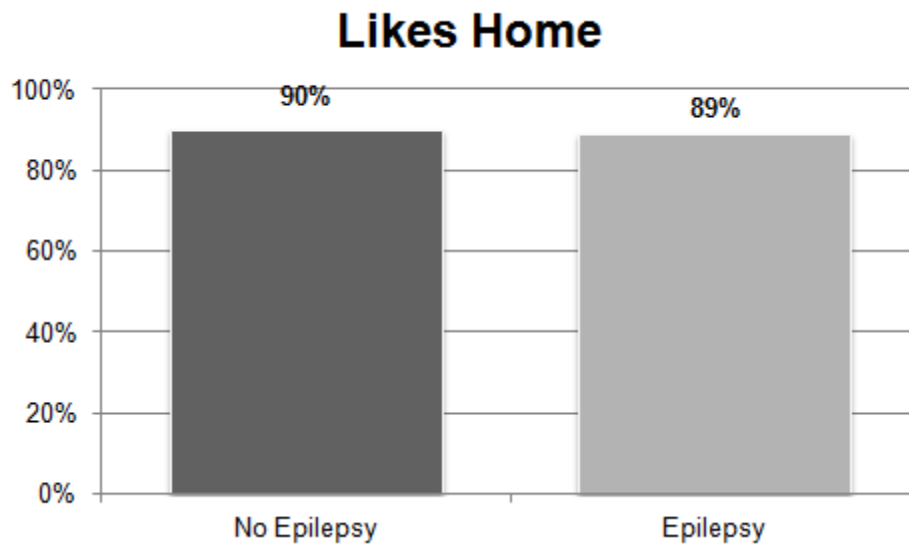
### ***Satisfaction by Epilepsy***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with epilepsy who reported liking their home, work, and day activity. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents to these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the seven Satisfaction items.*



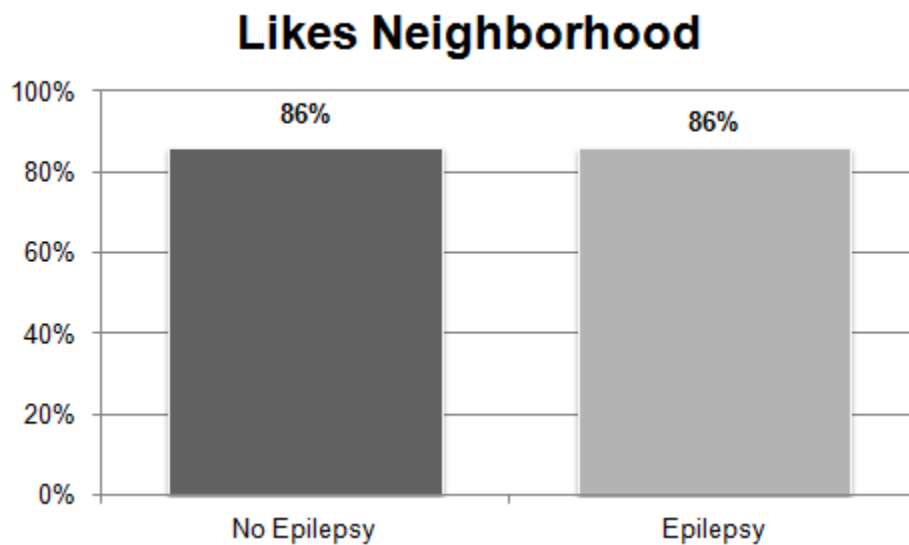
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.51: Likes Home by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 90% of people without epilepsy like where they lived compared to 89% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

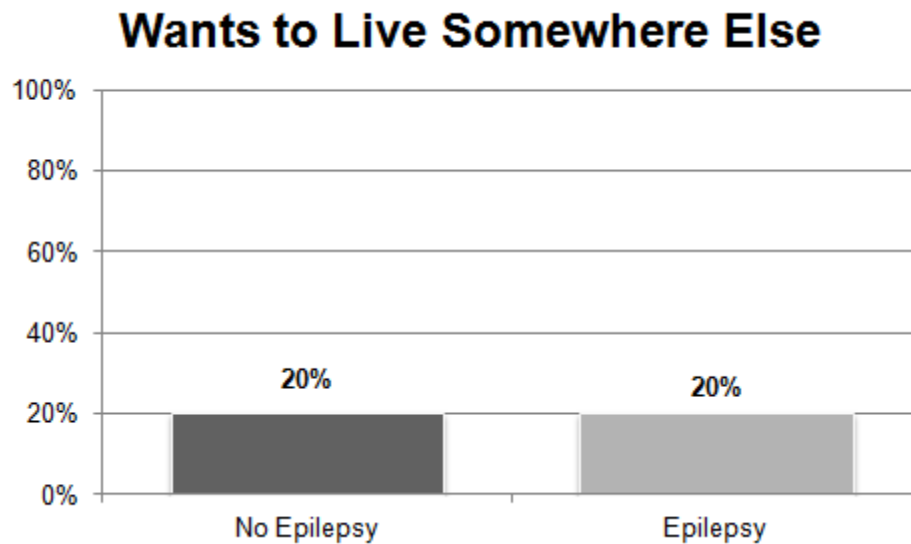
Graph 28.52: Likes Neighborhood by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without epilepsy as people with epilepsy like their neighborhood (86%).

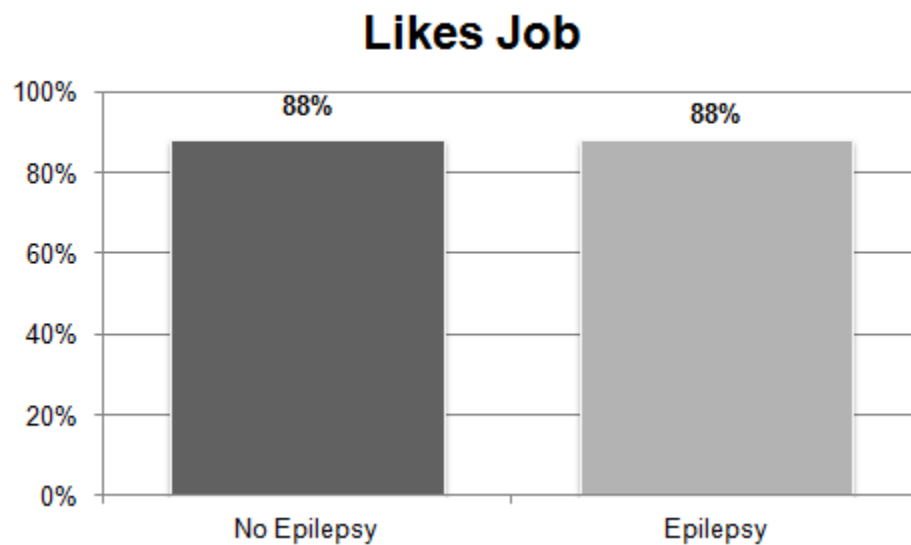
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.53: Wants to Live Somewhere Else by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without epilepsy as people with epilepsy want to live somewhere else (20%).

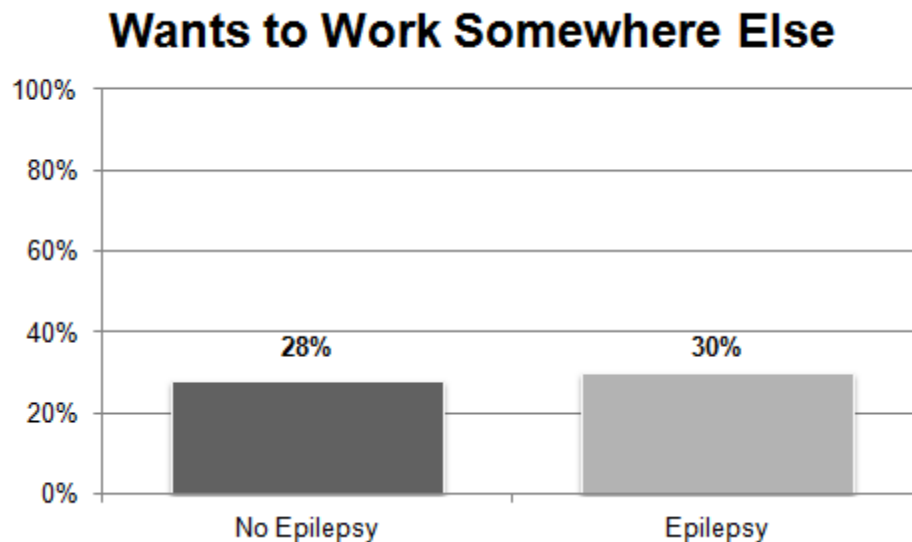
Graph 28.54: Likes Job by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without epilepsy as people with epilepsy like their job (88%).

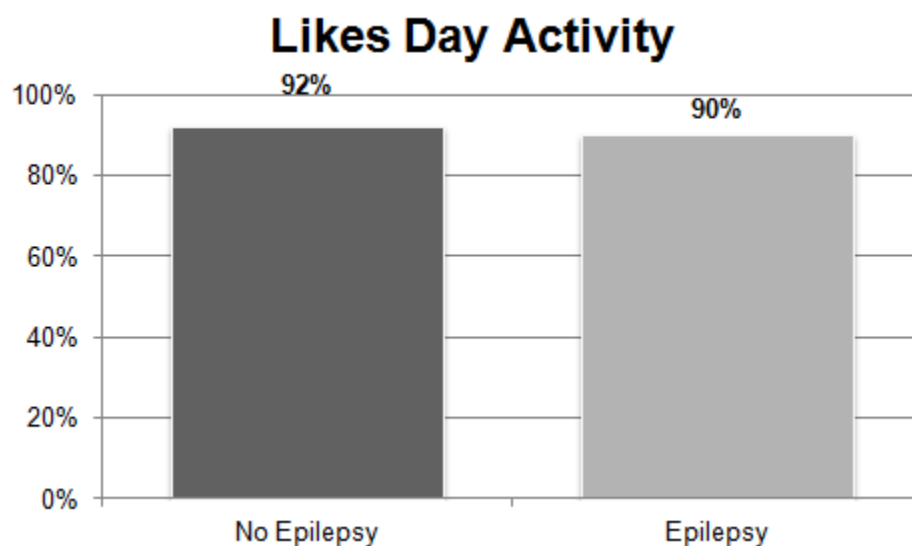
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.55: Wants to Work Somewhere Else by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 28% of people without epilepsy want to work somewhere else compared to 30% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

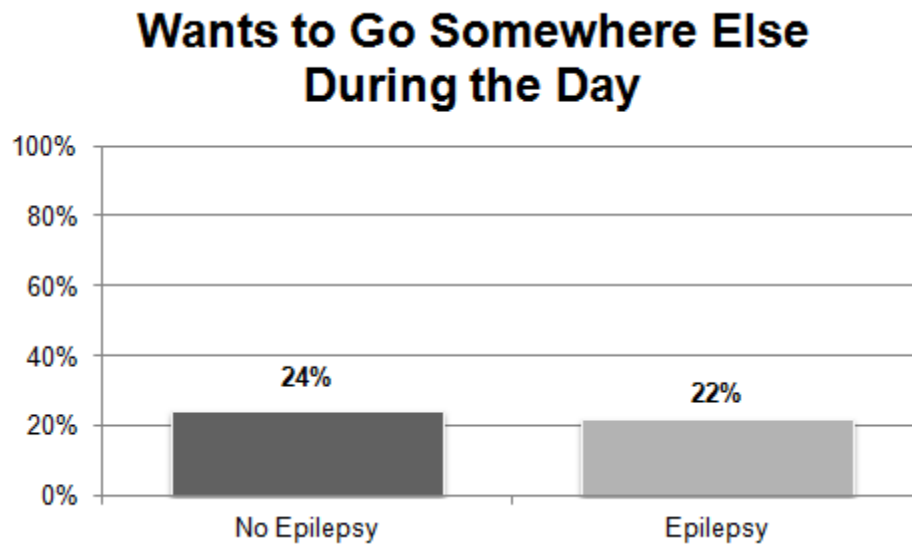
Graph 28.56: Likes Day Activity by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 92% of people without epilepsy like their day activity compared to 90% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.57: Wants to Go Somewhere Else During the Day by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 24% of people without epilepsy want to go somewhere else during the day compared to 22% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

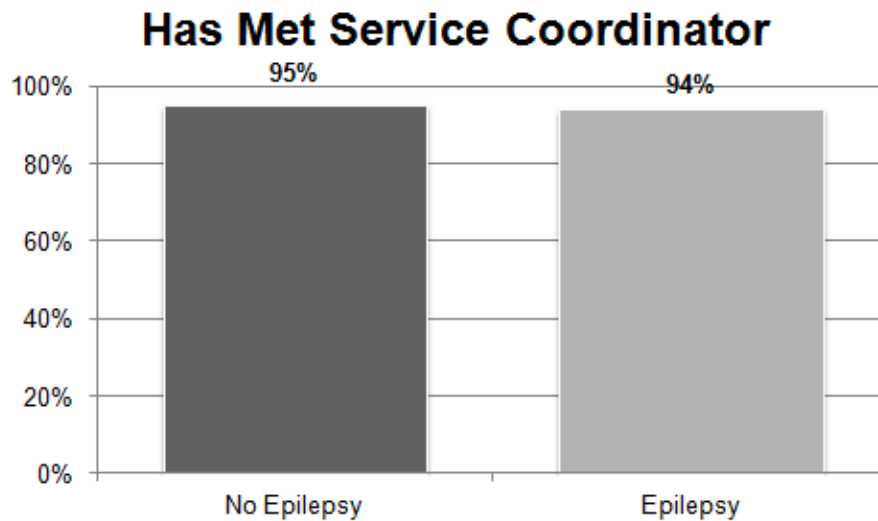
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Service Coordination by Epilepsy***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with epilepsy who reported their service coordinator is helpful and responsive. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the five Service Coordination items.*

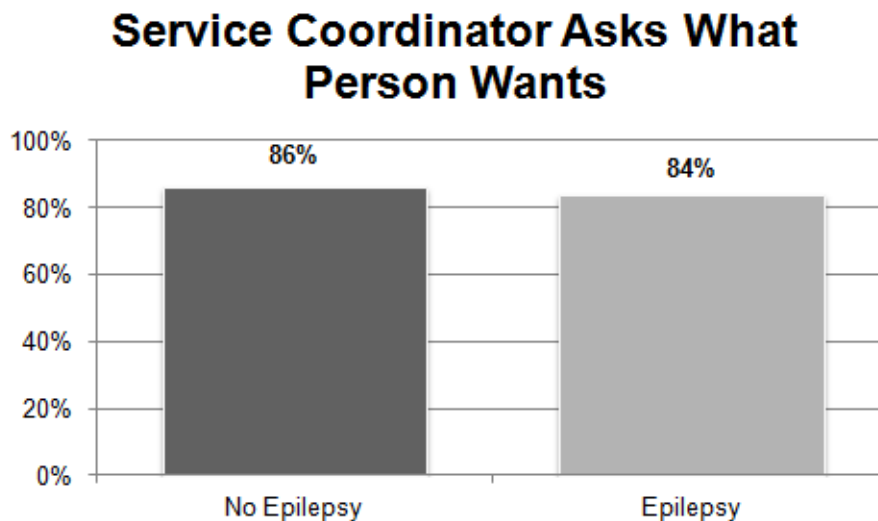
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.58: Has Met Service Coordinator by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 95% of people without epilepsy have met their service coordinator compared to 94% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

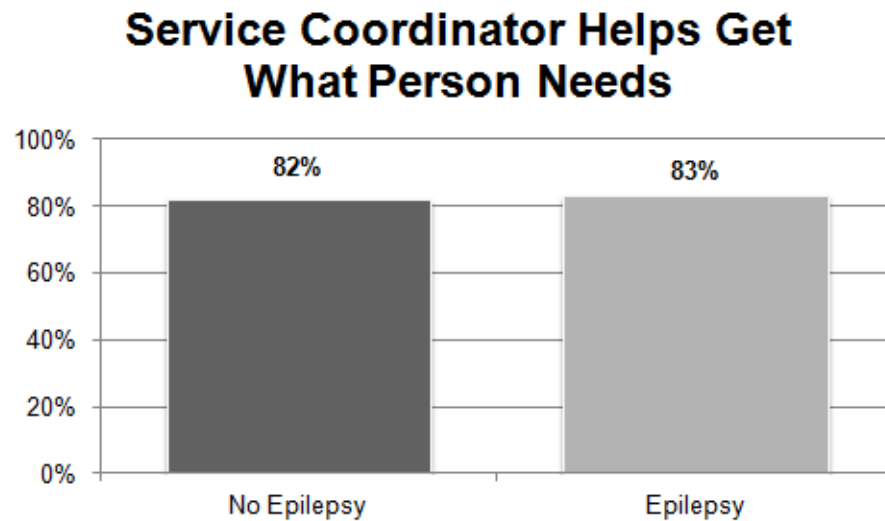
Graph 28.59: Service Coordinator Asks What Person Wants by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 86% of people without epilepsy have a service coordinator who asks what they want compared to 84% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

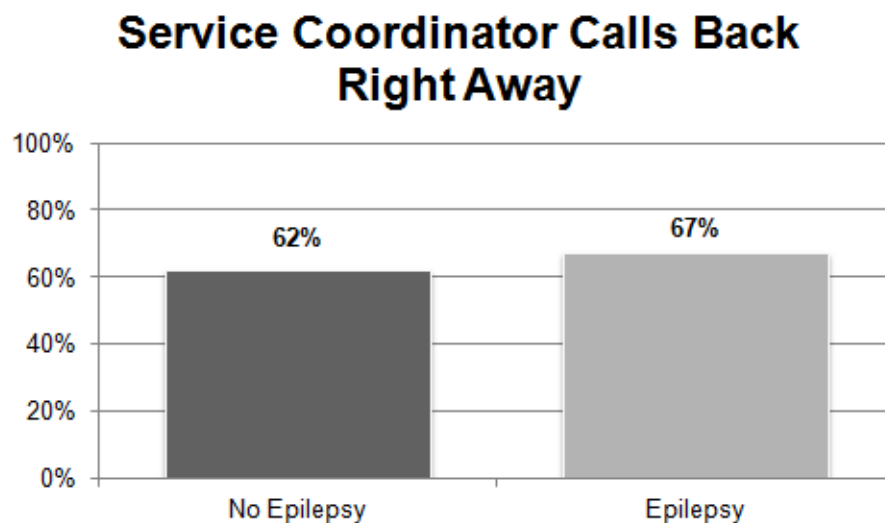
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.60: Service Coordinator Helps Get What Person Needs by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 82% of people without epilepsy have a service coordinator who helps get them what they need compared to 83% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

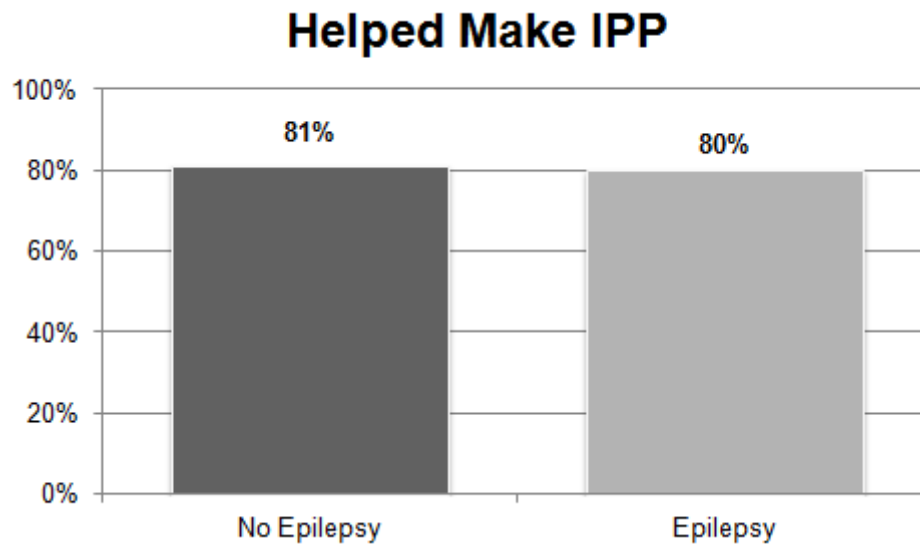
Graph 28.61: Service Coordinator Calls Back Right Away by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 62% of people without epilepsy have a service coordinator who calls back right away compared to 67% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.62: Helped Make IPP by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 81% of people without epilepsy helped make their IPP compared to 80% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.



