

Florida Statewide Quality Assurance Program

Quality Improvement Study

Contract Year 6: July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007

**Outcome Results Analysis
Impact of Waiver Services on POM Outcomes Present**

Prepared by the Delmarva Foundation

**Submitted to the Agency for Health Care Administration
And
The Agency for Persons with Disabilities**

Executive Summary

This study examines the relationship between Developmental Disabilities Home and Community-Based Services (DD) Medicaid Waiver services and Personal Outcome Measures (POM) outcomes. The purpose of the study is to determine which of the Waiver services are best suited to help individuals achieve outcomes. Analyses are based on a random sample of 2,594 individuals who received waiver services between July 2004 and June 2006. Regression analyses examine the impact of seven Waiver service categories and a set of control variables on the likelihood of achieving 13 or more outcomes, the number of foundational outcomes present, and the likelihood that each of the twenty-five POM outcomes is present.

Regression results show that individual Waiver services have no impact on the likelihood that 13 or more outcomes are present or the number of foundational outcomes present. However, Waiver services do impact some of the individual POM outcomes. A summary of results includes the following:

1. Receiving Supported Employment services increases the likelihood that individuals *Choose Where They Work, Chooses Their Daily Routine, Uses Their Environment, Live in Integrated Environments, Participate in the Life of the Community, Interact with Members of the Community, and Perform Different Social Roles*, but appears to reduce the likelihood that an individual *Is Treated Fairly*. Supported Employment is also the only service that significantly increases the number of outcomes present.
2. Similarly, receiving Adult Day Training increases the likelihood that individuals are *Satisfied with Services, Satisfied with Personal Life Situations, Have Privacy, Use their Environment, Interact with Members of the Community, Choose Personal Goals and Realize Personal Goals* while decreasing the likelihood they *Choose Where and with Whom they Live, Choose Where they Work, Choose Services, or Live in Integrated Environments*.
3. Receiving Supported Living Coaching services increases the likelihood an individual *Chooses their Daily Routine, Decides when to Share Personal Information, Uses their Environment, Lives in Integrated Environments, and Is Safe* while decreasing the likelihood an individual *Is Satisfied with Personal Life Situations, Is Free from Abuse and Neglect, and Experiences Continuity and Security*.
4. Non-Residential Support Services increase the likelihood individuals are *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations and Choose their Daily Routine* while decreasing the likelihood that an individual *Decides when to Share Personal Information or Exercises Rights*.
5. Receiving Residential Habilitation services decreases the likelihood an individual will feel *Connected to Natural Support Networks* or be able to *Choose Services*, while receiving In-Home Support Services decreases the likelihood individuals *Choose Where and with Whom they Live, Choose their Daily Routine, or Use Their Environment*.

6. Predicted probabilities indicate that Supported Employment and Supported Living Coaching services are a particularly beneficial combination of services for Waiver service recipients. Individuals who receive both of these services experience increased probabilities of *Choosing their Daily Routine, Using their Environment, Living in Integrated Environments, and Interacting with Members of the Community.*

Research-related recommendations conclude that research and reports that analyze POM outcomes need to examine patterns among individual POM outcomes in addition to summary measures of outcomes such as '13 or more outcomes present'. Policy-related recommendations conclude that APD should consider examining specific policies and procedures of providers of Non-Residential Support Services, Residential Habilitation services, and In-Home Support services, consider ways of continuing to transition individuals out of Adult Day Training, and increase receipt of Supported Living Coaching in combination with Supported Employment. APD should implement a survey of recipients of Supported Employment to help determine the reasons they feel they are not treated fairly, and also consider special counseling sessions for recipients of Supported Living Coaching services who have experienced abuse or neglect.

Introduction and Background

Funding for over 30,000 individuals with developmental disabilities in Florida is provided through the Medicaid Developmental Disabilities Home and Community Based Services (DD) and Family and Supported Living (FSL) Waivers. Administered by the Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA), and implemented through the Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD), the DD and FSL Waivers allow for the provision of services in community-based settings as an alternative to institutional care. The Delmarva Foundation, through a contract with AHCA, has provided a quality assurance program for persons served through the DD Waiver, called the Florida Statewide Quality Assurance Program (FSQAP).

The DD Waiver offers 33 services to eligible individuals.¹ Individuals may receive services at home, in community centers, in businesses, or in a therapist's office. ² Services must be medically necessary and receive prior authorization. All individuals on the waiver receive Waiver Support Coordination which provides a support coordinator to assist individuals in navigating the system and acquiring the services they need. Waiver services are provided to help ensure individuals with developmental disabilities have access to resources to be healthy and live well.

The Council on Quality and Leadership (CQL) has participated as a subcontractor with Delmarva in the program since its inception. As part of their responsibilities, CQL representatives have trained Delmarva Quality Improvement Consultants (QIC) in the interview techniques specific to their 25 Personal Outcome Measures (POM).³ The purpose of the interviews is to help determine the degree to which participants in the program have supports in place to improve their quality of life and to measure how well they are achieving outcomes in their lives that are important to them. Staff from CQL regularly monitor the consultants and also provide reliability oversight. As part of the FSQAP program, Personal Outcome Measures interviews have been conducted with over 10,000 individuals served through the DD Waiver program.

Having 13 or more POM outcomes Present has been established as an important indicator of quality of life. While it is unrealistic to assume any individual should achieve *all* of the outcomes measured, Florida adopted having at least 13 outcomes present as a performance benchmark, a level providers must achieve in order to be accredited by CQL. CQL has defined seven of the twenty-five POM outcomes as foundational for assuring the basic health, safety, and welfare of people receiving services. While the personal outcomes emphasize the importance of choice, service providers are

¹ In this study only individuals receiving services through the DD waiver are part of the sample. Delmarva did not begin to review providers of FSL services till July 2006.

² See Attachment 1 for a complete list of the Waiver services.

³ See Attachment 2 for a list of the POM indicators, within each of the seven POM domains.

obligated to protect the health, safety, welfare, respect, and stability of recipients. The seven foundational outcomes measure these fundamental needs, and the achievement of all seven is an annual measure reported to the Florida legislature.

The purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which individual waiver services help individuals achieve outcomes, as measured through the POM interview, for individuals with developmental disabilities in the DD waiver program.

- We examine rates of receipt for each waiver service. Which waiver services are most utilized by individuals on the DD waiver?
- Regression analysis is used to examine the impact of waiver services on the likelihood that 13 or more outcomes are present, on the number of foundational outcomes present, and on the likelihood that each individual outcome is present. For example, are individuals who receive services for Adult Day Training more likely to achieve 13 or more outcomes than individuals who do not receive the service?
- We use predicted probabilities to present the probability that predefined groups of individuals achieve POM outcomes that are significantly impacted by Waiver services. For example, predicted probabilities can tell us the probability of *Interacting with Members of the Community* for a resident of a Group home who receives Adult Day Training and has average characteristics for all other demographic characteristics. This probability can be compared to the probabilities for others in Group homes or Family homes, with average demographic characteristics, who receive other Waiver services.

Data and Methods

Sample

Data for this study were taken from a random sample of 2,594 individuals receiving services through the DD waiver who completed a POM interview between July 2004 and June 2006.⁴ Descriptive analyses are completed showing trends across the different demographic indicators, as described below.

Methods

We developed several regression models to test the net impact of individual Waiver Services and independent variables on the outcomes achieved by individuals. We use two general measures of outcomes achieved: an indicator of whether an individual has 13 or more outcomes present, and a measure of the number of foundational outcomes present. We also test the impact of services and

⁴ Individuals selected for the longitudinal study are excluded from the analyses.

other variables on each of the twenty-five POM outcomes. Because the measures of whether 13 or more outcomes are present and whether each POM outcome is present are categorical measures (13 or more vs. less than 13; outcome is present vs. outcome is not present), regression analyses rely on logistic regression techniques. A significant impact of an independent variable (i.e., each of the individual Waiver service types) on the indicator of whether 13 or more outcomes are present tells us the variable increases (or decreases) the likelihood that an individual achieves more than half of the outcomes. Similarly, a significant impact of an independent variable on an indicator of whether a POM outcome is present tells us the variable increases (or decreases) the likelihood the outcome is present. Regression analyses using the number of foundational outcomes achieved as the dependent variable use ordinary least squares techniques. An impact of an independent variable on the number of foundational outcomes present will indicate that the variable increases (or decreases) the number of foundational outcomes present.

To assess the impact of Waiver services on outcomes, claims data from July 2003 through June 2006 were used to construct a set of measures indicating which of seven Waiver Services an individual had received in the three-year period. The seven Waiver Service measures indicate whether individuals had received: Non-Residential Support Services, Adult Day Training, Residential Habilitation, Supported Employment, Supported Living Coaching, In-Home Support Services, and a set of Other Services that include all other waiver services. A measure of the number of Waiver Services received is also included to control for any impact on outcomes of receiving multiple services. These models allow us to determine whether receiving Waiver Services helps individuals achieve outcomes, and if so, whether certain services are more important than others.

Regression results report coefficients, odds ratios, and p-values. A coefficient indicates the strength and direction of the relationship between the independent and dependent variable. A positive coefficient indicates that increasing values of the independent variable result in increasing values of the dependent variable. A negative coefficient indicates that increasing values of the independent variable result in decreasing values of the dependent variable. A larger magnitude indicates a stronger impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable. In fact, the coefficient tells us the size of the change in the dependent variable for a unit change in the independent variable. Logistic regression coefficients tell us the change in the log odds of the dependent variable for a unit change in the independent variable. However, the interpretation of the coefficient is not intuitively appealing (what does it mean for a log odds to decrease by .01?). Therefore the coefficient is converted to an odds ratio. The odds ratio tells us the percent change in the odds for a unit change in the independent variable.

The p-value associated with a variable informs us how likely it is the association between the independent and dependent variable is due to chance. A standard probability level used to determine

“statistical significance” is a p-value equal to .05. This means there is only a five percent probability the results from the sample are due to sampling fluctuation or chance.

Predicted probabilities are presented for regression models in which three or more Waiver services significantly impact the outcome. Predicted probabilities indicate the percentage of individuals within a defined group that can be expected to achieve the outcome. Because we are interested in the impact of Waiver services on POM outcomes, we present predicted probabilities for individuals receiving each Waiver service, and only that one service, who have average characteristics for sex, age, home type, disability, area size, waiver support coordinator evaluation, number of supports present, and number of Waiver services received. We also present predicted probabilities for individuals by a predefined combination of Waiver services who are otherwise average, and for individuals by a predefined combination of home type and Waiver service who are average on other characteristics. For instance, we present the percentage of individuals living in a Family/Foster home who receive Supported Employment services expected to *Interact with Members of the Community*, and compare this to the percentage of individuals living in a Group Home who receive Supported Employment services expected to *Interact with Members of the Community*.

Dependent Variables

The dependent variables include an indicator of whether an individual had 13 or more outcomes present, and indicator of the number of foundational outcomes present, and twenty-five indicators of whether an individual had a POM outcome present. Among the 2,594 individuals interviewed between July 1, 2004, and June 30, 2006, just under 44 percent had achieved 13 or more outcomes on the POM items. The dependent variable for the ordinary least squares regression analysis is the number of foundational outcomes present. The following table shows the majority of individuals have two, three, four, or five foundational outcomes present.

Table 1
Percent of Foundational Outcomes Present
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Foundational Outcomes	Number Present	Percent Present
0	76	2.9%
1	205	7.9%
2	366	14.1%
3	451	17.4%
4	457	17.6%
5	471	18.2%
6	324	12.5%
7	244	9.4%
Total Interviews	2,594	

The following table shows the percent of each POM outcome present for individuals in the sample. Individuals are most likely to be *Free from Abuse and Neglect*, *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations*, *Connected to Natural Support Networks*, and *Safe*. Individuals are least likely to *Perform Different Social Roles* or *Choose Services*.

Table 2
Percent of Outcomes Present
July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

POM Item	Number Present	Percent Present
Chooses personal goals	1,044	40.3%
Chooses where and with whom they live	1,028	39.7%
Chooses where they work	843	32.5%
Has intimate relationships	1,163	44.9%
Satisfied with services	1,487	57.4%
Satisfied with personal life situations	1,904	73.4%
Chooses daily routine	1,306	50.4%
Has Privacy	1,667	64.3%
Decides when to share personal info	1,249	48.2%
Uses their environment	903	34.8%
Lives in integrated environments	845	32.6%
Participates in the life of community	931	35.9%
Interacts with members of the community	1,102	42.5%
Performs different social roles	453	17.5%
Has friends	736	28.4%
Is respected	1,327	51.2%
Chooses services	710	27.4%
Realizes personal goals	1,391	53.6%
Is connected to natural support networks	1,727	66.6%
Is safe	1,677	64.7%
Exercises rights	938	36.2%
Is treated fairly	1,481	57.1%
Has the best possible health	1,117	43.1%
Is free from abuse and neglect	2,166	83.5%
Experiences continuity and security	1,030	39.7%
Average Percent Outcomes Met		46.6%

Independent Variables

Multiple situations and factors influence the extent to which individuals are able to achieve outcomes and goals that are important to them. We are limited to the factors available in the Delmarva data, collected during the interview process: sex, age, home type, type of disability, area size, and number

of supports present in their lives are available for analysis. The variables of primary interest to us in this study are type of Waiver Service and number of Waiver Services received.

