

Department of Developmental Services

Fact Book Eighth Edition



Prepared by DDS Information Services Division
November 2005

Department of Developmental Services
1600 Ninth Street, Room 220
Sacramento, CA 95814

Preface

The Fact Book presents pertinent data about the individuals served by the Department of Developmental Services (DDS), including an overview of services and trends in California. We hope you find this information useful in better understanding California's developmental services system and the persons served.

DDS is responsible for administering the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act and the Early Intervention Services Act. These laws ensure the coordination and provision of services and supports to enable persons with developmental disabilities to lead more independent, productive and integrated lives. In addition, these laws ensure the delivery of appropriate services to infants and toddlers at risk of having developmental disabilities and their families. DDS carries out its responsibilities through 21 community-based, non-profit corporations known as "regional centers" (RC) and State-operated facilities, including five State developmental centers (SDC) and two smaller facilities. For purposes of this publication, the two smaller facilities will be included in numbers reported for SDCs.

A "developmental disability" is a condition that originates before an individual reaches age 18; continues, or can be expected to continue indefinitely; and constitutes a substantial impairment in three or more areas of major life activity.¹ Developmental disabilities include mental retardation, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, autism, and disabling conditions closely related to mental retardation or requiring treatment similar to that required by people with mental retardation. The service delivery system, which offers personalized supports, includes individuals with developmental disabilities, their families and/or legal representatives, advocacy and professional organizations, the State Council on Developmental Disabilities, direct service providers, SDCs, RCs, and DDS.

The following pages offer a look at the demographics and characteristics of persons served by DDS. The Fact Book and other information is available on the DDS home page at www.dds.ca.gov. Questions may be directed to the DDS Data Request Line at (916) 651-7435. Information in this publication was derived from data reported electronically to DDS Headquarters and compiled by the Data Extraction Unit.

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

Cover Art: The picture entitled "Sunset in the Bay" is a pen and watercolor artwork created by artist Ray Franklin. In 1981, Ray enrolled in the Short Center in Sacramento, a fine arts program for adults with developmental disabilities. Ray's almost photographic memory helps him depict images such as bridges and cityscapes from many perspectives without direct observation. His artwork has been exhibited professionally for more than ten years, with major exhibitions including Crocker Art Museum in Sacramento and Opts Gallery in San Francisco.

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Whom DDS Serves

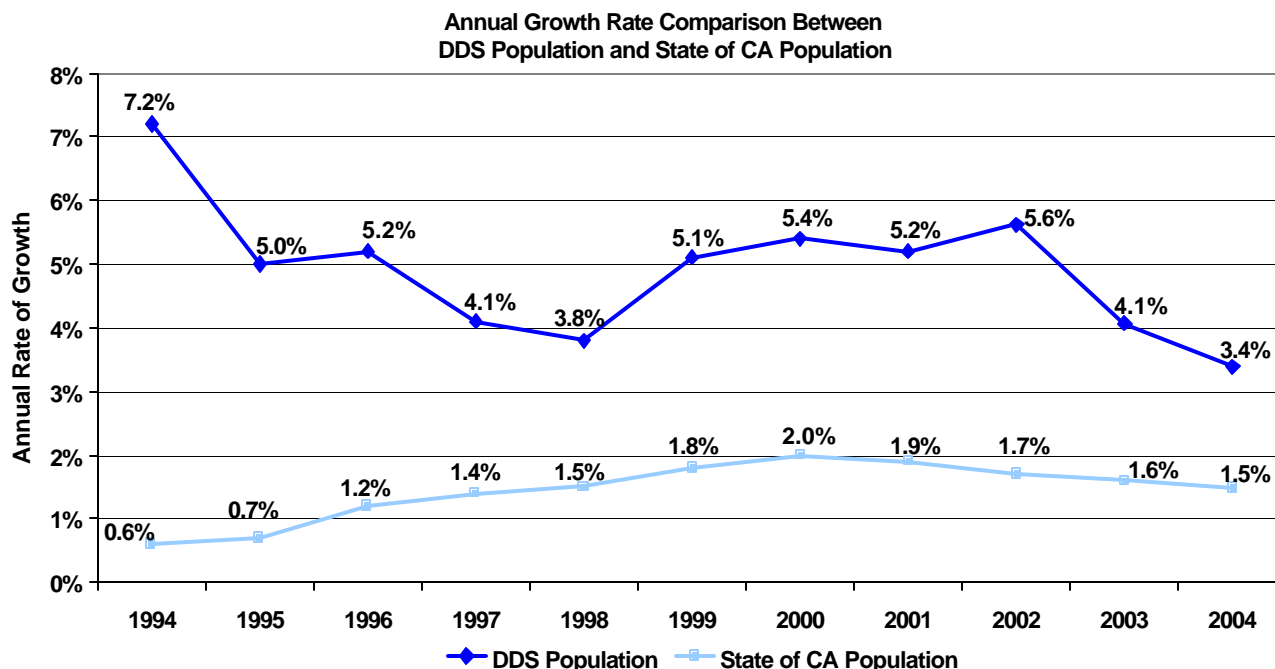


“Birds in Flight” is a colored pencil artwork created by artist Sylvia Fragoso. Sylvia started drawing and painting at age 22 after joining the National Institute of Art and Disabilities (NIAD) in 1984. Sylvia’s art celebrates life in a joyful way that reflects a love of nature, people, church, and the vibrant color combinations of her Hispanic heritage. Her artwork has been displayed in galleries across the country and as far away as China. NIAD is an innovative visual art center serving adults with developmental and physical disabilities.

Caseload

The number of persons served by DDS increased 68.9 percent from January 1994 through December 2004. According to Department of Finance estimates, California's general population grew 17.2 percent between January 1, 1994 and January 1, 2005. About 0.55 percent of California's population was served by DDS as of 2004 year end.

While the total DDS population (i.e., persons with status codes 1, 2 and 8 on the Client Master File (CMF))² and the general population in California both increased in numbers each year during the period displayed below, the annual rate of growth differed significantly in these two populations.



From January 1994 through December 2004, the number of individuals served by DDS in the community (i.e., persons with status codes 1 and 2) increased 75.2 percent. During this same period, the State developmental center (SDC) population (i.e., persons with status code 8) decreased 47.0 percent.

²The source of the data depicted in the Caseload charts is the Client Master File (CMF). Information on a person is initially entered into the CMF at the time of application for RC services. The CMF is the primary source for demographic, case status and service coordinator information. The definitions of active status codes are as follows:

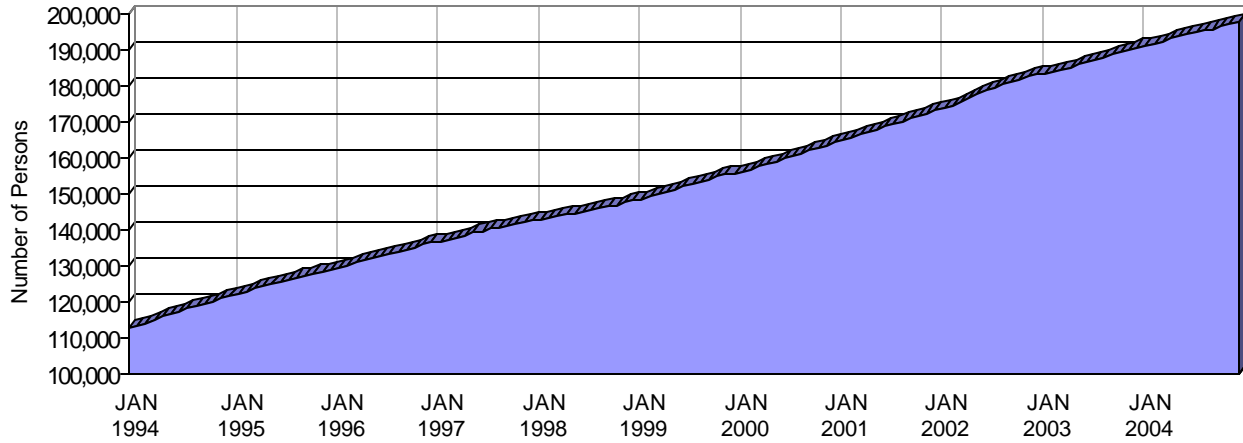
Status Code 1: Children birth to age three who are at risk of having a developmental disability or who have a developmental delay but have not been diagnosed as having a developmental disability. Persons with a status code 1 qualify for early intervention and prevention services.

Status Code 2: Persons diagnosed as having a developmental disability and being served in the community (not in an SDC).

Status Code 8: Persons diagnosed as having a developmental disability and being served in an SDC.

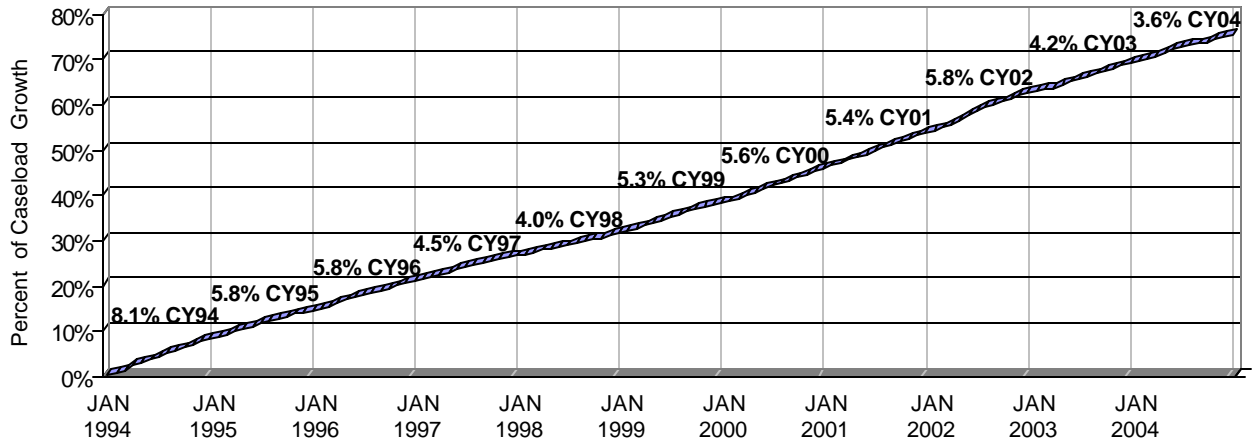
Community Caseload

Caseload Growth*
1/94 through 12/04



*Persons with status codes 1 and 2.

Cumulative Percent of Caseload Growth*
with Annual Percent Changes Noted
1/94 through 12/04

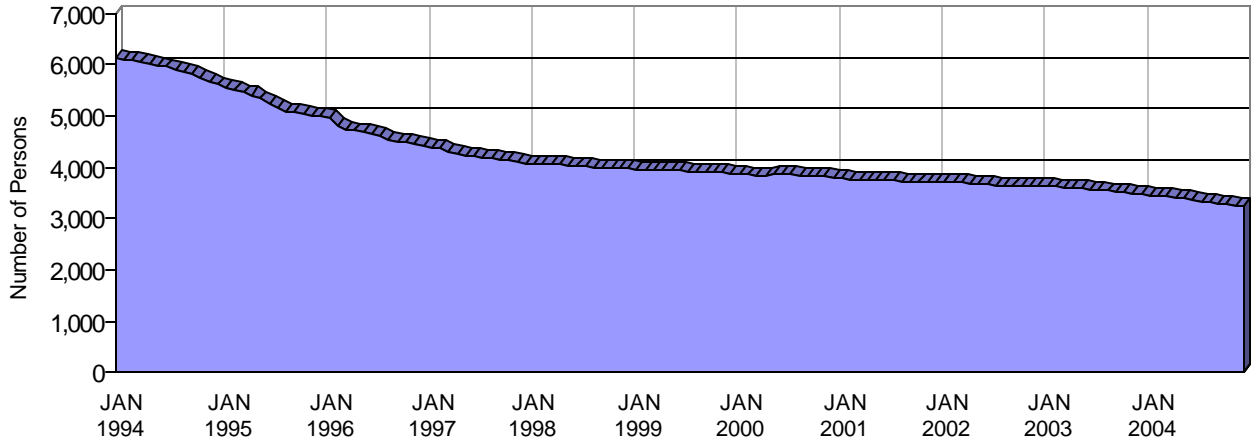


*Persons with status codes 1 and 2.

Note: In graph above, CY means Calendar Year.

