

Department of Developmental Services

2015-2016 Annual Report

Employment and Day Programs

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary.	ii
Introduction	v
Part 1	
Employment Rates	2
Annual Earnings Comparison	3
Percentage of Change.	5
Part 2	
National Data Reports.	7
Part 3	
Purchase of Service Cost for Regional Centers	20
Part 4	
Statewide Report Consumers and Programs	23
Part 5	
Statewide Report Net Changes.	30
Part 6	
Consumer Services.	37
Consumer Diagnosis.	38
Purchase of Service Type.	40
Part 7	
Number of Consumers Reporting They Worked.	43
Average per Person Cost for Working Consumers.	44
Part 8	
Residence by Service Code	46
Percentage of Residence by Service Code.	49
Part 9	
Programs by Gender.	53
Programs by Gender and Age Groups	56
Part 10	
Work Services/National Core Indicators	60

Executive Summary

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

Background: DDS is one of 12 departments and 1 board comprising the California Health and Human Services Agency. DDS, through the Work Services Section, oversees and administers services provided by 21 regional centers (RC) and three developmental centers (DC), to address employment needs of people with ID/DD. The laws and regulations that govern the Work Services Programs are:

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

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

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

WIOA defines and prioritizes integrated employment as:

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

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

Despite some identified gains in disability rights, individuals with ID/DD continue to face considerable barriers to full integration, independence and self-determination. Unemployment rates for individuals with ID/DD are above those for people with any other disability, and significantly above the general population. The fiscal year 2015-2016 Annual Employment and Day Programs Report provides a variety of information regarding employment and economic outcomes in California for people with ID/DD, and the programs funded to provide employment and day program supports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Data sources for the report are DDS POS and Client Master File data; Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) vocational rehabilitation/supported employment data; Employment Development Department (EDD) unemployment insurance wage data; *StateData: The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016* published by the Institute for Community Inclusion, University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD), University of Massachusetts Boston; Cornell University data based on analysis of United States Census Bureau data; and the California National Core Indicators (NCI).

This report is published annually on the DDS website, where prior editions can be downloaded as well. For questions regarding this report please contact the DDS Work Services Section at work.services@dds.ca.gov or (916) 654-2140.

Part 1

- ✓ United States and California employment rates for working-age people (21-64) with and without disabilities.
- ✓ 2015 median annual earnings in the United States, plus California's fourth quarter earnings for individuals with developmental disabilities.
- ✓ Annual percentage changes in unemployment of the regional center consumers and those consumers receiving wages.

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

Employment Rates

2015 Comparison of California to the United States employment rates of working-age** people

General Population¹

- **78.3% U.S. Working-Age**
- **75.7% CA Working-Age**

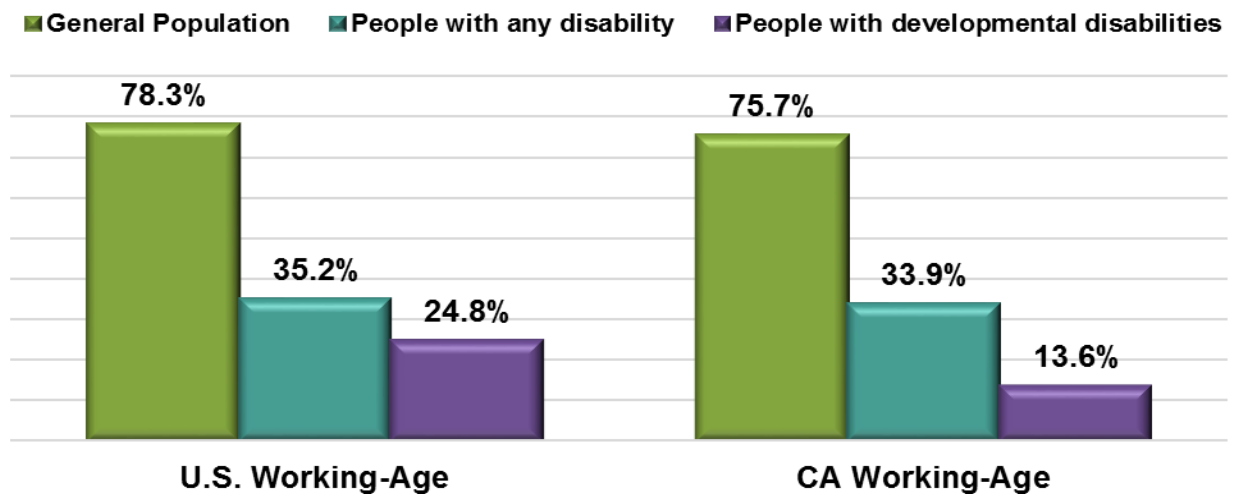
People with any disability¹

- **35.2% U.S. Working-Age**
- **33.9% CA Working-Age**

People with developmental disabilities^{2&3}

- **24.8% U.S. Working-Age**
- **13.6% CA Working-Age**

**Please see footnotes for working-age.



Footnote: ¹The data are from the 2015 Disability Status Report, United States, by Cornell University, by calendar year based on analysis of the US Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). The data reflect non-institutionalized working-age people (21-64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in the United States. Types of disabilities included in the data are: hearing disability, visual disability, cognitive disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. ²The data are from National Population Statistics, page 67, table 2 (24.8%). Employment Participation for Working-Age People (Ages 16 to 64), StateData: The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016 published by the UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston. The data reflect individuals with cognitive disability employed in the United States. ³The data are from Employment Development Department (EDD). CA EDD data are by calendar year (13.6%) and reflect wages reported to EDD for the purpose of unemployment insurance reporting. There is a limitation of the data, as some people have contract earnings that are unreported. End of footnote.

Annual Earnings Comparison



2015 Median Earnings of working-age people without a disability, who work full-time/full-year in the United States was \$45,100; with a disability was \$40,100⁴.



2015 Median Earnings of working-age people without a disability, who work full-time/full-year in California was \$48,100; with a disability was \$43,100⁴.



Department of Developmental Services consumer's average 2015 yearly wage was \$7,236⁵.

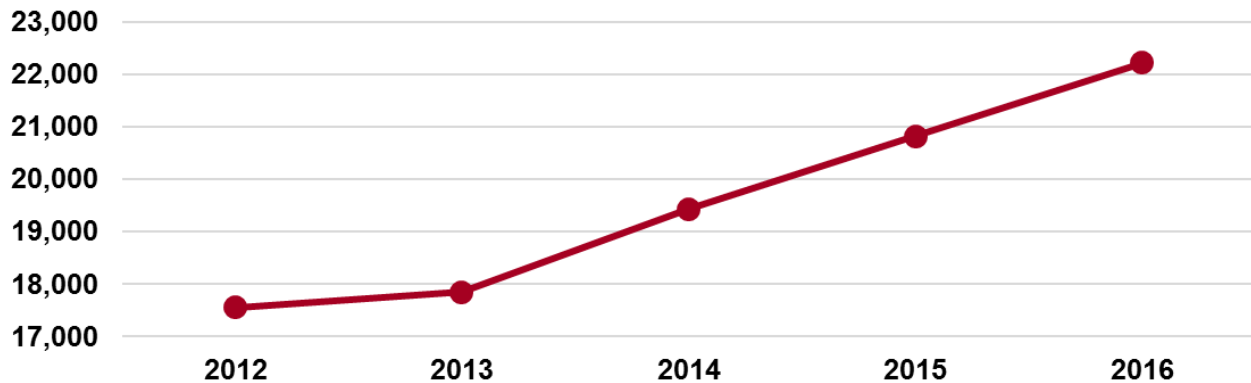
Footnote: ⁴The data are from the 2015 Disability Status Report, United States and California, by Cornell University, based on analysis of the US Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata (PUMS). The data reflect non-institutionalized working-age people (21-64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in the United States, compared to California. Types of disabilities included in the data are: hearing disability, visual disability, cognitive disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. ⁵The data are from Employment Development Department (EDD). CA EDD data reflect wages reported to EDD for the purpose of unemployment insurance reporting. There is a limitation of the data, as some people have contract earnings that are unreported. End of footnote.

State of California Earnings for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities⁶

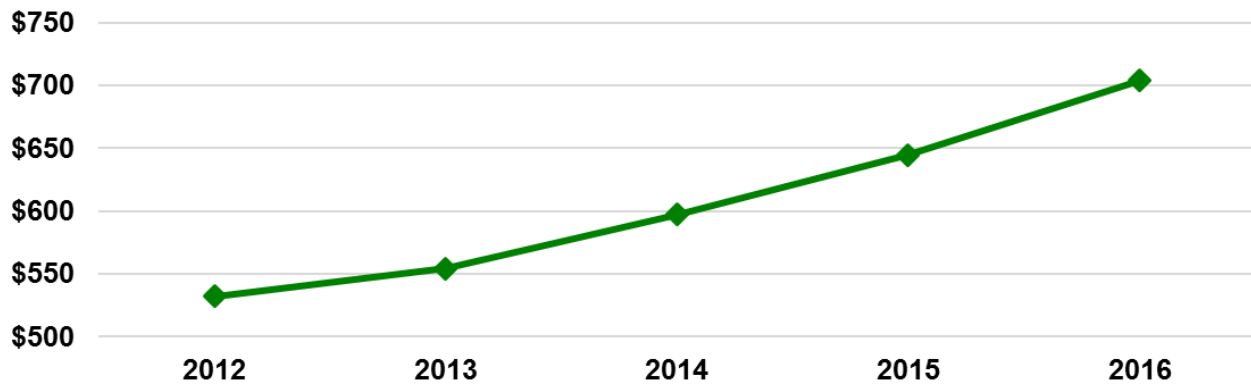
Years: 2012 thru 2016

Year	4 th Qtr. (October-December) Wages (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Regional Center (RC) Consumers (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Consumers Receiving Wages (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Percentage of RC Consumers Receiving Wages (Ages 16-64)	4 th Qtr. Average Monthly Consumers Wages (Ages 16-64)	Average Yearly Consumer Wages (Ages 16-64)
2012	\$28,028,196	140,697	17,553	12.48%	\$532	\$6,274
2013	\$29,689,611	145,844	17,848	12.24%	\$554	\$6,490
2014	\$34,807,179	151,132	19,431	12.86%	\$597	\$6,758
2015	\$40,266,061	155,923	20,824	13.36%	\$645	\$7,236
2016	\$46,908,811	161,247	22,220	13.78%	\$704	\$7,997

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



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



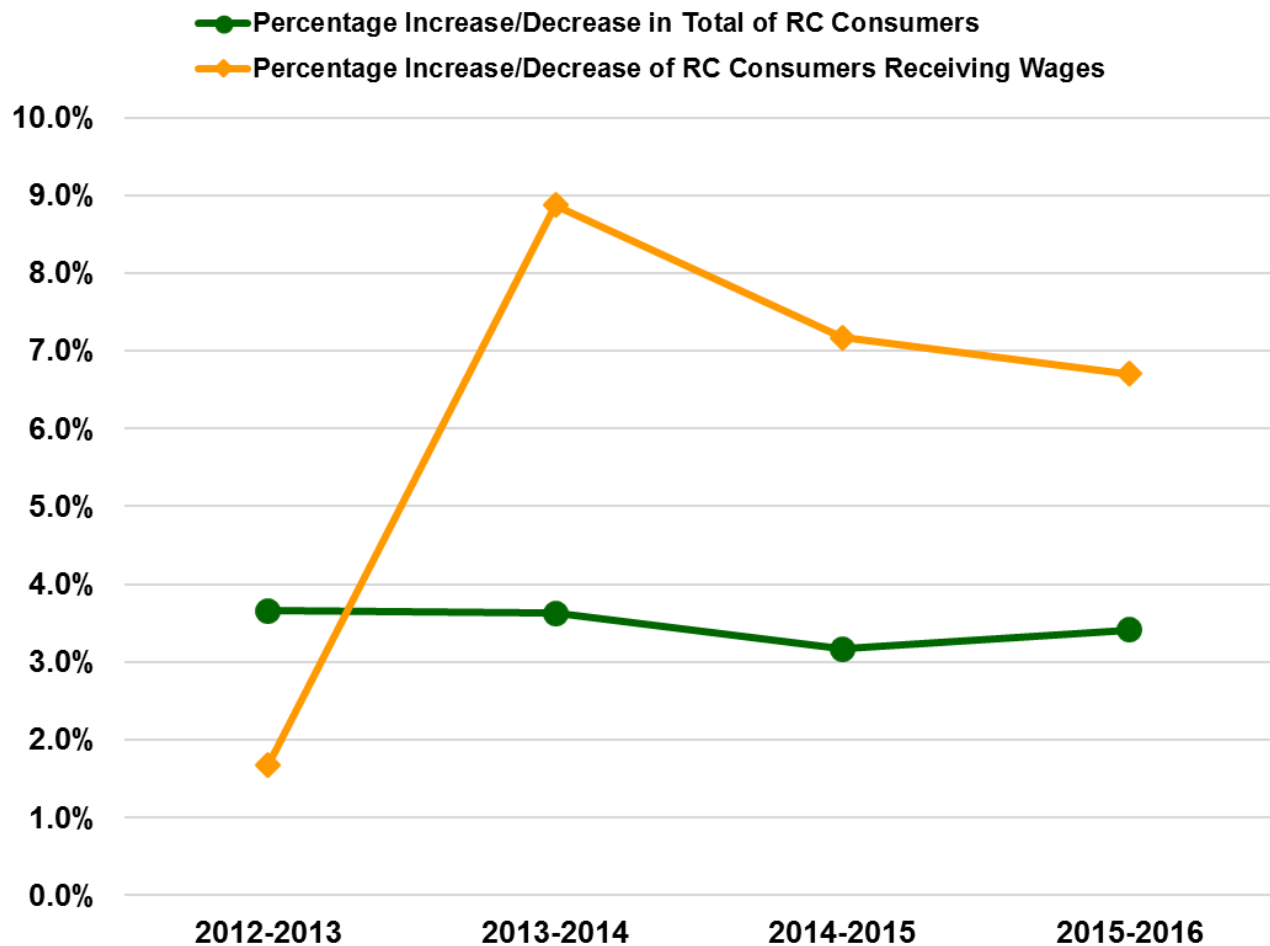
Footnote: ⁶The data are from Employment Development Department (EDD). CA EDD data reflect wages reported to EDD for the purpose of unemployment insurance reporting. There is a limitation to the data, as some people have contract earnings that are unreported. End of footnote.

Percentage of Change

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

Year	Percentage Increase/Decrease in Total of RC Consumers	Percentage Increase/Decrease of RC Consumers Receiving Wages
2012-2013	+3.7%	+1.7%
2013-2014	+3.6%	+8.9%
2014-2015	+3.2%	+7.2%
2015-2016	+3.4%	+6.7%
2012-2016*	+14.6%	+26.6%

*Average increase/decrease of 2012 compared to 2016.



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

Part 2

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

What the data tell us: These data show that consumers with intellectual and developmental disabilities have steady participation rates in VR services compared to all other consumers.

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

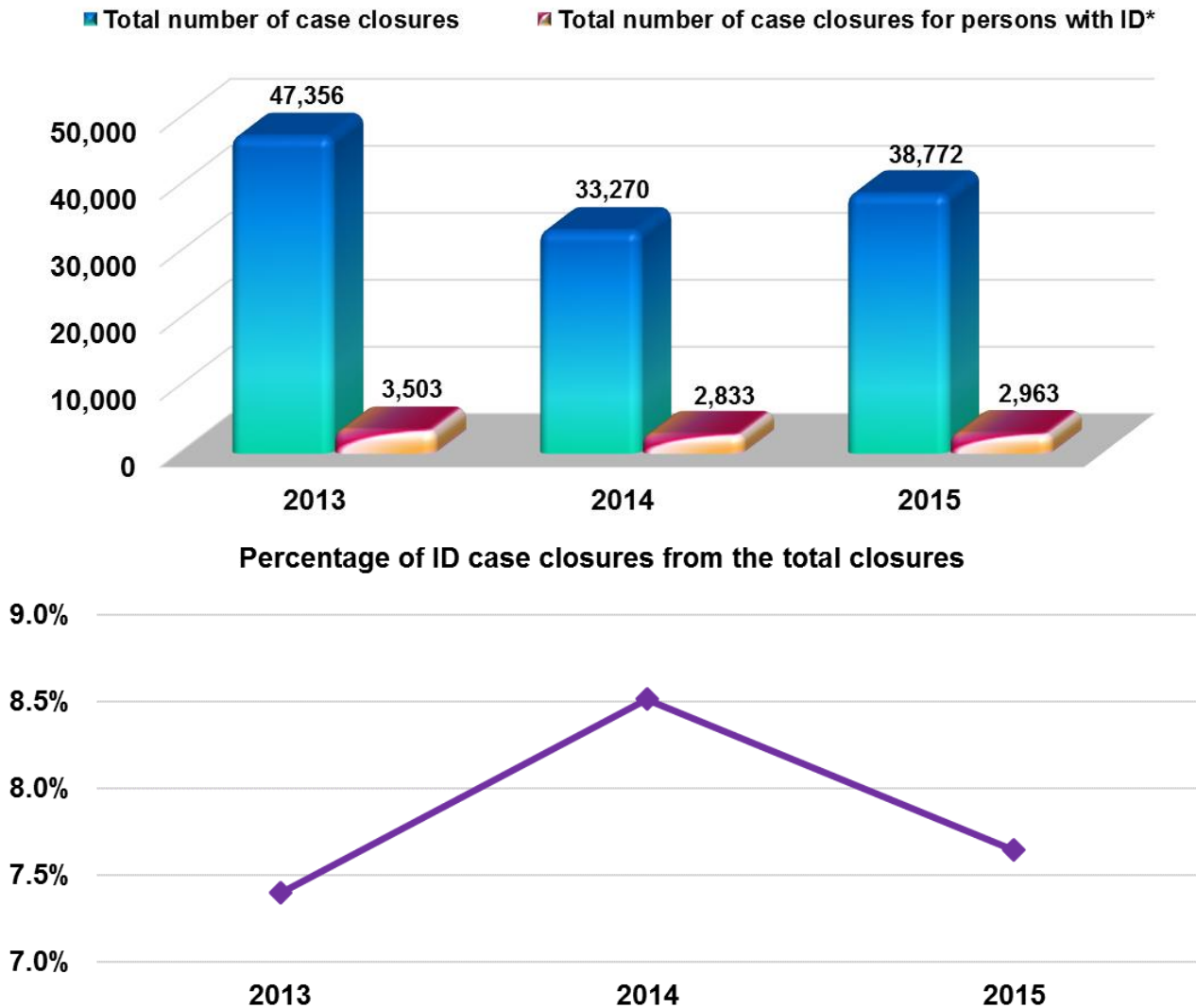
In 2014, the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA), changed supported employment goals reporting, limiting data for the years 2014 and 2015.

National Data Reports

California: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes⁸

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Total number of case closures	47,356	33,270	38,772
Total number of case closures for persons with ID*	3,503	2,833	2,963
Percentage of ID case closures from the total closures	7.4%	8.5%	7.6%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



Footnote: ⁸StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 101, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

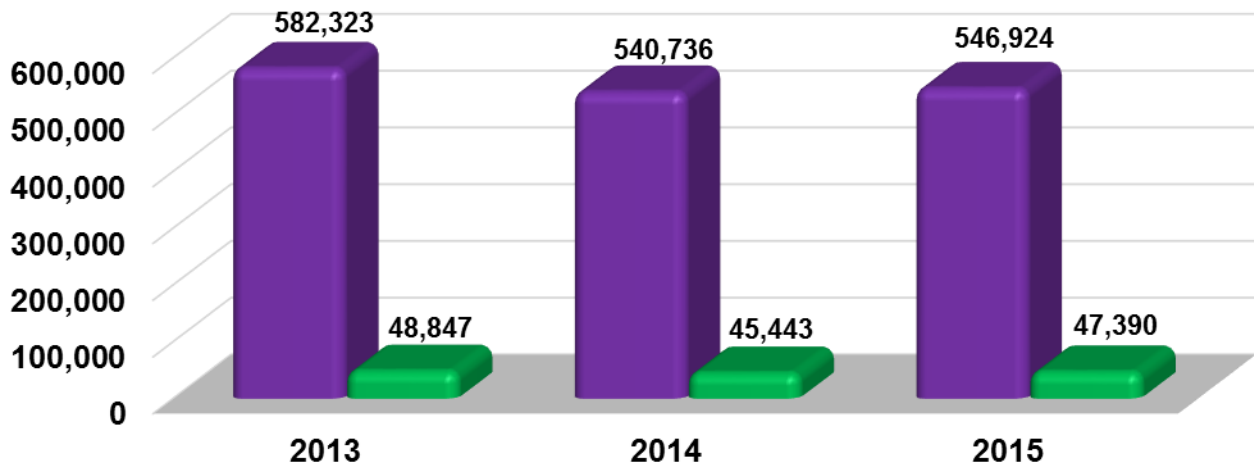
National Data Reports

National: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes⁹

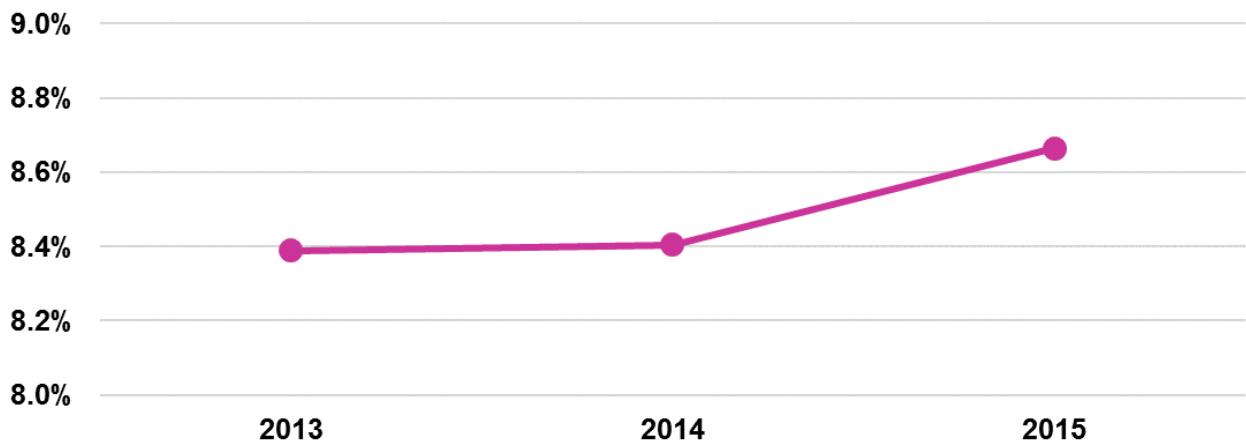
Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Total number of case closures	582,323	540,736	546,924
Total number of case closures for persons with ID*	48,847	45,443	47,390
Percentage of ID case closures from the total closures	8.4%	8.4%	8.7%

*ID: Intellectual Disability

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



Percentage of ID case closures from the total closures



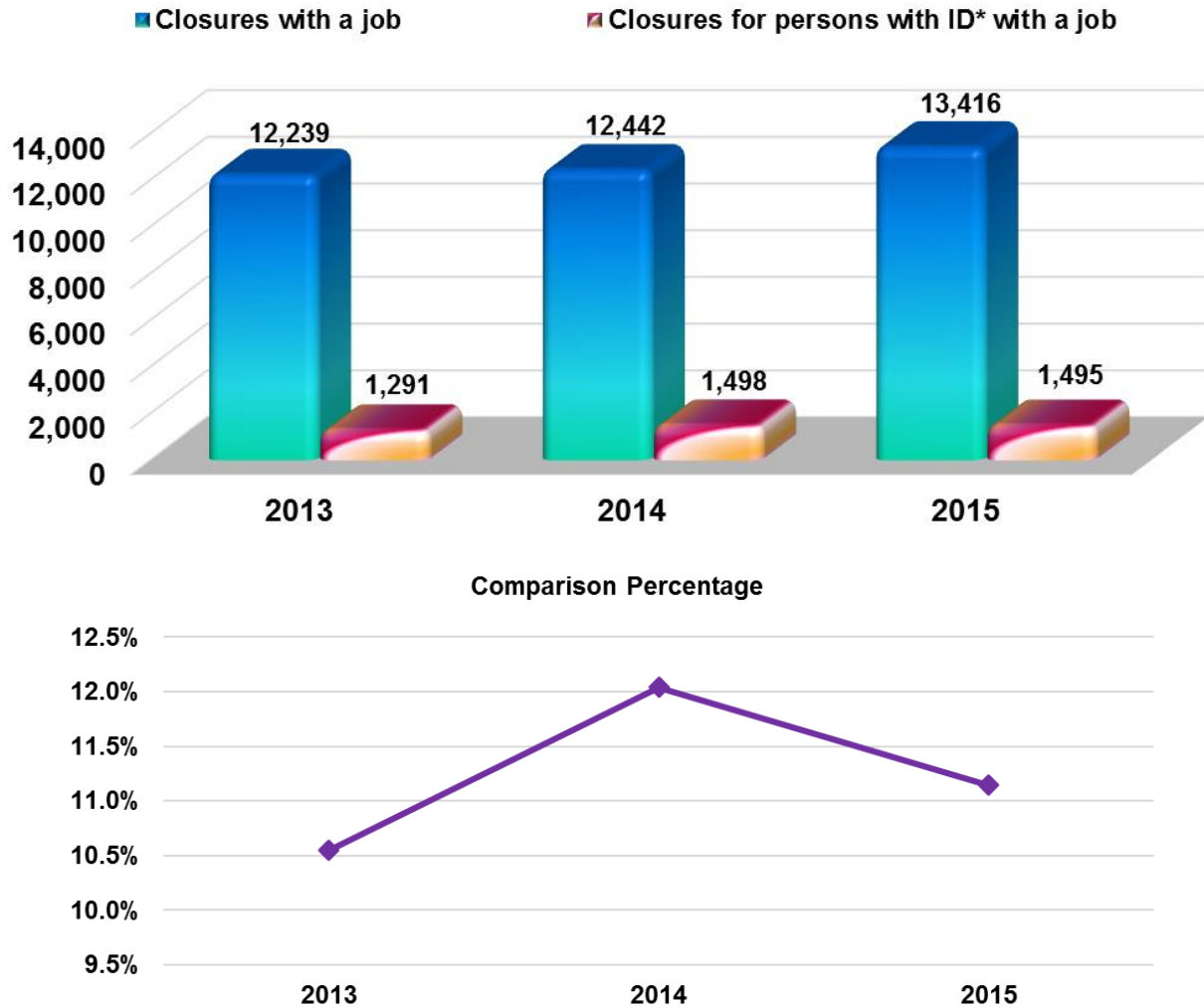
Footnote: ⁹StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 71, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

California: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁰

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Closures with a job	12,239	12,442	13,416
Closures for persons with ID* with a job	1,291	1,498	1,495
Comparison Percentage	10.5%	12.0%	11.1%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