In this study we are able to determine the impact each of these independent variables has on the likelihood that 13 or more outcomes are present, the number of foundational outcomes present, and the likelihood that each of the 25 POM outcomes is present. We then “control” for these factors (independent variables) when determining the net effect of Waiver Services on outcomes. The independent variables used in the analysis are measured as follows:

- Sex: Male (coded 0) and Female (coded 1).
- Age: We show descriptive results for various age groups and analyze age as a continuous variable (without breaking it down by age groups) in the regression models.
- Area Size: The Medicaid Claims data from AHCA were used to identify the number of consumers living in each area during the study period. Areas with over 2,000 consumers on the DD waiver were categorized as Large. These include the Broward, Orlando, Miami-Dade and Suncoast areas. Medium size areas had from 1,000 to 1,999 consumers (e.g., Jacksonville, Pensacola, Tallahassee) and Small areas fewer than 1,000 consumers. The categories contain the following areas:
 - Large—7, 10, 11, 23
 - Medium—1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 13
 - Small—8, 12, 14 and 15
- Home Type: There are several types of living arrangements available to people who receive services on the DD waiver. We have grouped these into three categories for this analysis. These are:
 - Family—family home and foster care
 - Independent—Independent Living and Supported Living
 - Group Homes—Large and Small Group Homes, Assisted Living Facilities (ALF), and Residential Treatment Facilities
- Disability: Consumers with six different disabilities are included in the sample. These are grouped as follows:
 - Intellectual Disability
 - Cerebral Palsy
 - Autism
 - Other/Unknown—includes Epilepsy, Spina Bifida, Prader Willi, and Other
- POM Support Items: Individuals receive a score ranging from 0 to 25 indicating how many of the following supports are available to assist them:⁵

⁵ See Table 2 or Attachment 2 for a list, which is the same as for the outcomes.

- Waiver Services: Waiver services reviewed onsite. Measures indicate whether individuals receive each of the following Waiver services:⁶
 - Non-Residential Support Services (NRSS)
 - Adult Day Training (ADT)
 - Residential Habilitation (ResHab)
 - Supported Employment (SupEmp)
 - Supported Living Coaching (SLC)
 - In-Home Support Services (IHSS)
 - Other Services – Includes all other services listed in Attachment 1, not listed above.
- Number of Waiver Services: The total number of Waiver services received by an individual.
- WSC Evaluation Score: The total score received by the Waiver Support Coordinator on the eleven Elements of the WiSCC. Scores range from zero (0) to 23. Scores were computed by converting results and minimum service requirement elements as follows⁷:
 - Achieving (3 points)
 - Implementing (2 points)
 - Emerging (1 point)
 - Not Emerging (0 points)
 - Met (1 point)
 - Not Met (0 points)

Distribution by Demographic Characteristic

The table below shows the distribution of the number and percent of POM interviews by each demographic characteristic. The ratio of male to female consumers shows a higher proportion of men than women. Almost 54 percent of the sample is male and children aged 17 years or younger are a sizable portion of the sample at 14 percent. Just over half of individuals live in a family or foster home and the largest percent of consumers in the sample have an intellectual disability as their primary disability. The total percent of people with Cerebral Palsy, Autism, or one of the “other” disabilities as their primary disability is quite small compared to those with an intellectual disability. Proportionately more individuals in the sample lived in Areas defined as Large. Percentages for each demographic characteristic reflected in Table 3 are consistent with those for the Waiver population as a whole.

⁶ Special Medical Home Care has too few cases to analyze separately and is therefore included with the other “non-CORE” services.

⁷ See Attachment 3 for a description of the results and minimum service requirement elements.

Table 3
Interviews by Demographic Characteristic
 POM interviews July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Demographic Characteristic	Number	Percent
Sex		
Female	1,195	46.1%
Male	1,399	53.9%
Age Group		
17 and under	364	14.0%
18 to 21	173	6.7%
22 to 25	250	9.6%
26 to 44	1,152	44.4%
45 to 54	413	15.9%
55 to 64	188	7.2%
65 and over	54	2.1%
Home Type		
Family/Foster	1,347	51.9%
Independent/Supported	498	19.2%
Group Home	749	28.9%
Disability		
Intellectual Disability	2,094	80.7%
Cerebral Palsy	277	10.7%
Autism	124	4.8%
Other	99	3.8%
Area Size		
Large	1,295	49.9%
Medium	911	35.1%
Small	388	15.0%
Total	2,594	

Information in Table 4 indicates that seventy-five percent of individuals receive one of the “Other” Waiver services, and forty percent receive Adult Day Training. Less than 10 percent of individuals receive In-Home Support Services or Supported Employment. The majority of individuals receive five or less Waiver services while very few receive over nine. The percentages for each Waiver service in Table 4 are similar to those for the Waiver population as a whole (results not shown).

Table 4
DD Waiver Services
 POM interviews July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Waiver Service	Number	Percent
NRSS	435	16.8%
Adult Day Training	1,051	40.5%
Residential Habilitation	653	25.2%
Supported Employment	247	9.5%
Supported Living Coaching	385	14.8%
In-Home Support Services	194	7.5%
Other	1,946	75.0%
Number of Services Received		
0	491	18.9%
1	233	9.0%
2	325	12.5%
3	433	16.7%
4	394	15.2%
5	328	12.6%
6	189	7.3%
7	117	4.5%
8	49	1.9%
9	19	0.7%
10	6	0.2%
11	7	0.3%
12	2	0.1%
13	1	0.0%
Total Number of Interviews	2,594	

Results

Regression Analysis Results

Regression results present the coefficients, odds ratio, and p-values for each variable in the regression model. Logistic regression coefficients tell us the change in the log odds of the dependent variable for a unit change in the independent variable. For example, the log odds of achieving 13 or more outcomes increases by .51 for each additional support present, net of other effects. The odds ratio tells us the percent change in the odds of achieving 13 or more outcomes for a unit change in the independent variable. So for each additional support present, the odds of achieving 13 or more outcomes increases by 67 percent (odds ratio $(1.67) - 1 * 100 =$ percent change). The odds of achieving 13 or more outcomes is 40 percent $(.60-1*100)$ lower for individuals living in group homes than for individuals living in family homes. The p-value listed for each variable reflects the statistical

significance of the relationship between each variable and the dependent variable. A p-value of .05 or smaller indicates that there is a real impact of the variable on the dependent variable.

Sex, Area size, home type, and disability are examined in the form of discrete variables. This means they are grouped into several categories, and the results are interpreted in terms of the reference group. For example, the results for consumers living in independent/supported living settings or group homes are relative to the reference group, people living in family or foster homes. The reference group for sex is male, for area size is Small-Size Areas, and for disabilities is Intellectual Disability.

13 or More Outcomes

The following table presents results from the regression model using 13 or more outcomes present as the dependent variable.

Table 5
Regression Results: 13+ Outcomes Present
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.15	0.86	0.263
Age	0.00	1.00	0.371
Independent/Supported Living	0.46	1.59	0.063
Group Home	-0.52	0.60	0.039
Cerebral Palsy	0.34	1.41	0.115
Autism	0.65	1.91	0.040
Other Disability	0.73	2.08	0.046
Medium-Size Area	0.51	1.66	0.010
Large-Size Area	0.20	1.22	0.298
Number of Supports Present	0.51	1.67	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.11	0.90	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	0.19	1.21	0.335
Adult Day Training	0.04	1.04	0.849
Residential Habilitation	-0.01	0.99	0.957
Supported Employment	0.41	1.51	0.087
Supported Living Coaching	0.11	1.11	0.716
In-Home Support Service	-0.23	0.80	0.440
Other Service	-0.06	0.94	0.771
Number of Services	-0.14	0.87	0.011
Number	2,594		

A summary of results from Table 5 indicate the following:

- Controlling for all the factors in the model, receipt of the individual Waiver Services appears to have no impact on the likelihood of achieving 13 or more outcomes present.
- The more Waiver Services an individual receives, the less likely the person is to achieve 13 or more outcomes.
- Larger numbers of supports present are associated with a greater likelihood of achieving 13 or more outcomes.
- Individuals living in a group home are less likely than individuals living in a family or foster home to achieve 13 or more outcomes.
- Individuals with Autism or one of the ‘Other’ disabilities are more likely to achieve 13 or more outcomes than individuals with an intellectual disability.
- Individuals who live in a medium-size Area are more likely than those in small-size Areas to achieve 13 or more outcomes.
- Waiver Support Coordinator performance was also important, the data suggesting that individuals working with higher performing WSCs (Achieving) were more likely to have outcomes present in their lives. Once supports are held constant in the model, support coordinators’ evaluation score is no longer associated with greater outcomes. It appears support coordinators with high evaluation scores help consumers by ensuring that they have supports in place.

Foundational Outcomes

Table 6 displays results from the regression model using the number of foundational outcomes present as the dependent variable. Results reflect the following:

- Receipt of individual Waiver services has no impact on the number of foundational outcomes present.
- The number of Waiver Services an individual receives has no impact on the number of foundational outcomes present.
- A greater number of supports present are associated with a higher number of foundational outcomes present.
- Women have lower numbers of foundational outcomes present than do men. See the year 5 FQAP study, *Evaluation of Impact of Selected Psychotherapeutic Drug Profiles on Personal Outcomes in Florida’s Developmental Disabilities Home and Community Based Services Waiver*, for an in-depth discussion of sex differences in POM outcomes.
- Individuals who live in an independent or supported living situation have less foundational outcomes present than do individuals who live in a family or foster home.

- Individuals who live in a medium-size or large-size Area have more foundational outcomes present than do individuals who live in small-size Areas.
- Waiver Support Coordinator performance was also important, the data suggesting that individuals working with higher performing WSCs (Achieving) were more likely to have outcomes present in their lives. Once supports are held constant in the model, support coordinators' evaluation score is no longer associated with greater outcomes. It appears support coordinators with high evaluation scores help consumers by ensuring they have supports in place.

Table 6
Regression Results: Number of Foundational Outcomes Present
July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	P-Value
Female	-0.15	0.003
Age	0.00	0.486
Independent/Supported Living	-0.71	0.000
Group Home	0.04	0.685
Cerebral Palsy	0.10	0.236
Autism	-0.09	0.467
Other Disability	-0.13	0.326
Medium-Size Area	0.27	0.001
Large-Size Area	0.19	0.014
Number of Supports Present	0.21	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.05	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.11	0.131
Adult Day Training Service	0.08	0.239
Residential Habilitation Service	-0.08	0.393
Supported Employment Service	-0.02	0.847
Supported Living Coaching Service	-0.09	0.422
In-Home Support Service	0.16	0.173
Other Service	0.14	0.103
Number of Services	-0.03	0.155
Number	2,594	

The evidence thus far shows no impact of individual Waiver services on outcomes, controlling for other circumstances in the individuals' lives. Results from analysis not shown here, examining the impact of the individual Waiver services on the total number of outcome met, do indicate that Supported Employment and none of the other services is associated with an increased number of outcomes present. The dependent variables analyzed so far are all summary measures of outcomes. In the following section we examine whether individual Waiver services impact individual POM outcomes.

POM Outcomes

A series of 25 logistic regressions were completed examining the association between individual Waiver services and the likelihood of having each of the outcomes present. The models use the same independent variables as presented in Tables 5 and 6 above. Because we have examined demographic characteristics in relation to personal outcomes in previous work, we do not focus on results from these variables here. Instead, we focus on the impact of each service on the 25 individuals POM outcomes. Complete results are included as Attachment 4, Exhibits 1 – 25, at the end of this report and a brief summary on some key independent variables follows. Odds ratios are given in parentheses.⁸ CQL has ceased the use of *Satisfaction with Personal Life Situations* and *Satisfaction with Services* finding that they had little predictive value and little correlation to overall quality of life.

Women, compared to men, are:

- More likely to have intimate relations (1.69)
- More likely to be satisfied with services (1.20)
- Less likely to participate in the community (0.83)
- Less likely to have the best possible health (0.75)
- Less likely to be free from abuse and neglect (0.72)

Age significantly impacts several of the POMs. However, the odds ratios indicate these are not very strong associations. On average, younger individuals, compared to older individuals, are:

- Less likely to chose personal goals (0.99)
- Less likely to choose where and with whom they live (0.98)
- More likely to chose daily routines (1.01)
- More likely to have privacy (1.01)
- Less likely to decide when to share personal information (0.98)
- More likely to live in integrated environments (1.03)
- More likely to interact with members of the community (1.01)
- More likely to perform different social roles (1.02)
- Less likely to realize personal goals (0.98)
- More likely to feel safe (1.01)
- Less likely to exercise rights (0.98)
- Less likely to have the best possible heath (0.99)
- More likely to be free from abuse and neglect (1.02)

⁸An odds ratio greater than one (1) indicates a greater likelihood the POM is present and an odds ratio less than one a smaller likelihood. Calculate a percent difference by subtracting the odds ratio from one (1) and multiplying by 100. For OR of 0.83, $((1-0.83)*100)=17\%$.

The following table shows the impact of living in an independent or supported environment (ind/sup) or a group home (large or small) verses living in a family home. In areas of choice, friendships, privacy and community life it is generally better to live independently. However, individuals in these more independent settings are less likely to feel they are safe, treated fairly or to be free from abuse and neglect. On average, the opposite of these results is true for individuals living in group homes.

