



SIILC

STATE INDEPENDENT LIVING COUNCIL

**NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR
PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES**



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Acknowledgements

Many people contributed to this report. Liz Pazdral provided encouragement and facilitated data collection with several key sources and gracefully guided the review process. Caroline Disney made the contract happen and provided many source documents. Neal Albritton made us aware of the legislative context of this needs assessment study.

We would also like to thank members of the SILC Communications & Collaboration Committee chaired by Dr. Sue ElHessen. Members included Cherie Phoenix (Vice Chair), Connie Damant, Susan Madison, Rycharde Martindale-Essington, Teddie-Joy Remhild, David Tripp, and Tink Miller (Public). The Committee provided guidance on the data collection process, as well as many substantive comments on early drafts of this report.

Special thanks to Cherie Phoenix for her careful and insightful editing of the draft report.

Thanks also to those members of the SILC who attended the quarterly meeting in Bakersfield on December 1, 2009, and helped to improve this document by asking thoughtful questions and providing pertinent comments and suggestions for improvement.

Steve Kaye from UCSF provided nursing home data and a useful guide to its interpretation.

We are also indebted to all the ILCs, AAAs, state agencies and other organizations



serving people with disabilities who submitted their need assessment documents, strategic plans, and statistical analyses.

Finally, we are grateful to Carol Coley at C.A.L. Research for taking care of us on a daily basis.

Executive Summary

Every three years the State Independent Living Council (SILC) conducts a statewide needs assessment study to inform the development of the triennial State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL) required under Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulation, Part 364.42. The 2011-2013 SPIL will be a road map detailing how California will develop and strengthen Independent Living (IL) services and allocate federal funds for that purpose. The SILC contracted with the Center for Applied Local Research (C.A.L. Research) to review data previously collected by

SILC staff and submit a report synthesizing statewide needs to the SILC.

The key research questions addressed by this needs assessment study are:

- What geographic regions are most in need of additional IL services?
- What underserved ethnic and disability minority communities are most in need of IL services?
- What are the most important unmet service needs for Californians with disabilities living independently?
- What are the most important needs that the SILC should address in developing and strengthening California's independent living network (that is, programs providing independent living services and independent living centers [ILCs]); and other programs providing services for individuals with disabilities?

Previous statewide needs assessments have relied on a variety of data collection and analytic methods, including statewide surveys of consumers with disabilities and community forums to collect the testimony of consumers, experts, and service providers. This year (2009), the SILC needs assessment report is based on a review of quantitative and qualitative data originally collected by different members of the independent living network in California.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF UNMET NEEDS

We relied on two studies recently conducted by the California State Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) – one comparing California service recipients with nationwide Social Security beneficiaries, and the other comparing the same service recipients with vocational rehabilitation consumers served across the nation. We added three additional analyses in which

we have compared the reported population served by the California ILC network with 1) the most recent census estimates of the population with disabilities in each county, 2) nursing home residents voicing a preference for returning to their communities, and 3) the geographical distribution of parolees with disabilities. While each of these approaches provides only a rough indicator of current or potentially unmet needs, taken together they provide a fairly clear and consistent assessment:

- The region served by Rolling Start (**San Bernardino, Inyo, and Mono Counties**) is identified by all five assessment methods used as having high needs;
- The regions served by Community Access Center (**Riverside County**) and by the CA Association of the Physically Handicapped (**Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, and Tulare**)

Counties) are identified as having high needs by three of the methods; and

- The regions served by Resources for Independent Living (**Sacramento and Yolo Counties**) and by Disability Resources Agency for Independent Living (**Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne Counties**) are identified as having high needs by two methods and above-average needs by two other methods.

These regions all contain large, formerly rural areas that have undergone rapid population growth and urbanization over the past 20 years. That growth has outpaced the expansion not only of IL services but human services of all kinds, particularly throughout the Central Valley and Inland Empire regions.

MINORITY, ETHNIC AND DISABILITY GROUPS

We reviewed a variety of documents for the purpose of determining which ethnic groups and disability groups are most in need of IL services. Our sources – which include qualitative and quantitative data from ILCs, Area Agencies on Aging, partnering state agencies and various DOR reports – yield consistent conclusions:

- Latinos, Asian Americans, and Native Americans are the most frequently mentioned ethnic minority populations in need of IL services;



- Proportionally, Asian Americans and Latinos are underrepresented in the DOR and ILC service rates;
- ILCs are actively developing culturally appropriate outreach and service delivery strategies to meet the needs of these groups and are organizing efforts to reach out to the growing population of Latinos and other ethnic groups with disabilities;
- Older adults with disabilities in rural areas are underserved, and people with disabilities who have aged, have different needs than older adults whose disability is associated with aging;
- People with Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) throughout the state need individually tailored services such as peer support, housing, and non-emergency medical transportation; and

- Deaf and/or hard-of-hearing individuals are underserved in several Los Angeles areas and in rural Northern California.

UNMET SERVICE NEEDS

The results clearly show that people with disabilities are severely impacted by economic circumstances. As the economy has soured and state budget cuts have been made, the following unmet needs have become exacerbated, affecting older adults, working-aged people with disabilities, and children with disabilities:

- **Housing** has become less affordable, especially near locations where IL services are available;
- **Public and other forms of transportation** have become more costly and less accessible due to eligibility restrictions;

- **Health care** co-pay and premium costs have increased and the availability of providers accepting Medi-Cal and Medicare has decreased; and
- **Other unmet needs** persist, such as the need for personal assistance services; information and referral; peer support; employment; and legal advocacy for children with multiple disabilities in the schools, the mental health system and the Medi-Cal payment system.

DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING THE INDEPENDENT LIVING NETWORK

The independent living network is defined as 1) centers for independent living; 2) programs providing independent living services; and 3) programs providing services for individuals with disabilities. Ideas for developing and strengthening

the network submitted by network participants include:

- Encourage collaboration between different parts of the network such as: 1) ILCs and AAAs in communities of color,
- 2) TBI advocates and medical rehabilitation providers and professionals,
- 3) those focused on cross-disability and those focused on a single disability, and
- 4) advocates and service providers;
- Advocacy for increased basic funding could shore-up the capacity of the ILCs to provide services to more individuals with disabilities;

- Develop stronger standards and indicators than those specified in the Rehabilitation Act. Use additional funds to support board recruitment, development, and strong management. Assure smooth transitions in leadership when turnover occurs;
- Strengthen the infrastructure by 1) upgrading the technology used to support communications among the ILCs including conference calls, web conferences, training and a training library to maintain these upgraded communications; and 2) providing an environment that encourages members of the network to communicate freely with each other;
- Develop stronger standards and indicators for ILCs, beginning with improved standards for ILC boards of directors and management staff;
- Develop a comprehensive centralized data collection and reporting system for the SILC; and
- Hire a SILC staff member dedicated solely to tracking and analyzing legislation and regulatory changes, providing testimony at hearings, and engaging in negotiations when required.

AREAS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION

This study provides a rich and representative picture of the unmet needs of people with disabilities across different regions of California and among minority, ethnic and disabilities groups. However, several opportunities to learn more about those needs and how the IL network might address them could be pursued. These areas for further investigation are:

- To better understand how the ILCs can support Olmstead transition candidates, we

recommend 1) studying a sample of nursing home residents who want to move out of their group facilities, and inquiring where they would want to live and why, and 2) asking a sample of consumers currently served by the IL network about where they previously lived, why they moved, and where they would like to live if services were available. Taken together, results from these two surveys would substantially enhance our understanding of the geographical distribution of the need for IL services.

- We recommend local studies in both rural and urban areas to better understand the similarities and differences in service needs between older adults who acquired their disability prior to becoming a senior citizen versus those whose disabilities are linked to aging. These studies should focus on how the former group experienced

the system of care targeting older adults, how the latter experiences the ILC service system, and how the different systems of care have responded to these groups?

- We also suggest that the SILC encourage examination of how veterans with disabilities find their way to ILCs for services and advocacy, asking such questions about 1) outreach activities that have been initiated to help them gain access; 2) current service needs; and 3) gaps existing between services provided by Veterans Affairs and those provided by ILCs.
- We recommend periodic identification of trends in how people with disabilities rank-order their unmet service needs at the local (ILC) level using a standardized survey instrument.

CROSS CUTTING NEEDS AND CONCLUSIONS

The study period for this report, 2007 to 2009, has been characterized by shrinking federal resources, severe state budget cuts, and further threats to cut major programs for people with disabilities such as In-Home Supportive Services. This gloomy context heightens awareness of the needs of the 2.3 million Californians with disabilities caught in the oppressive circle of poverty, unemployment, and widespread lack of housing and transportation. Major cross-cutting themes are:

- Geographically, people with disabilities in the Inland Empire and Central Valley are the most in need of services from ILCs, and that ILCs in the Central Valley are the most impacted by the gap between need and services. Underserved minority and ethnic groups include Latinos, Native Americans, Asian Americans,

and older adults with disabilities.

- Few ethnic groups have gone completely ignored as network providers strive to address the needs of all people in their catchment areas. ILC, AAAs and other network providers have improved their ability to provide culturally appropriate services and have plans to increase capacity to do so. Underserved disability groups include people with traumatic brain injuries and hard-of-hearing or deaf individuals, especially those individuals in the Los Angeles area and in rural northern California. Unmet services needs begin with housing, transportation and health care, each stemming from poverty and scarcity of these services.
- Services gaps in the Central Valley may be strongly affected by the influx of Latinos and Asian

Americans. In “service-poor” rural areas, ILCs are more likely to serve older adults than their counterparts in “service-rich” urban areas.

- Responding to the needs described above would go a long way in strengthening the Independent Living Network. These efforts may be enhanced by supporting ideas for enhancing the network itself. This includes encouraging projects that involve the cooperation of ILCs with other providers such as AAAs and senior centers, employment and

training programs, and children’s services, as well as joint efforts to advocate for affordable housing, greater transportation capacity, and increased access to affordable health care. The network may also be enhanced by building the capacity of its members to communicate with each other.

State Independent Living Council 2009 Statewide Needs Assessment Report

Every three years the State Independent Living Council (SILC) conducts a statewide needs assessment study to inform the development of the triennial State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL) required under 34 CFR 364.42. The 2011-2013 SPIL will be a road map outlining how California will develop and strengthen independent living services and allocate federal funds for that purpose. To inform the development of the new SPIL, the SILC contracted with the Center for Applied Local Research (C.A.L. Research) to review and synthesize data collected by SILC staff and submit a needs assessment report.

The key research questions to be addressed by this needs assessment study are:

- What geographic regions are most in need of additional IL services?
- What underserved ethnic and disability minority communities are most in need of IL services?
- What are the most important unmet service needs for Californians with disabilities living independently?
- What are the most important needs that the SILC should address in developing and strengthening California's independent living network, that is, the network of federally-funded independent living centers, the SILC itself, and other organizations involved in the independent living field?

Methods

Previous statewide needs assessments have relied on a variety of data collection and analytic methods, including statewide surveys of

consumers with disabilities and community forums to collect the testimony of consumers, experts, and service providers. This year (2009), the SILC needs assessment report is based on a review of quantitative and qualitative data originally collected by different members of the independent living network in California. Overall, SILC staff requested needs assessment data from 136 members of the independent living network (See Appendix B).

Data submitted by the federally funded independent living centers (ILCs) included their 2008 Section 704 Annual Performance Reports submitted to the SILC and the federal government, and/or the results of several recently completed local needs assessment studies. Data were also gleaned from special studies conducted by local disability-oriented task forces, as well as from mandated needs assessment studies

conducted by several Area Agencies on Aging. Additional qualitative and quantitative data included reports from several state agencies such as the Governor's Committee on the Employment of People with Disabilities, the disability technical assistance consultant to the state Alcohol and Drug Programs, and Disability Rights California. C.A.L. Research also reviewed statistical data provided by the California Department of Rehabilitation, the Department of Corrections Division of Adult Parole Operations and the U.S. Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services. These documents are cataloged in Appendix A and summarized in Table 1, below. Finally, at the request of the SILC's Communications and Collaboration Committee, SILC staff emailed the 136 independent living network sources requesting their ideas for developing and strengthening the independent living network (Appendix B).