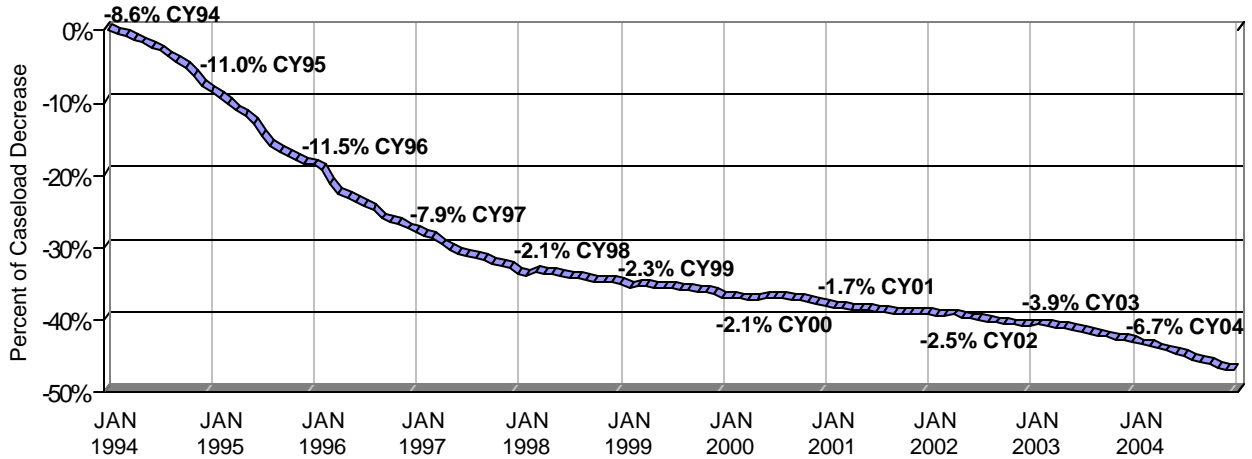
State Developmental Center Residents

Decline in Number of Residents* 1/94 through 12/04



*Persons with status code 8.

Cumulative Percent in SDC Residence* with Annual Percent Changes Noted 1/94 through 12/04



*Persons with status code 8.

Note: In graph above, CY means Calendar Year.

Demographics of Persons Served by DDS

In the pages that follow, demographic information is provided on gender, age, residence types and ethnicity of persons with status codes 1, 2, and 8 in December 1994 as compared to December 2004. To obtain demographic information on the population served by DDS for other years, please refer to prior editions of the Fact Book (available at www.dds.ca.gov/factsstats/factbook.cfm).

The trend in the gender distribution of persons served by DDS continued in 2004 with males increasing in numbers relative to females. In December 1994, 56.7 percent of persons served were male versus 43.3 percent female. In December 2004, the gap widened to 60.2 percent male versus 39.8 percent female.

Age distribution trends for persons served by DDS also continued. With 56.7 percent of the population under 22 years of age in December 2004 as compared to 51.1 percent in this age group in December 1994, the DDS population is becoming increasingly younger.

Changes in the residence types of the population are also worth noting. While 63.8 percent of persons resided in the home of a parent or guardian in December 1994, 71.6 percent had this residence type in December 2004. During this same period, decreases continued in the proportion of persons living in community care settings (18.3 to 13.2 percent) and developmental centers (4.4 to 1.6 percent).

The predominant trend in the ethnic makeup of the population continued in 2004. Hispanics remain the fastest growing segment of the DDS population increasing from 24.3 percent in December 1994 to 31.8 percent in December 2004. Over this same period, the white segment of the population decreased from 49.4 percent to 42.4 percent.

Definitions of Residence Types

Own Home-Parent: Home of a family member or guardian.

Community Care: Settings such as a Community Care Facilities (CCF), Foster Homes for Children, and FHA Family Homes for Adults.

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

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

Developmental Center: State developmental center (SDC) operated by DDS.

Other: Settings such as hospitals, community treatment facilities, rehabilitation centers, psychiatric treatment centers, correctional institutions, and other settings in the community.

Demographics of Persons Served by DDS
Persons with Status Codes 1, 2 and 8 on Client Master File
as of December 1994 Compared to December 2004

December 1994

Gender	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Female	55,053	43.3%
Male	72,081	56.7%
Total	127,134	100.0%

Age	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Birth - 2 Yrs.	14,304	11.3%
3 - 13 Yrs.	33,005	26.0%
14 - 21 Yrs.	17,520	13.8%
22 - 31 Yrs.	23,626	18.6%
32 - 41 Yrs.	20,276	15.9%
42 - 51 Yrs.	11,109	8.7%
52 - 61 Yrs.	4,335	3.4%
62 Yrs. & Older	2,959	2.3%
Total	127,134	100.0%

Residence Type	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Own Home-Parent	81,058	63.8%
Community Care	23,304	18.3%
ILS/SLS	9,230	7.3%
SNF/ICF	6,563	5.2%
Developmental Center	5,552	4.4%
Other	1,427	1.1%
Total	127,134	100.0%

ILS/SLS: Independent Living Settings/Supported Living Settings.
 SNF/ICF: Skilled Nursing Facility/Intermediate Care Facility.
 ICF includes ICF/DD, DD-H, and DD-N.

Ethnicity	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
White	62,858	49.4%
Hispanic	30,938	24.3%
Black	13,438	10.6%
Asian	5,498	4.3%
Filipino	1,910	1.5%
Native American	525	0.4%
Pacific Islander	200	0.2%
Other	11,767	9.3%
Total	127,134	100.0%

December 2004

Gender	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Female	80,064	39.8%
Male	120,987	60.2%
Total	201,051	100.0%

Age	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Birth - 2 Yrs.	22,601	11.2%
3 - 13 Yrs.	57,793	28.7%
14 - 21 Yrs.	33,697	16.8%
22 - 31 Yrs.	28,365	14.1%
32 - 41 Yrs.	22,812	11.3%
42 - 51 Yrs.	20,298	10.1%
52 - 61 Yrs.	10,635	5.3%
62 Yrs. & Older	4,850	2.4%
Total	201,051	100.0%

Residence Type	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Own Home-Parent	144,023	71.6%
Community Care	26,442	13.2%
ILS/SLS	17,333	8.6%
SNF/ICF	8,783	4.4%
Developmental Center	3,231	1.6%
Other	1,239	0.6%
Total	201,051	100.0%

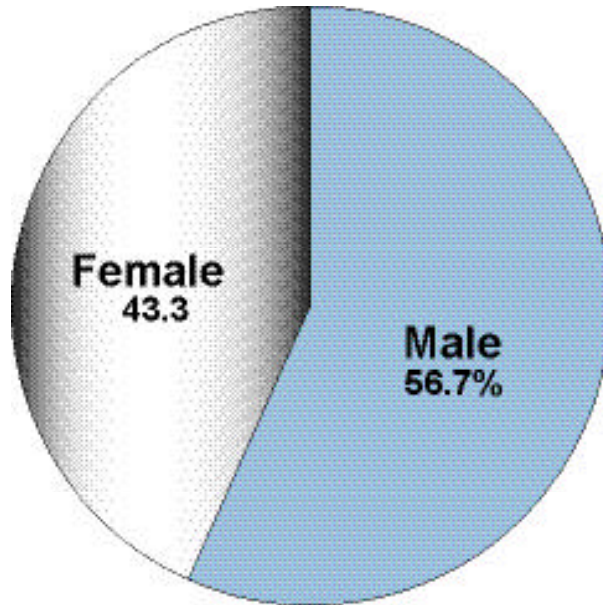
ILS/SLS: Independent Living Settings/Supported Living Settings.
 SNF/ICF: Skilled Nursing Facility/Intermediate Care Facility.
 ICF includes ICF/DD, DD-H, and DD-N.

Ethnicity	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
White	85,226	42.4%
Hispanic	63,938	31.8%
Black	20,732	10.3%
Asian	10,946	5.4%
Filipino	3,911	1.9%
Native American	818	0.4%
Pacific Islander	431	0.2%
Other	15,049	7.5%
Total	201,051	100.0%

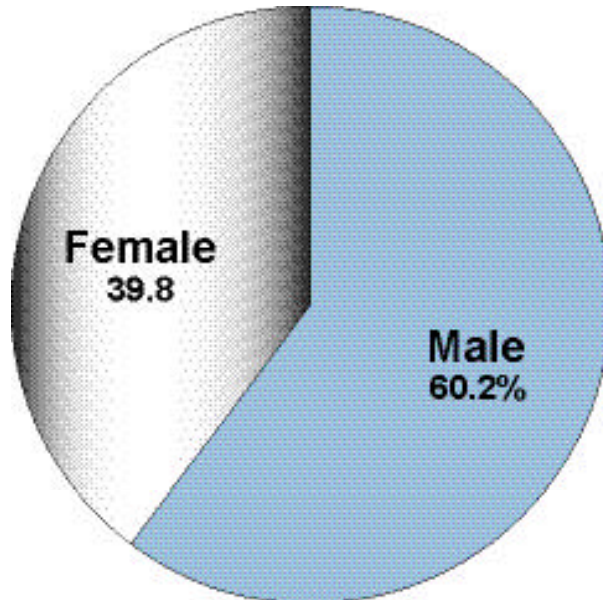
Note: The source of the data depicted in the "Demographics of Persons Served by DDS" tables and charts is the Client Master File (CMF). Please refer to page 1 for the definitions of the CMF and status codes.

Gender of Individuals Served by DDS*

December 1994

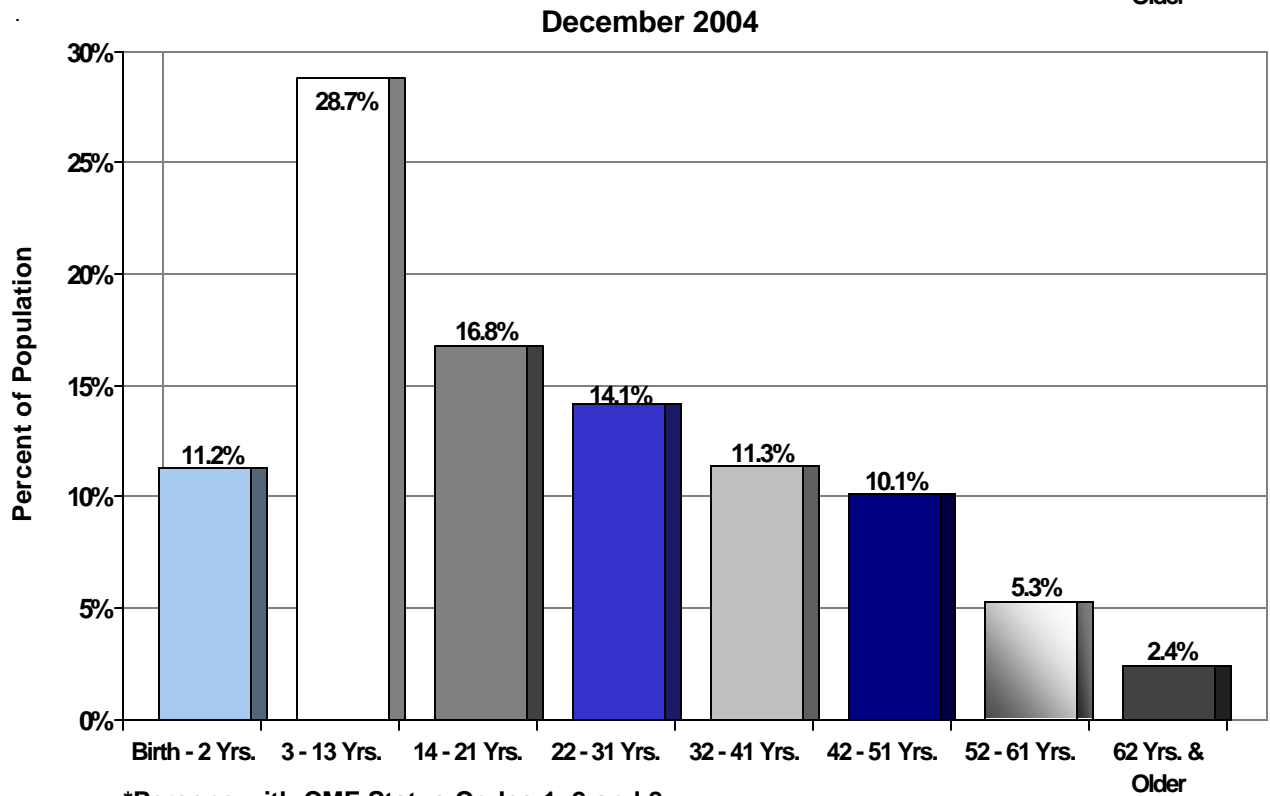
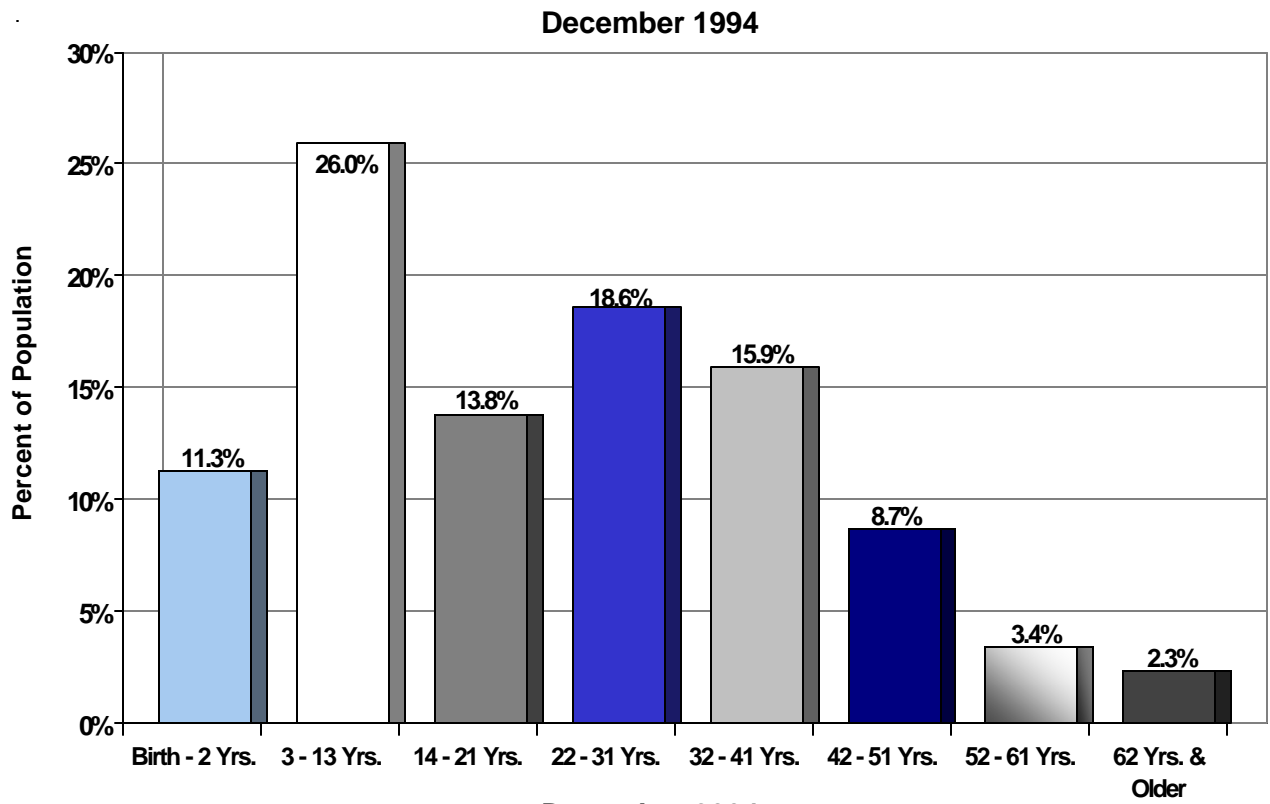


