

Comprehensive Review & Analysis (CRA) Overview & Key Findings

**Presentation to
the Arizona Developmental
Disabilities Planning Council**

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What is the CRA?

- The Council is required to complete the CRA to provide data and feedback that will inform the upcoming 5 year state plan.
- Overall, the CRA is to:
 - Assess what types of services, supports, and other assistance are available to individuals with developmental disabilities (DD) and their families
 - Determine unmet needs

- ✓ Health/Healthcare
- ✓ Employment
- ✓ Informal and formal services and supports
- ✓ Interagency Initiatives
- ✓ Quality Assurance
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Transportation
- ✓ Recreation
- ✓ Identification of underserved/unserved groups
- ✓ Assistive Technology
- ✓ Self-advocacy
- ✓ HCBS waiver services
- ✓ State financial resources

- ✓ Multiple methods
- ✓ Multiple sources/voices
- ✓ Limitations of one data set can be balanced by other data
 - Ensures credibility and truthfulness of story being told
- ✓ Sometimes questions arose that could not be answered and would require further research (e.g. potential research areas for ADDPC)

- Disability definition: a mental or physical condition that limits a major life activity
 - Most of us will be part of this group, if even temporarily, in our life times
- Developmental disability (DD): lifelong disability acquired before the age of 22
 - Epilepsy, autism, cerebral palsy, some mental illness, Down Syndrome, etc...