LEGEND

Table 1: Documents and Reports Used in the Study consists of four columns. The first column, “Type of Agency/ Document,” identifies which of the five major types of agency or organization submitted a document to the SILC for this needs assessment report.

The second column, “Number Received,” identifies the

number of documents submitted by the agency.

The third column, “Target Group/Topic,” identifies the target group or topic covered in the documents submitted.

The fourth column, “Data Collection Strategies,” lists the major methods used to collect data in the documents submitted by each type of agency.

Table 1: Documents and Reports Used in the Study

Type of Agency/ Document	Number Received	Target Group/Topic	Data Collection Strategies
Regional disability task force reports	1	Housing Parents with disabilities	Forums Task Forces Expert surveys
Reports from Ex-Officio State agencies and other state agencies and their contractors	9	Transportation Employment Parolees Substance abusers Rehabilitation Legal advocacy	Service utilization data Demographic data Census data Staff analysis

Table 1 Continued...

Type of Agency/ Document	Number Received	Target Group/Topic	Data Collection Strategies
Area Agency on Aging: Needs Assessment studies	8	Older adults	Surveys Focus Groups Stakeholder Interviews
Independent Living Centers: Needs Assessment Studies	7	All disabilities	Staff observation Surveys Forums Service utilization data
Independent Living Centers: 704 Annual Performance Reports (2008)	22 (plus reports from satellite offices)	All disabilities	Self study Service utilization data Staff observation
Statistical databases	3	Parolees Nursing home residents ILC service utilization and Census disability data	Statistical

Once these documents were assembled, C.A.L. Research catalogued and reviewed the materials, identified common themes and priorities, and produced this summary needs assessment report for the SILC. A draft of this report was reviewed by the SILC at its quarterly meeting in Bakersfield on December 1, 2009.

Organization of This Report

The report begins by looking at the geographic distribution of unmet needs by county and region, largely based on statistical data. This is followed by a discussion about underrepresented minority, ethnic and disability

groups as identified by the ILCs and other members of the independent living network. Next, we analyze how members of the independent living network prioritized unmet services such as housing, transportation and specialized services provided by ILCs and other organizations serving consumers with disabilities. We follow these analyses of need with a discussion of ideas for developing and strengthening the independent living network in California.

Geographical Considerations

In this section, we summarize several approaches to identifying geographical regions in greatest need of expanding existing services in support of independent living. We relied on two studies recently conducted by the California State Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) – one comparing DOR service recipients with Social Security



beneficiaries, and the other comparing the same service recipients with vocational rehabilitation consumers served across the nation. We added three additional comparisons in which we have compared the reported population served by the ILC network – first, with the census estimates of the population with disabilities in each county, then with nursing home residents voicing a preference for returning to their communities, and finally with the geographical distribution of parolees with disabilities. Detailed data are provided in Appendix C (Table C-1: Calculation of Penetration Rates and Table C-2: Calculation of Inundation Potential) and summarized in Table 2, below. At the conclusion of this section, we describe some findings which are generally consistent across these various approaches.

SOCIAL SECURITY DATA

In its *2010 State Plan Update*, DOR summarizes the results of a county-by-county comparison between OASDI (Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance) beneficiaries and DOR service recipients (which includes ILC consumers as well as those who receive other DOR services). The results of that study showed that in most California counties, DOR serves fewer people than are currently eligible because they already receive OASDI benefits. While the *Update* does not include the underlying data adjusted by age or employment status, it does identify six counties as potentially the most underserved: Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Fresno, Stanislaus, and Kern.

COMPARISON WITH CONSUMERS SERVED NATIONWIDE

DOR's *2010 State Plan Update* also compared DOR and vocational rehabilitation consumers nationwide across five major impairment groups (visual, communicative, physical, cognitive, and psychological). This study identified three impairment groups for which California was below parity with national figures – communicative, physical, and psychological impairments – and went on to identify seven California counties where the percentage of service recipients fell below national rates in those categories – Contra Costa,



Los Angeles, Monterey, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Francisco, and Solano Counties. These results suggest that people with communicative, physical, and psychological disabilities may be underserved in these seven counties.

PENETRATION RATE

Another way to gauge needs for additional services is to estimate the percentage of the disability population that is served by each ILC. For ILCs that serve the entirety of one or more counties, the calculation is simple: Divide the total number of consumers served in a recent year by the estimated size of the disability population in the county or counties served by the ILC, including satellite offices. For Los Angeles County (7 ILCs) and Alameda County (2 ILCs), we combined the consumers served across the entire county and divided those totals by the estimated disability population for each county respectively.

These calculations show that while the California ILC system serves more than 20,000 consumers each year, the disability population is far greater than the number served – indeed, about 175 times greater on a statewide average. Put another way, the ILCs collectively reach and serve just three quarters of one percent of the estimated population with disabilities.

As meager as this coverage is, it varies widely across ILC catchment areas. For example, the Center for Independent Living in Fresno, which serves Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, and Tulare Counties, reports serving just over two tenths of one percent (0.2%) of the roughly 245,000 people with disabilities who live in its five counties. At the other end of the spectrum, FREED Center for Independent Living, which serves Colusa, Nevada, Sierra, Sutter, and Yuba Counties, reports serving slightly more than 2.5 percent

of the nearly 45,000 people with disabilities in its five counties, a “penetration rate” that is more than ten times that of the Fresno ILC.

These data suggest that the disability population in the five counties served by the Fresno ILC is in much greater need of expanded services than are their counterparts in the five counties served by FREED. Other regions with extremely low penetration rates are Riverside County (served by Community Access Center) and San Bernardino, Mono, and Inyo Counties (served by Rolling Start). Penetration rates for all regions (with Los Angeles and Alameda Counties treated as single regions) are shown in Table 2: Summary of County-Level Calculations.

NURSING HOME RESIDENTS

We also considered the potential impact on the independent living network of the unfunded federal mandate to serve “Olmstead

transition candidates,” that is, nursing home residents and other institutionalized persons who wish to return to the community. Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services data from the third quarter of 2009 suggest that slightly more than 25,000 Californians who are currently in nursing homes would like to be back in their respective communities. As it happens, that number is very close to the total number of consumers currently served each year by the entire ILC system. Were all 25,000 to move out of their nursing homes and to seek ILC services to enable them to do so, they would more than double the statewide consumer population currently served by ILCs – effectively inundating the service delivery system.