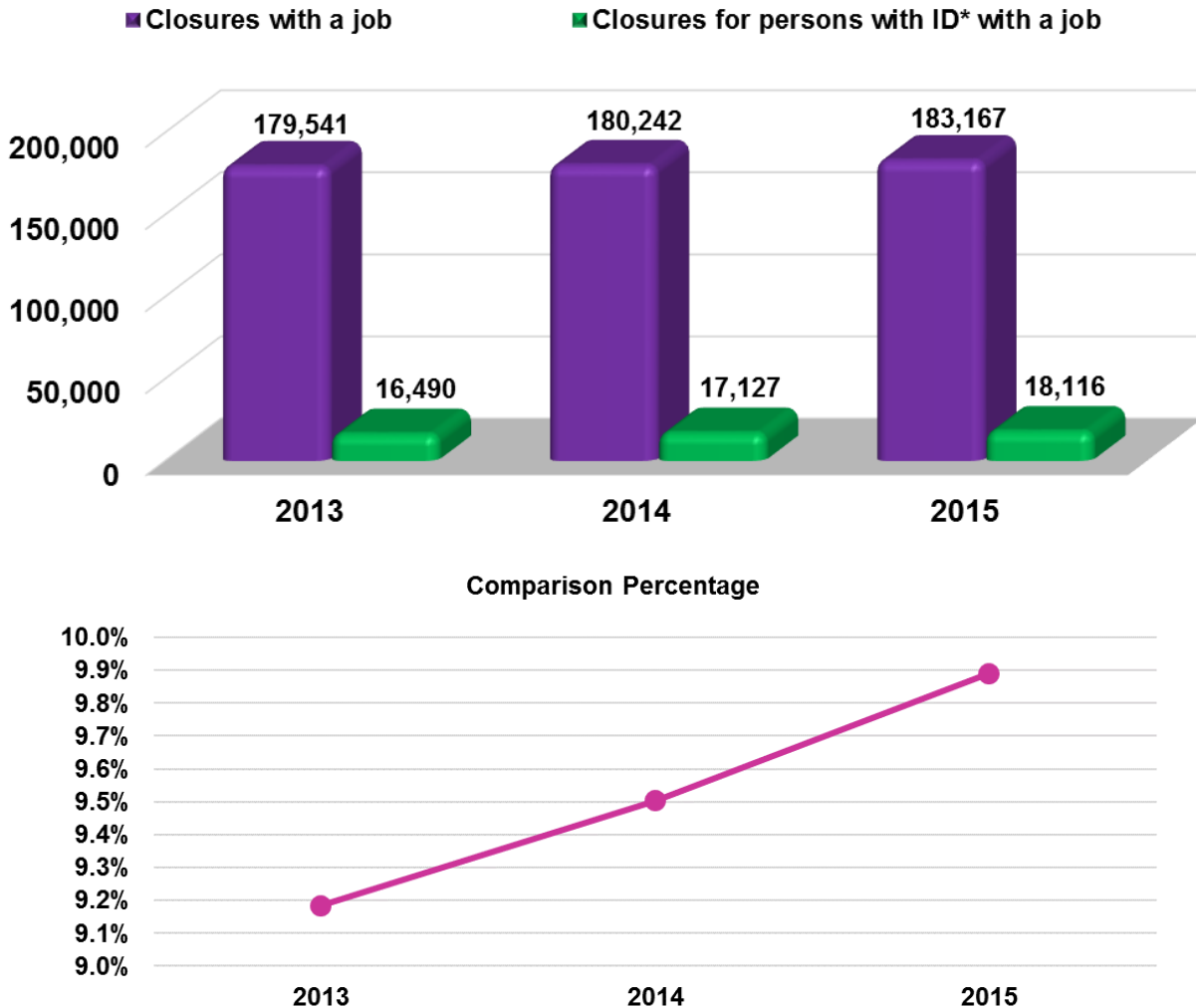
Footnote: ¹⁰StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 101, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

National: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹¹

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Closures with a job	179,541	180,242	183,167
Closures for persons with ID* with a job	16,490	17,127	18,116
Comparison Percentage	9.2%	9.5%	9.9%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



Footnote: ¹¹StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 71, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

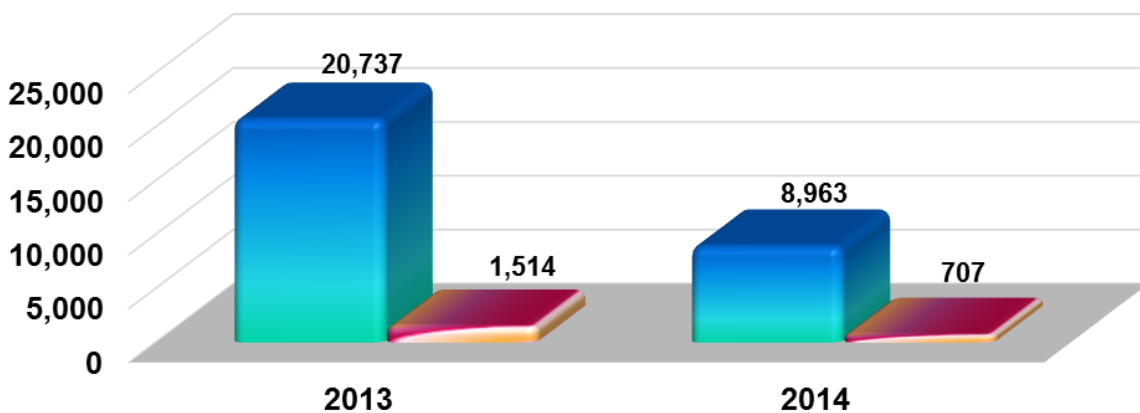
California: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹²

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Closures with a plan but no job	20,737	8,963	**
Closures for persons with ID* and a plan but with no job	1,514	707	**
Comparison Percentage	7.3%	7.9%	**

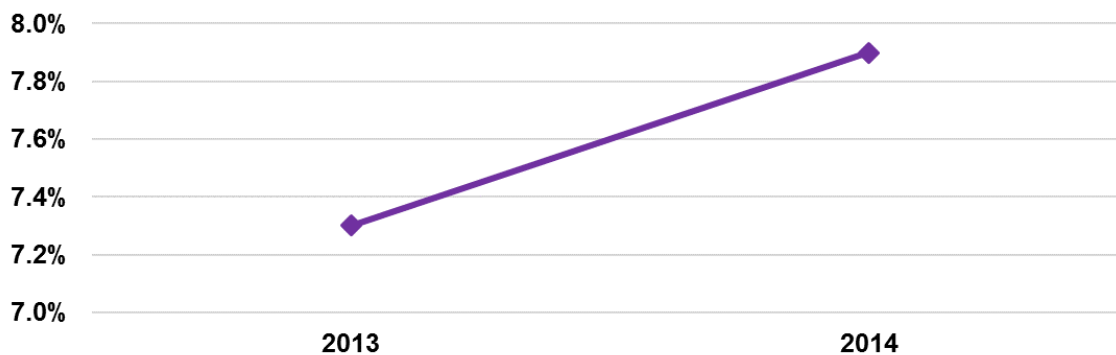
*ID: Intellectual Disability

**Due to Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available for 2015.

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



Comparison Percentage



Footnote: ¹²StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 101, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

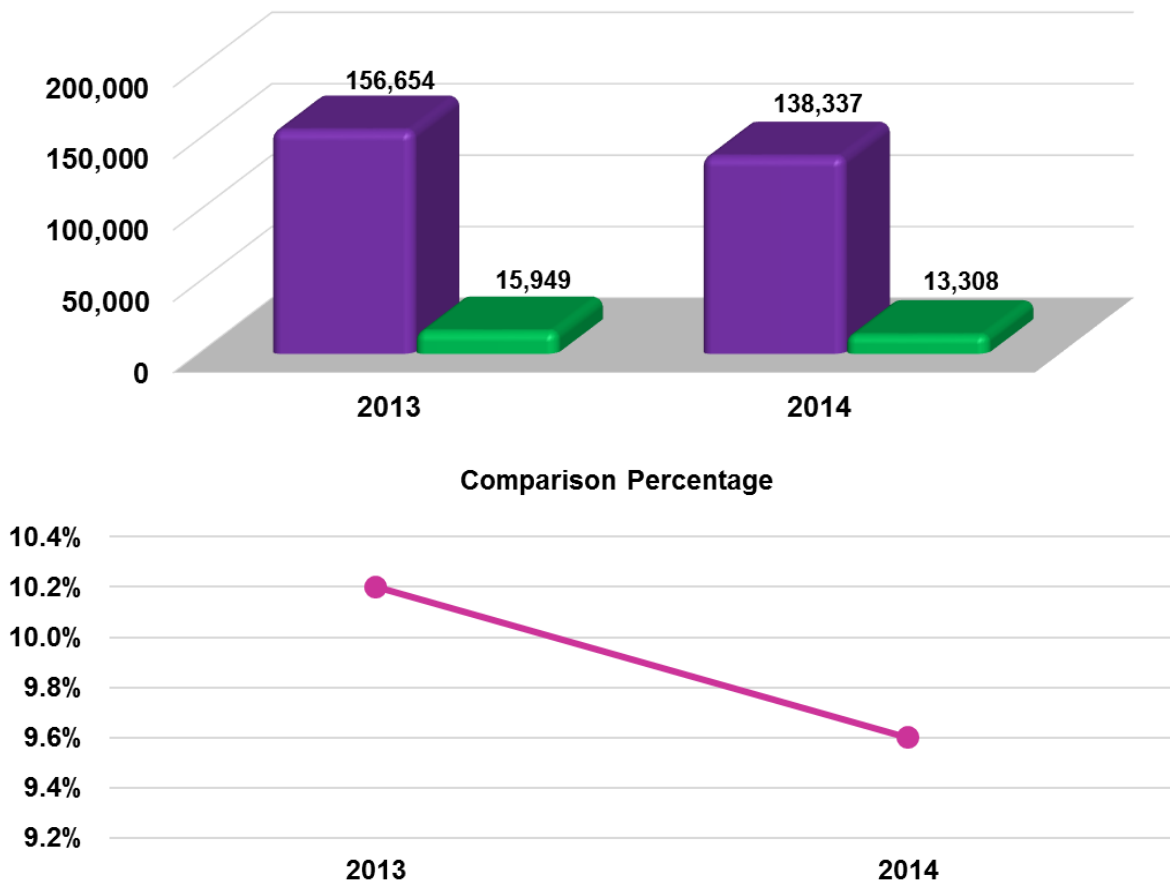
National: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹³

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Closures with a plan but no job	156,654	138,337	**
Closures for persons with ID* and a plan but with no job	15,949	13,308	**
Comparison Percentage	10.2%	9.6%	**

*ID: Intellectual Disability

**Due to Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available for 2015.

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



Footnote: ¹³StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 71, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

California: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁴

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Closures with supported employment as a goal	3,211	**	**
Closures for persons with ID* and supported employment as a goal	2,102	**	**
Comparison Percentage	65.5%	**	**

*ID: Intellectual Disability

**Due to Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available for 2014 and 2015.

No graph due to insufficient data.

Footnote: ¹⁴StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 101, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

National: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁵

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Closures with supported employment as a goal	39,865	**	**
Closures for persons with ID* and supported employment as a goal	14,688	**	**
Comparison Percentage	36.8%	**	**

*ID: Intellectual Disability

**Due to Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available for 2014 and 2015.

No graph due to insufficient data.

Footnote: ¹⁵StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 71, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

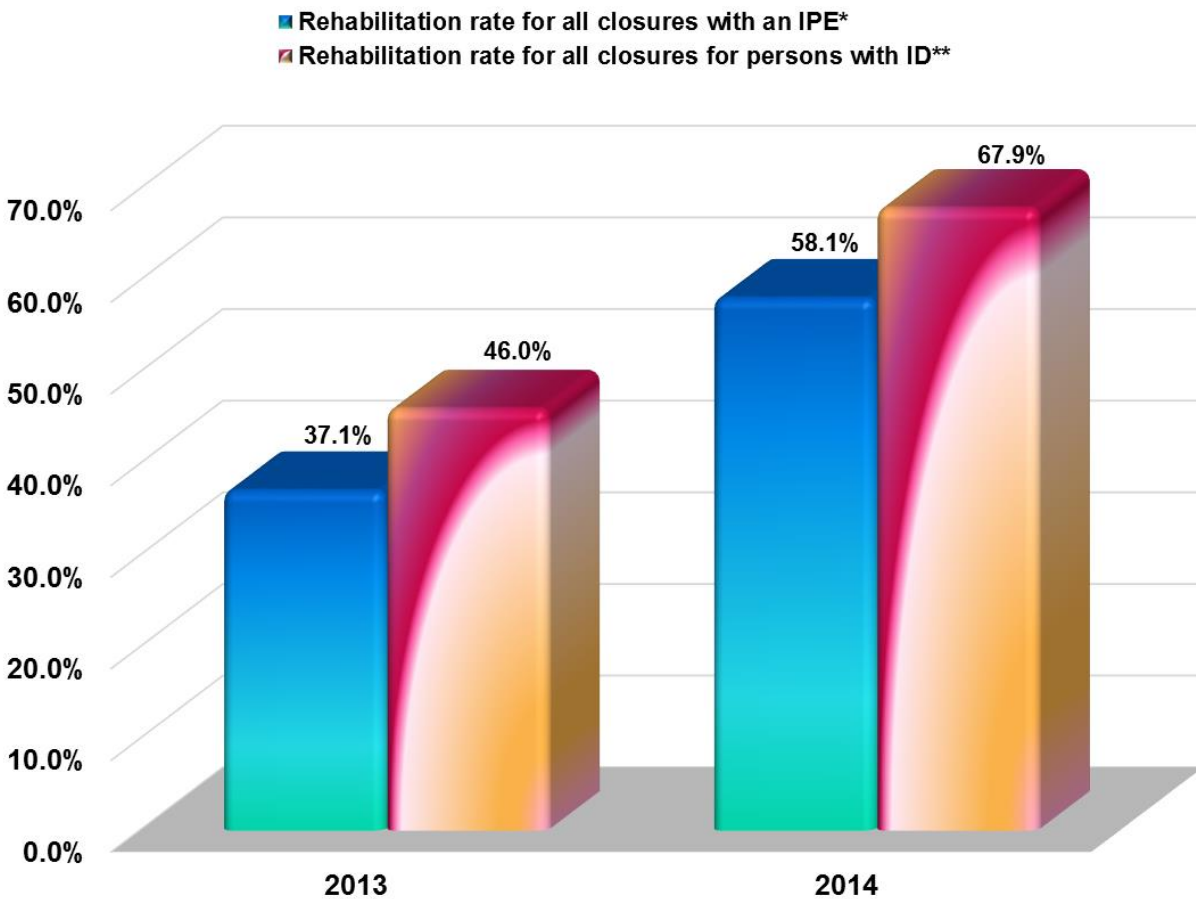
California: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁶

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE*	37.1%	58.1%	***
Rehabilitation rate for all closures for persons with ID**	46.0%	67.9%	***

*IPE: Individual Plan for Employment

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

***Due to Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available for 2015.



Footnote: ¹⁶StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 101, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

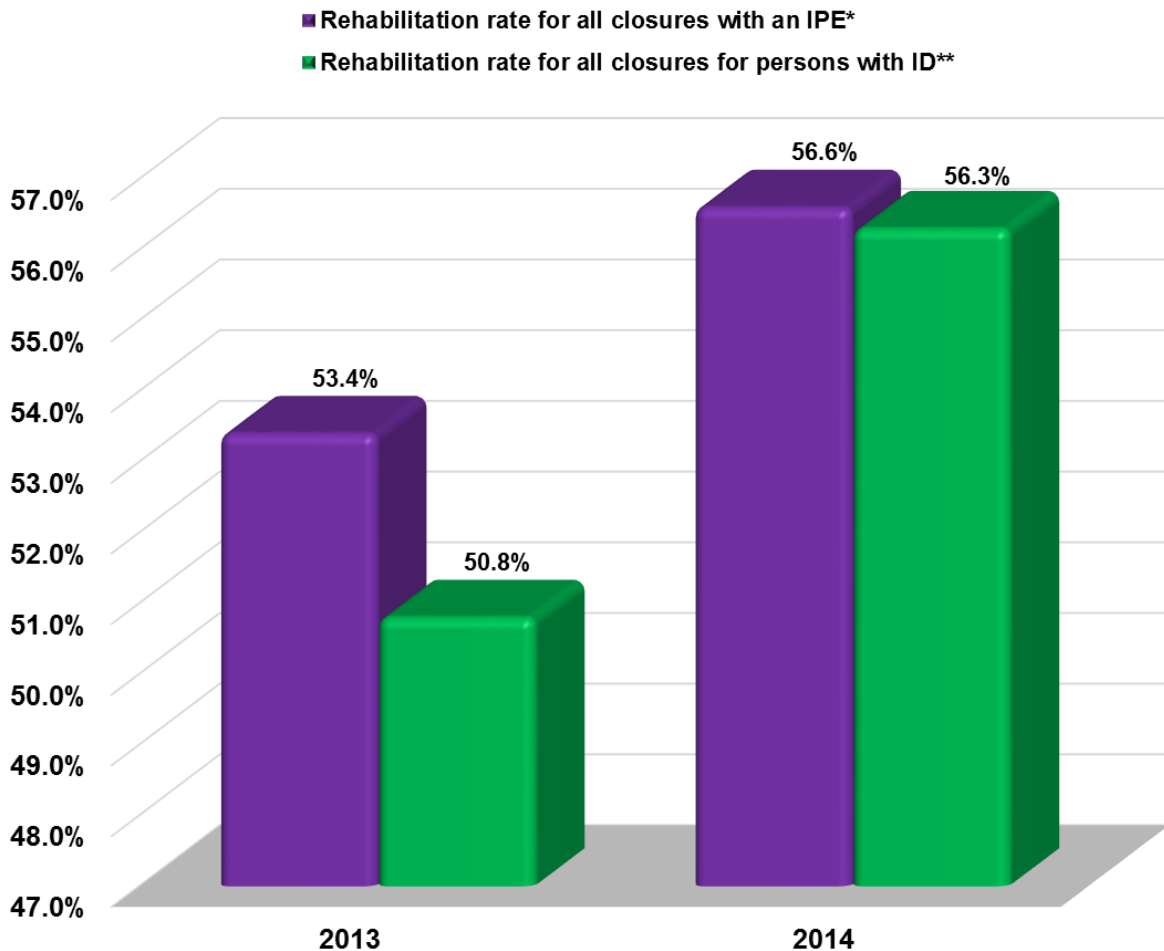
National: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁷

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Rehabilitation rate for all closures with an IPE*	53.4%	56.6%	***
Rehabilitation rate for all closures for persons with ID**	50.8%	56.3%	***

*IPE: Individual Plan for Employment

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

***Due to Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) changes in reporting supported employment goals in 2014, this data point is not available for 2015.



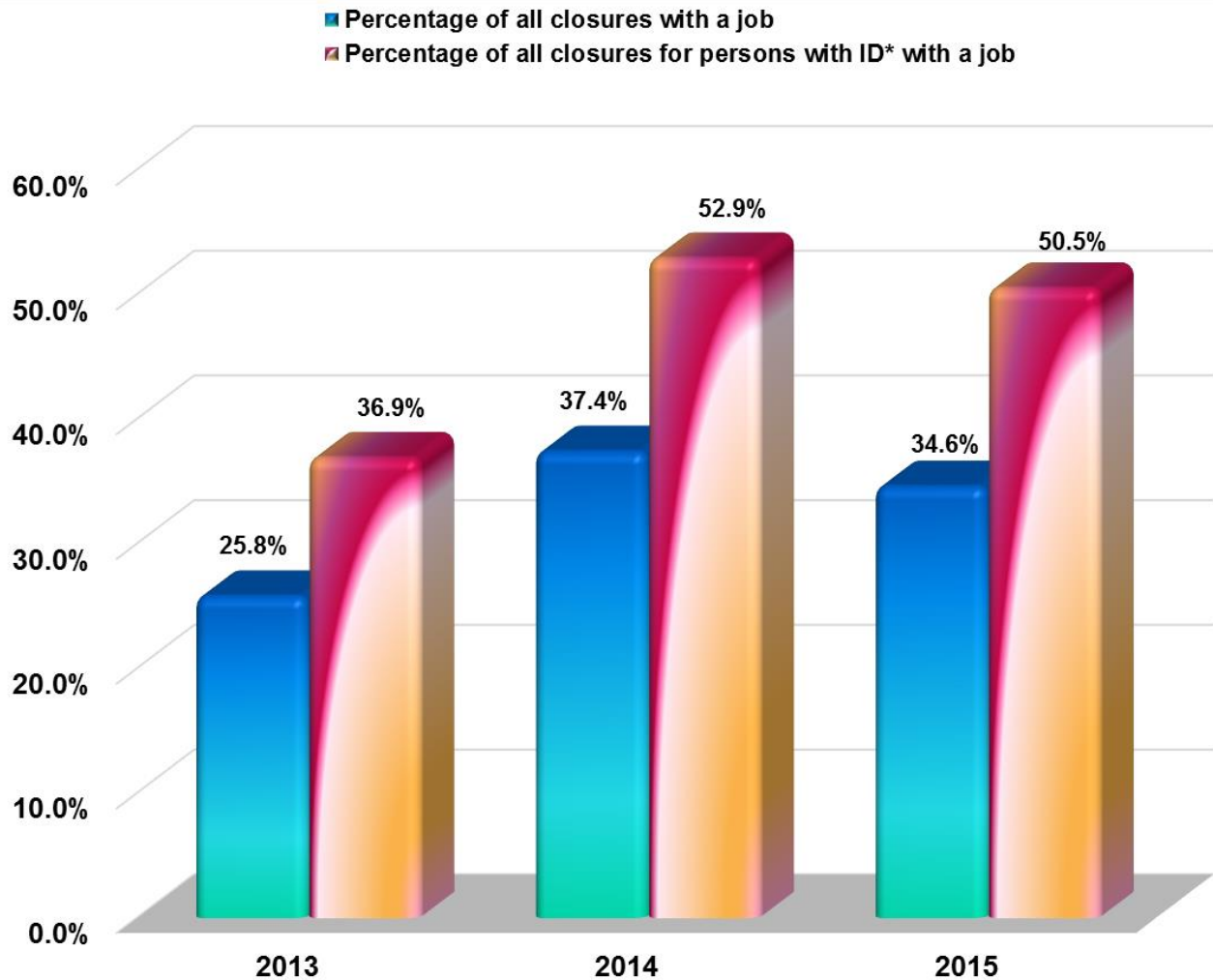
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National Data Reports

California: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁸

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Percentage of all closures with a job	25.8%	37.4%	34.6%
Percentage of all closures for persons with ID* with a job	36.9%	52.9%	50.5%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



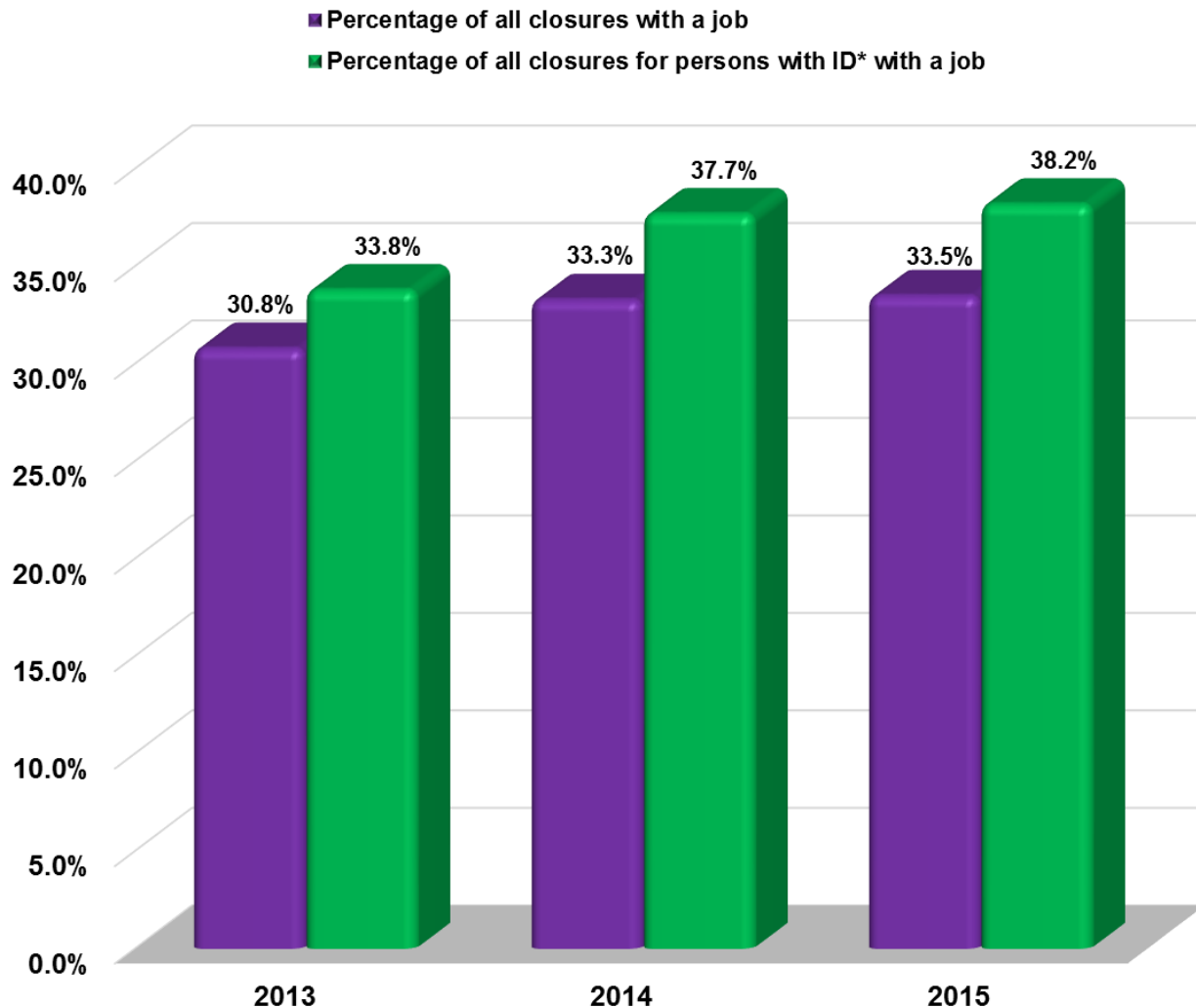
Footnote: ¹⁸StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 101, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

National Data Reports

National: Vocational Rehabilitation Case Closures and Employment Outcomes¹⁹

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015
Percentage of all closures with a job	30.8%	33.3%	33.5%
Percentage of all closures for persons with ID* with a job	33.8%	37.7%	38.2%

*ID: Intellectual Disability



Footnote: ¹⁹StateData: *The National Report on Employment Services and Outcomes 2016*, UCEDD, University of Massachusetts Boston, page 71, table 8. All data are from the Rehabilitation Services Administration 911 (RSA-911) dataset. For the purpose of this report, a person was considered to have an ID if code 25 ("mental retardation" in the RSA-911 dataset) was reported as the cause of either a primary or secondary impairment to employment. This is different from previous reports, in which the StateData report included people with other developmental disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, and epilepsy. In addition, previous editions of the StateData report focused exclusively on the primary, rather than primary and secondary, cause of impairment. End of footnote.

