



State Disability Services
2020 TREND REPORT
HOUSING



**Virginia Board for
People with Disabilities**



2020 State Disability Services Trend Report Housing

First Edition

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BACKGROUND

The Virginia Board for People with Disabilities (VBPD) is a subcontractor for Virginia Commonwealth University's Partnership for People with Disabilities (VCU PPD) on Project Living Well, a Project of National Significance that was awarded federal funding by the Administration for Community Living. Project Living Well was established with the purpose of "implementing a replicable and sustainable model of: 1) evidence-based and informed capacity building strategies that will increase knowledge and skills of people with disabilities and their supporters and generate policy change; and 2) community monitoring that will align and augment disparate monitoring and quality initiatives to improve the identification of health and safety risks for people with disabilities." Project Living Well will be implemented over a five-year period, from federal fiscal year 2018 through 2022.

As a result of this subcontract, VBPD began developing a trend report to track service provision and quality of life outcomes regarding people with developmental and other disabilities. The disability services system in Virginia spans numerous state agencies and other organizations, making it difficult to holistically monitor. VBPD hopes that this report helps policymakers, advocates, and the general public easily track performance over time and identify areas for improvement across the disability services system. VBPD also strives to align the trend report indicators with those used in VBPD's assessments of disability service areas, which discuss the policy implications of key quantitative and qualitative information.

VBPD plans to release one trend report for each of five selected service categories as they are completed in 2020. These service categories are Early Intervention, Housing, Education, Employment, and Health and Community Supports. After this first round of release, VBPD will determine the frequency for updating the trend report based on data availability and staff resources, but intends to update the trend report for a given topic at least once every four years. Similarly, VBPD updates its assessment of disability service areas once every four years for a given topic.

Historically, many people with developmental disabilities in Virginia and elsewhere lived in institutions, segregated from the rest of society. These institutions included nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities (ICF/IIDs). Some ICF/

IIDs were operated by the state and were known as Training Centers, while others were operated by other public or private entities.

Over time, however, public opinion shifted emphasis from institutional care to community inclusion, in large part due to the disability rights movement that began in the 1960s. This sentiment was mirrored in federal legislation and court rulings. In 1981, for example, Congress authorized Medicaid home- and community-based waivers to fund non-institutional services for Medicaid recipients. The Fair Housing Act, as amended in 1988, prohibits discrimination based on disability and other protected classes in housing-related activities. The 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) further protects from discrimination in public accommodations, state government services receiving federal funding, and other areas. In 1999, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Olmstead v. L.C.* that people with disabilities must be served in the most integrated setting appropriate to their needs, and that failure to do so is in violation of the ADA.

A U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) investigation of Virginia's Training Centers and community integration efforts determined in 2011 that the Commonwealth was violating the ADA, as interpreted in *Olmstead v. L.C.* In January 2012, the Commonwealth entered into a settlement agreement with the DOJ to resolve the investigation. The agreement required that the Commonwealth expand home- and community based services for individuals with developmental disabilities.

Virginia has undertaken a number of wide-ranging efforts to comply with the Settlement Agreement. These efforts aim to address common barriers that people with disabilities face in obtaining housing which include, but are not limited to, financial limitations, discrimination, and a lack of needed services and supports. Efforts include increasing the number of people served by Medicaid home- and community-based waivers. The Commonwealth is also implementing a plan to increase independent living options, which includes providing rental assistance, provider incentives, awareness campaigns, and service delivery improvements. Furthermore, the Commonwealth has closed four of its five Training Centers and begins discharge planning upon a resident's admission to the remaining Training Center.

STATEMENT OF VALUES

The Virginia Board for People with Disabilities (VBPD), as Virginia’s Developmental Disability Council, advises the Governor, the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, legislators, and other groups on issues important to people with disabilities in the Commonwealth. The Virginia Commonwealth University Partnership for People with Disabilities (VCU PPD), as Virginia’s University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities, connects academic research and service delivery systems to improve the quality of life for people with disabilities in the Commonwealth.

As the product of organizations that are tasked to advocate for people with disabilities, help improve the service system, and advise the structure that governs it, this trend report is driven by a core set of beliefs and principles, which can be distilled into three categories:

Quality: People with disabilities should receive quality services and supports which enhance their lives. Quality services and supports should indicate a recognition that

- all people have ***inherent dignity*** regardless of gender, race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or disability status;
- people with disabilities should be ***presumed capable*** of obtaining a level of independence and make informed choices;
- people with disabilities have the right to ***self-determination*** and should be included in the decision-making processes that affect their lives;
- and all people, including people with disabilities, are valued for contributing to the ***diversity*** of the Commonwealth.

- should provide ***freedom from abuse and neglect***;
- and should be ***fiscally responsible***.

Satisfaction: Enhancing the wellbeing of people with disabilities should be a central goal of the disability services and supports system. Because people with disabilities are experts in their own wellbeing, personal satisfaction metrics should be considered whenever possible in system evaluation efforts. Satisfaction of family members who act as caretakers or legal guardians should also be considered when available.