We explored how this potential for inundation varies across regions, dividing the number of institutionalized adults expressing a desire to return to their communities by the

current number of consumers served by the local ILC. This “inundation index” suggests that some ILCs would be totally overwhelmed by a wave of new consumers, while others would perhaps be able to stretch their services to fit a new and only somewhat larger service population. At the most extreme, the Center for Independent Living in Fresno would be faced with a 213 percent increase in its consumer population, more than tripling the number of people whom it serves. Similarly, Community Access Center in Riverside County would see a 199 percent increase in its consumer population, and Rolling Start (serving Inyo, Mono, and San Bernardino Counties) would have 149 percent more consumers to serve. At the other extreme, FREED Center for Independent Living (serving Colusa, Nevada, Sierra, Sutter, and Yuba Counties) would find its consumer population

increasing by only about 18 percent, difficult but not impossible to absorb.

These data again suggest that the regions served by the Fresno ILC, Community Access Center, and Rolling Start are in considerably greater need for expanded services than are other regions of the State. They also suggest the region served by FREED has much less need to expand services. Inundation index figures for all service regions are shown in Table 2.

PAROLEES

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation operates a Disability Placement Program for parolees with disabilities. As of the end of fiscal year 2009, there were 3,334 adult parolees with disabilities, a number that represents only the smallest fraction of the disabled population but is a group for which the State actively seeks services. Statistics reported

by the Division of Adult Parole Operations show the geographical distribution of these parolees by region – Northern California and Central Valley, Bay Area and Central Coast, Los Angeles County, and Southern California (excluding Los Angeles County). We compared the number of parolees with disabilities with the number of consumers served by the ILC network in each of these four regions, and found that serving this special group might have the greatest impact on ILCs in the Southern California region (excluding LA County), where they would add as much as 13.7 percent to the ILC consumer population. In contrast, parolees with disabilities might only add about 6.2 percent to the consumer population served by ILCs in the Bay Area and Central Coast Region.

LEGEND

Table 2: Summary of County-Level Calculations is a data table comprised of five columns.

The first column, “Service Provider,” identifies the name of each of the 29 ILCs in California.

Column two, “Counties Served,” lists the counties served by the ILC named in column one. Some ILCs serve multiple counties, and Los Angeles and Alameda counties are served by multiple ILCs.

Column three, “Disability Population,” is a number estimation, based on 2007 Census data, of the number of non-institutionalized persons age 5 and over residing in the county or counties listed in column two.

Column four, “Penetration Rate,” is an estimate of the percentage of the Disability Population (column three) served by the ILC listed in column one. Estimates

followed by one asterisk denote above-average need and those with no asterisk denote below average need.

Column five, “Inundation Rate,” is an estimate of the percentage increase in a “ILC’s” 2007 caseload, were it to provide transitional and other services to all the individuals residing in nursing homes who indicated that they would like to return to their communities. As in column four, estimates followed by an asterisk indicate above the average statewide need.

The last row in the table indicate statewides totals for Disability Population, Penetration Rate and Inundation Rate.

Table 2: Summary of County-Level Calculations

Service Provider	Counties Served	Disability Population	Penetration Rate	Inundation Potential
Center for Independent Living Fresno	Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Tulare	245,306	0.228%*	213%**
Community Access Center	Riverside	230,662	0.269%*	199%**
Rolling Start	Inyo, Mono, San Bernardino	245,754	0.303%*	149%**
Resources for Independent Living	Sacramento, Yolo	221,300	0.395%*	115%**
Central Coast Center for Independent Living	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	76,844	0.488%*	122%**
The Access Center of San Diego	Imperial, San Diego	336,659	0.496%*	139%**
Independent Living Resource Center	San Francisco	99,333	0.528%*	105%**
Silicon Valley Independent Living Center	Santa Clara	160,620	0.533%*	123%**

*Indicates below average statewide | **Indicates above-average need

Table 2 Continued...

Service Provider	Counties Served	Disability Population	Penetration Rate	Inundation Potential
Center for Independence of the Disabled	San Mateo	70,793	0.545%*	103%**
Disability Resource Agency for Independent Living	Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	195,232	0.571%*	114%**
Independent Living Services of Northern California	Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama	119,331	0.591%*	97%**
Independent Living Resource of Contra Costa County	Contra Costa, Solano	172,942	0.596%*	85%**
Independent Living Center of Kern County	Kern	109,689	0.637%*	43%

*Indicates below average statewide | **Indicates above-average need

Table 2 Continued...

Service Provider	Counties Served	Disability Population	Penetration Rate	Inundation Potential
Placer Independent Resource Services	Alpine, El Dorado, Placer	42,979	0.675%*	125%**
Independent Living Resource Center	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	171,898	0.950%	51%

*Indicates below average statewide | **Indicates above-average need

Table 2 Continued...

Service Provider	Counties Served	Disability Population	Penetration Rate	Inundation Potential
Community Rehabilitation Services	Los Angeles	1,112,923	0.965%	69%
Community Actively Living Independent and Free	Los Angeles			
Disabled Resource Center	Los Angeles			
Independent Living Center of Southern California	Los Angeles			
Service Center for Independent Living	Los Angeles			
Southern California Rehabilitation Services	Los Angeles			
Westside Center for Independent Living	Los Angeles			

*Indicates below average statewide | **Indicates above-average need

Table 2 Continued...

Service Provider	Counties Served	Disability Population	Penetration Rate	Inundation Potential
Tri-County Independent Living	Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity	32,288	0.969%	42%
Dayle McIntosh Center	Orange	262,011	1.219%	53%
Disability Services and Legal Center	Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma	101,425	1.739%	30%
Center for Independent Living	Alameda	169,022	1.920%	36%
Community Resources for Independent Living	Alameda			
FREED	Colusa, Nevada, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba	44,749	2.548%	18%
Marin Center for Independent Living	Marin	27,049	2007 data not available	2007 data not available
	Statewide Totals	4,271,321	0.760%	77%

*Indicates below average statewide | **Indicates above-average need

SUMMARY

Each of the five approaches used to assess which geographic areas are most in need of additional services provides only a rough indicator of current or potentially unmet needs, but taken together they provide a fairly clear and consistent assessment:

- The region served by Rolling Start (**San Bernardino, Inyo, and Mono Counties**) is identified by all five methods method as having high needs;
- The regions served by Community Access Center (**Riverside County**) and by the CA Association of the Physically Handicapped (**Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, and Tulare Counties**) are identified as having high needs by three of the methods;
- The regions served by Resources for Independent Living (**Sacramento and Yolo Counties**) and

by Disability Resources Agency for Independent Living (**Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne Counties**) are identified as having high needs by two methods and above-average needs by two other methods.