December 2004



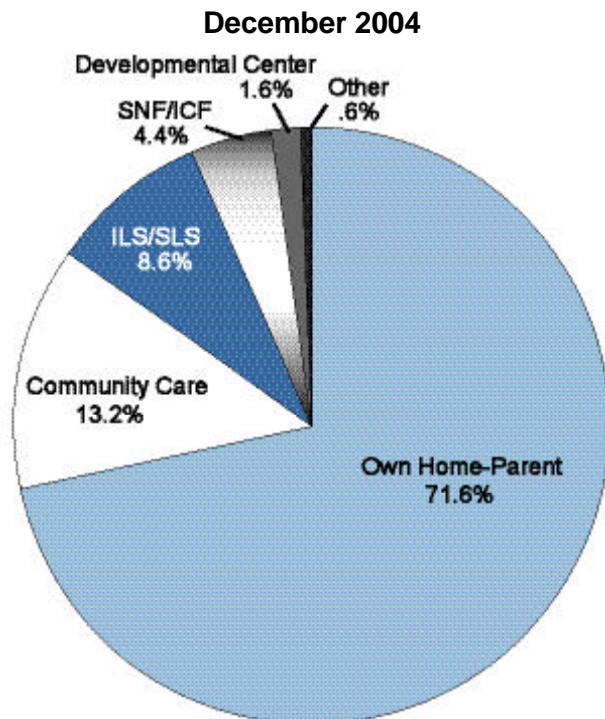
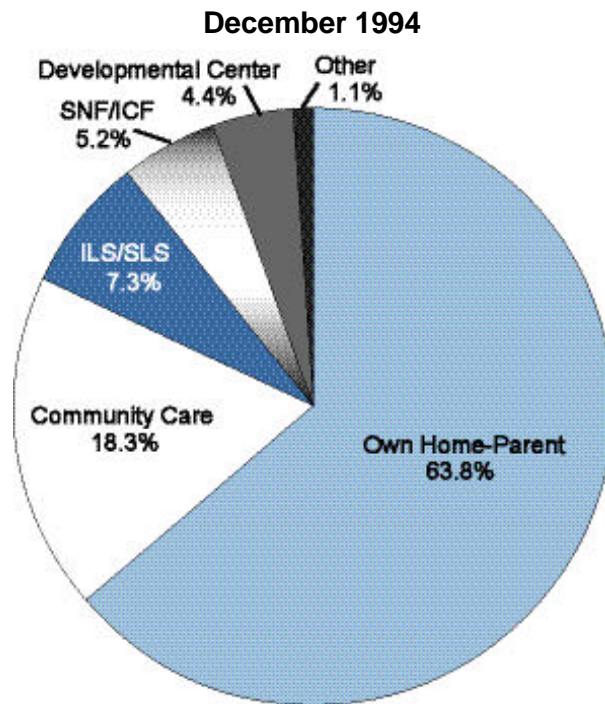
*Persons with CMF Status Codes 1, 2 and 8

Age of Individuals Served by DDS*



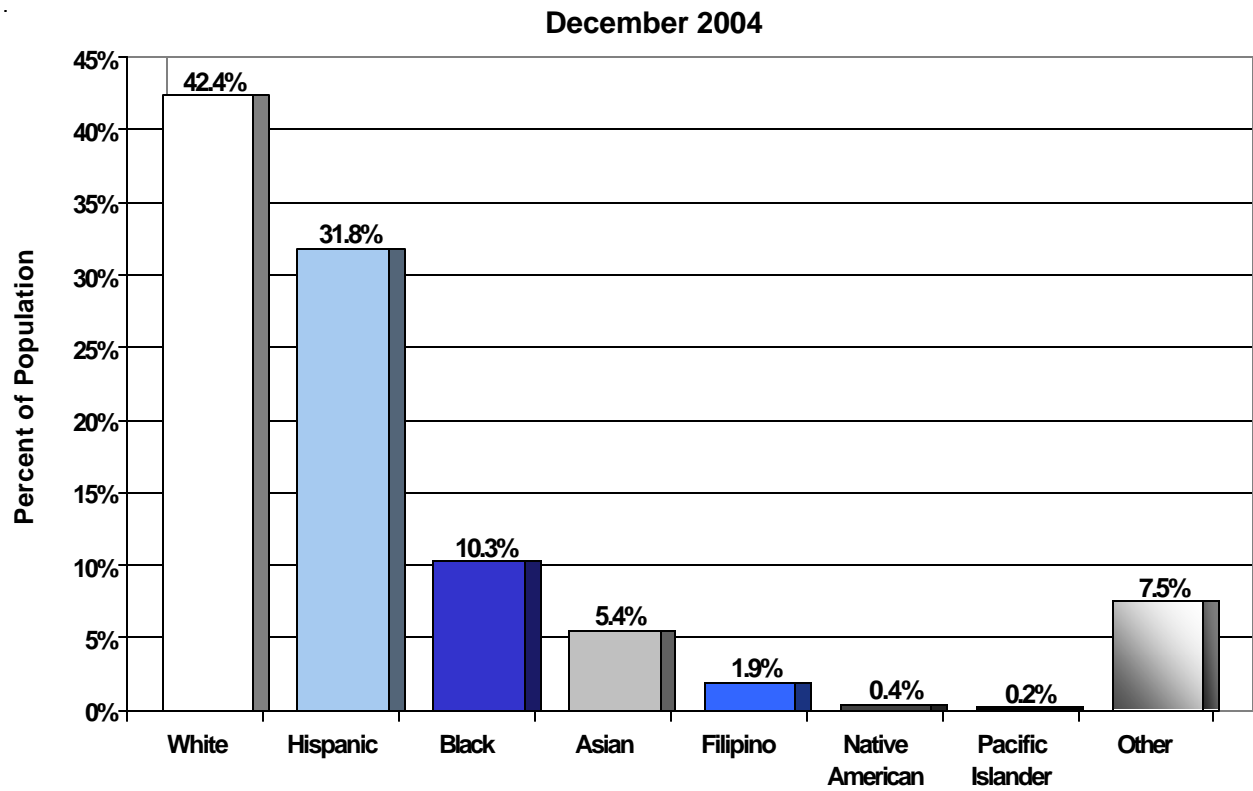
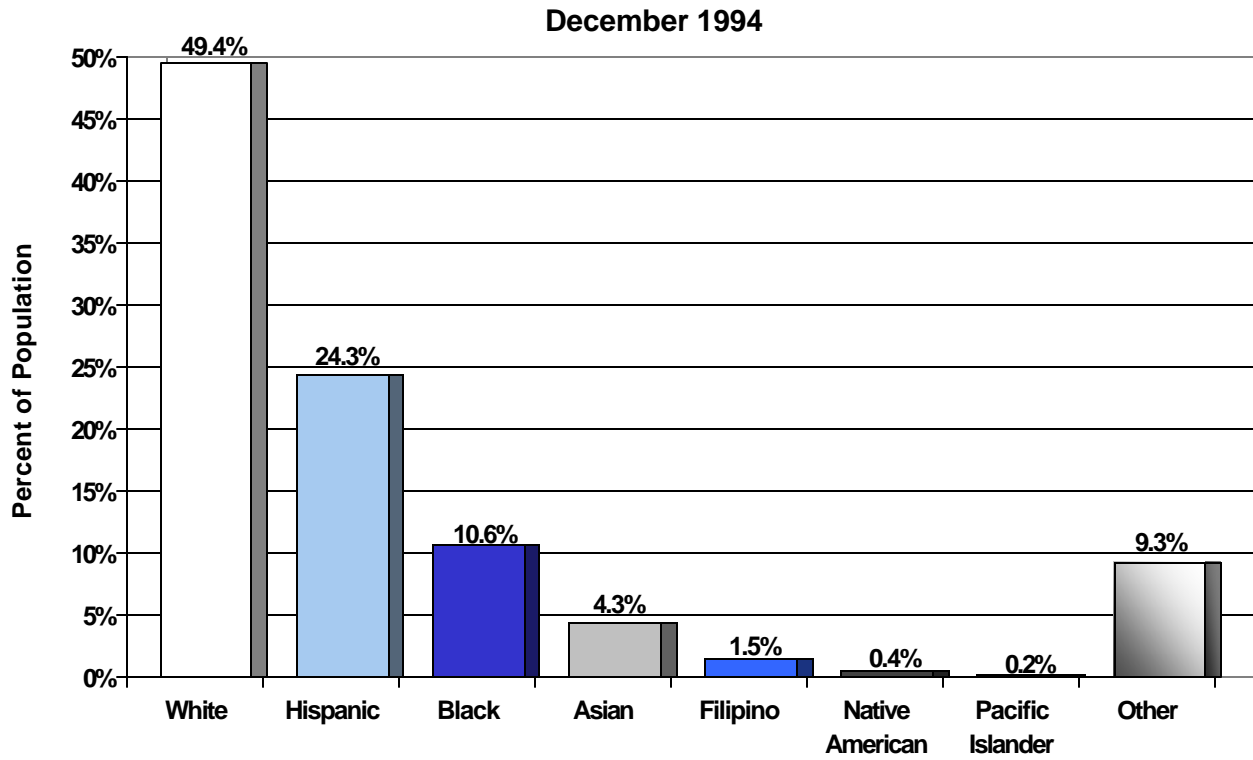
*Persons with CMF Status Codes 1, 2 and 8

Residence of Individuals Served by DDS*



*Persons with CMF Status Codes 1, 2 and 8

Ethnicity of Individuals Served by DDS*



*Persons with CMF Status Codes 1, 2 and 8

Residence Types of Persons with Developmental Disabilities by Age Group in December 1999 and December 2004

During the period from December 1999 through December 2004, the percentage of persons served by DDS in both the "Birth through 17" and "18 and Older" age groups increased for those residing in the home of a parent, guardian or conservator (labeled "Own Home-Parent" in the tables below) and decreased for those residing in community care settings and developmental centers. These changes are consistent with the high priority the Lanterman Act places on providing opportunities for children with developmental disabilities to live with families and for people of all ages to live in home-like environments.

The percentage of persons 18 years of age and older residing in independent and supported living settings also increased between December 1999 and December 2004. This change also follows the Lanterman Act's direction to provide "opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities to be integrated into the mainstream of life in their home communities, including supported living and other appropriate community living arrangements."