Table 7
Impact of Independent/Supported Living or Group Home
Odds Ratios when compared to Family/Foster Home

Outcome Measure	Ind/Sup Living	Group Home
Chooses personal goals	1.44	
Chooses where and with whom they live	1.81	0.34
Chooses daily routine	1.67	0.13
Has Privacy	1.43	0.37
Uses their environment	2.07	0.43
Lives in integrated environments	1.54	0.08
Participates in the life of community		1.47
Interacts with members of the community	1.46	
Has friends	1.60	
Realizes personal goals	1.74	1.58
Is connected to natural support networks	0.31	0.39
Is safe	0.60	2.47
Is treated fairly	0.51	
Has the best possible health		2.01
Is free from abuse and neglect	0.41	

In Table 8 we display the impact of Waiver services, monitored with a CORE consult, on each individual POM outcome. Significant Odds Ratios are presented. Results indicate that Receiving Adult Day Training impacts more of the POM outcomes than does any other service. Seven are positively impacted and four negatively. Individuals utilizing an ADT are more likely to choose their own personal goals, and are also more likely to realize those goals. People in ADTs are more likely to be satisfied with services and their personal life situation, to have privacy, to use their environment, and to interact with members of the community. However, they are less likely to choose where and with whom they live and 92 percent less likely to live in integrated environments. Finally, they are less likely to have the driver elements present, *chooses work* and *chooses services*.

Table 8
Impact of Waiver Services on Personal Outcomes Measures
 Significant ($p \leq .05$) Odds Ratios: July 2004 - June 2006

Domain and Outcome Measure	ADT	NRSS	SLC	SE	Res Hab	IHSS
Identity						
Chooses personal goals	1.30					
Chooses where and with whom they live	0.68					0.47
Chooses where they work	0.44			2.40		
Has intimate relationships						
Satisfied with services	1.43					
Satisfied with personal life situations	1.65	1.40	0.60			
Autonomy						
Chooses daily routine		1.52	1.96	2.96		0.41
Has Privacy	1.45					
Decides when to share personal info		0.74	1.55			
Uses their environment	1.32		1.68	2.54		0.35
Affiliation						
Lives in integrated environments	0.08		1.77	2.35		
Participates in the life of community				1.44		
Interacts with members of the community	1.43			1.77		
Performs different social roles				1.64		
Has friends						
Is respected						
Attainment						
Chooses services	0.72				0.59	
Realizes personal goals	1.29					
Safeguards						
Is connected to natural support networks					0.53	
Is safe			1.79			
Rights						
Exercises rights		0.71				
Is treated fairly				0.64		
Health and Wellness						
Has the best possible health						
Is free from abuse and neglect			0.60			
Experiences continuity and security			0.67			

The data in Table 8 show the impact of Supported Employment is positive and fairly strong (stronger than for any other service) on seven of the outcome measures, including four of six in the

Affiliation domain. This reflects a strong correlation of working with support and effective community involvement. This is the only service positively associated with performing different social roles, an outcome that when present, has been shown to increase the total number of outcomes for individuals. The only negative impact is in being treated fairly, which may reflect bias in the work force toward individuals with disabilities.

Data in Table 8 also inform us that Supported Living Coaching positively impacts five POM measures, including three of the four that measure an individual's autonomy: choosing a daily routine, sharing personal information and using the environment. Individuals receiving Supported Living Coaching are also more likely to live in integrated environments. It is interesting that while they are more likely to feel safe they are also less likely to be free from abuse and neglect or feel continuity and security in their lives.

Receiving either Residential Habilitation or In-Home Support Services (IHSS) only impacts a few POM measures, two and three respectively, but the impact in each case is negative. Individuals receiving Residential Habilitation are 41 percent less likely to choose their own services and 47 percent less likely to be connected to natural supports. Individuals receiving IHSS are less likely to have choice concerning where and with whom they live or in their daily routines, and are 65 percent less likely to use their environments.

Only one service showed a significant and positive impact on any of the Foundational Outcomes. Individuals receiving Supported Living Coaching, controlling for all other factors in the model are close to 80 percent more likely to feel safe about their life's situations.

Predicted Probabilities

When several Waiver services significantly impacted a POM measure, we calculated the predicted probability of achieving the outcome, given a combination of services and a service/home type combination. This assumes the individual receives none of the other services and is "average" on the other control variables. Therefore, the individual may receive only ADT, and not any of the other CORE services listed in the graph, but receives the "average" number of other Waiver services such as Companion, Chore or Transportation. The predicted probability tells us the percent of people who receive the combination of services whom we can expect to achieve the outcome. The following series of charts reflects predicted probabilities for *Satisfied with personal life situations*, *Chooses daily routine*, *Uses their environment* and *Lives in an integrated environment*.⁹

⁹ Services are displayed as Adult Day Training (ADT), Non-Residential Support Services (NRSS), Supported Employment (SE), Supported Living Coaching (SLC), Residential Habilitation (ResHab) and In-Home Support Services (IHSS).

Satisfied with Personal Life Situations

In Figures 1 and 2 we present predicted probabilities for the outcome by a series of Waiver service combinations, and by Waiver service and home type for a person’s likelihood of being *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations*. Results from Figure 1 show that:

- More individuals receiving Adult Day Training and Non-Residential Support services than any other combination of services are expected to be *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations*. Given this combination of services, we would expect (predict) that approximately 85 percent would be satisfied with personal life circumstances.
- A combination of ADT and In-Home Support Services also appears effective in terms of satisfaction with personal life situations.
- Fewer individuals receiving Supported Living Coaching and In-Home Support Services than any other combination of services are expected to be *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations*.

Figure 1
Predicted Probability of being 'Satisfied with Personal Life Situations' by Waiver Service Combinations

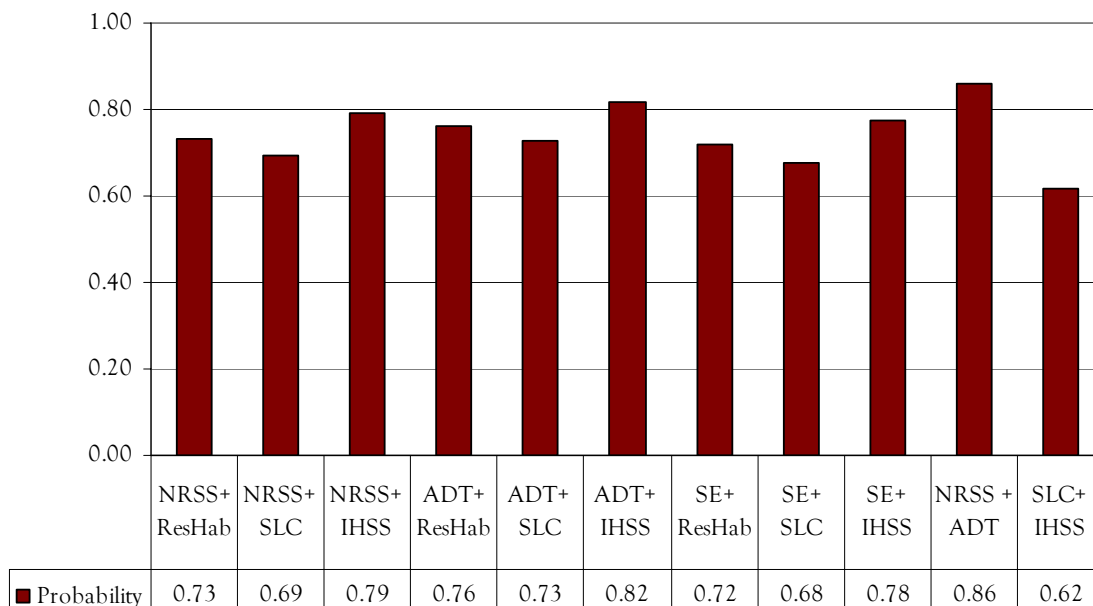
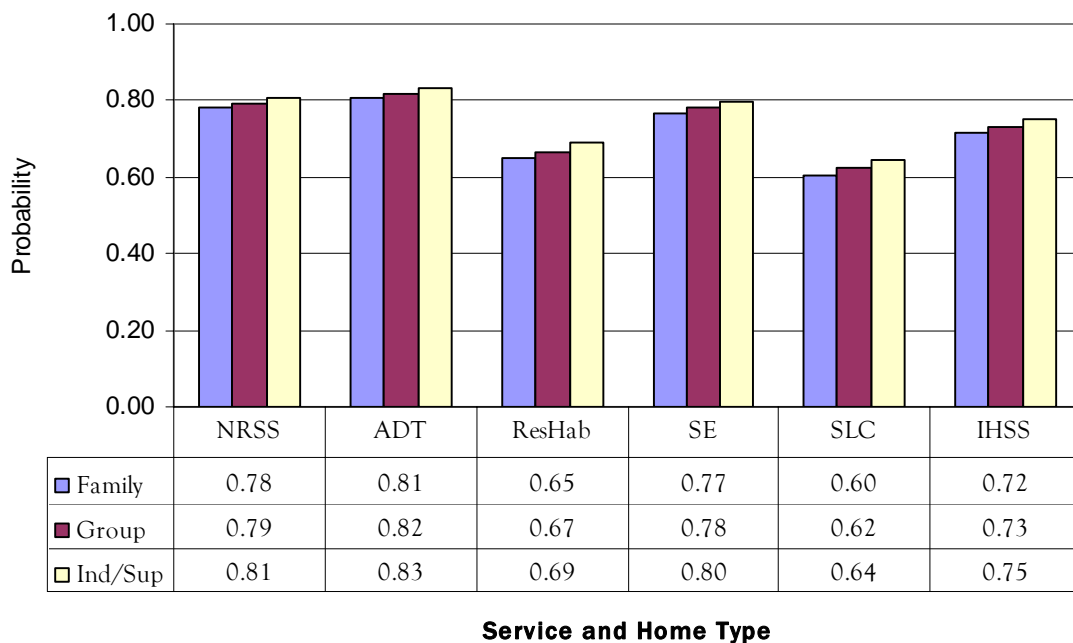


Figure 2 presents the predicted probability of being *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations* by Waiver service and Home Type.

- The predicted probability of achieving this outcome is quite similar among the different residential arrangements for each service. In each case we expect a slightly higher percent of individuals in an independent or supported living environment to be satisfied with personal life situations, and somewhat lower percent for individuals in Family/foster homes.
- More individuals receiving only Adult Day Training and living in an independent or supported living environment than any other service/home type combination analyzed here are expected to be *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations*.
- Fewer individuals receiving only Supported Living Coaching services and living in any home environment are expected to be *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations*.

Figure 2
Predicted Probability of being 'Satisfied with Personal Life Situations'
by Waiver Service and Home Type



Chooses Daily Routine

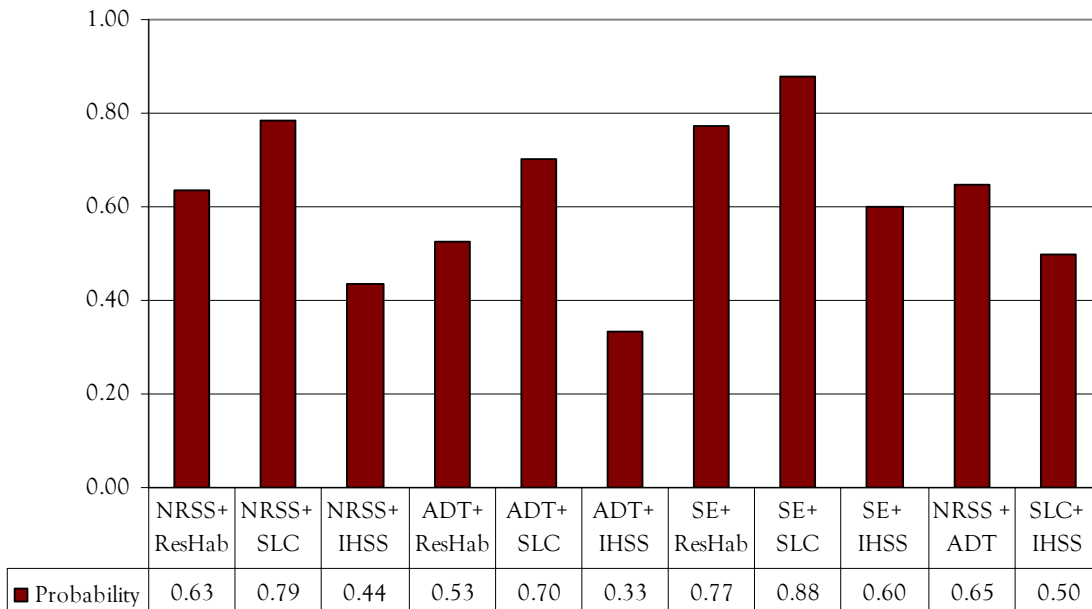
Four of the six Waiver services showed an impact on a person’s likelihood of *Choosing a Daily Routine*. We present predicted probabilities for a series of Waiver service combinations, and by Waiver service and home type in the following two graphs.

- More individuals receiving Supported Employment and Supported Living Coaching services than any other combination of services are expected to *Choose Their Daily Routine*. This

analysis suggests that close to 90 percent of individuals receiving this combination of services are expected to meet this outcome.

- Supported Employment with Residential Habilitation and Supported Living Coaching with NRSS also appear to be effective combinations of services in terms of choice in an individual’s daily routine.
- Fewer individuals receiving In-Home Support Services and Adult Day Training than any other combination of services are expected to *Choose Their Daily Routine*.