Accessibility: Essential services and supports must be physically and programmatically accessible to people with disabilities, regardless of characteristics such as, but not limited to, the nature of their disability, their income, or where they live.

Additionally, quality services and supports

- should be provided in the most ***integrated*** setting appropriate to each person’s needs and desires;

The Virginia Board for People with Disabilities (VBPD) hopes that this report helps policymakers, advocates, and the general public easily track performance over time and identify areas for improvement across the disability services system.

HOUSING TRENDS

QUALITY

Available data suggests Virginia has made progress toward community integration, although opportunities for improvement remain. Virginia has met or exceeded its annual goals for transitioning people with disabilities to independent living, and a majority of Virginians with developmental disabilities who receive publicly-funded housing assistance are being served in smaller settings. However, many people with disabilities are still not living in their place of choice.

QUALITY INDICATOR	1 YEAR TREND	4 YEAR TREND	8 YEAR TREND
<i>Independent Living</i>	↑	↑	N/A
<i>Choice of Housing</i>	↑	↑	N/A
<i>Smaller Housing Size</i>	↑	↑	↑

SATISFACTION

Data on satisfaction with housing is limited. Most, though not all, Virginians with developmental disabilities who received at least one public service have consistently reported that they liked their current home.

SATISFACTION INDICATOR	1 YEAR TREND	4 YEAR TREND	8 YEAR TREND
<i>Likes Current Home</i>	↑	↑	N/A

HOUSING TRENDS

ACCESSIBILITY

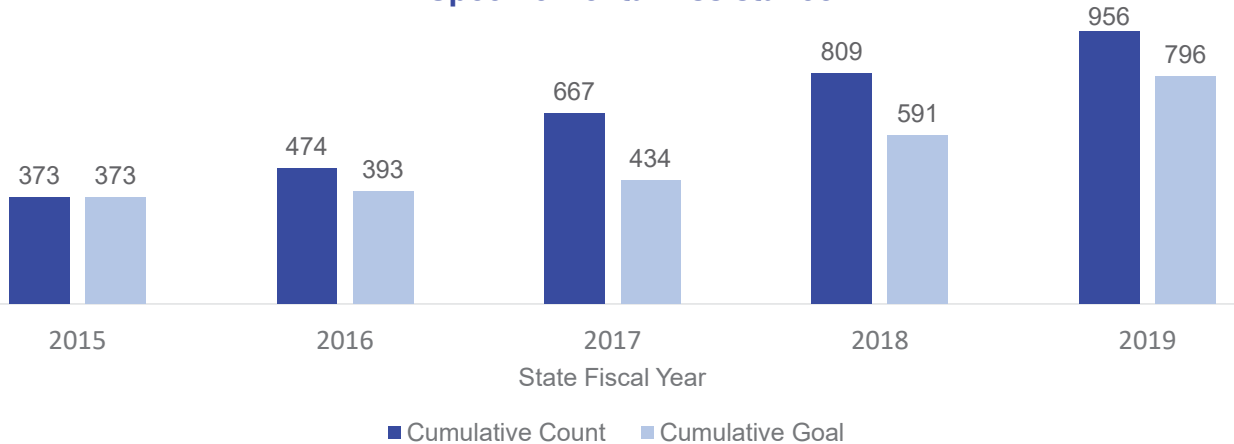
Virginia has met or exceeded its annual goals for creating rental assistance resources for people with developmental disabilities. However, the average cost of an apartment still remains out of reach for many people with disabilities, who often rely on Social Security income to pay for their housing and other needs.

ACCESSIBILITY INDICATOR	1 YEAR TREND	4 YEAR TREND	8 YEAR TREND
<i>Financial Rental Assistance Resources</i>	↑	↑	N/A
<i>Cost of 1-Bedroom Apartment Statewide</i>	N/A	↑	↑
<i>Cost of Efficiency Apartment Statewide</i>	N/A	↑	↑

Housing is an essential prerequisite for personal independence and meaningful community engagement. Access to safe and affordable housing in communities of opportunity has implications that affect one's health, employment, and level of integration in his or her community, and much more. Historically, many Virginians with disabilities lived in institutions, segregated from the rest of society. However, the Commonwealth has taken steps to increase home- and community-based living options in response to shifting public opinion and a U.S. Department of Justice investigation. The investigation found in 2011 that Virginia was violating the Americans with Disabilities Act by not serving people with disabilities in the most integrated setting appropriate to meet their needs.

When interpreting this trend summary, it is important to note that all trends are based on the most recent data available at the time of trend report development. As a result, some indicator trends may be based on data that is older or newer than other indicator data. Data and years for which data was available are shown on the indicator summary pages in the trend report. Additionally, the trend arrows are based on the percentage change over time. Please note that changes less than one percent are deemed "about the same" and indicated with "↔." This threshold does not indicate statistical significance, so it is possible that fluctuations greater or less than one percent were due to random chance. Trend arrows are color-coded according to their relation to the value category. If the trend direction promotes quality, satisfaction, or accessibility, the trend arrow is green. If the trend direction does not promote quality, satisfaction, or accessibility, the trend arrow is red. More information on how the trend summary was determined is included in the Data Sources & Limitations section. For information on the data sources for each indicator, please see the indicator summary pages or the Data Sources & Limitations section within this report.