Individuals Ages Birth through 17				
Residence Type	as of Dec. 1999		as of Dec. 2004	
	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Own Home-Parent	67,326	91.0%	92,453	94.1%
Community Care	5,323	7.2%	4,803	4.9%
SNF/ICF	730	1.0%	532	0.5%
Developmental Center	128	0.2%	51	0.1%
ILS/SLS	16	0.0%	2	0.0%
Other	456	0.6%	387	0.4%
Total	73,979	100.0%	98,228	100.0%

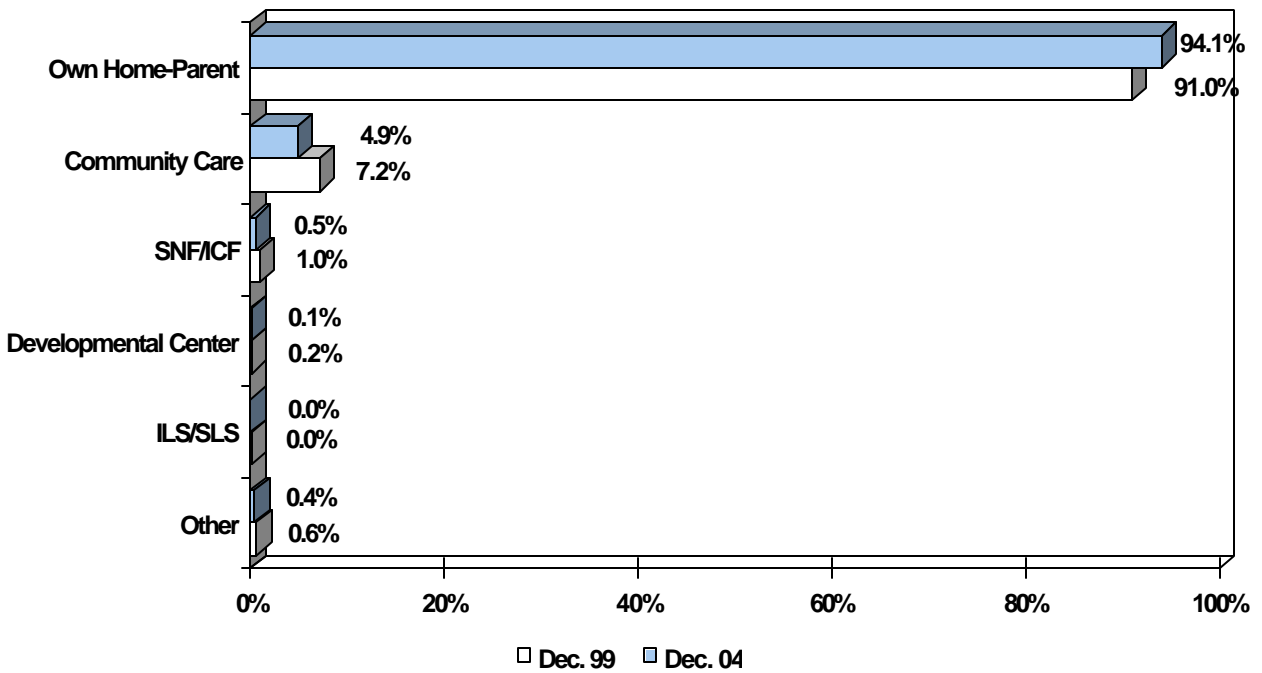
Individuals Ages 18 and Older				
Residence Type	as of Dec. 1999		as of Dec. 2004	
	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Own Home-Parent	40,151	46.9%	51,570	50.2%
Community Care	19,820	23.2%	21,639	21.0%
ILS/SLS	13,802	16.1%	17,331	16.9%
SNF/ICF	7,643	8.9%	8,251	8.0%
Developmental Center	3,728	4.4%	3,180	3.1%
Other	419	0.5%	852	0.8%
Total	85,563	100.0%	102,823	100.0%

Note: The tables above include only persons with status codes 1, 2 and 8.

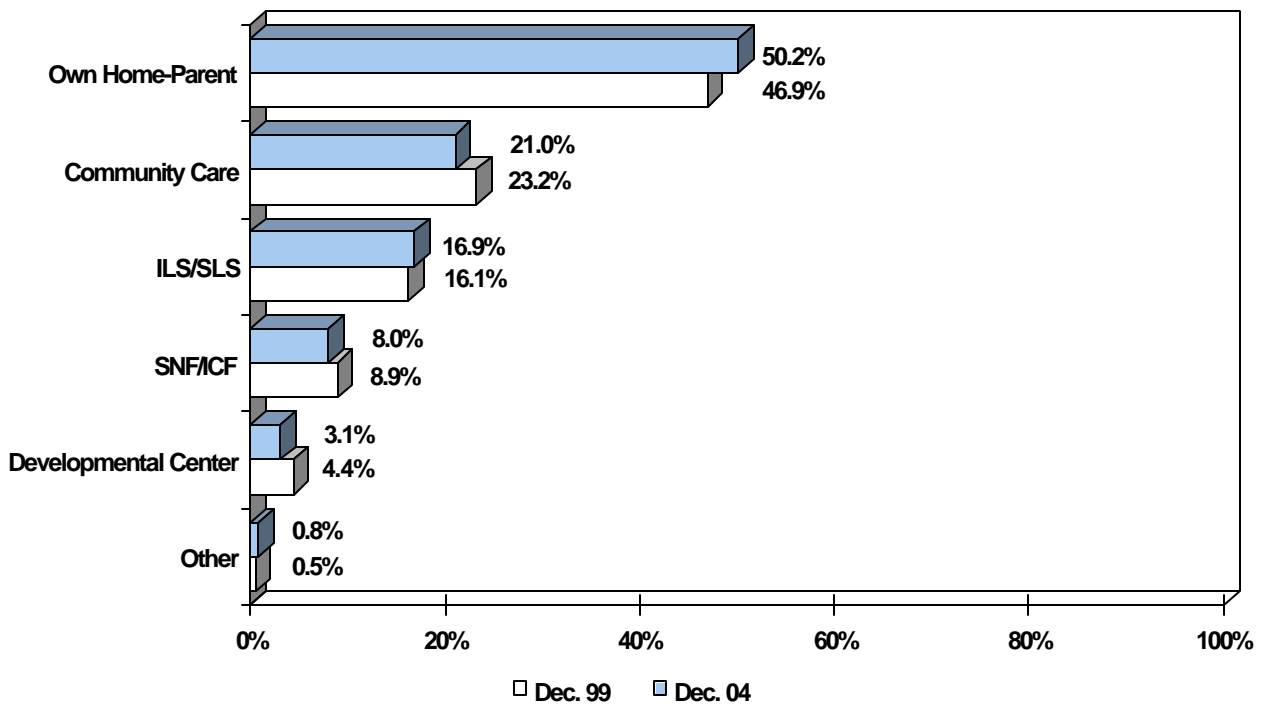
For a description of status codes, see page 1.

For a description of residence types, see page 4.

Individuals Ages Birth Through 17*



Individuals Ages 18 and Older*



*Persons with CMF Status Codes 1, 2 and 8

Age of Persons at Time of Intake Into Developmental Services System and Demographics of Persons Engaged in the Intake and Assessment Process

The age of individuals at the time of intake (based on the first CMF date) was analyzed for persons who entered the developmental services system during the ten-year period of January 1995 through December 2004. The following patterns were found:

- 58 percent of persons entering the developmental services system were under three years of age. 69 percent were five years of age or younger.
- Entries into the developmental services system declined during the typical school ages but increased as individuals “aged out” of the school system at around age 18.
- Another peak in the number of persons entering the developmental services system was found as individuals reached their mid 30s. A possible explanation for this increase is that parents, guardians or conservators may be less able to continue providing the same level of support as they and their adult children grow older.

Information relating to the gender and age of persons engaged in the intake and assessment process in December 2004 is provided on the next page.³ Comparisons across the years may indicate changes are occurring in the gender and age distribution of persons involved in the intake and assessment process. However, because the numbers for each year are based on only one point in time, a more complete study would be required to draw conclusions.

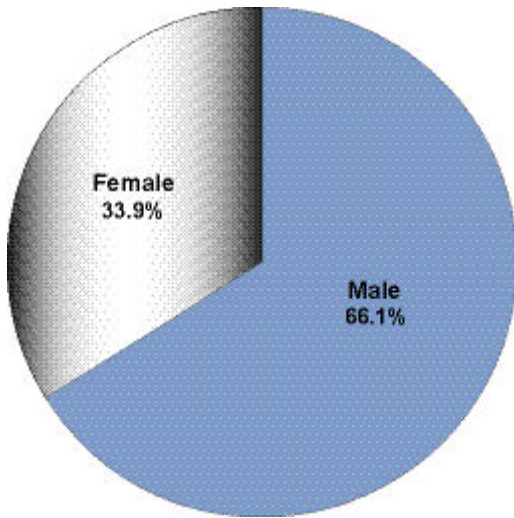
The percent of the population engaged in intake who were male increased from 61 percent in December 1994 to 66 percent in December 2004. In age distribution, the largest differences for persons engaged in intake in December 1994 compared to December 2004 were identified in the age ranges of birth through two years and 22 through 41 years. Persons under age 3 represented 36 percent of the intake population in December 1994 versus 44 percent in December 2004. Individuals in the 22 through 41 age range composed 10 percent of the intake population in December 1994 compared to 5 percent in December 2004.

Of the 6,584 persons who received intake and assessment services in December 2004, 52 percent were determined eligible to receive services and given a “high risk infant” status (code 1) or an active status (codes 2 or 8) on the CMF as of July 1, 2005.

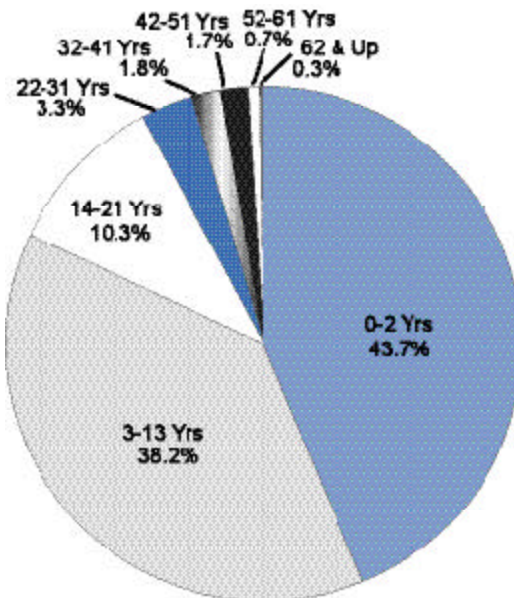
³Prior editions of the Fact Book offer similar information for other years.

Demographics of Persons Engaged in the Intake and Assessment Process

**Persons with Status Code 0
Based on Client Master File as of December 2004**



Gender	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Male	4,353	66.1%
Female	2,231	33.9%
Total	6,584	100.0%



Age	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total
Birth to 2 Yrs	2,878	43.7%
03 to 13 Yrs	2,517	38.2%
14 to 21 Yrs	675	10.3%
22 to 31 Yrs	220	3.3%
32 to 41 Yrs	119	1.8%
42 to 51 Yrs	111	1.7%
52 to 61 Yrs	43	0.7%
62 and Older	21	0.3%
Total	6,584	100.0%

Note: The source of the data depicted in the “Demographics of Persons Engaged in the Intake and Assessment Process” tables and charts is the CME. Please refer to definition on page 1.

Characteristics of Persons with CDERs⁴ on File as of December 2004

DDS collects data on the characteristics of the persons it serves. In the tables and charts that follow, information on four of the major types of developmental disabilities of persons served by DDS are presented for December 1994 and December 2004. Similar data have been reported for other years in prior editions of the Fact Book.

The composition of the population by type of developmental disability shows some significant shifts from December 1994 to December 2004. For example, only 12.4 percent of the population served had “No Mental Retardation” recorded on their CDERs in December 1994. But by December 2004, the percent with “No Mental Retardation” had grown to 21.8 percent. During this same time period, the percentage of persons reported to have “Moderate”, “Severe” or “Profound Retardation” continued to decline from a collective 44 percent to 32.8 percent. The percent of the population with epilepsy and the percent with cerebral palsy also declined over this period from 25.6 to 21 percent for epilepsy and from 23.9 to 19.4 percent for cerebral palsy. The only developmental disability type that showed an overall increase as a percentage of the population was autism, which grew from 5.3 percent in December 1994 to 15.1 percent in December 2004.⁵

The accumulated growth rates spanning December 1994 through December 2004 for the four major types of developmental disabilities are compared on page 18. In addition, the graph on page 19 displays information on the combinations of developmental disabilities that persons served by DDS have.

⁴Only persons with a Client Development Evaluation Report (CDER) on file are included in the “Characteristics of Persons” article, tables and graphs. The CDER file contains diagnostic and evaluation data including developmental, cognitive, behavioral and medical information that is recorded when a person is given a client development evaluation. All persons diagnosed with a developmental disability who have active status in the DDS system should have a CDER on file. For children under three years of age, a different, age-appropriate assessment tool called the Early Start Report is used instead of the CDER.

⁵For detailed analyses regarding persons with autism who are served by DDS, please refer to the 2003 DDS Autism Report available on-line at www.dds.ca.gov/autism.

Mental Retardation				
	Dec. 1994		Dec. 2004	
Level of Mental Retardation	Number of Persons	% of Total	Number of Persons	% of Total
Not MR	13,586	12.4%	38,472	21.8%
Mild	40,176	36.7%	69,101	39.2%
Moderate	23,530	21.5%	31,360	17.8%
Severe	12,926	11.8%	15,057	8.5%
Profound	11,747	10.7%	11,389	6.5%
Unknown	7,394	6.8%	11,086	6.3%
Total	109,359	100.0%	176,465	100.0%

Mental Retardation is characterized by significant limitations both in intellectual functioning (i.e., an IQ of approximately 70 or below) and in adaptive behavior as expressed in conceptual, social and practical adaptive skills. Levels of retardation are reported here as mild, moderate, severe, profound, not MR (i.e., mental retardation is not present), or unknown.

Epilepsy				
	Dec. 1994		Dec. 2004	
Has Epilepsy	Number of Persons	% of Total	Number of Persons	% of Total
No	81,387	74.4%	139,389	79.0%
Yes	27,972	25.6%	37,076	21.0%
Total	109,359	100.0%	176,465	100.0%

Epilepsy is defined as recurrent, unprovoked seizures. Seizures can cause loss of muscle control, tremors, loss of consciousness and other symptoms. A modification of "International Classification of Epileptic Seizures" is employed for describing seizures.