## **Analysis: Subgroups**

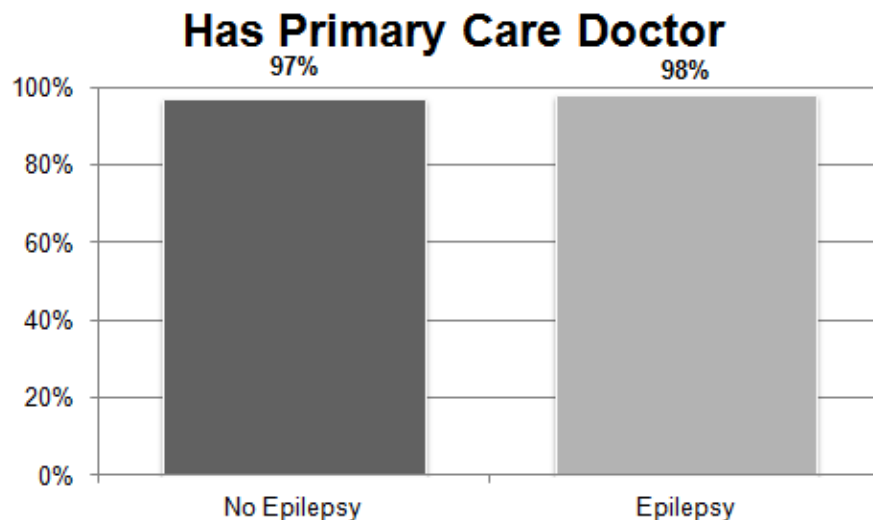
### ***Health by Epilepsy***

*Percentages reflect the reported health status of people without and with epilepsy and the proportion of people who were reported to have received regular exams, preventive screening, and vaccines. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for 6 of the 12 Health items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

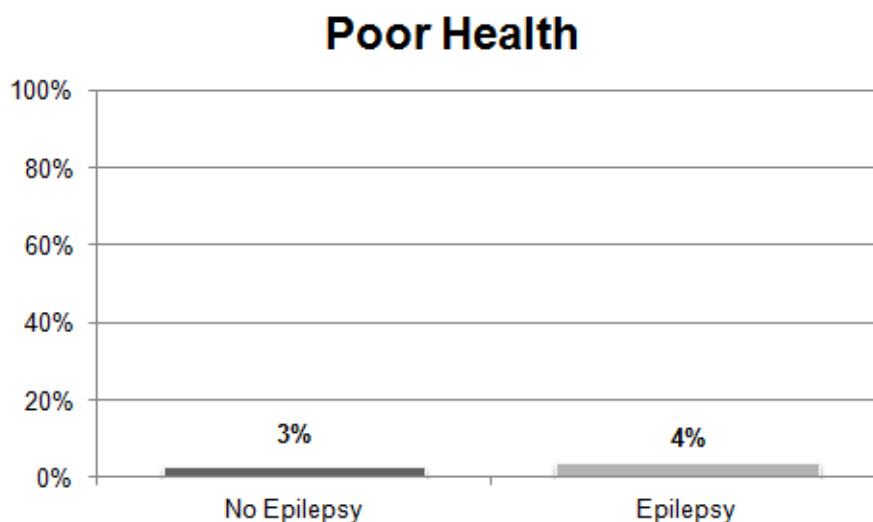
### Health Status by Epilepsy

Graph 28.63: Has Primary Care Doctor by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 97% of people without epilepsy have a primary care doctor compared to 98% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was statistically significant.

Graph 28.64: Poor Health by Epilepsy

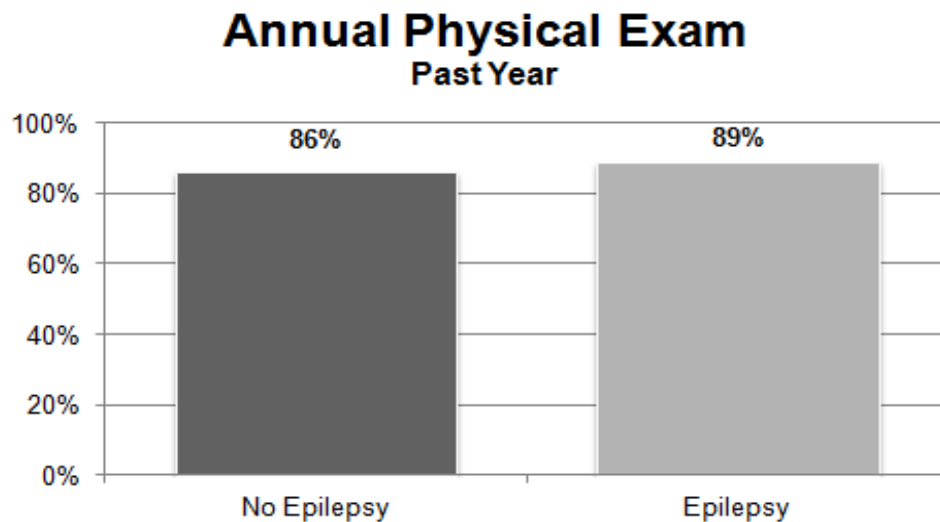


The graph above shows 3% of people without epilepsy are in poor health compared to 4% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Regular Exams

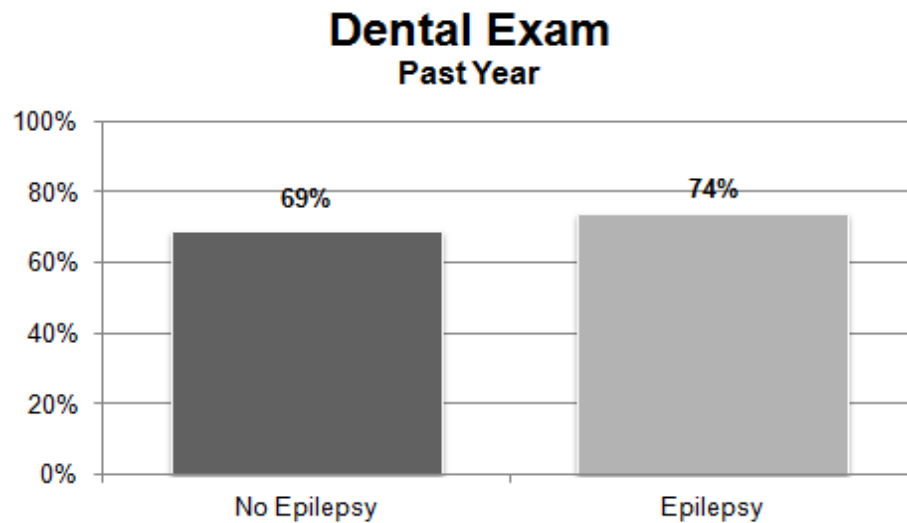
Graph 28.65: Annual Physical Exam Past Year by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 86% of people without epilepsy had an annual physical exam in the past year compared to 89% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 3% was statistically significant.

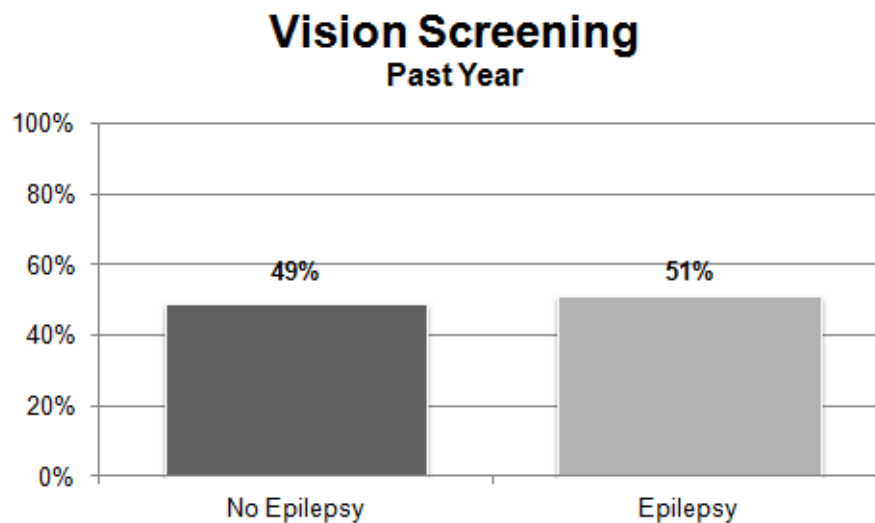
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.66: Dental Exam Past Year by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 69% of people without epilepsy had a dental exam in the past year compared to 74% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 5% was statistically significant.

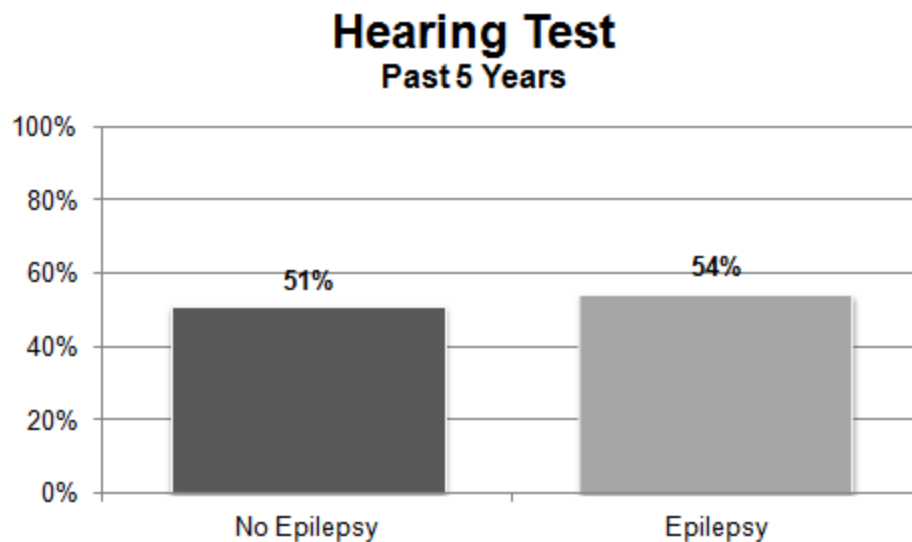
Graph 28.67: Vision Screening Past Year by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 49% of people without epilepsy had a vision screening in the past year compared to 51% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.68: Hearing Test Past Five Years by Epilepsy

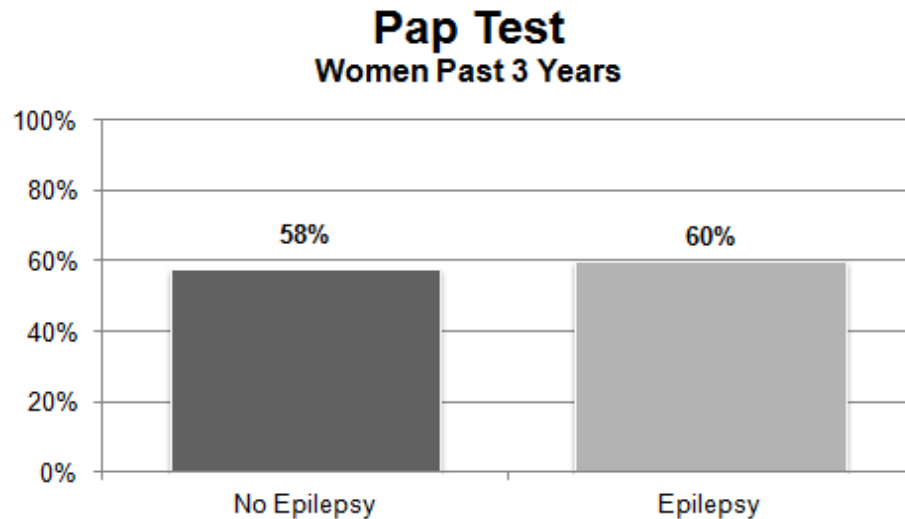


The graph above shows 51% of people without epilepsy had a hearing test in the past five years compared to 54% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### Preventive Screenings

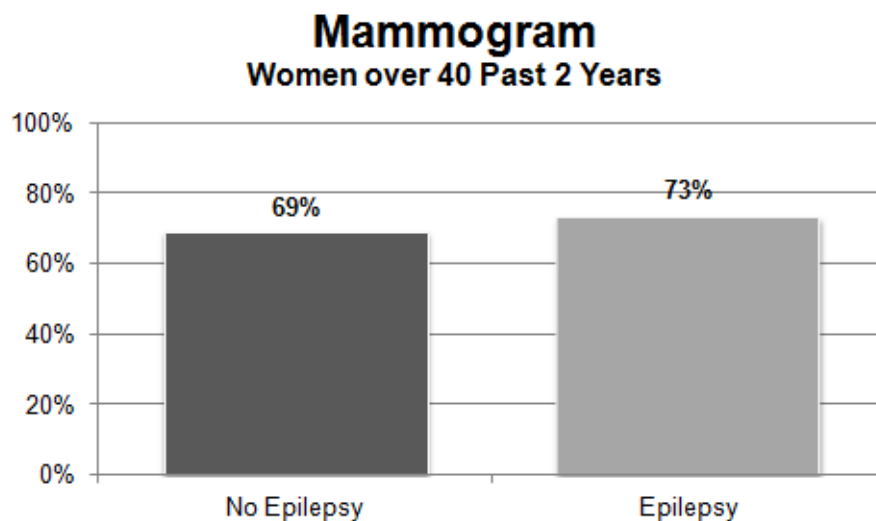
Graph 28.69: Pap Test Women Past Three Years by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 58% of women without epilepsy had a pap test in the past three years compared to 60% of women with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

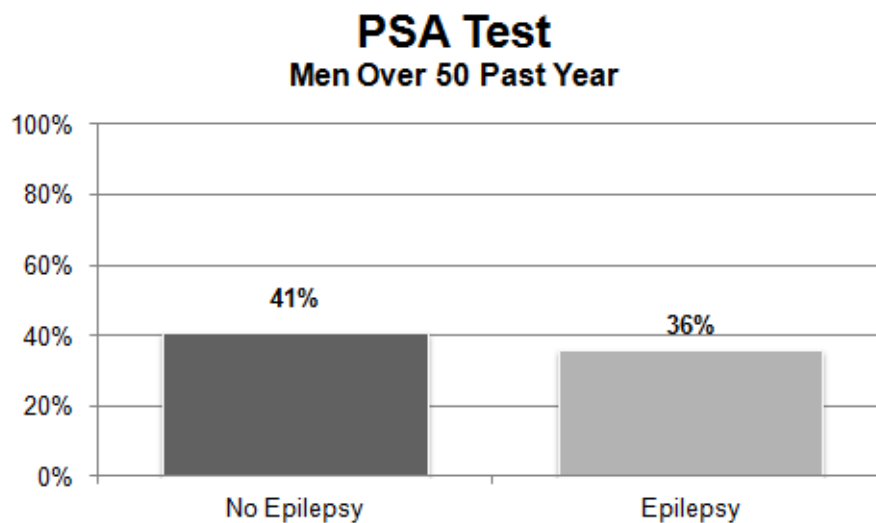
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.69: Mammogram Women Over 40 Past Two Years by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 69% of women over 40 without epilepsy had a mammogram in the past two years compared to 73% of women with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was not statistically significant.