Previous research

Literature review of trends and best practices

Analysis of existing data

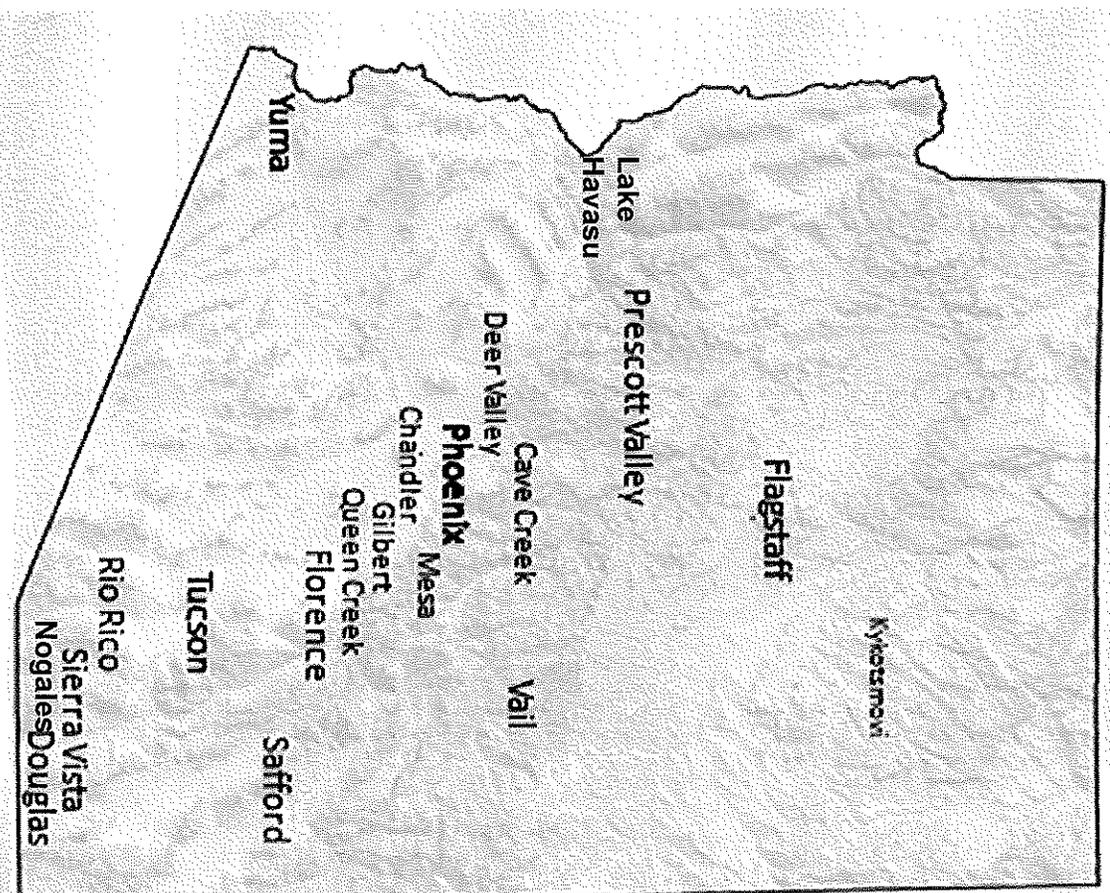
Service/Resource scan

Secondary research

Key expert interviews

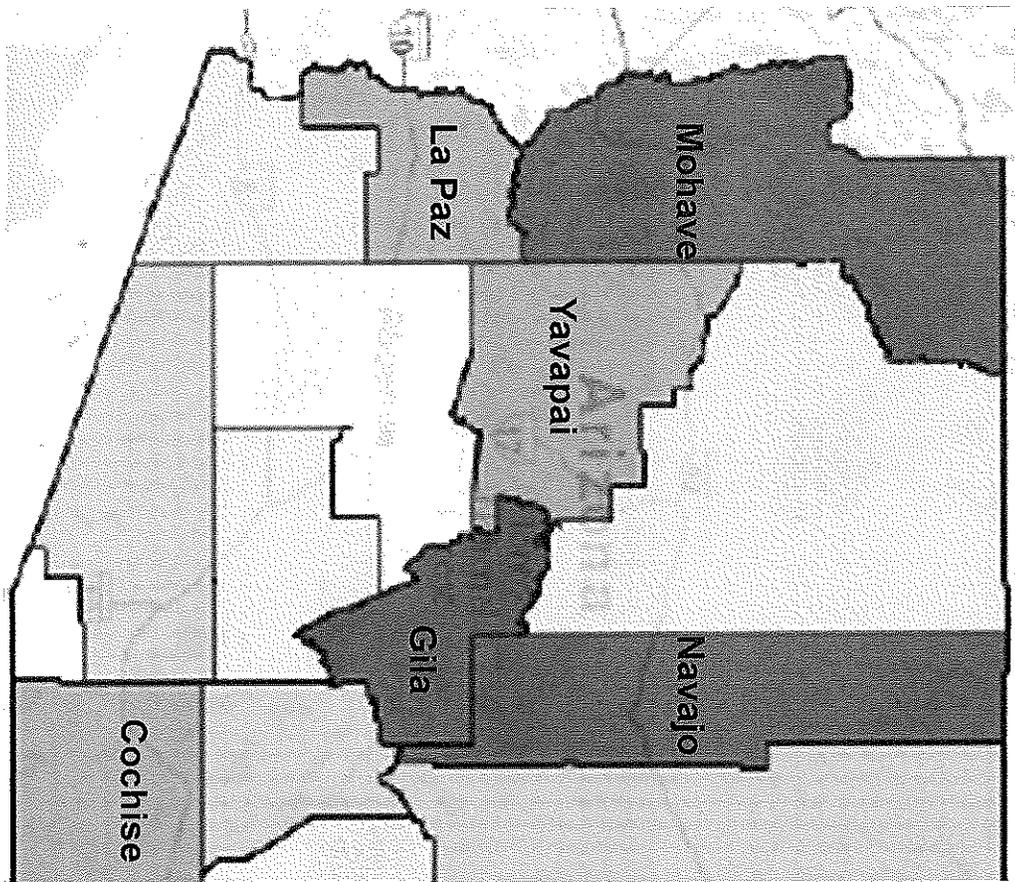
Surveys/Poll

Focus groups



| Method | (N) | Topics |
|--|-----|---|
| Registered Voter Poll | 898 | Prevalence of disability/caregiving Perception of people with disabilities |
| Adult DD Survey | 326 | Satisfaction with services, community participations, goals, current situation |
| Provider Survey | 140 | Training, job satisfaction, perception of disabilities |
| 16 Focus groups with adults with DD and family | 106 | Aging with disability/caregiving/planning; Behavioral health; needs of Latinos |
| 6 Focus groups with providers | 33 | Specific topics: military families, transportation, and provider issues , self-advocacy |
| Key expert interviews | 35 | Self-advocates, agency reps, non-profits |

