



In-Home and Residential Long-Term Supports and Services for Persons with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities: Status and Trends Through

2014



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In-Home and Residential Long-Term Supports and Services for Persons with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities: Status and Trends Through 2014

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AHCA	American Health Care Association
AIDD	Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (formerly ADD)
ACL	Administration on Community Living
APDDA	Association of Professional Developmental Disabilities Administrators
ASD	Autism Spectrum Disorder
CASPER	Certification and Survey Provider Enhanced Reporting (CMS)
CEHD	College of Education and Human Development (University of Minnesota)
CMS 64	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Quarterly Expense Report
CMS	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
DD	Developmental Disabilities
DSW	Direct support worker
FFP	Federal Financial Participation
FTE	Full-time Equivalent (one or more people working a combined 40 hours per week)
FLS	Frontline supervisor (a person who supervises direct support workers)
FISP	Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project (University of Minnesota)
FMAP	Federal Medical Assistance Percentage
FY	State Fiscal Year (e.g., FY 2014 is July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014)
HCBS	Home and Community-based Services (Medicaid)
HSRI	Human Services Research Institute
ICF/IID	Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (formerly ICF/MR)
ICI	Institute on Community Integration (University of Minnesota)
ID	Intellectual Disabilities
IDD	Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
NHIS	National Health Interview Survey
LTSS	Long-term supports and services
MA	Medical Assistance
MCO	Managed Care Organization
MFP	Money Follows the Person
NASDDDS	National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services
NASUAD	National Association of States United for Aging and Disabilities
NHIS	National Health Interview Survey
NIDILRR	National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research
OBRA-87	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987
OSCAR	Online Survey, Certification and Reporting System (Medicaid)
PASRR	Preadmission Screening and Resident Review
QIDP	Qualified Intellectual Disability Professional
PRF	Public residential facility (a state-operated IDD facility serving 16 or more people)
RISP	Residential Information Systems Project (University of Minnesota)
RTC/CL	Research and Training Center on Community Living (University of Minnesota)
SNF	Skilled Nursing Facilities
SSA	Social Security Administration
UCEDD	University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities

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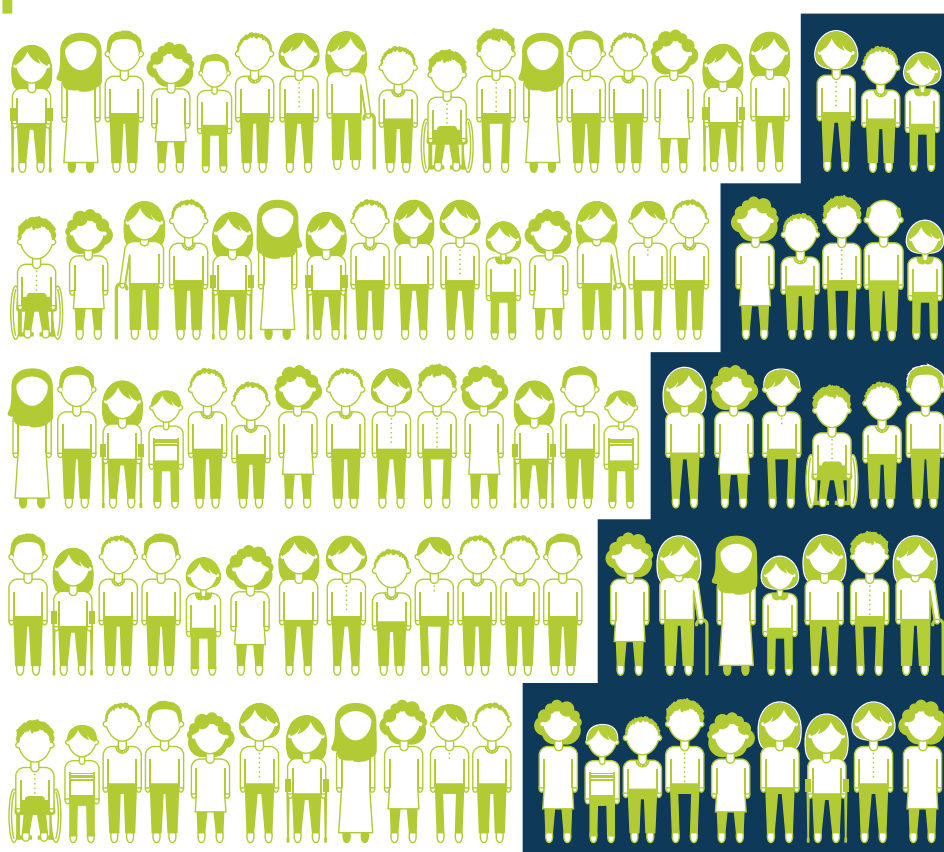
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities (IDD) live in a variety of places including their own homes, with family members, with others who provide support, or in staffed group settings of various sizes and types. The specific needs and preferences of the individual and their family, eligibility for publicly funded supports, and availability of funding influence both living arrangements and services received.

This report describes long-term supports and services (LTSS) for people served by state IDD agencies as of June 30, 2014 along five main dimensions: setting type, setting size, funding source, state versus nonstate operation, and recipient age. It also describes longitudinal trends.

This executive summary highlights key policy questions, national findings and trends in in-home and residential supports for people with IDD from the report.

4.7 million people in the United States had Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities (IDD) in 2014



1,374,398 people with IDD were known to or served by state IDD agencies **30%**

Note: US IDD prevalence estimates from 1994/95 National Health Interview Survey

SECTION 1: IN-HOME AND RESIDENTIAL SUPPORTS

Section 1 reports the number of people with IDD supported by state IDD agencies and describes the types and sizes of residential settings in which they lived in FY 2014.

How many people with IDD lived in the U.S. and how many received IDD services?

In 2014, an estimated 4.7 million people in the United States had IDD (using prevalence estimates from the 1994/1995 National Health Interview Survey)

An estimated 1,374,398 million people with IDD (30%) were served by state IDD agencies

Where do people served by state IDD agencies live?

Of the 1,170,190 people for whom setting type was known

- 662,610 (57%) lived in the home of a family member
- 133,584 (11%) lived in a home they owned or leased
- 59,146 (5%) lived in a host home or with a foster family
- 291,064 (25%) lived in a group IDD setting
- 23,786 (2%) lived in a nursing home or psychiatric facility

How many settings and how many people with IDD lived in nonfamily settings by setting size and type on June 30, 2014?

Of the estimated 201,040 IDD settings of known sizes

- 79.0% (159,815) served three or fewer people
- 17.0% (33,395) served 4 to 6 people
- 3.0% (6,720) served 7 to 15 people, and
- 0.4% (770) served 16 or more people

An estimated 152 long-term supports and services (LTSS) recipients per 100,000 of the population lived in a setting other than the home of a family member. The estimate by state ranged from 54 to 370 per 100,000.

Of the 464,973 people living in non-family settings of known sizes

- 52% (255,748) lived with three or fewer people,
- 27% (127,833) lived with 4 to 6 people,
- 12% (55,624) lived with 7 to 15 people and
- 9% (41,704) lived with 16 or more people with IDD.

An estimated 18,821 people lived in 16,547 other nonstate settings of an unknown size.

At least 2,775 people with IDD lived in psychiatric facilities and 21,011 lived in nursing facilities. However, the total could be higher because many states may not have complete information since psychiatric and nursing facilities may not be handled under their office.

How many people with IDD were living with a family member while waiting for Medicaid-Waiver-funded Home and Community Based Services (HCBS)?

An estimated 216,328 people with IDD were living with a family member and waiting for Medicaid HCBS Waiver-funded services on June 30, 2014.

Of those waiting

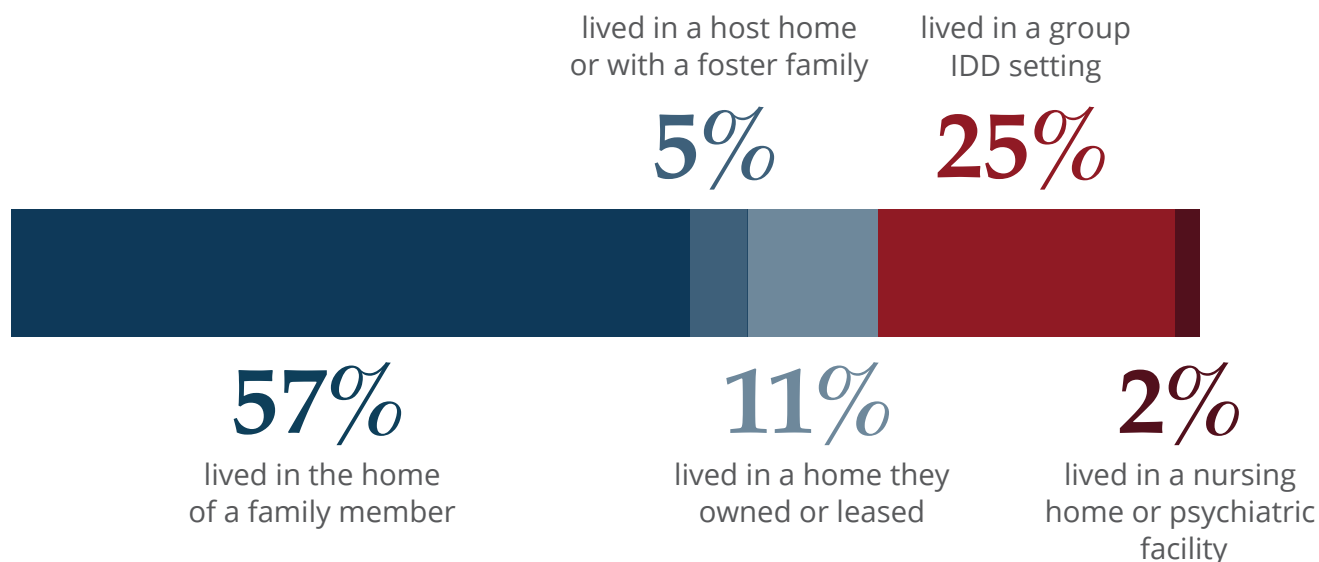
- 44% (95,779) were waiting to move from the home of a family member, and
- 15% (33,081) received Medicaid Targeted Case Management services.

Twelve states reported no people with IDD waiting for HCBS. Some of those states used Medicaid state plan-funded HCBS funding authorities that are not structured to have waiting lists.

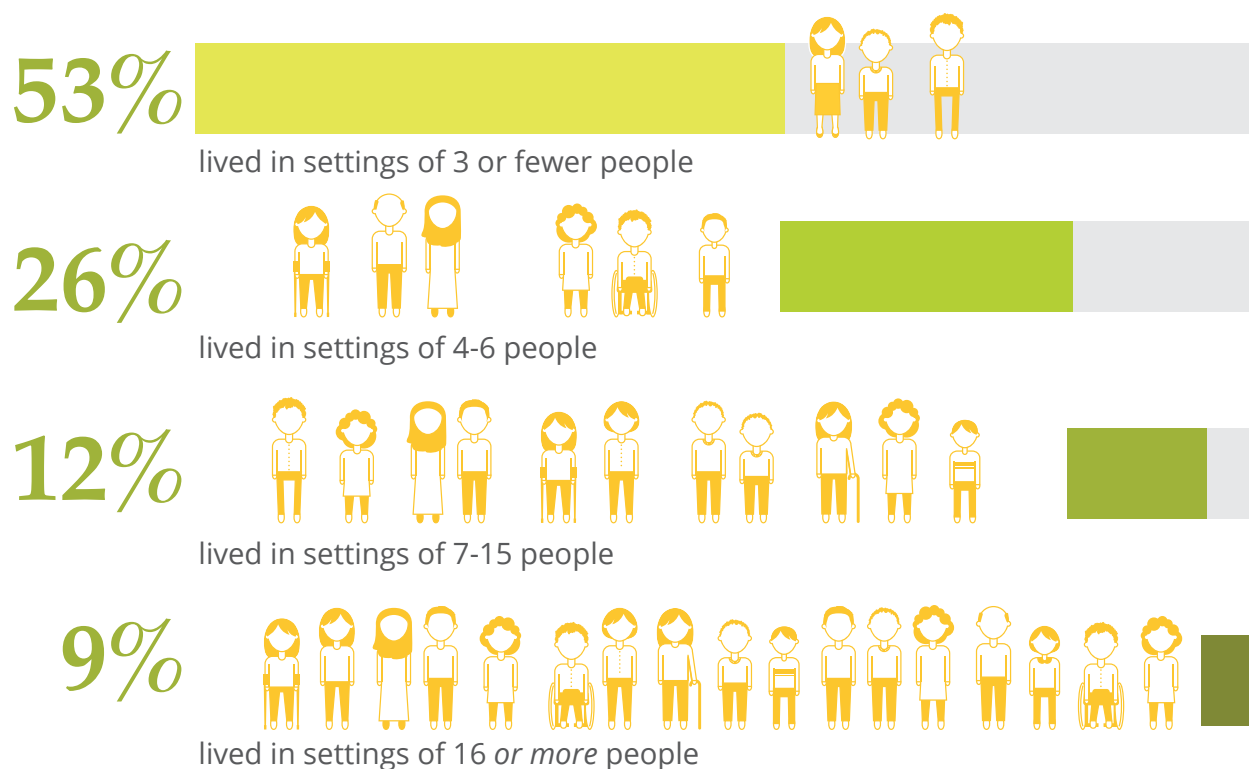
One person with IDD was living with a family member while waiting for Medicaid -funded services for every four Medicaid ICF/IID or HCBS recipients in 2014.

In-Home and Residential Support Settings 2014

Residence type for the **1,170,190** people receiving long-term supports and services (LTSS) from state IDD agencies:



Of the **483,794** LTSS recipients not living with a family member:



Note: Residential setting size was unknown for 18,821 people with IDD

SECTION 2: MEDICAID RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES

Section 2 describes Medicaid Waiver and State Plan Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) and Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID). Except where noted, the term HCBS refers to all Medicaid waiver funding authorities plus Medicaid state plan 1915(i) and 1915(k) Home and Community Based Services.

How many people with IDD received Medicaid HCBS in FY 2014?

An estimated 748,585 people (54%) of the 1,374,398 people with IDD known to state agencies received HCBS through a Medicaid funding authority on June 30, 2014 including

- 186,958 (25%) people 21 years or younger and
- 561,627 (75%) people 22 years or older

There were 235 HCBS recipients with IDD per 100,000 of the population including

- 205 per 100,000 people 21 years or younger
- 247 per 100,000 people 22 years or older

State averages ranged from 66 to 578 HCBS recipients per 100,000 of the population.

Where did HCBS recipients with IDD live in 2014?

- 388,033 (52%) lived with a family member
- 202,177 (27%) lived in a group home or congregate facility
- 104,141 (14%) lived in a home they owned or leased
- 54,233 (7%) lived with a host or foster family

What were total Medicaid HCBS expenditures for people with IDD in 2014?

Medicaid HCBS expenditures for people with IDD totaled an estimated \$32.3 billion of which

- \$3.87 billion (12%) was for people 21 years or younger and
- \$28.4 billion (88%) was for people 22 years or older

Average HCBS expenditures were \$43,154 per recipient in 2014. State averages ranged from \$15,616 to \$104,642 per recipient.

In 2014, Medicaid HCBS expenditures for people with IDD cost an average of \$101 per person in the United States.

How did the number of participants and expenditures differ for Medicaid ICF/IID and HCBS funded services in 2014?

Of 826,350 Medicaid LTSS recipients with IDD

- 91% received Medicaid HCBS supports
- 9% received services in an ICF/IID

Of \$42.7 billion in Medicaid LTSS expenditures for people with IDD

- 76% were for Medicaid HCBS services
- 24% were for ICF/IID services

What were the characteristics of Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID) in 2014?

Of the estimated 6,358 ICF/IID facilities,

- 359 were state-operated and
- 5,999 were nonstate operated

ICF/IID facilities included

- 3,762 (59%) serving 6 or fewer people
- 2,077 (33%) serving 7 to 15 people
- 519 (8%) serving 16 or more people

How many people lived in an ICF/IID on June 30, 2014?

An estimated 77,765 people lived in an ICF/IID including

- 20,126 (26%) living with 6 or fewer people,
- 18,990 (24%) living with 7 to 15 people, and
- 38,649 (50%) living with 16 or more people

Of the 38,649 people in ICF/IID settings of 16 or more people,

- 21,008 (54%) lived in a state-operated facility and
- 17,641 (46%) lived in a nonstate facility

Of ICF/IID residents in 2014

- 4,609 (6%) were 21 years or younger
- 73,156 (94%) were 22 years or older

There were no ICF/IID facilities of 16 or more people in Alabama, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Kansas, Michigan, Oregon, Vermont, and West Virginia.

There were no ICF/IID facilities of any size in Alaska, Michigan, and Oregon.

How much was spent on Medicaid ICF/IID services in 2014?

Total ICF/IID expenditures were \$10.4 billion (\$32.55 per person in the United States)

Average annual ICF/IID expenditures were \$133,748 per year-end recipient.

How did Medicaid LTSS HCBS and ICF/IID expenditures in 2014 differ for children and adults?

In 45 states, average annual per person HCBS expenditures were

- \$18,531 for recipients 21 years or younger
- \$50,705 for recipients 22 years or older

In 25 states, average annual per person ICF/IID expenditures were

- \$118,540 for recipients 21 years or younger
- \$128,251 for recipients 22 years or older

Medicaid Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities 2014

\$32.3 billion expended to provide Medicaid HCBS to people with IDD

Annual per person expenditures

21 years or younger

\$18,531



22 years or older

\$50,705

Of the 748,585 HCBS recipients with IDD:

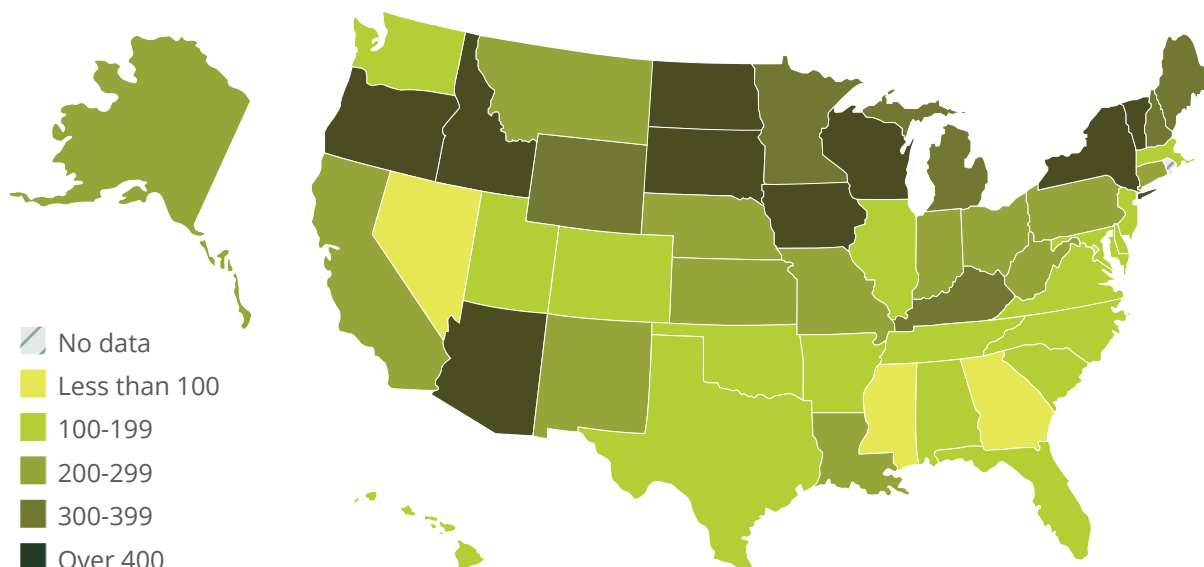


25% were 21 years or younger



75% were 22 years or older

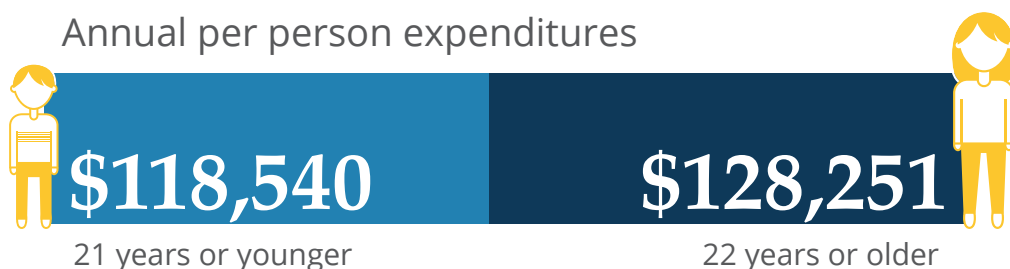
235 people with IDD per 100,000 of the population received Medicaid HCBS



Medicaid Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities ICF/IID 2014

\$10.4 billion expended to provide Medicaid ICF/IID services to people with IDD

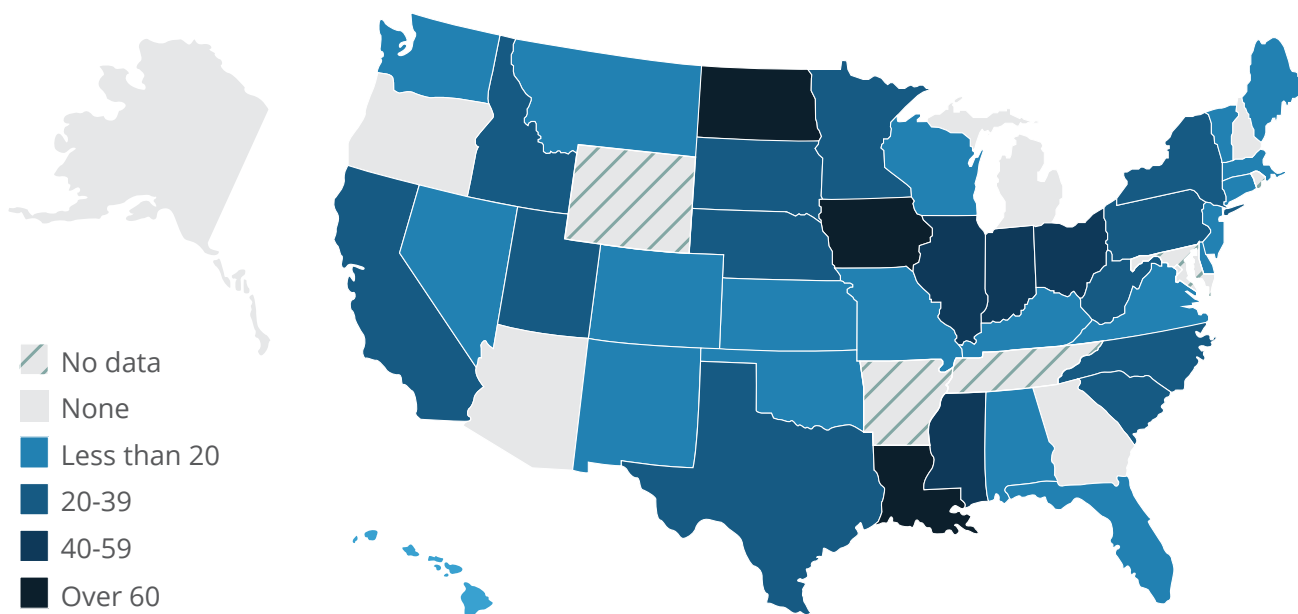
Annual per person expenditures



Of the 77,765 people living in ICF/IID settings:



24.4 people with IDD per 100,000 of the population lived in an ICF/IID



SECTION 3: TRENDS IN LONG-TERM SUPPORTS AND SERVICES

Section 3 describes trends and changes across time in the number of people served, Medicaid HCBS and ICF/IID expenditures, size and type of places recipients with IDD live, and the use of state-operated residential services. Different data elements are available for different periods.

How have the types and sizes of places in which people with IDD live changed?

Between 1977 and 2014, the number (and proportion) of LTSS recipients with IDD

- In settings of 6 or fewer people increased from 20,400 (8%) to 384,973 (79%)
- In settings of 7 to 15 people increased from 20,024 (8%) to 56,170 (12%)
- In settings of 16 or more people decreased from 207,780 (84%) to 42,651 (9%)

Between 1977 and 2014,

- The proportion of LTSS recipients receiving LTSS in state-operated settings decreased from 63% to 7%.
- The number of nonfamily IDD living arrangements increased from 11,008 to 217,588
- The average size of nonfamily IDD living arrangements declined from 22.5 to 2.2 people per setting.

Between 1998 and 2014, the number of LTSS recipients with IDD living in

- The home of a family member increased from 325,650 to 662,610 (a change of +103%)
- A home of their own increased from 62,669 to 129,727 (+107%)
- A host/family foster home or group home of three or fewer people increased from 63,279 to 126,021 (+99%)
- An IDD group setting of four to 6 people increased from 73,658 to 129,224 (+75%)
- An IDD group setting of 7 to 15 people increased from 53,940 to 56,170 (+4%)
- An IDD facility of 16 or more people, nursing home or state psychiatric facility decreased from 114,495 to 66,437 (-42%)

How has utilization of Medicaid ICF/IID and HCBS by people with IDD changed?

Between 1977 and 2014,

- The number of ICF/IID residents decreased from 106,166 to 77,765

- The number of Medicaid HCBS recipients increased from 0 to 748,585

Until 1994, more people with IDD lived in ICF/IID settings than received Medicaid HCBS.

Between 1998 and 2014,

- The number of HCBS recipients increased from 239,021 to 748,585
- The number of HCBS recipients living with family members increased from 80,799 to 371,195

Until 2012, most LTSS recipients with IDD living with a family member received supports paid for by a source other than Medicaid HCBS.

How have Medicaid HCBS and ICF/IID expenditures for people with IDD changed?

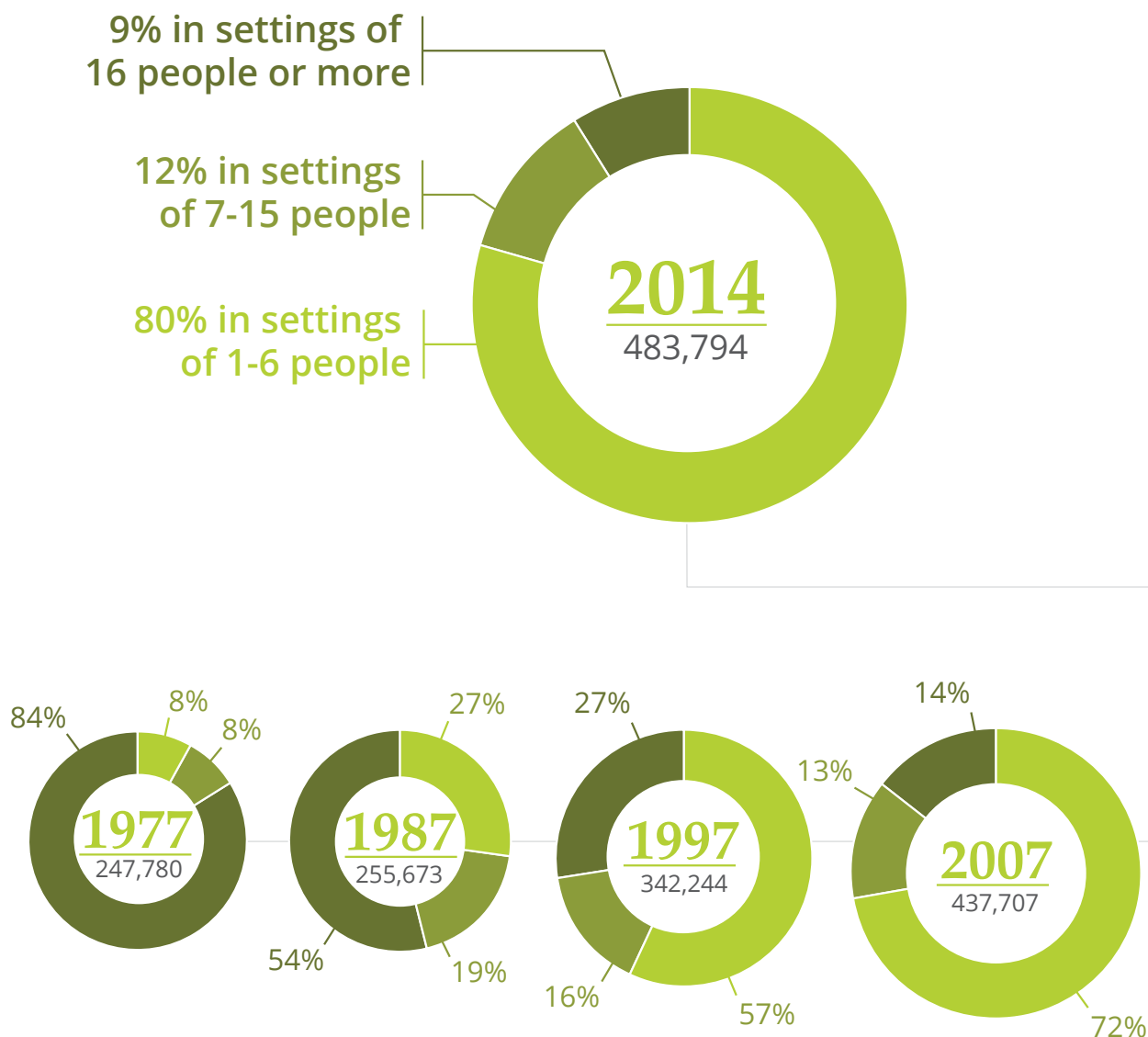
Between 1982 and 2014,

- Total ICF/IID expenditures increased from \$1.8 billion to \$10.4 billion per year.
- Total HCBS expenditures increased from \$2.2 million to \$32.3 billion per year.
- Average annual per person ICF/IID expenditures increased from \$23,806 to \$133,748
- Average annual per person HCBS expenditures increased from \$1,381 to \$43,154

Until 2000, annual Medicaid ICF/IID expenditures exceeded annual Medicaid HCBS expenditures.

Number and proportion of people in non-family IDD settings by setting size 1977 to 2014

Proportion of people living in non-family IDD settings



SECTION 4: STATE-OPERATED SETTINGS

Section 4 describes the number of state-operated IDD settings and the number of people living in them in 2014. It also describes changes in the utilization of state operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people between 1960 and 2014.

What was the status of state-operated IDD residential settings on June 30, 2014?

States operated 2,160 residential IDD facilities including:

- 345 (16%) serving three or fewer people
- 951 (44%) serving four to six people
- 713 (33%) serving seven to fifteen people and
- 151 (7%) serving 16 or more people

States served 33,263 people in state-operated IDD facilities including

- 779 (2%) in settings of three or fewer people,
- 4,482 (13%) in settings of 4 to 6 people,
- 6,402 (19%) in settings of 7 to 15 people, and
- 21,600 (65%) in settings of 16 or more people

Of the 33,263 people living in state-operated IDD facilities

- 10,137 (30%) received services funded by a Medicaid HCBS waiver,
- 22,637 (68%) lived in an ICF/IID, and
- 611 (2%) lived in a setting funded by another source

Annual expenditures in large state-operated IDD facilities averaged \$260,816 per person in 2014.

How did the population of state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people change in 2014?

The total population declined from 23,854 on June 30, 2013 to 21,600 on June 30, 2014.

In 2014, large state-operated IDD facilities reported

- 1,220 admissions or readmissions,
- 2,240 discharges,
- 627 deaths, and
- 943 short-term admissions (less than 90 days)

How has utilization of large state-operated IDD facilities changed over time?

The average daily population of large state-operated IDD facilities declined from 194,650 in 1967 to 22,262 in 2014.

The number of people living in large state operated IDD facilities declined at an annual rate of 4.2% between 2010 and 2014.

Of 368 large state-operated IDD facilities open in 1960

- 218 closed before July 1, 2013
- 6 closed between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014
- 21 were projected to close between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2019

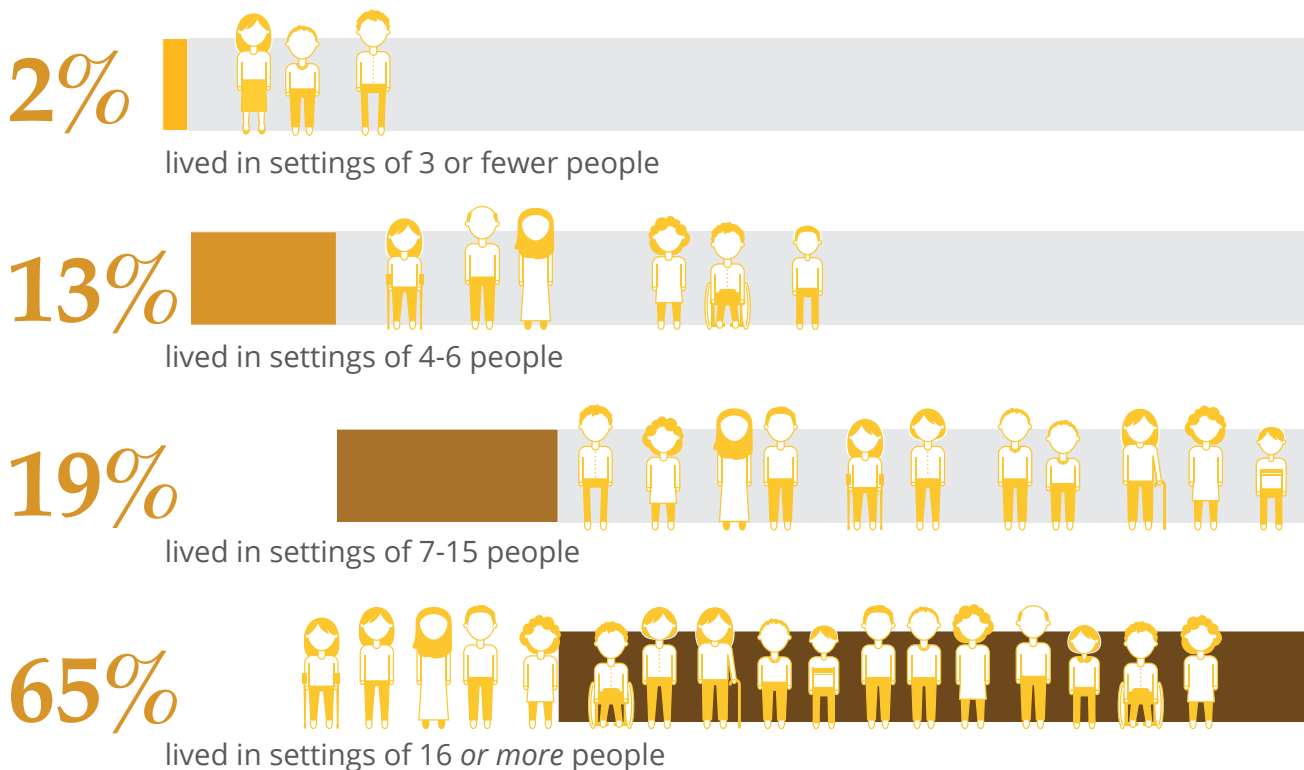
By June 30, 2014, 14 states had closed all of their state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| • Alabama | • Minnesota |
| • Alaska | • New Hampshire |
| • District of Columbia | • New Mexico |
| • Hawaii | • Oregon |
| • Indiana | • Rhode Island |
| • Maine | • Vermont |
| • Michigan | • West Virginia |

Annual per person expenditures for services provided in state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people increased from \$17,744 in 1965 to \$258,796 in 2014 (adjusted for inflation in 2014 dollars).

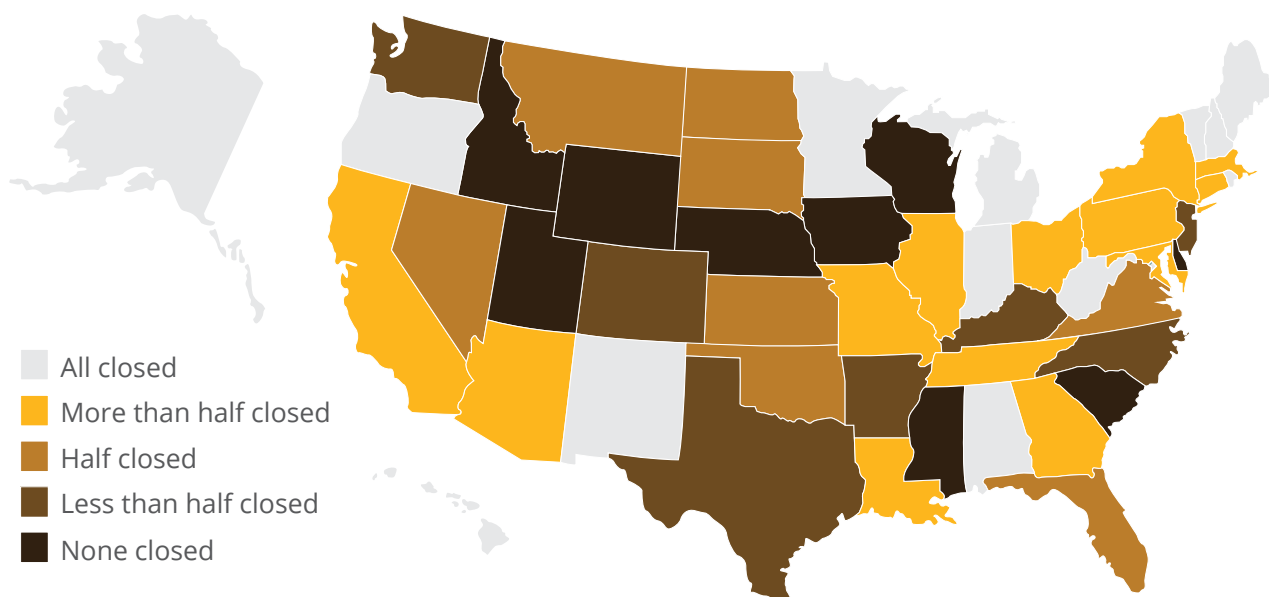
State-Operated Facilities Serving People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities 2014

Of the 33,263 people served by state-operated IDD facilities:



Status of state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people

In 1977, there were 327 state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people. By 2014 the total had dropped to 151.



SECTION 5: 2014 SURVEY OF LARGE STATE-OPERATED IDD FACILITIES

Section 5 describes the results of the FY 2014 Public Residential Facility (PRF) Survey completed by 110 state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people. It describes the characteristics and support needs of people living in those settings, reasons for admission, places admitted from, places discharged to, and staffing patterns and outcomes.

What were the characteristics of people living in large state IDD facilities on June 30, 2014?

Of the 21,600 people in large state IDD facilities on June 30, 2014, 64% were male.

Age

- 803 (4%) were 21 years or younger
- 4,176 (19%) were 22 to 39 years
- 12,454 (58%) were 40 to 62 years and
- 4,139 (19%) were 62 years or older

People ages 21 years or younger were

- 4% of current residents,
- 24% of all people admitted or readmitted and
- 10% of all people discharged

People with moderate, mild or no ID were

- 28% of current residents
- 60% of all new admissions,
- 73% of all readmissions, and
- 58% of discharges

Of the people who moved out of a large state-operated IDD facility in 2014

- 19% moved to their own home, the home of a family member, or a host/family foster home
- 44% moved to an IDD setting serving six or fewer people
- 16% moved to an IDD setting serving seven or more people
- 7% were discharged to a correctional facility
- 5% were discharged to another type of residential facility

Of the residents on June 30, 2014

- 5% had engaged in a behavior that led to the involvement of the criminal justice system
- 4% had been charged with a crime and court ordered to the facility for competency training
- 2% had been found incompetent to stand trial in criminal court

An estimated 947 people were admitted one or more times for a stay of 90 days or less

- 53% of the stays were for respite
- 46% were for evaluation and
- 4% were for crisis housing

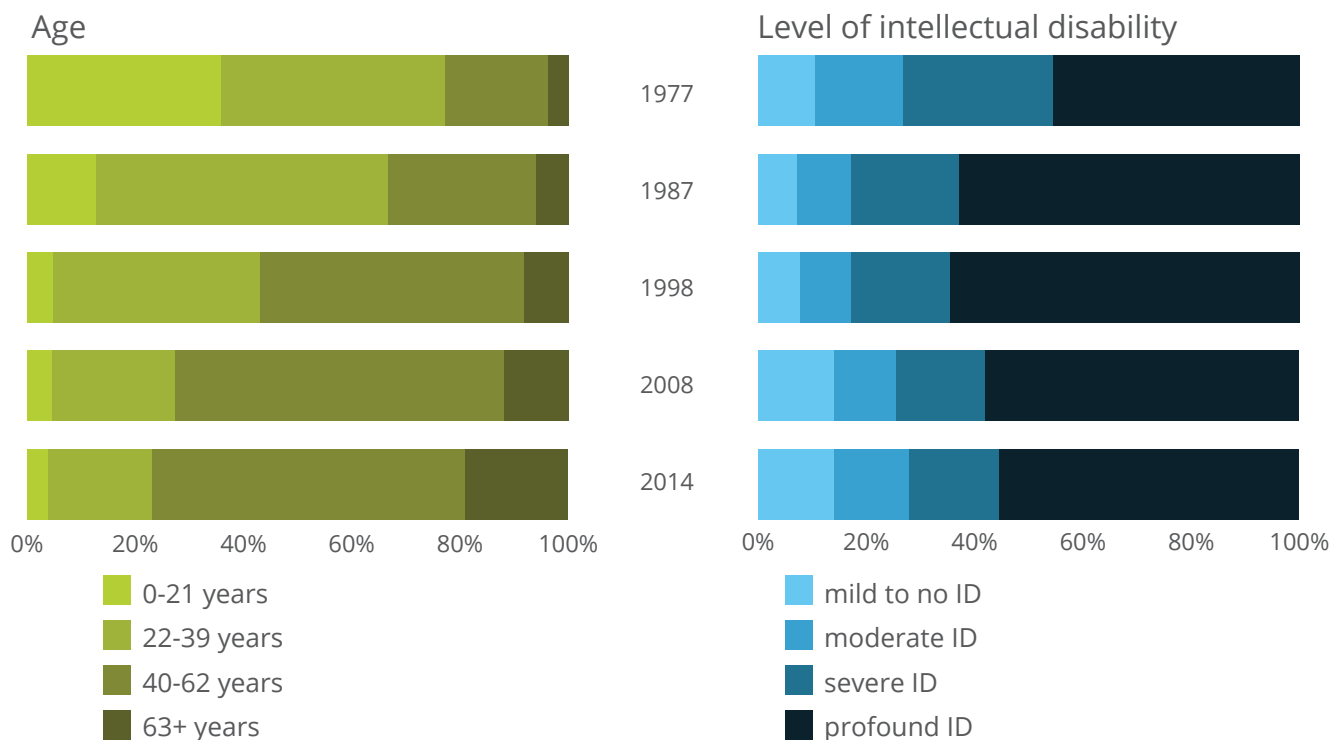
How have the characteristics of large state IDD facilities changed?

Between 2010 and 2014 the proportion of residents

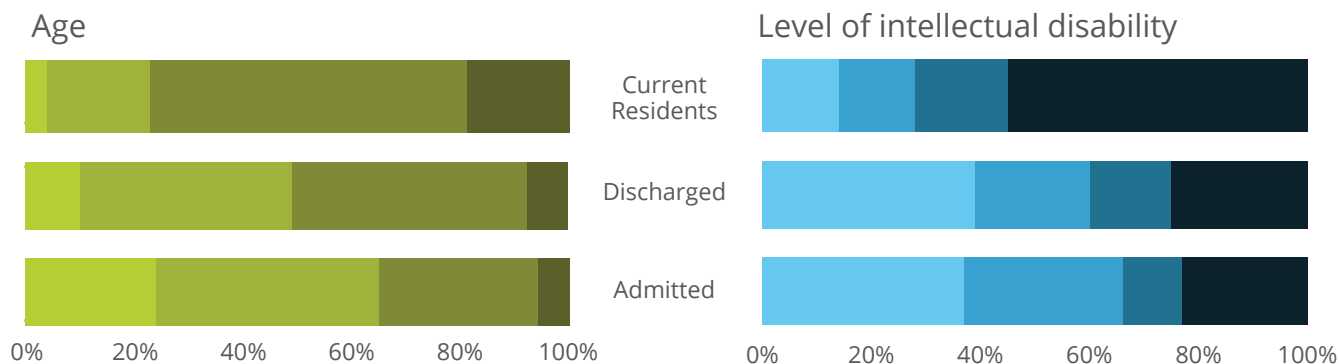
- With Autism Spectrum Disorders increased from 13% to 18%
- Able to understand verbal requests decreased from 71% to 64%
- With a disorder requiring psychiatric treatment increased from 44% to 51%

Characteristics of People Living in Large State-Operated IDD Facilities 2014

Resident trends in 16+ facilities



Admissions, discharges, and current residents 2014





Introduction

FY 2014

INTRODUCTION

Community living and participation means something different to each person. People with IDD, like those without IDD, live and participate in preferred communities in unique ways. For people who receive long-term supports and services (LTSS), however, opportunities to participate in preferred ways differ depending upon where the person lives. Community living and participation is characterized by full inclusion in preferred communities through participation in activities, events, and organizations; interactions with family and friends; and for working age individuals, working in a job earning at least minimum wage alongside people without disabilities..

To make informed policy decisions, federal and state funders of residential and other LTSS need evidence that resources are expended effectively to support people to live and participate fully in community life with regard to

- where and with whom they live,
- where they work and how they earn money,
- what the person does during the day,
- the relationships they develop with others,

- identifying and pursuing activities of personal interest with people they choose,
- the person's health (physical and emotional);
- where and with whom they worship;
- opportunities to learn and grow;
- making informed decisions about their lives; and
- engaging in civic responsibilities such as voting and paying taxes.

Many factors affect whether these goals are achieved. Those factors include the availability and competence of paid and non-paid people who provide support, how LTSS are designed and funded, what supports are available, federal and state policies regarding oversight, operation and funding of LTSS, and the extent to which services take into account the uniqueness of each individual in the context of their family, community and culture.

This Residential Information Systems Project (RISP) report describes Medicaid or state funded LTSS managed by or under the auspices of state intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) agencies in State Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 (as of June 30,



2014 through June 30, 2014) and examines changes over time. Six dimensions of LTSS are described:

- a. type of entity providing services (state or nonstate),
- b. living arrangement (own home, family home, foster or host family home or group settings),
- c. setting size,
- d. recipient age (child or adult),
- e. funding authority (Medicaid Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities - ICF/IID, Medicaid Home and Community Based – HCBS Waivers, other state plan services, and state-funded services), and
- f. time (State Fiscal Year).

CURRENT POLICY ENVIRONMENT

The 2014 HCBS Rule

In 2014, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) issued Home and Community-based Services (HCBS) Rules establishing new guidelines for services and supports financed through several Medicaid LTSS programs. (Final Regulation CMS-2249-F/CMS-2296-F; see www.Medicaid.gov/HCBS). This rule, which became effective on March 17, 2014, includes provisions referred to as the “HCBS Settings Rule.” These regulations apply to Medicaid funded supports authorized under sections 1915(c) home and community-based services waivers, 1915(i) state plan home and community-based services, and 1915(k) Community First Choice options. The rules set forth important requirements regarding person-centered planning and service delivery as well as conflict of interest guidelines for those who assist in developing plans of care.

Under the new rule, home and community-based services must be provided in settings that meet certain requirements and must focus on the needs of the individual as articulated in their person-centered support plan to be eligible for federal financial participation. The rule requires that by 2019, services funded through Medicaid HCBS funding authorities must:

- Be integrated in and provide support for full access to the greater community. Recipients must have opportunities to seek employment and

work in competitive integrated settings, engage in community life, control personal resources, and receive services in the community, to the same degree as individuals not receiving Medicaid HCBS.

- Be selected by the individual from among setting options including non-disability specific settings and an option for a private unit in a residence. The setting options are identified and documented in the person-centered service plan and are based on the individual's needs, preferences, and, for residential settings, resources available for room and board.
- Ensure an individual's rights of privacy, dignity and respect, and freedom from coercion and restraint.
- Optimize individual initiative, autonomy, and independence in making life choices, including but not limited to, daily activities, physical environment, and with whom to interact.
- Facilitate individual choice of services and supports and support providers.

In a provider-owned or controlled residential setting, the following additional conditions must be met:

- The unit or dwelling must be a specific physical place that can be owned, rented, or occupied under a legally enforceable agreement by the individual receiving services. The individual must have, at a minimum, the same responsibilities and protections from eviction that tenants have under the landlord/tenant law of the State, county, city, or other designated entity. Where landlord tenant laws do not apply, the State must ensure that a lease, residency agreement or other form of written agreement will be in place for each HCBS participant, and that the document provides protections that address eviction processes and appeals comparable to those provided under the jurisdiction's landlord tenant law.
- Each individual has privacy in their sleeping or living unit including:
 - Entrance doors can be locked by the individual, with only appropriate staff having keys.
 - Individuals sharing units have a choice of roommates within that setting.
 - Individuals have the freedom to furnish and decorate their sleeping or living units to the extent allowed by the lease or other agreement. Ensure individuals have the freedom and support to control their own schedules and activities, and have access to food at any time.

- Ensure individuals are able to have visitors of their choosing at any time.
 - Be physically accessible to the individual.

Modifications of the additional conditions must be supported by a specific assessed need and justified in the person-centered service plan.

The Rule defines settings that are not home and community-based to include nursing facilities, Institutions for Mental Diseases, ICF/IID, hospitals and other locations that have qualities of an institutional setting. The rule also describes characteristics of settings that are presumed to be institutional. Medicaid HCBS funds may not be used for services provided in an institutional setting. States may present evidence to CMS for reconsideration for specific settings they believe are incorrectly classified as institutions.

While the HCBS Rule was implemented on March 17, 2014, states have a transition period to comply with the settings portion of the rule. States were required to submit transition plans for approval by CMS that describe the state's approach to ensuring that all settings in which HCBS are provided meet the requirements of the rule related to community

integration, opportunities for autonomy, choice and privacy, and support to seek employment. By April 2016, all states had submitted transition plans, describing to CMS their strategy for complying with the HCBS regulation within a five-year period. On April 13, 2016, the transition plan from Tennessee became the first to receive both initial and final approval from CMS. By November 2016, 13 additional state transition plans had received initial approval. Approvals for the remaining states are pending.

When implemented, state transition plans will require significant systems changes, including changes in the characteristics of settings in which services funded by a Medicaid Home and Community Based Waiver funding authority are offered. Updates on the approval status of state transition plan are available from hcbadvocacy.org. This site tracks state submissions and approval status and has copies of most of the transition plans.

Olmstead Enforcement

In 2014, the United States Department of Justice's (DOJ) enforcement activities related to the Supreme Court's Olmstead Decision continued



to shape the availability and delivery of HCBS throughout the nation. Within the past three years, pivotal settlement agreements in several states are shaping state service delivery systems for individuals with IDD. Notably, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Oregon agreements contain very specific requirements related to the nature and settings of services. State settlement agreements (or consent decree, in the case of Rhode Island) can be found at www.ada.gov/olmstead/olmstead_enforcement.htm.

State Level Litigation and Legislative Initiatives

In addition to DOJ enforcement activities, some states have been subject to individual or class action lawsuits related to reimbursement rates for Medicaid services, availability of certain services and supports, or other elements of their LTSS systems. These cases influence state decisions regarding

resources management, as well as the nature of services provided.

State legislation or initiatives also influence service delivery options. For example, some states are considering or have moved to using a managed care model for LTSS for people with IDD. States are learning to be more explicit in their performance expectations regarding person-centered planning and service delivery. States are finding that they must consider, early on, the data that they will require from the managed care entity to ensure that the state has the information necessary to provide oversight, and to understand how services are affecting individuals and their families.

PROJECT HISTORY

The RISP project is an Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AIDD) Project of National Significance (PNS) that maintains longitudinal records of Medicaid-funded LTSS for people with IDD. RISP reports chronicle the history of institutionalization, deinstitutionalization, and the development of community-based LTSS for people with IDD in the 50 U.S. states plus the District of Columbia.

The RISP project is housed at the University of Minnesota's Institute on Community Integration in the Research and Training Center on Community Living. Employees of the University of Minnesota and our partners at the Human Services Research Institute (HSRI) and the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities (NASDDDS) staff these projects. The Association of Professional Developmental Disabilities Administrators (APDDA) assists with the ongoing longitudinal study of large state-operated IDD facilities. The NASDDDS Research Committee advises the RISP project and its activities.

The RISP project operating under a variety of names and funding sources, has collected and reported data on residential supports for people with IDD since 1977 and references historical records dating back to the 1880 U.S. Census. During the forty-year history of the project, state and federally funded LTSS for people with IDD shifted from providing residential supports in large segregated institutional settings to supporting people to live



in home and community settings that facilitate full community inclusion and participation.

In 1977 and 1982, the University of Minnesota participated in a census of all state and nonstate residential facilities for people with IDD (Bruininks, Hill & Thorsheim, 1982; Hauber, et. al., 1984). Trends in the use of public (state-operated) residential facilities serving 16 or more people have been included in annual RISP reports since 1983. Trends in the use of Medicaid Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID) and Medicaid Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) have been included since 1982. Individual state profiles summarizing the status and trends in residential and community supports were added in 1995.

For FY 2013 and FY 2014 the number of funding authorities monitored by the RISP project increased from two to eight and new questions were asked about waiting lists and the age of people with IDD in state and nonstate nursing homes and psychiatric facilities. Estimates of the number of people with IDD in each state using national prevalence rates were added in FY 2014.

STUDY METHODOLOGY

Survey of State Directors of IDD Services (RISP Survey)

The annual RISP survey of state IDD directors is fielded in partnership with the National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services (NASDDDS). Surveys are distributed to the state directors of IDD services to be completed by the person(s) most familiar with the state data sets. For FY 2014, 106 respondents from 50 states and the District of Columbia assisted with data collection and reporting. A RISP project staff member is assigned to each state to provide technical support to state data respondents and reviews incoming surveys to identify missing data and inconsistencies. They collaborate by phone, fax, and/or email to clarify survey responses, and decide how to handle missing data elements.

A paper survey was used until Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 when the first online survey was launched. This first online survey was used from 2007 to 2012.

The online survey was enhanced and moved to an updated web platform in FY 2013. The enhanced platform automatically records responses to each question and tracks edits or changes by date and the person who made or requested the change. State data providers and project staff can view previous year's data for each data element, and can assign special codes to indicate estimates, external data sources used, data imputed by project staff, and alternative dates if data were not available for the requested date. State data providers may enter notes to explain why specific codes were selected, provide additional information necessary to interpret the data correctly, and record reasons for changes made. Proofing tools are available to assist states to identify possible arithmetic errors, inconsistencies within or across survey sections, and large year-to-year changes.

The FY 2014 survey covered the year ending June 30, 2014. NASDDDS hosted a webinar in January 2015 for state IDD directors and data providers that reviewed results from FY 2013, and reviewed instructions, operational definitions, and changes for FY 2014. The survey was fielded with a March 2015 deadline. Data collection and proofing continued through June 2016 when data for the final states were received. The data were analyzed and the report tables and narrative were drafted during the second half of 2016.

Survey of Administrators of State-Operated Residential IDD Facilities

Surveys of administrators of state-operated residential facilities serving people with IDD have been conducted annually since 1977 in cooperation with the Association of Professional Developmental Disabilities Administrators (APDDA). The core survey includes questions about facility closures and planned closures, number and age of people in residence on June 30, 2014, admissions, readmissions, discharges and deaths during FY 2014, and average daily per person expenditures. Every other year (in even numbered Fiscal Years including 2014) a longer survey asks for demographic, diagnostic, functional and behavioral characteristics of the people served, numbers of people moving in and out of the facilities, prior and post-discharge setting types, and administrative characteristics

(e.g., expenditures, services offered to non-residents, wages and benefits and employee job classifications). The core survey is used for facilities unable to complete the full survey.

The Public Residential Facility survey sample includes state-operated residential facilities serving 16 or more people with IDD and IDD units within state psychiatric or nursing facilities. The sample frame was established in 1977, and includes most but not all of the state operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people as of June 2014. Facilities that closed, were repurposed and no longer serve people with IDD, or were downsized to fewer than 16 people with IDD as of the last day of the fiscal year (June 30, 2014 in this case) were not surveyed.

Survey data were analyzed using SPSS 21.0 software. Missing or inconsistent responses were clarified in follow-up phone calls and/or emails.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Table Footnotes. Table footnotes designate instances when the state provided an estimated value, used data from another year or date, or provided additional information to explain their reported value. Footnotes also identify secondary data sources used when the state was unable to furnish the requested information.

Other Date. The footnote “d” indicates that the state provided data from a different period (such as a calendar year) rather than from July 1 to June 30.

Not Applicable. When a state did not use a particular program, setting, or funding source an N/A (not applicable) is indicated (e.g., on the average daily cost of large state-operated institutions table, N/A is shown for states with no facilities of that type).

Estimated Totals. Most tables show two totals. The reported total is the simple sum of the values provided by reporting states. Estimated totals incorporate state level estimates to replace values not furnished. Estimates were computed using historical trends, national distributions of setting sizes, secondary data sources, and information provided on a different part of the survey. Estimated U.S. totals are used in the narrative

throughout the report. State level estimates are computed for all missing values but are only shown where specifically noted on the table as imputed values or from another source.

Imputed Values. The footnote “i” indicates that the value was not reported by the state but was imputed or estimated by project staff.

Missing Data. Substantial state effort is required to compile the data for the annual survey of state IDD directors. Occasionally the demands of such data collection activities preclude a state’s reporting completely for a particular year. With the permission of states, data from adjacent years are substituted for missing data when possible and appropriate. In those instances, the data are flagged as both “e” estimated and “d” other date. If data were not furnished by a state for two or more years in a row, “Did Not Furnish” (DNF) is noted rather than substituting previous year’s data. For values computed from multiple survey items, a



DNF is shown if one or more of the component elements is not reported.

Setting types. Setting type categories were defined in cooperation with state agencies to permit, to the extent possible, comprehensive annual data collection congruent with state administrative data sets. However, states have hundreds of different names for residential programs, sometimes with subtle differences from similarly named programs in other states. A few state data systems do not permit the requested breakdowns, so some settings must be subsumed in the statistics of another setting type.

State Notes. States have considerable flexibility in how they administer Medicaid HCBS funded services. This creates gaps, variations, or unique explanations for the data reported in the RISP report. State Notes at the end of the report describe additional information for interpreting state data. The FY 2014 RISP survey and operational definitions documents are also included in the appendix.

Other Data Sources. In addition to the RISP longitudinal data set, longitudinal data are derived from the following sources:

1. Data on state IDD and psychiatric facilities for the years 1950 to 1968 come from the National Institute of Mental Health's surveys of "Patients in Institutions;"
2. Data on state IDD facilities for FYs 1969 and 1970 come from surveys conducted by the Office on Mental Retardation Coordination, now the AIDD;
3. Data on large state IDD facilities for 1971 through 1977 come from the surveys of the National Association of Superintendents of Public Residential Facilities for People with Mental Retardation, now the APDDA; and
4. Data on psychiatric facilities for 1969 to 1977 come from the National Institute of Mental Health's surveys of "Patients in State and County Mental Hospitals."
5. Longitudinal data about ICF/IID and Waiver expenditures are from a series of reports

from the Truven Group (e.g., Eiken, 2015). See Appendix A for the full citations.

6. Missing data on nursing home residents was derived from analyses of CMS CASPER data sets (American Health Care Association, 2014a, 2014b, and 2014c).
7. Missing FY 2014 expenditure data for HCBS and ICF/IID services were drawn from analysis of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Quarterly Expense Reports by the Truven Group (Eiken, et. al., 2015, 2016).
8. The U.S. Census Bureau or CMS Medicaid.gov sources are the sources for national and state populations, tax revenue, cost of living adjustments and federal financial participation rates (Chantrill, 2015; U.S. Census Bureau Population Division, 2014).
9. Prevalence estimates are based on the data from 1994/1995 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Disability Supplement (Larson, et. al., 2001).



SECTION ONE

In-Home and Residential Supports

FY 2014

SECTION 1: IN-HOME AND RESIDENTIAL SUPPORTS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH IDD IN THE UNITED STATES

The total number of people with IDD in the United States can be estimated from administrative records, public health surveillance, or nationally representative surveys.

Administrative Prevalence

State IDD directors report annually the number of people with IDD they serve. Each state establishes the eligibility criteria for IDD services. In some states, service eligibility is based on having a recognized diagnosis of one or more specified conditions such as intellectual disability or related conditions such as autism spectrum disorders (ASD), cerebral palsy, hydrocephalus, spina bifida, or epilepsy. In other states, eligibility is based on whether the person has specific disability related functional limitations. State IDD agencies differ in the ages of people they serve. For example, some states serve only adults in their

IDD agency. Children are served by a different state entity. In FY 2014, state IDD agencies served an estimated 1.38 million people with IDD (5.6 people per 1,000 of the U.S. population).

The U.S. Department of Education reports the number of people ages 3 to 21 years who receive special education services by service category. In the 2013/2014 school year, 1.51 million students with intellectual disabilities (ID), autism spectrum disorder (ASD), developmental delay, or multiple disabilities were educated in US schools. For every 1,000 students, 10.8 had ASD, 8.5 had ID, 8.2 had a developmental delay, and 2.6 had multiple disabilities (National Center for Educational Statistics, 2016).

Administrative data sets such as those maintained by Social Security and other federal or state agencies are also useful in identifying prevalence rates for people who have applied for and been deemed eligible for services. However, they exclude people



with IDD who have either not applied for benefits or who are not eligible for those services.

Public Health Surveillance

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network estimated that in 2012 among children age 8 years, 14.6 per 1,000 had ASD (Christiansen, et. al., 2016) In 2010, 13.6 per 1,000 8 year old children had ID (Van Naarden Braun, et. al., 2015). While it is helpful to compare year-to-year changes in prevalence estimates based on surveillance of people in a particular age group, such estimates are of limited value for estimating the prevalence of a condition for adults because prevalence rates vary by age (Larson, et. al., 2001).

U.S. Population Based Surveys

Several U.S. population-based surveys managed by the National Center for Health Statistics include questions about disability. For example, the annual American Community Survey asks if a person because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. While people with ID or IDD would likely be among those reporting a cognitive limitation, on the ACS they are indistinguishable from people with dementia, mental illness, or physical illnesses who had difficulty remembering or concentrating. Furthermore, people with IDD usually have cognitive limitations associated with difficulties learning, which are not assessed for adults on the ACS. Most population-based surveys are of limited use because people with IDD who require a proxy to help them respond are excluded, the age range is limited, or the questions are not specific enough to identify sample members with IDD reliably.

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is an annual nationally representative survey of the civilian non-institutionalized U.S. population. In 2014, the NHIS sample child survey asked whether children had ever been diagnosed by a doctor or other health professional as having ID, ASD, or other developmental delays. Among children ages 3 to 17 years, an estimated 2.24% had ASD, 1.10% had ID, and 3.57% had a developmental delay. An

estimated 5.76% of the children had one or more of these conditions (Zablotsky, et. al., 2015).

The NHIS Disability Supplement (NHIS-D) fielded in 1994 and 1995 included categorical questions about people who had ID, ASD and several other related conditions. It also included an expanded list of questions about age specific functional limitations, the severity and age at onset of those limitations, and expected duration of the limitations. Those expanded questions were used to create an operational definition of developmental disabilities based on the definition in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (DD Act) of 2000 (Larson, et. al., 2001).

The DD Act defines developmental disability as a severe, chronic disability of an individual that occurs before age 22. It is a result of mental and/or physical impairments, likely to continue indefinitely, and that results in substantial functional limitations in three or more areas. Functional limitations include self-care; receptive and expressive language; learning; mobility; self-direction; capacity for independent living; economic self-sufficiency, and; "reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated."

Based on 1994/1995 NHIS-D, the prevalence of intellectual disabilities (defined categorically), developmental disabilities (defined by the presence of functional limitations) or both was estimated to be 3.84 per 1,000 for children birth to 5 years, 3.17 per 1,000 for children 6 to 17 years and 0.79 per 1,000 for adults 18 years or older (Larson, et.al., 2001).

Estimated Number of People with IDD in the United States

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the total U.S. population in 2014 included 23.9 million children ages birth to five years, 49.7 million children ages 6 to 17 years, and 245.3 million adults 18 years

Table 1.1a Estimated Number of People with IDD in the United States in 2014

	U.S. Population ¹			People with IDD in Noninstitutional Settings ²			People in congregate settings ³	Estimated Total with IDD
	0-5 years	6-17 years	18+ years	0-5 years	6-17 years	18+ years		
AL	354,924	752,647	3,741,806	13,629	23,859	29,560	1,984	69,032
AK	65,244	121,299	550,189	2,505	3,845	4,346	128	10,825
AZ	520,472	1,101,220	5,109,792	19,986	34,909	40,367	1,440	96,702
AR	230,369	476,650	2,259,350	8,846	15,110	17,849	3,071	44,876
CA	3,013,513	6,139,639	29,649,348	115,719	194,627	234,230	23,875	568,450
CO	403,852	842,520	4,109,494	15,508	26,708	32,465	1,475	76,156
CT	229,027	546,403	2,821,247	8,795	17,321	22,288	3,863	52,266
DE	67,394	136,853	731,367	2,588	4,338	5,778	738	13,442
DC	49,579	65,726	543,588	1,904	2,084	4,294	482	8,764
FL	1,301,569	2,752,015	15,839,713	49,980	87,239	125,134	11,175	273,528
GA	799,184	1,694,098	7,604,061	30,689	53,703	60,072	2,469	146,933
HI	108,959	199,485	1,111,117	4,184	6,324	8,778	314	19,599
ID	137,910	293,170	1,203,384	5,296	9,293	9,507	929	25,025
IL	951,210	2,037,264	9,892,106	36,526	64,581	78,148	16,582	195,837
IN	505,090	1,076,837	5,014,928	19,395	34,136	39,618	6,110	99,259
IA	235,508	490,446	2,381,172	9,044	15,547	18,811	4,838	48,240
KS	240,689	481,977	2,181,355	9,242	15,279	17,233	3,356	45,110
KY	330,977	681,637	3,400,843	12,710	21,608	26,867	1,447	62,631
LA	370,653	742,840	3,536,183	14,233	23,548	27,936	5,233	70,950
ME	78,336	180,641	1,071,112	3,008	5,726	8,462	788	17,984
MD	443,609	906,935	4,625,863	17,035	28,750	36,544	2,392	84,721
MA	438,615	951,853	5,354,940	16,843	30,174	42,304	8,014	97,335
MI	686,845	1,536,945	7,686,087	26,375	48,721	60,720	7,072	142,888
MN	419,084	862,742	4,175,347	16,093	27,349	32,985	11,326	87,753
MS	234,738	496,531	2,262,810	9,014	15,740	17,876	2,999	45,629
MO	450,338	942,285	4,670,966	17,293	29,870	36,901	2,983	87,047
MT	73,858	151,166	798,555	2,836	4,792	6,309	1,333	15,270
NE	156,575	310,034	1,414,894	6,012	9,828	11,178	1,384	28,402
NV	213,406	449,819	2,175,874	8,195	14,259	17,189	846	40,489
NH	78,057	189,084	1,059,672	2,997	5,994	8,371	199	17,562
NJ	638,926	1,373,155	6,926,094	24,535	43,529	54,716	8,699	131,479
NM	164,704	337,245	1,583,623	6,325	10,691	12,511	466	29,992
NY	1,408,752	2,820,154	15,517,321	54,096	89,399	122,587	34,058	300,140
NC	733,691	1,553,858	7,656,415	28,174	49,257	60,486	5,571	143,487
ND	60,814	107,713	570,955	2,335	3,415	4,511	977	11,237
OH	832,509	1,805,795	8,955,859	31,968	57,244	70,751	11,462	171,426
OK	319,091	633,608	2,925,352	12,253	20,085	23,110	2,690	58,139
OR	276,720	581,302	3,112,217	10,626	18,427	24,587	2,539	56,179
PA	859,029	1,841,864	10,086,316	32,987	58,387	79,682	13,393	184,449
RI	65,838	147,014	842,321	2,528	4,660	6,654	1,263	15,106
SC	351,192	733,556	3,747,734	13,486	23,254	29,607	3,911	70,258
SD	72,510	137,897	642,768	2,784	4,371	5,078	1,361	13,595
TN	481,935	1,012,591	5,054,826	18,506	32,099	39,933	2,129	92,668
TX	2,352,055	4,763,559	19,841,344	90,319	151,005	156,747	18,239	416,310
UT	304,416	599,699	2,038,787	11,690	19,010	16,106	1,366	48,172
VT	36,607	84,979	504,976	1,406	2,694	3,989	119	8,208
VA	616,035	1,253,080	6,457,174	23,656	39,723	51,012	5,819	120,209
WA	536,427	1,066,294	5,458,809	20,599	33,802	43,125	2,372	99,897
WV	122,832	257,315	1,470,179	4,717	8,157	11,614	937	25,425
WI	411,919	888,270	4,457,375	15,818	28,158	35,213	3,538	82,727
WY	46,155	92,168	445,830	1,772	2,922	3,522	584	8,800
US Total	23,881,741	49,701,877	245,273,438	917,059	1,575,550	1,937,660	250,338	4,680,606

¹ U.S. Census (2014); ² Larson, et al. (2001); ³ People with IDD in 2014 in IDD settings of 4 or more people, nursing homes or psychiatric facilities. State estimates assume no state to state differences in prevalence of IDD. Using 1994/95 NHIS prevalence rates.

or older (See **Table 1.1a**). The 1994/1995 NHIS prevalence rates for ID, DD or both were used to estimate the number of people in the US with IDD in 2014 (Larson et al., 2001).

Using the prevalence rates from the 1994/1995 NHIS-D and the 2014 Census, we estimated there were 917,059 children ages birth to 5 years, 1,575,550 children ages 6 to 17 years and 1,937,660 adults with IDD in the 2014 U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Because the sample frame for the NHIS specifically excludes people living in group quarters such as group homes, we added the 250,338 people with IDD estimated to be living in an IDD setting of four or more people or a nursing home or psychiatric facility from the RISP 2014 survey. In total, there were an estimated 4,680,606 people with ID in the U.S. in 2014 (1.47 per 1,000 of the population).

SIZE AND TYPE OF LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The FY 2014 RISP survey captured information about the following residence types:

Own home: A home owned or rented by one or more persons with IDD as the person(s)' own home in which personal assistance, instruction, supervision, and other support is provided as needed. In settings classified as Own Home, the service recipient is able to remain in the home if the provider of services changes whereas in provider owned or operated facilities, the recipient cannot get services from a different residential provider without moving to a different setting. This type of living arrangement is called supported living in some U.S. states and in Australia and the United Kingdom (Bigby, et. al., 2016).

Family Home: A residence shared by a person with IDD and his or her related family members in which the person receives long-term supports or services (e.g., respite care, homemaker services, personal assistance).

Host home/Foster Family: A home owned or rented by an individual or family service

provider in which they live and provide supportive services for one or more unrelated persons with IDD.

Group Home: A residence of any size owned, rented, or managed by the residential services provider, or the provider's agent, to provide housing for persons with IDD in which staff provide care, instruction, supervision, and other support for residents with IDD. ICF/IID settings are a specific type of group home funded by Medicaid. Unless the ICF/IID category is treated separately on a table or figure the group home category includes ICF/IID settings.

Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID): Medicaid certified institutions serving four or more people that provide comprehensive and individualized health care and rehabilitation services to individuals with IDD that to promote their functional status and independence 24 hours per day/365 days per year.

Other state-operated settings: State-operated facilities or units within facilities for people with IDD that are funded with resources other than Medicaid ICF/IID or HCBS.

Other nonstate settings: Residential settings other than those listed above in which a person with IDD lives and receives long-term supports and services (e.g., board care facilities, group homes serving other populations, provider owned housing with supports facility, or assisted living facilities). These settings may or may not serve people with disabilities other than IDD.

Nursing home: A congregate residential facility providing 24-hour skilled nursing or medical care and related services; or, rehabilitation supports needed due to injury, disability, or illness.

Psychiatric Facilities: A congregate residential facility for persons with a primary diagnosis of a psychiatric disability.

Of the estimated 1,374,398 people served by or known to state IDD agencies in 2014, an estimated 1,170,190 received long-term supports or services (LTSS) under the auspices

of state IDD agencies (See **Table 1.1b**). Of those people:

- 1,111,973 received LTSS from a nonstate entity including
 - 662,610 in the home of a family member,
 - 133,584 in a home they owned or leased,
 - 59,146 in a family foster home or in a host home
 - 183,852 in a nonstate IDD Group Home
 - 55,128 in a nonstate ICF/IID, and
 - 18,821 lived in a nonstate Other setting,
- 33,263 received LTSS while in a state-operated IDD setting including
 - 10,015 who received Medicaid HCBS funded supports
 - 22,627 in an ICF/IID, and
 - 611 whose services were funded by another source
- 2,775 people lived in a psychiatric facility, and
- 21,011 people lived in a nursing home.

Living arrangements for LTSS recipients with IDD varied dramatically by state. In the 40 states that provided complete information about living arrangements of LTSS recipients with IDD, the

setting type in which the greatest number of people lived was:

- Family Home (25 states),
- Nonstate group home other than an ICF/IID (10 states),
- Own Home (3 states), and
- Host Home/Family Foster Home (2 states).

States with the highest proportion of LTSS recipients with IDD by setting type were:

- Family Home (Arizona, 86%, California, 72%, Ohio, 70%, and South Carolina, 71%)
- Own Home (Tennessee, 42%, North Dakota, 38%, and Colorado, 32%)
- Host Home/Family Foster Home (New Hampshire, 40%, Vermont, 35%, and Texas, 26%)
- Nonstate Group Home other than ICF/IID (Montana, 53%, Maryland, 45%, Alabama, 44%, Connecticut, 44%, District of Columbia, 43%, and South Dakota, 42%).

The proportion of LTSS recipients with IDD in living in residences of different types and sizes are summarized on **Figure 1.1**. The blue section shows people living in the home of a family member, the red sections show people living in

Figure 1.1 Residence Type and Size for People with IDD Known to State IDD Agencies on June 30, 2014 (Estimated Totals)

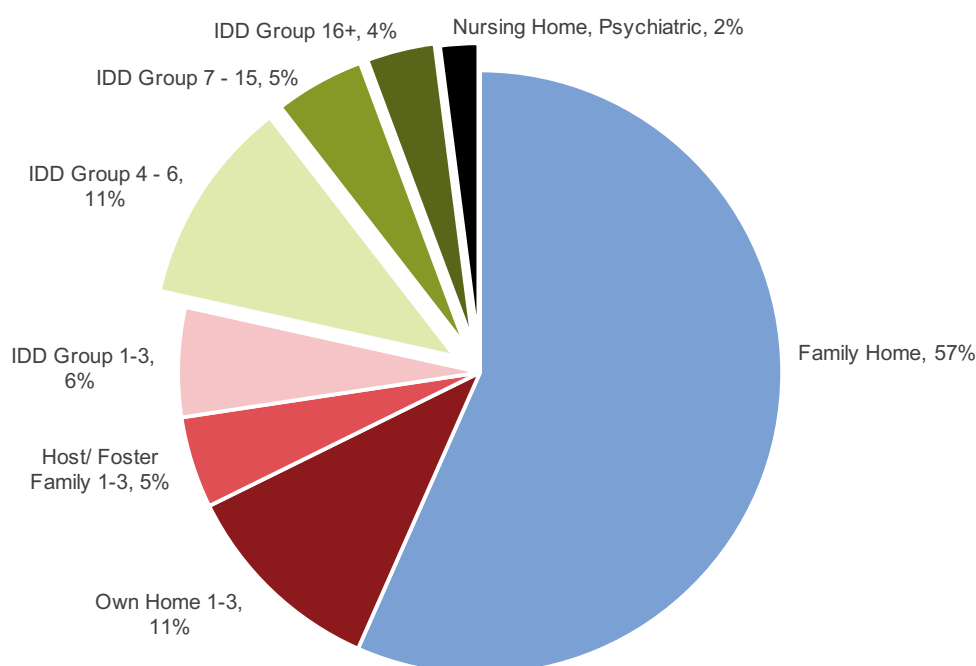


Table 1.1b Living Arrangement for People with IDD Receiving Long-Term Supports or Services through State IDD Agencies on June 30, 2014

Setting Type/ State	Nonstate Settings					State Operated Settings			
	Family home	Own home	Host Home / Foster Family	Group IDD (Not ICF/IID)	ICF/IID	Other Group	Group IDD (Waiver)	ICF/IID	Other
N States	45	46	46	47	51	46	49	49	49
AL	2,512*	132	210*	2,964	14	0	0	0	0
AK	332	411	203	528 ^e	0	0	0	0	0
AZ	29,369	282	1,462	2,772	37	11	DNF	DNF	0
AR	2,054	639	570	1,114	518	0	0	906	0
CA	152,592	24,510	4,472	21,147	7,056	0	0	1,120 ^e	0
CO	3,210	3,884	2,605*	854	21	1,192	123	DNF*	0
CT	1,459	1,138	459	3,655	350	0	339	521	0
DE	2,798*	18	126	989	69	0	13	56	1
DC	798	15	88	943	341	1	0	0	0
FL	37,323	5,742	308	7,575	2,053	956	0	659	214
GA	3,080 ^e	1,148 ^e	1,215 ^e	2,830 ^e	0	22 ^e	0	249	0
HI	2,078	180	448*	169*	70	168*	0	0	0
ID	DNF	DNF	614	233	435	DNF	0	31	0
IL	11,258	709	216	9,767	5,358	0	0	1,761	0
IN	10,682*	5,492	206	614	3,493	0	0	0	0
IA	DNF	DNF	2	629	1,607	0	60	404	0
KS	DNF*	DNF*	DNF*	DNF*	145	0	0	0	319*
KY	DNF	327 ^d	DNF*	DNF*	152	0	0	324*	0
LA	13,462	2,408	DNF	DNF	4,309	0	0	483	0
ME	1,342	670	714	1,743 ^{e*}	181	109*	0	0	5
MD	2,198	2,368	210	5,889	0 ^{df}	2,192	0	143	42
MA	19,000 ^e	2,696 ^{e*}	3,296*	8,396*	0*	DNF*	1,119 ^{e*}	499 ^{e*}	0*
MI	19,879	6,194	33	2,526	0	23*	0	0	0
MN	11,009	2,638	953	8,695	1,546	5,901	370	83	0
MS	DNF	26	DNF	281	723 ^{df}	0 ^{e*}	224 ^e	1,710	0
MO	9,599	4,170	375	2,365	74	0	210	432	0
MT	670	150 ^e	43 ^e	1,173 ^e	0	0	0	51	0
NE	1,302	1,385	730	1,497	259	0	18	114	0
NV	4,122	1,635	80	0*	53	109*	0	47	0
NH	902	488	1,204	361	25	0	6	0	0
NJ	15,615	124	804	7,429	547	412	130	1,818	17*
NM	944 ^{e*}	DNF	1,808	1,462*	261 ^{e*}	0	DNF	4 ^{des*}	DNF
NY	80,686 ^e	10,350 ^e	2,059	22,462	5,574	0 ^e	6,878	485*	0
NC	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	2,131 ^e	DNF	0	1,228	0
ND	1,037	1,241	24	308	459	0	0	86	0
OH	71,969	15,326	2,239	2,725	5,630	2,430	0	921	0
OK	2,460	1,898	376	807	1,218	DNF	0	47	0
OR	11,448	780	3,401	3,241	0	0	108	0	0
PA	31,478 ^{e*}	4,442 ^{e*}	1,480	11,129 ^{e*}	2,169	4,582 ^e	0	995	0
RI	1,472	474	247	1,221	25 ^{df}	DNF	188	17	DNF
SC	12,735	663	164	2,824	506	0	0	701	0
SD	1,738	555	1	1,832	50	0	0	140	0
TN	2,737	3,982	344	713	745	0	0	254	8
TX	10,316 ^d	4,392	12,630 ^d	9,909 ^d	5,323 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d	3,371 ^d	0 ^d
UT	2,009	1,158	307	1,539 ^e	637*	0	0	202	0
VT	1,915*	317	1,319	135	6	0	0	0	0
VA	3,247	216	1,373	4,139	481	0	0	613	0
WA	11,495 ^e	3,701 ^e	828 ^e	2,258 ^e	52 ^e	340 ^e	133	789*	0
WV	3,051*	0	103	1,154	0	0	0	489 ^e	0
WI	21,393	5,320	5,800	2,561	425	74	0	366	0
WY	885*	155*	67*	654*	0 ^{df}	52*	0	75	0
Reported US Total	631,660	124,549	56,216	168,211	55,128	18,574	9,919	22,194	606
Estimated US Total	662,610	133,584	59,146	183,852	55,128	18,821	10,015	22,637	611

^aAHCA (2014a); ^bState reported the number of people in nonstate psychiatric facilities but did not furnish the number in state psychiatric settings; ^cState reported people in state psychiatric facilities but not people in nonstate psychiatric facilities; ^dOther date (Usually June 30, 2013); ^eEstimate; ^fSource: AHCA (2014b); ^gMissing values assumed to be 0; ^hMissing value imputed; ⁱSource (Eiken, 2016) ^jSee state notes in Appendix ^{kl}Incomplete information was provided for at least one setting type. ^mTotal caseload includes all people known to the IDD agency and may include people on a waiting list.

Table 1.1b (Continued) *Living Arrangement for People with IDD Receiving Long-Term Supports or Services through State IDD Agencies on June 30, 2014*

Setting Type/ State	Psychiatric (Estimated)	Nursing Home (Estimated)	Setting Type Total	Total Caseload
N States	51	51	51	46
AL	0	926	6,758	9,018
AK	0	0	1,474	2,714
AZ	0 ^c	39	33,972	33,933
AR	0 ^c	622	6,423	DNF
CA	44	1,077	212,018	240,037
CO	0	160	12,049	22,085
CT	4	375	8,300	16,280
DE	3	46	4,119	3,936
DC	5	4	2,195	2,197
FL	33	306	55,169	55,366
GA	0 ^a	1,174 ^a	9,718 ^{**}	15,632
HI	0 ^a	61 ^a	3,174 ^{**}	2,756
ID	0 ^a	112 ^a	1,425 ^{**}	6,599
IL	0	212	29,281	53,645
IN	74	1,624	22,185	22,323
IA	1,406 ^b	642 ⁱ	4,750 ^{**}	14,991
KS	8	152 ⁱ	624	11,689
KY	151 ^a	647 ^a	1,601 ^{**}	DNF
LA	2 ^c	439	21,103 ^{**}	44,902
ME	17	81 ^a	4,862 ^{**}	5,925
MD	0	0	13,042	24,902
MA	0 ^a	253	35,259 ^{**}	34,447
MI	0 ^c	607 ^a	29,262	DNF
MN	4 ^c	155	31,354	31,282
MS	0 ^a	346 ^a	3,310 ^{**}	DNF
MO	253	0	17,478	32,219
MT	0 ^a	114 ^a	2,201 ^{**}	2,699
NE	1	228	5,534	8,431
NV	0	98	6,144	6,028
NH	0 ^a	61 ^b	3,047 ^{**}	4,913
NJ	49 ^c	919	27,864	29,000
NM	0 ^a	99	4,578 ^{**}	10,674
NY	0 ^a	1,491 ^c	129,985 ^{**}	128,635
NC	92 ^c	180 ^c	3,631 ^{**}	25,026
ND	2 ^c	122	3,279	5,062
OH	0 ^a	1,521	102,761 ^{**}	90,817
OK	0 ^a	522 ^a	7,328 ^{**}	14,550
OR	0	0	18,978	23,212
PA	64 ^c	1,625	57,964	56,264
RI	0 ^a	105 ^b	3,749 ^{**}	3,648
SC	0	241	17,834	32,399
SD	0	93	4,409	4,316
TN	15 ^{cd}	614	9,412	20,341
TX	0 ^a	1,881 ^{ad}	47,822 ^{**}	DNF
UT	0	81	5,933	6,896
VT	0	34	3,726	4,283
VA	474 ^a	595 ^c	11,138	18,054
WA	37	0	19,633	40,809
WV	31 ^c	279 ^a	5,107	4,524
WI	0	28	35,967	31,297
WY	6 ^c	20 ^a	1,914 ^{**}	2,102
Reported US Total	2,775	21,011	1,110,843	1,260,858
Estimated US Total	2,775	21,011	1,169,022	1,374,398

a nonfamily setting with three or fewer people, and the green sections show people living in nonfamily settings with four or more people. Of the people with IDD receiving LTSS an estimated:

- 57% lived in the home of a family member,
- 11% lived in a home they owned or leased,
- 5% lived in a host home or with a foster family, and
- 28% lived in a group setting including
 - 6% in an IDD setting shared by three or fewer people,
 - 11% in an IDD setting shared by 4 to 6 people,
 - 5% in an IDD setting shared by 7 to 15 people,
 - 4% in an IDD setting shared by 16 or more people, and
 - 2% in a nursing home or a psychiatric facility.

Home of a Family Member

On June 30, 2014, an estimated 662,610 LTSS recipients with IDD lived in the home of a family member (See **Table 1.2**). The proportion living in the home of a family member by state ranged from a low of 17% in Maryland to a high of 86% in Arizona (See **Figure 1.2**).

- States reporting the greatest proportion people with IDD in the homes of family members were Arizona (86%), California (72%), South Carolina (71%), Ohio (70%), and Florida (68%).
- States reporting the smallest proportion of LTSS recipients with IDD living in the home of a family member were Maryland (17%), Connecticut (18%), and New Mexico (20%).

Own Home

Forty-six states reported the number of LTSS recipients with IDD living in Own Home settings (See **Table 1.3**). However, only 40 states reported the number of Own Home settings by setting size (number of people with IDD sharing each home). On June 30, 2014, an estimated 133,584 (27%) of the 483,794 people with IDD receiving LTSS while living in a setting other than the home of a family member lived in Own Home settings. Fewer than 5% lived in Own Home settings in Alabama (4%), Delaware (1%), the District of Columbia (1%), Illinois (4%), Mississippi (1%), New Jersey (1%), Virginia (3%), and West Virginia (0%). More than half lived in Own Home settings in Indiana (56%), Missouri

Table 1.2 Number and Percent of Long-Term Supports and Services Recipients with IDD Living in the Home of a Family Member on June 30, 2014

	Estimated LTSS Recipients with IDD	Recipients Living with a Family Member	% Living With Family Member
N States	51	45	45
AL	6,758	2,512 *	37%
AK	1,474	332	23%
AZ	34,128	29,369	86%
AR	6,423	2,054	32%
CA	212,018	152,592	72%
CO	12,366	3,210	26%
CT	8,300	1,459	18%
DE	4,119	2,798 *	68%
DC	2,195	798	36%
FL	55,169	37,323	68%
GA	9,718	3,080 ^e	32%
HI	3,174	2,078	65%
ID	7,355	DNF	DNF
IL	29,281	11,258	38%
IN	22,185	10,682 *	48%
IA	15,896	DNF	DNF
KS	8,659	DNF *	DNF
KY	7,153	DNF	DNF
LA	21,103	13,462	64%
ME	4,864	1,342	28%
MD	13,042	2,198	17%
MA	35,259	19,000 ^e	54%
MI	35,784	19,879	56%
MN	31,354	11,009	35%
MS	4,990	DNF	DNF
MO	17,478	9,599	55%
MT	2,201	670	30%
NE	5,534	1,302	24%
NV	6,144	4,122	67%
NH	3,047	902	30%
NJ	27,864	15,615	56%
NM	4,705	944 ^{e*}	20%
NY	129,985	80,686 ^e	62%
NC	23,506	DNF	DNF
ND	3,279	1,037	32%
OH	102,761	71,969	70%
OK	7,328	2,460	34%
OR	18,978	11,448	60%
PA	57,964	31,478 ^{e*}	54%
RI	3,754	1,472	39%
SC	17,834	12,735	71%
SD	4,409	1,738	39%
TN	9,412	2,737	29%
TX	47,822	10,316 ^d	22%
UT	5,933	2,009	34%
VT	3,726	1,915 *	51%
VA	11,138	3,247	29%
WA	19,633	11,495 ^e	59%
WV	5,107	3,051 *	60%
WI	35,967	21,393	59%
WY	1,914	885 *	46%
Reported US Total		630,492	
Estimated US Total	1,170,190	662,610	57%

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) * Estimate DNF Did not furnish * See state notes in Appendix ^e Estimated totals used for states that did not furnish complete information. Includes all IDD setting types plus nursing homes and state operated psychiatric facilities.

Table 1.3 Number and Percent of People with IDD Living in Homes They Own or Lease by State on June 30, 2014

	Number of People with IDD in Home			Estimated Total in Non-Family Settings	Percent in Non-Family Living In Own Home (%)
	1 to 3	4 to 6	Total	51	45
N States	40	40	46	51	45
AL	132	0	132	3,320	4
AK	411	0	411	1,142	36
AZ	282	0	282	4,720	6
AR	613	26	639	3,747	17
CA	24,510	0	24,510	58,305	42
CO	3,884	0	3,884	8,996	43
CT	1,138	0	1,138	6,462	18
DE	18	0	18	1,272	1
DC	15	0	15	1,388	1
FL	5,742	0	5,742	17,507	33
GA	1,109 ^e	39 ^e	1,148 ^e	5,464	21
HI	180	0	180	1,035	17
ID	DNF	DNF	DNF	3,117	DNF
IL	709	0	709	17,811	4
IN	5,195	297	5,492	9,805	56
IA	DNF	DNF	DNF	6,659	DNF
KS	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	5,908	DNF
KY	DNF	DNF	327 ^d	4,756	DNF
LA	2,408	0	2,408	7,200	33
ME	670	0	670	3,424	20
MD	2,351	17	2,368	10,844	22
MA	DNF *	DNF *	2,696 ^{e*}	16,006	17
MI	343	165	6,194	15,298	40
MN	2,638	0	2,638	20,186	13
MS	26	0	26	2,964	1
MO	4,170	0	4,170	7,626	55
MT	150 ^{e*}	0 ^{e*}	150 ^e	1,417	11
NE	1,239	146	1,385	4,003	35
NV	991	644	1,635	1,924	85
NH	488	0	488	2,084	23
NJ	124	0	124	11,281	1
NM	DNF	DNF	DNF	3,662	DNF
NY	10,350 ^e	0	10,350 ^e	47,808	22
NC	DNF	DNF	DNF	9,469	DNF
ND	1,241	0	1,241	2,118	59
OH	14,520	806	15,326	29,271	52
OK	1,802	96	1,898	4,346	44
OR	780	0	780	7,530	10
PA	DNF	DNF	4,442 ^{e*}	24,797	18
RI	0 ^e	0 ^e	474	2,177	22
SC	663	0	663	4,858	14
SD	555	0	555	2,578	22
TN	3,982	0	3,982	6,046	66
TX	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	4,392	35,625	12
UT	1,158	0	1,158	3,843	30
VT	317	0	317	1,777	18
VA	208	8	216	6,822	3
WA	3,027 ^e	674 ^e	3,701 ^e	8,101	46
WV	0	0	0	1,746	0
WI	DNF	DNF	5,320	14,546	37
WY	DNF	DNF	155 *	1,003	15
Reported US Total	98,139	2,918	124,549		
Estimated US Total	129,727	3,857	133,584	483,794	27

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) * Estimate DNF Did not furnish * See state notes in Appendix. This table incorporates estimates for all missing setting type data. Estimated total in non-family settings does not include people in nursing homes and psychiatric facilities. It includes state and non-state IDD group settings, own home settings, host homes and foster family settings and people in other non-state IDD settings.

Figure 1.2 Percent of LTSS Recipients with IDD Living in the Home of a Family Member
June 30, 2014

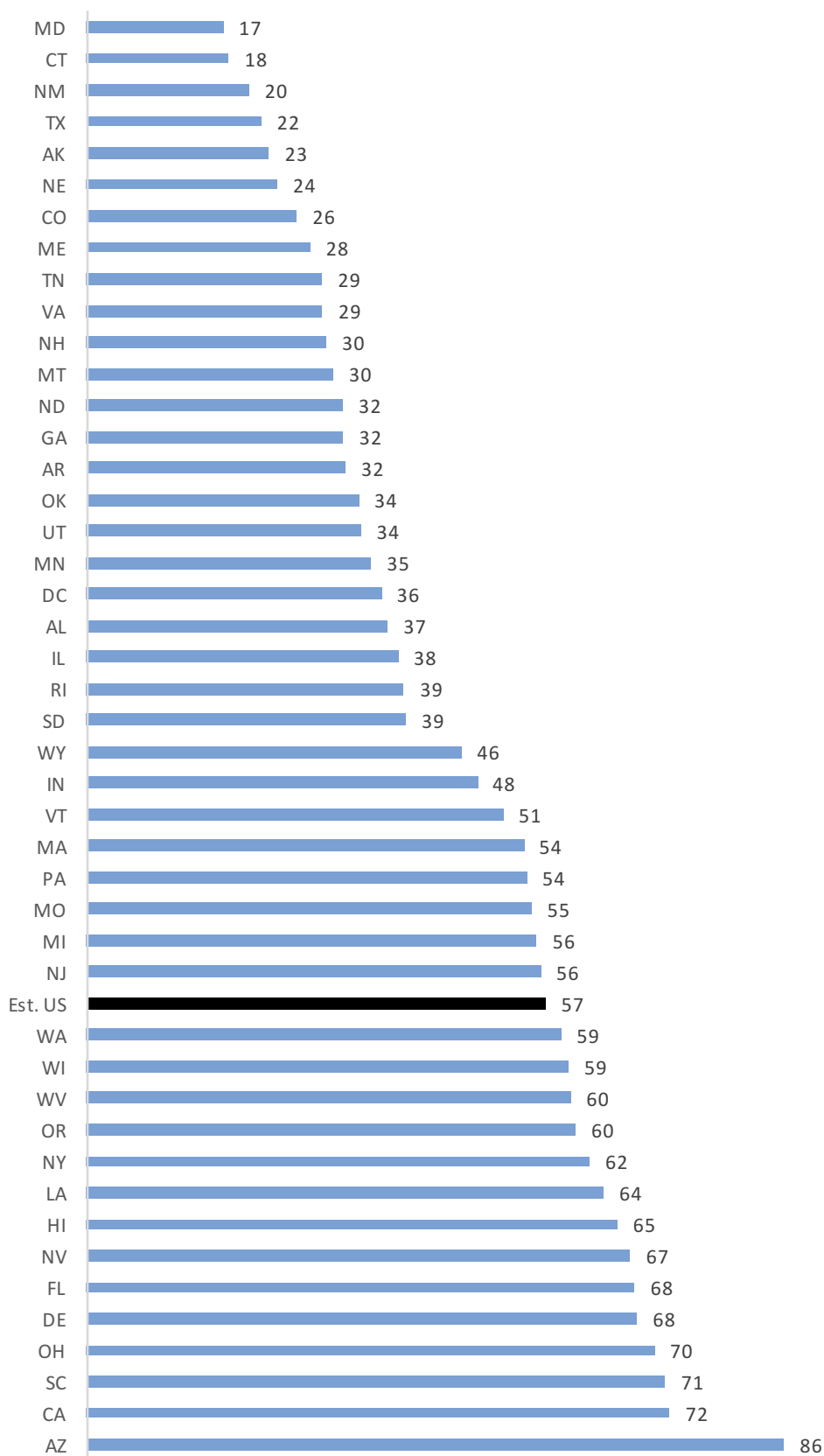


Table 1.4 Host Home/Family Foster Homes and People with IDD in Them
by State and Setting Size on June 30, 2014

Setting Size	Number of Settings					Number of People with IDD					People per site
	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	Total	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	Total	
N States	38	40	39	42	39	40	41	43	44	46	38
AL	156	1	157	1	158	199	4	203	7	210 *	1.3
AK	203 ^e	0	203 ^e	0	203 ^e	203	0	203	0	203	1.0
AZ	933	0	933	0	933	1,462	0	1,462	0	1,462	1.6
AR	570	0	570	0	570	570	0	570	0	570	1.0
CA	DNF	0	DNF	0	DNF	4,472	0	4,472	0	4,472	DNF
CO	1,303 *	0	1,303 *	0	1,303 *	2,605 *	0	2,605 *	0	2,605 *	2.0
CT	310	2	312	0	312	447	12	459	0	459	1.5
DE	117	0	117	0	117	126	0	126	0	126	1.1
DC	62	0	62	0	62	88	0	88	0	88	1.4
FL	51	38	89	8	97	75	166	241	67	308	3.2
GA	927 ^e	0	927 ^e	0	927 ^e	1,215 ^e	0	1,215 ^e	0	1,215 ^e	1.3
HI	DNF	DNF	294	0	294 *	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	448 ^d	0 ^d	448 *	1.5
ID	399	30	429	0	429	548	66	614	0	614	1.4
IL	187	0	187	0	187	216	0	216	0	216	1.2
IN	145	2	147	0	147	198	8	206	0	206	1.4
IA	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	1.0
KS	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF
KY	87	0	87	0	87	DNF *	0	DNF *	0	DNF *	DNF
LA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
ME	642	3	645	0	645	701	13	714	0	714	1.1
MD	195	0	195	0	195	210	0	210	0	210	1.1
MA	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	DNF *	3,296 *	DNF
MI	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	20	9	29	4	33	DNF
MN	870	6	876	0	876	929	24	953	0	953	1.1
MS	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MO	355	0	355	0	355	375	0	375	0	375	1.1
MT	37 ^e	0 ^e	37 ^e	0	37 ^e	43 ^e	0	43 ^e	0 ^e	43 ^e	1.2
NE	612	1	613	0	613	726	4	730	0	730	1.2
NV	61	1	62	0	62	76	4	80	0	80	1.3
NH	953	1	954	1	955	1,193	4	1,197	7	1,204	1.3
NJ	407	0	407	0	407	804	0	804	0	804	2.0
NM	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,808 ^{e*}	0	1,808	DNF
NY	996	183	1,179	0	1,179	1,501	558	2,059	0	2,059	1.7
NC	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
ND	24	0	24	0	24	24	0	24	0	24	1.0
OH	1,956	6	1,962	4	1,966	2,172	24	2,196	43	2,239	1.1
OK	376	0	376	0	376	376	0	376	0	376	1.0
OR	781	494	1,275	3	1,278	DNF	DNF	3,401	0	3,401	2.7
PA	1,188	0	1,188	0	1,188	1,480	0	1,480	0	1,480	1.2
RI	262	0 ^e	262 ^e	0 ^e	262 ^e	247	0	247	0	247	0.9
SC	137	0	137	0	137	164	0	164	0	164	1.2
SD	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1.0
TN	269	0	269	0	269	344	0	344	0	344	1.3
TX	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	12,630 ^d	DNF
UT	269 ^e	0	269 ^e	0	269 ^e	307	0	307	0	307	1.1
VT	1,141	0	1,141	0	1,141	1,319	0	1,319	0	1,319	1.2
VA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,341	28	1,369	4	1,373	DNF
WA	670 ^e	5 ^e	675 ^e	0	675 ^e	813	15 ^e	828 ^e	0	828 ^e	1.2
WV	DNF	0	DNF	0	DNF	103	0	103	0	103	DNF
WI	1,695	0	1,695	0	1,695	5,800 *	0	5,800	0	5,800	3.4
WY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	67 *	DNF
Reported US Total	19,349	773	20,416	17	20,433	33,495	939	40,091	132	56,216	
Estimated US Total	40,423	1,491	41,914	28	41,942	57,409	1,547	58,956	190	59,146	1.4

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish * See state notes in Appendix

(55%), Nevada (85%), North Dakota (59%), Ohio (52%), and Tennessee (66%).

An estimated 97% (129,727 people) of those living in Own Home settings lived alone or shared their home with one or two other people with IDD. An estimated 3% (3,857 people) lived in Own Home settings shared by four to six people with IDD. Twenty-nine states reported not serving any people with IDD in Own Home settings shared by four or more people. States reporting the largest numbers people living in Own Home settings were California (24,510), Michigan (6,194), New York (10,350), and Ohio (15,326). States reporting the fewest LTSS recipients with IDD living in Own Home settings were Delaware (18), the District of Columbia (15), Mississippi (26), and West Virginia (0).

Host Home/Family Foster Home

Forty-six states reported the total number of LTSS recipients with IDD living in Host Home/Family Foster Homes. However, only 40 states described all size categories and only 38 states reported the total number of Host Home/Family Foster Home settings.

On June 30, 2014, an estimated 59,146 people with IDD lived in 41,942 Host Home/Family Foster Home settings (See **Table 1.4**). Of those people, an estimated

- 57,409 lived in homes with 3 or fewer people with IDD,
- 1,547 lived in homes of four to six people with IDD, and
- 190 lived in homes of seven to fifteen people with IDD.

The average Host Home/Family Foster Home served 1.4 people with IDD. The number of people per home varied by state. There was only one person per home in Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and South Dakota. There were more than two people with IDD per home in Colorado, Florida, New Jersey, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

States with the largest number of Host Home/Family Foster Home settings were Colorado (1,303), New York (1,179), Ohio (1,966), Oregon (1,278), Pennsylvania (1,188), Vermont (1,141), and Wisconsin (1,695). States serving the greatest number of people with IDD in Host Family/Family Foster Homes were California (4,472), Massachusetts (3,296), Oregon (3,401), Texas (12,630), and Wisconsin (5,800).

IDD Group Homes and Facilities

IDD group homes and facilities include

- ICF/IID certified settings
- IDD Group homes and facilities of all sizes and
- Other nonstate IDD residential settings

IDD group homes and facilities do not include own home or host home/family foster home settings, nursing homes or psychiatric facilities. Setting size information is reported for ICF/IID certified settings and IDD group homes but not for nonstate other facilities.

Settings

Forty-two states described the size of IDD group homes and ICF/IID settings (See **Table 1.5**). On June 30, 2014, people with IDD received LTSS in an estimated 63,266 IDD group homes or ICF/IID facilities including:

- 24,983 (39%) serving three or fewer people
- 30,822 (49%) serving four to six people,
- 6,691 (11%) serving 7 to 15 people, and
- 770 (1%) serving 16 or more people.

People with IDD also lived in an estimated 16,547 nonstate other settings. Altogether people with IDD received LTSS while living in 79,814 IDD group homes, ICF/IID facilities or nonstate other settings in 2014. Some states were unable to report the size of IDD group homes due to incomplete data from managed care organizations.

While the majority of IDD group homes and facilities were shared by six or fewer people, the proportion varied by state. All of the IDD group homes and facilities in Alaska, Hawaii, and Vermont served six or fewer people compared to fewer than 20% in Iowa (19%) and Arkansas (17%).

Table 1.5 IDD Group Residences and People with IDD Living in Them by Setting Size and State on June 30, 2014 ¹

Size	Number of Settings (Except Non-State Other)						Number of People with IDD (Except Non-State Other)					
	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	16+	All Sizes	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	16+	All Sizes
N States	41	36	37	39	39	42	41	39	42	42	41	46
AL	870	107	977	76	0	1,053	1,931	403*	2,334	644	0	2,978
AK	203	171*	374	16*	0*	390	400 ^e	128 ^{e*}	528 ^e	0*	DNF*	528 ^e
AZ	537	394	931	3	3	937	1,564*	1,242*	2,806	25	134	2,965
AR	106	20	126	100	24	250	115	56	171	940	1,427	2,538
CA	DNF	DNF	5,504	123	70	5,697	DNF	DNF	25,487	1,176	2,660	29,323
CO	0	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	998	998	154	DNF	DNF
CT	588	522	1,110	37	6	1,153	1,393	2,673	4,066	278	521	4,865
DE	199	123	322	0	2	324	439	564	1,003	0	125	1,128
DC	457	99	556	2	0	558	811	465	1,276	8	0	1,284
FL	125	1,294	1,419	175	62	1,656	209	6,064	6,273	1,310	2,918	10,501
GA	997 ^e	245 ^e	1,242 ^e	1 ^e	3	1,246	1,823 ^e	996 ^e	2,819 ^e	11 ^e	249	3,079 ^e
HI	0 ^e	57 ^d	57 ^d	0	0	57	0 ^d	239 ^d	239 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d	239*
ID	1	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	143	0	DNF	DNF	DNF*	DNF*	699
IL	258	878	1,136	822	74	2,032	516	4,355	4,871	7,242	4,773	16,886
IN	0	343	343	305	2	650	0	1,605	1,605	2,339	163	4,107
IA	9	104	113	89	25	227	24	500	524	872	1,304	2,700
KS	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF*	DNF*	DNF*	DNF*	DNF*	DNF*
KY	106	13	119	3	6	128	DNF*	DNF*	DNF*	24	456	DNF*
LA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
ME	759	116	875	11 ^e	4	890	1,261	498	1,759	114 ^e	58	1,931 ^{e*}
MD	1,583	457	2,040	32	3	2,075	3,703	1,946	5,649	240	185	6,074
MA	1,468*	1,440*	2,908*	79*	3*	2,990	2,428*	6,435*	8,863*	652*	497*	10,012*
MI	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	125	1,927	2,052	286	188	2,526
MN	12	6,059	6,071	43	17	6,131	DNF	9,854	9,879	436	379	10,694
MS	172	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	292	285	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	2,938
MO	133	250	383	140	13	536	351	1,112	1,463	1,072	546	3,081
MT	2	84	86	79	1	166	5 ^e	536 ^e	541 ^e	632 ^e	51	1,224 ^e
NE	785*	106	891	21	6	918	883	500	1,383	172	333	1,888
NV	0	7	7	0	2	9	0	35	35	0	65	100*
NH	150	17	167	2	1	170	265	84	349	18	25	392
NJ	1,103 ^e	1,093 ^e	2,196 ^e	112	DNF	DNF	2,210	4,375	6,585	922	2,434	9,941
NM	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	113	DNF ^e	DNF	1,789 ^{e*}	DNF	0	1,789*
NY	1,886	2,404	4,290	2,052	47	6,389	3,390	12,067	15,457	18,588	1,354	35,399
NC	329 ^e	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,613	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
ND	0	51	51	58	2	111	0	268	268	469	116	853
OH	216	471	687	310	88	1,085	390	2,234	2,624	2,668	3,984	9,276
OK	0	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	221	0	DNF ^e	DNF	DNF ^e	DNF	2,072
OR	327	460	787	25	16	828	900	2,216	3,116	195	38	3,349
PA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	4,505	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	14,293 ^{e*}
RI	161	198	359	26	1	386	312	913	1,225	206	25	1,456
SC	136	525	661	106	5	772	361	2,104	2,465	865	701	4,031
SD	531	87	618	71	2	691	754	431	1,185	647	190	2,022
TN	89	142	231	88	3	322	220	606	826	668	226	1,720
TX	DNF	DNF	DNF	48	18	DNF	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	14,312 ^d	553 ^d	3,738 ^d	18,603 ^d
UT	679 ^e	79 ^e	758 ^e	7 ^e	16	781	1,093 ^e	400 ^e	1,493 ^e	71 ^e	814	2,378 ^e
VT	39	17	56	0	0	56	56	85	141	0	0	141
VA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	523	2,824	3,347	1,097	789	5,233
WA	1,113 ^e	159 ^e	1,272 ^e	13 ^e	4	1,289	1,586 ^e	737 ^e	2,323 ^e	120 ^e	789 ^e	3,232 ^e
WV	DNF	DNF	DNF	50	0	DNF	1,016*	228	1,244	399	0	1,643
WI	0	547	547	3	24	574	0	2,561*	2,561	22	769	3,352
WY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	729*
Reported US Total	16,129	19,139	40,270	5,128	553	54,427	31,342	75,264	147,934	46,135	33,024	246,190
Estimated US Total	24,983	30,822	55,805	6,691	770	63,266	52,677	122,429	175,105	55,434	42,651	273,191

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish all component elements * See state notes in Appendix ¹ This table excludes people living with family members, host family/family foster settings, own home settings, nursing homes or psychiatric facilities. People in non-state "other" settings are reported separately. The grand total including Nonstate other is 292,012.