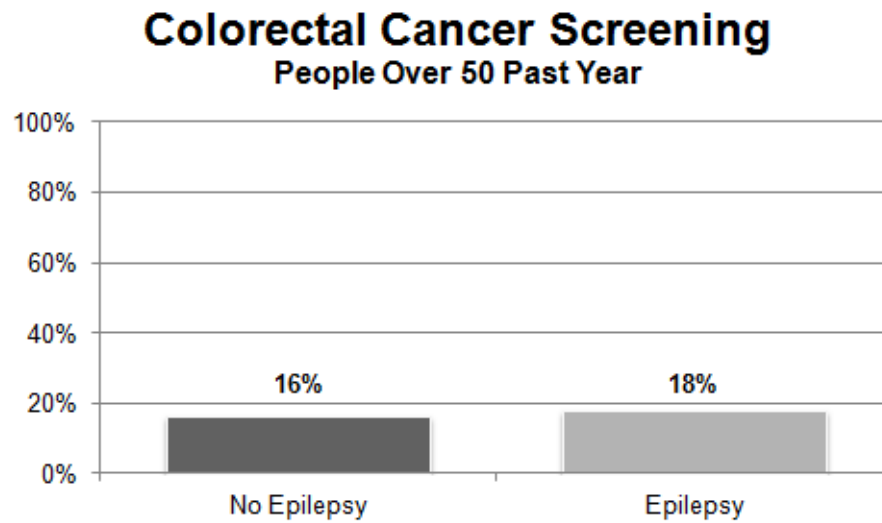
Graph 28.70: PSA Test Men over 50 Past Year by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 41% of men over 50 without epilepsy had a PSA test in the past year compared to 36% of men with epilepsy. The difference of 5% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.71: Colorectal Cancer Screening People Over 50 Past Year by Epilepsy



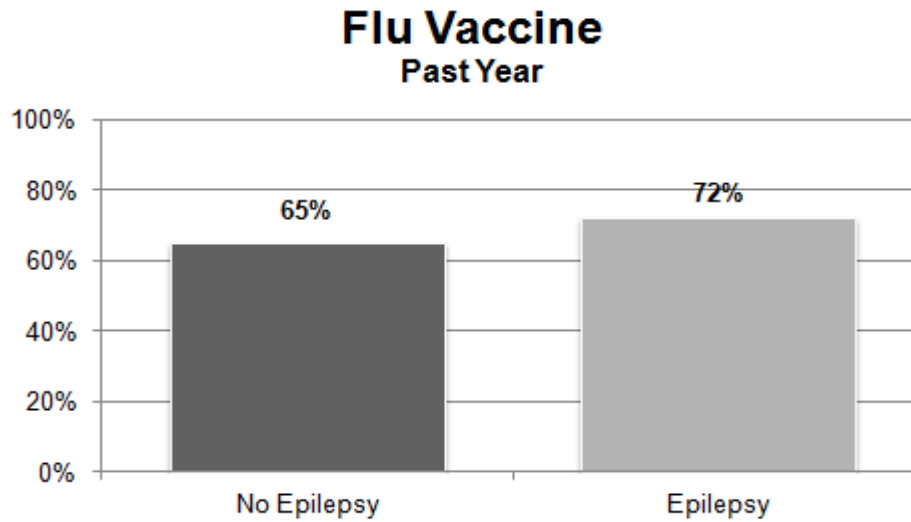
The graph above shows 16% of people over 50 without epilepsy had a colorectal cancer screening in the past year compared to 18% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.



## Analysis: Subgroups

### Vaccinations

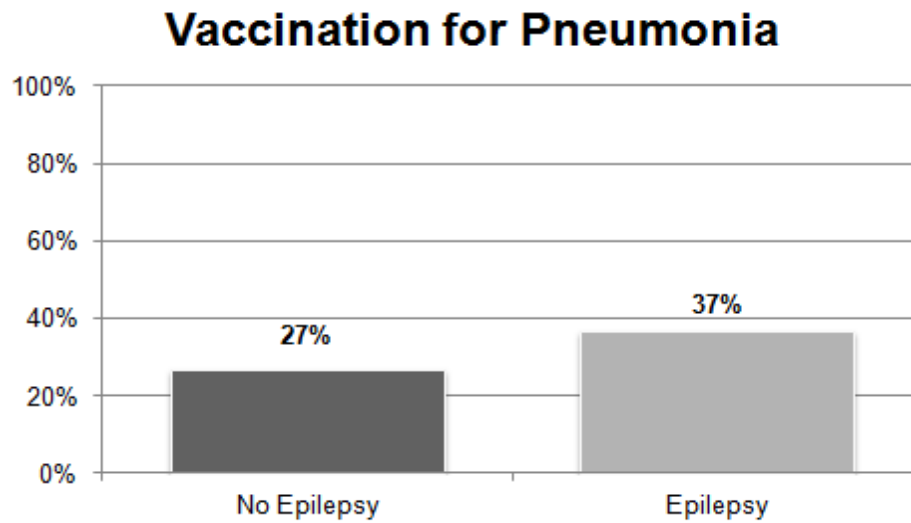
Graph 28.72: Flu Vaccine Past Year by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 65% of people without epilepsy had a flu vaccine in the past year compared to 72% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 7% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.73: Vaccination for Pneumonia by Epilepsy



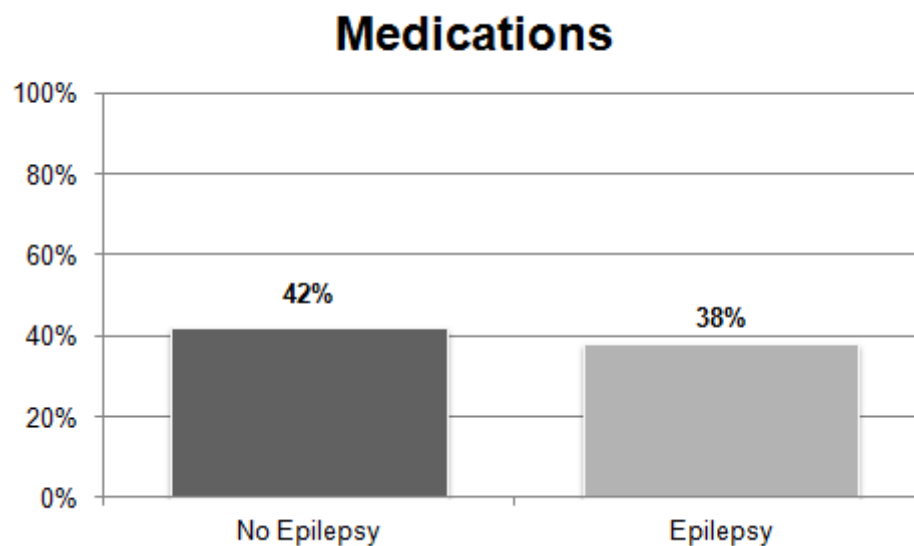
The graph above shows 27% of people without epilepsy had a pneumonia vaccination compared to 37% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 10% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

### *Medication by Epilepsy*

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with epilepsy who were reported as taking at least one medication to treat one of the following: mood disorders, psychotic disorders, anxiety, and/or behavioral problems. Information may have been obtained from State/regional center records, individuals, or proxy respondents. The difference between groups was statistically significant.*

**Graph 28.74: Medication for Mood, Behavior, Psychotic, or Anxiety Disorders by Epilepsy**



The graph above shows 42% of people without epilepsy take medication for mood, behavior, or anxiety disorders compared to 38% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

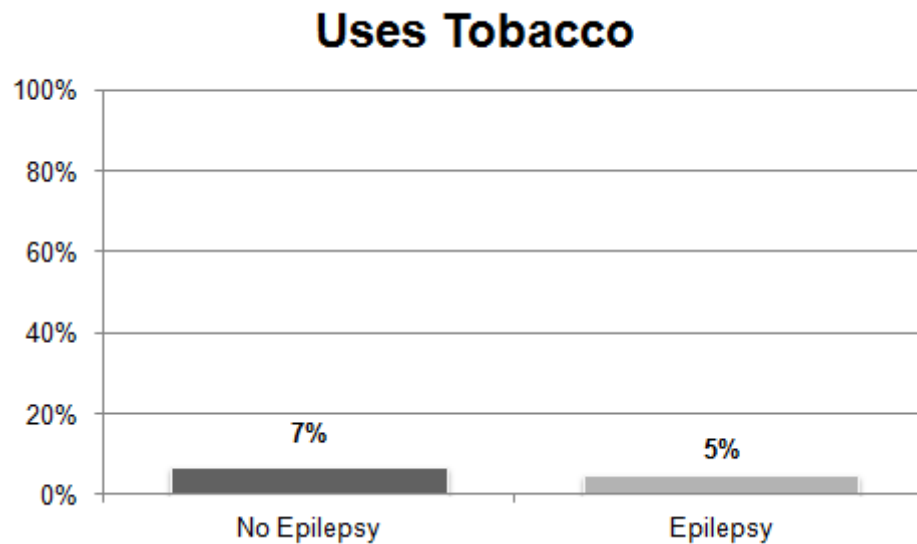
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Wellness by Epilepsy***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with epilepsy who reported using tobacco, being overweight or obese, and engaging in moderate physical activity. Information may have been collected or provided by the State/regional center, persons receiving services, or proxy respondents. Statistically significant differences were found for two of the three Wellness items.*

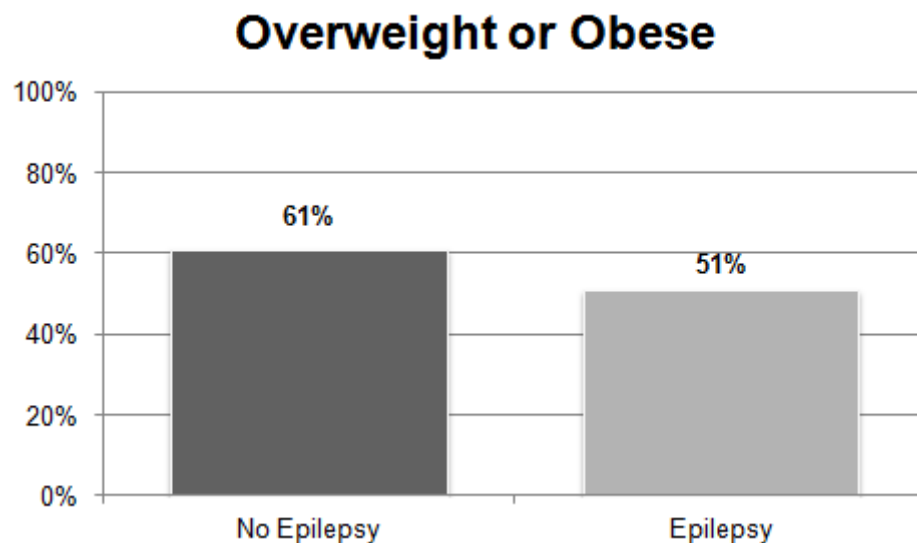
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.75: Uses Tobacco by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 7% of people without epilepsy use tobacco compared to 5% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was statistically significant.

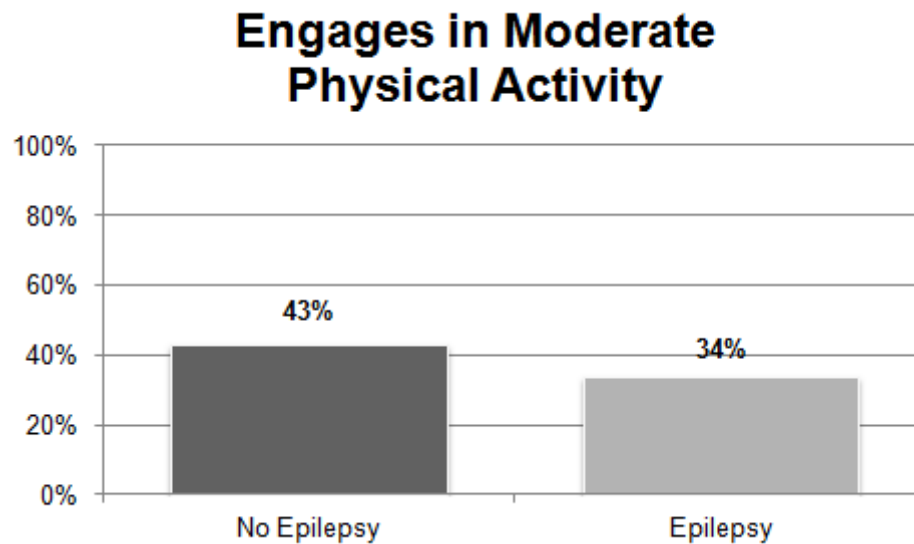
Graph 28.76: Overweight or Obese by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 61% of people without epilepsy are overweight or obese (have a BMI of 25 or higher) compared to 51% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 10% was not statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.77: Engages in Moderate Physical Activity by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 43% of people without epilepsy engage in moderate physical activity (at least three times a week for 30 minutes a day) compared to 34% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 9% was statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

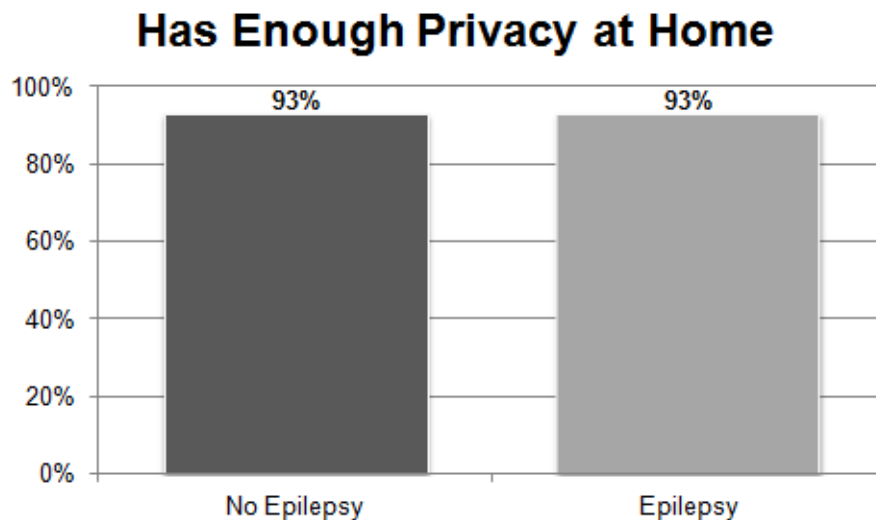
### ***Respect and Rights by Epilepsy***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with epilepsy who reported they are treated with respect and their rights are maintained. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents (only for Graphs 28.81, 28.82, 28.83, and 28.87). No statistically significant differences were found for the 10 Respect and Rights items.*

## Analysis: Subgroups

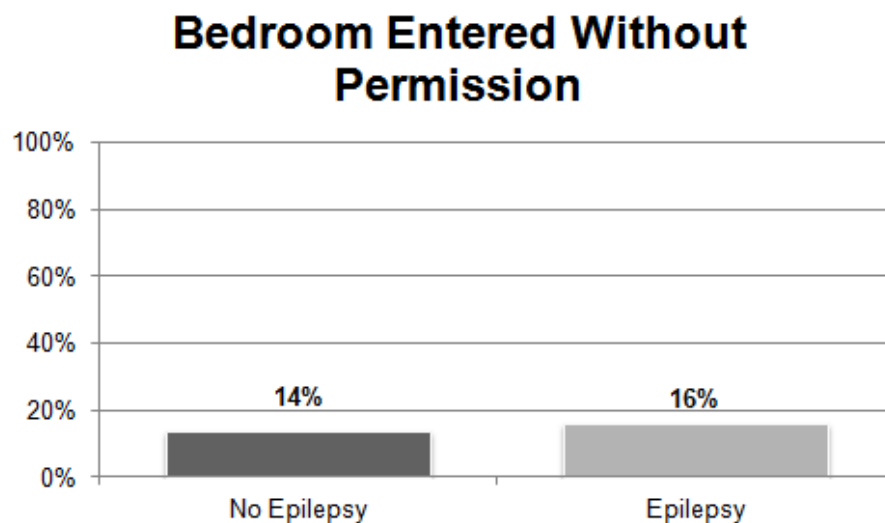
### Privacy and Rights by Epilepsy

Graph 28.78: Has Enough Privacy at Home by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without epilepsy as people with epilepsy have enough privacy at home (93%).

Graph 28.79: Bedroom Entered Without Permission by Epilepsy

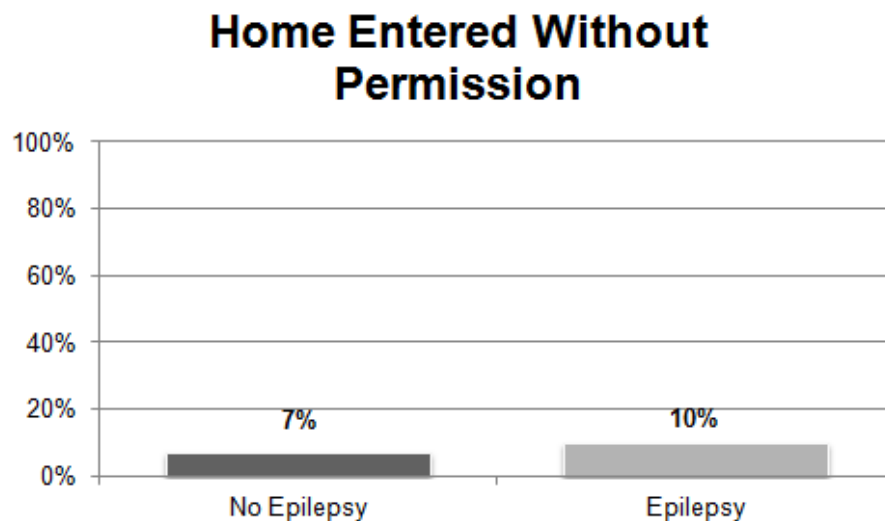


The graph above shows 14% of people without epilepsy report having people enter their bedroom without their permission compared to 16% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.