Figure 3
Predicted Probability of 'Choosing Daily Routine' by Waiver Service Combinations

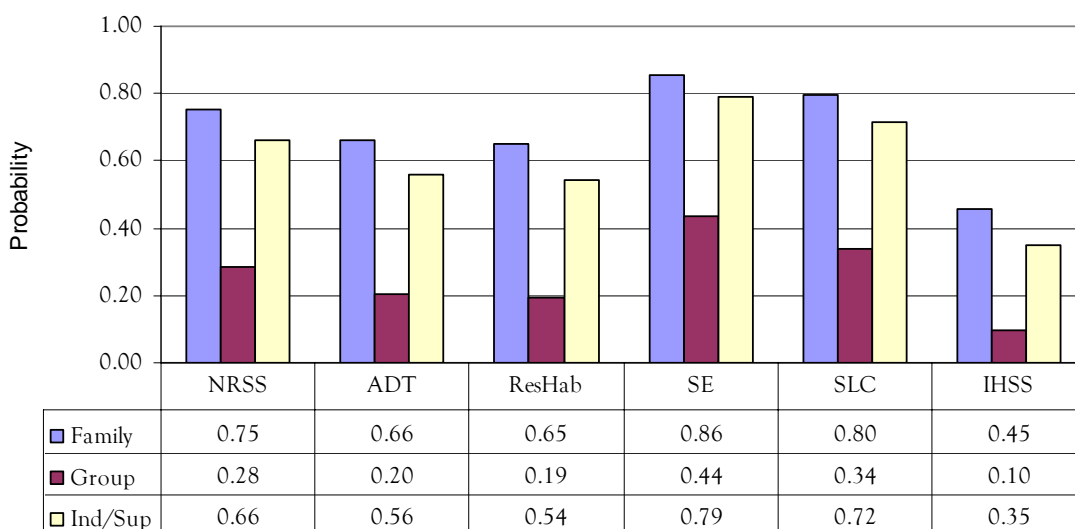


Results in Figure 4 indicate the following:

- For every service, this outcome is expected to be far more prevalent for individuals in a family home as opposed to either group home or independent/supported living.
- More individuals receiving Supported Employment services and living in a Family/Foster home than any other service/home type combination analyzed are expected to *Choose Their Daily Routine*.
- Receiving Supported Employment and Supported Living coaching appear to be beneficial across all the home type categories, compared to the other services.
- 75 percent of individuals in a home environment receiving only NRSS are expected to have the outcome scored as present.

- Fewer individuals receiving only In-Home Support Services and living in a Group home than any other service/home type combination analyzed are expected to *Choose Their Daily Routine*. Only 10 percent of individuals in this type of scenario are expected to be free to choose their own daily routine.

Figure 4
Predicted Probability of 'Choosing Daily Routine' by Waiver Service and Home Type



Service and Home Type

Uses Their Environment

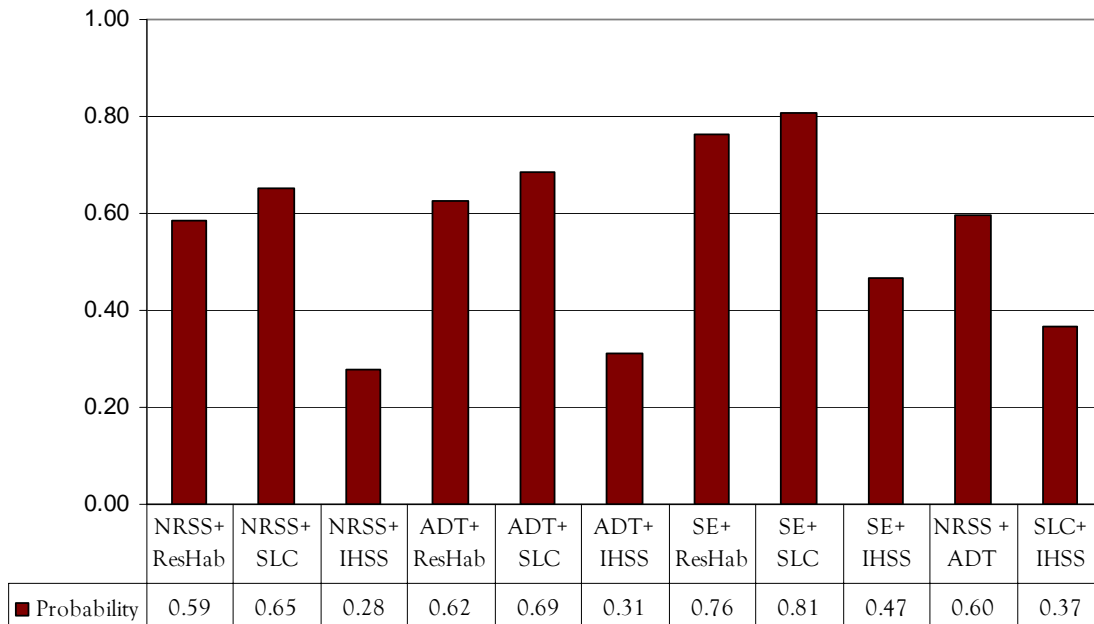
Four Waiver services reflected a statistically significant impact on the POM outcome *Uses their environment*. The predicted probabilities for the combination of services and the services in combination with different residential types are presented in the following two figures.

Results in Figure 5 reflect the following:

- More individuals receiving Supported Employment and Supported Living Coaching services than any other combination of services are expected to *Use Their Environment*.
- Over 75 percent of individuals receiving Supported Employment and Residential Habilitation are expected to effectively use their environment.

- Fewer individuals receiving In-Home Support Services and Non-Residential Support Services than any other combination of services analyzed are expected to achieve this outcome. In-Home Support Services with ADT is also an ineffective service combination for this POM outcome.

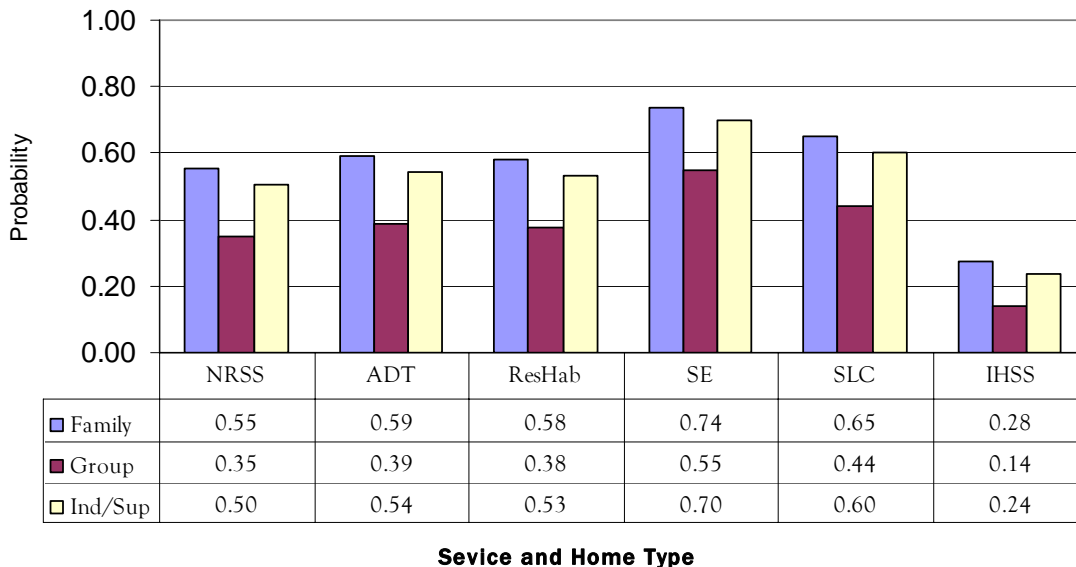
Figure 5
Predicted Probability of 'Uses Their Environment' by Waiver Service Combinations



Results from Figure 6 indicate the following:

- Supported Employment in combination with living in a family home or in independent or supported living generates the greatest percent of individuals who are expected to effectively utilize their environments.
- A greater percent of individuals living in group homes who receive Supported Employment are expected to use their environment than other individuals in group homes.
- Supported Living Coaching, in combination with any residential type, appears to help individuals achieve this outcome as well.
- Fewer individuals receiving only In-Home Support Services in combination with any of the residential settings are expected to *Use Their Environment*.

Figure 6
Predicted Probability for 'Uses Their Environment' by Waiver Service and Home Type



Living in Integrated Environments

Given that a number of Waiver services affect a person’s likelihood of *Living in Integrated Environments*, we present predicted probabilities for the outcome by the same series of Waiver service combinations, and by Waiver service and home type in the following graphs.

Results presented in Figure 7 show the following:

- More individuals receiving Supported Employment and Supported Living Coaching services than any other combination of services are expected to *Live in Integrated Environments*.
- Individuals receiving NRSS in combination with Supported Living Coaching are also quite likely to live in integrated environments, 75 percent expected to do so.
- Receiving Adult Day Training in combination with In-Home Support Services, Residential Habilitation, Supported Living Coaching or NRSS is associated with a very low probability that individual *Live in Integrated Environments*.

Figure 7
Predicted Probability of 'Lives in Integrated Environments' by Waiver Service Combinations

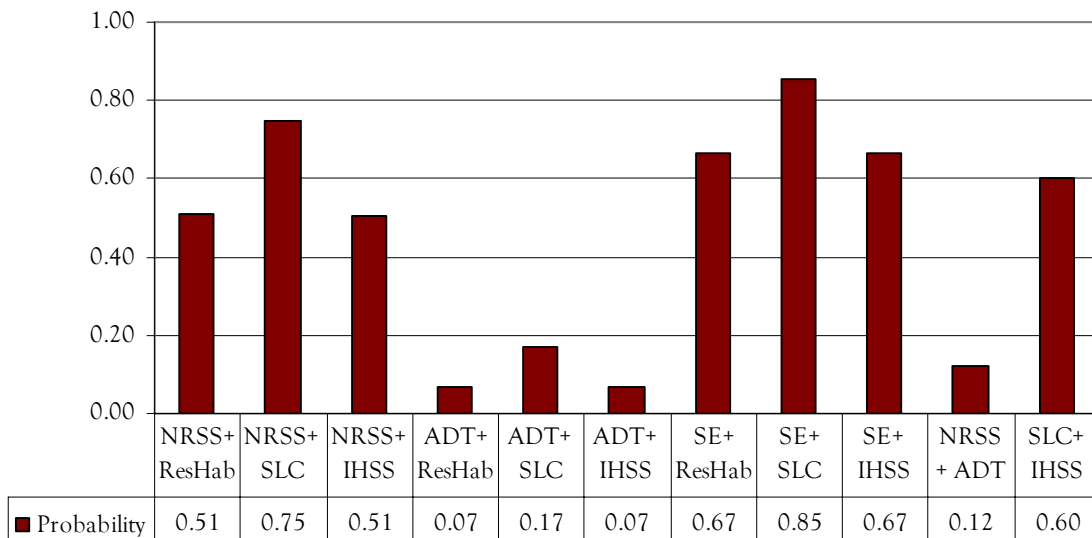


Figure 8
Predicted Probability of 'Lives in Integrated Environment' by Waiver Service and Home Type

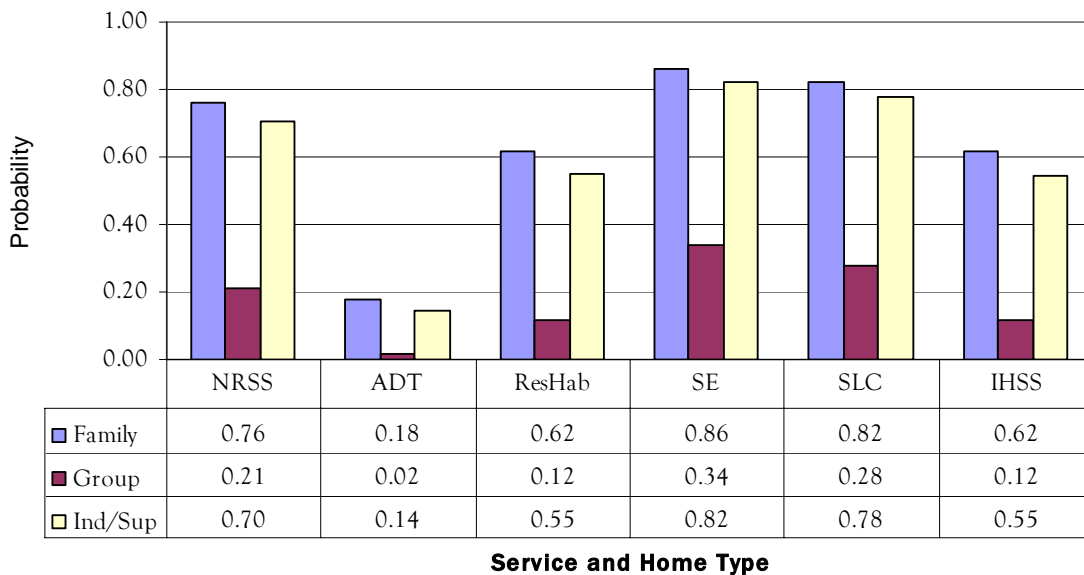


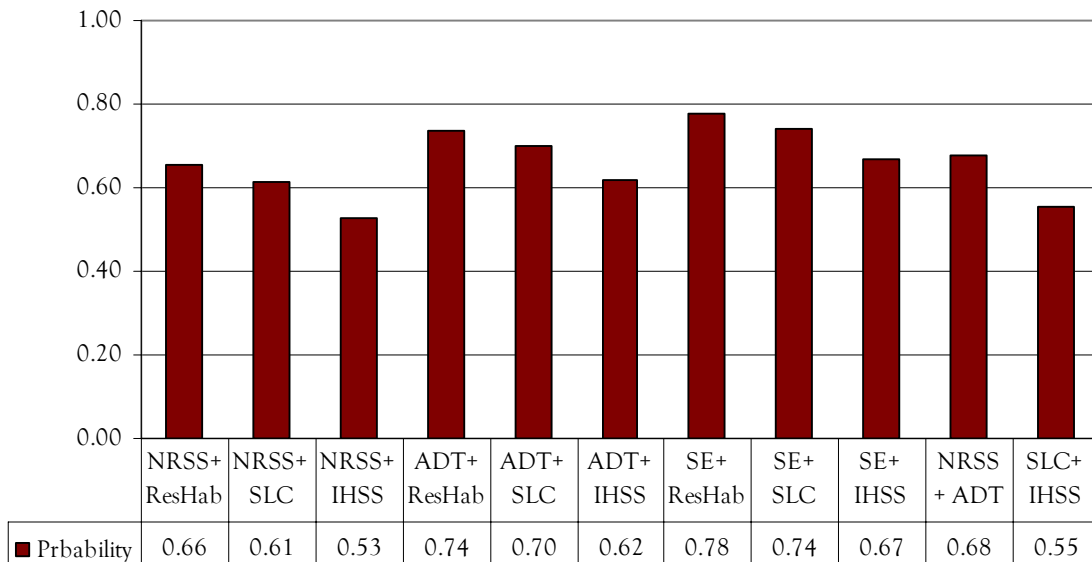
Figure 8 presents the predicted probability of *Living in Integrated Environments* by Waiver Service and Home Type. Results indicate:

- Individuals receiving Supported Employment or Supported Living coaching and who live in family or independent environments are most likely to *Live in Integrated Environments*.
- Receiving NRSS is also associated with a relatively high probability individuals will gain the benefit of living in an integrated setting.
- Individuals living in group homes seldom live in integrated environments.