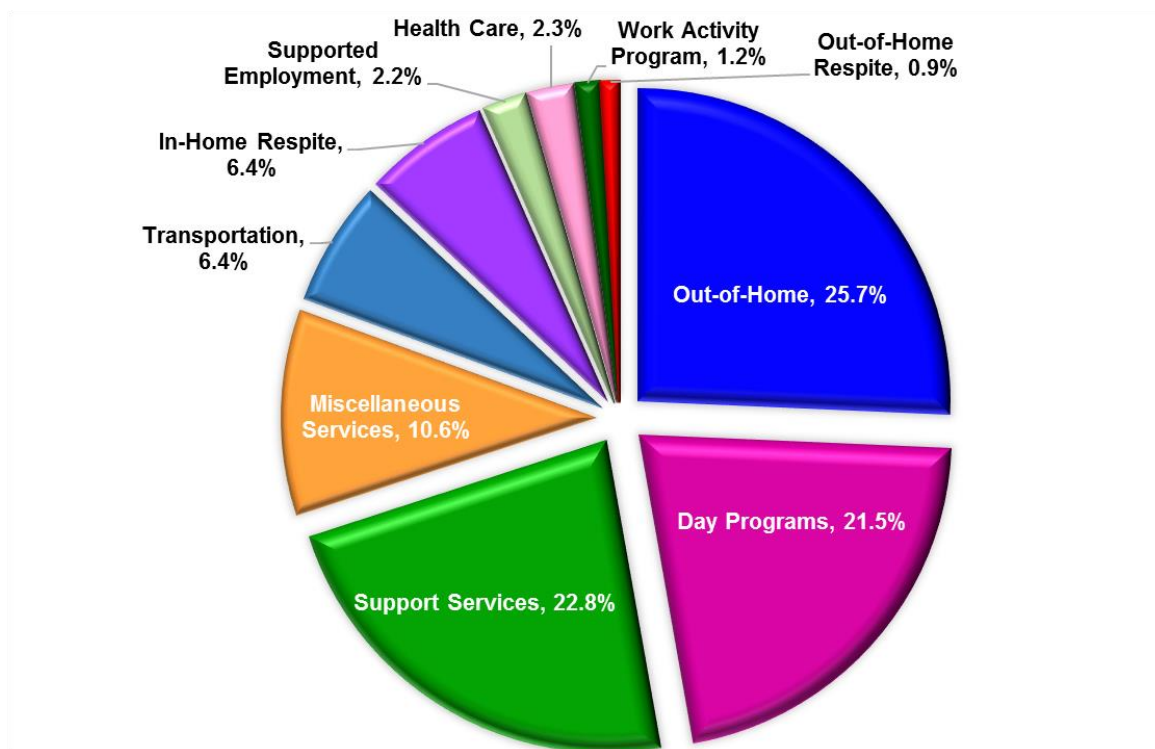
Part 3

- ✓ Percentage of regional center funded services cost, fiscal year 2015/2016 and fiscal year 2011/2012.

What the data tell us: These data show us the regional center purchase of service programs' funding changes over time. With the decline in work activity programs, the day and look-alike programs indicate an increase in programs and funding.

Purchase of Service Cost for Regional Centers

Percentage of Cost for Regional Center Funded Services – All Ages



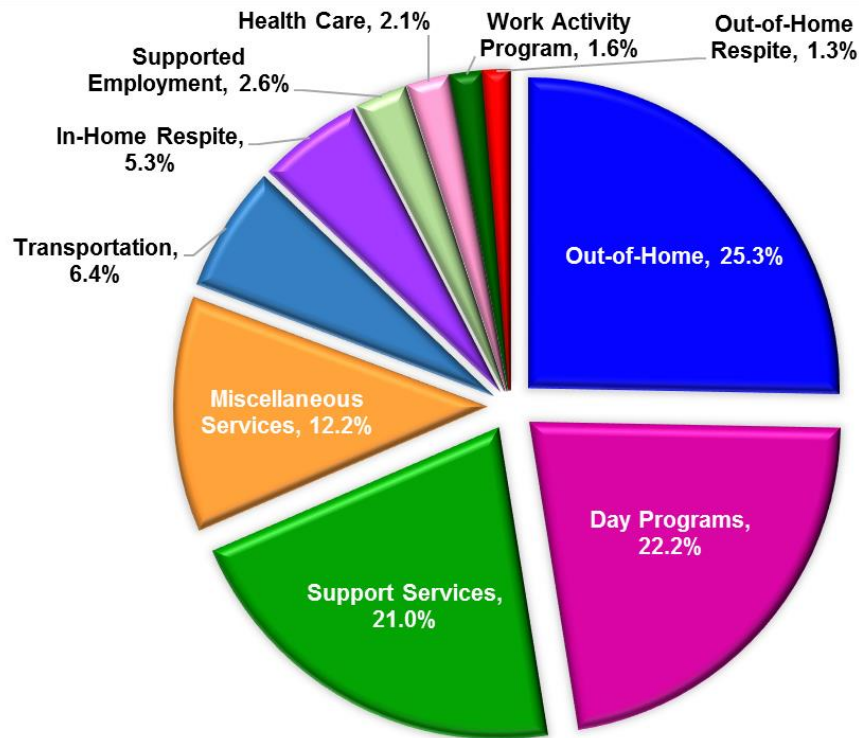
FY 15/16²⁰

Budget Category	POS Dollars	% of Total
Out-of-Home	\$1,139,337,968	25.7%
Day Programs	\$954,809,429	21.5%
Support Services	\$1,010,493,794	22.8%
Miscellaneous Services	\$468,785,575	10.6%
Transportation	\$284,200,919	6.4%
In-Home Respite	\$284,664,249	6.4%
Supported Employment	\$96,912,770	2.2%
Health Care	\$102,487,169	2.3%
Work Activity Program	\$53,462,873	1.2%
Out-of-Home Respite	\$40,666,303	0.9%
Total	\$4,435,821,049	100.0%

Footnote: ²⁰FY 15/16 Information Systems Data purchase of service dollars, by budget category, as of March 2017. End of footnote.

Purchase of Service Cost for Regional Centers

Percentage of Cost for Regional Center Funded Services – All Ages



FY 11/12²¹

Budget Category	POS Dollars	% of Total
Out-of-Home	\$888,369,933	25.3%
Day Programs	\$778,436,037	22.2%
Support Services	\$738,416,525	21.0%
Miscellaneous Services	\$427,751,779	12.2%
Transportation	\$225,557,529	6.4%
In-Home Respite	\$186,563,922	5.3%
Supported Employment	\$89,720,976	2.6%
Health Care	\$74,148,868	2.1%
Work Activity Program	\$56,328,302	1.6%
Out-of-Home Respite	\$45,446,994	1.3%
Total	\$3,510,740,866	100.0%

Footnote: ²¹FY 11/12 Information Systems Data purchase of service dollars, by budget category, as of March 2017. End of footnote.

Part 4

- ✓ The Statewide number of regional center consumers by service code.
- ✓ Statewide regional centers' average purchase of service cost by service code.
- ✓ Statewide percentage of regional center consumers by age group (16+ and 22-31) staying in the same service type.
- ✓ Comparison of fiscal year 12/13 and fiscal year 15/16 percentage of statewide regional center consumers staying in the same service type.

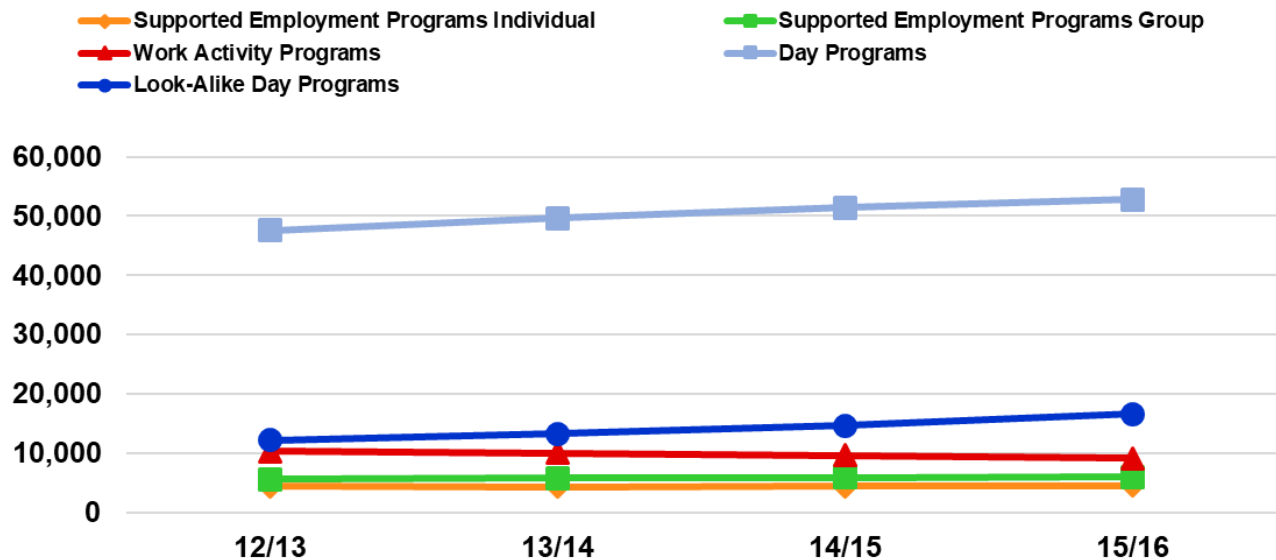
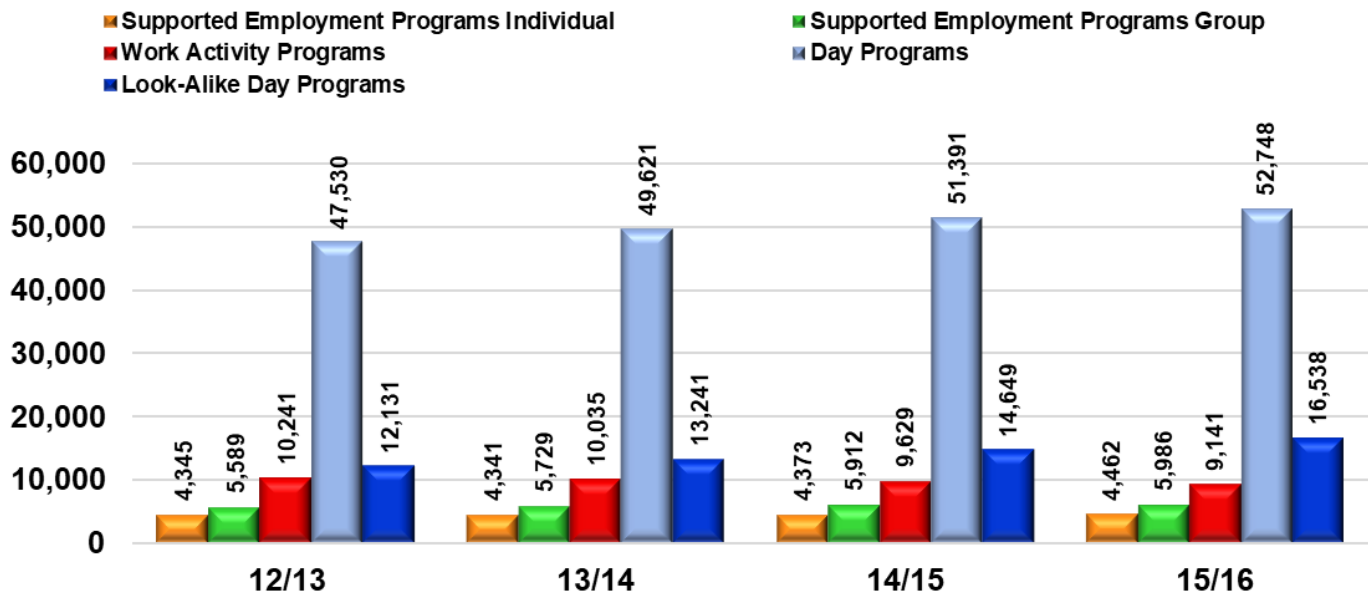
What the data tell us: These data show that utilization of day and look-alike programs increased faster than supported employment programs. The data also show a slow, steady decline in the utilization of work activity programs.

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

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

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

Fiscal Year	Supported Employment Programs Individual	Supported Employment Programs Group	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look-Alike Day Programs
12/13	4,345	5,589	10,241	47,530	12,131
13/14	4,341	5,729	10,035	49,621	13,241
14/15	4,373	5,912	9,629	51,391	14,649
15/16	4,462	5,986	9,141	52,748	16,538

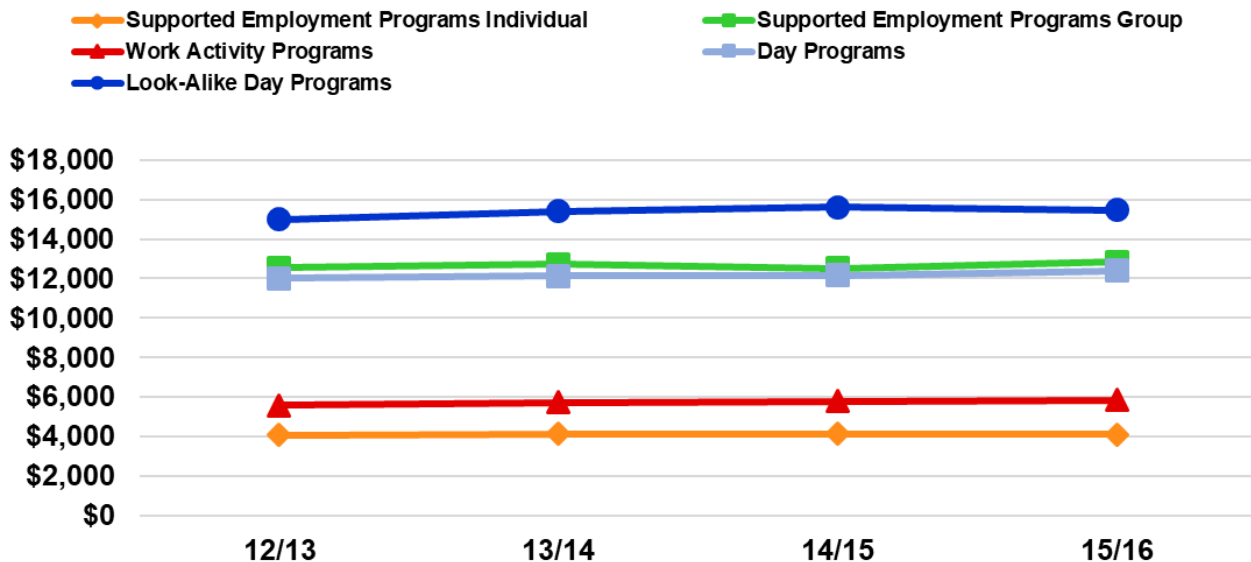
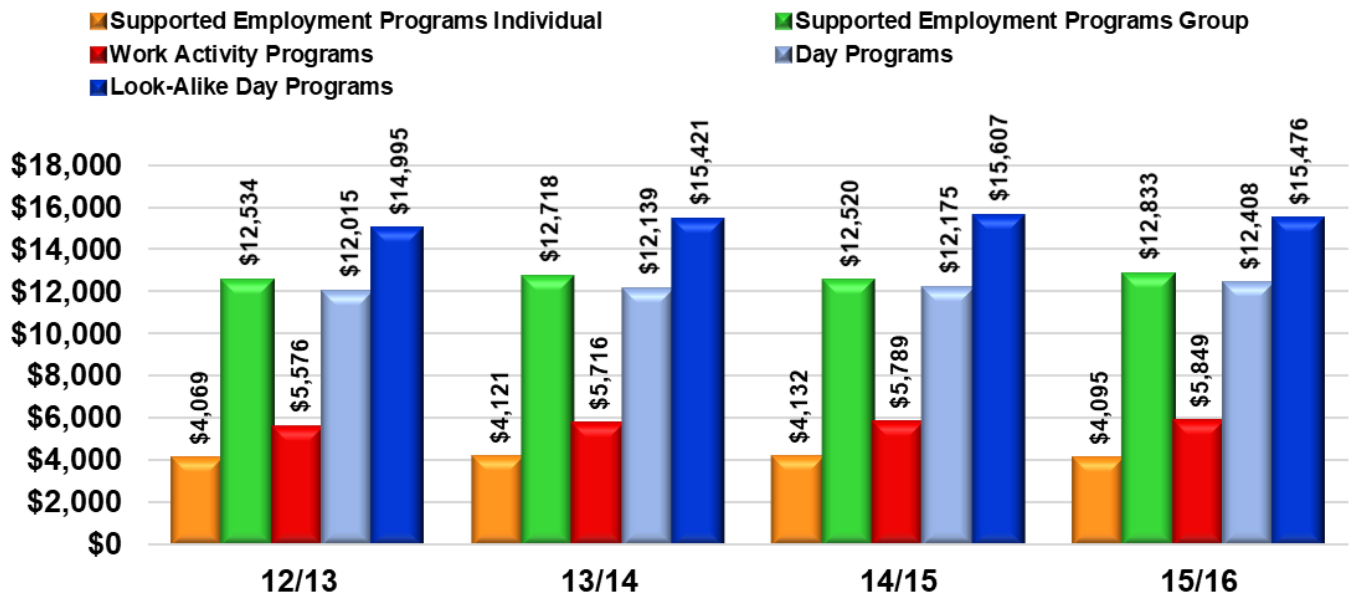


Footnote: ²²Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. End of footnote.

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

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

Fiscal Year	Supported Employment Programs Individual	Supported Employment Programs Group	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look-Alike Day Programs
12/13	\$4,069	\$12,534	\$5,576	\$12,015	\$14,995
13/14	\$4,121	\$12,718	\$5,716	\$12,139	\$15,421
14/15	\$4,132	\$12,520	\$5,789	\$12,175	\$15,607
15/16	\$4,095	\$12,833	\$5,849	\$12,408	\$15,476



Footnote: ²³Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. End of footnote.

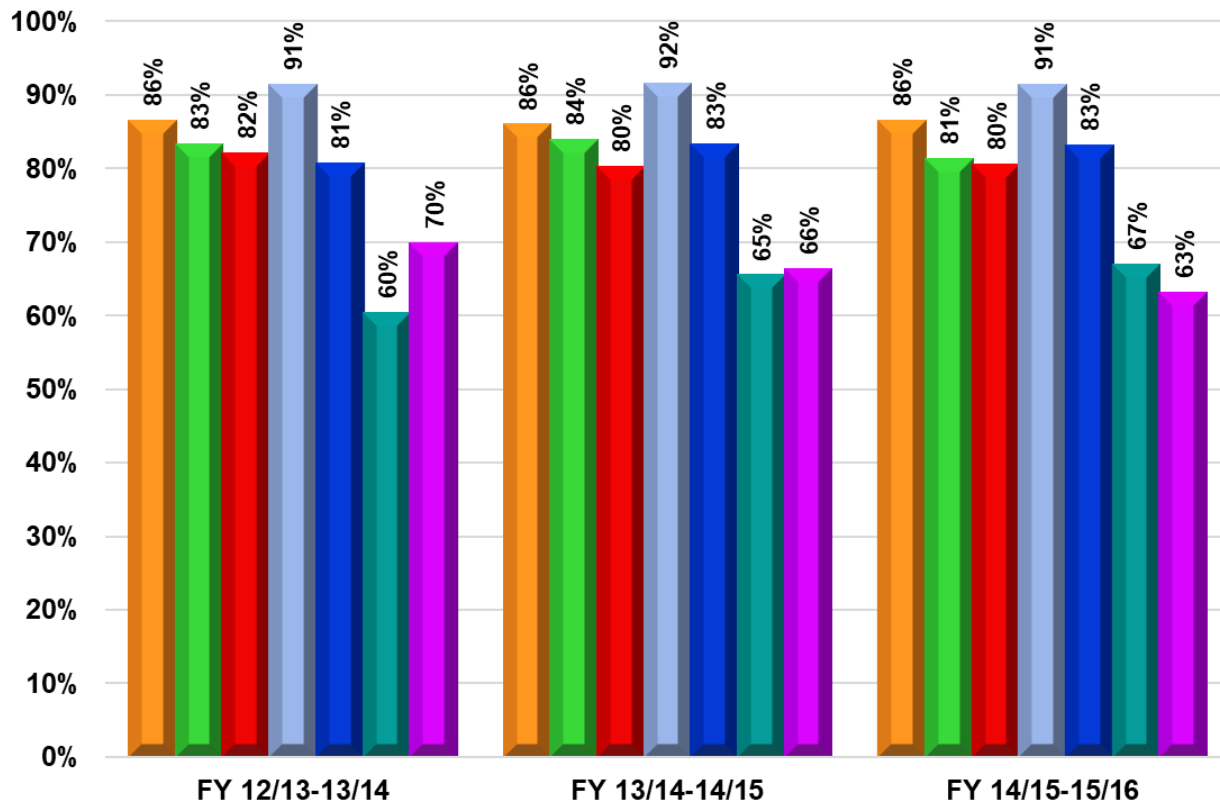
Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

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

	FY 12/13-13/14	FY 13/14-14/15	FY 14/15-15/16
SEP Individual*	86%	86%	86%
SEP Group*	83%	84%	81%
Work Activity Programs	82%	80%	80%
Day Programs	91%	92%	91%
Look-Alike Day Programs	81%	83%	83%
Combination	60%	65%	67%
Not in Day or Work Programs	70%	66%	63%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

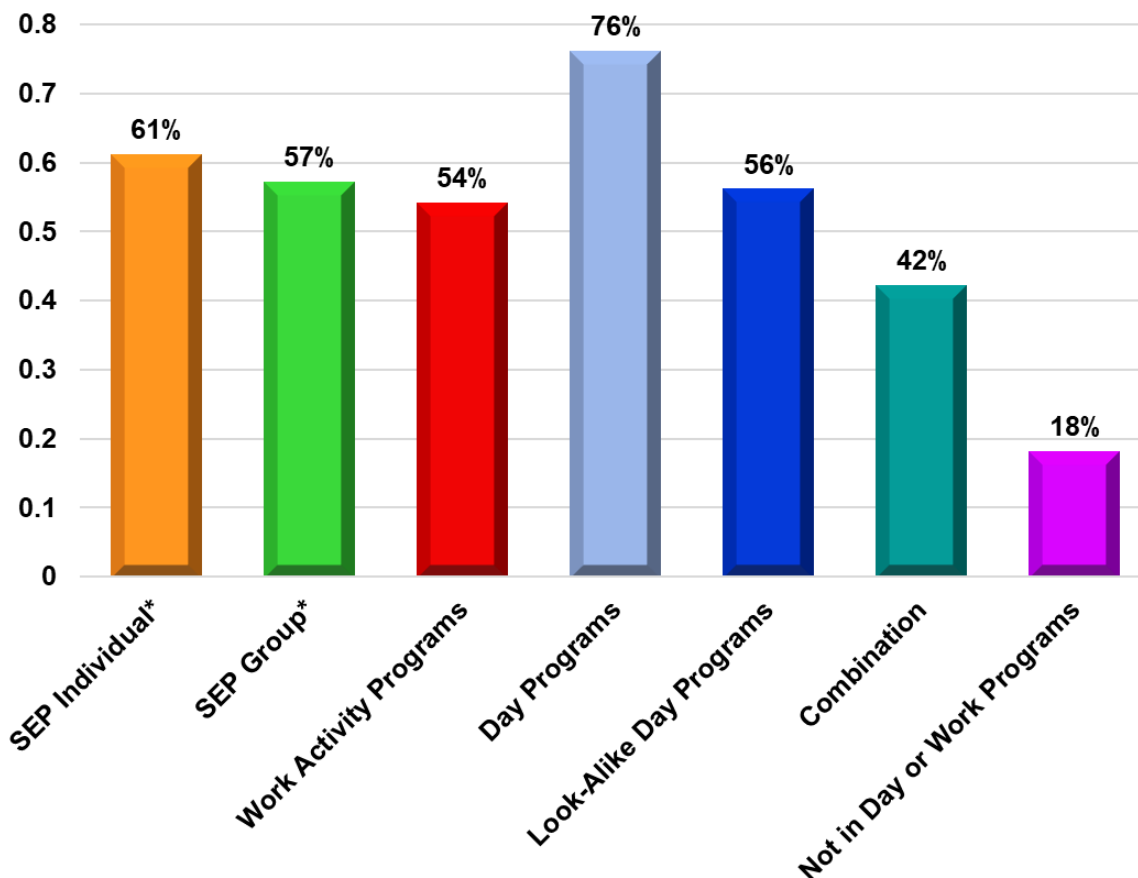
■ SEP Individual* ■ SEP Group* ■ Work Activity Programs
■ Day Programs ■ Look-Alike Day Programs ■ Combination
■ Not in Day or Work Programs



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

Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

Comparison percentage of regional center consumers ages 16+, who stayed in the same service type FY 12/13 and FY 15/16: Statewide²⁵



Age Range 16+	FY 12/13 and FY 15/16
SEP Individual*	61%
SEP Group*	57%
Work Activity Programs	54%
Day Programs	76%
Look-Alike Day Programs	56%
Combination	42%
Not in Day or Work Programs	18%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

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

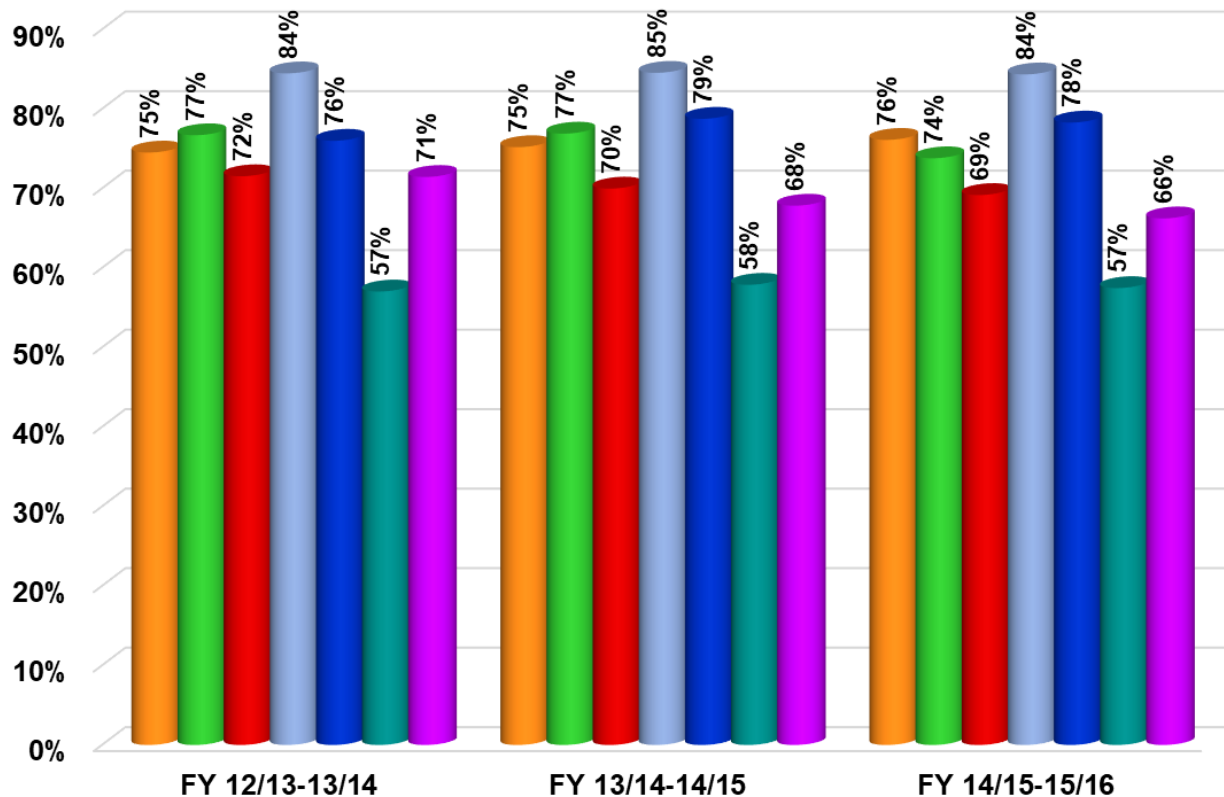
Statewide Report Consumers and Programs

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

	FY 12/13-13/14	FY 13/14-14/15	FY 14/15-15/16
SEP Individual*	75%	75%	76%
SEP Group*	77%	77%	74%
Work Activity Programs	72%	70%	69%
Day Programs	84%	85%	84%
Look-Alike Day Programs	76%	79%	78%
Combination	57%	58%	57%
Not in Day or Work Programs	71%	68%	66%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