Number of Virginians with DD Living Independently through DBHDS
DD-Specific Rental Assistance



Source: DBHDS. Outcome Timeline: Independent Housing. Richmond: Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, 2019.

HOW:

DBHDS collects this data for reporting. People who chose to move to independent living either: 1) lived in training centers, 2) met DD waiver eligibility criteria regarding level of functioning and lived in nursing homes or intermediate care facilities (ICFs), 3) were receiving DD waiver services, or 4) were on the DD waiver wait list.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) began serving people with developmental disabilities (DD) in more integrated settings in response to the 2012 Department of Justice (DOJ) Settlement Agreement. Since state fiscal year 2015, the number of people living independently increased most rapidly between 2016 and 2017 (+40.7%). Between 2018 and 2019, the number of people living independently increased by 147 people (or +18.2%). The state has met or exceeded its goal every year.

WHO:

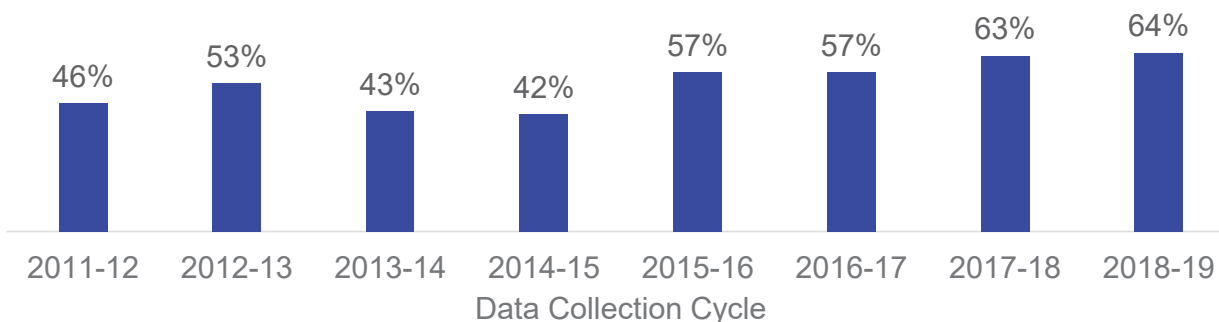
The cumulative count of people with developmental disabilities (DD) who moved into homes in which they can live independently using a financial rental assistance resource through the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS), compared to the cumulative goal since July 2015.

According to DBHDS, independent living means 1) the person with DD does not live with a parent, grandparent, or guardian, 2) people without disabilities can also live in that housing type based on their income, 3) there are opportunities for full community life participation, 4) the housing is affordable, costing no more than 30 to 40% of their adjusted gross income, 5) the housing is accessible and barrier free, 6) the person with DD owns or is leasing the home, and 7) the person with DD did not have to participate in a service to receive housing (or did not need this housing to receive a service). See page 7, titled "Financial Rental Assistance Resources," in this report for a list of the resources a person could use to live independently.

WHEN:

DBHDS collects and reports this data monthly and annually by state fiscal year.

Percentage of Virginians with DD Who Had a Choice or Input in Housing



Source: Human Services Research Institute and the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services. National Core Indicators (NCI) In-Person Survey. Cambridge: Human Services Research Institute, 2013-2019.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Since Virginia began participating in National Core Indicators (NCI) in the 2011-12 data collection cycle, more adults with developmental disabilities (DD) have stated they had a choice or gave input for their housing. There were dips in people reporting choice of housing during the 2013-14 and 2014-15 collection cycles. The percentage of people reporting choice of housing ranged from 42% in 2014-15 to 64% in 2018-19. From the 2017-18 cycle to 2018-19 cycle, there was an increase of 1 percentage point (or +1.6%).

WHO:

The percentage of people aged 18 or older with a developmental disability (DD) who do not live in the family home and reported in a face-to-face interview that they chose or gave input for the place in which they live, as opposed to someone else making the choice.