Interacting with Members of the Community

- This outcome is important for several reasons including building a network of natural supports and developing various social roles.

Figure 9
Predicted Probability of 'Interacts with Members of the Community' by Waiver Service Combinations



Results in Figure 9 show the predicted probability of successfully interacting with members of the community given several different combinations of Waiver services.

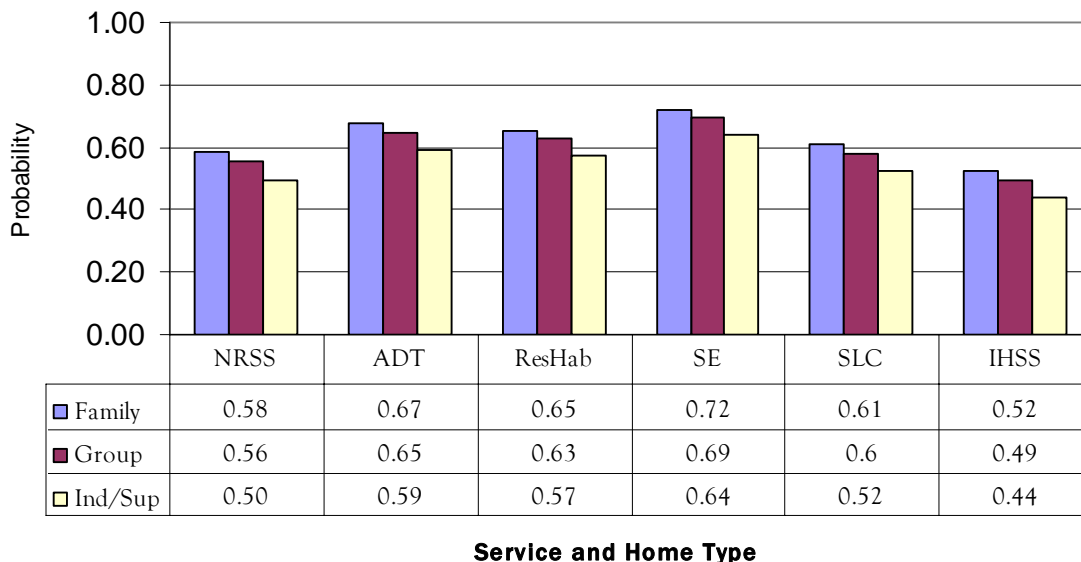
- More individuals receiving Supported Employment and Residential Habilitation services than any other service combination are expected to *Interact with Members of the Community*.

- Supported Employment with Supported Living Coaching and ADT with Residential Habilitation are also effective in helping individuals interact with community members.
- Fewer individuals receiving In-Home Support Services and Non-Residential Support services than any other service combination are expected to *Interact with Members of the Community*.

Figure 10 presents the predicted probability of *Interacting with Members of the Community* by Waiver Service and Home Type.

- It is interesting in that across all services, living in a Family home generates the greatest probability individuals will interact with their community members, and living in independent situations the smallest chance for this type of interaction.
- More individuals receiving Supported Employment services and living in a Family/Foster home than any other service/home type combination are expected to *Interact with Members of the Community*.
- Fewer individuals receiving In-Home Support Services while living in a Group Home than any other service/home type combination are expected to *Interact with Members of the Community*.

Figure 10
Predicted Probability of 'Interacts with Members of the Community' by Waiver Service and Home Type



Discussion and Recommendations

The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of DD Waiver services on the outcomes achieved by individuals as indicated by the Personal Outcome Measures developed by The Council on Quality and Leadership. The impact of seven Waiver service categories and a set of demographic characteristics on POM outcomes achieved are examined using regression analysis.

Analyses indicate there is no impact of Waiver services on the likelihood of achieving 13 or more outcomes or on the number of foundational outcomes present. However, Supported Employment was a factor in improving overall outcomes and analyses of individual POM outcomes show that Waiver services do impact individual POM outcomes. Thus it appears that exclusive reliance on summary measures of outcomes present such as “13 or more met” and “number of foundational outcomes” when assessing individuals’ outcomes overlook important effects on POM outcomes.

Recommendation 1: APD and AHCA should be cautious in relying exclusively on summary measures of outcomes, such as “13 or more met” or “number of foundational outcomes met”, when assessing individuals’ outcomes since these may obscure important patterns amongst individual POM outcomes.

Recommendation 2: Studies and reports that examine POM outcomes should include analyses at the level of individual POM outcomes in addition to summary measures of outcomes present. Failure to examine patterns amongst individual POM outcomes may lead to erroneous conclusions suggesting POM outcomes are not affected by other factors in the analyses.

Individuals who receive Non-Residential Support Services are more likely to feel *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations* and *Choose their Daily Routine*, and less likely to *Decide when to Share Personal Information*, and *Exercise Rights*. When individuals receive training to help them use stores, libraries, parks, and other community resources, it likely helps to broaden the choices they are able to make, thus strengthening their ability to choose personal goals and a daily routine, which in turn produce greater satisfaction with life situations. However, these services are also associated with a reduced ability to decide when to share personal information and exercise rights. This raises questions about the delivery of Non-Residential Support Services. Are these services being delivered such that individuals may feel pushed into divulging personal information to participate in the service? Are the services structured such that individuals feel their rights are hampered when participating in the service?

Recommendation 3: APD should examine the structure of Non-Residential Support Services to ascertain whether training interferes with individual rights. The services

should also be examined to determine whether individuals may be required to reveal more personal information than desired to establish goals for the service.

Results from this study show a somewhat complex impact of receiving Adult Day Training. ADT is associated with a greater likelihood of being *satisfied with services* and *satisfaction with personal life situations*. Individuals in ADT are more likely to *choose and realize personal goals*, *effectively use their environment* and *interact with the community* as well as feel they *have privacy* in their lives. The skills and activities available to individuals in Adult Day Training may assist them in the ability to make choices that lead to greater satisfaction with services and life situations and provide an opportunity to interact with other members of the community. These in turn help individuals realize their goals. Over 80 percent of individuals who receive ADT with NRSS or ADT with In-Home Support Services (IHSS) are expected to be satisfied with their personal life circumstances.

However, individuals who receive Adult Day Training are also less likely to *Choose Where they Work* or *Choose their own services*, two “driver” elements that help individuals achieve more outcomes in their lives. They are also less likely to *Choose Where and with Whom they Live* or to *Live in Integrated Environments*. Only 33 percent of individuals receiving ADT with IHSS are expected to be able to choose their own daily routines and on 31 percent to effectively use their environments. Finally, a very small percent of individuals receiving ADT in combination with NRSS, IHSS, Supported Living Coaching or Residential Habilitation are expected to be able to live in an integrated environment.

It is unlikely the services pose a direct impediment to living and work choices. It is possible a third factor leads individuals to participate in Adult Day Training and also impacts living and work arrangements. For instance, individuals with more severe intellectual and physical disabilities may be more likely to use Adult Day Training services as opposed to Non-Residential Support Services or Supported Employment since the latter may require some degree of independence in activities. More severe disabilities are also likely to pose impediments to choosing living and working arrangements. Or providers of ADT may need additional training to help individuals learn how to achieve their independence so they have the opportunities to move on to integrated environments and different work situations.

Recommendation 4: Adult Day Training clearly has many benefits for individuals who participate in the service. However, it may be more effective as a “transition” service and APD should help ensure individuals in ADT are receiving the training and support they need to move on to more independent work and living environments.

Receiving Supported Employment appears to positively impact the personal outcomes directly related to Affiliation—community involvement, the development of social roles and living in integrated settings. Because previous work has indicated that enhancing individuals’ ability to

develop social roles leads to an overall higher number of outcomes present in their lives, receiving Supported Employment, as the only service to significantly impact social roles, is a very important service to incorporate into the lives of individuals with disabilities. This service also positively impacts choice of work and choice of daily routine, and enhances the individual's use of the environment. In any type of living arrangement, when individuals also receive Supported Employment a relatively high percent are expected to successfully use their environments. Finally, Supported Employment was the only Waiver service to show a positive impact on the overall number of supports present for individual in the program.

The support individuals get in finding, getting, and keeping a job clearly pays off in providing individuals with choices in daily activities and living arrangements, involvement in the community, and control over their environment. However, individuals receiving this service are also less likely to feel they *Are Treated Fairly*. Individuals may feel they are not given the same opportunities at work as their coworkers, or they may feel mistreated in their jobs by coworkers or the public.

Recommendation 5: Supported Employment services produce a variety of beneficial outcomes for individuals who participate. APD should continue to support individuals' use of the services and consider producing and implementing procedures to boost involvement of waiver recipients in the service. The initiative to move individuals from an ADT to Supported Employment should continue and expand.

Recommendation 6: APD should consider investigating the reason that individuals participating in Supported Employment feel they are not treated fairly. If individuals feel they do not have the same opportunities as coworkers, APD may want to work with individuals to find ways of advocating for themselves at work. If individuals feel they are mistreated in their jobs, the source of the mistreatment should be identified and APD should work with individuals to find ways of addressing the mistreatment. A training session, on line or across the state, should be developed for people receiving this service to help them be assertive in a work environment and develop methods for handling situations they feel are unfair or discriminatory.

Two services provided within an individual's home, Residential Habilitation and In-Home Support Services, are negatively associated with several different outcomes including: choosing services, being connected to natural supports, choosing where and with whom they live, choice of daily routines, or use of the environment. They show no significant positive association with any of the 25 outcomes measured. It is likely that individuals who lack support from family members are more likely to need and use Residential Habilitation services and therefore may lack a connection to natural support networks. Individuals in supported living situations who receive In-Home Support Services may also lack supports needed to move more freely into the environment or make choices about their own daily routines—working around the provider's schedule instead.

Recommendation 7: APD should ensure that individuals receiving Residential Habilitation and In-Home Support Services in their homes, and the providers who render them, have adequate choice training.

Receiving Supported Living Coaching services appears to positively impact outcome measures that directly impact one's autonomy. Individuals who receive support in learning how to engage in the daily activities required to live independently are gaining skills that provide them more choice about their daily activities, more control over using their environment and divulging personal information, access to integrated living arrangements, and access to environments in which they feel safe. This is particularly true for individuals living in Family or independent/supported living.

While individuals who receive this service are more likely to feel safe, they are less likely to be *free from abuse and neglect* or to *experience continuity and security* in their lives, and less likely to feel *satisfied with personal life situations*. To the extent that individuals who receive this service are able to live on their own, there may be some difficulties associated with independent living. Lower levels of satisfaction with life situations may stem from the stress of transitioning to a new living situation, adjusting to differences in daily activities, or managing the activities associated with supporting one's own household. Individuals who transition to living on their own may find they see less of family members or roommates with whom they once lived, and may feel less continuity of relationships and less security as a result.

Individuals with less severe physical and intellectual disabilities may be more likely to use services that provide support for living independently and more likely to have lived on their own in the past. This could explain the lesser likelihood of being *free from abuse and neglect* for individuals receiving this service. Results from the Quality Assurance study on abuse and neglect show that the relationship between Supported Living Coaching and *Freedom from Abuse and Neglect* is not significant when looking only at current abuse.¹⁰ This suggests that users of Supported Living Coaching are more likely to have suffered abuse or neglect in the past and have lingering issues concerning that abuse.

Recommendation 8: APD should ensure that training for providers of Supported Living Coaching contains an emphasis on strategies for helping individuals cope with the stress of transitioning to a new living arrangement and the stress of managing one's own household and financial resources.

Recommendation 9: APD should ensure that Supported Living Coaching providers have systems in place to support individuals in staying in touch with family, friends, and former roommates after the individuals begin living on their own.