These regions all contain large, formerly rural areas that have undergone rapid population growth and urbanization over the past 20 years. That growth has outpaced the expansion of human services of all kinds throughout the Central Valley and Inland Empire regions. It should not be surprising that these same regions are in greatest need for expanded services to facilitate independent living by people with disabilities.

- **Housing** has become less affordable, especially near locations where services are available;
- Public and other forms of **transportation** have become more costly and less accessible due to Medi-Cal eligibility restrictions;
- **Health care** costs, increased co-pays and premiums and the lack of availability of providers accepting Medi-Cal and Medicare; and
- Other unmet needs persist, such as personal assistance services, information and referral, peer support, employment, legal advocacy for schoolchildren with multiple disabilities in the school and mental health systems, and in the Medi-Cal and Medicare programs.

AREAS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Not all Area Agencies on Aging and ILCs rank-ordered unmet service needs within their catchment in their areas, making it difficult to discern the greater and less-great needs across the state. The SILC could facilitate the gathering of this information by circulating a short survey to ILCs annually or, minimally, every three years as part of the SPIL needs assessment process.

These findings may not be representative of the range of unmet needs across the state. Four of the six needs assessment studies submitted by ILC represented urban locations, and none was submitted by ILCs in urban areas in the central part of the state. Only one of the two Northern California ILCs represented a rural area. Thus, further investigation is needed to fully portray the unmet service needs of ILC consumers in rural and urban areas of central and northern California.

Developing and Strengthening the Independent Living Network

Under the Rehabilitation Act, (Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulation, Part 364.42) as amended, the 2011-13 California State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL) must address the following goal: “Develop and strengthen the Independent Living Network in California.” The “Independent Living Network” is defined as

- Centers for independent living;
- Programs providing independent living services and independent living centers; and
- Other programs providing services for individuals with disabilities.

One suggested approach to strengthening the independent living network is to encourage

collaboration between different parts of the network, such as between ILCs and AAAs in communities of color or between ILCs and TBI advocates and medical rehabilitation providers and professionals.

In the same spirit, the SILC and DOR could facilitate discussions among proponents of different constituencies, such as those focused on cross-disability, and those focused on a single disability, or advocates versus service providers.

As this report has suggested, ILCs are losing ground in their efforts to serve the growing number of people with significant disabilities. One reason for this is the stagnant level of AB 204 and Title VII C funds. Low funding levels are made even worse when Part B and other available state funds are held up during state budget impasses. Thus, increased basic funding could shore

up the capacity of the ILCs to provide services to more individuals with disabilities.

A third suggestion stems from the perception that RSA standards and indicators do not work because ILCs are constantly in trouble. Stronger standards and indicators established by the ILCs, DOR, and the SILC could strengthen the ILC system in California. Initially, improved standards could focus on ILC boards of directors and management staff.

Fourth, it has been suggested that the SILC could strengthen the independent living network infrastructure by 1) upgrading the technology used to support communications among the ILCs including conference calls and web conferences, which could include technical manuals, materials and trainings under the roof of a virtual training library; and 2) providing an environment that promotes dialog and

other communication and encouraging members of the network to communicate freely with each other.

Fifth, although DOR does provide some statewide data to support the analysis of system-wide issues for all ILCs, a more comprehensive centralized data collection and reporting system is needed.

Last but not least, some members of the network have suggested that the SILC itself could provide better support to its constituents and to advise the Governor on public policy issues by having a staff member totally dedicated to tracking and analyzing legislation and regulatory changes, providing testimony at hearings, and engaging in negotiations when required.

Cross-Cutting Needs and Conclusions

We have looked at the needs of Californians with disabilities from a geographical perspective based on statistical data, and we have used qualitative data reflecting the views of members of the independent living network to assess the needs of underserved minority, ethnic, and disability groups, as



well as unmet service needs that could be addressed by service providers. We have used a variety of statistical and qualitative data from a variety of sources reflecting data collected over the last five years from DOR, ILCs, AAAs, and several other regional and statewide agencies.

Most documents reviewed for this report were written in 2007 or 2008 amidst shrinking federal resources and severe state budget cuts or threats to cut major programs for people with disabilities such as In-Home Supportive Services. This gloomy context heightens awareness of the needs of the 2.3 million Californians with disabilities caught in the oppressive circle of disability, poverty, unemployment, and as we have shown, widespread perceived lack of housing and transportation. The U.S. Census' Current Population Survey shows that 12.8 percent of non-institutionalized person aged 5 and older have

a disability, and that roughly one in four (22.6 percent) of disabled individuals aged 18-64 lived in families with incomes below the poverty level. In addition, only 19.3 percent of Californians aged 18-64 with a work limitation were employed¹.

Given this context, the results show that people with disabilities in the Inland Empire and Central Valley are the most in need of services from ILCs, and that ILCs in the Central Valley have the greatest gap between need and services. Underserved minority and ethnic groups include Latinos, Native Americans, Asian Americans, and older adults with disabilities, though network

providers strive to address the needs of all people in their catchment areas. ILCs, AAAs and other network providers have universally attempted to improve their ability to provide culturally appropriate services and have plans to increase their capacity to do so.

Underserved disability groups include people with traumatic brain injuries and/or hard-of-hearing or deaf individuals, especially in Los Angeles and rural northern California. The top three unmet service needs begin with housing, transportation and health care needs, each stemming from poverty and limited supplies.