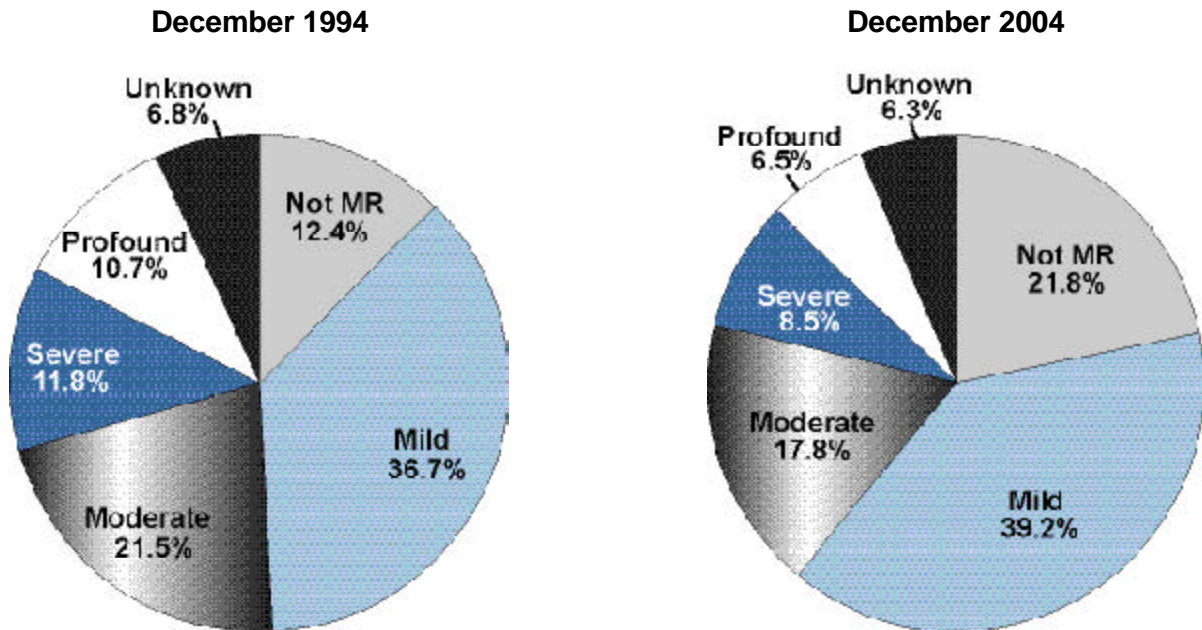
Cerebral Palsy				
	Dec. 1994		Dec. 2004	
Has CP	Number of Persons	% of Total	Number of Persons	% of Total
No	83,272	76.1%	142,319	80.6%
Yes	26,087	23.9%	34,146	19.4%
Total	109,359	100.0%	176,465	100.0%

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

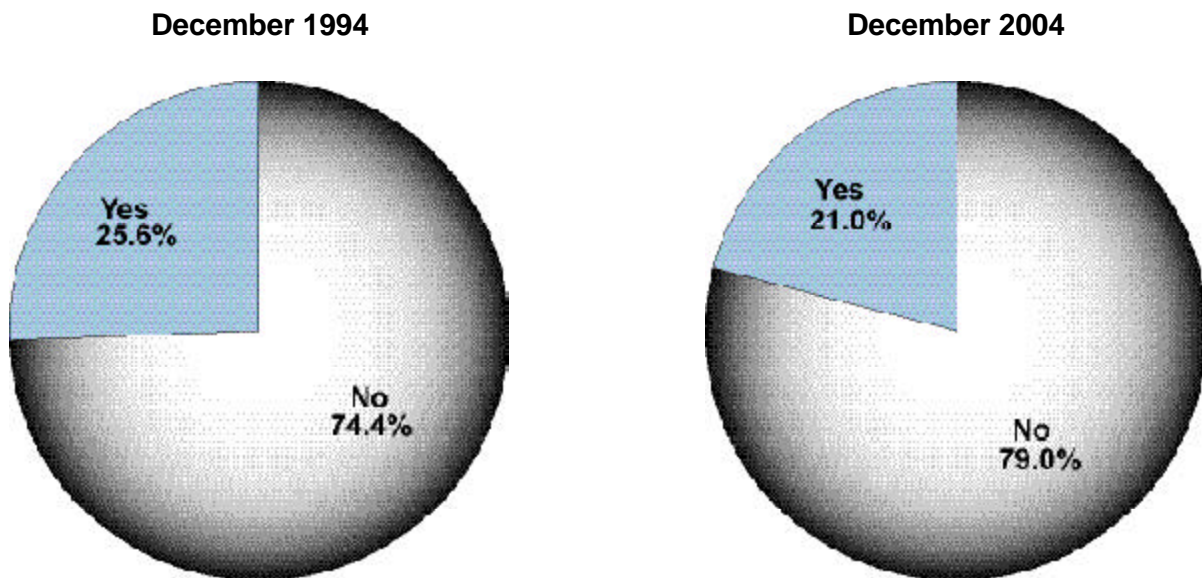
Autism				
	Dec. 1994		Dec. 2004	
Has Autism	Number of Persons	% of Total	Number of Persons	% of Total
No	103,584	94.7%	149,889	84.9%
Yes	5,775	5.3%	26,576	15.1%
Total	109,359	100.0%	176,465	100.0%

Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder with multiple etiologies defined as a syndrome causing gross and sustained impairment in social interaction and communication with restricted and stereotyped patterns of behavior, interests, and activities that appear prior to the age of three. The number of persons reported with Autism include both the diagnosis of Autism-Full Syndrome and the diagnosis of Autism-Residual State, as recorded on CDER.

Level of Mental Retardation

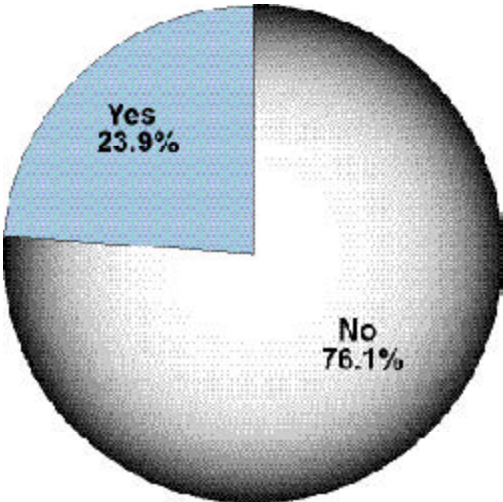


Epilepsy or Seizure Disorder

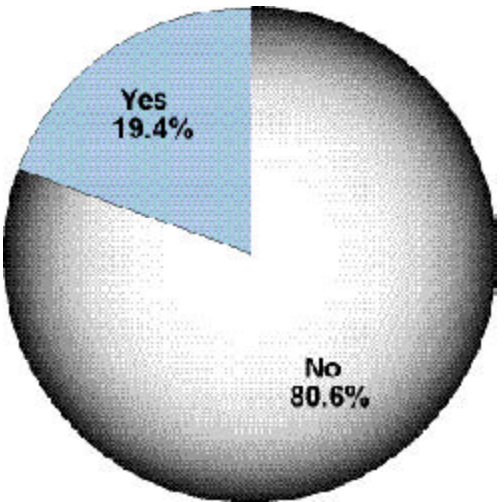


Cerebral Palsy or Similar Motor Dysfunctions

December 1994

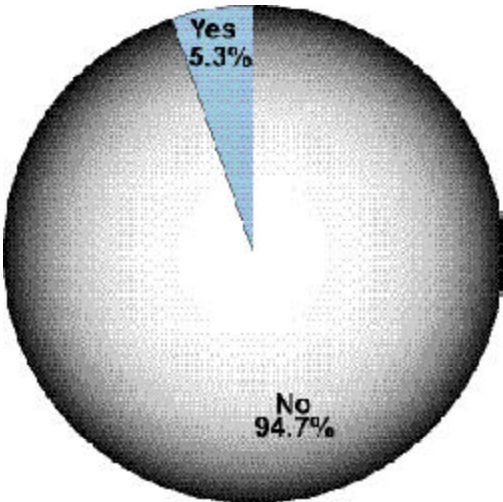


December 2004

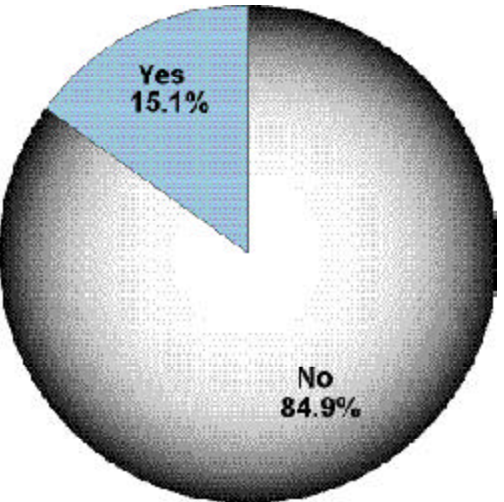


Autism

December 1994

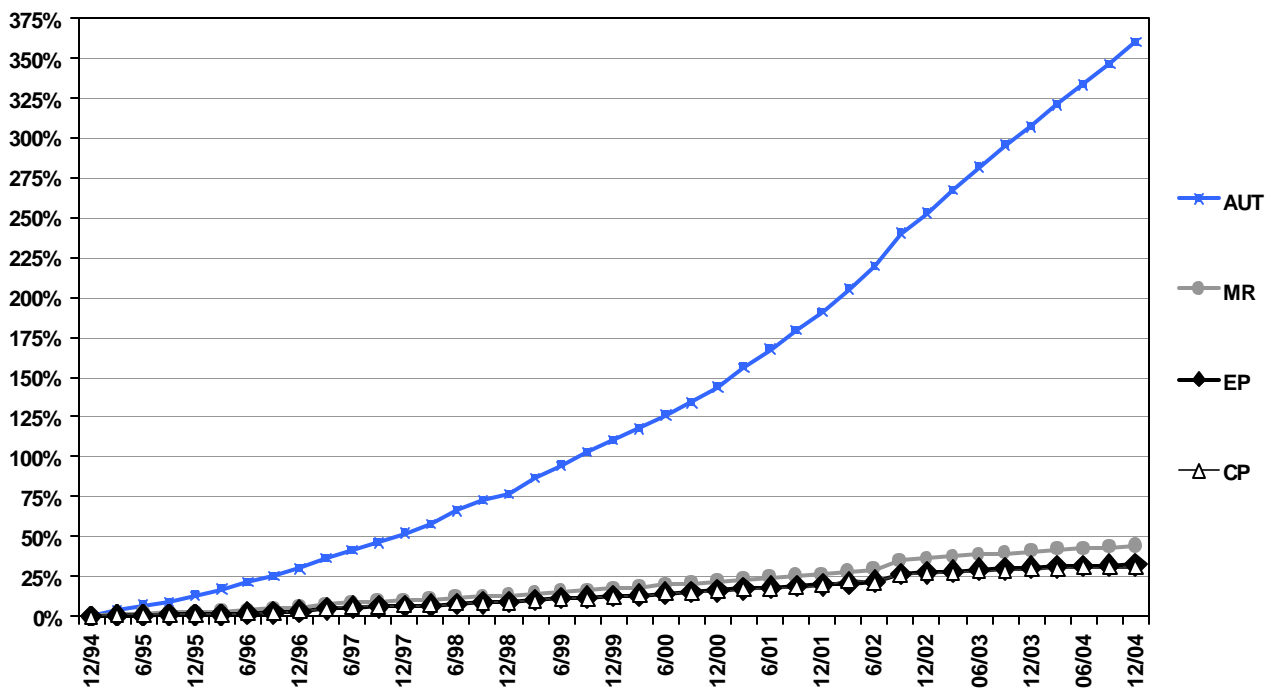


December 2004



Trends of Four Major Developmental Disabilities Compared Population Growth from December 1994 through December 2004 Based on CDERs at Quarterly Intervals

An examination of growth in the population served by DDS (defined here as persons who have a CDER on file) for each of the four primary types of developmental disabilities over a nine-year period, from December 1994 through December 2004, reveals a significant rate of growth for those with autism compared to the other three types of developmental disabilities. While the total number of persons with current CDERs increased 61 percent (109,359 to 176,465), the number of persons with autism recorded on their CDERs grew 360 percent (5,775 to 26,576) from December 1994 through December 2004. During this same period, the other types of developmental disabilities showed the following growth: 1) mental retardation, 44 percent (95,773 to 137,993 persons); 2) epilepsy, 33 percent (27,972 to 37,076 persons); and 3) cerebral palsy, 31 percent (26,087 to 34,146 persons). As shown on the next page, individuals may have more than one type of developmental disability.

