

# Comprehensive Review Analysis (CRA): **Employment**

- Employment was ranked as **#1** in importance by self-advocates and **#3** by overall respondents
- Agencies tasked with providing information to update the Council's Data Dashboard have provided little-to-no current data since 2016
- **12.5%** of students in the state (**748,900**) received SpEd services in 2017; Typically, fewer than **70%** graduate within four years (if at all)
- **48.87%** of SpEd students (in CA) left secondary school and (within one year) enrolled in higher education:
  - **72.65%** were enrolled in higher education or were competitively employed
  - **81.72%** were enrolled in post-secondary education/training programs or (whether in CIE or not) employed (OSEP, 2020)
- **26,247** (approximately **3%** of all SpEd) students (with I/DD) participated in paid work experience or unpaid community-based VocEd through Workability I (WAI; 2018-19):
  - **1,420** PwI/DD used work opportunities through the DDS Paid Internship Program (PIP)
  - **35** PwI/DD received on-the-job training (OJT) through DOR
- DOR served **16,765** students with disabilities (DOR, 2019, Looking Back at 2018) - nearly **2%** of those students receiving special education services in the state
- **1,502** PwI/DD "participated in CIE" (FY 2018-19)
- (DOR, CDE & DDS) **12,029** PwI/DD working for sub-minimum wages received career counseling, information and referral through DOR:
  - **300** people then applied for vocational rehabilitation services
  - **10** people were hired at competitive wages within integrated work environments
- DOR and the RC system may provide rehabilitation and/or assistive technology, attendant care, job coaching, etc. to facilitate employment of PwI/DD
- (2018) **7.4%** of working age people in the U.S. (between 16 and 64) report having a disability, with **19.3%** employed, **1.5%** unemployed, and **79.2%** not in labor force
- (2019) PwD reported a **20.8%** unemployment status
- (2019) black PwD had the lowest employment rates (**15.6%**), followed by Asian PwD (**18.9%**), white PwD (**19.7%**), and Hispanic PwD (**20.5%**) with the highest rate of employment ([DOL](#), 2020, pp. 6-11)

# Comprehensive Review Analysis (CRA): **Housing**

- Housing was ranked **#2** in importance by self-advocates and **#2** by overall respondents
- DDS is providing supports and services to **301,153** people with I/DD throughout the state
- **26,727 (8.9%)** are involved in independent living
- **237,126 (78.7%)** of RC clients live with their parents/guardian or in a family home (**16,627**) **7%** are over the age of 42
- **One** male is currently in residence at the Sonoma Developmental Center (DC)
- **23** females and **185** males are placed in Porterville DC
- **1** female and **4** males are being served at Fairview DC
- **8** females and **34** males are living in Canyon Springs Residential Facility
- **34,907 (11.59%** of) DDS clients are reportedly living in other types of congregate care settings (e.g. community care, ICF and/or SNF)
- **2,137 (.71%)** people reside in an 'Other' residential category (e.g. homeless, hospitalized [in an acute care setting], incarcerated, etc.)

## Comprehensive Review Analysis (CRA): **Health & Well-Being**

- Health/Well-Being was ranked as **#3** by self-advocates and **#1** by overall respondents
- (2020) DDS is providing supports and services to **301,153** people with I/DD (with **66.1%** male and **33.9%** female); **72,859 (24.3%)** people do not speak English as a primary language; **13,064** people (**67.7%** male and **32.3%** female) are engaged in the diagnostic/evaluation stage; **48,905 (63.5%** male and **36.5%** female) children were receiving Early Start services; **93** individuals are receiving prenatal services
- **59,702 (19.8%)** of DDS/RC clients are non-ambulatory (without supports); **28,686 (9.5%)** have vision impairments; **14,568 (4.8%)** have hearing impairments; **5,760 (1.9%)** have impairments in both vision and hearing; **61,828 (20.5%)** demonstrate severe behaviors and **69,413 (23%)** have medical problems
- **34,907 (11.59%)** DDS clients are reportedly living in care-related congregate settings (e.g. community care, ICF and/or SNF), with **2,137 (0.71%)** people listed in an 'Other' residential category (e.g. homeless, hospitalized [in an acute care setting], incarcerated, etc.)
- As of May 2019, **1,976,284** CA children had (ever) been enrolled (annually) in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- In 2019, more than **100,000** Californians (e.g. those whose primary written language is Spanish, Vietnamese, Cantonese, etc.) applied for insurance affordability programs
- In 2017, **11%** of children (aged 5-17) were reported (by a parent) to experience activity limitation(s), resulting from one or more chronic health conditions
- Older children are more likely (than younger children) to lack health care among those with no health insurance (**30%** versus **17%**), and no statistically significant difference in the percentage of older and younger children without health care for those with private or public insurance
- (Between 2011 and 2015) **37.2%** of Californians received some type of mental health service and experienced an approximately **2-2.5%** lower suicide rate than the national average; of those reporting ID/DD, **33%** of prisoners and **47%** of jail inmates reported experiencing serious psychological distress
- By 2020, the CA inmate population will be approximately **124,147** men and women; up to **33% (41,382)** of inmates claim to have ID/DD; (2011-12) **32%** of prison and **40%** of jail inmates claimed at least one type of disability (e.g. vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and/or independent living impairment)