Arizona Demographics



Legend:

Data Classes

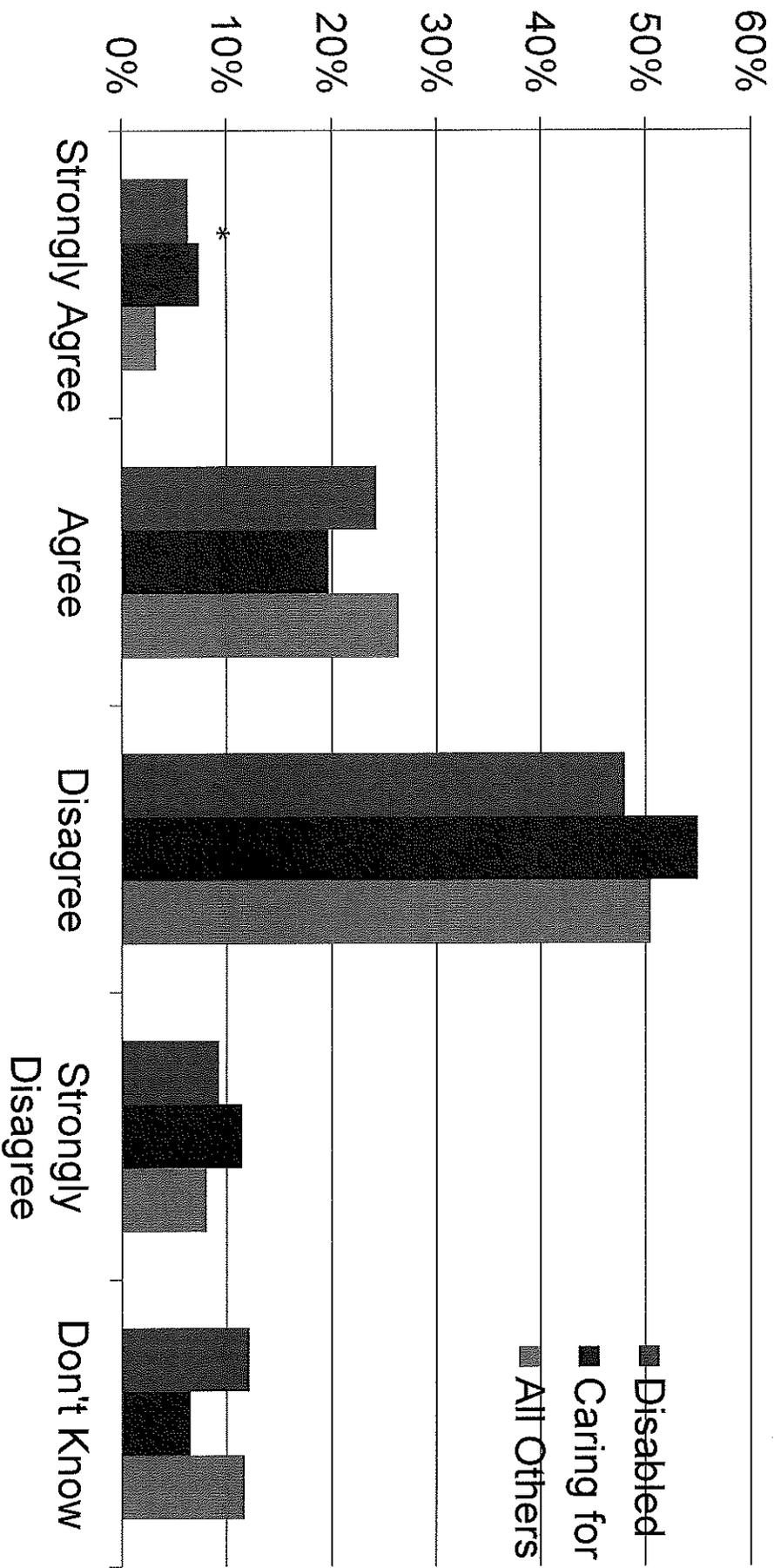
| | |
|---|-------------|
|  | 8.9 - 10.0 |
|  | 11.1 - 12.2 |
|  | 13.3 - 15.2 |
|  | 17.0 - 17.7 |
|  | 18.1 - 18.8 |