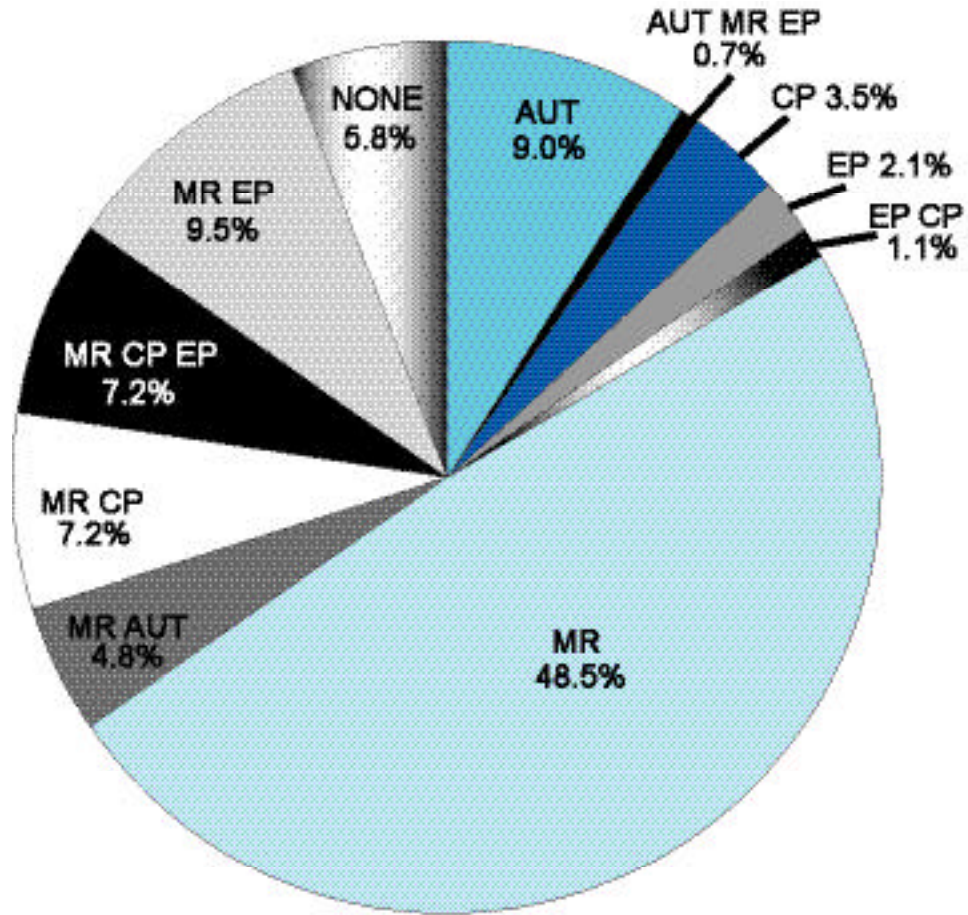


MR = Mental Retardation; AUT = Autism; EP = Epilepsy/Seizure Disorder; CP = Cerebral Palsy

Note: Population numbers for each type of developmental disability identified above should not be added together, because there is duplication of persons across categories.

Information on Developmental Disability Combinations

Based on December 2004 CDER



Note: The four major types of developmental disabilities have been abbreviated in the chart above as follows--Autism (AUT), Cerebral Palsy (CP), Epilepsy/Seizure Disorder (EP), and Mental Retardation (MR). The chart segment labeled "None" represents the fifth category of developmental disability defined as a disabling condition closely related to mental retardation that requires similar treatment. Five developmental disability combinations were omitted from the chart above because the percent of people who fell in these categories was so small. The combinations and percents are as follows--AUT/EP=0.2%, AUT/MR/CP=0.1%, AUT/CP=0.1%, AUT/EP/CP=0.0% and AUT/MR/EP/CP=0.1%.

What People Receive

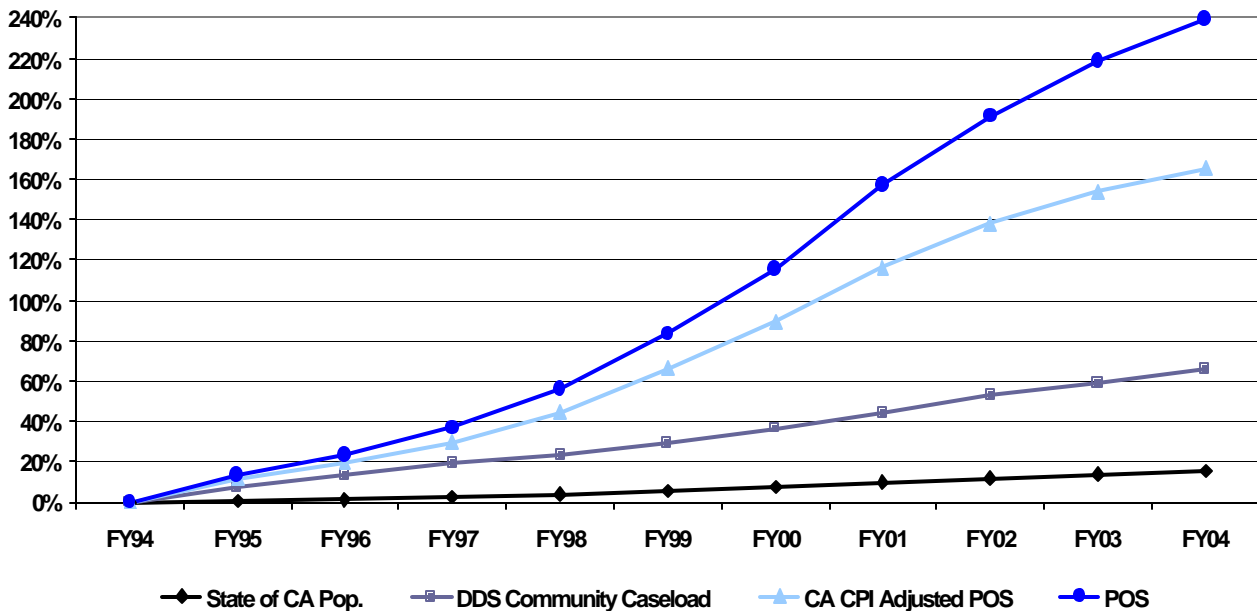


“Big Pond” is a watercolor painting created by artist Robert Wilson. Robert has been attending art programs at the Short Center in Sacramento for over a decade. While many of Robert’s artworks have reflected a personal world filled with celebrities, dance parties, and people in unusual places, in recent years he has been focusing on formal landscape paintings using watercolors.

POS Growth Compared to DDS Caseload and State of California Population Growth - Fiscal Years (FY) 1993/94 through 2003/04

The cumulative rate of growth for Purchase of Service (POS) expenditures from FY 1993/94 through FY 2003/04 totaled 239 percent. The cumulative growth rate of POS dollars adjusted by the California Consumer Price Index (CA CPI)⁶ totaled roughly 165 percent. By comparison, the DDS community caseload (persons with status codes 1 and 2 on the CMF in June of each FY) grew 66 percent over this period. The State of California population from January 1994 through January 2004 grew 15 percent (based on Dept. of Finance estimates).

Comparison of Cumulative Growth in POS, CA CPI Adjusted POS, DDS Community Caseload, and State of California Population
Fiscal Years 1993/94 Through 2003/04



Fiscal Year	State of CA Pop (DOF Jan. Estimates)		DDS Caseload (CMF Status 1 & 2)		CA CPI Adjusted POS		POS Expenditures	
	Number of Persons	Cumulative Growth	Number of Persons	Cumulative Growth	Dollars	Cumulative Growth	Dollars	Cumulative Growth
1993/94	31,418,000	0	117,149	0	\$381,335,704	0	\$573,528,899	0
1994/95	31,617,000	0.63%	125,312	6.97%	\$424,824,925	11.40%	\$649,982,136	13.33%
1995/96	31,837,000	1.33%	132,411	13.03%	\$455,156,656	19.36%	\$706,403,130	23.17%
1996/97	32,207,000	2.51%	139,321	18.93%	\$494,120,749	29.58%	\$784,663,750	36.81%
1997/98	32,657,000	3.94%	144,619	23.45%	\$551,546,585	44.64%	\$893,505,467	55.79%
1998/99	33,140,000	5.48%	151,926	29.69%	\$633,328,227	66.08%	\$1,051,324,857	83.31%
1999/00	33,753,000	7.43%	160,091	36.66%	\$721,704,353	89.26%	\$1,235,557,853	115.43%
2000/01	34,442,000	9.63%	169,022	44.28%	\$824,781,936	116.29%	\$1,473,060,538	156.84%
2001/02	35,089,000	11.68%	179,028	52.82%	\$908,473,643	138.23%	\$1,670,683,029	191.30%
2002/03	35,691,000	13.60%	186,763	59.42%	\$968,094,009	153.87%	\$1,826,793,395	218.52%
2003/04	36,271,000	15.45%	194,769	66.26%	\$1,012,336,263	165.47%	\$1,945,710,298	239.25%

⁶The source of the California CPI index is the California Department of Finance (DOF). DOF calculates the index using a formula developed by the California Department of Industrial Relations.

Purchase of Service Expenditures by Budget Category Fiscal Year 2002/03 and Fiscal Year 2003/04 Compared

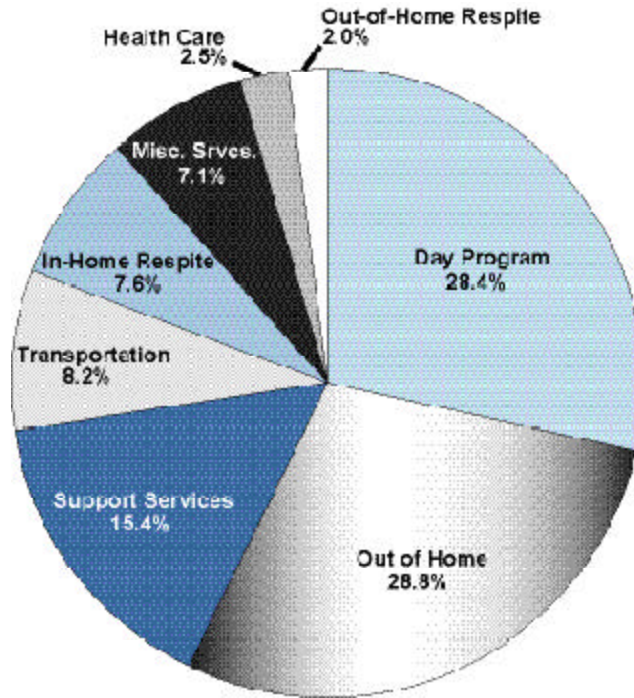
POS budget categories include Out-of-Home, Day Programs, Transportation, and Other Services. Included in each category are the following services: "Out-of-Home"--care, supervision and training for individuals in community care facilities; "Day Programs"--community-based training, e.g., behavior management, self-help/self-care skills, community integration, and infant development programs; "Transportation" --transportation provided by transportation companies, residential facilities, day programs, public transportation, family members, friends or ambulances. "Other Services" are broken into five sub-categories, namely Health Care, In-Home Respite, Out-of-Home Respite, Support Services, and Miscellaneous Services. "Support Services" includes community integration training, adaptive skills training, community activities support, supplemental residential, day services or program support, behavior management consulting, and supported living services. "Miscellaneous Services" includes the services of tutors, special education teachers, recreational therapists, counselors, infant development specialists, and speech pathologists.

In FY 2003/04, expenditures for these services totaled more than 1.9 billion dollars. While most categories increased in terms of total dollars between FY 2002/03 and 2003/04, the categories of In-Home Respite and Out-of-Home Respite decreased in total dollars in FY 2003/04. Support Services grew the most both in terms of dollars and percent of total dollars, followed by the growing Miscellaneous Services category. Other categories, such as Day Programs and Transportation increased in terms of dollars in FY 2003/04 but represented smaller percentages of the total dollars spent in FY 2003/04 than in FY 2002/03.

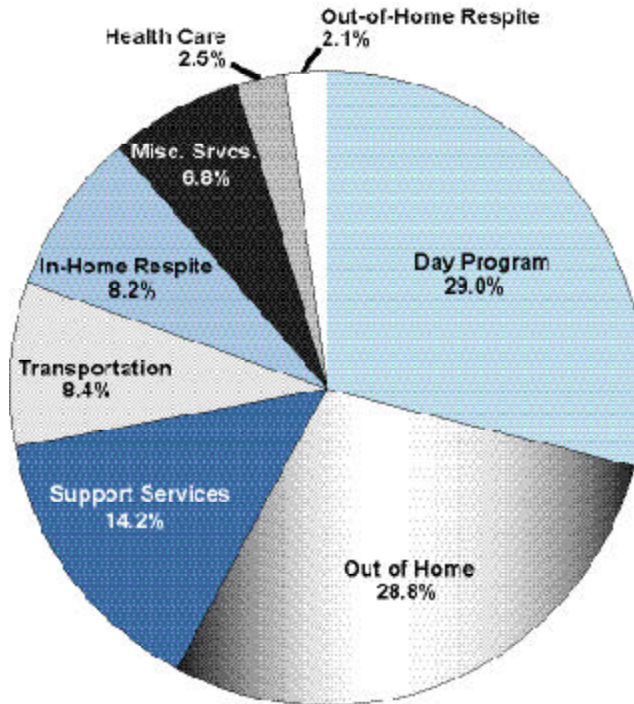
Budget Category	Fiscal Year 2002/03		Fiscal Year 2003/04	
	POS Dollars	% of Total	POS Dollars	% of Total
Day Program	\$529,922,281	29.0%	\$553,422,499	28.4%
Out-of-Home	526,556,204	28.8%	559,649,333	28.8%
Support Services	259,329,587	14.2%	299,248,436	15.4%
Transportation	152,902,707	8.4%	160,324,817	8.2%
In-Home Respite	149,099,463	8.2%	147,382,209	7.6%
Misc. Services	123,537,159	6.8%	137,239,050	7.1%
Health Care	46,210,913	2.5%	49,300,965	2.5%
Out-of-Home Respite	39,235,080	2.1%	39,142,989	2.0%
Total	\$1,826,793,394	100.0%	\$1,945,710,298	100.0%

Note: Regional centers can submit purchase of service claims to DDS years after the services have been delivered. Dollar amounts are recorded in the POS file according to when the services were rendered, not when the claims were received. As such, the POS dollar amounts reflected for prior years continue to change as additional vendor billings are received for services delivered during previous years. The POS file at DDS HQ is updated monthly. While all of the POS-related articles in this Fact Book edition are based on the POS file as updated in July 2005, dollar amounts reported for prior years may not agree with the dollar amounts reported for the same years in previous editions of the Fact Book.