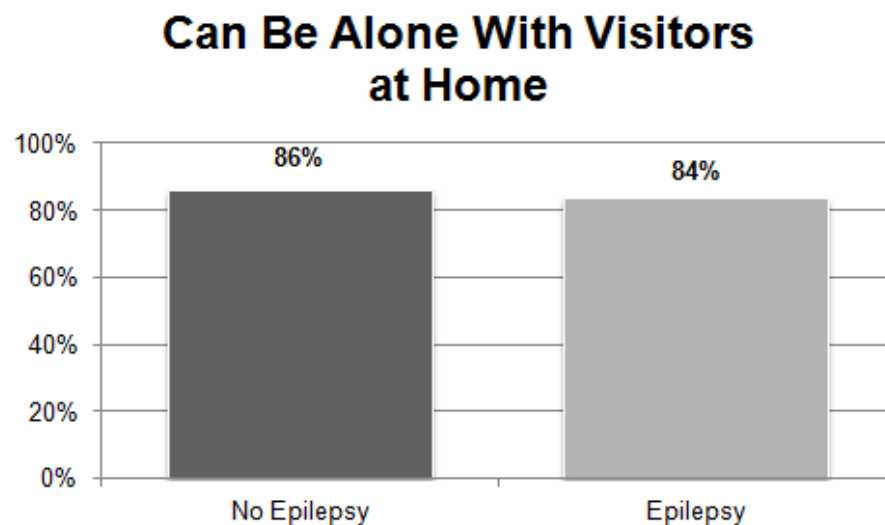
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.80: Home Entered Without Permission by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 7% of people without epilepsy report having people enter their home without their permission compared to 10% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

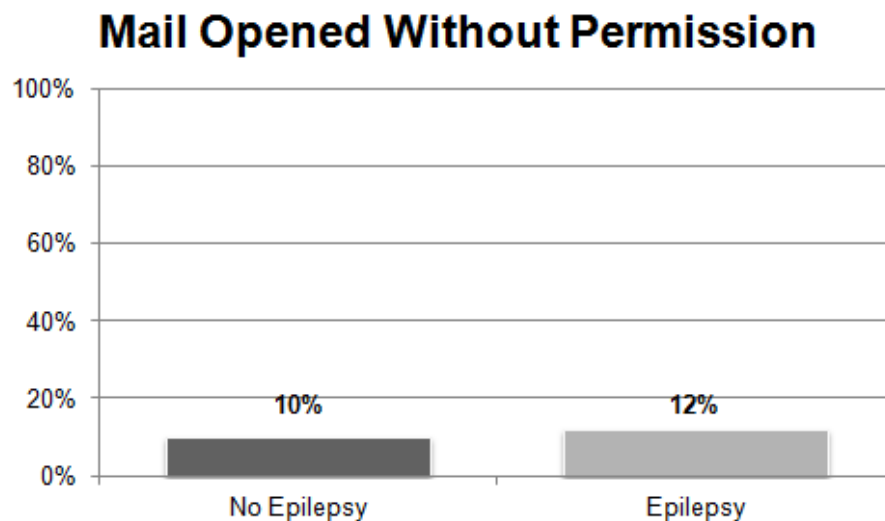
Graph 28.81: Can Be Alone With Visitors at Home by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 86% of people without epilepsy can be alone at home with visitors compared to 84% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

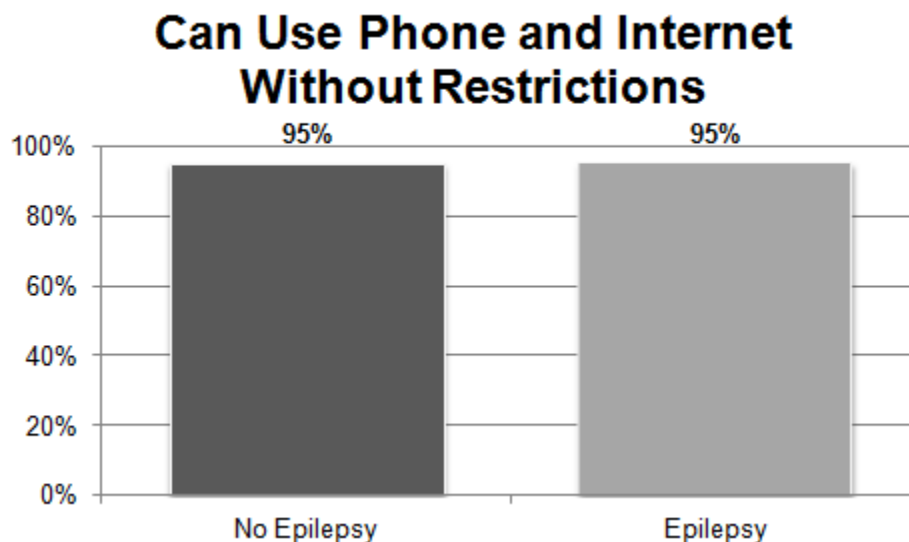
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.82: Mail Opened Without Permission by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 10% of people without epilepsy report having their mail opened without their permission compared to 12% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

Graph 28.83: Can Use Phone and Internet Without Restrictions by Epilepsy

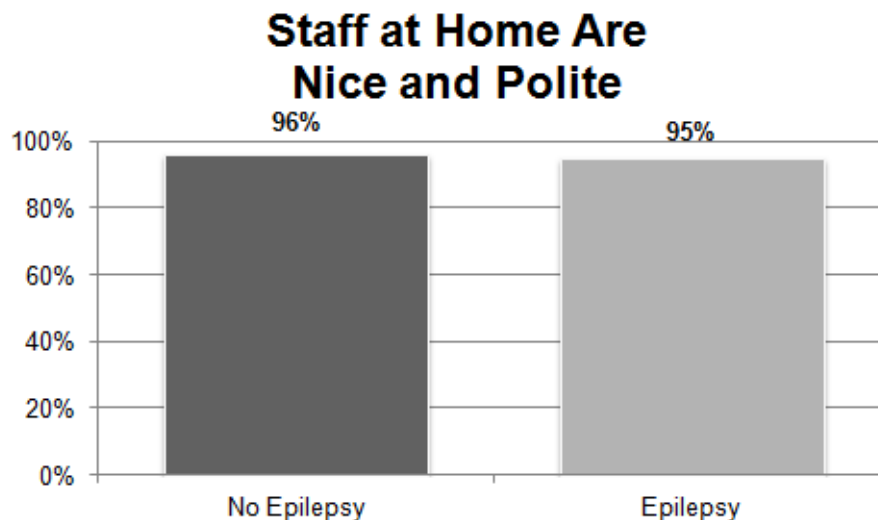


The graph above shows the same percentage of people without epilepsy as people with epilepsy have unrestricted use of the phone and internet (95%).

## Analysis: Subgroups

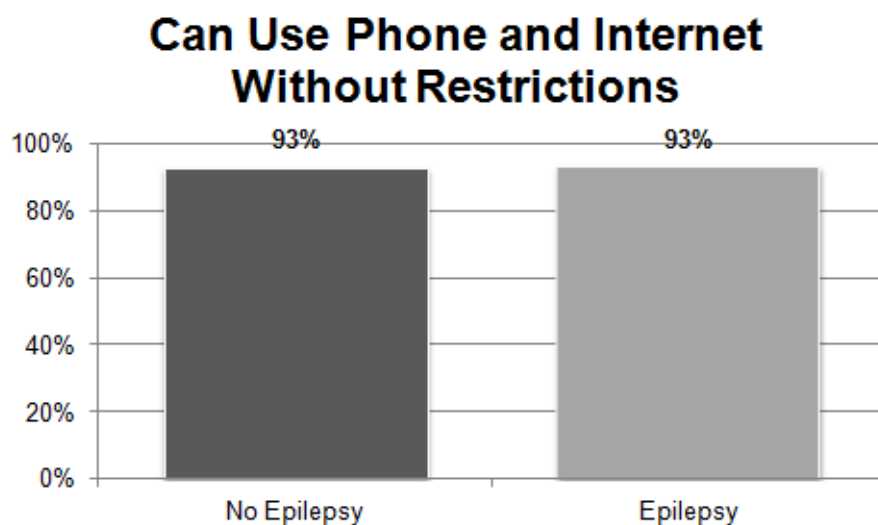
### Respect by Epilepsy

Graph 28.84: Staff at Home Are Nice and Polite by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 96% of people without epilepsy reported their staff at home are nice and polite compared to 95% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

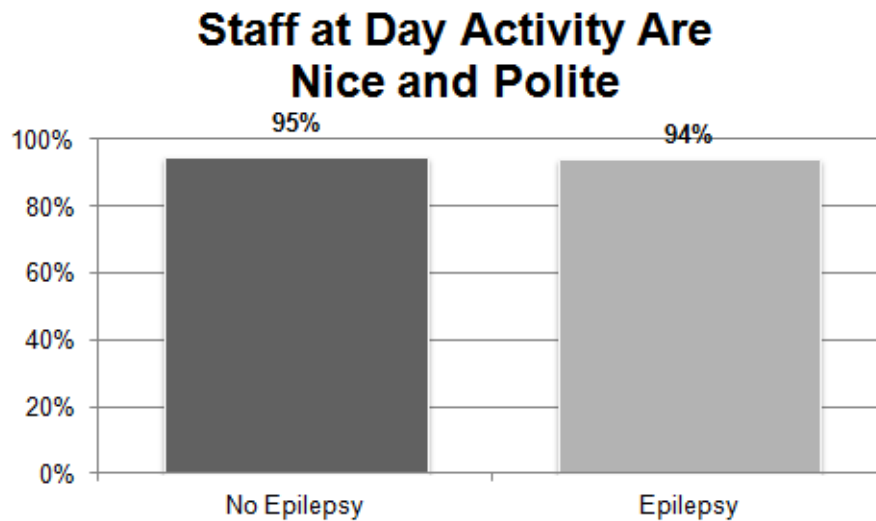
Graph 28.85: Staff at Work Are Nice and Polite by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without epilepsy as people with epilepsy reported their staff at work are nice and polite (93%).

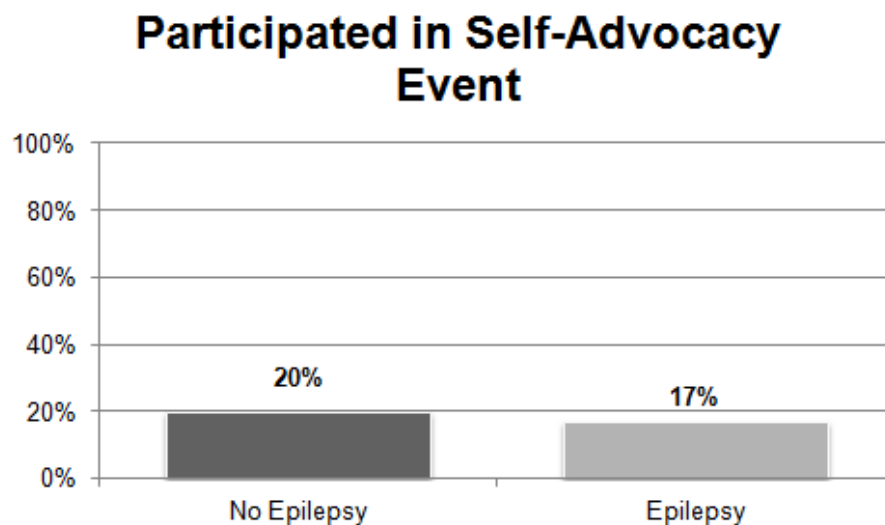
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.86: Staff at Day Activity Are Nice and Polite by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 95% of people without epilepsy reported their staff at their day activity are nice and polite compared to 94% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

Graph 28.87: Participated in Self-Advocacy Event by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 20% of people without epilepsy participated in a self-advocacy event compared to 17% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 3% was not statistically significant.

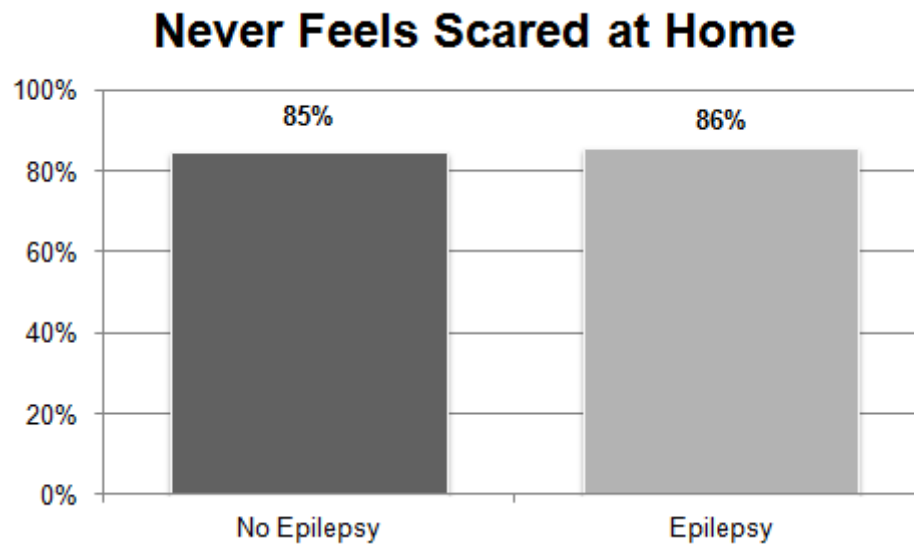
## **Analysis: Subgroups**

### ***Safety by Epilepsy***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of individuals without and with epilepsy who reported feeling safe from abuse and neglect. Persons receiving services were the only permissible respondents for these questions. No statistically significant differences were found for the four Safety items.*

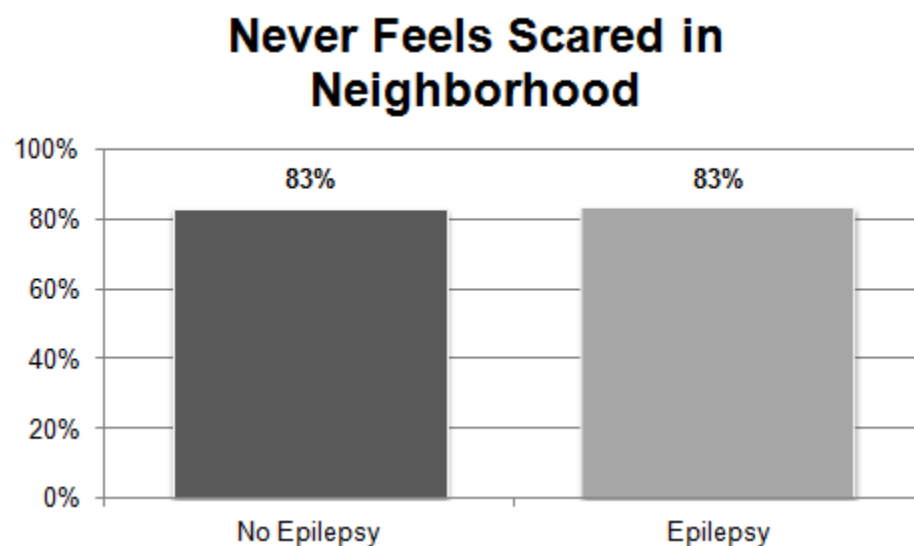
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.88: Never Feels Scared at Home by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 85% of people without epilepsy never feel scared at home compared to 86% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

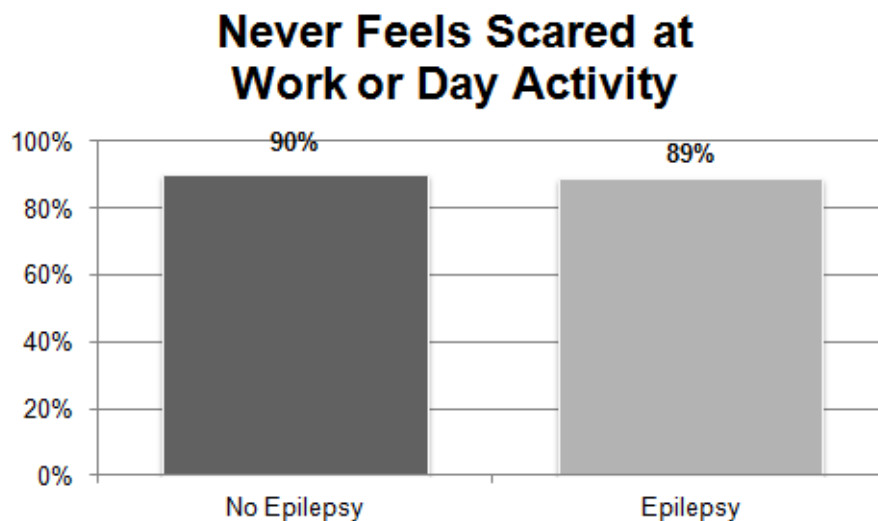
Graph 28.89: Never Feels Scared in Neighborhood by Epilepsy



The graph above shows the same percentage of people without epilepsy as people with epilepsy never feel scared in their neighborhood (83%).