- Second largest minority group in Arizona (American Community Survey, 2013)
 1. Latino: 30.2%
 2. *People with disabilities (PWD): 12.2%*
 3. Black: 4.0%
 4. Native American: 3.9%
 5. Asian: 3.0%
- Of 808,000 PWDs, approximately 120,000 DD (33,272 are DDD consumers)

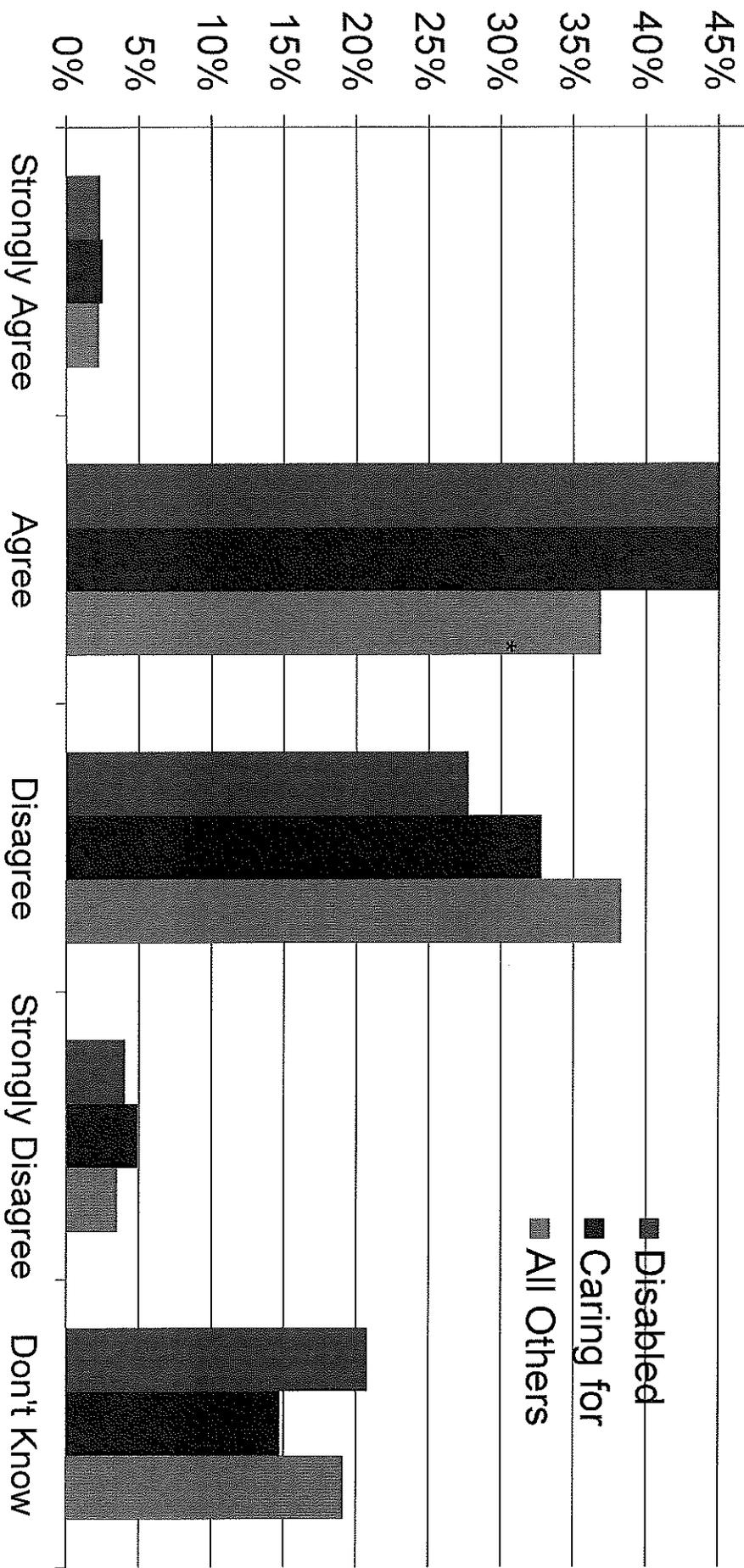
***** At least 30% of Arizonans either have a disability or care for someone with disability**