Fiscal Year 2003/04 POS Dollars



Fiscal Year 2002/03 POS Dollars



POS Expenditure Changes Fiscal Years 1999/00 through 2003/04

While most service categories increased in total POS dollars spent in FY 2003/04 compared to 1999/00, the percentage change in dollars over the period varied considerably from one service category to the next. The only service category with a decrease in POS dollars between FY 1999/00 and 2003/04 was "Mobility Training". The dollar growth for the service category "Activity Center" was also relatively small at only three percent.

The highest growth category in terms of the percentage change in POS dollars over the five years was "Other Look-Alike Programs" (increased 293 percent). Other high growth categories over this time span included "Behavioral Services" (increased 208 percent) and "Social Recreational Activities" (increased 184 percent). By comparison, total POS expenditures increased 58 percent between FY 1999/00 and 2003/04.

While the expenditure growth rate for a given service category may be large, the difference in actual POS dollars spent may be relatively small. For example, between FY 1999/00 and 2003/04 POS dollars spent for "Non-Medical Therapy Services" increased 152 percent, but in terms of dollars, grew by only \$4.3 million. Conversely, POS expenditures for "Residential Services" over this five year period grew 42 percent but the dollar increase totalled over \$160 million.

The relative share of total POS dollars that a service category represents also deserves attention. For example, the combined POS dollar amount in FY 2003/04 for the three service categories with the highest growth rates between FY 1999/00 and 2003/04 (i.e., "Other Look-Alike Programs", "Behavioral Services", and "Social Recreational Activities") represented about seven percent of the total POS dollars. In contrast, "Residential Services" and "Adult Day Programs", two service categories with expenditure growth rates below the growth rate for total POS dollars during the five year span, together represented over half of all POS dollars spent (28 percent and 26 percent, respectively) in FY 2003/04.

POS Expenditures by Fiscal Year (Dollars in Thousands)

Service Category	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 99/00 to
						FY 03/04
						% Change
Residential Services	\$386,173	\$451,943	\$480,582	\$514,646	\$546,862	41.6%
Adult Day Programs	\$353,249	\$405,712	\$442,438	\$480,593	\$509,005	44.1%
Activity Center	\$41,201	\$42,946	\$42,448	\$42,482	\$42,345	2.8%
Adult Development Center	\$174,513	\$200,327	\$213,595	\$225,123	\$238,315	36.6%
Behavior Mgmt. Program	\$76,355	\$89,523	\$99,864	\$108,011	\$115,217	50.9%
Independent Living Program	\$46,279	\$53,386	\$57,952	\$60,786	\$59,668	28.9%
Social Recreation Program	\$2,049	\$2,087	\$2,486	\$2,860	\$2,969	44.9%
Other "Look-Alike" Programs	\$12,852	\$17,444	\$26,094	\$41,331	\$50,491	292.9%
Supported Living & Related Svs.	\$91,628	\$122,542	\$153,810	\$181,797	\$208,155	127.2%
Transportation	\$114,366	\$126,911	\$143,640	\$152,945	\$160,368	40.2%
Respite	\$94,282	\$119,433	\$145,832	\$154,845	\$152,235	61.5%
Infant Program Services	\$53,798	\$65,624	\$75,680	\$84,763	\$89,859	67.0%
Behavioral Services	\$23,176	\$27,684	\$39,866	\$49,924	\$71,297	207.6%
Medical Care & Services	\$36,128	\$43,628	\$52,236	\$58,153	\$60,555	67.6%
Day Care	\$18,824	\$23,972	\$29,562	\$32,946	\$33,656	78.8%
Supplemental Program Support	\$16,976	\$21,171	\$26,264	\$29,256	\$29,943	76.4%
Social/Recreational Activities	\$4,947	\$6,824	\$11,403	\$13,783	\$14,030	183.6%
Non-Medical Therapy Services	\$2,852	\$3,405	\$5,547	\$6,937	\$7,183	151.8%
Medical & Adaptive Equip./Supplies	\$4,364	\$5,238	\$5,919	\$5,174	\$5,288	21.2%
Camps	\$2,671	\$3,286	\$3,843	\$4,478	\$3,883	45.3%
Environmental & Vehicle Mod.	\$671	\$1,143	\$1,816	\$846	\$1,199	78.7%
Mobility Training	\$659	\$604	\$599	\$630	\$576	-12.6%
All Other Services	\$30,792	\$43,939	\$51,647	\$55,079	\$51,616	67.6%
TOTAL	\$1,235,558	\$1,473,061	\$1,670,683	\$1,826,793	\$1,945,710	57.5%

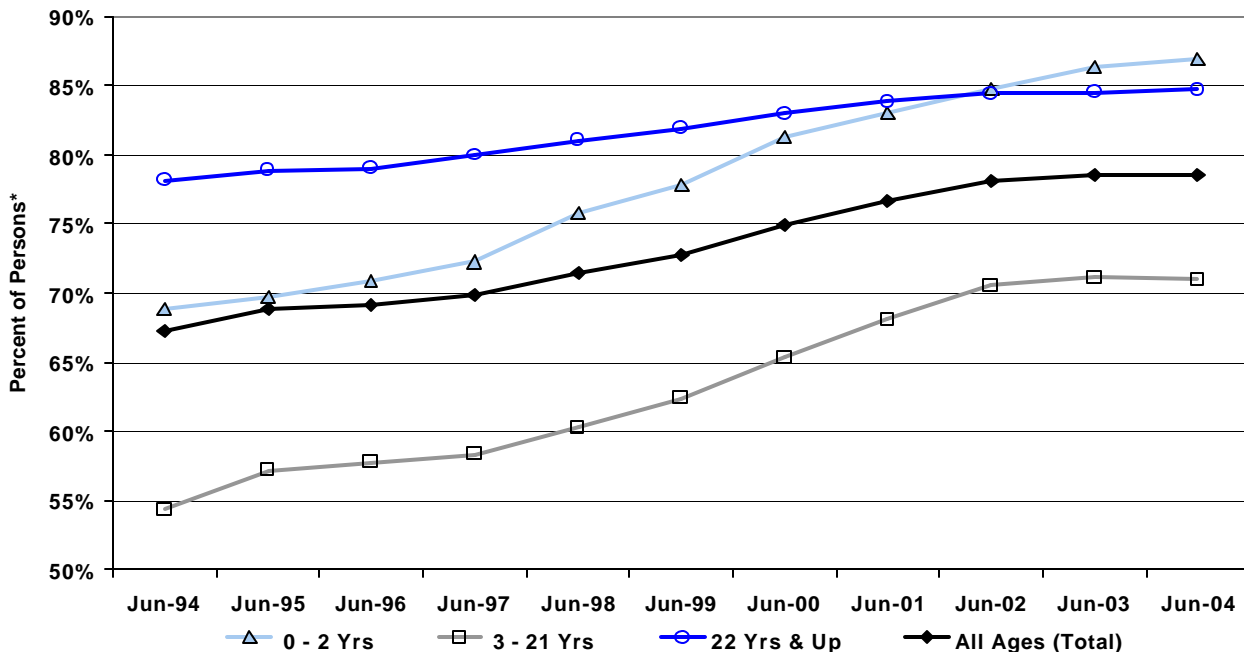
Percent of Persons Receiving RC-funded Services of All Persons Served by DDS in the Community, Fiscal Years 1993/94 through 2003/04

All persons served by DDS receive case management services through their local RC; however, not all persons receive purchased services. RCs are required by law to provide or secure services in the most cost-efficient way possible. They must use all other resources, including those provided by other agencies, before using any RC funds. When alternate sources are not available, the RC purchases services as specified in the person's Individual Program Plan (IPP) or the Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP).

Of all persons served in the community (CMF status codes 1 or 2), the percent who received RC-funded services continued to increase over the years spanning fiscal year (FY) 1993/94 through FY 2003/04. As of June 1994, 67 percent of persons served in the community received RC-funded services during FY 1993/94; by June 2004, nearly 79 percent received RC-funded services in FY 2003/04.

During the years spanning FY 1993/94 through 2003/04, the percentages and growth rates varied widely across age groups. The age 22 years and older group grew slowly in its percent of persons in the community who received RC-funded services. While this age group had the highest percentage of recipients from FY 1993/94 through 2000/01, the percentage for persons under age three exceeded the percentage for the 22 years and over age group in FY 2001/02 and has continued growing.

**Of All Persons with Active Status in the Community*, the Percent
Who Received RC-funded Services, Broken Out by Age Group and Total**

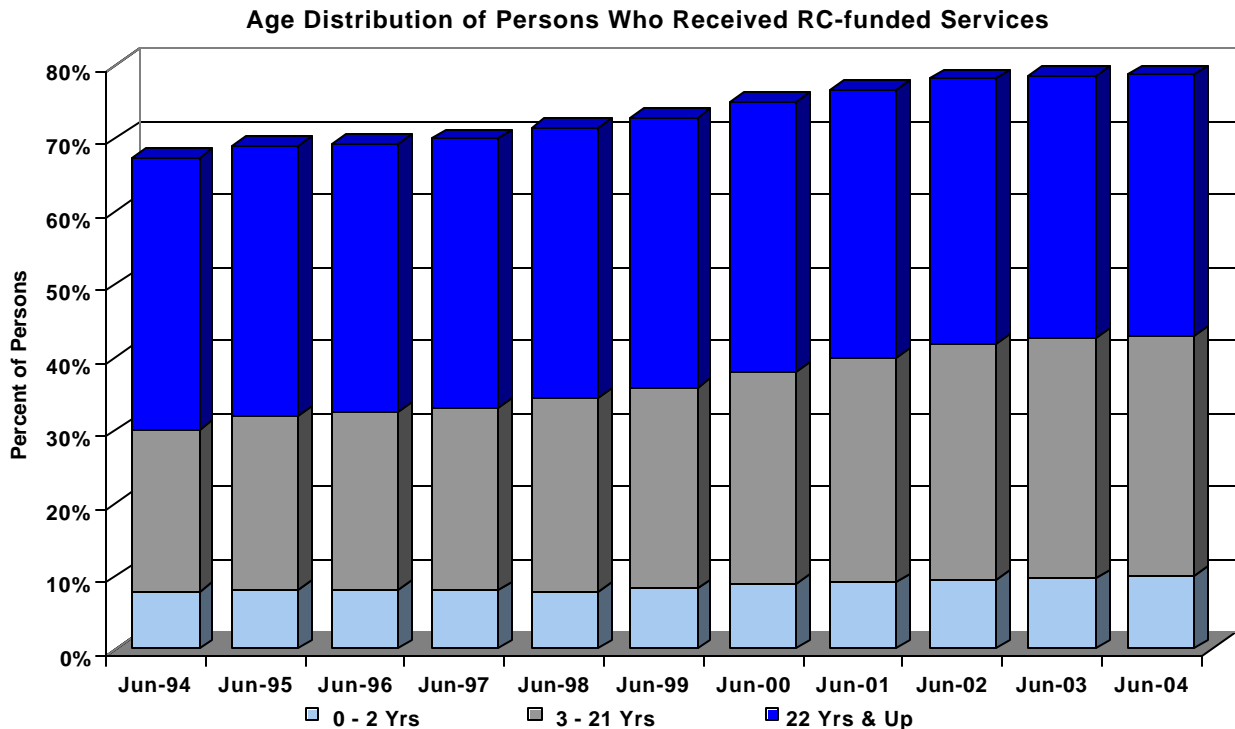


**Persons with Active Status in the Community* is defined as persons with status codes 1 or 2 on the Client Master File. The data points in the graph above show, for each age group, the percentage who received RC-funded services out of all persons with active status in the community.

Age Distribution of Persons Who Received RC-funded Services, Fiscal Years 1993/94 through 2003/04

The age distribution of the population who received RC-funded services over the past 11 fiscal years is also noteworthy. The top of each bar in the chart below reflects the percent of persons who received RC-funded services out of all individuals served in the community. The sections within each bar represent the distribution by age group of persons who received RC-funded services.

The distribution across age group of persons who receive RC-funded services has shifted over the years from FY 1993/94 through 2003/04. While persons ages 22 and over continue to comprise the largest segment of RC-funded service recipients, this age group's percentage has been decreasing (from 37.2% in FY 1993/94 to 35.8% in FY 2003/04). The age group that increased the most in its percentage of persons receiving RC-funded services during the eleven fiscal years was the 3 through 21 years age group (gain of 10.6%). While individuals under age three represented the age group with the highest increase in the percentage of persons receiving RC-funded services of all persons with active status in the community (18% increase - see graph on page 26), this age group still represents a relatively small percentage of the population who received RC-funded services.