Table 1.5 (Continued) IDD Group Residences and People with IDD Living in Them by Setting Size and State on June 30, 2014

Size	Non-State Other		Estimated Total	
	Settings	People	Settings	People
N States	37	46	31	42
AL	0	0	1,053	2,978
AK	0	0	390	528
AZ	11	11	948	2,976
AR	0	0	250	2,538
CA	0 ^e	0	5,697	29,323
CO	596 [*]	1,192	DNF	DNF
CT	0	0	1,153	4,865
DE	0	0	324	1,128
DC	1	1	559	1,285
FL	DNF	956	DNF	11,457
GA	20 ^e	22 ^e	1,266	3,101
HI	DNF	168 [*]	DNF	407
ID	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
IL	0	0	2,032	16,886
IN	0	0	650	4,107
IA	0	0	227	2,700
KS	0	0	DNF	DNF
KY	0	0	128	DNF
LA	0	0	DNF	DNF
ME	DNF	109 [*]	DNF	2,040
MD	2,141	2,192	4,216	8,266
MA	DNF [*]	DNF [*]	DNF	2,038
MI	DNF	23 [*]	DNF	2,549
MN	5,801	5,901	11,932	16,595
MS	0 ^{e*}	0 ^{e*}	292	2,938
MO	0	0	536	3,081
MT	0	0	166	1,224
NE	0	0	918	1,888
NV	67 [*]	109 [*]	76	209
NH	0	0	170	392
NJ	DNF	412	DNF	10,353
NM	0	0	113	1,789
NY	0 ^e	0 ^e	6,389	35,399
NC	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
ND	0	0	111	853
OH	DNF	2,430	DNF	11,706
OK	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OR	0	0	828	3,349
PA	DNF [*]	4,582 ^e	DNF	18,875
RI	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
SC	0	0	772	4,031
SD	0	0	691	2,022
TN	0	0	322	1,720
TX	0 ^d	0 ^d	DNF	18,603
UT	0	0	781	2,378
VT	0	0	56	141
VA	0	0	DNF	5,233
WA	130 ^e	340 ^e	1,419	3,572
WV	0	0	DNF	1,643
WI	DNF	74	DNF	3,426
WY	DNF	52 [*]	DNF	781
Reported US Total	8,767	18,574	63,194	264,764
Estimated US Total	16,547	18,821	79,814	292,012

People

Thirty-nine states reported the total number of people living in ICF/IID or IDD group home settings and 37 states reported the total number of people in nonstate other settings. An estimated 273,191 people lived in IDD group homes: including

- 52,677 (19%) in settings of three or fewer people,
- 122,429 (45%) in settings of 4 to 6 people,
- 55,434 (20%) in settings of 7 to 15 people, and
- 42,651 (16%) in facilities with 16 or more residents.

An additional 18,821 people with IDD lived nonstate other settings in 16 states. Altogether, an estimated 292,012 people lived in an IDD group setting in 2014.

ALL NONFAMILY IDD SETTINGS

Tables 1.6 through 1.8, compare state-operated and nonstate operated nonfamily settings on June 30, 2014. All state-operated IDD settings are included. Nonstate settings included 1) group homes, host/foster family homes, own homes, and 2) nonstate other settings. Nonstate other settings are reported separately on these tables. These tables exclude people living with a family member or in nursing homes or psychiatric facilities.

Settings

Size data were provided by 50 states for state-operated settings, and by 27 states for nonstate settings (See **Table 1.6**). On June 30, 2014, LTSS recipients with IDD lived in an estimated 217,588 nonfamily settings. Of those,

- 2,160 (1%) were state-operated IDD settings,
- 198,880 (91%) were nonstate group home, host/foster family home or own home settings, and
- 16,547 (8%) were nonstate other settings.

Of the 2,160 state-operated nonfamily IDD settings

- 345 (16%) in 14 states served 1 to 3 people
- 951 (44%) in 19 states served 4 to 6 people
- 713 (33%) in 13 states served 7 to 15 people, and
- 151 (7%) in 37 states served 16 or more people.

Table 1.6 Number of Non-Family IDD Settings by Size, Type of Operation and State on June 30, 2014¹

Size	Nonstate Residential Settings By Size							State Residential Settings by Size							Total Settings by Size ¹				Nonstate Other	Estimated Total	
	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	16+	Subtotal		1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	16+	Subtotal		1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15			16+
N States	29	30	28	39	40	28		50	49	50	50	50		29	29	28	38	39	28	37	51
AL	1,123	108	1,231	77	0	1,308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,123	108	1,231	77	0	1,308	0	1,308
AK	817	171	988	16	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	817	171	988	16	0	1,004	0	1,004
AZ	1,638	390	2,028	0	1	2,029	6	4	10	3	2	15	1,644	394	2,038	3	3	2,044	11	2,055	
AR	1,289	26	1,315	100	19	1,434	0	0	0	0	5	5	1,289	26	1,315	100	24	1,439	0	1,439	
CA	DNF	DNF	DNF	123	65	DNF	0	0	0	0	5	5	DNF	DNF	DNF	123	70	DNF	0	27,031	
CO	DNF	175	DNF	0	0	DNF	0	DNF	0	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	596	4,862	
CT	1,989	487	2,476	23	0	2,499	14	37	51	14	6	71	2,003	524	2,527	37	6	2,570	0	2,570	
DE	332	121	453	0	1	454	2	2	4	0	1	5	334	123	457	0	2	459	0	459	
DC	533	99	632	2	0	634	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	99	632	2	0	634	1	635	
FL	DNF	DNF	DNF	183	57	DNF	0	0	0	0	5	5	DNF	DNF	DNF	183	62	DNF	DNF	6,730	
GA	2,877	254	3,131	1	0	3,132	0	0	0	0	3	3	2,877	254	3,131	1	3	3,135	20	3,155	
HI	DNF	DNF	531	0	0	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	DNF	DNF	531	0	0	531	DNF	682	
ID	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	1	0	1	0	1	2	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,866	
IL	1,036	878	1,914	822	67	2,803	0	0	0	0	7	7	1,036	878	1,914	822	74	2,810	0	2,810	
IN	3,102	419	3,521	305	2	3,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,102	419	3,521	305	2	3,828	0	3,828	
IA	DNF	DNF	DNF	89	23	DNF	9	8	17	0	2	19	DNF	DNF	DNF	89	25	DNF	0	3,068	
KS	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	0	7	2	9	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	2,433	
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	2	DNF	0	0	0	3	4	7	DNF	DNF	DNF	3	6	DNF	0	450	
LA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	2	2	2	2	6	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	2,251	
ME	2,039	119	2,158	11	4	2,173	4	0	4	0	0	4	2,043	119	2,162	11	4	2,177	DNF	2,275	
MD	3,965	461	4,426	32	0	4,458	0	0	0	0	3	3	3,965	461	4,426	32	3	4,461	2,141	6,602	
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	DNF	34	199	233	23	3	259	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	3	DNF	DNF	7,689	
MI	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	0	0	0	0	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	7,286	
MN	3,455	5,960	9,415	43	17	9,475	12	105	117	0	0	117	3,467	6,065	9,532	43	17	9,592	5,801	15,393	
MS	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	76	23	99	60	6	165	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	304	
MO	2,091	241	2,332	140	6	2,478	65	9	74	0	7	81	2,156	250	2,406	140	13	2,559	0	2,559	
MT	124	84	208	79	0	287	0	0	0	0	1	1	124	84	208	79	1	288	0	288	
NE	2,402	134	2,536	19	2	2,557	0	0	0	2	4	6	2,402	134	2,536	21	6	2,563	0	2,563	
NV	804	165	969	0	1	970	0	0	0	0	1	1	804	165	969	0	2	971	67	1,038	
NH	1,591	17	1,608	3	1	1,612	0	1	1	0	0	1	1,591	18	1,609	3	1	1,613	0	1,613	
NJ	1,630	1,092	2,722	97	DNF	DNF	4	1	5	15	7	27	1,634	1,093	2,727	112	DNF	DNF	DNF	2,876	
NM	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	DNF	DNF	DNF	25	0	0	25	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	DNF	0	1,676	
NY	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,522	31	DNF	68	426	494	530	16	1,040	DNF	DNF	DNF	2,052	47	DNF	0	14,993	
NC	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	2	2	0	4	6	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	4,444	
ND	1,265	51	1,316	58	1	1,375	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,265	51	1,316	58	2	1,376	0	1,376	
OH	14,468	678	15,146	314	78	15,538	0	0	0	0	0	10	14,468	678	15,146	314	88	15,548	DNF	17,729	

OK	1,402	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,645	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1,402	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,647	DNF	1,647	0	2,666
OR	DNF	931	DNF	DNF	28	16	DNF	0	23	23	0	0	23	DNF	954	DNF	28	16	DNF	DNF	0	12,992	988
PA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	0	0	5	5	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	990
RI	397	176	DNF	DNF	23	1	DNF	26	22	48	3	0	51	423	198	DNF	26	1	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	1,226
SC	354	525	879	106	0	985	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	354	525	879	106	5	990	0	2,657	0	17,650
SD	1,066	87	1,153	71	1	1,225	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,066	87	1,153	71	2	1,226	0	2,105	0	2,105
TN	2,424	113	2,537	87	1	2,625	0	29	29	1	2	32	32	2,424	142	2,566	88	3	2,657	0	1,495	0	2,634
TX	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	5	DNF	0	2	2	0	13	15	15	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	18	DNF	0	4,120	0	509
UT	2,003	79	2,082	7	15	2,104	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2,003	79	2,082	7	16	2,105	0	6,152	0	417
VT	1,478	17	1,495	0	0	1,495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,478	17	1,495	0	0	1,495	0	8,767	0	217,588
VA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	16,547	0	217,588
WA	3,629	305	3,934	13	0	3,947	17	22	39	0	4	43	43	3,646	327	3,973	13	4	3,990	130	201,040	0	217,588
WV	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	DNF	0	16	16	50	0	66	66	DNF	DNF	DNF	50	0	DNF	0	76,763	0	217,588
WI	DNF	DNF	DNF	3	21	DNF	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	DNF	DNF	DNF	3	24	DNF	DNF	16,547	0	217,588
WY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	8,767	0	217,588
Reported US Total	61,323	14,363	73,136	4,397	438	74,605	338	933	1,296	713	149	2,158	2,160	61,473	14,443	73,470	5,018	553	76,763	8,767	201,040	16,547	217,588
Estimated US Total	159,471	32,443	192,254	6,007	619	198,880	345	951	1,296	713	151	2,160	2,160	159,815	33,395	193,550	6,720	770	201,040	16,547	217,588	16,547	217,588

DNF Did not furnish. This table excludes family homes, nursing homes, and psychiatric settings. It includes (CF/ILD, group homes, host homes and family foster homes, own home, and "other" settings. Nonstate "other" settings are reported as a total only (not broken down by size) and are not included in the total by setting size column. The grand total includes all listed setting types and sizes.

There were no state-operated IDD facilities in Alabama, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, Michigan, or Vermont.

Of the estimated 198,880 nonstate nonfamily IDD settings,

- 159,471 (80%) served 1 to 3 people,
- 32,443 (16%) served 4 to 6 people
- 6,007 (3%) served 7 to 15 people, and
- 619 (0.3%) served 16 or more people.

People

The number of people in state operated nonfamily settings was reported by 50 states (See **Table 1.7**). The number of people in nonstate group home, host/foster family and own home settings was reported by 37 states. The number of people in nonstate other settings was reported by 46 states. On June 30, 2014 an estimated 483,794 people lived in nonfamily settings. Of those

- 33,263 (7%) lived in state-operated settings
- 431,710 (89%) lived in nonstate group home, host/foster family home or own home settings, and
- 18,821 (4%) lived in nonstate other settings.

In most states, 90% or more of all LTSS recipients with IDD in nonfamily settings were served by a nonstate entity. States in which fewer than 90% of those individuals lived in nonstate settings were Arkansas (76%), Connecticut (87%), New Jersey (82%), New York (85%), South Carolina (86%), Washington (88%) and West Virginia (72%)

Of the 33,263 people in state-operated nonfamily settings, an estimated

- 779 (2%) lived in settings of 3 or fewer people,
- 4,482 (13%) lived in settings of 4 to 6 people,
- 6,402 (19%) lived in settings of 7 to 15 people, and
- 21,600 (65%) lived in settings of 16 or more people with IDD.

Of the 431,710 people in nonstate group homes, host/foster family homes or own home settings, an estimated

- 239,034 (55%) lived in settings of three or fewer people,
- 123,351 (29%) lived in settings of 4 to 6 people,

Table 1.7 People in Non-Family IDD Group Homes, Host/Foster Family, Own Home and Other IDD Settings by Size and Type of Operation as of June 30, 2014

State	Nonstate Settings						State Settings						Total Setting Size Reported						NS Other All Sizes		Estimated Total
	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	Total	Total	
N States	34	34	37	41	43	43	50	50	51	51	50	50	34	34	37	41	42	42	46	46	51
AL	2,262	407	2,669	651	0	3,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,262	407	2,669	651	0	3,320	0	0	3,320
AK	1,014	128	1,142	0	0	1,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,014	128	1,142	0	0	1,142	0	0	1,142
AZ	3,293	1,223	4,516	0	37	4,553	15	19	34	25	97	156	3,308	1,242	4,550	25	134	4,709	11	11	4,720
AR	1,298	82	1,380	940	521	2,841	0	0	0	0	0	906	1,298	82	1,380	940	1,427	3,747	0	0	3,747
CA	DNF	DNF	54,469	1,176	1,540	57,185	0	0	0	0	0	1,120	DNF	DNF	54,469	1,176	2,660	58,305	0	0	58,305
CO	6,489	875	7,364	0	0	7,364	0	123	123	154	DNF	DNF	6,489	998	7,487	154	DNF	DNF	1,192	0	8,996
CT	2,945	2,484	5,429	173	0	5,602	33	201	234	105	521	860	2,978	2,685	5,663	278	521	6,462	0	0	6,462
DE	578	555	1,133	0	69	1,202	5	9	14	0	56	70	583	564	1,147	0	125	1,272	0	0	1,272
DC	914	465	1,379	8	0	1,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	465	1,379	8	0	1,387	1	1	1,388
FL	6,026	6,230	12,256	1,377	2,045	15,678	0	0	0	0	873	873	6,026	6,230	12,256	1,377	2,918	16,551	956	0	17,507
GA	4,147	1,035	5,182	11	0	5,193	0	0	0	0	249	249	4,147	1,035	5,182	11	249	5,442	22	0	5,464
HI	DNF	DNF	867	0	0	867	0	0	0	0	0	0	DNF	DNF	867	0	0	867	168	0	1,035
ID	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	5	5	0	26	31	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	3,117
IL	1,441	4,355	5,796	7,242	3,012	16,050	0	0	0	0	1,761	1,761	1,441	4,355	5,796	7,242	4,773	17,811	0	0	17,811
IN	5,393	1,910	7,303	2,339	163	9,805	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,393	1,910	7,303	2,339	163	9,805	0	0	9,805
IA	DNF	DNF	DNF	872	900	DNF	24	36	60	0	404	464	DNF	DNF	DNF	872	1,304	DNF	0	0	6,659
KS	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	0	0	319	319	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	5,908
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	152	DNF	0	0	0	24	304	328	DNF	DNF	DNF	24	456	DNF	0	0	4,756
LA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	8	8	21	454	483	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	7,200
ME	2,627	511	3,138	114	58	3,310	5	0	5	0	0	5	2,632	511	3,143	114	58	3,315	109	0	3,424
MD	6,264	1,963	8,227	240	0	8,467	0	0	0	0	185	185	6,264	1,963	8,227	240	185	8,652	2,192	0	10,844
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	14,388	88	858	946	173	497	1,616	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	497	16,004	DNF	0	16,006
MI4	488	2,101	8,275	290	188	8,753	0	0	0	0	0	0	488	2,101	8,275	290	188	8,753	23	0	15,298
MN	DNF	9,450	13,017	436	379	13,832	25	428	453	0	0	453	DNF	9,878	13,470	436	379	14,285	5,901	0	20,186
MS	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	141	93	234	561	1,139	1,934	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	2,964
MO	4,722	1,076	5,798	1,072	114	6,984	174	36	210	0	432	642	4,896	1,112	6,008	1,072	546	7,626	0	0	7,626
MT	198	536	734	632	0	1,366	0	0	0	0	51	51	198	536	734	632	51	1,417	0	0	1,417
NE	2,848	650	3,498	154	219	3,871	0	0	0	18	114	132	2,848	650	3,498	172	333	4,003	0	0	4,003
NV	1,067	683	1,750	0	18	1,768	0	0	0	0	47	47	1,067	683	1,750	0	65	1,815	109	0	1,924
NH	1,946	82	2,028	25	25	2,078	0	6	6	0	0	6	1,946	88	2,034	25	25	2,084	0	0	2,084
NJ	3,126	4,369	7,495	810	599	8,904	12	6	18	112	1,835	1,965	3,138	4,375	7,513	922	2,434	10,869	412	0	11,281
NM	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	DNF	DNF	DNF	66	0	0	66	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	0	DNF	0	0	3,662
NY	15,075	10,573	25,648	13,830	967	40,445	166	2,052	2,218	4,758	387	7,363	15,241	12,625	27,866	18,588	1,354	47,808	0	0	47,808
NC	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	8	8	0	1,220	1,228	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	9,469
ND	1,265	268	1,533	469	30	2,032	0	0	0	0	86	86	1,265	268	1,533	469	116	2,118	0	0	2,118
OH	17,082	3,064	20,146	2,711	3,063	25,920	0	0	0	0	921	921	17,082	3,064	20,146	2,711	3,984	26,841	2,430	0	29,271

OK	2,178	DNF	DNF	DNF	4,299	0	0	0	0	0	47	47	2,178	DNF	DNF	DNF	4,346	DNF	4,346	
OR	DNF	DNF	7,189	195	38	7,422	0	108	108	0	0	108	DNF	DNF	7,297	195	38	7,530	0	7,530
PA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	19,220	0	0	0	0	0	995	995	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	20,215	4,582	24,797	
RI	525	781	1,780	162	25	1,967	34	132	166	44	0	210	559	913	1,946	206	25	2,177	DNF	2,177
SC	1,188	2,104	3,292	865	0	4,157	0	0	0	0	701	701	1,188	2,104	3,292	865	701	4,858	0	4,858
SD	1,310	431	1,741	647	50	2,438	0	0	0	0	140	140	1,310	431	1,741	647	190	2,578	0	2,578
TN	4,546	495	5,041	660	83	5,784	0	111	111	8	143	262	4,546	606	5,152	668	226	6,046	0	6,046
TX	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	376	32,254	0	9	9	0	3,362	3,371	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	3,738	35,625	0	35,625
UT	2,558	400	2,958	71	652	3,681	0	0	0	0	202	202	2,558	400	2,958	71	854	3,883	0	3,843
VT	1,692	85	1,777	0	0	1,777	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,692	85	1,777	0	0	1,777	0	1,777
VA	2,072	2,860	4,932	1,101	176	6,209	0	0	0	0	613	613	2,072	2,860	4,932	1,101	789	6,822	0	6,822
WA	5,379	1,340	6,719	120	0	6,839	47	86	133	0	789	922	5,426	1,426	6,852	120	789	7,761	340	8,101
WV	1,119	138	1,257	0	0	1,257	0	90	90	399	0	489	1,119	228	1,347	399	0	1,746	0	1,746
WI	DNF	DNF	DNF	22	403	14,106	0	0	0	0	366	366	DNF	DNF	DNF	22	769	14,472	74	14,546
WY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	876	0	0	0	0	75	75	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	951	52	1,003	
Reported US Total	115,075	63,709	248,858	39,415	15,862	386,551	769	4,424	5,259	6,402	21,437	32,821	115,566	67,008	252,781	45,062	33,024	419,372	18,574	483,794
Estimated US Total	239,034	123,351	362,385	49,222	20,104	431,710	779	4,482	5,261	6,402	21,600	33,263	255,748	127,833	367,646	55,624	41,704	464,973	18,821	483,794

DNF Did not furnish *This table excludes people in family homes, nursing homes, and psychiatric settings. It includes CFI/ID, group homes, host homes and family foster homes, own home, and "other" state operated IDD settings. People in nonstate "other" settings are listed separately without size estimates.

DNF Did not furnish. This table excludes people in family homes, nursing homes, and psychiatric settings. It includes (CF/ID, group homes, host homes and family foster homes, own home, and "other" state operated IDD settings. People in nonstate "other" settings are listed separately without size estimates.

- 49,222 (11%) lived in settings of 7 to 15 people, and
- 20,104 (5%) lived in settings of 16 or more people.

The proportion of people living in state versus nonstate settings varied by setting size.

- Of the 367,646 people in settings of six or fewer people, 99% lived in nonstate settings.
- Of the 55,624 people in settings of 7 to 15 people, 88% lived in nonstate settings.
- Of the 41,704 people in IDD settings of 16 or more people, 48% lived in nonstate settings.
- More than 20% of people in nonfamily IDD settings lived in settings of 16 or more people in Arkansas (38%), Illinois (27%), New Jersey (22%), and Utah (22%).

Of the combined total of 464,973 people with IDD living in state or nonstate nonfamily settings (other than nonstate other settings)

- 55% lived in settings of 3 or fewer people with IDD
- 27% lived in settings of 4 to 6 people,
- 12% lived in settings of 7 to 15 people, and
- 9% lived in settings of 16 or more people.

Average People per Nonfamily Setting

The average number of people per nonfamily setting was calculated from the US estimates from Tables 1.6 and 1.7 and includes state nonfamily, nonstate nonfamily and nonstate other settings (See **Table 1.8**). Overall, an estimated 483,794 people lived in 217,588 nonfamily settings as of June 30, 2014 (an average of 2.22 people per setting). Across states, the average people per nonfamily setting ranged from 1.14 in Alaska to 10.58 in Illinois. States with per setting averages of 1.5 or less included Alaska, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Vermont. States with per setting averages of 4.9 or more were Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, and South Carolina.

Proportion of People in Nonfamily, Settings Living in Homes Shared by 1 to 3 People or 4 to 6 People

One indicator of the extent to which LTSS for people with IDD are being provided in small home and community based settings is the proportion of LTSS recipients who do not live with a family member who live in settings of 1 to 3 or 4 to 6 people. In a change from 2013 and earlier, computation of these proportions for 2014 excludes

Table 1.8 Average Size of Non-Family IDD Settings and Proportion Living in Settings of 3 or Fewer or 6 and Fewer People on June 30, 2014

State	Nonfamily IDD Group Settings			% in Settings with	
	Total Facilities	Total People	People Per Setting	3 or Fewer People	6 or Fewer People
AL	1,308	3,320	2.54	68%	80%
AK	1,004	1,142	1.14	89%	100%
AZ	2,055	4,720	2.30	70%	97%
AR	1,439	3,747	2.60	35%	37%
CA	27,031	58,305	2.16	61%	93%
CO	4,862	8,996	1.85	83%	96%
CT	2,570	6,462	2.51	46%	88%
DE	459	1,272	2.77	46%	90%
DC	635	1,388	2.19	66%	99%
FL	6,730	17,507	2.60	36%	74%
GA	3,155	5,464	1.73	76%	95%
HI	682	1,035	1.52	72%	100%
ID	1,866	3,117	1.67	74%	83%
IL	2,810	17,811	6.34	8%	33%
IN	3,828	9,805	2.56	55%	74%
IA	3,068	6,659	2.17	58%	67%
KS	2,433	5,908	2.43	46%	81%
KY	450	4,756	10.58	86%	90%
LA	2,251	7,200	3.20	33%	57%
ME	2,275	3,424	1.51	79%	95%
MD	6,602	10,844	1.64	72%	95%
MA	7,689	16,006	2.08	52%	93%
MI	7,286	15,298	2.10	58%	97%
MN	15,393	20,186	1.31	25%	94%
MS	304	2,964	9.75	10%	25%
MO	2,559	7,626	2.98	64%	79%
MT	288	1,417	4.92	14%	52%
NE	2,563	4,003	1.56	71%	87%
NV	1,038	1,924	1.85	59%	96%
NH	1,613	2,084	1.29	93%	98%
NJ	2,876	11,281	3.92	29%	69%
NM	1,676	3,662	2.18	90%	100%
NY	14,993	47,808	3.19	32%	58%
NC	4,444	9,469	2.13	43%	66%
ND	1,376	2,118	1.54	60%	72%
OH	17,729	29,271	1.65	64%	75%
OK	1,647	4,346	2.64	50%	77%
OR	2,666	7,530	2.82	66%	97%
PA	12,992	24,797	1.91	44%	77%
RI	988	2,177	2.20	47%	89%
SC	990	4,858	4.91	24%	68%
SD	1,226	2,578	2.10	51%	68%
TN	2,657	6,046	2.28	75%	85%
TX	17,650	35,625	2.02	54%	83%
UT	2,105	3,843	1.83	67%	77%
VT	1,495	1,777	1.19	95%	100%
VA	2,634	6,822	2.59	30%	72%
WA	4,120	8,101	1.97	70%	88%
WV	509	1,746	3.43	64%	77%
WI	6,152	14,546	2.36	76%	95%
WY	417	1,003	2.41	42%	79%
Estimated US Total	217,588	483,794	2.22	52%	79%

¹ Excludes people in family homes, nursing homes, psychiatric settings.

² Computation excludes family home, nursing home, psychiatric and nonstate other settings. This table shows estimates for states with incomplete data.

people in nonstate other settings for whom reliable size information is not available.

- In 2014, of the people living in settings other than the home of a family member, 52% lived in settings of three or fewer people and an additional 22% lived in settings of four to six people (for a combined total of 79% in settings of six or fewer people; See **Figure 1.3**).

The proportion living in nonfamily settings of three or fewer people ranged from 8% in Illinois to 95% in Vermont. The proportion was

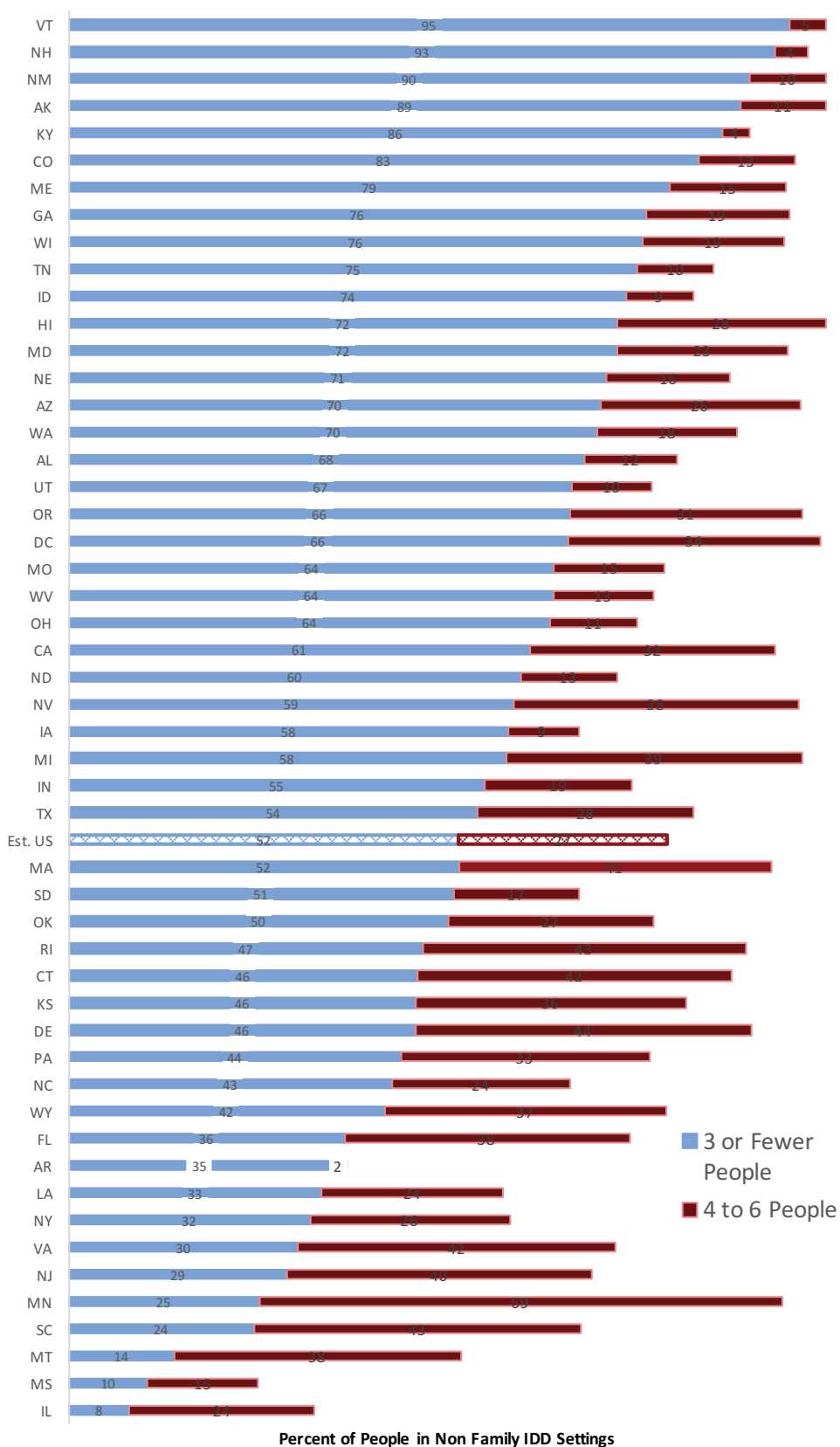
- Greater than 90% in Vermont, New Hampshire, and New Mexico,
- Between 80% and 89% in Arkansas, Kentucky, and Colorado,
- Between 70% and 79% in Maine, Georgia, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Idaho, Hawaii, Maryland, Nebraska, Arizona and Washington,
- Between 52% and 69% in Alabama, Utah, Oregon, the District of Columbia, Missouri, West Virginia, Ohio, California, North Dakota, Nevada, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana and Texas,
- Between 20% and 52% in Massachusetts, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Kansas, Delaware, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Wyoming, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, New York, Virginia, New Jersey, Minnesota and South Carolina
- Fewer than 20% in Montana, Mississippi, and Illinois.

The proportion of people in nonfamily settings of 4 to 6 people ranged from 2% in Arkansas to 69% in Minnesota. The combined proportion of people living in nonfamily settings of 1 to 3 people or 4 to 6 people averaged 79% and ranged from 25% in Mississippi to 100% in Alaska, Hawaii, New Mexico and Vermont.

The proportion in settings of six or fewer people was:

- Between 95% and 99% in the District of Columbia, New Hampshire, Oregon, Michigan, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Maryland, Maine, and Wisconsin,
- Between 90% and 94% in Minnesota, California, Massachusetts, Delaware and Kentucky,
- Between 80% and 89% in Rhode Island, Washington, Connecticut, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, Idaho, Kansas and Alabama,

Figure 1.3 Estimated Percent of Service Recipients with IDD Living in Non-Family Settings of 1 to 3 or 4 to 6 People by State on June 30, 2014 (Sorted by Percent in Settings of 1 to 3 People)



- Between 70% and 79% in Wyoming, Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Utah, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Florida, North Dakota and Virginia,
- Between 50% and 69% in New Jersey, South Carolina, South Dakota, Iowa, North Carolina, New York, Louisiana, and Montana,
- Fewer than 50% in Arkansas (37%), Illinois (33%), and Mississippi (25%).

In five states in which the proportion of people in settings of 3 or fewer people was less than the national average of 52%, proportions in settings of 6 or fewer people in settings was higher than the national average of 79%. The most notable of those states was Minnesota, which reported 25% in settings of 3 or fewer people but 94% in settings of 6 or fewer people. The other states were Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, and Rhode Island.

Discussion

Several studies examining outcomes of LTSS for people with IDD have reported that size and type of living arrangement are significant predictors of outcomes such as everyday choice, use of preventative health care, and expenditures (e.g., Bershadsky, et. al., 2012; Lakin, et. al., 2008; Ticha, et. al., 2012). People in settings of three or fewer people generally had better outcomes than those living in larger settings. In 37 of 43 studies tracking outcomes for people moving from an institutional setting of 16 or more people to a community setting of 6 or fewer people, adaptive behavior (daily living skills) of people who moved improved compared to people who remained in institutions (Larson, Lakin & Hill, 2012).

People with IDD in Psychiatric or Nursing Facilities

In 2014, an estimated 2,775 people with IDD lived in state or nonstate psychiatric facilities, and 21,011 lived in state or nonstate nursing homes (**See Table 1.9**).

Psychiatric Facilities

Of the 2,775 people living in a psychiatric facility on June 30, 2014, an estimated 1,295 lived in state-operated psychiatric facilities. An additional 1,480 people lived in non-state psychiatric facilities. Thirty-four states reported the number of people in state psychiatric facilities but only 22 states

reported the number of people in nonstate psychiatric facilities. Because there was no previous data about people in nonstate psychiatric facilities, it was not possible to generate a US estimated total for that setting. The estimated total for all psychiatric settings assumes all missing values for nonstate psychiatric settings equal zero. Therefore, the U.S. estimated total is very likely an underestimate.

Nursing Homes

Thirty-eight states reported the number of people with IDD living in state operated nursing facilities and 36 states estimated the number in nonstate nursing facilities. For states that provided data for either state or nonstate nursing homes, the estimated total is the number reported for either or both of those setting types. For states that reported neither state nor nonstate nursing



Table 1.9 Estimated Number and Proportion of People with IDD not Living with Family Members who Live in Psychiatric (Psych) or Nursing Facilities (NF) on June 30, 2014

	Psychiatric Facilities (Psych)			Nursing Homes (NH)			Total in Non-Family Settings		
	State	Nonstate	Estimated Total	State	Nonstate	Estimated Total	IDD Settings	IDD + NH + Psych	% in Psych or NH
N States	34	22	51	38	36	51	51	51	51
AL	0	0	0	0	926	926	3,320	4,246	22
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,142	1,142	0
AZ	0	DNF	0 ^c	0	39	39	4,720	4,759	1
AR	0	DNF	0 ^c	56 ^e	566 ^e	622 ^e	3,747	4,369	14
CA	0	44	44	0	1,077	1,077	58,305	59,426	2
CO	0	0	0	0	160	160	8,996	9,156	2
CT	2	2	4	0	375	375	6,462	6,841	6
DE	3	0	3	10	36	46	1,272	1,321	4
DC	0	5	5	0	4 ^{d*}	4 ^d	1,388	1,397	1
FL	28	5	33	0	306	306	17,507	17,846	2
GA	DNF	DNF	0 ^a	DNF	DNF	1,174 ^a	5,464	6,638	18
HI	DNF	DNF	0 ^a	DNF	DNF	61 ^a	1,035	1,096	6
ID	DNF	DNF	0 ^a	DNF	DNF	112 ^a	3,117	3,229	3
IL	0	0	0	0	212	212	17,811	18,023	1
IN	74	0	74	0	1,624	1,624	9,805	11,503	15
IA	DNF [*]	1,406	1,406 ^b	DNF	642	642 ^b	6,659	8,707	24
KS	8	DNF	8	152	DNF	152 ^c	5,908	6,068	3
KY	DNF	DNF	151 ^a	DNF	DNF	647 ^a	4,756	5,554	14
LA	2 ^e	DNF	2 ^c	6 ^e	433 ^e	439	7,200	7,641	6
ME	DNF	17 ^e	17	DNF	2 ^e	81 ^c	3,424	3,522	3
MD	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,844	10,844	0
MA	DNF	DNF	0 ^a	23	230	253	16,006	16,259	2
MI	0	DNF	0 ^c	276	DNF	607 ^c	15,298	15,905	4
MN	4	DNF [*]	4 ^c	0	155	155	20,186	20,345	1
MS	DNF [*]	DNF [*]	0 ^a	DNF [*]	DNF ^{d*}	346 ^a	2,964	3,310	10
MO	253	0 [*]	253	0	0 ^{d*}	0	7,626	7,879	3
MT	DNF [*]	DNF [*]	0 ^a	DNF [*]	DNF ^{d*}	114 ^a	1,417	1,531	7
NE	0	1	1	0	228	228	4,003	4,232	5
NV	0	0	0	0	98 ^{d*}	98	1,924	2,022	5
NH	DNF	DNF	0 ^a	DNF	61	61 ^b	2,084	2,145	3
NJ	49	DNF	49 ^c	0	919	919	11,281	12,249	8
NM	DNF	DNF	0 ^a	11	88	99	3,662	3,761	3
NY	DNF	DNF	0 ^a	1,491	DNF	1,491 ^c	47,808	49,299	3
NC	92	DNF	92 ^c	180	DNF	180 ^c	9,469	9,741	3
ND	2	DNF	2 ^c	0	122	122	2,118	2,242	6
OH	DNF [*]	DNF [*]	0 ^a	0	1,521	1,521	29,271	30,792	5
OK	DNF	DNF	0 ^a	0	DNF	522 ^c	4,346	4,868	11
OR	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,530	7,530	0
PA	64 [*]	DNF	64 ^c	0	1,625	1,625	24,797	26,486	6
RI	DNF	DNF	0 ^a	DNF	105	105 ^b	2,177	2,282	5
SC	0	0	0	0	241	241	4,858	5,099	5
SD	0	0	0	0	93	93	2,578	2,671	3
TN	15 ^{ed}	DNF	15 ^{cd}	0	614 ^e	614	6,046	6,675	9
TX	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	0 ^a	DNF ^{d*}	DNF ^{d*}	1,881 ^a	35,625	37,506	5
UT	0	DNF	0	0	81	81	3,843	3,924	2
VT	0	0	0	0	34	34	1,777	1,811	2
VA	DNF [*]	DNF	474 ^a	595 [*]	DNF ^{d*}	595 ^c	6,822	7,891	14
WA	37	0	37	0	0	0	8,101	8,138	0
WV	31	DNF	31 ^c	DNF	DNF	279 ^a	1,746	2,056	15
WI	0	0	0	0	28	28	14,546	14,574	0
WY	6	DNF	6 ^c	DNF	DNF	20 ^a	1,003	1,029	2
Reported US Total	670	1,480		2,800	12,645				
Estimated US Total	1,295	1,480	2,775			21,011	483,794	507,580	5

^a Source AHCA (2014b) ^b Excludes state operated nursing homes ^{*} Excludes non-state nursing homes ^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate ^{*} See notes in Appendix. They are incomplete for many states.

facility data, the estimated total shown is from a review of Medicaid CASPER data on nursing homes (AHCA, 2014). All states reported serving one or more people with IDD in a nursing facility, except Arkansas, Maryland, Missouri, Oregon and Washington. States with the largest number of people with IDD living in nursing homes were California (1,077), Georgia (1,174), Indiana (1,624), New York (1,491), Ohio (1,521), Pennsylvania (1,625), and Texas (1,881).

Proportion in Psychiatric Facilities or Nursing Homes

The proportion of people with IDD in psychiatric facilities or nursing homes was computed by comparing the total to the number in nursing homes or psychiatric facilities to the sum of the number of people in nonfamily IDD settings plus the number in psychiatric facilities or nursing facilities. An estimated 4.1% of people with IDD living nonfamily settings lived in a psychiatric or nursing facility. The proportion in psychiatric or nursing facilities ranged from 0% in Alaska, Maryland, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin to an estimated 22% in Alabama and 24% in Iowa. The proportions also exceed 10% in Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Virginia, and West Virginia. In all of the states with proportions exceeding 10%, all or nearly all of the people were reported to be living in nursing facilities except in Iowa, which reported more people in psychiatric facilities than in nursing homes.

Methodological Note

Prior to FY 2014, the RISP survey only asked about people living in IDD units of state psychiatric facilities or in nursing homes. For FY 2014, questions were added asking about people in any state or nonstate psychiatric and nursing facility.

We did not have a secondary source for the number of people with IDD in nonstate psychiatric settings. All missing values for psychiatric facilities were assigned a value of zero to compute the estimated totals.

We recommend caution in using these numbers, as total number of people with IDD in nursing homes and psychiatric facilities is likely higher than reported here. We anticipate increased response rates for these questions as states

develop tracking and reporting systems that enable them to report on them.

Utilization of Nonfamily Settings per 100,000 of the US Population

Nonfamily IDD Settings

On June 30, 2014, an estimated 152 people per 100,000 of the U.S. population received LTSS while living in a nonfamily IDD setting (See **Table 1.10** and **Figure 1.4**). This includes 115.3 people per 100,000 in settings of six or fewer people, 17.4 per 100,000 in settings of 7 to 15 people, 13.1 per 100,000 in settings of 16 or more people and 5.9 per 100,000 in nonstate other settings.

Utilization rates for all nonfamily IDD settings ranged from 54 per 100,000 in Georgia to 370 per 100,000 in Minnesota. Besides Minnesota, other states with utilization rates of less than 75 per 100,000 were Nevada (68), Alabama (68), Arizona (70), and Hawaii (73). States with utilization rates of more than 275 per 100,000 included South Dakota (302), North Dakota (286), and Vermont (284).

States with the highest utilization of settings with six or fewer people were Vermont (287 per 100,000), Minnesota (247), Maine (236), the District of Columbia (209), North Dakota (207), and South Dakota (204). States with the highest utilization rates of IDD settings with 16 or more people were Arkansas (48), Iowa (42), Illinois (37), Ohio (34), New Jersey (27), and Utah (29).

Nursing Homes and Psychiatric Facilities

An estimated 0.9 people with IDD per 100,000 lived in psychiatric facilities. States reporting the highest utilization rates for psychiatric facilities for people with IDD were Iowa (45 per 100,000), Kentucky (3), Missouri (4), and Virginia (4).

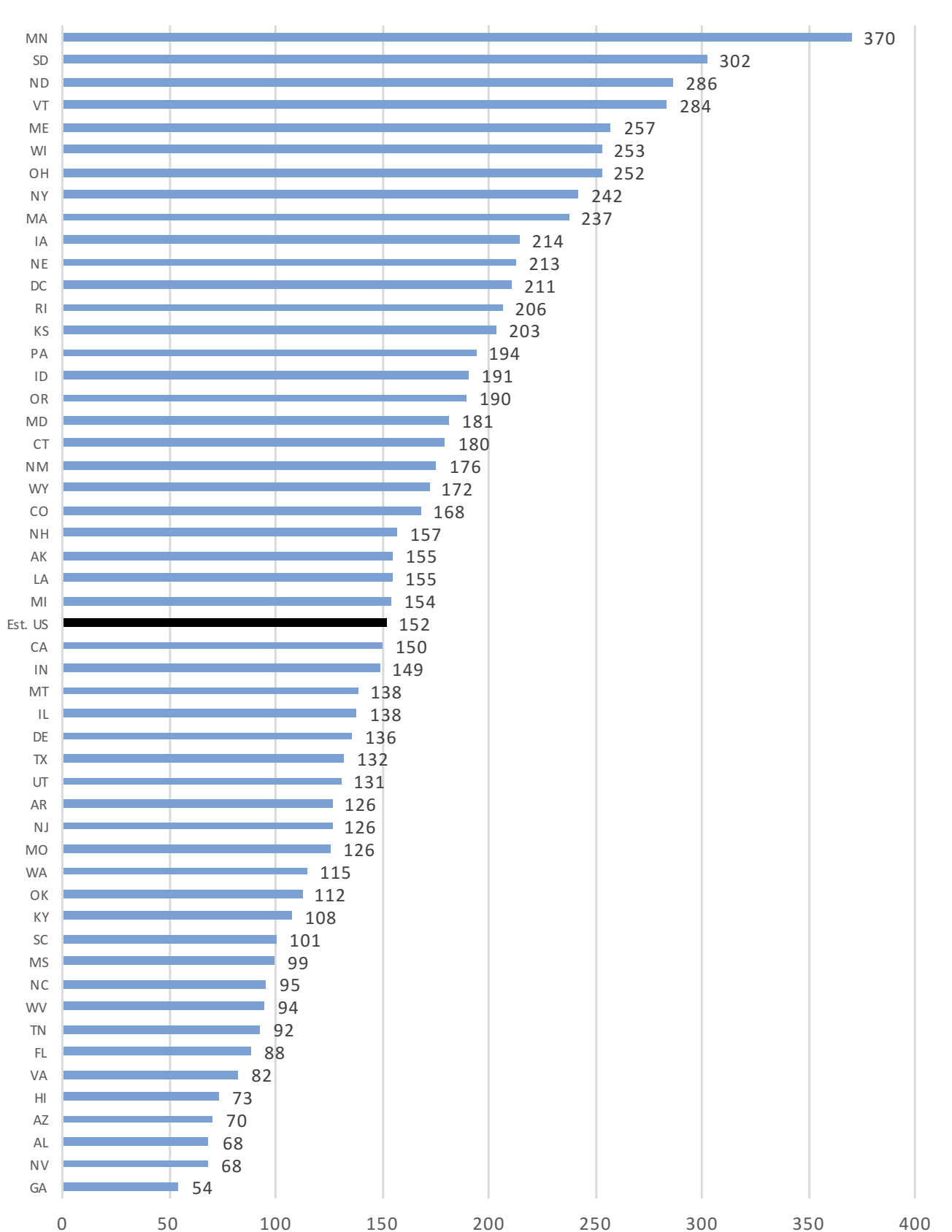
An estimated 6.6 people with IDD per 100,000 of the U.S. population lived in nursing homes. States with the highest utilization rates for nursing homes were Alabama (19 per 100,000), Arkansas (21), Indiana (25), Iowa (21), and North Dakota (17).

Table 1.10 Number of People with IDD per 100,000 of the Population Living in Nonfamily IDD, Psychiatric Facility or Nursing Home Settings by Setting Size, Type and State on June 30, 2014

State	State Population (100,000) ¹	Estimated People per 100,000					
		Non Family IDD Settings Except NS Other			Nonfamily IDD Including NS Other	Psychiatric Facilities	Nursing Facilities
		1-6	7-15	16+			
N States	51	37	40	41	51	51	51
AL	48.5	55.0	13.4	0.0	68.5	0.0	19.1
AK	7.4	155.0	0.0	0.0	155.0	0.0	0.0
AZ	67.3	67.6	0.4	2.0	70.1	0.0 ^c	0.6
AR	29.7	46.5	31.7	48.1	126.3	0.0 ^c	21.0 ^e
CA	388.0	140.4	3.0	6.9	150.3	0.1	2.8
CO	53.6	139.8	2.9	DNF	168.0	0.0	3.0
CT	36.0	157.5	7.7	14.5	179.7	0.1	10.4
DE	9.4	122.6	0.0	13.4	136.0	0.3	4.9
DC	6.6	209.3	1.2	0.0	210.7	0.8	0.6 ^d
FL	198.9	61.6	6.9	14.7	88.0	0.2	1.5
GA	101.0	51.3	0.1	2.5	54.1	0.0 ^a	11.6 ^a
HI	14.2	61.1	0.0	0.0	72.9	0.0 ^a	4.3 ^a
ID	16.3	DNF	DNF	DNF	190.7	0.0 ^a	6.9 ^a
IL	128.8	45.0	56.2	37.1	138.3	0.0	1.6
IN	66.0	110.7	35.5	2.5	148.6	1.1	24.6
IA	31.1	DNF	28.1	42.0	214.3	45.3 ^b	20.7 ^b
KS	29.0	DNF	DNF	DNF	203.4	0.3	5.2 ^c
KY	44.1	DNF	0.5	10.3	107.8	3.4 ^a	14.7 ^a
LA	46.5	DNF	DNF	DNF	154.8	0.0 ^c	9.4
ME	13.3	236.3	8.6	4.4	257.4	1.3	6.1 ^c
MD	59.8	137.7	4.0	3.1	181.4	0.0	0.0
MA	67.5	DNF	DNF	7.4	237.3	0.0 ^a	3.8
MI	99.1	83.5	2.9	1.9	154.4	0.0 ^c	6.1 ^c
MN	54.6	246.8	8.0	6.9	369.9	0.1 ^c	2.8
MS	29.9	DNF	DNF	DNF	99.0	0.0 ^a	11.6 ^a
MO	60.6	99.1	17.7	9.0	125.8	4.2	0.0
MT	10.2	71.7	61.7	5.0	138.4	0.0 ^a	11.1 ^a
NE	18.8	185.9	9.1	17.7	212.8	0.1	12.1
NV	28.4	61.6	0.0	2.3	67.8	0.0	3.5
NH	13.3	153.3	1.9	1.9	157.1	0.0 ^a	4.6 ^b
NJ	89.4	84.1	10.3	27.2	126.2	0.5 ^c	10.3
NM	20.9	DNF	DNF	0.0	175.6	0.0 ^a	4.7
NY	197.5	141.1	94.1	6.9	242.1	0.0 ^a	7.6 ^c
NC	99.4	DNF	DNF	DNF	95.2	0.9 ^c	1.8 ^c
ND	7.4	207.3	63.4	15.7	286.4	0.3 ^c	16.5
OH	115.9	173.8	23.4	34.4	252.5	0.0 ^a	13.1
OK	38.8	DNF	DNF	DNF	112.1	0.0 ^a	13.5 ^c
OR	39.7	183.8	4.9	1.0	189.7	0.0	0.0
PA	127.9	DNF	DNF	DNF	193.9	0.5 ^c	12.7
RI	10.6	184.4	19.5	2.4	206.3	0.0 ^a	10.0 ^b
SC	48.3	68.1	17.9	14.5	100.5	0.0	5.0
SD	8.5	204.1	75.8	22.3	302.2	0.0	10.9
TN	65.5	78.7	10.2	3.5	92.3	0.2 ^{cd}	9.4
TX	269.6	DNF	DNF	DNF	132.2	0.0 ^a	7.0 ^a
UT	29.4	100.5	2.4	29.0	130.6	0.0	2.8
VT	6.3	283.6	0.0	0.0	283.6	0.0	5.4
VA	83.3	59.2	13.2	9.5	81.9	5.7 ^a	7.1 ^c
WA	70.6	97.0	1.7	11.2	114.7	0.5	0.0
WV	18.5	72.8	21.6	0.0	94.4	1.7 ^c	15.1 ^a
WI	57.6	DNF	0.4	13.4	252.6	0.0	0.5
WY	5.8	DNF	DNF	DNF	171.7	1.0 ^c	3.4 ^a
Estimated US Total	3,188.6	115.3	17.4	13.1	151.7	0.9	6.6

^aSource: AHCA (2014) ^bNonstate only ^cState only ^dOther date (Usually June 30, 2013), ^eEstimated by state DNF Did not furnish ¹Source U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (December 2014). ²People in nonstate other settings are included in the nonfamily IDD total but excluded from the size breakdowns. Estimates for Psychiatric and Nursing Facilities are likely incomplete (See the footnotes on Table 1.9)

Figure 1.4 People with IDD Per 100,000 of the Population Living in a Non-Family IDD Setting by State on June 30, 2014



PEOPLE LIVING WITH A FAMILY MEMBER WAITING FOR MEDICAID HCBS- FUNDED LTSS

Forty-eight states reported the number of people with IDD who lived in the home of a family member who were waiting for Medicaid HCBS services, 38 states reported the number receiving Targeted Case Management Services while waiting and 27 states reported the number waiting to move to a nonfamily setting as of June 30, 2014. In 2014, we clarified the definitions we use for the waiting list. Clarifications included:

- States should not report people who are already getting Medicaid funded long-term supports and services in an ICF/IID or through a Medicaid HCBS Waiver funding authority in their waiting list numbers.
- States should not report people who were already living in a setting other than the home of a family member.
- States should report anyone with IDD who is living in the home of a family member who had requested Medicaid HCBS Waiver funded services but was not currently receiving those services.

These clarifications were intended to increase comparability across states in waiting list estimates. Some states also maintain waiting lists that include people living in an ICF/IID or other institutional setting and/or people receiving LTSS through one type of Medicaid HCBS funding authority who were waiting for funding through a different HCBS funding authority. These groups are not captured here. Some states adjusted their reporting based on these clarifications. In those states, waiting list estimates for 2014 may differ from those reported in 2013. Those changes would be seen on the state profiles at the end of the report.

Total Waiting

An estimated 216,328 people with IDD were waiting for Medicaid HCBS services on June 30, 2014 (see **Table 1.11**). States with the largest waiting lists for HCBS supports were Florida (21,165), Illinois (22,000), Louisiana (12,906), and Ohio (29,660). Twelve states reported not keeping waiting lists or reported no people waiting for Medicaid HCBS (California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Dakota). Some of those states are entitlement states in which eligible individuals are not subject to enrollment limitations. The number of people waiting for services

does not include people already living in nonfamily settings other than their own home.

Receiving Targeted Case Management Services While Waiting

Of the people waiting for Medicaid HCBS services, an estimated 15% (33,528) received Medicaid State Plan funded Targeted Case Management Services (TCM) while waiting. Twelve states with waiting lists did not provide TCM to people who were waiting. States with the most people getting TCM while waiting were Maryland (5,259), Ohio (5,334), and Pennsylvania (3,823). States providing TCM services to more than 90% of the people on their Medicaid LTSS waiting lists included Connecticut (90%), Maine (100%), Maryland (93%), Missouri (95%), Montana (99%), and Nevada (100%).

Waiting for Medicaid HCBS in a Nonfamily Setting

An estimated 95,779 people (44% of those waiting for Medicaid HCBS) were waiting for funding to move to a nonfamily setting. States reporting the greatest number of people waiting to move to a nonfamily setting were Illinois (7,000 people) and New York (6,403). States reporting the highest proportion of people on the waiting list to be waiting to move to a nonfamily setting included Alabama (53%), Alaska (73%), Colorado (91%), Maryland (86%), Nevada (87%) and Utah (72%).

Growth Required to Serve All People Waiting for Medicaid funded LTSS

On June 30, 2014, 216,328 people with IDD were waiting for and 826,176 people were receiving Medicaid ICF/IID or HCBS. To provide Medicaid HCBS to all of those waiting, Medicaid HCBS would have to grow by 26% (compared with 29% in 2013). The growth needed to meet the needs of all people waiting ranged from 1% in Arizona to 118% in New Mexico. The other states that would need to expand their Medicaid HCBS programs by more than 50% to meet the needs of the people waiting were Alabama (55% growth required), Arkansas (53%), Florida (64%), Georgia (86%), Illinois (78%), Louisiana (79%), Maryland (51%), North Carolina (56%), Ohio (73%), Oklahoma (104%), South Carolina (70%), Tennessee (74%), and Virginia (70%). ■

Table 1.11 People with IDD Living with a Family Member Waiting for Medicaid HCBS Waiver Funded Supports, Getting Targeted Case Management While Waiting, Waiting to Move to Another Setting and Percent Increase Needed to Serve All who are Waiting June 30, 2014

State	People Waiting for LTSS			Est. Total Waiver + ICF/IID Recipients	Number waiting per Medicaid LTSS Recipient
	Waiting for Medicaid LTSS	Gets Targeted Case Management	Waiting for non-family residence		
N States	48	38	27	51	47
AL	3,186	0	1,680	5,821	55%
AK	679	0	498	1,942	35%
AZ	238	DNF*	3	34,970	1%
AR	2,959	DNF	DNF	5,584	53%
CA	0	0	0	117,224	0%
CO	3,712	0	3,372	8,744	42%
CT	682	614	168	10,405	7%
DE	0	0	0	1,114	0%
DC	0	0	0	1,936	0%
FL	21,165	DNF	DNF	32,993	64%
GA	7,337	0	0*	8,544	86%
HI	0*	0	0	2,731	0%
ID	0	0	0	7,064	0%
IL	22,000 ^e	0 ^e	7,000 ^e	28,345	78%
IN	3,533	0	DNF	20,900	17%
IA	0	0	DNF	16,736	0%
KS	2,995	DNF	DNF	8,840	34%
KY	1,000*	DNF	DNF	15,476	6%
LA	12,906	965	DNF	16,331	79%
ME	957	957	67 ^e	4,489	21%
MD	5,660	5,259	4,868	11,113	51%
MA	0	0	0	13,860	0%
MI	DNF	DNF	DNF	36,600	DNF
MN	3,575	1,411	DNF*	19,814	18%
MS	DNF	0	DNF	4,642	DNF
MO	898	849	196	12,748	7%
MT	705	700 ^{e*}	DNF*	2,750	26%
NE	1,811	537	DNF	5,209	35%
NV	739*	739*	640*	1,977	37%
NH	79	DNF	DNF	4,859	2%
NJ	3,765	DNF	DNF	13,342	28%
NM	6,133	DNF	DNF	5,201	118%
NY	0*	0	6,403*	86,633	0%
NC	9,130 ^e	0*	DNF	16,240	56%
ND	0	0	0	4,822	0%
OH	29,660*	5,334*	DNF*	40,825	73%
OK	6,980	0	DNF	6,728	104%
OR	0	0	0	16,922	0%
PA	7,360 ^e	3,823 ^e	1,425 ^{e*}	34,859	21%
RI	0	0	0	4,000	DNF
SC	6,903	0	256	9,853	70%
SD	0	0	0	3,623	0%
TN	6,494	0	DNF	8,798	74%
TX	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	DNF ^d	40,229	DNF
UT	1,821	0	1,315	5,780	32%
VT	295	DNF	0	2,839	10%
VA	8,576	DNF	3,563 ^e	12,190	70%
WA	1,270 ^{e*}	0	DNF*	13,324	10%
WV	977	DNF	DNF	5,568	18%
WI	2,169	129	DNF	28,629	8%
WY	513	239	DNF	1,888	27%
Reported US Total	188,862	21,556	31,454		
Estimated US Total	216,328	33,528	93,450	826,054	26%

^a Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) * Estimate DNF Did not furnish * See state notes in Appendix. The shaded columns show new survey questions for which many states did not furnish data. Caution is needed in interpreting the estimated US totals for those items.



SECTION TWO

Long-Term Supports and Services Funding Authorities

FY 2014

SECTION 2: LONG-TERM SUPPORTS AND SERVICES BY FUNDING AUTHORITY

Section 2 describes funding authorities used for LTSS for people with IDD and details recipients and expenditures for Medicaid HCBS and ICF/IID funding authorities.

MEDICAID FUNDING AUTHORITIES

Medicaid offers an array of different mechanisms (or “authorities”) through which states can request matching federal funds to provide LTSS to people with disabilities.¹ Through this jointly funded state-federal program, states are permitted flexibility in administration and in determining the type, amount, duration, and scope of services, as well as the design and delivery of covered services, consistent with federal regulations. The federal financial portion (called the Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage - FMAP) varies by state, based on per capita income and the size of the state. For FY 2014, state FMAP² ranged from 50% in 16 states to 73% in Mississippi. In states with a 50% FMAP, every dollar the state spends on Medicaid funded supports is matched by a dollar from the federal government.

Medicaid Waiver Authorities

Medicaid Waiver authorities allow states to test new or existing ways to deliver and pay for LTSS in community settings. The requirement that Medicaid services must be available to all eligible people in the state is typically waived for these funding authorities. Key HCBS authorities for people with IDD include:

Section 1115 Research and Demonstration Projects give states additional flexibility to design and improve their programs in areas such as expanding eligibility to individuals who are not otherwise Medicaid eligible, providing services not typically covered by Medicaid, and using innovative

service delivery systems that improve care, increase efficiency, and reduce costs.

1915 (a) – Voluntary managed care - A managed care option in which individuals may (but are not required to) elect to enroll.

1915 (a)/(c) – Voluntary managed care program that incorporates home and community-based services in the contract.

1915 (b) - Renewable waiver authority for managed care. The 1915(b) waiver can be used to limit providers as well as to mandate enrollment of certain groups into managed care.

1915 (b)/(c) – Voluntary, or mandatory, managed care program that includes home and community-based services. Allows targeted eligibility and permits states to mandate enrollment. States must apply for both the (b) and the (c) waiver concurrently and comply with the individual requirements of each.

1915 (c) Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waivers - allow states to provide community-based LTSS in home and community-based settings to specified populations. In this most widely used waiver authority, states can choose to provide comprehensive supports or can limit the amount or types of services for eligible recipients.

Medicaid State Plan Funding Authorities

Under the Medicaid State Plan funding authority, states are required to provide a set of mandatory benefits such as inpatient hospital and physician services to eligible recipients. Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment services (EPSDT), and nursing facility services must be included. States can choose to provide optional benefits such as targeted case management, physical and occupational therapy, preventative health care, and dental services to eligible individuals. State plan home health services include skilled nursing services, therapy services, home health aide services, and in 15 states, assistance with instrumental activities of daily living.

¹ Unless otherwise specified, these descriptions of Federal Medicaid Authorities come from the *Guide to Federal Medicaid Authorities Used in Restructuring Medicaid Health Care Delivery or Payment* www.medicaid.gov.

² <https://aspe.hhs.gov/federal-medical-assistance-percentages-or-federal-financial-participation-state-assistance-expenditures>

Medicaid State Plan Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) funding authorities include:

1915 (i) – HCBS State Plan Option - authorized under the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, and amended through the 2010 Affordable Care Act. It provides Medicaid HCBS, including LTSS, to one or more specific populations and allows any or all of those services to be self-directed.

1915 (j) – Self-Directed Personal Assistance Services - authorized under the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. Eligible recipients can set their own provider qualifications and train their self-directed personal assistance services providers. Given a set budget, participants determine how much they will pay for a service, support, or item. Recipients may hire legally liable relatives, such as parents or spouses, to provide supports. States can limit the number of participants and can choose to target only parts of the state.

1915 (k) – Community First Choice (CFC) authorized by the Affordable Care Act in 2010, permits states to provide statewide HCBS attendant care services and supports to individuals who need the level of supports once offered only in institutions. This program can fund assistance with ADLs/IADLs and health-related tasks; ensure continuity of services, and provide voluntary training on how to select, manage, and dismiss staff. Recipients may use either an agency provider or self-directed model.

Other State Plan options include:

1932 (a) – State plan amendment authority for mandatory and voluntary managed care.

1905 (a) - State plan personal care - assistance with instrumental activities of daily living, transportation services, and case management.

1905 (a) - Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID) - an optional Medicaid state plan benefit, enables states to provide comprehensive health care and rehabilitation services to individuals with IDD who need and receive daily active treatment services. ICF/IID services are considered institutional regardless of the size of the facility and are provided under a prescriptive set of Federal regulations. Access to ICF/IID services for eligible

individuals may not be limited, and cannot be subject to waiting lists.

1905 (a) - Inpatient psychiatric services for people younger than 21 or older than 65 years in an Institution for Mental Disease.

Funding Authorities used for People with IDD

In 2014, states reported which of several Medicaid funding authorities they used to provide LTSS to people with IDD (See **Figure 2.1**). All of the states used one or more of the Medicaid waiver funding authorities to serve people with IDD in 2014. Overall, 92% of the states used the 1915(c) HCBS Waiver authority, 14% used 1115 Demonstration Waivers, and 12% used 1915(a), (b), or (b/c) managed care waivers. In 2014, 90% of states offered ICF/IID services, 62% offered Targeted Case Management, 20% offered 1915(i) State Plan HCBS, and 10% offered 1915(k) Community First Choice. Finally, 45 states (90%) reported funding LTSS for people with IDD through one or more non-Medicaid funding authorities such as state or local government funding sources.

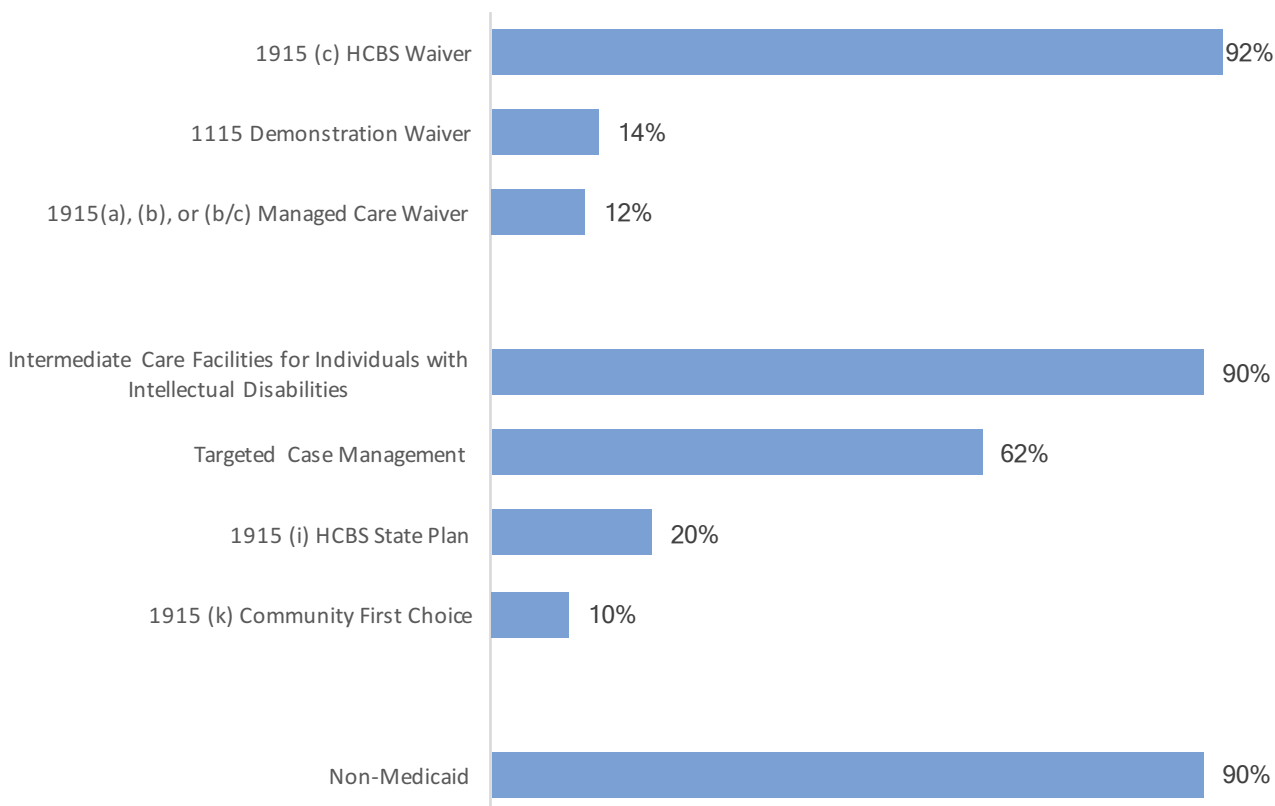
MEDICAID HOME AND COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

On June 30, 2014, an estimated 748,585 people with IDD received Medicaid HCBS through one or more of the following funding authorities: Medicaid 1915(c), 1115, or 1915 (a)(b) or (b/c) waiver, or state plan HCBS (TCM, 1915(i) or (k)). States reported on Medicaid HCBS recipients in three sections of the RISP survey (recipients by age – 50 states, recipients by setting type – 39 states, and recipients and expenditures -50 states). Unless otherwise specified, we use estimates based on the number of HCBS recipients by age throughout this report. However, in this section when we report on expenditures we use the totals reported by states for recipients and expenditures.

HCBS Recipients by Living Arrangement

Medicaid HCBS funding authorities can be used to fund LTSS provided in many different types of settings including the home of a family member, the person's own home, a host/family foster home,

Figure 2.1 Percent of States Using LTSS Funding Authorities for People with IDD in 2014



small IDD group settings (either state-operated or nonstate), and other nonstate settings. They can also be used to provide employment supports and other services in settings other than the place the person lives. This section describes the places HCBS recipients with IDD lived.

Home of a Family Member

Of the 748,585 Medicaid HCBS recipients with IDD on June 30, 2014, 388,033 (52%) lived in the home of a family member, (see **Table 2.1**). All states except Delaware provided HCBS support to people living in the home of a family member.

In 16 states, more HCBS recipients lived in the home of a family member than in any other type of setting. Those states were Arizona (86%), California (70%), Florida (55%), Hawaii (68%), Illinois (52%), Indiana (63%), Michigan (55%), New York (54%), Ohio (56%), Oregon (61%), Pennsylvania (52%), South Carolina (59%), Washington (50%), West Virginia (55%), and Wisconsin (52%). States

with the largest number HCBS recipients with IDD living in the home of a family member were Arizona (22,866), California (75,794), Michigan (19,879), and New York (43,913).

Own Home

An estimated 104,141 (14%) Medicaid HCBS recipients with IDD lived in a home they owned or leased. All states except Delaware, New Jersey, and West Virginia provided HCBS supports to people living in an own home setting.

States serving more HCBS recipients in an own home setting than in any other setting were Nevada (68%), North Dakota (48%), and Tennessee (51%). States with the largest number of HCBS recipients living in an own home setting were California (10,984), Michigan (6,194), New York (5,753), and Ohio (11,247).

Table 2.1 Number of Medicaid Waiver Recipients with IDD by Residence Type on June 30, 2014

	Residence Type						Total
	Family Home	Person's Own Home	Host/ Foster Home	Nonstate IDD Group	Nonstate Other	State IDD Group	
N States	44	47	43	44	46	50	39
AL	495	132	210	2,953	0	0	3,790
AK	332	411	203	528*	0*	0	1,474
AZ	22,866	224	1,163	2,206	9	156	26,624
AR	2,006	585	535	1,035	0	0	4,161
CA	75,794	10,984	1,323	20,947	0	0	109,048
CO	734	3,097*	2,605*	854	1,192	123	8,605
CT	1,337	1,083	384	3,483	0	339	6,626
DE	0*	0	0	989	0	13	1,002
DC	589	13	86	907	0	0	1,595
FL	16,551	5,139	302	7,437	646	0	30,075
GA	3,080 ^e	1,148 ^e	1,215 ^e	2,830 ^e	22 ^e	0	8,295
HI	2,078	180	448	169	168	0	3,043
ID	4,126	1,386	614	DNF	DNF	0	DNF
IL	11,258	709	216	9,612	0	0	21,795
IN	10,682*	5,492	206	614	0	0	16,994
IA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	60	DNF
KS	DNF*	DNF*	DNF*	DNF*	0*	0	DNF
KY	DNF	52 ^d	DNF	DNF	0	0	DNF
LA	9,194	2,345	DNF	DNF	0	0	DNF
ME	608	390	714	1,743*	76*	0	3,531
MD	DNF	2,025	199	5,577	1,351	0	DNF
MA	DNF*	DNF*	3,296*	8,342*	DNF*	1,119 ^{e*}	DNF
MI	19,879	6,194	376	9,048	682	0	36,179
MN	11,009	2,026	953	8,695	696	370	23,749
MS	1,680 ^e	18	DNF	205	0	224 ^e	DNF
MO	5,764	4,170	375	2,333	0	210	12,852
MT	670	150	43	1,173	0	0	2,036
NE	1,181	1,385	730	1,497	0	18	4,811
NV	542	1,282	41	0	12	0	1,877
NH	902	473	1,204	361	0	6	2,946
NJ	3,377	0	725	6,765	0	130	10,997
NM	DNF	50 ^e	DNF	DNF	0	DNF	DNF
NY	43,913 ^e	5,753 ^e	2,047	22,361	0	6,878	80,952
NC	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	DNF
ND	1,037	1,241	24	308	0	0	2,610
OH	19,203*	11,247*	967	2,725	260	0	34,402
OK	2,460	1,898	376	608	DNF	0	DNF
OR	11,448	780	3,401	3,021	0	108	18,758
PA	16,994	2,275	1,422	10,722	1,408	0	32,821
RI	1,472	474	DNF	1,221	DNF	188	DNF
SC	5,088	615	159	2,783	0	0	8,645
SD	1,246	374	1	1,812	0	0	3,433
TN	2,737	3,982	344	713	0	0	7,776
TX	10,316 ^d	4,392 ^d	12,630 ^d	9,909 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d	37,247
UT	1,961	1,136	307	1,537	0	0	4,941
VT	753	236	1,319	135	0	0	2,443
VA	3,247	216	1,373	4,139	0	0	8,975
WA	5,300 ^e	3,609 ^e	88 ^e	1,435 ^e	126 ^e	133	10,691
WV	3,051	0	1,103	1,370	0	0	5,524
WI	14,367	5,309	5,611	2,539	12	0	27,838
WY	885	155	67	654	52	0	1,813
Reported US Total	352,212	94,835	49,405	168,295	6,712	10,075	630,974
Estimated US Total	388,033	104,141	54,233	184,669	7,433	10,075	748,585

^aOther date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish * See state notes in Appendix. The estimated US totals are based on Waiver recipients by age totals.

Host Home or Family Foster Home

An estimated 54,233 (7%) Medicaid HCBS recipients with IDD lived in a host home or with a foster family. All states except Delaware provided HCBS services to people with IDD living in a host/foster family setting. States serving more people in host homes or family foster homes than any other settings were New Hampshire (41%), Texas (34%), and Vermont (54%). States with the largest number of HCBS recipients in host/foster home settings were Massachusetts (3,296), Oregon (3,401), Texas (12,630) and Wisconsin (5,611).

Nonstate IDD Group Home

An estimated 184,699 (27%) Medicaid HCBS recipients lived in an IDD group setting operated by a nonstate entity. All states except Nevada offered HCBS services to people in nonstate IDD group settings. States serving more people in nonstate IDD group homes than in other settings were Alabama (78%), Connecticut (53%), Delaware (99%), the District of Columbia (57%), Montana (58%), New Jersey (62%), and South Dakota (53%). States with the largest number of HCBS recipients in nonstate IDD group homes were California (20,947), New York (22,361), Pennsylvania (10,722) and Texas (9,909). No HCBS recipients in Nevada lived in IDD group homes.

Other Nonstate Settings

An estimated 7,433 (1%) Medicaid HCBS recipients received services from a nonstate entity in a setting type not already described. Only 11 states provided HCBS to people with IDD in an “other” nonstate setting. None of the states reported nonstate other settings as the most common living arrangement for HCBS recipients with IDD. States serving the highest proportion HCBS recipients in nonstate other settings were Colorado (14%), Hawaii (6%), and Pennsylvania (4%). States serving the largest number of HCBS recipients in other nonstate settings were Colorado (1,192), Maryland (1,351), Minnesota (696), and Pennsylvania (1,408).

State IDD Group Home

An estimated 10,137 (1.3%) Medicaid HCBS recipients received services while living in a state-operated group homes. Only 17 states served HCBS recipients with IDD in state-operated settings. None of the states reported that state-operated IDD group

settings were the most common living arrangement for HCBS recipients. States serving the highest proportion of HCBS recipients in state-operated group homes were Connecticut (5%), Missouri (2%), and New York (8%). States with the largest number of HCBS recipients living in state-operated IDD group homes were Connecticut (399), Massachusetts (1,119), Minnesota (370), Mississippi (224), and New York (6,878).

HCBS Recipients by Age

HCBS Recipients Ages 22 Years or Older

Of the 748,585 HCBS recipients with IDD, an estimated 186,958 (25%) were 21 years old or younger, and 561,627 (75%) were 22 years or older (see **Table 2.2**). The proportion of HCBS recipients who were 22 years or older ranged from 35% to 100%. The proportion 22 years or older was 95% or higher in Alabama (95%), Delaware (97%), the District of Columbia (98%), Hawaii (100%), Maryland (97%), Massachusetts (98%), Tennessee (96%), and New Jersey (97%). In six other states between 90% and 94% of HCBS recipients with IDD were 22 years or older. The proportion of HCBS recipients who were 22 years or older was 65% or less in Arizona (35%), California (56%), Idaho (50%), North Dakota (51%) and Wyoming (65%).

HCBS Utilization Rates by State

There were 235 HCBS recipients with IDD per 100,000 of the US population in 2014. The HCBS waiver utilization rate by state ranged from 66 per 100,000 to 578 per 100,000. HCBS utilization rates were highest in Arizona (519 per 100,000), Iowa (474), North Dakota (578), Oregon (426), Vermont (452), and Wisconsin (484). HCBS utilization rates were lowest in Delaware (106 per 100,000), Georgia (82), Mississippi (74), Nevada (66) and Texas (117).

HCBS Utilization Rates by Age and State

Overall, there were 205 HCBS recipients with IDD ages birth to 21 years per 100,000 of the population, and 247 recipients ages 22 years or older per 100,000 of the US population on June 30, 2014. HCBS utilization rates were higher for people with IDD ages 22 years and older than for people 21 years or younger in 41 states. States with lower HCBS utilization rates for people with IDD ages 22 years or older than

Table 2.2 Medicaid Waiver Recipients with IDD by Age and State (Number and Number Per 100,000 of the Population) on June 30, 2014

	Waiver Recipients			Percent 22 years or older	State Population in 100,000s ¹		Waiver Recipients per 100,000		
	Birth to 21 years	22 years +	All Ages		Birth to 21 years	22 years +	Birth to 21 years	22 years +	All Ages
N states	50	50	50	50	51	51	50	50	50
AL	284	5,523	5,807	95%	14	35	21	159	120
AK	548	1,394	1,942	72%	2	5	240	274	264
AZ	22,689 [*]	12,244	34,933	35%	20	47	1,139	258	519
AR	783	3,377	4,160	81%	9	21	91	161	140
CA	47,607	61,441	109,048	56%	113	275	421	224	281
CO	1,071	7,498	8,569	88%	15	38	70	196	160
CT	647	8,887	9,534	93%	10	26	65	341	265
DE	29	960	989	97%	3	7	11	141	106
DC	33	1,562	1,595	98%	2	5	21	313	242
FL	5,414	24,867	30,281	82%	50	149	108	167	152
GA	725 [*]	7,570 [*]	8,295	91%	31	70	24	108	82
HI	0 [*]	2,661	2,661	100%	4	10	0	256	187
ID	3,278 [*]	3,320	6,598	50%	5	11	633	297	404
IL	1,717	19,509	21,226	92%	37	92	47	212	165
IN	4,905	12,502	17,407	72%	20	46	250	270	264
IA	5,119	9,606	14,725	65%	9	22	561	438	474
KS	1,812	6,883	8,695	79%	9	20	203	342	299
KY	5,000 ^e	10,000 ^e	15,000	67%	12	32	401	316	340
LA	2,513	9,026	11,539	78%	14	33	185	274	248
ME	257 ^e	4,051 ^e	4,308	94%	3	10	79	403	324
MD	313	10,657	10,970	97%	17	43	19	247	184
MA	325	13,036	13,361	98%	18	49	18	264	198
MI	9,543	27,057	36,600	74%	28	71	343	380	369
MN	3,789	14,396	18,185	79%	16	39	241	371	333
MS	304	1,905	2,209	86%	9	21	34	91	74
MO	2,292	9,950	12,242	81%	17	43	133	229	202
MT	460	2,239	2,699	83%	3	7	164	301	264
NE	387	4,449	4,836	92%	6	13	67	341	257
NV	191	1,686	1,877	90%	8	20	24	83	66
NH	1,212	3,622	4,834	75%	3	10	351	369	364
NJ	277	10,700	10,977	97%	25	65	11	165	123
NM	785 ^e	4,158 ^e	4,943	84%	6	15	127	283	237
NY	20,617	59,957	80,574	74%	53	144	387	416	408
NC	4,332 ^e	8,549 ^e	12,881	66%	28	71	152	120	130
ND	2,079 [*]	2,198 [*]	4,277	51%	2	5	950	422	578
OH	5,968	28,306	34,274	83%	33	83	183	340	296
OK	675	4,788 ^e	5,463	88%	12	27	58	177	141
OR	3,775 [*]	13,147 [*]	16,922	78%	11	29	358	451	426
PA	3,918 [*]	27,777 [*]	31,695	88%	34	94	115	296	248
RI	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	3	8	DNF	DNF	DNF
SC	1,433	7,213	8,646	83%	14	35	106	207	179
SD	883	2,550	3,433	74%	3	6	340	430	402
TN	349	7,450	7,799	96%	18	47	19	158	119
TX	5,555 ^{d*}	25,980 ^{d*}	31,535	82%	86	183	64	142	117
UT	1,511 [*]	3,430	4,941	69%	11	19	140	184	168
VT	312	2,521	2,833	89%	2	5	190	546	452
VA	2,022	9,074	11,096	82%	23	60	87	151	133
WA	1,636 ^e	10,847 ^e	12,483	87%	20	51	84	212	177
WV	1,535	3,544	5,079	70%	5	14	324	258	274
WI	4,377	23,461	27,838	84%	16	41	269	568	484
WY	638	1,175	1,813	65%	2	4	377	283	310
Reported US Total	185,924	558,703	744,627	75%	910	2,278	204	245	234
Estimated US Total	186,958	561,627	748,585	75%	910	2,278	205	247	235

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish ^{*} See state notes in Appendix

Figure 2.2a Number of Waiver Recipients with IDD Ages Birth to 21 Years per 100,000 of the Population by State on June 30, 2014

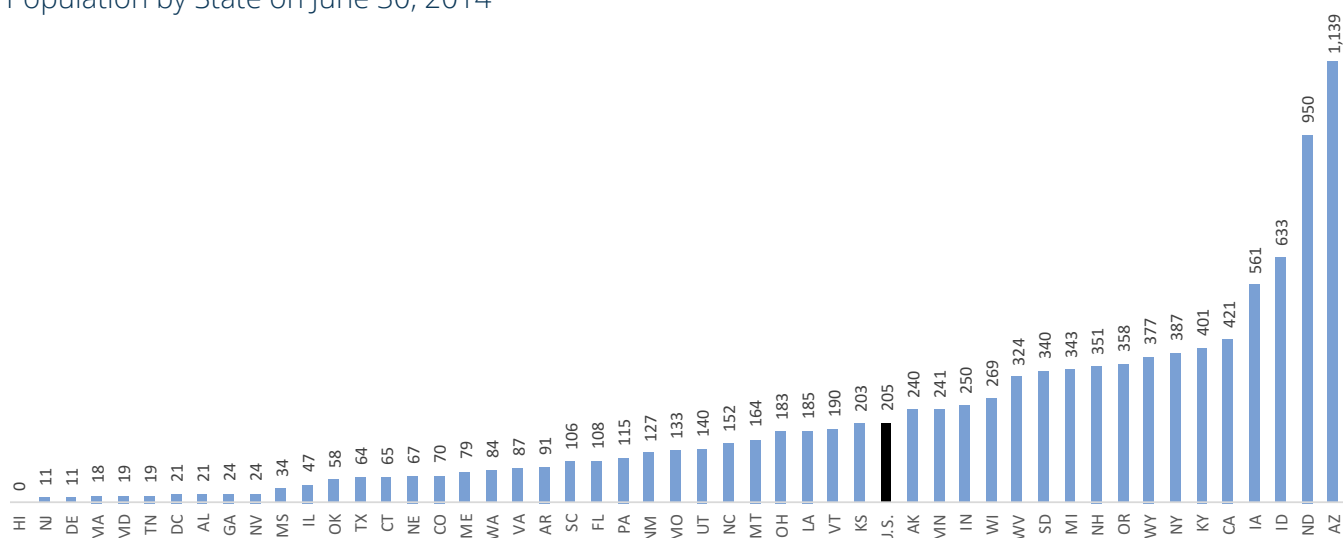
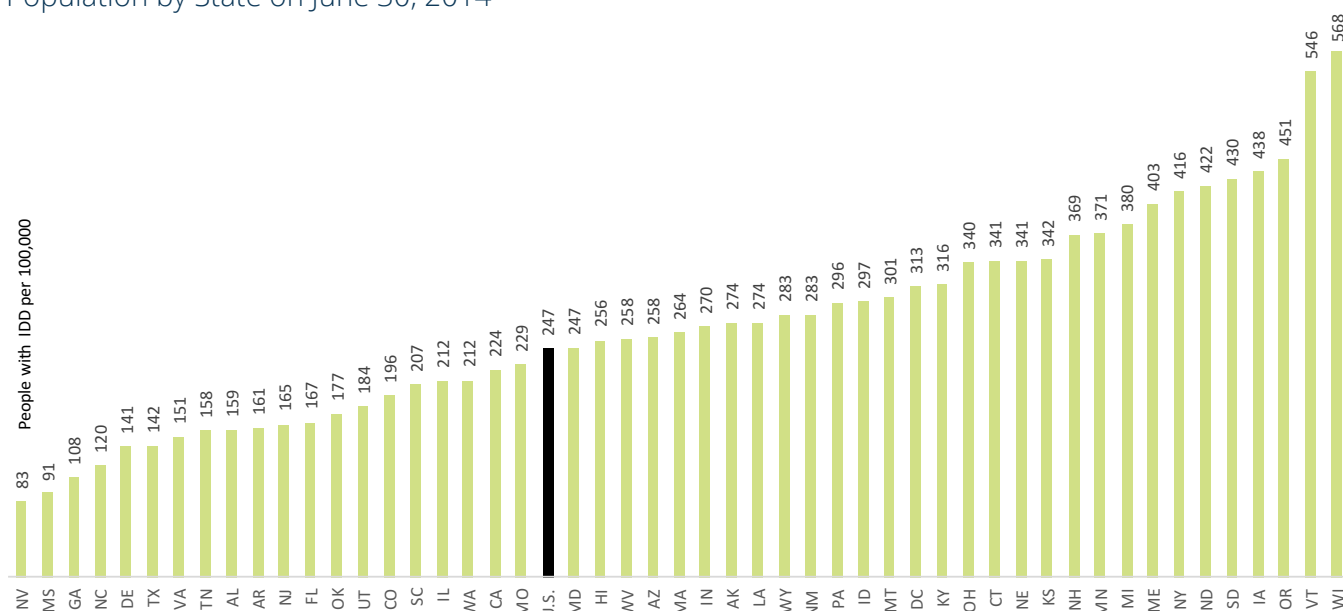


Figure 2.2b Number of Waiver Recipients with IDD Ages 22 Years or Older per 100,000 of the Population by State on June 30, 2014



for people ages 21 years or younger were Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, North Carolina, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming. Arizona served 4.4 times more children per 100,000 than adults. Idaho served 2.13 times more children per 100,000 than adults and North Dakota served 2.25 more children per 100,000 than adults.

Medicaid HCBS utilization rates for recipients 21 years or younger ranged from zero to 1,139 per 100,000 (See **Figure 2.2a**). Utilization rates for children and youth were highest in Arizona (1,139 per 100,000), Idaho (633), Iowa (561), and North Dakota (950). There were fewer than 100 HCBS recipients per 100,000 of the population in 21 states. States with the lowest HCBS utilization rates for recipients 21 years or younger were

Delaware (11 per 100,000), Hawaii (0), Maryland (19), Massachusetts (18), New Jersey (11), and Tennessee (19).

Medicaid HCBS utilization rates for recipients ages 22 years or older ranged from 83 to 568 per 100,000 (See **Figure 2.2b**). Utilization rates for adults were highest in Wisconsin (568 per 100,000), Vermont (546), Oregon (451), Iowa (438), South Dakota (430), North Dakota (416), and Maine (403). Utilization rates for adults were lowest in Delaware (141 per 100,000), Georgia (108), Mississippi (91), Nevada (83), North Carolina (120), and Texas (142).

HCBS Expenditures

In FY 2014, total Medicaid HCBS expenditures for people with IDD were an estimated \$32.3 billion (see **Table 2.3**). HCBS expenditures were reported by 45 states. Expenditures for the other 6 states are estimated from an analysis of Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services quarterly expense report (CMS 64 data) for Federal Fiscal Year 2014 (Eiken, Sredl, Burwell & Saucier, 2016).

HCBS Expenditures and Recipients by Age

Total FY 2014 expenditures were \$3.4 billion for HCBS recipients with IDD ages 21 years or younger, and \$28.1 billion for HCBS recipients with IDD ages 22 years or older. Overall, 88% of all HCBS expenditures were for people ages 21 years or older. However, only 75% of HCBS recipients were ages 22 years or older. The gap between the proportion of expenditure and the proportion of recipients who were adults averaged 12 percentage points (See **Figure 2.3**). The size of the gap between recipients and expenditures varied by state. States with the largest gaps were Arizona (35% of HCBS recipients were 22 years or older and 65% of HCBS expenditures were for people 22 years or older), California (56% and 80%), New Hampshire (75% and 96%), New York (74% and 95%) and Wyoming (65% and 88%). Eleven states had gaps of between 10% and 20%. The remaining states had a gap of less than 10%.

Annual per Recipient HCBS Expenditures

Average annual per (year-end) recipient with IDD HCBS expenditures were \$43,154 in FY 2014. Per recipient HCBS expenditures ranged from \$15,616 in Idaho to \$104,642 in Delaware. Besides Delaware, states with annual per recipient expenditures of

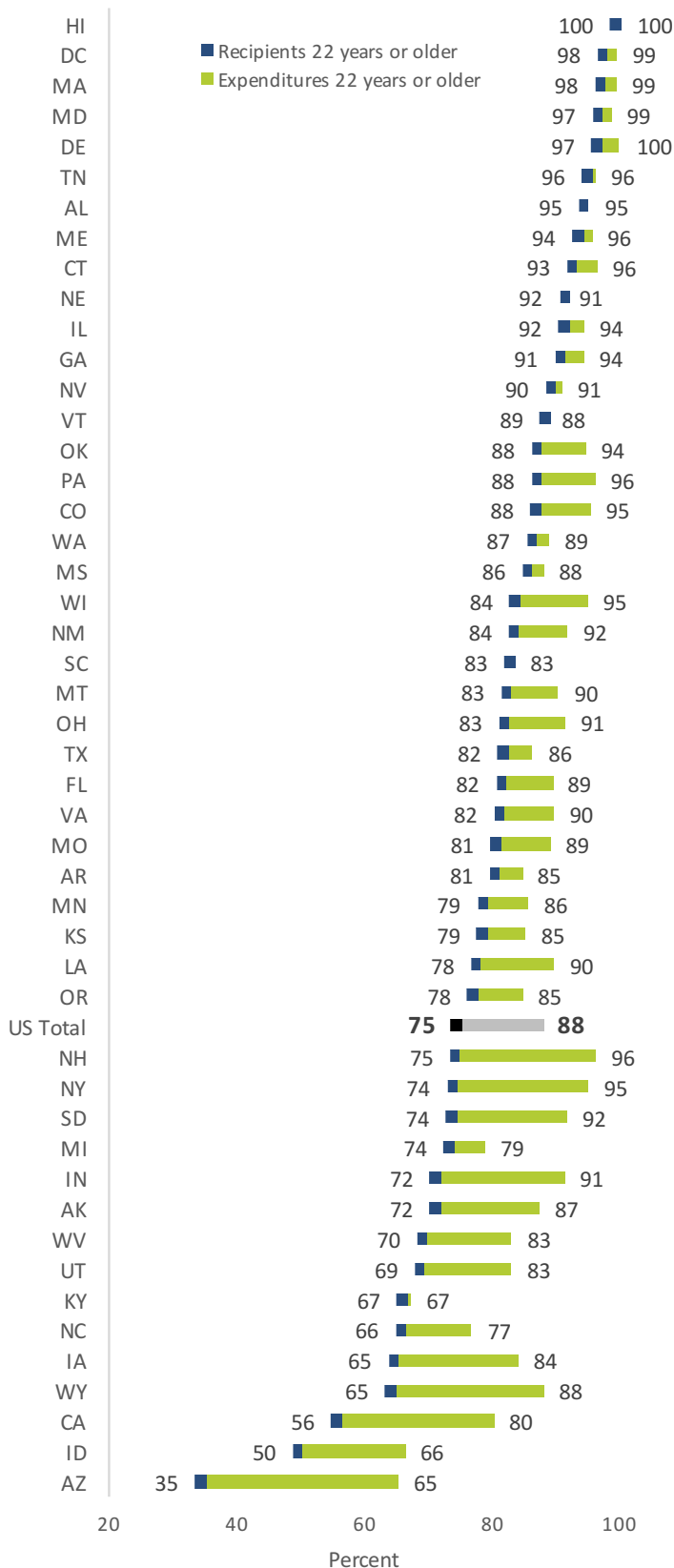


Table 2.3 FY 2014 Medicaid HCBS Expenditures for Recipients with IDD Total and by Age, Expenditures per Year End Recipient, and Expenditures per State Resident

	Waiver Expenditures (\$)			Estimated Year End Recipients	Expenditures per Year End Recipient (\$)	State Population ² (100,000)	Expenditures per State Resident (\$)
	Birth to 21 years	22 Years or older	Total				
N States	48	49	51	51	51	51	51
AL	15,573,720	302,907,258	318,480,978	5,807	54,844	48	66
AK	18,324,577	125,285,645	143,610,221	1,942	73,950	7	195
AZ	274,580,831	514,251,521	788,832,352	34,933	22,581	67	117
AR	29,425,580	160,800,819	190,226,399	4,160	45,727	30	64
CA	507,409,854	2,043,655,338	2,551,065,192	109,048	23,394	388	66
CO	16,940,297	338,924,037	355,864,334	8,569	41,529	54	66
CT	25,526,101	667,912,213 *	693,438,314 *	9,534	72,733	36	193
DE	120,608 ^e	103,370,554	103,491,162 ^e	989	104,642	9	111
DC	950,170	159,515,936	160,466,106	1,595	100,606	7	244
FL	92,035,962	765,492,319	857,528,282	30,281	28,319	199	43
GA	20,273,357 *	330,725,650 *	350,999,007 *	8,295	42,315	101	35
HI	0 *	104,338,769	104,338,769 *	2,661	39,210	14	74
ID	34,805,833 *	68,230,307	103,036,140 *	6,598	15,616	16	63
IL	41,497,070	681,970,549	723,467,619	21,226	34,084	129	56
IN	50,976,788	528,013,410	578,990,198 *	17,407	33,262	66	88
IA	76,149,318	397,151,343	473,300,661	14,725	32,143	31	152
KS	59,501,092	340,635,114	400,136,206	8,695	46,019	29	138
KY	181,116,227	370,355,002	551,471,229	15,000	36,765	44	125
LA	46,359,691 *	400,314,197	446,673,888 *	11,539	38,710	46	96
ME	12,122,173 ^{e*}	258,556,235 *	270,678,407 ^{e*}	4,308	62,832	13	204
MD	8,103,345	549,321,434	557,424,779	10,970	50,814	60	93
MA	5,613,000 ^e	836,841,935	842,454,935 ^e	13,361	63,053	67	125
MI	251,348,985	933,121,163	1,184,470,148	36,600	32,363	99	120
MN	171,851,533	1,019,317,740	1,191,169,273	18,185	65,503	55	218
MS	8,432,696	61,154,147	69,586,843	2,209	31,502	30	23
MO	73,698,840	594,493,238	668,192,078	12,242	54,582	61	110
MT	11,679,224	109,050,487	120,729,711	2,699	44,731	10	118
NE	15,524,858	158,597,512	174,122,370	4,836	36,005	19	93
NV	8,556,203	84,891,797	93,448,000	1,877	49,786	28	33
NH	8,129,100	200,710,806	208,839,906	4,834	43,202	13	157
NJ	DNF	416,707,670	837,935,446 ^T	10,977	76,336	89	94
NM	22,863,719 ⁱ	254,202,638 ⁱ	277,066,357 ⁱ	4,943	56,052	21	133
NY	245,985,019	4,654,007,857	4,899,992,876	80,574	60,814	197	248
NC	175,715,250 ^e	579,898,682 ^e	755,613,932 ^e	12,881	58,661	99	76
ND	DNF	DNF *	168,880,196 ^T	4,277	39,486	7	228
OH	118,974,750	1,256,548,670	1,375,523,420	34,274	40,133	116	119
OK	16,613,947 ^e	284,926,539	301,540,486 ^e	5,463	55,197	39	78
OR	105,146,451	578,785,459	683,931,909	16,922	40,417	40	172
PA	87,284,968 *	2,087,781,039 *	2,175,066,007 *	31,695	68,625	128	170
RI ¹	DNF	DNF	221,000,000 ^T	3,958	55,836	11	209
SC	42,805,978	215,805,978	258,611,956	8,646	29,911	48	54
SD	9,066,867	98,539,832	107,606,699	3,433	31,345	9	126
TN	25,351,148	617,171,218	642,522,366	7,799	82,385	65	98
TX	157,746,383 ^{ed*}	990,835,980 ^{d*}	1,148,582,363 ^{ed*}	31,535	36,422	270	43
UT	30,416,430	147,844,525	178,260,955	4,941	36,078	29	61
VT	18,469,160	140,364,389	158,833,549	2,833	56,065	6	254
VA	76,996,374	660,959,616	737,955,990	11,096	66,506	83	89
WA	67,531,970 ^e	535,682,961 ^e	603,214,931 ^e	12,483	48,323	71	85
WV	71,862,756	350,321,065	422,183,821	5,079	83,123	19	228
WI	50,719,744	928,040,082	978,759,826	27,838	35,159	58	170
WY	11,486,172	83,519,931	95,006,103	1,813	52,403	6	163
Reported Total	3,401,664,119	28,091,850,604	32,304,622,695			3,240	
Estimated US Total	3,869,757,470	28,371,523,466	32,304,622,695	748,585	43,154	3,189	101

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish * See state notes in Appendix TEiken et al., (2016) ¹ Number of recipients is based on the report of recipients by age except for RI which is based on total by setting types. ² U.S. Census Bureau (2014) Waiver expenditures by age were first reported in the FY 2014 FISP report (Anderson, et al., 2016)

Figure 2.3 Proportion of HCBS Recipients and Expenditures for People 22 Years or Older FY 2014



more than \$75,000 were the District of Columbia (\$100,606), New Jersey (\$76,336), Tennessee (\$82,385), and West Virginia (\$83,123). Besides Idaho, states with annual per recipient expenditures of less than \$30,000 were Arizona (\$22,581), California (\$23,394), Florida (\$28,319), and South Carolina (\$29,911).

Annual per Capita HCBS Expenditures

Total 2014 HCBS expenditures for people with IDD were \$32.3 billion or \$101 per person in the United States (See **Figure 2.4**). Highest per capita HCBS expenditures were for the District of Columbia (\$244 per state resident), New York (\$248), North Dakota (\$228), Vermont (\$254), and West Virginia (\$288). Lowest per capita HCBS expenditures were for Florida (\$25 per state resident), Georgia (\$35), Mississippi (\$23), Nevada (\$33), and Texas (\$43).

INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES (ICF/IID)

While the majority of people with IDD who receive LTSS under the auspices of state IDD agencies receive HCBS funded services, a substantial minority resided in an Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID). This section summarizes ICF/IID settings, recipients and expenditures as of June 30, 2014.

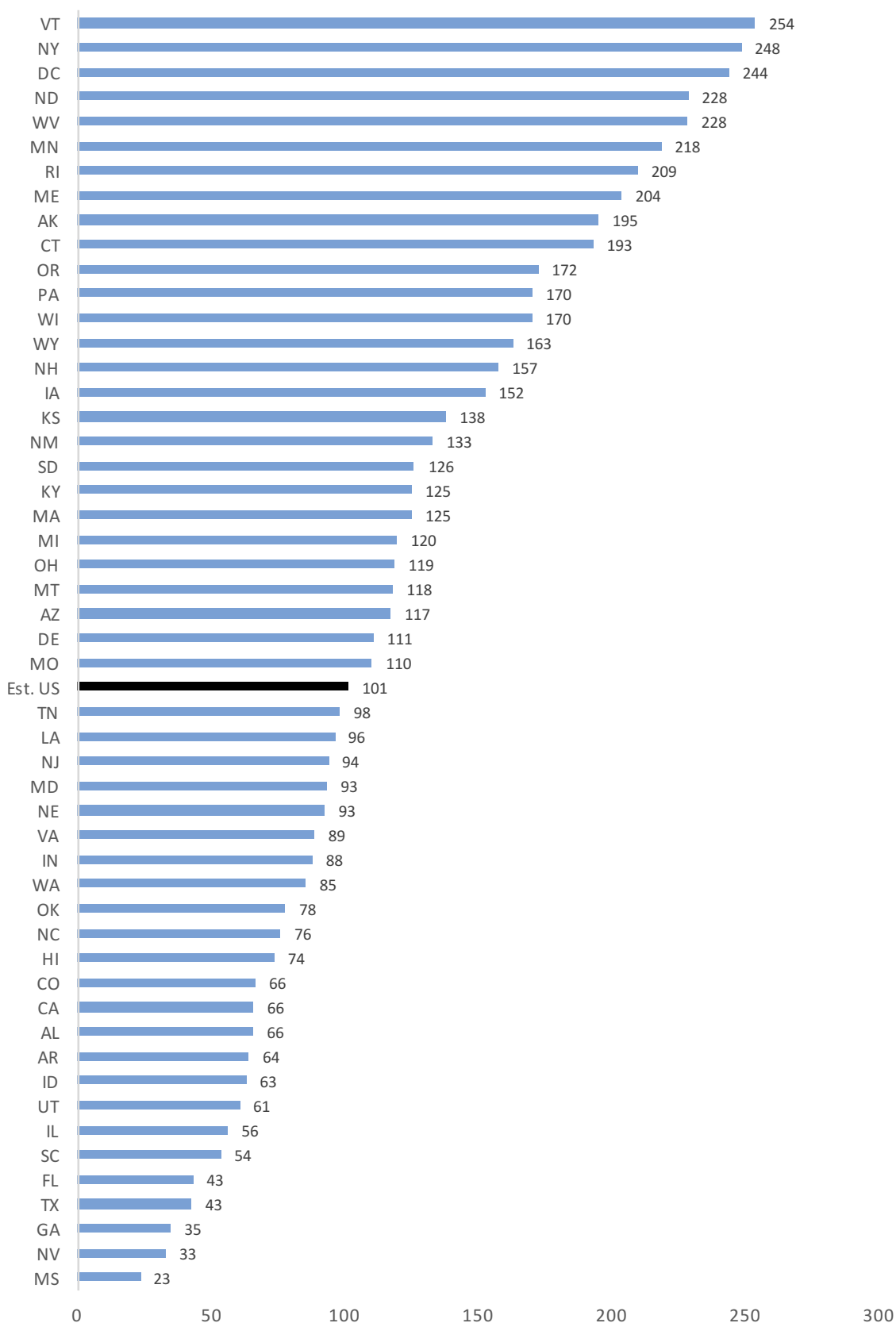
State versus Nonstate Operation

An estimated 6,354 ICF/IIDs were operating on June 30, 2014 (see **Table 2.4**). Of those, 355 (6%) were state-operated and 5,999 (94%) were operated by a nonstate entity. There were no ICF/IID facilities in Alaska, Michigan, or Oregon (though those states may have paid for ICF/IID services provided to a state resident in an out of state facility).

Twelve states had no state-operated ICF/IIDs while seven states had ten or more including Minnesota (15 facilities), Mississippi (69), New York (34), Ohio (10), Tennessee (31), Texas (15), and West Virginia (67).

Nine states had no nonstate ICF/IIDs while four had more than 500 including California (1,207), Louisiana (518), New York (533), and Texas (831).

Figure 2.4 Annual IDD Waiver Expenditures per 100,000 of the Population (\$) by State for FY 2014



Note: Data not furnished or complete for ND, NJ, and RI.