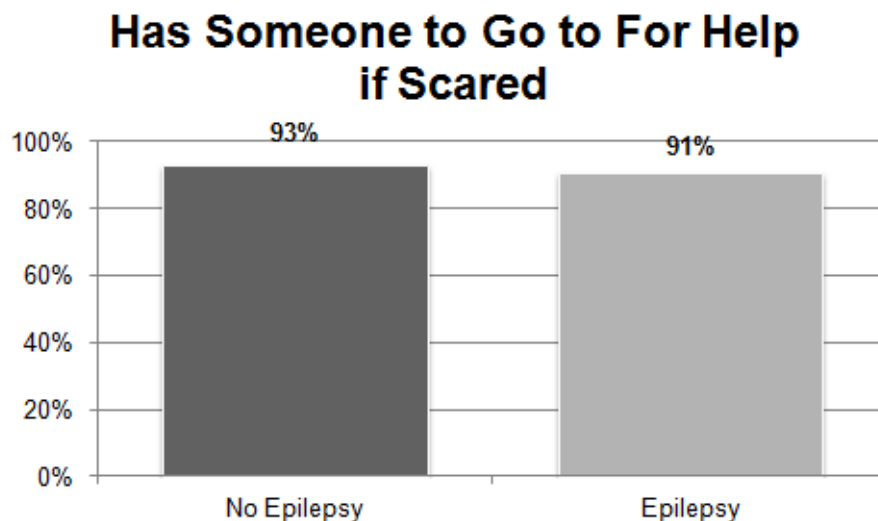
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.90: Never Feels Scared at Work or Day Activity by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 90% of people without epilepsy never feel scared at their work or day activity compared to 89% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

Graph 28.91: Has Someone to Go to For Help if Scared by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 93% of people without epilepsy have someone to go to for help if scared compared to 91% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## **Analysis: Subgroups**

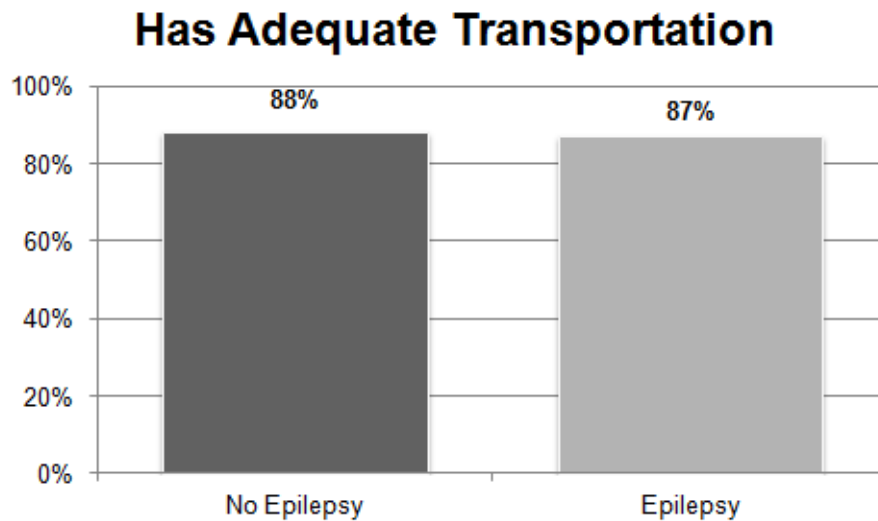
### ***Access by Epilepsy***

*Percentages reflect the proportion of people without and with epilepsy who reported getting needed services. Information may have been obtained from persons receiving services or proxy respondents (only for Graphs 28.93 and 28.94). One statistically significant difference was found for the three Access items.*



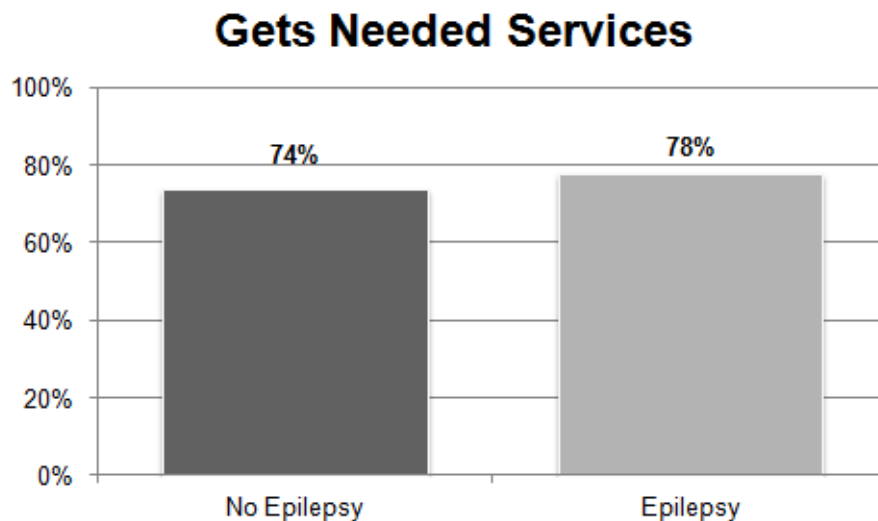
## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.92: Has Adequate Transportation by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 88% of people without epilepsy have adequate transportation compared to 87% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 1% was not statistically significant.

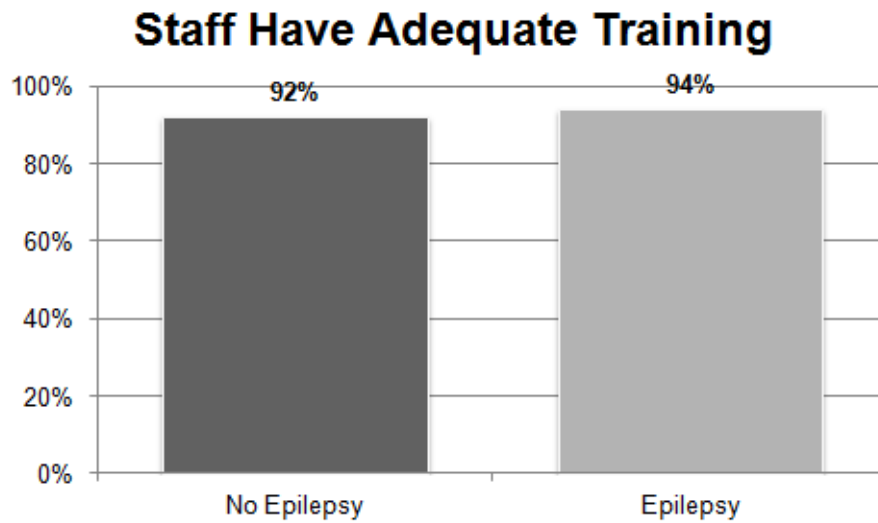
Graph 28.93: Gets Needed Services by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 74% of people without epilepsy get the services they need compared to 78% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 4% was statistically significant.

## Analysis: Subgroups

Graph 28.94: Staff Have Adequate Training by Epilepsy



The graph above shows 92% of people without epilepsy have adequately trained staff compared to 94% of people with epilepsy. The difference of 2% was not statistically significant.

## **X. Appendices**

*This section includes additional information on: how responses are presented; tables of full results by mover group and subgroups; residence types; and reliability testing.*

## Appendix A: How Responses are Presented (Recode or Collapse)

Survey Item #	Variable Name	Recode or Collapse?
BI-15	<b>PRIMDOC</b>	Treat <i>Don't know</i> (3) as missing
BI-16	<b>PHYSEXAM</b>	Treat <i>Don't know</i> (3) as missing
BI-17	<b>DENTVIS08</b>	Collapse <i>Within the last six months</i> (1) and <i>Within the past year</i> (2), treat <i>Don't know</i> (4) as missing
BI-18	<b>EYEEXAM</b>	Collapse all categories that say <i>more than one year ago</i> ((2),(3),(4),(5),(6)), treat <i>Don't know</i> (7) as missing
BI-19	<b>HEARTEST</b>	Collapse <i>5 years ago or more</i> (2), <i>Never had a hearing test</i> (3), treat <i>Don't know</i> (4) as missing
BI-20	<b>FLUVACC</b>	Treat <i>Don't know</i> (3) as missing
BI-21	<b>PNEUVACC</b>	Treat <i>Don't know</i> (3) as missing
BI-24	<b>PHYSACT08</b>	Create a new binary variable PhysAct_Mod which equals 1 when BI-24a=1 and BI-24b=1 or 2
BI-26	<b>PAPTEST</b>	Collapse all categories that say 1) <i>more than three years ago</i> ((4),(5),(6)), and 2) <i>within the past three years</i> ((1),(2),(3)), treat <i>Don't know</i> (7) as missing
BI-27	<b>MAMMO</b>	Collapse all categories that say 1) <i>more than two years ago</i> ((3),(4),(5),(6)), and 2) <i>within the past two years</i> ((1),(2)), treat <i>Don't know</i> (7) as missing
BI-28	<b>PSATEST</b>	Collapse all categories that say <i>more than one year ago</i> ((2),(3),(4),(5),(6)), treat <i>Don't know</i> (7) as missing

## Appendices

Survey Item #	Variable Name	Recode or Collapse?
		missing
BI-29	<b>CCSCREEN</b>	Collapse all categories that say <i>more than one year ago</i> ((2),(3),(4),(5),(6)), treat <i>Don't know</i> (7) as missing
Q1	<b>HAVEJOB</b>	As is
Q2	<b>LIKEAJOB</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>In-between</i> (1)
Q3	<b>LIKEJOB</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>In-between</i> (1)
Q4	<b>JOBELSE</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>In-between</i> (1)
Q6	<b>JOBSTAFNICE</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes or some staff</i> (1)
Q7	<b>HAVEDAYACT</b>	As is
Q8	<b>LIKEDAYACT</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>In-between</i> (1)
Q9	<b>DAYACTELSE</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>In-between</i> (1)
Q11	<b>DAYACTSTAFNICE</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes or some staff</i> (1)
Q12	<b>VOLUNT</b>	As is
Q13	<b>LIKEHOME</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>In-between</i> (1)
Q14	<b>HOMEELSE</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>In-between</i> (1)
Q15	<b>LIKEHOOD</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>In-between</i> (1)
Q16	<b>TALKNEIGH</b>	Collapse <i>Yes, not often</i> (1) and <i>Yes, often</i> (2)
Q18	<b>HOMESTAF</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes or some staff</i> (1)
Q19	<b>ENTERHM</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)

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Survey Item #	Variable Name	Recode or Collapse?
Q20	<b>ENTERBRM</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q21	<b>BEALONE</b>	As is (except for Texas, where collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1) )
Q22	<b>AFRAIDHM</b>	Collapse <i>Yes</i> (2) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q23	<b>AFRAIDNH</b>	Collapse <i>Yes</i> (2) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q24	<b>AFRAIDDAY</b>	Collapse <i>Yes</i> (2) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q25	<b>AFRAIDHELP</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q27	<b>HASFRNDS</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Only staff or family</i> (1)
Q28	<b>BESTFRND</b>	As is
Q29	<b>SEEFRNDS</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q30	<b>CANDATE</b>	Collapse <i>Yes</i> (2) and <i>Yes, with restrictions</i> (1)
Q31	<b>LONELY</b>	Collapse <i>Yes</i> (2) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q33	<b>SEEFAMILY</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q34	<b>HELPOTH</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q35	<b>KNOWSCM08</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q36	<b>SPLAN</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q37	<b>MSPLAN</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q38	<b>ASKIMPOR</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q39	<b>HELPSGET08</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q40	<b>GETSBACK</b>	Collapse <i>Takes a long time</i> (0) and <i>In-between</i> (1)

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Survey Item #	Variable Name	Recode or Collapse?
Q42	<b>TRANSPOR</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q43	<b>BUDGTALK</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q44	<b>BUDGHELP</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q45	<b>BUDGCHANG</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q46	<b>BUDGMORE</b>	Collapse <i>Yes</i> (2) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q47	<b>FININFO</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q48	<b>FINEASY</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q49	<b>SWORKCOME</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q50	<b>SWORKHELP</b>	Collapse <i>No</i> (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)
Q54-Q60	<b>SHOPTIMES, ERRTIMES, ENTTIMES, EATTIMES, RELTIMES, SPORTIMES, VACATIMES</b>	Recode so that if did not partake in activity, then, e.g. Shoptimes = 0.
Q61, Q63, Q64, Q65, Q66, Q67, Q69, Q70, Q72, Q73, Q74	<b>CHOSHOM08, ROOMATES08, CHSSTAFF, SCHEDULE, FREETIME, CHOSJOB, CHOSJBSTF, CHOOSDAY, CHSDSTF, CHOOSBUY, CHOOSCM</b>	Collapse <i>Person chose/chooses</i> (2) and <i>Person had/has some input</i> (1)
Q62, Q68, Q71	<b>HVISIT, JOBVISIT, DVISIT</b>	Collapse <i>Did not visit before current</i> (0) and <i>Visited only current</i> (1)
Q75	<b>MAIOPEN</b>	As is
Q76	<b>ALONEGST08</b>	As is

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Survey Item #	Variable Name	Recode or Collapse?
Q77	USEPHONE08	As is
Q78	SELFADVO	Collapse Yes (2) and <i>Had opportunity</i> (1)
Q79	SERVED	Collapse No (0) and <i>Sometimes</i> (1)
Q80	STFTRN	Collapse No (0) and <i>Maybe</i> (1)



## Appendix B: 2010 California NCI Movers Data

### *Tables by Mover Group*

Table B1: Choice by Movers

Choice		
Indicator	All Movers (N=487)	Non-Movers (N=5147)
Chose where lives	23%	52%
Chose staff at home	68%	69%
Chose place of work	64%	81%
Chose staff at work	73%	61%
Chose day activity	52%	68%
Chose day activity staff	60%	63%
Chose roommates	15%	38%
Chooses how to spend free time	77%	91%
Chooses what to buy	70%	88%
Chooses daily schedule	69%	83%
Chose case manager	55%	63%
Looked at more than one home	32%	42%
Looked at more than one job	34%	46%
Looked at more than one day program	34%	36%

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Table B2: Work by Movers

Work		
Indicator	All Movers (N 487)	Non-Movers (N=5147)
In individually-supported community employment	10%	29%
In competitive community employment	25%	34%
In group-supported community employment	65%	37%
Average hourly wage in individually-supported community employment	n/a	\$9.17
Average hourly wage in competitive community employment	\$8.24	\$10.05
Average wage in group-supported community employment	\$3.46	\$6.87
Worked 10 out of last 12 months in current community job	72%	79%
Received benefits at community job	18%	31%
Average months at current community job	27.1	66.9
Has integrated employment in service plan	15%	19%
Has a job in the community	4%	7%
Reports wanting a job	43%	36%
Reports doing volunteer work	23%	21%

**Table B3: Community Inclusion by Movers**

<b>Community Inclusion</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>All Movers (N=487)</b>	<b>Non Movers (N=5147)</b>
Went shopping in past month	91%	89%
times went shopping	3.5	3.5
Went on errands	72%	75%
times went on errands	2.2	2.3
Went for entertainment	74%	70%
times went for entertainment	2.9	2.3
Went out to eat	74%	82%
times went out to eat	2.9	3.2
Went out to religious services	35%	35%
times went out to religious services	1.1	1.2
Went out for exercise	42%	47%
times went out for exercise	5.2	5.7
Went on vacation in past year	19%	38%
times went on vacation	0.3	0.6

**Table B4: Relationships by Movers**

<b>Relationships</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>All Movers (N 487)</b>	<b>Non Movers (N=5147)</b>
Has friends	69%	77%
Has best friend	68%	77%
Able to see family whenever wants to	75%	75%
Able to see friends whenever wants to	83%	87%
Feels lonely	38%	37%
Can go on a date	91%	92%
Gets to help others	60%	63%

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Table B5: Satisfaction by Movers

Satisfaction		
Indicator	All Movers (N=487)	Non-Movers (N=5147)
Likes home	86%	87%
Likes neighborhood	82%	83%
Wants to live somewhere else	33%	21%
Likes job	86%	89%
Wants to work somewhere else	41%	26%
Likes day program	85%	92%
Wants to go somewhere else during the day	37%	22%

Table B6: Service Coordination by Movers

Service Coordination		
Indicator	All Movers (N=487)	Non-Movers (N=5147)
Has met service coordinator	94%	96%
Service coordinator asks what he/she wants	84%	86%
Service coordinator helps get what he/she needs	84%	84%
Service coordinator calls back right away	67%	63%
Helped make own service plan	82%	82%

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**Table B7: Health by Movers**

Health		
Indicator	All Movers (N=487)	Non-Movers (N=5147)
Annual physical exam in past year	96%	89%
Pap test in past 3 years for women 18 and older	80%	72%
Dental exam in past year	84%	71%
Poor health	3%	3%
Has primary care doctor	100%	98%
Vision screening within past year	58%	53%
Hearing test within past 5 years	67%	53%
Flu vaccine within past year	84%	73%
Vaccination for pneumonia (ever)	54%	32%
Mammogram within past 2 years for women over 40	75%	73%
PSA test within past year for men over 50	39%	41%
Colorectal cancer screening within past year for people 50 and older	21%	17%

**Table B8: Medication by Movers**

Medications		
Indicator	All Movers (N=487)	Non-Movers (N=5147)
Takes medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavior problems, or psychotic disorders	51%	46%

## Appendices

Table B9: Wellness by Movers

Wellness		
Indicator	All Movers (N=487)	Non-Movers (N=5147)
Uses tobacco	11%	9%
Proportion overweight or obese	56%	59%
Engages in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes 3 times a week	40%	40%

Table B10: Respect and Rights by Movers

Respect and Rights		
Indicator	All Movers (N=487)	Non-Movers (N=5147)
Home entered without permission	8%	8%
Bedroom entered without permission	12%	13%
Mail opened without permission	11%	9%
Can be alone with visitors at home*	81%	89%
Allowed to use phone/internet without restrictions	94%	97%
Participated in self-advocacy event	10%	22%
Has enough privacy at home	93%	93%
Staff at home are nice and polite	96%	96%
Staff at work are nice and polite	96%	93%
Staff at day program are nice and polite	90%	95%

## Appendices

Table B11: Safety by Movers

Safety		
Indicator	All Movers (N=487)	Non-Movers (N=5147)
Never feels scared at home	81%	86%
Never feels scared in neighborhood	83%	84%
Never feels scared at work/day program	87%	91%
Has someone to go to for help if scared	92%	93%

Table B12: Access by Movers

Access		
Indicator	All Movers (N=487)	Non-Movers (N=5147)
Has adequate transportation	89%	87%
Gets needed services	90%	81%
Staff have adequate training	96%	94%

## Appendix C: 2010 California NCI Sub-Group Data

### *Tables by Level of MR*

Table C1: Choice by Level of MR

Indicator	Choice				
	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)*
Chose where lives	57%	57%	35%	17%	7%
Chose staff at home	75%	71%	62%	62%	61%
Chose place of work	87%	78%	75%	47%	50%
Chose staff at work	63%	60%	63%	60%	71%
Chose day activity	77%	73%	66%	51%	32%
Chose day activity staff	68%	64%	61%	55%	54%
Chose roommates	52%	50%	27%	14%	6%
Chooses how to spend free time	96%	97%	92%	79%	61%
Chooses what to buy	94%	96%	89%	65%	51%
Chooses daily schedule	91%	93%	83%	66%	49%
Chose case manager	70%	68%	60%	56%	51%
Looked at more than one home	34%	35%	26%	25%	22%
Looked at more than one job	51%	47%	37%	36%	67%
Looked at more than one day program	38%	38%	41%	43%	24%