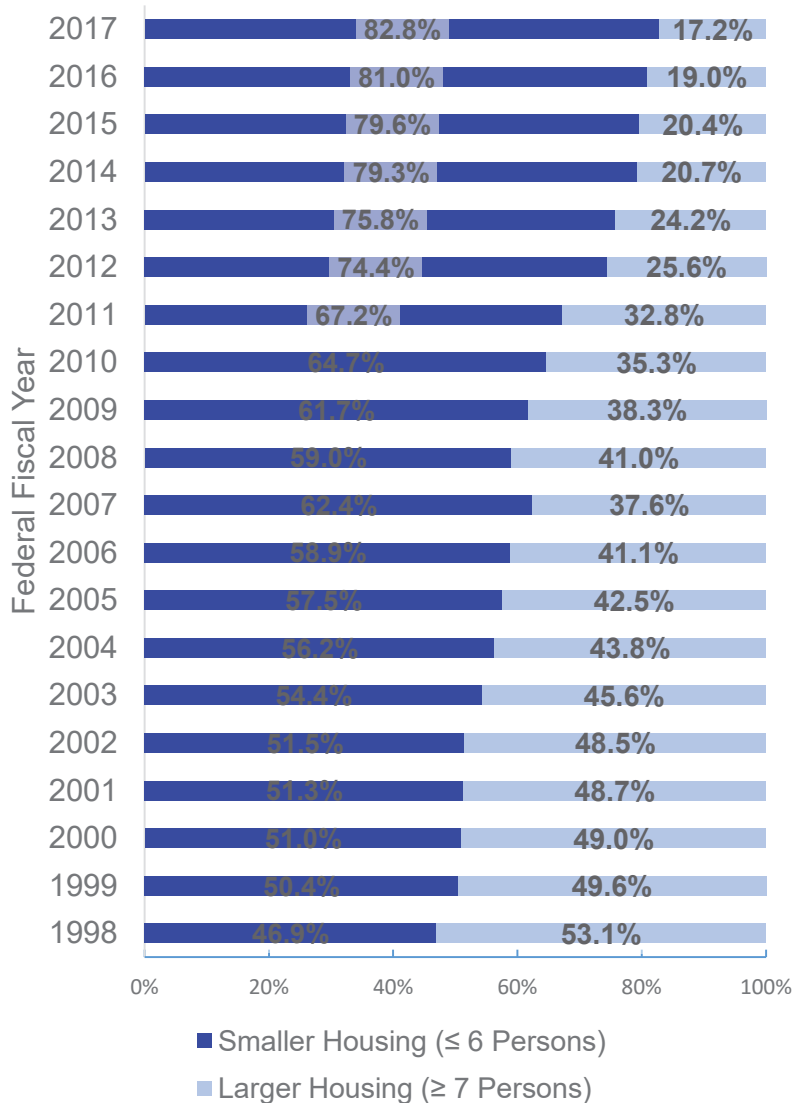
HOW:

Interview participants are randomly selected from all Virginians with DD aged 18 or older who are receiving at least one publicly funded service (excluding case management). After data collection, the data is submitted to the Human Services Research Institute Online Data Entry Survey Application system to be compiled into a National Core Indicators (NCI) Report.

WHEN:

States voluntarily report NCI data on an annual basis by data collection cycle. The data collection cycle runs from July 1 to June 30.

Virginians with DD by Housing Size



Source: Tanis, Emily S., Amie Lulinski, Jiang Wu, David L. Braddock, and Richard E. Hemp. *The State of the States in Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*. Aurora: University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, in preparation.

WHO:

The percentage of people with developmental disabilities (DD) who live in a residence that is not the family home and houses 6 or fewer people (referred to as smaller housing). This percentage is compared to the percentage of people with DD living outside the family home in a residence housing 7 or more people (referred to as larger housing). Only people whose housing costs are paid in part or in full through federal, state, or local government financial assistance are counted for this indicator.

HOW:

Smaller housing includes supported living, living with personal assistance, public and private intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities (ICF/IIDs), and group homes for six or fewer individuals. Larger housing includes public and private ICF/IIDs, group homes, state institutions, nursing facilities, and other private facilities for seven or more residents. Researchers from the State of the States in Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Project housed at the University of Colorado obtain data from state DD agencies every other year through email and telephone communication.

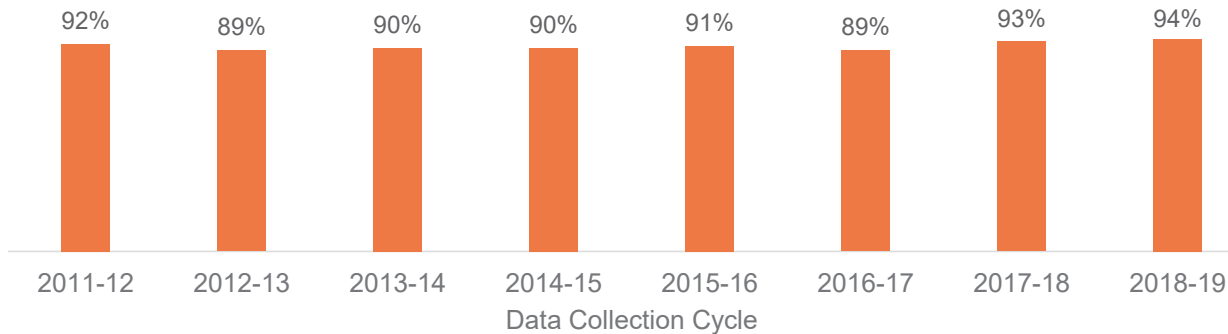
WHEN:

The data is typically published every other year and is reported by federal fiscal year.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Since federal fiscal year 1998, the percentage of Virginians with developmental disabilities (DD) living in residences housing six or fewer people (referred to as smaller housing) has trended upwards, while the percentage of Virginians with DD living in residences housing seven or more people (referred to as larger housing) has trended downwards. 1999 was the first year in which a majority of people lived in smaller housing (50.4%) than larger housing (49.6%). In 2013, over 75% of people with DD receiving public financial assistance for housing lived in smaller housing rather than larger housing. From 2016 to 2017, the percentage of people living in smaller housing increased by 1.8% (or +2.2% change).