¹⁰ See the FSQAP study *Personal Outcome Measure: "Person is Free from Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation" Demographic Patterns and Predictors* for a more detailed discussion of the results.

Recommendation 10: APD should consider special counseling sessions for individuals who receive Supported Living Coaching services. The sessions should ensure that individuals understand abuse and neglect, discuss the steps individuals should take if they are the victim of abuse and neglect, and provide resources to help individuals cope with any lingering effects of past abuse or neglect.

The combination of Supported Employment and Supported Living Coaching services is a particularly beneficial pairing for Waiver recipients. Predicted probabilities show that individuals who receive both Supported Employment and Supported Living Coaching services are consistently more likely to have outcomes present. More individuals who receive these two services than any other service combination are expected to *Choose Their Daily Routine, Use Their Environment, and Live in Integrated Environments*. A large percentage of individuals who receive these services are also predicted to *Interact with Members of the Community*. Across every living situation, individuals who receive either of these services have a greater probability of choosing routines, using the environment and living in integrated settings.

Recommendation 11: APD should consider strategies for increasing the utilization of both Supported Employment and Supported Living Coaching services. Currently, rates of use for each of these services are fairly low. Individually, and in combination, these two services improve many outcomes for Waiver recipients.

Attachment 1

DD Waiver Services

Adult Day Training
Behavior Assistant Services
Consumable Medical Supplies
Environmental Accessibility Adaptations
Medication Review
Personal Care Assistance
Private Duty Nursing
Residential Nursing Services
Skilled Nursing
Speech Therapy
Supported Living Coaching
Adult Dental Services
Chore Services
Dietician Services
Homemaker Services
Non-Residential Support Services
Personal Emergency Response System
Psychological Assessment
Respiratory Therapy
Special Medical Home Care
Support Coordination
Therapeutic Massage
Behavior Analysis Services
Companion Services
Durable Medical Equipment
In-Home Support Services
Occupational Therapy
Physical Therapy
Residential Habilitation Services
Respite Care
Specialized Mental Health Services
Supported Employment Services
Transportation Services

Attachment 2 Personal Outcome Measures

Identity

- People choose personal goals.
- People choose where and with whom they live.
- People choose where they work.
- People have intimate relationships.
- People are satisfied with services.
- People are satisfied with their personal life situations.

Autonomy

- People choose their daily routine.
- People have time, space and opportunity for privacy.
- People decide when to share personal information.
- People use their environments.

Affiliation

- People live in integrated environments.
- People participate in the life of the community.
- People interact with other members of the community.
- People perform different social roles.
- People have friends.
- People are respected.

Attainment

- People choose services.
- People realize personal goals.

Safeguards

- People are connected to natural support networks.
- People are safe.

Rights

- People exercise rights.
- People are treated fairly.

Health and Wellness

- People have the best possible health.
- People are free from abuse and neglect.
- People experience continuity and security.

Attachment 3

WiSCC Results and Minimum Service Requirement Elements

Results Elements

1. Waiver Support Coordinators (WSC) have an effective method for learning about the people who are receiving their supports and services.
2. The WSCs are aware of the health, safety and well-being of the people they serve and advocate and coordinate in concert with them to support and address identified needs or issues.
3. The support plan is developed with the person and is reflective of the communicated choices and preferences that matter most to the individual.
4. The WSCs have evaluated the effectiveness of all supports for each person they serve and have implemented strategies to address any barriers that have been identified.
5. The WSC have facilitated educational opportunities, practical experiences, and exposure to ideas (EEE) to increase opportunities for choice and promote self-determination.
6. The WSCs have facilitated the accomplishment of positive results that reflect communicated choices and preferences that matter most to the person.

Minimum Service Requirement Elements

1. Level 2 background screenings, and five-year re-screenings, are completed for all direct service employees.
2. The WSC has attended required training.
3. WSC services and all other service providers are authorized by an approved cost plan and service authorization (or purchasing plan for individuals on CDC Plus).
4. The provider bills for the service at the authorized rate.
5. The provider maintains documentation required for billing.

Attachment 4

Regression Results for Each of 25 Personal Outcome Measures

Exhibit 1
Chooses Personal Goals
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.07	0.94	0.494
Age	-0.01	0.99	0.002
Independent/Supported Living	0.36	1.44	0.044
Group Home	0.17	1.19	0.335
Cerebral Palsy	0.22	1.25	0.161
Autism	0.56	1.76	0.015
Other Disability	0.98	2.66	0.000
Medium-Size Area	0.27	1.31	0.069
Large-Size Area	0.11	1.11	0.449
Number of Supports Present	0.19	1.20	0.000
WSC Evaluation	0.04	1.04	0.003
Non-Residential Support Service	0.14	1.15	0.317
Adult Day Training	0.26	1.30	0.050
Residential Habilitation	0.03	1.03	0.889
Supported Employment	0.06	1.06	0.723
Supported Living Coaching	0.04	1.04	0.857
In-Home Support Service	-0.02	0.98	0.947
Other Service	-0.14	0.87	0.362
Number of Services	0.00	1.00	0.925
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Adult Day Training services are more likely to *Choose Personal Goals* than are individuals who do not receive Adult Day Training.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Choose Personal Goals*.
3. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Choosing Personal Goals*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Choose Personal Goals*.
4. As individuals age, they are less likely to *Choose Personal Goals*.
5. Individuals who live in an independent or supported living situation are more likely to *Choose Personal Goals* than are individuals who live in a family or foster home.
6. Individuals with Autism or one of the Other disabilities are more likely to *Choose Personal Goals* than are individuals with an intellectual disability.

Exhibit 2
Chooses Where and With Whom to Live
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.01	1.01	0.893
Age	-0.02	0.98	0.000
Independent/Supported Living	0.59	1.81	0.001
Group Home	-1.09	0.34	0.000
Cerebral Palsy	0.33	1.40	0.041
Autism	0.70	2.01	0.004
Other Disability	0.08	1.09	0.743
Medium-Size Area	0.20	1.22	0.194
Large-Size Area	-0.02	0.98	0.876
Number of Supports Present	0.19	1.21	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.04	0.96	0.005
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.01	0.99	0.949
Adult Day Training Service	-0.39	0.68	0.005
Residential Habilitation	-0.29	0.75	0.155
Supported Employment	-0.34	0.72	0.059
Supported Living Coaching	0.26	1.29	0.215
In-Home Support Service	-0.77	0.47	0.031
Other Service	0.13	1.13	0.433
Number of Services	0.02	1.02	0.631
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Adult Day Training services are less likely to Choose Where and With Whom to Live than are individuals who do not receive Adult Day Training.
2. Individuals who receive In-Home Support services are less likely to Choose Where and With Whom to Live than are individuals who do not receive In-Home Support services.
3. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to Choose Where and With Whom to Live.
4. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of Choosing Where and With Whom to Live. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of Choosing Where and With Whom to Live.
5. As individuals age, they are less likely to Choose Where and With Whom to Live.
6. Individuals who live in an independent or supported living environment are more likely to Choose Where and With Whom to Live than are individuals who live in a family or foster home.
7. Individuals who live in a group home are less likely to Choose Where and With Whom to Live than are individuals who live in a family or foster home.
8. Individuals with Cerebral Palsy or Autism are more likely to Choose Where and With Whom to Live than are individuals with an intellectual disability.

Exhibit 3
Chooses Where They Work
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.04	0.96	0.715
Age	0.00	1.00	0.368
Independent/Supported Living	-0.07	0.93	0.683
Group Home	-0.13	0.88	0.470
Cerebral Palsy	0.25	1.28	0.109
Autism	0.46	1.59	0.036
Other Disability	0.51	1.66	0.036
Medium-Size Area	-0.11	0.89	0.462
Large-Size Area	0.07	1.08	0.618
Number of Supports Present	0.15	1.16	0.000
WSC Evaluation	0.00	1.00	0.918
Non-Residential Support Service	0.15	1.16	0.304
Adult Day Training	-0.82	0.44	0.000
Residential Habilitation	-0.08	0.92	0.663
Supported Employment	0.88	2.40	0.000
Supported Living Coaching	0.11	1.11	0.601
In-Home Support Service	-0.48	0.62	0.200
Other Service	0.29	1.34	0.064
Number of Services	-0.06	0.94	0.109
Number		2,594	

1. Individuals who receive Supported Employment services are more likely to *Choose Where They Work* than are individuals who do not receive Supported Employment.
2. Individuals who receive Adult Day Training services are less likely to *Choose Where They Work* than are individuals who do not receive Adult Day Training.
3. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Choose Where They Work*.
4. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Choosing Where They Work*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Choosing Where They Work*.
5. Individuals with Autism or one of the Other disabilities are more likely to *Choose Where They Work* than are individuals with an intellectual disability.

Exhibit 4
Has Intimate Relationships
 July1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.52	1.69	0.000
Age	0.00	1.00	0.261
Independent/Supported Living	0.08	1.08	0.658
Group Home	-0.31	0.73	0.054
Cerebral Palsy	-0.06	0.95	0.705
Autism	0.58	1.79	0.008
Other Disability	0.06	1.07	0.786
Medium-Size Area	0.21	1.24	0.124
Large-Size Area	0.23	1.26	0.078
Number of Supports Present	0.14	1.15	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.01	0.99	0.273
Non-Residential Support Service	0.01	1.01	0.942
Adult Day Training	-0.14	0.87	0.238
Residential Habilitation	0.16	1.18	0.352
Supported Employment	-0.25	0.78	0.124
Supported Living Coaching	0.01	1.01	0.957
In-Home Support Service	-0.46	0.63	0.134
Other Service	0.06	1.06	0.684
Number of Services	-0.07	0.93	0.036
Number	2,594		

1. The more Waiver Services an individual receives, the less likely the person is to *Have Intimate Relationships*.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Have Intimate Relationships*.
3. Women are more likely to *Have Intimate Relationships* than are men.
4. Individuals with Autism are more likely to *Have Intimate Relationships* than are individuals with an Intellectual Disability.

Exhibit 5
Is Satisfied with Services
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.18	1.20	0.050
Age	0.00	1.00	0.355
Independent/Supported Living	-0.11	0.90	0.529
Group Home	0.27	1.31	0.101
Cerebral Palsy	-0.31	0.74	0.040
Autism	-0.21	0.81	0.347
Other Disability	0.01	1.01	0.977
Medium-Size Area	0.04	1.04	0.787
Large-Size Area	-0.37	0.69	0.004
Number of Supports Present	0.16	1.18	0.000
WSC Evaluation	0.00	1.00	0.779
Non-Residential Support Service	0.13	1.14	0.322
Adult Day Training	0.35	1.43	0.004
Residential Habilitation	-0.24	0.79	0.157
Supported Employment	-0.08	0.92	0.644
Supported Living Coaching	0.06	1.06	0.761
In-Home Support Service	-0.20	0.82	0.541
Other Service	0.05	1.05	0.735
Number of Services	-0.04	0.96	0.253
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Adult Day Training services are more likely to be *Satisfied with Services* than are individuals who do not receive Adult Day Training.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to be *Satisfied with Services*.
3. Women are more likely to be *Satisfied with Services* than are men.
4. Individuals with Cerebral Palsy are less likely to be *Satisfied with Services* than are individuals with an Intellectual Disability.
5. Individuals who live in a large-size Area are less likely to be *Satisfied with Services* than are individuals who live in small-size Areas.

Exhibit 6
Is Satisfied with Personal Life Situations
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.03	1.03	0.774
Age	0.00	1.01	0.221
Independent/Supported Living	0.18	1.20	0.353
Group Home	0.08	1.08	0.641
Cerebral Palsy	0.13	1.14	0.417
Autism	0.19	1.21	0.426
Other Disability	-0.19	0.83	0.461
Medium-Size Area	0.48	1.61	0.001
Large-Size Area	0.30	1.35	0.025
Number of Supports Present	0.14	1.15	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.02	0.98	0.093
Non-Residential Support Service	0.34	1.40	0.017
Adult Day Training	0.50	1.65	0.000
Residential Habilitation	-0.32	0.73	0.074
Supported Employment	0.26	1.30	0.186
Supported Living Coaching	-0.51	0.60	0.017
In-Home Support Service	0.00	1.00	0.990
Other Service	0.12	1.13	0.456
Number of Services	-0.06	0.94	0.089
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Non-Residential Support services are more likely to be *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations* than are individuals who do not receive Non-Residential Support services.
2. Individuals who receive Adult Day Training services are more likely to be *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations* than are individuals who do not receive Adult Day Training.
3. Individuals who receive Supported Living Coaching are less likely to be *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations* than are individuals who do not receive the service.
4. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to be *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations*.
5. Individuals who live in medium-size or large-size Areas are more likely to be *Satisfied with Personal Life Situations* than are individuals who live in small-size Areas.