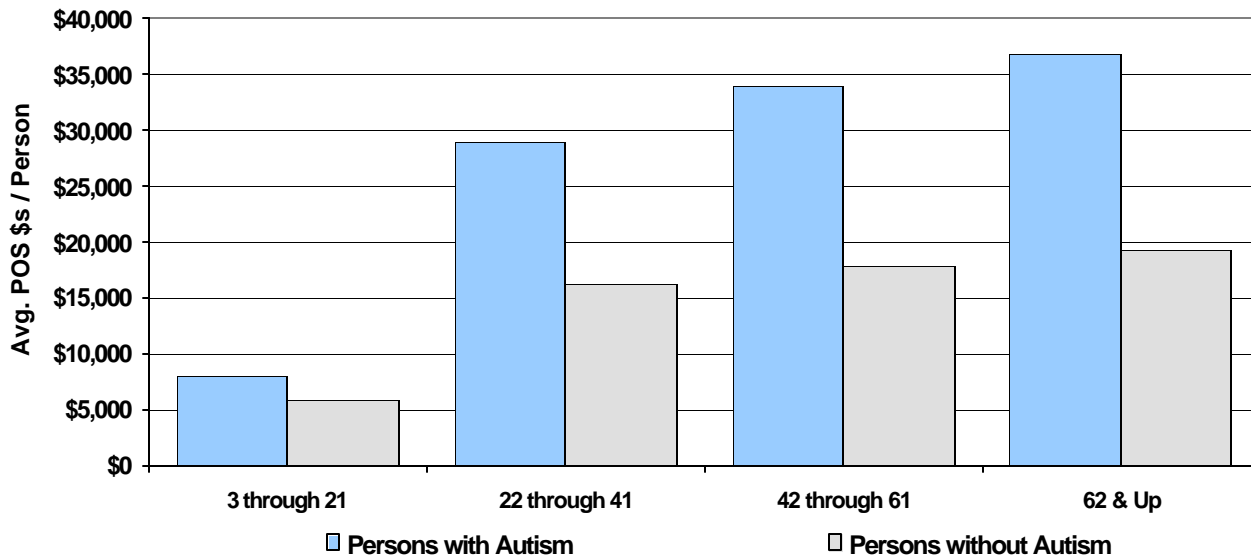


* Includes only persons who received RC-funded services and had a status code 1 or 2 on CMF in June of the respective fiscal year.

Average Per Capita POS Dollars for Two Fiscal Years Compared for Persons with Autism and Persons without Autism, with Details by Age

In both fiscal year (FY) 2002/03 and FY 2003/04, the average per capita POS dollars spent for persons with autism was higher in every age group than the average per capita dollars spent for persons without autism. The largest variance in average per capita dollars was found in the age group "62 & Up". On average, \$17,571 more was spent per person with autism in this age group in FY 2002/03, and \$15,840 more was spent in FY 2003/04. The smallest difference in per capita dollars between persons with autism and persons without autism was in the age group "3 through 21" years (\$2,149 more per person with autism in FY 2002/03 and \$2,566 more in FY 2003/04).

Comparison of Average Dollars in FY 2002/03 by Age Group for Persons with Autism and Persons without Autism



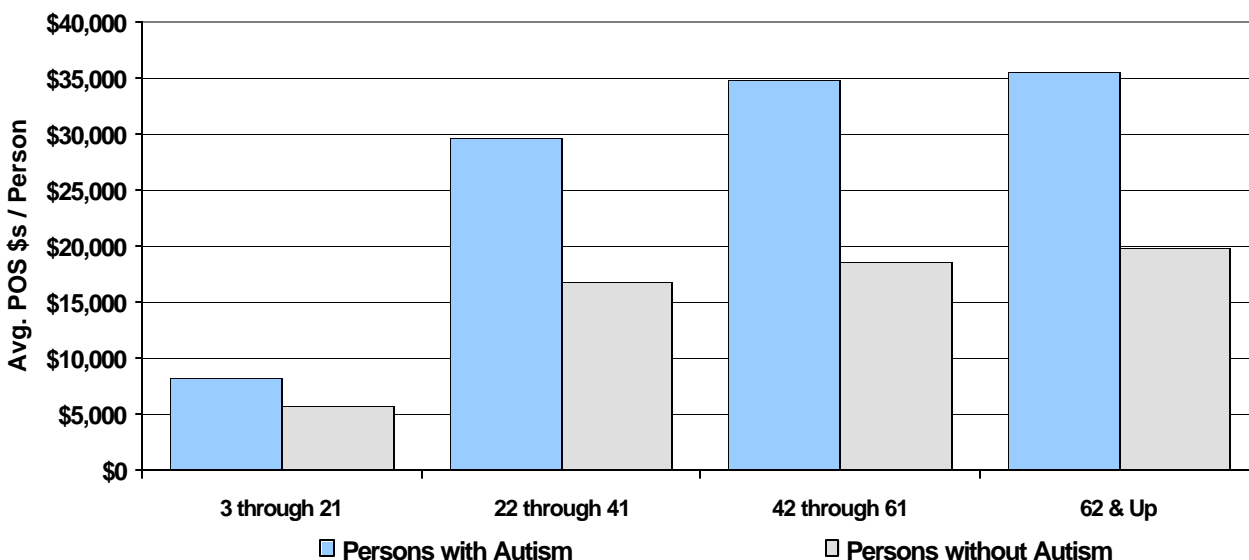
Age Group	Total Persons - Autism	Autism - Dollars	Autism - Persons w. POS	Avg \$s per Person
3 through 21	18,062	\$116,376,901	14,566	\$7,990
22 through 41	2,785	\$71,831,349	2,476	\$29,011
42 through 61	728	\$22,404,660	660	\$33,946
62 & Up	25	\$884,008	24	\$36,834
Autism - All Ages	21,600	\$211,496,918	17,726	\$11,931

Age Group	Total Persons - No Autism	No Autism - Dollars	No Autism - Persons w. POS	Avg \$s per Person
3 through 21	68,382	\$274,158,613	46,940	\$5,841
22 through 41	45,799	\$610,443,152	37,722	\$16,183
42 through 61	26,101	\$409,400,518	22,887	\$17,888
62 & Up	4,099	\$66,496,042	3,452	\$19,263
No Autism - All Ages	144,381	\$1,360,498,326	111,001	\$12,257

Note: Only persons with status codes 1 or 2 on the CMF in June 2003 were included in the tables and graph above. Also, individuals under age three were excluded because children under age three seldom have a CDER, the data source used to identify persons with autism.

A comparison by age group of the rates of growth of the per capita POS dollars between FY 2002/03 and FY 2003/04 shows the largest increase (4.7%) in the “3 through 21” age group for persons with autism and the largest increase (4.0%) in the “42 through 62” age group for persons without autism. The average per capita dollars spent on individuals without autism in the “3 through 21” age group actually decreased (-0.7%) between FY 2002/03 and FY 2003/04. For persons with autism, the average per capita dollars spent for persons in the age group “62 & Up” decreased (-3.2%) between FY 2002/03 and FY 2003/04.

Comparison of Average Dollars in FY 2003/04 by Age Group for Persons with Autism and Persons without Autism



Age Group	Total Persons - Autism	Autism - Dollars	Autism - Persons w. POS	Avg \$s per Person
3 through 21	20,750	\$137,303,715	16,415	\$8,365
22 through 41	2,971	\$77,928,763	2,630	\$29,631
42 through 61	849	\$26,787,895	767	\$34,926
62 & Up	32	\$1,104,765	31	\$35,638
Autism - All Ages	24,602	\$243,125,138	19,843	\$12,252

Age Group	Total Persons - No Autism	No Autism - Dollars	No Autism - Persons w. POS	Avg \$s per Person
3 through 21	69,419	\$275,076,469	47,436	\$5,799
22 through 41	46,608	\$644,276,130	38,373	\$16,790
42 through 61	27,530	\$449,552,670	24,161	\$18,607
62 & Up	4,301	\$72,836,143	3,679	\$19,798
No Autism - All Ages	147,858	\$1,441,741,413	113,649	\$12,686

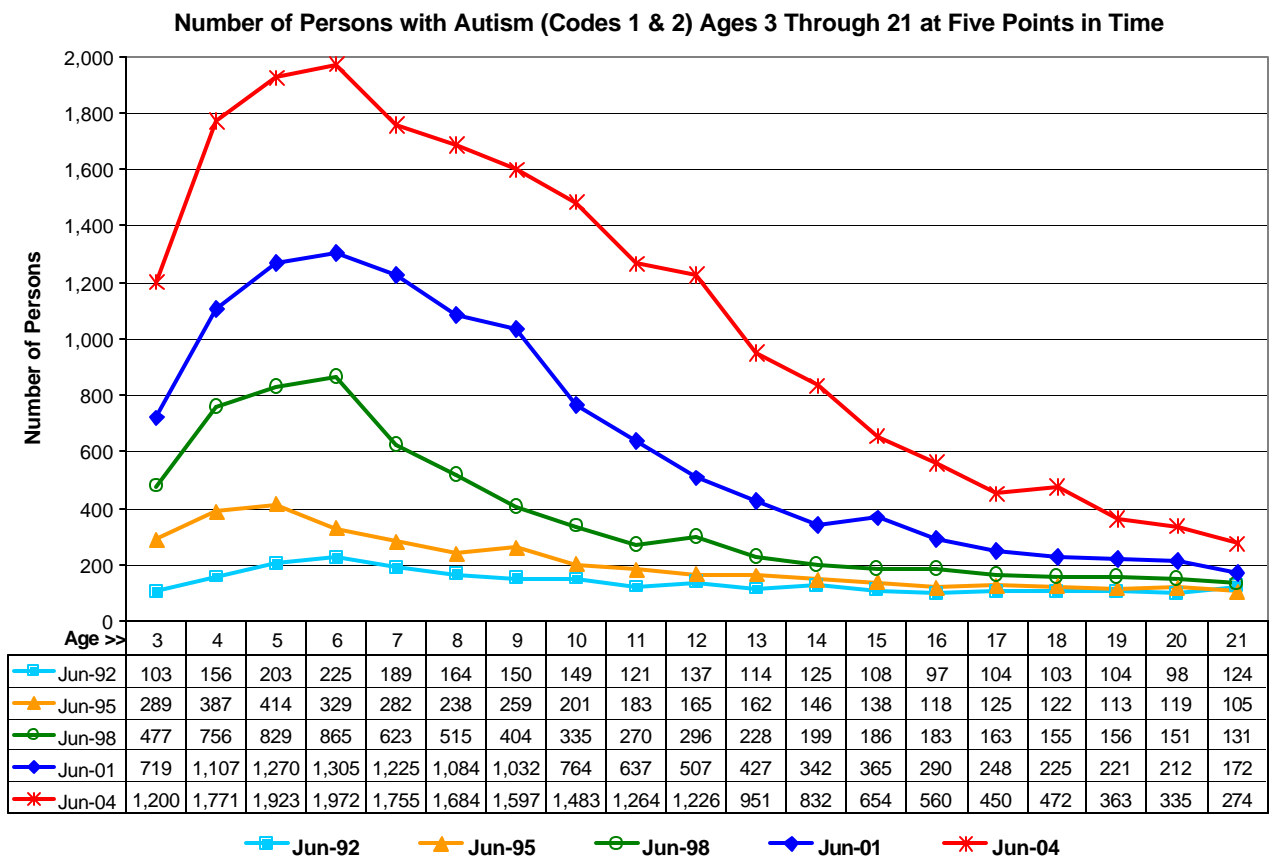
Note: Only persons with status codes 1 or 2 on the CMF in June 2004 were included in the tables and graph above. Also, individuals under age three were excluded because children under age three seldom have a CDER, the data source used to identify persons with autism.

Population Trends by Year of Age for Children Ages 3 through 21 with Autism Served by DDS

As of June 2004, 83 percent of all persons with autism served by DDS were 3 to 21 years of age, inclusive. Since this age group, on average, has lower per capita costs, there is increasing concern regarding cost implications for future years as this growing segment of the population ages. The chart below shows the distribution by age for children with autism ages 3 through 21 at five points in time. In June 1992, the distribution across these ages was relatively flat. Using June 1992 as the base year, the three ages with the highest cumulative growth rates from June 1992 through June 2004 were ages 3, 4, and 9.

However, when comparing one point in time to the next, the growth percentages show a different pattern. Between June 1995 and June 1998, the three ages with the largest increases in caseload were ages 6, 7, and 8. The highest caseload growth between June 1998 and June 2001 occurred in ages 9, 10, and 11. Meanwhile, the number of children ages 12, 13, and 14 grew the most between June 2001 and June 2004.

As these children grow older, the cost implications become significant. In FY 2003/04, the average per capita cost for individuals with autism 22 through 41 years of age was 254 percent higher than the average per capita cost for persons with autism in the 3 through 21 years age group.





Department of Developmental Services
1600 Ninth Street, Room 220 / MS 2-7
Sacramento, CA 95814
TEL (916) 654-1897
TTY (916) 654-2054
FAX (916) 654-2167