Percentage of Virginians with DD Who Like Their Current Home



Source: Human Services Research Institute and the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services. National Core Indicators (NCI) In-Person Survey. Cambridge: Human Services Research Institute, 2013-2019.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Since Virginia began participating in National Core Indicators (NCI) in the 2011-12 data collection cycle, the vast majority of adults with developmental disabilities (DD) interviewed for the NCI In-Person Survey consistently reported liking their home. Satisfaction ranged from 89% in 2012-13 and 2016-17 to 94% in 2018-19. From 2017-18 to 2018-19, there was an increase of 1 percentage point (or +1.1%).

WHO:

The percentage of people aged 18 or older with a developmental disability (DD) who reported in a face-to-face interview that they like their home/where they live.

HOW:

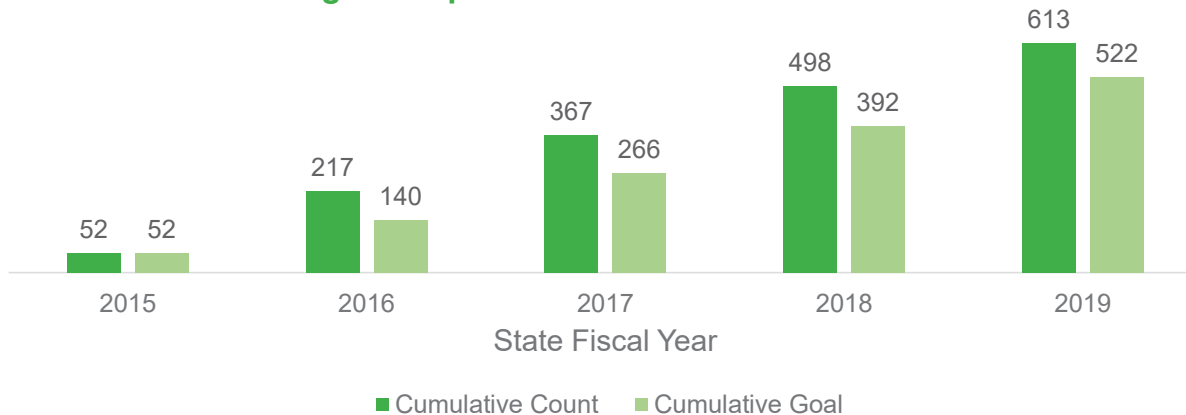
Participants for the National Core Indicators (NCI) In-Person Survey are randomly selected from all Virginians with DD aged 18 or older who are receiving at least one publicly-funded service (excluding case management). After data collection, the data is submitted to the Human Services Research Institute Online Data Entry Survey Application system to be compiled in an NCI Report.

WHEN:

States voluntarily report NCI data on an annual basis by data collection cycle. The data collection cycle runs from July 1 to June 30.

7 INDICATOR: FINANCIAL RENTAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

Potential Number of DD Households Living Independently Through DD-Specific Financial Rental Assistance



Source: Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. Outcome Timeline: Independent Housing. Richmond: Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, 2019.

HOW:

Virginians with DD receiving this assistance may live in a household with other people with or without DD, but each household may receive only one resource. DBHDS Regional Housing Coordinators contract with local organizations to administer DBHDS funded assistance resources and create partnerships with other organizations that can provide additional resources.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

DBHDS began tracking the number of rental assistance resources available specifically for people with developmental disabilities (DD) in response to the 2012 Department of Justice Settlement Agreement. Since state fiscal year 2015, the number of housing resources made available for people with DD increased most rapidly between 2015 and 2016 (+317.3%). Between 2018 and 2019, housing resources increased by 115 resources (or +23.1%). The state has met its goal every year.