Without more data, it is difficult to describe how geographical

¹Bjelland, M.J, Erickson, W. A., Lee, C.G. (2008, November 8), Disability Statistics from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability, Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC). Retrieved December 7, 2009 from www.disabilitystatistics.org.

area, ethnic group, and disability group needs interact on a statewide basis. However, the data presented here strongly suggest that services gaps in the Inland Empire and Central Valley are affected by the influx of Latinos and Asian Americans into these areas. Also, in service-poor rural areas, ILCs are more likely to serve a greater proportion of older adults than their counterparts in service-rich urban areas.

Responding to the unmet needs described in this report would go a long way in strengthening the independent living network. These efforts may be enhanced by supporting ideas for strengthening individual components of the IL network. This includes encouraging projects that involve the cooperation of ILCs with other providers, such as AAAs and

senior centers in rural areas, employment and training programs, children's service providers, and programs for veterans. These results compellingly suggest the need to advocate for more affordable housing, greater public transportation capacity, and increased access to more affordable health care.

Appendix A: Catalog of Documents

REGIONAL DISABILITY TASK FORCE REPORTS

- Visible, Diverse and United: A Report of the Bay Area Parents with Disabilities and Deaf Parents Task Force (2006), Bay Area

REPORTS FROM EX-OFFICIO STATE AGENCIES AND OTHER STATE AGENCIES AND THEIR CONTRACTORS

- Disability Rights CA, Advocacy Priorities and Goals for Federal Programs (2008-12), California
- Disability Access Project - Summary report to the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (2004-07), California
- Project Abstract - CA Association of Addiction Recovery Resources: Disability Access Project, California
- California State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind - Strategic Plan (2004-06), California
- California Foundation for Independent Living Centers, Executive Summary - 2006 Pilot Survey (2005-06), California
- CA Department of Rehabilitation - 2009 State Plan Update (2006-08), California
- CA Department of Rehabilitation - 2010 State Plan Update (2006-09), California
- Mobility Action Plan: Phase 1 Implementation Study, Assessing Human Services Transportation Coordination in CA, California

- California Governor’s Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities: California Comprehensive Strategy for the Employment of People with Disabilities, California

AREA AGENCIES ON AGING: NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDIES

- Sonoma County Human Services Department, Adult and Aging Division: Sonoma County Agency on Aging Area Plan (2009-12), Sonoma County
- Housing Alliance for People with Disabilities: Housing Needs of People with Disabilities Assessment (2005), Monterey County
- San Bernardino County Department of Aging and Adult Services: Section 6 Needs Assessments and Priorities (2005), San Bernardino County
- El Dorado County Area Agency on Aging: Establishing Priorities - The planning process (2009-12), El Dorado County Area
- San Diego County Aging and Independence Services: Survey of Older Americans (2000-08), San Diego County
- Community and Senior Services of LA County, Area Agency on Aging: L.A. County Seniors Count! Survey of the Older Adult Population (2008), Los Angeles County
- Area 12 Agency on Aging: Analysis of 2008 Survey, Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne Counties
- Riverside County Office on Aging: Aggregated Needs Assessment Findings from Internal/External Focus Groups Convened in 2008 for the 2009-2012 Strategic Plan, “Bridging the Generations for the Future” (2009-12), Riverside County

- Marin County Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Aging: Marin Health and Human Services Strategic Plan Data Focus Report (2004-14), Marin County

INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTERS: NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDIES

- Communities Actively Living Independent and Free: CALIF Needs Assessment, Los Angeles
- Silicon Valley Independent Living Center: SVILC External Issues and Trends - Consumer Feedback, A Strategic Planning Briefing (2009), San Jose & Santa Clara County
- FREED Center for Independent Living (2009), Nevada , Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, and Colusa Counties
- Dayle McIntosh Center: Needs Assessment (AB 204 Renewal 2006), Orange County
- Independent Living Resource Center San Francisco: Independent Living Resource Center San Francisco - Strategic Plan 2007-2010 (2007-10), San Francisco
- Independent Living Center of SoCal, Inc.: 2009 Demographic/ Needs Assessment/Survey (2009), Los Angeles County - Antelope Valley
- Westside Center for Independent Living: Needs Assessment Synopsis (2009-11), Los Angeles County

INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTERS: 704 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORTS (2008)

- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - CIL Berkeley (Alameda County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Center for Independent Living, Inc, Fruitvale/East Oakland (Alameda County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Center for Independent Living, Inc., Oakland (Alameda County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Placer Independent Resource Services (Alpine, El Dorado, and Placer Counties)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Disability Resource Center for Independent Living GRANT#H132A970009 (Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne Counties)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Disability Resource Center for Independent Living GRANT#H132A970010 (Amador , Calaveras, Mariposa, San Joaquin, and Tuolumne Counties)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Independent Living Services of Northern CA – Chico (Butte, Glenn, Plumas, and Tehama Counties)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Independent Living Resource Contra

Costa County (Contra Costa County)

- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Tri-County Independent Living Inc. (Del Norte, Humboldt, and Trinity Counties)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - CA Association of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. Fresno County GRANT#H132A970018 (Fresno, King, Madera, and Tulare Counties)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - CA Association of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. Fresno County GRANT#H132A970018 (Fresno, King, Madera, and Tulare Counties)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Access Center of San Diego Inc. (Imperial County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Rolling Start, Inc (Inyo, Mono, and San Bernardino Counties)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Independent Living Services of Northern CA (Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, and Siskiyou Counties)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Community Rehabilitation Services, Inc. - GRANT#H132A010074 (Los Angeles County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Community Rehabilitation Services, Inc. -

GRANT#H132A970020 (Los Angeles County)

- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Independent Living Center of Southern CA, Inc. GRANT#H132A870005 (Los Angeles County - Antelope Valley)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Independent Living Center of Southern CA, Inc. (Los Angeles County - San Fernando Valley)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living – Marin Center for Independent Living (Marin County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Community Access Center (Riverside County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Resources for Independent Living Inc. (Sacramento & Yolo County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Access Center of San Diego Inc. (San Diego & North County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Independent Living Resource Center, Inc. (San Luis Obispo County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Center for Independence of the Disabled

(San Mateo County)

- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Independent Living Resource Center, Inc. (Santa Barbara & Ventura County)
- Section 704 - Annual Performance Report for Centers for Independent Living - Independent Living Resource Contra Costa County (Solano County)

STATISTICAL DATABASES

- Employment Development Department, State Disability Insurance Program: State Disability Insurance Statistical Information (2004-2009), California
- Division of Adult Parole Operations: Disability Placement Program Statistics (as of 6/30/2009), California
- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, MDS National Quality Indicators: MDS2 Public Quality and Residents Report: MDS Q1a—Third Quarter 2009. Retrieved from http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MDSPubQlandResRep/06_q1areport.asp?isSubmitted=q1a3&date=20&state=CA

Appendix B: Requests for Information

INITIAL REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Dear _____

The State Independent Living Council (SILC) would like to thank those who have contributed to our work over the last two years as we have moved to strengthen the IL Network and make our work more representative of people with disabilities living in the community. Everything you have told us or taught us has helped us do better.