Table 2.4 Number of State and Nonstate Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities by State and Size on June 30, 2014

State	State Settings				Nonstate Settings				All Settings			
	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	1-6	7-15	16+	Total
N States	51	50	50	50	47	47	46	50	47	45	44	49
AL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
AR	0	0	5	5	0	33	4	37	0	33	9	42
CA	0	0	5	5	1,197	0	10	1,207	1,197	0	15	1,212
CO	0	DNF	DNF	DNF	4	0	0	4	4	DNF	DNF	DNF
CT	0	0	6	6	61	2	0	63	61	2	6	69
DE	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
DC	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	71	71	0	0	71
FL	0	0	2	2	37	3	49	89	37	3	51	91
GA	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
HI	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16	16	0	0	16
ID	1	0	1	2	DNF	DNF	DNF	65 [*]	DNF	DNF	DNF	67
IL	0	0	7	7	35	168	35	238	35	168	42	245
IN	0	0	0	0	193	304	2	499	193	304	2	499
IA	0	0	2	2	71	48	22	141	71	48	24	143
KS	0 ⁱ	7 ⁱ	0	7	18	7	0	25	18	14	0	32
KY	0	3	4	7	0	0	2	2	0	3	6	9
LA	2	2	2	6	298	210	10	518	300	212	12	524
ME	0	0	0	0	2	11	4	17	2	11	4	17
MD	0	0	2	2	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s	0	0	0	2	2
MA	1	0	3 [*]	4	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	1	0	3	4
MI	0	0	0	0	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	0	0	0
MN	15	0	0	15	135	43	17	195	150	43	17	210
MS	5	58	6	69	DNF	DNF	DNF	7	DNF	DNF	DNF	76
MO	0	0	7	7	0	6	1	7	0	6	8	14
MT	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NE	0	0	4 [*]	4	6	1	2	9	6	1	6	13
NV	0	0	1	1	7	0	1 [*]	8	7	0	2	9
NH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
NJ	0	0	7	7	0	0	DNF	DNF	0	0	DNF	DNF
NM	1 ^s	0 ^s	0	1	5 ^e	0	0	5 ^e	6	DNF	DNF	6
NY	9	9	16	34	84	419	30	533	93	428	46	567
NC	2	0	4	6	DNF	DNF	DNF	386 ^e	DNF	DNF	DNF	392
ND	0	0	1	1	34	32	1	67	34	32	2	68
OH	0	0	10	10	102	238	77	417	102	238	87	427
OK	0	0	2	2	DNF	DNF	DNF	82	DNF	DNF	DNF	84
OR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA	0	0	5	5	117	37	20	174	117	37	25	179
RI	0	0	0	0	0 ^s	0 ^s	1 ^s	1	0	0	1	1
SC	0	0	5	5	0	63	0	63	0	63	5	68
SD	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
TN	29	0	2	31	68	51	1	120	97	51	3	151
TX	2 ^d	0 ^d	13 ^d	15	778 ^d	48 ^d	5 ^d	831 ^d	780	48	18	846
UT	0	0	1	1	0	2	15	17	0	2	16	18
VT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
VA	0	0	4	4	16	25	4	45	16	25	8	49
WA	0	0	4	4	7 ^e	1 ^e	0 ^e	8 ^e	7	1	4	12
WV	16 [*]	50 [*]	0	66	0	0	0	0	16	50	0	66
WI	0	0	3	3	0	3	21 [*]	24	0	3	24	27
WY	0	0	1	1	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s	0	0	0	1	1
Reported Total	83	129	141	353	3,363	1,756	338	5,997	3,446	1,885	479	6,350
Estimated Total	83	129	143	355	3,679	1,945	375	5,999	3,762	2,074	518	6,354

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish ^{*} See state notes in Appendix i Value imputed s AHCA, 2014

Number of Settings by Size

On June 30, 2014, an estimated 3,762 (59%) ICF/IID facilities served 6 or fewer people, 2,077 (33%) served 7-15 people and 519 (8%) served 16 or more people. In four states, all ICF/IIDs served six or fewer people in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Vermont. In Alabama, the ICF/IID served 7 to 15 people. In nine states, all ICF/IIDs served 16 or more people (Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming).

Of the estimated 359 state-operated ICF/IID facilities, 83 (23%) had 6 or fewer residents, 132 (37%) had 7 to 15 residents, and 144 (40%) had 16 or more residents. Of the 38 states with a state-operated ICF/IID, 11 had one or more serving six or fewer people, six had had one or more serving 7 to 15 people, and 34 had one or more serving 16 or more people. All of the state-operated ICF/IID facilities in Minnesota and New Mexico served six or fewer people. All of the state-operated ICF/IID in Kansas served 7 to 15 people. All of the state-operated ICF/IID in 24 states served 16 or more people.

Of the 5,999 nonstate ICF/IID facilities, an estimated 3,679 (61%) had 6 or fewer residents, 1,945 (32%) had 7 to 15 residents, and 375 (6%) had 16 or more residents. Of the 37 states with one or more nonstate ICF/IID, 25 had one or more nonstate ICF/IID of 6 or fewer people, 24 had one or more nonstate ICF/IID with 7 to 15 people, and 23 had one or more nonstate ICF/IID with 16 or more people. All nonstate ICF/IID served six or fewer people in Colorado, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Virginia. All nonstate ICF/IID served 7 to 15 people in Alabama and South Carolina. All nonstate ICF/IID served 16 or more people in Arizona, Delaware, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and South Dakota.

People in ICF/IID Settings

State versus Nonstate

On June 30, 2014, an estimated 77,643 people lived in an ICF/IID³ (see **Table 2.5**). Of those, 22,515 (28%)

³ Some states used different data sources to report ICF/IID recipients by age than to report recipients in state or nonstate

lived in a state ICF/IID and 55,128 (71%) lived in a nonstate ICF/IID. In six states, all of the people in an ICF/IID lived in a state setting (Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, West Virginia, and Wyoming). In eight states, all of the people living in an ICF/IID lived in a nonstate setting (Alabama, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont). States with the most people living in ICF/IID facilities of any size or type were California (8,176), Illinois (7,119), New York (6,059), Ohio (6,551), and Texas (8,694).

People by Setting Size

On June 30, 2014, an estimated 20,126 people (26%) lived in an ICF/IID serving 6 or fewer people, 18,990 (24%) lived in ICF/IID settings serving 7 to 15 people, and 38,694 (50%) lived in ICF/IID settings serving 16 or more people. In three states, all of the people in an ICF/IID lived in settings of 4 to 6 people (the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Vermont). In nine states, all ICF/IID recipients lived in settings with 16 or more people (Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, and Wyoming).

Of the people living in state-operated ICF/IID, 398 lived in a facility with 4 to 6 people, 1,231 lived in a facility with 7 to 15 people and 21,08 lived in a setting of 16 or more people. States serving more than 1,000 people with IDD in state-operated ICF/IID settings were California (1,120), Illinois (1,761), Mississippi (1,710), New Jersey (1,818), North Carolina (1,228), and Texas (3,371).

Of the people living in a nonstate ICF/IID, 19,728 lived in a facility with 4 to 6 people, 17,759 lived in a facility with 7 to 15 people, and 17,641 lived in a facility with 16 or more people. States serving more than 2,000 people in a nonstate ICF/IID were California (8,176), Florida (2,712), Illinois (7,119), Indiana (3,493), Iowa (2,011), Louisiana (4,692), Mississippi (2,433), New Jersey (2,365), New York (6,059), North Carolina (3,359), Ohio (6,551), Pennsylvania (3,164), and Texas (8,694).

ICF/IIDs. As a result, the estimated number of recipients per state may differ across tables.

Table 2.5 Number of People with IDD in Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities by State and Size on June 30, 2014

Type	State				Nonstate				Total			
Setting Size	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	1-6	7-15	16+	Total
N States	51	51	50	50	47	47	47	51	47	46	46	50
AL	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	0	37	37
AR	0	0	906	906	0	317	201	518	0	317	1,107	1,424
CA	0	0	1,120 ^e	1,120	6,294	0	762	7,056	6,294	0	1,882	8,176
CO	0	154	DNF [*]	DNF	21	0	0	21	21	154	DNF	DNF
CT	0	0	521	521	328	22	0	350	328	22	521	871
DE	0	0	56	56	0	0	69	69	0	0	125	125
DC	0	0	0	0	341	0	0	341	341	0	0	341
FL	0	0	659	659	207	35	1,811	2,053	207	35	2,470	2,712
GA	0	0	249	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	249
HI	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	70	70	0	0	70
ID	5	0	26	31	DNF	DNF	DNF	435	DNF	DNF	DNF	466
IL	0	0	1,761	1,761	180	2,321	2,857	5,358	180	2,321	4,618	7,119
IN	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,330	163	3,493	1,000	2,330	163	3,493
IA	0	0	404	404	333	434	840	1,607	333	434	1,244	2,011
KS	0	0	0	0	78	67	0	145	78	67	0	145
KY	0	20 [*]	304	324	0	0	152	152	0	20	456	476
LA	8	21	454	483	1,720	1,671	918	4,309	1,728	1,692	1,372	4,792
ME	0	0	0	0	11	112	58	181	11	112	58	181
MD	0	0	143	143	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s	0	0	143	143
MA	2 ^{e*}	0 [*]	497 [*]	499	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	2	0	497	499
MI	0	0	0	0	0 [*]	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	0	0	0	0
MN	83	0	0	83	731	436	379	1,546	814	436	379	1,629
MS	26	545	1,139	1,710	DNF	DNF	DNF	723 ^s	DNF	DNF	DNF	2,433
MO	0	0	432	432	0	46	28	74	0	46	460	506
MT	0	0	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	51
NE	0	0	114	114	32	8	219	259	32	8	333	373
NV	0	0	47	47	35	0	18 [*]	53	35	0	65	100
NH	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	25	25
NJ	0	0	1,818	1,818	0	0	547	547	0	0	2,365	2,365
NM	4 ^s	0 ^s	0	4	261 ^e	0	0	261 ^{e*}	265	DNF	0	265
NY	35	63	387 [*]	485	456	4,170	948	5,574	491	4,233	1,335	6,059
NC	8	0	1,220	1,228	DNF	DNF	DNF	2,131 ^e	DNF	DNF	DNF	3,359
ND	0	0	86	86	182	247	30	459	182	247	116	545
OH	0	0	921	921	529	2,054	3,047	5,630	529	2,054	3,968	6,551
OK	0	0	47	47	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,218	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,265
OR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA	0	0	995	995	567	282	1,320	2,169	567	282	2,315	3,164
RI	17	0	0	17	0 ^s	0 ^s	25 ^s	25 ^s	17	0	25	42
SC	0	0	701	701	0	506	0	506	0	506	701	1,207
SD	0	0	140	140	0	0	50	50	0	0	190	190
TN	111	0	143	254	289	373	83	745	400	373	226	999
TX	9 ^d	0 ^d	3,362 ^d	3,371	4,394 ^d	553 ^d	376 ^d	5,323 ^d	4,403	553	3,738	8,694
UT	0	0	202	202	0	25	652	637 [*]	0	25	854	839
VT	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6
VA	0	0	613	613	83	242	156	481	83	242	769	1,094
WA	0	0	789 [*]	789	39 ^e	13	0 ^e	52 ^e	39	13	789	841
WV	90 ^e	399 ^e	0	489	0	0	0	0	90	399	0	489
WI	0	0	366	366	0	22	403	425	0	22	769	791
WY	0	0	75	75	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s	0	0	75	75
Reported US Total	398	1,202	20,748	22,194	18,187	16,300	16,174	55,128	18,546	16,957	34,490	77,301
Estimated US Total	398	1,206	20,911	22,515	19,728	17,759	17,641	55,128	20,126	18,965	38,552	77,643

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish ^s ACHA, 2014 ^{*} See state notes in Appendix

ICF/IID Residents as a Proportion of All People in Congregate Settings

Of the 464,973 people in IDD settings of known sizes, 17% lived in an ICF/IID. The proportion living in an ICF/IID varied by setting size and operating entity. An estimated 68% of people in state-operated IDD settings and 13% in nonstate IDD settings lived in an ICF/IID (See **Figure 2.5**).

The proportion of people in settings of 1 to 6 people who were in an ICF/IID was 8% for state-operated settings and 5% for nonstate settings. The proportion of people in nonfamily settings of 7 to 15 people who were in an ICF/IID was 19% for state-operated settings and 36% for nonstate settings. The proportion of people in nonfamily settings of 16 or more people who were in an ICF/IID was 97% for state-operated settings, and 88% for nonstate settings.

Figure 2.5 ICF/IID Residents as a Proportion of All People in IDD Congregate Settings by Setting Size and State or Nonstate Operation on June 30, 2014

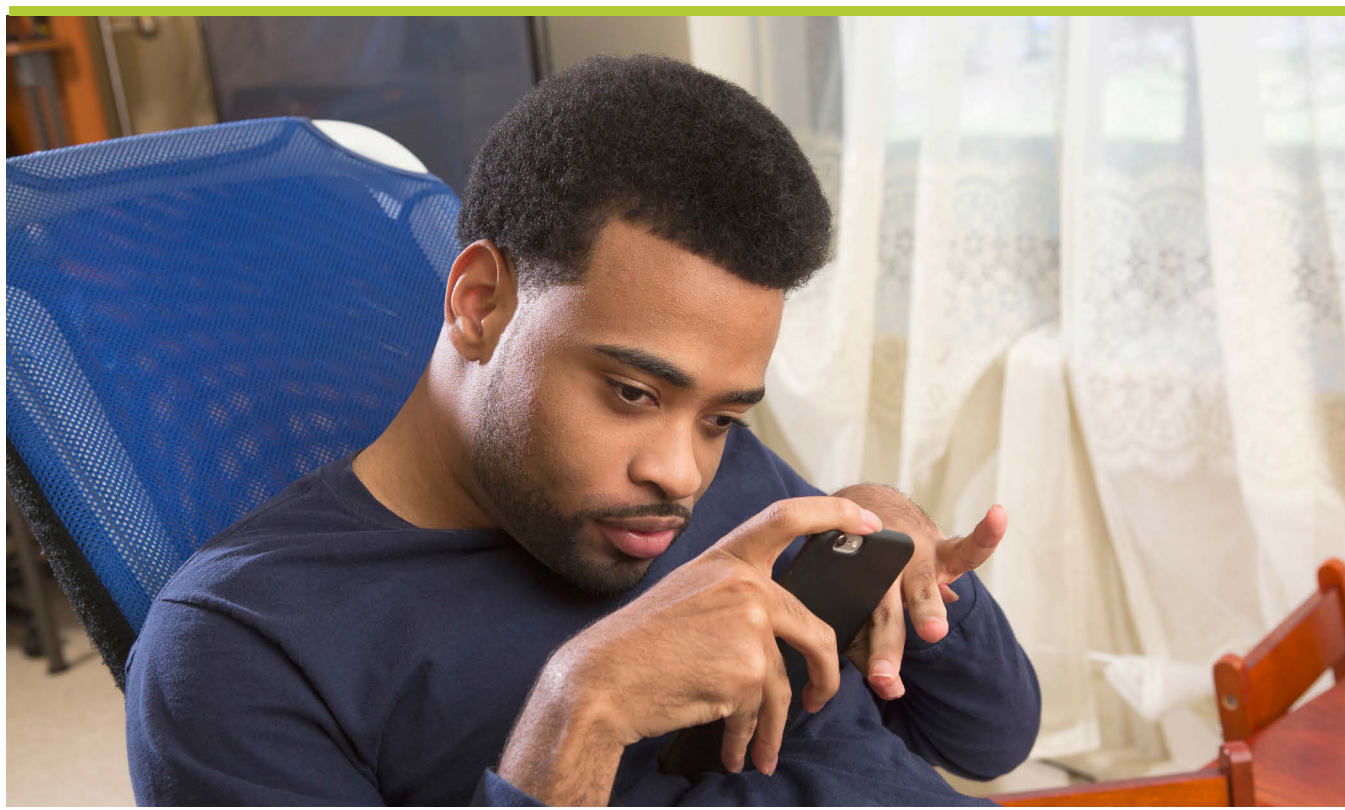
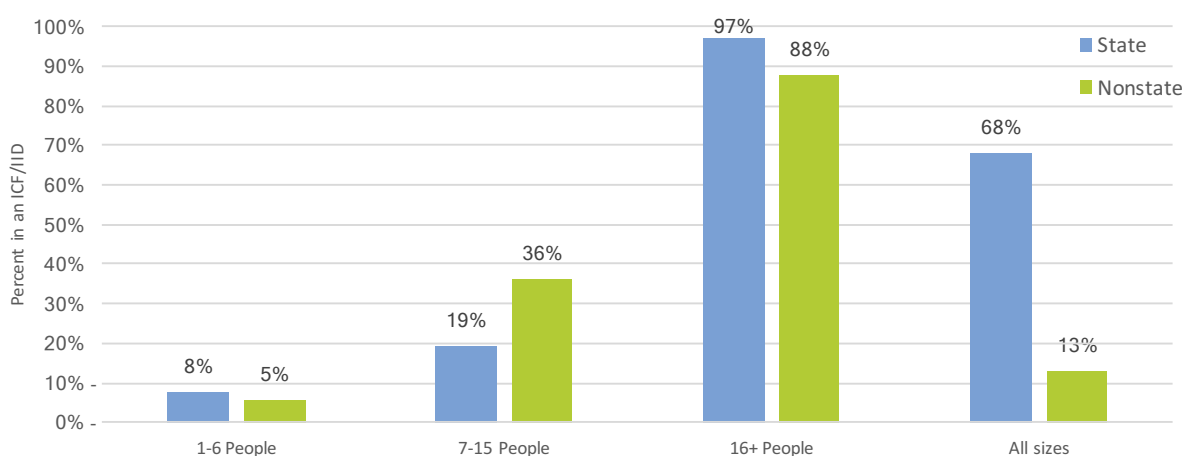


Table 2.6 People in Medicaid Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID) and Utilization rate per 100,000 of the Population By Age on June 30, 2014

State	Population in 100,000's ¹			ICF/IID Residents			ICF/IID Residents per 100k		
	Birth to 21 years	22+ years	All ages	Birth to 21 years	22+ years	All Ages**	Birth to 21 years	22+ years	All Ages
N States	51	51	51	46	47	45	45.0	46.0	45.0
AL	13.7	34.8	48.5	0	14	14	0.0	0.4	0.3
AK	2.3	5.1	7.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AZ	19.9	47.4	67.3	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	8.6	21.0	29.7	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CA	113.2	274.8	388.0	217	8,013	8,230	1.9	29.2	21.2
CO	15.3	38.2	53.6	14	161	175	0.9	4.2	3.3
CT	9.9	26.1	36.0	1*	521*	522	0.1	20.0	14.5
DE	2.5	6.8	9.4	0	56	56	0.0	8.2	6.0
DC	1.6	5.0	6.6	0	341	341	0.0	68.3	51.8
FL	50.1	148.8	198.9	124	2,664	2,788	2.5	17.9	14.0
GA	30.6	70.4	101.0	18 ^l	231 ^l	246	0.6	3.3	2.4
HI	3.8	10.4	14.2	1	69	70	0.3	6.6	4.9
ID	5.2	11.2	16.3	100 ^s	369 ^s	469	19.3	33.0	28.7
IL	36.9	91.9	128.8	242	7,118 ^e	7,360	6.6	77.4	57.1
IN	19.6	46.3	66.0	170	3,425	3,595	8.7	73.9	54.5
IA	9.1	21.9	31.1	327	1,849	2,176	35.8	84.3	70.0
KS	8.9	20.1	29.0	9	136	145	1.0	6.8	5.0
KY	12.5	31.7	44.1	18 ^s	430 ^s	448	1.4	13.6	10.2
LA	13.6	32.9	46.5	363	4,462	4,825	26.7	135.6	103.8
ME	3.3	10.0	13.3	8 ^e	163 ^e	171	2.5	16.2	12.9
MD	16.7	43.1	59.8	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MA	18.0	49.4	67.5	0	499	499	0.0	10.1	7.4
MI	27.8	71.3	99.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MN	15.7	38.8	54.6	87	1,598	1,685	5.5	41.1	30.9
MS	9.0	20.9	29.9	113	1,597	1,710	12.5	76.4	57.1
MO	17.2	43.4	60.6	2	504*	506	0.1	11.6	8.3
MT	2.8	7.4	10.2	0	51	51	0.0	6.9	5.0
NE	5.8	13.0	18.8	32	360	392	5.5	27.6	20.8
NV	8.0	20.4	28.4	4	43	47	0.5	2.1	1.7
NH	3.5	9.8	13.3	25	0	25	7.2	0.0	1.9
NJ	24.6	64.8	89.4	2 ^s	1,729	1,731	0.1	26.7	19.4
NM	6.2	14.7	20.9	18 ^s	240 ^s	258	2.9	16.3	12.4
NY	53.2	144.3	197.5	686	6,096	6,782	12.9	42.3	34.3
NC	28.4	71.0	99.4	348 ^e	2,796 ^e	3,144	12.2	39.4	31.6
ND	2.2	5.2	7.4	112*	433*	545	51.2	83.2	73.7
OH	32.6	83.4	115.9	421	6,134	6,555	12.9	73.6	56.5
OK	11.7	27.1	38.8	0	47	47	0.0	1.7	1.2
OR	10.6	29.1	39.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PA	34.1	93.7	127.9	121	3,032	3,153	3.5	32.3	24.7
RI	2.8	7.7	10.6	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
SC	13.5	34.8	48.3	26	1,180	1,206	1.9	33.9	25.0
SD	2.6	5.9	8.5	83	107	190	32.0	18.0	22.3
TN	18.4	47.1	65.5	DNF*	999	DNF	DNF	21.2	DNF
TX	86.3	183.3	269.6	486 ^d	9,140 ^d	9,626	5.6	49.9	35.7
UT	10.8	18.6	29.4	65*	773	838	6.0	41.5	28.5
VT	1.6	4.6	6.3	0	6*	6	0.0	1.3	1.0
VA	23.3	59.9	83.3	121	871	992	5.2	14.5	11.9
WA	19.6	51.0	70.6	8 ^e	781 ^e	789	0.4	15.3	11.2
WV	4.7	13.8	18.5	85	468	553	17.9	34.0	29.9
WI	16.3	41.3	57.6	0	791	791	0.0	19.1	13.7
WY	1.7	4.1	5.8	0	75	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
Reported US Total	910.4	2,278.1	3,188.6	4,457	70,372	73,752	4.9	30.9	23.1
Estimated US Total	910.4	2,278.1	3,188.6	4,609	73,156	77,765	5.1	32.1	24.4

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate ^{DNF} Did not furnish ^s ACHA, 2014 * See state notes in Appendix. **The reported number of ICF/IID recipients by age may differ from the overall reported total recipients because information about age was not available for all recipients. ¹Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Release Date: June 2015.

ICF/IID Recipients by Age

An estimated 4,609 (6%) of the people living in an ICF/IID were 21 years old or younger and 73,156 (94%) were 22 years or older (see **Table 2.6**). The proportion of ICF/IID residents ages 21 years or younger ranged from 0% in 10 states (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Montana, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) to 15% or higher in 6 states (Idaho, Iowa, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin).

An estimated 24.4 people per 100,000 of the U.S. population lived in an ICF/IID on June 30, 2014. ICF/IID utilization rates ranged from zero in Alaska,

Michigan and Oregon to 103 per 100,000 in Louisiana.

ICF/IID utilization rates for people 21 years or younger averaged 5.1 per 100,000 with a range from 0 in 11 states to 51.2 per 100,000 in North Dakota (See **Figure 2.6a**). Other states with ICF/IID utilization rates of more than 20 per 100,000 for people ages 21 years or younger were Iowa (35.8), Louisiana (26.7), and South Dakota (32.0).

ICF/IID utilization rates for people with IDD 22 years or older averaged 32.1 per 100,000 with a range from zero in Alaska, Michigan, New Hampshire, and

Figure 2.6a ICF/IID Residents Ages Birth to 21 Years per 100,000 of the Population on June 30, 2014

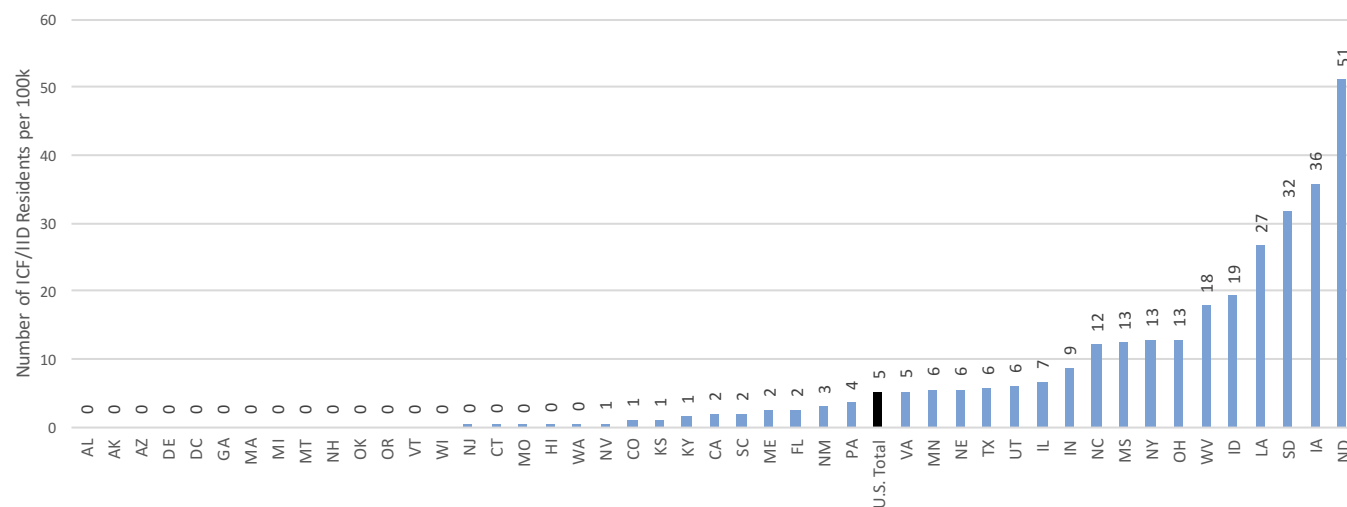
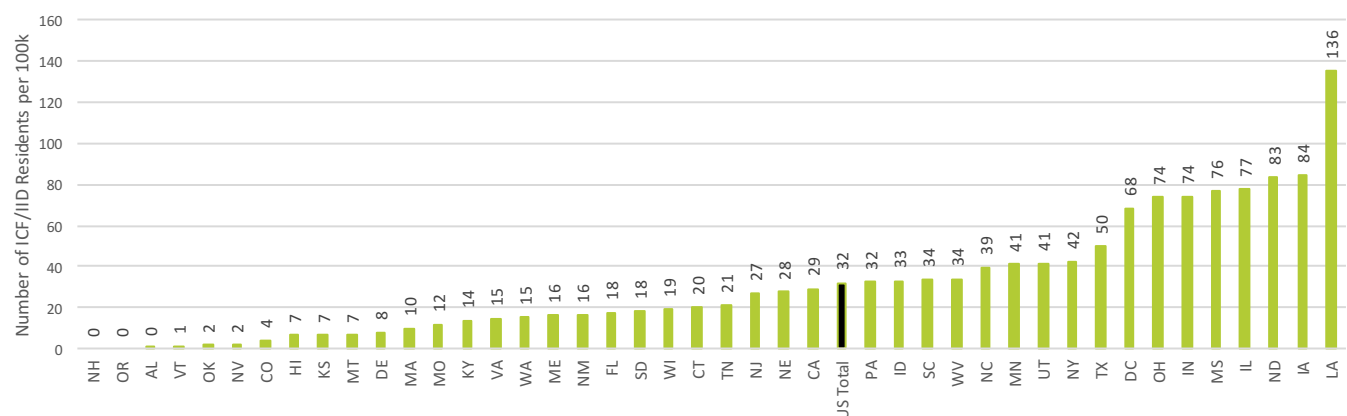


Figure 2.6b ICF/IID Residents Ages 22 Years or Older per 100,000 of the Population on June 30, 2014



Oregon to 135.6 in Louisiana (See **Figure 2.6b**). Other states with ICF/IID utilization rates of more than 70 per 100,000 for people with IDD 22 years or older were Illinois (77.4), Indiana (73.9), Iowa (84.3), Mississippi (76.4), North Dakota (83.2), and Ohio (73.6).

ICF/IID Expenditures⁴

Total Expenditures

Total FY 2014 ICF/IID expenditures were an estimated \$10.4 billion for the United States (See **Table 2.7**). State ICF/IID expenditures ranged from \$0 in Alaska, Michigan, and Oregon to just under \$1.5 billion in New York. Five states spent less than \$10 million on ICF/IID (Alabama, Hawaii, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont). Seven states had ICF/IID expenditures of more than \$500 million (California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas).

⁴ It is common for states to use different data sources for expenditure data and number of ICF/IID recipients. We ask states to report the number of recipients for whom expenditure data are provided. We also instruct states to provide the total expenditures for the fiscal year. Most states report expenditures based on paid claims data, but a few report budgeted rather than actual expenditures. ICF/IID expenditures are as reported by the state except in states unable to report on expenditures. For states with a superscript of [†] ICF/IID expenditures are from Eiken, et.al. (2015).

Per Person Expenditures

Separate calculations are reported for per person expenditures in ICF/IID settings. One calculation is based on the number of recipients on June 30, 2014. The other is based on average daily ICF/IID recipients during FY 2014. Average annual ICF/IID expenditures were \$133,748 per recipient on June 30, 2014 or \$130,910 per average daily recipient.

Annual ICF/IID expenditures per year end recipient were less than \$100,000 in Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Utah. They were more than \$250,000 in Colorado, The District of Columbia, Kentucky, and New Jersey.

Expenditures per State Resident

FY 2014 ICF/IID expenditures averaged \$32.45 per state resident and ranged from \$0 in Alaska, Michigan, and Oregon to \$139 in the District of Columbia and \$131 in North Dakota. ICF/IID expenditures were less than \$3 per state resident in Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Table 2.7 Medicaid Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID) Residents and Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 2014

State	ICF/IID Expenditures	Year End Recipients	Expenditures per June 30, 2014 Recipient (\$)	Average Daily Recipient ¹	Expenditures per Average Daily Recipient (\$)	State Population (100,000)	Expenditures per State Resident (\$)
N States	51	50	46	51	47	51	50
AL	1,092,487	14	78,035	14	78,035	48	0
AK	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	7	0
AZ	0	37	DNF	19	DNF	67	DNF
AR	177,477,436 ^T	1,424	124,633 ^T	1,446	122,737	30	60
CA	687,937,930	8,176	84,141	8,322	82,665	388	18
CO	44,401,927	DNF	DNF	184	241,315	54	8
CT	180,416,719 [*]	871 [*]	207,137 [*]	713	253,039	36	50
DE	23,222,247	125	185,778	91	256,599	9	25
DC	91,521,955	341	268,393	347	264,133	7	139
FL	326,678,953 ^T	2,712	120,457 ^T	2,785	117,321	199	16
GA	30,132,753 ^T	249	121,015 ^T	249	121,259	101	3
HI	8,811,307	70	125,876	75	118,273	14	6
ID	47,805,696 ^T	466 ^s	102,587 ^T	477	100,327	16	29
IL	627,855,900 ^e	7,119 ^e	88,194 ^e	7,340	85,545	129	49
IN	280,518,255	3,493	80,309	3,627	77,352	66	43
IA	281,400,871	2,011	139,931	2,008	140,140	31	91
KS	15,469,671	145	106,687	327	47,308	29	5
KY	142,907,257 ^T	476 ^s	300,225 ^T	435	328,522	44	32
LA	390,497,610	4,792	81,489	4,867	80,242	46	84
ME	32,372,318	181 ^e	178,853	193	167,732	13	24
MD	10,653,445 ^T	143	74,500 ^T	148	72,227	60	2
MA	122,672,000	499	245,836	499	245,836	67	18
MI	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	99	0
MN	124,466,610	1,629	76,407	1,678	74,198	55	23
MS	288,525,981	2,433	118,589	2,474	116,647	30	96
MO	89,549,993	506 [*]	176,976	538	166,605	61	15
MT	11,119,444 ^T	51	218,028 ^T	59	188,465	10	11
NE	32,043,236	373	85,907	382	83,883	19	17
NV	9,970,865 ⁰	100	99,709 ⁰	73	136,587	28	4
NH	641,458 ^T	25	25,658 ^T	25	25,658	13	0
NJ	664,348,972 ^T	2,365	280,909 ^T	2,700	246,055	89	74
NM	25,754,177 ⁱ	258 ^s	99,822 ⁱ	244	105,767	21	12
NY	1,453,111,247	6,059	239,827	6,593	220,402	197	74
NC	472,629,789 ^T	3,359 ^e	140,706 ^T	3,316	142,530	99	48
ND	96,884,147 ^T	545 [*]	177,769 ^T	542	178,753	7	131
OH	754,497,151	6,551	115,173	6,615	114,067	116	65
OK	92,179,418 ^T	1,265	72,869 ^T	734	125,585	39	24
OR	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	40	0
PA	570,818,786	3,164	180,410	3,206	178,075	128	45
RI	8,858,210 ^T	42	210,910 ^T	32	281,213	11	8
SC	101,871,631	1,207	84,401	1,232	82,722	48	21
SD	30,628,198	190	161,201	191	160,778	9	36
TN	212,768,383 ^T	999	212,981 ^T	1,003	212,132	65	32
TX	1,083,265,241 ^d	8,694 ^d	124,599 ^d	8,860	122,272	270	40
UT	67,957,140 [*]	839	80,998 [*]	832	81,728	29	23
VT	1,275,024	6 [*]	212,504	6	212,504	6	2
VA	203,014,704	1,094	185,571	1,220	166,405	83	24
WA	187,484,396 ^e	841 ^e	222,930 ^e	838	223,862	71	27
WV	67,189,026	489	137,401	527	127,493	19	36
WI	156,347,153	791	197,658	834	187,467	58	27
WY	17,451,654 ^T	75	232,689 ^T	78	225,183	6	30
Reported US Total	10,348,498,771	77,294	133,873	78,898	131,164	3,189	32
Estimated US Total	10,348,498,771	77,643	133,582	79,309	130,543	3,189	32

⁰ Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate ^{DNF} Did not furnish ^{*} See state notes in Appendix. ¹ Calculated as the simple average of residents on June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2014. Data Sources: ^s ACHA, 2014, ^T Eiken, et al (2016) 2U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (June 2015). Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014.

MEDICAID ICF/IID VERSUS HCBS RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES

Combined FY 2014 Medicaid ICF/IID and HCBS Waiver recipients totaled 826,350 people. Of those, 91% were HCBS Waiver recipients while 9% lived in an ICF/IID (See **Table 2.8**). States in which 95% or more of combined recipients were Medicaid HCBS Waiver recipients included Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. States with the highest proportion of recipients in ICF/IID settings were Arkansas (26%), Illinois (25%), Louisiana (29%), and Mississippi (52%).

Combined FY 2014 Medicaid ICF/IID and Medicaid HCBS Waiver expenditures totaled \$42.7 billion. Of that total, 76% was for Medicaid HCBS Waiver recipients and 24% was for ICF/IID recipients. The proportion of expenditures spend on HCBS Waiver recipients ranged from 19% in Mississippi to 100% in Alabama, Alaska, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Oregon. Twenty-two states allocated 95% or more of combined expenditures to people receiving HCBS funded supports (Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming). States with the highest proportion of expenditures for people in ICF/IID settings were Arkansas (48%), Illinois (46%), Louisiana (47%), Mississippi (81%), and Texas (49%).

Overall, there are proportionally more Medicaid HCBS Waiver recipients than expenditures (91% versus 76%; See **Figure 2.7**). The greatest discrepancies were in Mississippi (48% of recipients and 19% of expenditures), Iowa (88% and 63%), New Jersey (82% and 56%), and Texas (78% and 51%).

Per Person Expenditures by Age and Funding Authority

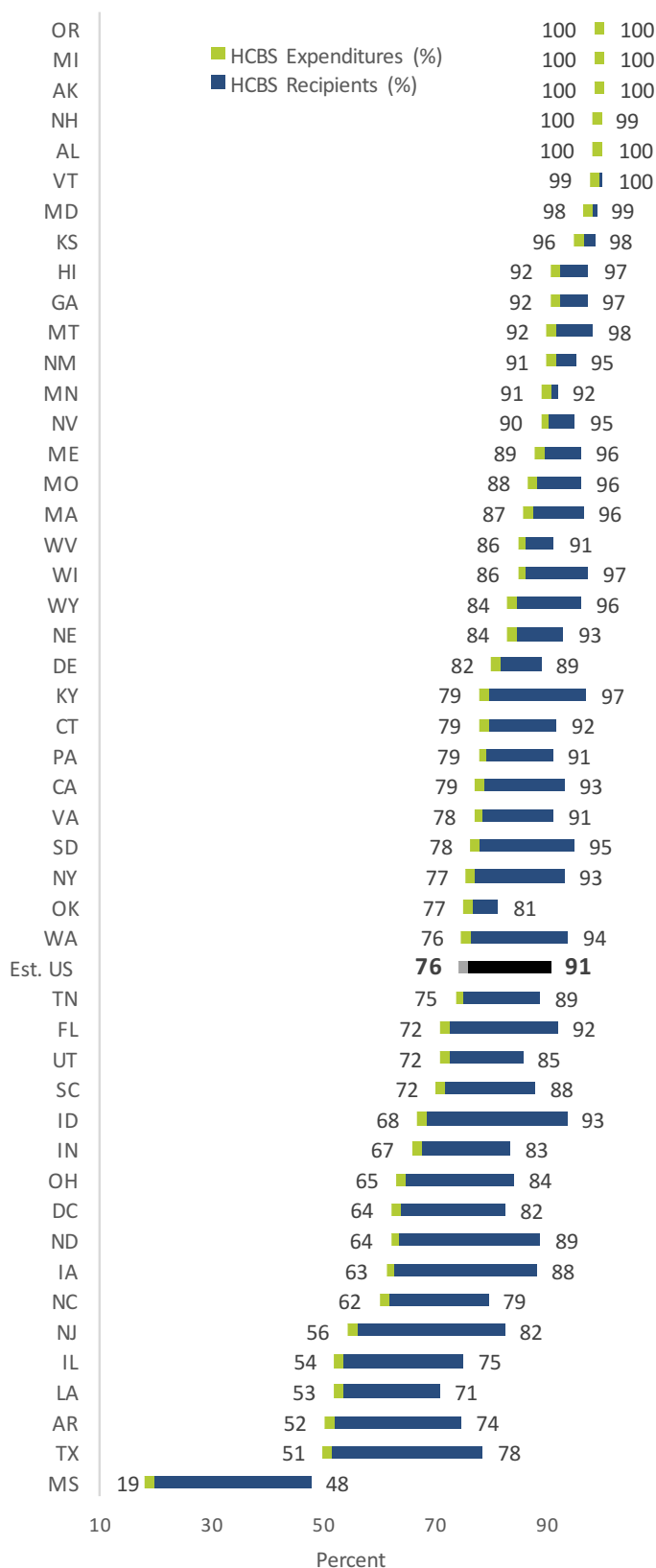
Adults vastly outnumbered children ages birth to 21 years as recipients of both ICF/IID (73,042 versus 4,601) and Medicaid HCBS funded LTSS (561,627 versus 186,958; See **Figure 2.8**). Adults were 94% of all ICF/IID recipients and 75% of all Medicaid HCBS recipients.

Table 2.8 ICF/IID Residents and Waiver Recipients and Expenditures and the Proportion of Residents and Expenditures by Funding Authority by State on June 30, 2014

State	Total ICF/IID + Waiver		% of Recipients		% of Expenditures	
	Recipients	Expenditures (\$)	Waiver	ICF/IID	Waiver	ICF/IID
N States	49	50	48	48	50	50
AL	5,821	319,573,465	100	0	100	0
AK	1,942	143,610,221	100	0	100	0
AZ	34,970 *	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	5,584 ¹	367,703,835 ^T	74	26	52	48
CA	117,224	3,239,003,122	93	7	79	21
CO	DNF	400,266,261	DNF	DNF	89	11
CT	10,405 *	873,855,033 *	92	8	79	21
DE	1,114	126,713,409	89	11	82	18
DC	1,936	251,988,061	82	18	64	36
FL	32,993	1,184,207,235 ^T	92	8	72	28
GA	8,544 *	381,131,760 ^T	97	3	92	8
HI	2,731 *	113,150,076	97	3	92	8
ID	7,064 *	150,841,836 ^T	93	7	68	32
IL	28,345 ^e	1,351,323,519 ^e	75	25	54	46
IN	20,900	859,508,453	83	17	67	33
IA	16,736	754,701,532	88	12	63	37
KS	8,840	415,605,877	98	2	96	4
KY	15,476 ^{e*}	694,378,486 ^T	97	3	79	21
LA	16,331 *	837,171,498	71	29	53	47
ME	4,489 ^e	303,050,725	96	4	89	11
MD	11,113 ¹	568,078,224 ^T	99	1	98	2
MA	13,860	965,126,935	96	4	87	13
MI	36,600	1,184,470,148	100	0	100	0
MN	19,814	1,315,635,883	92	8	91	9
MS	4,642	358,112,824	48	52	19	81
MO	12,748 *	757,742,071	96	4	88	12
MT	2,750	131,849,155 ^T	98	2	92	8
NE	5,209	206,165,606	93	7	84	16
NV	1,977	103,418,865 ⁰	95	5	90	10
NH	4,859	209,481,364 ^T	99	1	100	0
NJ	13,342 *	1,502,284,418 ^T	82	18	56	44
NM	5,201 ^{e*}	302,820,534 ¹	95	5	91	9
NY	86,633	6,353,104,123	93	7	77	23
NC	16,240 ^e	1,228,243,721 ^T	79	21	62	38
ND	4,822 *	265,764,343 ^T	89	11	64	36
OH	40,825	2,130,020,571	84	16	65	35
OK	6,728 ^e	393,719,904 ^T	81	19	77	23
OR	16,922 *	683,931,909	100	0	100	0
PA	34,859 *	2,745,884,792	91	9	79	21
RI	DNF	229,858,210 ^T	DNF	DNF	96	4
SC	9,853	360,483,587	88	12	72	28
SD	3,623	138,234,897	95	5	78	22
TN	8,798 ^{1*}	855,290,749 ^T	89	11	75	25
TX	40,229 ^{d*}	2,231,847,604 ^d	78	22	51	49
UT	5,780 *	246,218,095 *	85	15	72	28
VT	2,839 *	160,108,573	100	0	99	1
VA	12,190	940,970,694	91	9	78	22
WA	13,324 ^e	790,699,327 ^e	94	6	76	24
WV	5,568	489,372,847	91	9	86	14
WI	28,629	1,135,106,979	97	3	86	14
WY	1,888 ¹	112,457,757 ^T	96	4	84	16
Estimated US Total	826,228	42,653,121,465	91	9	76	24

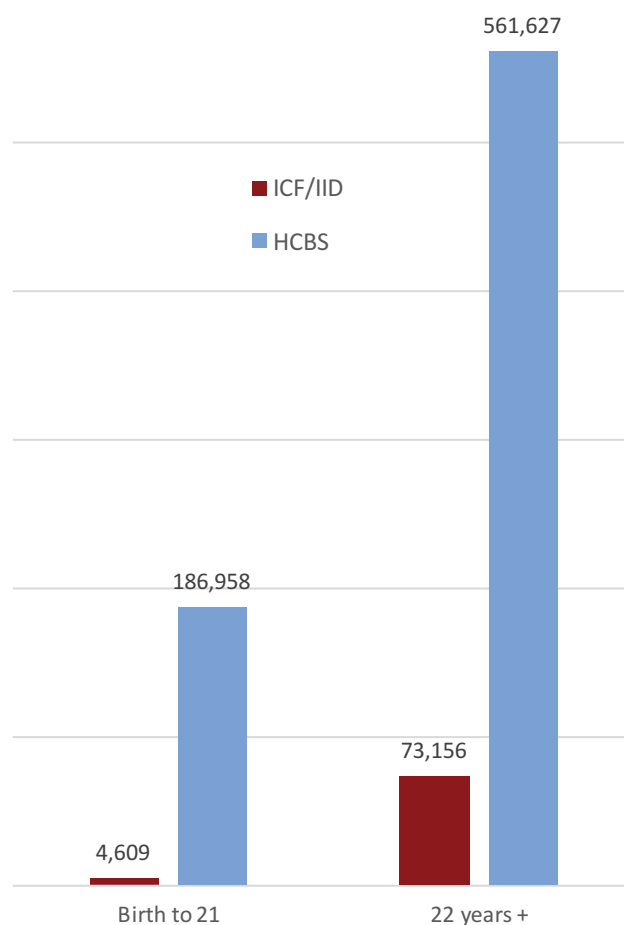
⁰ Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish ^TSource: Eiken, et al., 2016 * See state notes in Appendix. ¹ Total number of recipients was computed based on the sum of children plus adults in each category except in AR, MD, TN and WY where the sum of recipients in state vs nonstate operated settings is reported.

Figure 2.7 Proportion of Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures for People in ICF/IID versus HCBS Funded Settings by State on June 30, 2014



Note: Data not furnished or complete for AZ, CO, and RI.

Figure 2.8 Estimated US Total Medicaid Waiver and ICF/IID Recipients with IDD by Age on June 30, 2014



Average annual per person Medicaid HCBS expenditures in FY 2014 were \$18,531 for people ages birth to 21 years and \$50,705 for people ages 22 years or older (See **Table 2.9** and **Figure 2.9**). States with the highest average annual HCBS per person expenditures for people ages birth to 21 years were Alabama (\$54,837), Tennessee (\$72,639), and Vermont (\$59,196). States with the highest average annual per person HCBS expenditures for people ages 22 years or older were Alaska (\$89,875), Delaware (\$107,678), the District of Columbia (\$102,123), and West Virginia (\$98,849).

Average annual per person expenditures for ICF/IID services were \$118,540 for people ages birth to 21 years and \$128,251 for people ages 22 years or older. States with the highest average annual ICF/IID expenditures per person for people ages birth to 21 years were Colorado (\$243,259), Maine (\$202,458), Nevada (\$212,146), and Washington (\$468,711). States with the highest average annual ICF/IID expenditures per person for people ages 22 years or older were Colorado (\$254,635), Connecticut (\$346,289), Delaware (\$414,683), and the District of Columbia (\$268,393).

Medicaid Benefit Ratios

Federal Medicaid Expenditures

Federal Medicaid HCBS and ICF/IID expenditures were estimated by multiplying total federal plus state

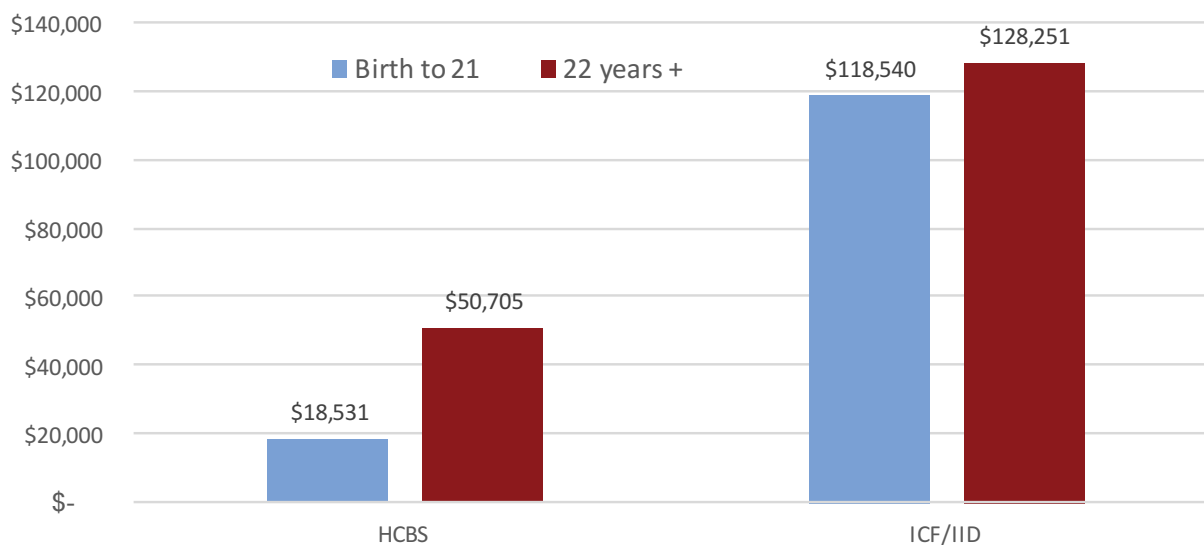
Medicaid expenditures by the state's Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage (FMAP). Nationally, the average 2014 FMAP was 57% (ranging from 50% in 15 states to 73% in Mississippi). Combined Medicaid ICF/IID and HCBS expenditures for people with IDD in FY 2014 were an estimated \$42.6 billion of which an estimated \$24.1 billion was federally funded. An estimated \$18.3 billion of the total \$32.3 billion in Medicaid HCBS expenditures for people with IDD in FY 2014 were paid by the federal government with the rest paid by states (See **Table 2.10**). Similarly, an estimated \$5.8 billion of the \$10.3 billion in ICF/IID expenditures in FY 2014 were paid by the federal government, with the rest paid by states.

Proportion of Total US ICF/IID and HCBS Expenditures for People with IDD by State

States with the highest proportion of the nation's \$18.3 billion in 2014 HCBS expenditures were California (6.7%), Michigan (4.3%), New York (13.4%), Ohio (4.7%), and Pennsylvania (6.4%). States with the lowest proportions were Delaware (0.3%), Hawaii (0.3%), Mississippi (0.3%), South Dakota (0.3%), and Wyoming (0.3%).

States with the highest proportion of the nation's \$5.9 billion in 2014 ICF/IID expenditures were California (5.8%), New Jersey (5.6%), New York (12.3%), Ohio (8.0%), and Texas (10.8%). States with the lowest

Figure 2.9 Estimated United States Annual Per Person Expenditures for Medicaid Waiver and ICF/IID Recipients by Age FY 2014



Number of Reporting States: HCBS (45, does not include IN,IA,NJ,ND,RI); ICF/IID (25, does not include AR,CT,FL,HI,ID,KY,MD,MT, NJ,NM,ND,OK,RI, TN,WI,WY). Only states reporting complete age information are included.

Table 2.9 Medicaid Waiver and ICF/IID Annual Per Person Expenditures by Age and State for Fiscal Year 2014

Funding Authority	Waiver \$		ICF/IID \$		
	Age	Birth to 21	22 years +	Birth to 21	22 years +
N States		47	49	26	36
AL		\$54,837	\$54,845	N/A	\$78,035
AK		33,439	89,875	N/A	N/A
AZ		12,102 *	42,000	DNF	DNF
AR		37,581	47,616	DNF	DNF
CA		10,658	33,262	29,029	85,067
CO		15,817	45,202	243,259	254,635
CT		39,453	75,156 *	0 *	346,289 *
DE		4,159 e	107,678	N/A	414,683
DC		28,793	102,123	N/A	268,393
FL		17,000	30,783	DNF	DNF
GA		27,963 *	43,689 *	N/A	N/A
HI		N/A *	39,210	DNF	DNF
ID		10,618 *	20,551	DNF	DNF
IL		24,168	34,957	69,149 e	85,856 e
IN		10,393	42,234	78,030	78,030
IA		14,876	41,344	115,979	131,680
KS		32,837	49,489	97,433	107,300
KY		36,223 e	37,036 e	DNF	DNF
LA		18,448 *	44,351	98,184	79,529
ME		47,168 e*	63,825 *e	202,458 e	188,667 e
MD		25,889	51,546	DNF	DNF
MA		17,271 e	64,195	N/A	245,836
MI		26,339	34,487	N/A	N/A
MN		45,355	70,806	72,141	73,961
MS		27,739	32,102	168,520	168,743
MO		32,155	59,748	53,912	177,465 *
MT		25,390	48,705	N/A e	218,028 T
NE		40,116	35,648	121,520	78,207
NV		44,797	50,351	212,146	212,146
NH		6,707	55,414	N/A	N/A
NJ		DNF	38,945	DNF	191,221
NM		29,126 ie	61,136 e	99,822	99,822
NY		11,931	77,622	185,665	217,478
NC		40,562 e	67,832 e	114,094 e	154,837 e
ND		DNF *	DNF **	DNF *	DNF *
OH		19,935	44,392	109,591	115,481
OK		24,613 e	59,508 e	N/A	DNF T
OR		27,853 *	44,024 *	N/A	N/A
PA		22,278 *	75,162 *	160,616	181,855
RI		DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
SC		29,872	29,919	124,782	83,582
SD		10,268	38,643	153,284	167,342
TN		72,639	82,842	DNF *	211,419 *
TX		28,397 ed*	38,138 d*	99,410 d	113,233 d
UT		20,130 *	43,103	57,951 *	83,041 *
VT		59,196	55,678	N/A	212,504 *
VA		38,079	72,841	191,775	206,441
WA		41,279 e	49,385 e	468,711 e	235,256 e
WV		46,816	98,849	92,554	126,756
WI		11,588	39,557	N/A	197,658
WY		18,003	71,081	N/A	232,689 T
US Average		18,531	50,705	119,113	128,251

Note: This table includes values only if the state reported participants and expenditures by age. The US Averages are based only on states that provided complete information by age. ^dOther date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^eEstimate DNF Did not furnish N/A Not Applicable - no ICF/IID settings *See state notes in Appendix.

proportions were Alaska (0%), Michigan (0%), New Hampshire (0.01%), Oregon (0%), and Vermont (0.01%).

States with the highest combined Medicaid ICF/IID plus HCBS expenditures in 2014 were California (6.72%), New York (13.18%), Ohio (5.57%), Pennsylvania (6.10%), and Texas (5.43%). States with the lowest combined Medicaid ICF/IID plus HCBS expenditures were Alaska (0.30%), Delaware (0.29%), Hawaii (0.24%), Nevada (0.29%), and Wyoming (0.23%).

The most populous states in 2014 were California (38.8 million residents), Texas (27.0), Florida (19.9), New York (19.7), and Illinois (12.9). The least populous states were Wyoming (0.58 million), Vermont (0.62), the District of Columbia (0.66), Alaska (0.73), and North Dakota (0.79).

Rankings of states by proportion of Medicaid ICF/IID and HCBS expenditures for people with IDD largely mirrored total state populations, though there were exceptions. For example, while Texas was the second most populous state in 2014, they were not in the top five states for HCBS expenditures and were fifth for ICF/IID expenditures and for combined expenditures. By comparison, Michigan was the 10th most populous state but second in proportion of HCBS expenditures. Another notable exception was Mississippi, which was the 31st most populous state in 2014 but the 50th ranked state in HCBS expenditures.

State Medicaid Benefit Ratios

"State Medicaid Benefit Ratios" compare the proportion of total Federal Medicaid ICF/IID and HCBS expenditures for the state with the proportion of all federal income taxes paid by the state⁵. A state Medicaid Benefit Ratio of 1.0 indicates that the state's share of federal Medicaid ICF/IID plus HCBS expenditures is equal to the state's share of all federal income taxes paid. A ratio higher than 1.0 indicates that expenditures for Medicaid ICF/IID plus HCBS services for people with IDD were higher than the proportion of federal income taxes paid by the state. A ratio of less than 1.0 indicates that expenditures for Medicaid ICF/IID plus HCBS services for people with IDD were lower than the proportion it paid of total federal income taxes.

⁵ www.usgovernmentrevenue.com/federal_revenue_by_state.php

Table 2.10 Fiscal Year 2014 Total Expenditures, Federal Expenditures, Income Tax and Medicaid Benefit Ratios for IDD Waiver and ICF/IID Services by State

State	Total FY 2014 Expenditures			Federal Cost Share (%) ¹	Federal Share of Total Expenditures (\$)		
	Waiver (\$)	ICF/IID (\$)	Combined		Waiver	ICF/IID	Combined
AL	318,480,978	1,092,487	319,573,465	68	216,949,242	744,202	217,693,444
AK	143,610,221	0	143,610,221	50	71,805,111	0	71,805,111
AZ	788,832,352	0	DNF	67	530,331,990	DNF	DNF
AR	190,226,399	177,477,436 ^T	367,703,835	70	133,348,706	124,411,683	257,760,389
CA	2,551,065,192	687,937,930	3,239,003,122	50	1,275,532,596	343,968,965	1,619,501,561
CO	355,864,334	44,401,927	400,266,261	50	177,932,167	22,200,964	200,133,131
CT	693,438,314 [*]	180,416,719 [*]	873,855,033	50	346,719,157	90,208,359	436,927,517
DE	103,491,162 ^e	23,222,247	126,713,409	55	57,240,962	12,844,225	70,085,186
DC	160,466,106	91,521,955	251,988,061	70	112,326,274	64,065,368	176,391,642
FL	857,528,282	326,678,953 ^T	1,184,207,235	59	504,140,877	192,054,556	696,195,433
GA	350,999,007 [*]	30,132,753 ^T	381,131,760	66	231,413,646	19,866,524	251,280,170
HI	104,338,769 [*]	8,811,307	113,150,076	52	54,099,652	4,568,663	58,668,314
ID	103,036,140 [*]	47,805,696 ^T	150,841,836	72	73,815,090	34,248,001	108,063,091
IL	723,467,619	627,855,900 ^e	1,351,323,519	50	361,733,810	313,927,950	675,661,760
IN	578,990,198 [*]	280,518,255	859,508,453	67	387,460,241	187,722,816	575,183,057
IA	473,300,661	281,400,871	754,701,532	58	274,183,073	163,015,525	437,198,597
KS	400,136,206	15,469,671	415,605,877	57	227,717,515	8,803,790	236,521,305
KY	551,471,229	142,907,257 ^T	694,378,486	70	385,092,359	99,792,138	484,884,497
LA	446,673,888 [*]	390,497,610	837,171,498	61	272,381,737	238,125,443	510,507,179
ME	270,678,407 ^{e*}	32,372,318	303,050,725	62	166,602,560	19,925,162	186,527,721
MD	557,424,779	10,653,445 ^T	568,078,224	50	278,712,389	5,326,723	284,039,112
MA	842,454,935 ^e	122,672,000	965,126,935	50	421,227,468	61,336,000	482,563,468
MI	1,184,470,148	0	1,184,470,148	66	785,540,602	0	785,540,602
MN	1,191,169,273	124,466,610	1,315,635,883	50	595,584,637	62,233,305	657,817,942
MS	69,586,843	288,525,981	358,112,824	73	50,833,189	210,768,229	261,601,418
MO	668,192,078	89,549,993	757,742,071	62	414,479,546	55,547,861	470,027,407
MT	120,729,711	11,119,444 ^T	131,849,155	66	80,080,017	7,375,527	87,455,545
NE	174,122,370	32,043,236	206,165,606	55	95,314,585	17,540,467	112,855,053
NV	93,448,000	9,970,865 ⁰	103,418,865	63	58,965,688	6,291,616	65,257,304
NH	208,839,906	641,458 ^T	209,481,364	50	104,419,953	320,729	104,740,682
NJ	837,935,446 ^T	664,348,972 ^T	1,502,284,418	50	418,967,723	332,174,486	751,142,209
NM	277,066,357 ⁱ	25,754,177 ⁱ	302,820,534	69	191,729,919	17,821,890	209,551,810
NY	4,899,992,876	1,453,111,247	6,353,104,123	50	2,449,996,438	726,555,624	3,176,552,062
NC	755,613,932 ^e	472,629,789 ^T	1,228,243,721	66	497,042,844	310,895,875	807,938,720
ND	168,880,196 ^T	96,884,147 ^T	265,764,343	50	84,440,098	48,442,074	132,882,172
OH	1,375,523,420	754,497,151	2,130,020,571	63	866,854,859	475,484,105	1,342,338,964
OK	301,540,486 ^e	92,179,418 ^T	393,719,904	64	193,046,219	59,013,263	252,059,483
OR	683,931,909	0	683,931,909	63	431,834,608	0	431,834,608
PA	2,175,066,007 [*]	570,818,786	2,745,884,792	54	1,164,095,327	305,502,214	1,469,597,541
RI	221,000,000 ^T	8,858,210 ^T	229,858,210	50	110,743,100	4,438,849	115,181,949
SC	258,611,956	101,871,631	360,483,587	71	182,502,457	71,890,810	254,393,267
SD	107,606,699	30,628,198	138,234,897	54	57,612,627	16,398,337	74,010,964
TN	642,522,366	212,768,383 ^T	855,290,749	65	419,502,853	138,916,477	558,419,330
TX	1,148,582,363 ^{ed*}	1,083,265,241 ^d	2,231,847,604	59	674,102,989	635,768,370	1,309,871,359
UT	178,260,955	67,957,140 [*]	246,218,095	70	125,388,756	47,801,052	173,189,808
VT	158,833,549	1,275,024	160,108,573	55	87,533,169	702,666	88,235,835
VA	737,955,990	203,014,704	940,970,694	50	368,977,995	101,507,352	470,485,347
WA	603,214,931 ^e	187,484,396 ^e	790,699,327	50	301,607,466	93,742,198	395,349,664
WV	422,183,821	67,189,026	489,372,847	71	300,130,478	47,764,679	347,895,157
WI	978,759,826	156,347,153	1,135,106,979	59	578,055,553	92,338,629	670,394,182
WY	95,006,103	17,451,654 ^T	112,457,757	50	47,503,052	8,725,827	56,228,879
Estimated US Total	32,304,622,695	10,348,498,771	42,653,121,465	57	18,297,653,366	5,847,401,758	24,101,074,269

^a Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate ^{DNF} Did not furnish ^T Source: (Eiken et al, 2016) ^{*} See state notes in the Appendix ¹ FY 2014 Standard Medicaid Assistance Percentage, Source: kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/federal-matching-rate-and-multiplier/ ² Source: www.usgovernmentsrevenue.com/federal-revenue-by-state.php ³ The State Medicaid Benefit Ratio compares the proportion of the total federal income tax paid by the state to the proportion of total ICF/IID plus Medicaid Waiver expenditures for the state. A value greater than 1 indicates that the state receives a higher proportion of Federal Medicaid ICF/IID and Waiver expenditures than the proportion of Federal Income taxes paid by the state.

Table 2.10 (continued) *Total Expenditures, Federal Expenditures, Income Tax and Medicaid Benefit Ratios for People in HCBS and ICF/IID by State FY 2014*

State	State Proportion of Total National Expenditures (%)			Federal Income Tax Paid by State		State Medicaid Benefit Ratio ³
	HCBS	ICF/IID	Combined	Billions (\$)	Percent (%)	
AL	1.19	0.01	0.90	21.80	0.84	1.08
AK	0.39	0.00	0.30	5.20	0.20	1.49
AZ	2.90	DNF	DNF	34.40	1.32	DNF
AR	0.73	2.12	1.07	22.40	0.86	1.24
CA	6.97	5.87	6.72	314.30	12.06	0.56
CO	0.97	0.38	0.83	43.70	1.68	0.50
CT	1.89	1.54	1.81	47.30	1.82	1.00
DE	0.31	0.22	0.29	14.10	0.54	0.54
DC	0.61	1.09	0.73	25.10	0.96	0.76
FL	2.76	3.28	2.89	141.90	5.45	0.53
GA	1.26	0.34	1.04	64.70	2.48	0.42
HI	0.30	0.08	0.24	7.10	0.27	0.89
ID	0.40	0.58	0.45	8.80	0.34	1.33
IL	1.98	5.36	2.80	123.90	4.75	0.59
IN	2.12	3.20	2.39	48.00	1.84	1.30
IA	1.50	2.78	1.81	20.40	0.78	2.32
KS	1.24	0.15	0.98	21.80	0.84	1.17
KY	2.10	1.70	2.01	26.90	1.03	1.95
LA	1.49	4.06	2.12	40.60	1.56	1.36
ME	0.91	0.34	0.77	6.50	0.25	3.10
MD	1.52	0.09	1.18	55.80	2.14	0.55
MA	2.30	1.05	2.00	89.10	3.42	0.59
MI	4.29	0.00	3.26	65.50	2.51	1.30
MN	3.25	1.06	2.73	74.20	2.85	0.96
MS	0.28	3.60	1.09	10.10	0.39	2.80
MO	2.27	0.95	1.95	50.10	1.92	1.01
MT	0.44	0.13	0.36	5.10	0.20	1.85
NE	0.52	0.30	0.47	16.40	0.63	0.74
NV	0.32	0.11	0.27	15.30	0.59	0.46
NH	0.57	0.01	0.43	10.40	0.40	1.09
NJ	2.29	5.67	3.12	110.00	4.22	0.74
NM	1.05	0.30	0.87	8.20	0.31	2.76
NY	13.39	12.40	13.18	217.80	8.36	1.58
NC	2.72	5.31	3.35	63.20	2.43	1.38
ND	0.46	0.83	0.55	6.90	0.26	2.08
OH	4.74	8.11	5.57	113.20	4.34	1.28
OK	1.06	1.01	1.05	24.30	0.93	1.12
OR	2.36	0.00	1.79	25.60	0.98	1.82
PA	6.36	5.21	6.10	109.90	4.22	1.45
RI	0.61	0.08	0.48	10.10	0.39	1.23
SC	1.00	1.23	1.06	20.30	0.78	1.35
SD	0.31	0.28	0.31	6.30	0.24	1.27
TN	2.29	2.37	2.32	49.50	1.90	1.22
TX	3.68	10.85	5.43	212.00	8.14	0.67
UT	0.69	0.82	0.72	16.20	0.62	1.16
VT	0.48	0.01	0.37	3.90	0.15	2.45
VA	2.02	1.73	1.95	63.00	2.42	0.81
WA	1.65	1.60	1.64	60.80	2.33	0.70
WV	1.64	0.82	1.44	6.40	0.25	5.88
WI	3.16	1.58	2.78	42.80	1.64	1.69
WY	0.26	0.15	0.23	4.60	0.18	1.32
Estimated US Total	100	100	100	2,605.90	100	1.00

How to Read Table 2.10 (An example)

Total 2014 Medicaid ICF/IID plus HCBS expenditures for people with IDD in Alabama were \$320 million. Alabama's federal cost share for Medicaid was 68% meaning that the federal government paid 68% of Medicaid ICF/IID and HCBS expenditures and Alabama paid 32%. With an FMAP of 68%, an estimated \$218 million of Alabama's \$320 million in Medicaid ICF/IID plus HCBS expenditures were federal expenditures.

With a population of 4.8 million (1.5% of the national total) in 2014, Alabama was the 23rd most populous state. Federal HCBS expenditures were an estimated \$217 million (1.19% of the national total). Federal ICF/IID expenditures were an estimated 744,202 (0.1% of the national total). Total federal HCBS plus ICF/IID expenditures totaled an estimated \$217.7 million (0.9% of the national total).

Alabama paid \$21.8 billion in federal income taxes in 2014 (0.84% of the national total). The State Medicaid Benefit Ratio for Alabama was 1.08. Alabama received a slightly higher proportion of total federal Medicaid funding for people with IDD than the proportion they paid in federal taxes.

State Differences

State Medicaid Benefit Ratios ranged from 5.88 in West Virginia (which received 1.44% of federal Medicaid ICF/IID plus HCBS expenditures, and paid 0.25% of all federal income taxes) to 0.42 in Georgia (which received 1.04% of federal Medicaid ICF/IID plus HCBS expenditures and paid 2.48% of federal income taxes). Besides West Virginia, states with Medicaid Benefit Ratios of 2.0 or higher included Iowa (2.32), Maine (3.10), Mississippi (2.80), New Mexico (2.76), North Dakota (2.08), and Vermont (2.45). Besides Georgia, states with Medicaid Benefit Ratios for people with IDD of less than 0.50 included Colorado (0.50), Nevada (0.50), Florida (0.53), and Delaware (0.54). ■



SECTION THREE

Historical Perspectives and Trends through 2014 in Long-Term Supports and Services

FY 2014

SECTION 3: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND TRENDS THROUGH 2014 IN LONG-TERM SUPPORTS AND SERVICES

Most people with IDD in the United States live with family members throughout their lives and get the supports they need from family, friends, or neighbors. A minority receive supports from paid caregivers either in the home of a family member or in settings such as host or family foster homes, group homes or institutions. The number of people living in nonfamily settings and the characteristics of the settings in which those people lived has changed over time. This chapter provides an overview of these changes and describes trends through 2014 regarding the size and types of places in which people with IDD receive LTSS, how services have been funded, and whether paid services were provided by state or nonstate entities.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES⁶

Lakin (1979) described the growth of institutional services for people with IDD between 1848 and 1978. In 1848, Massachusetts founded the first state institution unit for persons with IDD in a Massachusetts state school for children who were blind (White et. al., 1992). The 1880 U.S. Census enumerated 76,895 people with IDD of whom 9,725 (13%) lived in institutions, almshouses, or prisons. Of the 15,511 people living in institutional settings in 1903, all but 3.2% lived in a state-operated facility. The number of people living in state-operated IDD facilities exploded from 115,928 in 1946 at the beginning of the baby boom generation to 228,500 in 1967, three years after the birth of the last baby boomer.

Despite their widespread use, by the 1950s families, parent associations, professionals, and policy makers protested that large state-operated IDD institutions were overcrowded, understaffed, and sometimes unfit for human habitation. President John F. Kennedy, whose sister Rosemary had intellectual disabilities, urged Congress in 1963 to move away from providing services to people with

IDD in custodial institutions to providing services in community-centered agencies (www.jfklibrary.org/JFK/JFK-in-History/JFK-and-People-with-Intellectual-Disabilities.aspx). In 1965, Senator Robert Kennedy reported that the children at the Willowbrook State School in New York lived in filth and called the facility a “snake pit” (mn.gov/mnddc/parallels/five/5b/4.html).

Burton Blatt and F. Kaplan’s 1966 Christmas in Purgatory photo essay showed institutionalized children and adults at the Fernald State School in Massachusetts, wandering with little or no clothing in sparsely furnished day rooms, doing nothing. Geraldo Rivera’s 1972 documentary Willowbrook: The Last Great Disgrace profiled a crowded New York institutional ward housing 50 mostly unclothed children with IDD living under similar circumstances (geraldocom/page/willowbrook).

Against this backdrop, professionals argued that segregating and institutionalizing people based on disability enhanced negative stereotypes that dehumanized them. Wolf Wolfensburger, Bengt Nirje, and others articulated a Normalization Principle, which argued that people with IDD should not be segregated in institutions (e.g., Kugle & Wolfensberger, 1969). Instead, they should be supported to live, play, work, and learn in culturally normative physically and socially inclusive settings regardless of the type or severity of a person’s disability. This meant:

- having daily schedules defined by individual preferences and needs rather than by the needs of staff or a facility
- spending time in a variety of different settings each week for work, learning, and leisure rather than remaining in an institution all day every day
- taking breaks from the normal routine to vacation, celebrate holidays, and enjoy seasonal activities
- participating in inclusive activities and settings typical for individuals of similar age
- being treated with respect and dignity with the right to make choices about both the little things (like what to wear or what to eat), and big things (like where to live and with whom)

⁶ Some of the material in the Historical Perspectives section will appear in Larson, S.A. (2018). Deinstitutionalization. Chapter in Braaten, E. (Ed.) The SAGE encyclopedia of intellectual and developmental disabilities. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

- living, working, and playing in settings that included both men and women
- working for a decent wage during adulthood and having sufficient resources to care for basic human needs (such as food, clothing, personal hygiene, shelter, and transportation) and
- living, working, and playing in physically accessible environments, with modifications or accommodations supporting full participation

Legislative action and successful lawsuits during the 1960's and 1970's propelled a movement to deinstitutionalize services for people with IDD. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibited discrimination based on disability in federally funded programs. The Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (PL 94-142) established that all children, including those with disabilities, have a right to a free, appropriate public education in the most integrated setting possible providing an educational alternative to institutions for children with IDD. Lawsuits and subsequent settlement agreements challenging the quality of care in institutions, seeking improved conditions as well as access to community alternatives, were filed in many states

including Pennsylvania (*PARC v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 1972); New York (*ARC v. Rockefeller*, 1972); Alabama (*Wyatt v. Stickney*, 1971) and Minnesota (*Welsch v. Likins*, 1972).

THE MEDICAID PROGRAM⁷

Before 1965, there was no federal funding for LTSS for persons with IDD. In 1965, Medicaid was enacted as Medical Assistance, Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Medicaid is a state-federal partnership in which the federal government covers at least half of the total costs of services for eligible recipients. Initially, Medicaid funded long-term medical supports for qualified individuals living in Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF). Many state-operated facilities were converted to Medicaid SNFs and the number of people in Medicaid certified facilities increased rapidly. However, federal officials grew concerned that some people in SNFs were receiving more and more costly medical care than they needed. There were particular concerns that

⁷ Text describing the history of Medicaid was initially published in previous RISP annual reports. Those reports are available for download at risp.umn.edu/publications.



the services offered in SNFs were not a good match for children and adults with IDD (e.g., The Arc of the United States 1975).

Intermediate Care Facilities

In 1967, a less medically oriented and less expensive form of long-term supports, the “Intermediate Care Facility” (ICF) program was authorized under Title XI of the Social Security Act. In 1971, the SNF and ICF programs were combined under Title XIX. Within the legislation, combining the programs was a hardly noticed, scarcely debated amendment that for the first time authorized Federal Financial Participation (FFP) for “intermediate care” provided in public and private IDD facilities. Medicaid facilities for people with IDD were initially called Intermediate Care Facilities/ Mental Retardation [sic] (ICF/MR) but as a result of changes made in Rosa’s Law in 2010 are now referred to as Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID; CMS, 2013b).

The ICF/IID legislation provided substantial federal incentives for upgrading the physical environment and the quality of care and habilitation in IDD facilities. It also neutralized incentives for states to place persons with IDD in SNFs, creating an alternative that provided relatively appropriate care and habilitation in the form of active treatment. In the ensuing years, most state IDD facilities were certified as Intermediate Care Facilities with two notable results: 1) nearly every state secured federal funding to help pay for large public IDD facilities, and 2) to maintain federal participation, states were compelled to invest substantial state dollars to bring their IDD facilities into conformity with ICF/IID standards. Forty states had at least one ICF/IID certified facility by June 30, 1977 (Krantz, Bruininks & Clumper, 1979). Between 1978 and 1980, nearly a billion state dollars were invested in facility improvements to meet ICF/IID standards (Gettings & Mitchell, 1980).

In 1975, PL 94-142 (Education of all Handicapped Children Act; now the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) passed, mandating access to a free, appropriate public education for all children regardless of the type or severity of disability. This allowed families to enroll their children in a public school instead of placing them in an IDD facility or paying for private educational services. The law also required a free and appropriate publicly funded education for

children with IDD and other disabilities living in SNF, ICF, and other institutions.

Many states began to reduce the number of children living in state IDD facilities to reduce overcrowding as required by the ICF/IID standards, and to respond to the new educational requirements of PL 94-142. The proportion of state IDD facility residents ages 21 years or younger peaked in 1965 at 49% (91,592 of 187,305 residents; NIMH, 1966). RISP data show that by 1977, the proportion of state IDD facility residents who were children had dropped to 36% (54,098 of 151,532), and by 1987 the proportion was 13% (12,310 of 94,695). The proportion declined to 5% in 1998 and was 3.5% in 2014.

As ICF/IID expenditures grew, critics increasingly charged that the program had

- created direct incentives for maintaining people in large state facilities by financing more than half of the costs of those services;
- diverted funds that could otherwise have been spent on community program development into facility renovations to maintain eligibility for federal financial participation;
- promoted the development of large private ICF/IID facilities; and,
- promoted organizational inefficiency and individual dependency by promoting a single uniform standard for care and oversight for all people in ICF/IID settings irrespective of the nature and degree of their disabilities and/or their relative capacity for independence.

These criticisms and the growing desire to increase access to federal matching funds for community residential settings helped stimulate the development of smaller ICF/IID settings.

Community ICF/IID Group Homes

Although Congressional debate about the ICF/IID program focused on large state facilities, the statute did not specifically limit ICF/IID coverage to only state facilities or to only large institutions. They simply restricted ICF/IID facilities to “four or more people in single or multiple units” (42 CFR 435.1010 (b)(2)). The focus of the legislation was on improving the general quality of care in residential facilities rather than on the size of those facilities. The ICF/IID regulations published in January 1974 delineated two categories of ICF/IID, those housing 16 or more people and

those housing four to fifteen people. Smaller facilities were allowed greater flexibility in meeting ICF/IID standards.

States varied in the rate at which they developed ICF/IID facilities serving four to 15 people. In some regions, hundreds were developed, while other regions had none. In 1982, nearly two-thirds (65%) of the 1,202 ICF/IIDs serving 4 to 15 people were located in Minnesota, New York, Michigan, and Texas. Some states and national organizations argued that the uneven distribution of the smaller ICF/IID facilities reflected a lack of clear and consistent policy guidelines for certifying ICF/IID participation and/or a lack of support for those facilities in some regions.

In 1981, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), now the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), issued “Interpretive Guidelines” for certifying ICF/IIDs of four to fifteen people. Following the publication of the guidelines, substantially more states began to develop ICF/IIDs of that size. In the same year, Congress enacted

legislation giving greater opportunity and flexibility to states to use Medicaid funding for community services through the Medicaid Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) waiver authority.

Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services

Section 2176 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (PL 97-35) created Section 1915(c) of the Social Security Act, granting the Secretary of Health and Human Services the authority to waive certain Medicaid requirements and allow states to finance “non-institutional” services for Medicaid-eligible individuals. The change was intended to reduce the institutional bias of the Medicaid program. The 1915(c) HCBS waiver offered home and community-based services to people with disabilities who would remain in, or be at a risk of being placed in, a Medicaid funded institution (i.e., a Skilled Nursing Facility, an Institution for Mental Disease for individuals 21 or younger and 65 or older, or an ICF/IID).



Regulations for the 1915(c) HCBS waivers were first published in March 1985. Initially, states were required to demonstrate reductions in the number of recipients of, and total expenditures for, Medicaid-funded institutional settings such as ICF/IID roughly equal to the increases in HCBS participants and expenditures. As the number of people in ICF/IID settings declined, those restrictions were relaxed and then dropped in 1994.

States specify in their 1915(c) waiver applications the Medicaid eligible populations to be served and specific services that would be included such as homemaker, home health aide, personal care, adult day services, day and residential habilitation, and respite care (www.Medicaid.gov, 2016). Although not allowed to use HCBS reimbursements to pay for room and board, all states provide residential support services under categories such as personal care, residential habilitation, and in-home supports. HCBS recipients with IDD use their own resources, usually cash assistance from other Social Security Act programs and state supplements to cover room and board costs.

Today, while some Medicaid HCBS recipients live in group homes, host homes or with foster families, most Medicaid HCBS-funded LTSS are delivered to people with IDD living in homes they own or lease or in homes shared with family members. Given their flexibility and potential for promoting individualized services, the Medicaid HCBS waiver authorities have become the primary source of funding community based LTSS.

Balancing Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services and Institutional Services

Medicaid LTSS expenditures for people with IDD living in home and community based settings first exceeded expenditures for institutional services in 2001. However, it was not until 2013 that more than half of all Medicaid LTSS expenditures across all population groups were for services provided in home and community based settings (Eiken, et. al., 2015). Several Medicaid other reforms and initiatives have supported the shift from institutional to community based LTSS.

Nursing Facility Reform

In the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1987, (PL 100-203) Congress restricted admission to Medicaid-reimbursed nursing facilities to persons requiring specific levels of medical/nursing services. People who did not need nursing services were required to move to other appropriate residential settings, except that individuals living in a specific nursing home for longer than 30 months could choose not to move. Nursing facilities were required to assure that each person's needs for "active treatment" (later termed "specialized services") were met.

Despite state alternative disposition plans for moving persons with IDD out of nursing facilities, and preadmission screening and resident review (PASRR), class action court cases established that the requirements of OBRA-87 were not always achieved (see Roland, et. al., v Cellucci, et. al., 1999, in Massachusetts, and Olesky et. al. v. Haveman et. al., 1999, in Michigan, Gettings, 1990).

Americans with Disabilities Act and the 1999 U.S. Supreme Court's Olmstead Decision

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (PL 101-336) spelled out the right of people with disabilities to be free of discrimination in employment, housing, and other key areas. It required businesses and other organizations to make reasonable accommodations to allow all people including those with disabilities to access and use their settings and services.

The Supreme Court in their 1999 Olmstead Decision established a right to "placement in the most integrated setting" under its interpretation of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Court held that public entities must provide community based services to people with disabilities when:

- a. such services are appropriate;
- b. the affected persons do not oppose community-based treatment; and
- c. community-based services can be reasonably accommodated, taking into account the resources available to the public entity and the needs of others who are receiving disability

services from the entity (www.ada.gov/olmstead/olmstead_cases_by_issue.htm).

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has monitored states to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Olmstead Decision. Its website chronicles nearly two decades of Olmstead enforcement briefs, complaints, letters of findings and settlement agreements.

Expansion of Medicaid HCBS Funding Authorities

Since 1999, several additional Medicaid HCBS authorities, regulations, and interpretive guidelines have been added allowing states to expand the use of Medicaid-funded community services to reduce the need for institutional services. Many states now operate two or more HCBS programs. In August 2016, www.Medicaid.gov listed more than 75 current waiver programs and 5 pending waiver programs specifically for people with disabilities

(and more than 508 waiver programs in all) in the 50 U.S. States and the District of Columbia.

Money Follows the Person

The Money Follows the Person (MFP) initiative authorized in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, and expanded through the Affordable Care Act, is a federal demonstration program designed to help states reduce their use of institutional care while expanding options for people to receive care in the community. The legislation provided a system of flexible and augmented financing to assist states in moving people to smaller, more integrated, appropriate, and preferred settings.

MFP is the largest demonstration program in the history of Medicaid designed to transform LTSS. MFP grants enabled states to develop systems and services to help long-term residents of nursing facilities, ICF/IIDs, and Institutions for Mental Disease (psychiatric hospitals) to move to home or community-based settings. The first 17 states



received MFP demonstration grants in 2007. By 2012, 37 states were participating in MFP, and 30,141 people, including 4,245 people with IDD, had transitioned from institutional to community-based LTSS (Mathematica Policy Research, 2013).

Balancing Incentive Payment (BIP)

The Balancing Incentive Payments program offers federal funding for a higher proportion of LTSS expenditures when services are provided in community-based settings. The BIP program also provides extensive technical assistance to states to support transition from institutional to community based service models.

Managed Long-Term Services and Supports

Since 2000, an increasing number of states have opted to use a capitated managed care model as an alternative to fee-for-service financing to manage Medicaid LTSS. Section 1115 Research and Demonstration Projects allow states the flexibility to test new or existing approaches to financing and delivering Medicaid services, including the option to provide home and community-based services through a managed care entity. Similarly, states can amend their Medicaid State Plan under the 1932(a) federal authority to implement a managed care delivery system. Section 1915(a) and (b) Managed Care authorities also allow states to use managed care delivery systems. A hybrid program (concurrent 1915(c) and 1915(b) waivers – also referred to as 1915(b)/(c) waivers) allows states to implement two types of waivers at the same time as long as all federal requirements were met for both programs.

Developed in the private healthcare sector, managed care models and operational strategies are designed to reduce the costs of care while simultaneously improving accessibility, quality, and outcomes at both the individual and systems-levels by shifting risk away from state agencies to private managed care companies. While states must administer publicly financed services in the most cost effective manner possible, some people are concerned. Managed care contracting and operational strategies for LTSS furnished to people with IDD and other disabilities could decrease

access to care, narrow the scope of services, and divert funds that could be used to address waiting lists and unmet service needs to cover expanded administrative activities.

A report from the National Council on Disabilities (Gettings, Moseley, and Thaler, 2013) summarizes the growth of managed care for both acute medical care and long-term supports and services and provides recommendations to state and federal authorities regarding the design and implementation of managed Medicaid long-term services and supports for people with disabilities. The report outlines key principles that should be addressed by managed care systems to ensure the needs of people with disabilities are adequately met. The American Network of Community Options and Resources (ANCOR) also published guidelines on managed care for LTSS targeting people with IDD. These guidelines offer information on recommended approaches and parameters that policy makers need to embrace if they are recommending that LTSS for people with IDD move into managed care (ANCOR 2014).

Many states see managed care as a way to gain additional control over the costs of LTSS delivery. According to NASUAD, in 2011, the vast majority of Medicaid recipients (74.2%) across all states and all eligible population groups received at least some of their Medicaid funded services through managed care arrangements. Managed care models for LTSS for people with IDD exist in Arizona, California, Kansas, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Rhode Island plan to move to managed LTSS for people with IDD in the near future (NASUAD, 2014).

Self-Directed Services

In contrast to traditional or managed care service options, self-directed Medicaid options allow participants, or their legal representatives, to exercise decision-making authority and management responsibility over services. States can offer self-directed services through several funding authorities including 1915(c) Home and Community-Based Services waiver, the 1915(i) Home and Community-Based Services State Plan Option; 1915(k) Community First Choice; and the 1915(j)

Self-Directed Personal Assistance Services State Plan Option. In self-directed services, Medicaid recipients can choose their service provider and direct supports and services. Recipients may directly manage budgeted Medicaid funds under some self-directed services options.

Supports for Families

While the Medicaid program began by providing LTSS in institutional settings, options for funding supports for people with IDD living in the homes of family members have been increasing. Medicaid HCBS-funded supports for people living with a family member include:

- a. caregiver support and training;
- b. respite from caregiving responsibilities;
- c. personal care supports provided to the individual;
- d. habilitation (teaching people with IDD new skills);
- e. day services (supports for working or participating in activities in a setting other than the home of a family member);
- f. behavior supports;
- g. medical supports and therapies such as physical or speech therapy;

- h. participant directed supports (assistance to help the individual or family manage aspects of the publicly funded services they receive);
- i. transportation; and
- j. environmental modifications and technology (such as home and vehicle modifications).

TRENDS IN LIVING ARRANGEMENTS 1998 THROUGH 2014

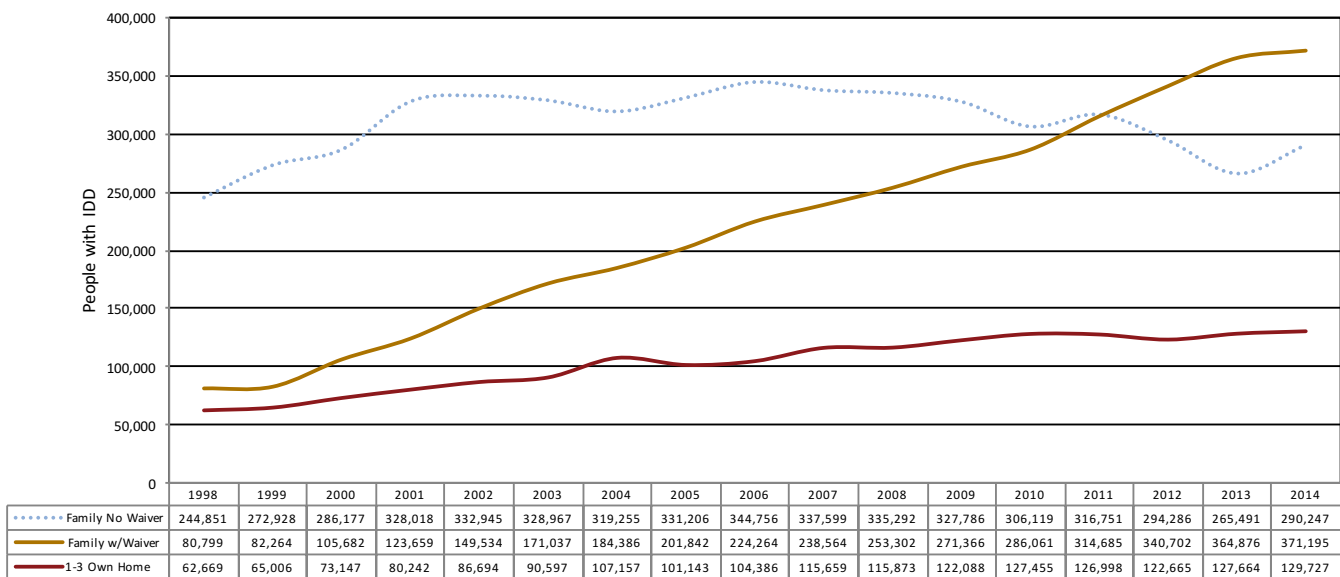
The RISP longitudinal study has collected data on residential service settings since 1977. However, detailed information about people living in the home of a family member, in their own home or in a host home or with a foster family was not collected until 1998.

People in Own Home or Family Home Settings⁸

Between 1998 and 2014, there were dramatic changes in the number of service recipients with IDD living with a family member or in a home they owned or leased (See **Figure 3.1a**). The number of people living in their own home more than doubled from 62,669 in 1998 to 129,727 in 2014. The number living with a family member while receiving state or locally

⁸ Data for Figures 3.1a and 3.1b are available upon request from the report authors.

Figure 3.1a Change in the Number of People with IDD in Individualized Living Arrangements by Setting Type 1998 to 2014 (US Estimated Totals)



funded supports increased from 244,851 in 1998 to a peak of 344,756 in 2006 then declined to 290,247 in 2014. The number receiving Medicaid HCBS funded supports while living with a family member more than quadrupled from 80,799 in 1998 to 371,195 in 2014. The number of people living with a family member receiving Medicaid HCBS Waiver funded supports first exceeded the number of people living with a family member while receiving supports funded by another source in 2012. Of service recipients with IDD living with a family member, the proportion receiving Medicaid HCBS funded supports increased from 25% in 1998 to 56% in 2014.

People Living in IDD Group Homes or Host/Foster Homes Shared by 3 or Fewer People or in any Group Setting of 4 or More People

In 2014, an estimated 377,853 people with IDD lived in IDD group homes or host/foster homes shared by three or fewer people, or in own home, IDD group homes, nursing homes, or psychiatric facilities shared by four or more people. This combined total is similar to the number of HCBS Waiver recipients living with a family member in 2014 (371,195). The number of people in these settings varied by setting size (See **Figure 3.1b**). Between 1998 and 2014, the number of people in settings of:

- 3 or fewer people increased from 63,279 to 126,021,
- 4 to 6 people increased from 73,658 to 129,224,
- 7 to 15 people remained stable (53,940 in 1998; 56,170 in 2014), and
- 16 or more people declined from 114,495 to 66,437.

The proportion in settings of six or fewer people increased from 45% in 1998 to 68% by 2014.

NONFAMILY IDD SETTINGS BETWEEN 1977 AND 2014

The next tables describe IDD residential settings and the people living in them. All types of non-family IDD settings are shown together. These tables do not include services provided to people living with a family member, or in a nursing home or psychiatric facility.

In 1977, people with IDD lived in 11,008 nonfamily settings. By 2014, the number of settings had increased to 217,587 (See **Table 3.1** and **Figure 3.2**). Between 1977 and 2014, the total number of IDD settings of

- 1 to 6 people increased from 6,898 to 209,819

Figure 3.1b Change in the Number of People with IDD in Settings Other than a Family Home or their Own Home by Setting Size 1998 to 2014 (US Estimated Totals)

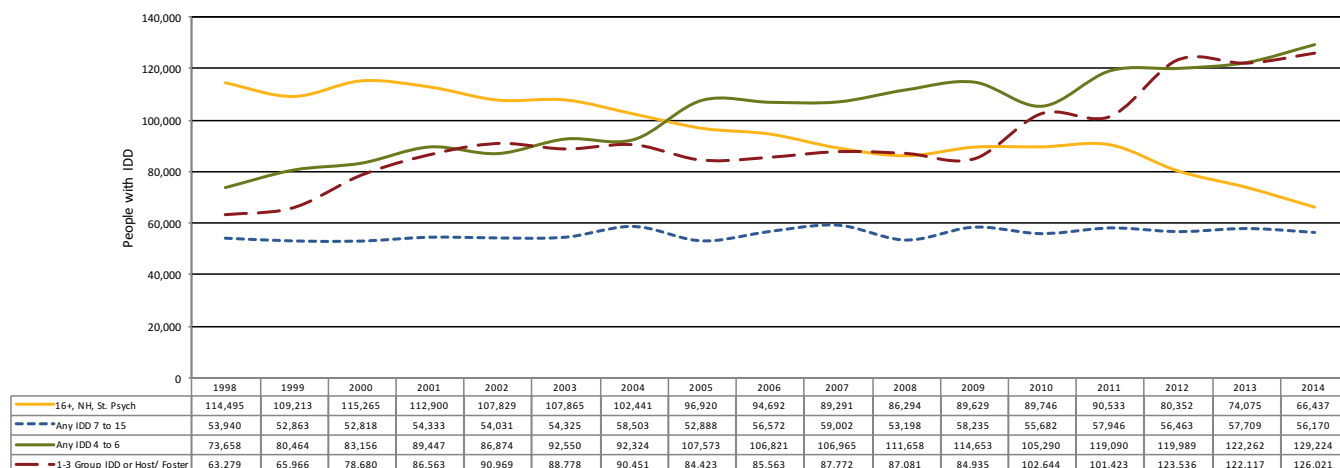


Table 3.1 Number of State and Nonstate Non-Family IDD Settings by Size on June 30 of Selected Years 1977 to 2014

Year	Number of Residential Settings											
	Nonstate				State				Total			
	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	1-6	7-15	16+	Total
1977	6,855	2,310	1,378	10,543	43	95	327	465	6,898	2,405	1,705	11,008
1982	10,073	3,181	1,370	14,624	182	426	349	957	10,255	3,607	1,719	15,581
1987	26,475	4,713	1,370	32,558	189	443	287	919	26,664	5,156	1,657	33,477
1992	41,444	5,158	1,320	47,922	382	852	323	1,557	41,826	6,010	1,643	49,479
1997	87,917	5,578	1,040	94,535	1,047	702	246	1,995	88,964	6,280	1,286	96,530
2002	116,189	5,880	1,026	123,095	1,634	713	233	2,580	117,823	6,593	1,259	125,675
2003	135,700	6,320	849	142,869	1,707	771	234	2,712	137,407	7,091	1,083	145,581
2004	139,963	5,173	831	145,967	1,621	703	229	2,553	141,584	5,876	1,060	148,520
2005	144,084	4,987	782	149,853	1,542	718	209	2,469	145,626	5,705	991	152,322
2006	149,114	6,436	849	156,399	1,506	737	201	2,444	150,620	7,173	1,050	158,843
2007	158,365	6,092	784	165,241	1,683	733	217	2,633	160,048	6,825	1,001	167,874
2008	161,830	6,214	791	168,835	1,628	734	215	2,577	163,458	6,948	1,006	171,412
2009	164,379	5,659	764	170,802	1,637	732	205	2,574	165,682	6,391	969	173,042
2010	176,596	7,086	833	184,516	1,501	692	203	2,396	178,097	7,778	1,036	186,912
2011	191,457	5,259	885	197,601	1,485	701	200	2,386	192,942	5,960	1,085	199,987
2012	193,008	5,518	879	199,213	1,315	685	187	2,165	194,323	6,203	1,066	201,378
2013	204,620	5,500	983	211,104	1,315	710	167	2,192	205,935	6,210	1,150	213,296
2014	208,523	6,046	858	215,428	1,296	713	150	2,159	209,819	6,759	1,008	217,587

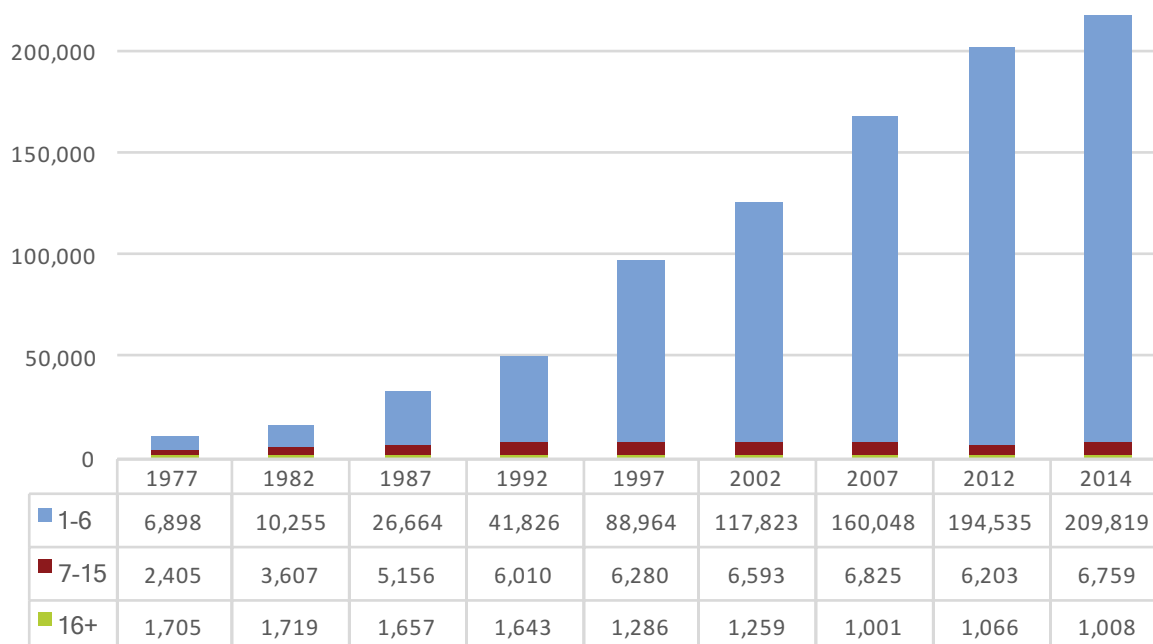
¹ This table excludes family homes, nursing homes, and psychiatric settings. It includes ICF/IID, group homes, host homes and family foster homes, own home, and "other" settings. This table reports annual US estimated totals.

Table 3.2 Number of People with IDD in State and Nonstate Non-Family IDD Settings Selected Years 1977 to 2014

Year	Number of People with IDD											
	Nonstate Settings ¹				State Settings				Total			
	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	1-6	7-15	16+	Total	1-6	7-15	16+	Total
1977	20,184	19,074	52,718	91,976	216	950	154,638	155,804	20,400	20,024	207,356	247,780
1982	32,335	28,810	57,396	118,541	853	1,705	122,750	125,308	33,188	30,515	180,146	243,849
1987	68,631	45,223	42,081	155,935	1,302	3,414	95,022	99,738	69,933	48,637	137,103	255,673
1992	118,304	46,023	45,805	210,132	1,371	7,985	74,538	83,894	119,675	54,008	120,343	294,026
1997	190,715	46,988	38,696	276,399	4,253	6,926	54,666	65,845	194,968	53,914	93,362	342,244
2002	258,709	46,728	30,676	336,113	5,532	7,029	44,066	56,627	264,241	53,757	74,742	392,740
2003	269,907	46,961	29,639	346,507	5,554	7,385	42,835	55,774	275,461	54,346	72,474	402,281
2004	289,456	49,248	27,495	366,199	5,540	6,810	41,653	54,003	294,996	56,058	69,148	420,202
2005	285,671	46,027	27,005	358,703	5,471	6,980	40,061	52,512	291,142	53,007	67,066	411,215
2006	293,755	53,458	26,559	373,772	5,429	7,089	38,305	50,823	299,184	60,547	64,864	424,595
2007	310,874	51,842	25,846	388,562	5,417	7,078	36,650	49,145	316,291	58,920	62,496	437,707
2008	320,065	45,039	23,818	388,922	5,360	6,994	35,035	47,389	325,425	53,424	57,462	436,866
2009	316,036	51,400	26,695	394,131	5,427	7,048	32,909	45,384	321,463	58,448	59,604	439,515
2010	348,039	49,711	25,712	423,677	5,156	6,875	31,101	43,132	353,195	56,586	56,813	466,809
2011	342,339	51,273	22,796	419,783	5,059	6,786	28,969	40,814	347,398	58,059	51,765	460,597
2012	360,804	50,069	24,168	435,041	5,386	6,394	28,120	39,900	366,190	56,463	52,288	474,941
2013	360,591	51,553	25,118	437,262	5,317	6,431	23,854	35,602	365,908	57,984	48,972	472,864
2014	379,712	49,768	21,051	450,531	5,261	6,402	21,600	33,263	384,973	56,170	42,651	483,794

¹ This table excludes family homes, nursing homes, and psychiatric settings. It includes ICF/IID, group homes, host homes and family foster homes, own home, and "other" settings. The number of people in nonstate "other" settings by size are estimated for this table.

Figure 3.2 Number of Non-family Places People with IDD in the United States Lived by Size Selected Years 1977 to 2014



- 7 to 15 people increased from 2,405 to 6,759
- 16 or more people declined from 1,705 to 1,008.

A closer look reveals different patterns of change for state-operated IDD settings than for nonstate IDD settings.

State-Operated Settings

The total number of state-operated IDD settings grew from 465 in 1977 to 2,159 in 2014. The number of state IDD settings changed at different rates depending on the facility size. During that period, the number of state-operated IDD facilities serving

- 1 to 6 people increased from 43 to 1,296
- 7 to 15 people increased from 95 to 713
- 16 or more people declined from 327 to 151

Nonstate Settings

The total number of nonstate IDD facilities grew from 10,543 in 1977 to 215,428 in 2014. Between 1977 and 2014 the number of nonstate settings of

- 1 to 6 people increased from 6,855 to 208,523,
- 7 to 15 people increased from 2,310 to 6,046, and

- 16 or more people decreased from 1,378 to 858

PEOPLE IN STATE AND NONSTATE IDD SETTINGS BY SIZE 1977 TO 2014

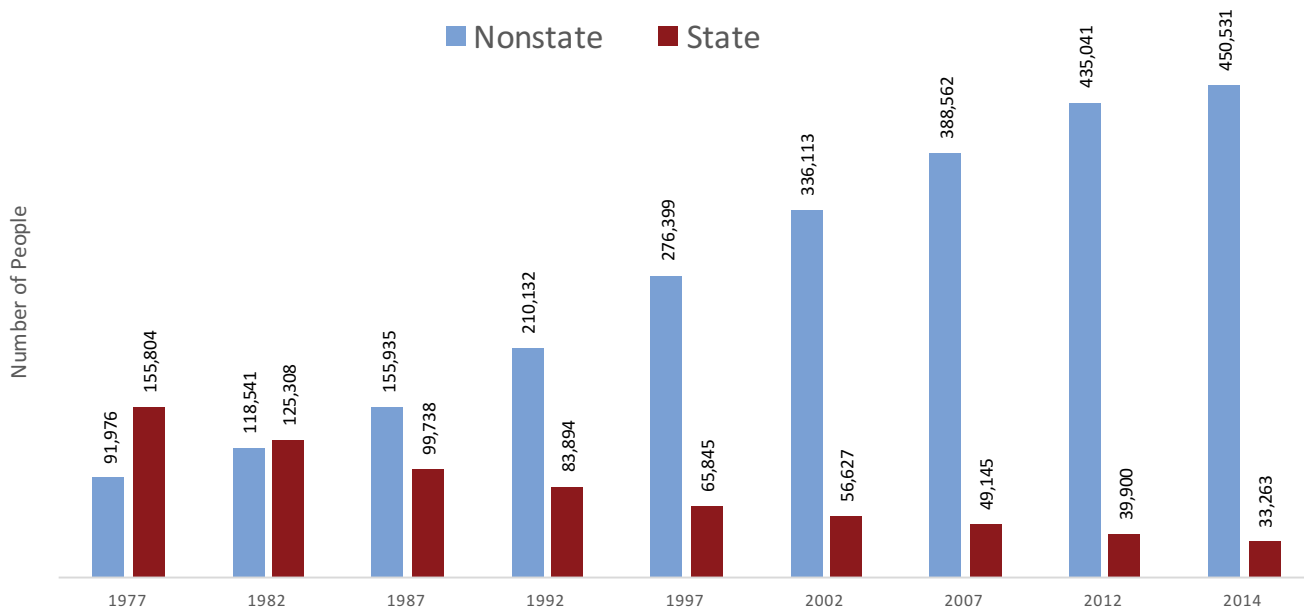
The total number of people with IDD receiving services while living in a nonfamily IDD setting increased from 247,780 in 1977 to 483,794 in 2014 (See **Table 3.2**). The number of people living in settings of

- 1 to 6 people increased from 20,400 to 384,973 (9,853 people per year),
- 7 to 15 people increased from 20,024 (977 people per year), and
- 16 or more declined from 207,356 to 42,651 (-4,451 people per year).

By Type of Operation

In 1977, 91,976 people (37%) lived in nonstate IDD facilities compared with 155,804 in state-operated IDD facilities (See **Figure 3.3**). By 2014, only 33,263 people lived in state-operated IDD facilities while 450,531 (93%) lived in a nonstate IDD facility.

Figure 3.3 Number of People Living in State and Nonstate Non-Family IDD Settings
Selected Years 1977 to 2014



Between 1977 and 2014, the number of people with IDD living in state-operated IDD settings of

- 1 to 6 people increased from 216 to 5,261 (136 people per year),
- 7 to 15 people increased from 950 to 6,402 (147 people per year), and
- 16 or more declined from 154,638 to 21,600 (-3,596 people per year).

Between 1977 and 2014, the number of people with IDD living in nonstate IDD settings of

- 1 to 6 people grew from 20,184 to 379,712 (9,717 people per year),
- 7 to 15 people increased from 19,074 to 49,768 (830 people per year), and
- 16 or more people decreased from 52,718 to 21,051 (-856 people per year).

In 2014, 99% of all people in settings of six or fewer people lived in nonstate settings, as did 89% of all people in settings of 7 to 15 people. However, in 2014, there were nearly equal numbers of people living in state-operated and nonstate IDD facilities of 16 or more (21,600 in state-operated, 21,051 in nonstate facilities).

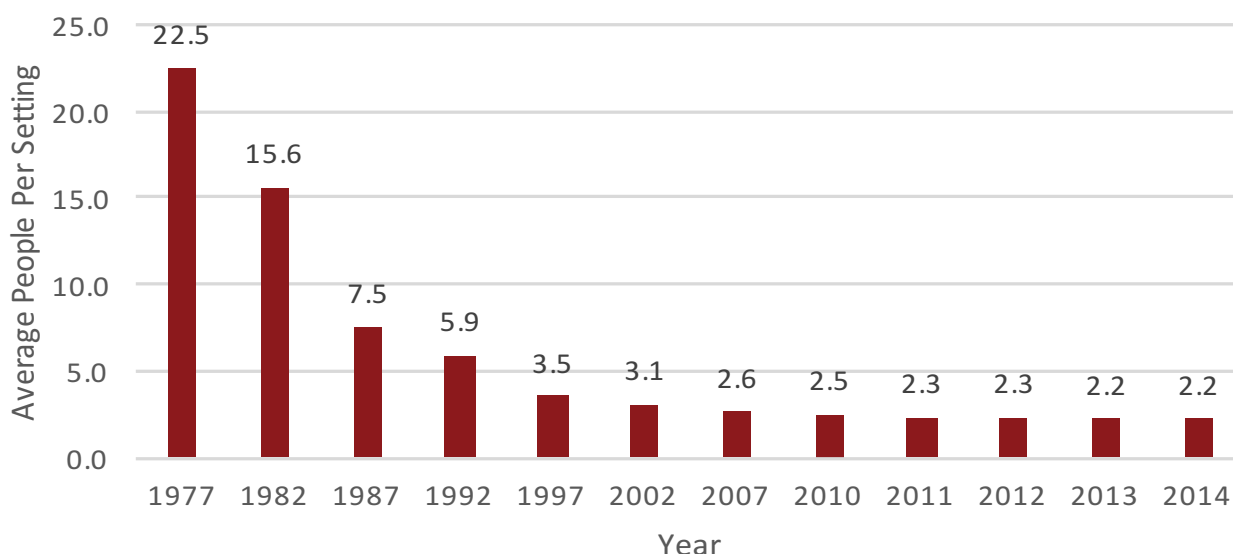
Discussion

Between 1977 and 1982, the number of people with IDD in nonstate facilities serving 16 or more people actually grew as the number of people in state operated facilities declined. The number of people in nonstate facilities of 16 or more people declined to less than 30,000 in 2003. However, since then the total has declined by only 8,588 people (an average of 716 people per year). This is far slower than the decline in the number of people in state-operated facilities. Since 2003, the total number of people living in state operated IDD facilities declined by 21,235 (1,931 per year).