Arizona Voter Poll

Children with intellectual disabilities should be educated in the same classrooms as other kids their age



Workers with disabilities perform at the same level as their counterparts *



I would be comfortable employing someone with significant disabilities. (% Strongly Agree/Agree)

| Disabled or Caring for Person with Disability | All Others |
|--|-------------------|
| 79.7% | 78.1% |

I would prefer to give my business to companies that hire people with disabilities. (% Strongly Agree/Agree)

| Disabled or Caring for Person with Disability | All Others |
|--|-------------------|
| 84.6% | 75.9% |

Employment

| | With Disability | No Disability | Difference |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Employment Rate | 33.5% | 74.5% | ↓41.0% |
| Not in Labor Force | 58.0% | 21.6% | ↑36.4% |
| Unemployment Rate | 8.5% | 7.5% | ↑1.0% |
| Median Earnings | \$20,996 | \$30,268 | ↓\$9,272 |
| Less than full time | 51% | 35.7% | ↑15.4% |
| Poverty Rate (20-64yo) | 27.7% | 15.2% | ↑12.5% |

Consumers

- 70.5% of people with developmental disabilities say they would like a job; only 10.8% say they don't
 - 33% of the sample work
 - Of those who work, 57% are paid less than minimum wage, but only 19% of the total sample care about it