Soon the SILC will be working with the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) to write the next State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL). This document governs the distribution of Federal funds for independent living programs in California. Before we can start the planning and writing, we want to step back and re-examine the needs of people with disabilities living independently in California. Although we conduct Needs Assessments every three years, the last three years have been financially devastating for our community and there will be concerns in that arena to attend to, as well as other issues.

In particular, we feel like you must have great understanding of the regional or specific community needs for the constituency you represent. You know things about your people that we need to hear!

That's why the SILC is asking if you could **please send us a copy of any Needs Assessments you have commissioned or completed within the last three years.** Even draft reports will be useful to us. Your input will be critical to the success of this initiative.

We will be collecting Needs Assessments from around the state, analyzing the results, and preparing a final summary report. This report will contain a summary of observations and recommendations. For Independent Living Centers and other groups that do not have Needs Assessments, we'll look for other sources of data. The ultimate goal is to write a SPIL that responds to and supports the community.

Our process is very public and we'll be asking for your help with every step.

If you have any questions about this survey, please contact Liz Pazdral at 916-445-0142 or liz@calsilc.org.

Thank you in advance for taking the time to provide us with your data and assist us in identifying independent living development opportunities. We greatly value you, your ideas, and your time.

Sincerely, Liz Pazdral, Executive Director

REQUEST FOR IDEAS REGARDING DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING THE INDEPENDENT LIVING NETWORK

This email is being sent to all the email addresses that the SILC has for the 136 agencies and organizations that we polled to compile our Statewide Independent Living Needs Assessment. We are working with the Center for Applied Local Research to complete this Needs Assessment. The final report will help inform the writing of the next State Plan for Independent Living.

Please take the time to answer one or more of the below questions. Your responses will help the researchers finalize and firm up their report.

Under the Rehabilitation Act, as amended (34 CFR 364), the 2011-13 California State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL) must address the following goal: “Develop and strengthen the Independent Living Network in California.” Where

“Independent Living Network” is defined as:

- centers for independent living; and
- programs providing independent living services and independent living centers; and
- other programs providing services for individuals with disabilities.



This inclusive definition is intended to encourage anyone and everyone to provide input for our required Needs Assessment Report on this topic. Here are five questions to help you frame your response.

What are your ideas for developing and strengthening the independent living network in California?

What does the independent living network mean to you?

What parts of the network need to be developed?

What parts of the network should be strengthened?

What policies and actions should DOR and the SILC pursue?



Appendix C: Supplemental Tables

TABLE C-1: CALCULATION OF PENETRATION RATES (SCREEN READER ACCESSIBLE)

Table C-1 shows how the penetration rate in Table 2 is calculated for each of the Independent Living Centers (ILCs) in California.

Column 1, “Centers,” lists the name of each of the 29 Independent Living Centers in California and the Counties served by each ILC. Note that Los Angeles County is served by seven ILCs and Alameda is served by two ILCs.

Column 2, “Total Population,” is an estimate of the total population of each county based on 2007 Census estimates.

Column 3, “Disability Population,” is an estimate of the number of non-institutionalized persons age 5 and older with a disability, also based on 2007 Census estimates.

Column 4, “Disability Rate,” is the percentage of people with disabilities for each county calculated by dividing the number of people with a disability in each county (Column 3) divided by the total county population (Column 2) and multiplying by 100.

Column 5, “Carryover Consumers” is the number of carryover clients from 2006 served by each ILC in 2007. This figure is derived from Section 704 reports for 2007.

Column 6, “New Consumers” is the number of new clients served by each ILC in 2007. This figure is derived from Section 704 reports for 2007.

Column 7, “Total Consumers” is the total number of carryover and new consumers served by each ILC.

Column 8, “Penetration Rate,” is the percentage of people with disabilities in each catchment area served by each ILC. It is calculated by dividing number of people served by each ILC (Column 8) by the sum of people with a disability in all the counties served by each ILC.



Centers (Counties)	Total Population	Disability Population	Disability Rate	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Penetration Rate
Independent Living Services of Northern California (Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama)	545,008	119,331	21.9	129	576	705	0.591%
Tri-County ILC (Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity)	157,755	32,288	20.5	95	218	313	0.969%
FREED (Colusa, Nevada, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba)	256,621	44,749	17.4	714	426	1,140	2.548%
Independent Living Center of Kern County (Kern)	669,253	109,689	16.4	494	205	699	0.637%

Table C-1 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Total Population	Disability Population	Disability Rate	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Penetration Rate
Disability Resource Agency for IL (Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne)	1,200,436	195,232	16.3	857	258	1,115	0.571%
Resources for Independent Living (Sacramento, Yolo)	1,429,735	221,300	15.5	249	625	874	0.395%
Center for Independent Living (Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Tulare)	1,620,672	245,306	15.1	236	323	559	0.228%
Community Resources for Independence (Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma)	692,804	101,425	14.6	1650	114	1,764	1.739%

Table C-1 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Total Population	Disability Population	Disability Rate	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Penetration Rate
Placer Independent Resource Services (Alpine, El Dorado, Placer)	468,768	65,491	14.0	184	106	290	0.443%
Independent Living Resource Center of San Francisco (San Francisco)	714,684	99,333	13.9	217	307	524	0.528%
Rolling Start, Inc. (Inyo, Mono, San Bernardino)	1,812,320	245,754	13.6	424	321	745	0.303%
Independent Living Resource Center Contra Costa County (Contra Costa, Solano)	1,302,775	172,942	13.3	313	717	1,030	0.596%