Recent changes in the rate of decline in the population of state-operated versus nonstate facilities of 16 or more people prompts several questions. For example,

- Will states continue the deinstitutionalization process for people with IDD in nonstate IDD facilities of 16 or more people, nursing homes, and psychiatric facilities who would like to move to a home or community based setting?
- How might deinstitutionalization strategies need to change when applied to different types of settings?

Figure 3.4 Average Number of People with IDD per Non-Family Residential Setting on June 30 of Selected Years 1977 to 2014



- What are the similarities and differences between state and nonstate IDD facilities serving 16 or more people? What factors explain the differences in the rate of downsizing?
- How important is it to continue to monitor and report the status of the 66,437 people with IDD who continue to receive Medicaid or other publicly funded LTSS while living in large state or nonstate IDD facilities, nursing homes and psychiatric facilities?

Average People per Setting

Overall, the average number of people per nonfamily IDD setting declined from 22.5 in 1977 to 2.1 in 2014 (See **Figure 3.4**). The average in nonstate settings was 8.7 people in 1977, 4.8 in 1997, 2.4 in 2007, and 2.2 in 2014. The average number of people in state-operated settings was 335.1 people in 1977, 103.4 in 1997, 18.7 in 2007, and 15.4 in 2014.

MEDICAID EXPENDITURES FOR PEOPLE WITH IDD AS A PROPORTION OF ALL MEDICAID EXPENDITURES

According to a report from Medicaid, total Medicaid expenditures for all populations grew from \$14.55 billion to \$471.01 billion between 1980 and 2014.

Medicaid ICF/IID and Waiver funding for people with IDD increased from \$1.74 billion in 1980 to \$41.76 billion in 2014 (See **Table 3.3**). The proportion of Medicaid expenditures allocated to LTSS for people with IDD ranged from 8.9% and 12.0% between 1980 and 2014, and was 8.9% in 2014.

MEDICAID HCBS AND ICF/IID RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES

This section describes changes in Medicaid ICF/IID and HCBS recipients and expenditures for people with IDD for selected years.

Recipients

The number of people in ICF/IID settings grew from 106,166 in 1977 to a peak of 147,729 in 1993, then declined to 77,643 in 2014 (See **Figure 3.5a**). By 1982, 1,381 people received Medicaid HCBS and 140,752 lived in an ICF/IID. The number of Medicaid HCBS recipients with IDD exceeded the number of ICF/IID residents by 1995. By June 30, 2014, 748,585 people received HCBS compared with only 77,643 in ICF/IID settings.

Expenditures

In 1982, Medicaid ICF/IID expenditures for people with IDD were 3.35 billion while HCBS were 2.24 million (See **Figure 3.5b**). By 2001, annual HCBS expenditures exceeded annual ICF/IID expenditures (11.0 billion compared with 10.35 billion). In 2014, annual HCBS expenditures for people with IDD were three times higher than annual ICF/IID expenditures (32.3 billion versus 10.3 billion).

Annual per Recipient Costs

While total annual recipients and expenditures for HCBS supports now exceed those for ICF/IID residents, average annual per person costs have always been higher for people in ICF/IID settings (See **Figure 3.5c**). In 1982, average annual per recipient expenditures were \$1,624 for HCBS recipients and \$23,806 for people in ICF/IID settings. In 2014, average annual per recipient expenditures were \$43,154 for HCBS recipients and \$135,885 for people in ICF/IID settings.

Medicaid Participants and Expenditures by State

Tables 3.3 through **3.7** show historic trends in Medicaid HCBS and ICF/IID participants and expenditures by state. Historical data are shown in 5 or 10-year increments and for the most recent three years (2012, 2013, and 2014). These tables can be used to examine state specific trends in Medicaid HCBS and ICF/IID utilization, and expenditures.

Rather than displaying data for all years for these elements as we have done in the past, we have built an interactive visualization showing these data on the RISP project website. Data by state for all available years can be viewed at and downloaded from <https://risp.umn.edu/viz>. The website also includes calculations of per recipient expenditures for both ICF/IID and Medicaid HCBS Waiver. Graphs showing ICF/IID and HCBS recipients by state can also be viewed in the state profiles at the end of this report. ■

Table 3.3 Proportion of Total Federal Medicaid Expenditures for ICF/IID and HCBS Recipients with IDD Select Years 1980 to 2014

Fiscal Year	Total Medicaid Expenditures (Billions)	Medicaid ICF/IID and HCBS Expenditures for Persons with IDD (Billions)	Proportion of Total Expenditures for People with IDD
1980	\$14.55	\$1.74	11.9%
1988	\$30.46	\$3.65	12.0%
1992	\$64.00	\$5.78	9.0%
1994	\$136.64	\$12.19	8.9%
1996	\$154.16	\$14.45	9.3%
1998	\$167.67	\$16.97	10.2%
2000	\$194.35	\$19.57	9.5%
2002	\$243.50	\$23.85	9.9%
2004	\$285.71	\$27.44	9.7%
2006	\$299.02	\$30.89	10.3%
2008	\$337.08	\$34.27	10.3%
2010 ¹	\$391.72	\$41.85	10.7%
2011 ¹	\$414.50	\$40.68	9.8%
2012 ¹	\$420.03	\$42.64	10.2%
2013 ¹	\$435.88	\$42.19	9.7%
2014 ¹	\$471.01	\$41.76	8.9%

¹ Updated from www.medicare.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/long-term-services-and-supports/downloads/lts-expenditures-2014.pdf

Figure 3.5a Total Medicaid ICF/IID and Waiver recipients with IDD in the US 1982 to 2014

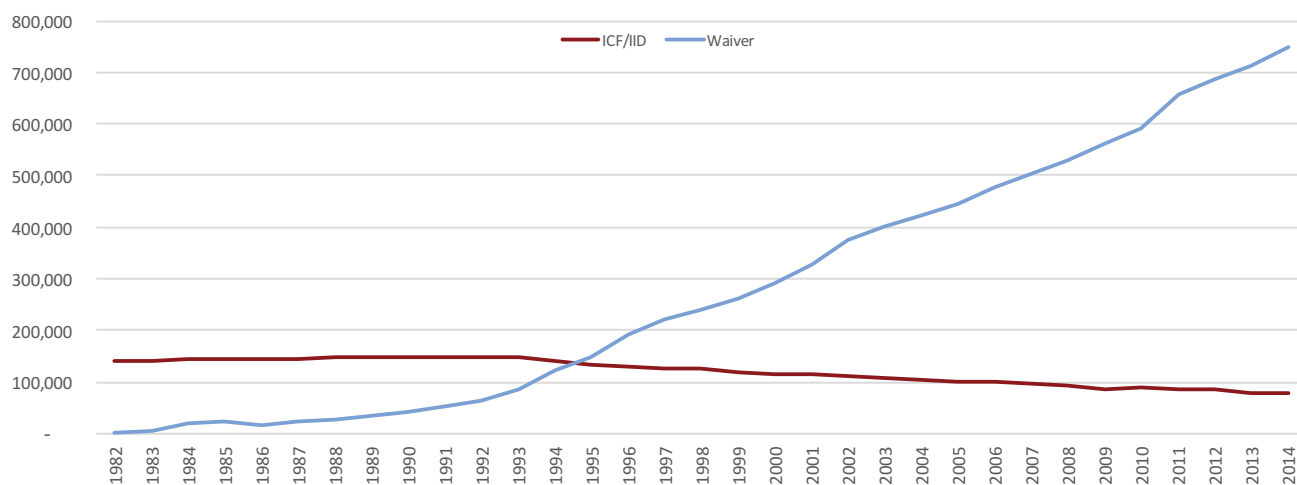


Figure 3.5b Total Medicaid ICF/IID and Waiver expenditures for people with IDD in millions 1982 to 2014

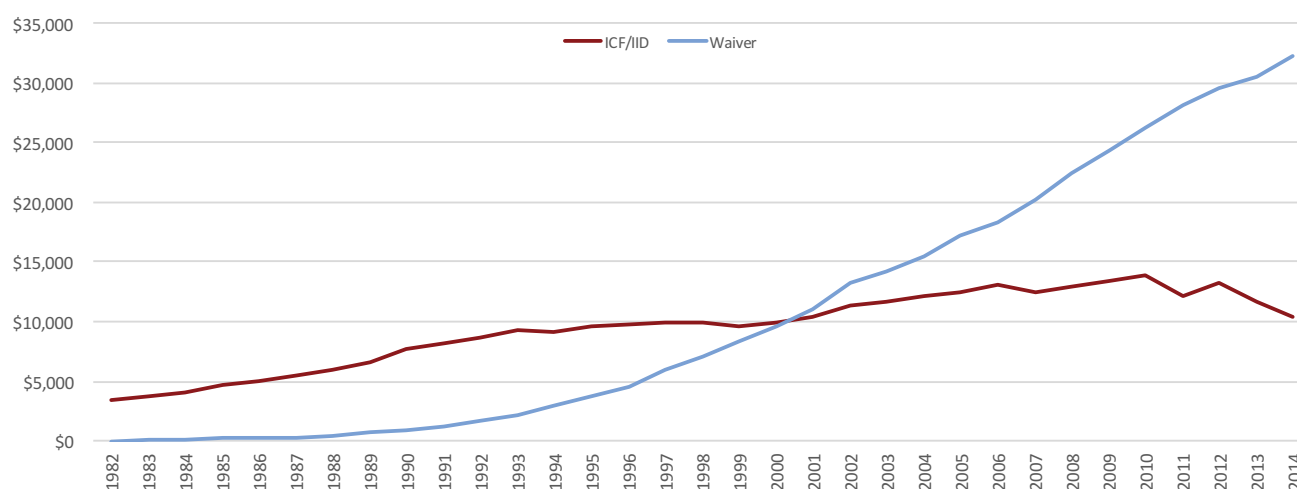


Figure 3.5c Total Medicaid ICF/IID and Waiver expenditures per person with IDD in the US 1982 to 2014

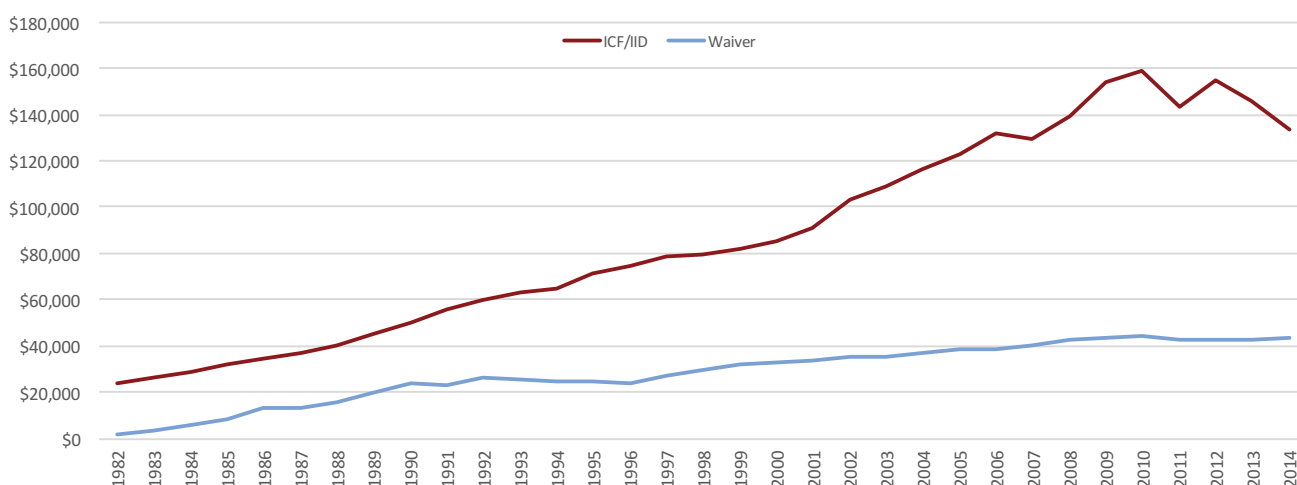


Table 3.4 Total Medicaid HCBS Recipients with IDD by State on June 30th
Selected Years 1987 through 2014

State	1987	1997	2007	2012	2013	2014
AL	1,570	3,713	5,230	5,604	6,247	5,807
AK	0	353	1,011	1,703	1,865	1,942
AZ	0	8,508	19,066	24,617	25,896	34,933
AR	0	496	3,342	4,037	4,147	4,160
CA	3,027	37,478	73,024	97,868	103,008	109,048
CO	1,389	4,276	7,148	8,147	7,903	8,569
CT	0	3,371	7,692	8,638	9,346	9,534
DE	81	379	788	855	989	989
DC	0	0	1,090	1,479	1,577	1,595
FL	2,631	11,399	31,425	29,353	28,849	30,281
GA	0	2,332	9,194	11,621	8,068	8,295
HI	56	560	2,481	2,544	2,544	2,661
ID	55	434	2,015	2,660	5,100	6,598
IL	664	5,400	12,800	18,355	20,300	21,226
IN	0	1,067	9,976	12,786	13,917	17,407
IA	4	3,932	12,751	11,359	14,638	14,725
KS	135	3,872	7,195	8,274	7,795	8,695
KY	609	1,040	3,033	11,046	12,015	15,000
LA	0	2,048	6,915	9,957	11,663	11,539
ME	400	1,078	2,781	4,101	4,208	4,308
MD	685	3,392	10,294	12,489	8,749	10,970
MA	593	8,027	11,962	11,987	21,368	13,361
MI	3	6,199	8,089	39,838	36,600	36,600
MN	1,423	6,097	14,593	18,963	18,066	18,185
MS	0	231	1,978	1,831	2,008	2,209
MO	0	6,282	8,396	11,041	12,147	12,242
MT	210	891	2,242	2,668	2,686	2,699
NE	0	2,010	3,304	4,531	4,687	4,836
NV	129	374	1,372	1,652	1,719	1,877
NH	541	2,063	3,339	4,519	4,179	4,834
NJ	2,596	5,705	9,923	11,297	10,740	10,977
NM	220	1,603	3,711	4,115	4,217	4,943
NY	0	29,019	56,401	77,047	79,491	80,574
NC	328	3,726	9,309	12,800	12,906	12,881
ND	724	1,792	3,535	4,059	4,000	4,277
OH	100	2,646	16,362	30,872	32,853	34,274
OK	70	2,497	5,308	5,223	5,236	5,463
OR	832	2,586	10,287	14,865	17,735	16,922
PA	1,203	8,931	26,558	29,963	29,013	31,695
RI	136	2,178	3,126	3,316	3,958	DNF
SC	0	3,412	5,186	8,394	8,527	8,646
SD	596	1,457	2,609	3,215	3,362	3,433
TN	213	3,293	7,244	7,680	7,695	7,799
TX	70	4,753	16,301	29,193	29,939	31,535
UT	0	2,315	4,003	4,319	4,350	4,941
VT	196	1,372	2,200	2,649	2,770	2,833
VA	0	1,764	7,523	9,754	10,282	11,096
WA	886	6,643	9,317	11,898	12,197	12,483
WV	124	1,441	3,852	4,447	4,492	5,079
WI	190	6,558	12,504	23,396	27,317	27,838
WY	0	916	2,079	2,150	2,035	1,813
US Total	22,689	221,909	501,864	688,410	715,339	748,585
N States	35	50	51	51	51	51

Table 3.5 Total Annual Medicaid Home and Community Based Services Expenditures for people with IDD selected years 1987 to 2014

State	1987	1997	2007	2012	2013	2014
AL	8,325,700	72,327,370	253,259,493 ^e	288,701,202	304,528,668	318,480,978
AK	0	17,668,470	70,954,834	134,516,256	145,632,247	143,610,221
AZ	0	203,897,500	556,449,700	640,785,297	717,014,497	788,832,352
AR	0	12,063,322	91,379,808	173,134,527	177,790,172	190,226,399
CA	30,400,000	355,246,000	1,532,880,000	2,107,489,165	2,322,085,730	2,551,065,192
CO	25,454,800	133,282,479	268,080,321	331,009,675	338,545,853	355,864,334
CT	7,000	222,364,121	454,124,513	720,877,844	824,078,961	693,438,314 [*]
DE	845,500	16,279,225	75,089,815 ^e	94,328,870	98,589,240	103,491,162 ^e
DC	0	0	19,678,020	147,196,144	150,832,742	160,466,106
FL	12,849,800	131,804,756	908,572,039	879,855,035	782,607,113	857,528,282
GA	0	63,129,643	263,542,265	407,211,908	436,594,508	350,999,007 [*]
HI	564,600	11,720,944	97,000,000 ^e	102,909,919	107,909,521	104,338,769 [*]
ID	568,200	9,996,472	60,937,200	64,424,617	79,653,755	103,036,140 [*]
IL	12,839,600	116,000,000	416,200,000	591,460,042	662,878,131	723,467,619
IN	0	33,300,620	402,596,549	489,970,561	536,318,600	578,990,198 [*]
IA	0	48,271,477	275,727,517 ^e	387,579,845	409,182,542	473,300,661
KS	637,700	93,518,741	247,333,699	330,269,359	341,964,660	400,136,206
KY	10,974,100	29,429,581	163,060,166	406,429,143	459,959,093	551,471,229
LA	0	44,291,400	258,219,940	407,247,885	457,062,615	446,673,888 [*]
ME	5,673,800	60,066,647	230,661,475	291,071,088	300,651,922	270,678,407 [*]
MD	21,708,000	140,673,425	495,385,519	686,893,892	764,038,854	557,424,779
MA	13,278,000	280,000,000	587,453,199	841,480,869	716,941,146	842,454,935 ^e
MI	79,800	162,808,522	316,274,000	445,712,073	433,574,493	1,184,470,148
MN	13,170,000	260,223,164	889,902,016	1,215,080,921	1,012,625,529	1,191,169,273
MS	0	631,007	39,460,620	43,976,251	51,273,135	69,586,843
MO	0	154,767,652	379,435,294	533,966,837	596,279,907	668,192,078
MT	3,595,900	22,500,000	68,411,681	90,871,419	93,295,395	120,729,711
NE	0	58,901,127	140,171,512	239,920,704	234,202,545	174,122,370
NV	1,489,400	4,877,293	61,584,554	78,766,702	67,387,310	93,448,000
NH	13,518,400	89,427,245	143,208,714	192,024,701	190,841,294	208,839,906
NJ	35,888,000	180,006,000	496,612,000	737,870,549	715,098,828	837,935,446 ^T
NM	1,409,600	46,295,349	247,597,401	285,948,508	284,816,714	277,066,357 ^I
NY	711,800	1,114,422,787	3,449,069,061	5,468,224,696	5,516,289,941	4,899,992,876
NC	3,058,900	106,199,243	377,746,642	619,805,304	630,782,757	755,613,932 ^e
ND	5,438,200	30,176,000	71,823,487	129,617,461	143,866,691	168,880,196 ^T
OH	1,130,500	90,058,170	660,978,417	1,240,862,952	1,352,304,238	1,375,523,420
OK	392,000	93,592,963	253,400,544	273,951,817	285,186,722	301,540,486 ^e
OR	8,305,800	105,178,092	385,761,698	597,868,202	653,706,181	683,931,909
PA	35,974,800	415,398,542	1,199,738,817	1,816,306,161	2,037,228,938	2,175,066,007 [*]
RI	5,648,000	107,961,796	245,521,023	203,663,206	209,000,000	221,000,000 ^T
SC	0	51,300,000	185,700,000	291,243,055	296,638,016	258,611,956
SD	6,153,300	38,738,683	81,944,579	101,739,037	106,496,307	107,606,699
TN	1,853,100	72,738,465	525,963,523	604,098,205	633,764,196	642,522,366
TX	1,828,100	159,896,149	566,475,093	1,058,827,386	1,096,538,820	1,148,582,363 ^{ed*}
UT	0	50,793,746	113,867,000	155,514,728	168,025,176	178,260,955
VT	4,839,900	47,980,267	109,071,348	141,617,128	152,550,654	158,833,549
VA	0	67,429,885	394,326,044	602,412,138	573,768,026	737,955,990
WA	12,068,200	105,005,621	315,623,788	550,895,554	591,053,321	603,214,931 ^e
WV	777,200	43,659,534	203,371,121	303,861,581	344,117,623	422,183,821
WI	3,503,400	155,238,000	439,299,106	855,374,008	839,918,836	978,759,826
WY	0	33,428,015	87,040,867	98,496,505	97,063,957	95,006,103
US Total	304,961,100	5,964,965,510	20,177,966,022	29,503,360,932	30,542,556,120	32,304,622,695
N States	36	50	51	51	51	51

^T Source: (Eiken 2016) ; ^{Tc} Source (Eiken, 2016) 1915c only; Tm Source: (Eiken, 2016) managed care waiver only

Table 3.6 Total ICF/IID Residents by State on June 30th Selected Years 1977 to 2014

State	1977	1982	1992	2002	2012	2013	2014
AL	0	1,470	1,304	472	41	14	14
AK	135	118	86	0	0	0	0
AZ	0	0	214	207	148	0	DNF
AR	1,385	1,420	1,737	1,684	1,467	1,468	1,424
CA	0	10,374	10,923	10,839	8,726	8,468	8,176
CO	4,537	2,017	754	111	343	184	DNF
CT	687	1,598	1,378	1,192	984	555	871
DE	477	513	325	241	66	56	125
DC	0	436	761	734	363	352	341
FL	370	2,128	3,118	3,338	2,786	2,857	2,712
GA	2,369	2,491	1,935	1,475	300	248	249
HI	524	387	154	94	79	79	70
ID	583	482	519	576	485	487	466
IL	5,353	8,144	12,311	9,923	8,344	7,560	7,119
IN	1,026	2,798	6,234	4,981	3,839	3,760	3,493
IA	1,432	1,673	2,088	2,157	2,002	2,005	2,011
KS	1,810	2,078	1,921	688	509	509	145
KY	999	1,250	1,200	876w	285	394	476
LA	3,682	4,849	5,645	5,539	4,604	4,941	4,792
ME	310	630	630	246	189	205	181
MD	1,367	1,851	954	502	54	152	143
MA	4,242	4041	3,304	1,125	594	499	499
MI	5,760	4,002	3,180	173	0	0	0
MN	5,303	6,899	5,202	2,756	1,719	1,726	1,629
MS	491	1,614	1,825	2,534	2,765	2,514	2,433
MO	2,051	1,878	1,751	1,398	590	569	506
MT	0	290	170	119	55	67	51
NE	1,356	980	739	642	433	391	373
NV	0	175	146	242	104	46	100
NH	288	339	81	25	25	25	25
NJ	525	4,366	3,942	3,370	3,153	3,035	2,365
NM	426	553	730	284	234	229	265
NY	18,601	15,577	18,497	9,815	7,288	7,127	6,059
NC	2,073	2,762	4,502	4,645	3,930	3,273	3,359
ND	0	219	476	629	559	539	545
OH	2,488	6,040	8,384	7,240	6,926	6,678	6,551
OK	1,978	1,803	2,776	2,243	1,549	203	1,265
OR	1,989	1,918	668	51	0	0	0
PA	7,355	8,598	7,282	4,280	3,419	3,247	3,164
RI	763	881	602	40	42	21	42
SC	1,017	2,665	3,261	1,992	1,313	1,256	1,207
SD	540	721	552	189	199	191	190
TN	2,149	2,377	2,399	1,460	1,108	1,007	999
TX	10,486	13,959	11,187	12,684	9,467	9,025	8,694
UT	1,193	1,199	930	783	801	824	839
VT	352	385	146	12	6	6	6
VA	3,558	3,616	2,743	1,885	1,326	1,346	1,094
WA	440	2,464	1,695	880	629	834	841
WV	0	176	699	515	562	565	489
WI	3,696	3,548	4,110	2,580	895	877	791
WY	0	0	90	106	79	80	75
US Total	106,166	140,752	146,260	110,572	85,384	79,876	77,765
N States	42	49	51	50	48	47	46

Table 3.7 Total ICF/IID Expenditures by State June 30th Selected Years 1982 through 2014

State	1982	1992	2002	2012	2013	2014
AL	\$31,075,591	\$80,701,331	\$60,516,473	\$10,586,376	\$1,784,376	\$1,092,487
AK	6,830,128	10,383,643	0	2,509,407	0	0
AZ	0	0	0	26,844,760	26,949,532 ^T	DNF
AR	34,603,287	88,047,375	28,958,296	168,540,154	163,191,817 ^T	177,477,436 ^T
CA	87,543,910	316,071,576	663,954,138	821,839,879	674,213,696	687,937,930
CO	-1,194,225	55,494,909	19,202,441	39,137,104	43,509,184	44,401,927
CT	41,722,212	192,888,207	213,455,475	284,641,964	199,451,356 [*]	180,416,719 [*]
DE	8,280,692	26,543,416	31,219,292	41,391,199	23,222,247 ^e	23,222,247
DC	7,350,298	51,773,630	79,480,032	69,494,028	83,608,160	91,521,955
FL	48,047,516	181,801,704	310,393,230	328,459,559	321,883,150 ^T	326,678,953 ^T
GA	48,271,338	115,391,129	110,659,329	67,117,294	40,915,589 ^T	30,132,753 ^T
HI	10,961,878	6,570,589	8,572,313	8,834,621	7,714,574 ^{ed}	8,811,307
ID	12,490,191	35,545,134	57,714,097	23,064,006	48,640,003 ^T	47,805,696 ^T
IL	120,855,066	499,573,261	720,931,511	685,590,749	572,400,000 [*]	627,855,900 ^e
IN	37,325,581	272,735,397	338,947,070	294,063,947	291,497,636	280,518,255
IA	52,266,560	150,455,720	192,996,276	289,897,012	284,048,012	281,400,871
KS	40,646,701	102,522,826	65,862,911	64,412,398	63,518,085 ^T	15,469,671
KY	39,052,684	59,843,010	97,888,453	159,215,363	162,523,174 ^T	142,907,257 ^T
LA	97,075,753	260,924,945	362,343,106	467,259,468	390,662,003	390,497,610
ME	15,699,455	62,854,319	50,370,111	74,914,882	35,076,254 ^e	32,372,318
MD	53,169,976	65,023,118	61,628,216	123,036	57,596 ^T	10,653,445 ^T
MA	125,500,190	385,149,336	198,022,895	165,995,204	122,672,000 ^d	122,672,000
MI	152,838,152	180,560,636	27,647,769	0	215,843 ^T	0
MN	155,020,197	283,108,496	207,841,249	164,144,639	122,605,083	124,466,610
MS	20,579,205	62,156,453	178,042,983	270,287,227	283,435,119	288,525,981
MO	35,207,045	106,866,327	230,168,835	363,705,266	97,757,183	89,549,993
MT	0	13,123,538	14,061,080	11,320,106	10,297,076 ^T	11,119,444 ^T
NE	21,336,101	32,910,189	47,671,206	57,653,500	32,607,856	32,043,236
NV	5,661,466	16,670,311	30,309,013	17,955,488	9,653,196	9,970,865
NH	6,338,717	6,127,254	1,952,826	3,252,890	1,841,199 ^T	641,458 ^T
NJ	122,552,250	276,342,092	462,968,767	650,873,269	697,128,262 ^T	664,348,972 ^T
NM	12,077,857	39,164,075	18,993,063	24,809,317	24,977,074 ^T	25,754,177 ⁱ
NY	797,385,360	1,715,103,364	2,472,622,451	3,382,394,941	2,710,068,708	1,453,111,247
NC	79,191,812	278,484,521	416,623,359	443,800,862	213,838,383 ^e	472,629,789 ^T
ND	498,116	39,980,236	54,683,268	92,145,743	95,731,987 ^T	96,884,147 ^T
OH	36,633,650	468,321,849	962,507,011	757,787,874	758,249,245	754,497,151
OK	32,395,470	111,772,704	112,292,158	113,227,985	111,630,604 ^T	92,179,418 ^T
OR	5,286,751	83,138,263	11,346,249	0	0	0
PA	326,339,634	502,754,669	506,212,065	580,875,842	568,539,061	570,818,786
RI	28,759,032	90,367,789	7,244,449	9,159,578	4,038,624 ^{ed}	8,858,210 ^T
SC	36,019,948	165,299,433	174,843,154	155,037,462	214,796,614 ^e	101,871,631
SD	14,889,821	29,221,372	18,447,709	29,593,899	29,351,861	30,628,198
TN	56,831,429	111,714,785	252,512,375	216,276,177	221,987,200	212,768,383 ^T
TX	233,538,852	468,605,077	811,721,857	1,047,598,095	1,076,531,378	1,083,265,241 ^d
UT	23,710,593	39,659,369	54,883,090	63,278,359	65,086,544 [*]	67,957,140 [*]
VT	13,420,528	17,840,748	1,630,657	1,211,654	1,150,464	1,275,024
VA	78,609,105	153,992,077	216,052,352	288,075,332	299,799,621 ^T	203,014,704
WA	72,202,304	182,044,573	127,817,207	106,119,745	166,514,999	187,484,396 ^e
WV	1,982,377	15,030,627	47,513,217	65,414,249	67,189,436	67,189,026
WI	63,845,110	193,185,110	226,014,485	197,495,917	162,450,803	156,347,153
WY	0	2,555,987	15,542,906	20,744,605	19,640,307 ^T	17,451,654 ^T
US Total	3,350,725,663	8,706,396,499	11,383,282,475	13,228,172,431	11,624,652,174	10,377,657,363
N States	48	50	50	49	49	47

1991 data are annualized per report. 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996 data are from 1992 to 1997 Medicaid Expenditures.pdf. 1990 data are from 1988 to 1991 FY Medicaid LTC Expenditures in FY 1991.pdf (annualized). 2008 data are from Eiken (2015). 2009 to 2011 data are from Eiken (2016). T2012 to 2014 from Eiken (2016) if states did not furnish. DNF Did not furnish e estimate, i imputed, d other date * see state notes



SECTION FOUR

Status of State-Operated IDD Settings

FY 2014

SECTION 4: STATUS OF STATE-OPERATED IDD SETTINGS

Section 4 describes state-operated LTSS for people with IDD by size, funding source and average daily per person cost in FY 2014. It also describes state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people in more detail including detailed information about admissions, discharges, deaths and facility closures.

METHODOLOGY

The RISP project collects state level information about state-operated IDD settings of all sizes through its annual survey of state IDD Directors (See Tables 4.1 through 4.6). It also collects detailed information about state-operated IDD settings serving 16 or more people (See Tables 4.9 through 4.15).

The RISP project also collects information about state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people at the facility level. Facility surveys of state-operated IDD facilities are fielded in conjunction with the Association of Public and Private Developmental Disabilities Administrators (APDDA). In odd numbered years, a short survey is used to monitor facility downsizing and closures. In even numbered years, including in 2014, a longer survey is used to collect detailed information about the facility, the characteristics of people served, and the staff of those facilities. Tables 4.7 and 4.8 show selected results from the facility surveys for 2014. They show opening and closure dates, anticipated closure dates, and for facilities open on June 30, 2014, 2014 recipients, admissions, discharges, deaths, and average per person daily costs.

STATE-OPERATED IDD FACILITIES

State IDD agencies operated an estimated 2,160 residential IDD facilities on June 30, 2014 (See **Table 4.1**). States with the most state-operated IDD residences were Massachusetts (259), Minnesota (117), Mississippi (165), and New York (1,040). There were no state IDD residences of any size in Alabama, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, Michigan, and Vermont.

By Funding Authority

Of the 2,160 facilities, 1,787 (83%) were Medicaid HCBS funded, 360 (17%) were ICF/IID, and 13 (less than 1%) were funded by state or other funding authorities.

Fourteen states had one or more state-operated HCBS-funded IDD facilities. States with the most HCBS funded settings were Massachusetts (255), Minnesota (102), Mississippi (96), and New York (1,006).

Thirty-eight states reported one or more state-operated ICF/IID. States with the most state-operated ICF/IID settings were Mississippi (69), New York (34), Tennessee (31), and West Virginia (67).

Seven states reported one or more state-operated IDD facility funded by a source other than a Medicaid waiver or Medicaid ICF/IID. Those states were Florida (three other funded IDD settings), Kansas (2), Maine (4), Maryland (1), New Hampshire (1), Rhode Island (1), and Tennessee (1).

By Facility Size

Of the 2,160 state-operated IDD facilities, 345 (16%) served three or fewer people, 951 (44%) served between four and six people, 713 (33%) served between 7 and 15 people, and 151 (7%) served sixteen or more people.

Thirty-nine states reported one or more IDD facility serving 16 or more people. States with the most facilities serving 16 more people were Illinois (seven facilities), Missouri (7), New Jersey (7), New York (16), Ohio (10), and Texas (13). The 14 states with no facilities of this size were Alabama, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Thirteen states reported one or more state-operated IDD facility serving 7 to 15 people. The largest number of facilities of this size were in Mississippi (60 facilities), New York (530), and West Virginia (50).

Table 4.1 Number of State-Operated IDD Facilities by State, Size, and Funding Authority on June 30, 2014

State	Total Any Funding Authority					Total Any Size			Total
	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	16+	Waiver	ICF/IID	Other	
Reporting States	50	49	50	50	50	49	50	50	50
AL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ	6	4	10	3	1	14	0	0	14
AR	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
CA	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
CO	0	DNF*	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	DNF
CT	14	37	51	14	6	65	6	0	71
DE	2	2	4	0	1	4	1	0	5
DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	3	5
GA	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
HI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ID	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2
IL	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	7
IN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IA	9	8*	17*	0	2	17	2	0	19
KS	0	0 ⁱ	0 ⁱ	7 ⁱ	2	0	7	2	9
KY	0	0	0	3	4	0	7	0	7
LA	0	2	2	2	2	0	6	0	6
ME	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
MD	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	3
MA	34	199	233	23	3	255	4	0	259
MI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MN	12	105	117	0	0	102	15	0	117
MS	76	23	99	60	6	96	69	0	165
MO	65	9	74	0	7	74	7	0	81
MT	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
NE	0	0	0	2	4*	2	4*	0	6*
NV	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
NH	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
NJ	4	1	5	15	7	20	7	0	27
NM	DNF	DNF*	25*	0	0	DNF	1	DNF	25
NY	68	426	494	530	16	1,006	34	0	1,040
NC	0	2	2	0	4	0	6	0	6
ND	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
OH	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	10
OK	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
OR	0	23	23	0	0	23	0	0	23
PA	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
RI	26	22	48	3	0 ^d	50	0	1	51
SC	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
SD	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
TN	0	29	29	1	2	0	31	1	32
TX	0 ^d	2 ^d	2 ^d	0 ^d	13 ^d	0	15	0	15
UT	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
VT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VA	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4
WA	17	22	39	0	4	39	4	0	43
WV	0	16*	16*	50*	0	0	66	0	66
WI	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
WY	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Reported US Total	338	933	1,296	713	148	1,767	353	13	2,157
Estimated US Total	345	951	1,296	713	150	1,791	355	13	2,159

^d 2013 data ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish * See state notes in the Appendix

Twenty-three states reported one or more state-operated IDD facility serving six or fewer people. Of those states, Connecticut (51), Massachusetts (233), Minnesota (117), Mississippi (99), Missouri (74), New York (494), and Rhode Island (48) operated the largest number of facilities.

PEOPLE IN STATE-OPERATED IDD FACILITIES (ALL SIZES)

On June 30, 2014, an estimated 33,263 people lived in state-operated IDD settings (See [Table 4.2](#)). The largest number of people in state-operated settings lived in Mississippi (1,934 people), New Jersey (1,965), New York (7,363) and Texas (3,371).

By Funding Authority

Of the 33,263 people in a state-operated IDD facility, an estimated 10,015 (30%) received Medicaid HCBS Waiver funded supports, 22,637 (68%) lived in an ICF/IID, and 611 (2%) lived in a setting funded by another source.

States serving the largest number of people in a state-operated ICF/IID were California (1,120 people), Illinois (1,761), Mississippi (1,710), New Jersey (1,835), and Texas (3,371). States serving the largest numbers of people in HCBS funded residences were Connecticut (339), Massachusetts (1,119), Minnesota (370), and New York (6,878). States serving the largest number of people in state-operated settings funded by another source were Florida (214) and Kansas (319).

By Facility Size

Of the people living in state-operated IDD facilities, 779 (2%) lived in settings of one to three people, 4,482 (13%) lived in settings of four to six people, 5,261 (19%) lived in settings of seven to fifteen people, and 21,600 (65%) lived in settings of sixteen or more people.

States serving the most people in state-operated settings of three or fewer people were Mississippi (141), Missouri (174), and New York (166). States serving the most people in state-operated settings



Table 4.2 Number of People in State IDD Facilities by State, Size and Funding Authority on June 30, 2014

State	Total Any Funding Authority					Total Any Size			Total
	1-3	4-6	1-6	7-15	16+	Waiver	ICF/IID	Other	
N States	50	50	51	51	50	50	50	49	48
AL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ	15	19	34	25	97	156	0	0	156
AR	0	0	0	0	906	0	906	0	906
CA	0	0	0	0	1,120 ^e	0	1,120	0	1,120
CO	0	123	123	154	DNF [*]	123	DNF	0	DNF
CT	33	201	234	105	521	339	521	0	860
DE	5	9	14	0	56	13	56	1	70
DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL	0	0	0	0	873	0	659	214	873
GA	0	0	0	0	249	0	249	0	249
HI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ID	0	5	5	0	26	0	31	0	31
IL	0	0	0	0	1,761	0	1,761	0	1,761
IN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IA	24	36 [*]	60 [*]	0	404	60	404	0	464
KS	0	0	0	0	319	0	0	319	319
KY	0 [*]	0 [*]	0	24 [*]	304	0	324	0	324
LA	0	8	8	21	454	0	483	0	483
ME	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
MD	0	0	0	0	185	0	143	42	185
MA	88 [*]	858 [*]	946 [*]	173 [*]	497 [*]	1,119	499	0	1,618
MI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MN	25	428	453	0	0	370	83	0	453
MS	141	93 ^e	234 ^e	561 ^e	1,139	224	1,710	0	1,934
MO	174	36	210	0	432	210	432	0	642
MT	0	0	0	0	51	0	51	0	51
NE	0	0	0	18	114	18	114	0	132
NV	0	0	0	0	47	0	47	0	47
NH	0	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
NJ	12	6	18	112	1,835	130	1,818	17	1,965
NM	DNF	DNF	66 ^s	0 ^s	0	DNF	4	DNF	DNF
NY	166	2,052	2,218	4,758	387	6,878	485	0	7,363
NC	0	8	8	0	1,220	0	1,228	0	1,228
ND	0	0	0	0	86	0	86	0	86
OH	0	0	0	0	921	0	921	0	921
OK	0	0	0	0	47	0	47	0	47
OR	0	108	108	0	0	108	0	0	108
PA	0	0	0	0	995	0	995	0	995
RI	34	132	166	44	0	188	17	DNF	DNF
SC	0	0	0	0	701	0	701	0	701
SD	0	0	0	0	140	0	140	0	140
TN	0	111	111	8	143	0	254	8	262
TX	0 ^d	9 ^d	9 ^d	0 ^d	3,362 ^d	0	3,371	0	3,371
UT	0	0	0	0	202	0	202	0	202
VT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VA	0	0	0	0	613	0	613	0	613
WA	47	86	133	0	789 [*]	133	789	0	922
WV	0	90 [*]	90 [*]	399 [*]	0	0	489	0	489
WI	0	0	0	0	366	0	366	0	366
WY	0	0	0	0	75	0	75	0	75
Reported US Total	769	4,424	5,259	6,402	21,437	10,075	22,194	606	32,875
Estimated US Total	779	4,482	5,261	6,402	21,600	10,137	22,515	611	33,263

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish ^{*} See state notes in Appendix ^s Other source

of four to six people were Connecticut (201), Massachusetts (858), Minnesota (428), New York (2,052), and Rhode Island (126). States serving the most people in state-operated settings of 7 to 15 people were in Mississippi (561), New York (4,758), and West Virginia (399). States serving the most people in state-operated settings of 16 or more were California (1,120), Illinois (1,761), Mississippi (1,139), New Jersey (1,835), North Carolina (1,220), and Texas (3,362). In 19 states, all facilities served 16 or more people.

By Funding Authority and Size

Of the 5,261 people in state-operated homes of 6 or fewer people, 4,485 (92%) received HCBS Waiver-funded supports, 398 (8%) lived in an ICF/IID, and 11 (less than 1%) lived in a setting funded by another source.

Of the 6,402 people in state-operated facilities of 7 to 15 people, 5,218 (81%) received HCBS Waiver-funded supports, 1,206 (19%) lived in an ICF/IID, and eight (less than 1%) lived in a setting funded by another source.

Of the 21,600 people living in state-operated facilities of 16 or more people, 20,911 (97%) lived in an ICF/IID, 97 (less than 1%) received HCBS Waiver-funded supports, and 593 (3%) lived in a setting funded by another source (state level data available upon request).

FACILITIES SERVING 16 OR MORE PEOPLE

The remainder of Section 4 and all of Section 5 focus examine the characteristics, downsizing and closure status of state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people.

Daily per Person Expenditures by Funding Authority

Thirty-six states reported expenditures for state-operated settings of 16 or more people (See **Table 4.3**). Overall, average per person expenditures were \$709 per day (\$258,796 per person per year). The average was \$512 (\$186,880 per person per year) in Arizona, \$715 (\$560,816) for ICF/IID settings in 33 reporting states, and \$528 (\$192,814) for other funded settings in three reporting states. Average per person daily costs in ICF/IID facilities ranged

Table 4.3 Daily Per Person Cost in State IDD Facilities with 16 or More Residents by State and Funding Authority in FY 2014

State	Waiver (\$)	ICF/IID (\$)	Other (\$)
N States	1	33	3
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	512	N/A	N/A
AR	N/A	335	N/A
CA	N/A	946	N/A
CO	N/A	792 ^{e*}	N/A
CT	N/A	1,103	N/A
DE	N/A	1,054	N/A
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	N/A	351	332
GA	N/A	449	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	N/A	800 ^{e*}	N/A
IL	N/A	427	N/A
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	N/A	799	N/A
KS	N/A	N/A	461
KY	N/A	1,020	N/A
LA	N/A	653	N/A
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	N/A	DNF	791
MA	N/A	DNF [*]	N/A
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	N/A	339	N/A
MO	N/A	619	N/A
MT	N/A	750 ^e	N/A
NE	N/A	1,078	N/A
NV	N/A	581	N/A
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	N/A	1,007	DNF
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	N/A	DNF	N/A
NC	N/A	607	N/A
ND	N/A	801	N/A
OH	N/A	524	N/A
OK	N/A	1,057	N/A
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	N/A	823 [*]	N/A
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	N/A	334	N/A
SD	N/A	481	N/A
TN	N/A	1,251	N/A
TX	N/A	532 ^d	N/A
UT	N/A	492	N/A
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	N/A	901	DNF
WA	N/A	644 ^e	N/A
WV	N/A	398 ^e	N/A
WI	N/A	915	N/A
WY	N/A	718	DNF
Estimated US Average	512	715	528
Average all Types		709	

^d Other date (Usually June 30, 2013) ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish N/A Blank cells indicate that there are no facilities of this type * See state notes in the Appendix

Table 4.4 Average Daily Population, Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for Large State IDD Facilities by State in FY 2014

State	Average Daily Population	Admissions		Discharges		Deaths		Total Residents		
		N	% of Population	N	% of Population	N	% of Population	7/1/2013	6/30/2014	% Change
N States	49		35		36		34	51	50	38
AL	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
AK	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
AZ	103	0	0%	0	0%	4	4%	106	97	-8%
AR	981	52	5%	1	0%	1	0%	934	906	-3%
CA	1,120 ^e	50	4%	250	22%	34	3%	1,567	1,120 ^e	-29%
CO	163	42	26%	48	29%	1	1%	168	DNF [*]	DNF
CT	537	5	1%	15	3%	23	4%	552	521	-6%
DE	59	2	3%	2	3%	4	7%	61	56	-8%
DC	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
FL	887	105	12%	106	12%	25	3%	899	873	-3%
GA	256	0	0%	41	16%	15	6%	293	249	-15%
HI	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
ID	27	8	30%	12	44%	0	0%	46	26	-43%
IL	1,690	74	4%	110	7%	23	1%	1,810	1,761	-3%
IN	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
IA	414	18	4%	33	8%	12	3%	429	404	-6%
KS	318	18	6%	15	5%	10	3%	327 ^e	319	-2%
KY	304	52	17%	57	19%	DNF	DNF	203	304	50%
LA	443	45	10%	33	7%	7	2%	468	454	-3%
ME	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
MD	191	47	25%	68	36%	23	12%	277 [*]	185 [*]	-33%
MA	497 [*]	25 [*]	DNF	24 [*]	5%	19 [*]	4%	516 ^d	497 [*]	-4%
MI	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
MN	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
MS	1,178	65	6%	84	7%	27	2%	1,212	1,139	-6%
MO	447	0	0%	23	5%	20	4%	463	432	-7%
MT	50 ^e	15	30%	17	34%	0	DNF	53	51	-4%
NE	116	0	0%	2	2%	1	1%	124	114	-8%
NV	47	8	17%	7	15%	0	0%	46	47	2%
NH	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
NJ	2,023	0	0%	288	14%	66	3%	2,413	1,835	-24%
NM	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
NY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	437	387	-11%
NC	1,257	33	3%	34	3%	38	3%	1,272	1,220	-4%
ND	84	29	35%	28	33%	2	2%	87	86	-1%
OH	966	146	15%	147	15%	33	3%	952	921	-3%
OK	106	0	0%	156	147%	4	4%	203	47	-77%
OR	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
PA	1,019 [*]	7	1%	19	2%	40	4%	1,041	995	-4%
RI	0 ^d	0 ^d	DNF	0 ^d	DNF	0 ^d	DNF	33 ^e	0	-100%
SC	718	40	6%	34	5%	29	4%	721	701	-3%
SD	135	37	27%	24	18%	0	0%	127	140	10%
TN	158	0	0%	16	10%	12	8%	172	143	-17%
TX	3,439 ^d	196 ^d	6%	295 ^d	9%	86 ^d	3%	3,547	3,362 ^d	-5%
UT	201	16	8%	14	7%	5	2%	206	202	-2%
VT	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
VA	682	53	8%	181	27%	17	2%	779	613	-21%
WA	804	10	1%	6	1%	23	3%	808 [*]	789 [*]	-2%
WV	N/A	0	DNF	0	DNF	0	DNF	39	0	-100%
WI	369	0	0%	0	0%	7	2%	373	366	-2%
WY	86	1	1%	1	1%	5	6%	90	75	-17%
Reported US Total	21,875	1,199	5%	2,191	10%	616	3%	23,854	21,437	-10%
Estimated US Total	22,262	1,220	5%	2,230	10%	627	3%	23,854	21,600	-9%

^d 2013 data ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish ^{*} See state notes in the Appendix N/A Not applicable, includes facilities with 16+ residents.

from \$334 in South Carolina (\$121,910/year) to \$1,251 in Tennessee (\$456,516/year). Average per person per day costs in ICF/IID settings exceeded \$1,000 in seven states (Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Tennessee). Very high daily per person costs are most often seen for facilities that are downsizing or closing.

Changes in the Population of State-Operated IDD Facilities Serving 16 or More People

In FY 2014, the average daily population of state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people was 22,262 people (See **Table 4.4**). The number of people in those settings declined from 23,854 on June 30, 2013 to 21,600 on June 30, 2014 (a decrease of 9%). Rhode Island and West Virginia reported closing their last state-operated IDD facility in FY 2014. Other states with large declines in total residents in FY 2014 were Idaho (-43%) and Oklahoma (-77%). States reporting increases in the number of people in large state-operated facilities were Kentucky (+50%), Nevada (+2%), and South Dakota (+10%).

Admissions

During FY 2014, an estimated 1,220 people were admitted to state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people (5% of the year's average daily population). In six states, the number of people admitted to large state-operated IDD facilities equaled or exceeded 20% of the 2014 average daily population (Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota). People who transferred from one large state-operated IDD facility to another during 2014 are not counted as admissions.

An estimated 942 people were admitted to large state-operated IDD facilities for short-term stays of 90 days or less in 2014 (See **Table 4.5**). There were no short-term admissions to facilities serving people with HCBS Waiver funding. One state (Maryland) reported a short-term admission to a non-Medicaid facility, and thirteen states reported short-term admissions to an ICF/IID. States reporting the most short-term ICF/IID admissions were South Carolina (112), Washington (448), and Wisconsin (169). Of

Table 4.5 Number of Short-Term Admissions to State IDD Facilities with 16 or more Residents in FY 2014 by State

State	Funding Authority			Total
	ICF/IID	Waiver	Non-Medicaid	
N States	31	1	2	31
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	N/A	0	N/A	0
AR	DNF	N/A	N/A	DNF
CA	0	N/A	N/A	0
CO	0	N/A	N/A	0
CT	0	N/A	N/A	0
DE	4	N/A	N/A	4
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	0	N/A	0	0
GA	0	N/A	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	4	N/A	N/A	4
IL	14	N/A	N/A	14
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	2	N/A	N/A	2
KS	N/A	N/A	DNF	DNF
KY	DNF	N/A	N/A	DNF
LA	0	N/A	N/A	0
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	0	N/A	1	1
MA	11 [*]	N/A	N/A	11 [*]
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	12	N/A	N/A	12
MO	12	N/A	N/A	12
MT	0	N/A	N/A	0
NE	0	N/A	N/A	0
NV	0	N/A	N/A	0
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	DNF	N/A	DNF	DNF
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	DNF	N/A	N/A	DNF
NC	60	N/A	N/A	60
ND	0	N/A	N/A	0
OH	92	N/A	N/A	92
OK	0	N/A	N/A	0
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	0	N/A	N/A	0
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	112	N/A	N/A	112
SD	0	N/A	N/A	0
TN	0	N/A	N/A	0
TX	0 ^d	N/A	N/A	0 ^d
UT	2	N/A	N/A	2
VA	0	N/A	N/A	0
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WA	448 ^e	N/A	N/A	448 ^e
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	169	N/A	N/A	169
WY	0	N/A	N/A	0
Reported US total	942	0	1	943

^d 2013 data ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish ^{*} See state notes in the Appendix N/A No large state-operated facilities of this type

the 1,220 estimated admissions (short and long-term) in FY 2014, 943 (77%) were for stays of 90 days or less. Seven states with large facilities reported no short- or long-term admissions in FY 2014 (Arizona, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia).

Discharges

During FY 2014, an estimated 2,230 people with IDD were discharged from large state-operated IDD facilities (10% of the average daily population). Five states discharged more than 30% of their average daily residents (Idaho, 44%; Maryland, 36%, Montana, 34%; North Dakota, 33%; and Oklahoma, 147%) in 2014.

Deaths

During FY 2014, an estimated 627 people with IDD (3% of the average daily population) living in state-operated IDD facilities died. Four states with large state-operated facilities reported no deaths in FY 2014 (Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and South Dakota).

Facility Closures

The RISP project has tracked the status of 368 large state-operated IDD facilities since 1977. Only 144 of those facilities continued to serve 16 or more people with IDD on June 30, 2014 (See **Table 4.6**). The remaining facilities had closed, converted to non-IDD use, privatized, or downsized to 15 or fewer residents (218 before June 30, 2013 and 6 between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014).

Status changes in FY 2014 included:

- Meridan Center (Wallingford, CT), downsized to 14 people
- Outwood ICF/IID (Dawson Springs, KY), privatized
- The Fernald Ctr. (Waltham, MA), downsized to less than 16 people
- Finger Lakes DDSO (Rochester, NY), closed
- Taconic DDSO (Wassaic, NY), closed
- Southside Virginia Training Center (Petersburg, VA), closed

Table 4.6 Number of State-Operated IDD Facilities Open on June 30, 2014, in Operation Since 1960, Closed, and Projected To Close Through 2017 by State

State	Operating Between 1960-2014	Closed FY 1960-2013	Closed, Converted or Downsized in FY 2014	Open June 30, 2014	Projected Closures July 2014 - June 2017
AL	5	5	0	0	0
AK	1	1	0	0	0
AZ	4	3	0	1	0
AR	6	1	0	5	0
CA	13	8	0	5	1
CO	3	1	0	2	0
CT	15	9	1	5	2
DE	1	0	0	1	0
DC	3	3	0	0	0
FL	10	5	0	5	0
GA*	12	9	0	3	0
HI	2	2	0	0	0
ID	1	0	0	1	0
IL	17	10	0	7	0
IN	11	11	0	0	0
IA	2	0	0	2	0
KS	4	2	0	2	0
KY	5	1	1	3	0
LA	10	8	0	2	0
ME	3	3	0	0	0
MD*	9	7	0	2	0
MA	11	7	1	3	1
MI	13	13	0	0	0
MN	9	9	0	0	0
MS	6	0	0	6	0
MO	18	11	0	7	1
MT	2	1	0	1	1
NE*	1	0	0	1	0
NV	2	1	0	1	0
NH	2	2	0	0	0
NJ	11	4	0	7	2
NM	3	3	0	0	0
NY	38	21	2	15	4
NC	6	1	0	5	0
ND	2	1	0	1	0
OH	23	13	0	10	2
OK	4	2	0	2	2
OR	3	3	0	0	0
PA	23	18	0	5	0
RI	3	3	0	0	0
SC	5	0	0	5	0
SD	2	1	0	1	0
TN	5	3	0	2	2
TX	15	2	0	13	0
UT	1	0	0	1	0
VT	1	1	0	0	0
VA	8	3	1	4	1
WA	6	2	0	4	0
WV	4	4	0	0	0
WI*	3	0	0	3	0
WY	1	0	0	1	0
US Total	368	218	6	144	19

* See additional state notes in the Appendix.

Projected Closures

Eighteen facilities serving 16 or more people were projected to close between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2017. Three were projected to close in FY 2018. Two were projected to close in FY 2020 or later. Projected closures by year include:

FY 2015 (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)

- Lanterman Dev. Ctr. (Pomona, CA)
- Templeton Dev. Ctr. (Baldwinsville, MA)
- North Jersey Dev. Ctr. (Totowa, NJ)
- Woodbridge Ctr. (Woodbridge, NJ)
- Capital District DDSO (Schenectady, NY)
- Northern Oklahoma Resource Ctr. (Enid, OK)

FY 2016 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)

- Ella Grasso Ctr. (Stratford, CT)
- Marshall Habilitation Ctr. (Marshall, MO)
- Brooklyn DDSO (Brooklyn, NY)
- Broome DDSO (Binghamton, NY)
- Southern Oklahoma Resource Ctr. (Pauls Valley, OK)
- Clover Bottom Dev. Ctr. (Nashville, TN)
- Greene Valley Dev. Ctr. (Greeneville, TN)
- Northern Virginia Training Ctr. (Fairfax, VA)

FY 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)

- Montana Developmental Ctr. (Boulder, MT)
- Bernard M. Fineson Dev. Ctr. (Hillside; Howard Park, NY)
- Montgomery Dev. Ctr. (Huber Heights, OH)
- Youngstown Ctr. (Mineral Ridge, OH)

FY 2018

- Fairview Dev. Ctr. (Costa Mesa, CA)
- Sonoma Dev. Ctr. (Eldridge, CA)
- Southwestern Virginia Training Ctr. (Hillsville, VA)

FY 2020 and later

- Central Virginia Training Ctr. (Lynchburg, VA)
- Porterville Dev. Ctr. (Porterville, CA)

Closures of Large State-Operated IDD Facilities

Deinstitutionalization trends can clearly be seen by examining the rate that facilities were closed, downsized to fewer than 16 people, privatized, or converted for use by a different population (See **Figure 4.1**). Only 12 facilities serving 16 or more people closed or converted before 1980. During the 1980's, 48 facilities closed. Facility closures peaked between 1990 and 1994 when 54 facilities closed (10.8 per year). The number of closures declined to 41 between 1995 and 1999, 21 between 2000 and 2005, and 15 between 2005 and 2009. Cost-cutting efforts associated with the Great Recession of the late 2000's may have been responsible for a second peak in closures when 36 facilities closed between 2010 and 2014 (7.2 per year). At least 23 additional closures are expected between 2015 and 2024.

Facilities Open on June 30, 2014

Table 4.7 lists state-operated IDD facilities of 16 or more people open as of June 30, 2014. A small

Figure 4.1 Number of Large State Operated IDD Facilities Closed, Converted to Non-IDD Use, Downsized to 15 or Fewer People, Converted to Private Operation or Projected to Close By Fiscal Year Between 1960 and 2024 in 5-Year Intervals

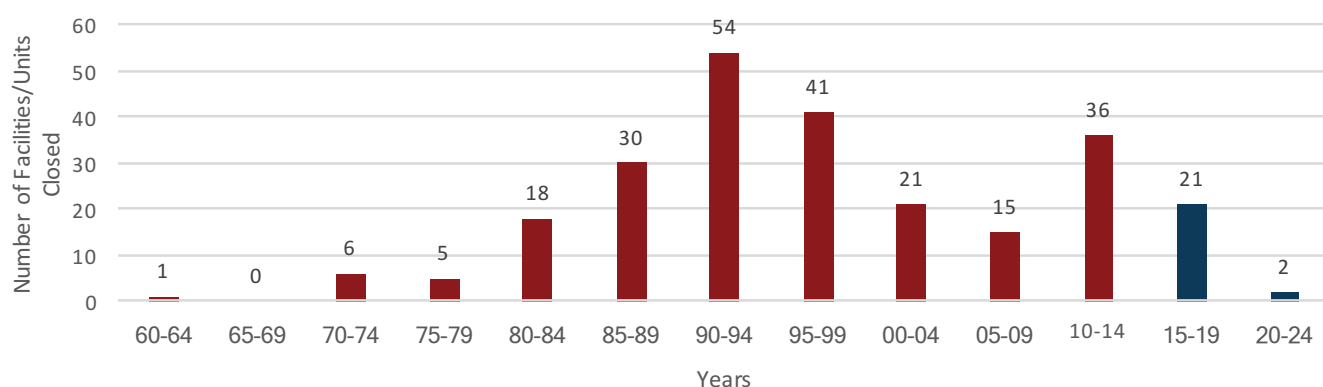


Table 4.7 People in Large State IDD Facilities on June 30, 2014¹ and Movement Patterns and Expenditures June 2013 and June 2014 Average Daily Per Person Cost, Admissions, Discharges and Deaths

State	Facility Name (City)	Year Opened	Projected Closure Date	Residents With IDD June 2014	All Residents June 2014	Average Daily with IDD FY 2014	Residents With IDD June 2013	% Change 2013 - 2014	Average Daily Per Person Cost (\$)	Admissions / Readmissions	Discharges	Deaths
AR	Arkadelphia Human Dev. Ctr. (Arkadelphia)	1968		118	118	120	122	-3.3	342	8	10	1
AR	Booneville HDC (Booneville)	1972		131	131	132	134	-2.2	DNF	4	3	0
AR	Conway HDC (Conway)	1959		478	478	481	484	-1.2	385	13	7	12
AR	Jonesboro HDC (Jonesboro)	1970		104	104	107	113	-8.0	354.2	11	31	2
AR	Southeast Arkansas HDC (Warren)	1978		DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AZ	Arizona Trng. Program (Coolidge)	1952		DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CA	Canyon Springs (Cathedral City)	2001		50	52	51	54	-7.4	DNF	2	DNF	0
CA	Fairview Dev. Ctr. (Costa Mesa)	1959	2018	311	311	295	339	-8.3	DNF	DNF	DNF	7
CA	Lanterman Dev. Ctr. (Pomona)	1927	Dec 2014	47	47	11	167	-71.9	DNF	DNF	DNF	1
CA	Porterville Dev. Ctr. (Porterville)	1953	2021	401	401	383	440	-8.9	DNF	DNF	DNF	9
CA	Sonoma Dev. Ctr. (Eldridge)	1891	2018	439	439	419	478	-8.2	DNF	DNF	DNF	18
CO	Grand Junction Regional Ctr. (Grand Junction)	1919		29	29	36	39	-25.6	791.9	9	15	1
CO	Wheat Ridge Regional Ctr. (Wheatridge)	1912		122	122	127	125	-2.4	DNF	33	33	0
CT	DDS Northwest Ctr. (Torrington)	1984		38	38	38	38	0.0	DNF	0	0	0
CT	Ella Grasso Ctr. (Stratford)	1981	June 2016	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CT	Department of Developmental Services North Region (Newington)	1965		36	36	36	36	0.0	DNF	DNF	DNF	2
CT	Lower Fairfield County Ctr. (Norwalk)	1976		59	58	59	60	-1.7	DNF	0	0	1
CT	Southbury Trng. School (Southbury)	1940		335	335	348	361	-7.2	DNF	0	8	18
DE	Stockley Ctr. (Georgetown)	1921		56	56	59	62	-9.7	1058.4	0	1	5
FL	Sunland Developmental Disabilities Defendant Program (DDDP, Chattahoochee)	1977		136	136	137	137	-0.7	314.7	72	90	0
FL	Sunland Ctr. (Marianna)	1961		325	325	333	340	-4.4	325.1	6	10	11
FL	Tacachale Community of Excellence (incl. Seguin Unit, Gainesville)	1921		409	409	416	425	-3.8	371.6	7	9	14
GA	East Central Regional Hospital (Gracewood & Augusta)	1921		214	214	210	221	-3.2	DNF	11	7	10
GA	Georgia Regional Hospital of Atlanta (Decatur)	1968		35	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
IA	Glenwood Resource Ctr. (Glenwood)	1876		248	248	250	252	-1.6	769.4	0	1	8

Table 4.7 (continued) *People in Large State IDD Facilities on June 30, 2014 and Movement Patterns and Expenditures June 2013 and June 2014 Average Daily Per Person Cost, Admissions, Discharges and Deaths*

State	Facility Name (City)	Year Opened	Projected Closure Date	Residents With IDD June 2014	All Residents June 2014	Average Daily with IDD FY 2014	Residents With IDD June 2013	% Change 2013 - 2014	Average Daily Per Person Cost (\$)	Admissions / Readmissions	Discharges	Deaths
IA	Woodward Resource Ctr. (Woodward)	1917		157	157	165	177	-11.3	940.1	11	26	5
ID	Southwest Idaho Treatment Center (Nampa)	1918		25	25	28	30	-16.7	788.5	8	11	DNF
IL	Choate Dev. Ctr. (Anna)	1873		170	170	166	166	2.4	483	36	36	0
IL	Fox Dev. Ctr. (Dwight)	1965		112	112	112	117	-4.3	632	4	0	7
IL	Kiley Dev. Ctr. (Waukegan)	1975		200	200	208	211	-5.2	782.6	9	22	4
IL	Ludeman Dev. Ctr. (Park Forest)	1972		417	417	418.1	419	-0.5	693	DNF	12	6
IL	Mabley Dev. Ctr. (Dixon)	1987		101	101	101	99	2.0	344.3	8	6	0
IL	Murray Dev. Ctr. (Centralia)	1964	DNF	232	232	232	253	-8.3	666.3	6	16	4
IL	Shapiro Dev. Ctr. (Kankakee)	1879		531	531	538	547	-2.9	DNF	16	25	6
KS	Kansas Neurological Institute (Topeka)	1960		145	145	145	146	-0.7	509	4	0	5
KS	Parsons State Hospital (Parsons)	1952		174	174	175	174	0.0	427	14	15	5
KY	Central State/Bingham Gardens	1873		25	25	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
KY	Oakwood ICF/IID (Somerset)	1972		126	126	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
KY	Hazelwood Ctr. (Louisville)	1971		114	114	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	Louisiana Special Education Center (Alexandria)	1952		54	54	DNF	54	0.0	DNF	8	7	0
LA	Pinecrest Supports and Services Center (Pineville)	1918		400	400	397	398	0.5	721.9	38	29	7
MA	Hogan Regional Ctr. (Hawthorne)	1967		138	138	141	144	-4.2	745.2	2	1	6
MA	Templeton Dev. Ctr. (Baldwinsville)		Feb 2015	38	38	43	43	-11.6	DNF	DNF	DNF	1
MA	Wrentham Dev. Ctr. (Wrentham)	1907		DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MD	Holly Ctr. (Salisbury)	1975		71	71	74	77	-7.8	180.5	1	2	5
MD	Potomac Ctr. (Hagerstown)	1978		42	42	44.3	48	-12.5	763	7	9	2
MO	Bellefontaine Habilitation Ctr. (St. Louis)	1924		133	136	41	18	638.9	647.5	0	1	33
MO	Higginsville Habilitation Ctr. (Higginsville)	1956		41	41	DNF	45	-8.9	751.3	0	2	DNF
MO	Marshall Habilitation Ctr. (Marshall)	1901	Dec 2015	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MO	South County Habilitation Ctr. (St. Louis DDTC)			64	64	DNF	70	-8.6	633	0	0	6
MO	Southeast Missouri Residential Services (Poplar Bluff and Sikeston)	1992		70	70	70.5	71	-1.4	452	DNF	DNF	1
MO	Southwest Community Services (Nevada)	1973		DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF

Table 4.7 (continued) *People in Large State IDD Facilities on June 30, 2014 and Movement Patterns and Expenditures June 2013 and June 2014 Average Daily Per Person Cost, Admissions, Discharges and Deaths*

State	Facility Name (City)	Year Opened	Projected Closure Date	Residents With IDD June 2014	All Residents June 2014	Average Daily with IDD FY 2014	Residents With IDD June 2013	% Change 2013 - 2014	Average Daily Per Person Cost (\$)	Admissions / Readmissions	Discharges	Deaths
MO	St. Charles Habilitation Ctr. (St. Charles, St. Louis DDTC)*			60	60	60	69	-13.0	635	0	6	3
MS	Boswell Regional Ctr. (Sanatorium)	1976		147	101	151	155	-5.2	289.4	26	36	2
MS	Ellisville State School (Ellisville)	1920		333	338	354	368	-9.5	351.6	0	25	10
MS	Hudspeth Regional Ctr. (Whitfield)	1974		268	268	DNF	268	DNF	288	8	6	3
MS	North Mississippi Regional Ctr. (Oxford)	1973		258	258	267	274	-5.8	279.8	11	17	10
MS	South Mississippi Regional Ctr. (Long Beach)	1978		146	146	150	156	-6.4	328	3	5	2
MS	Mississippi Adolescent Center			DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MT	Montana Developmental Ctr. (Boulder)	1905	June 2017	50	50	62.5	48	4.2	849.5	19	19	0
NC	Black Mountain Neuro-Medical Treatment Ctr. (Black Mountain)	1982		78	149	82	80	-2.5	459	8	1	9
NC	Caswell Ctr. (Kinston)	1914		342	347	345	355	-3.7	655.4	8	4	13
NC	J. Iverson Riddle Dev.Ctr. (Morganton)	1963		297	297	297	305	-2.6	531.4	6	10	5
NC	Murdoch Ctr. (Butner)	1957		443	452	450	462	-4.1	559.4	24	18	20
NC	O'Berry Neuro-Medical Treatment Ctr. (Goldsboro)	1957		231	231	236	247	-6.5	621.4	0	4	12
ND	Life Skills and Transition Center (Grafton)	1904		86	86	84	87	-1.1	801.4	29	28	2
NE	Beatrice State Dev. Ctr. (Beatrice)	1875		124	124	128	126	-1.6	1003.2	7	8	1
NJ	Green Brook Regional Ctr. (Green Brook)	1981		107	107	100	92	16.3	788	28	4	9
NJ	Hunterdon Dev. Ctr. (Clinton)	1969		501	501	504	507	-1.2	770.2	16	8	13
NJ	New Lisbon Dev. Ctr. (New Lisbon)	1914		416	416	394	372	11.8	910.1	90	36	9
NJ	Vineland Dev. Ctr. (Vineland)	1888		287	285	277	237	21.1	DNF	DNF	DNF	16
NJ	Woodbine Dev. Ctr. (Woodbine)	1921		377	377	390	395	-4.6	864	46	71	12
NJ	Woodbridge Ctr. (Woodbridge)	1965	Jan 2015	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NV	Desert Regional Ctr. (Las Vegas)	1975		47	47	47	46	2.2	581	8	7	DNF
NY	Bernard M. Fineson Dev. Ctr. (Hillside; Howard Park)	1970	Mar 2017	133	133	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	24	DNF
NY	Brooklyn DDSO (Brooklyn)	1972	Dec 2015	193	193	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	2	54	DNF
NY	Broome DDSO (Binghamton)	1970	Mar 2016	144	144	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	5	73	DNF

Table 4.7 (continued) *People in Large State IDD Facilities on June 30, 2014 and Movement Patterns and Expenditures June 2013 and June 2014 Average Daily Per Person Cost, Admissions, Discharges and Deaths*

State	Facility Name (City)	Year Opened	Projected Closure Date	Residents With IDD June 2014	All Residents June 2014	Average Daily with IDD FY 2014	Residents With IDD June 2013	% Change 2013 - 2014	Average Daily Per Person Cost (\$)	Admissions / Readmissions	Discharges	Deaths
NY	Capital District DDSO (Schenectady)	1973	Mar 2015	22	22	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	0	27	DNF
NY	Staten Island DDSO (Staten Island)	1987		DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NY	Sunmount DDSO (Tupper Lake)	1965		181	181	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	31	DNF
NY	Valley Ridge	2000		DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OH	Cambridge Dev. Ctr. (Cambridge)	1965		92	92	92	90	2.2	432.4	15	13	1
OH	Columbus Dev. Ctr. (Columbus)	1857		95	95	96	105	-9.5	597.3	39	22	3
OH	Gallipolis Dev. Ctr. (Gallipolis)	1893		86	89	99	123	-30.1	478.1	1	3	9
OH	Montgomery Dev. Ctr. (Huber Heights)	1981	June 2017	91	92	92	93	-2.2	515	11	12	1
OH	Mount Vernon Dev. Ctr. (Mount Vernon)	1948		100	100	100	106	-5.7	523.4	5	1	3
OH	Northwest Ohio Dev. Ctr. (Toledo)	1977		92	92	98	92	0.0	556.2	7	13	0
OH	Southwest Ohio Dev. Ctr. (Batavia)	1981		100	96	116	116	-13.8	545	37	36	2
OH	Tiffin Dev. Ctr. (Tiffin)	1975		99	99	100.5	102	-2.9	DNF	1	3	5
OH	Warrensville Dev. Ctr. (Warrensville)	1975		93	93	92	92	1.1	599.3	13	15	2
OH	Youngstown Ctr. (Mineral Ridge)	1980	June 2017	85	85	90	97	-12.4	490.0	3	6	5
OK	Northern Oklahoma Resource Ctr. (Enid)	1909	Nov 2014	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OK	Southern Oklahoma Resource Ctr. (Pauls Valley)	1952	July 2015	32	32	65	110	-70.9	680	DNF	78	DNF
PA	Ebensburg Ctr. (Ebensburg)	1957		245	245	248	252	-2.8	804.9	1	2	5
PA	Hamburg Ctr. (Hamburg)	1960		100	100	100	104	-3.8	939	DNF	DNF	5
PA	Polk Ctr. (Polk)	1897		257	257	58	268	-4.1	770.5	3	7	7
PA	Selinsgrove Ctr. (Selinsgrove)	1929		257	257	264	278	-7.6	813	1	7	15
PA	White Haven Ctr. (White Haven)	1956		135	135	135	145	-6.9	865	1	3	8
SC	Coastal Ctr. (Ladson)	1968		160	161	162	163	-1.8	397.9	8	4	5
SC	Midlands Ctr. (Columbia)	1956		147	147	151	154	-4.5	DNF	14	11	10
SC	Pee Dee Regional Ctr. (Florence), Thad E. Saleeby Ctr. (Hartsville)	1971		187	187	190	194	-3.6	DNF	8	9	8
SC	Whitten Ctr. (Clinton)	1920		207	207	209	210	-1.4	DNF	DNF	10	6
SD	South Dakota Dev. Ctr. (Redfield)	1902		140	140	135	128	9.4	481.3	48	24	DNF
TN	Clover Bottom Dev. Ctr. (Nashville)	1923	Nov 2015	27	27	40	40	-74.0	DNF	0	1	0

Table 4.7 (continued) *People in Large State IDD Facilities on June 30, 2014 and Movement Patterns and Expenditures June 2013 and June 2014 Average Daily Per Person Cost, Admissions, Discharges and Deaths*

State	Facility Name (City)	Year Opened	Projected Closure Date	Residents With IDD June 2014	All Residents June 2014	Average Daily with IDD FY 2014	Residents With IDD June 2013	% Change 2013 - 2014	Average Daily Per Person Cost (\$)	Admissions / Readmissions	Discharges	Deaths
TN	Greene Valley Dev. Ctr. (Greeneville)	1960	2017	115	115	119.3	128	-10.2	1090.0	0	5	8
TX	Abilene State School (Abilene)	1957		356	356	369	384	-7.3	623.4	DNF	26	13
TX	Austin State School (Austin)	1917		266	266	278	284	-6.3	710.6	0	16	2
TX	Brenham State School (Brenham)	1974		283	283	288	288	-1.7	523.9	16	14	7
TX	Corpus Christi State School (Corpus Christi)	1970		224	224	233	241	-7.1	602.5	2	17	4
TX	Denton State School (Denton)	1960		460	460	467	492	-6.5	565.0	17	26	23
TX	El Paso State Ctr. (El Paso)	1973		110	110	114	115	-4.3	591.7	4	8	1
TX	Lubbock State School (Lubbock)	1969		203	203	205	209	-2.9	575.7	12	10	8
TX	Lufkin State School (Lufkin)	1962		322	322	335	340	-5.3	501.2	9	23	4
TX	Mexia State School (Mexia)	1946		288	288	300	320	-10.0	790.5	64	91	5
TX	Richmond State School (Richmond)	1968		335	335	334	343	-2.3	550.2	12	18	2
TX	Rio Grande State Ctr. (Harlingen)	1973		67	67	65	63	6.3	633.5	10	5	1
TX	San Angelo State School (Carlsbad)	1969		208	208	211	212	-1.9	624.8	30	28	6
TX	San Antonio State School (San Antonio)	1978		240	240	240	254	-5.5	461.0	9	13	10
UT	Utah State Dev. Ctr. (American Fork)	1931		203	203	203	204	-0.5	492	16	11	4
VA	Central Virginia Trng. Ctr. (Lynchburg)	1911	2020	286	286	293	300	-4.7	766	20	24	10
VA	Northern Virginia Trng. Ctr. (Fairfax)	1973	Mar 2016	107	107	116	135	-20.7	874	3	26	4
VA	Southeastern Virginia Trng. Ctr. (Chesapeake)	1975		75	75	81	84	-10.7	774	1	9	1
VA	Southwestern Virginia Trng. Ctr. (Hillsville)	1976	June 2018	144	144	150.5	156	-7.7	560	7	14	2
WA	Fircrest (Seattle)	1959		229	229	230	232	-1.3	635	14	3	2
WA	Lakeland Village School (Medical Lake)	1915		207	207	207	208	-0.5	612.8	1	0	1
WA	Rainier School (Buckley)	1939		298	318	320	312	-4.5	635.1	3	6	12
WA	Yakima Valley School (Selah)	1958		70	67	74	74	-5.4	DNF	0	0	4
WI	Central Wisconsin Ctr. (Madison)	1959		226	242	227.3	228	-0.9	DNF	DNF	DNF	2
WI	Southern Wisconsin Ctr. (Union Grove)	1919		142	145	143	147	-3.4	980	2	0	5
WY	Wyoming Life Resource Ctr. (Lander)	1912		75	85	DNF	79	-5.1	773	0	0	4

DNF Did not furnish 1 This table does not list 24 large state facilities in New York, 1 in Florida, 2 in Georgia, 1 in Massachusetts or 2 in Rhode Island. t admissions include people who transferred from one large state IDD facility to another

number of state-operated IDD facilities are not in the RISP study sample frame and are not listed.

FY 2014 surveys were returned for 117 of 130 open facilities. The number of people with IDD per facility on June 30, 2014 ranged from a low of 22 in Capital District DDSO in Schenectady, New York to a high of 531 residents in Illinois' Shapiro Development Center. The average daily population for FY 2014 in the reporting facilities was 189 people. Sixteen facilities reported population declines of 10% or more; one reported a population increase of more than 10% during FY 2014.

In most facilities, the number of people living on the campus was equal to the number of people with IDD served. One or more facility in California, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported one or more person living in the facility who did not have IDD.

Per day per person expenditures for individual facilities ranged from \$180 in Maryland's Holly Center to \$1,090 in Tennessee's Greene Valley Development Center. Fourteen facilities reported per diem expenditures of less than \$400, 27 reported per diem expenditures between \$400 and \$599, 32 reported per diem expenditures between \$600 and \$799, and 14 reported expenditures of more than \$800 including 3 that reported per diem expenditures exceeding \$1,000.

The number of admissions or readmissions per facility ranged from zero for 18 facilities to 90 at New Jersey's New Lisbon Developmental Center. Other facilities with 50 or more admissions or readmissions in 2014 included Florida's Sunland Developmental Disabilities Defendant Program (72) and Texas' Mexia State School (64). The number of discharges per facility ranged from zero in nine facilities to 91 at Texas' Mexia State School. Other facilities with more than 50 discharges were New Jersey's Woodbine Developmental Center (73), and Oklahoma's Southern Oklahoma Resource Center (78). Total deaths per facility ranged from zero in eleven facilities to 33 in Missouri's Bellefontaine Habilitation Center. Other facilities with 20 or more deaths were North Carolina's Murdoch Center (20), and Texas' Denton State School (23).

Facilities closed by June 30, 2014

State-operated IDD facilities that closed, converted to another use, converted from state-operation to private operation or served fewer than 16 people with IDD on or before June 30, 2014 are listed on **Table 4.8**. The table lists the name of the facility at disposition, the year the facility opened, the calendar year the facility status changed, and the type of final disposition if known. Some facilities had one or more name changes while they were open.

Methodology Note

Most data for Section 4 comes from state IDD Directors. Discrepancies across tables in the number of facilities open on June 30, 2014 are due to several factors. In some instances, states report on facilities not known to the RISP staff by name. States also differ in how they report multiple units co-located on a single campus. For example,

- Colorado operates 23 ICF/IID units on two campuses: Grand Junction Regional Center (Grand Junction, CO) and Wheat Ridge Regional Center (Wheat Ridge, CO).
- Beatrice State Developmental Center (Beatrice, NE) is one campus with four ICF/IID units.

Other facilities are reported separately for one survey but jointly on the other. For example,

- The Sequin Unit at the Alachua Retarded Development Center was reported with the Tachachale Community of Excellence (Gainesville, FL) on the state IDD survey
- East Central Regional Hospital has two campuses (Gracewood & Augusta, GA)
- Thad E. Saleeby Ctr. (Hartsville, SC) was reported under Pee Dee Regional Ctr. (Florence, SC)

Table 4.8 Large State-Operated IDD Facilities Closed, Converted to Non-IDD Use, Privatized or Downsized to Fewer than 15 People with IDD by June 30, 2014

State	Facility Name at Disposition	Year Opened	Calendar Year of Disposition	Final Disposition ¹
AK	Harborview Ctr. (Valdez)	1967	1997	
AL	Albert P. Brewer Dev. Ctr. (Daphne)	1973	2004	
AL	Glen Ireland II Ctr. (Tarrant City)	1986	1996	
AL	J.S. Tarwater Dev. Ctr. (Wetumpka)	1976	2004	
AL	Lurleen B. Wallace Dev. Ctr. (Decatur)	1971	2003	
AL	Wm. D. Partlow Dev. Ctr. (Tuscaloosa)	1923	2011	
AR	Alexander Human Dev. Ctr. (Alexander)	1968	2011	
AZ	Arizona State Hospital (Phoenix)	1978	1994	
AZ	Arizona Trng. Program (Tucson)	1970	1995	
AZ	Arizona Trng. Program (Phoenix)	1973	1988	
CA	Agnews Dev. Ctr. (San Jose)	1966	2009	
CA	Camarillo Ctr. (Camarillo)	1968	1997	
CA	DeWitt State Hospital (Auburn)	1946	1972	
CA	Modesto State Hospital (Modesto)	1947	1962	
CA	Napa State Hospital Forensic Unit (Napa)	1995	2000	
CA	Patton State Hospital (Patton)	1963	1982	
CA	Sierra Vista (Yuba City)	2000	2009	
CA	Stockton Ctr. (Stockton)	1972	1996	
CO	Pueblo State Regional Ctr. (Pueblo)	1935	1988	
CT	Bridgeport Ctr. (Bridgeport)	1965	1981	
CT	Clifford Street Group Home (Hartford)	1982	1995	
CT	John Dempsey Ctr. (Putnam)	1964	1997	
CT	Mansfield Trng. School (Mansfield)	1917	1993	
CT	Martin House Group Home (Norwalk)	1971	2000	
CT	Meridan Ctr. (Wallingford)	1979	2014	Downsized
CT	Mystic Ctr. (Groton)	1979	2010	
CT	New Haven Ctr. (New Haven)	1962	1994	
CT	Seaside Ctr. (Waterford)	1961	1996	
CT	Waterbury Ctr. (Cheshire)	1971	1989	
DC	Bureau of Forest Haven (Laurel, MD)	1925	1990	
DC	D.C. Village (Washington, DC)	1975	1994	
DC	St. Elizabeth's Hopital (Washington, DC)	1987	1994	
FL	Community of Landmark (Miami)	1966	2005	
FL	Gulf Coast Ctr. (Fort Meyers)	1960	2010	
FL	N.E. Florida State Hospital (MacClenny)	1981	2000	
FL	Sunland Trng. Ctr. (Orlando)	1960	1984	
FL	Sunland Trng. Ctr. (Tallahassee)	1968	1983	
GA	Brook Run (Atlanta)	1969	1997	
GA	Central State Hospital (Milledgeville)	1842	2012	Converted
GA	Georgia Regional Hospital (Savannah)	2000	2005	
GA	Northwest Regional Hospital (Rome)	1971	2011	
GA	River's Crossing (Athens)		1996	
GA	Rose Haven	1968	2000	
GA	Southwestern State Hospital (Thomasville)	1967	2013	
GA	West Central Georgia Regional Hospital (Columbus)	2000	2004	

Table 4.8 Large State Operated DD Facilities Closed, Converted to Non-DD Use, Privatized or Downsized to Fewer than 15 People with ID by June 30, 2014

State	Facility Name at Disposition	Year Opened	Calendar Year of Disposition	Final Disposition ¹
HI	Kula Hospital (Kula)	1984	1994	
HI	Waimano Trng. School and Hospital (Pearl City)	1921	1999	
IL	Alton Mental Health & Dev. Ctr. (Alton)	1914	1994	
IL	Bowen Ctr. (Harrisburg)	1966	1982	
IL	Dixon Ctr. (Dixon)	1918	1987	
IL	Elgin Mental Health & Dev. Ctr. (Elgin)	1872	1994	
IL	Galesburg Ctr. (Galesburg)	1959	1985	
IL	Howe Dev. Ctr. (Tinley Park)	1973	2010	
IL	Jacksonville Dev. Ctr. (Jacksonville)	1851	2012	
IL	Lincoln Dev. Ctr. (Lincoln)	1866	2002	
IL	Meyer Mental Health Ctr. (Decatur)	1967	1993	
IL	Singer Mental Health & Dev. Ctr. (Rockford)	1966	2002	
IN	Central State Hospital (Indianapolis)	1848	1995	
IN	Evansville State Hospital (Evansville)	1890	2011	
IN	Fort Wayne Dev. Ctr. (Fort Wayne)	1890	2007	
IN	Logansport State Hospital (Logansport)	1888	2012	Converted
IN	Madison State Hospital (Madison)	1910	2012	Converted
IN	Muscatatuck Dev. Ctr. (Butlerville)	1920	2005	
IN	New Castle Ctr. (New Castle)	1907	1998	
IN	Norman Beatty Memorial Hospital (Westville)	1951	1979	
IN	Northern Indiana Ctr. (South Bend)	1961	1998	
IN	Richmond State Hospital (Richmond)	1890	2010	
IN	Silvercrest State Hospital (New Albany)	1974	1995	
KS	Norton State Hospital (Norton)	1963	1988	
KS	Winfield State Hospital (Winfield)	1884	1998	
KY	Frankfort State Hospital and School (Frankfort)	1860	1973	
KY	Outwood ICF/IID (Dawson Springs) ¹	1962	2014	Privatized
LA	Acadiana Region Supports and Services Center (Iota)	1972	2011	Privatized
LA	Bayou Region Supports and Services Center (Thibodaux)	1982	2010	
LA	Columbia Dev. Ctr. (Columbia) ¹	1970	2009	Downsized
LA	Leesville Dev. Ctr. (Leesville)	1964	2012	Downsized
LA	Metropolitan Development Center	1967	2007	
LA	North Lake Supports and Services Center (Hammond)		2012	Privatized
LA	Northeast Supports and Services Center (Ruston)	1959	2010	
LA	Northwest Louisiana Dev. Ctr. (Bossier City)	1973	2012	
MA	Belchertown State School (Belchertown)	1922	1992	
MA	Berry Regional Ctr. (Hawthorne)	1967	1994	
MA	Glavin Regional Ctr. (Shrewsbury)	1974	2013	
MA	Medfield State Hospital (Medfield)		1994	
MA	Monson Dev. Ctr. (Palmer)	1898	2012	
MA	Paul A. Dever Dev. Ctr. (Taunton)	1946	2001	
MA	Templeton Dev Ctr (Baldwinsville)		2014	Closed
MA	The Fernald Ctr. (Waltham)	1848	2014	Downsized
MA	Worcester State Hospital (Worcester)		1994	
MD	Great Oaks Ctr. (Silver Springs)	1970	1996	

Table 4.8 (continued) Large State-Operated IDD Facilities Closed, Converted to Non-IDD Use, Privatized or Downsized to Fewer than 15 People with IDD by June 30, 2014

State	Facility Name at Disposition	Year Opened	Calendar Year of Disposition	Final Disposition ¹
MD	Henryton Ctr. (Henryton)	1962	1985	
MD	Highland Health Facility (Baltimore)	1972	1989	
MD	Joseph Brandenburg Ctr. (Cumberland)	1978	2011	
MD	Rosewood Ctr. (Owings Mills)	1887	2009	
MD	Victor Cullen Ctr. (Sabillasville)	1974	1992	
MD	Walter P. Carter Ctr. (Baltimore)	1978	1990	
ME	Aroostook Residential Ctr. (Presque Isle)	1972	1995	
ME	Elizabeth Levinson Ctr. (Bangor)	1971	1998	
ME	Pineland Ctr. (Pownal)	1908	1995	
MI	Alpine Regional Ctr. for DD (Gaylord)	1960	1981	
MI	Caro Regional Mental Health Ctr. (Caro)	1914	1997	
MI	Coldwater Regional Ctr. for DD (Coldwater)	1935	1987	
MI	Fort Custer State Home (Augusta)	1956	1972	
MI	Hillcrest Regional Ctr. for DD (Howell)	1959	1982	
MI	Macomb-Oakland Regional Ctr. for DD (Mt. Clemens)	1967	1989	
MI	Mount Pleasant Ctr. (Mount Pleasant)	1937	2009	
MI	Muskegon Regional Ctr. for DD (Muskegon)	1969	1992	
MI	Newberry Regional Mental Health Ctr. (Newberry)	1895	1992	
MI	Northville Residential Trng. Ctr. (Northville)	1972	1983	
MI	Oakdale Regional Ctr. for DD (Lapeer)	1895	1992	
MI	Plymouth Ctr. for Human Development (Northville)	1960	1984	
MI	Southgate Regional Ctr. (Southgate)	1977	2002	
MN	Brainerd Regional Human Services Ctr. (Brainerd)	1958	1999	
MN	Cambridge Regional Human Services Center (Cambridge)	1925	1999	
MN	Faribault Regional Ctr. (Faribault)	1879	1998	
MN	Fergus Falls Regional Treatment Ctr. (Fergus Falls)	1969	2000	
MN	MN Ext. Treatment Options Program (Cambridge)	1997	2011	Converted
MN	Moose Lake Regional Treatment Ctr. (Moose Lake)	1970	1994	
MN	Owatonna State Hospital (Owatonna)	1945	1972	
MN	Rochester State Hospital (Rochester)	1968	1982	
MN	St. Peter Regional Treatment Ctr. (St. Peter)	1968	1996	
MN	Willmar Regional Treatment Ctr. (Willmar)	1973	1996	
MO	Albany Regional Ctr. (Albany)	1967	1989	
MO	Hannibal Regional Ctr. (Hannibal)	1967	1991	
MO	Joplin Regional Ctr. (Joplin)	1967	1992	
MO	Kansas City Regional Ctr. (Kansas City)	1970	1993	
MO	Kirksville Regional Ctr. (Kirksville)	1968	1988	
MO	Midtown Habilitation Ctr. (St. Louis)		2004	
MO	Northwest Habilitation Ctr. (St. Louis)		2012	
MO	Poplar Bluff Regional Ctr. (Poplar Bluff)	1968	1992	
MO	Rolla Regional Ctr. (Rolla)	1968	1984	
MO	Sikeston Regional Ctr. (Sikeston)	1969	1992	
MO	Springfield Regional Ctr. (Springfield)	1967	1990	
MT	Eastmont Human Services Ctr. (Glendive)	1969	2003	
NC	Broughton Ctr. (Morganton)	1883	1994	

Table 4.8 (continued) Large State-Operated IDD Facilities Closed, Converted to Non-IDD Use, Privatized or Downsized to Fewer than 15 People with IDD by June 30, 2014

State	Facility Name at Disposition	Year Opened	Calendar Year of Disposition	Final Disposition ¹
ND	San Haven State Hospital (Dunseith)	1973	1987	
NH	Laconia State School and Trng. Ctr. (Laconia)	1903	1991	
NH	New Hampshire Hospital, Brown Building (Concord)	1842	1990	
NJ	Ctr. at Ancora (Hammonton)		1992	
NJ	E.R. Johnstone Trng. & Research Ctr. (Bordentown)	1955	1992	
NJ	Edison Habilitation Ctr. (Princeton)	1975	1988	
NJ	North Jersey Dev Ctr (Totowa)	1928	2014	
NJ	North Princeton Ctr. (Princeton)	1975	1998	
NM	Fort Stanton Hospital and Trng. Ctr. (Fort Stanton)	1964	1995	
NM	Los Lunas Hospital and Trng. Ctr. (Los Lunas)	1929	1997	
NM	Villa Solano-Hagerman Residential School (Roswell)	1964	1982	
NV	Sierra Regional Ctr. (Sparks)	1977	2008	
NY	Bronx DDSO (Bronx)	1971	1992	
NY	Central New York DDSO (Syracuse)	1851	1998	
NY	Craig DDSO (Soyea)	1935	1988	
NY	Finger Lakes DDSO (Rochester)	1969	2013	
NY	Gouverneur (New York)	1962	1978	
NY	Hudson Valley DDSO (Thiells)	1911	2000	
NY	J.N. Adams (Perrysburg)	1960	1993	
NY	Long Island DDSO (Commack)	1965	1993	
NY	Long Island DDSO (Melville)	1965	1992	
NY	Manhattan Ctr. (New York)	1972	1992	
NY	Newark Ctr. (Newark)	1878	1991	
NY	Rome Ctr. (Rome)	1894	1989	
NY	Sampson State School (Willard)	1961	1971	
NY	Staten Island DDSO (Staten Island)	1947	1988	
NY	Taconic DDSO (Wassaic)	1930	2013	
NY	Valatie (Valatie)	1971	1974	
NY	Westchester NY DDSO (Tarrytown)	1979	1988	
NY	Western NY DDSO (West Seneca)	1962	2011	
NY	Willowbrook State School (Staten Island)	1947	1988	
NY	Wilton DDSO (Wilton)	1960	1995	
OH	Apple Creek Dev. Ctr. (Apple Creek)	1931	2006	
OH	Athens Mental Health & Dev. Ctr. (Athens)	1975	1994	
OH	Broadview Ctr. (Broadview Hghts.)	1967	1992	
OH	Cambridge Mental Health Ctr. (Cambridge)	1978	1990	
OH	Central Ohio Psychiatric Hospital (Cleveland)	1978	1994	
OH	Cleveland Ctr. (Cleveland)	1976	1988	
OH	Dayton Ctr. (Dayton)	1979	1983	
OH	Dayton Mental Health Ctr. (Dayton)	1978	1994	
OH	Massillon State Hospital (Massillon)	1978	1994	
OH	Orient Ctr. (Orient)	1898	1984	
OH	Springview Developmental Ctr. (Springfield)	1975	2005	
OH	Toledo Mental Health Ctr. (Toledo)	1978	1994	
OH	Western Reserve Psychiatric Hab. Ctr. (Northfield)	1978	1990	

Table 4.8 (continued) Large State-Operated IDD Facilities Closed, Converted to Non-IDD Use, Privatized or Downsized
Table 4.8 Large State-Operated IDD Facilities Closed, Converted to Non-IDD Use, Privatized or Downsized to Fewer than 15 People with IDD by June 30, 2014

State	Facility Name at Disposition	Year Opened	Calendar Year of Disposition	Final Disposition ¹
OK	Hisson Memorial Ctr. (Sand Springs)	1964	1994	
OK	Robert M. Greer Memorial Ctr. (Enid)	1992	2000	Privatized
OR	Columbia Park Hospital & Trng. Ctr. (The Dalles)	1963	1977	
OR	Eastern Oregon Trng. Ctr. (Pendleton)	1964	2009	
OR	Fairview Trng. Ctr. (Salem)	1908	2000	
PA	Allentown Mental Retardation Unit (Allentown)	1974	1988	
PA	Altoona Ctr. (Altoona)	1982	2006	
PA	Clarks Summit Mental Retardation Unit (Clarks Summit)	1974	1992	
PA	Cresson Ctr. (Cresson)	1964	1982	
PA	Embreeville Ctr. (Coatesville)	1972	1997	
PA	Harrisburg Mental Retardation Unit (Harrisburg)	1972	1982	
PA	Holidaysburg Mental Retardation Ctr. (Holidaysburg)	1974	1976	
PA	Laurelton Ctr. (Laurelton)	1920	1998	
PA	Marcy Ctr. (Pittsburgh)	1975	1982	
PA	Mayview Mental Retardation Unit (Mayview)	1974	2001	
PA	Pennhurst Ctr. (Pennhurst)	1908	1988	
PA	Philadelphia Mental Retardation Unit (Philadelphia)	1983	1989	
PA	Somerset Mental Retardation Unit (Somerset)	1974	1996	
PA	Torrance Mental Retardation Unit (Torrance)	1974	1998	
PA	Warren Mental Retardation Unit (Warren)	1975	1976	
PA	Wernersville Mental Retardation Unit (Wernersville)	1974	1987	
PA	Western Ctr. (Cannonsburg)	1962	2000	
PA	Woodhaven Ctr. (Philadelphia)	1974	1995	Privatized
RI	Dorothea Dix Unit (Cranston)	1982	1989	
RI	Dr. Joseph H. Ladd Ctr. (N. Kingstown)	1908	1994	
RI	Zambrano Memorial Hospital (Wallum Lake)	1967	1989	
SD	Custer State Ctr. (Custer)	1964	1996	
TN	Arlington Dev. Ctr. (Arlington)	1969	2010	
TN	Harold Jordan Habilitation Ctr. (Nashville)	1979	2003	
TN	Winston Ctr. (Bolivar)	1979	1998	
TX	Ft. Worth State School (Ft. Worth)	1976	1996	
TX	Travis State School (Austin)	1961	1996	
VA	Eastern State Hospital (Williamsburg)		1990	
VA	Southside Virginia Trng. Ctr. (Petersburg)		2014	
VA	Southwestern State Hospital (Marion)	1887	1988	
VA	Western State Hospital (Stanton)	1828	1990	
VT	Brandon Trng. School (Brandon)	1915	1993	
WA	Frances Haddon Morgan Ctr. (Bremerton)	1972	2011	
WA	Interlake School (Medical Lake)	1967	1994	
WI	Northern Wisconsin Ctr. (Chippewa Falls)	1897	2005	Short-term stay
WV	Colin Anderson Ctr. (St. Mary's)	1932	1998	
WV	Greenbrier Ctr. (Lewisburg)	1974	1994	
WV	Spencer State Hospital (Spencer)	1893	1989	
WV	Weston State Hospital (Weston)	1985	1988	

¹ Disposition is closed unless otherwise noted. Downsized - serving 15 or fewer people with IDD, Converted - no longer serving people with IDD, Privatized - converted from a state operated to a nonstate facility, Short-term stay - serves 16+ people with IDD but maximum stay is 90 days or less.

Downsizing and Closure Trends in State-Operated IDD Facilities Serving 16 or More People

The remainder of Section 4 describes trends in the average daily population of both facilities and state operated psychiatric facilities in which people with IDD live, average daily population by year and state, national trends in admissions, discharges and deaths, and average annual per person expenditures.

People with IDD in State-Operated IDD and Psychiatric Facilities

Of the estimated 148,209 people lived in state-operated institutions in 1950, 124,304 lived in IDD facilities with 16 or more residents, and 23,905 lived in psychiatric facilities (16%; **Table 4.9** and **Figure 4.2**). The total combined population peaked in 1967 at 228,500. The combined total dropped to 140,750 by 1980, 85,726 by 1990, 48,360 in 2000, and 23,557 in 2014.

The population of large state-operated IDD facilities peaked in 1967 has fallen steadily 5 decades since. While the number of people with IDD living in state-operated psychiatric facilities also declined steadily

Table 4.9 Average Daily Population and People Per 100,000 of the US Population in Large State IDD or Psychiatric Facilities, Selected Years 1950-2014

Year	Average Daily Population			% in Psychiatric	US Population (100,000)	Per 100,000 of the Population		
	State IDD	State Psychiatric	Total			State IDD	State Psychiatric	Total
1950	124,304	23,905	148,209	16%	1,513.3	82.1	15.8	97.9
1955	138,831	34,999	173,830	20%	1,650.7	84.1	21.2	105.3
1960	163,730	37,641	201,371	19%	1,806.7	90.6	20.8	111.5
1965	187,305	36,285	223,590	16%	1,650.7	113.5	22.0	135.5
1970	186,743	31,884	218,627	15%	2,050.5	91.1	15.5	106.6
1975	162,654	22,881	185,535	12%	2,159.7	75.3	10.6	85.9
1980	131,345	9,405	140,750	7%	2,277.3	57.7	4.1	61.8
1985	109,614	4,536	114,150	4%	2,384.7	46.0	1.9	47.9
1990	84,239	1,487	85,726	2%	2,499.7	33.7	0.6	34.3
1995	63,762	1,381	65,143	2%	2,630.8	24.2	0.5	24.8
2000	47,872	488	48,360	1%	2,823.9	17.0	0.2	17.1
2001	46,236	565	46,801	1%	2,853.1	16.2	0.2	16.4
2002	44,598	267	44,865	1%	2,881.1	15.5	0.1	15.6
2003	43,289	386	43,675	1%	2,908.2	14.9	0.1	15.0
2004	42,120	394	42,514	1%	2,934.6	14.4	0.1	14.5
2005	40,532	396	40,928	1%	2,961.9	13.7	0.1	13.8
2006	38,810	361	39,171	1%	2,990.0	13.0	0.1	13.1
2007	37,172	782	37,954	2%	3,020.0	12.3	0.3	12.6
2008	35,651	300	35,951	1%	3,018.0	11.8	0.1	11.9
2009	33,682	417	34,099	1%	3,074.4	11.0	0.1	11.1
2010	31,654	873	32,527	3%	3,087.5	10.3	0.3	10.5
2011	29,809	864	30,673	3%	3,115.9	9.6	0.3	9.8
2012	28,146	1,075	29,221	4%	3,139.1	9.0	0.3	9.3
2013	23,724	1,151	24,875	5%	3,161.3	7.5	0.4	7.9
2014	22,262	1,295	23,557	5%	3,188.6	7.0	0.4	7.4

¹ States that did not report number of people with IDD in psychiatric settings by year are as follows: 2000 (NY); 2001 (NJ,NY,VA); 2002 (NJ,NY,VA); 2003 (CO,NY,VT); 2004 (IN,NJ); 2005 (CO,NJ,VT); 2006 and 2007 (CO,CT,NJ,VT); 2008 (CT, IN, NJ, VT); 2009 (CT, NJ, VT); 2010 (CA, CO, CT, ID, NC); 2011 (CO, DE, ID, MA, NC, VT) 2012; 2013 (AR, CO, GA, HI, ID, IA, KS, ME, MA, MS, MT, NH, NM, NY, OH, OK,TN, TX, UT, VA, WV); 2014 (GA, HI, ID, IA, KY, ME, MA, MS, MT, NH, NM, NY,OH,OK,RI, TX)

from 37,641 in 1960 to 1,381 in 1995, the pattern over the last twenty years differs from the pattern in IDD facilities. The number of people with IDD reported by states as living in state-operated psychiatric facilities declined to a low of 267 people in 2002 and remained below 400 until 2007, by 2014 it had increased to 1,295. The proportion living in psychiatric rather than IDD facilities declined from 20% in 1955 to 1% throughout the 2000's, but increased to 5% in both 2013 and 2014.

Discussion

Utilization of state-operated psychiatric facilities to serve people with IDD may have changed over time for several different reasons. For example, legislation in the late 1960s and early 1970s allowed states to obtain federal cost sharing for institutional services provided in ICF/IIDs and in nursing homes, but prohibited use of Medicaid funding people for ages 18 to 64 years in facilities for “mental disease.” This provided a significant incentive for states to move people with IDD from psychiatric facilities to IDD units or separate IDD facilities and was largely responsible for the decline in the proportion of people with IDD in psychiatric rather than IDD facilities between 1950 and 2000.

Since 2000, the number of states reporting the number of people in psychiatric facilities has varied by year but declined from 50 in 2000 to only 31 in 2013, and was 34 in 2014. For state IDD facilities, **Table 4.9** shows estimated totals for people in state IDD facilities. However, the numbers shown for psychiatric facilities is not adjusted for missing states because there has

not been sufficient information on which to base an estimate. The RISP survey of DD Directors was modified in 2013 to ask about both state operated and nonstate psychiatric facilities but only responses for state operated psychiatric facilities are shown on **Table 4.9**.

While variations in response rates for utilization of state-operated psychiatric facilities contributes to instability in the year-to-year totals, decreases in the number of reporting states is unlikely to be responsible for the increased totals reported since 2010. There are probably other factors driving the increase. Further analyses will be needed to identify the reason for the increase. Increased utilization of state-operated psychiatric facilities may be due to increased diagnosing of mental health disorders in people with IDD, increasing awareness of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder and autism spectrum disorder, shortages of community based mental health services, and/or a shift to using mental health facilities instead of large state-operated IDD facilities.

Average Daily Population of State IDD Facilities 1880 to 2014

While data on the number of people with IDD in state-operated psychiatric facilities is only available since 1950, periodic reports chronicled the population of state-operated IDD facilities back to 1880 when the average daily population was 2,429 people (Lakin, 1979). Estimates of the average daily populations of state IDD facilities have been available since 1926 when the population was 55,466 (See **Figure 4.3**).