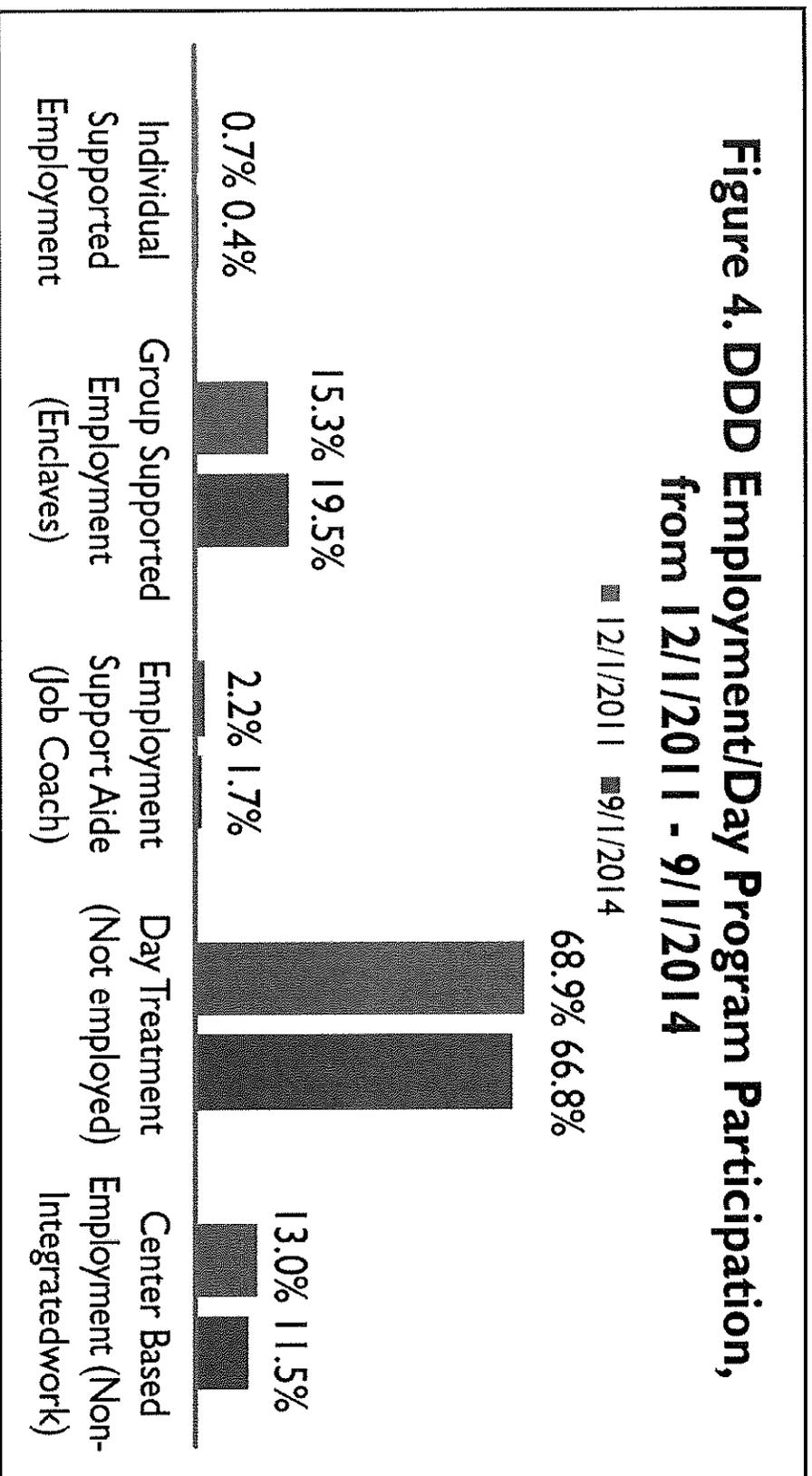
Providers

- 72.4% of providers thought that PWDs could work in the community with appropriate accommodations
 - 43.5% of providers think that GSE is the best option for PWD

- #1 Fear of losing SSI benefits**
- #2 Employers' bias about their disabilities**
- #3 Don't think they can handle the pressure of working**
- #4 Afraid to get fired**

2014: 23,663 clients

Figure 4. DDD Employment/Day Program Participation, from 12/1/2011 - 9/1/2014



2014: 24,385 clients

- Programs targeted to competitive employment
- Lack of funding since 2008/not enough staff; not able to receive the 1:4 full federal match
- Order of selection still in effect: Wait list closed indefinitely for significant disabilities
- Those who qualify wait months to begin services