Table C-1 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Total Population	Disability Population	Disability Rate	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Penetration Rate
Independent Living Resource Center-Santa Barbara (San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura)	1,332,694	171,898	12.9	1122	511	1,633	0.950%
Community Access Center (Riverside)	1,819,512	230,662	12.7	233	388	621	0.269%
Center for Independent Living Community Resources for Independent Living (Alameda)	1,337,438	169,022	12.6	1,136	2,109	3,245	1.920%

Table C-1 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Total Population	Disability Population	Disability Rate	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Penetration Rate
Communities Actively Living Independent & Free Service Center for Independent Living Southern California Rehabilitation Services Community Rehabilitation Services, Inc. Disabled Resources Center Westside Center For Independent Living, Inc. Independent Living Center of Southern California (Los Angeles)	9,081,896	1,112,923	12.3	6,927	3,813	10,740	0.965%

Table C-1 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Total Population	Disability Population	Disability Rate	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Penetration Rate
Access to Independence of San Diego, Inc. (Imperial, San Diego)	2,768,151	336,659	12.2	711	960	1,671	0.496%
Central Coast Center for Independent Living (Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz)	637,016	76,844	12.1	138	237	375	0.488%
Marin Center for Independent Living (Marin)	225,253	27,049	12.0	No data	No data	No data	N/A
Center for Independence of the Disabled (San Mateo)	650,995	70,793	10.9	209	177	386	0.545%

Table C-1 Continued...

Centers (Countries)	Total Population	Disability Population	Disability Rate	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Penetration Rate
Silicon Valley Independent Living Center (Santa Clara)	1,584,188	160,620	10.1	318	538	856	0.5333%
Dayle McIntosh Center (Orange)	2,758,025	262,011	9.5	1,779	1,414	3,193	1.219%
Statewide Total ILC Network	33,065,999	4,271,321	12.9	18,135	14,343	32,478	0.760%



TABLE C-2: INUNDATION POTENTIAL (SCREEN READER ACCESSIBLE)

Table C-2 show how “Inundation Rate” in Table 2 is calculated for each ILC.

Column 1, “Centers,” lists the name of each of the 29 Independent Living Centers in California and the counties served by each ILC. Note that Los Angeles County is served by seven ILCs and Alameda is served by two ILCs.

Column 2, “Carryover Consumers” is the number of carryover clients from 2006 served by each ILC in 2007. This figure is derived from Section 704 reports for 2007.

Column 3, “New Consumers” is the number of new clients served by each ILC in 2007. This figure is derived from Section 704 reports for 2007.

Column 4, “Total Consumers” is the total number of carryover and new consumers served by each SILC.

Column 5, “Patients Who Want to Return to Community,” is the number nursing home patients who reported that they wanted to return to the community. These estimates are based on data from the Centers on Medicare & Medicaid Services: MDS National Quality Indicators: MDS2 Public Quality and Residents Report: MDS Q1a—Third Quarter 2009. Retrieved from http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MDSPubQlandResRep/06_q1areport.asp?isSubmitted=q1a3&date=20&state=CA

Column 6, “Inundation Rate,” is the percent that the caseload currently served by each ILC will increase if that ILC were to provide Olmstead transitional services and other services to nursing home patients who want to return to the community. This figure is calculated by dividing column 6 by column 5.

Centers (Counties)	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Patients Who Want to Return to the Community	Inundation Potential
Independent Living Services of Northern California (Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama)	129	576	705	683	97%
Tri-County ILC (Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity)	95	218	313	133	42%
FREED (Colusa, Nevada, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba)	714	426	1,140	202	18%
Independent Living Center of Kern County (Kern)	494	205	699	300	43%

Table C-2 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Patients Who Want to Return to the Community	Inundation Potential
Disability Resource Agency for IL (Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne)	857	258	1,115	1,267	114%
Resources for Independent Living (Sacramento, Yolo)	249	625	874	1,007	115%
Center for Independent Living (Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Tulare)	236	323	559	1,191	213%
Community Resources for Independence (Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma)	1,650	114	1,764	538	30%

Table C-2 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Patients Who Want to Return to the Community	Inundation Potential
Placer Independent Resource Services (Alpine, El Dorado, Placer)	184	106	290	362	125%
Independent Living Resource Center of San Francisco (San Francisco)	217	307	524	548	105%
Rolling Start, Inc. (Inyo, Mono, San Bernardino)	424	321	745	1,113	149%
Independent Living Resource Center Contra Costa County (Contra Costa, Solano)	313	717	1,030	876	85%

Table C-2 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Patients Who Want to Return to the Community	Inundation Potential
Independent Living Resource Center-Santa Barbara (San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura)	1,122	511	1,633	836	51%
Community Access Center (Riverside)	233	388	621	1,237	199%
Center for Independent Living Resources for Independent Living (Alameda)	1,136	2,109	3,245	1,168	36%

Table C-2 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Patients Who Want to Return to the Community	Inundation Potential
Communities Actively Living Independent & Free Service Center for Independent Living Southern California Rehabilitation Services Community Rehabilitation Services, Inc. Disabled Resources Center Westside Center For Independent Living, Inc. Independent Living Center of Southern California (Los Angeles)	6,927	3,813	10,740	7,436	69%

Table C-2 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Patients Who Want to Return to the Community	Inundation Potential
Access to Independence of San Diego, Inc. (Imperial, San Diego)	711	960	1,671	2,318	139%
Central Coast Center for Independent Living (Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz)	138	237	375	456	122%
Marin Center for Independent Living (Marin)	No data	No data	No data	253	N/A

Table C-2 Continued...

Centers (Counties)	Carryover Consumers	New Consumers	Total Consumers	Patients Who Want to Return to the Community	Inundation Potential
Center for Independence of the Disabled (San Mateo)	209	177	386	399	103%
Silicon Valley Independent Living Center (Santa Clara)	318	538	856	1,056	123%
Dayle McIntosh Center (Orange)	1,779	1,414	3,193	1,708	53%
Statewide Total ILC Network	18,135	14,343	32,478	25,087	77%

SELF-DETERMINATION
INDEPENDENCE
CHOICE

**California State Independent Living Council
(SILC)**

1600 K Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95814

**California State Independent Living Council
supports equal access. This document is available in a
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