

# Supporting Families Community of Practice Evaluation

## Ohio State Data Brief

### Evaluation Overview

In 2012, the Administration for Community Living (ACL), through the Administration on Disabilities (AoD)<sup>1</sup>, awarded the five-year National Supporting Families Community of Practice (CoP) grant to the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services (NASDDDS), which partnered with the University of Missouri-Kansas City Institute on Human Development (UMKC-IHD). In the first year of the grant, 15 states applied and five were selected to participate, including Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Washington, with Missouri serving as the mentor state. Given growing interest in the work of the CoP, NASDDDS and UMKC-IHD decided to expand and sustain the CoP outside of the initial grant. A second cohort, known as the expansion states, joined in 2016, including Alabama, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota. With interest continuing to grow around the nation, the CoP welcomed five new states—Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Virginia, and New Jersey—in 2019 and created opportunities for participating states to adjust their level of participation.

Three project outcomes guide the work of the National Supporting Families CoP:

- State and national consensus on a national framework and agenda for improving supports for families with children with I/DD
- Enhanced state policies, practices, and sustainable systems that result in improved supports to families
- Enhanced capacity of states to replicate and sustain exemplary practices to support families and systems

To examine progress toward federal project outcomes and identify which activities are leading to success, ACL funded the National Supporting Families CoP evaluation. The evaluation team gathered data that align with the three project outcomes to determine how the CoP is producing outcomes of interest to ACL, which reflect the five AoD priority areas (Exhibit 1). Findings will provide ACL with outcomes data and recommendations to improve supports to families of individuals with I/DD. They will also provide information on how the CoP and CtLC framework improve support and systems delivery of services to families and individuals with I/DD.

### Exhibit 1. AoD Priority Areas

The Five AoD Priority Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ensure the continued protection of rights of individuals with I/DD and prevent their abuse, neglect, and exploitation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Improve and maintain effective and responsive management of responsibilities under Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (the DD Act)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Promote Employment First as a key strategy for individuals with I/DD to be contributing and productive members of society participating in the competitive integrated workforce</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Empower individuals with I/DD and their families to access home and community based (HCBS) and supports that are self-directed and ensure opportunity for community participation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support advocacy efforts of individuals with I/DD in order to ensure their participation in system and service delivery design</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AIDD) initiated the evaluation in 2017. The Administration on Disabilities (AoD) now oversees the evaluation.

The evaluation includes all 16 states that participated in the National Supporting Families CoP for at least two years between 2012 and 2018. For evaluation purposes, evaluators stratified states into three groups based on their stage of development, as described in Exhibit 2.

### Exhibit 2. Evaluation Participants

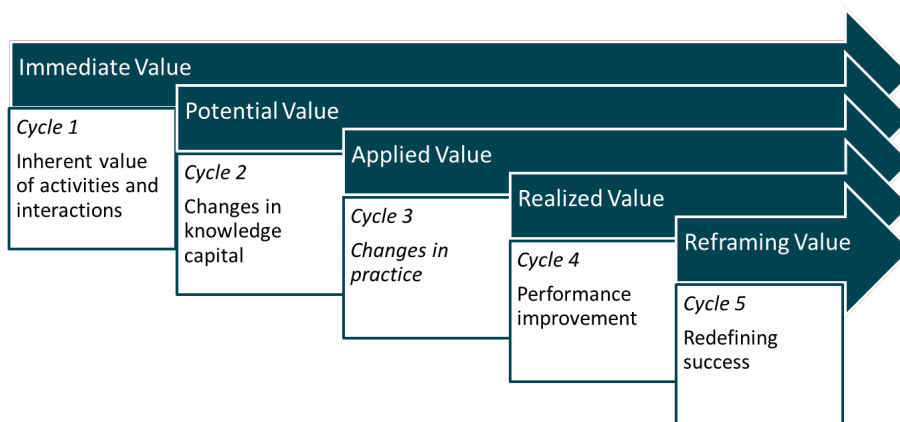
Group One	Group Two	Group Three
<p><b>The six original CoP states:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Connecticut</li> <li>▪ District of Columbia</li> <li>▪ Missouri (mentor state) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Oklahoma</li> <li>▪ Tennessee</li> <li>▪ Washington</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>States with previous exposure to the CoP and CtLC framework before joining the expansion state cohort:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maryland</li> <li>▪ Ohio</li> <li>▪ Pennsylvania</li> <li>▪ South Dakota</li> </ul>	<p><b>States with little or no exposure to the CoP and CtLC framework before joining the expansion state cohort:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alabama</li> <li>▪ Delaware</li> <li>▪ Hawaii</li> <li>▪ Indiana</li> <li>▪ Kansas</li> <li>▪ Oregon</li> </ul>

Evaluators collected data from states using four tools:

- *Reporting tools* (one for each state grouping) gathered descriptive data about CoP structure, activities, and impact.
- *Telephone interviews* (informed by the reporting tools) collected contextual data about CoP activities and accomplishments specific to each state.
- *Site visits* (to select states) with CoP leadership and other stakeholders provided data on the relationship between CoP activities, outputs, and outcomes.
- *Materials review* (on an ad-hoc basis) collected needed data on areas of interest.

Evaluators analyzed the collected data using a conceptual framework developed by Wenger, Trayner, and de Laat<sup>2</sup> (Figure 1), which assesses value creation in communities. Adapted for evaluation purposes, the framework considers five different cycles of value creation to capture the richness of value created by communities of practice. The following page describes the value generated from CoP activities and the CtLC framework within the Ohio CoP.