**\*for some questions, the Ns are very small**



## Appendices

Table C2: Work by Level of MR

Work					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)*
In individually-supported community employment	31%	24%	28%	8%	25%*
In competitive community employment	39%	38%	18%	17%	25%*
In group-supported community employment	29%	37%	54%	75%	50%*
Average hourly wage in individually-supported community employment	\$8.27	\$9.52	\$6.97	\$8.00	n/a
Average hourly wage in competitive community employment	\$10.07	\$10.03	\$9.33	\$3.50	\$8.00
Average wage in group-supported community employment	\$6.86	\$5.97	\$6.78	\$4.75	\$20.00
Worked 10 of 12 months in current community job	81%	78%	81%	87%	50%
Received benefits at community job	35%	31%	22%	17%	0%
Average months at current community job	60.6	62.8	58.4	47.3	45.0
Has integrated employment in service plan	30%	30%	17%	6%	3%
Has a job in community	12%	12%	4%	1%	0%
Reports wanting a job	43%	43%	34%	25%	9%
Reports doing volunteer work	21%	23%	25%	21%	18%

**\*for some questions, the Ns are very small**

## Appendices

Table C3: Community Inclusion by Level of MR

Community Inclusion*					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)*
Went shopping	90%	92%	91%	84%	81%
times went shopping	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.5	2.7
Went on errands	82%	80%	75%	65%	61%
times went on errands	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.6
Went for entertainment	68%	69%	77%	72%	68%
times went for entertainment	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.0
Went out to eat	84%	84%	88%	79%	65%
times went out to eat	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.1	2.1
Went out to religious services	37%	42%	43%	33%	29%
times went out to religious services	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.9
Went out for exercise	50%	52%	49%	42%	32%
times went out for exercise	6.0	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.1
Went on vacation	47%	43%	48%	39%	18%
times went on vacation**	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3

\*for some questions, the Ns are very small

\*\*questions based on one month period

\*\*\*question based on one year period

## Appendices

**Table C4: Relationships by Level of MR**

Relationships					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)*
Has friends	79%	77%	76%	64%	43%
Has best friend	73%	76%	79%	75%	55%
Able to see family whenever wants to	81%	82%	82%	80%	74%
Able to see friends whenever wants to	86%	86%	86%	91%	95%
Feels lonely	39%	36%	33%	29%	23%
Can go on a date	93%	92%	87%	88%	77%
Gets to help others	66%	65%	66%	58%	39%

**\*for some questions, the Ns are very small**

**Table C5: Satisfaction by Level of MR**

Satisfaction					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)*
Likes home	86%	88%	94%	98%	99%
Likes neighborhood	83%	84%	90%	94%	94%
Wants to live somewhere else	24%	22%	15%	10%	7%
Likes job	85%	89%	92%	83%	100%
Wants to work somewhere else	28%	28%	29%	25%	14%
Likes day program	91%	90%	93%	96%	98%
Wants to go somewhere else during the day	22%	25%	22%	20%	10%

**\*for some questions, the Ns are very small**

## Appendices

Table C6: Service Coordination by Level of MR

Service Coordination					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)*
Has met service coordinator	95%	96%	94%	93%	95%
Service coordinator asks what he/she wants	84%	85%	86%	90%	98%
Service coordinator helps get what he/she needs	80%	82%	83%	88%	91%
Service coordinator calls back right away	63%	60%	70%	80%	90%
Helped make own service plan	82%	82%	75%	75%	68%

**\*for some questions, the Ns are very small**

## Appendices

Table C7: Health by Level of MR

Health					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR*
Annual physical exam in past year	82%	82%	88%	92%	94%
Pap test in past 3 years for women 18 and older	62%	67%	51%	49%	60%
Dental exam in past year	69%	66%	72%	71%	80%
Poor health	3%	4%	3%	3%	5%
Has primary care doctor	96%	96%	98%	99%	99%
Vision screening within past year	46%	47%	50%	48%	61%
Hearing test within past 5 years	43%	47%	51%	53%	68%
Flu vaccine within past year	57%	61%	71%	73%	84%
Vaccination for pneumonia (ever)	22%	23%	29%	37%	51%
Mammogram within past 2 years for women over 40	71%	73%	70%	64%	70%
PSA test within past year for men over 50	31%	40%	38%	44%	44%
Colorectal cancer screening within past year for people 50 and older	19%	18%	12%	20%	15%

\*for some questions, the Ns are very small

Table C8: Medications by Level of MR

Medications					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)*
Takes medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavior problems, or psychotic disorders	36%	37%	36%	45%	37%

\*for some questions, the Ns are very small

## Appendices

Table C9: Wellness by Level of MR

Wellness					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)
Uses tobacco	9%	11%	3%	1%	1%
Proportion overweight or obese	58%	67%	62%	47%	39%
Engages in moderate physical activity for at least 30 mins 3 times a week	41%	44%	42%	35%	26%

**\*for some questions, the Ns are very small**

Table C10: Respect and Rights by Level of MR

Respect and Rights					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)*
Home entered without permission	7%	7%	9%	5%	4%
Bedroom entered without permission	11%	14%	15%	16%	4%
Mail opened without permission	10%	8%	12%	18%	18%
Can be alone with visitors at home	92%	89%	85%	79%	79%
Allowed to use phone/internet without restrictions	97%	96%	93%	92%	91%
Participated in self-advocacy event	27%	23%	17%	10%	6%
Has enough privacy at home	94%	93%	93%	95%	98%
Staff at home are nice and polite	94%	96%	96%	98%	98%
Staff at work are nice and polite	93%	92%	93%	100%	100%
Staff at day program are nice and polite	95%	93%	96%	99%	100%

**\*for some questions, the Ns are very small**

## Appendices

Table C11: Safety by Level of MR

Safety					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)*
Never feels scared at home	87%	86%	86%	88%	88%
Never feels scared in neighborhood	84%	83%	85%	85%	92%
Never feels scared at work/day program	93%	91%	89%	87%	90%
Has someone to go to for help if scared	93%	92%	93%	92%	95%

\*for some questions, the Ns are very small

Table C12: Access by Level of MR

Access					
Indicator	No MR (N=1267)	Mild MR (N=3226)	Moderate MR (N=1872)	Severe MR (N=1018)	Profound MR (N=890)*
Has adequate transportation	87%	88%	87%	95%	91%
Gets needed services	68%	73%	77%	79%	87%
Staff have adequate training	90%	91%	94%	95%	98%

\*for some questions, the Ns are very small

## Appendices

### *Tables by Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)*

Table C13: Choice by ASD

Choice		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Chose where lives	42%	26%
Chose staff at home	68%	66%
Chose place of work	78%	76%
Chose staff at work	63%	54%
Chose day activity	67%	61%
Chose day activity staff	63%	58%
Chose roommates	34%	23%
Chooses how to spend free time	88%	88%
Chooses what to buy	84%	82%
Chooses daily schedule	81%	77%
Chose case manager	64%	61%
Looked at more than one home	31%	27%
Looked at more than one job	45%	48%
Looked at more than one day program	40%	39%



## Appendices

Table C14: Work by ASD

Work		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
In individually-supported community employment	26%	26%
In competitive community employment	35%	35%
In group-supported community employment	39%	39%
Average hourly wage in individually-supported community employment	\$9.02	\$8.46
Average hourly wage in competitive community employment	\$9.99	\$9.61
Average wage in group-supported community employment	\$6.51	\$7.45
Worked 10 out of last 12 months in current community job	80%	74%
Received benefits at community job	32%	28%
Average months at current community job	61.9	49.6
Has integrated employment in service plan	21%	22%
Has a job in community	7%	7%
Reports wanting a job	40%	48%
Reports doing volunteer work	23%	32%

## Appendices

**Table C15: Community Inclusion by ASD**

Community Inclusion		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Went shopping in past month	78%	79%
times went shopping	3.9	4.6
Went on errands	74%	76%
times went on errands	2.5	2.7
Went for entertainment	70%	77%
times went for entertainment	2.3	2.8
Went out to eat	80%	79%
times went out to eat	3.4	4.4
Went out to religious services	39%	34%
times went out to religious services	1.4	1.2
Went out for exercise	45%	59%
times went out for exercise	5.2	7.5
Went on vacation in past year	40%	46%
times went on vacation	0.7	0.9

**Table C16: Relationships by ASD**

Relationships		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Has friends	77%	70%
Has best friend	76%	65%
Able to see family whenever wants to	80%	86%
Able to see friends whenever wants to	86%	86%
Feels lonely	36%	43%
Can go on a date	90%	87%
Gets to help others	65%	64%

## Appendices

**Table C17: Satisfaction by ASD**

Satisfaction		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Likes home	89%	92%
Likes neighborhood	86%	89%
Wants to live somewhere else	21%	17%
Likes job	88%	91%
Wants to work somewhere else	29%	27%
Likes day program	92%	91%
Wants to go somewhere else during the day	24%	24%

**Table C18: Service Coordination by ASD**

Service Coordination		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Has met service coordinator	95%	93%
Service coordinator asks what he/she wants	86%	82%
Service coordinator helps get what he/she needs	82%	83%
Service coordinator calls back right away	63%	64%
Helped make own service plan	82%	77%

## Appendices

**Table C19: Health by ASD**

Health		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Annual physical exam in past year	87%	86%
Pap test in past 3 years for women 18 and older	60%	42%
Dental exam in past year	70%	77%
Poor health	4%	1%
Has primary care doctor	97%	98%
Vision screening within past year	50%	47%
Hearing test within past 5 years	53%	49%
Flu vaccine within past year	69%	59%
Vaccination for pneumonia (ever)	32%	19%
Mammogram within past 2 years for women over 40	71%	57%
PSA test within past year for men over 50	40%	35%
Colorectal cancer screening within past year for people 50 and older	16%	16%

**Table C20: Medication by ASD**

Medications		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Takes medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavior problems, or psychotic disorders	39%	55%

## Appendices

**Table C21: Wellness by ASD**

Wellness		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Uses tobacco	7%	3%
Proportion overweight or obese	58%	59%
Engages in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes 3 times a week	38%	54%

**Table C22: Respect and Rights by ASD**

Respect and Rights		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Home entered without permission	8%	7%
Bedroom entered without permission	14%	16%
Mail opened without permission	10%	14%
Can be alone with visitors at home*	87%	78%
Allowed to use phone/internet without restrictions	95%	93%
Participated in self-advocacy event	19%	17%
Has enough privacy at home	93%	95%
Staff at home are nice and polite	96%	97%
Staff at work are nice and polite	93%	93%
Staff at day program are nice and polite	95%	96%

## Appendices

Table C23: Safety by ASD

Safety		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Never feels scared at home	85%	86%
Never feels scared in neighborhood	83%	84%
Never feels scared at work/day program	90%	89%
Has someone to go to for help if scared	92%	93%

Table C24: Access by ASD

Access		
Indicator	No ASD (N=5713)	ASD (N=993)
Has adequate transportation	87%	92%
Gets needed services	76%	71%
Staff have adequate training	93%	93%

## Appendices

### *Tables by Cerebral Palsy*

Table C25: Choice by Cerebral Palsy

Indicator	Choice	
	No CP (N=5154)	Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)
Chose where lives	41%	34%
Chose staff at home	68%	69%
Chose place of work	77%	81%
Chose staff at work	63%	54%
Chose day activity	67%	66%
Chose day activity staff	63%	61%
Chose roommates	34%	29%
Chooses how to spend free time	91%	80%
Chooses what to buy	87%	73%
Chooses daily schedule	84%	71%
Chose case manager	64%	62%
Looked at more than one home	31%	27%
Looked at more than one job	45%	46%
Looked at more than one day program	40%	39%

## Appendices

Table C26: Work by Cerebral Palsy

Work		
Indicator	No CP (N=5154)	Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)
In individually-supported community employment	26%	25%
In competitive community employment	33%	53%
In group-supported community employment	41%	22%
Average hourly wage in individually-supported community employment	\$9.13	\$7.31
Average hourly wage in competitive community employment	\$9.51	\$12.26
Average wage in group-supported community employment	\$6.73	\$6.03
Worked 10 out of last 12 months in current community job	79%	84%
Received benefits at community job	32%	31%
Average months at current community job	57.9	77.4
Has integrated employment in service plan	24%	12%
Has a job in community	8%	4%
Reports wanting a job	42%	36%
Reports doing volunteer work	25%	22%



## Appendices

Table C27: Community Inclusion by Cerebral Palsy

Community Inclusion		
Indicator	No CP (N=5154)	Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)
Went shopping in past month	90%	85%
times went shopping	4.1	3.5
Went on errands	76%	70%
times went on errands	2.6	2.2
Went for entertainment	72%	69%
times went for entertainment	2.5	2.2
Went out to eat	84%	73%
times went out to eat	3.8	2.8
Went out to religious services	38%	38%
times went out to religious services	1.4	1.4
Went out for exercise	51%	34%
times went out for exercise	6.1	3.8
Went on vacation in past year	43%	34%
times went on vacation	0.8	0.6

## Appendices

**Table C28: Relationships by Cerebral Palsy**

Relationships		
Indicator	No CP (N=5154)	Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)
Has friends	76%	77%
Has best friend	75%	77%
Able to see family whenever wants to	81%	80%
Able to see friends whenever wants to	86%	87%
Feels lonely	37%	35%
Can go on a date	89%	90%
Gets to help others	66%	63%

**Table C29: Satisfaction by Cerebral Palsy**

Satisfaction		
Indicator	No CP (N=5154)	Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)
Likes home	89%	90%
Likes neighborhood	86%	87%
Wants to live somewhere else	20%	19%
Likes job	88%	89%
Wants to work somewhere else	29%	24%
Likes day program	92%	92%
Wants to go somewhere else during the day	24%	21%

## Appendices

**Table C30: Service Coordination by Cerebral Palsy**

Service Coordination		
Indicator	No CP (N=5154)	Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)
Has met service coordinator	95%	95%
Service coordinator asks what he/she wants	85%	86%
Service coordinator helps get what he/she needs	83%	82%
Service coordinator calls back right away	63%	65%
Helped make own service plan	81%	80%

**Table C31: Health by Cerebral Palsy**

Health		
Indicator	No CP (N=5154)	Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)
Annual physical exam in past year	86%	89%
Pap test in past 3 years for women 18 and older	60%	55%
Dental exam in past year	70%	72%
Poor health	3%	4%
Has primary care doctor	97%	97%
Vision screening within past year	49%	51%
Hearing test within past 5 years	51%	56%
Flu vaccine within past year	66%	73%
Vaccination for pneumonia (ever)	28%	37%
Mammogram within past 2 years for women over 40	70%	73%
PSA test within past year for men over 50	40%	37%
Colorectal cancer screening within past year for people 50 and older	16%	17%

## Appendices

**Table C32: Medication by Cerebral Palsy**

<b>Wellness</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>No CP (N=5154)</b>	<b>Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)</b>
Uses tobacco	8%	4%
Proportion overweight or obese	63%	41%
Engages in moderate physical activity for at least 30 mins 3 times a week	44%	27%

**Table C33: Respect and Rights by Cerebral Palsy**

<b>Respect and Rights</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>No CP (N=5154)</b>	<b>Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)</b>
Home entered without permission	7%	10%
Bedroom entered without permission	14%	15%
Mail opened without permission	11%	11%
Can be alone with visitors at home	85%	87%
Allowed to use phone/internet without restrictions	95%	97%
Participated in self-advocacy event	19%	21%
Has enough privacy at home	93%	93%
Staff at home are nice and polite	96%	95%
Staff at work are nice and polite	93%	92%
Staff at day program are nice and polite	95%	94%

## Appendices

Table C34: Safety by Cerebral Palsy

Safety		
Indicator	No CP (N=5154)	Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)
Never feels scared at home	85%	86%
Never feels scared in neighborhood	83%	85%
Never feels scared at work/day program	90%	90%
Has someone to go to for help if scared	93%	92%

Table C34: Access by Cerebral Palsy

Access		
Indicator	No CP (N=5154)	Cerebral Palsy (N=1552)
Has adequate transportation	88%	87%
Gets needed services	75%	74%
Staff have adequate training	93%	93%

## Appendices

### *Tables by Epilepsy*

Table C35: Choice by Epilepsy

Choice		
Indicator	No Epilepsy (N=4573)	Epilepsy (N=2133)
Chose where lives	42%	33%
Chose staff at home	67%	70%
Chose place of work	78%	76%
Chose staff at work	63%	57%
Chose day activity	67%	65%
Chose day activity staff	62%	65%
Chose roommates	35%	27%
Chooses how to spend free time	92%	81%
Chooses what to buy	87%	75%
Chooses daily schedule	85%	72%
Chose case manager	65%	60%
Looked at more than one home	32%	28%
Looked at more than one job	45%	46%
Looked at more than one day program	40%	41%

## Appendices

Table C36: Work by Epilepsy

Work		
Indicator	No Epilepsy (N=4573)	Epilepsy (N=2133)
In individually-supported community employment	28%	19%
In competitive community employment	35%	35%
In group-supported community employment	36%	46%
Average hourly wage in individually-supported community employment	\$8.93	\$9.02
Average hourly wage in competitive community employment	\$10.28	\$8.71
Average wage in group-supported community employment	\$6.99	\$5.93
Worked 10 out of last 12 months in current community job	79%	82%
Received benefits at community job	31%	35%
Average months at current community job	58.6	65.2
Has integrated employment in service plan	24%	15%
Has a job in community	8%	5%
Reports wanting a job	43%	35%
Reports doing volunteer work	25%	22%

## Appendices

Table C37: Community Inclusion by Epilepsy

Community Inclusion		
Indicator	No Epilepsy (N=4573)	Epilepsy (N=2133)
Went shopping in past month	90%	86%
times went shopping	4.2	3.6
Went on errands	76%	72%
times went on errands	2.6	2.4
Went for entertainment	72%	68%
times went for entertainment	2.4	2.3
Went out to eat	84%	76%
times went out to eat	3.8	3.1
Went out to religious services	40%	35%
times went out to religious services	1.5	1.2
Went out for exercise	51%	37%
times went out for exercise	6	4.5
Went on vacation in past year	43%	35%
times went on vacation	0.8	0.6