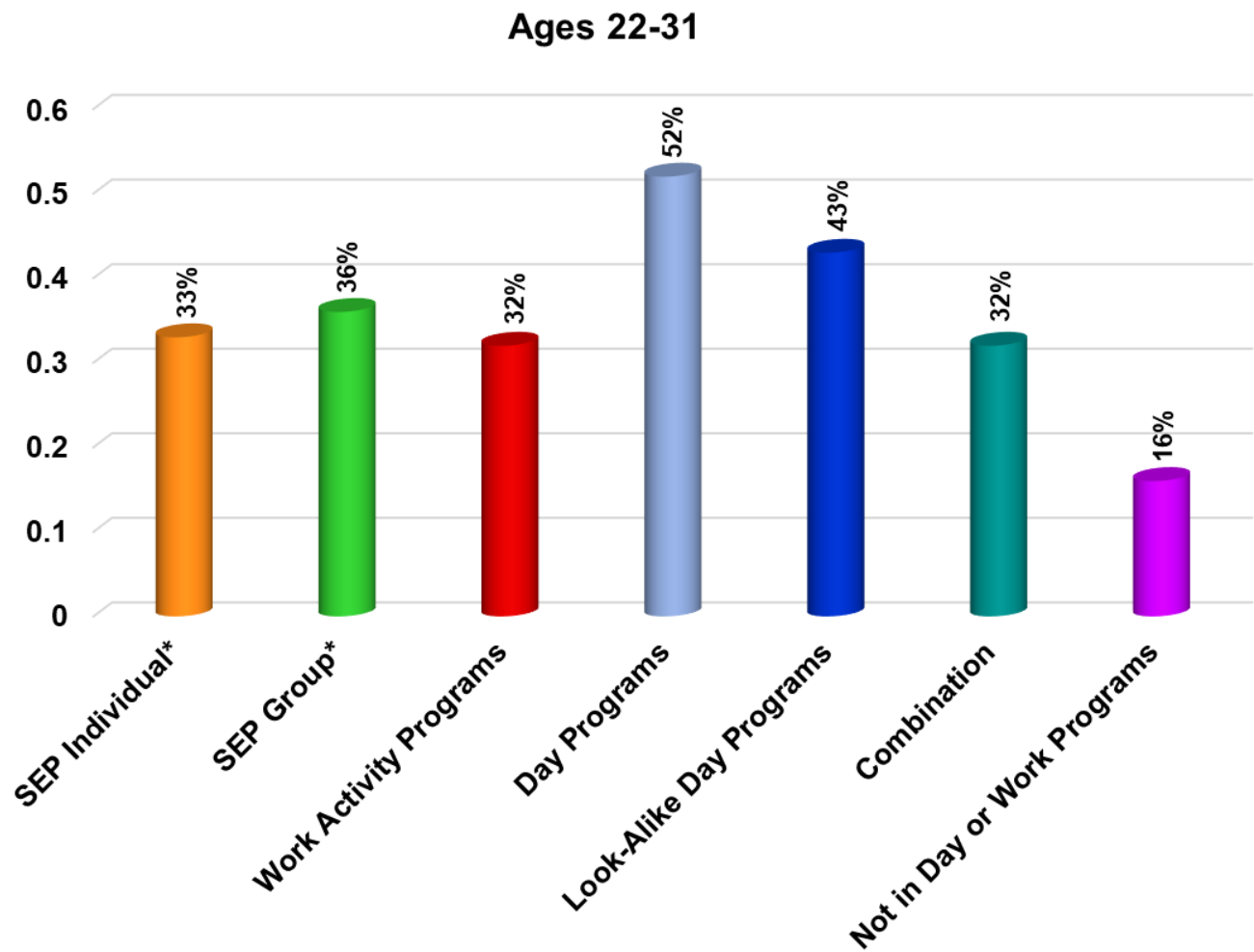
■ SEP Individual* ■ SEP Group* ■ Work Activity Programs
■ Day Programs ■ Look-Alike Day Programs ■ Combination
■ Not in Day or Work Programs



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

Statewide Report Consumers and Program

Comparison percentage of regional center consumers ages 22-31, who stayed in the same service type FY 12/13 and FY 15/16: Statewide²⁷



Age Range 22-31	FY 12/13 and FY 15/16
SEP Individual*	33%
SEP Group*	36%
Work Activity Programs	32%
Day Programs	52%
Look-Alike Day Programs	43%
Combination	32%
Not in Day or Work Programs	16%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

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

Part 5

- ✓ Statewide number of regional center consumers transferring out of Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual into other programs.
- ✓ Statewide number of regional center consumers transferring into SEP Individual from other programs.
- ✓ Statewide number of regional center consumers transferring out of SEP Group into other programs.
- ✓ Statewide number of regional center consumers transferring into SEP Group from other programs.

What the data tell us: These data show the movement of consumers into and out of SEP. It also shows which service consumers are leaving to move into SEP and to which service they are entering into, from SEP.

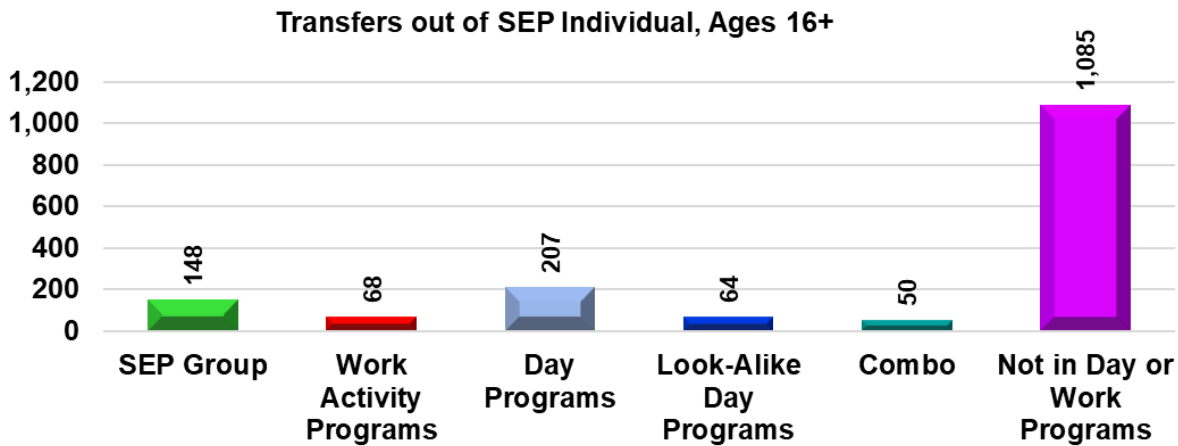
Statewide Report Net Changes

Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual population FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16:
Statewide²⁸

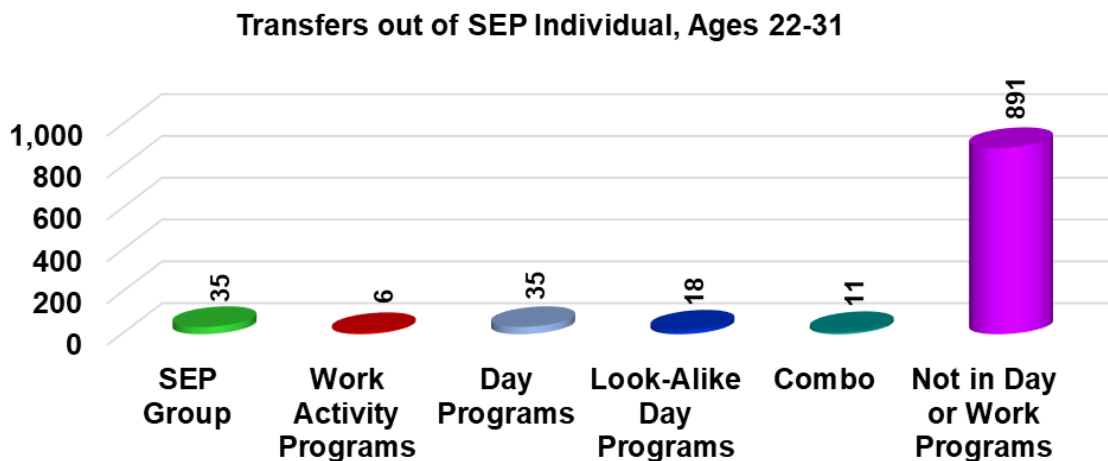
Transfers out of SEP Individual FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16

Ages		Total FY 12/13	SEP Indv	SEP Group	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look-Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16+	IP	4,144	2,522	148	68	207	64	50	1,085
22-31	IP	1,480	484	35	6	35	18	11	891

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



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



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

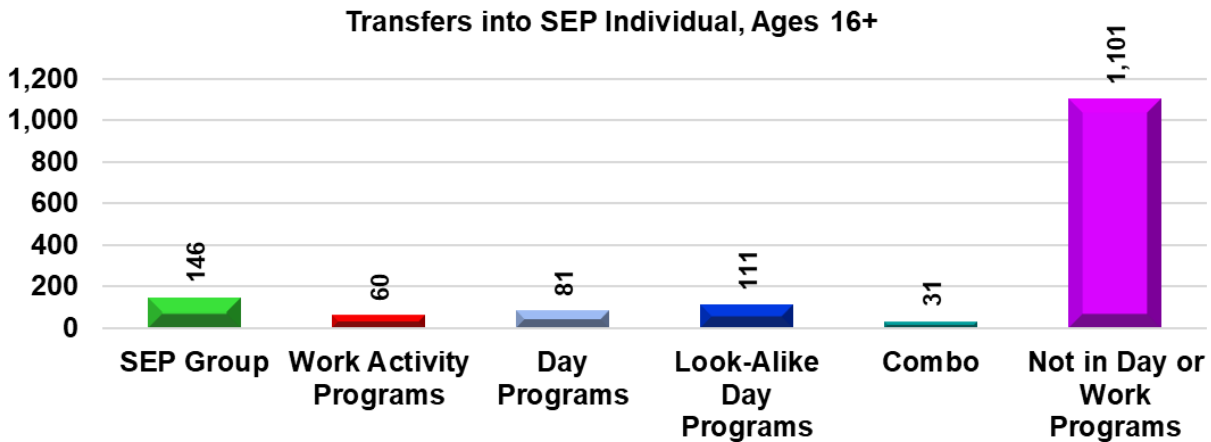
Statewide Report Net Changes

Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual population FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16:
Statewide²⁹

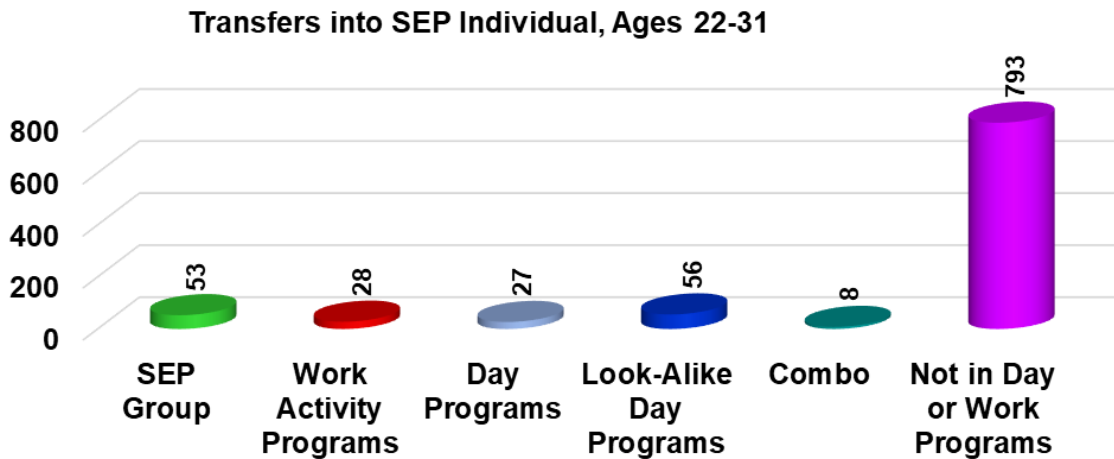
Transfers into SEP Individual FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16

Ages		Total FY 15/16	SEP Indv	SEP Group	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look-Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16+	IP	4,052	2,522	146	60	81	111	31	1,101
22 31	IP	1,449	484	53	28	27	56	8	793

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



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



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

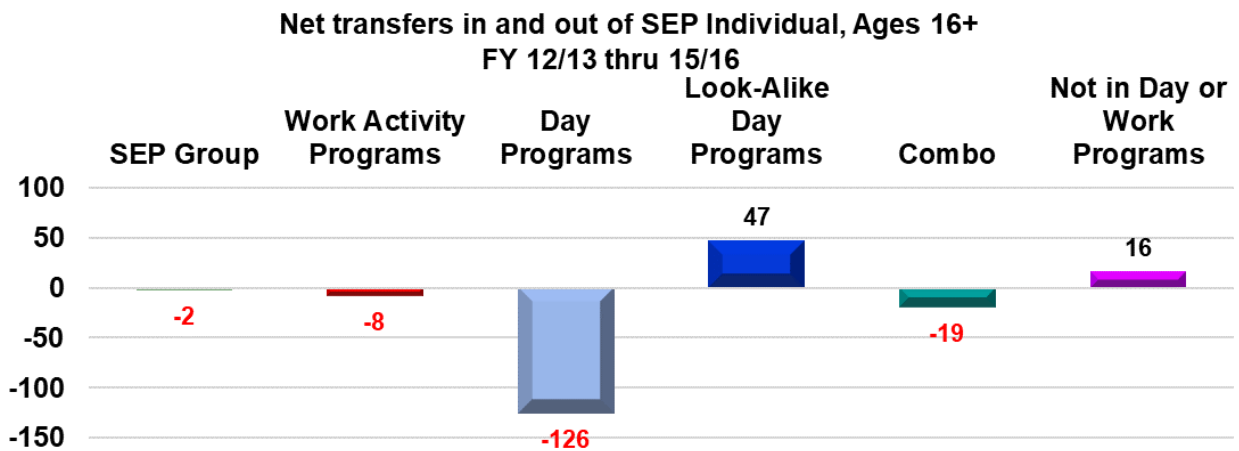
Statewide Report Net Changes

Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Individual population FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16: Statewide³⁰

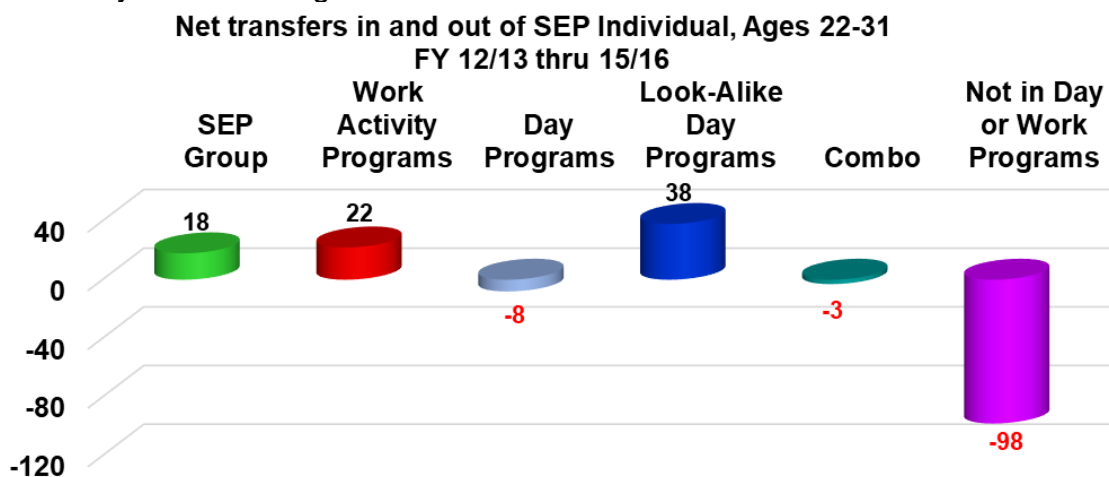
Net changes for movement in and out of SEP Individual FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16

Ages		Net Change	SEP Indv	SEP Group	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look-Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16+	IP	-92	0	-2	-8	-126	47	-19	16
22 31	IP	-31	0	18	22	-8	38	-3	-98

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



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



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

Statewide Report Net Changes

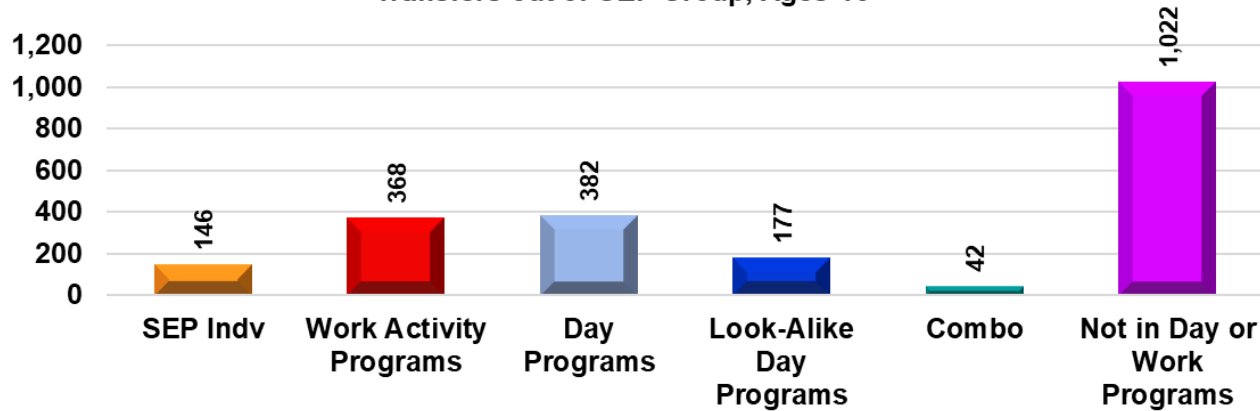
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Group population FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16:
Statewide³¹

Transfers out of SEP Group FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16

Ages		Total FY 12/13	SEP Group	SEP Indv	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look-Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16+	GP	4,928	2,791	146	368	382	177	42	1,022
22 31	GP	1,951	698	53	63	73	42	12	1,010

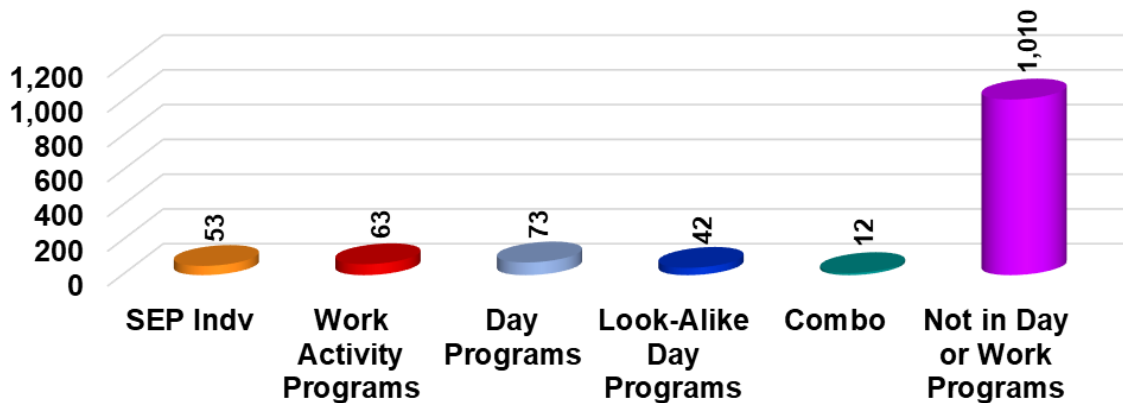
Below graph reflects the number of consumers (Ages 16+), transferring out of SEP Group into the following programs: SEP Individual, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look-Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers out of SEP Group, Ages 16+



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

Transfers out of SEP Group, Ages 22-31



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

Statewide Report Net Changes

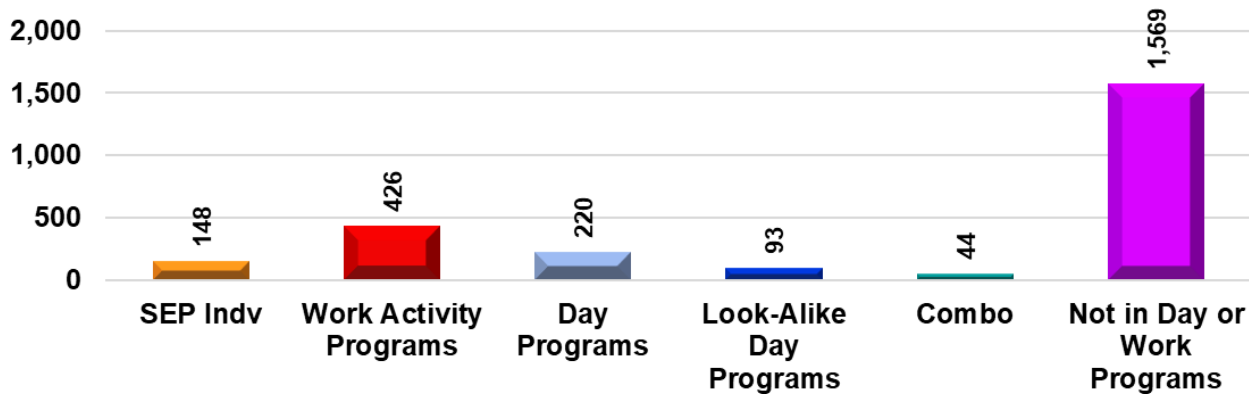
Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Group population FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16:
Statewide³²

Transfers into SEP Group FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16

Ages		Total FY 15/16	SEP Group	SEP Indv	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look-Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16+	GP	5,291	2,791	148	426	220	93	44	1,569
22 31	GP	2,234	698	35	151	97	28	10	1,215

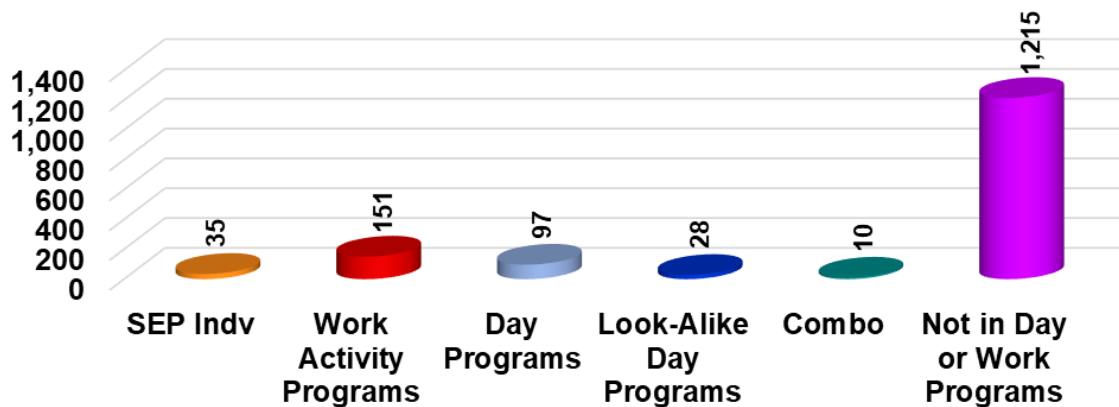
Below graph reflects the number of consumers (Ages 16+), transferring into SEP Group from the following programs: SEP Individual, Work Activity Programs (WAP), Day Programs, Look-Alike Day Programs, Combo, and Not in Day or Work Programs.

Transfers into SEP Group, Ages 16+



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

Transfers into SEP Group, Ages 22-31



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

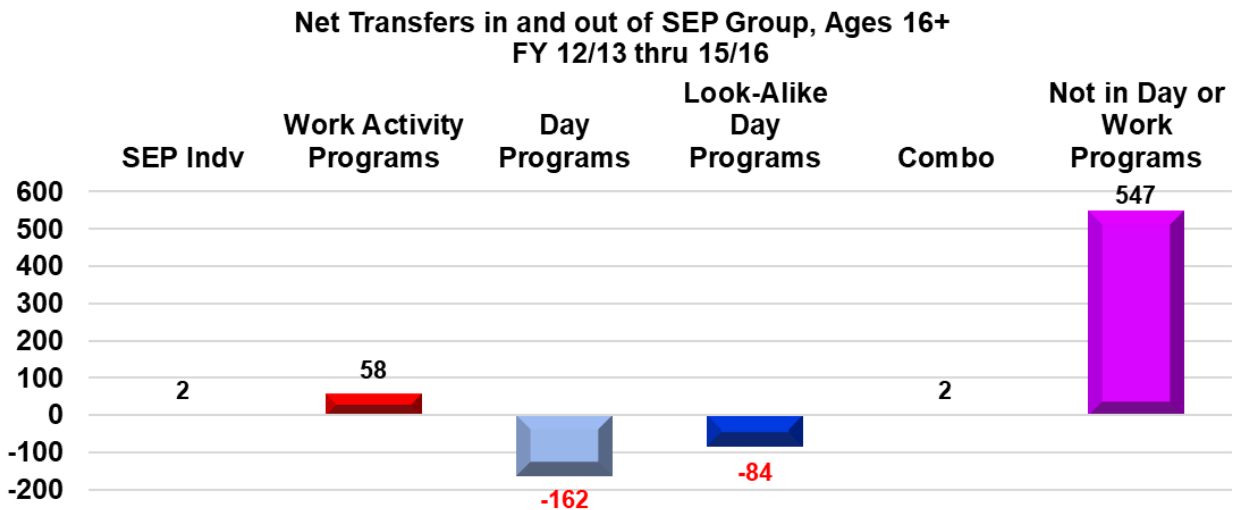
Statewide Report Net Changes

Net changes in Supported Employment Programs (SEP) Group population FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16:
Statewide³³

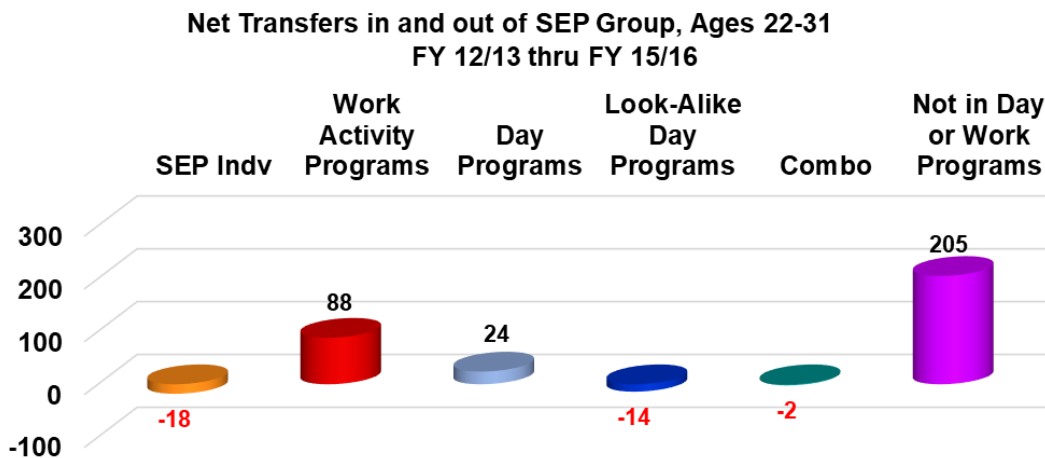
Net changes for movement in and out of SEP Group FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16

Ages		Net Change	SEP Group	SEP Indv	Work Activity Programs	Day Programs	Look-Alike Day Programs	Combo	Not in Day or Work Programs
16+	GP	363	0	2	58	-162	-84	2	547
22 31	GP	283	0	-18	88	24	-14	-2	205

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



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



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

Part 6

- ✓ Number of regional center consumers utilizing multiple services and those staying in the same service, by age groups.
- ✓ Number of regional center consumers utilizing multiple services, and those staying in the same service, by diagnosis and age groups.
- ✓ Regional center consumers in multiple or same service types, average cost for purchase of service, by fiscal year and age groupings.