Exhibit 7
Chooses Daily Routine
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.03	0.98	0.809
Age	0.01	1.01	0.028
Independent/Supported Living	0.51	1.67	0.010
Group Home	-2.05	0.13	0.000
Cerebral Palsy	0.22	1.25	0.186
Autism	0.88	2.40	0.000
Other Disability	1.25	3.47	0.000
Medium-Size Area	0.14	1.15	0.370
Large-Size Area	-0.15	0.86	0.322
Number of Supports Present	0.18	1.20	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.05	0.95	0.001
Non-Residential Support Service	0.42	1.52	0.006
Adult Day Training	-0.03	0.98	0.857
Residential Habilitation	-0.08	0.92	0.698
Supported Employment	1.09	2.96	0.000
Supported Living Coaching	0.67	1.96	0.004
In-Home Support Service	-0.88	0.41	0.015
Other Service	0.04	1.05	0.791
Number of Services	-0.14	0.87	0.000
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive NRSS, Supported Employment or Supported Living Coaching are more likely to *Choose Their Daily Routine* than are individuals who do not receive the services.
2. Individuals who receive In-Home Support services are less likely to *Choose Their Daily Routine* than are individuals who do not receive the service.
3. The more Waiver Services an individual receives, the less likely the individual is to *Choose Their Daily Routine*.
4. Individuals who have more supports are more likely *Choose Their Daily Routine*.
5. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Choosing Their Daily Routine*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Choosing Their Daily Routine*.
6. As individuals age, they are more likely to *Choose Their Daily Routine*.
7. Individuals who live in an independent or supported living environment are more likely to *Choose Their Daily Routine* than are individuals who live in a family or foster home while individuals who live in a group home are less likely than those in a family or foster home to *Choose Their Daily Routine*.
8. Individuals with Autism or one of the Other disabilities are more likely than those with an intellectual disability to *Choose Their Daily Routine*.

Exhibit 8
Has Privacy
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.07	1.07	0.491
Age	0.01	1.01	0.021
Independent/Supported Living	0.35	1.43	0.077
Group Home	-0.99	0.37	0.000
Cerebral Palsy	-0.27	0.76	0.083
Autism	0.59	1.80	0.016
Other Disability	0.27	1.31	0.333
Medium-Size Area	0.48	1.62	0.001
Large-Size Area	0.04	1.04	0.790
Number of Supports Present	0.16	1.17	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.04	0.96	0.003
Non-Residential Support Service	0.26	1.30	0.061
Adult Day Training	0.37	1.45	0.005
Residential Habilitation	-0.03	0.98	0.887
Supported Employment	0.25	1.28	0.208
Supported Living Coaching	0.19	1.21	0.406
In-Home Support Service	-0.03	0.97	0.925
Other Service	0.07	1.07	0.658
Number of Services	-0.10	0.91	0.007
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Adult Day Training services are more likely to *Have Privacy* than are individuals who do not receive Adult Day Training.
2. The more Waiver Services an individual receives, the less likely the person *Has Privacy*.
3. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Have Privacy*.
4. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Having Privacy*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Having Privacy*.
5. As individuals age, they are more likely to *Have Privacy*.
6. Individuals who live in a group home are less likely to *Have Privacy* than are individuals who live in a family or foster home.
7. Individuals with Autism are more likely to *Have Privacy* than are individuals with an intellectual disability.
8. Individuals who live in a medium-size Area are more likely to *Have Privacy* than are individuals who live in a small-size Area.

Exhibit 9
Decides When to Share Personal Information
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.02	1.02	0.807
Age	-0.02	0.98	0.000
Independent/Supported Living	0.06	1.07	0.715
Group Home	-0.06	0.94	0.715
Cerebral Palsy	0.36	1.43	0.022
Autism	0.14	1.15	0.542
Other Disability	0.57	1.76	0.031
Medium-Size Area	0.29	1.34	0.039
Large-Size Area	-0.16	0.85	0.225
Number of Supports Present	0.17	1.18	0.000
WSC Evaluation	0.01	1.01	0.507
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.30	0.74	0.022
Adult Day Training	-0.16	0.85	0.213
Residential Habilitation	0.19	1.21	0.289
Supported Employment	0.03	1.03	0.847
Supported Living Coaching	0.44	1.55	0.029
In-Home Support Service	-0.53	0.59	0.094
Other Service	0.02	1.02	0.914
Number of Services	-0.03	0.97	0.412
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Supported Living Coaching services are more likely to *Decide When to Share Personal Information* than are individuals who do not receive Supported Living Coaching.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Decide When to Share Personal Information*.
3. As individuals age, they are less likely to *Decide When to Share Personal Information*.
4. Individuals who have Cerebral Palsy or one of the Other disabilities are more likely than those with an Intellectual Disability to *Decide When to Share Personal Information*.
5. Individuals who live in a medium-size Area are more likely than those in a small-size Area to *Decide When to Share Personal Information*.

Exhibit 10
Uses Their Environment
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.01	0.99	0.885
Age	0.01	1.01	0.094
Independent/Supported Living	0.73	2.07	0.000
Group Home	-0.84	0.43	0.000
Cerebral Palsy	-0.28	0.76	0.104
Autism	0.80	2.23	0.000
Other Disability	-0.32	0.73	0.210
Medium-Size Area	0.34	1.41	0.031
Large-Size Area	0.26	1.30	0.092
Number of Supports Present	0.19	1.21	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.11	0.90	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	0.12	1.13	0.418
Adult Day Training	0.28	1.32	0.046
Residential Habilitation	0.24	1.27	0.238
Supported Employment	0.93	2.54	0.000
Supported Living Coaching	0.52	1.68	0.013
In-Home Support Service	-1.06	0.35	0.003
Other Service	-0.09	0.91	0.569
Number of Services	-0.13	0.88	0.001
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Adult Day Training, Supported Employment or Supported Living Coaching are more likely to *Use Their Environment* than are individuals who do not receive these services.
2. Individuals who receive In-Home Support services are less likely to *Use Their Environment*.
3. Additional Waiver Services decreases the likelihood individuals *Uses Their Environment*.
4. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Use Their Environment*.
5. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Using Their Environment*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Using Their Environment*.
6. Individuals who live in an independent or supported living situation are more likely and individuals who live in a group home are less likely than individuals living in a family or foster home to *Use Their Environment*.
7. Individuals with Autism are more likely to *Use Their Environment* than are individuals with an Intellectual Disability.
8. Individuals who live in a medium-size Area are more likely than those in small-size Areas to *Use Their Environment*.

Exhibit 11
Lives in Integrated Environments
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.02	0.98	0.872
Age	0.03	1.03	0.000
Independent/Supported Living	0.43	1.54	0.021
Group Home	-2.48	0.08	0.000
Cerebral Palsy	0.29	1.34	0.086
Autism	0.13	1.14	0.579
Other Disability	0.95	2.59	0.000
Medium-Size Area	-0.28	0.76	0.104
Large-Size Area	-0.19	0.83	0.244
Number of Supports Present	0.09	1.10	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.02	0.98	0.159
Non-Residential Support Service	0.19	1.21	0.261
Adult Day Training	-2.48	0.08	0.000
Residential Habilitation	-0.49	0.61	0.053
Supported Employment	0.85	2.35	0.000
Supported Living Coaching	0.57	1.77	0.010
In-Home Support Service	-0.49	0.61	0.200
Other Service	0.35	1.42	0.041
Number of Services	-0.02	0.98	0.628
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Supported Employment services are more likely to *Live in Integrated Environments* than are individuals who do not receive Supported Employment.
2. Individuals who receive Support Living Coaching services are more likely to *Live in Integrated Environments* than are individuals who do not receive the service.
3. Individuals who receive one of the Other services are more likely to *Live in Integrated Environments* than are individuals who do not receive the service.
4. Individuals who receive Adult Day Training services are less likely to *Live in Integrated Environments* than are individuals who do not receive Adult Day Training.
5. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Live in Integrated Environments*.
6. As individuals age, they are more likely to *Live in Integrated Environments*.
7. Individuals who live in an Independent or Supported Living situation are more likely and individuals who live in a Group Home are less likely than individuals living in a Family or Foster Home to *Live in Integrated Environments*.
8. Individuals with one of the Other disabilities are more likely than those with an Intellectual Disability to *Live in Integrated Environments*.

Exhibit 12
Participates in the Life of the Community
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.19	0.83	0.050
Age	0.00	1.00	0.574
Independent/Supported Living	0.18	1.20	0.305
Group Home	0.38	1.47	0.031
Cerebral Palsy	-0.13	0.88	0.425
Autism	0.24	1.27	0.300
Other Disability	-0.15	0.86	0.548
Medium-Size Area	0.03	1.03	0.825
Large-Size Area	0.03	1.03	0.830
Number of Supports Present	0.21	1.23	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.07	0.93	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.10	0.91	0.491
Adult Day Training	0.14	1.15	0.289
Residential Habilitation	0.15	1.16	0.429
Supported Employment	0.37	1.44	0.031
Supported Living Coaching	-0.27	0.76	0.173
In-Home Support Service	0.26	1.30	0.437
Other Service	-0.18	0.84	0.244
Number of Services	-0.03	0.97	0.485
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Supported Employment services are more likely to *Participate in the Life of the Community* than are individuals who do not receive Supported Employment.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Participate in the Life of the Community*.
3. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Participating in the Life of the Community*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Participating in the Life of the Community*.
4. Women are less likely than men to *Participate in the Life of the Community*.
5. Individuals who live in a Group Home are more likely than those who live in a family or foster home to *Participate in the Life of the Community*.

Exhibit 13
Interacts with Members of the Community
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.17	0.85	0.080
Age	0.01	1.01	0.009
Independent/Supported Living	0.38	1.46	0.035
Group Home	-0.12	0.89	0.490
Cerebral Palsy	-0.31	0.74	0.056
Autism	0.09	1.10	0.681
Other Disability	0.25	1.28	0.317
Medium-Size Area	-0.08	0.92	0.552
Large-Size Area	-0.28	0.76	0.045
Number of Supports Present	0.21	1.24	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.10	0.91	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.03	0.97	0.827
Adult Day Training	0.35	1.43	0.006
Residential Habilitation	0.27	1.31	0.148
Supported Employment	0.57	1.77	0.001
Supported Living Coaching	0.07	1.08	0.716
In-Home Support Service	-0.27	0.76	0.399
Other Service	-0.39	0.68	0.011
Number of Services	-0.04	0.96	0.282
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Supported Employment or Adult Day Training are more likely to *Interact with Members of the Community* than are individuals who do not receive these services.
2. Individuals who receive one of the Other services are less likely to *Interact with Members of the Community* than are individuals who do not receive the service.
3. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Interact with Members of the Community*.
4. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Interacting with Members of the Community*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Interacting with Members of the Community*.
5. As individuals age, they are more likely to *Interact with Members of the Community*.
6. Individuals who live in an Independent or Supported Living situation are more likely than those in a Family or Foster Home to *Interact with Members of the Community*.
7. Individuals who live in a large-size Area are less likely than those in small-size Areas to *Interact with Members of the Community*.

Exhibit 14
Performs Different Social Roles
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.09	1.10	0.426
Age	0.02	1.02	0.001
Independent/Supported Living	-0.16	0.85	0.442
Group Home	-0.37	0.69	0.109
Cerebral Palsy	0.26	1.30	0.158
Autism	0.43	1.54	0.105
Other Disability	0.23	1.26	0.405
Medium-Size Area	-0.16	0.86	0.376
Large-Size Area	-0.49	0.61	0.004
Number of Supports Present	0.17	1.18	0.000
WSC Evaluation	0.00	1.00	0.865
Non-Residential Support Service	0.12	1.13	0.481
Adult Day Training	0.21	1.23	0.199
Residential Habilitation	-0.11	0.89	0.644
Supported Employment	0.50	1.64	0.008
Supported Living Coaching	0.07	1.07	0.767
In-Home Support Service	0.04	1.04	0.923
Other Service	0.04	1.04	0.817
Number of Services	-0.15	0.87	0.003
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Supported Employment services are more likely to Perform Different Social Roles than are individuals who do not receive Supported Employment.
2. The more Waiver Services an individual receives, the less likely the person is to Perform Different Social Roles.
3. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to Perform Different Social Roles.
4. As individuals age, they are more likely to Perform Different Social Roles.
5. Individuals who live in large-size Areas are less likely to Perform Different Social Roles than are individuals who live in small-size Areas.

Exhibit 15
Has Friends
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.04	1.04	0.700
Age	0.01	1.01	0.096
Independent/Supported Living	0.47	1.60	0.009
Group Home	0.35	1.41	0.064
Cerebral Palsy	-0.15	0.86	0.367
Autism	-0.70	0.50	0.010
Other Disability	0.22	1.24	0.376
Medium-Size Area	0.03	1.03	0.837
Large-Size Area	-0.12	0.89	0.437
Number of Supports Present	0.19	1.21	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.05	0.95	0.001
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.06	0.94	0.666
Adult Day Training	0.26	1.30	0.054
Residential Habilitation	0.26	1.30	0.183
Supported Employment	0.30	1.35	0.080
Supported Living Coaching	-0.04	0.96	0.833
In-Home Support Service	0.24	1.27	0.481
Other Service	0.24	1.27	0.141
Number of Services	-0.14	0.87	0.001
Number	2,594		

1. The more Waiver Services an individual receives, the less likely the person *Has Friends*.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Have Friends*.
3. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Having Friends*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Having Friends*.
4. Individuals who live an Independent or Supported Living environment are more likely than those living in a Family or Foster Home to *Have Friends*.
5. Individuals with Autism are less likely than those with an Intellectual Disability to *Have Friends*.

Exhibit 16
Is Respected
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.06	0.94	0.561
Age	0.00	1.00	0.263
Independent/Supported Living	-0.22	0.80	0.236
Group Home	0.25	1.29	0.168
Cerebral Palsy	-0.04	0.96	0.813
Autism	0.24	1.28	0.326
Other Disability	-0.11	0.90	0.691
Medium-Size Area	0.15	1.16	0.307
Large-Size Area	-0.30	0.74	0.037
Number of Supports Present	0.27	1.31	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.07	0.93	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.15	0.86	0.286
Adult Day Training	0.20	1.22	0.142
Residential Habilitation	-0.07	0.93	0.719
Supported Employment	-0.17	0.85	0.359
Supported Living Coaching	-0.02	0.98	0.919
In-Home Support Service	0.37	1.45	0.282
Other Service	-0.04	0.96	0.794
Number of Services	0.01	1.01	0.751
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to feel that they *Are Respected*.
2. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Being Respected*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Being Respected*.
3. Individuals who live in large-size Areas are less likely to feel that they *Are Respected* than are individuals who live in small-size Areas.