WHAT:

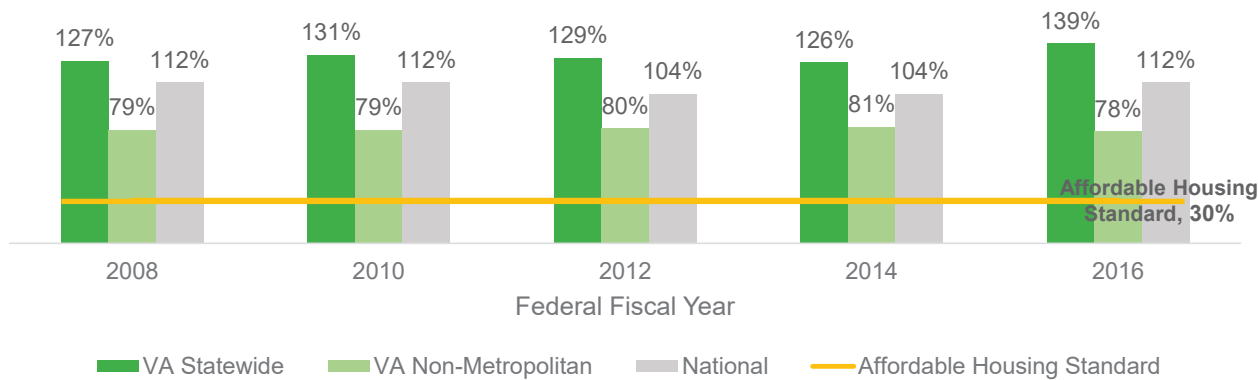
The cumulative number of financial rental assistance resources created for Virginians with developmental disabilities (DD) to help them cover the monthly rental costs of living independently, compared to the cumulative goal. (See the page for “independent living” for an explanation of what living independently means.)

Assistance resources include the initial Rental Choice Virginia pilot investment to increase independent living options as required by the Department of Justice Settlement Agreement, Housing Choice Vouchers with a Special Admissions Preference for people with DD set aside by the Virginia Housing Development Authority and Local Public Housing Authorities, and State Rental Assistance Program subsidy certificates.

WHEN:

DBHDS collects and reports this data monthly and annually by state fiscal year.

Cost of 1-Bedroom Apartment As Percentage of Monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI)



Source: Schaak, Gina, Lisa Sloane, Francine Arienti, and Andrew Zovistoski. *Priced Out: The Housing Crisis for People with Disabilities*. Boston: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 2017.

WHAT:

The percentage of the monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment needed to pay for a modest one-bedroom apartment, on average, in Virginia statewide, non-metropolitan areas of Virginia, and nationwide. These percentages are compared to the commonly accepted standard that affordable housing cost 30 percent or less of an individual’s monthly income. People with disabilities who are unable to work or are otherwise low-income typically rely on SSI for their monthly income. A one-bedroom apartment generally has a living area, kitchen, separate bathroom, and separate bedroom.

HOW:

The Technical Assistance Collaborative calculates these costs using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Fair Market Rents, HUD’s Area Median Incomes, U.S. Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, and National Law Income Housing Coalition’s renter household information in their Out of Reach report.

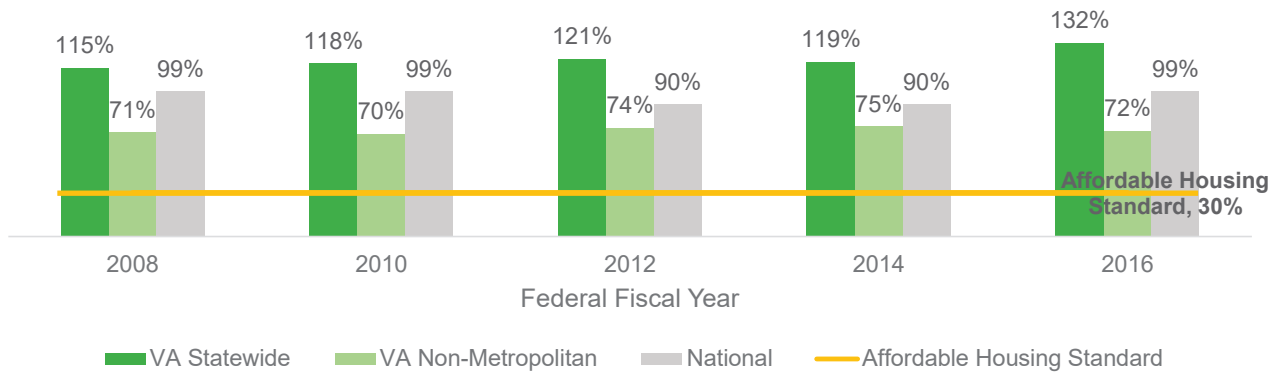
WHEN:

The Technical Assistance Collaborative reports these costs every two years by federal fiscal year.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Since federal fiscal year 2008, the cost of a one-bedroom apartment as a percentage of the monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment has generally trended upwards for Virginia statewide. Also since 2008, one-bedroom apartment costs in Virginia statewide have been consistently higher than the state’s non-metropolitan areas and the nation. During the same time period, one-bedroom costs for all three geographic areas were greater than the affordable housing standard. Statewide cost as a percentage of SSI ranged from 126% in 2014 to 139% in 2016 (+10.3% change).