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**Table C38: Relationships by Epilepsy**

Relationships		
Indicator	No Epilepsy (N=4573)	Epilepsy (N=2133)
Has friends	77%	74%
Has best friend	77%	73%
Able to see family whenever wants to	82%	78%
Able to see friends whenever wants to	86%	85%
Feels lonely	37%	36%
Can go on a date	90%	89%
Gets to help others	66%	62%

**Table C39: Satisfaction by Epilepsy**

Satisfaction		
Indicator	No Epilepsy (N=4573)	Epilepsy (N=2133)
Likes home	90%	89%
Likes neighborhood	86%	86%
Wants to live somewhere else	20%	20%
Likes job	88%	88%
Wants to work somewhere else	28%	30%
Likes day program	92%	90%
Wants to go somewhere else during the day	24%	22%

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**Table C40: Service Coordination by Epilepsy**

<b>Service Coordination</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>No Epilepsy (N=4573)</b>	<b>Epilepsy (N=2133)</b>
Has met service coordinator	95%	94%
Service coordinator asks what he/she wants	86%	84%
Service coordinator helps get what he/she needs	82%	83%
Service coordinator calls back right away	62%	67%
Helped make own service plan	81%	80%

**Table C41: Health by Epilepsy**

<b>Health</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>No Epilepsy (N=4573)</b>	<b>Epilepsy (N=2133)</b>
Annual physical exam (past year)	86%	89%
Pap test (past 3 years, for women 18 and older)	58%	60%
Dental exam in past year	69%	74%
Poor health	3%	4%
Has primary care doctor	97%	98%
Vision screening (past year)	49%	51%
Hearing test (past 5 years)	51%	54%
Flu vaccine (past year)	65%	72%
Vaccination for pneumonia (ever)	27%	37%
Mammogram (past 2 years, for women over 40)	69%	73%
PSA test (past year, for men over 50)	41%	36%
Colorectal cancer screening (past year, people 50 and over)	16%	18%

## Appendices

**Table C42: Medication by Epilepsy**

<b>Medication</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>No Epilepsy (N=4573)</b>	<b>Epilepsy (N=2133)</b>
Takes medications for mood disorders, anxiety, behavior problems, or psychotic disorders	42%	38%

**Table C43: Wellness by Epilepsy**

<b>Wellness</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>No Epilepsy (N=4573)</b>	<b>Epilepsy (N=2133)</b>
Uses tobacco	7%	5%
Proportion overweight or obese	61%	51%
Engages in moderate physical activity for at least 30 mins 3 times a week	43%	34%

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**Table C44: Respect and Rights by Epilepsy**

<b>Respect and Rights</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>No Epilepsy (N=4573)</b>	<b>Epilepsy (N=2133)</b>
Home entered without permission	7%	10%
Bedroom entered without permission	14%	16%
Mail opened without permission	10%	12%
Can be alone with visitors at home	86%	84%
Allowed to use phone/internet without restrictions	95%	95%
Participated in self-advocacy event	20%	17%
Has enough privacy at home	93%	93%
Staff at home are nice and polite	96%	95%
Staff at work are nice and polite	93%	93%
Staff at day program are nice and polite	95%	94%

**Table C45: Safety by Epilepsy**

<b>Safety</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>No Epilepsy (N=4573)</b>	<b>Epilepsy (N=2133)</b>
Never feels scared at home	85%	86%
Never feels scared in neighborhood	83%	83%
Never feels scared at work/day program	90%	89%
Has someone to go to for help if scared	93%	91%

## Appendices

Table C46: Access by Epilepsy

Access		
Indicator	No Epilepsy (N=4573)	Epilepsy (N=2133)
Has adequate transportation	88%	87%
Gets needed services	74%	78%
Staff have adequate training	92%	94%

### Appendix D: Crosswalk of Residence Type

Below describes the CA-ODESA and NCI recoding for residential types based on CMF information.

Specialized Institutional Facility for persons with MR/DD		
CMF Code	Description	Definition
52	ICF	Facility licensed by Department of Health Services as an intermediate care facility.
53	ICF/DD	Facility licensed by Department of Health Services as an intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled.
54	ICF/DD-N (4-6 beds)	A 4-6 bed facility licensed by Department of Health Services as an intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled - nursing.
55	ICF/DD-N (7-15 beds)	A 7-15 bed facility licensed by Department of Health Services as an intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled - nursing.
57	ICF/DD-H (4-6)	Facility licensed by the Department of Health Services as an intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled - habilitation services with a capacity of 4 to 6 beds.
58	ICF/DD-H (7-15)	Facility licensed by the Department of Health Services as an intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled - habilitation services with a capacity of 7 to 15 beds.

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Group Home		
CMF Code	Description	Definition
44	CCF (RCFE)	Residential care facility for the elderly is a facility licensed by the Department of Social Services to provide care and supervision to individuals age 60 years and older.
45	CCF (1-3 beds)	A 1-3 bed facility licensed by the Department of Social Services to provide 24-hour nonmedical residential care for children or adults.
46	CCF (4-6 beds)	A 4-6 bed facility licensed by the Department of Social Services to provide 24-hour nonmedical residential care for children or adults.
47	CCF (7-15 beds)	A 7-15 bed facility licensed by the Department of Social Services to provide 24-hour nonmedical residential care for children or adults.
48	CCF (16-49 beds)	A 16-49 bed facility licensed by the Department of Social Services to provide 24-hour nonmedical residential care for children or adults.
49	CCF (50+ beds)	A 50+ bed facility licensed by the Department of Social Services to provide 24-hour nonmedical residential care for children or adults.
50	CCF Special Health Care Needs/Children (Bates home)	A licensed foster family home, small family home or group home which provides specialized in-home health care to children with special health care needs as reflected on an individualized health care plan.
Independent Home or Apartment		
CMF Code	Description	Definition
13	Own Home – Independent	Home rented or owned, and under the control of, an adult not receiving “Supported Living Service” as defined in the Section 54302 of the Department’s Title 17 regulations.
14	Own Home - Supported	Home rented or owned, and under the control of, an adult individual receiving “Supported Living Service” as defined in the Section 54302 of the Department’s Title 17 regulations.

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### Parent or Relative's Home

CMF Code	Description	Definition
11	Home of parent/family/guardian	Individual residing in the home of the natural or adoptive parents or family member(s) or with a person appointed by the Superior Court to care for the consumer.

### Foster Care or Host Home (person lives in home of unrelated, paid caregiver)

CMF Code	Description	Definition
78	Foster Home (County or state approved B children)	A home licensed as a foster home by the State Department of Social Services or the local county to provide 24-hour care and supervision.
79	Family Home (under Family Home Agency B adults)	A home that has been approved by a regional center vendored Family Home Agency, and is the family residence of the family home provider, and in which services and supports are provided to a maximum of two consumers.
80	Certified Foster Home (under Foster Family Agency B children)	Any residential facility that has been approved by a Foster Family Agency to provide 24-hour care for six or fewer foster children which is the residence of the foster parent or parents, including their family, in whose care the foster children have been placed.

### Nursing Facility

CMF Code	Description	Definition
59	SNF/NF Nursing	Any institution, place, building, or agency which is licensed as a skilled nursing facility by the Department of Health Services (DHS), or is a distinct part or unit of a hospital and has been certified by DHS for participation as a skilled nursing facility in the Medi-Cal program.
60	SNF/NF Psychiatric	A skilled nursing facility licensed by the Department of Health Services, which also provides psychiatric services.



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Homeless		
CMF Code	Description	Definition
<b>Transient/homeless</b>	Consumer who does not have a permanent residence.	
Other		
CMF Code	Description	Definition
<b>29</b>	Napa SH (DC program) (No longer a DC)	Program at Napa State Hospital, operated by the Department of Mental Health, for regional center consumers.
<b>30</b>	State Operated – Sierra Vista	A state operated health facility with a capacity of 55-60 beds located in Yuba City.
<b>31</b>	State Operated - Canyon Springs	A state operated health facility located in Cathedral City
<b>40</b>	State Hospital	Any of the licensed State-operated health facilities under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Mental Health.
<b>41</b>	Correctional institution (prison)	A facility under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Corrections to which individuals are sentenced or confined by the judicial system.
<b>42</b>	California Youth Authority	A facility under the jurisdiction of the California Youth Authority to which individuals are sentenced or confined by the judicial system.
<b>43</b>	County/City jail (short-term)	A county or city-operated facility for confining individuals who have been accused or convicted of a crime.
<b>81</b>	Psychiatric treatment center	A health facility, licensed by the State Department of Mental Health, that provides 24-hour inpatient psychiatric care.
<b>82</b>	Rehabilitation center	A facility, which provides an integrated multi-disciplinary program of restorative services designed to upgrade or maintain the physical functioning of patients.
<b>83</b>	Acute general hospital	A licensed health facility with organized medical staff that provides 24-hour inpatient care. A general acute care hospital may exclusively provide acute medical rehabilitation center services.
<b>84</b>	Sub-acute	A facility approved by the Department of Health Services to provide subacute care services.
<b>85</b>	Sub-acute Pediatric	A facility approved by the Department of Health Services to provide pediatric subacute care services.
<b>86</b>	Community Treatment Facility	A residential facility licensed by the Department of Social Services that provides mental health treatment services to children in a group setting and has the

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Other		
CMF Code	Description	Definition
		capacity to provide secure containment.
89	Hospice	A facility which provides services, as needed on a 24-hour basis, to terminally ill individuals.
98	Other	Residential type not listed elsewhere in the Residence Type table.

Don't Know		
Code	Description	Definition
09	Out-of-state	Active consumer residing in an out-of-state placement consistent with his or her individual program plan (IPP) or individual family services plan (IFSP).
'Other'	Other not listed	

# Appendix E: Inter-rater Reliability Report

## *Report on Interviewer Agreement for California National Core Indicator (NCI) Adult Consumer Survey*

*Prepared by Human Services Research Institute (HSRI) for*

*California Department of Developmental Services (DDS)*

*May 2011*

### **Introduction**

The goal of checking inter-rater agreement or reliability is typically to determine the degree to which different raters (or interviewers) agree when hearing or looking at the same information (e.g., survey responses) and using the same tools (e.g., surveys, checklists) to describe it. These computations provide tool developers feedback regarding survey questions and, if needed, revisions to the tool. This report summarizes the results of an interviewer agreement study conducted across the state of California from September to December 2010.

### **Background on Development and Testing of NCI Adult Consumer Survey Tool**

The NCI Adult Consumer Survey was created with input from a Project Advisory Committee with extensive experience in developing instruments and methods used to measure service system outcomes. A comprehensive literature review of outcome-based research and evaluation also informed the process. The tool has undergone rigorous testing both during initial piloting and after significant revisions. A summary of previous reliability test results is provided below<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup> Source: Smith, G. & Ashbaugh, J. (2001). National Core Indicators Project: Phase II Consumer Survey Technical Report. Retrieval from: <http://www.nationalcoreindicators.org>.

## **Appendices**

### *Inter-Rater Reliability*

Inter-Rater Reliability is a measure of the level of agreement between two raters observing the same behavior under the same conditions. Different methods can be used to analyze and describe the consistency between ratings. Some are more precise than others and take into account that agreement may be solely based on chance. One of the more rigorous methods is to compute a statistic called Cohen's Kappa. By convention, a Kappa score of greater than 0.70 is considered acceptable inter-rater reliability. Testing done in five states yielded the following results:

In 1997, a pilot test of the NCI tool was conducted with 30 individuals in Connecticut. Inter-rater reliability resulted in 93% agreement between the two raters.

In November 1998, inter-rater reliability data were collected in Nebraska as part of the Phase I field test. The inter-rater reliability test (N=25) resulted in 93% agreement between the raters, and an average kappa score of 0.794.

In April 1999, an inter-rater reliability test of Phase II items was conducted with 27 individuals in Minnesota. An analysis of inter-rater reliability found 92% agreement between raters.

In 2008, the survey underwent some revisions, and a pilot test was conducted with 16 individuals in Massachusetts. Inter-rater reliability tests of this sample resulted in an average kappa statistic of 0.90 across pairs of raters.

Between February 2010 and October 2010 a total of 20 inter-rater reliability tests and observations were conducted by HSRI in another participating NCI state. Interviewers and shadows had Kappa agreement percentages of 0.88 or higher.

### **Methodology in California**

In California, the purpose of the reliability test was somewhat different. The goal was to determine whether NCI interviewers had been consistently trained on how to use the NCI adult survey and were applying that training in a consistent manner.

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The contract for the NCI survey implementation in California states that an HSRI representative will shadow interviewers. The completion of surveys by interviewer and shadow would be used to: 1) collect data for analysis of inter-rater agreement; and, (2) provide feedback as needed. It was agreed by all parties<sup>17</sup> that 30 shadow interviews would be completed for these purposes. Parties also agreed to certain criteria for completing the activity.

*Selection of Interviewers.* The Quality Assurance Coordinators (QACs), that coordinated the local data collection effort for the State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD) were asked to use the following criteria for selecting interviewers whenever possible:

50% interviewers with Life Quality Assessment (LQA) experience;

50% interviewers without LQA experience and new to the survey process; and

Interviewers who completed a considerable number (determined by QACs) of surveys per month.

QACs submitted the names of three or more interviewers to the HSRI representative. Those individuals scheduled (or assigned, but not scheduled) for surveys by those interviewers were randomly selected for observation whenever possible.

Individuals had the option to decline the shadow observation by an HSRI representative. Interviewers made an effort to contact individuals ahead of time to let them know about the addition of a shadow interview and to obtain consent.

*Basic Interview Process.* The basic process for completing the shadow interviews was as follows:

The Area Board interviewer was the primary rater and conducted the interview.

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<sup>17</sup> Department of Developmental Services, State Council on Developmental Disabilities, and HSRI

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Both the interviewer and the HSRI representative coded responses separately. They discussed issues following the interview but did not change ratings.

The interviewer's ratings were recorded either on a paper survey or a netbook.

The HSRI representative recorded ratings on a paper survey as well as the individual's Unique Client Identifier (UCI) number to allow for matching responses.

The interviewer's ratings counted towards the statewide sample and were entered into the Online Data Entry System Application (ODESA) as usual.

The HSRI representative noted whether a paper survey or a netbook was used. Both types of ratings were used by HSRI for inter-rater reliability agreement purposes.

HSRI accessed the interviewer's ratings through ODESA and provided an Excel spreadsheet that was used for analysis.

*Scheduling.* In order to build a schedule of interviews, the HSRI representative selected two to five day blocks of simultaneous calendar days (depending on the number of interviews needed in a given area) and relayed this information to QACs and interviewers.

As would be expected, the everyday lives of interviewees and interviewers made scheduling a challenge. For that reason, suggested criteria for interviewers and proposed numbers of interviewees were not always met. In several situations, the same interviewer was shadowed for several interviews. However, each interview was different and provided a variety of scenarios for both the interviewer and the shadow in rating the survey. Thirty-one shadow interviews were ultimately completed.

*Additional Qualitative Information.* In addition to observations, interviewers and QACs were asked a brief set of open-ended questions based on specific learning needs expressed by both the SCDD and DDS.

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Questions for interviewers were as follows:

Do you have any examples of requests for assistance?

How do you handle appeals for assistance surfaced by the interviewee?

Are you getting the support you need as an interviewer?

What's working well?

What could be different?

Were there any topics not covered during the training that would be helpful to include in the future?

Also asked if the interviewer used a Netbook and, if so, their experience with it.

Quality Assurance Coordinators were asked a similar set of questions:

Do you have any examples of requests for assistance reported to you by interviewers?

How do you handle appeals for assistance?

Are you getting the support you need as a coordinator?

What's working well?

What could be different?

Table 1 indicates the proposed and actual number of shadow observations and QAC interviews per regional center area.

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**Table 1. Proposed and Completed Shadow Observations and Quality Assessment Coordinators Interviewed Per Regional Center**

<b>Area Board</b>	<b>Regional Center(s)</b>	<b>Proposed Number of Shadow Observations</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Quality Assessment Coordinators Interviewed</b>
<b>1 &amp; 4</b>	<b>Redwood Coast, North Bay</b>	2	2	1
<b>3 &amp; 2</b>	<b>Alta California, Far Northern</b>	3	3	1
<b>5</b>	<b>Regional Center of the East Bay, Golden Gate</b>	2	2	1
<b>6</b>	<b>Valley Mountain</b>	3	3	1
<b>7 &amp; 9</b>	<b>San Andreas, Tri-Counties</b>	2	2	1
<b>8</b>	<b>Central Valley, Kern</b>	3	5	1
<b>10</b>	<b>North Los Angeles, Eastern Los Angeles, South Central Los Angeles, Harbor</b>	3	2	1
<b>10</b>	<b>Lanternman, Westside</b>	3	5	1
<b>10</b>	<b>San Gabriel/Pomona</b>	3	0	1
<b>12</b>	<b>Inland</b>	3	4	1
<b>13 &amp; 11</b>	<b>San Diego, Regional Center of Orange County</b>	3	3	1
<b>Totals</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>



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### Results

The remainder of this report includes the information summary and themes from observations that focus on the interview process (e.g., scheduling), basic logistics (e.g. introductions), training, and other support activities for both interviewers and QACs.

#### Summary of Observer and Interviewer Agreement Data

*Agreement Methodology.* There are several ways to compute the agreement of two raters who are observing the same behavior under the same conditions. Some are more precise than others and take into account that agreement may happen solely based on chance (for example, the Kappa measure mentioned earlier).

It was decided that the agreement measure for this set of observer/interviewer data could be less stringent since: (1) many measures of reliability have already been completed; and (2) the purpose of collecting this data was to ensure that interviewer training had been effective and not to revise the survey tool. The method selected is known as joint probability of agreement. It is the number of times each rating is assigned by each rater divided by the total number of ratings. This number is reported as a percentage.

*What's level of agreement is acceptable?* Many similar efforts at gathering information through surveys or other tools, expect an 85% minimum level of agreement. Table 2 shows the mean, mode, and range of percentage of agreement between the observer and interviewer, for each of the major sections and for the total survey. Average agreement across the 31 surveys was high by Section, between 92 and 96%. Individual questions ranged in percentage agreement from 61% to 100%.