### Exhibit 3. Value Cycle Framework

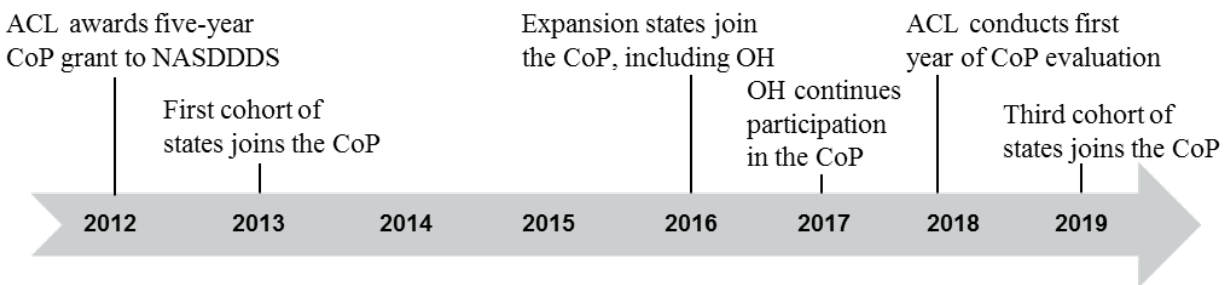


<sup>2</sup> Wenger, E., Trayner, B., and de Laat, M. (2011). Promoting and Assessing Value Creation in Communities and Networks: A Conceptual Framework. Rapport 18, Ruud de Moor Centrum, Open University of the Netherlands.

## A Look into Ohio's Community of Practice

Ohio (OH) is one of the expansion states that joined the National Supporting Families CoP in 2016. The OH CoP is a collaboration between the Department of Developmental Disabilities (DODD) and the University of Cincinnati Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCCEDD). The timeline below (Exhibit 4) provides detailed information about OH's participation in the CoP over time.

**Exhibit 4. Timeline of Ohio's CoP Participation**



Using data from the most recent Residential Information Systems Project Report developed by the University of Minnesota, the number of people with I/DD known to or served by DODD in 2016 was 105,417. Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) recipients include people with I/DD who receive Medicaid or State-funded supports and services. In 2016, 73% of 77,666 LTSS recipients in OH lived at home with a family member. The report also shows annual Medicaid Waiver expenditures for recipients with I/DD, which amounted to \$41,534 per recipient in 2016.<sup>3</sup>

Understanding the current state of I/DD services and supports in OH is important in better understanding how CoP activities and the CtLC framework impact families and individuals with I/DD. The evaluation team gathered valuable data from OH through administration of the reporting tool, telephone interview, and materials review. After careful analysis of the data using the value cycle framework, the evaluation team noted the following key achievements by Connecticut's CoP during evaluation year one:

- An executive order from the state governor created the OH Technology First Council. The group researches and communicates recommendations on expanding technology access for individuals with I/DD through a CtLC framework.
- There is notable diffusion of CtLC principles across various state agencies, such as the OH Department of Education, Mental Health & Addiction, Family and Children First Councils, Education, Employment First Task Force, and Vocational Rehabilitation. These agencies use CtLC to inform their practices and systems organization.

OH's continued participation in the National Supporting Families CoP shows their commitment to the CtLC framework and advancing supports for families of individuals with I/DD. The following tables include a more comprehensive list of OH's achievements from evaluation year one.

<sup>3</sup> Larson, S.A., Eschenbacher, H.J., Anderson, L.L., Taylor, B., Pettingell, S., Hewitt, A., Sowers, M., & Bourne, M.L. (in press, 2018). In-home and residential long-term supports and services for persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities: Status and trends through 2016. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, Research and Training Center on Community Living, Institute on Community Integration.

### Exhibit 5. Ohio's Achievements in Evaluation Year One, 2018-2019

Value Cycle	CoP Activities and Achievements
<b>Cycle 1: Immediate Value</b> <i>Value of Activities and Interactions Themselves</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The OH CoP consistently shares information and resources on available statewide programs and different family support models. This encourages communication, learning, and collaboration among existing efforts across OH.</li> <li>▪ Lead partner organizations include DODD, Developmental Disabilities (DD) Council, and both University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs). All groups use the CtLC framework in their policy and systems change work.</li> </ul>
<b>Cycle 2: Potential Value</b> <i>Changes in Knowledge Capital</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One of OH's innovation areas is the development of technology resources for individuals with I/DD and their family members. An example is online accessible materials on CtLC information, tools, and training.</li> <li>▪ The Department strategically trains individuals as LifeCourse Ambassadors to incorporate CtLC into their everyday work.</li> </ul>
<b>Cycle 3: Applied Value</b> <i>Changes in Practice</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CtLC influenced programs and services available in the state. One example of this was moving support groups from hospital settings to a more community-oriented space.</li> </ul>
<b>Cycle 4: Realized Value</b> <i>Performance Improvement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The State CoP Facilitator used the CtLC framework to change his presentation planning and delivery to be more effective.</li> </ul>
<b>Cycle 5: Reframed Value</b> <i>Redefining Success</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The DD Agency and DD Council developed a work plan for project partners using feedback from the state CoP.</li> </ul>