Cost of Efficiency Apartment As Percentage of Monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI)



Source: Schaak, Gina, Lisa Sloane, Francine Arienti, and Andrew Zovistoski. *Priced Out: The Housing Crisis for People with Disabilities*. Boston: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 2017.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

Since federal fiscal year 2008, the cost of an efficiency apartment as a percentage of the monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment has generally trended upwards for Virginia statewide. Also since 2008, efficiency bedroom costs in Virginia statewide have been consistently higher than the state's non-metropolitan areas and the nation. During the same time period, efficiency apartment costs for all three geographic areas were greater than the affordable housing standard. Statewide cost as a percentage of SSI ranged from 115% in 2008 to 132% in 2016. From 2014 to 2016, there was a statewide increase of 13 percentage points (or +10.9%).

WHAT:

The percentage of the monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment needed to pay for a modest efficiency apartment, on average, in Virginia statewide, non-metropolitan areas of Virginia, and nationwide. This percentage is compared to the commonly accepted standard that affordable housing cost 30 percent or less of an individual's monthly income. People with disabilities who are unable to work or are otherwise low-income typically rely on SSI for their monthly income. An efficiency apartment is also called a studio apartment and is generally a two-room apartment with a kitchen and living/sleeping area in one room and a bathroom in the second room.

HOW:

The Technical Assistance Collaborative calculates and reports these costs in their Out of Reach report using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Fair Market Rents, HUD's Area Median Incomes, U.S. Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, and National Law Income Housing Coalition's renter household information.

WHEN:

The Technical Assistance Collaborative reports these costs every two years by federal fiscal year.

METHODOLOGY

Below is a brief summary of the steps that VBPD took in creating the trend report:

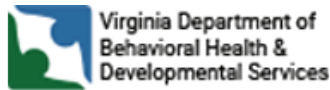
1. Researched how other states and organizations measure service quality and quality of life: VBPD identified 9 states/regions that offered online public access to quality assurance data of services: Washington, D.C., Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington. VBPD also identified several national scorecards including the United Cerebral Palsy (UCP) Case for Inclusion, and the State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports. VBPD reviewed the data points that were reported, and the method through which they were presented. Many scorecards included data that related to quality of life, such as Washington D.C.'s Provider Certification Reviews, which included measures of individual rights protection; Connecticut's Quality Service Review, which included measures of relationships and community inclusion; and UCP's Case for Inclusion, which included measures of health and safety.

2. Reviewed academic literature on the measurement of quality of life for people with developmental disabilities: Academic literature discusses quality of life in terms of rights, choice or self-determination, community inclusion and interpersonal relationships, safety, health and wellness (including emotional, physical, and mental well-being), and satisfaction. Researchers agree that measuring outcomes from these different categories is important in determining whether people with DD are living their best lives, in addition to measuring their subjective satisfaction levels.

3. Reviewed agency state plans, policies, and procedures; federal benchmarks; and other national benchmarks: This step helped in the identification and selection of indicators most relevant to Virginia's disability services system, as well as the identification of targets against which to meaningfully compare the data. VBPD initially intended to make systematic comparisons between Virginia data and other states' data, national data, and data for people without disabilities. Although such comparative data is available for some indicators, VBPD decided not to make this systematic comparison due to data limitations. For example, for some indicators, other states chose differing methodologies for measurement, so direct comparisons would be misleading. Direct comparisons with national average data which are based on these states' data would also be misleading. Additionally, data on people without disabilities does not exist for many indicators. For example, data on independent living is gathered for individuals with disabilities, but not for people without disabilities.

4. Identified data sources for reporting service and quality of life outcomes: VBPD first reviewed and compared data that was already publicly available online, in order to minimize the extent to which state agencies would need to provide additional data and to better ensure sustainability of the trend report. Next, VBPD solicited feedback from and discussed possibilities of data sharing with other agencies that serve the DD population: the Centers of Independent Living (CIL), the Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Services (DARS), the Department for the Blind and Vision

SPECIAL THANKS TO THE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT SHARED DATA AND PROVIDED FEEDBACK FOR THIS TREND REPORT:



Impaired (DBVI), the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS), the Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS), and the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE). Each agency expressed enthusiasm for the project, and some have offered to share additional data.

5. **Selected indicators:** Indicators that best addressed the three following categories were included in the trend report:

i) Quality: VBPD defined quality based largely on VBPD's statement of values and factors which researchers and other states have found important to measuring positive life and service outcomes for people with DD. VBPD's stated values, which are published in each annual policy assessment, are inherent dignity, presumed capacity, self-determination, integration, diversity, freedom from abuse and neglect, and fiscal responsibility. The quality of life areas identified by researchers and other states are listed in #2 above.

ii) Satisfaction: Satisfaction was identified by researchers as an important factor of measuring life and service outcomes, as identified in #2 above. VBPD separated satisfaction indicators from the "quality" category in order to highlight the importance of the experiences of the individuals being served and their families, recognize that satisfaction may be based on factors including but not limited to quality, and recognize that satisfaction may not necessarily mirror observable measures of quality due to its subjective nature.

iii) Accessibility: Accessibility is an important component of service delivery. If the service is inaccessible, then the quality of the service is moot. The accessibility of a service can be affected by factors such as funding levels and staffing levels, and can be observed via measures including but not limited to service wait times and cost to the beneficiary.