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**Table 2. Summary of Observer and Interviewer Agreement by Survey Section (n=31)**

<b>Section of Survey</b>	<b>Mean of Total Agreement</b>	<b>Mode of Total Agreement</b>	<b>Range of Total Agreement</b>
<b>Background Questions (starting at BI-14)</b>	95%	97%	86%-100%
<b>Section I</b>	92%	92%	77%-98%
<b>Section II</b>	96%	98%	88%-100%
<b>Total Survey</b>	95%	93%	91%-98%

Table 3 provides examples of questions with High Agreement in the three sections of the survey where agreement was analyzed. The theme for high agreement appears to be that the questions are straightforward to ask and to answer (e.g., yes or no).

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**Table 3. Examples of High Agreement Questions**

<b>Section/Question</b>	<b>Average Agreement</b>
<b><i>Background</i></b>	
Does this person chew or smoke tobacco?	100%
How many people reside at this address?	100%
<b><i>Section I</i></b>	
Are you ever afraid when you are out in your neighborhood?	100%
Have you met your service coordinator?	100%
<b><i>Section II</i></b>	100%
In the past month, did you (did this person) go shopping?	100%
In the past year, did you (did this person) go away on a vacation?	100%

The following are examples of questions that produced low levels of agreement (at or below the minimum expectation of 85%). The theme for low agreement questions appears to be that the responses include gradations of time, or frequency, interviewer knowledge of the law regarding services and supports for Californians with developmental disabilities, or responses to questions about choice.

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**Table 4. Examples of Low Agreement Questions**

Section/Question	Average Agreement	Comments
<b>Background</b>		
Does this person receive [transportation services] funded by the State agency (or County agency, if applicable)?	84%	May be that if the individual receives transportation from day program or group home, it is considered to be funded by state regardless of answer.
When was the last time that this person had an eye examination/vision screening?	87%	Disagreement appears to be about gradations of time.
<b>Section I</b>		
Do you ever talk to your neighbors?	82%	Disagreement appears to be rating either <i>Yes, often</i> – weekly or more and <i>Yes, but not often</i> .
Do you have a service plan?	77%	Disagreement most often between ratings of <i>Yes</i> and <i>Maybe, not sure</i> .
<b>Section II</b>		
Did you choose or pick your service coordinator?	68%	Disagreement presumed to be about Lanterman Act knowledge by the interviewer; some individuals answer <i>Someone else chose</i> , but interviewer marked <i>Service coordinator assigned, but can request a change</i> .
Did you choose (or pick) the people you live with (or did you choose to live by yourself)?	84%	Disagreement appears to be between <i>Yes, chose some peoples/he lives with</i> and <i>Chose some people or had some input</i> .

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### Other Thoughts about Inter-Rater Agreement and General Survey Use

Observations and conversations with interviewers produced a variety of notes about the interview process and general survey use. Here is a brief summary of those notes:

#### *Scheduling*

Some interviewers drove by the day before the interview just to make sure of the location.

Scheduling often took longer than the actual surveys to complete (e.g., correcting incorrect contact information, making multiple phone calls, rescheduling for missed interviews).

#### *Introduction to Survey*

Some interviewers started with Section I, others with Section II, and most started with a review of some or all of the background information (starting with question BI 14 regarding health).

All interviewers were provided with a list of *must ask* questions for gathering or reviewing background information.

Interviewers had many different styles of starting the conversation (Figure 1 on the following page describes the variety):

Some interviewers started the conversation with very little explanation other than basic introductions and asking the interviewee if they would mind answering some questions;

Some additionally explained the role of the area board and SCDD;

Some mentioned that the interview is about what's going well and what could be better with your life and explained that there are no right or wrong answers;

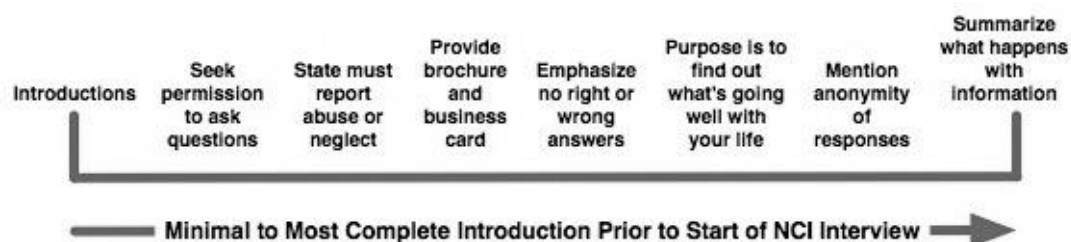
Most gave some form of information about anonymity of the answers, what happens to the information in general or in detail (e.g., improve services and supports at all regional

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centers), reporting abuse and neglect, providing brochures and business cards (or ask if this information was received in the mail).

**Figure 1**

### Variety of Introductions to Survey



### *Differences in Observer/Interviewer Agreement*

After reviewing agreement differences, it appears that disagreements most likely occur when interviewers and/or shadows:

Assume something different from a response that could, in fact, be interpreted several ways (e.g., I feel pretty healthy most of the time).

Don't ask for clarification (e.g., would you say you are in excellent or very good health or would say you are in fairly good health).

Review survey and revise ratings after interview is completed.

Use criteria for determining answers that is unstated (e.g., all individuals have a choice if they don't like service coordinator, all individuals have a service plan if served by regional centers in California).

Apply criteria for answers inconsistently (e.g., leaving field blank instead of marking not applicable).

Round up or down in computing time or frequency gradations (e.g., 3 years but less than 5 years ago).

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Drift towards broad interpretations of answers (e.g., pushing carts around the store when shopping qualifies as a moderate physical activity).

Computations that over or under estimate totals (e.g., total paid hours worked and total unpaid activities overestimate hours of typical day programs or workshops).

Attempt to guess at funding sources (e.g., Ticket to Work for day program).

Ask questions in a leading way by changing the order (e.g., review the list of additional services and then ask if any additional services are needed).

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### Summary of Interviewer Surveys

The brief interviewer survey was typically completed before or after the joint rating of the NCI survey. The following section summarizes the answers from the interviewer survey.

**Table 5. Number of Completed Interviewer Surveys by Regional Center Area**

<b>Regional Center Area</b>	<b># Completed</b>
Central Valley	2
East Bay	1
Far Northern	1
Golden Gate	1
Harbor	1
Inland	3
Kern	1
Lanternman	1
North Bay	2
Orange County	1
Redwood Coast	1
San Andreas	1
San Diego	1
Tri Counties	1
Valley Mountain	1
Westside	2
<b>Total Regional Centers</b>	<b>Total Completed</b>
<b>16 (76% of total)</b>	<b>21</b>



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In order to complete the total number of „shadows“ within their scheduled availability, some interviewers were shadowed more than once. In addition, several QACs were also „shadowed“ and not interviewed except as QACs.

### From whom did you receive your initial NCI training?

HSRI 15 (72%)                      QAC 3 (14%)                      Both 3 (14%)

### About how many NCI interviews have you completed?

Low 5                                      High 90                                      Average 51

### Do you have any examples of requests for assistance?

Some interviewers did not have examples. Several mentioned that they did not have as many requests as with the Life Quality Assessment (LQA) Survey. One interviewer stated “our job here is different.”

**Table 6. Examples of Requests for Assistance**

Example	# if Multiple Statements <sup>18</sup>
Dental care	6
Transportation	3
Would like a different Service Coordinator	3
Parents or individuals want more information about services	3
Health care	2
Job (a job; or, another job)	2
Assistive technology	2
Unhappy with living situation	
Regional Center as payee; should be faster paying bills	
In-home supportive services	

<sup>18</sup> Numbers may not add up to 21 because of multiple answers or no answers.

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**How do you handle appeals for assistance mentioned by the interviewee? The most common responses included:**

Refer to QAC through ODESA comments or call.

Suggest the individual contact the service coordinator.

Provide a business card with Area Board phone numbers if having problems with regional center or service coordinator.

In some counties, we call the service coordinator directly.

We are strictly here to complete the survey; not to provide assistance.

If it involves abuse or neglect, fulfill responsibilities as a mandated reporter.

If services are requested, interviewers sometimes refer families to service agencies because they are knowledgeable of the area (e.g., former service coordinators, or service providers, or advocates)

**Are you getting the support you need as an interviewer?**

Yes 21 (100%)

Comments included “we have top notch supervisors” or “we get our questions answered right away.”

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### What's working well?

**Table 7. Examples of Working Well**

<b>Example</b>	<b># if Multiple Statements<sup>19</sup></b>
Everything is generally going well	11
Netbooks	3
Enjoys the work	3
Likes NCI better than LQA (e.g., not as much writing)	2
ODESA (notes section invaluable)	
No printing necessary	
Good to find out that people are happy and getting the services they need	

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<sup>19</sup> Numbers may not add up to 21 because of multiple answers or no answers.

## Appendices

### What could be different?

**Table 8. Examples of What Could Be Different**

<b>Examples</b>	<b># if Multiple Statements<sup>20</sup></b>
Correct contact information (e.g., wrong addresses, phone numbers, conservator)	6
Scheduling is difficult	5
Funding questions are annoying; no one knows what to do if the answers aren't prefilled	4
Not getting paid for a while	3
Sometimes the netbook stops working; answers don't stay answered	2
Afraid of netbook; too impersonal	2
Everyone (e.g., individual, caregiver) should get the mailer	2
No mileage for long distances	2
Flyers should be sent to care givers as well	2
Would be nice to see a place for notes to the right of the individual's information (ODESA)	
What are all of the acronyms? (HCBS – Home and Community Based Services, ICF/MR – Intermediate Care Facility/Mental Retardation)	
More clarity on employment chart	
No tech support	
Interview foster children as well	
Interview could give more voice to the individual through quality of life questions	
Some questions (e.g., do you date, do you think your staff have right training, do you like living here) don't work in some living situations	
Netbook batteries	

<sup>20</sup> Numbers may not add up to 21 because of multiple answers or no answers.

## Appendices

### **Were there any topics not covered during the training that would be helpful to include in the future?**

Should have had netbooks in the training

Focus on mock interviewers

Videos not that helpful

Local program resource listings would be helpful

Much easier to understand the process when actually doing it

Share tips and resources with each other

More discussion of different situations we might face and how to handle them (e.g., people who are nonverbal)

Not interested in national application

More about the purpose

### **Did you work with LQAs?**

Yes 15 (72%)                      No 6 (28%)

### **Do you use the netbook regularly?**

Yes 12 (57%)                      No 9 (43%)

#### **If no:**

Uses hard copy of complete survey

One hard copy with answers in different color ink so the survey can be used 4-5 times

Uses laminated version on several pages

Don't need netbooks

Too many updates

## **Appendices**

### **Your Background** (Not asked consistently)

Service coordinator for regional center

Worked in a day program

Wants to provide volunteer services to the community (pay was a bonus)

Soccer mom

Friend of an interviewer

Retired service provider

### **Summary of Quality Assessment Coordinator Surveys**

**Number of QACs interviewed:** 11 (100%)

**About how many NCI interviewers do you supervise?**

**Range:** 5-40

**Average:** 18

**Do you have any examples of requests for assistance reported to you by interviewers?**

Requested copies of interview summary

Transportation

Calls to service coordinator or Rapid responses

Person being evicted who was in very bad health

No food in house

Dog bites

Medication

## **Appendices**

Housing assistance

Dental services

Would like a guide dog

Transition services

Another service coordinator

Referral to Adult Protective Services for neglect

### **How do you handle appeals for assistance?**

Interviewers refer needs for assistance to the QAC who, in turn, contacts the service coordinator. In some areas (e.g., smaller and rural), the interviewer contacts the service coordinator directly. Some interviewers provide on-the-spot resource suggestions. Others send out a follow-up letter to make sure that requests have been honored.

### **Are you getting the support you need as a coordinator?**

**Yes** 11 (100%)

“The State Council and HSRI, when needed, have been great.”

## Appendices

### What's working well?

**Table 9. Examples of What's Working Well**

<b>Examples</b>	<b># if Multiple Statements<sup>21</sup></b>
System from scheduling to input to follow-up (when needed) is working well	5
ODESA and/or Netbook	4
Email networking with interviewers	
Interviews	
DDS and HSRI should be encouraged by the ability to complete the project in the short time frame	
What are all of the acronyms? (HCBS, ICF/MR)	

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<sup>21</sup> Numbers may not add up to 21 because of multiple answers or no answers.



## Appendices

### Not working well?

**Table 10. Examples of What's Not Working Well**

<b>Examples</b>	<b># if Multiple Statements<sup>22</sup></b>
ODESA system down	5
Contact information is not up-to-date	5
Not paying for travel, especially distances	2
Unable to complete some interviews in Tagalog, Vietnamese, Hungarian, Farsi, Russian, Korean, Spanish	2
Scheduling is difficult	2
Computer breaking down	
No funds for on-the-job training or shadowing	
Problem with payment delay	
Would like more information on validity and reliability studies completed elsewhere	
Using way too much paper for hard copy interviews	
Sending the spreadsheet to the Regional Center	
Some interviewers went to paper versions of survey during the ODESA closure and stayed with paper	
Layoffs really affected the system	

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<sup>22</sup> Numbers may not add up to 21 because of multiple answers or no answers.

## **Appendices**

### **What could be different?**

Netbook improvements

Logging on to netbook was difficult for some

High maintenance, many uploads for computer

IT should be a responsibility with QAC

Equipment did not have virus software after 90-day expiration

Dropping answers that were supposedly saved

Each interviewer should have a cell phone

Netbooks not needed

More impact on the individual IPP

Contact information more accurate

Some partial payment for no-shows

Regional center service coordinators should receive some training as well

Survey improvements

Redundancy in some questions

More explanation of funding questions (not all prefilled)

Start interviewing children in foster homes

Questions seem to be skewed towards the state

Many questions more appropriate to people living in group situations

Follow-up survey every six months would be better

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**Were there any topics not covered during the training that would be helpful to include in the future?**

Netbooks available

More discussion of challenging situations

Additional opportunities for mock interviews

Discussion of specific questions which are problematic (e.g., BI 39-42)

Use ODESA online to review questions

Additional training on rephrasing questions

More about IPPs and community inclusion

Developed a four hour version of the training

### **Considerations for Future Training or Project Discussions**

*Problem-solve with regional centers a more timely way to return the spreadsheet with correct information.* This directly affects the time it takes to schedule an interview and the rate of pay.

*Funding for exceptional mileage, fluency in other languages, shadowing, occasional meetings of interviewers (or electronic forums, newsletters), and no shows.* This is certainly not a good time to suggest additional funding, but these issues must be raised as they affect sampling (e.g., rural areas, cultural background) and accuracy of the data collected.

*Direction on how to proceed with background information that's pre-filled and incorrect?* Some interviewers have been told not to revise background information in any way. Some interviewers leave it as is while others correct the information.

*Best practice effort for determining whether an individual can or cannot answer questions in Section I?* Interviewers use a variety of practices. Some ask service

## Appendices

providers if the individual is able to answer questions and decide based on that information. Others will try and ask a few questions (4-6) to make a determination. Still others will ask all of the questions in the section and then make a determination in answering the Interviewer questions at the end of Section I.

*Provide additional information and understanding about the Employment matrix as well as funding sources.* For example, understanding the length of the program day and how paid, unpaid and activity hours should equal total program hours. If funding sources are not prefilled, some interviewers leave it blank or make a best guess.

*Use of alternative answer formats.* Some interviewers use plastic covered answer sheet and a washable pen. These are used in place of hard copy and netbook by some interviewers. Other interviewers write answers in pencil and then erase and re-use the survey. The goal of all interviewers is to save the significant amount of paper that hard copies use. This was noted on many occasions by interviewers who do not use the netbook.

*The best way to incorporate the use of the netbook into the interview.* Some turn it so that the individual may see it. Others show the interviewee how it works in the beginning. Many explain where the information goes and that it doesn't stay on the netbook. In terms of preparation for using the netbook, some interviewers finish the set-up before they enter the home so that they can start right in. Others complete the set-up (e.g., sign in, move through the appropriate screens) while chatting with the interviewee. This second approach can slow down the initiation of the interview if the signal is not particularly strong.

*What is the right balance of providing advocacy service in the interview?* There are a variety of ways that interviewers approach advocacy during the interview. Many interviewers stick to the survey script and report that they do not come across advocacy issues. Others are more advocacy oriented (e.g., using a prompt like "I can help you with services if you need it"). It appears that all interviewers will make a comment or call a QAC if a serious advocacy issue is identified. Additionally, all will or are prepared to make a call to report abuse or neglect.

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*Use of response 8 (Not Applicable) or leave field blank.* Both approaches are used, however, it may be that blanks are converted to 8s or 9s when reviewed prior to ODESA completion and distribution to QAC.

*Interviewed at home or provider agency?* When individual is interviewed at home, some interviewers mark service provider agency instead of group home.

*Review of diverse interviewer techniques that may produce rating inconsistencies.*

Asking for clarification when responses can be interpreted in different ways.

Using criteria for determining answers that is unstated (e.g., all individuals have a choice if they don't like service coordinator, all individuals have a service plan if served by regional centers in California).

Rounding up or down in computing time or frequency gradations (e.g., 3 years but less than 5 years ago), or computations that over or under estimate totals (e.g., total paid hours worked and total unpaid activities overestimate hours of typical day programs or workshops).

Drifting towards broad interpretations of answers (e.g., what is moderate physical activity).

Asking the question regarding additional services in a leading way by changing the order (e.g., review the list of additional services and then ask if any additional services are needed).

## **In Conclusion**

Shadowed interviewers were observed to be polite, professional, and courteous to individuals, family members, and caregivers. In addition, they tried to accommodate their schedules for shadow interviews whenever possible.

Finally, while there is some variation in style (e.g., introductions, gathering Background Information, clarifying responses), interviewers, who were observed, completed the

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survey in the same way and generally rated it the same as the shadow. It appears that interviewers were trained in a consistent manner and apply their training in a consistent way.