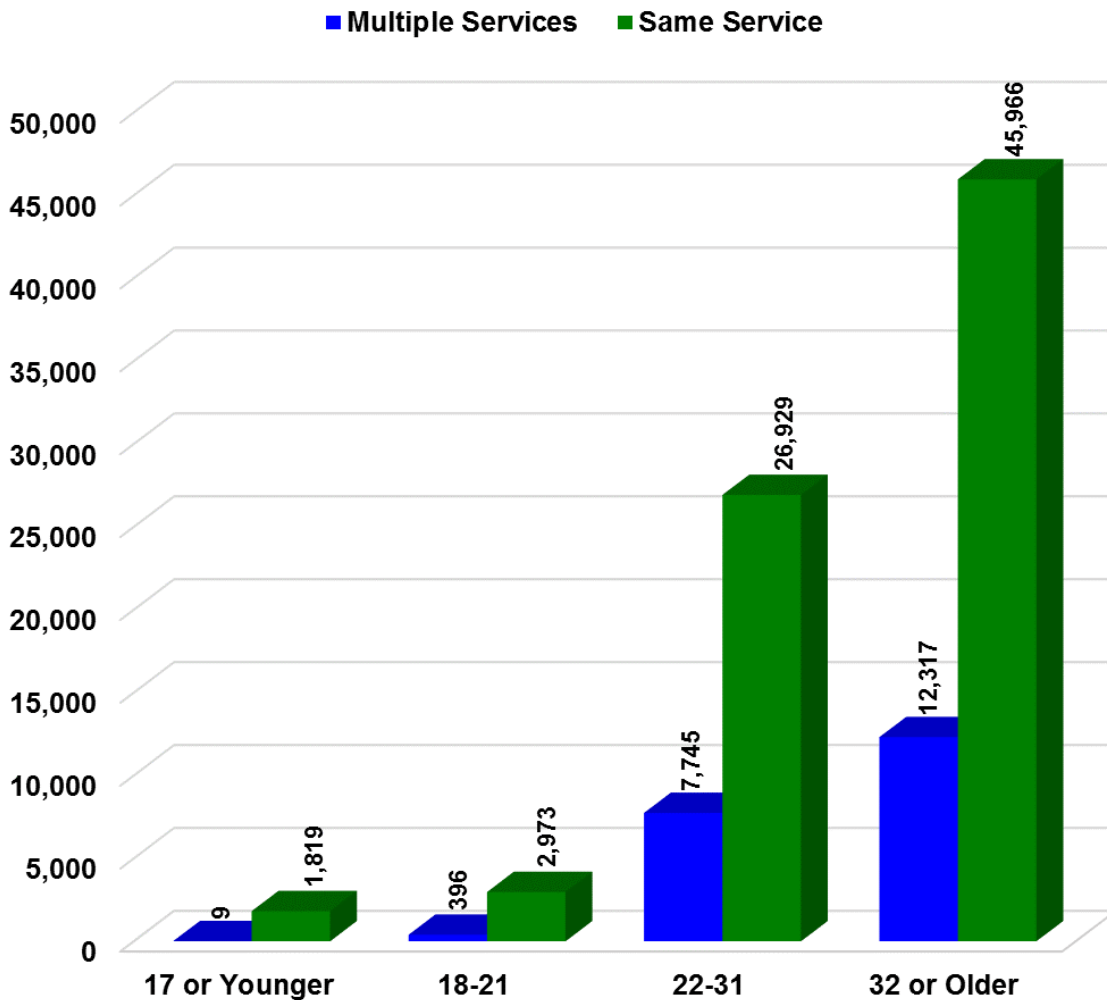
What the data tell us: These data show that consumers usually stay in the same service over time, regardless of their diagnosis(es) or age.

Consumer Services³⁴

Age Group	Multiple Services	Same Service
17 or Younger	9	1,819
18-21	396	2,973
22-31	7,745	26,929
32 or Older	12,317	45,966
Grand Total	20,467	77,687

Multiple Services: Consumers that move from one service to another

Same Services: Consumers that stay in the same service



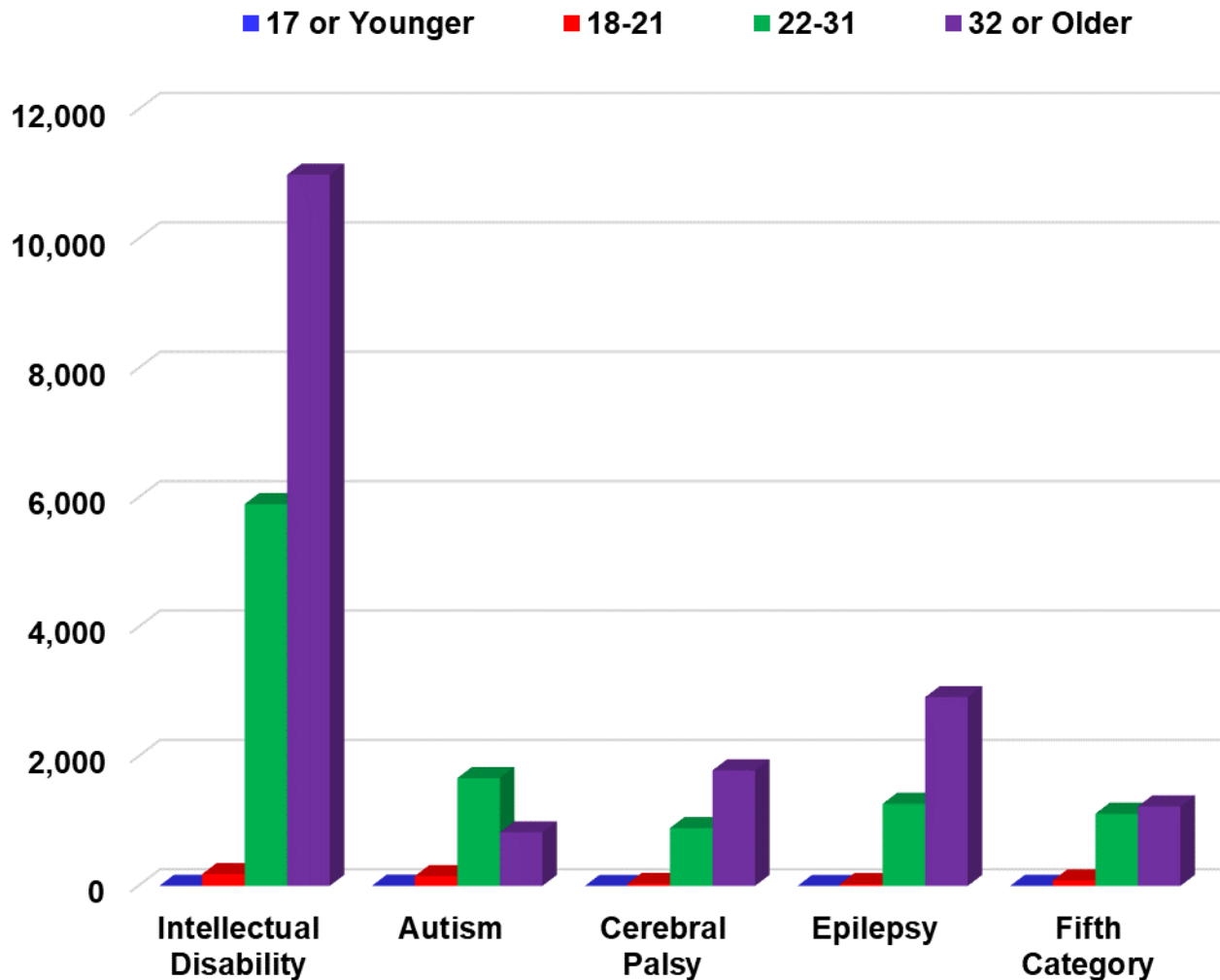
Footnote: ³⁴Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System showing consumers moving from service to service by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 510, 515, 055, 063, 950, 952, and 954 services during FY 12/13 to FY 15/16, and indicates if the consumers utilized only the same service, or utilized multiple services. Consumers' age was calculated as of March 13, 2017. End of footnote.

Consumer Diagnosis(es)³⁵

Multiple Services

Age Group	Intellectual Disability	Autism	Cerebral Palsy	Epilepsy	Fifth Category
17 or Younger	3	5	0	0	1
18-21	182	151	32	29	84
22-31	5,901	1,666	894	1,269	1,115
32 or older	10,994	827	1,786	2,917	1,228

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



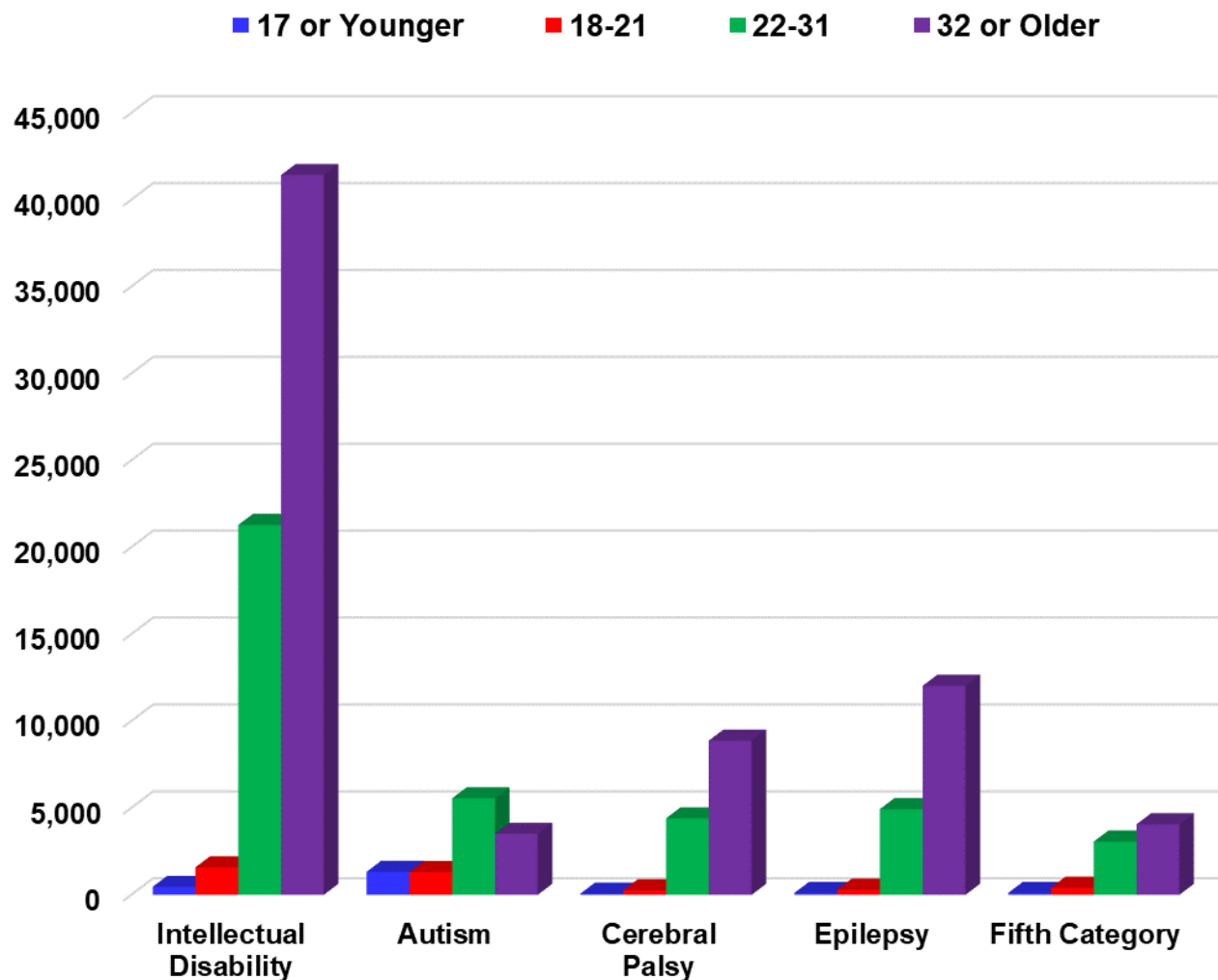
Footnote: ³⁵Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 510, 515, 055, 063, 950, 952, and 954 services during FY 12/13 to FY 15/16, and indicates if the consumers utilized only the same service, or utilized multiple services. Consumers' age was calculated as of March 13, 2017. End of footnote.

Consumer Diagnosis(es)³⁶

Same Services

Age Group	Intellectual Disability	Autism	Cerebral Palsy	Epilepsy	Fifth Category
17 or Younger	464	1,325	73	109	111
18-21	1,585	1,312	264	300	416
22-31	21,285	5,557	4,403	4,932	3,065
32 or Older	41,419	3,512	8,875	12,028	4,062

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

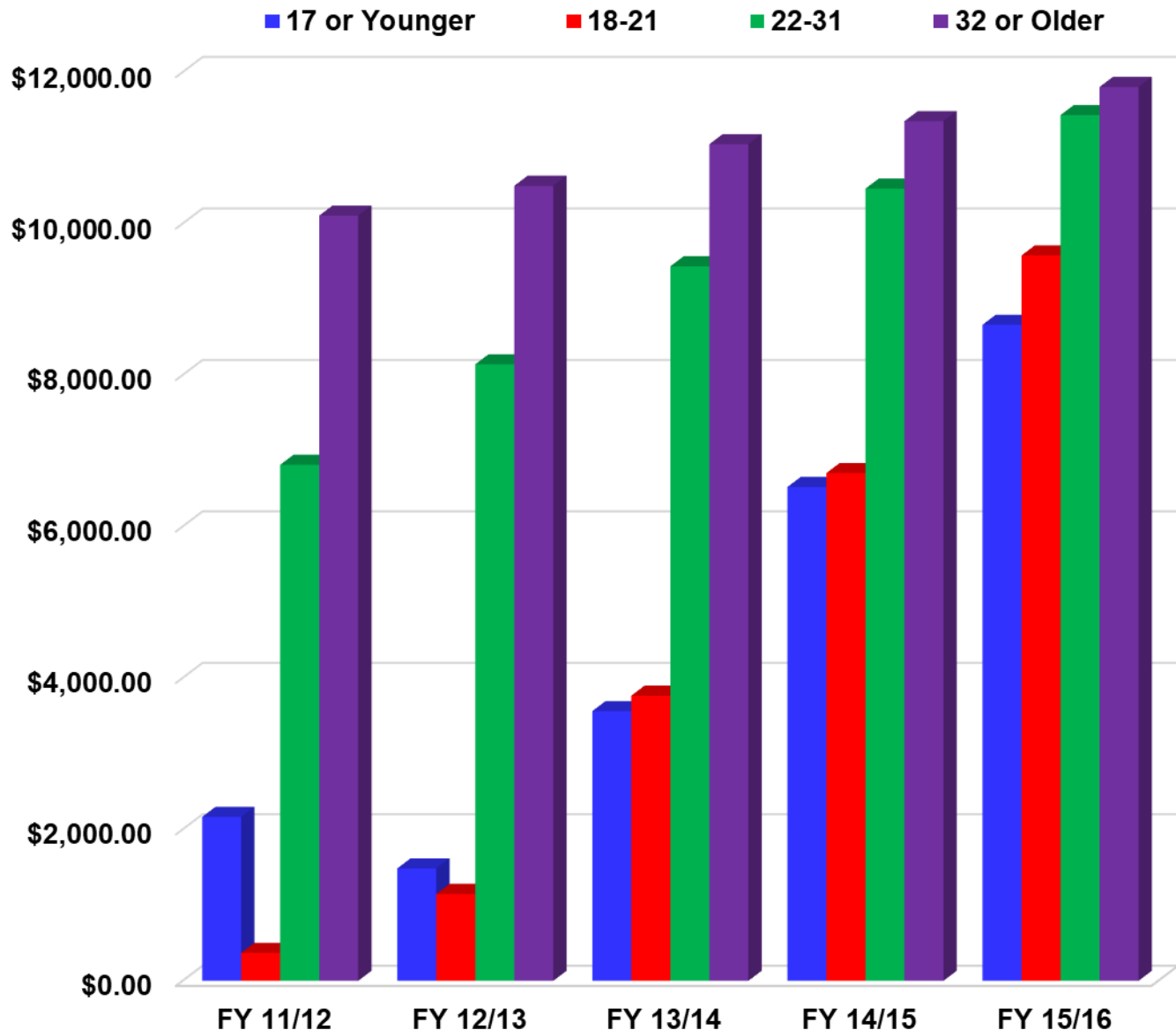


Footnote: ³⁶Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 510, 515, 055, 063, 950, 952, and 954 services during FY 12/13 to FY 15/16, and indicates if the consumers utilized only the same service, or utilized multiple services. Consumers' age was calculated as of March 13, 2017. End of footnote.

Purchase of Service Type³⁷

Per person cost

Multiple Services	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
17 or Younger	\$2,164.78	\$1,484.04	\$3,561.71	\$6,521.28	\$8,663.50
18-21	\$369.06	\$1,147.23	\$3,765.92	\$6,705.47	\$9,578.68
22-31	\$6,814.29	\$8,141.32	\$9,435.79	\$10,461.13	\$11,432.39
32 or Older	\$10,104.93	\$10,498.74	\$11,048.37	\$11,352.02	\$11,803.70

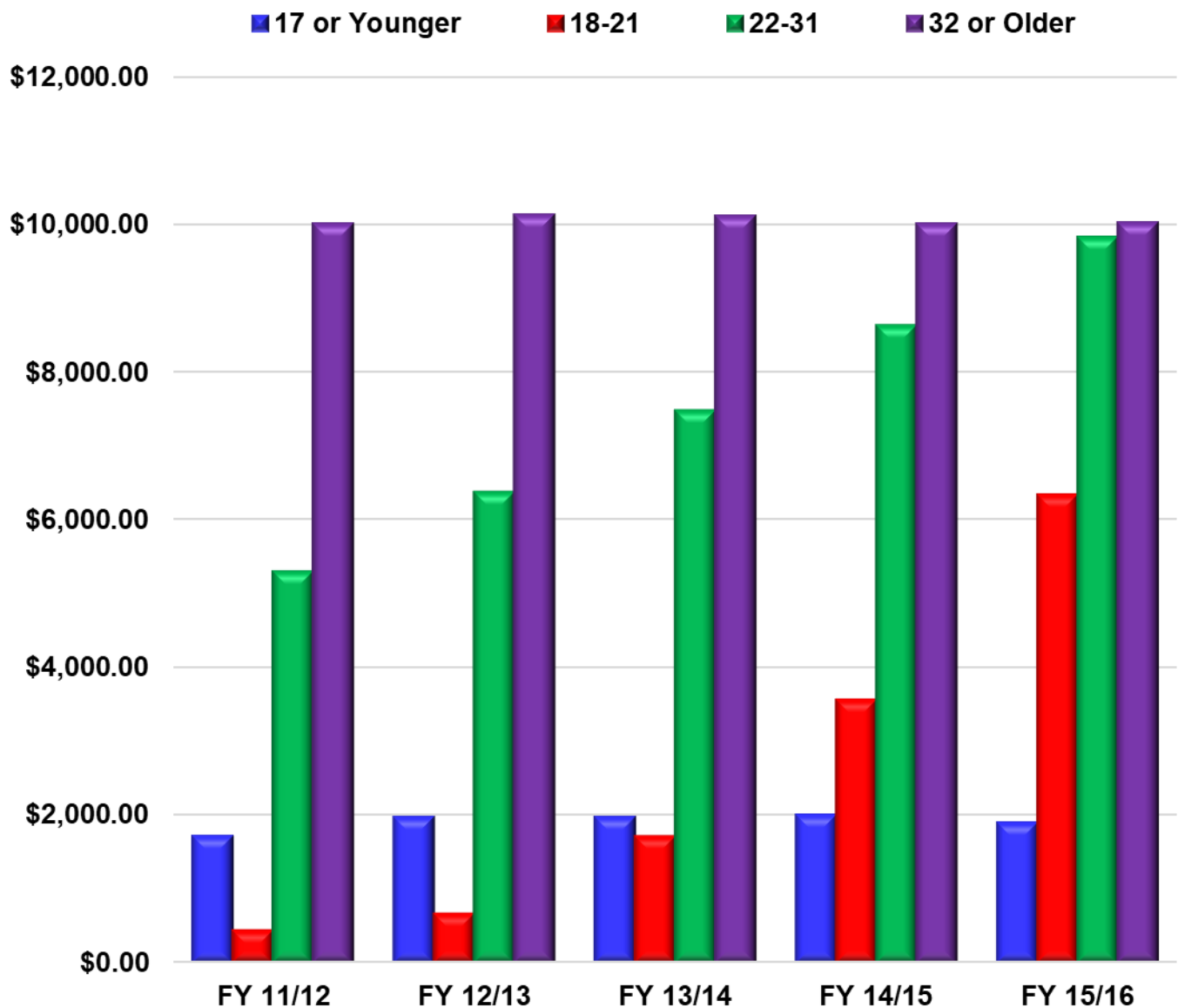


Footnote: ³⁷Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 510, 515, 055, 063, 950, 952, and 954 services during FY 12/13 to FY 15/16, and indicates if the consumers utilized only the same service, or utilized multiple services. Consumers' age was calculated as of March 13, 2017. End of footnote.

Purchase of Service Type³⁸

Per person cost

Same Services	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
17 or Younger	\$1,711.05	\$1,975.30	\$1,968.56	\$2,007.24	\$1,895.93
18-21	\$442.64	\$673.74	\$1,710.72	\$3,563.17	\$6,321.07
22-31	\$5,295.79	\$6,371.23	\$7,472.56	\$8,623.39	\$9,815.90
32 or Older	\$9,995.83	\$10,123.72	\$10,109.13	\$10,005.31	\$10,020.15



Footnote: ³⁸Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System by age group. The report contains a list of consumers who received 505, 510, 515, 055, 063, 950, 952, and 954 services during FY 12/13 to FY 15/16, and indicates if the consumers utilized only the same service, or utilized multiple services. Consumers' age was calculated as of March 13, 2017. End of footnote.

Part 7

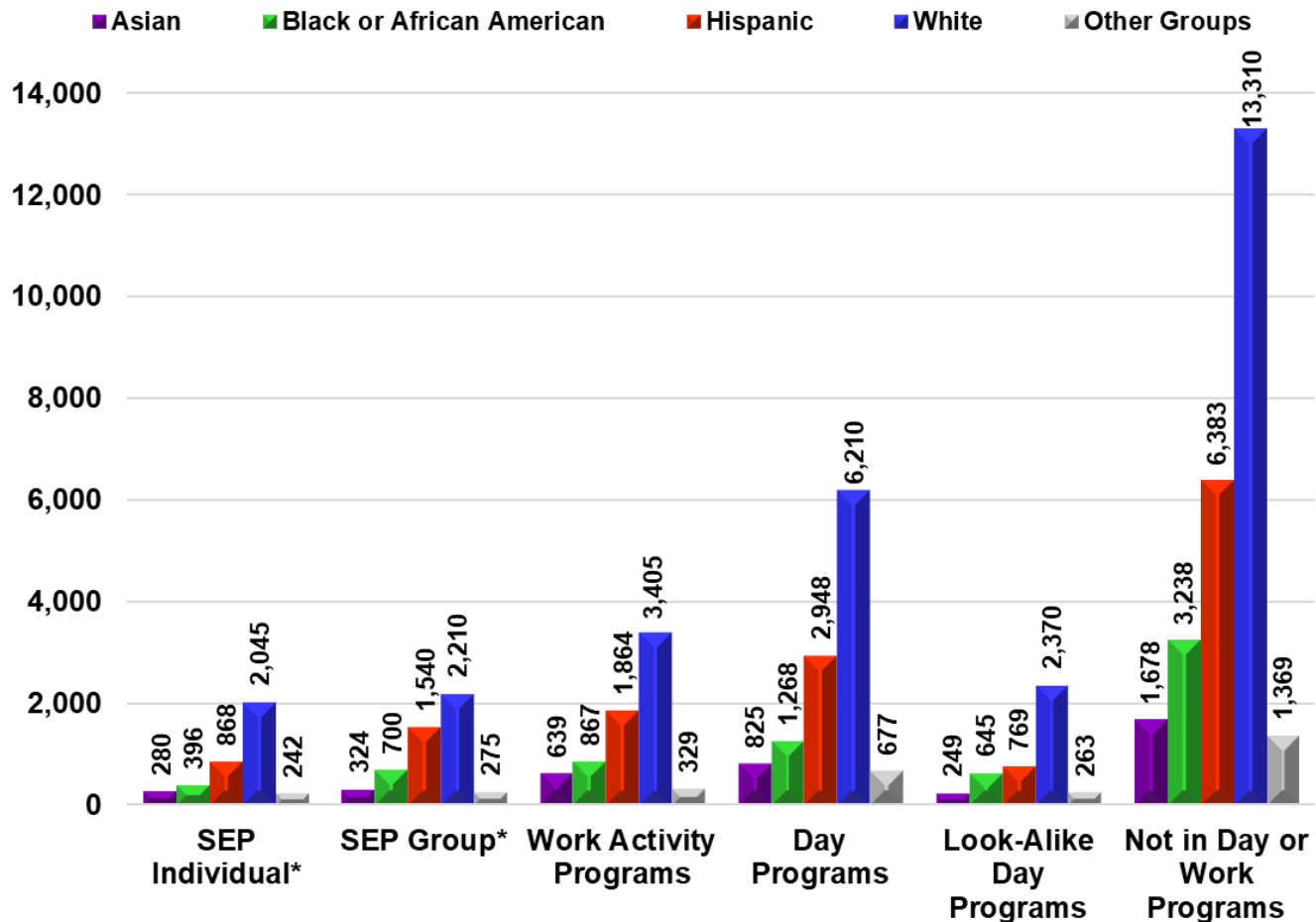
- ✓ Regional center consumers reporting they worked, by service programs and ethnic groups, from the Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER).
- ✓ Average per person cost by ethnic groups, for consumers reporting they worked.

