

June 9, 2000

FACT SHEET

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE

- Estimated number of people with developmental disabilities in Maricopa County

Age Range	General Population 1995 Special Census of Maricopa County	Estimated Number of People with Developmental Disabilities
0-4 years	196,797	3,542
5-17	489,321	8,808
18-21	136,014	2,448
22-54	1,219,615	21,953
55+ yrs.	510,018	2,020
All ages	2,551,765	38,771

- According to the 1994-95 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 500,000 (1.4%) children aged 6 to 14 years, were identified as having a developmental disability. Of this group, 300,000 (.85%) needed personal assistance with an activity of daily living.
- The proportion of children under 3 years of age identified as having a developmental condition was 2.6%. For children 3 to 5 years of age, 4.1% had a developmental condition, and 1.9% had difficulty walking, running, or using stairs.

DEMOGRAPHICS (DDD DISTRICT 1)

As of 1/31/00 there were:

- 9,154 individuals in the "open" status (individuals who entered in ASSISTS as eligible for DDD services)
- 14 individuals who were Pending and awaiting for eligibility determination

Out of the 9,154 eligible individuals

- 6,172 were ALTCS clients
- 2,982 were DDD clients (14 were Pending)

Age Range	Open		Pending		Total	
	D1	State	D1	State	D1	State
0 up to 3	1,135	2,119	13	67	1,148	2,186
3 up to 6	1,361	2,476	1	21	1,362	2,497
6 up to 18	2,941	5,172	0	59	2,941	5,231
18 up to 21	472	905	0	12	472	917
21 up to 55	2,992	6,289	0	59	2,992	6,348
55 and over	253	623	0	6	253	629
Totals	9,154	17,584	14	224	9,168	17,808

TYPE OF DISABILITY (Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary) for Open Individuals

At Risk	2,786	79	15
Autistic	569	138	12
Cerebral Palsy	1,136	341	62
Epilepsy	605	642	124
Mental Retardation	4,058	1,049	235
Not indicated	0	6,905	8,706

ETHNICITY

	<u>D1</u>	<u>STATE</u>
Asian	104	176
Black	598	876
Caucasian	5,785	10,205
Hispanic	2,245	4,475
Native American	299	1,597
Unknown	123	255
TOTALS	9,154	17,584

PLACEMENT

	<u>DD</u>	<u>ALTCS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Home	776	3,982	4,758
Institution	1	112	113
Adult Developmental Home	3	95	98
Group Home	105	1,023	1,128
<u>Case Management</u>	<u>2,097</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>3,057</u>
District 1 Total	2,982	6,172	9,154

TYPE OF RESIDENTIAL LIVING SITUATION

	<u>DD</u>	<u>ALTCS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Individually Designed Living	1	17	18
Family Home	2,837	4,756	7,593
Child Developmental Foster Home	34	150	184
Adult Developmental Foster Home	3	94	97
Group Home	104	993	1,097
ICF/MR	0	74	74
Skilled Nursing Facility	1	37	38
Residential Treatment Center	0	1	1
Nursing Support Setting	0	10	10
Habilitation - No room and board	2	34	36
<u>Room and Board - No Habilitation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
District 1 Totals	2,982	6,172	9,154

*0 individuals in Hospice, Transitional Group Home, and Attendant Care Companion

LONG TERM CARE

- Many individuals with developmental disabilities require critical habilitation and other services, but provision of these services often hinges on their meeting the complex requirements of federal entitlement programs.
- According to DDD, as of November 30, 1999, approximately 17,500 Arizonans with DD required critical habilitation and other services in order to lead productive lives. Of these, 60% meet the requirements of the federal Title XIX program and receive services through ALTCS. Those who do not meet these requirements must rely on state-appropriated funds to pay for necessary services.
- In FY 2000 Arizona will spend over \$297.1 million (88% of the budget for these services) on the ALTCS population; in contrast the state will spend \$40.7 million (12% of the budget) on the “state-only” population.

MEDICAL CARE

- 23 percent of individuals with disabilities believe they have inadequate health care, compared to only 13% of individuals without disabilities.
- In Arizona, Medicaid often does not cover certain dental services, such as dentures, because they are considered cosmetic.
- Nationally, 18% of uninsured individuals are denied health care coverage because of a disability or a pre-existing condition.
- 95% of insurance plans have limited outpatient coverage, and many specifically exclude mental health problems.

EMPLOYMENT

- Currently, federal dollars are available to assist vocational training programs in Arizona at the matching rate of \$3.69 federal dollars to one state dollar, but not enough state funds have been appropriated to secure the available federal funds.
- There are approximately 97,000 Arizonans with mental disabilities and yet Arizona is one of only two states (the other being Alabama) that does not extend the protection of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) to persons with mental disabilities under state law.

Policy Priorities of the Governor's Council on Developmental Disabilities

Health Care

- Expanding Medicaid services to include dental and vision
- Development of a Patient Protection Bill of Rights
- The requirement of private insurance companies to include both mental and physical health care coverage

Employment

- Support of the Employer Job Training Tax Credit program
- Full funding of vocational training programs in Arizona to maximize federal funds
- The expansion of Arizona's Americans with Disabilities Act employment provisions to include "mental disabilities"

Access to Services

- Increased appropriation to achieve parity between individuals who receive services under ALTCS (Title XIX) and those who do not
- Ongoing growth funding for both the state match for ALTCS as well as for state-funded services, so that funding keeps pace with the rapid growth of Arizona's disability population, which is estimated at 9.5% per year