Figure 4.2 Average Daily Number of People with IDD in State Facilities with 16 or More Residents and State Psychiatric Facilities Selected Years 1950 to 2014

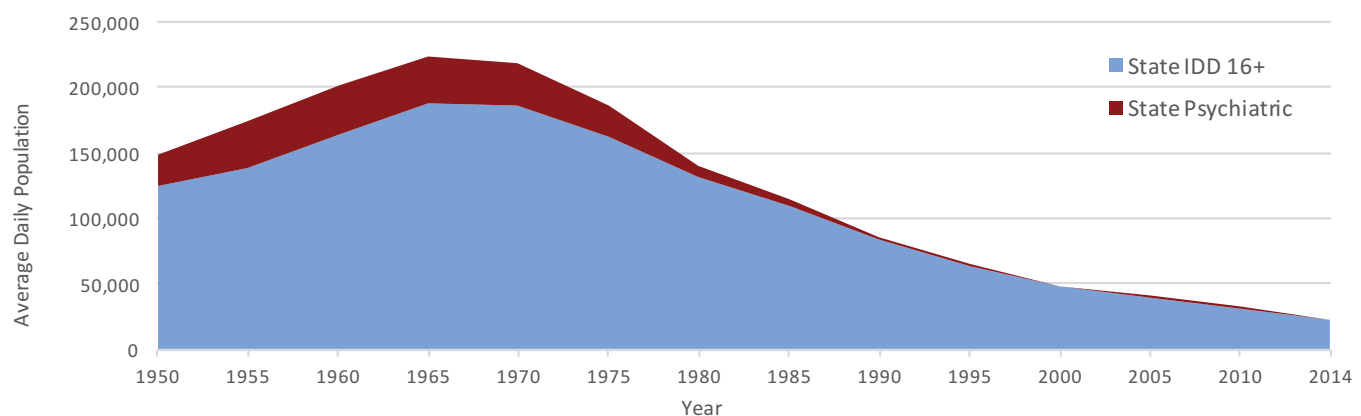
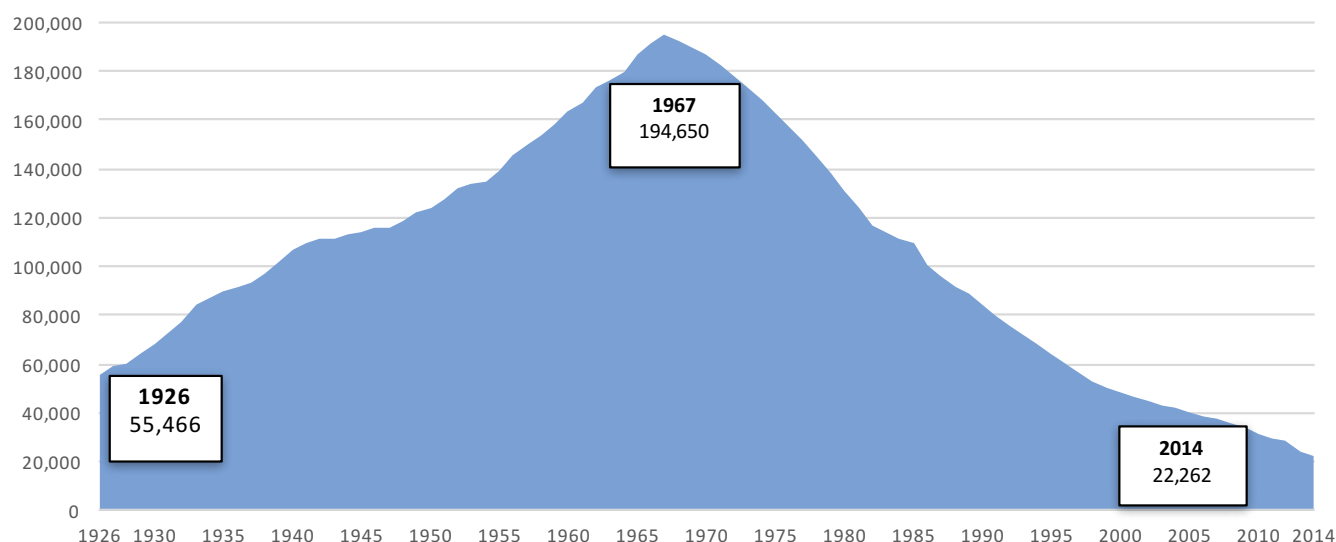


Figure 4.3 Average Daily Population of State IDD Facilities with 16 or More Residents 1926 through 2014



Remarkably, the average daily population of state IDD facilities in 2014 (22,262) was smaller than in any recorded year in more than a Century. The average daily population of state-operated IDD facilities exceeded 25,000 between 1910 when the average daily population was 19,499 and 2013 when it was 23,724.

Utilization of Facilities of 16 or More People per 100,000 of the U.S. Population

In 1950, an estimated 97.6 people with IDD lived in a state IDD or psychiatric facility per 100,000 of the U.S. population. The number per 100,000 peaked in 1965 at 115.1. Between 1970 and 2000, the number of people with IDD per 100,000 who lived in state IDD or psychiatric facilities declined from 85.9 to 17.1. It continued to decline reaching 10.5 per 100,000 in 2010, and 7.4 per 100,000 in 2014.

Rate of Decrease in the Population of State-Operated IDD or Psychiatric Facilities of 16 or More People

Between 1965 and 1969, the number of people with IDD in large state IDD or psychiatric facilities declined at a rate of 993 people per year (See **Figure 4.4**). The peak rate of reduction in absolute numbers was between 1975 and 1979 with average declines of 8,957 people per year. The average

annual decline was 5,320 between 1980 and 1984, and 5,685 between 1985 and 1989. The average annual decline slowed to 1,486 between 2000 and 2005 but climbed to 1,794 between 2010 and 2014.

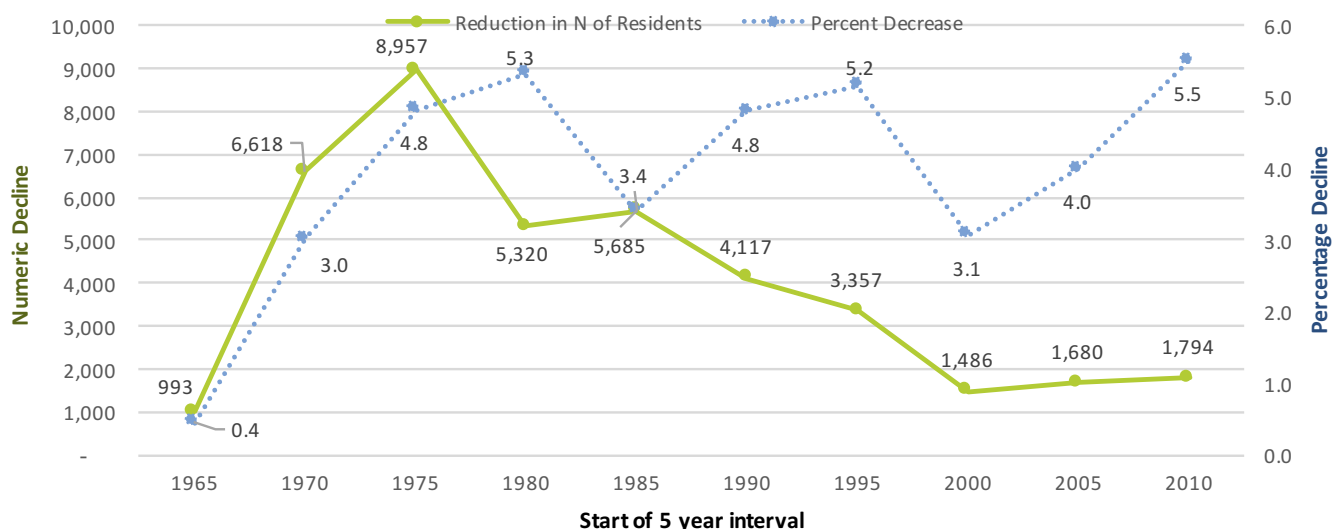
When change in the average daily population in large state IDD and psychiatric facilities is adjusted to show the percent reduction rather than the numeric reduction in five-year increments, a different pattern emerges. The percent reduction in the average daily population in large state IDD or psychiatric facilities exceeded 3% in each five-year interval since 1970. The smallest average annual declines since 1975 were between 2000 and 2004 (3.1%). Between 2010 and 2014, the average annual population declined by 5.5% per year (a higher proportion than in any previous five year period).

TRENDS IN AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF LARGE STATE IDD FACILITIES BY STATE

Tables 4.10 through 2.12 show changes in the populations of large state IDD facilities. These tables do not include people with IDD in state-operated psychiatric facilities.

Nationally, the average daily population of large state operated IDD facilities decreased from 131,345 in 1980 to 22,262 in 2014 (an average

Figure 4.4 Average Annual Numeric and Percentage Decrease in the Number of People with IDD in Large State IDD and Psychiatric Facilities in Five Year Intervals Beginning in 1965 and Ending in 2014



decrease of 2.4% per year; See **Table 4.10**). States that closed all of their IDD facilities between 1980 and 2014 included: Alabama, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The number of states with more than 1,000 people living in large facilities declined from 32 in 1980 to just seven in 2014. All of the states with one or more facility open on June 30, 2014 had reductions in average daily population between 1980 and 2014. States with the largest reductions were Georgia (90%), Idaho (93%), Maryland (92%), North Dakota (92%), Oklahoma (94%), and Tennessee (92%). States with the smallest reductions between 1980 and 2014 were Arkansas (37%), Mississippi (29%), and North Carolina (59%).

Nationally, the average daily population of large state IDD facilities decreased from 31,654 in 2010 to 22,262 in 2014 (30%). States that closed all remaining large state operated IDD facilities between 2010 and 2014 were Alabama, Indiana, Minnesota, and Oregon. States with one or more facility open in June 30, 2014 that reported the greatest reductions between 2010 and 2014 were Georgia (68%), Idaho (60%), Louisiana (61%), Oklahoma (61%), and Tennessee (62%). Three states reported increases in the average daily population from 2010 to 2014: Kentucky (44%), Maryland (28%), and Wyoming (3%).

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS

Table 4.11 and **Figure 4.5** show annual admissions, discharges, and deaths for large state IDD facilities between 1950 and 2014. In 1950, large state IDD facilities reported an average daily population of 124,304 with 12,197 (10%) admissions, 6,672 (5%) discharges, and 2,761 (2.2%) deaths. In 2014, the average daily population was 21,875 with 1,199 admissions (5%), 2,191 discharges (10%), and 616 deaths (2.8%).

Admissions

Between 1950 and 1967, populations of large state IDD facilities grew as admissions outnumbered discharges and deaths. The number of admissions to large state IDD facilities peaked in 1975 when 18,075 people were admitted. The number of annual admissions to large state IDD facilities declined to 5,034 in 1990, 1,936 in 2000, and 1,833 in 2010. In 2014, only 1,199 people were admitted to large state IDD facilities.

Discharges

The number of annual discharges from large state-operated IDD facilities peaked in 1975 with 14,182. The number of annual discharges first dropped below 5,000 in 1996 when 4,632 people were discharged. In 2014, only 2,191 people were discharged, the smallest numbers since these data have been tracked.

Table 4.10 Average Daily Population of Large State IDD Facilities Selected Years 1980 to 2014

State	Average Daily Population								% change	
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014	1980-2014	2010-2014
N States	51	51	51	51	51	51	50	50	50	39
AL	1,651	1,422	1,305	985	642	212	178	0	-100	-100
AK	86	76	58	33	0	0	0	0	-100	N/A
AZ	672	538	360	183	166	138	119	103	-85	-13
AR	1,550	1,254	1,260	1,262	1,229	1,079	1,067	981	-37	-8
CA	8,812	7,524	6,768	5,494	3,879	3,307	2,149	1,120 ^e	-87	-48
CO	1,353	1,125	466	241	129	110	DNF	163	-88	N/A
CT	2,944	2,905	1,799	1,316	992	847	705	537	-82	-24
DE	518	433	345	308	256	123	71	59	-89	-17
DC	775	351	309	0	0	0	0	0	-100	N/A
FL	3,750	2,268	1,992	1,502	1,508	1,341	963	887	-76	-8
GA	2,535	2,097	2,069	1,979	1,510	1,202	802	256	-90	-68
HI	432	354	162	83	0	0	0	0	-100	N/A
ID	379	317	210	139	110	94	68	27	-93	-60
IL	6,067	4,763	4,493	3,775	3,237	2,833	2,183	1,690	-72	-23
IN	2,592	2,248	1,940	1,389	854	456	205	0	-100	-100
IA	1,225	1,227	986	719	674	646	525	414	-66	-21
KS	1,327	1,309	1,017	756	379	360	340	318	-76	-6
KY	907	671	709	679	628	489	170	304	-66	79
LA	3,171	3,375	2,622	2,167	1,749	1,571	1,144	443	-86	-61
ME	460	340	283	150	0	0	0	0	-100	N/A
MD	2,527	1,925	1,289	817	548	380	138	191	-92	39
MA	4,531	3,580	3,000	2,110	1,306	1,089	759	497 [*]	-89	-35
MI	4,888	2,191	1,137	392	271	173	0	0	-100	N/A
MN	2,692	2,065	1,392	610	42	29	25	0	-100	-100
MS	1,660	1,828	1,498	1,439	1,383	1,359	1,324	1,178	-29	-11
MO	2,257	1,856	1,860	1,492	1,286	1,152	671	447	-80	-33
MT	316	258	235	163	131	84	52	50 ^e	-84	-4
NE	707	488	466	414	401	372	182	116	-84	-36
NV	148	172	170	160	157	93	47	47	-68	0
NH	578	267	87	0	0	0	0	0	-100	N/A
NJ	7,262	5,705	5,069	4,325	3,555	3,096	2,711	2,023	-72	-25
NM	500	471	350	221	0	0	0	0	-100	N/A
NY	15,140	13,932	7,694	4,552	2,466	2,233	2,019	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	3,102	2,947	2,654	2,288	1,939	1,736	1,515	1,257	-59	-17
ND	1,056	763	232	156	144	140	120	84	-92	-30
OH	5,045	3,198	2,665	2,150	1,996	1,728	1,376	966	-81	-30
OK	1,818	1,505	935	618	391	368	270	106	-94	-61
OR	1,724	1,488	838	462	62	43	22	0	-100	-100
PA	7,290	5,980	3,986	3,460	2,127	1,452	1,189	1,019 [*]	-86	-14
RI	681	415	201	0	0	0	0	0 ^{de}	-100	N/A
SC	3,043	2,893	2,286	1,788	1,129	953	786	718	-76	-9
SD	678	557	391	345	196	172	149	135	-80	-9
TN	2,074	2,107	1,932	1,669	948	680	416	158	-92	-62
TX	10,320	9,638	7,320	5,459	5,431	4,977	4,337	3,439 ^d	-67	-21
UT	778	706	462	357	240	230	215	201	-74	-7
VT	331	200	180	0	0	0	0	0	-100	N/A
VA	3,575	3,069	2,650	2,249	1,625	1,524	1,197	682	-81	-43
WA	2,231	1,844	1,758	1,320	1,143	973	914	804	-64	-12
WV	563	498	304	94	0	0	0	0	-100	N/A
WI	2,151	2,058	1,678	1,341	900	590	448	369	-83	-18
WY	473	413	367	151	113	98	83	86	-82	3
Reported Total	131,345	109,614	84,239	63,762	47,872	40,532	31,654	22,262	-83	-30

^d 2013 data ^e Estimate DNF Did not furnish N/A No people in large state facilities in 2010, 2014, or both ^{*} See state notes in the Appendix

Table 4.11 Annual Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for State-Operated IDD Facilities Serving 16 or More People Selected Years 1950-2014

Year	Average Daily Population	Annual Number of		
		Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
1950	124,304	12,197	6,672	2,761
1955	138,831	13,906	5,845	2,698
1960	163,730	14,182	6,451	3,133
1965	187,305	17,225	9,358	3,585
1970	186,743	14,979	14,702	3,496
1975	168,214	18,075	16,807	2,913
1980	128,058	11,141	13,622	2,019
1986	100,190	6,535	9,399	1,322
1990	84,732	5,034	6,877	1,207
1991	80,269	3,654	5,541	1,077
1992	75,151	4,349	6,316	1,075
1993	71,477	2,947	5,536	1,167
1994	67,673	2,243	5,490	995
1995	63,697	2,338	5,337	1,068
1996	59,936	2,537	4,652	996
1997	56,161	2,467	4,495	777
1998	52,469	2,414	4,761	908
1999	50,094	2,317	3,305	927
2000	47,872	1,936	2,425	915
2001	46,236	1,927	2,433	897
2002	44,598	2,149	2,785	803
2003	43,289	2,117	2,679	873
2004	42,120	2,215	2,534	887
2005	40,532	2,106	2,561	909
2006	38,810	1,994	2,559	886
2007	37,172	2,128	2,637	821
2008	35,651	2,056	2,879	918
2009	33,682	1,981	3,111	870
2010	30,602	1,833	2,690	820
2011	29,809	1,593	2,690	810
2012	27,665	1,141	2,436	747
2013	23,724	1,124	2,275	617
2014	21,875	1,199	2,191	616

Annual discharges increased from 4% in 1955 and 1960 to a high of 11% in 1980. The percent discharged declined to 9% in 1986 and remained between 7% and 9% from 1990 to 1999. In 2000 and 2001, only 5% of the average daily population was discharged (the lowest percentage since 1965). The proportion discharged rose from 6% in 2002 to 10% in 2013 and 2014 (the highest proportion since 1980).

Deaths

The number of deaths per year increased from 2,761 in 1950 to a peak of 3,635 in 1967. The number of

Table 4.12 Annual Per Person Expenditures for Large State IDD Facilities Selected Years Selected Years 1950-2014

Year	Cost (\$)	Cost (\$1=2014)*
1950	746	7,328
1955	1,286	11,360
1960	1,868	14,400
1965	2,361	17,744
1970	4,635	28,280
1975	10,155	44,685
1980	24,944	71,665
1985	44,271	97,403
1988	57,221	114,508
1989	67,200	128,296
1990	71,660	129,798
1991	75,051	130,450
1992	76,946	129,835
1993	81,453	133,446
1994	82,256	131,396
1995	85,760	133,218
1996	92,345	139,333
1997	98,561	145,376
1998	104,098	151,882
1999	107,536	152,807
2000	113,863	156,536
2001	121,406	162,380
2002	125,746	165,473
2003	131,123	168,704
2004	138,996	174,194
2005	148,811	180,383
2006	167,247	196,395
2007	176,226	201,208
2008	188,318	207,065
2009	196,710	217,064
2010	195,197	211,919
2011	226,106	237,964
2012	237,149	244,526
2013	265,161	269,462
2014	258,796	258,796

* Source: www.usinflationcalculator.com

deaths per year dropped below 1,000 in 1994, and reached an all-time low of 616 in 2014. Deaths as a proportion of the average daily population dropped from 2.2% in 1950 to 1.3% in both 1986 and 1991. Since 1991, the proportion of the average daily population who died has risen reaching a high of 2.8% in 2014. Section 5 documents a steady increase in the proportion of people in large IDD state facilities in the oldest age groups that likely has played a major role in the increase in deaths as a proportion of the average daily population since 1991.

Figure 4.5 Annual Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in State IDD Facilities Serving 16 or More People, Selected Years 1950-2014

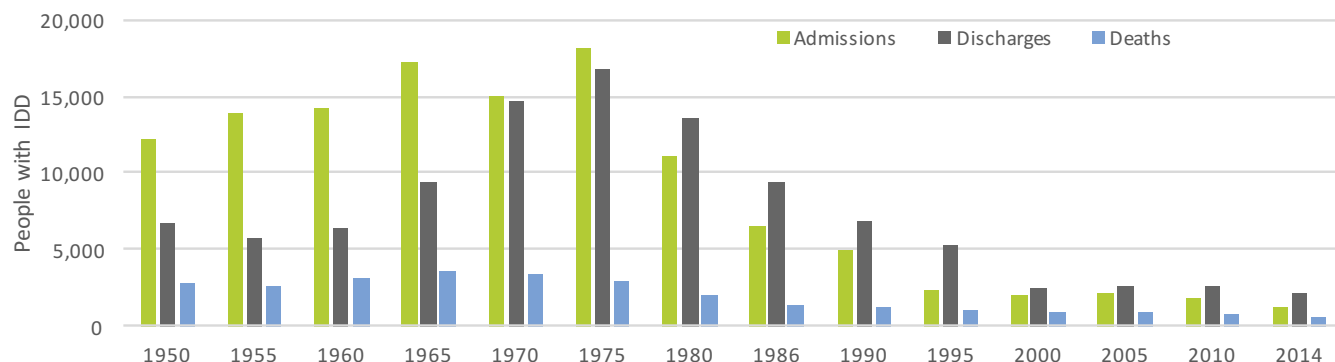
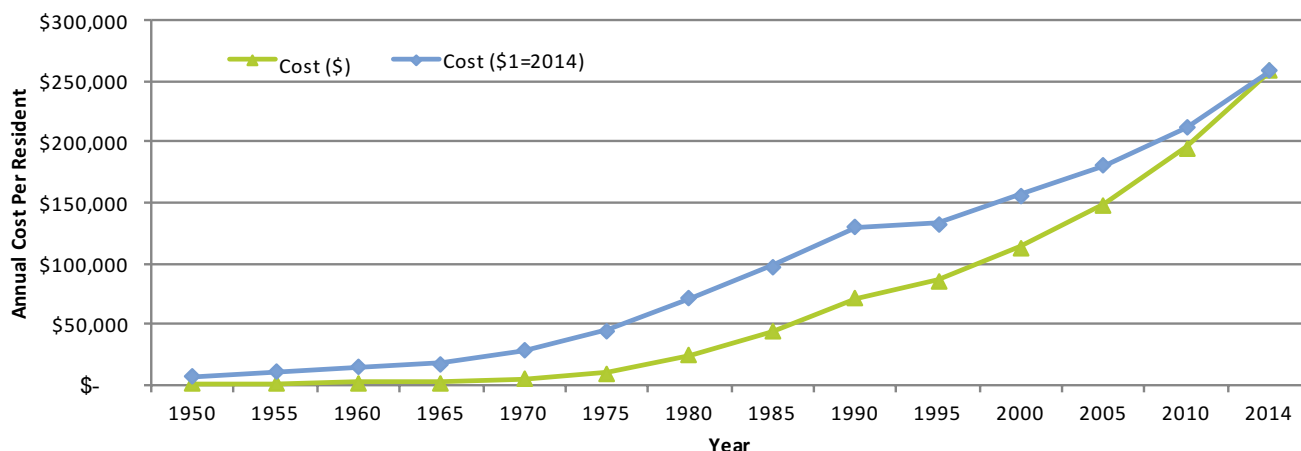


Figure 4.6 Average Annual Per Person Expenditures for Large State IDD Facilities, Selected Years 1950-2014



*Source: www.usinflationcalculator.com

ANNUAL PER PERSON EXPENDITURES

In 1950, annual per person expenditures for large state IDD facilities were \$7,328 (in inflation adjusted 2014 dollars; See **Table 4.12** and **Figure 4.6**). Annual per person expenditures increased to \$28,280 in 1970, \$129,798 in 1990, \$156,536 in 2000, \$211,919 in 2010, and were \$258,796 in 2014. In 2014 dollars, annual per person expenditures in 2014 were 34.6 times higher than in 1950.

Several factors influenced changes in per person expenditures. In 1970, one year before enactment of the ICF/IID program, average annual per person expenditures were \$28,280 (in 2014 dollars). ICF/IID regulations, court decisions and settlement agreements drove increases in expenditures with their requirements to reduce overcrowding, upgrade staffing levels,

increase participation in meaningful daily activities and improve physical environments. By 1977, more than 70% of all large state-operated facilities were certified as ICF/IID. By 1980, annual per person expenditures had more than doubled to \$71,655. By 2000, expenditures doubled again to \$151,998. Since 2000, continuing population declines have contributed to increasing per person expenditures as fixed costs (e.g., grounds, utilities, food service, laundry, physical plant and so forth) were shared by fewer and fewer people.

Declines in inflation adjusted expenditures occurred during the great recession between 2009 (\$217,064) and 2010 (\$211,919) and again as several high cost large facilities closed between 2013 (\$269,462) and 2014 (\$258,796). Section 5: People with IDD and Staff in Public Residential Facilities (PRF) ■



SECTION FIVE

People with IDD and Staff in Public Residential Facilities (PRF)

FY 2014

SECTION 5: PEOPLE WITH IDD AND STAFF IN PUBLIC RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (PRF)

This section shares results from the FY 2014 bi-annual long form survey of administrators of state-operated IDD facilities serving 16 or more people. The section is divided into three parts. The first part focuses on national changes in characteristics of people living in PRFs. The second part examines state-by-state differences in characteristics of residents in FY 2014. The final part examines services offered and staffing patterns and outcomes.

Estimates are based on responses from 113 of 130 open facilities in 2014. The responding facilities served 91% of all PRF residents in 2014. Historic values will be blank if we did not collect information on a topic in a listed year.

RESIDENT CHARACTERISTICS NATIONALLY

Facility respondents reported age, diagnostic and functional characteristics of people living PRFs on

June 30, 2014. Changes in those characteristics since 1977 are shown on **Table 5.1**.

Gender

The proportion of residents who were male increased from 57% in 1977 to 64% in 2014.

Age

In FY 2014, 4% of all residents of large state IDD facilities were age 21 years or younger, 19% were 22 to 39 years, 58% were 40 to 62 years, and 19% were 63 years old or older (age was unknown for 0.1% of the residents).

The proportion 21 years or younger declined from 36% in 1977 to 5% in 1998 and 4% in 2014. The proportion ages 22 to 39 years peaked at

Table 5.1 Percent of People in Large State IDD Facilities with Various Characteristics on June 30th Selected Years 1977 to 2014

Characteristic		Percent of People on June 30th							N Reporting facilities 2014
		1977	1987	1998	2008	2010	2012	2014	
Estimated total residents		151,112	94,695	51,485	35,035	31,101	26,503	21,600	
Gender	Male	57%	57%	60%	63%	63%	63%	64%	103
	Female	43%	43%	40%	37%	37%	37%	36%	
Age	0-21 Years	36	13	5	5	4	4	4	110
	22-39 Years	41	54	38	23	19	19	19	
	40-62 Years	19	27	49	61	62	59	58	
	63+ Years	4	6	8	12	15	17	19	
	Unknown						2	0	
Level of Intellectual Disability	Mild/No ID	10	7	8	14	12	12	14	106
	Moderate	16	10	10	12	12	13	14	
	Severe	28	20	18	16	17	16	17	
	Profound	46	63	65	58	59	58	54	
	Unknown						1	2	
Other Conditions	Alzheimers						3	2	76
	Autism					13	17	18	92
	Cerebral Palsy	19	21	24	23	23	19	19	92
	Behavior Disorder	25	41	44	52	48	52	52	86
	Psychiatric Disorder			34	52	44	54	51	91
Needs assistance or supervision with...	Walking	23	30	39	39	40	43	39	93
	Eating	21	38	56	51	55	60	48	78
	Dressing	56	61	70	53	61	65	55	74
	Toileting	34	47	60	57	56	56	35	75
Cannot ...	Express needs verbally	44	55	60	58	54	57	47	76
	Understand verbal requests				34	29	31	44	90

54% in 1987 before declining to 19% in 2010, 2012 and 2014.

In 2014, more than three quarters of all PRF residents were 40 years or older. The proportion ages 40 to 62 years old peaked in 2010 at 62% in 2008 before declining to 58% in 2014. However, the proportion ages 63 or older increased steadily from 4% in 1977 to 19% in 2014.

Despite rapid growth in the proportion of PRF residents ages 40 years and older, the number of people in large state IDD facilities in every age group declined between 1977 and 2014. The number of people ages 21 years or younger declined from 54,098 to 803, the number 22 to 39 years declined from 62,409 to 4,176, the number 40 to 62 years declined from 29,014 to 12,454 and the number ages 63 and older declined from 5,591 to 4,129.

Change in the number of people ages 21 or younger accounted for much of the change in total population of large state IDD facilities between 1950 and 1977 (See **Figure 5.1**). Between 1950 and 1965 (a year after the end of the baby boom generation), the number of people 21 or younger living in large state IDD facilities increased from 48,354 to 91,592 (an increase of 89%) compared with an increase from 75,950 to 95,713 (a 26% increase) in the number of people 22 years or older. The proportion of residents ages 21 years or younger increased from 39% to 49% of the total population.

Between 1965 and 1977 (two years after PL 94-142 “The Education for All Handicapped Children Act” was enacted), the number of people 21 years or younger in large state IDD facilities decreased from 91,592 to 54,098 (41%) while the number of people 22 years or older increased from 95,713 to 97,434 (2%). The proportion of residents ages 21 years or younger decreased from 49% to 36%.

Reductions in the number of people 21 years or younger dominated overall change in the population of large state IDD facilities until 1990, when only 8,170 people 21 years or younger remained (less than 10% of the total in 1965). By 2014, 803 remained (less than 1% of the total in 1965). The proportion of residents ages 21 years or younger decreased to 10% in 1990 and to 2% in 2011 before increasing slightly to 4% in 2014.

Level of Intellectual Disability

On June 20, 2014, 54% of all residents had profound ID, 17% had severe ID, 14% had moderate ID and 14% had mild or no intellectual disability, (level of ID was unknown for 2%).

As the census of large state IDD facilities declined from its peak of 194,650 in 1967, the characteristics of the people served also changed (See **Figure 5.2**). Between 1964 and 1977, the total census declined from 179,629 to 94,675 but number of people with profound ID increased from 48,492 (27% of the total) to 68,886 (46% of the total). The proportion with profound ID continued to increase until it reached 65%

Figure 5.1 Percent of People in Large State IDD Facilities Ages 21 Years or Younger on June 30, 1950 to 2014

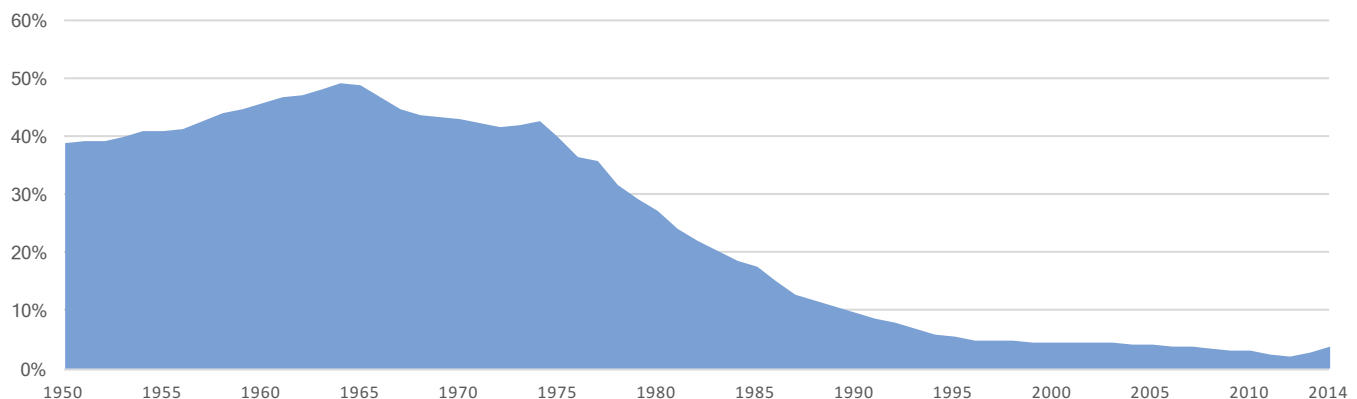
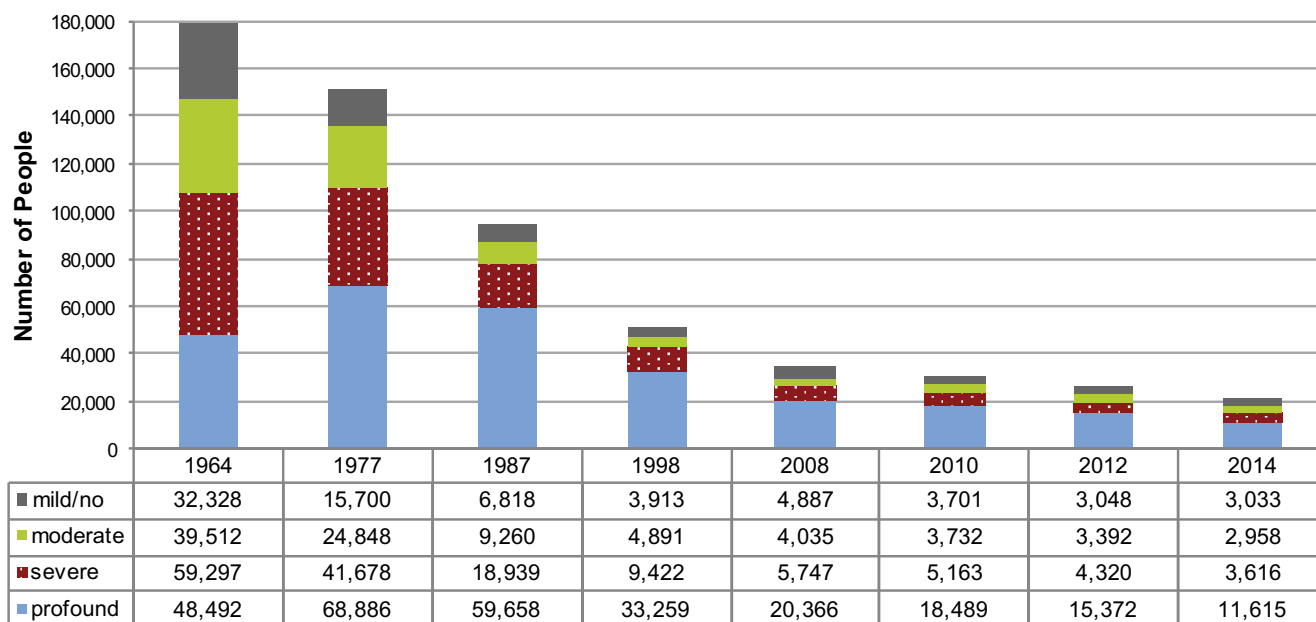


Figure 5.2 Number of People in Large State IDD Facilities on June 30, Selected Years, 1964 to 2014 by Level of Intellectual Disability



This table excludes people whose level of ID was not known. The source for 1964 data was Scheerenberger (1965).

in 1998. Since 1998 both the number and proportion of residents with profound ID has decreased reaching 55% in 2014. On the other hand, while the number of people with mild, moderate or no IDD decreased from 9,904 in 1998 to 5,990 in 2014, the proportion increased from 17% to 28%.

Other Conditions

In 2014, 52% of residents in PRFs had a behavior disorder requiring staff attention, 51% had a psychiatric disorder, 19% had Cerebral Palsy (CP), 18% had Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), and 2% had Alzheimer's disease.

The proportion of PRF residents with CP remained between 19% and 23% from 1977 to 2014. The proportion with a behavior disorder requiring staff attention increased from 25% in 1977 to 52% in 2012 and 2014. The proportion with a condition requiring psychiatric attention increased from 34% in 1998 to 54% in 2012 but declined to 51% in 2014. Between 2010 and 2014, the proportion with ASD increased from 13% to 18%. Between 2012 and 2014, the proportion with an Alzheimer's diagnosis declined from 3% to 2%.

Needed Supports

In 2014, the proportion of PRF residents who needed assistance or supervision with dressing was 55%, followed by eating (48%), walking (39%), and toileting (35%).

As the proportion of residents with profound ID increased between 1977 and 1998, so also did the percentage requiring assistance with walking (increasing from 23% to 39%), eating (21% to 56%), dressing (56% to 70%), and toileting (34% to 47%). Between 1998 and 2014, the proportion needing assistance with walking remained between 39% and 43%, the proportion needing assistance with eating declined from 56% to 48%, the proportion needing assistance with dressing declined from 70% to 55% and the proportion needing assistance with toileting declined from 60% to 35%.

Communication Needs

In 2014, an estimated 47% of people in large state IDD facilities could not express their needs verbally, and 44% could not understand verbal requests. The proportion who could not express their needs verbally increased from 44% in 1977

Table 5.2 Current, New, Readmitted and Discharged Residents of Large State Facilities in FY 2014 by Level of Intellectual Disability

Level Intellectual Disability		Total June 30, 2014	Number of People		
			Newly Admitted	Readmitted	Discharged
Mild or None	N	2,815	299	70	618
	%	[14.0%]	[33.6%]	[41.9%]	[37.3%]
Moderate	N	2,745	237	52	339
	%	[13.7%]	[26.6%]	[31.1%]	[20.4%]
Severe	N	3,356	85	19	242
	%	[16.7%]	[9.5%]	[11.4%]	[14.6%]
Profound	N	10,780	204	20	403
	%	[53.8%]	[22.9%]	[12.0%]	[24.3%]
IDD Level Unknown	N	352	66	6	56
	%	[1.8%]	[7.4%]	[3.6%]	[3.4%]
Total	N	20,048	891	167	1,658
	%	[100.0%]	[100.0%]	[100.0%]	[100.0%]
Estimated US Total		21,600	960	180	1,786

Responding Facilities: Total (106 facilities), New Admissions (98), Readmissions (94), Discharges (97)

to 60% in 1998 but declined again to 47% in 2014. Between 2008, when it was first measured and 2014, the proportion who could not understand verbal requests increased from 34% to 44%.

Discussion

While some argue that large state operated IDD facilities are necessary because they serve people whose needs cannot be met in other types of settings, evidence from this study suggests that is not the case. In 1990, all of the states had at least one large state-operated IDD facility. By 2014, 14 states had closed, downsized or converted all of their large state IDD facilities and were serving all people with IDD in other types of settings. In 2014, those states serve 74,574 people with IDD in nonfamily settings without using any state IDD facilities of 16 or more people. Seven states served 14,070 people with IDD in nonfamily settings without using any state or nonstate IDD settings of 16 or more people. For every person who continues to live in a large state operated IDD facility there are many with the same characteristics living with family members or in a community IDD setting.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

2014 Admissions and Discharges

Of 97 reporting facilities, 25 (26%) reported no new admissions, 48 out of 94 facilities reported no readmissions (51%), and 10 out of 96 facilities (10%) reported no discharges. In several states, the number of new admissions reported included people who transferred to a facility from another large state-operated IDD facility that was downsizing or closing.

In 2014, an estimated 960 people were admitted for the first time, 180 were readmitted, and 1786 were discharged from large state IDD facilities (See **Table 5.2**). For every five people admitted or readmitted, nine people were discharged.

Level of ID

Of the estimated 960 people newly admitted to PRFs in 2014, 34% had mild or no ID, 27% had moderate ID, 10% had severe ID, 23% had profound ID and 7% had an unknown level of ID.

Of the estimated 180 people readmitted to PRFs in 2014, 42% had mild or no ID, 31% had moderate ID, 11% had severe ID, 12% had profound ID, and 4% had an unknown level of ID.

Of the estimated 1,786 people discharged from PRFs in 2014, 37% had mild or no ID, 20% had moderate ID, 15% had severe ID, 3% had profound ID, and 3% had an unknown level of ID.

In 2014, 62% of all people admitted or readmitted had mild or moderate ID compared to 58% of those discharged.

Compared to current residents, people who were newly admitted, readmitted or discharged during FY 2014 were much more likely to have mild ID (14% of current residents compared with 34% of new admissions, 42% of readmissions, and 37% of discharges).

Age

Of the estimated 21,600 people in PRFs on June 30, 2014, 2% were 18 years or younger, 2% were 19 to 21 years; 19% were 22 to 39 years; 34% were 40 to 54 years; 24% were 55 to 62 years; and 19% were 63 years or older (See **Table 5.3**).

Of the estimated 960 people admitted for the first time in 2014, 17% were 18 years and younger; 9% were 19 to 21 years, 39% 22 to 39 years, 18% were 40 to 54 years, 10% were 55 to 62 years, and 6% were 63 years or older.

Of the estimated 180 people readmitted to PRFs in 2014, 4% were 18 years or younger, 10% were 19 to 21 years, 50% were 22 to 39 years, 25% were 40 to 54 years, 8% were 55 to 62 years, and 2% were 63 years or older.

Of the estimated 1,786 people discharged from PRFs in 2014, 5% were 18 years or younger, 5% were 19 to 21 years, 37% were 22 to 39 years, 27% were 40 to 54 years, 14% were 55 to 62 years, and 9% were 63 years or older.

While people of all ages moved in and out of facilities, most (65%) of the people who were admitted or readmitted and half (48%) of the people discharged were ages 39 years or younger. Only 4% of current residents were 21 years or younger compared with 24% of people admitted or readmitted, and 10% of people discharged. Similarly, 19% of current residents were ages 22 to 39 years compared with 41% of

Table 5.3 Current, Newly Admitted, Readmitted and Discharged Residents of Large State IDD Facilities in Fiscal Year 2014 by Age Group

Age Group	Current Residents on June 30, 2014	Number of People with IDD		
		Newly Admitted	Readmitted	Discharged
0-14 years	87	41	1	11
	[0.4%]	[4.6%]	[0.6%]	[0.7%]
15-18 years	265	107	6	70
	[1.3%]	[12.0%]	[3.6%]	[4.2%]
19-21 years	395	79	17	83
	[2.0%]	[8.9%]	[10.2%]	[5.0%]
22-39 years	3,885	347	84	605
	[19.3%]	[39.0%]	[50.3%]	[36.6%]
40-54 years	6815	157	42	444
	[33.9%]	[17.6%]	[25.1%]	[26.8%]
55-62 years	4771	96	13	224
	[23.7%]	[10.8%]	7.8%	13.5%
63+ years	3850	57	4	140
	[19.2%]	[6.4%]	[2.4%]	[8.5%]
Age Unknown	26	6	0	78
	[0.1%]	[0.7%]	[0%]	[4.7%]
Reported Total	20,094	890	167	1,655
	100%	100%	100%	100%
Estimated US Total	21,600	960	180	1,786

Reporting facilities: Current (110), New Admissions (97), Readmissions (94) and Discharges (96)

the people admitted or readmitted and 37% of people discharged.

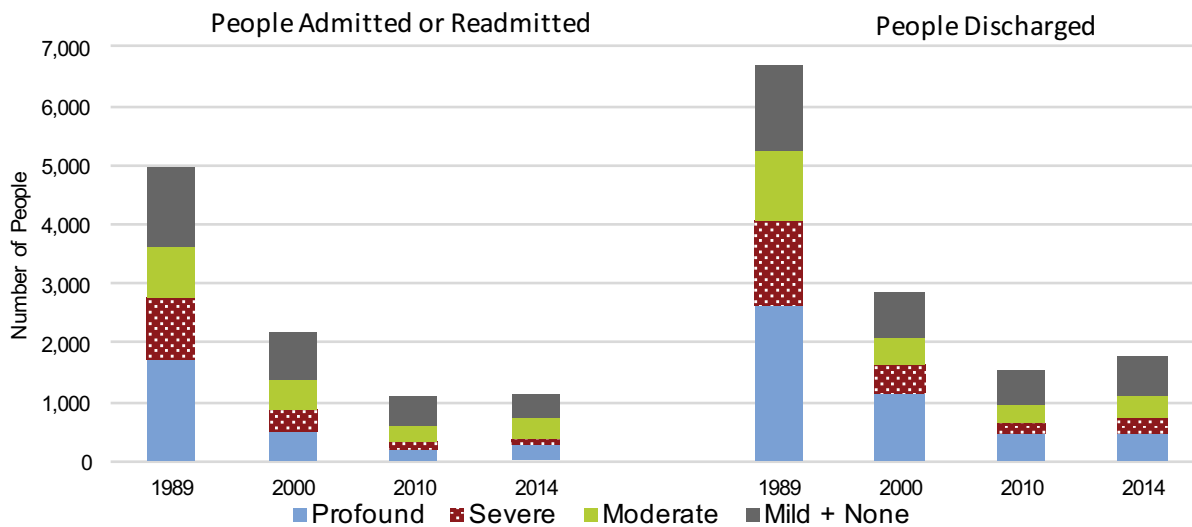
Change in Admissions, Readmissions and Discharges between 1989 and 2014

Total discharges from large state IDD facilities outnumbered the number of admissions plus readmissions in each of the years 1989, 2000, 2010 and 2014. The number of admissions plus readmissions declined from 4,964 in 1989 to 1,089 in 2010 but increased slightly to 1,140 in 2014 (See **Figure 5.3**). Similarly, the number of people discharged declined from 6,698 in 1989 to 1,543 in 2010 but increased to 1,786 in 2014.

Admissions and Readmissions by Level of ID

The total number of admissions plus readmissions declined between 1989 and 2010 for people with all levels of ID. Between 2010 and 2014, total admissions of people with no, mild or severe ID continued to decline but total admissions of people with moderate

Figure 5.3 Number of People Admitted or Discharged from Large State IDD Facilities by Level of Intellectual Disability in 1989, 2000, 2010, and 2014



or profound ID increased slightly (from 276 in 2010 to 334 in 2014 for people with moderate ID and from 184 to 259 for people with profound ID).

Discharges by Level of ID

The number of discharges decreased for people with all levels of ID between 1989 and 2010. Between 2010 and 2014, discharges increased for people with no or mild, moderate or severe ID, but remained the same (449 each year) for people with profound ID.

Former and Subsequent Place of Residence

For 2014, 95 facilities reported the former residence of people newly admitted to large state IDD facilities, 94 facilities reported the former residence of people who were readmitted, and 90 facilities reported the subsequent residence of people who were discharged from large state IDD facilities. Surveys were not obtained from facilities that closed prior to June 30, 2014. Type of residence was not reported for 18% of new admissions, 26% of readmissions, and 8% of discharges.

Former and Subsequent Place of Residence in 2014

The most common former residences for people newly admitted in 2014 were the home of a family member (23%), a state IDD facility with 16 or more residents (17%), a mental health facility (16%), or a correctional facility (10%; See **Table 5.4**).

The most common former residence for people who were readmitted were a IDD group home with six or fewer residents (19%), another IDD facility with 16 or more residents (12%), or a mental health facility (11%; See **Table 5.5**). The former residence of 26% of the people who were readmitted was not reported.

The most common subsequent residences for people who were discharged were IDD group homes serving six or fewer people (44%), semi-independent living arrangements (10%), or another large IDD facility (11%; See **Table 5.6**).

Trends in Former and Subsequent Place of Residence 1985 through 2014

Figures 5.4 through 5.6 show changes between 1985 and 2014 in former residence of people newly admitted or readmitted to large state-operated

Table 5.4 Previous Place of Residence of Persons Newly Admitted to Large State Facilities, Selected Fiscal Years 1985 to 2014

Previous Place of Residence	Fiscal Years (%)								
	1985	1989	1994	1998	2002	2008	2010	2012	2014
Home of parents or relative	39	29	19	21	19	21	15	24	23
Foster/host family home	4	5	3	2	3	3	2	2	1
Semi-ind./ Ind. supported living	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	6	2
Group home (1-6 res.)								6	9
Group home (7-15 res.)								5	1
Group home (15 or fewer res.)	6	8	14	14	16	22	12		
Group IDD facility (16-63 res.)	4	4	3	4	3	4	11		
Nonstate IDD facility (64+ res.)	21	19	23	25	14	13	18		
State IDD facility (64+res.)	2	0	5	2	5	4	2		
State IDD facility (16+ res.)								12	17
Nonstate IDD facility (16+ res.)								3	2
Mental health facility	14	16	16	12	16	13	16	14	16
Correctional facility	2	3	4	10	13	8	16	13	10
Nursing facility	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
Boarding homes/Board and care	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/Other	7	10	7	6	7	6	4	14	18
Total	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Previous residence was reported by 95 facilities for 870 (90.6%) of an estimated 960 new admissions in FY 2014; Size categories were modified in 2012

Table 5.5 Previous Place of Residence of Persons Readmitted to Large State Facilities: Selected Fiscal Years 1985 to 2014

Previous Residence Type (Size)	Percent of People Readmitted by Year								
	1985	1989	1994	1998	2002	2006	2010	2012	2014
Home of parents or relative	37	20	27	34	28	11	14	12	7
Semi-ind./ Ind. supported living	1	1	3	4	6	8	11	6	10
Foster home	7	9	5	6	7	1	2	0	2
Group home (1-6 res.)								16	19
Group home (7-15 res.)								12	6
Group home (15 or fewer res.)	20	23	30	31	27	41	32		
Group IDD facility (16-63 res.)	4	2	5	3	3	4	3		
Nonstate IDD facility (64+ res.)	3	3	2	1	1	1	2		
State IDD facility (64+res.)	7	14	9	5	5	7	3		
State IDD facility (16+ res.)								4	10
Nonstate IDD facility (16+ res.)								4	2
Mental health facility	9	13	8	9	8	7	11	19	11
Nursing facility	2	3	2	3	4	6	2	7	5
Correctional facility	0	1	3	3	4	8	8	4	4
Boarding homes/Board and care	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Unknown/Other	10	10	6	2	7	6	12	16	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: The 94 reporting facilities had an estimated 167 (90%) of 185 estimated readmissions, Size categories were modified in 2012

Table 5.6 Percent of People Discharged From a Large State IDD Facility by New Residence Type Selected Years 1985 to 2014

New Place of Residence	Percent of People Discharged by Year								
	1985	1989	1994	1998	2002	2006	2010	2012	2014
Semi-independent/Supported living	1	2	5	9	7	8	11	12	10
Home of parents or relative	17	12	9	11	14	7	8	9	7
Foster/host family home	7	7	9	6	4	2	1	3	2
Group home (1-6 res.)								32	44
Group home (7-15 res.)								8	6
Group home (15 or fewer res.)	40	49	56	51	46	47	51		
Group IDD facility (16-63 res.)	7	5	4	4	2	6	5		
Nonstate IDD facility (64+ res.)	10	10	9	6	7	7	9		
State IDD facility (64+ res.)	4	3	2	1	1	1	1		
State IDD facility (16+ res.)								7	2
Nonstate IDD facility (16+ res.)								10	9
Nursing facility	4	2	3	3	4	6	5	3	2
Correctional facility	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	7
Mental health facility	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2
Boarding homes/Board and care	3	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	1
Unknown/Other	4	4	1	5	10	10	6	14	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: 90 facilities reported on 1,317 (61.3%) of the estimated 2,147 discharges in FY 2014. Size categories were changed in 2012

facilities and subsequent places of residence for people discharged from those facilities.

New Admissions

The former residence of people newly admitted to a PRF varied across the years (See **Figure 5.4**). Nearly half of all admissions in 1985 were from a family home, own home, or host or foster family home (47%). The proportion declined to 20% in 2010, but increased again to 31% in 2014.

New admissions from an IDD group home serving 15 or fewer people increased from 6% in 1985 to 23% in 2008 but dropped to 12% by 2014.

New admissions from another large IDD facility were 28% of new admissions in 1985, between 17% and 33% from 1989 to 2012, and 23% in 2014.

New admissions from non-IDD facilities increased from 19% in 1985 to 34% in 2014. The proportion newly admitted from a mental health facility increased from 14% to 16%. The proportion newly admitted from a correctional facility increased from 2% in 1985 to 10% in 2014.

Readmissions

Between 1985 and 2014 the proportion of people readmitted to a PRF from the home of a family member, a semi-independent living arrangement or foster home declined from 49% to 25% (See **Figure 5.5**). The proportion readmitted:

- from the home of a family member decreased from 17% to 7%,
- from a semi-independent or supported living arrangement increased from 1% to 10%, and
- from a foster home decreased from 7% to 2%.

The proportion readmitted from an IDD group home serving 1 to 15 people increased from 22% in 1985 to 44% in 2006 but dropped to 33% by 2014. In 2014, 19% of readmissions were from a group home of six or fewer people and 6% were from a group facility serving 7 to 15 people.

The proportion readmitted from another IDD facility serving 16 or more people declined from 16% in 1985 to 8% in 1998 but increased to 15% by 2014.

The proportion readmitted from a non-IDD facility increased from 13% in 1985 to 26% in 2014 and was

Figure 5.4 Percent of People Newly Admitted to State IDD Facilities by Previous Place of Residence
Selected Years 1985 to 2014

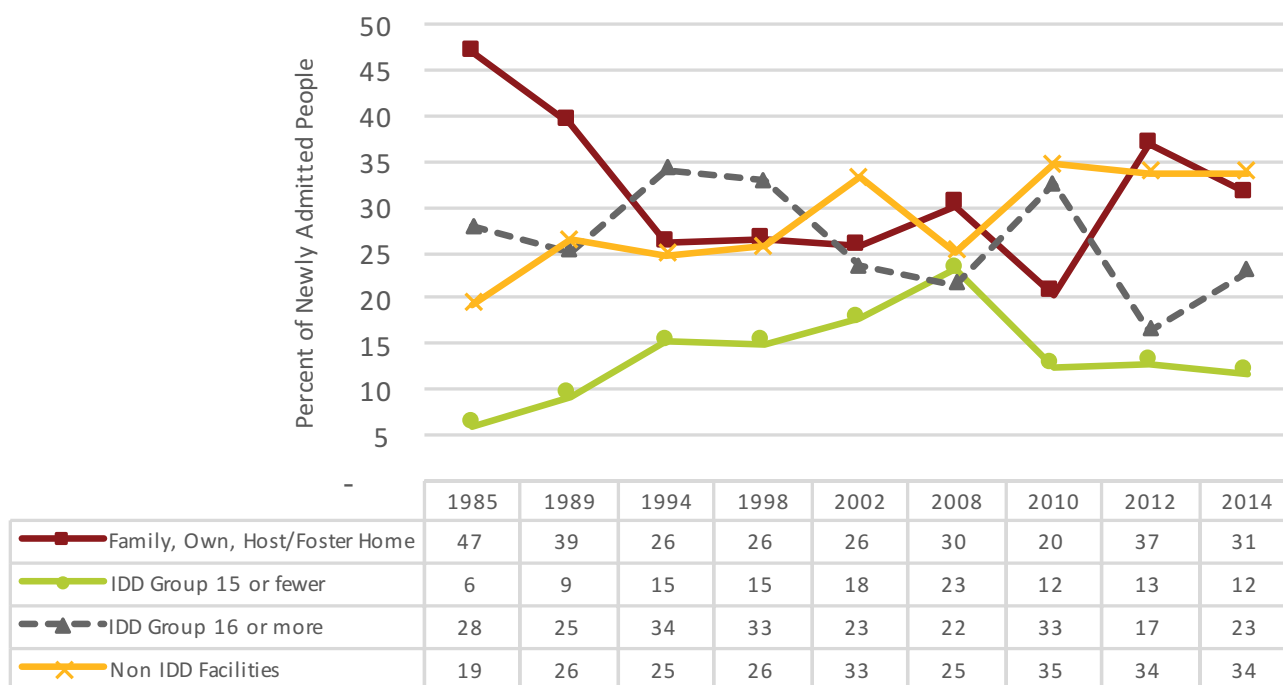


Figure 5.5 Percent of People Readmitted to Large State Facility by Previous Residence Type
Selected Years 1985 to 2014

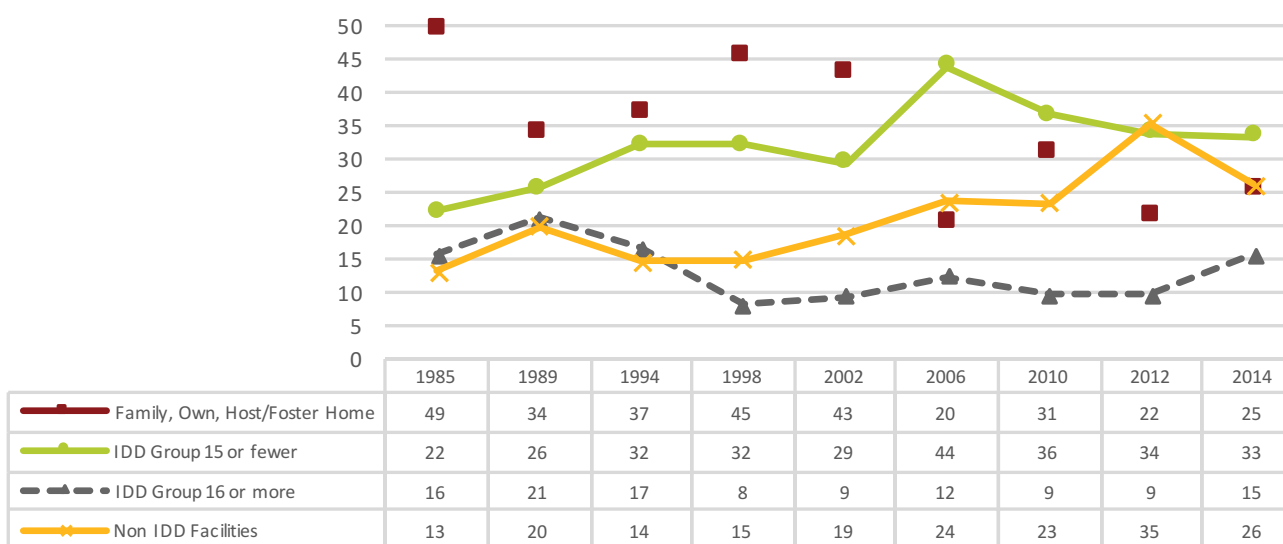
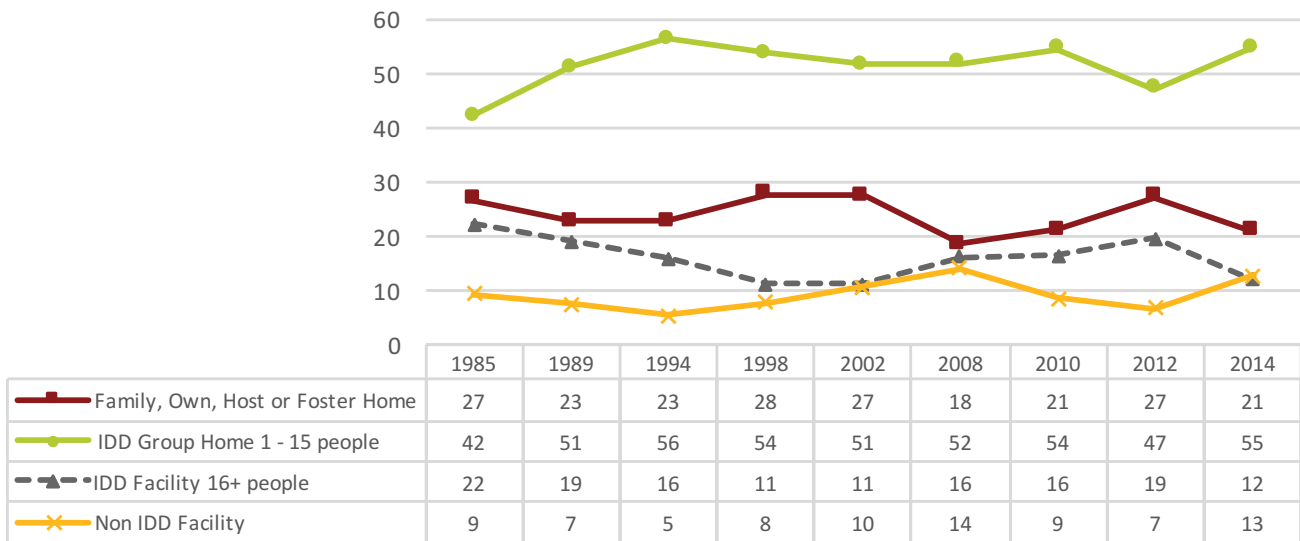


Figure 5.6 Percent of People Discharged from Large State-Operated IDD Facilities by New Residence Type for Selected Years 1985 to 2014



as high as 35% in 2012. Between 1985 and 2014, the proportion readmitted:

- from a mental health facility increased slightly from 9% to 11%
- from a nursing home increased from 2% to 5%
- from a correctional facility increased from 0% to 4%
- from a boarding home remained between 0% and 1%

Discharges

From 1985 to 2014, of the people discharged from large state-operated IDD facilities:

- nearly half moved to an IDD group setting of 15 or fewer people,
- between 18% and 28% moved to family home, own home, host home or foster home settings,
- between 11% and 22% moved to another IDD facility of 16 or more people, and
- between 5% and 13% moved to a non-IDD facility (See **Figure 5.6**).

For the first time in 2014, a higher proportion of people were discharged to a non-IDD facility than to an IDD facility of 16 or more people (13% versus 12%).

Discussion

While the total number of people ages 21 years or younger in large state IDD facilities has declined dramatically since 1985, that age group is disproportionately represented amongst people admitted to or discharged from state IDD facilities. People with no, mild or moderate ID are also disproportionately represented amongst those admitted or readmitted in 2014. Interestingly, only a quarter of the people admitted for the first time and 7% of those readmitted came from the home of a family member in 2014. The question then is where are these young people coming from?

Admissions and readmissions from small IDD group settings have increased, as have admissions and readmissions from non-IDD facilities, especially correctional facilities. The most common non-IDD facility type from which new admissions and readmissions come continue to be mental health facilities. Of course, these are national trends. Additional research is required to understand state and facility level variations, and to evaluate the possible policy implications of these changes. Of particular interest is how states that no longer operate large state IDD facilities are serving this group of people.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE LIVING IN PRFs BY STATE

This section provides state-by-state comparisons of characteristics of people living in PRFs and compares current residents, new admissions, readmission, and discharges by state. It also describes utilization of PRFs to provide on-site respite or short term stays, to support people with IDD who have been involved in the criminal justice system, and to provide services to people with IDD not living in the facility. State-by-state statistics on resident characteristics are based on aggregated data on all reporting facilities in each state. State breakdowns are provided only for states in which the reporting facilities provided services for 60% or more of the estimated state total of PRF residents. States with responses for less than that are listed as DNF on the tables even if a minority of facilities responded to the questions because of the decreasing likelihood that the information would be representative of the state as a whole.

Gender

Overall, 64% of the people in large state IDD facilities in states with sufficient responses were male (See **Table 5.7**). The proportion of residents who were male ranged from 50% in Georgia to 84% in Idaho. Delaware, Tennessee and Wyoming also reported that 55% or fewer residents were male. Florida, Iowa, Kansas, New York, North Dakota, and South Dakota also reported that more than 70% of residents were male.

Age

Overall, 3% of residents were ages 21 or younger, 19% were 22 to 39 years, and 77% were 40 years or older (See **Table 5.8** and **Figure 5.7**). Louisiana (19%), North Dakota (20%), and South Dakota (22%) were the only states reporting 15% or more of their PRF residents were 21 years or younger. Five states reported having no residents 21 years or younger (Connecticut, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Wyoming), and seven states had at least one resident, but less than one percent residents 21 years or younger in PRFs (Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin).

Table 5.7 People Living in Large State IDD Facilities on June 30, 2014 by Gender and State

State	Percent by Gender		Current Residents
	Male	Female	
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	61	39	831
CA	67	33	1,245
CO	64	36	151
CT	59	41	468
DE	54	46	56
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	74	26	870
GA	50	50	214
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	84	16	25
IL	68	32	1,768
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	73	27	405
KS	72	28	319
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	62	38	454
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	56	44	113
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	59	41	1,153
MO	56	44	41
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	60	40	124
NV	60	40	47
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	65	35	1,688
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	82	18	663
NC	60	40	1,391
ND	71	29	86
OH	69	31	746
OK	59	41	32
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	56	44	994
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	61	39	367
SD	76	24	140
TN	51	49	142
TX	61	39	3,362
UT	61	39	203
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	60	40	612
WA	61	39	597
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	60	40	368
WY	53	47	75
U.S. Total	64	36	19,750

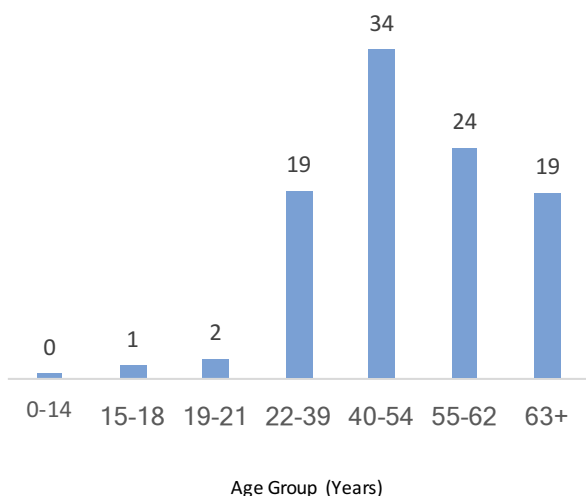
N/A = not applicable (no large state facilities); DNF=data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less of large state facilities; 103 reporting facilities)

Table 5.8 People Living in Large State IDD Facilities by State on June 30, 2014 by Age Group and State

State	Percent by Age Group								Current Residents
	0-14	15-18	19-21	22-39	40-54	55-62	63+	Unknown	
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	2	3	5	27	37	20	5	0	836
CA	0	0	4	20	32	27	17	0	1,187
CO	0	2	7	30	36	17	8	0	151
CT	0	0	0	6	28	22	44	0	482
DE	0	0	2	11	36	23	29	0	56
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	0	0	1	23	29	24	23	0	870
GA	0	0	0	8	39	25	28	0	214
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	0	4	8	52	32	0	4	0	25
IL	0	0	1	20	43	21	15	0	1,751
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	0	2	3	25	32	21	15	0	405
KS	1	5	3	23	35	24	9	0	319
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	3	9	7	23	20	17	20	0	454
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	0	0	2	23	32	22	21	0	113
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	1	2	3	32	32	15	14	0	1,153
MO	0	0	0	10	36	32	22	0	368
MT	0	0	15	63	17	4	2	0	48
NE	0	0	0	11	35	33	21	0	124
NV	0	0	4	72	17	4	2	0	47
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	0	0	0	8	41	27	23	2	1,401
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	0	1	3	48	33	10	5	0	673
NC	0	1	1	10	32	28	28	0	1,391
ND	6	10	3	19	26	22	14	0	86
OH	0	1	2	20	40	22	15	0	841
OK	0	0	0	22	41	25	13	0	32
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	0	0	0	4	23	40	32	0	994
RI	DNF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	0	1	2	25	36	23	13	0	367
SD	4	9	9	51	16	6	5	0	140
TN	0	0	0	6	37	33	23	0	142
TX	1	2	2	20	35	23	17	0	3,362
UT	0	1	3	23	35	25	12	0	203
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	0	0	0	16	33	25	24	0	612
WA	0	1	2	13	28	28	28	0	804
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	0	1	0	13	39	27	21	0	368
WY	0	0	0	0	28	52	20	0	75
U.S. Total	0	1	2	19	34	24	19	0	20,094

N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities), DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities, Age was reported for 20,094 people in 110 facilities. Facilities in CA did not have the same age groups and were matched as closely as possible.

Figure 5.7 Age Distribution (Percent) of Residents in Large Public IDD Facilities on June 30, 2014



Children and youth ages birth to 18 years made up 24% of the U.S. population (US Bureau of the Census, 2014). They were 6% of all ICF/IID residents in the United States in 2014 but only 1% of the people in reporting PRFs.

Among reporting states, 77% of residents were 40 years or older. In all but five reporting states (Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New York and South Dakota), the majority of PRF residents were 40 years or older. In six states 90% or more of residents were 40 years or older (Connecticut, 94%; Georgia, 91%; New Jersey, 90%; Pennsylvania, 96%; and Tennessee, 94%). Six states had over one quarter or more of facility residents ages 63 and older: Connecticut (44%), Delaware (29%), Georgia (28%), North Carolina (28%), Pennsylvania (32%), and Washington (28%). Seven states reported that fewer than 10% of facility residents were 63 years or older (Montana and Nevada 2%; Idaho 4%; New York 5%, South Dakota, 5%; and Colorado 8%, and Kansas 9%).

Admissions. There were clear differences between states in the age of people who entered a PRF in 2014. Twenty-five states reported the age of one or more people who were admitted or readmitted in 2014 (See **Table 5.9** and **Figure 5.8**). Three of those states reported that the majority or plurality

Figure 5.8 Age Distribution (Percent) of People Admitted or Readmitted to Large Public IDD Facilities in Fiscal Year 2014

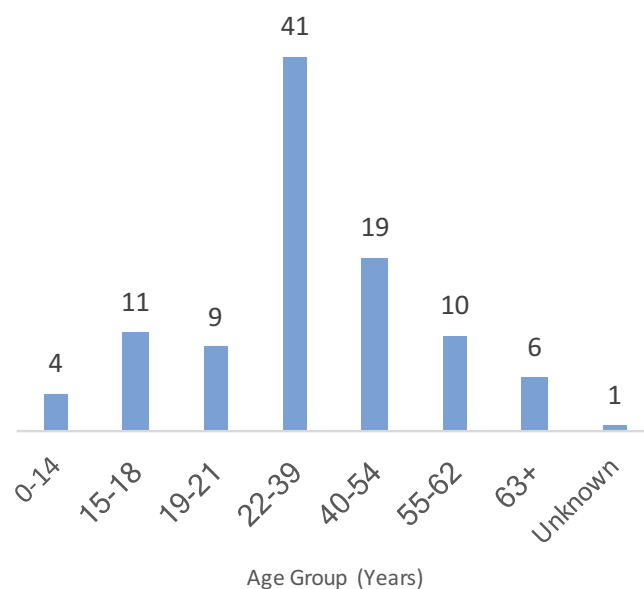


Table 5.9 People Admitted or Readmitted to Large State IDD Facilities in FY 2014
by Age Group and State

State	Percent by Age Group								Total Admissions
	0-14	15-18	19-21	22-39	40-54	55-62	63+	Unknown	
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	17	8	14	42	19	0	0	0	36
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO	0	0	8	54	38	0	0	0	13
CT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	0	1	7	75	14	2	0	0	85
GA	0	0	0	18	36	0	45	0	11
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	0	0	13	88	0	0	0	0	8
IL	0	0	10	58	14	15	2	0	86
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	0	27	0	45	9	9	9	0	11
KS	17	11	6	56	6	6	0	0	18
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	11	37	11	35	2	2	2	0	46
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	0	0	13	63	25	0	0	0	8
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	2	4	13	56	13	2	10	0	48
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NV	0	0	63	25	0	13	0	0	8
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	0	0	0	9	39	31	18	3	180
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	2
NC	9	33	9	24	13	7	7	0	46
ND	3	17	7	34	34	3	0	0	29
OH	0	8	17	52	16	3	2	0	86
OK	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	0	0	43	29	29	0	0	0	7
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	0	5	5	32	32	16	11	0	19
SD	10	17	4	48	8	8	4	0	48
TN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX	9	23	8	41	13	5	2	0	196
UT	0	13	38	44	6	0	0	0	16
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	0	3	0	32	26	29	10	0	31
WA	0	6	47	47	0	0	0	0	17
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	2
WY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Total	4	11	9	41	19	10	6	1	1,057

N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities; N = 102 facilities reported; CT, DE, MO, NE, TN, & WY reported no Admissions in FY 2014

of admissions were of people younger than 22 years (Louisiana, 59%; Nevada, 63%; Washington, 53%). All of the remaining states with one or more admission or readmission reported that the majority or a plurality of incoming residents were between 22 and 54 years old. Four states reported that 25% or more of the people admitted were ages 55 or older (Georgia, 46%; New Jersey 49%; South Carolina, 26%; and Virginia, 39%).

Discharges. Facilities in 32 states reported the age of one or more person who was discharged from a PRF during FY 2014 (See **Table 5.10** and **Figure 5.9**). The majority or plurality (63% nationwide) of the people discharged was between 22 and 54 years old in those states. States discharging the highest proportion of people younger than 22 years were Louisiana (36%), Nevada (29%), North Carolina (32%), and South Dakota (33%). More than half of discharges were people 55 years or older in Connecticut (100%), Delaware (100%), Nebraska (63%), Pennsylvania (63%), South Carolina (64%), and Washington (67%). Connecticut (63%) and

Figure 5.9 Age Distribution (Percent) of People Discharged from Large Public IDD Facilities in Fiscal Year 2014

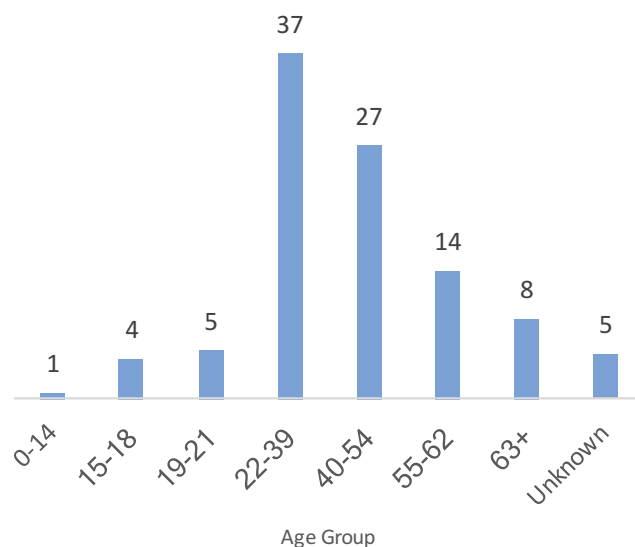


Table 5.10 People Discharged from Large State IDD Facilities in FY 2014 by Age Group and State

State	Percent by Age Group								Number Discharged
	0-14	15-18	19-21	22-39	40-54	55-62	63+	Unknown	
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	4	8	14	33	27	12	2	0	51
CA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CO	0	0	7	47	27	7	13	0	15
CT	0	0	0	0	0	38	63	0	8
DE	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	1
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
FL	0	0	6	72	20	1	2	0	109
GA	0	0	0	0	71	14	14	0	7
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
ID	0	0	9	45	9	9	27	0	11
IL	0	0	6	38	25	21	10	0	117
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
IA	0	0	11	37	26	11	15	0	27
KS	7	0	13	53	7	20	0	0	15
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	3	22	11	39	11	6	8	0	36
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
MD	0	0	9	36	36	18	0	0	11
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
MS	0	0	4	45	26	13	11	0	89
MO	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	2
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	0	0	0	25	13	38	25	0	8
NV	0	0	29	71	0	0	0	0	7
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
NJ	0	0	2	10	17	8	4	60	119
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
NY	0	0	2	42	34	13	8	1	343
NC	5	22	5	41	16	5	5	0	37
ND	0	4	7	36	39	0	4	11	28
OH	0	4	7	54	21	12	1	0	89
OK	0	0	0	17	51	28	4	0	78
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
PA	0	0	5	11	16	16	47	5	19
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
SC	0	14	0	0	21	50	14	0	14
SD	0	17	17	46	13	8	0	0	24
TN	0	0	0	20	40	20	20	0	5
TX	2	13	7	33	24	13	8	0	295
UT	0	0	9	64	27	0	0	0	11
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
VA	0	0	0	11	41	25	23	0	73
WA	0	0	0	33	0	50	17	0	6
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
WI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Total	1	4	5	37	27	14	8	5	1,655

N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities; N = 96 facilities reported; WI & WY had no discharges

Pennsylvania (47%) had the highest proportions of discharges of PRF residents over 63 years old.

Level of Intellectual Disability

PRFs in 35 states reported level of ID for 20,048 current residents of large state IDD facilities (See **Table 5.11** and **Figure 5.10**). Persons reported not to have ID have been combined with the “mild” ID group on this table. Respondents could categorize the level of ID as unknown. In 2014, the proportion of PRF residents with profound ID ranged from 0 in Montana and 8% in South Dakota to 80% in Georgia, 83% in Wisconsin, and 86% in Tennessee. In thirteen states, fewer than 50% of residents had profound ID. In five of those states, fewer than 25% of residents had profound ID (Montana, South Dakota, New York, Nevada, and Idaho).

The use of large public residential facilities to support people with no/mild or moderate ID varied dramatically across the states. Nationwide, 28% of residents were reported to have no/mild or moderate intellectual disabilities. In four states, persons with no/mild or moderate intellectual disabilities made up fewer than 10% of all residents (Delaware, 5%; Oklahoma, 9%; Tennessee, 4%; and Wisconsin, 4%). But in six states, more than 50% of residents had no/mild or moderate intellectual disabilities (Colorado, 62%; Montana, 100%; Nevada, 64%; New York, 73%; North Dakota, 51%; and South Dakota, 83%), an increase of four states since 2012.

Admissions. Facilities in 32 states reported on 1,058 people who were admitted or readmitted during 2014 (See **Table 5.12**). The proportion of total admissions with mild or no ID across reporting sites was 35%, with the highest states in California (100%), North Dakota (69%), and Florida (68%), Iowa (64%), and Maryland (63%). The proportion of total admissions with moderate ID was 27% across reporting sites, with the highest in Ohio (59%), Nevada (50%), and Wisconsin (50%). The proportion of total admissions with severe ID was 10% across reporting sites, with the highest in Kansas (33%) and South Carolina (32%). Finally, the proportion of total admissions with profound ID across all sites was 21%, with the highest in Georgia (73%), New Jersey (67%), and Virginia (58%).

Table 5.11 People Living in Large State IDD Facilities on June 30, 2014 by Level of Intellectual Disability and State

State	Percent by Level of Intellectual Disability (%)					Number of Residents
	Mild +	Moderate	Severe	Profound	Unknown	
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	8	12	18	62	0	836
CA	24	10	16	49	1	1,259
CO	48	14	0	38	0	29
CT	8	12	22	58	0	446
DE	0	5	14	80	0	56
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	27	11	9	39	14	1,006
GA	4	6	15	75	0	214
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	24	24	28	24	0	25
IL	11	17	18	53	1	1,755
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	20	18	16	46	0	405
KS	14	15	18	54	0	319
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	18	19	10	51	2	454
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	15	11	15	59	0	113
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	8	14	22	56	0	1,153
MO	10	19	28	43	0	298
MT	77	23	0	0	0	48
NE	17	14	15	54	0	124
NV	32	32	21	15	0	47
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	13	9	12	64	2	1,401
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
NY	55	18	8	12	7	673
NC	5	9	17	69	1	1,391
ND	37	14	10	33	6	86
OH	9	32	24	34	0	841
OK	3	6	25	66	0	32
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	5	7	15	73	0	994
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	5	15	11	69	0	367
SD	54	29	6	8	4	140
TN	2	3	10	86	0	115
TX	16	15	20	47	1	3,362
UT	9	5	10	66	11	200
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	2	9	17	72	0	612
WA	7	14	18	59	2	804
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	1	3	14	83	0	368
WY	8	5	15	72	0	75
U.S. Total	14	14	17	54	2	20,048

N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities; N = 106 facilities reporting

Figure 5.10 Percent of Current Residents in Large IDD Facilities by Level of Intellectual Disability and State on June 30, 2014

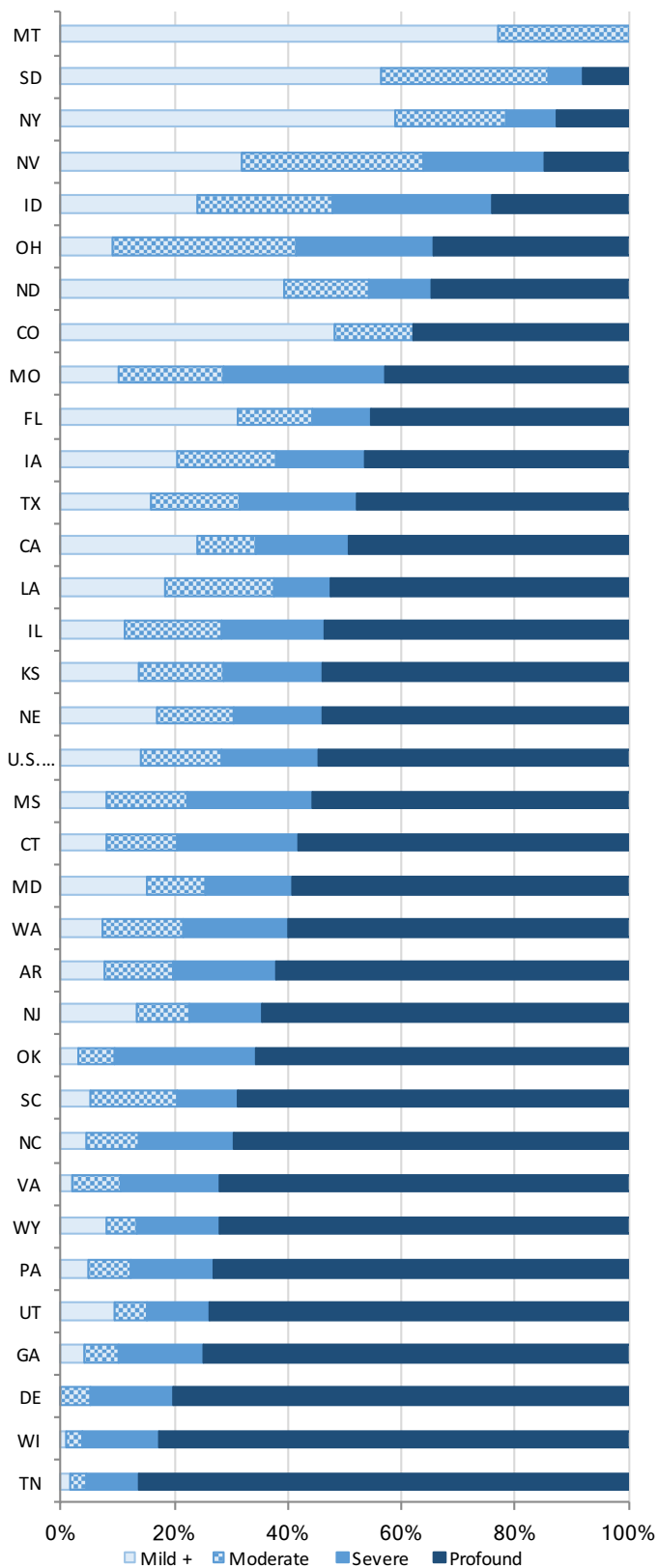


Table 5.12 People Admitted or Readmitted to Large State IDD Facilities in FY 2014 by Level of Intellectual Disability and State

State	Percent by Level of Intellectual Disability (%)					Number Admitted/Readmitted
	Mild +	Moderate	Severe	Profound	Unknown	
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	33	28	6	31	3	36
CA	100	0	0	0	0	1
CO	62	8	0	23	8	13
CT	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	68	28	0	0	4	85
GA	0	0	9	73	18	11
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	25	50	25	0	0	8
IL	52	23	10	9	5	86
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	64	27	0	9	0	11
KS	28	22	33	17	0	18
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	41	39	7	7	7	46
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	63	25	13	0	0	8
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	13	33	29	23	2	48
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	0	0	0	0	0	0
NV	38	50	13	0	0	8
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	9	12	11	67	0	180
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	50	0	0	0	50	2
NC	33	41	15	11	0	46
ND	69	10	0	0	21	29
OH	28	59	9	3	0	86
OK	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	57	43	0	0	0	7
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	5	16	32	47	0	19
SD	56	27	4	0	13	48
TN	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX	38	29	9	9	15	196
UT	44	13	13	6	25	16
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	6	26	10	58	0	31
WA	24	6	0	6	65	17
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	50	50	0	0	0	2
WY	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Total	35	27	10	21	7	1,058

N/A = not applicable (No large state IDD facilities); DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from large state facilities; N = 103 facilities reported; CT, DE, MO, NE, TN, & WY had no New or Readmissions

Discharges. Level of intellectual disability of people discharged during 2014 was reported for 97 facilities (See **Table 5.13**). The proportion discharged who had mild or no ID was highest in Colorado (87%), Florida (65%), Nebraska (63%), Nevada (71%), and North Dakota (57%). The proportion with moderate ID was highest in Missouri (50%) and Ohio (57%). The proportion with severe ID was highest in Delaware (100%) and Missouri (50%). Finally, the proportion of discharges with profound ID was highest in Georgia (57%), New Jersey (46%), Oklahoma (72%), Pennsylvania (58%), South Carolina (50%), Tennessee (100%), and Virginia (78%).

Secondary Conditions

PRF survey respondents noted the number of people in each PRF who had specific secondary co-occurring conditions (See **Table 5.14**).



Table 5.13 People Discharged from Large State Facilities in Fiscal Year 2014 by Level of ID and State

State	Percent by Level of Intellectual Disability (%)					Total Discharged
	Mild +	Moderate	Severe	Profound	Unknown	
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	35	24	16	24	2	51
CA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CO	87	13	0	0	0	15
CT	13	25	25	38	0	8
DE	0	0	100	0	0	1
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	65	27	1	0	7	109
GA	0	14	29	57	0	7
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	9	36	27	27	0	11
IL	38	17	15	28	2	117
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	41	22	15	22	0	27
KS	53	27	20	0	0	15
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	44	19	8	28	0	36
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	45	9	18	27	0	11
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	24	34	15	28	0	89
MO	0	50	50	0	0	2
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	63	38	0	0	0	8
NV	71	14	14	0	0	7
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	36	10	8	46	0	119
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	56	13	9	15	6	343
NC	16	30	22	27	5	37
ND	57	21	4	0	18	28
OH	19	57	9	15	0	89
OK	3	6	19	72	0	78
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	16	26	0	58	0	19
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	7	21	21	50	0	14
SD	50	33	4	0	13	24
TN	0	0	0	100	0	5
TX	35	21	31	12	3	295
UT	36	27	9	0	27	11
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	1	5	15	78	0	73
WA	11	22	11	33	22	9
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	0	0	0	0	0	0
WY	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Total	37	20	15	24	3	1658

N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from large state facilities; N = 97 facilities reporting; WI & W have no discharges

Table 5.14 People Living in Large State IDD Facilities with Specific Conditions on June 30, 2014 by State

State	Percent with Diagnosis or Treatment (%)								
	Deaf	Blind	Cerebral Palsy	Epilepsy	Alzheimer's	Autism Spectrum Disorder	Psychiatric Disorder	Behavior Disorder	Receiving Medication for Mood/Behavior
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	7	23	31	42	3	13	71	49	77
CA	9	34	39	48	0	16	48	100	53
CO	7	10	7	34	3	7	86	86	86
CT	7	13	26	52	18	32	44	56	43
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DE	16	52	45	70	DNF	11	41	25	23
FL	5	10	5	31	2	14	59	49	41
GA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	DNF	8	12	48	DNF	36	72	72	72
IL	4	7	12	41	1	18	52	76	59
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	3	11	5	39	1	29	80	31	44
KS	11	7	13	37	14	15	56	56	52
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	7	13	11	46	3	22	43	48	46
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	9	16	27	55	7	21	59	58	61
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	4	18	16	58	2	18	33	56	42
MO	2	7	2	17	2	5	51	41	71
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	6	6	2	30	2	19	62	57	50
NV	2	4	11	51	DNF	23	91	98	91
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	3	8	24	50	1	17	35	32	39
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	4	17	24	56	4	14	37	42	40
ND	9	3	19	8	2	16	73	97	73
OH	3	6	11	46	2	22	67	45	72
OK	3	13	25	44	DNF	DNF	31	13	31
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	3	19	22	51	3	23	52	40	53
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	3	12	15	15	1	12	58	40	58
SD	DNF	DNF	6	29	DNF	16	64	DNF	79
TN	3	17	52	78	3	9	30	3	18
TX	4	14	17	45	1	18	61	60	53
UT	4	12	1	DNF	0	10	67	67	67
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	13	13	17	45	1	16	40	50	48
WA	2	12	15	44	1	15	36	50	54
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	9	33	55	75	DNF	22	28	37	26
WY	8	48	9	52	DNF	12	5	61	61
U.S. Total	5	15	19	47	2	18	51	52	52

N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities;
 Note: Reported by 76-93 long form facilities

Deaf

Nationally, 5% of PRF residents were functionally deaf (having little or no useful hearing). The percent by state ranged from a low of 2% in Missouri, Nevada, and Washington to a high of 16% in Delaware. Three states reported more than 10% of residents being functionally deaf (Delaware, Kansas, and Virginia).

Blind

Nationwide, 15% of PRF residents were functionally blind (defined as having little or no useful vision). The range was from 3% in North Dakota to 52% in Delaware. In addition to North Dakota, 25% or more residents were functionally blind in the reporting facilities in California (34%), Wisconsin (33%), and Wyoming (48%).

Cerebral Palsy

Nationwide, 19% of PRF residents had cerebral palsy. The range was from 1% in Utah to 55% in Wisconsin. Eight states reported that fewer than 10% of residents had cerebral palsy. Besides Wisconsin, more than 30% of all residents had cerebral palsy were Arkansas (31%), California (39%), Delaware (45%), and Tennessee (52%).

Epilepsy

Nationwide, 47% of PRF residents had epilepsy. The range was from 8% in North Dakota to 78% in Tennessee. Five states reported that fewer than 30% of residents had epilepsy. In addition to Tennessee, states reporting that more than 60% of residents had epilepsy were Delaware (70%), and Wisconsin (75%).

Alzheimer's disease

Overall, 2% of PRF residents had Alzheimer's disease in 2014. The range was from 0% in California and Utah to 18% in Connecticut. Twenty-one states reported fewer than 5% of residents had Alzheimer's disease, while two states (Connecticut and Kansas) reported more than 10% of residents had Alzheimer's disease. The question

did not differentiate between Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia.

Autism Spectrum Disorders

Nationwide, 18% of PRF residents had an autism spectrum disorder. The range was from 5% of residents in Missouri to 36% in Idaho. Four states reported fewer than 10% of residents had ASD. In addition to Missouri, facilities in Connecticut (32%), and Iowa (29%) reported more than 25% of residents had ASD.

Disorder Requiring Psychiatric Attention

Nationwide, 51% of PRF residents were reported to need psychiatric supports. The range was from 5% in Wyoming to 91% in Nevada. In addition to Nevada, facilities in Colorado (86%) and Iowa (80%) reported that 80% or more of PRF residents were reported to require psychiatric attention. In eight states, fewer than 40% were reported to require psychiatric attention.

Behavior Disorder Requiring Staff Attention

Nationally, 52% of PRF residents were reported to have behavior disorders. The range was from 3% in Tennessee to 100% in California, 98% in Nevada and 97% in North Dakota. In six states, 70% or more of PRF residents were reported to have behavior disorders while in three states fewer than 30% were reported to have behavioral disorders.

Medications for Mood, Anxiety, or Behavior

Nationally, 52% of all residents of PRFs received prescribed medications for mood, anxiety, or behavior problems. This ranged from 18% in Tennessee to 91% in Nevada. In addition to Nevada, Arkansas (77%), Colorado (86%), and South Dakota (79%) reported that more than 75% of all residents were prescribed these medications. Fewer than 25% of all residents received medications for these conditions in Delaware (23%) and Tennessee (18%).

Discussion

While psychiatric disorders, behavior disorders and medication for mood and behavior were present for more than half of people served, facilities in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Iowa, Nevada, North Dakota, and South Dakota reported one or more of these conditions for more than three quarters of all the people they serve. States serving more than double the national average proportion of people with one of the other conditions included California (Blind, Cerebral Palsy), Connecticut (Alzheimer's), Delaware (Blind, Cerebral Palsy), Kansas (Alzheimer's), Tennessee (Cerebral Palsy), Wisconsin (Blind, Cerebral Palsy), and Wyoming (Blind).

Functional Assistance Needs and Communication

Table 5.15 presents selected functional limitations of residents of 31 large state IDD facilities. States varied dramatically in the proportion of residents who required functional assistance with various tasks. The average proportion needing assistance or supervision was dressing (55%), transferring and eating (both 48%), communicating verbally (47%), understanding verbal requests (44%), walking (39%), and toileting (35%), though the range of responses for all assistance needs ranged 2% or less to 100% of residents.

Transferring

Nationally, 48% (up from 45% in 2012) of PRF residents required assistance or supervision to transfer from one position to another. The range was from 0 in Texas and California and 4% in South Dakota and Nevada to 100% in Delaware. Nine states reported fewer than 30% needed assistance or supervision with transfers. Five state reported more than 70% of residents needed assistance or supervision for this task (Wyoming, Tennessee, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Delaware).

Walking

Nationwide, 39% (down from 39% in 2012) of PRF residents required assistance or supervision in walking. The range was from 2% in Nevada and 6%

in South Dakota to 73% in Tennessee and 100% in Delaware. Eight states reported fewer than 30% required assistance for walking. Three states (Wisconsin, Tennessee, and Delaware) reported that more than 70% required assistance for walking.

Eating

Nationwide, 48% (down from 60% in 2012) of PRF residents required assistance or supervision with eating. The range was from 0% in California and Texas and 5% in South Dakota to 97% in Tennessee and 100% in Delaware. In eight states, fewer than 30% of residents needed assistance or supervision with eating while in seven states, more than 70% of residents needed assistance or supervision with eating.

Toileting

Nationwide, 35% of PRF residents required assistance or supervision with toileting. The range was from 0% in Texas and California, 7% in Louisiana and 8% in South Dakota to 100% in Delaware. In eleven states fewer than 30% of residents required assistance or supervision with toileting and in four states more than 70% needed such assistance (South Carolina, Wyoming, Washington, and Delaware).

Dressing

Nationwide, 55% of PRFs residents required assistance or supervision in dressing, ranging from 0% in California and 10% in South Dakota to 100% in both Louisiana and Delaware. In three states fewer than 30% of residents need assistance to dress while in nine states more than 70% of residents required assistance to dress.

Communicating Basic Desires Verbally

A total 47% of PRF residents were unable to communicate their basic desires verbally. The range was from 0% in California and 6% in South Dakota to 93% in Delaware. Fewer than 30% of all residents in five states were unable to communicate basic desires verbally, while more than 70% were unable to do so in five states.

Table 5.15 Percent of People in Large State IDD Facilities with Specific Functional or Communication Limitations on June 30, 2014 by State

	Percent who Need Assistance/ Supervision with...					Percent who Cannot...	
	Transferring	Walking	Eating	Toileting	Dressing	Understand Simple Verbal Requests	Communicate Basic Desires Verbally
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	47	65	66	37	62	58	65
CA	0	51	0	0	0	0	0
CO	17	34	28	41	41	7	34
CT	29	51	52	57	66	25	65
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DE	100	100	100	100	100	100	93
FL	38	32	40	26	52	32	29
GA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	24	24	24	24	40	24	24
IL	28	27	35	27	40	28	40
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	63	41	79	55	62	66	48
KS	35	45	45	56	67	18	61
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	61	52	24	7	100	100	40
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	47	48	67	54	61	29	64
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	55	52	59	34	62	48	48
MO	51	15	41	34	39	41	37
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	56	51	80	23	71	57	48
NV	4	2	11	19	36	6	26
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	58	33	47	34	47	45	37
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	82	57	66	43	78	73	53
ND	59	33	33	34	33	20	33
OH	53	23	55	37	57	44	37
OK	56	44	66	66	66	56	56
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	67	61	53	49	66	56	57
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	65	41	52	71	74	71	66
SD	4	6	5	8	10	2	6
TN	82	73	97	13	DNF	98	73
TX	0	12	0	0	DNF	0	55
UT	25	25	25	25	25	53	53
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	67	69	73	43	76	74	72
WA	69	42	77	73	76	47	46
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	84	72	57	56	95	89	79
WY	72	43	72	72	72	72	72
U.S. Average	48	39	48	35	55	44	47

N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities;
 Note: Reported by 74-93 long form facilities.

Understanding Simple Verbal Requests

Nationwide, 44% of PRF residents were not able to understand simple verbal requests. The range was from none in California, 2% in South Dakota, 6% in Nevada and 7% in Colorado to 98% in Tennessee, and 100% in both Louisiana and Delaware. Fewer than 30% of residents were unable to understand simple verbal requests in eleven states, while more 70% half were unable to do so in eight states.

Discussion

Delaware reported that all of the people in large state IDD facilities required assistance in all of the areas except communicating verbally. Other states reporting significant functional limitations for more than 75% of all residents in one or more area included Iowa (Eating), Louisiana (Dressing, Understanding Simple Requests), Nebraska (Eating), North Carolina (Transferring, Dressing), South Carolina (Using the Toilet, Dressing), Tennessee (Transferring, Walking, Eating, Understanding Simple Requests, Communicating Verbally), Virginia (Dressing) and Wisconsin (Transferring, Dressing, Understanding Simple Requests, Communicating Verbally).

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT

Table 5.16 presents state-by-state data regarding residents in PRFs involved in the criminal justice system. Criminal justice involvement was reported by between 71 and 79 facilities (depending on the question) in FY 2014. The categories are not mutually exclusive, and some facilities reported residents who were involved in the criminal justice system for multiple reasons. Some states reported having one or more PRF that specialized in supporting people with severe behavior support needs or who were involved with the criminal courts. Nationally, five percent of PRF residents with IDD had behavior that lead to criminal justice involvement, 4% had been charged and court ordered for competency training, 1.7% had been found incompetent to stand trial, 1.6% were under criminal court jurisdiction, and 0.1% under parole supervision.

Behavior Led to Criminal Justice Involvement

Nationwide, 5% of PRF residents (725 people) were receiving services in a PRF because of behaviors that led to the involvement of the criminal justice system. The proportion of residents in the facility because of behavior ranged from 0% in 14 states (Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) to 31% in Colorado.

Charged and Court Ordered to Facility for Competency Training

Nationwide, 4% of PRF residents (584 people) had been charged with a crime and had been court-ordered to the facility to complete competency training. Seventeen states reported that none of their residents in the facility was ordered to complete competency training. Twenty states reported less than 5% of their facility residents ordered to competency training. Idaho reported 100% of residents in this category in 2012, but none in 2014. Utah reported 84% of residents in this category.

Found Incompetent for Trial

Nationwide, 1.7% of residents (251 people) in PRFs had been found incompetent to stand trial. Proportions ranged from 0% in sixteen states to more than 5% in five states (Colorado, 7%; Florida, 6%; Maryland, 17%; Nebraska, 8%; and South Dakota, 6%).

Under Parole Supervision

Nationwide, 0.1% (down from 0.4% in 2012) of PRF residents (18 people in 2014 and 58 in 2012) were reported to be under parole supervision. Twenty-two states reported having no residents on parole. South Dakota (3.6%), North Dakota reported (2.3%), and New Jersey (0.6%) reported the largest proportion of residents on parole.

Table 5.16 Number and Proportion of People Living in Large State IDD Facilities With Prior Involvement in the Criminal Justice System as of June 30, 2014 by state

State	People in Reporting Facilities	Type of Involvement									
		Behavior led to criminal justice involvement		Charged and court ordered for competency training		Found incompetent to stand trial		Under parole supervision		Under criminal court jurisdiction - other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
AL	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	831	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CO	29	9	31	0	DNF	2	7	0	0	4	14
CT	432	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
DE	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	734	179	21	259	30	43	6	0	0	160	22
GA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IL	1,763	53	3	39	2	6	0	2	0	2	0
IN	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	405	22	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
KS	319	19	13	0	0	6	2	0	0	3	1
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	454	28	6	1	0	14	3	0	0	1	0
ME	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	113	19	17	6	5	19	17	0	0	8	7
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	415	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MO	DNF	1	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	124	0	0	1	1	10	8	0	0	2	2
NV	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	1,294	59	7	0	DNF *	12	1	8	1	0	0 *
NM	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	1,391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ND	DNF	9	10	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0
OH	746	43	6	8	1	37	5	0	0	39	5
OK	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OR	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	994	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RI	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	160	0	0	0	DNF	0	0	0	0	0	0
SD	140	47	34	9	6	8	6	5	4	4	3
TN	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX	2,731	220	8	88	DNF	92	3	0	0	0	0
UT	DNF	DNF	DNF	170	84	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
VT	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WV	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WY	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reported US Total	14,446	725	5	584	4	251	2	18	0	227	2
Estimated US Total	21,600	1,085	5	874	4	377	2	27	0	347	2

* Excludes some facilities or residents; N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities; N = 71-79 facilities reporting

Otherwise Under Criminal Court Jurisdiction

Nationally, 1.6% of residents (227 people) living in large state IDD facilities were reported to be under jurisdiction of the criminal courts for another reason. Nineteen states reported having no residents involved in the criminal justice system for another reason; five states reported between 1% and 5%. Florida (21.8%), Colorado (13.8%), Maryland (7.1%), and Ohio (5.2) were all over twice the national average in this category.

Estimated U.S. Totals

Based on responses from reporting facilities we estimate that of the 21,600 PRF residents, 1,085 (5%) have engaged in behavior that led to involvement by the criminal justice system. An estimated 874 have been charged with a crime and court ordered for competency training, 377 found incompetent to stand trial, 27 were under parole supervision, and 347 were under criminal court jurisdiction for some other reason.

Trends in Involvement in the Criminal Justice System

The proportion of residents who were reported to have exhibited behavior that led to criminal justice system involvement has hovered around 5% over the last few years. It was 5% in 2014, 4.7% in 2012, and 4.9% in 2010. The estimated proportion who had been charged and court ordered to the facility for competency training decreased from 1.2% in 2010 to an estimated 0.5% in 2012, and greatly increased to 4% in 2014. The proportion of residents who had been found incompetent to stand trial increased from 3.1% in 2010 to 5.0% in 2012, but decreased to 1.7% in 2014. The proportion reported to be under parole supervision increased from an estimated 0.2% in 2010 to 0.4% in 2012, and a decrease to 0.1% in 2014. Finally, the proportion estimated to be under criminal court jurisdiction for some other reason declined from 1.9% in 2010 to 1.7% in 2012, and to 1.6% in 2014.

SHORT-TERM ADMISSIONS

FY 2014 was the third time we asked about short-term admissions. Of the 113 facilities, between 68 and 75 responded to the questions depending on the question (See **Table 5.17**). Facilities reported on the number of people who had one or more short-term admissions for on-campus respite services, short-term (90 days or less) evaluation (e.g., for behavior or medication adjustment), or for short-term (90 days or less) crisis housing, and provided an unduplicated total number of people with one or more short-term stay.

Respondents in 17 states reported providing short term on-campus residential services to one or more people with IDD during FY 2014 while respondents in 13 reporting states reported providing no services of this type (Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming). An estimated 947 people had one or more short-term stay in a PRF during 2014 including 506 people who had a short-term respite stay (2.3% of residents in PRFs), 435 who had a short-term stay for an evaluation, and 34 who people had a short-term stay for crisis housing.

Most states reporting short-term stays served fewer than 10 short-term recipients in FY 2014. States with 10 or more people with a short-term stay included Illinois (12), Mississippi (75), North Carolina



Table 5.17 Admissions to Large State IDD Facilities for On-Campus Respite, Short-term (90 days or less) Evaluation, or Short-term Crisis Housing in FY 2014

State	N of Reporting		Number of people with short term stays for:			
	Facilities	Residents	Respite	Evaluation	Crisis housing	Unduplicated Total
AL	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	4	831	9	0	0	9
CA	5	1,248	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CO	2	151	0	4	0	1
CT	5	482	1	0	0	1
DE	1	56	2	DNF	DNF	1
DC	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	3	870	0	0	0	0
GA	1	214	0	0	0	0
HI	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	1	25	0	4	0	4
IL	7	1,763	0	23	0	12
IN	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	2	405	0	0	0	0
KS	2	319	0	0	0	0
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	2	454	0	0	0	0
ME	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	2	113	15	1	0	9
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	5	1,153	59	18	15	75
MO	5	368	2	7	DNF	7
MT	1	50	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	1	124	0	0	0	0
NV	1	47	0	0	0	0
NH	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	5	1,688	0	0	0	0
NM	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	7	673	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	5	1,391	6	38	3	45
ND	1	86	0	20	0	20
OH	9	841	1	69	0	52
OK	1	32	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OR	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	5	994	0	0	0	0
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	2	367	22	22	0	9
SD	1	140	0	0	0	0
TN	2	142	0	0	0	0
TX	13	3,362	0	0	0	0
UT	1	203	DNF	4	DNF	DNF
VA	4	612	8	15	0	12
VT	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WA	4	804	354	10	14	123
WV	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	2	368	0	177	0	128
WY	1	75	0	0	0	0
Reported Total	113	20,451	479	412	32	499
Estimated US Total	150	21,600	506	435	34	947

N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities; Surveys completed for between 68 and 75 facilities depending on the item.

Table 5.18 Community Services Provided by Large State IDD Facilities 2000 to 2014

Service Provided to Non-Residents	% Providing Services Directly to Persons with ID/DD in the Community								% Providing Training or Technical Assistance to Community Agencies							
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Behavioral assessment and intervention	51	48	40	53	51	52	33	29	54	44	33	47	44	39	26	31
Dental services	41	39	34	43	32	38	32	24	10	10	10	13	8	16	8	7
Crisis support services	44	41	30	40	42	37	26	22	35	35	26	36	35	27	19	25
Consultant health services	29	28	25	32	25	22	14	22	26	33	19	26	18	22	12	14
Respite	56	50	38	17	46	38	23	21	9	8	8	15	4	10	4	7
Vocational training	25	31	26	9	29	24	21	20	20	16	9	8	17	11	10	10
Family support/Home visitation by staff	38	41	24	36	44	39	20	18	24	16	15	17	10	17	14	17
Personal/Social Counseling				19	24	21	10	18				13	9	15	5	13
Diagnostic services	36	30	26	32	33	21	19	17	20	21	15	17	24	18	8	8
Recreation	24	25	16	48	29	27	20	16	17	16	10	8	9	13	6	11
Assistive technology assessment and intervention	33	29	30	39	35	21	20	12	38	34	22	31	32	25	18	15
Medical and/or nursing treatment	22	25	18	25	22	16	17	12	20	20	15	19	22	13	12	9
Physical therapy	20	18	15	13	18	19	12	11	17	20	14	9	11	18	12	10
Primary health care	10	8	8	25	7	9	10	11	11	10	6	13	8	12	6	3
Speech services	19	20	20	25	14	21	18	10	20	24	15	12	11	17	12	11
Audiological assessment and intervention	26	26	21	23	17	19	6	10	15	16	8	9	6	13	8	6
Self-help or developmental classes	15	13	11	13	20	17	8	7	19	18	13	10	11	15	8	10
Other	15	11	10	10	7	9	12	5	9	10	6	8	7	6	5	6
Sex education	9	11	8	24	9	9	4	4	15	9	10	15	7	10	2	6
No services provided to people not living at the facility	9	8	21	6	18	18	41	42	8	9	21	29	34	49	55	53
Average number of services provided	6	5	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2

(45), North Dakota (20), Ohio (52), Virginia (12), Washington (123), and Wisconsin (128). States with at least one respite stay per 10 residents at the end of 2014 were Illinois (1.6 per 10 residents), North Dakota (2.3), Washington (1.5), and Wisconsin (3.5).

SERVICES PROVIDED TO PEOPLE NOT RESIDING IN THE FACILITY

Services Provided in 2014

Large public residential facilities provide an assortment of direct and indirect services to community dwelling people with IDD (See **Table 5.18** and **Figure 5.11**). The number of reporting facilities ranged from 78 to 84 for the services

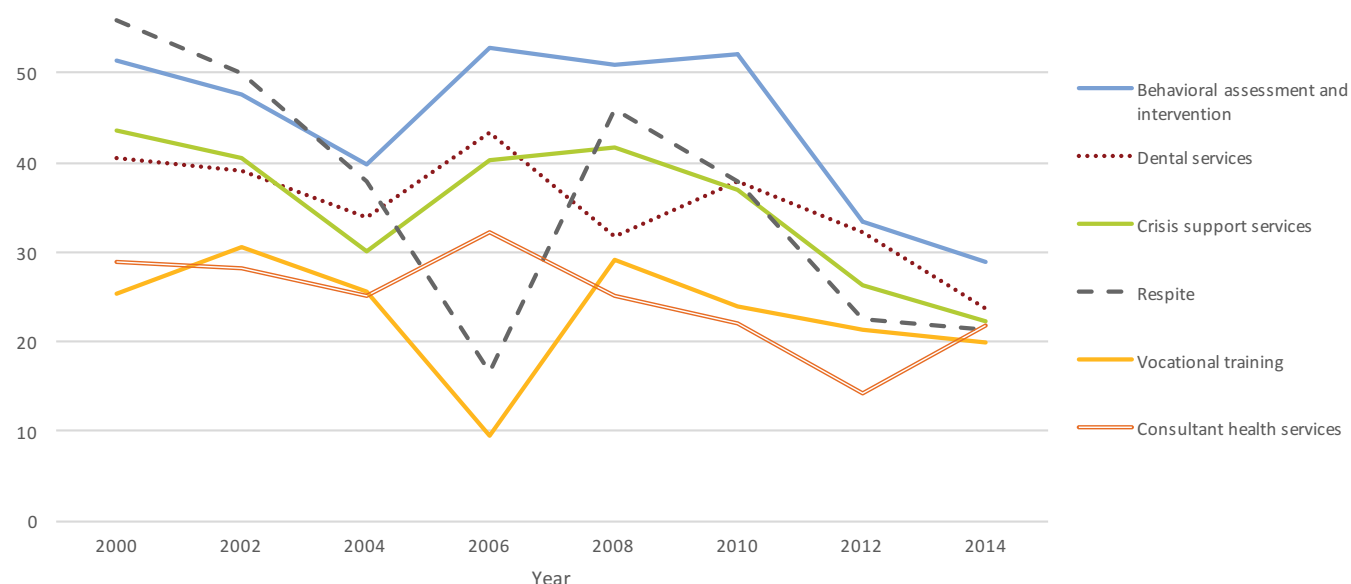
provided directly and 69 to 84 for training or technical assistance provided to community agencies. The average reporting facility provided 2.8 different services to people with IDD not living in the facility and provided training or technical assistance to community agencies on 2.1 topics. Nearly half (42%) of the reporting facilities reported they did not provide any of the listed services directly to community dwelling individuals, and 53% reported not offering training or technical assistance to community agencies on any of the listed topics.