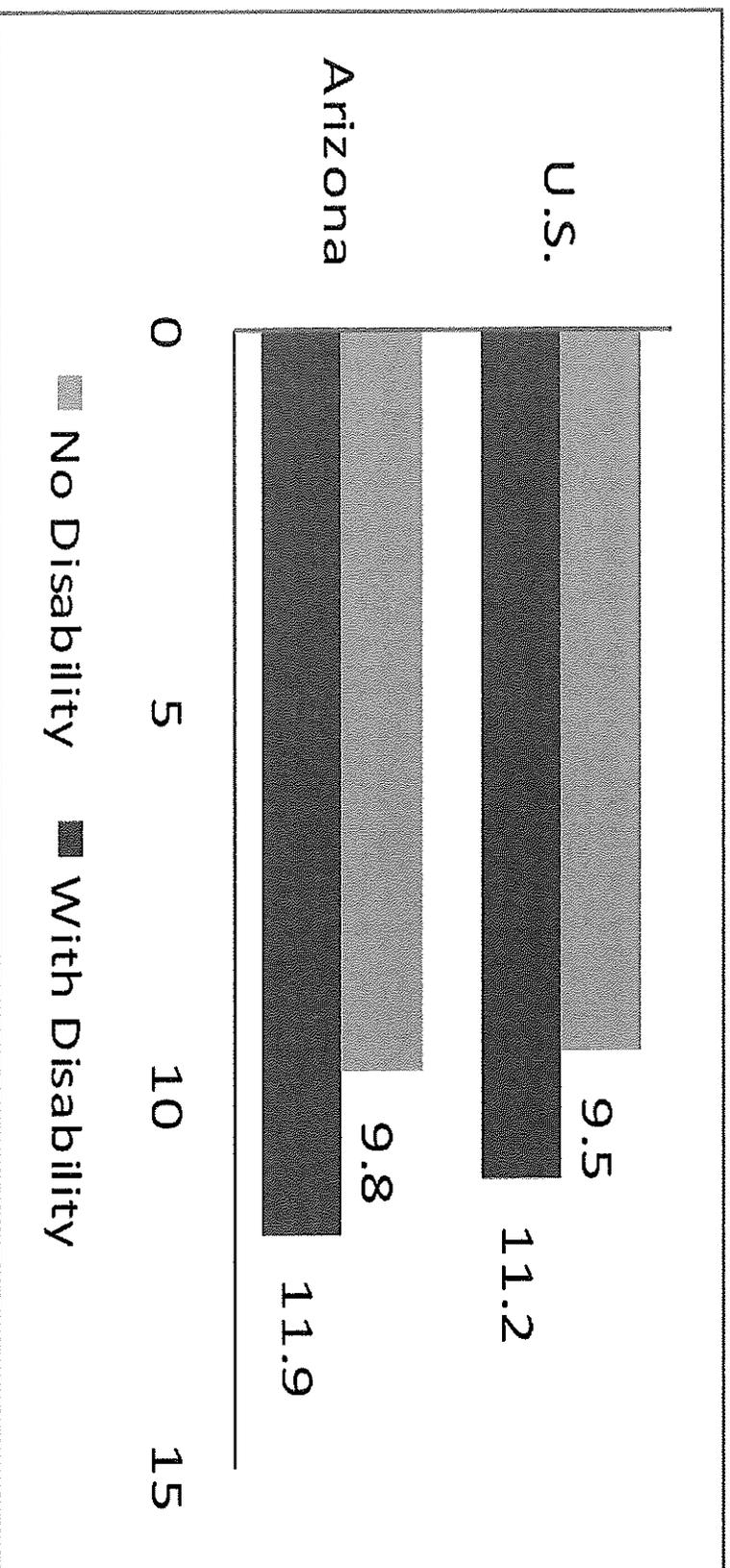
AZ – 6.4%

U.S. – 5.0%

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Yuma | 26.0% |
| Santa Cruz | 14.7% |
| Apache | 13.3% |
| Navajo | 9.5% |
| Lake Havasu | 8.4% |
| Sierra Vista | 7.6% |
| Flagstaff | 6.4% |
| Tucson | 5.7% |
| Prescott | 5.6% |
| Phoenix | 5.5% |

Source: AZ Workforce Employment Report, ADOA

Percentage of Total Workers, Self-Employed



Source: American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2009-2013 Arizona Persons File

Diverse Populations

| Race/Ethnicity | % with Disability | By Numbers |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| White Alone | 13.7 | 503,375 |
| Native American | 12.8 | 36,003 |
| Black | 11.7 | 30,188 |
| Two or More Races | 10.3 | 19,437 |
| Pacific Islander | 10.1 | 1,176 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 7.9 | 150,162 |
| Asian Alone | 6.2 | 11,244 |