Exhibit 17
Chooses Services
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.15	1.17	0.177
Age	-0.01	0.99	0.139
Independent/Supported Living	0.23	1.26	0.245
Group Home	-0.10	0.90	0.645
Cerebral Palsy	0.50	1.64	0.005
Autism	0.92	2.50	0.000
Other Disability	0.77	2.16	0.004
Medium-Size Area	-0.06	0.95	0.754
Large-Size Area	0.27	1.31	0.113
Number of Supports Present	0.24	1.27	0.000
WSC Evaluation	0.00	1.00	0.895
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.04	0.96	0.822
Adult Day Training	-0.34	0.72	0.030
Residential Habilitation	-0.52	0.59	0.027
Supported Employment	-0.13	0.88	0.500
Supported Living Coaching	0.05	1.05	0.818
In-Home Support Service	0.35	1.42	0.316
Other Service	0.22	1.25	0.218
Number of Services	0.02	1.02	0.692
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Adult Day Training services are less likely to *Choose Services* than are individuals who do not receive Adult Day Training.
2. Individuals who receive Residential Habilitation services are less likely to *Choose Services* than are individuals who do not receive the service.
3. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Choose Services*.
4. Individuals with Cerebral Palsy, Autism, or one of the Other disabilities are more likely than those with an Intellectual Disability to *Choose Services*.

Exhibit 18
Realizes Personal Goals
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.12	1.12	0.191
Age	-0.02	0.98	0.000
Independent/Supported Living	0.55	1.74	0.001
Group Home	0.46	1.58	0.004
Cerebral Palsy	0.24	1.27	0.101
Autism	0.50	1.65	0.023
Other Disability	0.53	1.70	0.032
Medium-Size Area	-0.85	0.43	0.000
Large-Size Area	-0.55	0.58	0.000
Number of Supports Present	0.10	1.11	0.000
WSC Evaluation	0.06	1.06	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.09	0.91	0.449
Adult Day Training	0.26	1.29	0.033
Residential Habilitation	-0.13	0.88	0.438
Supported Employment	0.17	1.19	0.305
Supported Living Coaching	0.10	1.10	0.614
In-Home Support Service	0.60	1.82	0.103
Other Service	-0.18	0.84	0.208
Number of Services	0.00	1.00	0.981
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Adult Day Training services are more likely to *Realize Personal Goals* than are individuals who do not receive Adult Day Training.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Realize Personal Goals*.
3. Individuals who have support coordinators with higher evaluation scores are more likely to *Realize Personal Goals* than are individuals who have support coordinators with lower evaluation scores.
4. As individuals age, they are less likely to *Realize Personal Goals*.
5. Individuals who live in an Independent or Supported Living environment or a Group Home are more likely than individuals who live in a Family or Foster Home to *Realize Personal Goals*.
6. Individuals with Autism or one of the Other disabilities are more likely to *Realize Personal Goals* than are individuals with an Intellectual Disability.
7. Individuals who live in a medium-size or large-size Area are less likely than individuals who live in a small-size Area to *Realize Personal Goals*.

Exhibit 19
Is Connected to Natural Supports
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.17	0.84	0.073
Age	0.00	1.00	0.871
Independent/Supported Living	-1.17	0.31	0.000
Group Home	-0.93	0.39	0.000
Cerebral Palsy	-0.02	0.98	0.898
Autism	0.26	1.30	0.317
Other Disability	-0.29	0.75	0.270
Medium-Size Area	0.68	1.98	0.000
Large-Size Area	0.29	1.34	0.031
Number of Supports Present	0.14	1.15	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.06	0.94	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.03	0.97	0.813
Adult Day Training	0.08	1.09	0.529
Residential Habilitation	-0.64	0.53	0.000
Supported Employment	-0.03	0.97	0.878
Supported Living Coaching	-0.36	0.69	0.066
In-Home Support Service	0.03	1.03	0.931
Other Service	0.18	1.19	0.259
Number of Services	0.05	1.05	0.207
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Residential Habilitation services are less likely to be *Connected to Natural Supports* than are individuals who do not receive Residential Habilitation.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to be *Connected to Natural Supports*.
3. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of being *Connected to Natural Supports*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of being *Connected to Natural Supports*.
4. Individuals who live in an Independent or Supported Living situation or a Group Home are less likely than those who live in a Family or Foster Home to be *Connected to Natural Supports*.
5. Individuals who live in a medium-size or large-size Area are more likely than those in small-size Areas to be *Connected to Natural Supports*.

Exhibit 20
Is Safe
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.09	0.91	0.315
Age	0.01	1.01	0.004
Independent/Supported Living	-0.50	0.60	0.004
Group Home	0.90	2.47	0.000
Cerebral Palsy	-0.27	0.76	0.067
Autism	-0.33	0.72	0.126
Other Disability	-0.29	0.75	0.212
Medium-Size Area	0.02	1.02	0.909
Large-Size Area	0.03	1.03	0.808
Number of Supports Present	0.14	1.15	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.03	0.97	0.053
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.03	0.98	0.844
Adult Day Training	0.08	1.09	0.508
Residential Habilitation	0.22	1.25	0.208
Supported Employment	0.13	1.14	0.449
Supported Living Coaching	0.58	1.79	0.004
In-Home Support Service	0.52	1.68	0.133
Other Service	0.07	1.07	0.646
Number of Services	-0.07	0.93	0.039
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Supported Living Coaching services are more likely to feel *Safe* than are individuals who do not receive Supported Living Coaching.
2. The more Waiver Services an individual receives, the less likely the person feels *Safe*.
3. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to feel *Safe*.
4. As individuals age, they are more likely to feel *Safe*.
5. Individuals who live in an Independent or Supported Living situation are less likely and individuals who live in a Group Home are more likely than individuals living in a Family or Foster Home to feel *Safe*.

Exhibit 21
Exercises Rights
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.03	1.03	0.776
Age	-0.02	0.98	0.000
Independent/Supported Living	0.04	1.04	0.834
Group Home	-0.20	0.82	0.306
Cerebral Palsy	0.36	1.43	0.029
Autism	0.22	1.25	0.361
Other Disability	0.10	1.10	0.705
Medium-Size Area	-0.16	0.85	0.305
Large-Size Area	0.12	1.13	0.409
Number of Supports Present	0.23	1.26	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.06	0.94	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.35	0.71	0.022
Adult Day Training	-0.27	0.77	0.057
Residential Habilitation	-0.10	0.91	0.635
Supported Employment	-0.07	0.93	0.694
Supported Living Coaching	0.14	1.15	0.508
In-Home Support Service	-0.10	0.90	0.777
Other Service	0.20	1.22	0.214
Number of Services	-0.04	0.96	0.338
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Non-Residential Support services are less likely to *Exercise Rights* than are individuals who do not receive Non-Residential Support.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Exercise Rights*.
3. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Exercising Rights*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Exercising Rights*.
4. As individuals age, they are less likely to *Exercise Rights*.
5. Individuals with Cerebral Palsy are more likely than individuals with an Intellectual Disability to *Exercise Rights*.

Exhibit 22
Is Treated Fairly
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.09	0.91	0.351
Age	0.00	1.00	0.487
Independent/Supported Living	-0.68	0.51	0.001
Group Home	-0.17	0.84	0.332
Cerebral Palsy	0.34	1.41	0.041
Autism	-0.46	0.63	0.061
Other Disability	0.14	1.15	0.627
Medium-Size Area	-0.15	0.86	0.311
Large-Size Area	-0.70	0.50	0.000
Number of Supports Present	0.26	1.30	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.07	0.93	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.19	0.82	0.169
Adult Day Training	0.02	1.02	0.904
Residential Habilitation	0.15	1.16	0.422
Supported Employment	-0.45	0.64	0.015
Supported Living Coaching	0.41	1.51	0.056
In-Home Support Service	-0.17	0.85	0.637
Other Service	0.24	1.28	0.131
Number of Services	0.01	1.01	0.755
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Supported Employment services are less likely to feel *Treated Fairly* than are individuals who do not receive Supported Employment.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to feel *Treated Fairly*.
3. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of feeling *Treated Fairly*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of feeling *Treated Fairly*.
4. Individuals who live in an Independent or Supported Living environment are less likely than individuals living in a Family or Foster Home to feel *Treated Fairly*.
5. Individuals with Cerebra Palsy are more likely than those with an Intellectual Disability to feel *Treated Fairly*.
6. Individuals who live in a large-size Area are less likely than those in a small-size Area to feel *Treated Fairly*.

Exhibit 23
Has the Best Possible Health
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.29	0.75	0.001
Age	-0.01	0.99	0.000
Independent/Supported Living	-0.19	0.83	0.262
Group Home	0.70	2.01	0.000
Cerebral Palsy	0.08	1.08	0.605
Autism	0.16	1.18	0.448
Other Disability	-0.39	0.68	0.097
Medium-Size Area	0.49	1.63	0.001
Large-Size Area	0.81	2.25	0.000
Number of Supports Present	0.12	1.13	0.000
WSC Evaluation	0.02	1.02	0.189
Non-Residential Support Service	0.08	1.08	0.521
Adult Day Training	0.21	1.23	0.089
Residential Habilitation	-0.01	0.99	0.942
Supported Employment	0.03	1.03	0.849
Supported Living Coaching	-0.23	0.79	0.226
In-Home Support Service	0.20	1.22	0.526
Other Service	-0.20	0.82	0.159
Number of Services	0.00	1.00	0.919
Number	2,594		

6. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Have the Best Possible Health*.
7. Women are less likely than men to *Have the Best Possible Health*.
8. As individuals age, they are less likely to *Have the Best Possible Health*.
9. Individuals who live in a Group Home are more likely than individuals in a Family or Foster Home to *Have the Best Possible Health*.
10. Individuals who live in a medium-size or large-size Area are more likely than individuals in small-size Areas to *Have the Best Possible Health*.

Exhibit 24
Free From Abuse and Neglect
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	-0.32	0.72	0.004
Age	0.02	1.02	0.000
Independent/Supported Living	-0.89	0.41	0.000
Group Home	-0.06	0.94	0.748
Cerebral Palsy	-0.05	0.95	0.794
Autism	0.00	1.00	0.995
Other Disability	0.48	1.62	0.161
Medium-Size Area	0.41	1.50	0.009
Large-Size Area	0.64	1.89	0.000
Number of Supports Present	0.10	1.11	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.01	0.99	0.580
Non-Residential Support Service	-0.24	0.79	0.113
Adult Day Training	0.11	1.12	0.470
Residential Habilitation	-0.35	0.71	0.093
Supported Employment	0.10	1.10	0.641
Supported Living Coaching	-0.51	0.60	0.025
In-Home Support Service	0.68	1.98	0.089
Other Service	0.05	1.05	0.791
Number of Services	0.00	1.00	0.965
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Supported Living Coaching services are less likely to be *Free From Abuse and Neglect* than are individuals who do not receive Supported Living Coaching.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to be *Free From Abuse and Neglect*.
3. Women are less likely than men to be *Free From Abuse and Neglect*.
4. As individuals age, they are more likely to be *Free From Abuse and Neglect*.
5. Individuals who live in an Independent or Supported Living environment are less likely than those in a Family or Foster Home to be *Free From Abuse and Neglect*.
6. Individuals who live in a medium-size or large-size Area are more likely than those in a small-size Area to be *Free From Abuse and Neglect*.

Exhibit 25
Experiences Continuity and Security
 July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2006

Independent Variables	Coefficient	Odds Ratio	P-Value
Female	0.05	1.05	0.616
Age	0.00	1.00	0.640
Independent/Supported Living	-0.87	0.42	0.000
Group Home	-0.17	0.84	0.312
Cerebral Palsy	0.11	1.12	0.461
Autism	-0.33	0.72	0.146
Other Disability	-0.24	0.79	0.330
Medium-Size Area	0.15	1.16	0.286
Large-Size Area	-0.15	0.86	0.270
Number of Supports Present	0.19	1.21	0.000
WSC Evaluation	-0.06	0.94	0.000
Non-Residential Support Service	0.01	1.01	0.958
Adult Day Training	0.22	1.25	0.080
Residential Habilitation	0.16	1.17	0.391
Supported Employment	0.12	1.13	0.469
Supported Living Coaching	-0.40	0.67	0.048
In-Home Support Service	0.02	1.02	0.940
Other Service	0.23	1.26	0.121
Number of Services	-0.06	0.94	0.075
Number	2,594		

1. Individuals who receive Supported Living Coaching services are less likely to *Experience Continuity and Security* than are individuals who do not receive the service.
2. Individuals who have more supports are more likely to *Experience Continuity and Security*.
3. Higher support coordinator evaluation scores are associated with a lower likelihood of *Experiencing Continuity and Security*. However, when number of supports present is not included in the model, higher support coordinator scores are associated with a higher likelihood of *Experiencing Continuity and Security*.
4. Individuals who live in an Independent or Supported Living environment are less likely than those in a Family or Foster Home to *Experience Continuity and Security*.