Of the 19 listed services, the most common services provided directly to community dwelling people with IDD were behavioral assessment and intervention (provided by 29% of reporting

facilities), dental services (24%), crisis support services (22%), consultant health services (22%), respite (21%), and vocational training (20%). The most common topics on which state IDD facility staff provided training or technical assistance to agencies supporting people with IDD residing in

settings other than the facility were behavioral assessment and intervention (offered by staff of 31% of the reporting facilities), crisis support services (25%), supporting families or home visitation programs (17%), and consultant health services (14%).

Figure 5.11 Percent of Large State IDD Facilities Providing Selected Direct Services to People with IDD not Residing in the Facility Selected Years 2000 to 2014



Trends in Service Provision to People Not Residing in the Facility

Between 2000 and 2014, the proportion of large state IDD facilities offering any of the 19 listed services directly to community dwelling individuals with IDD decreased from 91% to 58%. The proportion offering training or technical assistance to community providers on any of the listed topics declined from 92% to 47%. The average number of direct services offered per facility declined from 5.5 in 2000 to 2.8 in 2014 (a 49% decrease). The average number of topics on which training or technical assistance was provided declined from 4.1 in 2000 to 2.1 in 2014 (also a 49% decrease).

Between 2000 and 2014 there was a slight increase in the proportion of facilities offering primary health care to non-residents (increasing from 10% to 11%). The proportion of facilities offering all of the other listed direct services dropped. The proportion of facilities offering the following services dropped by more than 50% between 2000 and 2014: respite (-62%), assistive technology assessment and

intervention (-62%), audiology assessment and intervention (-63%) and other (-66%). Thirty-six large state IDD facilities closed between 2010 and 2014. It appears that those closures were associated with reductions in facilities offering direct services to non-residents, most likely a result of a shift toward the use of community based services.

STAFFING PATTERNS, CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES

Full-Time Equivalent Staff

Eighty-four large state IDD facilities reported the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff members by position type as of June 30, 2014 (See **Table 5.19**). One FTE can be one person working 40 hours per week or several part-time people who work a combined 40 hours per week. The reporting facilities served 16,450 of the estimated 21,600 people residing in large state IDD facilities in 2014.



Table 5.19 Residents and FTE Staff by Position Type in Large State IDD Facilities on June 30, 2014 by State

State	Facilities Reporting	People in Reporting Facilities	Number of FTE Staff Positions by Position Type							Total Workforce
			Physicians/ Nurses	Teachers/ Aides	Psychologists/ Other QIDP	OT/PT/ Speech	Direct Support	Administration/ Management	Facility Support	
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	4	831	161	18	0	14	1,019	111	598	1,921
CA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CO	1	29	7	0	3	2	74	4	12	102
CT	3	133	44	0	0	9	246	10	15	324
DE	1	56	33	0	0	6	120	13	50	222
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	3	870	165	34	1	73	1,521	97	434	2,325
GA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	1	25	8	3	0	0	96	9	21	137
IL	7	1,763	297	86	23	31	2,394	138	610	3,578
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	2	405	100	9	15	20	857	59	351	1,410
KS	2	319	78	0	0	24	566	32	182	881
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	1	400	106	22	0	25	755	21	205	1,134
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	2	113	35	3	0	7	192	32	100	369
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	5	1,153	307	216	139	76	2,264	241	753	3,996
MO	1	41	17	0	0	3	183	26	48	277
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	1	124	5	0	3	0	246	31	8	293
NV	1	47	12	0	1	2	80	14	36	145
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	4	1,401	437	41	13	89	1,404	87	1,297	3,368
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	5	1,391	398	71	83	110	2,969	312	1,458	5,401
ND	1	86	23	17	0	15	252	16	68	392
OH	8	746	136	6	3	10	1,155	168	228	1,707
OK	1	32	16	0	0	0	120	5	166	307
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	5	994	327	6	11	39	1,998	294	653	3,327
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	2	367	94	0	0	4	559	73	176	906
SD	1	140	14	0	0	3	250	9	67	342
TN	1	115	73	0	31	18	339	30	128	619
TX	13	3,362	1,654	347	0	247	6,989	325	4,342	13,904
UT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	4	612	177	2	21	55	1,307	157	619	2,337
WA	2	527	160	30	0	23	1,033	61	217	1,524
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	2	368	270	24	0	25	659	82	294	1,354
WY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
Reported Total	84	16,450	5,153	935	346	930	29,648	2,458	13,133	52,602
Estimated Total	150	21,600	6,766	1,227	455	1,221	38,929	3,227	17,245	69,070

N/A = not applicable (no large state IDD facilities); QIDP = Qualified Intellectual Disability Professional; DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less of the people in large state IDD facilities); Data provided by 84 facilities serving 37.3% of all residents in 2014. Direct support includes aides, teachers aides, technicians and direct support workers not in a licensed professional category. Facility Support include staff working with laundry, maintenance, dining, transportation, security, and business office.

Table 5.20 Percent of Full-Time Equivalent Staff in Large State-Operated IDD Facilities by Position Type and State on June 30, 2014

State	Facilities Reporting	Percent of Staff by Position Type						
		Physicians/ Nurses	Teachers/ Aides	Psychologists/ Other QIDP	OT/PT/ Speech	Direct Support	Administration/ Management	Facility Support
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	4	8%	1%	0%	1%	53%	6%	31%
CA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CO	1	7%	0%	3%	2%	72%	4%	12%
CT	3	14%	0%	0%	3%	76%	3%	5%
DE	1	15%	0%	0%	3%	54%	6%	23%
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	3	7%	1%	0%	3%	65%	4%	19%
GA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	1	6%	2%	0%	0%	70%	7%	15%
IL	7	8%	2%	1%	1%	67%	4%	17%
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	2	7%	1%	1%	1%	61%	4%	25%
KS	2	9%	0%	0%	3%	64%	4%	21%
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	1	9%	2%	0%	2%	67%	2%	18%
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	2	9%	1%	0%	2%	52%	9%	27%
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	5	8%	5%	3%	2%	57%	6%	19%
MO	1	6%	0%	0%	1%	66%	9%	17%
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	1	2%	0%	1%	0%	84%	11%	3%
NV	1	8%	0%	1%	1%	55%	10%	25%
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	4	13%	1%	0%	3%	42%	3%	39%
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	5	7%	1%	2%	2%	55%	6%	27%
ND	1	6%	4%	0%	4%	64%	4%	17%
OH	8	8%	0%	0%	1%	68%	10%	13%
OK	1	5%	0%	0%	0%	39%	2%	54%
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	5	10%	0%	0%	1%	60%	9%	20%
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	2	10%	0%	0%	0%	62%	8%	19%
SD	1	4%	0%	0%	1%	73%	3%	19%
TN	1	12%	0%	5%	3%	55%	5%	21%
TX	13	12%	2%	0%	2%	50%	2%	31%
UT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	4	8%	0%	1%	2%	56%	7%	26%
WA	2	10%	2%	0%	2%	68%	4%	14%
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	2	20%	2%	0%	2%	49%	6%	22%
WY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
Average	84	10%	2%	1%	2%	56%	5%	25%

N/A = not applicable (no large state IDD facilities); QIDP = Qualified Intellectual Disability Professional; DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less of the people in large state IDD facilities); Data provided by 84 facilities serving 37.3% of all residents in 2014. Direct support includes aides, teachers aides, technicians and direct support workers not in a licensed professional category. Facility Support include staff working with laundry, maintenance, dining, transportation, security, and business office.

In 2014, 150 large state IDD facilities employed an estimated 69,070 FTE staff. Of those staff,

- 38,929 were direct support workers (DSWs; aides and technicians providing care directly to residents),
- 17,245 were facility and other support workers (such as laundry, maintenance, dining, or business office),
- 5,766 were physicians or nurses,
- 1,227 were teachers or teacher aides,
- 455 were psychologists or other qualified intellectual disabilities professionals (QIDP),
- 1,221 were occupational, physical, speech or other therapists (OT/PT/Speech), and
- 3,227 were administrators or managers.

Proportion of Staff by Category

Of the total staff complement, an average of 10% were physicians or nurses, 2% were teachers or teacher aides, 1% were psychologists or QIDPs, 2% were therapists (OT, PT, Speech), 56% were DSWs, 5% were administrators or managers, and 25% were facility support workers (See **Table 5.20**)

Physicians or nurses were 10% of the total staff contingent in PRFs (ranging from 1.7% in Nebraska to 20% in Wisconsin). Five states reported 6% or less of their staff members were physicians or nurses, Nebraska (1.7%), South Dakota (4%), Idaho (5.8%), North Dakota (5.9%), and Missouri (6%).

In states that had teachers or teacher aides on staff, they were 2% employees. The proportions who were teachers or teachers' aides ranged from zero in Connecticut, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Wyoming to 5% in Mississippi. The national average excludes the states reporting no staff in this category.

Fifteen of the 28 reporting states reported having no psychologists or Qualified Intellectual Disability Professionals (QIDP) on staff. Those states were Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. Ten states employed between 0.2% and 2% of their staff contingent as psychologists/QIDP. The remaining three states (Tennessee, Mississippi, and Colorado) employed between 2% and 5% of their staff contingent in these positions.

Nationally, 56% of PRF staff worked in DSW (aides, technicians) roles. This proportion ranged from 39% in Oklahoma to 84% in Nebraska. Three states (Oklahoma, New Jersey and Wisconsin) reported having fewer than 50% of their FTE staff in aide or technician roles, 9 states had between 50% and 59%, and 16 had 60% or more of their staff contingent in those roles.

Nationally, 5% of PRF staff worked in administrative or management roles. The proportion ranged from less than 2% (1.6% in Oklahoma and 1.9% in

Figure 5.12 Number of Full Time Equivalent Staff per Person Living in Large State IDD Facilities by Position Type and State 2014

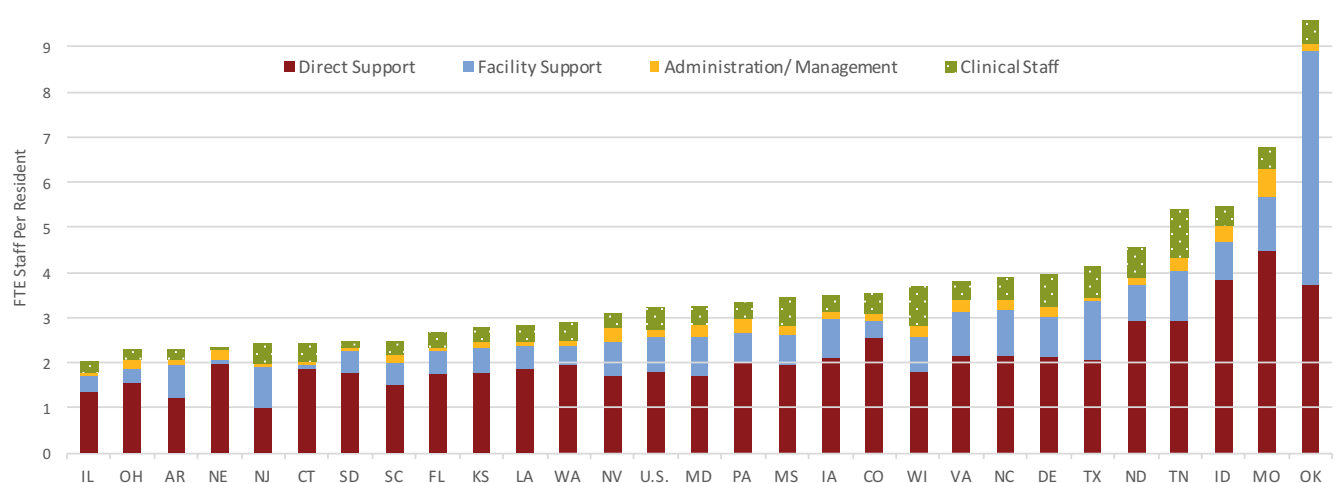


Table 5.21 Ratio of Staff to Residents in Large State IDD Facilities by State on June 30, 2014

State	Position Type							Total
	Physicians/ Nurses	Teachers/ Aides	Psychologists/ Other QIDP	OT/PT/ Speech	Direct Support*	Administration/ Management	Facility Support	
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	0.19	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.23	0.13	0.72	2.31
CA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CO	0.25	0.00	0.10	0.09	2.54	0.14	0.41	3.52
CT	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.85	0.08	0.11	2.44
DE	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.11	2.14	0.23	0.89	3.96
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	0.19	0.04	0.00	0.08	1.75	0.11	0.50	2.67
GA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	0.32	0.12	0.00	0.00	3.84	0.36	0.84	5.48
IL	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.02	1.36	0.08	0.35	2.03
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	0.25	0.02	0.04	0.05	2.12	0.15	0.87	3.48
KS	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.77	0.10	0.57	2.76
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	0.27	0.06	0.00	0.06	1.89	0.05	0.51	2.84
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	0.31	0.03	0.00	0.06	1.70	0.28	0.88	3.26
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	0.27	0.19	0.12	0.07	1.96	0.21	0.65	3.47
MO	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.07	4.47	0.63	1.18	6.77
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.98	0.25	0.06	2.36
NV	0.26	0.00	0.02	0.04	1.70	0.30	0.77	3.09
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	0.31	0.03	0.01	0.06	1.00	0.06	0.93	2.40
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	0.29	0.05	0.06	0.08	2.13	0.22	1.05	3.88
ND	0.27	0.20	0.00	0.18	2.93	0.19	0.79	4.55
OH	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.55	0.23	0.31	2.29
OK	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.75	0.16	5.19	9.59
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.04	2.01	0.30	0.66	3.35
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.52	0.20	0.48	2.47
SD	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.79	0.06	0.48	2.44
TN	0.63	0.00	0.27	0.16	2.95	0.26	1.11	5.38
TX	0.49	0.10	0.00	0.07	2.08	0.10	1.29	4.14
UT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	0.29	0.00	0.03	0.09	2.14	0.26	1.01	3.82
WA	0.30	0.06	0.00	0.04	1.96	0.12	0.41	2.89
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	0.73	0.07	0.00	0.07	1.79	0.22	0.80	3.68
WY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
Average	0.31	0.06	0.02	0.06	1.80	0.15	0.80	3.20

N/A = not applicable (no large state IDD facilities); QIDP = Qualified Intellectual Disability Professional; DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less of the people in large state IDD facilities); Data provided by 84 facilities serving 37.3% of all residents in 2014. Direct support includes aides, teachers, aides, technicians and direct support workers not in a licensed professional category. Facility Support include staff working with laundry, maintenance, dining, transportation, security, and business office.

Louisiana) to around 10% (10.6% in Nebraska, 9.9% in Ohio and 9.7% in Nevada).

Nationally, 25% of PRF staff worked in support roles (e.g., maintenance, laundry, dietary). The proportion varied from a low of 2.7% in Nebraska to a high of 54% in Oklahoma. Notably, the reporting facility in Oklahoma was scheduled to close in July 2015. New Jersey (38.5%), Texas (31.2%), Arizona (31.1%) also had relatively high proportions of support personnel.

FTE Staff per Resident

Overall, PRFs employed 3.20 FTE staff members per resident in 2014 (See **Table 5.21**). For every person living in large state IDD facilities in 2014, there were an estimated .03 FTE physicians or nurses, .06 teachers or teachers' aides, .02 psychologists and other qualified intellectual disability professionals (QIDP), .06 therapists (OT, PT, Speech), 1.80 DSWs, .15 administrators or managers, and .80 facility support staff.

The total staff complement ranged from 2.03 per resident in Illinois to 9.59 per resident in Oklahoma (See **Figure 5.12**). Each of the five states with the highest staff per resident ratios overall (Oklahoma, 9.59, Missouri, 6.77, Idaho, 5.48, Tennessee, 5.38, and North Dakota, 4.55) had one facility with between 25 to 115 residents. Other states with only one facility that reported more FTE staff per person than the U.S. average were Delaware (3.96 FTE staff per resident, 56 people served) and Colorado (3.52 FTE staff, 29 people served). Total FTE staff per resident for states still housing 1,000 or more people in large state IDD facilities were spread throughout the distribution (Texas had 4.14 FTE staff per resident, North Carolina had 3.88, Mississippi had 3.47, New Jersey had 2.40, and Illinois had 2.03).

PERSONNEL COSTS

FY 2014 operating budget and personnel budget information was reported by 77 PRFs serving 72% of all PRF residents with IDD (See **Table 5.22**). Capital expenses (e.g., remodeling, construction, and repairs) were excluded from these analyses. The total budget for the 77 reporting facilities was \$3.231 billion in FY 2014. Of that, \$2.614 billion (or 81%) was spent on personnel costs (including fringe benefits), a smaller proportion than in FY 2010 (84%) or FY 2012 (82%).

Table 5.22 Operating and Personnel Expenditures and Proportion of Expenditures for Personnel for Large State IDD Facilities by State in Fiscal Year 2014

State	Number of Reporting Facilities	Operating Plus Personnel Expenditures ¹	Personnel Expenditures (including fringe)	Percent of Expenditures for Personnel
AL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
AR	3	\$80,949,168	\$65,188,939	81%
CA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CO	1	\$9,891,950	\$8,318,805	84%
CT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
DE	1	\$19,000,000	\$16,000,000	84%
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	3	\$115,634,131	\$95,097,537	82%
GA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	1	\$9,929,600	\$7,934,400	80%
IL	6	\$189,799,860	\$167,526,078	88%
IN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	2	\$131,028,327	\$109,636,057	84%
KS	2	\$51,966,528	\$43,587,645	84%
KY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	1	\$105,268,848	\$79,783,806	76%
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	2	\$30,038,504	\$22,829,570	76%
MA	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	5	\$198,726,385	\$136,961,924	69%
MO	1	\$13,167,083	\$9,998,222	DNF
MT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	1	\$45,226,372	\$15,797,862	35%
NV	1	\$9,970,866	\$6,451,159	65%
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	4	\$279,287,475	\$247,150,957	88%
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	5	\$309,243,343	\$259,181,379	84%
ND	1	\$26,236,533	\$21,479,249	82%
OH	6	\$90,479,838	\$76,682,843	85%
OK	1	\$19,000,000	\$14,900,000	78%
OR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	5	\$278,250,618	\$240,553,675	86%
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	2	\$44,114,676	\$36,993,058	84%
SD	1	\$23,559,992	\$18,594,492	79%
TN	1	\$50,300,766	\$34,942,331	69%
TX	13	\$727,225,206	\$586,825,655	81%
UT	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	4	\$166,476,390	\$123,047,499	74%
WA	2	\$95,535,403	\$79,402,877	83%
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	2	\$111,142,268	\$89,122,257	80%
WY	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
Reported Total	77	\$3,231,450,130	\$2,613,988,276	81%
Estimated Total	150	\$6,295,032,721	\$5,092,184,954	81%

DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities; N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); ¹ Excludes remodeling and construction expenses. Expenditures reported for 77 facilities serving 15,569 people.

Total operating budgets for the 150 remaining PRFs was estimated to be \$6.337 billion of which an estimated \$5.126 billion was allocated to personnel. Personnel costs accounted for between 35% of all expenditures (Nebraska) to 88% of all expenditures (Illinois). Five states reported personnel expenditures accounting for less than 75% of all costs (Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, Tennessee, and Virginia). Three states reported that more than 85% of their annual expenditures were for personnel costs including fringe benefits (Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania).

WAGES AND BENEFITS

In 2014, starting wages for DSWs were \$12.49 (\$25,976 per year for a 40 hour a week employee), and average wages were \$14.77 (\$30,718 for a 40 hour a week employee; See **Table 5.23**). Between 2004 and 2014, DSW starting wages increased from \$10.12 to \$12.49 (See **Figure 5.13**). DSW average wages increased from \$12.53 in 2004 to \$14.77 in 2014. However, adjusted for inflation, both DSW starting wage and DSW average wage were lower in 2014 than in 2004.

In 2014, mean starting wages for DSWs varied widely by state ranging from \$8.76 per hour in Mississippi to \$19.70 per hour in Connecticut (a 44% difference). Starting wages were above \$15.00 per hour in three states (Connecticut, Illinois, and Iowa) but less than \$10.00 per hour in five states (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina).

Average wages ranged from \$9.64 per hour in Mississippi (\$20,055 for a full time employee) to \$25.73 per hour in Connecticut (\$53,511 per year a full-time employee; a 37% difference). Average DSW wages were above \$15.00 in 11 states but below \$10.00 per hour in Mississippi.

The U.S. Census Bureau 2014 poverty level for a family with two adults and two children was \$23,850 (\$11.47 per hour for one wage earner working full-time) (<https://aspe.hhs.gov/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-and-federal-register-references>). A typical DSW in PRFs working 40 hours a week earning an average wage earned less than this threshold in Louisiana and Mississippi. An entry level DSW working full-time earned less than this level in eleven states.

The biggest increases in starting wage between 2012 and 2014 were in North Dakota (20%), Mississippi (13%), and Connecticut (12%). Five states reported decreases in the starting wages: Tennessee (-12%), Wyoming (-8%), Nevada (-7%), Washington (-7%) and Virginia (-3%).

Average wage increased between 2012 and 2014 in all but 10 states. North Dakota (16%) and Florida (15%) reported the greatest increases in the average wage. States reporting lower average wages in 2014 than in 2012 were Virginia (-21%), Tennessee (-13%), Washington (-13%), Wisconsin (-8%), Kansas (-5%), Arkansas (-4%), Nevada (-4%), North Carolina (-4%), Wyoming (-1%), and Illinois.

Figure 5.13 Starting and Average Wages for Direct Support Employees of Large State IDD Facilities in Current and Inflation Adjusted Numbers for 2004 to 2014

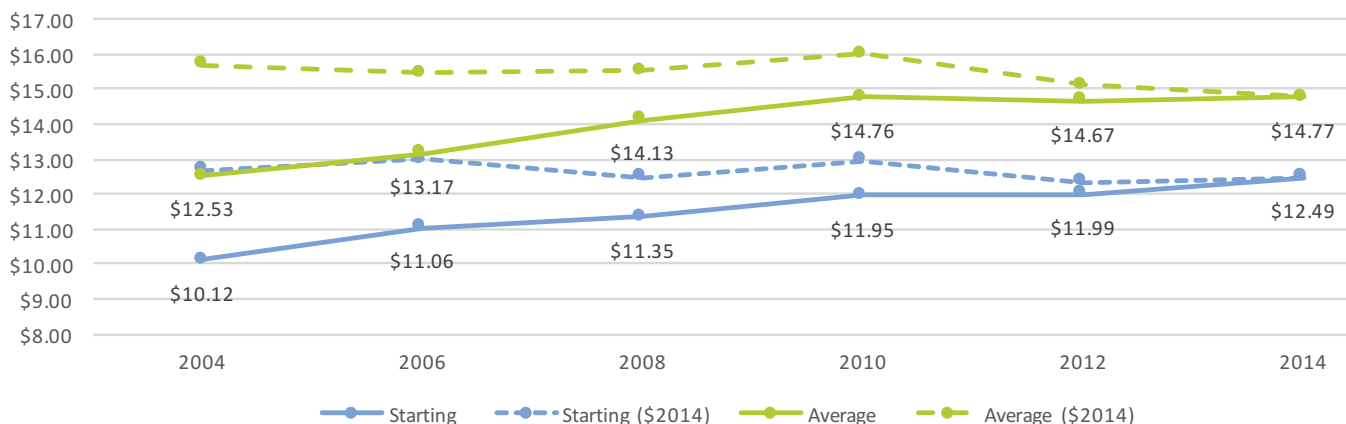


Table 5.23 Wages and Benefits of Direct Support Employees in Large State IDD Facilities
June 30 of FY 2004 to FY 2014

	Mean Starting Wage (\$)						Mean Wage (\$)						Change 2004 to 2014 (%)		Hours per Week for Paid Leave Eligibility*
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	Starting	Average	
AL	8	8	9	10	N/A	N/A	10	12	10	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AZ	9	10	10	10	10	DNF	10	11	12	12	DNF	DNF	20%	DNF	DNF
AR	8	8	8	10	9	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	DNF	21%	35
CA	17	22	DNF	21	DNF	DNF	20	23	DNF	25	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
CO	11	10	12	12	DNF	14	15	15	18	17	DNF	17	DNF	10%	2
CT	DNF	18	19	19	17	20	DNF	24	25	24	22	26	19%	DNF	18
DE	13	13	13	DNF	13	13	15	16	15	DNF	15	15	DNF	-3%	38
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FL	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	10	12	21%	13%	25
GA	8	8	9	8	DNF	DNF	9	10	14	DNF	10	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ID	DNF	12	10	13	12	12	DNF	16	14	14	14	15	DNF	DNF	20
IL	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	17	19	20	20	39%	19%	25
IN	12	DNF	12	11	N/A	N/A	14	DNF	19	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	15	14	14	15	16	16	20	19	19	20	21	23	10%	15%	20
KS	10	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	13	30%	4%	22
KY	9	11	DNF	12	12	DNF	12	12	12	17	13	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
LA	7	7	8	8	DNF	9	8	9	10	11	11	11	40%	34%	40
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MD	10	10	10	11	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	16	31%	23%	30
MA	11	12	13	13	DNF	DNF	13	15	17	20	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
MI	13	15	15	DNF	N/A	N/A	16	17	18	DNF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	14	14	15	15	N/A	N/A	17	17	19	27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MS	7	7	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	19%	24%	25
MO	8	9	10	10	DNF	11	9	10	10	11	DNF	12	41%	27%	21
MT	8	9	9	DNF	DNF	DNF	10	10	12	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NE	10	DNF	11	11	12	13	11	DNF	12	13	13	14	31%	29%	DNF
NV	12	12	13	14	14	13	17	17	19	19	18	17	10%	5%	20
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	11	12	13	13	DNF	13	14	16	16	18	DNF	22	21%	59%	35
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NY	12	12	15	DNF	DNF	DNF	15	16	20	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	10	11	12	12	12	12	11	12	13	14	14	13	28%	18%	20
ND	8	8	9	10	10	13	9	10	11	12	14	17	71%	77%	0
OH	13	14	15	15	14	15	14	15	16	16	16	16	15%	14%	16
OK	8	8	9	10	DNF	9	10	10	11	12	DNF	13	10%	29%	40
OR	11	11	12	DNF	N/A	N/A	12	13	15	DNF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	11	12	11	13	13	14	19	16	16	18	18	19	31%	0%	14
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	8	9	9	10	DNF	10	10	10	10	11	DNF	12	18%	15%	30
SD	9	9	10	11	12	13	10	11	12	12	13	14	44%	37%	20
TN	10	11	11	11	11	10	11	13	14	13	13	12	4%	5%	38
TX	8	8	10	10	DNF	11	9	9	10	12	DNF	12	35%	32%	1
UT	9	9	10	11	11	11	10	9	13	12	12	13	22%	37%	20
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VA	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	15	12	20%	16%	40
WA	12	11	12	12	13	12	15	14	15	17	17	15	-1%	-2%	20
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WI	11	12	14	12	13	14	12	14	17	DNF	16	15	30%	23%	23
WY	7	10	DNF	DNF	13	12	9	11	DNF	DNF	14	14	73%	54%	32
Average	\$10	\$11	\$11	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$13	\$13	\$14	\$15	\$15	15	23%	18%	22
In 2014 \$ **	\$13	\$13	\$12	\$13	\$12	\$12	\$16	\$15	\$16	\$16	\$15	15	-2%	-6%	

DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities; N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); Long form facilities reporting starting wages (N=88), average wages (N=82), hours paid leave (N=73); * Number of hours per week an employee must work to earn paid leave benefits (0 or 1 means all employees are eligible) ** Adjustments for Inflation computed using www.usinflationcalculator.com

The number of hours DSWs had to work to be eligible for paid leave (e.g., sick, vacation, holiday) ranged from one to 40 hours per week in 2014. The national average was 22 hours per week. In 2014, the threshold for earning paid leave was between 11 and 20 hours per week in eight states (down from 9 states in 2012 and 13 states in 2010). Ten of the 28 reporting states offered paid leave to DSWs working fewer than 20 hours per week.

TURNOVER AND VACANCY RATES

Staff turnover rates were computed as the total number of staff who left during the year divided by the total staff complement (including vacant positions) on June 30, 2014 (See **Table 5.24** and **Figure 5.14**). In 2014, the average turnover rate for DSWs was 33.2%, tied with 2012 as the highest rate reported during the past decade. DSW turnover rates ranged from 6% in Connecticut to 80% in Arkansas. Three states (Arkansas, Colorado, and Missouri) reported 2014 turnover rates that exceeded 50%, compared with three states in 2012 and 2 states in 2010. DSW turnover rates were less than 10% in only two states (Connecticut and Delaware), compared to five states in 2012 (Connecticut, Delaware, Nebraska, Nevada and Pennsylvania). Between 2004 and 2014, 10 states reported declines in their turnover rates for DSWs, while 16 states reported increases.

While most states reported only small differences between 2004 and 2014, three states reported at least a 40% decline in turnover rates: Delaware (from 14% in 2004 to 8% in 2014); Louisiana (from 54% to 5%), and Tennessee (from 25% to 15%). Turnover rates more than doubled in five states: Colorado (increasing from 5% to 55%), Illinois (increasing from 11% to 43%), Missouri (increasing from 27% to 65%), South Carolina (increasing from 16% to 37%), and Kansas (increasing from 14% to 29%).

Vacancy rates for DSW positions were 7.8% as of June 30, 2014. Vacancy rates are computed as the total number of vacant positions on June 30, 2014 divided by the total employees plus total vacancies. Vacancy rates increased from 5.8% in 2004 to 7.8% in 2014 which was the highest since this measure has been used.

Five states reported vacancy rates of less than 5%: Delaware (2.4%), Tennessee (2.8%), Illinois (3.1%), Washington (3.2%), and Pennsylvania (3.3%). Eight states reported that more than 10% of their funded direct support positions were vacant: Nebraska (30.9%), Colorado (18%), Wisconsin (16%), Connecticut (15%), Virginia (15%), Arkansas (14%), Utah (13%), and Florida (10%).

Between 2004 and 2014, vacancy rates declined more than 50% in two states: Delaware (-89%) and Wyoming (-61%) but more than doubled in nine states: Iowa (increased 1,007%), Utah (465%), South

Figure 5.14 Annual Crude Separation and Year End Vacancy Rates for Direct Support Employees in Large State IDD Facilities 2004 to 2014

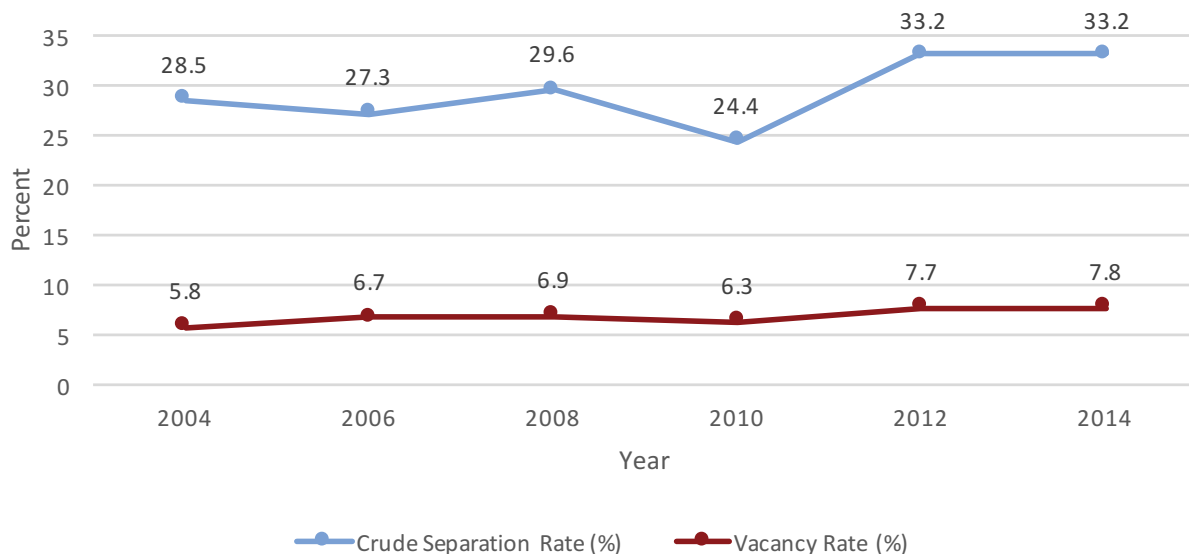


Table 5.24 Annual Crude Separation Rates and Year End Vacancy Rates for Direct Support Workers in Large State-Operated IDD Facilities by State Selected Fiscal Years 2004 through 2014

State	Crude Separation Rate (%)							Vacancy Rate (%)						
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AL	59	32	65	60	17	N/A	N/A	1	-	6	1	2	N/A	N/A
AR	37	45	57	47	48	24	80 *	7	6	9	11	8	8	14
AZ	67	40	40	24	39	34	DNF	8	-	-	4	8	9	DNF
CA	17	12	DNF	DNF	15	DNF	DNF	5	2	DNF	DNF	7	DNF	DNF
CO	29	5	21	24	23	DNF	55	5	13	11	2	2	DNF	18
CT	12	DNF	16	22	7	5	6	6	DNF	9	6	15	1	15
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DE	DNF	14	13	9	DNF	6	8	DNF	21	5	1	DNF	-	2
FL	19	47	34	32	10	17	30	6	9	10	11	7	5	10
GA	25	33	21	101	DNF	DNF	DNF	19	12	12	18	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	13	10	14	14	18	12	14	5	1	DNF	2	4	5	9
ID	74	DNF	26	47	27	18	30	3	DNF	5	5	9	21	5
IL	17	11	19	18	1	15	43	5	6	4	2	-	6	3
IN	36	31	DNF	DNF	22	N/A	N/A	17	2	2	DNF	-	N/A	N/A
KS	11	14	15	9	13	21	29	9	4	4	6	9	4	4
KY	14	126	15	48	78	22	DNF	11	17	9	2	11	3	DNF
LA	64	54	60	59	47	DNF	29	3	6	18	12	13	DNF	5
MA	19	34	19	25	19	DNF	DNF	5	5	4	3	2	DNF	DNF
MD	15	19	19	33	15	27	17	8	5	7	8	6	4	6
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MI	17	23	13	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	8	-	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	46	16	18	5	7	N/A	N/A	-	9	-	1	6	N/A	N/A
MO	15	27	24	20	16	17	65	8	3	8	6	4	3	9
MS	43	50	49	55	28	DNF	40	5	6	10	6	10	DNF	6
MT	30	34	19	24	DNF	DNF	DNF	3	14	2	2	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	27	25	32	17	29	16	21	3	4	4	3	3	6	4
ND	DNF	17	24	19	17	16	24	DNF	4	7	10	6	11	9
NE	46	41	DNF	66	31	2	43	16	10	DNF	14	21	22	31
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	18	11	11	7	15	DNF	15	5	3	1	2	4	DNF	9
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NV	15	16	39	4	DNF	7	DNF	2	4	7	4	DNF	3	8
NY	14	10	19	8	DNF	DNF	DNF	4	10	5	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OH	22	25	20	16	15	22	23	3	5	3	6	4	8	4
OK	DNF	42	34	38	53	DNF	DNF	DNF	12	14	23	8	DNF	DNF
OR	24	65	38	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	7	3	23	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	9	10	8	7	11	9	14	5	2	2	2	4	3	3
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	15	16	27	24	32	DNF	37	5	6	8	9	2	DNF	5
SD	19	22	19	22	24	23	28	10	2	10	12	4	12	9
TN	26	25	11	35	7	60	15	4	2	26	5	3	6	3
TX	40	38	38	56	40	DNF	49	6	5	6	8	6	DNF	7
UT	35	38	32	47	21	228	46	2	2	1	1	3	7	13
VA	20	22	24	24	20	144	24	7	6	3	10	7	22	16
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WA	18	25	27	21	18	19	17	3	4	4	5	5	6	3
WI	34	32	30	21	14	17	37	7	10	12	13	6	7	16
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WY	37	44	DNF	DNF	DNF	22	31	4	15	7	DNF	DNF	7	6
Total	28	29	27	30	24	33	33	6	6	7	7	6	8	8

DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities; N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); Number of reporting facilities for crude separation rate (73) and vacancy rate (77); * Only 2 of 4 facilities reported this information for AR.

Dakota (312%), Nebraska (214%), Missouri (194%), New Jersey (177%), Virginia (162%), Arizona (143%), and North Dakota (139%).

ADMINISTRATOR WORKFORCE CONCERNS

Administrators were given a list of common workforce concerns and asked select up to three as the biggest concerns for their facility (See **Table 5.25** and **Figure 5.15**). Overall, the biggest concerns for administrators in 2014 were DSW turnover (62%, up 10% since 2012); DSW wages and benefits (41%, up 10% since 2012); finding qualified DSWs (39%, down from 43% in 2012); and new hires quit during the first six months (34%, up from 13% in 2012).

Between 2012 and 2014, the proportion of administrators reporting concerns about finding qualified workers, morale problems, and DSW motivation declined overall. Concerns shifted from 2012 to 2014 about new hires quitting during the first six months (up 21%), DSW wages / benefits (up 10%) and turnover (up 10%).

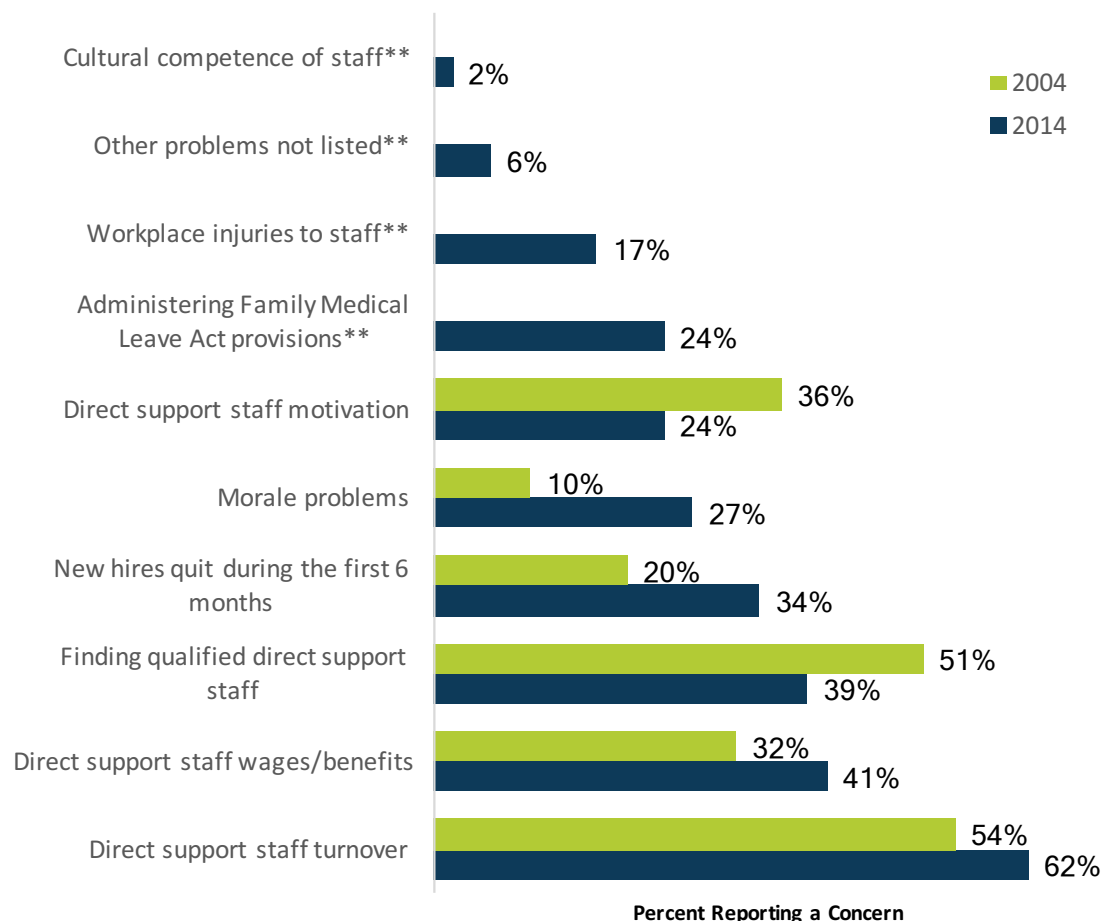


Table 5.25 Staffing Outcomes and Concerns of Administrators of Large State-Operated IDD Facilities by Year FY 2004 to FY 2014

Staffing Outcomes and Administrative Concerns	Fiscal Year						Change
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2004-2014
Staffing Outcomes							
Direct Support Staff Turnover Rate (%)	29%	27%	30%	24%	24%	33%	5%
Direct Support Staff Vacancy Rate (%)	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	8%	2%
Administrative Concerns							
Direct support staff turnover	54%	60%	56%	45%	52%	62%	8%
Direct support staff wages/benefits	32%	37%	31%	43%	31%	41%	9%
Finding qualified direct support staff	51%	57%	47%	44%	43%	39%	-12%
New hires quit during the first 6 months	20%	26%	33%	22%	13%	34%	14%
Morale problems	10%	24%	26%	31%	37%	27%	17%
Direct support staff motivation	36%	28%	21%	21%	29%	24%	-12%
Administering Family Medical Leave Act provisions**	*	*	*	*	*	24%	
Workplace injuries to staff**	*	*	*	*	*	17%	
Other problems not listed**	*	*	*	*	*	6%	
Cultural competence of staff**	*	*	*	*	*	2%	
Direct support staff training and development**	31%	22%	21%	16%	12%	*	
Coworkers do not get along	27%	7%	10%	17%	11%	*	
Direct support staff are dissatisfied with supervisors	9%	5%	13%	9%	7%	*	
None of the above	3%	4%	2%	1%	4%	0%	3%

* Not asked; ** Items added to the FY 2014 survey. Data furnished for 90 facilities.

Figure 5.15 Percent of Large State IDD Facility Administrators Reporting Selected Personnel Concerns in FYs 2004 and 2014



Between 2004 and 2014, administrative concern increased for morale problems (from 10% to 27%), new hires quit during the first six months (from 20% to 34%), direct care staff wages/benefits (from 32% to 41%), and DSW turnover (from 54% to 62%). Administrative concern decreased for finding qualified DSW (from 51% to 39% of administrators), and direct care staff motivation (from 36% to 24%).

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH WORKFORCE OUTCOMES AND CONCERNS

States were divided into four U.S. Census Bureau regions (Midwest, Northeast, South, and West). Two staffing outcomes were compared across regions: direct support worker turnover rates, and direct support worker vacancy rates (See [Table 5.26](#) and

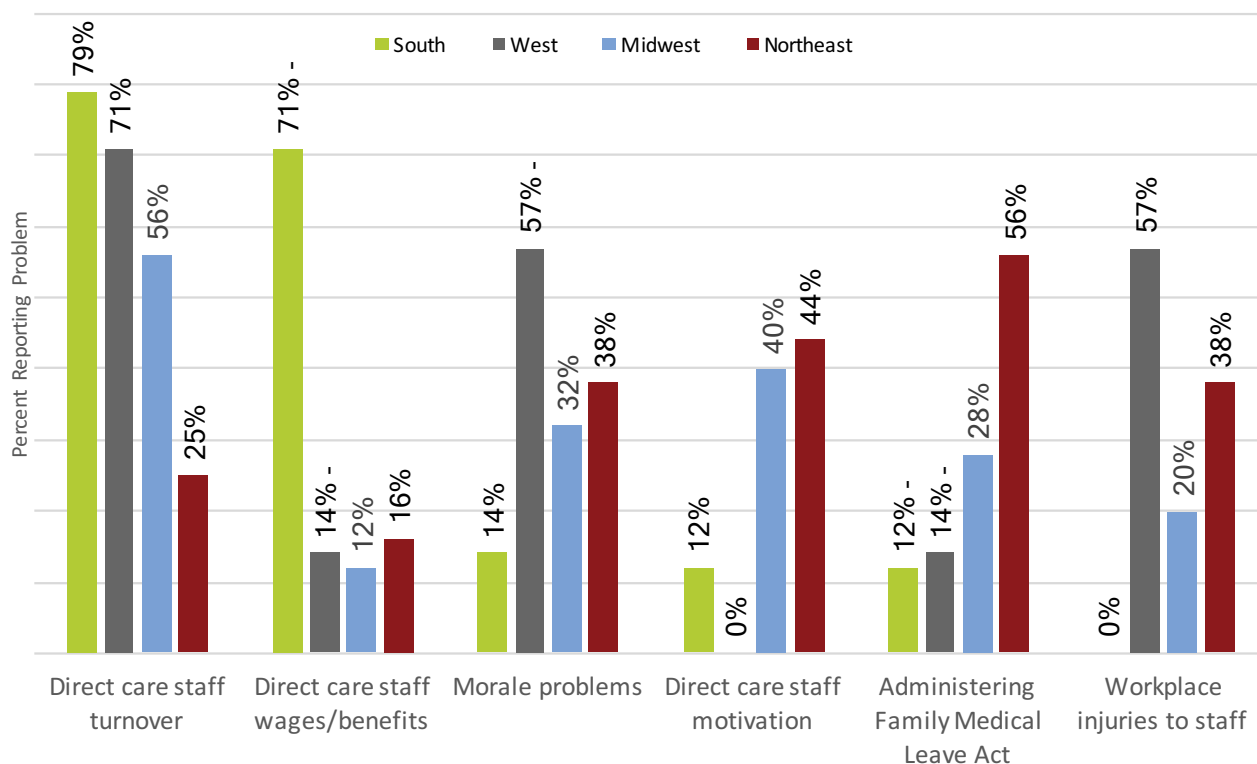
Figure 5.16). There were no statistically significant regional differences for either outcome in FY 2014.

There were statistically significant regional differences in the proportion of facility administrators reporting several workforce concerns. Administrators in the Northeast were less likely to report a concern about direct support turnover (25%) when compared to administrators in the South (79%). DSW wages and benefits were a greater concern for administrators in the South (71%) than in any other region (see regional differences in wages and benefits on [Table 5.23](#) for a possible explanation). Similarly, administrators in the South were more concerned about new hires quitting during the first six months (57%) than in other regions.

Table 5.26 FY 2014 Staffing Outcomes and Administrative Concerns of Administrators of Large State IDD Facilities by Region

Staffing Outcomes and Administrative Concerns	Midwest	Northeast	South	West	National	F	Sig.
Staffing Outcomes							
Direct Support Staff Turnover Rate (%)	33	14	39	36	33	2	
Direct Support Staff Vacancy Rate (%)	8	7	8	9	8	0	
Administrative Concerns							
Direct care staff turnover	56% ^{1,2}	25% ¹	79% ²	71% ²	62%	6	***
Direct care staff wages/benefits	12% ¹	16% ¹	71% ²	14% ¹	41%	14	***
New hires quit within 6 months	16% ¹	13% ¹	57% ²	14% ¹	34%	7	***
Morale problems	32% ^{1,2}	38% ^{1,2}	14% ¹	57% ²	27%	3	*
Direct care staff motivation	40% ²	44% ²	12% ^{1,2}	0% ¹	24%	5	**
Administering Family Medical Leave Act provisions	28% ^{1,2}	56% ²	12% ¹	14% ¹	24%	5	**
Workplace injuries to staff	20% ^{1,2}	38% ^{2,3}	0% ¹	57% ³	17%	9	***
Finding qualified direct care staff	44%	31%	36%	57%	39%	1	
Other problems not listed	8%	6%	2%	14%	6%	1	
Cultural competence of staff	0%	6%	2%	0%	2%	1	
None of the above	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	--	

Regions with different superscripts were statistically different at $p < .05$ using Tukey B followup test; * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$; N=90 facilities reported concerns; N=73 facilities reported DSP turnover; N=76 facilities reported DSP vacancy rate. Followup tests were only done for items with statistically significant differences.

Figure 5.16 Statistically Significant Regional Differences in Personnel Concerns Reported by Administrators of Large State IDD Facilities in 2014

Staff morale was more commonly reported by administrators in the West (57%) than in the other regions. Administrators in the Northeast were more concerned about administering the Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) provisions (56%). Workplace injuries were a concern to more administrators in the West (57%) than in the Northeast (38%), Midwest (20%) or South (no administrators indicated this concern).

FRONTLINE SUPERVISOR OUTCOMES

Frontline supervisors (FLS) are staff members whose primary job is to supervise DSWs. On June 30, 2014, there were 3,142 FTE FLSs in 74 reporting facilities. The average number of DSWs per FLS was 9.4 in 2014, compared with 11.0 in 2012 and 11.8 in 2006.

On June 30, 2014, 8% of FLS positions were vacant, the highest rate since 2004 (See **Table 5.27**). FLS vacancy rates ranged from 0% in seven states to 31% in Colorado. Overall FLS turnover was 14% (the same 2012, but higher than 2006, 2008, 2010; See **Figure 5.17**). Turnover rates for FLS ranged from 0% in two states (Missouri and Washington) to 56% in Colorado. Seven states reported turnover rates for FLS of less than 10% while three reported a rate of 25% or higher (56% in Colorado, 33% in Nebraska, and 27% in Maryland). Overall, FLS turnover rates

slightly increased in eleven states and declined in six states. FLS turnover rates more than doubled between 2012 and 2014 in Connecticut (246%), Arizona (167%), Arizona (130%), North Dakota (120%), and Washington (100%).

In 2014, the starting FLS annual salary was \$34,732 (See **Table 5.28**). One state paid newly hired FLSs less than \$25,000 per year (South Carolina) while six states paid new FLS hires more than \$40,000 per year (Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, Nevada). FLS starting salaries increased an average of 5% between 2012 and 2014. Eight states reported that the starting salary for new FLS decreased during this period (Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin). The average starting salaries increased the largest between 2012 and 2014 in Utah (42%), followed by Missouri (19%), and Delaware (13%).

Average annual FLS salaries were \$41,132 in 2014, a 5% increase from 2012, but still 3% lower than the reported average salary reported in 2010 (See **Figure 5.18**). Average FLS salaries ranged from \$26,180 in South Carolina to \$68,587 in Illinois. Three states reported average FLS salaries of less than \$30,000 in 2014 (Mississippi, Oklahoma, and South Carolina), while two reported average salaries of more than \$60,000 (Connecticut and Illinois).

Figure 5.17 Annual Crude Separation and Year End Vacancy Rates for Supervisors of DSPs in Large State IDD Facilities 2004 to 2014

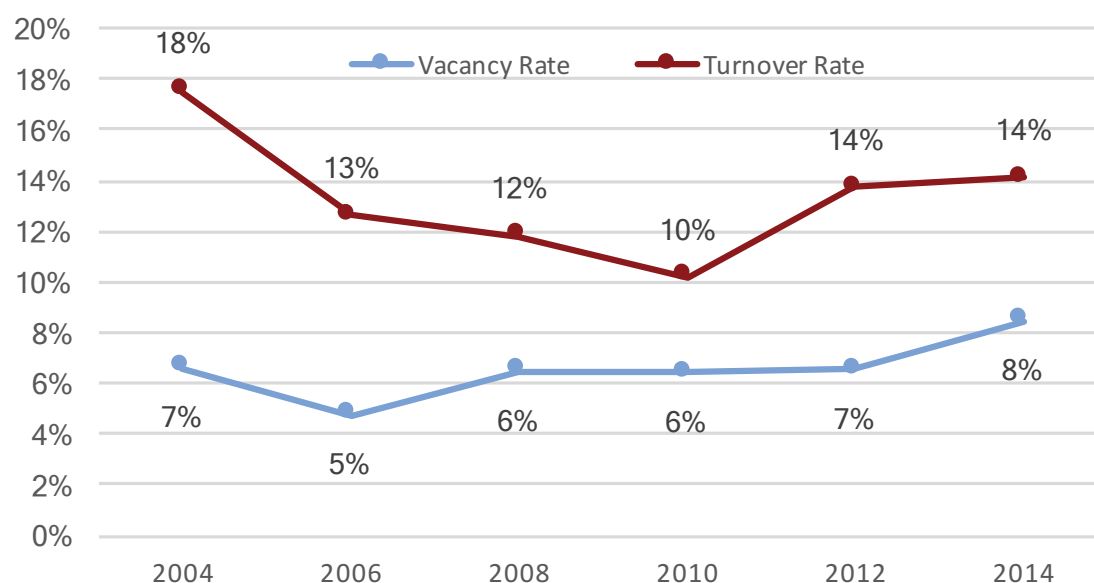


Table 5.27 Annual Crude Separation and Year End Vacancy Rates for Frontline Supervisor in Large State-Operated IDD Facilities by State FY 2004 - FY 2014

State	FLS Vacancy Rates (%)						FLS Crude Separation Rate (%)					
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AL	0%	8%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	10%	6%	8%	5%	N/A	N/A
AR	4%	2%	10%	4%	8%	13%	67%	38%	10%	6%	9%	23%
AZ	5%	13%	6%	26%	15%	DNF	26%	13%	17%	5%	12%	DNF
CA	13%	10%	DNF	14%	DNF	DNF	27%	0%	DNF	10%	DNF	DNF
CO	0%	2%	0%	0%	DNF	31%	0%	12%	0%	32%	DNF	56%
CT	DNF	0%	4%	25%	17%	0%	DNF	0%	17%	4%	6%	20%
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DE	12%	0%	0%	DNF	0%	0%	7%	4%	11%	DNF	0%	8%
FL	8%	9%	8%	6%	10%	10%	19%	12%	7%	6%	21%	8%
GA	14%	7%	6%	DNF	DNF	DNF	13%	34%	0%	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	2%	2%	7%	7%	13%	20%	5%	14%	29%	20%	13%	10%
ID	DNF	0%	12%	29%	0%	DNF	DNF	3%	12%	29%	13%	DNF
IL	17%	6%	11%	0%	12%	15%	7%	13%	9%	17%	12%	10%
IN	6%	DNF	7%	12%	N/A	N/A	12%	DNF	7%	10%	N/A	N/A
KS	2%	7%	11%	12%	6%	8%	7%	5%	9%	9%	11%	3%
KY	23%	11%	8%	9%	0%	DNF	53%	18%	17%	18%	21%	DNF
LA	7%	12%	5%	7%	DNF	3%	26%	6%	8%	10%	DNF	13%
MA	7%	4%	5%	4%	DNF	DNF	21%	8%	7%	6%	DNF	DNF
MD	13%	19%	17%	6%	8%	9%	30%	22%	17%	16%	25%	27%
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MI	7%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	14%	14%	4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MN	0%	0%	0%	14%	N/A	N/A	17%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A
MO	15%	1%	9%	0%	3%	0%	24%	8%	12%	7%	0%	0%
MS	5%	9%	7%	5%	DNF	7%	17%	18%	23%	7%	DNF	17%
MT	0%	4%	0%	DNF	DNF	DNF	0%	14%	7%	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	2%	6%	1%	5%	7%	5%	15%	14%	12%	14%	8%	11%
ND	3%	0%	9%	8%	3%	0%	10%	11%	10%	13%	6%	13%
NE	5%	DNF	22%	12%	DNF	8%	19%	DNF	26%	8%	DNF	33%
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	2%	3%	5%	8%	DNF	13%	4%	7%	5%	6%	DNF	7%
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NV	8%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	31%	25%	25%	0%	13%
NY	14%	3%	0%	DNF	DNF	DNF	6%	18%	0%	DNF	DNF	DNF
OH	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%	3%	21%	8%	15%	10%	12%	11%
OK	10%	8%	14%	7%	DNF	DNF	22%	14%	18%	14%	DNF	DNF
OR	0%	0%	30%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	21%	30%	N/A	N/A	N/A
PA	3%	6%	0%	2%	5%	7%	31%	2%	7%	12%	16%	18%
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	3%	2%	4%	2%	DNF	2%	6%	11%	14%	20%	DNF	16%
SD	5%	0%	0%	4%	5%	DNF	5%	5%	5%	8%	18%	DNF
TN	5%	0%	16%	5%	0%	0%	11%	5%	22%	6%	21%	24%
TX	4%	5%	4%	6%	DNF	7%	12%	12%	13%	5%	DNF	14%
UT	2%	4%	2%	12%	0%	DNF	10%	7%	15%	7%	8%	DNF
VA	4%	4%	4%	9%	6%	21%	9%	5%	11%	15%	18%	19%
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WA	0%	3%	8%	1%	2%	0%	9%	15%	15%	4%	8%	0%
WI	2%	3%	0%	1%	3%	12%	13%	10%	18%	4%	11%	17%
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WY	2%	2%	N/A	7%	6%	DNF	18%	11%	N/A	19%	18%	DNF
Total	7%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	18%	13%	12%	10%	14%	14%

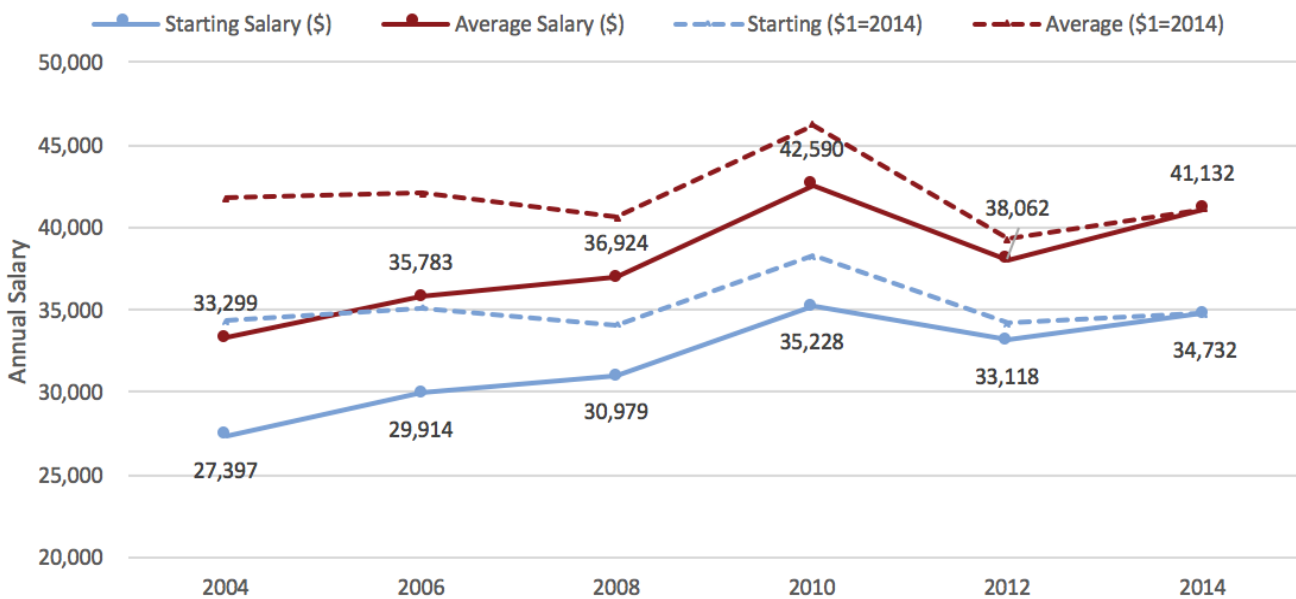
N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (60% or less) from among the large state facilities; N = 74 long form facilities reporting supervisor vacancy rate; N=72 long form facilities reporting supervisor turnover

Table 5.28 Starting and Average Annual Salary for Frontline Supervisors in Large State-Operated IDD Facilities FY 2004 to FY 2014

State	Starting Salary (\$)						Average Salary (\$)					
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
AK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AL	20,181	17,000	27,500	27,500	N/A	N/A	23,197	20,000	32,700	31,500	N/A	N/A
AR	23,093	24,108	22,524	25,693	24,710	25,463	31,430	31,936	28,319	33,306	30,896	30,710
AZ	24,400	24,765	25,508	25,508	25,608	DNF	29,200	26,765	27,676	26,800	26,850	DNF
CA	39,633	54,359	DNF	70,072	DNF	DNF	40,245	64,326	DNF	77,104	DNF	DNF
CO	30,468	31,584	38,940	54,341	DNF	39,048	39,322	43,261	48,120	54,732	DNF	47,184
CT	DNF	46,593	52,189	46,225	49,000	52,761	DNF	49,187	60,390	55,215	60,000	67,122
DC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DE	34,505	33,668	26,654	DNF	32,000	36,203	41,000	37,586	34,553	DNF	38,000	40,203
FL	25,703	25,131	26,047	25,890	25,425	27,777	28,678	27,057	28,889	28,317	25,862	31,716
GA	22,954	25,154	25,000	DNF	DNF	DNF	27,586	30,947	32,250	DNF	DNF	DNF
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	33,880	36,876	39,787	36,827	40,742	42,459	46,263	53,340	55,228	55,437	49,653	57,580
ID	DNF	31,720	32,700	32,000	32,700	27,602	DNF	33,987	43,100	45,400	46,000	35,048
IL	30,628	31,366	36,506	43,900	48,129	46,283	41,037	41,678	44,056	45,210	60,441	68,587
IN	27,459	DNF	32,531	52,059	N/A	N/A	35,050	DNF	DNF	67,857	N/A	N/A
KS	27,893	32,781	36,307	36,306	39,244	35,745	31,495	35,280	39,249	38,449	40,777	36,407
KY	25,613	25,222	25,000	34,320	34,008	DNF	28,955	31,888	41,233	32,175	36,587	DNF
LA	19,281	22,452	24,622	25,375	DNF	28,828	27,303	28,340	31,057	34,300	DNF	32,275
MA	28,882	31,218	30,049	32,761	DNF	DNF	35,255	36,743	38,343	37,188	DNF	DNF
MD	35,458	36,539	47,511	45,512	51,500	48,990	44,799	45,665	57,203	50,886	54,569	55,620
ME	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MI	35,142	36,858	40,617	DNF	N/A	N/A	46,781	48,589	59,904	DNF	N/A	N/A
MN	37,730	38,482	41,948	41,662	N/A	N/A	57,002	59,607	65,234	71,656	N/A	N/A
MO	27,067	26,091	31,108	29,834	29,442	35,000	32,126	30,074	30,707	36,882	31,025	37,791
MS	19,973	21,752	22,581	25,271	DNF	25,542	21,299	23,798	25,221	26,811	DNF	29,162
MT	23,774	25,605	22,560	DNF	DNF	DNF	26,395	29,536	33,970	DNF	DNF	DNF
NC	23,915	25,606	27,411	29,449	28,645	28,599	28,128	29,183	28,475	33,606	32,471	32,395
ND	19,365	21,156	23,520	39,492	31,212	33,108	23,400	24,096	24,000	47,520	33,036	41,080
NE	31,926	DNF	38,397	38,958	DNF	29,938	38,145	DNF	45,982	34,939	DNF	31,189
NH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NJ	30,477	32,784	35,829	38,530	DNF	41,732	36,109	38,978	41,645	50,006	DNF	53,929
NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NV	37,764	36,049	40,946	39,250	40,560	41,600	44,081	41,096	54,446	41,038	46,176	48,776
NY	30,054	31,926	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	38,241	38,647	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OH	35,073	37,016	37,890	37,789	37,773	38,399	42,071	42,603	46,537	44,711	42,395	43,930
OK	21,341	23,689	26,203	25,310	DNF	26,800	25,525	25,682	29,208	26,592	DNF	28,320
OR	31,836	33,282	42,179	DNF	N/A	N/A	42,336	42,937	59,326	DNF	N/A	N/A
PA	28,777	31,973	35,231	34,344	38,221	34,013	37,341	42,536	44,074	44,354	44,384	40,544
RI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SC	18,988	20,443	21,437	22,050	DNF	22,560	22,312	24,662	26,165	25,777	DNF	26,180
SD	25,990	25,080	29,039	28,933	29,806	DNF	29,239	25,080	21,000	32,552	33,530	32,782
TN	23,163	23,860	29,000	26,000	26,941	28,300	27,617	28,000	35,100	30,000	31,966	33,800
TX	22,929	21,872	24,820	28,459	DNF	31,664	24,968	23,116	26,860	31,500	DNF	30,999
UT	23,338	23,920	25,703	26,998	27,000	38,230	25,210	25,605	27,290	28,677	28,080	45,614
VA	26,061	29,366	27,123	27,605	27,442	28,465	29,537	31,594	33,001	34,663	34,003	37,645
VT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WA	35,534	34,965	38,700	38,460	41,064	36,756	44,735	38,288	47,943	46,332	46,164	47,063
WI	23,281	32,716	35,033	35,733	36,064	35,862	28,096	41,280	42,394	71,019	40,010	40,543
WV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WY	20,717	28,728	N/A	46,332	46,332	DNF	24,710	31,470	N/A	46,332	49,080	DNF
Average	27,397	29,914	30,979	35,228	33,118	34,732	33,299	35,783	36,924	42,590	38,062	41,132
\$1 = 2014 rate *	34,335	35,128	34,063	38,246	34,149	34,732	41,732	42,020	40,600	46,239	39,246	41,132

N/A = not applicable (state without large state facilities); DNF = data not furnished or fewer than 60% of current residents represented by reported facilities; Number of reporting facilities: Starting Wage (85), Average salary (83); *Source for the 2014 dollar equivalent: www.usinflationcalculator.com

Figure 5.18 Current and Inflation Adjusted Annual Starting and Average Salary for Supervisors of DSPs in Large State IDD Facilities 2004 - 2014



Between 2004 and 2014, average FLS salaries increased from \$33,299 to \$41,132 (a 1% decreased after accounting for inflation). Average FLS salaries increased overall by 8% (5% considering inflation) between 2012 and 2014 but decreased in six states (Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota). Three states reported average FLS salaries increases of more than 20%: Utah (62%), Florida (23%), and Missouri (22%).

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TURNOVER

Analyses were conducted to identify factors associated with differences in DSW turnover rates in PRFs in 2014. Pearson Correlation Coefficients were computed to analyze basic relationships between turnover and the factors hypothesized to be associated with it. Sample sizes for these analyses ranged from 64 to 113 PRFs (See **Table 5.29**).

Average turnover rates were 33.2% for DSWs and 14.1% for FLS. Average vacancy rates were 7.8% for DSWs and 8.5% for FLS.

Case mix is a composite measure of intensity of supports with scores ranging from one to 15 based on the proportion of residents with the following

characteristics. Level of ID was ranked on a 5-point scale (1 = no ID, 5 = profound ID). Two and a half points were assigned for each person with a condition requiring psychiatric assistance and 2.5 points for each person with a behavior disorder requiring staff attention. One point each was given for each person needing assistance to walk, dress, eat, or use the toilet; and one point was given for not being able to communicate basic needs by talking. These scores were combined to create a single case mix score for each facility. A facility in which 100% of the residents had profound ID, a behavior disorder, a condition requiring psychiatric assistance, needed assistance with walking, dressing, eating and toileting, and were unable to communicate basic needs by talking received a score of 15. A facility in which 100% of the residents had no ID, none had a diagnosis of mental illness, none needed psychiatric assistance and all could walk, dress, eat, use the toilet and communicate basic needs by speaking received a score of 1. Case mix scores averaged 9.2 in 64 responding facilities.

The average number of residents in the 113 reporting facilities was 181.92. The average ratio of DSWs to residents in 83 facilities was 1.94. The average per day per person rate (per diem) in these facilities was \$618.48. The average starting wage for

DSWs was \$12.49 in 88 reporting facilities. Finally, of the reporting facilities 37% were from the South, 27% from the Midwest, 22% from the Northeast, and 14% from the West.

Higher DSW turnover was significantly correlated with higher FLS turnover ($r = 0.36$, $p < .01$) and higher DSW vacancy rates ($r = 0.27$, $p < 0.05$). Lower turnover rates were reported in the Northeast region ($r = -0.29$, $p < 0.05$).

A multiple regression analysis was conducted with the 61 facilities with complete information (See **Table 5.30**). Overall, the variables tested accounted for an adjusted 28.8% of the variability in DSW turnover. When all of the variables were taken into account DSW turnover rates were significantly

higher in facilities with higher FLS turnover and lower in facilities in the Northeast region of the United States. Average starting hourly DSW wage, FLS vacancy rate and location in the Southern region were not significant predictors of DSW turnover once the other variables were held constant. ■

Table 5.29 Correlates of Direct Support Professional Turnover in Large State IDD Facilities FY 2014

	N	Mean	SD	Correlation w/ turnover	Sig
Direct Service Staff Turnover (%)	73	33.2	28.3		
Correlates					
Front Line Supervisor Turnover	72	14.1	11.1	0.36	0.00 **
Direct Service Staff Vacancy Rate (%)	76	7.8	6.4	0.27	0.02 *
Front Line Supervisor Vacancy Rate	74	8.5	8.4	0.23	0.07
Average Starting Hourly DSP Wage	88	12.5	2.6	-0.19	0.10
Average Per Diem	85	618.5	196.9	-0.18	0.14
Number of Direct Services to Community	85	2.8	4.0	-0.16	0.20
Overall Casemix Score	64	9.2	1.7	-0.10	0.48
Number of Residents at the End of Year	113	181.9	128.4	-0.04	0.76
Ratio of Direct Support Workers to Residents	83	1.9	0.6	-0.03	0.80
Region		Yes	No		
Northeast	113	22%	78%	-0.29	0.01 *
South	113	37%	63%	0.21	0.08
West	113	14%	86%	0.03	0.83
Midwest	113	27%	73%	-0.01	0.92

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < .001$

Table 5.30 Factors Associated with Direct Support Professional Turnover in Large State IDD Facilities (Multiple Regression), Fiscal Year 2014

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients (b)	SE	Standardized Coefficient Beta	t	Sig.
Constant	59	24		2	0*
Located in the Northeast Region	-20	8	-0	-2	0*
Frontline Supervisor Turnover	1	0	0	2	0*
Direct Service Staff Vacancy Rate	1	0	0	1	0
Average Starting Hourly DSP Wage	-3	2	-0	-2	1
Frontline Supervisor Vacancy Rate	-0	0	-0	-0	1
Located in the South Region	-0	8	-0	-0	1

N=61 facilities with complete data; $R^2 = 0.359$, Adj $R^2 = 0.288$; $F(6,54) = 5.044$, $p = 0.001$



SECTION SIX

State Profiles and Notes

FY 2014

SECTION 6: FY 2014 STATE PROFILES AND NOTES

Profiles for each state and for the United States highlight key findings from FY 2014 and summarize historical trends in the provision of long-term supports and services to people with intellectual or developmental disabilities by state IDD agencies.

Blank spaces or breaks in a trend line indicate years in which the data were not collected or that the state provided incomplete or no data. Large year-to-year changes may reflect changes in data source or methodology, the addition or termination of a funding authority, or inclusion of a narrower or broader set of recipients in the category. The State Notes describe variations from the survey definitions, alternative data sources used, reasons for large year-to-year changes, and other factors affecting data interpretation.

Figure 1 shows the number Medicaid recipients with IDD living in Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/IID) between 1977 and 2014 and the number receiving Medicaid HCBS supports between 1982 and 2014. Complete data on ICF/IID and Waiver recipients by year and state can be viewed in the Chart Gallery at <https://risp.umn.edu/viz>.

Figure 2 shows average annual per person expenditures ICF/IID residents and Medicaid waiver recipients for the year ending June 30, 2014. Medicaid

expenditures for other years can be viewed in the RISP chart gallery at <https://risp.umn.edu/viz>.

Figure 3 shows the number of service recipients with IDD living in various types of residential settings on June 30, 2014. Setting types include the home of a family member, a person's own home, host home/family foster homes, IDD group settings serving 1 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 15 or 16 or more people at a single location, and nursing and psychiatric facilities. IDD settings of 16 or more people are divided into state-operated facilities, and all other IDD facilities.

Table 1 shows historical data for selected years on the types and size of places in which people with IDD lived. It also shows the number of people living with a family member who were waiting for Medicaid HCBS Waiver funded LTSS, the total number of people served by state IDD agencies, Medicaid waiver and ICF/IID per person expenditures, and the number of Medicaid waiver and ICF/IID recipients per 100,000 of the state's population. Operational definitions for the waiting list questions were clarified in 2014 (see text for details). A few states changed their reporting based on the clarifications. Differences between 2013 and 2014 waiting list numbers may be due to this change.



STATE NOTES

Alabama

The number of waiver recipients reported to be living in family home settings declined in 2014 because of a change in data reporting practices. Waiver expenditures by age were reported only for 290 of the 495 waiver recipients living in family homes.

Arizona

There were more nonstate group homes than expected based on the number of people in those settings because some facilities had vacancies. Arizona manages ICF/IID settings within their 1115 managed care waiver.

California

The state reported recipients in following age groups for large state-operated IDD facilities: 22 to 31 years, 32 to 41 years, 42 to 51 years, 52 to 61 years, and more than 61 years.

Connecticut

Some people on the waiting list are not eligible for TCM services.

The waiting list is not limited to people requesting Medicaid HCBS supports but most individuals on the waiting list eventually move to a funded residential setting.

Delaware

The number of people receiving supports while living with a family member was noted to be 1,630 in FY2014 and FY2013. However, 2,610 people in FY 2013 and 2,798 people in FY 2014 living with a family member were eligible to receive the support of a Family Support Specialist.

Florida

Seguin Unit-Alachua Retarded Defendant Ctr. (Gainesville) is a unit in Tacachale Community of Excellence; previously it was reported as a separate entity.

Georgia

The total caseload estimate was updated after the FY 2014 FISP report was published.

Georgia has three large state operated ICF/IID facilities, but only two are listed on **Table 4.7**, because the Gracewood and Augusta Campuses of the East Central Regional Hospital were reported together.

Hawaii

AHCA (2015) reported that 61 people with IDD in Hawaii lived in Nursing Facilities.

Idaho

Idaho redesigned its children's DD waiver program in FY 2014 resulting in a large increase in the number of people ages birth to 21 years receiving Waiver funded supports.

Some nonstate group homes serve multiple populations. Only people with IDD in those homes are reported.

The Idaho State School and Hospital was renamed Southwest Idaho Treatment Center.

Illinois

People receiving state-funded respite care or cash stipends are counted as living in other nonstate settings.

Individuals who are 21 years old are included with the 22 years or older group.

Indiana

Waiver recipient and expenditure data was updated after the FY 2014 FISP report was published.

The number of people living in the home of a family member increased in FY 2014 because the Family Supports Waiver was expanded and because data tracking practices changed.

Kansas

Kansas reported that their large state-operated IDD facilities were state-funded. However, those facilities were counted as being ICF/IID by Eiken (2016) and ACHA (2014).

Kentucky

The Michelle P. Waiver does not fund residential services. Living arrangements are unknown for recipients. The number of people living in family or own home settings is also uncertain. Of the 4,312

people who used Supports for Community Living (SCL) waiver services, 651 did not use a residential service.

Alternate data sources were used for number of ICF/IID recipients (AHCA, 2014).

The state-operated Bingham Gardens facility was renamed Central State/Bingham Gardens.

Outwood (Dawson Springs) was converted to a nonstate facility in 2014

Louisiana

The number of people on the IDD caseload increased between FY 2013 and 2014 because of changes in reporting practices.

Prior to FY 2012, Louisiana reported residential setting type only for 1915(c) waiver recipients. Since FY 2012, setting type has been reported for all waiver recipients with IDD.

Maine

Medicaid expenditures for FY 2013 were based on the authorized budget, but for FY 2014 were based on paid claims.

Maryland

Alternative source used for ICF/IID facilities (AHCA, 2014). AHCA reported zero facilities in 2014.

Massachusetts

The number of service recipients reported by setting type includes only people ages 22 years or older except that the number living in the home of a family member includes children.

One state-operated facility reported resident ages in these categories: 22 to 45 years, 45 to 65 years, 66 years or older, and unknown.

Michigan

Michigan reported 19,879 waiver recipients living with a family member but only 970 total people in those settings. We imputed that 19,879 people lived with a family member and 19,879 received waiver-funded services while living with a family member.

In FY 2011, Michigan began reporting the number of 1915(b/c) waiver recipients accounting for the sudden jump in waiver recipients for that year.

Minnesota

Age breakdowns were not available for all waiver recipients.

Nonstate other settings include Customized Living (Assisted Living) and Board and Care. Most Customized Living arrangements are funded through Medicaid waivers.

In FY 2014, 416 family foster care homes were converted into corporate foster care settings with shift staff while still serving the same individuals at the same address. The number of people reported to be living in host home foster family settings versus group home settings changed as a result.

Mississippi

Alternate data sources were used for the number of people with IDD in nursing homes (AHCA, 2014). The state did not furnish nonstate ICF/IID facility and recipient data. AHCA (2015) reported seven nonstate ICF/ID facilities housing 723 people.

Missouri

The number of Waiver recipients living in the home of a family member increased in FY 2014 when a new in-home waiver was made available.

Montana

The total caseload reported does not include people living in ICF/IID settings.

Most host home home/foster family homes serve three or fewer individuals with IDD but the state does not collect setting size information.

The number of recipients living in group homes increased but the number of homes stayed the same as in FY 2013.

Nebraska

The number of large state operated facilities reported on Tables 4.1 and 4.8 differs because one table lists the Beatrice State Development Center as a single campus but the other counts the four licensed buildings separately.

Nevada

Nevada reports no people living in nonstate IDD group homes. Nevada does not recognize or support a group home service model.

People with IDD who were hospitalized, incarcerated, in skilled nursing facilities or in rehabilitation centers were reported as living in “other” nonstate settings.

New Jersey

Many children previously reported as on the caseload of the state IDD agency were transferred to the Division of Children and Family in FY 2014 and are no longer included in the RISP data.

Alternative data sources were used for ICF/IID recipients (AHCA, 2014), and Medicaid waiver expenditures (Braddock, et al., 2015).

New Mexico

State operated facilities are licensed for one to four people and reported in the 1 to 6 people setting size.

Total Waiver and ICF expenditures by age were imputed based on the number of recipients in each age group.

Alternative data sources were used for ICF/IID residents (AHCA, 2015), ICF/IID and Waiver expenditures (Eiken, 2016).

New York

The waiting list includes people requesting residential support within two years. Some people on the waiting list may not be eligible for residential services.

New York reported on sixteen PRFs serving 16 or more people for 2014 (See **Table 2.4**). Nine additional state-operated campus based ICF/IID facilities with 16 or more residents serving approximately 261 people were omitted from Tables 2.4 and 2.5 for FY 2013 and 2014 but will be included in subsequent years. Only six of the 25 PRFs with 16 or more residents open on June 30, 2014 are identified by name on **Table 4.7**.

North Carolina

NC IID services are managed by nine Local Management Entities and Managed Care Organizations (LME-MCO). Not all LME-MCOs have systems built to report on the information requested in the RISP survey. More LME-MCOs were able to report total recipients than were able to report recipients by age group.

The state IDD agency reported four state-operated facilities open on June 30, 2014. Five facilities returned Public Residential Facility Surveys for 2014.

North Dakota

The North Dakota Development Center was renamed Life Skills & Transition Center.

Ohio

The total number of waiver recipients reported is larger than the total by setting type because it includes waiver recipients living in other, unknown, and temporary living arrangements.

The waiting list number counts all people waiting for an HCBS waiver that currently do not receive HCBS or ICF/IID services. The count may include some people who reside in a non-family setting other than an ICF/IID.

Alternative data sources were used for people in nursing facilities (AHCA, 2015).

Oklahoma

The Northern Oklahoma Resource Center (Enid) closed on 11/17/14. Records are no longer available about the total number of residents on June 30, 2014.

Alternative data sources were used for people in nonstate ICF/IID settings (AHCA, 2014) and ICF/IID expenditures (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2016).

Oregon

Age and setting information is not known for all waiver recipients.

Pennsylvania

The number of waiver recipients differs in different parts of the report. All waiver recipients who had housing were counted in the setting type and overall recipient sections. Only people who had more than zero dollars of funding on June 30, 2014 were included in the expenditures section.

Rhode Island

Two large state-operated IDD facilities, BHDDH/ RICLAS Special Care Facility and Tavares Pediatric Center, are not included in the list of open facilities (**Table 4.7**).

Alternative data sources were used for ICF/IID residents (AHCA, 2014).

South Carolina

Waiver expenditures data were available by age but not by setting type.

Pee Dee Regional & Thad E. Saleeby Centers were combined into a single operating unit and reported as a single facility. Some tables list them combined, others list them separately.

Tennessee

There are children living in ICF/IID settings but the number of people was not available by age.

The increase in ICF/ID recipients between 2013 and 2014 reflects better data about public and private facilities.

Texas

The number of recipients by setting type is not the same as the number of recipients by funding authority because different data sources were used.

The data for this report were as of 8/31/14.

Alternative data sources were used for the number of people in nursing facilities (AHCA, 2014).

Vermont

The number of waiver recipients by setting type includes people who received services in FY 2014 even if their services ended before 6/30/14.

Virginia

The FY 2014 data for nursing homes includes children. Children in nursing homes were not reported in previous years.

Waiver recipient data was updated for FY2013 as an estimated value.

Washington

The number in own home settings was lower in FY 2014 than in previous years because was not possible to count people in own home settings for all funding authorities.

The nonstate other setting type includes people receiving paid services while in assisted living, generic nursing facilities, "other", homeless, or correctional facilities.

The State-operated ICF/ID and nursing facility are on the same campus and are reported together.

Wisconsin

The number of adults living in own home or family settings is estimated for adult service recipients not living in a State Center, ICF/IDD, Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF), Community Based Residential Facility, based on percentages reported in the FY 2010 survey (34.45% own home and 65.55% family home).

Beginning in FY 2014, the number of people living family home and some other settings includes people whose services are not funded by an HCBS waiver. Prior to FY 2014, only waiver recipients in those settings were counted.

Wyoming

There are three large state-operated IDD facilities in WI but one of them (The Northern Wisconsin Center) was converted into a short-term stay facility in 2005.

West Virginia

Two large state-operated IDD units in state psychiatric facilities were erroneously listed as open in the FY 2013 report. They are not included in the 2014 report.

Only people receiving HCBS services are counted in the nonstate group home, host family or foster care, and own home setting types.

Alternative data sources were used to estimate the number of ICF/ID recipients (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2016); and those not funded (ACHA, 2015).

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Alabama

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

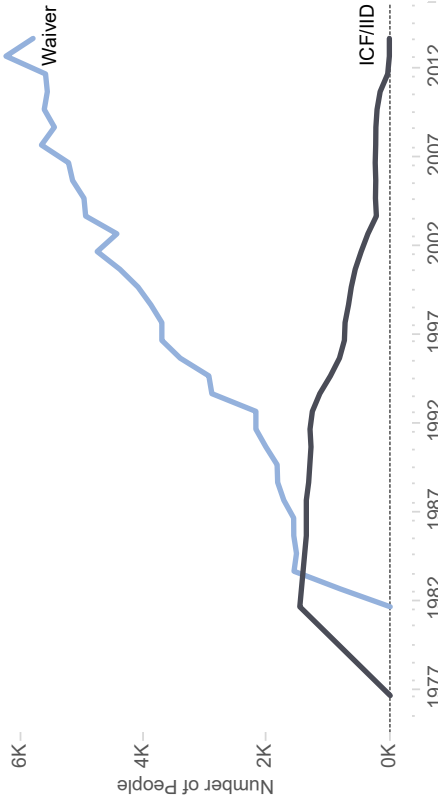


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

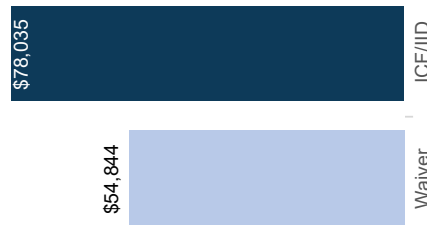


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

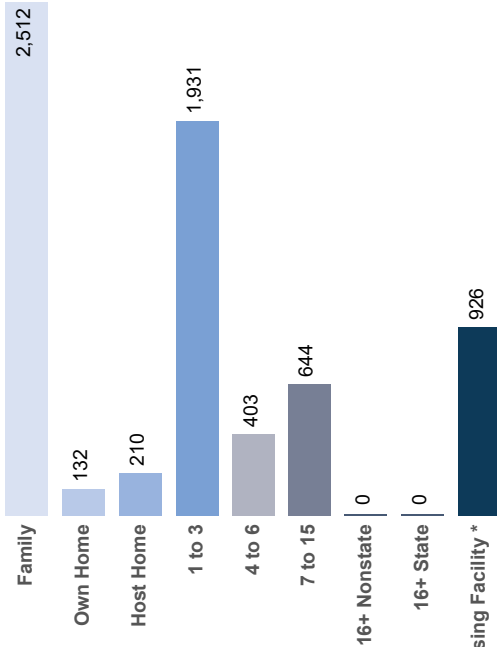


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					202	27	222	213	127	110	132
	Family				3,941	3,941	66	3,441	3,659	1,895	2,324	2,512
	Host Home				0	0	101	247	220	166	205	210
	1 to 3						975	1,202	1,715	2,110	2,047	1,931
	4 to 6						253	399	488	527	467	403
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	49	121	273	295	650	1,228	1,601	2,203	2,637	2,514	2,334
	7 to 15	61	183	256	585	712	795	897	907	816	709	644
	16+ Nonstate	159	169	139	0	31	32	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ State	1,836	1,470	1,308	1,258	800	633	214	173	0	0	0
	16+ Total	1,995	1,639	1,447	1,258	831	665	214	173	0	0	0
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				1,321	162	26	971	777	854	901	926
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	2,105	1,943	1,976	2,138	6,336	2,882	6,622	7,375	6,495	6,763	6,758
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **				1,171	1,171	214	807	2,372	2,901	2,975	3,186
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				6,136	13,379	23,518	44,111	48,505	51,517	50,434	54,844
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				49	79	92	109	118	116	129	120
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				56,475	75,694	101,021	113,534	162,893	19,232	127,455	78,035
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				32	19	14	5	5	1	0	0

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Alaska

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

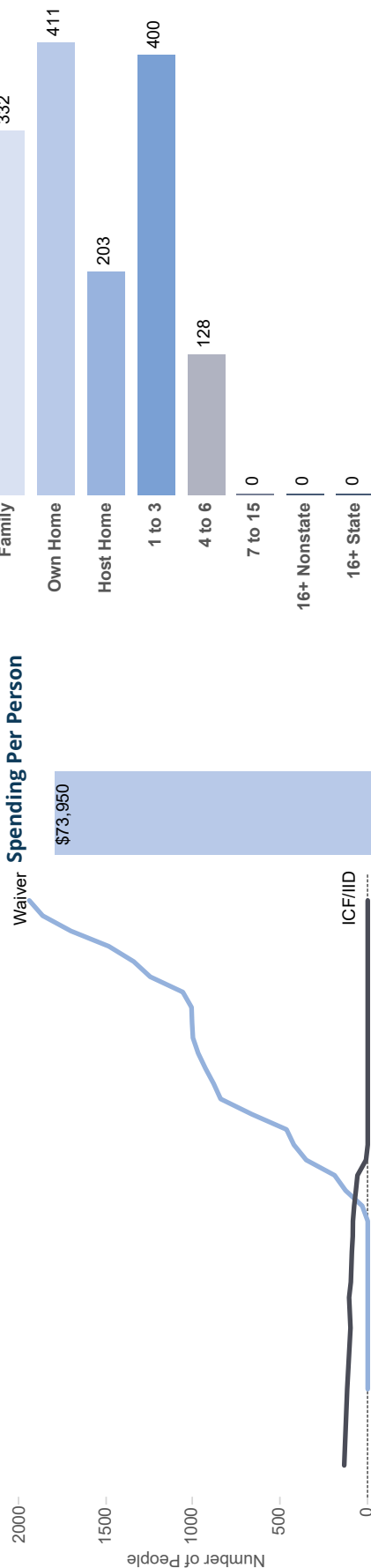


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

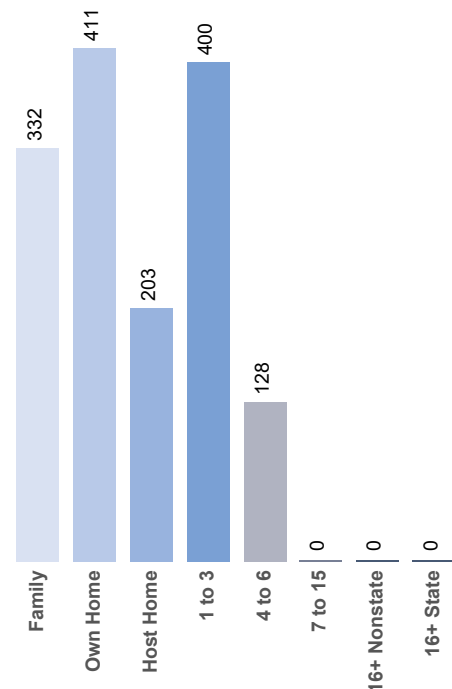


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

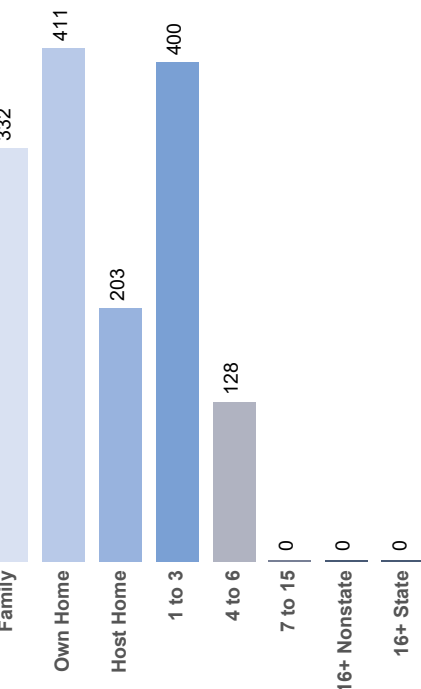


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					156	365	224	399	473	205	411
	Family					975	3,737	3,700	231	292	332	332
	Host Home					114	425	172	209	218	165	203
	1 to 3						285	239	234	300	200	400
Congregate Settings by size and type	4 to 6						145	201	106	128	150	128
	1 to 6		53	122	291	222	430	440	340	428	350	528
	7 to 15		17	38	45	37	25	0	5	0	50	0
	16+ Nonstate		68	0	23	0	0	0	11	0	15	0
	16+ State		105	88	60	51	19	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ Total		173	88	83	51	19	0	11	0	15	0
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				48	28	0	8	20	10	0	0
	State Psychiatric Facility				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	243	248	330	379	1,559	4,982	4,536	1,195	1,421	1,131	1,474
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					318	958	1,400	662	461	613	679
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				0	37,217	46,043	62,822	75,164	78,988	81,214	73,950
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				0	29	106	151	189	233	254	264
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				109,041	108,524	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				16	9	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Arizona

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

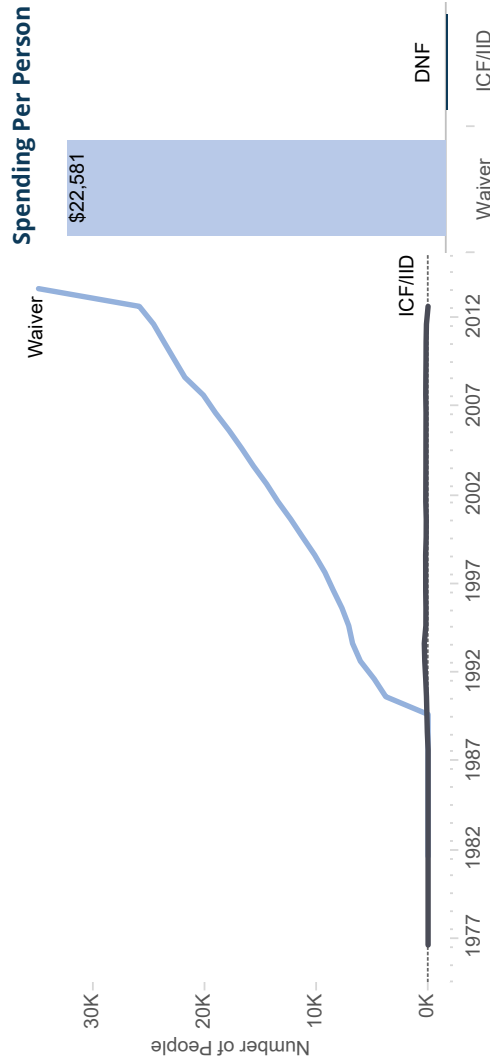


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

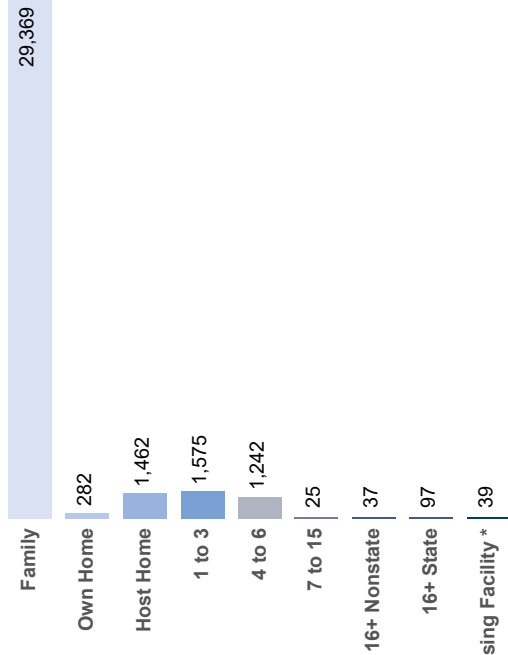


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person



Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					36	207	434	454	439	456	282
	Family					9,216	15,412	20,914	26,185	27,983	28,198	29,369
	Host Home					212	623	749	1,166	1,281	1,543	1,462
	1 to 3						721	1,342	1,422	1,463	1,494	1,575
	4 to 6						1,848	1,058	1,117	1,166	1,182	1,242
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6						2,569	2,400	2,539	2,629	2,676	2,817
	7 to 15					108	70	40	32	25	25	25
	16+ Nonstate					83	59	45	38	35	35	37
	16+ State					103	166	136	115	108	106	97
	16+ Total					186	225	181	153	143	141	134
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *					89	96	53	49	73	40	39
	State Psychiatric Facility					0	0	0	2	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	1,452	1,733	2,219	2,592	11,913	19,106	24,718	30,529	32,573	33,079	34,117
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					DNF	DNF	173	29	79	414	238
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person					21,112	24,579	25,541	26,632	26,030	27,305	22,581
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000					101	186	219	356	376	391	519
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *					33,590	90,542	98,237	DNF	220,223	DNF	DNF
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *					4	5	3	3	2	0	DNF

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Arkansas

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

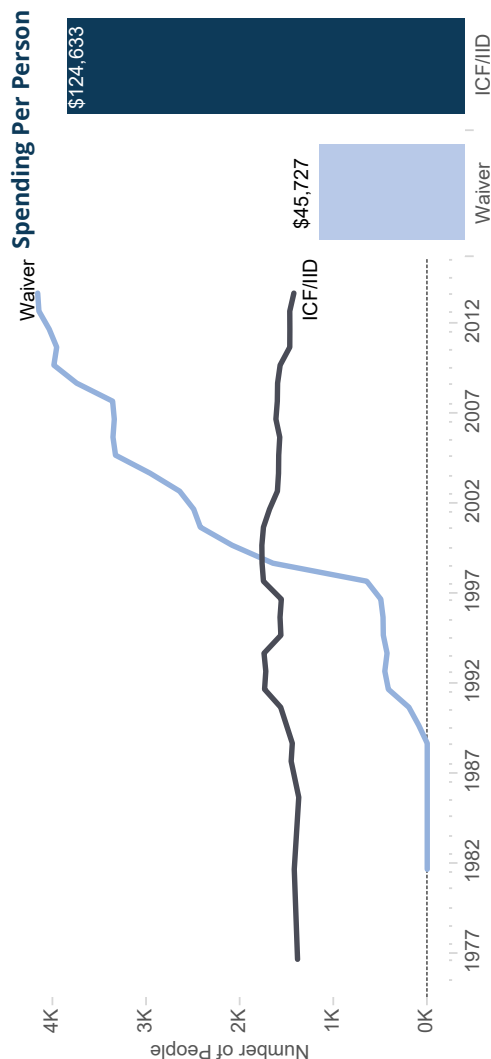


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

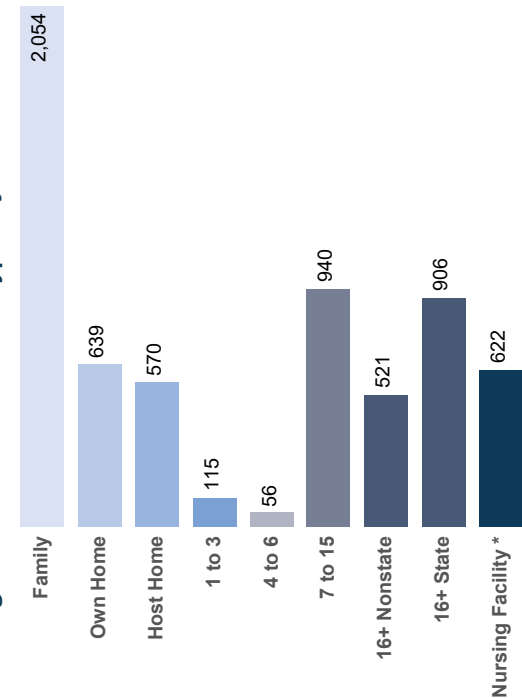


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

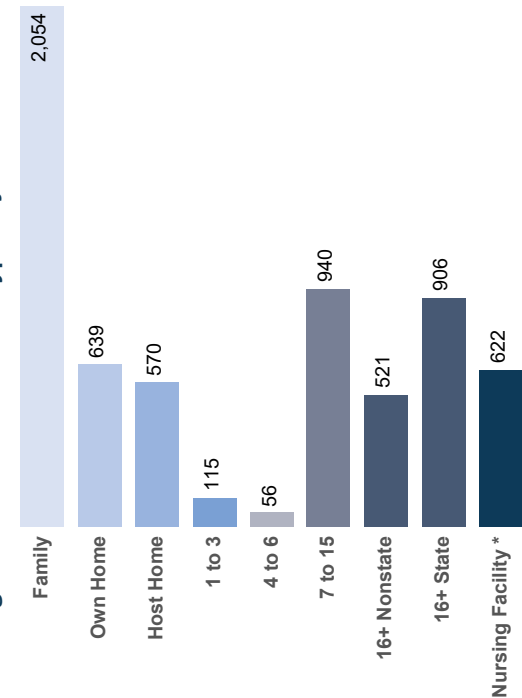


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					469	1,126	534	641	642	633	639
	Family					2,822	0	1,567	2,023	1,994	2,044	2,054
	Host Home					0	0	436	574	560	568	570
	1 to 3					16	16	184	113	111	112	115
	4 to 6					90	90	61	53	53	56	56
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		12	42	228	34	106	245	166	164	168	171
	7 to 15		134	148	773	823	873	835	865	867	936	940
	16+ Nonstate		85	151	138	224	523	512	552	553	527	521
	16+ State		1,682	1,354	1,265	1,272	1,228	1,068	1,052	951	934	906
	16+ Total		1,767	1,505	1,471	1,496	1,751	1,580	1,604	1,504	1,461	1,427
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				1,100	0	867	900	0	597	614	622
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	1,913	1,695	1,926	2,404	5,644	3,856	5,197	5,873	6,328	6,424	6,423
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					DNF	600	DNF	1,522	2,180	2,580	2,959
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				2,168	28,047	16,338	22,709	35,050	42,887	43,565	45,727
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				8	19	78	120	137	137	140	140
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				52,234	67,199	68,652	88,845	101,207	106,855	111,166	124,633
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				66	63	66	57	54	50	50	DNF

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

California

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

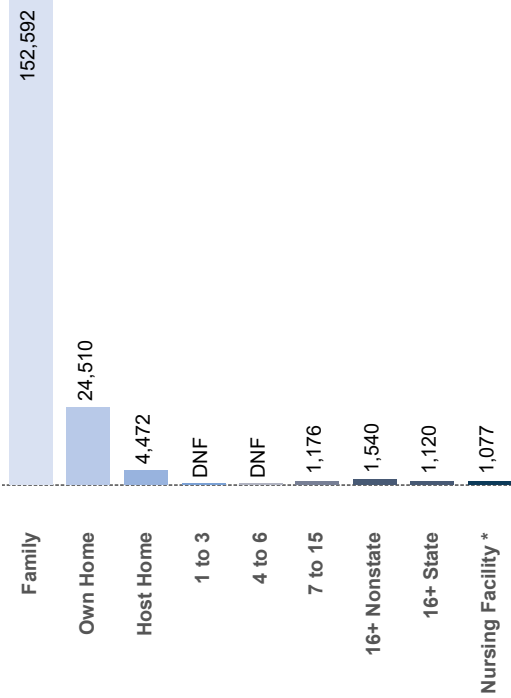
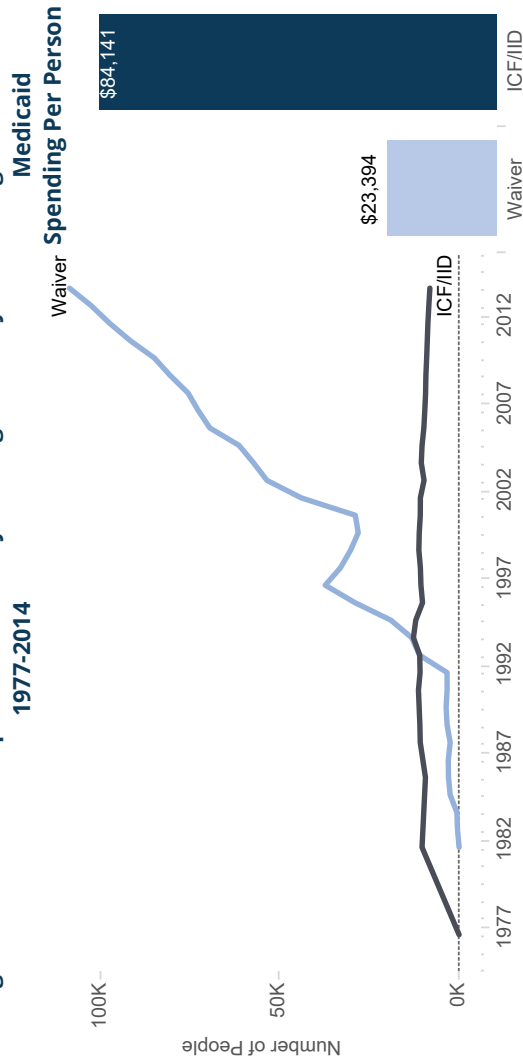


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home				9,843	14,318	17,671	21,627	23,097	23,097	23,763	24,510
	Family				118,989	111,311	149,386	133,809	140,887	145,176	152,592	
	Host Home				2	3,900	3,901	3,559	3,892	4,160	4,472	
	1 to 3				DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
	4 to 6				DNF	DNF	DNF	6,235	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
	1 to 6				6,942	8,759	14,502	17,046	21,539	23,994	25,487	25,487
Congregate Settings by size and type	7 to 15				1,947	2,592	3,347	3,074	2,433	1,229	1,152	1,181
	16+ Nonstate				7,553	7,791	4,174	5,639	4,566	3,237	2,488	1,625
	16+ State				9,737	7,924	6,880	6,692	4,581	3,850	1,682	1,540
	16+ Total				17,291	15,715	11,054	12,331	9,147	7,087	3,390	1,120
	Nursing Facility *				1,075	1,258	1,409	6,902	1,217	1,157	1,060	1,077
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	DNF	0	0	0
Non-DD Specific Settings	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	26,180	27,066	28,903	32,451	161,953	178,806	202,261	189,546	199,168	204,150	212,018
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **				DNF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Waiver Expenditures per Person				16,086	10,799	16,940	19,252	22,740	21,534	23,030	23,394
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				11	89	83	170	229	257	269	281
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				25,966	42,137	34,703	62,671	78,119	82,731	79,619	84,141
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				37	31	33	29	24	23	22	21