Race/Ethnicity

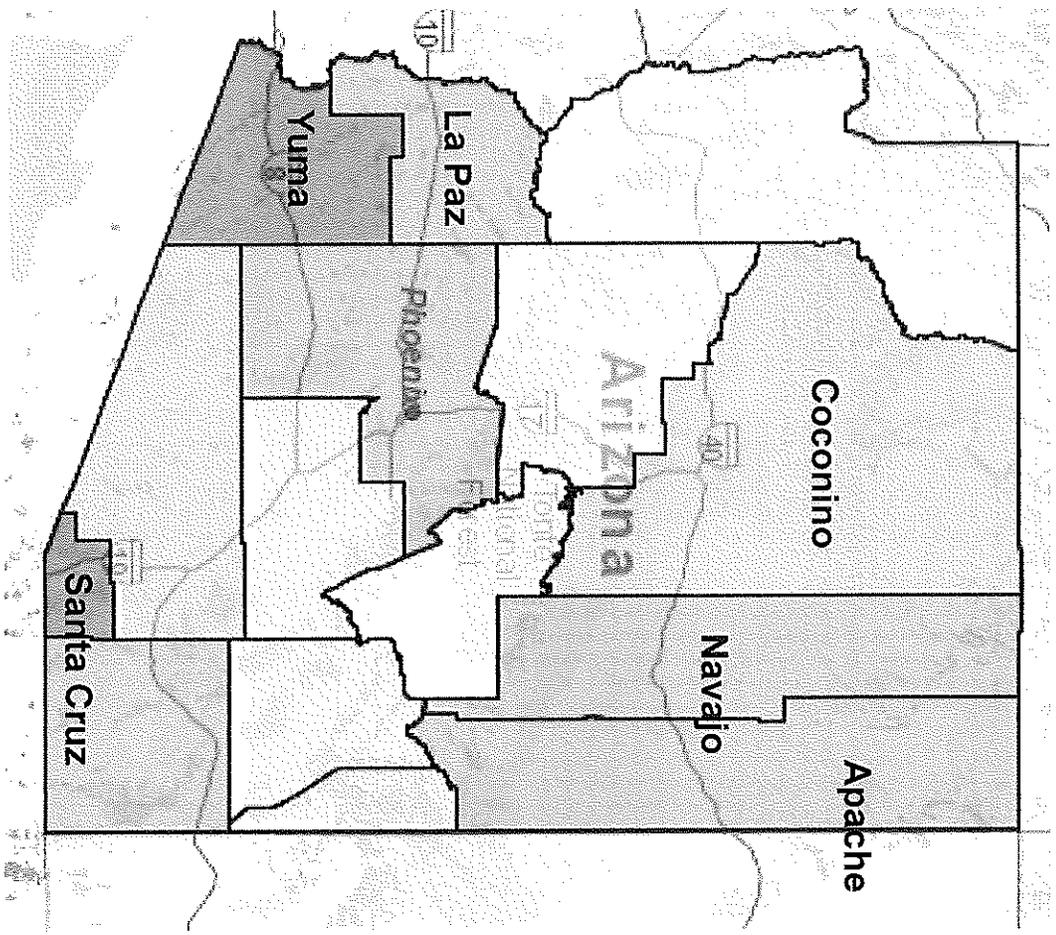
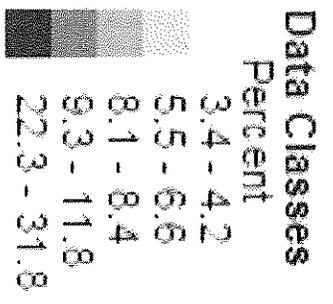
% Families Below Poverty Level

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| White Alone | 6.9 |
| Native American | 33.3 |
| Black | 19.8 |
| Two or More Races | 15.9 |
| Pacific Islander | 16.7 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 25.0 |
| Asian Alone | 10.1 |

- **Transportation**
- **Language Barriers**
- **Discrimination**
- **Lack of resources**
- **Inclusion**
- **Lack of education in the community**

AZ: 9.5%
 Spanish primary language
 after English:

- 31.8% Santa Cruz
- 22.3% Yuma



| | Primary Care Physicians | Physical Therapists | Occupational Therapists | Speech Therapists |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| AZ total #’s | 8010 | 1436 | 254 | 131 |
| Arizona | 2895 | 193 | 30 | 12 |
| Nogales | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yuma | 45 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

- Community-driven
- Neighbors take care of each other
- Deep poverty
- High prevalence of developmental disabilities in Navajo County (almost 10% of youth between the ages of 5-17)
- Outside agencies require support of leadership

Secondary Research Reveals

- Attitudinal barriers persist
- Physical access issues
- Issues with special education, housing, medical care, transportation, and employment
- Need for self-advocacy clear
- Self-advocates already organized (Hopi tribe)

Thank you!