DATA SOURCE & LIMITATIONS

Trend arrows in the trend summary are based on percentage change over time, using the formula $((\#2 - \#1) / \#1) \times 100$, in which #2 is the most recent data point, and #1 is the less recent data point. For one-year trends, #1 is drawn from the previous year. For four-year trends, #1 is drawn from the year three years prior to the most recent data point, so that the time frame of interest spans a total of four years. Similarly for eight year trends, #1 is drawn from the year seven years prior to the most recent data point, so the time frame of interest spans a total of eight years. A change equal to or greater than 1.0 percent is indicated with “↑,” while a change equal to or less than -1.0 is indicated with “↓.” Any changes that are less than one percent in either direction (in other words, a change that is between -0.9 and 0.9) is indicated with “↔” in the trend summary. This one percent threshold does not indicate statistical significance, so it is possible that fluctuations greater or less than one percent were due to random chance. VBPD was unable to determine statistical significance due to limitations in data availability and staff resources.

1) Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) Independent Housing Outcomes Table: The indicators for independent living and financial rental assistance resources used data from the DBHDS Independent Housing Outcomes Table. DBHDS began tracking the number of Virginians with developmental disabilities (DD) whom they helped live independently and

the number of financial rental assistance resources available for this population as a result of the 2012 Department of Justice Settlement Agreement. Data is reported every month and also every state fiscal year. Data is limited to individuals who (1) lived in training centers, (2) met DD waiver eligibility criteria regarding level of functioning and lived in nursing homes or intermediate care facilities, (3) were receiving DD waiver services, or (4) were on the DD waiver waitlist. No information regarding independent living is available for other people with disabilities who do not meet these criteria. This data excludes people with DD who are living independently without using a financial rental assistance resource through DBHDS, even if they are receiving DD waiver services or are on the wait list. For example, people with DD may live independently in Low Income Housing Tax Credit units with leasing preference for people with DD, as provided through the Virginia Housing Development Authority, but they are not included in this data.

2) National Core Indicators (NCI) Adult In-Person Survey: Since the 2011-12 reporting period, Virginia has voluntarily collected information annually through face-to-face interviews for the NCI Adult In-Person Survey. Interview participants are randomly selected from all Virginians with developmental disabilities (DD) aged 18 or older who are receiving at least one publicly-funded service (excluding case management). NCI asks states to collect a minimum size sample of 400 people, and Virginia interviewed 807 people during the 2018-19 reporting period. The differences, if any, between those who were interviewed

and were not interviewed are unknown. Furthermore, the differences, if any, between those who receive at least one publicly-funded service and those who receive no publicly-funded service are unknown. Additionally, the person with DD or proxy respondent may respond, “I don’t know” or give no response to a question, and those responses are excluded from the data.

The person with DD answers questions in Section I of the Survey, which asks about the person’s opinions, including the indicator in this trend report regarding whether they like their current home or where they live. However, other people with a personal relationship to the person (such as a friend or family member) may answer questions from Section II of the Survey which asks about observable behaviors, including the indicator in this trend report regarding whether they chose or gave input for the place in which they live. While questions regarding observable behavior tend to have higher levels of agreement between the person with DD and their proxy, compared to questions regarding subjective experiences, it is possible that the proxy’s answer does not accurately reflect what the individual would answer.

3) Priced Out: The Technical Assistance Collaborative Priced Out report describes the affordability of the housing market for low-income, non-elderly individuals who largely use Supplemental Security Income (SSI) to pay for modest housing, such as people with disabilities. The report is published every two years, so data from odd-numbered years is not available. The earliest data available on their website is from federal fiscal year 2008. The Technical Assistance Collaborative bases the Priced Out statistics on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Fair Market Rents, HUD’s Area Median Incomes, the

U.S. Social Security Administration SSI, and National Law Income Housing Coalition’s renter household information in their Out of Reach report. Although locality-specific data is available on the Technical Assistance Collaborative’s website, locality-specific data falls out of the scope of this report and was thus excluded from this report’s cost of 1-bedroom apartment statewide and cost of efficiency apartment statewide indicators. Housing costs can vary substantially across localities, so the statewide average costs shown in this trend report may not represent housing affordability in a given locality.

4) State of the States in Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Project: This is a longitudinal data Project of National Significance conducted by the University of Colorado. A new report is typically published every other year, and data is reported by federal fiscal year. Data is available from as early as 1977 for Virginia and is collected primarily from state developmental disability (DD) agencies through email and telephone communication. The report focuses on tracking public spending on services for the DD population, including the indicator in this trend report called smaller housing size. Data is only collected for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities who live outside of their family home and are using public financial assistance to pay for housing, including but not limited to state funds or Home and Community Based Services Waivers. Information is not available for people with developmental disabilities who live in their family home or for people with developmental disabilities who live outside of the family home but are not receiving public financial assistance for housing costs. Additionally, the 2017 data is preliminary and has not yet received final verification for accuracy.



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