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Colorado

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

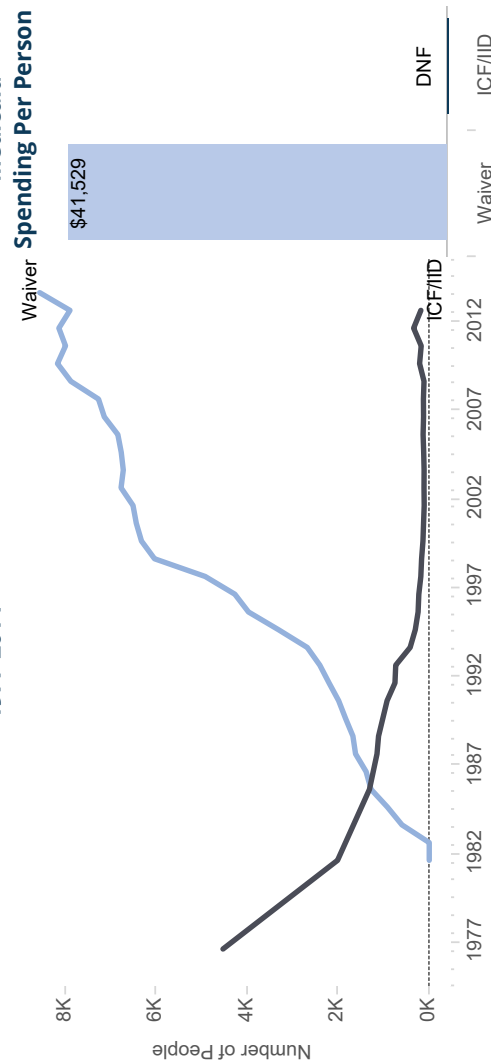


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

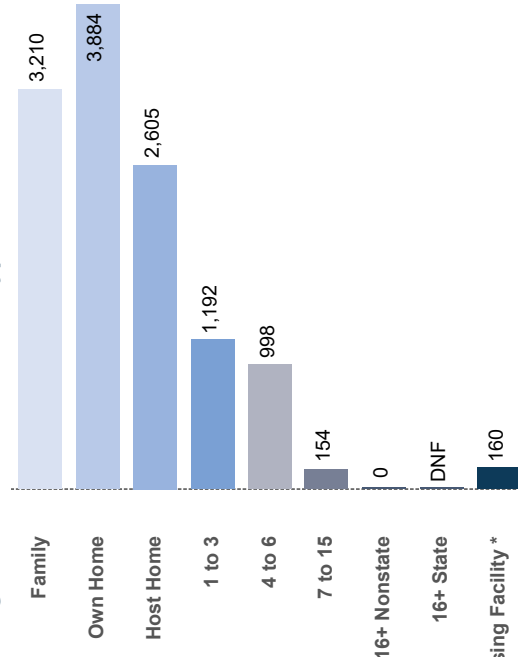


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					448	712	865	729	1,020	3,884	3,884
	Family					7,437	6,540	5,628	7,017	5,807	2,580	3,210
	Host Home					0	0	0	2,492	2,204	2,460	2,605
	1 to 3						2,288	33	DNF	2,118	937	1,192
	4 to 6						616	646	1,370	110	1,018	998
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		119	354	1,819	632	2,904	679	1,370	2,228	1,955	2,190
	7 to 15		421	1,345	910	593	456	499	203	207	166	154
	16+ Nonstate		572	696	280	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ State		1,539	1,264	386	197	122	105	67	296	168	DNF
	16+ Total		2,111	1,960	666	233	122	105	67	296	168	DNF
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				428	258	270	161	97	95	185	160
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	DNF	DNF	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	2,651	3,300	2,946	3,395	9,343	10,734	7,776	11,878	11,857	11,398	11,174
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					2,318	2,692	940	1,562	1,794	3,712	3,712
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				26,450	31,564	30,214	36,110	41,127	40,630	41,583	41,529
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				59	105	147	145	163	157	150	160
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				60,300	87,553	130,331	481,362	134,414	115,258	236,463	DNF
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				27	7	3	3	4	7	3	3

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Connecticut

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

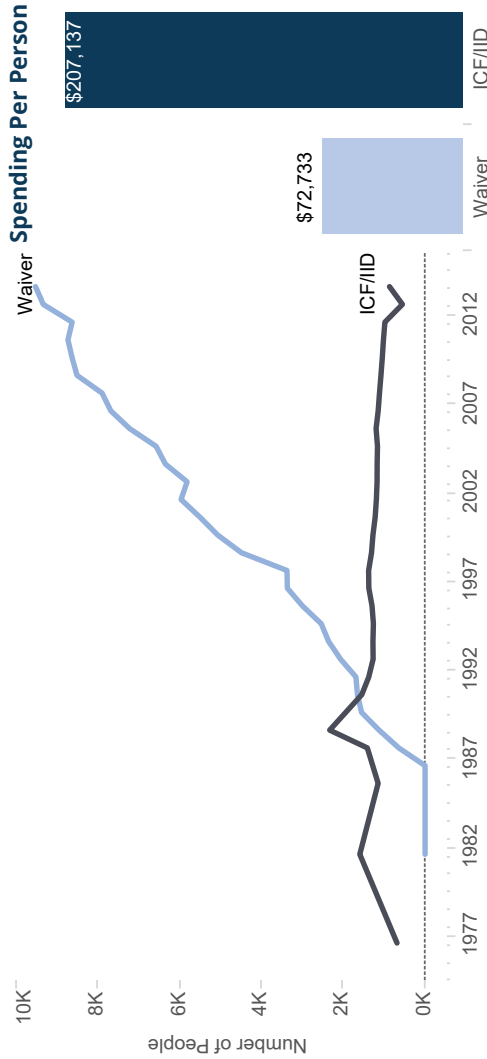


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

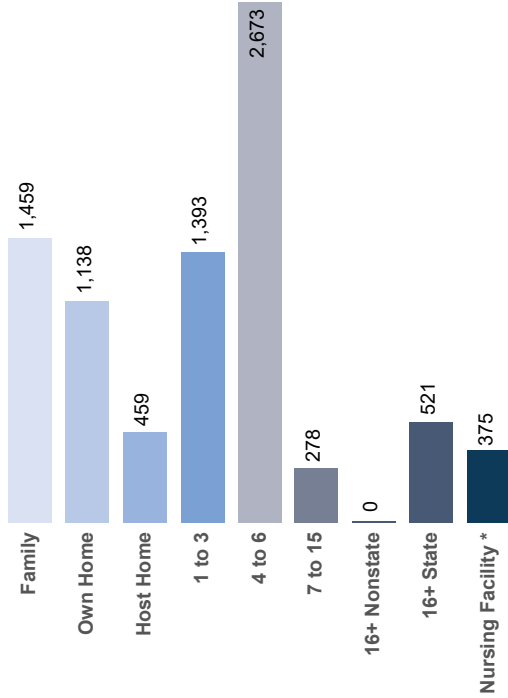


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

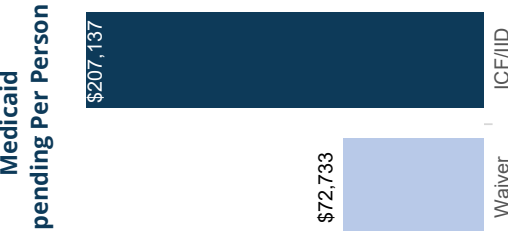


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					636	1,363	859	1,388	1,349	1,292	1,138
	Family				12,141	6,612	7,546	7,546	7,896	1,381	1,416	1,459
	Host Home				523	503	503	542	497	458	469	459
	1 to 3					622	742	742	1,293	1,431	1,330	1,393
	4 to 6					2,197	2,685	2,685	2,696	2,654	2,678	2,673
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	251	353	1,630	3,113	2,870	2,819	3,427	4,000	4,085	4,008	4,066
	7 to 15	364	540	806	570	383	452	472	354	338	288	278
	16+ Nonstate	507	444	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ State	3,374	3,216	2,298	1,652	1,209	988	839	686	612	552	521
	16+ Total	3,881	3,660	2,384	1,652	1,209	988	839	686	612	552	521
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				482	394	358	411	382	376	388	375
	State Psychiatric Facility				3	15	8	0	DNF	0	4	2
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	4,496	4,553	4,820	5,335	17,762	12,737	13,685	14,821	8,599	8,417	8,300
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					1,261	1,405	680	531	612	618	682
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				37,205	34,595	67,965	64,000	74,492	83,454	79,539	72,733
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				50	92	149	188	242	241	260	265
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				135,601	141,190	180,740	188,575	279,101	257,596	359,372	207,137
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				47	40	38	33	29	27	15	15

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Delaware

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

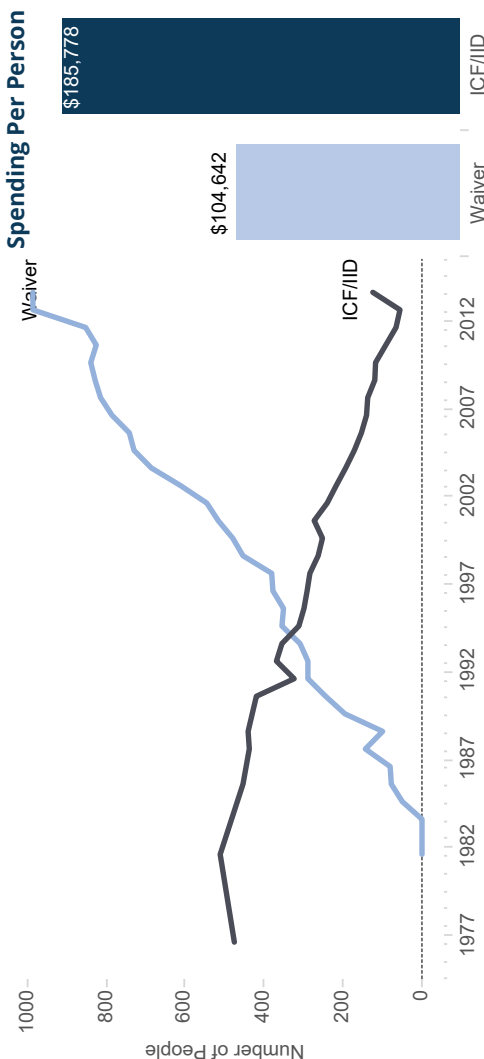


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

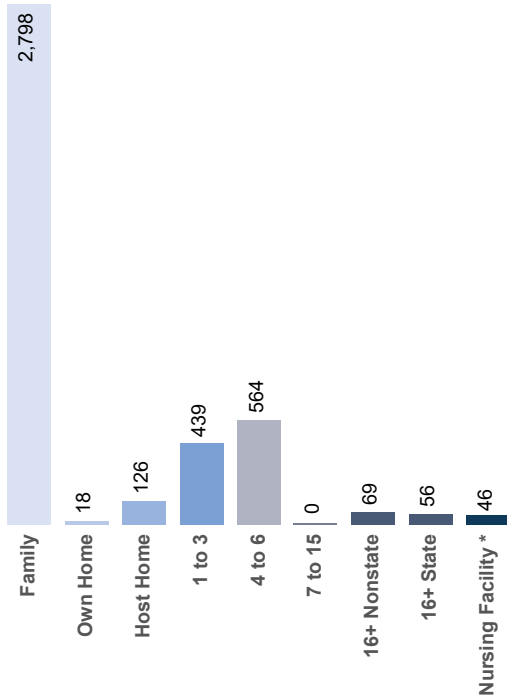


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					21	19	25	27	20	18	18
	Family					1,499	1,209	1,691	2,149	2,428	2,610	2,798
	Host Home					159	154	206	145	132	135	126
	1 to 3						160	207	259	283	443	439
	4 to 6						217	340	467	474	525	564
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	179	148	248	278	241	377	547	726	757	968	1,003
	7 to 15	9	10	49	89	31	0	0	0	23	0	0
	16+ Nonstate	76	93	0	0	0	0	61	48	69	66	69
	16+ State	546	513	383	332	291	253	111	70	66	61	56
	16+ Total	622	606	383	332	291	253	172	118	135	127	125
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility*				60	0	78	60	43	29	7	46
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	11	7	3	2	3
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	810	764	680	699	2,242	2,012	2,641	3,165	3,458	2,821	2,951
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver**				479	145	7	174	17	0	0	0
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				19,204	65,088	57,032	73,563	105,893	110,326	92,656	104,642
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				36	49	61	87	94	93	107	106
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person*				56,016	100,771	128,636	150,125	260,454	264,574	414,683	185,778
	ICF/IID per 100,000*				62	41	32	20	13	7	6	6

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

District of Columbia

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

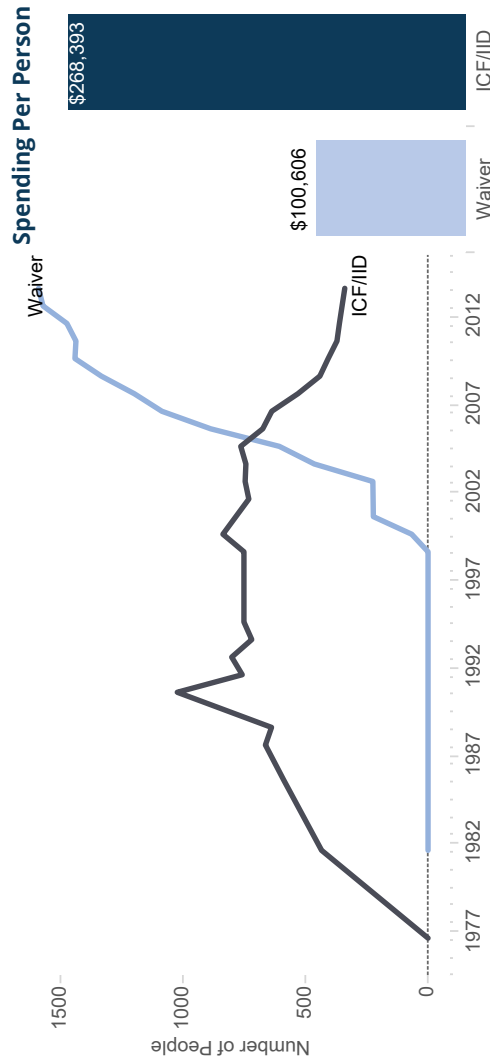


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

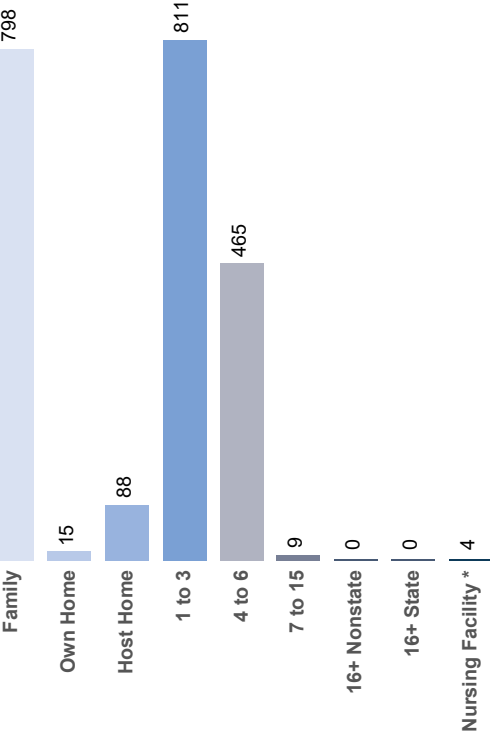


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

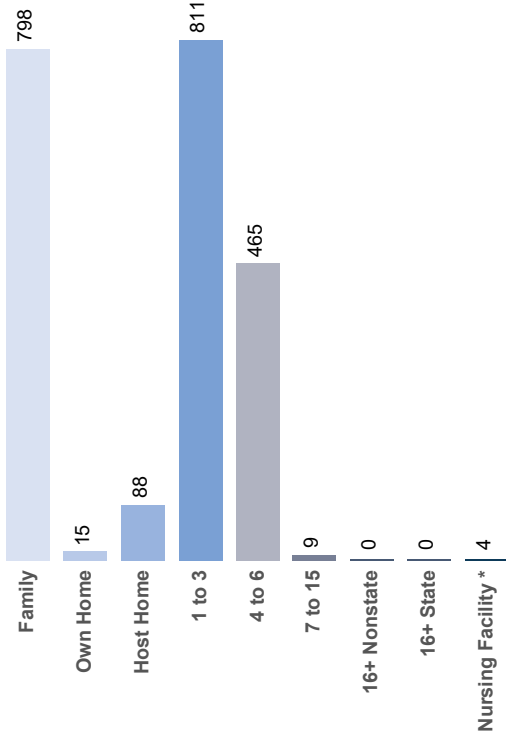


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					1	0	22	28	19	18	15
	Family				1,077	84	70	82	72	81	104	798
	Host Home						4	DNF	687	789	785	88
	1 to 3						601	DNF	487	489	471	811
	4 to 6						695	933	1,193	1,278	1,256	465
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	28	139	235	646	545	340	118	52	0	0	1,276
	7 to 15	0	76	235	304	374	0	0	0	0	0	9
	16+ Nonstate	37	60	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
	16+ State	923	611	258	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ Total	960	671	258	137	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				34	28	0	1	15	6	5	4
	State Psychiatric Facility				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	988	886	728	1,087	2,081	1,105	1,695	1,855	2,099	2,125	2,194
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					87	DNF	0	0	0	0	0
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				0	0	4,140	14,914	96,271	99,524	93,107	100,606
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				0	0	12	111	240	234	244	242
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				36,860	80,861	83,667	103,254	169,585	173,206	237,523	268,393
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				172	136	147	139	68	57	54	52

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Florida

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

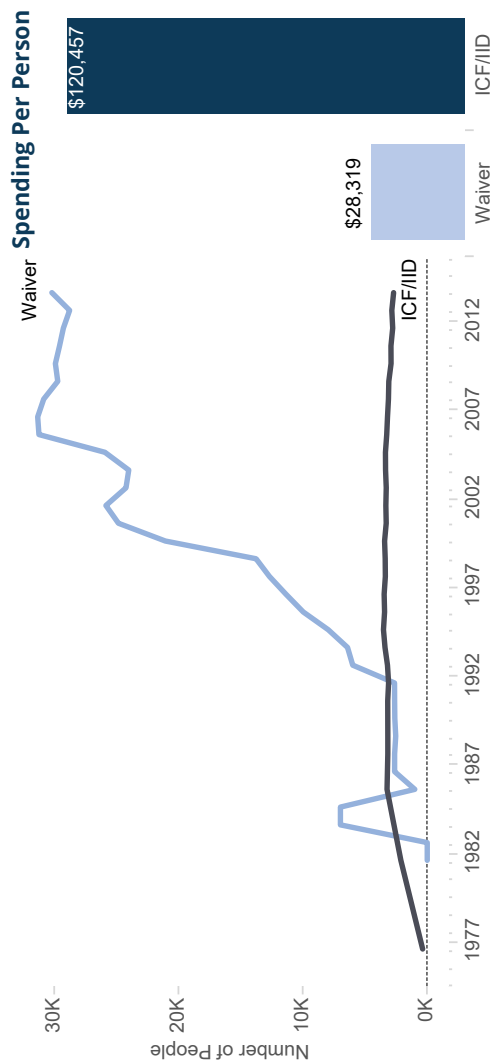


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

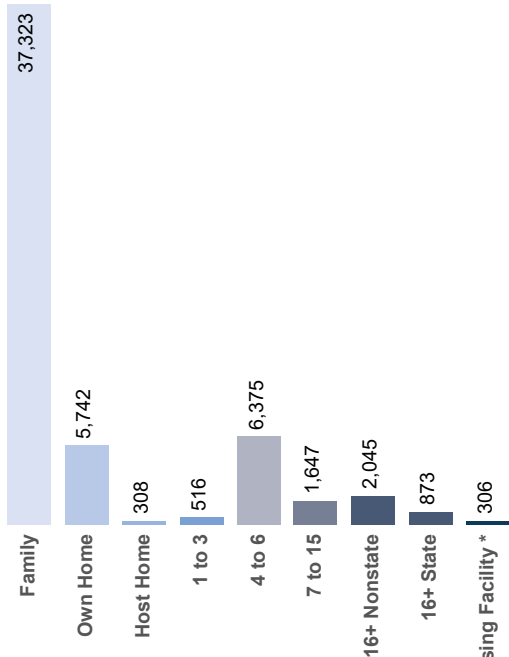


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home				1,937	2,602	3,127	4,012	5,326	5,883	5,872	5,742
	Family				25,973	19,417	31,173	36,218	37,082	37,424	37,424	37,323
	Host Home				DNF	DNF	0	0	DNF	7,254	323	308
	1 to 3				179	236	359	359	696	534	534	516
	4 to 6				3,309	4,515	5,704	6,063	6,343	6,198	6,198	6,375
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	791	937	593	1,987	2,602	3,482	4,751	6,063	7,039	6,732	6,891
	7 to 15	1,008	1,474	2,654	2,244	1,572	1,359	1,286	1,233	1,642	1,606	1,647
	16+ Nonstate	1,644	2,315	2,891	2,651	2,418	3,160	2,016	2,009	1,983	1,977	2,045
	16+ State	4,660	3,334	2,061	1,977	1,459	1,502	1,331	916	781	899	873
	16+ Total	6,304	5,649	4,952	4,628	3,877	4,662	3,347	2,925	2,764	2,876	2,919
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				212	212	191	284	309	308	336	306
	State Psychiatric Facility				4	0	0	0	0	28	35	28
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	8,103	8,060	8,199	8,859	DNF	32,047	44,569	DNF	62,118	55,204	54,214
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **				1,951	1,951	618	3,100	3,835	4,311	22,432	21,165
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				6,842	11,385	11,921	25,536	31,124	29,975	29,131	28,319
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				20	69	132	146	160	152	148	152
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				53,117	64,865	81,728	89,374	114,326	117,219	112,665	120,457
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				24	24	22	19	16	14	15	14

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Georgia

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

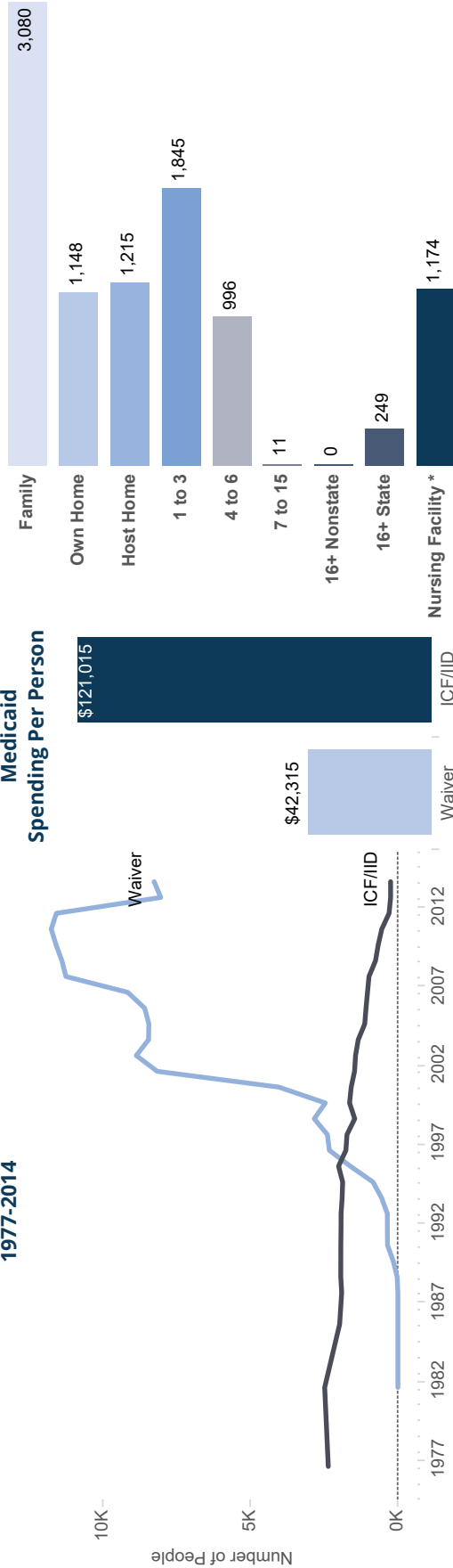


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					433	1,640	2,228	3,316	1,366	1,151	1,148
	Family					DNF	6,186	4,123	5,344	5,495	2,925	3,080
	Host Home					351	462	542	1,240	1,044	1,186	1,215
	1 to 3						630	1,004	1,155	DNF	1,805	1,845
	4 to 6						419	598	1,225	DNF	990	996
	1 to 6						1,049	1,602	2,380	DNF	2,795	2,841
Congregate Settings by size and type	7 to 15						0	0	0	DNF	11	11
	16+ Nonstate						110	110	0	DNF	0	0
	16+ State						1,909	1,190	751	300	293	249
	16+ Total						2,019	1,300	751	DNF	293	249
	Nursing Facility *						1,800	1,576	754	1,095	1,095	1,174
	State Psychiatric Facility						36	0	0	0	0	DNF
Non-DD Specific Settings	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known						10,982	9,795	13,031	11,414	9,456	9,696
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **						1,644	2,004	1,441	1,640	2,735	7,337
People with IDD in the System	Waiver Expenditures per Person						14,348	34,832	37,301	25,986	30,311	35,041
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000						5	23	30	93	120	117
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *						56,424	64,554	67,003	88,878	137,249	19,525
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *						29	28	20	12	7	3
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person						14,348	34,832	37,301	25,986	30,311	35,041
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000						5	23	30	93	120	117
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *						56,424	64,554	67,003	88,878	137,249	19,525
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *						29	28	20	12	7	3

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Hawaii

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

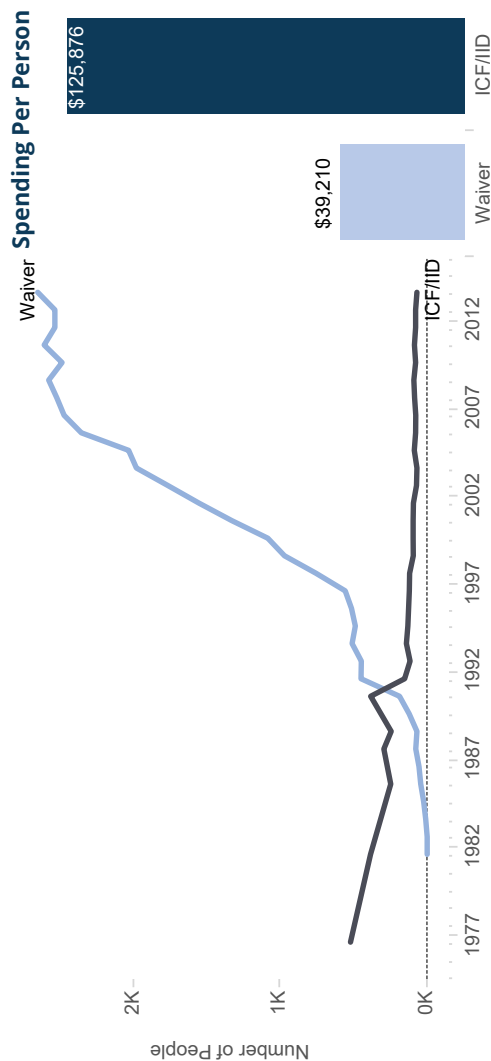


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

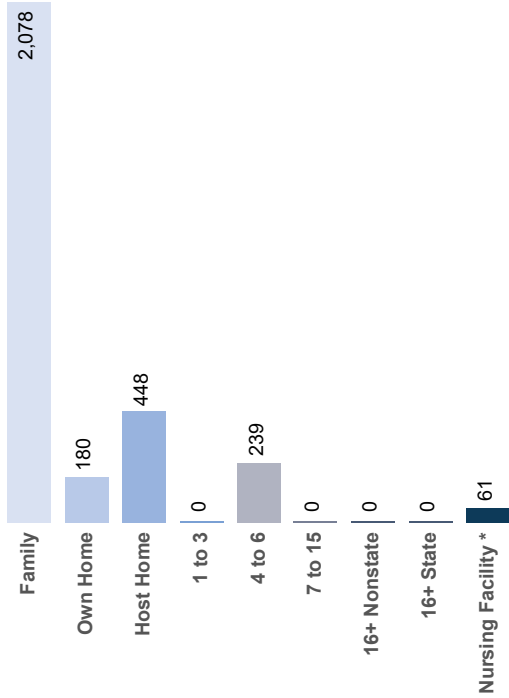


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					84	103	150	48	123	123	180
	Family					2,461	1,465	2,108	1,584	2,202	2,202	2,078
	Host Home					719	767	740	554	669	669	448
	1 to 3						569	3	3	0	0	0
	4 to 6						606	164	163	227	227	239
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6						1,175	167	166	227	227	239
	7 to 15						0	8	8	7	7	0
	16+ Nonstate						13	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ State						49	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ Total						63	0	0	0	0	0
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility*						55	103	87	53	61	61
	State Psychiatric Facility						0	0	0	0	0	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known						3,523	3,173	2,360	3,281	3,289	3,006
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver**						776	0	0	0	0	0
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person						16,148	23,175	21,120	35,279	40,452	39,210
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000						17	42	90	183	181	187
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *						19,406	86,778	83,079	97,790	97,653	125,876
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *						34	10	8	6	6	5

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Idaho

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

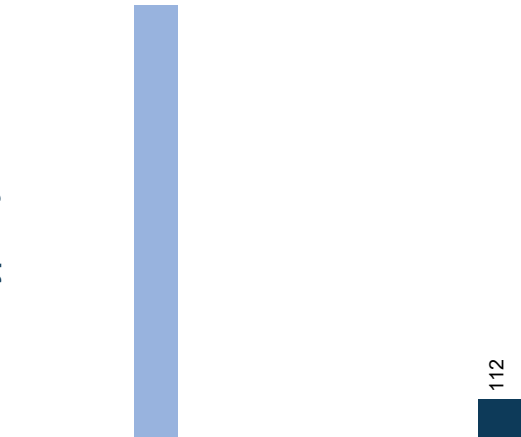
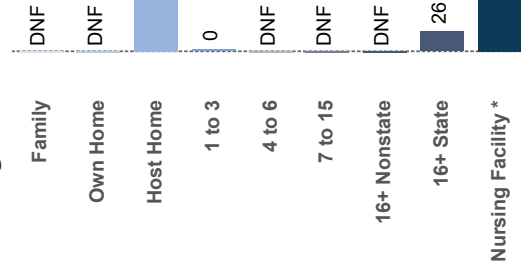
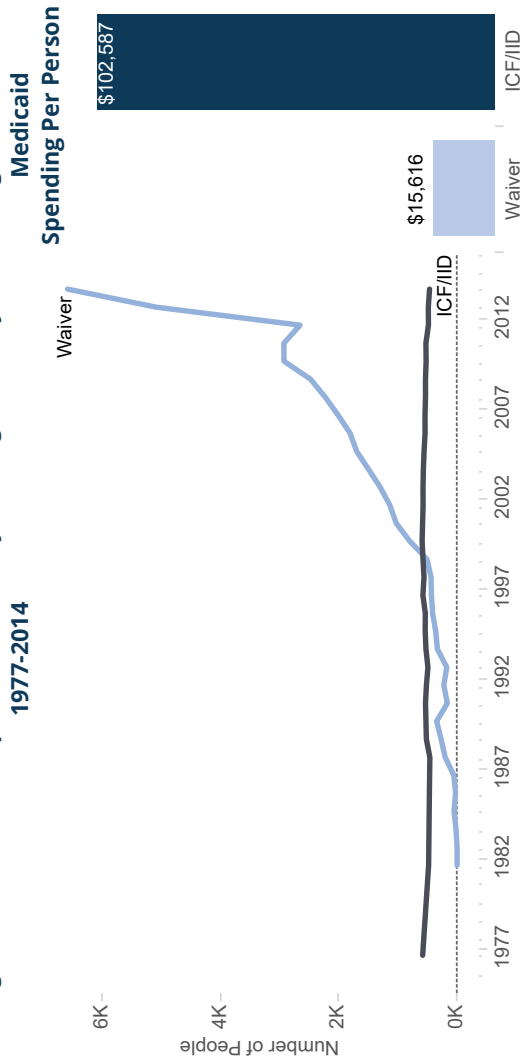


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					500	931	1,228	1,437	942	1,286	DNF
	Family					6,061	6,713	8,992	12,791	1,182	1,182	DNF
	Host Home					517	1,009	1,215	1,729	1,694	627	614
	1 to 3						41	38	23	0	4	0
	4 to 6						211	205	196	DNF	DNF	DNF
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		42	242	342	145	252	243	219	DNF	DNF	DNF
	7 to 15		76	531	475	521	481	507	515	DNF	DNF	DNF
	16+ Nonstate		244	58	477	319	326	190	399	94	DNF	DNF
	16+ State		453	263	172	123	110	90	62	47	46	26
	16+ Total		698	521	649	442	436	280	461	141	DNF	DNF
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *					39	28	125	233	49	98	112
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	DNF	0	0	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	816	860	1,294	1,466	8,186	9,822	12,465	17,152	4,595	3,920	7,355
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				13,018	18,831	20,324	29,689	33,827	DNF	14,858	15,616
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				16	35	62	119	187	DNF	316	404
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				63,995	75,272	89,883	97,655	126,447	37,585	99,877	102,587
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				51	46	46	39	33	30	30	29

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Illinois

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

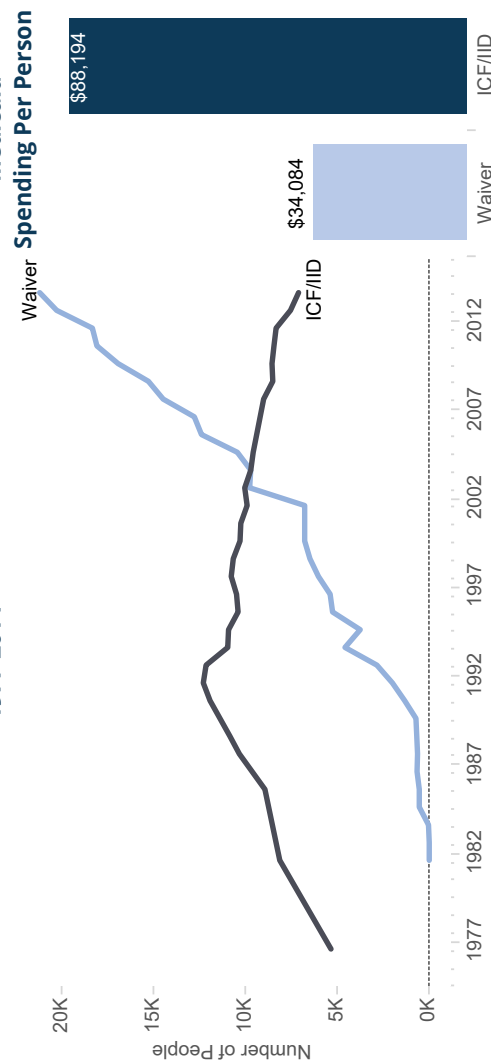


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

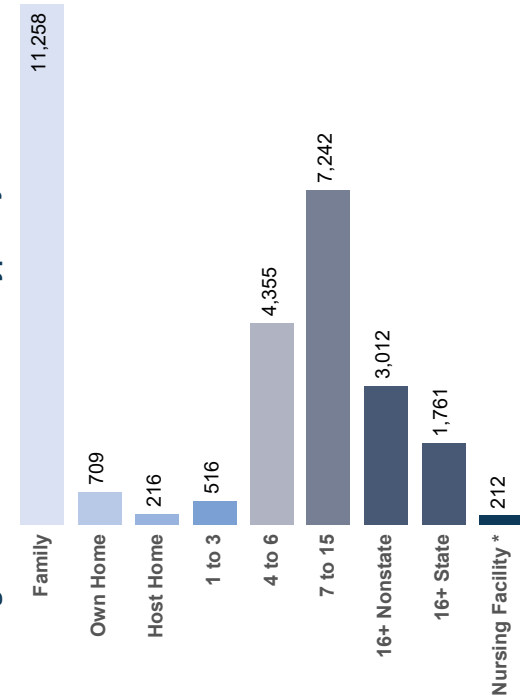


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

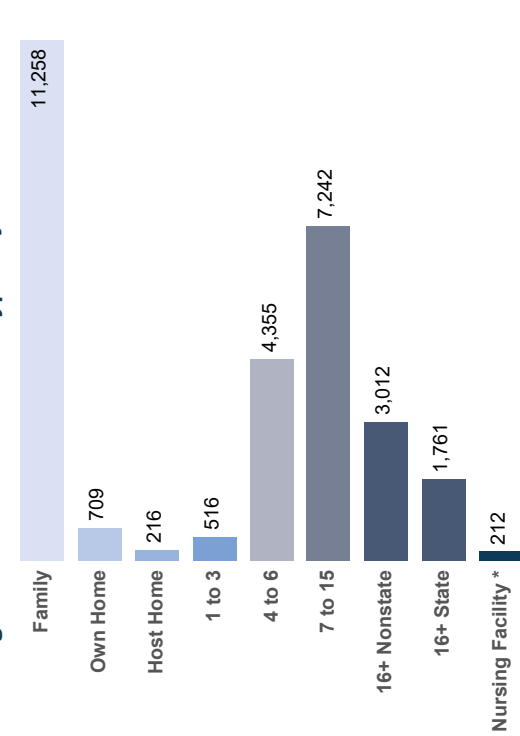


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					93	1,579	3,775	3,999	DNF	767	709
	Family					23,955	11,864	11,324	11,996	DNF	10,416	11,258
	Host Home					145	93	245	254	244	260	216
	1 to 3						659	76	155	403	470	516
	4 to 6						3,108	3,640	3,844	4,366	3,931	4,355
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6						3,677	3,716	3,999	4,769	4,401	4,871
	7 to 15						5,395	6,463	7,703	8,202	7,193	7,242
	16+ Nonstate						4,485	2,897	3,434	3,295	3,306	3,012
	16+ State						3,191	2,763	2,111	1,928	1,810	1,761
	16+ Total						7,676	6,660	5,545	5,223	5,116	4,773
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *						1,267	635	DNF	1,094	1,094	212
	State Psychiatric Facility						7	0	0	0	1	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known						30,284	31,183	33,496	30,173	29,248	29,281
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **						DNF	DNF	15,042	12,076	22,999	22,000
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person						20,657	34,341	31,002	32,223	31,335	34,084
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000						55	82	132	143	158	165
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *						62,968	71,743	74,255	82,468	75,714	88,194
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *						83	75	67	65	45	57

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Indiana

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

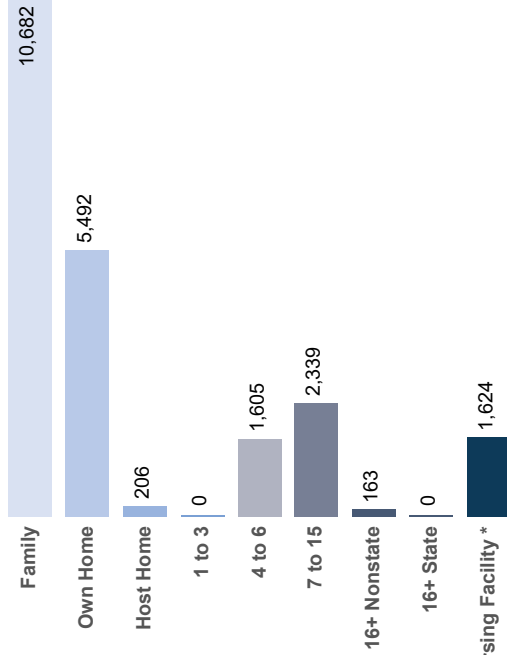
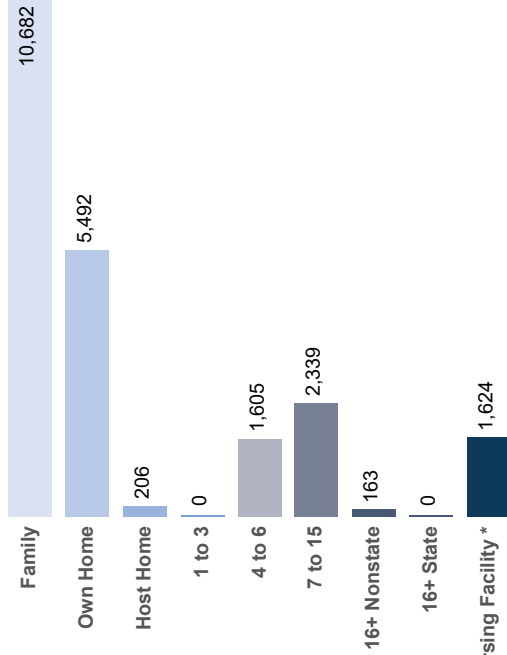
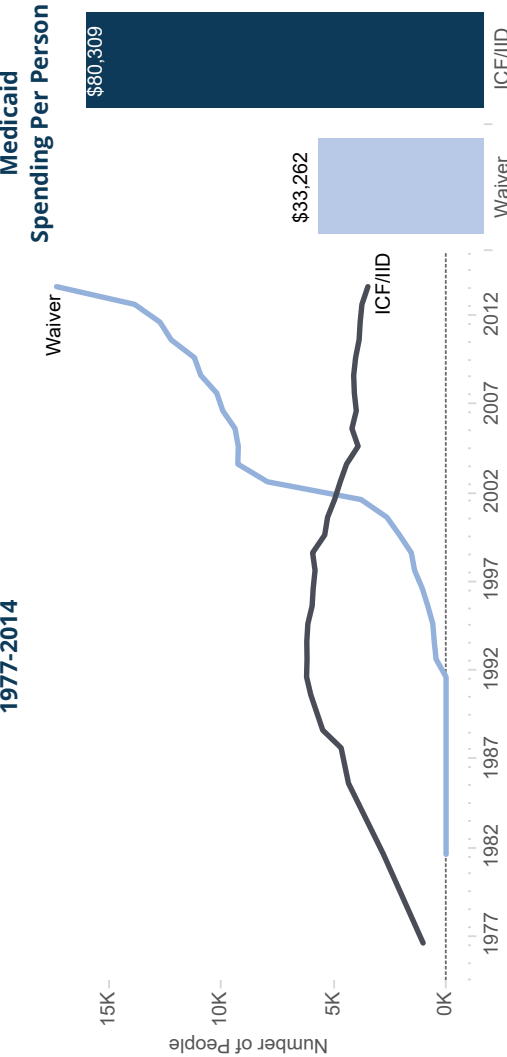


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					1,157	1,447	6,553	4,404	5,136	3,778	5,492
	Family					9,169	1,358	5,048	5,881	6,888	7,850	10,682
	Host Home					419	490	316	248	207	204	206
	1 to 3					0	0	0	479	0	0	0
	4 to 6					1,037	1,037	3,254	1,682	1,657	1,527	1,605
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		466	914	2,015	980	1,037	3,254	2,151	1,657	1,527	1,605
	7 to 15		172	243	1,609	2,424	2,754	0	2,525	2,447	2,554	2,339
	16+ Nonstate		780	843	892	984	835	321	318	290	272	163
	16+ State		3,439	2,388	1,756	1,244	797	415	192	0	0	0
	16+ Total		4,218	3,231	2,863	2,228	1,632	736	510	290	272	163
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				2,587	2,057	1,933	1,697	1,533	1,553	1,527	1,624
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	65	33	0	12	106	74	74
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	4,856	3,961	5,386	7,087	16,773	8,718	15,907	15,719	18,284	17,786	22,185
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **				2,067	DNF	DNF	DNF	17,142	DNF	5,109	3,533
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				0	28,752	42,563	40,755	45,301	38,321	38,372	33,262
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				0	14	34	148	173	196	212	264
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				32,930	50,668	47,659	80,963	77,683	77,926	77,526	80,309
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				108	102	89	63	62	59	57	54

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Iowa

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

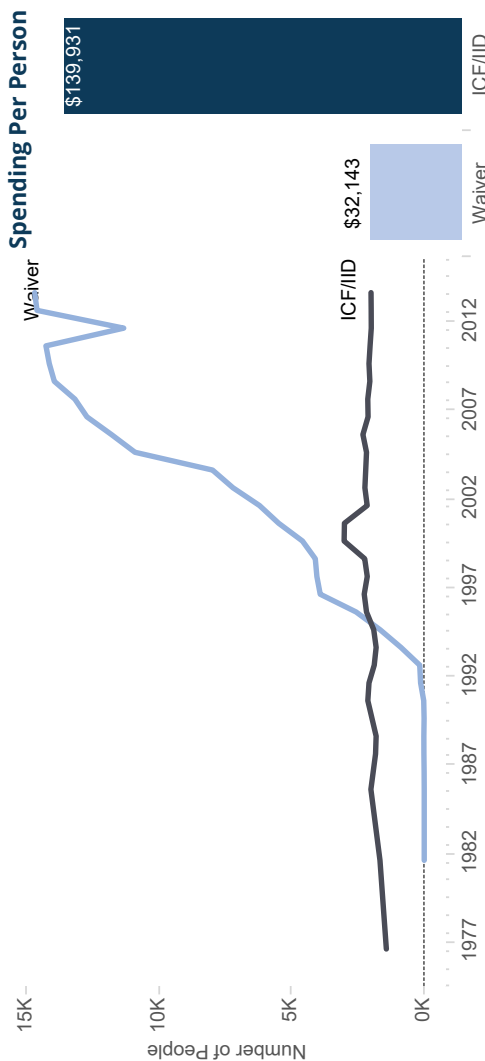


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

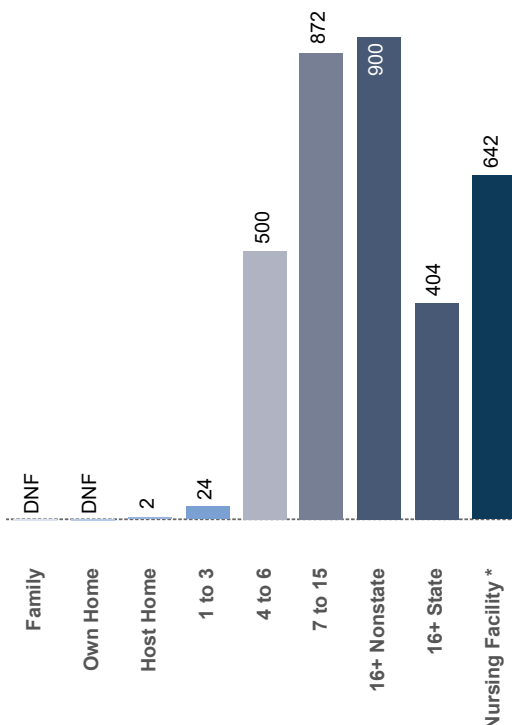


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home				1,860	1,629	1,126	DNF	380	467	493	500
	Family				1,571	1,994	1,132	694	380	485	511	524
	Host Home				1,956	2,551	725	1,060	798	920	908	872
	1 to 3				1,117	1,126	3,822	1,098	1,902	987	951	900
	4 to 6				2,625	1,041	673	626	503	444	429	404
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate	3,109	3,742	2,183	2,997	3,223	4,495	1,724	2,405	1,431	1,380	1,304
	16+ State				1,379	148	150	808	619	634	664	642
	16+ Total				6	197	65	0	0	0	0	DNF
	Nursing Facility *				6	197	65	0	0	0	0	DNF
	State Psychiatric Facility				6	197	65	0	0	0	0	DNF
Non-DD Specific Settings	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	3,499	4,541	3,353	6,428	17,439	11,011	12,495	14,860	14,838	3,468	15,896
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **				2,842	12,510	19,242	20,258	24,238	34,121	29,462	32,143
	Waiver Expenditures per Person				1	90	157	369	465	369	474	474
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				64,095	87,433	63,161	114,002	137,290	150,719	141,670	139,931
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				76	76	104	74	69	65	65	70
People with IDD in the System	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				76	76	104	74	69	65	65	70
	Waiver Expenditures per Person				2,842	12,510	19,242	20,258	24,238	34,121	29,462	32,143
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				1	90	157	369	465	369	474	474
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				64,095	87,433	63,161	114,002	137,290	150,719	141,670	139,931
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				76	76	104	74	69	65	65	70

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Kansas

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

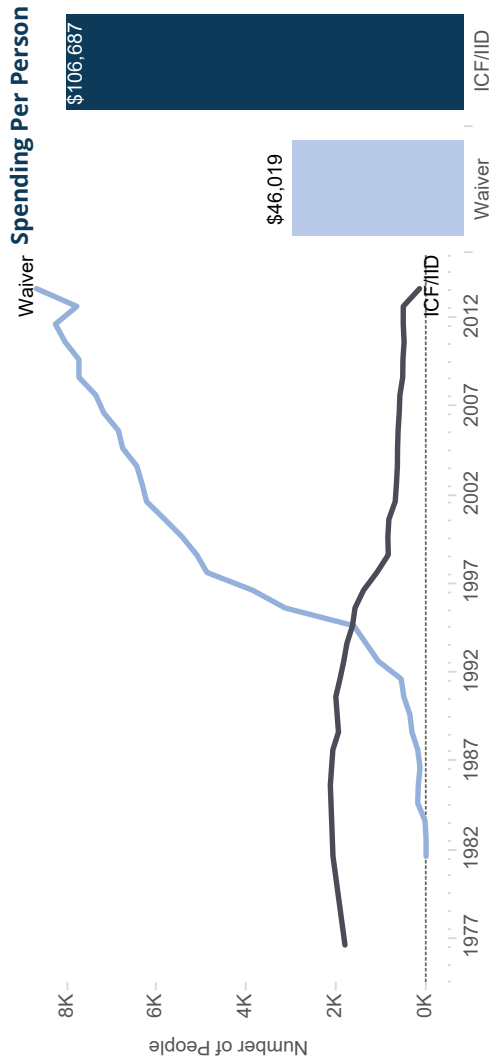


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

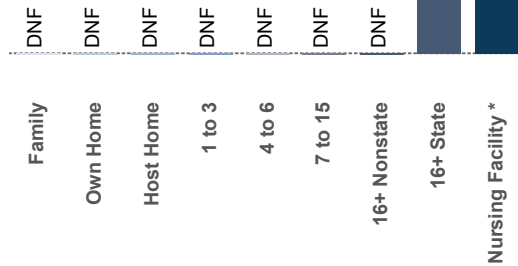


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					DNF	1,005	1,774	2,561	DNF	82	DNF
	Family					DNF	2,901	1,590	2,591	2,811	2,811	DNF
	Host Home					DNF	129	141	227	82	82	DNF
	1 to 3						1,359	1,873	650	1,910	DNF	DNF
	4 to 6						1,305	1,275	1,493	DNF	DNF	DNF
	1 to 6						2,664	3,148	2,143	DNF	DNF	DNF
	7 to 15						229	327	477	DNF	DNF	DNF
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate						201	60	0	0	DNF	DNF
	16+ State						389	367	347	334	327	319
	16+ Total						590	427	347	334	DNF	DNF
	Nursing Facility *						38	0	432	262	262	152
	State Psychiatric Facility						0	0	0	0	0	8
Non-DD Specific Settings	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known						7,518	7,407	8,346	9,045	8,743	8,659
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **						206	1,194	1,287	DNF	DNF	2,995
People with IDD in the System	Waiver Expenditures per Person						23,481	22,749	32,107	36,224	39,917	43,870
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000						20	120	202	272	287	269
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *						48,846	61,146	105,345	119,983	124,798	106,687
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *						81	60	32	18	DNF	5

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Kentucky

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

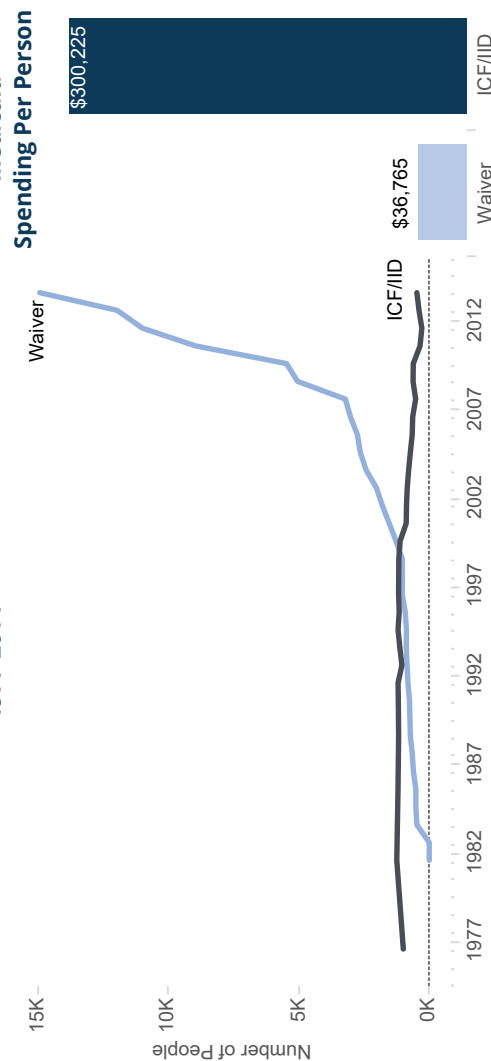


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

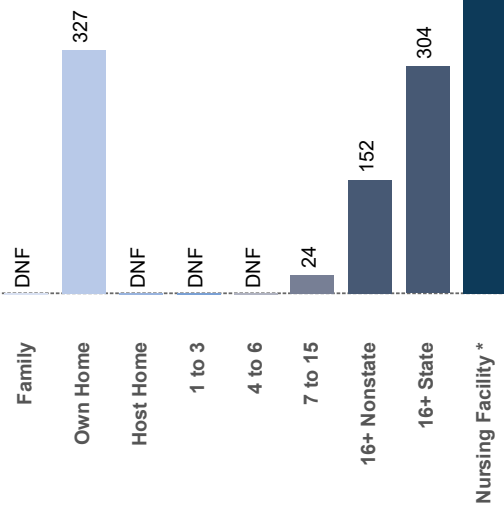


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					115	167	770	297	261	327	327
	Family				5,231	4,236	1,073	1,506	1,135	1,135	1,599	DNF
	Host Home				331	368	512	644	761	761	767	DNF
	1 to 3					691	1,850	2,275	2,372	2,547	2,547	DNF
	4 to 6					41	44	0	103	131	131	DNF
	7 to 15					556	732	1,894	2,275	2,475	2,678	DNF
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate				529	513	208	422	136	149	152	152
	16+ State				644	620	495	169	143	203	304	304
	16+ Total				1,173	1,133	703	591	279	352	456	456
	Nursing Facility*				0	1,640	450	850	273	191	647	647
	State Psychiatric Facility				5	0	0	0	0	0	151	DNF
	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known				2,141	7,640	6,910	5,066	5,337	5,190	6,065	7,153
Non-DD Specific Settings	Waiting for HCBS Waiver**				21,335	27,838	47,249	59,076	48,463	36,794	38,282	36,765
	Waiver Expenditures per Person				21	24	32	64	127	252	DNF	340
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				55,764	49,249	74,575	148,208	236,622	457,827	412,495	300,225
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				32	30	28	17	14	7	9	10
ICF/IID per 100,000 *												

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Louisiana

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

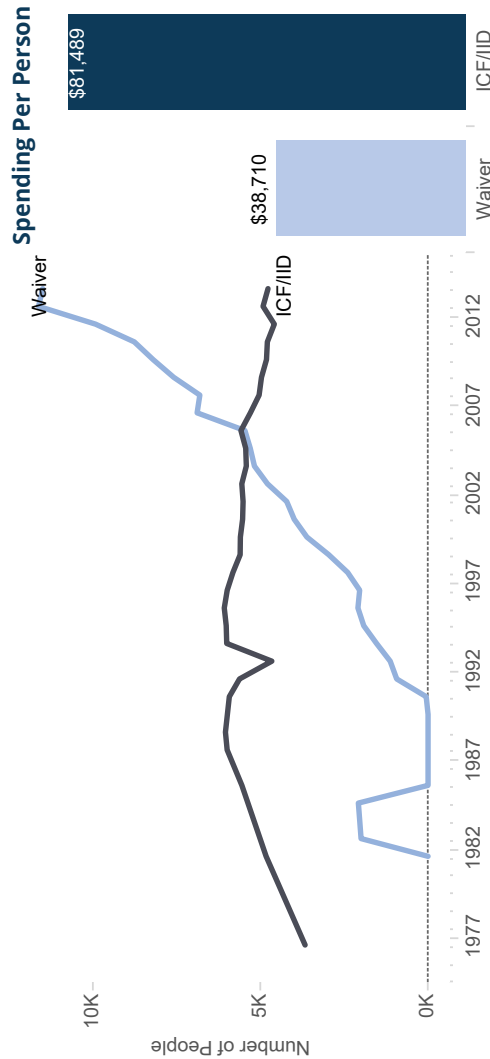


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

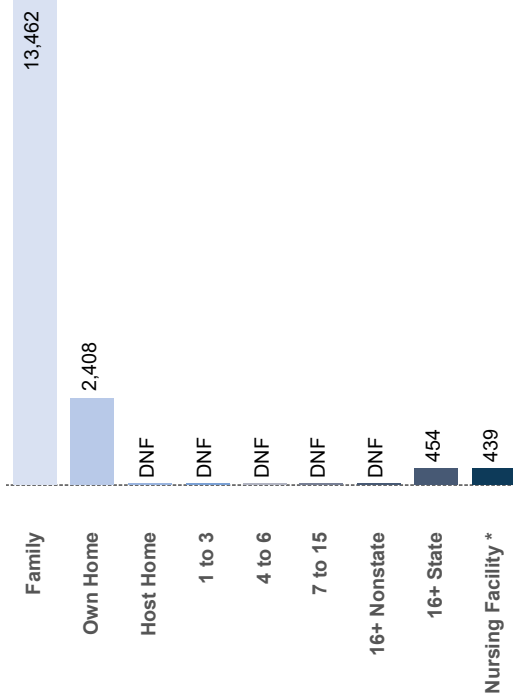


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					501	1,391	1,891	2,340	2,468	2,420	2,408
	Family				10,574	10,574	1,894	6,512	13,894	15,946	14,938	13,462
	Host Home				181	181	108	53	54	0	0	DNF
	1 to 3						0	37	0	0	0	DNF
	4 to 6						2,096	2,026	2,861	3,035	1,728	DNF
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		39	914	2,224	2,493	2,096	2,063	2,861	3,035	1,728	DNF
	7 to 15		112	291	222	1,187	779	1,030	346	181	1,675	DNF
	16+ Nonstate		1,052	1,271	3,010	1,617	1,002	945	507	549	933	DNF
	16+ State		3,246	3,514	2,408	2,031	1,743	1,525	1,124	839	468	454
	16+ Total		4,298	4,785	5,418	3,648	2,745	2,470	1,631	1,388	1,401	DNF
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				1,252	1,267	1,109	677	382	511	549	439
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	16	16	2	2
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	4,449	5,055	5,641	7,864	18,584	9,013	14,019	21,126	23,545	22,713	21,103
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					2,254	530	DNF	DNF	DNF	10,756	12,906
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				3,643	20,174	26,281	45,489	48,370	40,901	38,769	38,710
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				1	48	81	118	182	216	252	248
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				39,948	51,437	61,822	77,963	97,633	100,133	79,065	81,489
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				140	139	126	121	107	100	107	104

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Maine

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

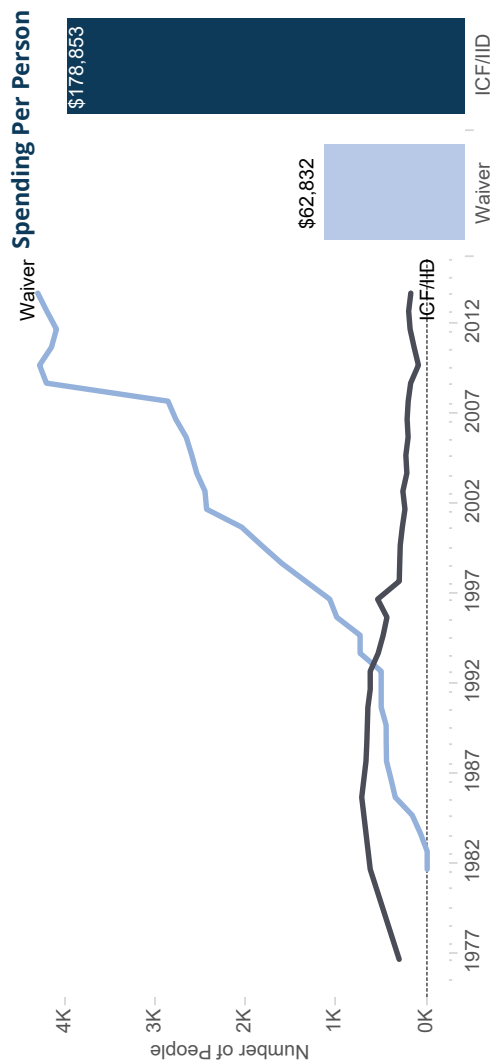


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

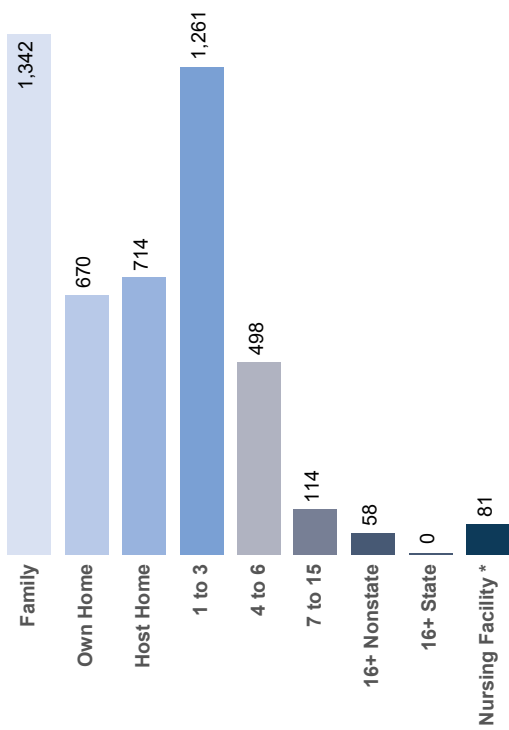


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					105	1,000	568	303	541	400	670
	Family					2,699	2,000	599	387	1,563	1,575	1,342
	Host Home					584	1,850	728	418	793	753	714
	1 to 3						960	939	1,201	1,304	DNF	1,261
	4 to 6						309	996	657	775	DNF	498
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		429	524	1,259	399	1,269	1,935	1,858	2,079	DNF	1,759
	7 to 15		75	179	187	310	330	202	65	116	DNF	114
	16+ Nonstate		508	397	307	130	78	49	32	117	DNF	58
	16+ State		481	364	265	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ Total		989	761	572	149	78	49	32	117	DNF	58
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				190	45	0	112	72	49	200	81
	State Psychiatric Facility				2	0	0	0	0	3	0	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	1,493	1,464	1,873	2,018	4,246	6,527	4,081	3,063	5,261	5,290	4,773
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					DNF	494	105	337	85	725	957
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				24,558	15,600	59,074	74,951	71,657	70,976	78,360	62,832
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				41	81	144	197	323	309	317	324
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				83,983	106,171	118,477	236,310	623,838	225,031	171,104	178,853
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				53	36	23	18	7	14	15	13

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Maryland

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

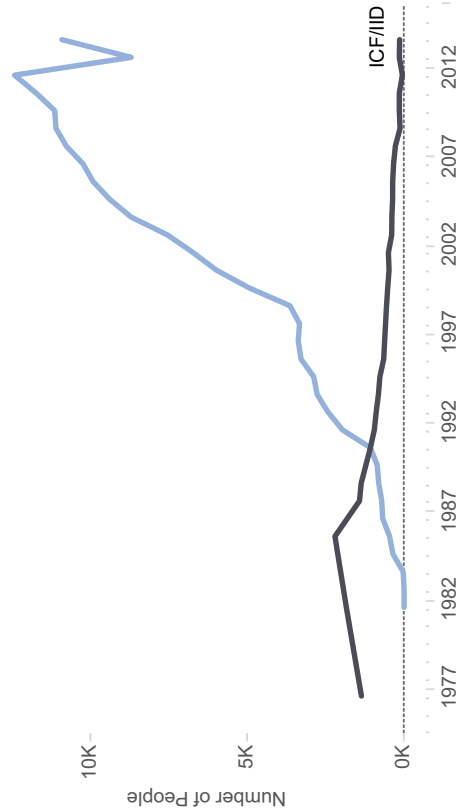


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

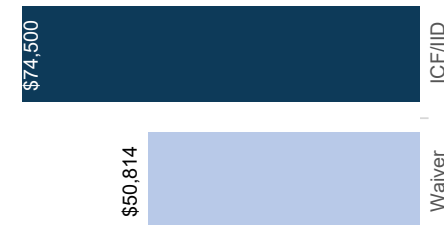


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

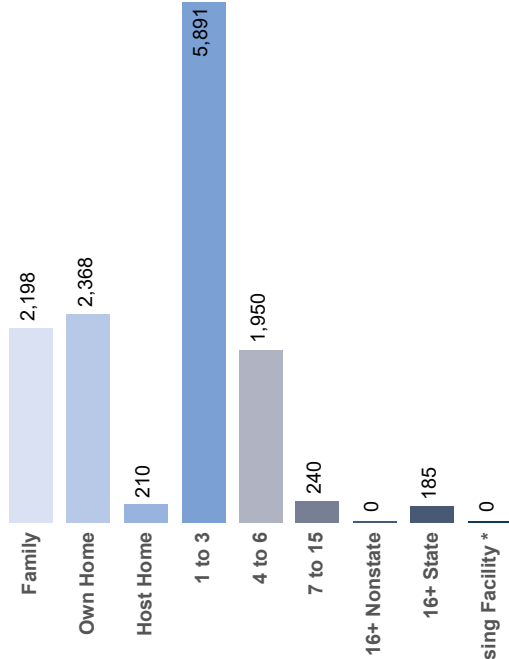


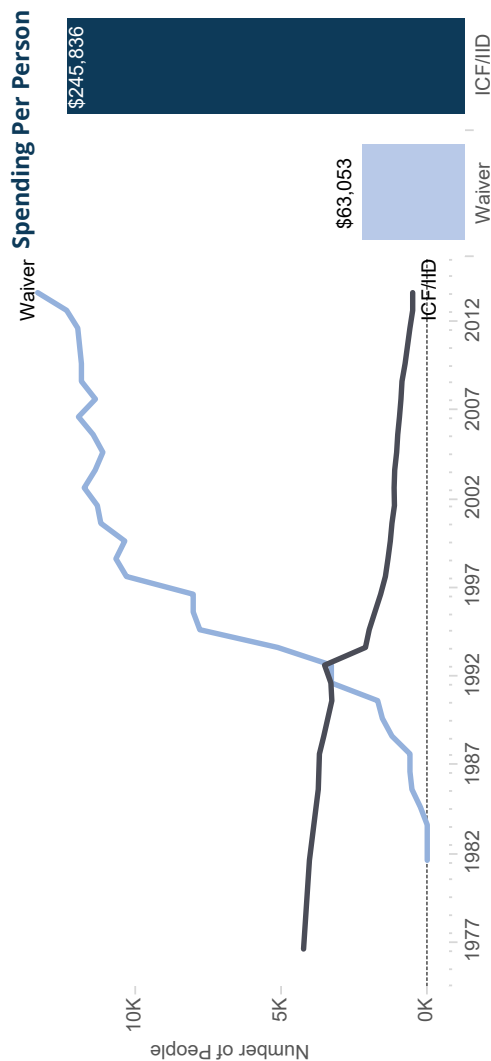
Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					290	290	1,509	1,747	2,014	2,195	2,368
	Family					9,256	4,329	2,139	2,228	2,215	2,215	2,198
	Host Home					292	176	251	216	208	213	210
	1 to 3						2,285	2,819	3,544	3,660	5,936	5,891
	4 to 6						1,393	1,663	1,629	1,757	1,853	1,950
	1 to 6						3,678	4,482	5,173	5,417	7,789	7,841
	7 to 15						385	313	256	236	219	240
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate						74	25	0	0	0	0
	16+ State						525	367	144	54	277	185
	16+ Total						599	392	144	54	277	185
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *						121	843	DNF	241	0	0
	State Psychiatric Facility						8	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known						9,457	9,086	9,764	10,385	12,908	10,850
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **						DNF	7,710	2,770	4,065	5,276	5,660
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person						39,722	39,535	52,511	55,000	30,035	50,814
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000						22	65	194	212	148	184
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *						58,134	89,130	163,291	DNF	DNF	74,500
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *						22	13	7	3	DNF	DNF

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014



Massachusetts

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

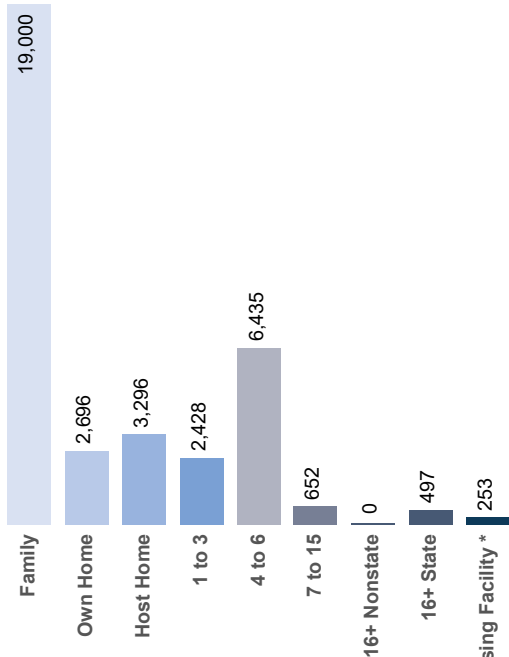


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home				1,119	DNF	1,912	1,308	2,114	638	2,696	2,696
	Family						16,700	19,665	19,916	21,000	19,000	19,000
	Host Home				469		1,133	934	1,569	2,807	9,447	3,296
	1 to 3						1,463	1,725	1,447	DNF	2,430	2,428
	4 to 6						4,126	5,334	5,024	DNF	6,435	6,435
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	282	911	1,104	3,440	3,250	5,589	7,059	6,471	7,809	8,865	8,863
	7 to 15	1,012	1,129	2,658	1,661	1,364	740	885	1,188	799	652	652
	16+ Nonstate	813	751	63	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
	16+ State	5,616	3,931	3,367	2,694	1,824	1,293	1,075	786	580	516	497
	16+ Total	6,429	4,682	3,430	2,694	1,824	1,293	1,092	786	580	516	497
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				1,600	1,828	1,499	1,056	712	367	253	253
	State Psychiatric Facility				8	0	0	0	0	0	0	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	7,723	6,722	7,192	7,795	DNF	27,367	30,943	32,044	34,000	41,429	35,259
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **				2,170	2,227	372	0	DNF	0	0	0
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				33,546	30,946	40,860	55,719	56,241	DNF	39,426	63,053
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				28	134	163	174	181	180	319	198
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				101,183	145,936	165,906	203,152	49,492	21,483	245,836	245,836
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				55	30	20	16	12	9	7	7

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Michigan

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

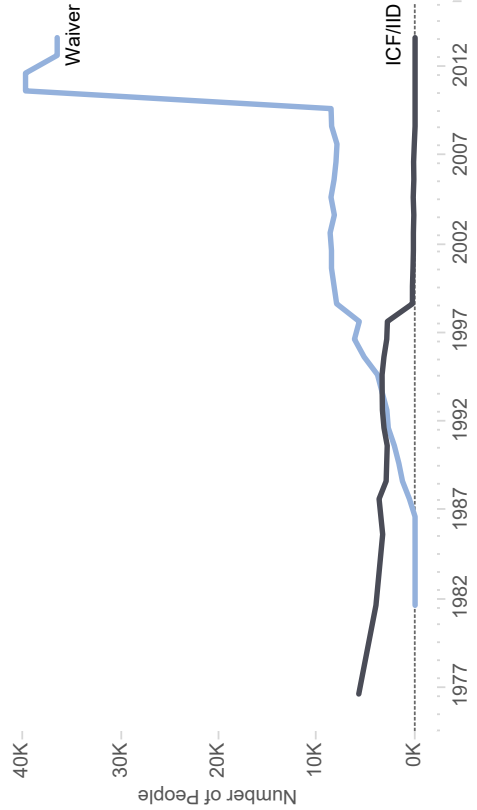


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person



Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

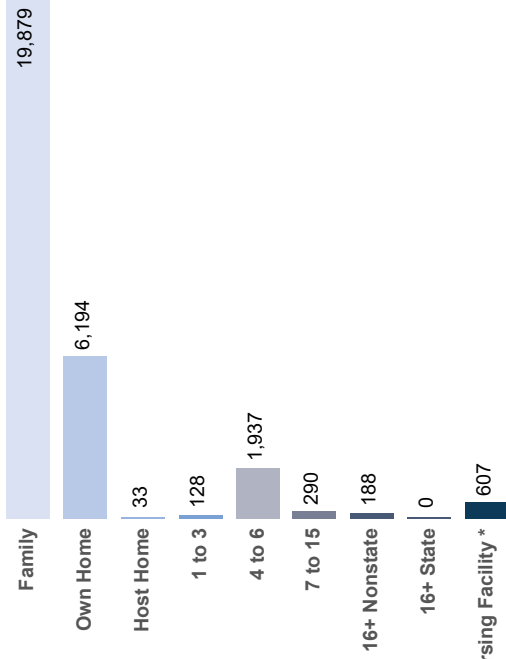


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					926	1,760	2,612	6,319	7,571	6,412	6,194
	Family					DNF	DNF	9,421	19,431	25,772	20,431	19,879
	Host Home					1,890	1,196	766	564	600	177	33
	1 to 3					0	0	DNF	1,110	DNF	492	128
	4 to 6					6,469	6,469	DNF	7,439	DNF	3,634	1,937
	1 to 6					8,741	8,741	10,729	8,549	DNF	4,126	2,065
	7 to 15					0	0	0	1,904	DNF	640	290
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate					0	0	0	754	DNF	341	188
	16+ State					346	269	190	0	0	0	0
	16+ Total					346	269	190	754	DNF	341	194
	Nursing Facility *					748	902	357	509	609	609	607
Non-DD Specific Settings	State Psychiatric Facility					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	1,306	3,529	4,934	8,526	DNF	DNF	23,718	37,521	47,546	32,736	35,767
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					DNF	DNF	0	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person					27,632	31,304	38,448	48,974	DNF	32,363	32,363
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000					23	54	81	85	403	370	369
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *					116,394	145,936	109,363	0	0	0	0
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *					30	33	2	0	0	0	0

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Minnesota

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

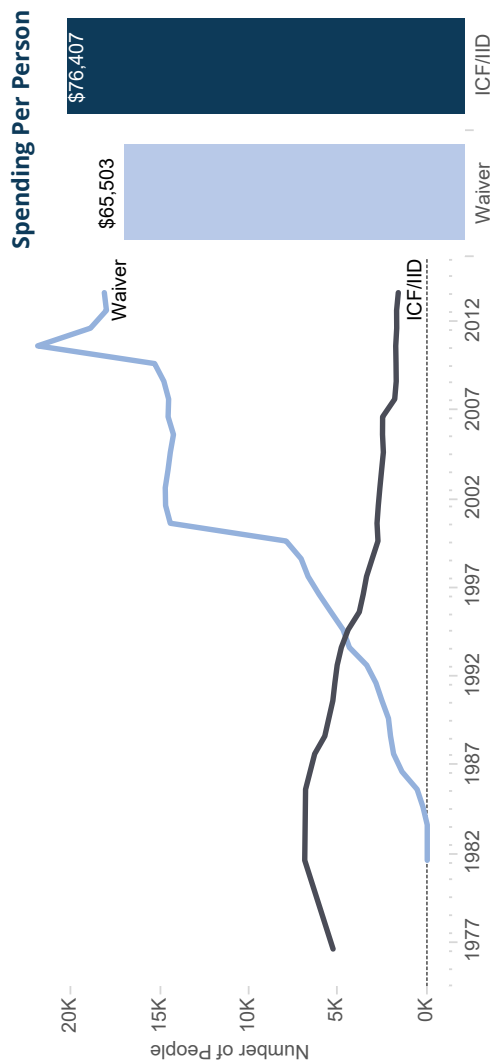


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

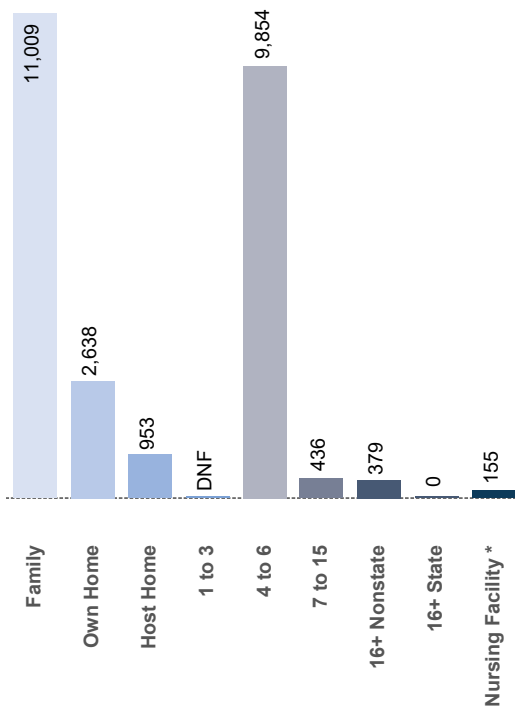


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					881	2,310	2,092	2,418	1,384	2,716	2,638
	Family					16,111	8,088	15,231	14,678	10,332	11,003	11,009
	Host Home				525	1,890	1,175	1,507	922	1,438	1,168	953
	1 to 3						651	833	1,067	DNF	DNF	DNF
	4 to 6						5,848	6,909	8,800	DNF	DNF	9,854
	1 to 6		286	2,627	4,504	6,087	6,499	7,742	9,867	DNF	DNF	9,879
	7 to 15		911	2,390	1,853	1,674	1,225	1,027	589	DNF	DNF	436
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate		1,916	2,119	1,879	1,075	722	810	372	DNF	DNF	379
	16+ State		3,069	2,417	1,148	345	48	28	29	0	0	0
	16+ Total		4,985	4,612	3,027	1,420	770	838	401	DNF	DNF	379
	Nursing Facility *				827	1,144	491	246	218	218	154	155
Non-DD Specific Settings	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	6,182	7,069	8,789	9,909	28,063	20,067	28,437	28,875	25,586	31,174	25,453
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					1,064	1,277	3,855	3,243	2,718	3,630	3,575
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				31,103	39,695	51,362	58,640	65,005	64,076	64,252	65,503
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				58	116	162	282	290	353	333	333
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				50,162	44,404	75,212	69,387	96,195	87,415	71,034	76,407
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				120	82	56	48	33	32	32	31

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Mississippi

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

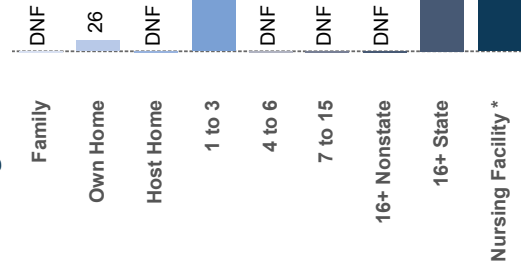
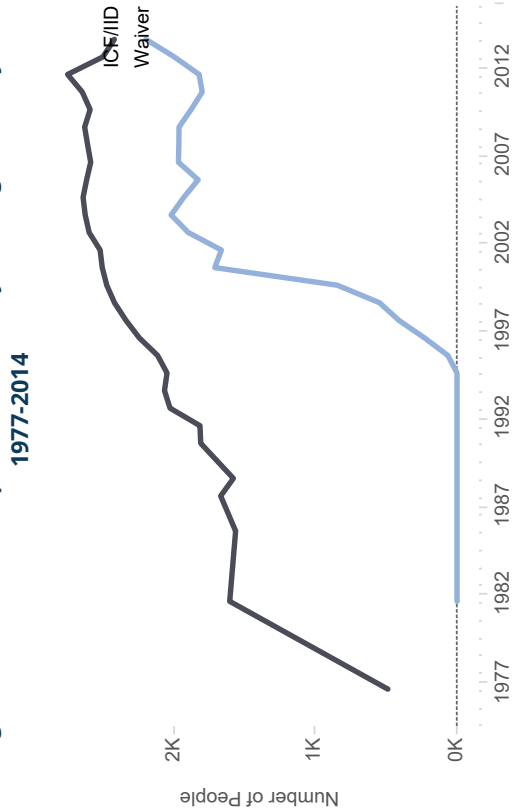


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					121	93	127	60	15	26	26
	Family					2,838	157	1,378	1,693	1,087	1,680	DNF
	Host Home					0	0	0	0	0	0	DNF
	1 to 3					166	166	437	309	184	254	285
	4 to 6					141	141	123	80	128	158	DNF
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	17	67	205	310	346	307	560	388	312	412	DNF
	7 to 15	102	210	112	115	292	617	718	682	652	605	DNF
	16+ Nonstate	388	645	605	585	625	630	669	712	732	732	DNF
	16+ State	1,666	1,756	1,522	1,496	1,424	1,409	1,367	1,324	1,441	1,212	1,139
	16+ Total	2,055	2,201	2,127	2,081	2,049	2,039	2,036	2,036	2,173	1,944	DNF
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				300	0	321	172	140	140	371	346
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	2,174	2,478	2,444	2,506	5,646	3,213	4,819	4,859	4,396	5,038	4,990
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				0	397	5,202	18,814	18,869	DNF	24,558	31,502
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				0	24	47	66	84	DNF	67	74
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				23,736	48,710	63,611	78,761	103,469	97,753	112,743	118,589
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				70	79	87	91	64	93	60	57

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Missouri

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

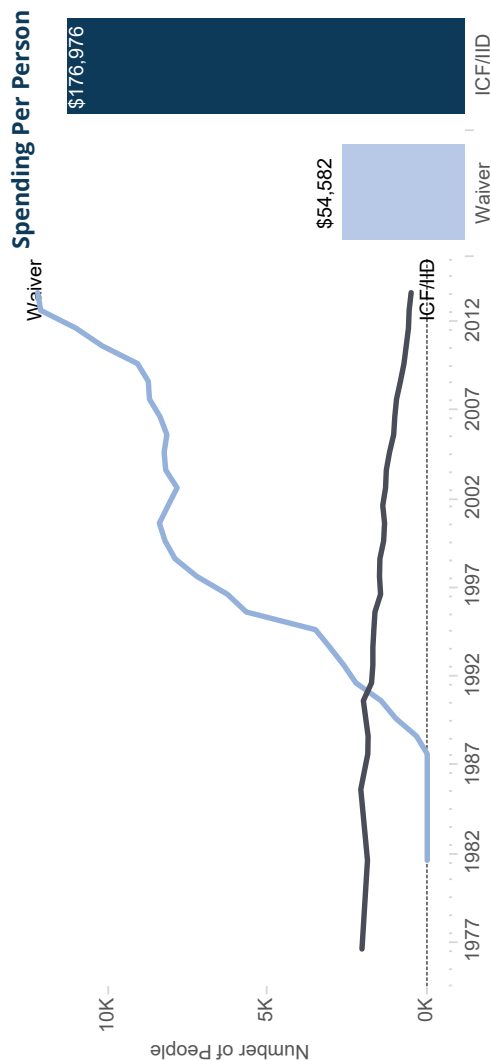


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

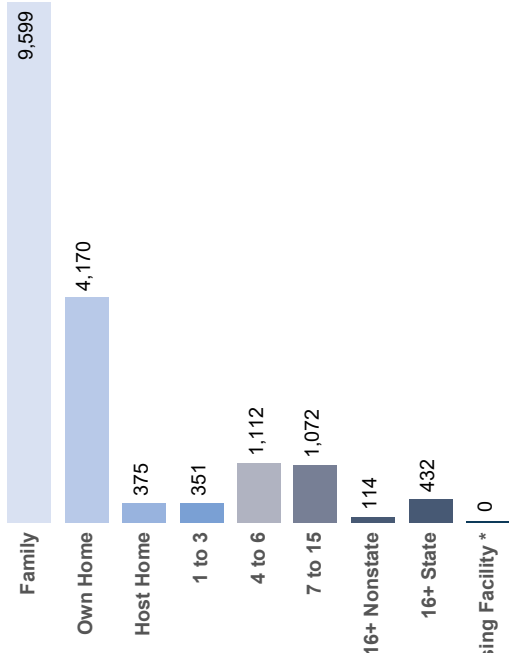


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home				2,024	2,024	2,270	2,391	3,230	3,984	4,131	4,170
	Family				10,907	10,907	8,582	7,644	6,199	8,089	8,955	9,599
	Host Home				138	138	85	41	19	20	208	375
	1 to 3						263	492	422	468	355	351
	4 to 6						778	330	1,276	1,156	1,197	1,112
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6						1,041	1,313	1,698	1,624	1,552	1,463
	7 to 15						1,231	1,224	976	1,108	1,126	1,072
	16+ Nonstate						471	252	119	113	112	114
	16+ State						1,278	1,099	647	510	463	432
	16+ Total						1,749	1,351	766	623	575	546
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *						152	878	DNF	1,045	1,078	0
	State Psychiatric Facility						43	69	425	376	259	253
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known						14,958	13,964	12,888	16,869	17,884	17,478
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **						574	491	206	200	1,113	898
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person						19,541	24,139	50,864	48,362	50,223	54,582
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000						44	107	153	183	201	202
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *						51,212	94,255	183,157	183,845	171,805	176,976
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *						39	31	25	10	9	8

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Montana

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority
1977-2014

Figure 2: 2014
Medicaid
Spending Per Person

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

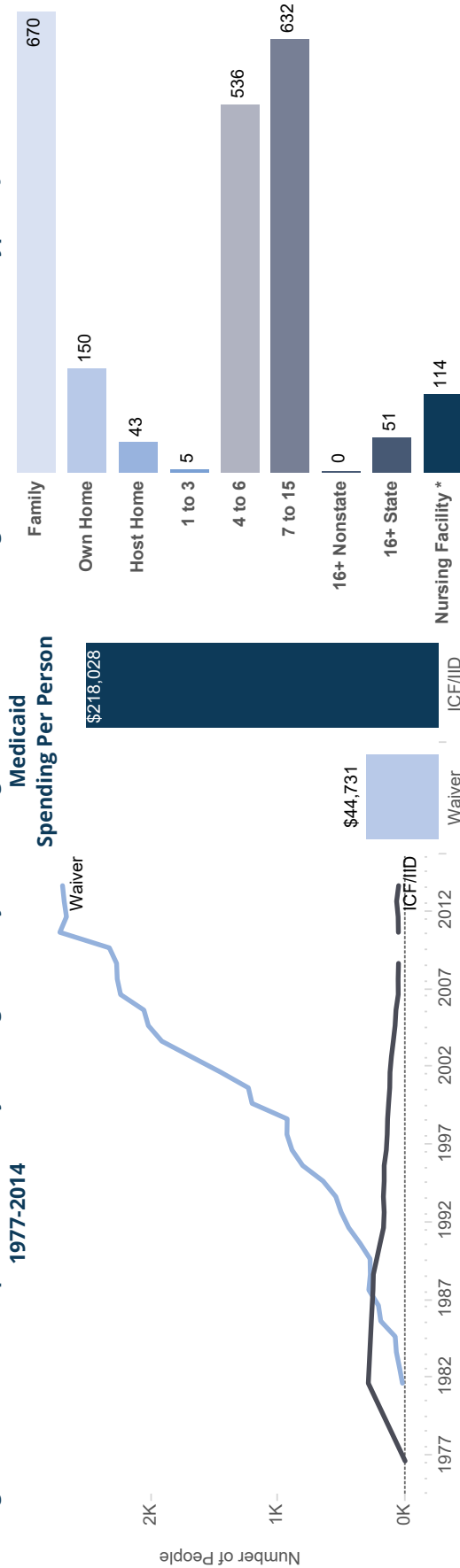


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					463	100	586	650	100	100	150
	Family					3,155	2,386	2,068	2,400	800	750	670
	Host Home					177	207	181	240	42	45	43
	1 to 3						262	226	200	650	6	5
	4 to 6						226	286	380	661	504	536
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		86	352	615	199	711	512	600	1,311	510	541
	7 to 15		339	415	523	501	488	398	400	415	632	632
	16+ Nonstate		19	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ State		321	254	190	157	130	79	55	55	53	51
	16+ Total		340	273	422	157	130	79	55	55	53	51
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *					232	169	205	163	DNF	80	114
	State Psychiatric Facility				1	0	0	1	0	0	0	DNF
	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	765	781	1,167	1,560	4,652	4,022	3,824	4,345	2,803	2,179	2,201
People with IDD in the System	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					536	200	560	691	635	676	705
	Waiver Expenditures per Person				21,670	25,279	27,829	28,619	42,448	34,060	34,240	44,731
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				44	92	134	216	236	265	265	264
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				71,236	89,378	103,439	156,333	0	267,531	154,757	218,028
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				24	DNF	14	8	DNF	5	7	5

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Nebraska

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

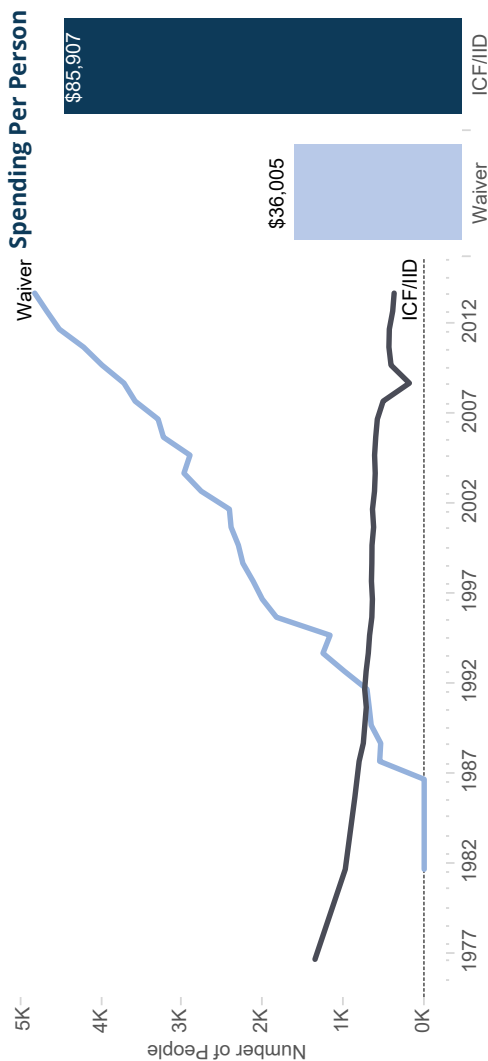


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

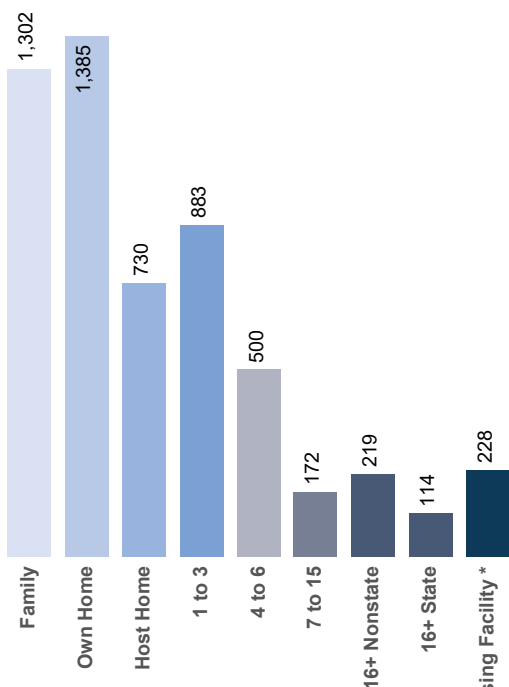


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					468	841	779	1,132	1,322	1,330	1,385
	Family					2,398	233	210	904	1,130	1,347	1,302
	Host Home					134	168	244	404	574	708	730
	1 to 3						767	933	1,025	904	1,198	883
	4 to 6						681	494	520	658	447	500
	1 to 6						1,448	1,427	1,545	1,562	1,645	1,383
Congregate Settings by size and type	7 to 15						309	213	89	121	100	172
	16+ Nonstate						240	232	229	244	221	219
	16+ State						399	375	173	136	124	114
	16+ Total						641	607	402	380	345	333
	Nursing Facility *						115	117	379	307	205	228
	State Psychiatric Facility						0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	2,299	1,722	2,165	2,424	4,731	3,638	3,480	4,476	5,396	5,680	5,534
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					843	651	1,227	1,639	1,875	1,775	1,811
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person					28,652	24,571	35,609	40,819	51,323	37,452	36,005
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000					43	111	136	165	219	244	257
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *					42,086	54,967	75,404	96,500	83,283	130,002	85,907
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *					45	39	38	35	23	21	21

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Nevada

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority
1977-2014

Figure 2: 2014
Medicaid
Spending Per Person

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

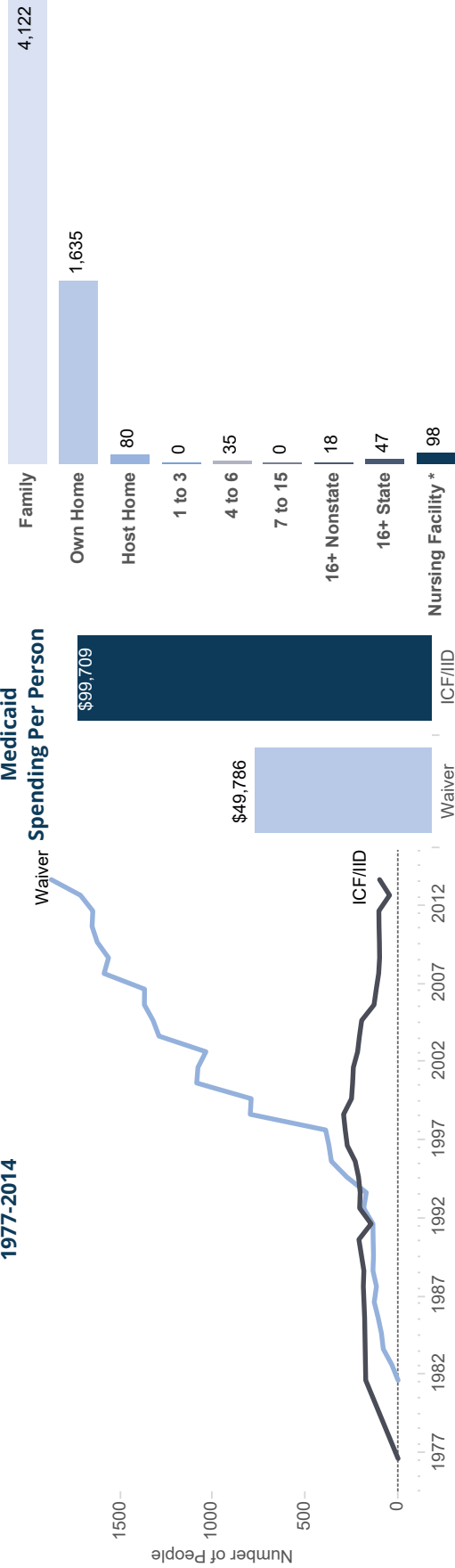


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					256	707	1,293	1,348	1,530	1,597	1,635
	Family					964	1,447	2,418	3,621	3,826	3,879	4,122
	Host Home					77	47	39	70	75	71	80
	1 to 3						0	0	0	10	0	0
	4 to 6						120	90	36	36	45	35
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		61	116	389	143	120	90	36	46	45	35
	7 to 15		20	25	15	19	39	0	0	6	0	0
	16+ Nonstate		0	0	0	4	0	18	60	104	124	18
	16+ State		166	160	177	154	140	89	47	48	46	47
	16+ Total		166	160	177	158	140	107	107	152	170	174
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				31	32	40	31	88	81	87	98
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	247	301	433	581	1,617	2,500	3,947	5,182	5,716	5,849	6,144
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **				115	188	188	407	109	188	620	739
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				16,563	12,854	15,403	32,379	44,517	47,680	43,985	49,786
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				11	24	40	55	60	60	62	66
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				59,019	106,444	113,080	134,379	182,906	171,590	209,852	99,709
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				17	15	13	8	4	4	2	2

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

New Hampshire

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

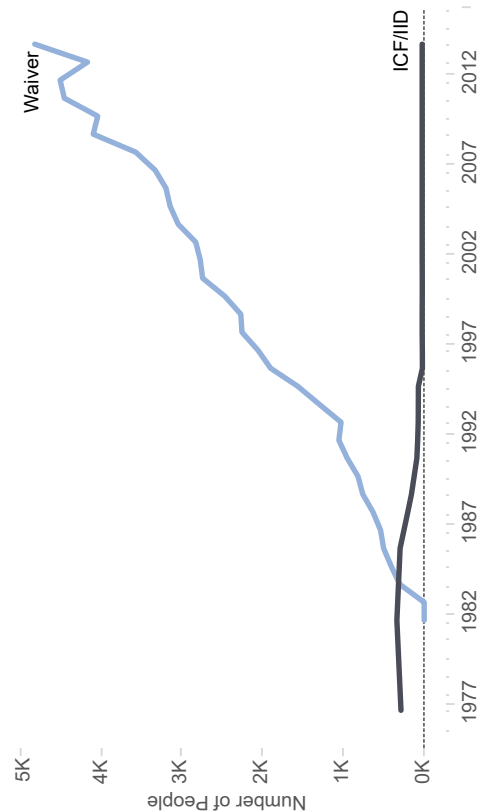


Figure 2: 2014

Medicaid
Spending Per Person

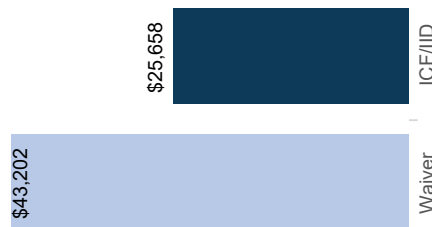


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

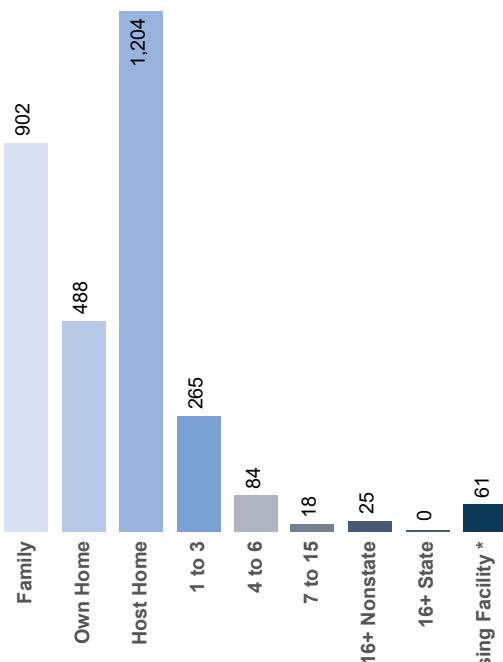


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					256	359	334	434	478	485	488
	Family					6,768	165	424	506	924	849	902
	Host Home					731	952	1,016	1,139	933	1,194	1,204
	1 to 3						332	283	310	227	296	265
	4 to 6						65	78	75	62	80	84
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6						397	361	385	289	376	349
	7 to 15						58	0	22	12	18	18
	16+ Nonstate						24	25	25	25	25	25
	16+ State						0	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ Total						24	25	25	25	25	25
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *						84	87	61	84	60	61
	State Psychiatric Facility						0	0	0	0	0	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	837	944	1,094	1,304	8,363	1,897	2,182	2,511	2,749	3,007	3,047
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **						84	119	19	49	242	79
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person						40,300	40,366	43,152	42,493	47,488	43,202
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000						200	241	308	342	316	364
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *						69,184	93,931	124,423	126,168	73,648	25,658
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *						2	2	2	2	0	2

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

New Jersey

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

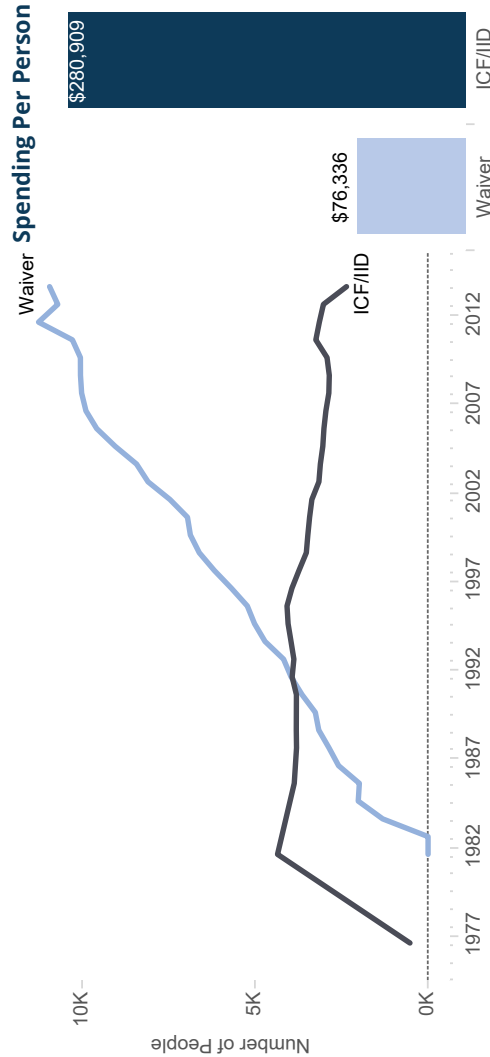


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person



Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

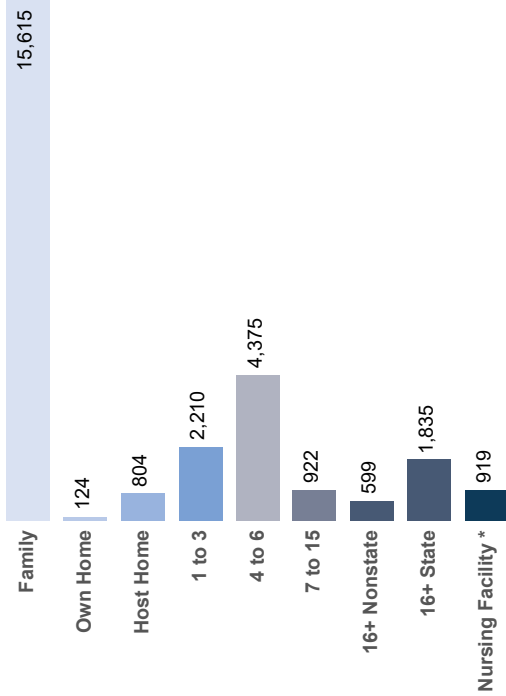


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					382	791	782	728	125	134	124
	Family					22,417	16,431	23,095	30,134	30,529	16,275	15,615
	Host Home					1,745	1,779	1,432	1,126	999	907	804
	1 to 3						1,094	1,404	3,598	2,100	2,133	2,210
	4 to 6						2,065	2,956	4,329	4,167	4,292	4,375
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	280	1,076	2,556	3,954	2,378	3,159	4,359	7,927	6,267	6,425	6,585
	7 to 15	197	439	462	0	533	842	782	931	1,437	945	922
	16+ Nonstate	875	912	72	0	690	73	713	968	806	1,121	599
	16+ State	7,961	6,304	5,304	4,932	4,241	3,514	3,070	2,703	2,434	2,413	1,835
	16+ Total	8,836	7,216	5,376	4,932	4,931	3,587	3,783	3,671	3,240	3,534	2,846
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				210	371	468	714	DNF	1,043	1,070	919
	State Psychiatric Facility				6	691	0	DNF	0	60	61	49
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	9,313	8,731	8,394	8,886	32,386	26,589	34,233	44,517	43,700	29,351	27,864
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					3,944	5,012	3,384	DNF	DNF	3,932	3,765
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				25,035	29,563	42,973	43,995	55,351	65,316	66,583	76,336
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				47	66	82	104	115	127	121	123
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				74,922	88,108	109,142	185,243	211,403	213,240	229,696	280,909
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				49	51	41	35	33	36	DNF	19

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

New Mexico

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

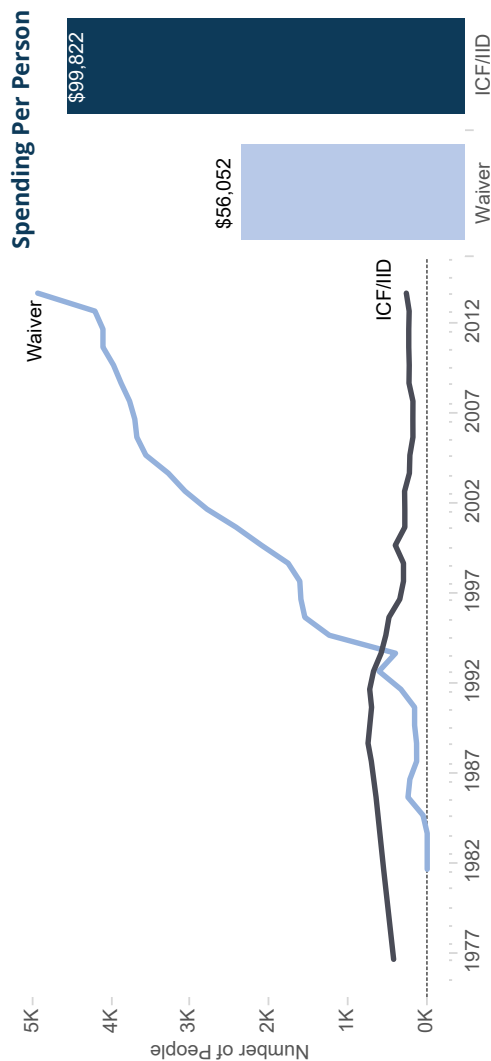


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

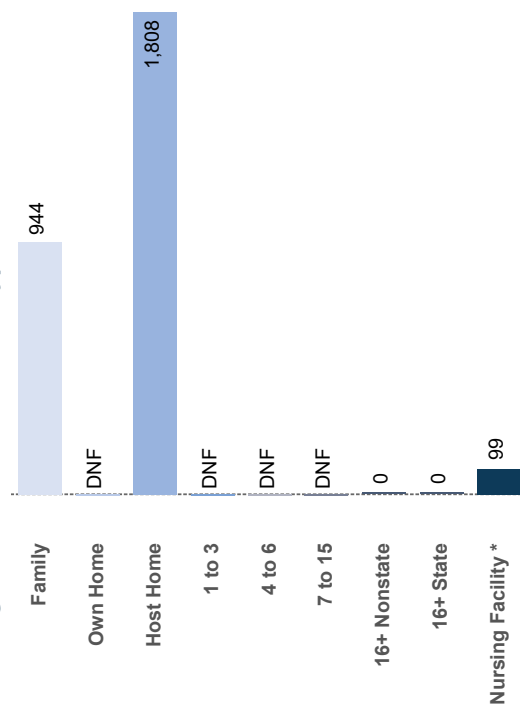


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

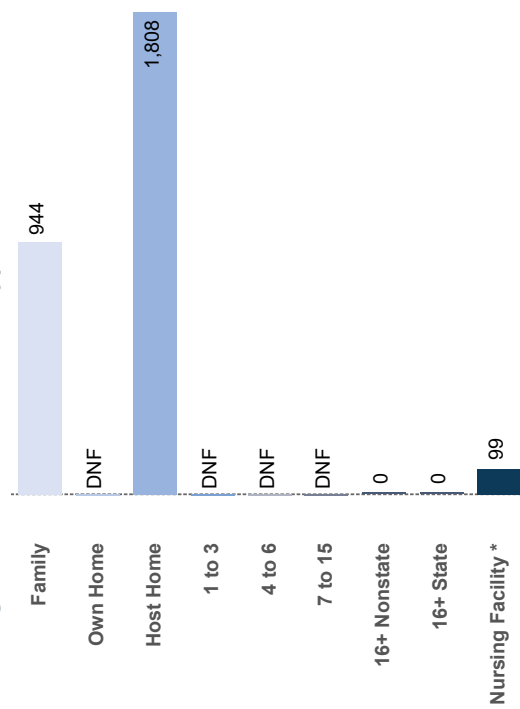


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					164	451	471	451	274	70	DNF
	Family					2,538	393	942	1,565	651	1,160	944
	Host Home					25	219	391	422	0	1,915	1,808
	1 to 3						744	737	752	2,934	DNF	DNF
	4 to 6						224	206	363	134	DNF	DNF
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		113	139	396	127	968	943	1,115	3,068	246	1,789
	7 to 15		100	155	360	181	279	130	120	120	120	DNF
	16+ Nonstate		34	49	0	110	16	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ State		547	503	473	145	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ Total		581	552	473	255	16	0	0	0	0	0
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				88	138	94	110	103	109	96	99
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	0	0	DNF	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	794	846	1,402	1,229	3,290	2,326	2,877	3,673	4,222	3,607	4,705
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					1,790	190	3,359	4,998	4,998	6,248	6,133
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				19,944	46,259	52,091	62,374	73,966	69,489	69,884	56,052
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				10	91	116	185	193	197	202	237
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				49,249	63,075	68,680	96,016	108,309	106,937	109,070	99,822
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				46	28	22	11	11	11	DNF	12