# Comprehensive Review Analysis (CRA): **Education**

- Education was ranked as **#4** in importance by self-advocates and **#3** by overall respondents
- (2019) **24,979** female children (**28.9%** of all children aged 3-5) and **61,477** male children (**71.1%** of children aged 3-5) received services through an early childhood program, whether in (or on) a program site or at another facility or location (e.g. home, residential facility, separate school/provider, etc.)
- **5.8%** of California children (aged 3-5) have disabilities
- Of early childhood program recipients, **15,500 (17.9%)** of young children with disabilities are English language learners (EL)
- The most prevalent disabilities currently reported are speech/language impairments (at **3.48%**) and autism spectrum disorders, representing **1.51%** of children aged 3-5
- There are approximately **3,340** private and **300** nonpublic, nonsectarian (NPS) schools licensed throughout California, **1,320** charter schools, and more than **9,360** public schools (excluding charter schools)
- There are a total of **795,047** students (from birth to 22) received special education supports and services, representing **14.3%** of all students in California, an increase of nearly **4%** since 2011
- Approximately **190,000 (27.65%)** of students with disabilities (6-21) are EL

Ethnicity	Total # of Students (6-21)	# of Students in SpEd by Ethnicity (6-21)	% of Pop. in Public School by Ethnicity (6-21)	% of Student Pop. in SpEd by Ethnicity (6-21)	Percent of Ethnic Pop. in SpEd (6-21)
<b>African-American</b>	334,652	57,327	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	31,358	5,041	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.08%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>
<b>Asian</b>	573,925	42,717	9.3%	<b>0.69%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
<b>Filipino</b>	149,680	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	3,374,921	401,596	54.6%	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b>Pacific Islander + Filipino</b>	177,765	2,547	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>0.04%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>White - not Hispanic</b>	1,417,055	163,311	22.9%	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
<b>2 or More Races - Not Hispanic</b>	223,967	29,273	3.6%	0.47%	13.1%
<b>None Reported</b>	52,635	0	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,186,278</b>	<b>644,485</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>N/A</b>

## Comprehensive Review Analysis (CRA): Formal & Informal Community Supports

- Formal/Informal Community Supports was ranked as **#5** in importance by both self-advocates and total respondents
- (March 2020) DDS provided services to **301,153** Californians with I/DD (with **66.1%** being male and **33.9%** female) and with **72,859 (24.3%)** people who do not speak English as a primary language

Age Ranges of RC/DDS Clients	Male	Female	Total Number of Clients	Percentage of Total RC Clients
<b>0-2</b>	61.19%	38.81%	134	0.04%
<b>3-5</b>	73.71%	26.29%	27,638	9.18%
<b>6-9</b>	74.18%	25.82%	36,395	12.09%
<b>10-13</b>	73.59%	26.41%	32,787	10.89%
<b>14-17</b>	71.72%	28.28%	30,683	10.19%
<b>18-21</b>	69.18%	30.82%	29,320	9.74%
<b>22-31</b>	64.40%	35.60%	58,582	19.45%
<b>32-41</b>	57.67%	42.33%	32,886	10.92%
<b>42-51</b>	54.90%	45.10%	20,151	6.69%
<b>52-61</b>	54.54%	45.46%	18,498	6.14%
<b>62+</b>	52.08%	47.92%	14,079	4.68%

- Differences in residential/care settings are also different, given differences in ethnicity and/or age:

Ethnicity	Number of DDS Clients	Setting: Family or Guardian's Home	Setting: Comm. Care	Setting: Indep. Living	Setting: ICF	Setting: DC	Setting: SNF	Setting: Other
Asian	21,216	88.9%	5.61%	3.89%	1.11%	0.03%	0.15%	0.31%
Black/ African American	27,871	68.08%	12.75%	14.84%	1.9%	0.26%	0.46%	1.71%
Hispanic/ Latino	117,608	89.55%	4.48%	4.23%	1.02%	0.06%	0.16%	0.49%
Native American & Alaska Native	1,064	64.66%	12.78%	17.29%	2.44%	0.19%	0.66%	1.97%
Native Hawaiian & other Pacific Islanders	8,554	87.73%	7.4%	2.91%	1.29%	0.1%	0.18%	0.36%
White	96,020	62.84%	15.5%	15.69%	4.4%	0.07%	0.68%	0.82%
Other/2 or more races	28,820	88.3%	5.59%	4.5%	0.81%	0.08%	0.13%	0.6%

- (2017-18) the RC system contracted with a total of **43,468** community-based vendors for the following (broad) types of services:

<b>DDS/Regional Center: Purchased Services</b>	<b>Client Counts</b>
Residential Services	31,848
Adult Day Programs	87,041*
Adult Developmental Centers	34,125
Behavior Management Programs	16,039
Other Look-Alike Programs	20,078
Independent Living Programs	19,599
Activity Centers	7,059
Social Recreation Programs	1,808
Supported Living & Related Services	57,493
Behavioral Services	34,969
Transportation	89,362
Respite	104,694
Infant Development Program	57,164
Medical Care & Services	67,963
Supported Employment Programs	12,186
Supplemental Program Support	7,937
Work Activity Programs	7,348
Day Care	5,453
Social-Recreational Activities	6,484
Non-Medical Therapy Services	1,878
Medical & Adaptive Equipment Supplies	5,660
Camps	2,024
Environmental & Vehicle Modifications	887
Mobility Training	319
All Other Services	127,408

- (2017) California served **1,005,515** elders and adults with disabilities (including residents of long-term care facilities), through its Title III Programs (providing in-house and community-based long-term services) and registered a total of **226,954** elders and/or elder caregivers and grandparent caregivers
- **47** major [food banks](#) in California, providing assistance to more than **5,000,000** children, seniors, working poor, homeless, veterans and PwD; CA allocated **\$50M** in this year's budget to address food insecurity
- (2019) California has approximately **134,000** homeless people (**25%** of the country's homeless population)
- **178** domestic violence/sexual assault-related (DV/SA) organizations in **107** cities; **149 (84%)** provide Spanish-language resources/services and **17 (10%)** provide information in Tagalog

# Comprehensive Review Analysis (CRA):

## Transportation

- Transportation was ranked as **#5** in importance by self-advocates and **#8** by overall respondents
- There are **164** transit agencies providing transportation services throughout CA, working with with the California State Transportation Agency (CSTA)
- (2019) **30%** of individuals with disabilities have difficulty accessing transportation, travel less frequently, and rely on public transportation more than the general population
- **182** (out of **1,372**) self-advocates in California ranked transportation as the 5<sup>th</sup> most important service area (SCDD State Plan Survey)
- By 2040, the number of older and disabled Californians who are physically unable to drive will dramatically increase...(as) older people and those with disabilities rely on transit, specialized transportation services, and volunteer drivers to remain healthy
- The FAST Act's authorized funding totals **\$11,789B**, with **\$263B** allotted to seniors and those with disabilities, designated funding representing **2%**
- Access Services (LA County) provides complimentary paratransit services on behalf of Metro and **44** fixed-route operators, providing more than **4.36M** passenger trips (2017) and an average of **12,000** trips daily
- Funding for CA's transportation system mainly comes from vehicle fees and fuel taxes; the health crisis has decreased travel, as well as economic activity, with plummeting declines in vehicle miles and associated fuel sales that generate tax revenues
- Loss of revenue has reduced transportation availability (e.g. discontinuation of bus and train routes; a decrease in the number of drivers and the frequency of stops; fewer security guards at station hubs, etc.); Riverside has been forced to cancel transportation services for both seniors and PwD, due to public health constraints caused by the crisis
- During COVID-19, equal opportunity provisions for pupils with exceptional needs who require special transportation accommodations must be made, which will impact safe return-to-school plans for SpEd students

# Comprehensive Review Analysis (CRA):

## Quality Assurance

- Quality Assurance was ranked **#8** in importance by self-advocates and **#6** by overall respondents
- Of all people served by the regional center system, **15,781 (5.2%)** were dependent on technology and **59,702 (19.8%)** were non-ambulatory (without support)
- **78.2%** of RC clients benefited from vendored programs (2018), with differences in provision of service and per capita purchase-of-service (POS) expenditures reflecting differences in ethnicity and/or age:

Ethnicity	Number of DDS Clients	% of DDS Clients	Per Capita POS Expenditures	CA Pop.	DDS Clients 62+	CA Pop. 60+
Asian	21,216	7.04%	\$11,738	15.3%	3.44%	15.75%
Black/African American	27,871	9.25%	\$18,384	6.5%	9.09%	5.40%
Hispanic/Latino	117,608	39.05%	\$9,319	39.3%	15.49%	21.80%
Native American & Alaska Native	1,064	0.35%	\$19,176	1.6%	0.41%	0.45%
Native Hawaiian & other Pacific Islanders	8,554	2.84%	\$13,729	.5%	1.48%	0.31%
White	96,020	31.88%	\$22,797	36.8%	68.06%	54.89%
Other/2 or more races	28,820	9.57%	\$8,398		2.03%	1.31%

- The Council collaborates with, facilitates for and helps support family and peer-based support and advocacy groups (e.g. [The Arc](#), with **23** local chapters; [People First of California](#), with **13** regional chapters; etc.), including cross-disability groups
- SCDD provides training in boardmanship, self-advocacy & self-determination throughout the state, in addition to engaging with **21** SDP advisory committees and a statewide SDP Committee
- There are disparities in medication/behavioral treatment for Pw/DD, based on age and ethnic differences:

Ethnicity &/or Age	Number of DDS Clients	Percentage with Severe Behaviors	Percentage Receiving Behavioral Medications
Asian	21,216	20.59%	10.81%
Black/African American	27,871	17.16%	20.57%
Hispanic/Latino	117,608	20.46%	10.63%
Native American & Alaska Native	1,064	20.68%	22.18%
Native Hawaiian & other Pacific Islanders	8,554	21.77%	14.48%
White	96,020	19%	27.63%
Other/2 or more races	28820	29.01%	14.01%

Age	Number of DDS Clients	Percentage with Severe Behaviors	Percentage Receiving Behavioral Medications
0-2	134	12.69%	0.00%
3-5	27,638	42.85%	0.55%
6-9	36,395	39.44%	3.13%
10-13	32,787	31.75%	8.45%
14-17	30,683	23.41%	12.85%
18-21	29,320	15.91%	16.57%
22-31	58,582	11.15%	21.71%
32-41	32,886	9.46%	26.05%
42-51	20,151	7.71%	30.43%
52-61	18,498	7.27%	36.15%
62+	14,079	5.80%	38.62%

- (2018) **0.53%** of California's children lived in foster placements, although percentages were significantly higher than that average in far northern and heavily rural counties
- (2017) **1.32%** of Native American children were placed in protective/foster care environments, as opposed to other ethnicities (e.g. versus **1.08%** of black children; **.3%** of Latino children; and **.26%** of white children); no information was provided specifically about children with disabilities
- **178** domestic violence/sexual assault-related (DV/SA) organizations in **107** cities; **149 (84%)** provide Spanish-language resources/services and **17 (10%)** provide information in Tagalog

# Comprehensive Review Analysis (CRA): **Early Intervention**

- Early Intervention was ranked **9<sup>th</sup>** in importance by self-advocates and **#7** by overall respondents
- **13,064** people (**67.7%** male and **32.3%** female) are actively engaged in the diagnostic/evaluation stage throughout the RC system (March 2020)
- **48,905** (**63.5%** male and **36.5%** female) children are receiving Early Start services (2020)
- **93** people are receiving prenatal services
- (2019) approximately **56,000** infants and toddlers (aged 0-3 with disabilities and/or significant developmental delays) received early intervention (EI) services
- The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) reported a number of weaknesses within the EI system that were identified:
  - Persistent delays in (assessments and/or) provision of service(s)
  - Multiple EI service options/programs are administered through both school and regional center (RC) systems (creating some systemic confusion)
  - Poor coordination in (later) transitions from EI to special education services
  - Significant funding discrepancies between school-based and RC services
  - Major differences in *choices* for those families served by schools versus those served by RCs
- LAO reported that **4%** of California's infants/toddlers received EI services (in 2017-18), but that roughly **20%** of infants/toddlers *should* have been eligible for services (given California's eligibility criteria), leaving nearly **80%** of the state's at-risk children without important services and less equipped to transition into the regular education system