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

Number of Consumers Reporting They Worked Ages 16+, Fiscal Year 15/16³⁹

	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic	White	Other Groups
SEP Individual*	280	396	868	2,045	242
SEP Group*	324	700	1,540	2,210	275
Work Activity Programs	639	867	1,864	3,405	329
Day Programs	825	1,268	2,948	6,210	677
Look-Alike Day Programs	249	645	769	2,370	263
Not in Day or Work Programs	1,678	3,238	6,383	13,310	1,369

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

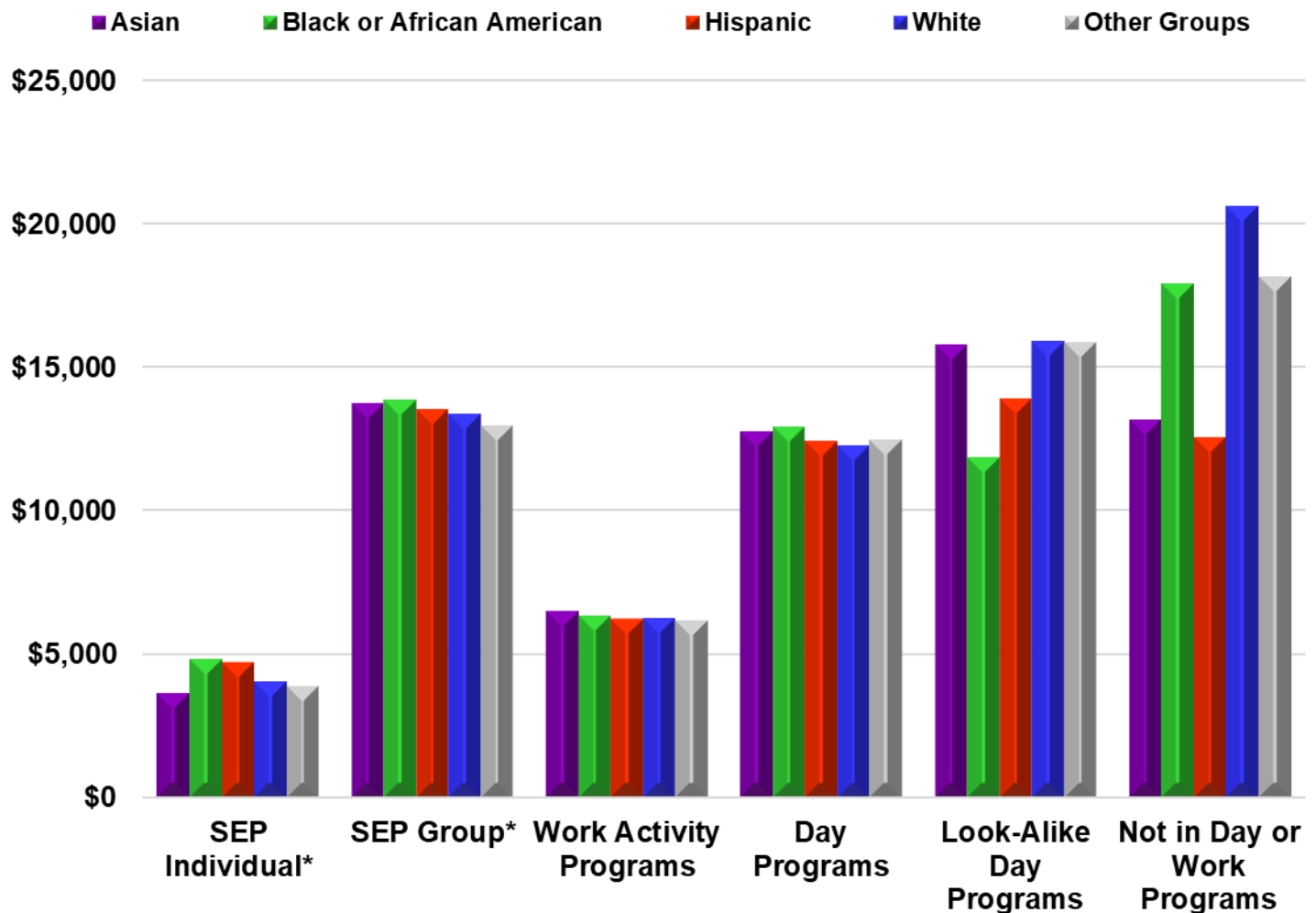


Footnote: ³⁹Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Hours worked per week for pay include "Less than 20 hours, 10 to 25 hours, 26 to 39 hours, or 40 hours or more". Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Working Consumers' Average per Person Cost Ages 16+, Fiscal Year 15/16⁴⁰

	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic	White	Other Groups
SEP Individual*	\$3,617	\$4,836	\$4,715	\$4,055	\$3,882
SEP Group*	\$13,755	\$13,871	\$13,483	\$13,358	\$12,954
Work Activity Programs	\$6,505	\$6,336	\$6,231	\$6,242	\$6,177
Day Programs	\$12,769	\$12,927	\$12,386	\$12,286	\$12,466
Look-Alike Day Programs	\$15,789	\$11,849	\$13,867	\$15,934	\$15,869
Not in Day or Work Programs	\$13,189	\$17,916	\$12,524	\$20,609	\$18,172

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)



Footnote: ⁴⁰Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Part 8

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

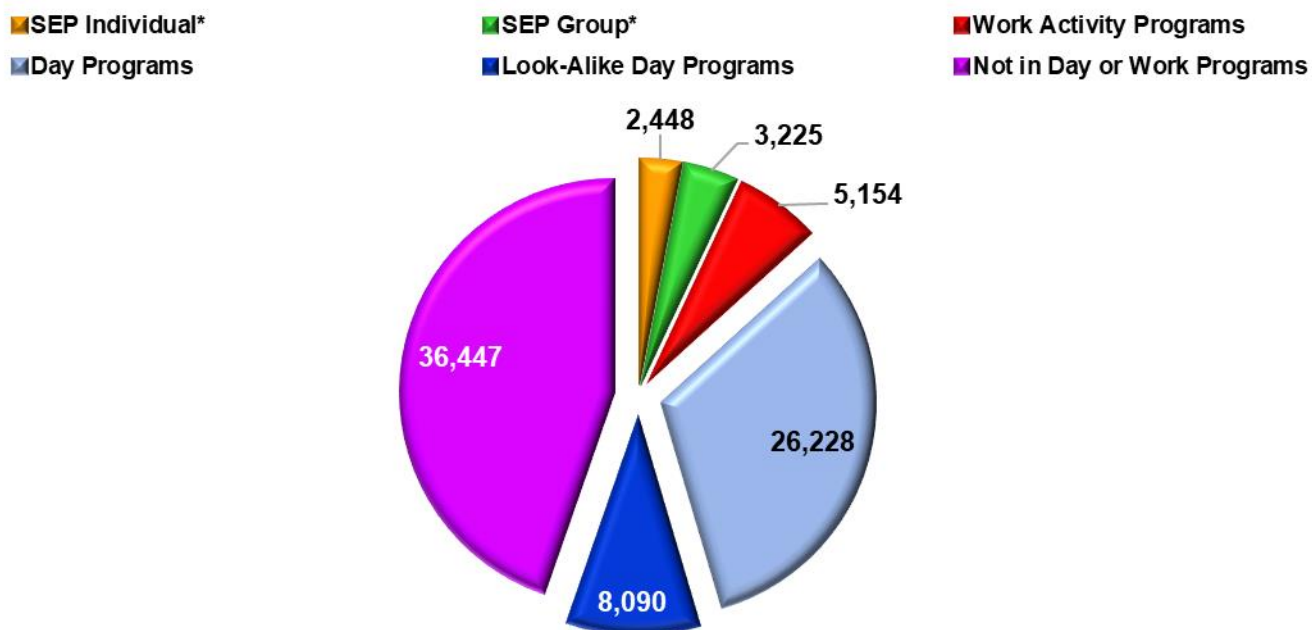
What the data tell us: These data show where people live, and the type of services they receive, by two different age groupings.

Residence by Service Code, Ages 18 and Older⁴¹

FY 15/16	Own Home/Parent Guardian	Own Home Independent	Supported Living	Community Care Facility Licensed by Department of Social Services	Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health	Foster Care, Family Home Agency, Foster Home	All Other
SEP Individual*	2,448	1,341	447	177	9	24	15
SEP Group*	3,225	1,424	476	721	22	89	29
Work Activity Programs	5,154	1,059	338	2,205	203	130	48
Day Programs	26,228	2,430	2,262	15,013	5,692	780	335
Look-Alike Day Programs	8,090	1,454	1,589	3,930	856	328	172
Not in Day or Work Programs	36,447	8,669	5,593	20,948	6,290	1,298	739

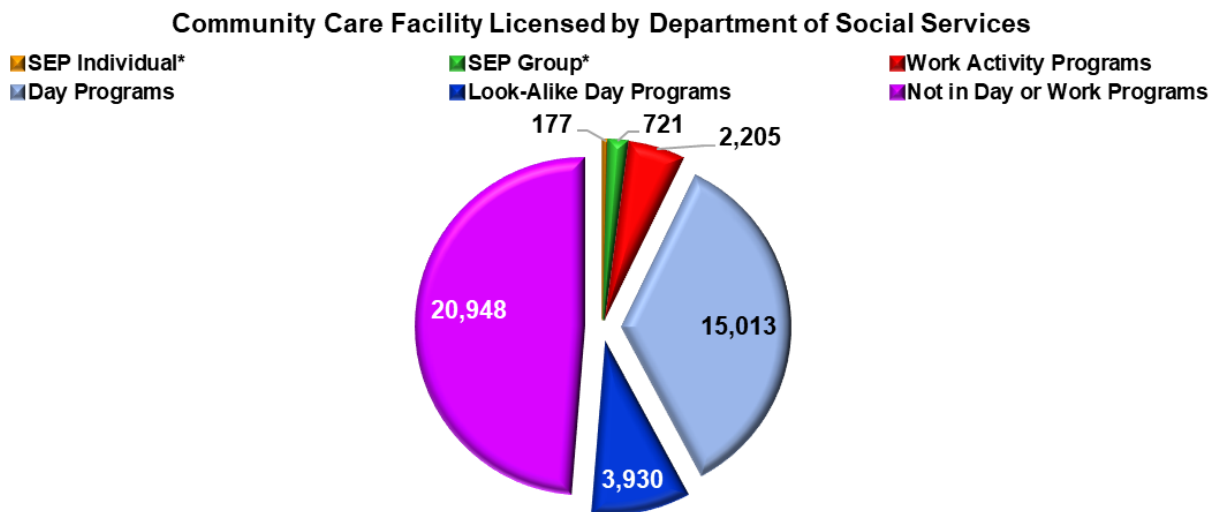
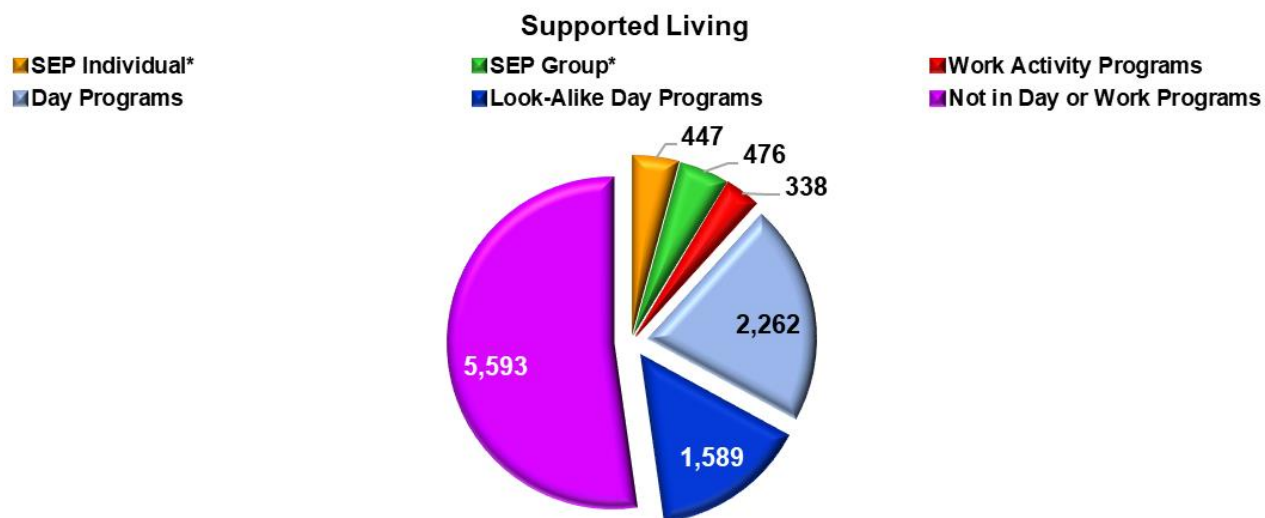
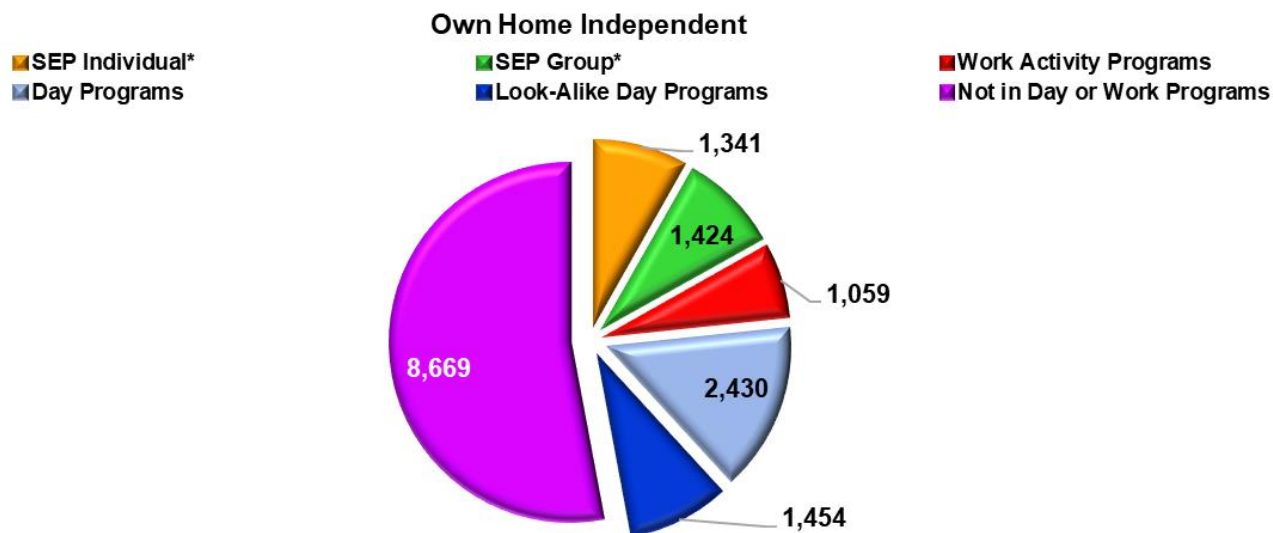
*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

Own Home/Parent Guardian



Footnote: ⁴¹Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

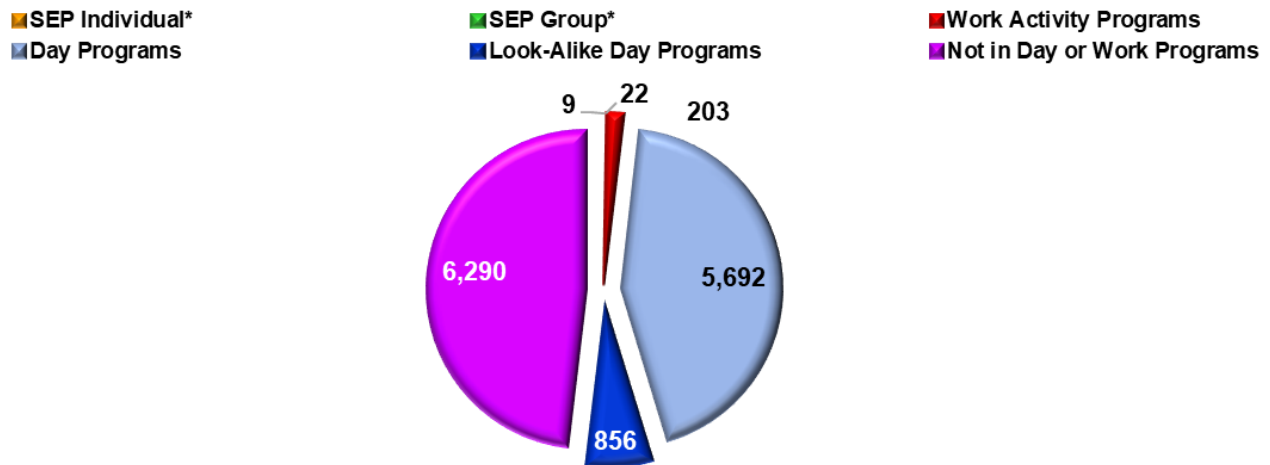
Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴²



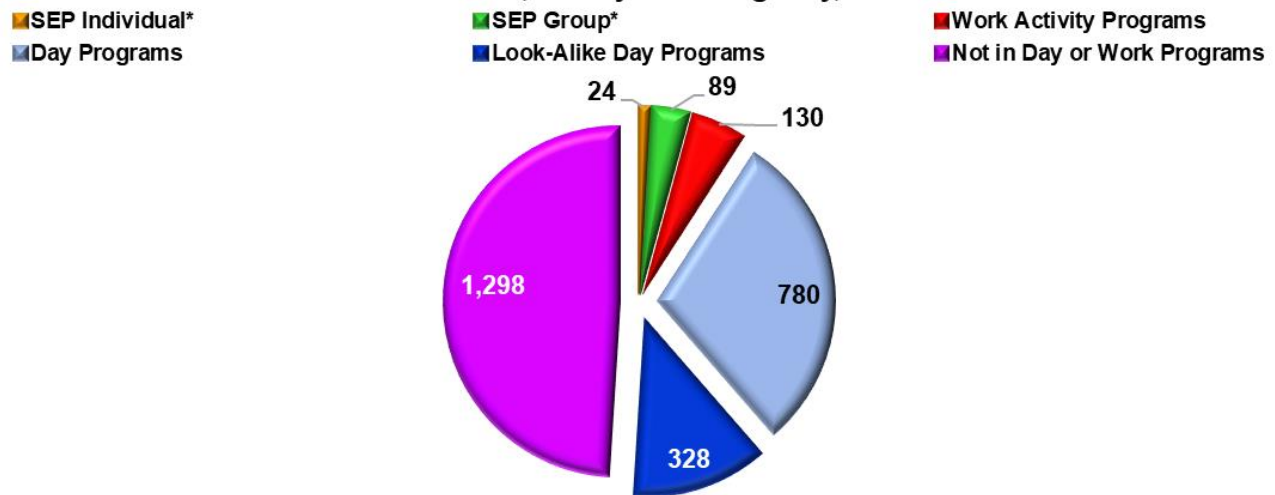
Footnote: ⁴²Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴³

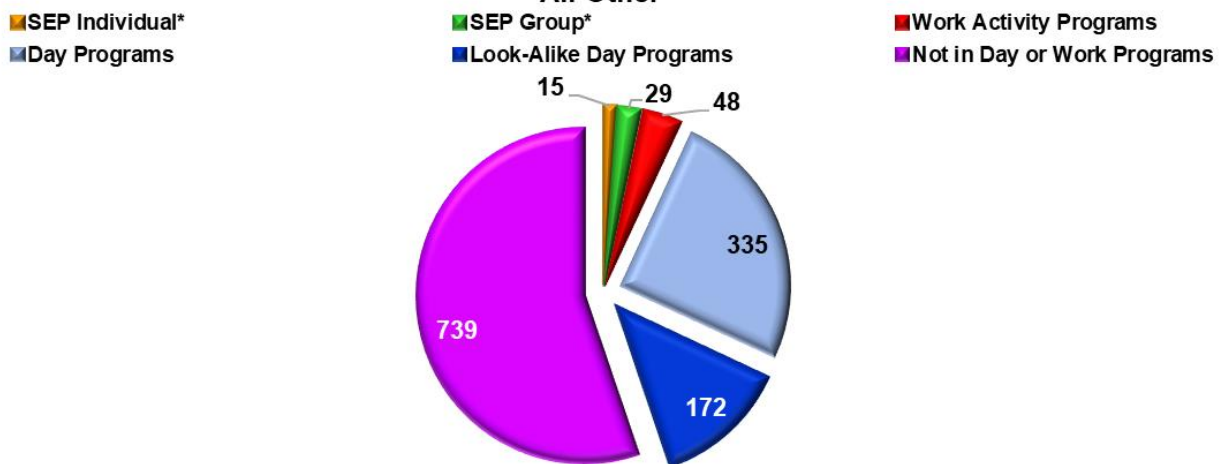
Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health



Foster Care, Family Home Agency, Foster Home



All Other



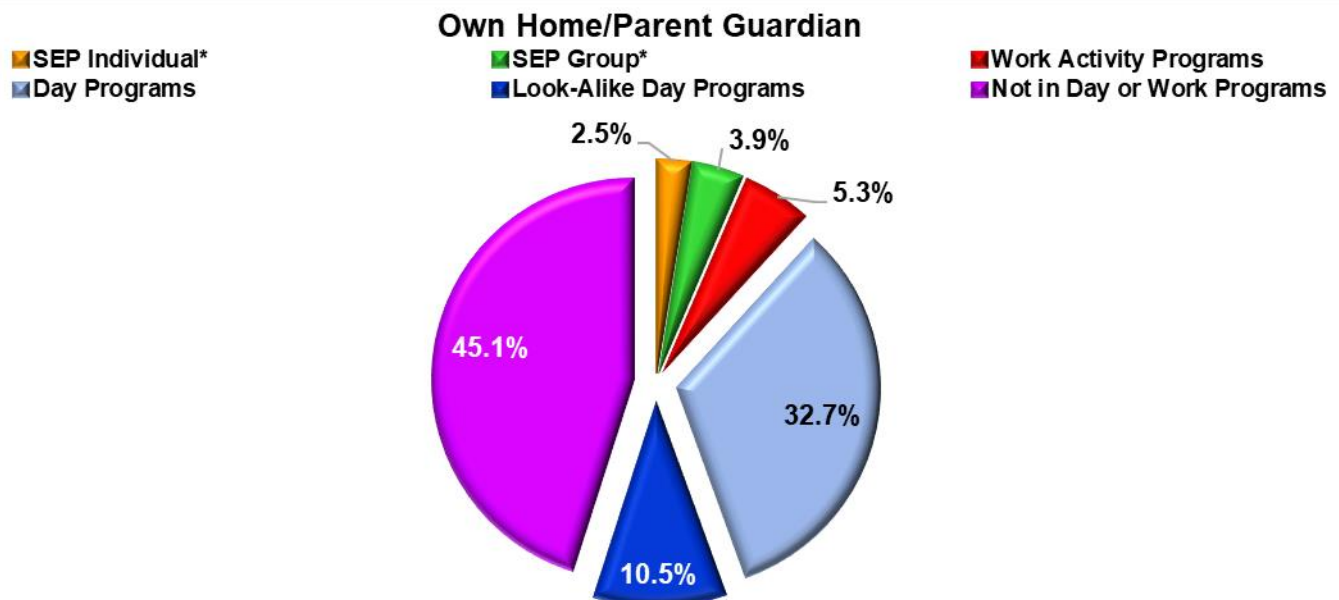
Footnote: ⁴³Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Percentage of Residence by Service Code

Ages 22-31⁴⁴

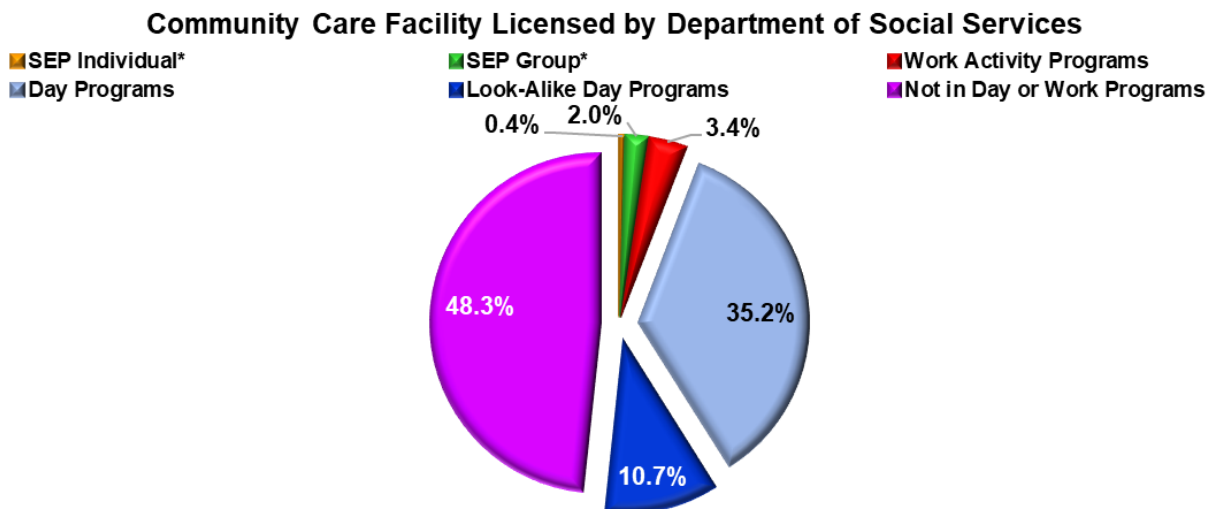
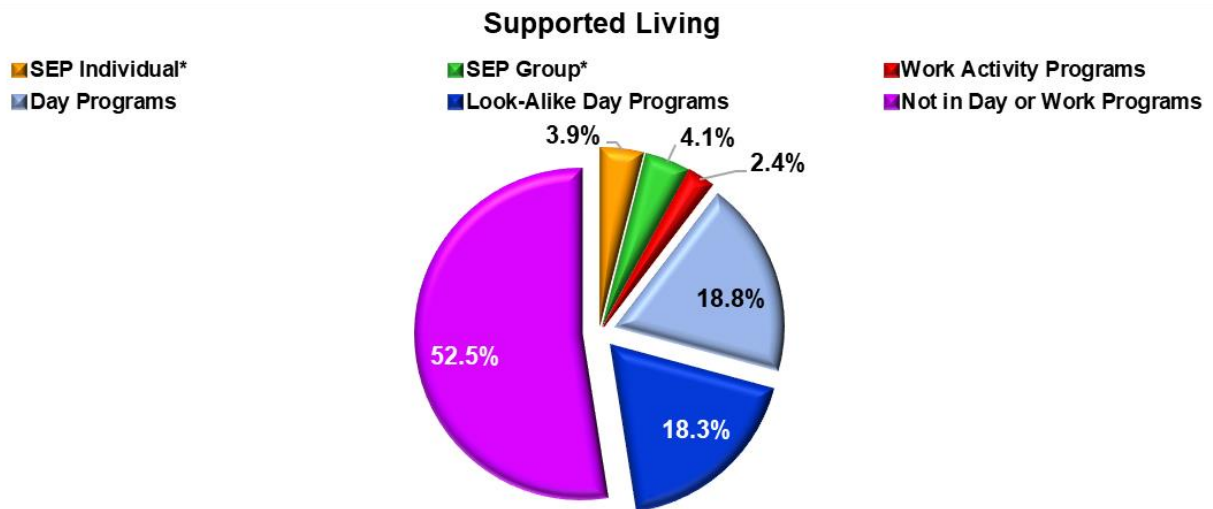
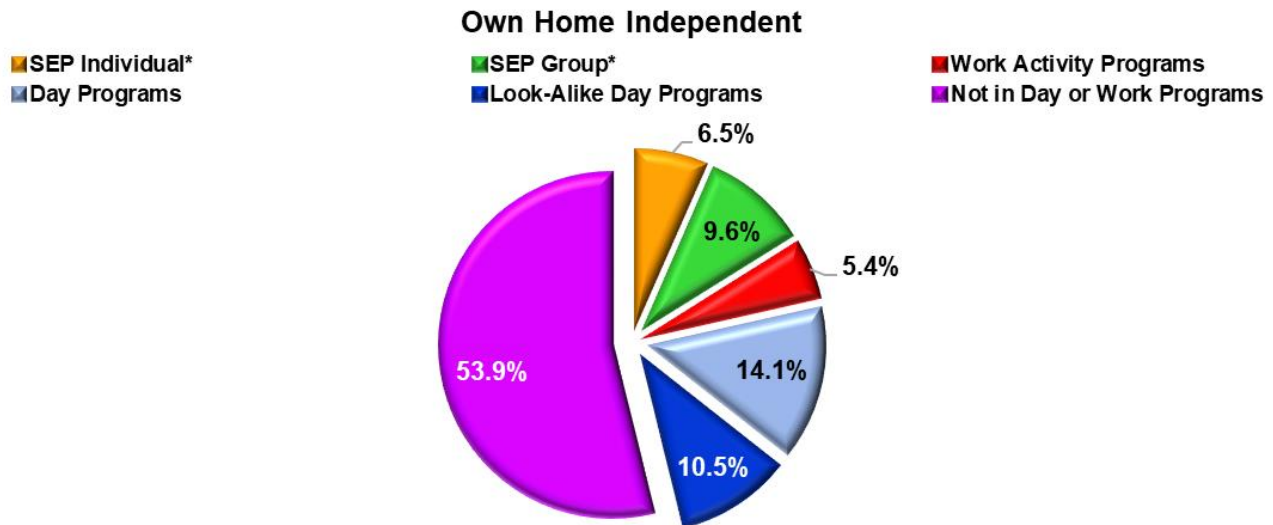
FY 15/16	Own Home/Parent Guardian	Own Home Independent	Supported Living	Community Care Facility Licensed by Department of Social Services	Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health	Foster Care, Family Home Agency, Foster Home	All Other
SEP Individual*	2.5%	6.5%	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	1.2%
SEP Group*	3.9%	9.6%	4.1%	2.0%	0.4%	4.9%	3.0%
Work Activity Programs	5.3%	5.4%	2.4%	3.4%	1.2%	5.0%	4.3%
Day Programs	32.7%	14.1%	18.8%	35.2%	43.0%	26.7%	23.3%
Look-Alike Day Programs	10.5%	10.5%	18.3%	10.7%	7.6%	13.1%	12.2%
Not in Day or Work Programs	45.1%	53.9%	52.5%	48.3%	47.8%	48.8%	56.0%

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)



Footnote: ⁴⁴Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

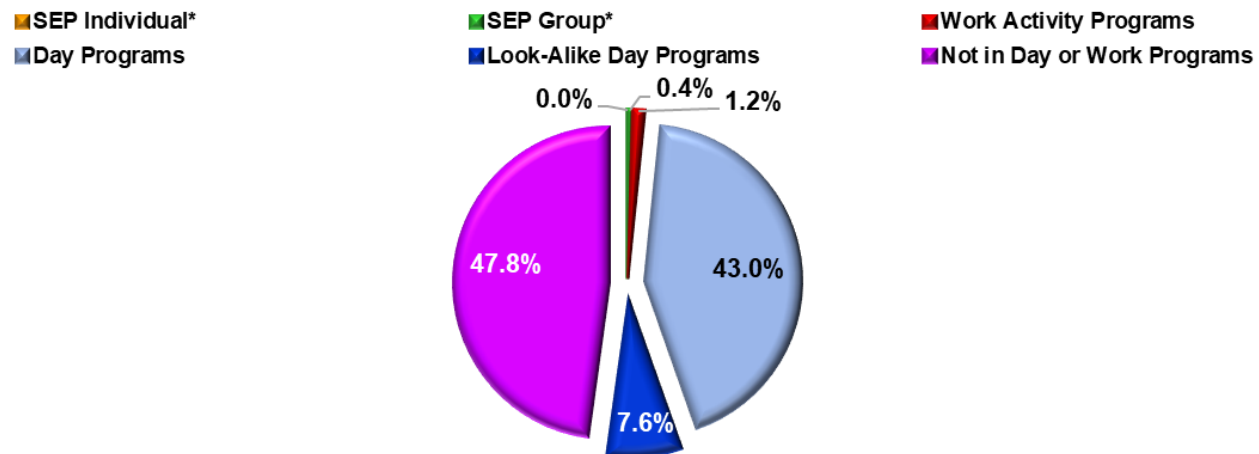
Percentage of Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴⁵



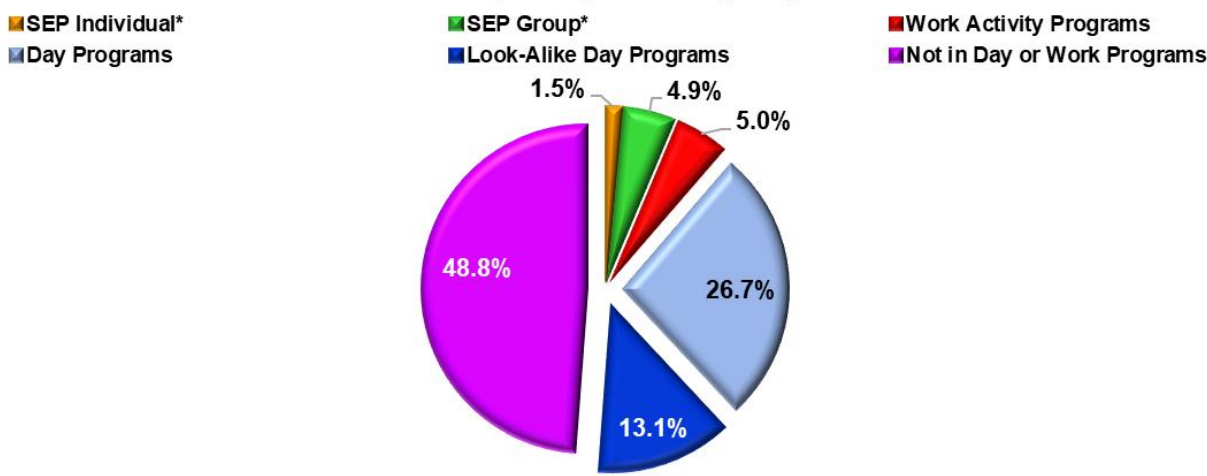
Footnote: ⁴⁵Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Percentage of Residence by Service Code (Cont.)⁴⁶

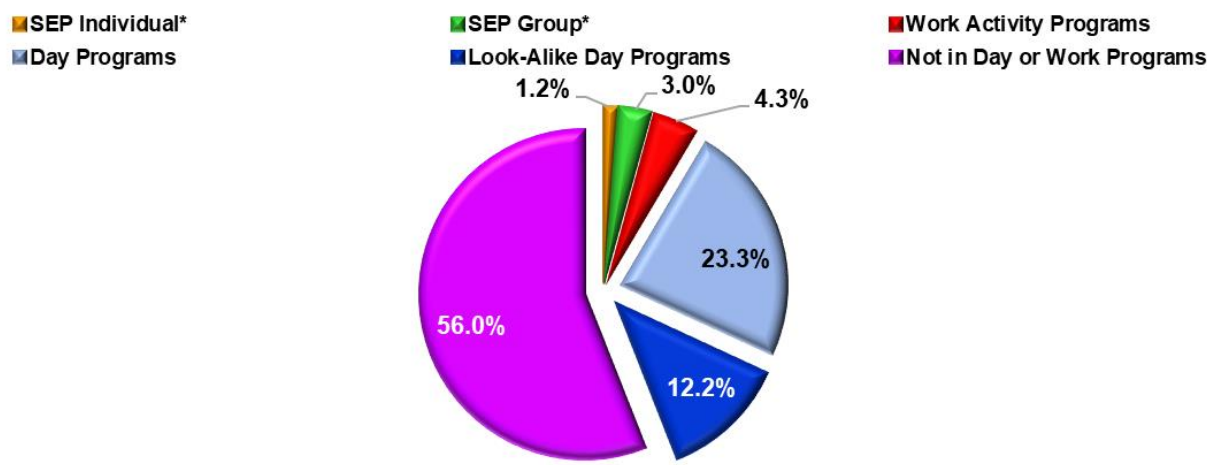
Intermediate Care Facility Skilled Nursing Facility Licensed by Department of Public Health



Foster Care, Family Home Agency, Foster Home



All Other



Footnote: ⁴⁶Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Part 9

- ✓ Fiscal year 2015/2016 and fiscal year 2012/2013, purchase of service programs, by gender, from the Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER).
- ✓ Age and gender groupings for service programs.

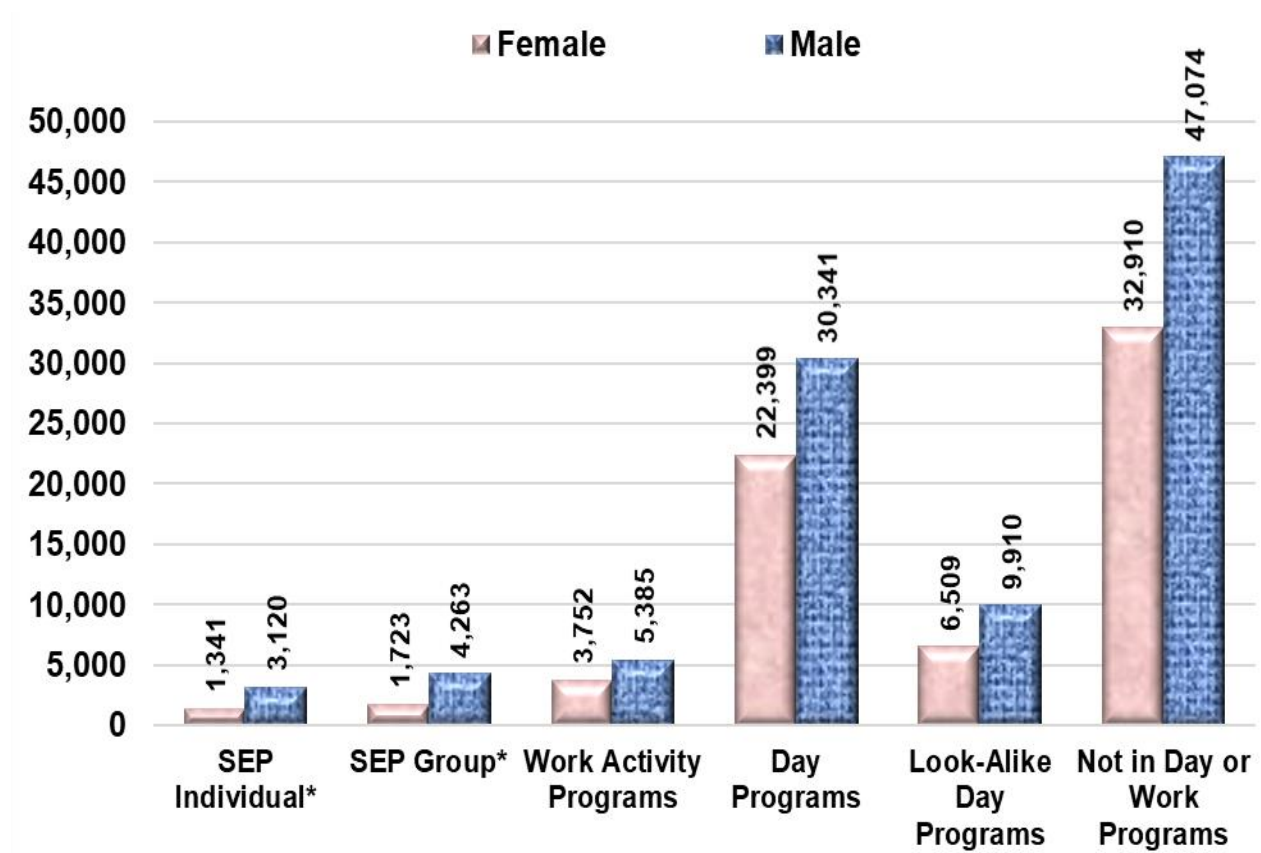
What the data tell us: These data show the number of male and female consumers by program and age groups.

The data also show a decrease in Work Activity Programs (WAP), and an increase in Supported Employment and Day Programs.

Programs by Gender, Ages 18 and Older Fiscal Year 15/16⁴⁷

	Female	Male
SEP Individual*	1,341	3,120
SEP Group*	1,723	4,263
Work Activity Programs	3,752	5,385
Day Programs	22,399	30,341
Look-Alike Day Programs	6,509	9,910
Not in Day or Work Programs	32,910	47,074

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)



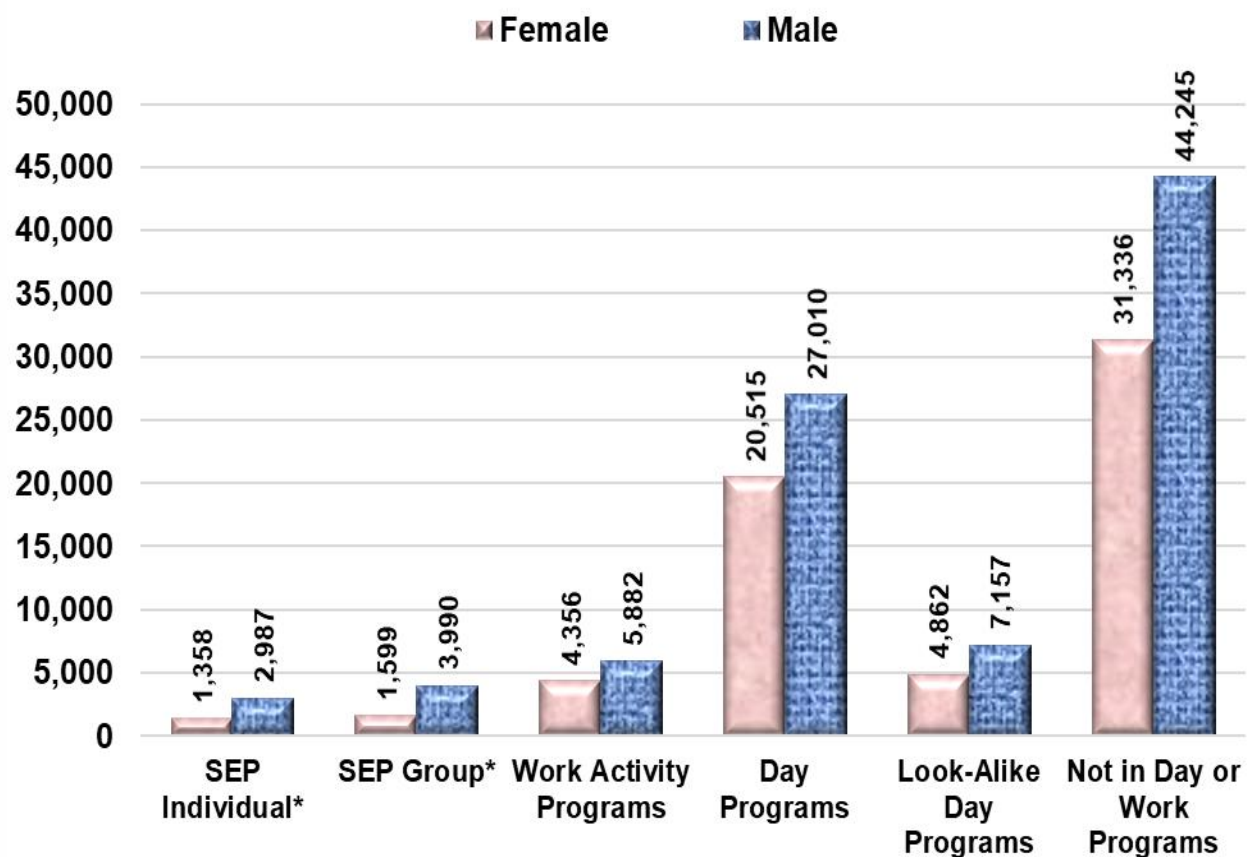
Footnote: ⁴⁷Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Programs by Gender, Ages 18 and Older

Fiscal Year 12/13⁴⁸

	Female	Male
SEP Individual*	1,358	2,987
SEP Group*	1,599	3,990
Work Activity Programs	4,356	5,882
Day Programs	20,515	27,010
Look-Alike Day Programs	4,862	7,157
Not in Day or Work Programs	31,336	44,245

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)



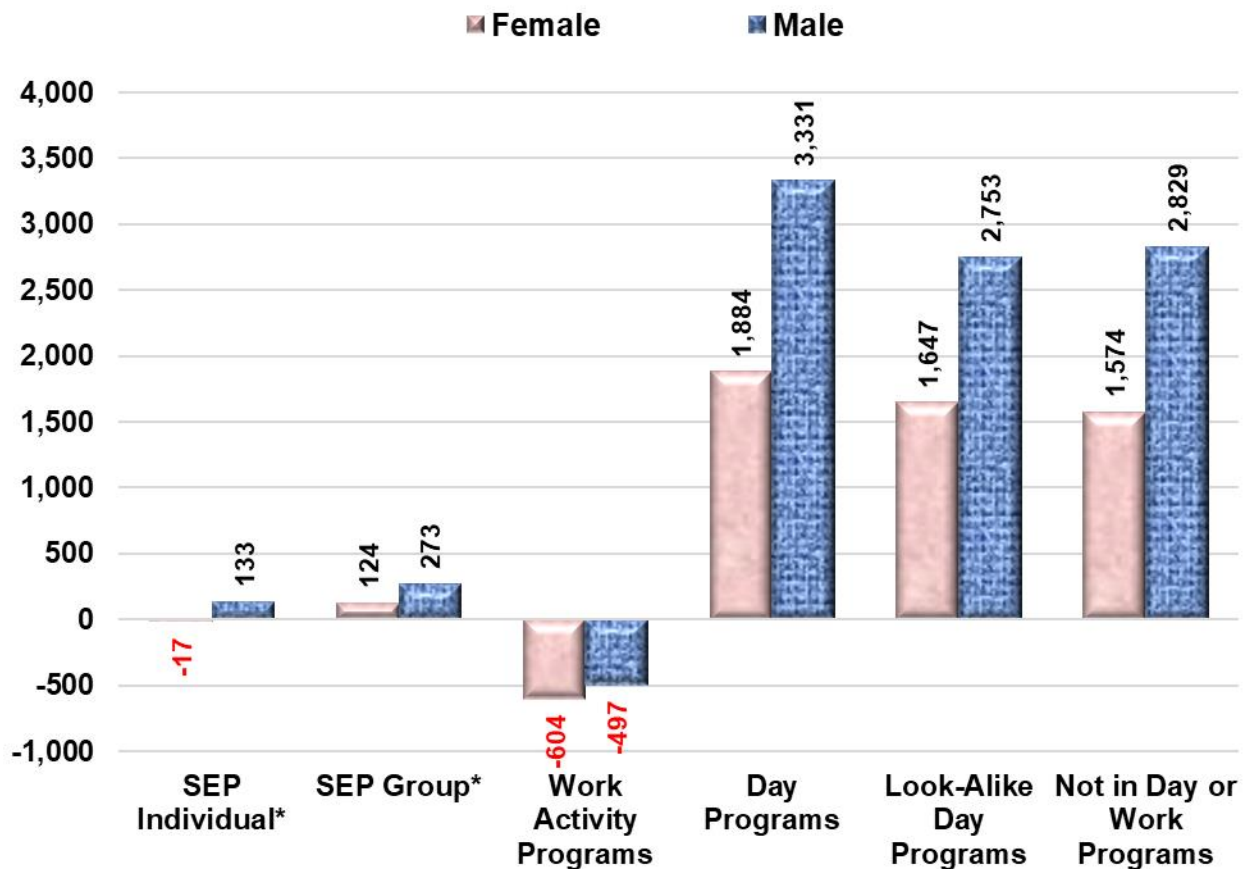
Footnote: ⁴⁸Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Programs by Gender, Ages 18 and Older

Net Changes, FY 12/13 to FY 15/16⁴⁹

	Female	Male
SEP Individual*	-17	133
SEP Group*	124	273
Work Activity Programs	-604	-497
Day Programs	1,884	3,331
Look-Alike Day Programs	1,647	2,753
Not in Day or Work Programs	1,574	2,829

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)



Footnote: ⁴⁹Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Program by Gender and Age Groups

Fiscal Year 15/16⁵⁰

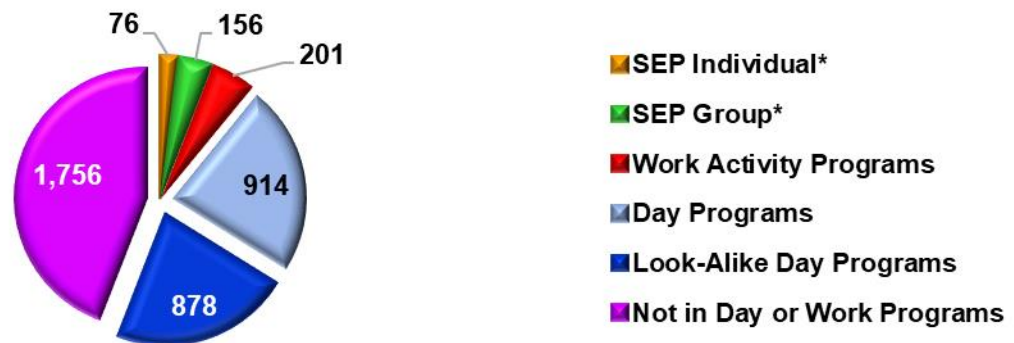
	Female 18-21	Male 18-21	Female 22-31	Male 22-31	Female 32 and Older	Male 32 and Older
SEP Individual*	22	76	420	1,084	899	1,960
SEP Group*	36	156	657	1,750	1,030	2,357
Work Activity Programs	70	201	1,059	1,862	2,623	3,322
Day Programs	389	914	7,458	11,428	14,552	17,999
Look-Alike Day Programs	369	878	2,427	4,084	3,713	4,948
Not in Day or Work Programs	706	1,756	10,775	17,431	21,429	27,887

*Supported Employment Programs (SEP)

Female 18-21



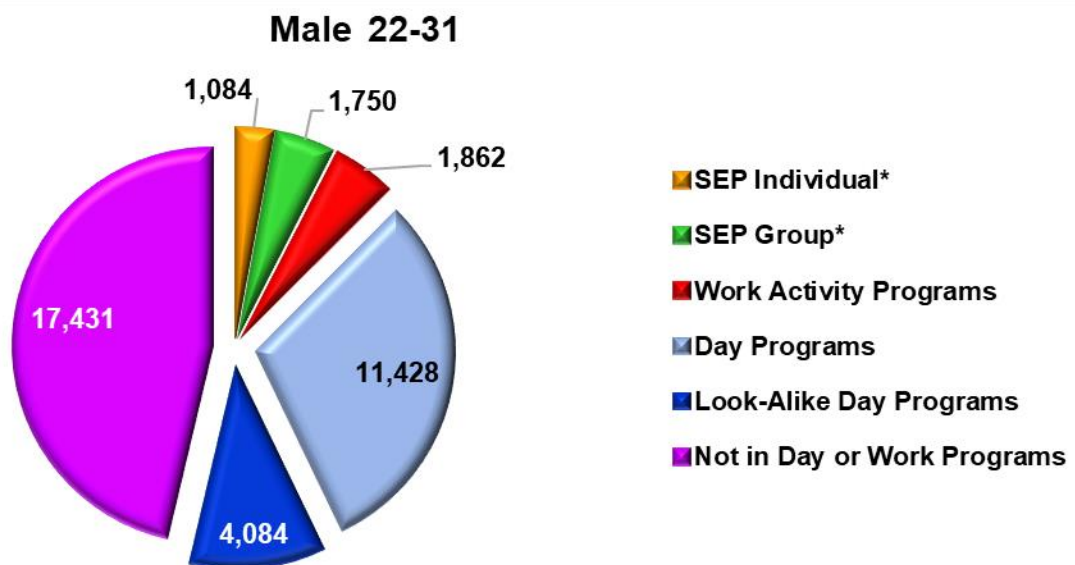
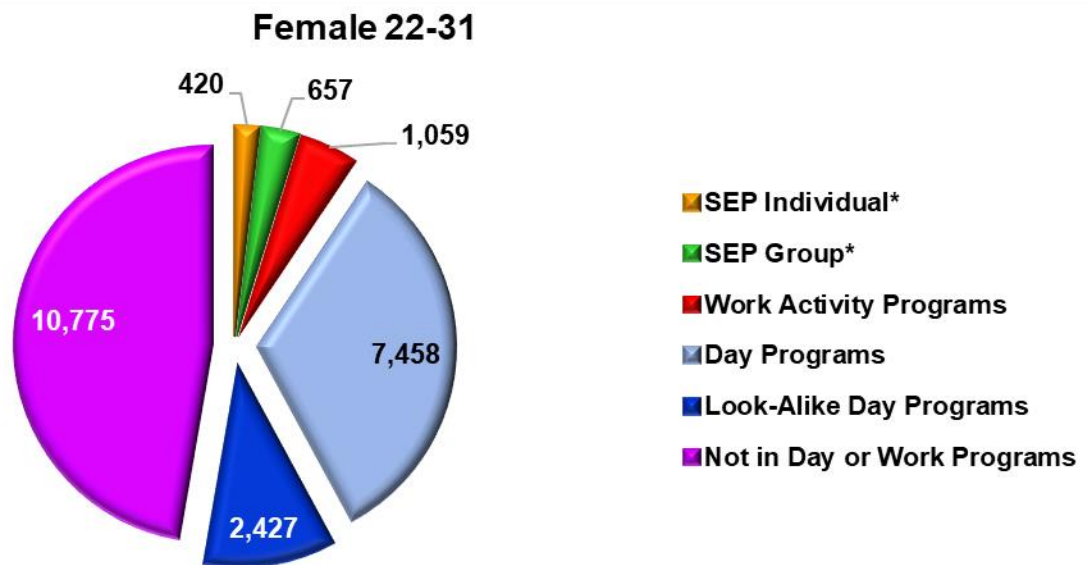
Male 18-21



Footnote: ⁵⁰Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Program by Gender and Age Groups (Cont.)

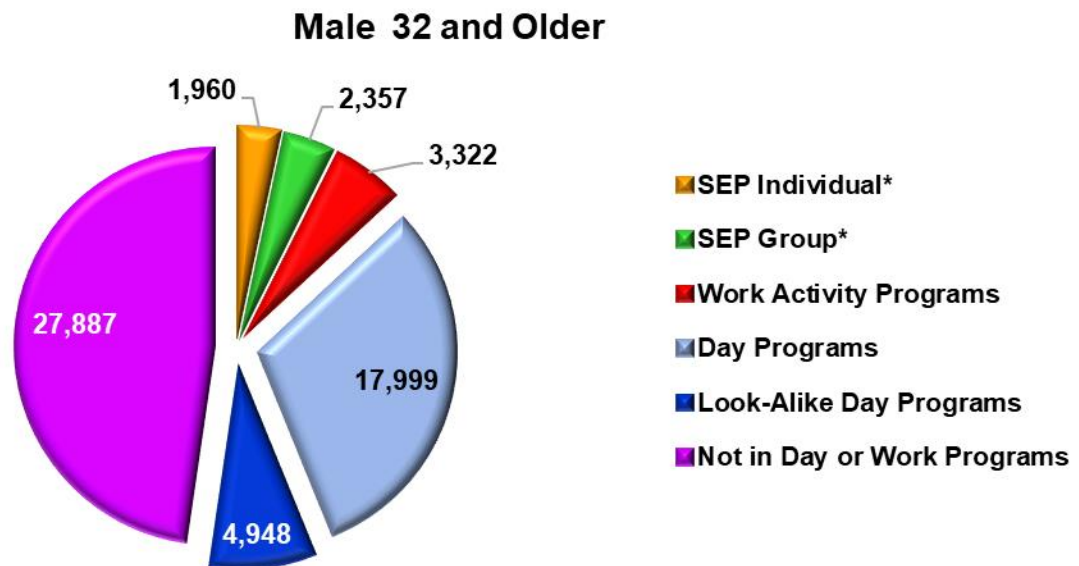
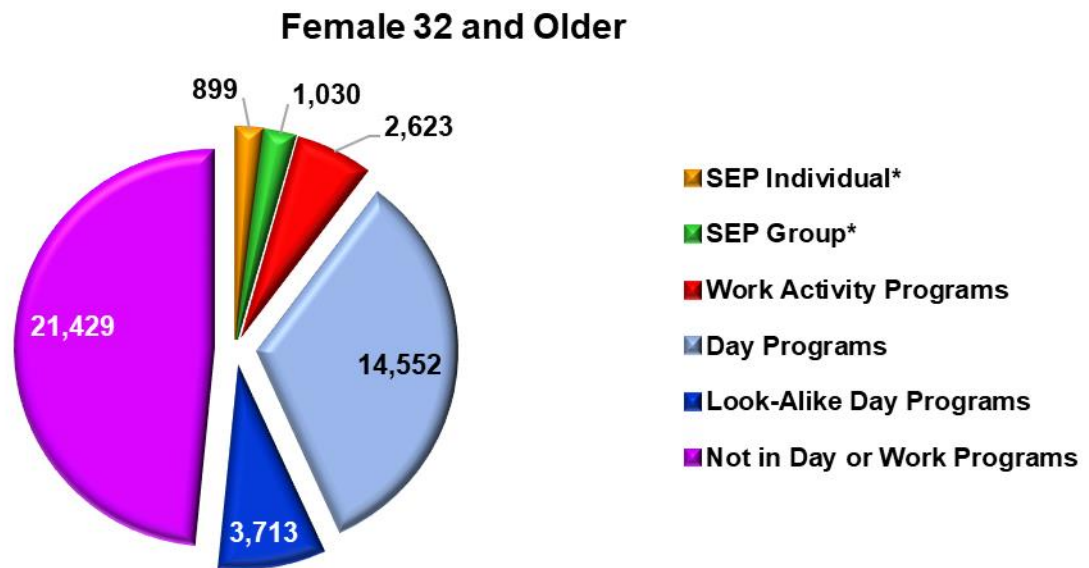
Fiscal Year 15/16⁵¹



Footnote: ⁵¹Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Program by Gender and Age Groups (Cont.)

Fiscal Year 15/16⁵²



Footnote: ⁵²Data are from Department of Developmental Services' Purchase of Service System Habilitation Services transition, with Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) variances, FY 12/13 thru FY 15/16. Data are self-reported by consumers for CDER, and does not include other data sources. End of footnote.

Part 10

- ✓ The California National Core Indicators, standard set of performance measures work services questionnaire.

What the data tell us: The data reported to the Department of Developmental Services is part of either a consumer survey, or family survey.

The data show consumers earn on average above minimum wage, if in an individually supported employment job, or subminimum wage, if in a group job.

The data also show that of those consumers without a job, many would like a job, but a low percentage of consumers who say they want a job, have employment as an Individual Program Plan (IPP) goal.

Work Services/National Core Indicators (NCI)⁵³

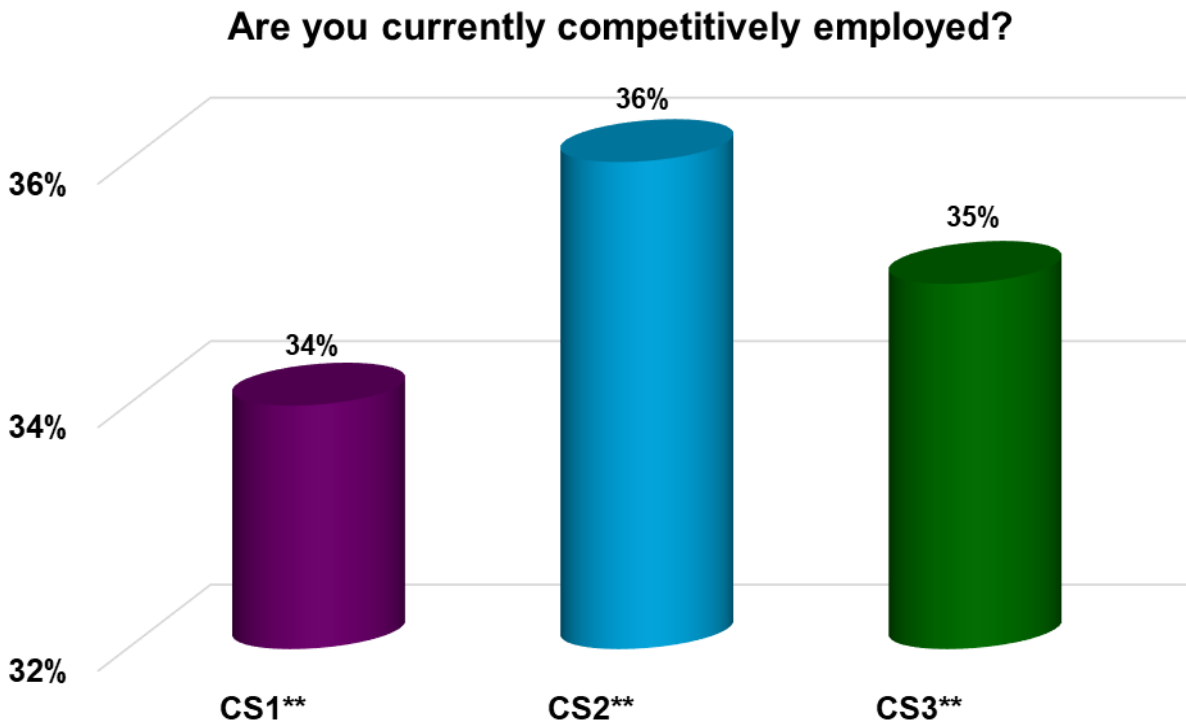
The NCI is a standard set of performance measures used by states, to determine and track outcomes of services and supports offered to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (ID/DD). Key areas such as employment, service planning, community inclusion, safety, rights, individual choices and health are measured. In California, in alternating years, adults with ID/DD are interviewed, while their family or guardians are surveyed. All survey participants for that year are administered using the standard questions about how they feel regarding the state services and support received. The results provide the California Department of Developmental Services (DDS) with measurable performance outcomes.

Adult Consumer Survey Year 1 (CS1), Adult Consumer Survey Year 2 (CS2), Adult Consumer Survey Year 3 (CS3)

NCI Indicator Questions – Work*	CS1**	CS2**	CS3**
Are you currently competitively employed?	34%	36%	35%
What is your current average wage in your competitive employment job?	\$9.89	\$9.36	\$9.50
If you don't have a paid job, would you like to?	41%	38%	44%

*The percentages in the work domain represent a “yes” response to the questions.

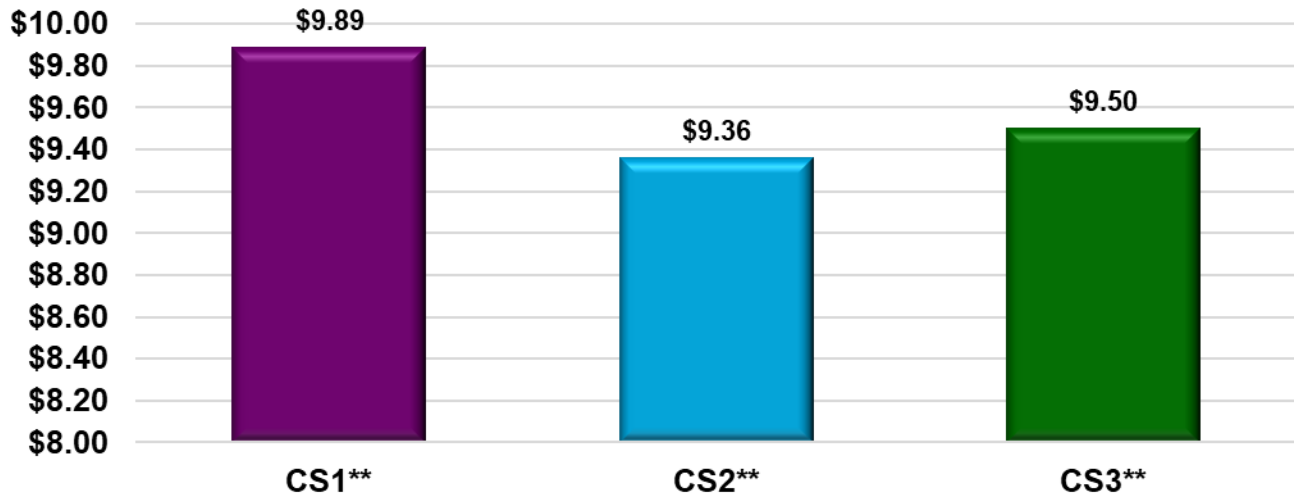
**CS1 is FY 10/11, CS2 is FY 11/12, CS3 is FY 14/15.



Footnote: ⁵³The Department of Developmental Services' data are from the California NCI survey. End of footnote.

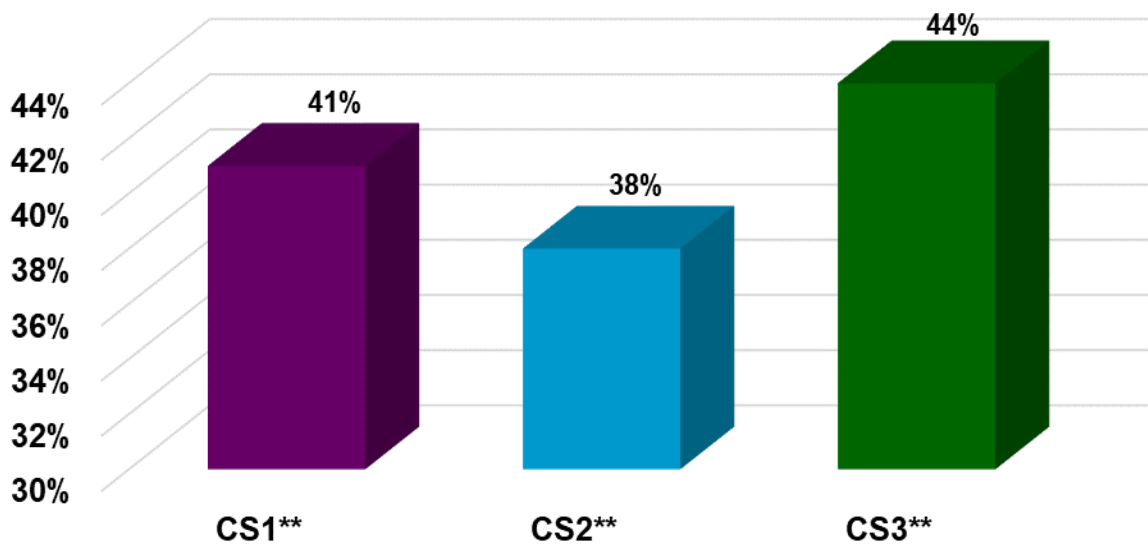
Work Services/National Core Indicators (NCI) (Cont.)⁵⁴

What is your current average wage in your competitive employment job?



**CS1 is FY 10/11, CS2 is FY 11/12, CS3 is FY 14/15.

If you don't have a paid job, would you like to?



*The percentages in the work domain represent a “yes” response to the questions.

Footnote: ⁵⁴The Department of Developmental Services' data are from the California NCI survey. End of footnote.

Work Services/National Core Indicators (NCI) (Cont.)⁵⁵

Adult Consumer Survey Year 1 (CS1), Adult Consumer Survey Year 2 (CS2), Adult Consumer Survey Year 3 (CS3)

NCI Indicator Questions – Work*	CS1**	CS2**	CS3**
Are you currently in an individually supported job?	26%	23%	21%
What is your current average wage in your individually supported job?	\$8.79	\$8.15	\$8.50
Are you currently in a group supported job?	40%	42%	43%
What is your current average wage in your group supported job?	\$6.24	\$5.35	\$6.00
Did you work 10 out of the last 12 months in a community job?	79%	83%	84%
Did you receive paid vacation and/or sick time at your job?	29%	32%	32%
What is the average months you've been at your current job?	61.9	63.5	73.0
Is community employment a goal in your IPP***?	22%	27%	27%
I have a paid job in my community.	8%	13%	13%
I do volunteer work.	23%	24%	28%

*The percentages in the work domain represent a “yes” response to the questions.

**CS1 is FY 10/11, CS2 is FY 11/12, CS3 is FY 14/15.

***Individual Program Plan (IPP)

Footnote: ⁵⁵The Department of Developmental Services' data are from the California NCI survey. End of footnote.

Work Services/National Core Indicators (NCI) (Cont.)⁵⁶

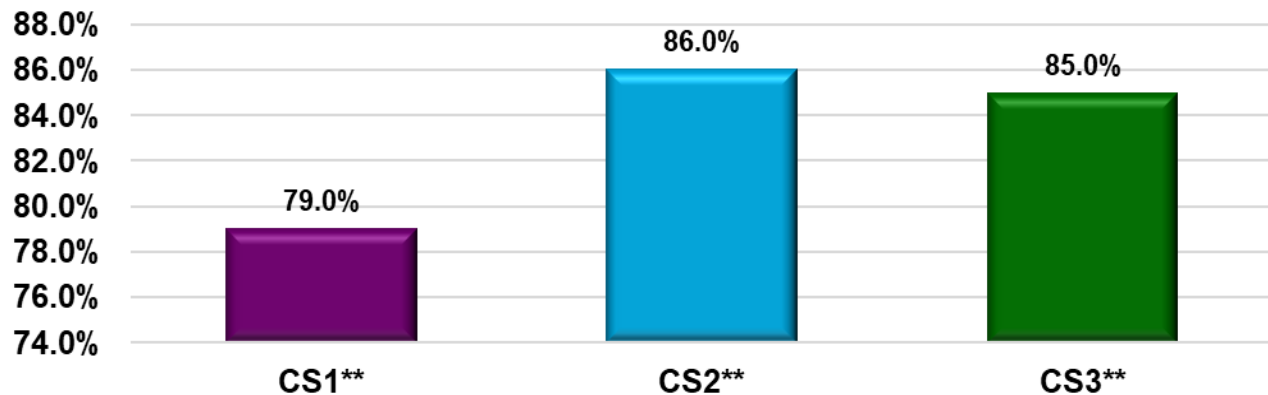
Adult Consumer Survey Year 1 (CS1), Adult Consumer Survey Year 2 (CS2), Adult Consumer Survey Year 3 (CS3)

NCI Indicator Questions – Choices*	CS1**	CS2**	CS3**
Did you choose where you wanted to work?	79.0%	86.0%	85.0%
Do you choose/pick your staff at work?	63.0%	54.0%	N/A
Chose or could request to change the staff who help them at their home, job, or day program or activity.	N/A	N/A	63.0%

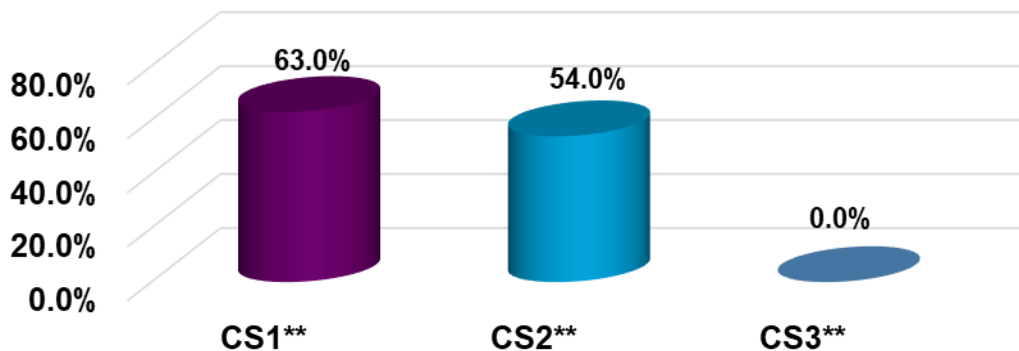
*These responses are from collapsed data which means when a person answered “Always” or “Usually” it was counted as a “yes” response.

**CS1 is FY 10/11, CS2 is FY 11/12, CS3 is FY 14/15.

Did you choose where you wanted to work?



Do you choose/pick your staff at work?



Footnote: ⁵⁶The Department of Developmental Services' data are from the California NCI survey. End of footnote.

Work Services/National Core Indicators (NCI) (Cont.)⁵⁷

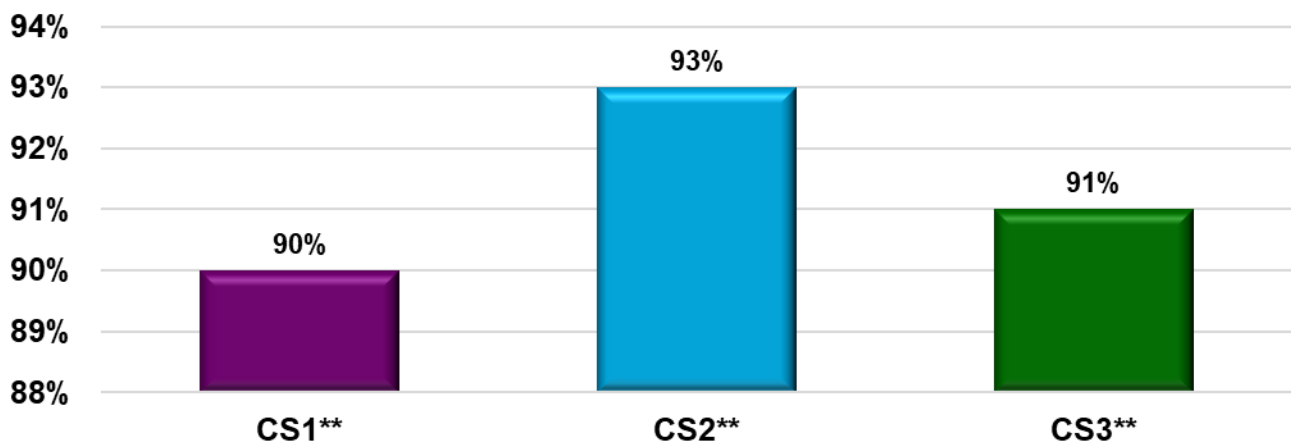
Adult Consumer Survey Year 1 (CS1), Adult Consumer Survey Year 2 (CS2), Adult Consumer Survey Year 3 (CS3)

NCI Indicator Questions – Satisfaction*	CS1**	CS2**	CS3**
Do you like your job?	90%	93%	91%
I would like to work somewhere else.	28%	22%	32%

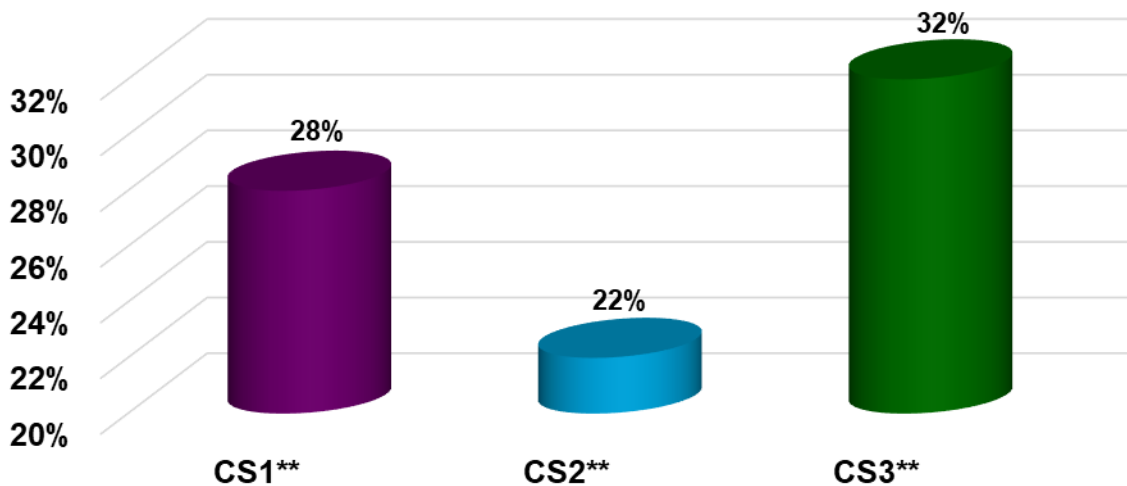
*The percentages in the satisfaction domain represent a “yes” response to the questions.

**CS1 is FY 10/11, CS2 is FY 11/12, CS3 is FY 14/15.

Do you like your job?



I would like to work somewhere else.



Footnote: ⁵⁷The Department of Developmental Services' data are from the California NCI survey. End of footnote.

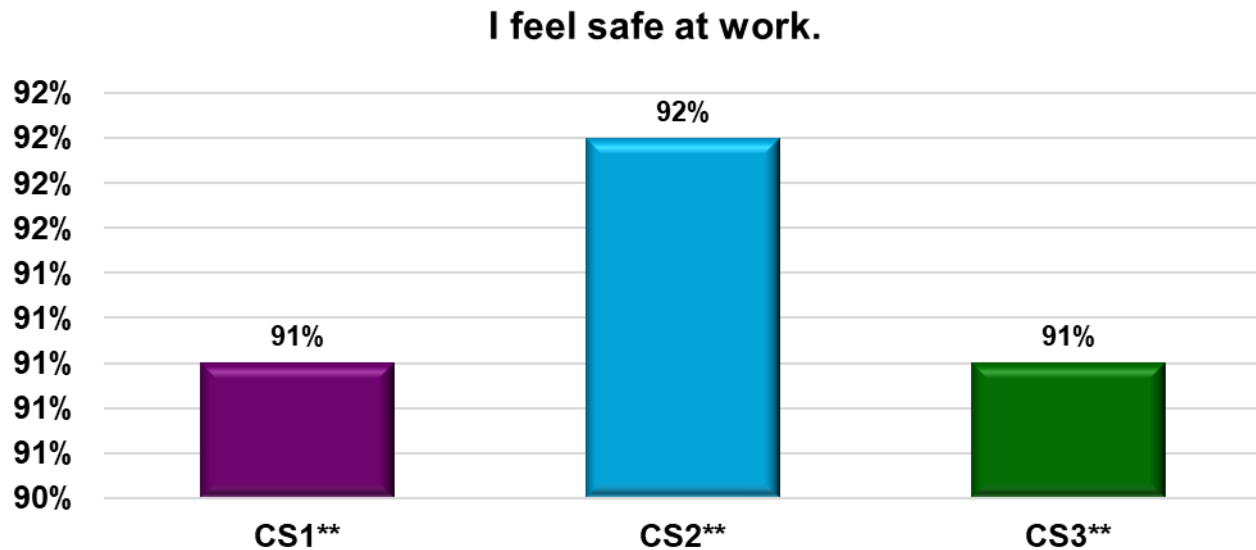
Work Services/National Core Indicators (NCI) (Cont.)⁵⁸

Adult Consumer Survey Year 1 (CS1), Adult Consumer Survey Year 2 (CS2), Adult Consumer Survey Year 3 (CS3)

NCI Indicator Question – Safety*	CS1**	CS2**	CS3**
I feel safe at work.	91%	92%	91%

*The percentages in the safety domain represent a “yes” response to the question.

**CS1 is FY 10/11, CS2 is FY 11/12, CS3 is FY 14/15.



NCI Indicator Questions – Respect/Rights*	CS1**	CS2**	CS3**
I am happy with staff at work and am treated respectfully.	93%	94%	N/A
Staff (at home, work, and/or day activity or program) treat person with respect.	N/A	N/A	94%

*The percentages in the respect/rights domain represent a “yes” response to the questions.

Footnote: ⁵⁸The Department of Developmental Services’ data are from the California NCI survey. End of footnote.

Work Services/National Core Indicators (NCI) Information⁵⁹

Adult Family and Family Guardian Survey

Statewide Adult Family Survey (AFS1), and (AFS2)

NCI Indicator Questions – Access*	AFS1**	AFS2**
Day/Employment is healthy and safe.	64%	64%
Support workers communicate effectively in primary language.	79%	71%
NCI Indicator Question – Community Connections*		
Has enough support to work or volunteer in the community.	57%	59%

*The percentages in the access and community connections domains represent a “yes” response to the questions.

**AFS1 is FY 10/11, AFS2 is FY 13/14.

Statewide Family Guardian Survey (FGS1), and (FGS2)

NCI Indicator Questions – Access*	FGS1**	FGS2**
Day/Employment is in a healthy and safe environment.	68%	69%
Support workers communicate effectively in primary language.	74%	71%
NCI Indicator Question – Community Connections*		
Family member has enough support to work or volunteer in the community.	60%	75%

**FGS1 is FY 10/11, FGS2 is FY 13/14.

Footnote: ⁵⁹The Department of Developmental Services’ data are from the California NCI survey. End of footnote.