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

New York

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority
1977-2014

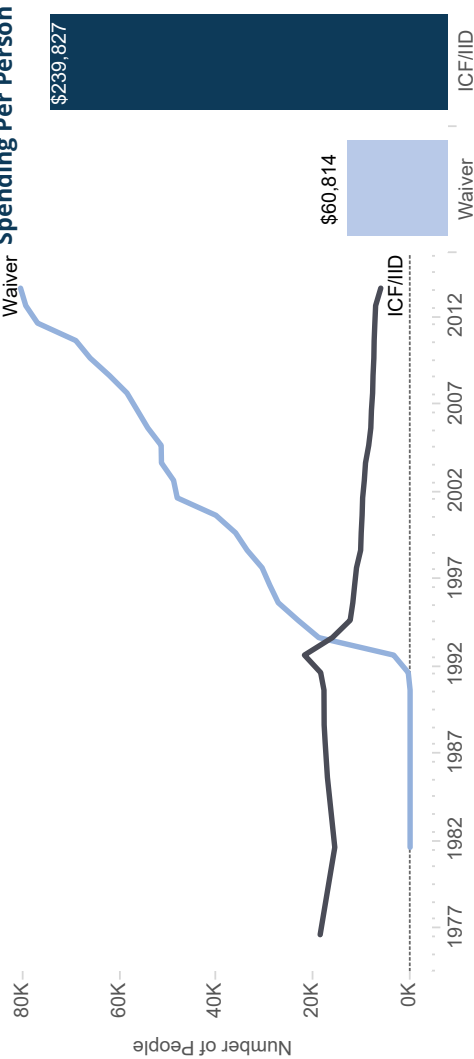


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

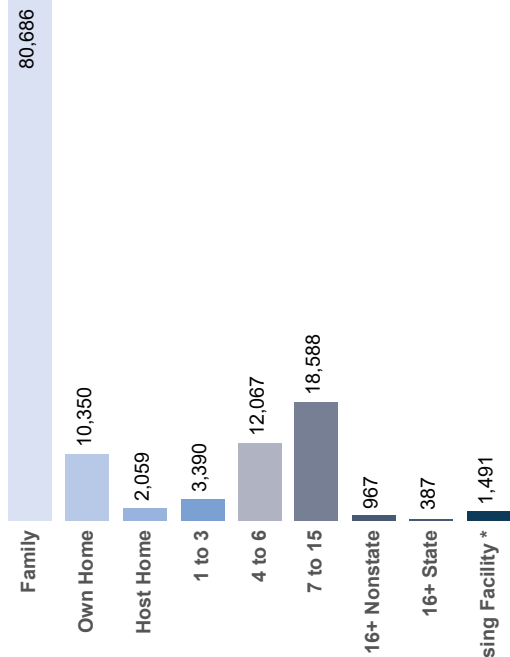


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					1,063	1,514	7,690	7,911	9,109	9,481	10,350
	Family					82,219	63,343	79,476	76,814	78,744	81,178	80,686
	Host Home					4,144	4,287	3,322	2,471	2,307	2,178	2,059
	1 to 3						3,020	3,234	3,313	3,348	3,366	3,390
	4 to 6						5,855	8,769	11,420	11,697	11,784	12,067
	1 to 6						8,875	12,030	14,703	15,045	15,150	15,457
	7 to 15						18,238	19,039	18,788	18,822	18,533	18,588
	16+ Nonstate						1,409	1,123	960	990	971	967
	16+ State						3,399	2,411	1,981	1,633	437	387
Non-DD Specific Settings	16+ Total						4,808	3,693	2,941	2,623	1,408	1,354
	Nursing Facility *						1,550	8,454	1,215	DNF	1,326	1,491
	State Psychiatric Facility						20	150	0	0	0	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known						31,046	116,640	124,905	128,551	129,254	129,985
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **						5,397	5,959	5,273	6,971	DNF	0
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person						0	26,717	46,937	61,363	70,973	60,814
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000						0	150	190	267	394	408
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *						92,299	174,361	210,643	317,721	444,470	239,827
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *						99	65	53	44	37	34

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

North Carolina

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

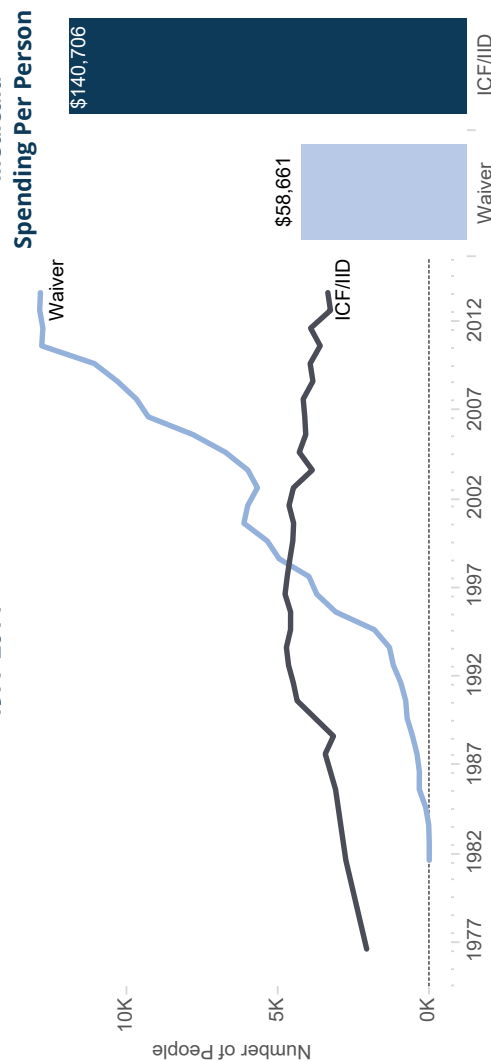


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

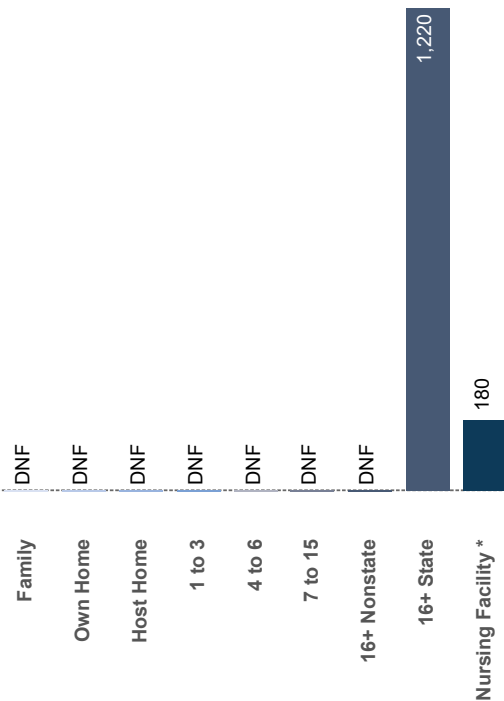


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					DNF	594	2,292	1,486	1,536	1,536	DNF
	Family					DNF	7,193	17,058	13,389	13,765	13,765	DNF
	Host Home					160	358	295	1,128	1,400	1,400	DNF
	1 to 3						1,491	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
	4 to 6						5,747	DNF	1,526	DNF	DNF	DNF
	1 to 6						7,238	5,815	3,575	3,280	DNF	DNF
Congregate Settings by size and type	7 to 15					751	596	1,062	346	DNF	DNF	DNF
	16+ Nonstate					559	607	760	572	DNF	DNF	DNF
	16+ State					2,227	1,936	1,708	1,598	1,424	1,272	1,220
	16+ Total					3,134	2,543	2,468	2,170	DNF	DNF	DNF
	Nursing Facility *					465	899	531	4,258	4,086	752	180
	State Psychiatric Facility					4	0	91	DNF	86	76	92
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	4,424	4,441	4,490	6,028	DNF	18,522	28,990	22,094	26,727	22,652	23,300
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					DNF	2,074	DNF	397	8,425	9,900	9,130
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person					16,450	34,107	39,530	54,831	48,422	34,266	58,661
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000					12	67	78	116	131	131	130
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *					57,292	87,802	103,802	124,544	134,533	65,334	140,706
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *					65	56	50	41	40	33	32

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

North Dakota

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

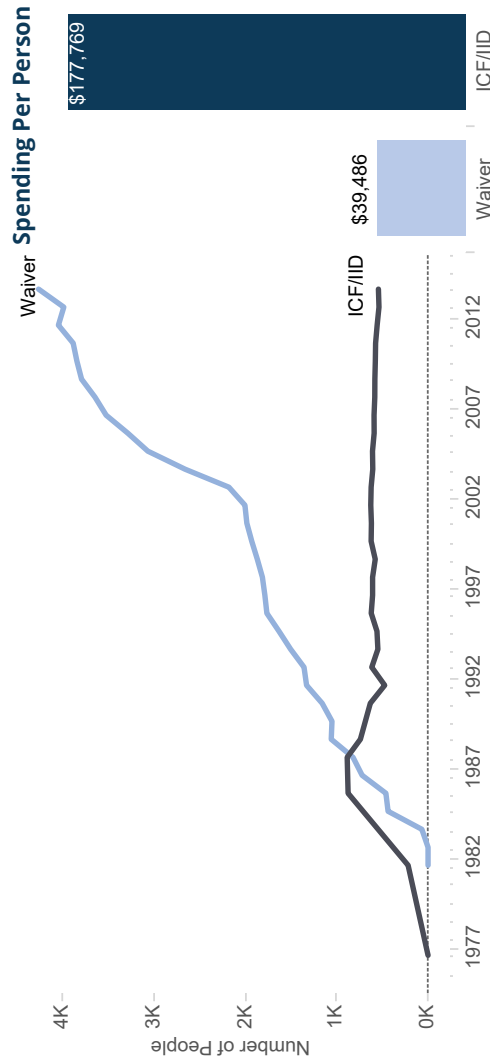


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person



Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

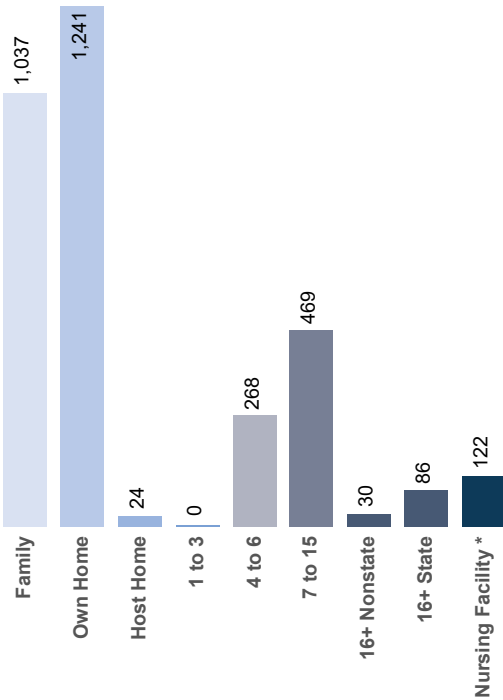


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					882	966	1,070	1,267	1,126	1,159	1,241
	Family					2,098	393	569	907	1,225	1,159	1,037
	Host Home					42	38	27	27	20	23	24
	1 to 3						0	0	0	0	0	0
	4 to 6					201	201	192	251	241	258	268
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	23	12	269	965	198	201	192	251	241	258	268
	7 to 15	47	146	702	595	503	495	536	487	520	486	469
	16+ Nonstate	162	135	43	67	114	114	54	30	30	30	30
	16+ State	1,145	941	398	211	148	153	140	115	94	87	86
	16+ Total	1,306	1,076	1,412	278	262	267	194	145	124	117	116
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				182	175	105	118	193	100	108	122
	State Psychiatric Facility				1	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	1,376	1,234	2,383	1,838	3,985	2,360	2,588	3,084	3,356	3,318	3,279
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				14,046	16,342	21,675	18,683	25,336	31,933	35,967	39,486
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				27	277	302	483	573	580	553	578
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				64,077	70,090	79,969	107,014	155,783	165,596	178,416	177,769
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				100	98	97	96	86	80	75	74

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Ohio

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

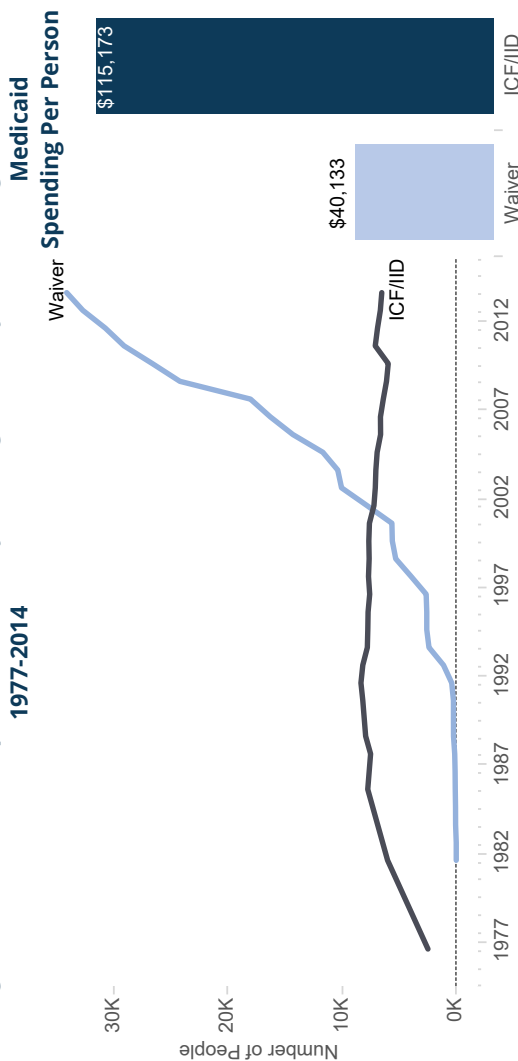


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

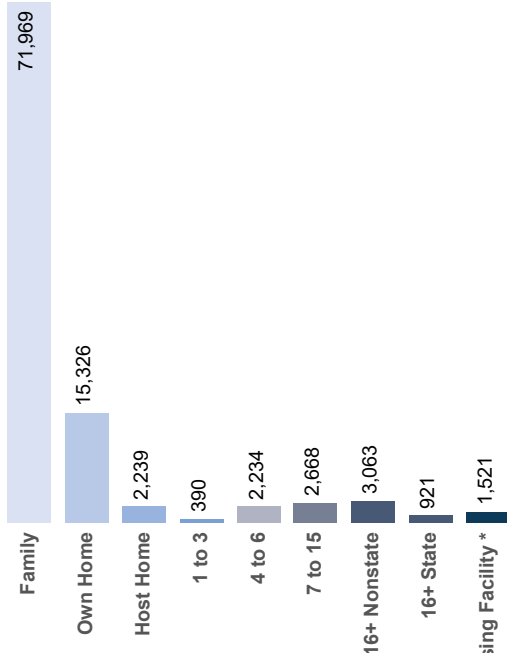


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					3,058	4,175	3,110	11,032	13,641	14,837	15,326
	Family					26,912	12,726	12,831	19,939	58,851	69,358	71,969
	Host Home					267	698	908	892	2,123	2,309	2,239
	1 to 3					DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	873	392	390
	4 to 6					DNF	DNF	DNF	432	2,245	2,251	2,234
	7 to 15					3,099	2,772	2,609	2,817	3,118	2,643	2,624
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate	2,302	3,122	3,960	4,458	3,686	3,493	3,086	2,532	3,230	3,164	3,063
	16+ State	7,126	4,816	2,900	2,449	2,087	1,990	1,666	1,329	1,134	952	921
	16+ Total	9,429	7,938	6,860	6,907	5,773	5,483	4,752	3,861	4,364	4,116	3,984
	Nursing Facility *				2,823	2,169	2,213	DNF	DNF	1,962	1,962	1,521
Non-DD Specific Settings	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	10,817	10,872	11,298	13,607	41,416	28,269	26,870	42,164	86,677	97,885	100,331
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **				DNF	DNF	6,816	DNF	DNF	DNF	31,630	29,660
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				0	37,549	31,651	40,623	40,984	40,194	40,183	40,133
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				0	23	50	102	232	268	284	296
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				45,433	60,991	72,632	144,425	127,512	112,557	113,544	115,103
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				75	69	68	61	52	60	58	57

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Oklahoma

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

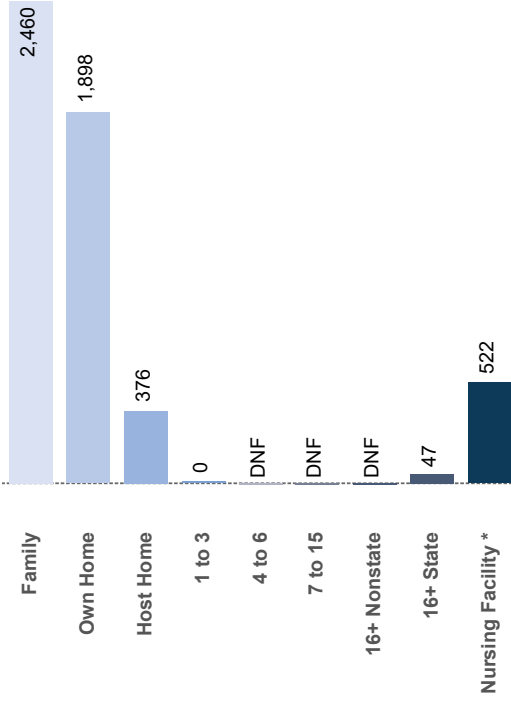
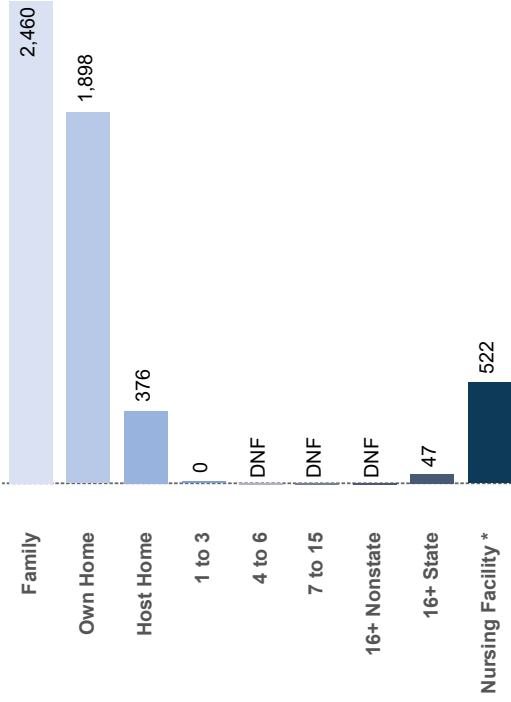
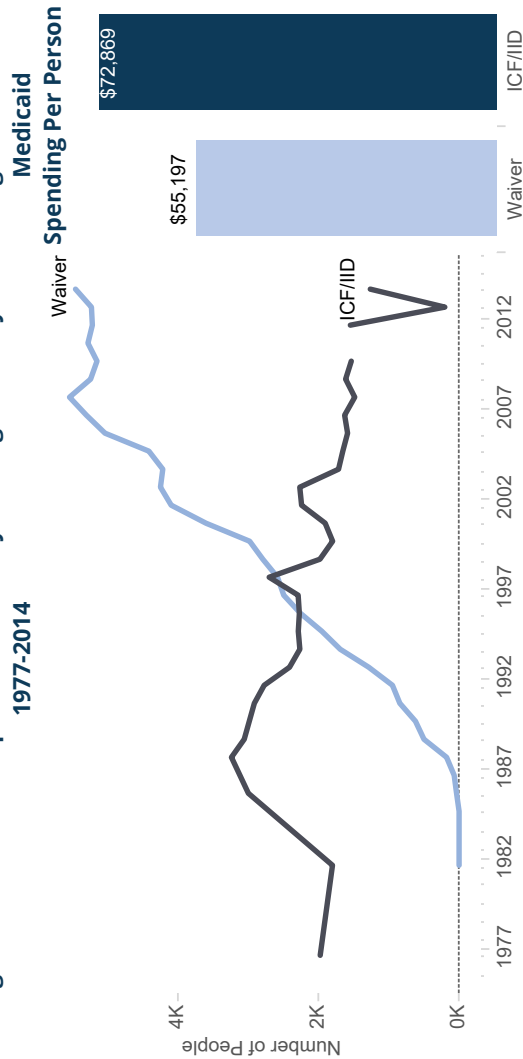


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					813	1,560	2,300	1,636	1,667	1,732	1,898
	Family					5,239	1,783	4,460	2,516	2,363	2,383	2,460
	Host Home					236	363	542	429	407	399	376
	1 to 3					6	6	21	0	0	0	0
	4 to 6					568	574	802	740	752	DNF	DNF
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		11	393	720	474	574	823	743	752	DNF	DNF
	7 to 15		19	424	283	263	222	326	461	574	DNF	DNF
	16+ Nonstate		1,104	1,738	2,915	1,684	1,339	906	839	774	DNF	DNF
	16+ State		1,978	1,276	937	553	339	364	252	235	203	47
	16+ Total		3,082	2,920	3,014	3,852	1,678	1,270	1,091	1,009	DNF	DNF
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				1,850	930	837	805	406	315	597	522
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	0	0	DNF	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known		3,112	3,831	4,855	9,262	6,180	9,721	6,876	7,087	7,306	7,328
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					1,500	2,482	3,853	5,737	6,808	7,044	6,980
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				14,002	46,455	49,491	47,916	54,334	52,451	53,048	55,197
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				27	69	86	125	138	137	136	141
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				38,008	40,458	57,289	73,396	80,516	78,921	549,904	72,869
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				92	69	52	47	41	41	5	1

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Oregon

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

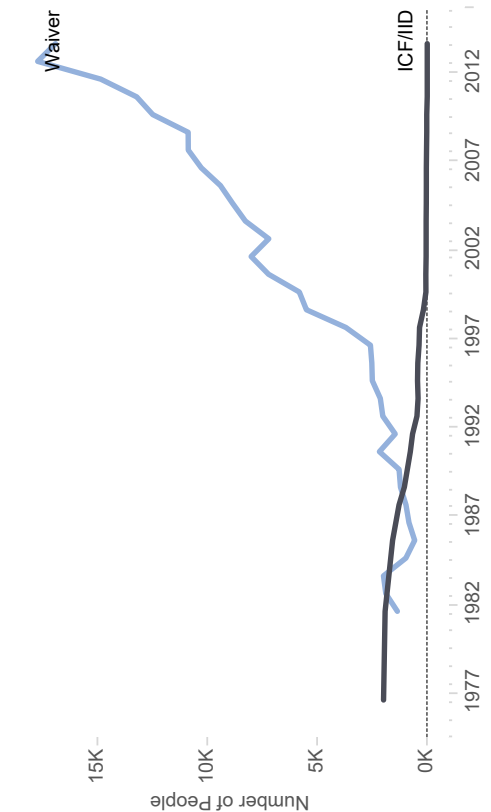


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

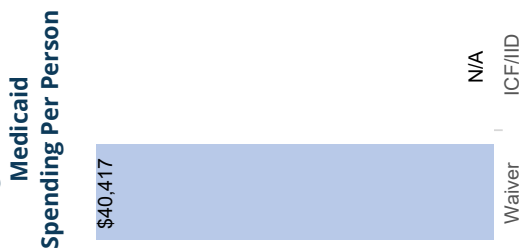


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

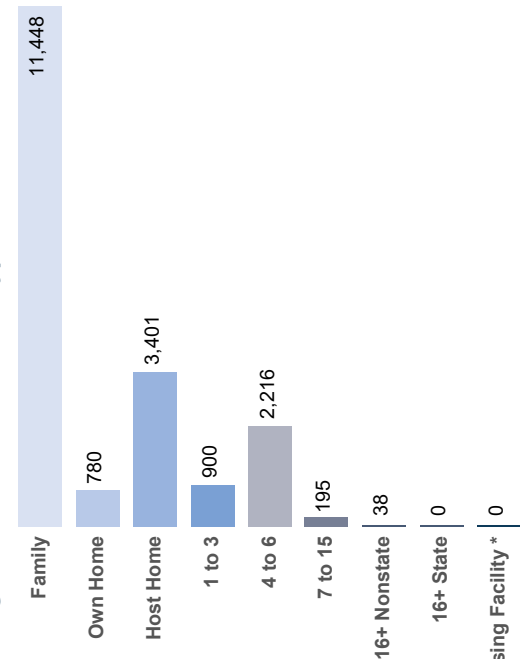


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					647	805	697	764	764	757	780
	Family					4,600	3,188	3,468	8,589	10,479	10,483	11,448
	Host Home					667	1,278	1,967	2,655	3,273	3,272	3,401
	1 to 3						292	182	300	546	765	900
	4 to 6						1,858	1,924	1,720	2,018	2,259	2,216
	1 to 6						2,150	2,106	2,020	2,564	3,024	3,116
Congregate Settings by size and type	7 to 15						509	434	216	218	231	195
	16+ Nonstate						161	100	626	27	36	38
	16+ State						60	43	0	0	0	0
	16+ Total						221	143	626	27	36	38
	Nursing Facility *						96	168	9	195	0	0
	State Psychiatric Facility						0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	2,607	2,480	3,142	3,778	8,500	8,151	8,815	14,870	17,520	17,803	18,978
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					3,505	2,732	1,570	3,219	0	0	0
	Waiver Expenditures per Person					18,825	39,292	39,879	37,526	41,230	31,646	40,417
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000					75	79	170	243	326	451	426
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *					127,146	178,120	408,664	251,996	99,678		
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *					26	13	2	1	0	0	0

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Pennsylvania

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

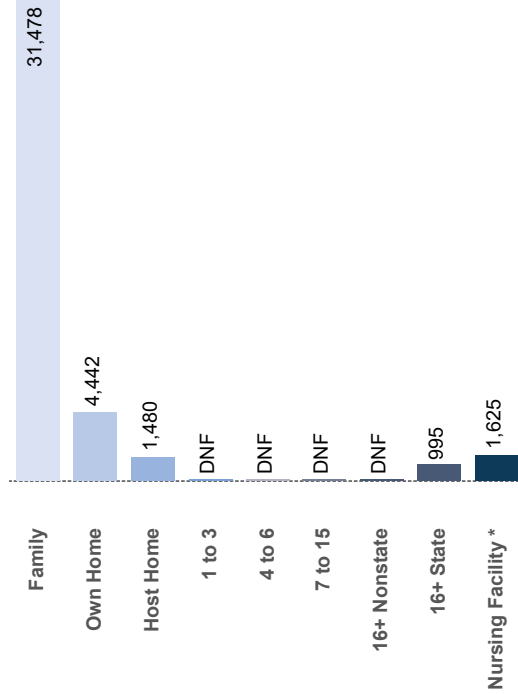
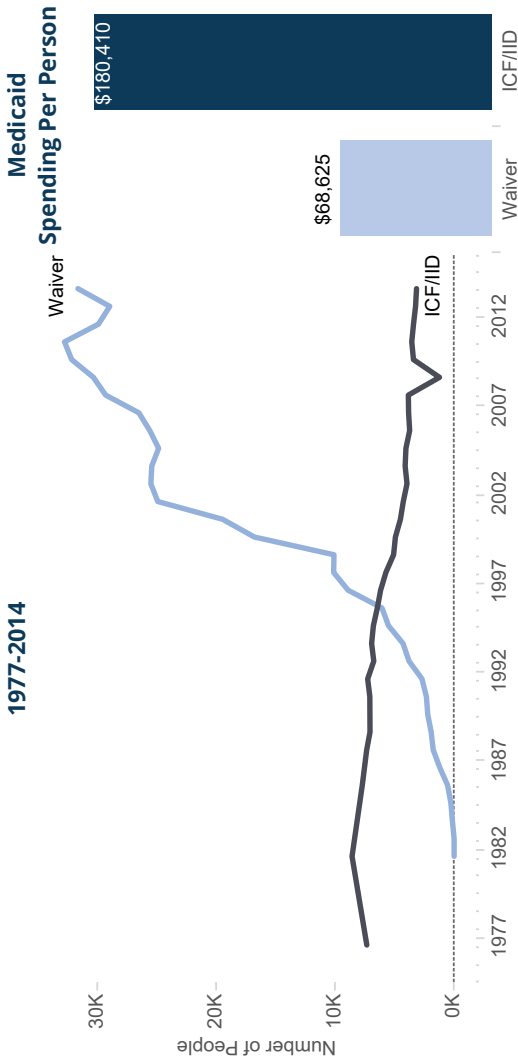


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home				1,703	1,703	1,761	1,519	5,168	4,656	4,761	4,442
	Family				16,773	1,076	1,076	13,699	32,417	29,009	27,880	31,478
	Host Home				1,145	3,600	3,600	1,600	1,434	1,590	1,589	1,480
	1 to 3					6,611	236	4,715	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
	4 to 6					1,835	8,065	3,838	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		1,078	2,588	4,774	7,809	8,446	8,301	9,553	DNF	DNF	DNF
	7 to 15		1,310	1,075	1,880	813	689	1,296	2,014	DNF	DNF	DNF
	16+ Nonstate		4,447	4,741	3,024	2,411	2,057	1,773	1,804	DNF	DNF	DNF
	16+ State		9,870	7,163	5,127	3,878	1,969	1,451	1,189	1,106	1,041	995
	16+ Total		14,318	11,904	8,151	6,289	4,026	3,224	2,993	DNF	DNF	DNF
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				509	1,544	2,573	DNF	DNF	1,549	1,549	1,625
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	27	170	0	0	77	66	64
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	16,706	15,567	14,805	14,911	32,877	19,598	29,639	53,579	57,309	54,785	53,382
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					9,535	3,442	5,149	1,613	1,979	5,814	7,360
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				51,479	56,073	40,277	41,809	50,788	60,618	69,716	68,625
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				20	50	137	200	254	235	227	248
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				65,671	83,596	100,509	142,243	174,983	172,884	175,097	180,410
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				59	53	40	33	27	DNF	25	25

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Rhode Island

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

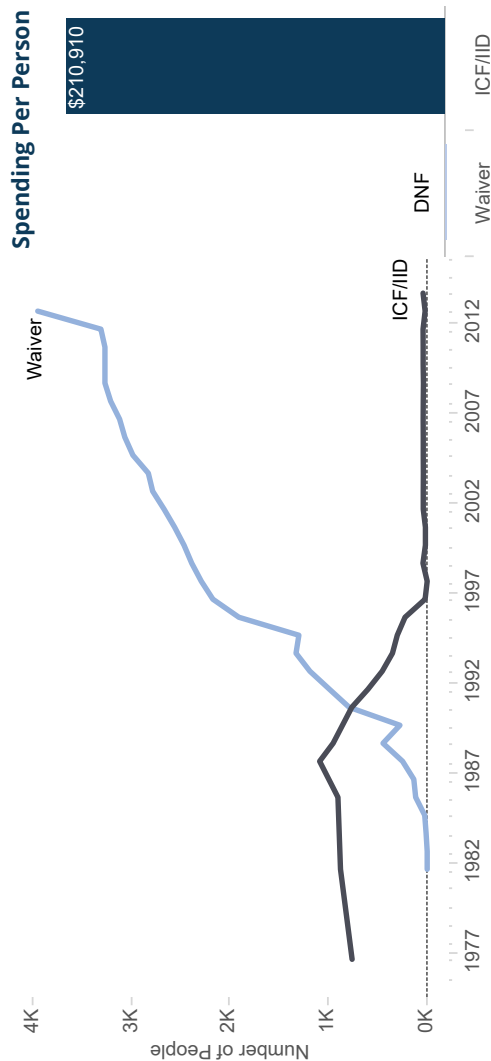


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

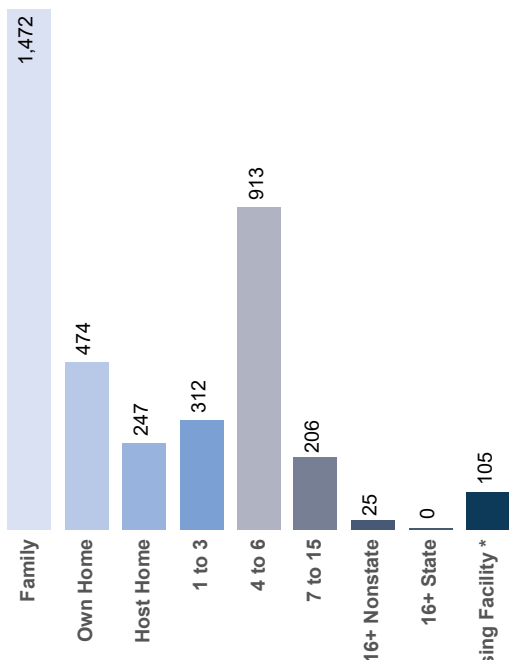


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person



Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					107	577	757	680	676	466	474
	Family				3,014	3,014	693	696	879	1,380	1,760	1,472
	Host Home				69	69	57	65	166	183	229	247
	1 to 3						296	331	254	162	324	312
	4 to 6						774	817	927	949	957	913
	1 to 6						1,070	1,148	1,177	1,111	1,281	1,225
	7 to 15						180	177	147	166	210	206
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate						0	23	25	21	21	25
	16+ State						0	0	17	33	33	0
	16+ Total						0	23	42	54	54	25
	Nursing Facility*						40	91	92	44	99	105
Non-DD Specific Settings	State Psychiatric Facility						0	0	0	0	0	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	1,070	1,012	1,173	1,367	4,329	2,577	2,866	3,091	3,614	4,099	3,754
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver**					100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				18,079	42,111	58,935	72,064	74,206	61,418	52,804	DNF
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				79	191	236	278	311	316	DNF	DNF
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person*				86,564	128,584	349,560	176,700	279,563	96,158	192,315	210,910
	ICF/IID per 100,000*				76	23	2	4	4	4	2	DNF

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

South Carolina

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

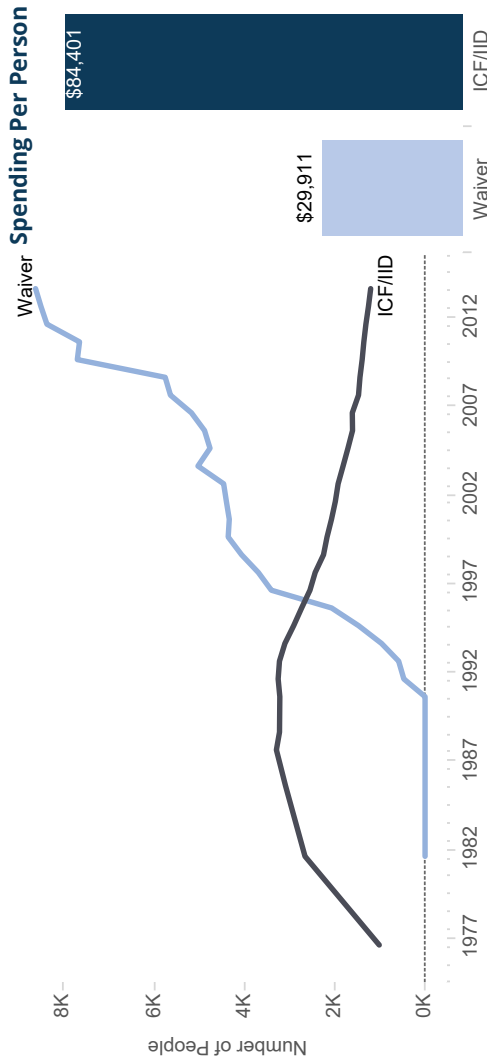


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person



Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

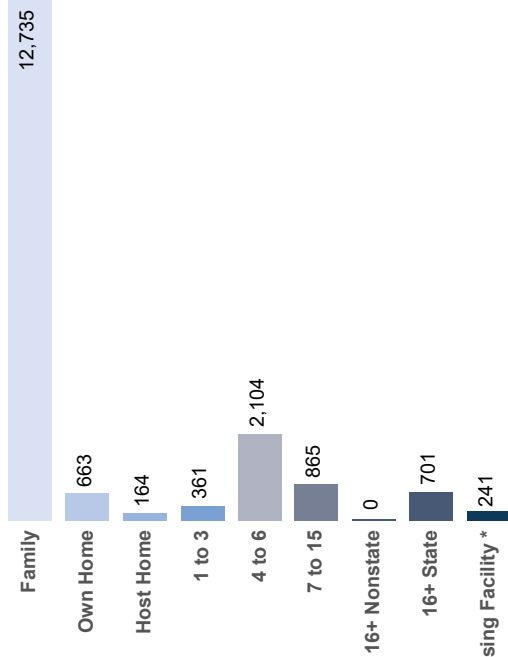


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					678	641	569	668	668	662	663
	Family					9,995	12,258	13,306	12,238	12,427	12,361	12,735
	Host Home					131	123	141	139	160	159	164
	1 to 3						607	517	368	328	335	361
	4 to 6						997	1,436	1,998	2,057	2,107	2,104
	1 to 6	9	3	263	927	841	1,604	1,953	2,366	2,385	2,442	2,465
	7 to 15	135	191	988	973	1,087	1,028	910	897	890	891	865
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate	156	197	76	92	78	90	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ State	3,826	3,322	2,534	2,199	1,548	1,103	933	767	745	721	701
	16+ Total	3,982	3,519	2,610	2,291	1,626	1,193	933	767	745	721	701
	Nursing Facility *				98	0	226	223	181	206	220	241
Non-DD Specific Settings	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	4,126	3,713	3,861	4,191	14,358	16,847	17,812	17,075	17,481	17,456	17,834
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					1,339	1,513	1,768	335	295	9,050	6,903
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				0	15,718	25,423	32,895	29,356	DNF	29,689	29,911
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				0	55	109	112	167	DNF	179	179
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				45,519	65,377	79,013	94,295	100,695	114,938	171,016	84,401
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				91	73	54	40	30	28	26	25

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

South Dakota

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

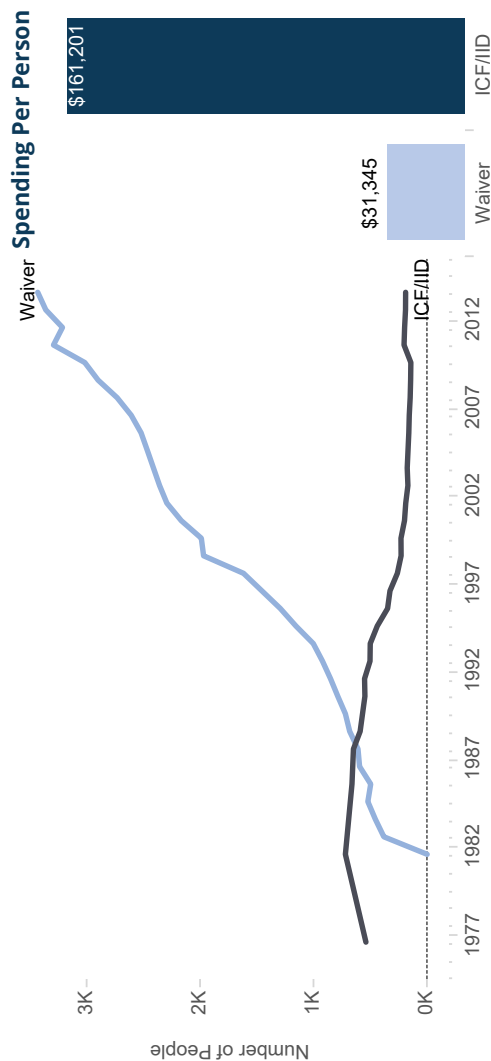


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

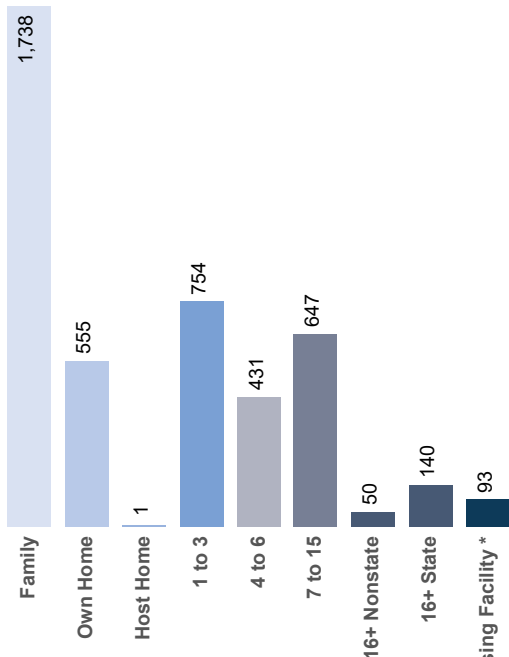


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					658	600	597	527	557	569	555
	Family					2,052	551	761	1,033	1,161	1,656	1,738
	Host Home					23	24	7	5	4	4	1
	1 to 3						435	568	725	747	744	754
	4 to 6						157	304	514	404	406	431
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	10	8	248	555	283	592	872	1,239	1,151	1,150	1,185
	7 to 15	242	471	828	739	684	650	586	416	585	649	647
	16+ Nonstate	90	135	0	0	0	0	16	0	59	64	50
	16+ State	835	601	485	378	252	196	169	144	140	127	140
	16+ Total	925	736	485	378	252	196	185	144	199	191	190
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				225	169	187	185	144	134	96	93
	State Psychiatric Facility				1	16	15	21	31	31	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	1,177	1,215	1,561	1,672	3,952	2,613	3,008	3,364	3,822	4,315	4,409
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					5	12	5	2	0	0	0
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				16,921	26,180	25,093	29,625	31,893	31,645	31,257	31,345
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				112	175	264	318	371	386	398	402
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				48,534	71,760	77,919	126,015	170,305	150,624	153,675	161,201
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				78	47	31	22	18	24	23	22

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Tennessee

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

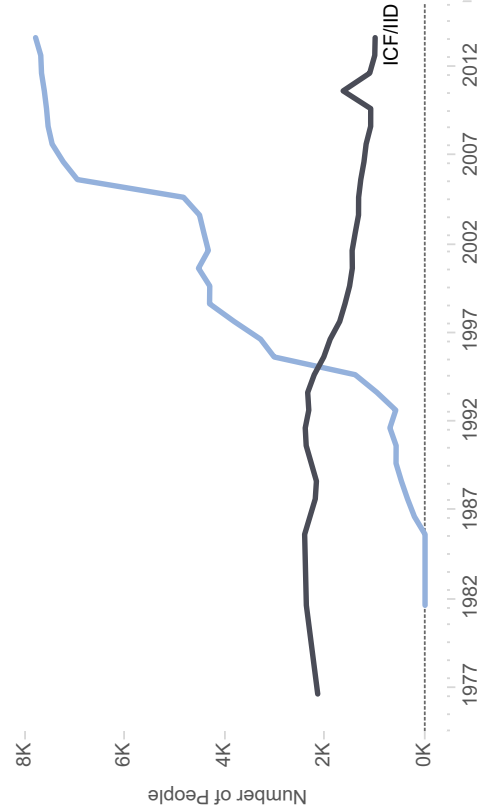


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

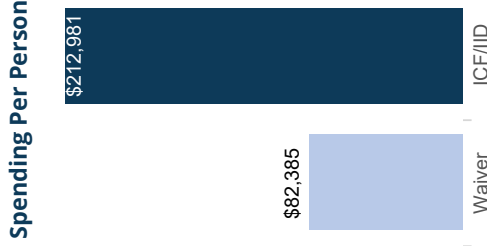


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

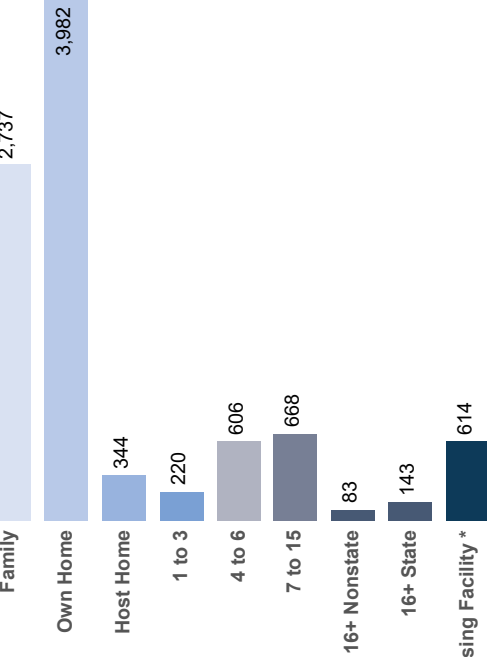


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					567	1,670	2,420	3,347	3,647	3,807	3,982
	Family					6,852	3,575	3,363	3,950	2,928	2,788	2,737
	Host Home				161	279	246	240	317	338	336	344
	1 to 3					28	309	233	233	233	259	220
	4 to 6					307	371	357	357	558	609	606
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		210	343	654	370	335	680	610	791	868	826
	7 to 15		495	729	1,401	1,461	1,127	892	649	733	656	668
	16+ Nonstate		389	293	226	144	144	144	144	168	81	83
	16+ State		2,111	2,163	1,941	1,388	903	662	384	183	172	143
	16+ Total		2,500	2,456	2,167	1,532	1,047	806	528	351	253	226
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *			1,180	883	1,351	892	895	369	420	646	614
	State Psychiatric Facility				5	0	0	29	35	11	5	15
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known		3,205	3,528	4,383	11,061	8,000	8,401	9,401	9,219	9,359	9,412
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					659	910	1,491	1,158	1,654	7,165	6,494
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				19,672	23,645	37,100	73,704	75,936	78,659	81,194	82,385
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				12	57	84	90	119	119	118	119
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				42,017	99,360	155,340	217,565	207,079	200,917	220,444	212,981
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				48	38	27	81	17	17	16	DNF

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Texas

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

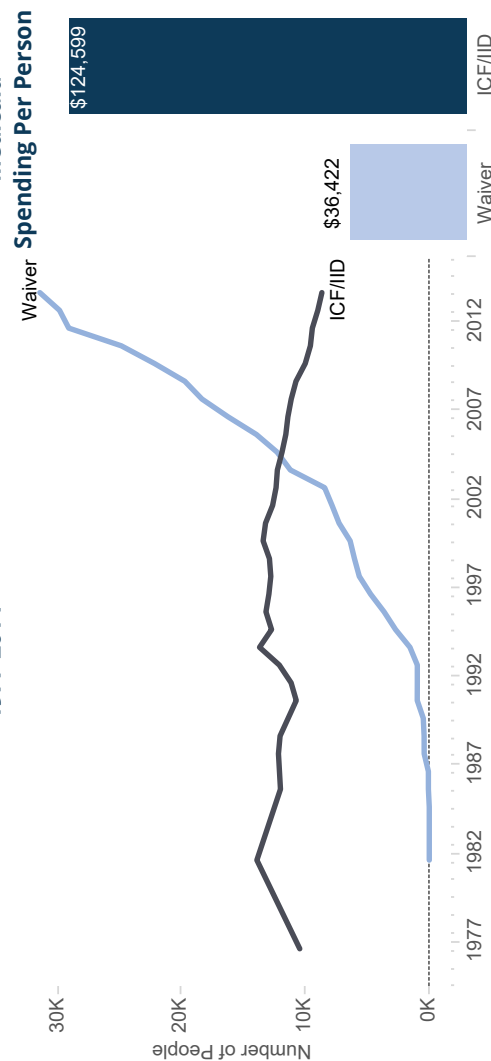


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

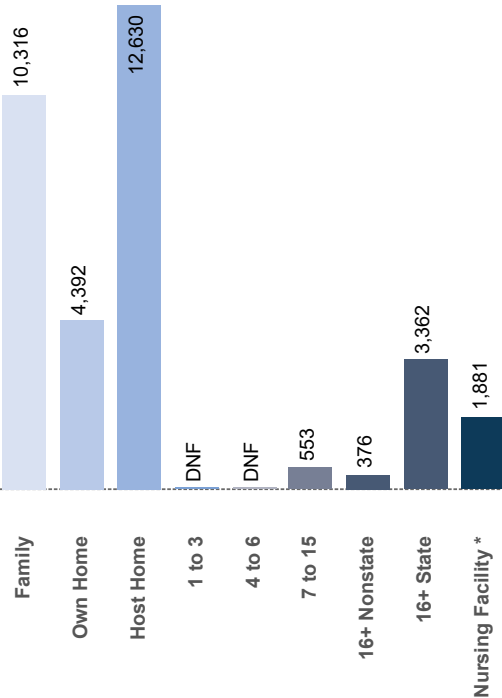


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					DNF	2,282	2,396	3,605	3,485	4,316	4,392
	Family					DNF	1,798	3,277	5,080	9,238	9,645	10,316
	Host Home					DNF	1,053	3,168	5,665	9,738	11,090	12,630
	1 to 3						1,400	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
	4 to 6						5,865	DNF	4,420	DNF	DNF	DNF
	7 to 15						7,265	8,153	4,420	11,283	7,826	14,312
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate					904	582	689	567	555	551	553
	16+ State					2,322	2,491	1,579	850	574	500	376
	16+ Total					5,735	5,470	4,989	4,207	3,787	3,547	3,362
	16+ Nonstate					6,880	7,936	6,568	5,057	4,361	DNF	3,738
	16+ State					9,660	8,057	6,568	5,057	4,361	DNF	3,738
	16+ Total					14,370	14,634	10,894	10,894	1,145	1,934	1,881
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *					3,258	2,919	1,145	DNF	1,936	1,934	1,881
	State Psychiatric Facility					0	0	0	0	0	0	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	14,905	15,763	12,908	12,440	DNF	20,941	24,251	24,394	40,596	43,940	47,822
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					DNF	4,199	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person					14,767	22,685	34,128	41,022	36,270	36,813	36,422
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000					6	19	54	89	112	113	117
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *					41,055	45,512	67,570	96,981	108,735	119,283	124,599
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *					62	70	85	40	36	34	36

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Utah

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

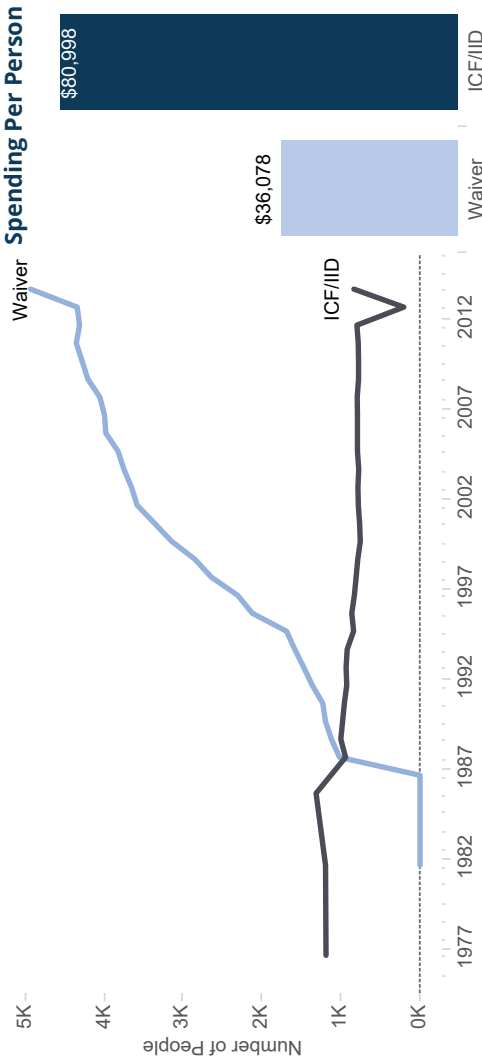


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

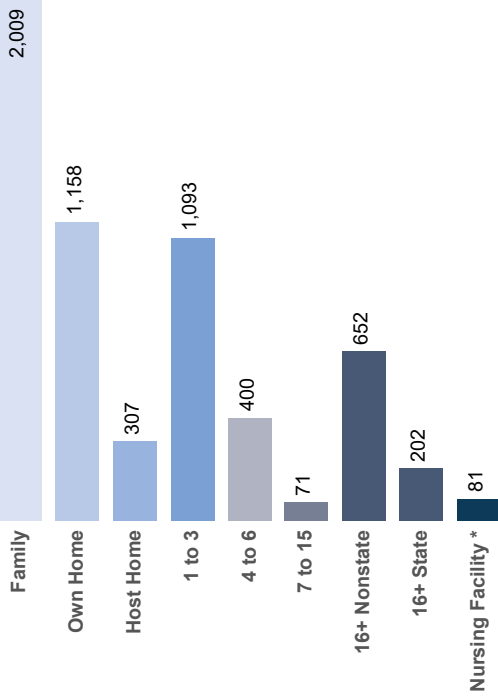


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

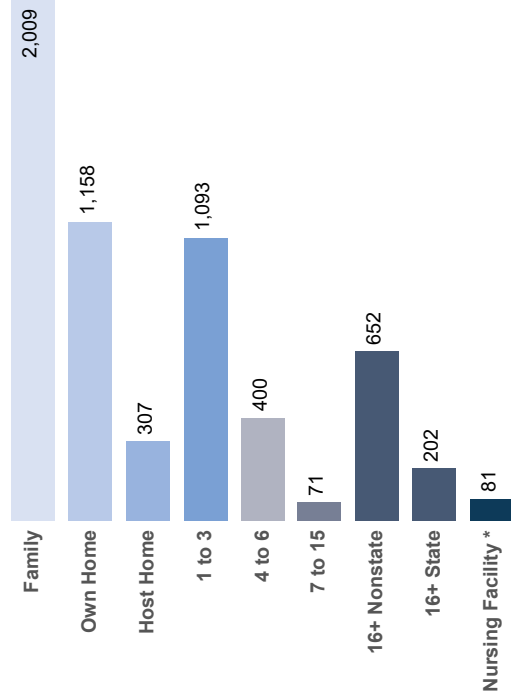


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					434	448	612	885	985	1,006	1,158
	Family					3,367	1,387	1,614	1,843	1,814	1,828	2,009
	Host Home					83	143	247	263	269	278	307
	1 to 3					782	816	893	893	909	925	1,093
	4 to 6					240	311	311	341	348	353	400
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	68	50	349	782	724	1,022	1,127	1,233	1,257	1,278	1,493
	7 to 15	95	145	211	340	276	160	160	172	162	162	71
	16+ Nonstate	368	413	581	525	543	512	524	523	566	554	652
	16+ State	849	742	554	423	311	236	230	216	207	206	202
	16+ Total	1,217	1,155	1,135	948	854	748	754	739	773	760	854
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				283	241	191	248	95	167	92	81
	State Psychiatric Facility				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	1,380	1,350	1,695	2,070	5,738	3,908	4,514	5,135	5,427	5,404	5,933
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					950	1,303	244	1,822	1,834	1,886	1,821
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				16,207	19,186	23,573	26,854	34,643	36,007	37,432	36,078
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				86	107	141	155	155	151	150	168
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				74,849	53,982	70,184	72,435	73,959	96,976	163,885	80,998
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				54	44	34	32	28	28	7	28

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Vermont

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority
1977-2014

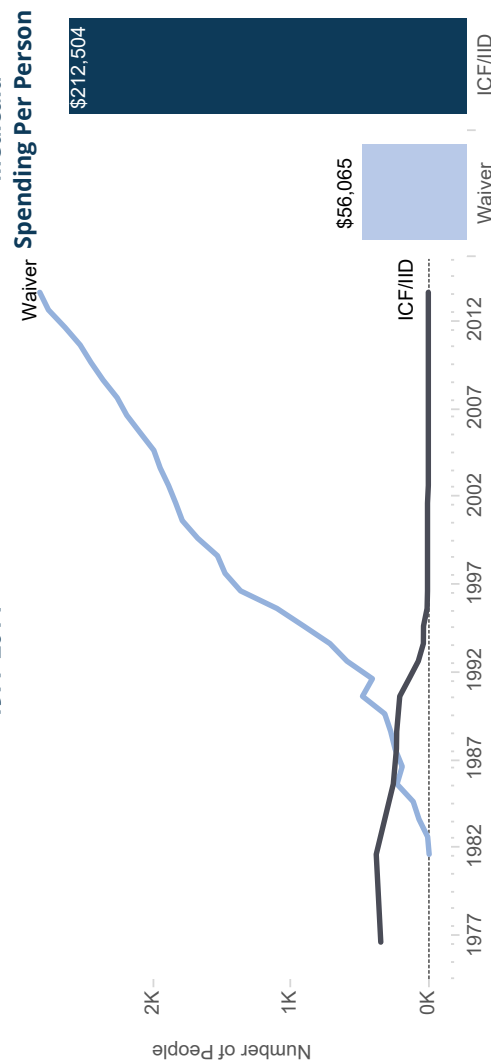


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

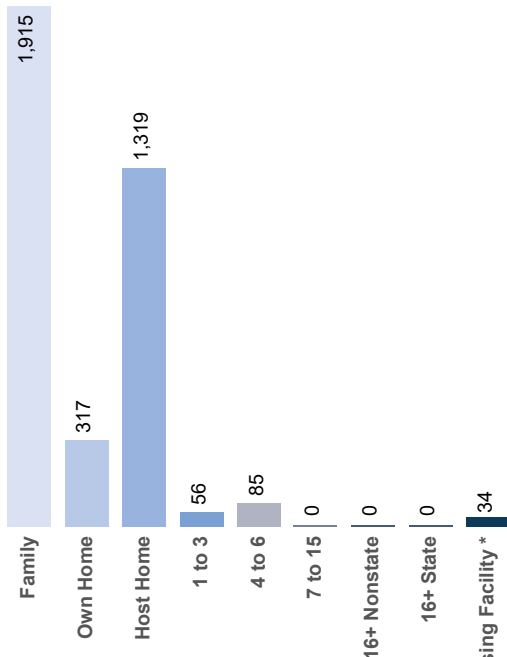


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home				147	147	147	184	236	248	283	317
	Family				1,454	1,003	1,003	1,285	1,634	1,725	1,774	1,915
	Host Home				559	813	813	979	1,237	1,300	1,307	1,319
	1 to 3					30	30	42	56	47	67	56
	4 to 6					73	73	73	75	90	81	85
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	262	322	285	504	146	103	115	131	137	148	141
	7 to 15	143	120	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ Nonstate	78	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ State	438	314	196	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16+ Total	517	356	196	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				91	66	42	27	28	32	32	34
	State Psychiatric Facility				1	0	0	DNF	DNF	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	922	798	577	664	2,306	2,066	2,563	3,238	3,442	3,544	3,726
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **				23	7	7	0	0	0	367	295
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				21,144	40,775	35,638	46,017	54,040	53,461	54,388	56,065
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				86	190	277	322	393	423	442	452
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				92,297	110,397	138,446	157,468	DNF	211,131	191,744	212,504
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				38	3	2	1	1	1	1	1

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Virginia

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

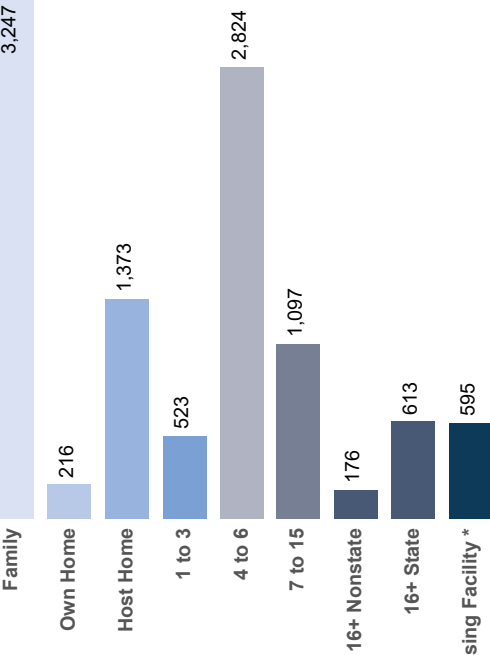
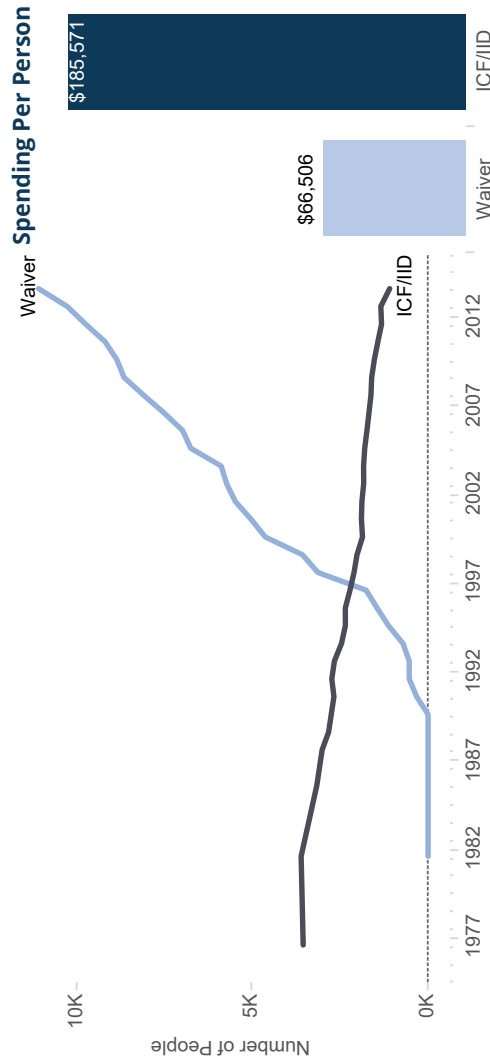


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					42	1,463	1,735	1,656	1,235	209	216
	Family				3,810	2,896	3,213	3,213	1,071	1,445	1,445	3,247
	Host Home				31	430	351	DNF	578	801	1,285	1,373
	1 to 3				DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,093	372	477	523
	4 to 6				DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,240	2,166	2,523	2,824
	1 to 6		123	161	223	398	8	DNF	2,333	2,538	3,000	3,347
	7 to 15		153	281	394	713	75	DNF	411	594	1,060	1,097
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate		245	181	92	0	132	DNF	1,493	2,217	173	176
	16+ State		4,195	3,597	2,575	2,189	1,653	1,495	1,153	948	779	613
	16+ Total		4,441	3,778	2,667	2,189	1,785	DNF	2,646	3,165	963	789
	Nursing Facility *				1,993	0	1,272	762	864	933	935	595
Non-DD Specific Settings	State Psychiatric Facility				9	0	140	148	345	312	312	DNF
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	4,717	4,220	3,432	3,284	7,183	6,657	DNF	8,695	11,023	9,209	11,138
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					DNF	1,316	2,028	4,395	4,649	6,672	8,576
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				810	34,741	31,186	43,142	60,885	61,761	83,676	66,506
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				5	22	66	99	111	119	124	133
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				56,732	65,205	98,041	126,770	176,590	49,302	210,795	185,571
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				43	35	26	24	19	16	16	12

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Washington

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority
1977-2014

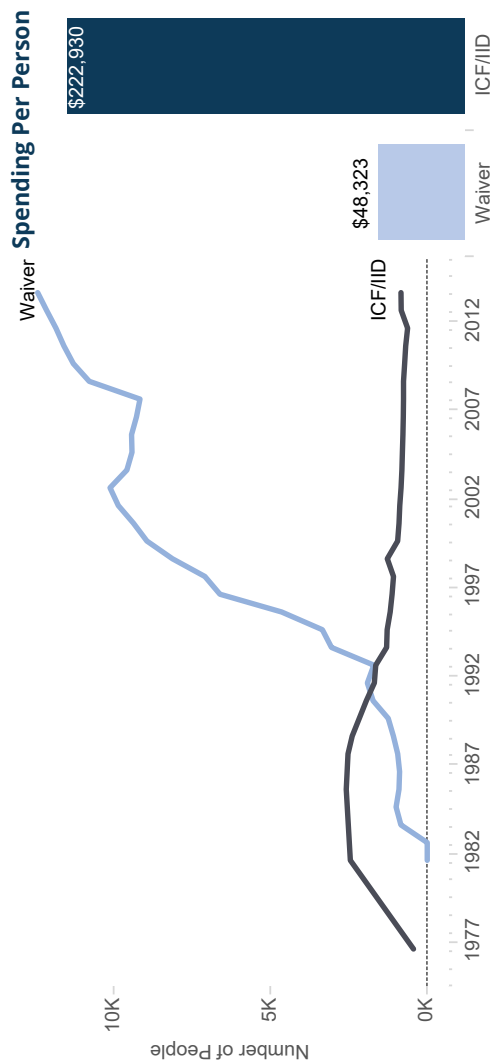


Figure 2: 2014

Medicaid
Spending Per Person

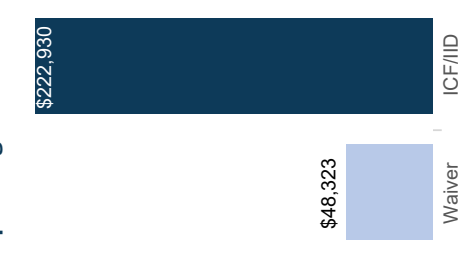


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

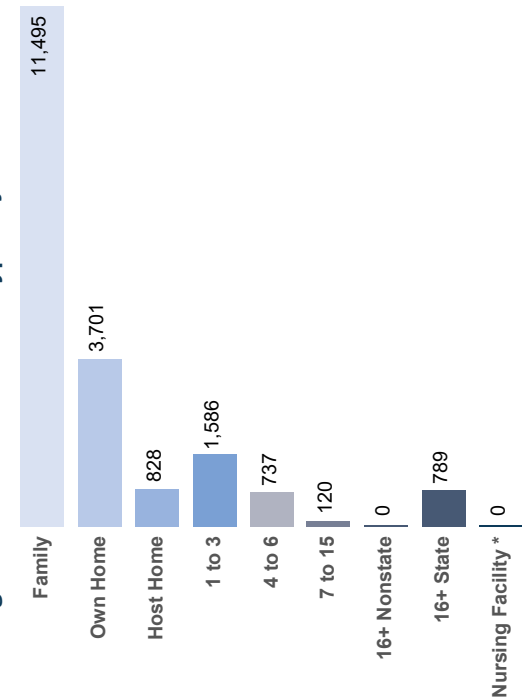


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					2,417	3,488	3,724	3,727	6,370	6,307	3,701
	Family					8,368	7,030	12,994	14,442	11,148	10,075	11,495
	Host Home				521	1,812	2,465	214	129	96	891	828
	1 to 3					178	42	89	DNF	DNF	257	1,586
	4 to 6					131	1,711	2,015	DNF	DNF	1,866	737
	1 to 6	102	194	1,881	3,549	213	309	1,753	2,104	DNF	2,123	2,323
	7 to 15	347	473	845	402	400	260	307	169	DNF	284	120
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate	1,511	1,157	1,013	471	223	216	240	160	DNF	284	0
	16+ State	2,469	1,910	1,810	1,575	1,281	1,128	961	901	576	808	789
	16+ Total	3,979	3,067	2,823	2,046	1,504	1,344	1,201	1,061	DNF	1,092	1,129
	Nursing Facility*			500	700	492	462	365	329	294	0	0
Non-DD Specific Settings	State Psychiatric Facility				2	0	0	0	0	22	37	37
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	4,428	3,734	5,549	6,518	14,714	14,896	20,193	21,632	21,236	20,809	19,633
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver**					125	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	1,081	1,270
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				17,427	20,954	20,462	36,706	37,018	46,302	47,060	48,323
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				35	83	152	151	169	173	175	177
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person*				81,681	102,378	140,429	158,544	195,388	213,619	199,658	222,930
	ICF/IID per 100,000*				39	21	16	13	11	9	12	11

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

West Virginia

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority
1977-2014

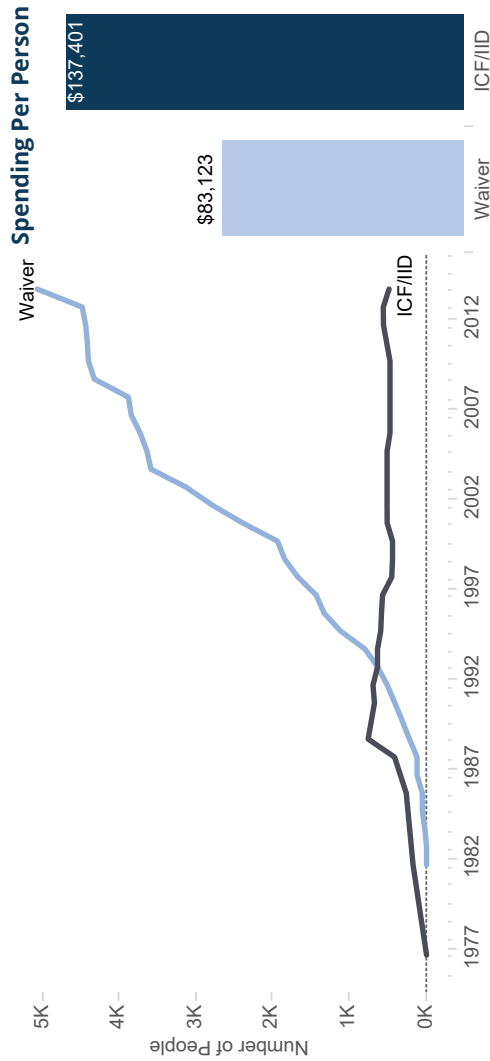


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

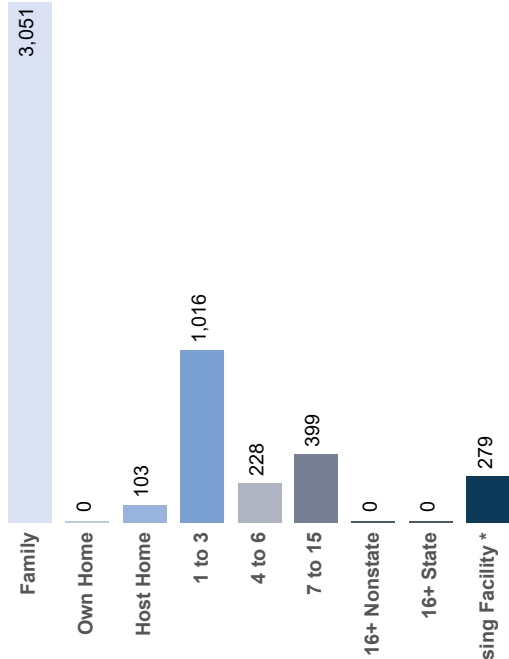


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					144	203	737	753	32	0	0
	Family				2,594	2,594	875	2,343	2,846	2,994	3,027	3,051
	Host Home				519	519	549	335	165	156	105	103
	1 to 3						187	128	218	1,165	1,248	1,016
	4 to 6						287	170	171	DNF	310	228
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6		24	352	446	459	474	298	389	DNF	1,558	1,244
	7 to 15		32	216	409	666	428	555	500	DNF	780	399
	16+ Nonstate		34	43	237	99	0	59	47	DNF	39	0
	16+ State		916	480	136	75	0	0	0	0	39	0
	16+ Total		950	523	373	174	0	59	47	DNF	78	0
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				211	30	40	DNF	DNF	329	268	279
	State Psychiatric Facility				2	0	7	22	0	0	31	31
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	1,006	1,031	1,091	1,228	4,556	2,529	4,327	4,700	5,338	5,847	5,107
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					DNF	218	210	409	646	832	977
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				24,310	26,982	45,057	47,540	55,553	68,330	74,696	83,123
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				23	73	108	201	238	240	242	274
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				23,085	90,564	106,055	106,992	131,226	116,483	118,919	137,401
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				38	32	25	28	26	DNF	30	30

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Wisconsin

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

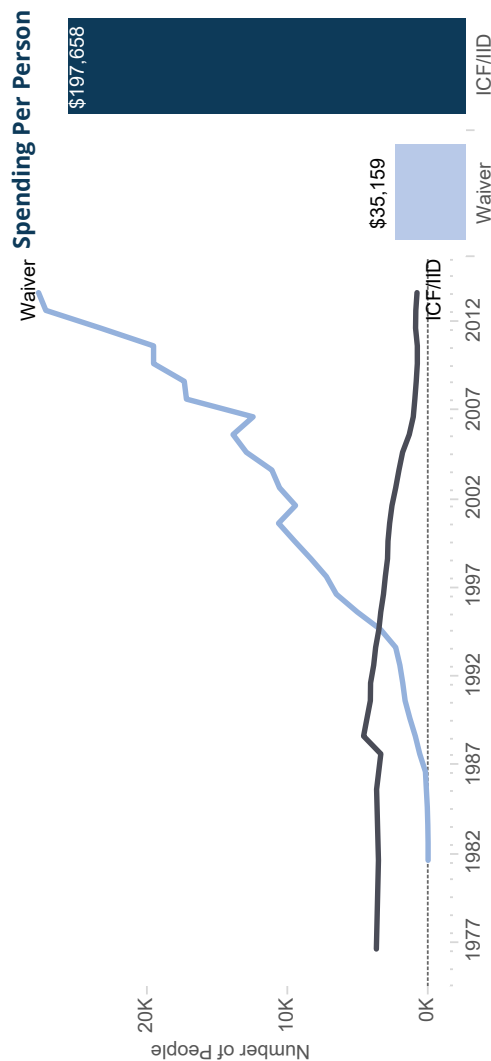


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

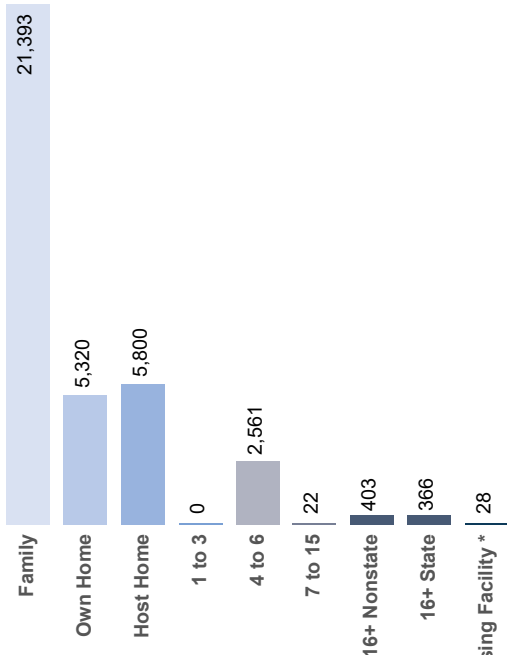


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					4,315	5,062	5,677	5,823	4,307	5,444	5,320
	Family					30,369	5,633	2,152	7,663	11,524	13,904	21,393
	Host Home					1,800	2,578	3,390	1,280	5,085	5,367	5,800
	1 to 3						0	0	0	0	DNF	0
	4 to 6					780	780	1,016	2,858	2,465	DNF	2,561
Congregate Settings by size and type	1 to 6	194	324	2,404	4,655	1,757	807	1,016	2,858	2,465	2,602	2,561
	7 to 15	960	1,282	1,786	1,510	830	807	1,083	2,040	28	31	22
	16+ Nonstate	2,104	1,912	1,660	2,438	2,170	1,969	1,174	273	477	473	403
	16+ State	2,390	2,167	1,868	1,621	1,197	871	581	449	390	373	366
	16+ Total	4,494	4,079	3,528	4,059	3,367	2,840	1,755	722	867	846	769
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *				995	672	471	89	153	34	34	28
	State Psychiatric Facility				2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	5,648	5,685	7,718	10,224	42,438	17,700	15,073	20,386	24,324	28,228	35,905
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					2,560	2,250	DNF	4,783	924	2,252	2,169
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person				18,340	20,344	28,596	33,071	35,420	36,561	33,504	35,159
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000				33	97	178	235	345	409	476	484
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *				41,217	59,285	88,901	108,328	188,655	176,258	185,235	197,658
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *				83	65	53	33	14	16	15	14

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Elken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Wyoming

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

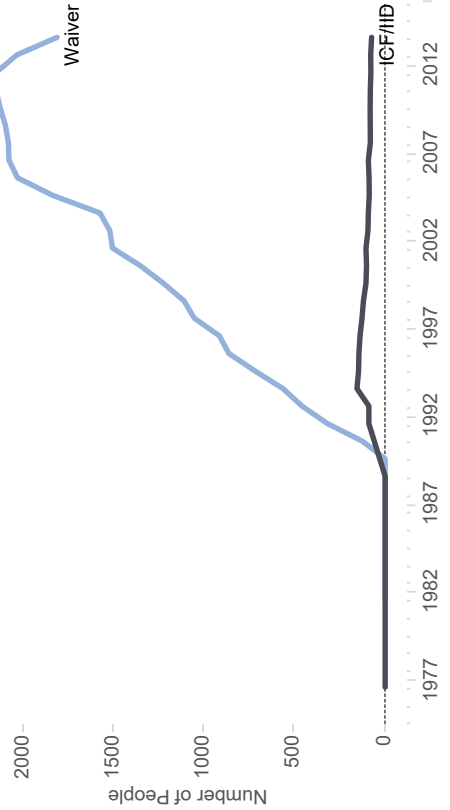


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person

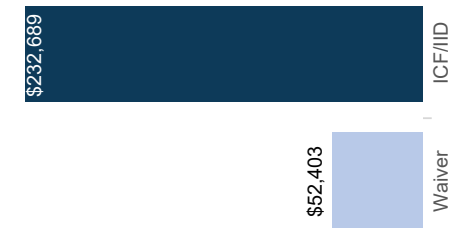


Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

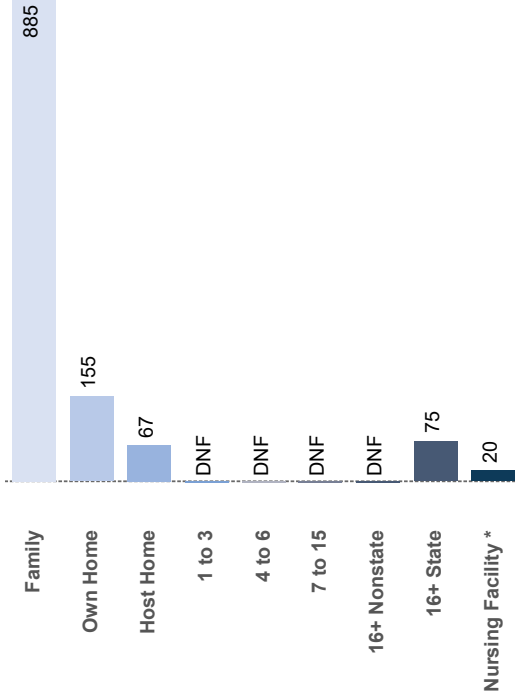


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					35	292	102	253	216	202	155
	Family					1,231	510	748	933	744	932	885
	Host Home					32	69	142	84	63	100	67
	1 to 3						87	107	276	DNF	DNF	DNF
	4 to 6						263	393	495	DNF	DNF	DNF
	1 to 6						350	500	771	1,036	DNF	DNF
	7 to 15						67	125	87	91	DNF	DNF
Congregate Settings by size and type	16+ Nonstate						0	24	0	0	DNF	DNF
	16+ State						106	96	83	79	90	75
	16+ Total						106	120	83	79	DNF	DNF
	Nursing Facility *						40	45	45	25	21	20
	State Psychiatric Facility						0	0	0	8	9	6
Non-DD Specific Settings	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	682	629	697	692	2,050	1,394	1,737	2,211	2,262	2,145	1,871
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					160	0	0	120	387	587	513
People with IDD in the System	Waiver Expenditures per Person					6,768	33,747	41,068	42,463	DNF	47,947	52,403
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000					27	248	361	378	373	349	310
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *					140,278	71,805	208,355	222,932	364,021	245,504	232,689
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	ICF/IID per 100,000 *					13	29	17	15	14	14	DNF

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** See State notes and RISP FY2014 full report for further explanation. DNF = Did Not Furnish.

FY 2014 RISP State Profile

Figure 1: Medicaid Recipients with IDD by Funding Authority 1977-2014

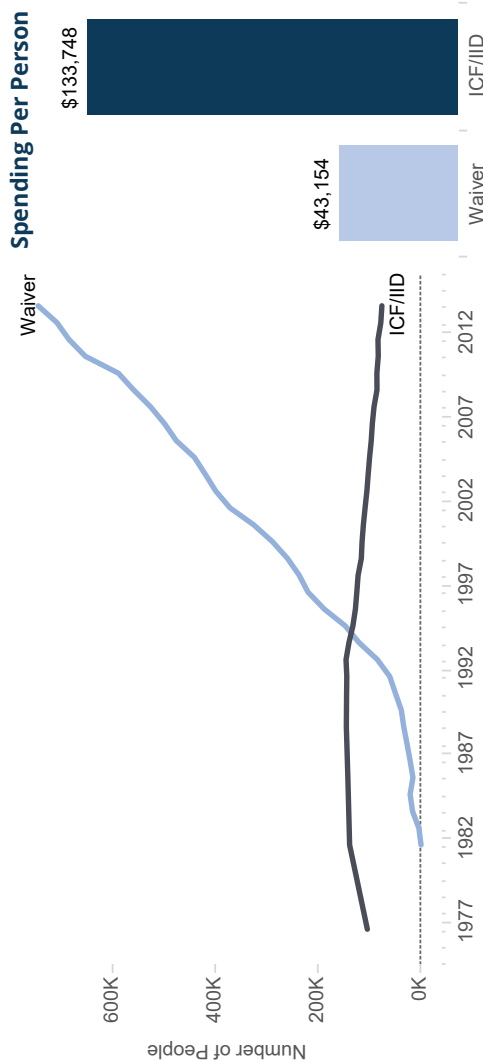
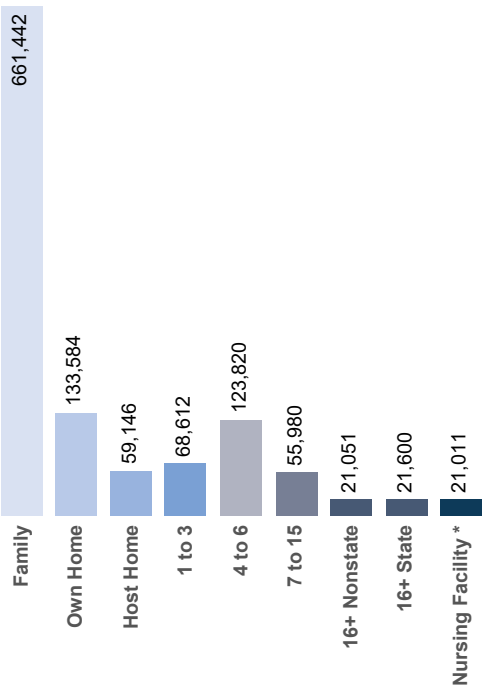


Figure 2: 2014 Medicaid Spending Per Person



United States

Figure 3: Residence Size and Type on June 30, 2014

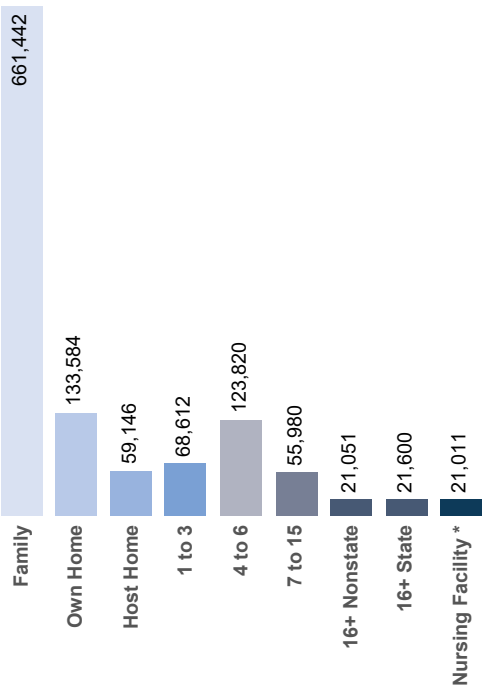


Table 1: Trends in In Home and Residential Supports for People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

Category	Type	1977	1982	1987	1991	1996	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Individualized Settings	Own Home					46,608	73,147	101,143	127,455	122,665	127,664	133,584
	Family					590,180	391,859	533,048	592,180	634,988	630,367	661,442
	Host Home					24,675	37,367	35,386	40,060	58,753	63,059	59,146
	1 to 3		15,702				33,360	49,037	62,584	68,781	59,058	68,612
Congregate Settings by size and type	4 to 6		17,486				67,146	107,573	105,290	116,159	122,262	123,820
	1 to 6	20,400	33,188	69,933	108,479	100,915	124,469	156,610	167,874	184,940	181,320	192,432
	7 to 15	20,024	30,515	48,637	53,475	56,389	52,802	52,888	55,682	56,409	57,709	55,980
	16+ Nonstate	51,638	55,786	42,081	48,001	37,016	35,253	27,005	25,927	24,168	25,049	21,051
	16+ State	155,716	124,180	95,052	79,407	58,320	47,329	40,061	31,101	26,503	23,854	21,600
	16+ Total	207,356	180,146	137,103	127,408	95,336	82,582	67,066	57,028	50,671	48,903	43,599
Non-DD Specific Settings	Nursing Facility *	42,242	40,538	45,843	39,208	30,591	32,195	30,027	31,832	28,064	24,021	21,011
	State Psychiatric Facility	15,524	7,865	2,520	121	1,269	488	392	873	1,139	1,151	2,775
People with IDD in the System	Estimated Total, Residence Type Known	247,780	243,849	255,673	289,362	914,103	762,226	946,141	1,040,279	1,138,121	1,134,193	1,151,148
	Waiting for HCBS Waiver **					87,187	71,922	73,828	115,059	79,102	204,336	211,068
Medicaid Recipients and Expenditures	Waiver Expenditures per Person	0	901	12,955	22,319	24,783	33,142	38,679	44,396	0	42,713	43,154
	Waiver Recipients per 100,000	0	6	94	20	72	103	150	192	219	225	235
	ICF/IID Expenditures per Person *	5,798	14,886	24,826	55,636	73,926	85,040	119,162	146,999	143,996	144,609	133,748
	ICF/IID per 100,000 *	48	61	60	58	49	41	34	28	27	25	23

*Data for FY2014 may be from an outside source: ICF/IID expenditures and number of people from Eiken et al (2016); and nursing facilities from AHCA (2014a), (2014b), or (2014c). ** Waiting list data requested was for people with IDD in a relative's home (family).



SECTION SEVEN

Appendix

FY 2014

SECTION 7: REFERENCES, RESOURCES AND DATA SOURCES

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OTHER HISTORIC DATA SOURCE DOCUMENTS

The historical tables for the waiver recipients, waiver expenditures, ICF recipients, and ICF expenditures were updated for this report. For some of the years, our data had been preliminary data from an outside source, and these data had not been updated over time. Some states provided updated data to replace an outdated number or replaced an estimated value with another value. When updated estimates were received, both the tables and the information sources were updated.

Waiver Recipients

Data for 1982-1985 are from Smith, G., & Gettings, R. (1989). *Medicaid Homes and Community Based Services for persons with developmental disabilities*. Alexandria, VA: National Association of State Mental Retardation Program Directors. All other years of data are from State DD Director surveys documented in the RISP reports.

For, waiver recipients, data for 1982-1985 are from Smith, G., & Gettings, R. (1989). *Medicaid Homes and Community Based Services for persons with developmental disabilities*. Alexandria, VA: National Association of State Mental Retardation Program Directors. All other years of data are from State DD Director surveys documented in the RISP reports.

For waiver expenditures, data for 1982-1991 are from Smith & Gettings (1991). *The HCBS Waiver Program and Services for People with Developmental Disabilities: An Update*. Alexandria, VA: National Association of State Mental Retardation Program Directors, Inc.

Data for 1992 are from Burwell, B. (1993). Personal Communication with K. Charlie Lakin.

All other years of data are from State DD Director surveys except that 2012 data for ID, MA, MI, MS, SC, and WY were from: Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Gold, L., Kasten, J., Burwell, B., & Saucier, P. (2014). *Medicaid Expenditures for long-term services and supports in FFY 2012*. Cambridge, MA: Thomson Reuters; Washington, DC: Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services.; and 2013 data for KS, KY, NJ, ND, and RI were from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Burwell, B., & Saucier, P. (2015). *Medicaid expenditures for long-term services*

and supports (LTSS) in FY 2013: Home and Community-Based Services were a majority of LTSS spending. Ann Arbor, MI: Truven Health Analytics. Downloaded from <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/long-term-services-and-supports/downloads/ltss-expenditures-fy2013.pdf> July 2015.

Waiver Expenditures

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All other years of data are from State DD Director surveys except in 2012 data for ID, MA, MI, MS, SC, and WY are from: Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Gold, L., Kasten, J., Burwell, B., and Saucier, P. (2014). *Medicaid Expenditures for long-term services and supports in FFY 2012*. Cambridge, MA: Thomson Reuters; Washington, DC: Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services; and in 2013 data for KS, KY, NJ, ND, and RI are from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Burwell, B., & Saucier, P. (2015). *Medicaid expenditures for long-term services and supports (LTSS) in FY 2013: Home and Community-Based Services were a majority of LTSS spending*. Ann Arbor, MI: Truven Health Analytics. Downloaded from <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/long-term-services-and-supports/downloads/ltss-expenditures-fy2013.pdf> July 2015.

ICF Recipients

Data for 2010 are from Eiken, S., Burwell, B., Gold, L. & Sredl, K. (2011). *Medicaid 1915(c) Waiver Expenditures: 2011 Update Period*. Cambridge, MA: Thompson Reuters.

All other years of data are from State DD Director surveys documented in the RISP reports.

For ICF recipients, data for 2010 are from Eiken, S., Burwell, B., Gold, L. & Sredl, K. (2011). *Medicaid*

1915(c) Waiver Expenditures: 2011 Update Period. Cambridge, MA: Thompson Reuters. All other years of data are from State DD Director surveys documented in the RISP reports.

ICF Expenditures

Data for 1980-1989 are from Eiken, S. (personal communication, April 15, 2015).

Data for 1990-1991 are from Burwell, B. (1992, January). *Medicaid Long Term Expenditures for FY 1991*. Lexington, MA: Systemetrics/McGraw-Hill.

Data for 1992 are from Burwell, B. (1994, February). *Medicaid Long Term Expenditures in FY 1993*. Cambridge, MA: SysteMetrics A MEDSTAT Division.

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Data for 1994-1999 are from Burwell, B. (1999, April). *Medicaid Long Term Expenditures in FY 1999*. Cambridge, MA: The MEDSTAT Group.

Data for 2000 are from Burwell, B. (2001). Personal Communication with K. Charlie Lakin.

Table B Medicaid ICF-MR expenditures by state FY 1995 to FY 2000: Data from the HCFA 64 report. The Medstat Group.

Data from 2001-2003 are from Burwell, B., Sredl, K., Eiken, S. (2007). *Medicaid Long-Term Care Expenditures in FY 2006*. Cambridge, MA: Thomson Reuters.

Data for 2004 are from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Burwell, B., and Gold, L. (2010, August). *Medicaid Long-Term Care Expenditures in FY 2009*. Cambridge, MA: Thomson Reuters.

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Data for 2006 are from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Gold, L., Kasten, J., Burwell, B., & Saucier, P. (2013, October). *Medicaid Expenditures for Long Term Services and Supports in 2011*. Truven.

Data for 2007-2011 are from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Gold, L., Kasten, J., Burwell, B., & Saucier, P. (2014, April). *Medicaid Expenditures for Long-Term Services and Supports in FFY 2012*. Truven.

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Data for 1990-1991 are from Burwell, B. (1992, January). *Medicaid Long Term Expenditures for FY 1991*. Lexington, MA: SysteMetrics/McGraw-Hill.

Data for 1992 are from Burwell, B. (1994, February). *Medicaid Long Term Expenditures in FY 1993*. Cambridge, MA: SysteMetrics A MEDSTAT Division.

Data for 1993 are from Burwell, B. (1999, April). *Medicaid Long Term Expenditures in FY 1998*. Cambridge, MA: The MEDSTAT Group.

Data for 1994-1999 are from Burwell, B. (1999, April). *Medicaid Long Term Expenditures in FY 1999*. Cambridge, MA: The MEDSTAT Group.

All other years of data are from State DD Director surveys except that 2013 data for AR, FL, GA, ID, KS, KY, MI, MT, NH, NJ, NM, ND, OK, and WY are from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Burwell, B., & Saucier, P. (2015). *Medicaid expenditures for long-term services and supports (LTSS) in FY 2013: Home and Community-Based Services were a majority of LTSS spending*. Ann Arbor, MI: Truven Health Analytics. Downloaded from <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/long-term-services-and-supports/downloads/ltss-expenditures-fy2013.pdf> July 2015.

Data for 2000 are from Burwell, B. (2001). *Table B Medicaid ICF-MR expenditures by state FY 1995 to FY 2000: Data from the HCFA 64 report*. The Medstat Group.

Data from 2001-2003 are from Burwell, B., Sredl, K., Eiken, S. (2007). *Medicaid Long-Term Care Expenditures in FY 2006*. Cambridge, MA: Thomson Reuters.

Data for 2004 are from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Burwell, B., and Gold, L. (2010, August). *Medicaid Long-Term Care Expenditures in FY 2009*. Cambridge, MA: Thomson Reuters.

Data for 2005 are from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Burwell, B., and Gold, L. (2011, October). *Medicaid Expenditures for Long-Term Services and Supports: 2011 Update*. Cambridge, MA: Thomson Reuters.

Data for 2006 are from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Gold, L., Kasten, J., Burwell, B., & Saucier, P. (2013, October). *Medicaid Expenditures for Long Term Services and Supports in 2011*. Truven.

Data for 2007-2011 are from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Gold, L., Kasten, J., Burwell, B., & Saucier, P. (2014, April). *Medicaid Expenditures for Long-Term Services and Supports in FFY 2012*. Truven.

All other years of data are from State DD Director surveys except in 2013 data for AR, FL, GA, ID, KS, KY, MI, MT, NH, NJ, NM, ND, OK, and WY which are from Eiken, S., Sredl, K., Burwell, B., & Saucier, P. (2015). *Medicaid expenditures for long-term services and supports (LTSS) in FY 2013: Home and Community-Based Services were a majority of LTSS spending*. Ann Arbor, MI: Truven Health Analytics. Downloaded from <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/long-term-services-and-supports/downloads/ltss-expenditures-fy2013.pdf> July 2015.



December 2014 Update

FY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014) Survey
Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project (FISP)
Residential Information Systems Projects (RISP)

This survey is part of the FISP/RISP longitudinal data collection program of the University of Minnesota's Research and Training Center on Community Living funded as an Administration on Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities (AIDD) Data Project of National Significance (PNS). The information provided through this survey serves as the basis for your state's representation FISP and RISP national reports, thus accurate responses are important to ensure that your state's system is accurately portrayed.

General Instructions: This survey focuses on people with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities (IDD) who are on the caseloads of your state IDD agency. The survey population includes all people with IDD receiving Medicaid or state-funded long-term supports or services (LTSS) as well as people with IDD who are known to the state IDD agency but who do not currently receive funded services. Questions on this survey reference the status on June 30, 2014 or the time period from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014. If you provide an answer that is based on a report from any other time period please specify the time period or date you used.

Most questions on this survey have been asked for many years. Question about age were added to the surveys beginning in FY 2013 to gather data for the Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project. Expanded questions about funding authorities were added this year to better capture the shifting utilization of Medicaid and State funding authorities to support people with IDD. Some questions ask about Medicaid funded long-term supports and services for people with IDD that may be managed by another department such as your state's Medicaid agency. Please consult with them as needed to respond to those questions.

Please provide as much information as you can. Partial information is preferred to no information for each set of questions. If you are not able to answer a question please indicate by marking the question DNF "Did not furnish". Your assigned FISP/RISP project team member is available by phone or email to answer your questions throughout the year and will contact you by phone or email during the editing process if we find missing or possibly incorrect information, or notice a change in a trend that has not been explained in your comments.

The FISP and RISP projects make national estimates by estimating a value for each item marked DNF. We strongly prefer to get estimates from the states rather than by extrapolating them or estimating them using another process. Historical trends are described in our annual report for many items. If you are unable to furnish a data point, the charts and graphs developed for your state may not be a fully accurate summary.

Please add comments as needed to explain any unusual changes from FY 2013 to FY 2014. Relevant comments will be published with state summaries and in other FISP or RISP reports. If you notice that data from previous years is inaccurate please let your staff team member know so we can update the data base and use updated data for subsequent reports we generate.

Thank you for your ongoing support of these Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance.

Sherri Larson and the FISP RISP Team

FY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014) Survey
Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project (FISP)
Residential Information Systems Projects (RISP)

Background

State: _____

A. Number of People with IDD

On June 30, 2014, how many people with IDD were on the caseload of the state IDD Agency including those who receive no services or who are waiting for services? Please provide an unduplicated count.

- ____ 1. Ages 21 years or younger (Born on or before June 30, 1992)
 ____ 2. Ages 22 years or older (Born on or after July 1, 1993)
 ____ 3. Total all ages

B. Funding Authority for Long-Term Supports and Services (LTSS) for people with IDD

Please respond yes or no to each item.

Does your state use this funding authority to provide LTSS to people with IDD?	Yes	No
A. Medicaid Waiver Authorities		
1. 1115 Demonstration waivers		
2. 1915(a) (b) and (b/c) Managed care with long-term support and services		
3. 1915 (c) Home and Community Based services Waivers		
B. Medicaid State Plan Services		
4. ICF/IID		
5. 1915(i) State plan Home and Community Based Waiver Services		
6. 1915(k) Community First Choice		
7. Targeted Case Management		
C. Non-Medicaid		
8. State-funded LTSS for people with IDD (e.g., family support program)		

Medicaid Waiver authorities include 1115 Demonstration Waivers; 1915 (a) (b) (b/c) Managed care with long-term supports and services; and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based Waivers.

"Other Medicaid State Plan" funding authorities include 1915(j) and (k) and Targeted Case Management.

Background Section Respondent Name: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____

Part 1 State-Operated Facilities**Section 1A. State Operated IDD facilities with 15 or fewer residents on June 30, 2014**

Facility Size (People with IDD)	1. Total State Operated IDD facilities /homes	2. Number of Facilities by Funding Authority		
		Medicaid Waiver	ICF/IID	Other
a. 1-6 people				
b. 1-3 people				
c. 4-6 people				
d. 7 to 15 people				
e. Total 15 or fewer residents				

*Medicaid Waiver authorities include 1115 Demonstration Waivers; 1915 (a) (b) (b/c) Managed care with long-term supports and services; and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based Waivers. Mark 0 if there were no facilities of a certain size or funded by a certain funding authority. Write DNF in the cell if you are unable to provide a count. Use an "e" to designate estimated numbers.

FY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014) Survey
Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project (FISP)
Residential Information Systems Projects (RISP)

Section 1B. People with IDD living in State Operated IDD facilities with 15 or fewer residents on June 30, 2014

Facility Size (People with IDD)	3. Total People in State Operated IDD facilities/ homes	4. Number of People with IDD by Funding Authority		
		Medicaid Waiver	ICF/IID	Other
a. 1 to 6 residents				
b. 1 to 3 residents				
c. 4 to 6 residents				
d. 7 to 15 residents				
e. Total 15 or fewer residents				

*Medicaid Waiver authorities include 1115 Demonstration Waivers; 1915 (a) (b) (b/c) Managed care with long-term supports and services; and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based Waivers.

Mark 0 if there were no people with IDD living in state operated facilities of a specific size funded by a specific funding authority. Write DNF in the cell if you are unable to provide a count. Use an "e" to designate estimated numbers.

Section 1C State Operated IDD facilities and facilities with IDD units with 16 or more people with IDD living in them on June 30, 2014

State Operated IDD facilities/units with 16 or more residents	Funding Authority			Total
	Medicaid Waiver	ICF/IID	State-funded IDD facility	
1. Number of settings (Campuses with multiple units or buildings of any size housing a combined 16 or more people with IDD should be counted as a single facility)				
2. People with IDD on June 30, 2014				
3. ADMISSIONS/READMISSIONS –people who moved into the facility during FY 2014 excluding people admitted from another state IDD facility with 16 or more residents				
4. DISCHARGES – people who moved out of the facility during FY 2014 excluding transfers to other large state facilities.				
5. DEATHS – people who died while a resident of the facility between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014				
6. Average daily residents FY 2014				
7. Short-term respite or crisis admissions (90 days or less)				
8. PER DIEM (average daily cost of care per resident)				

*Medicaid Waiver authorities include 1115 Demonstration Waivers; 1915 (a) (b) (b/c) Managed care with long-term supports and services; and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based Waivers.

Use an "e" to designate estimated numbers; "DNF" to designate data you are not able to furnish; "0" if there are no settings funded by the funding authority. Use N/A for question 8 if there are no state facilities in a given funding authority.

Part 1 Respondent Name: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____

Comments (If you used a date other than June 30, 2014, please indicate the item and the date used):

FY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014) Survey
Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project (FISP)
Residential Information Systems Projects (RISP)

Part 2 Nonstate Residences of People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities (IDD) Receiving Publicly-Funded Services on June 30, 2014

Type of Nonstate Residence: Exclude respite care placements, nursing homes and psychiatric facilities here. Count only people with IDD receiving at least one publicly funded service (including targeted case management) service (including targeted case management)	2A. Number of Nonstate residential settings with this many residents				2B. Number of people with IDD in Nonstate residential settings of these sizes				2C. Number of Medicaid Waiver recipients in Nonstate settings by type				
	1-3	4-6	1-6 Total	7-15	16+	Total Settings*	1-3	4-6		1-6 Total	7-15	16+	Total People*
Type I. Nonstate Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities.													
Please do not report ICFs-IDD, nursing homes or psychiatric facilities in Types II through VI.													
Type II. A residence owned, rented or managed by the residential services provider, or the provider's agent, to provide housing for persons with IDD in which staff provide care, instruction, supervision, and other support for residents with IDD.													
Type III. A home owned or rented by an individual or family in which they live and provide care for one or more unrelated persons with IDD (e.g., host family/family foster care).													
Type IV. A home owned or rented by one or more persons with IDD as the person(s)' own home in which personal assistance, instruction, supervision and other support is provided as needed.													
Type V. A residence of person(s) with IDD which is also the home of related family members in which the person(s) with IDD and/or their family members receive supportive services (e.g., respite care, homemaker services, personal assistance).													
Type VI. Other residential types (please specify). Please record 0 if you do not have other Nonstate residential service options for people with IDD.													

*Totals should equal the sum of 1-6, 7-15, and 16+. Please provide the totals even if you are unable to provide all of the size breakdowns. Size refers to the number of people with IDD living together. Use an "e" to designate estimated numbers; "DNF" to designate data you are not able to furnish; "0" for none. Please do not make entries in the blacked out cells.

Data date (if other than June 30, 2013): _____ Comments: _____

FY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014) Survey
Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project (FISP)
Residential Information Systems Projects (RISP)

Part 3 Age and Expenditures by Funding Authority for long-term supports and services for persons with IDD

Note: We will compute average annual expenditure per person for each funding authority and age group based responses to 3A and 3B.

Section 3A On June 30, 2014, how many **people** with IDD received long-term supports and services by age and funding authority?

Recipient Age	Number of People by Funding Authority				
	Medicaid Waiver	ICF/IID	Other Medicaid State Plan	State IDD Agency	No LTSS funding
a. 21 years or younger					
b. 22 years and older					

*Medicaid Waiver authorities include 1115 Demonstration Waivers; 1915 (a) (b) (b/c) Managed care with long-term supports and services; and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based Waivers.

Other Medicaid State Plan funding authorities include 1915(j) and (k) and Targeted Case Management.

Use an “e” to designate estimated numbers; “DNF” to designate data you are not able to furnish; “0” for none.

Section 3B Combined **FY 2014** (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014) long-term support and services **Federal and State Expenditures** for people with IDD by age and funding authority

Recipient Age	Total Federal and State Expenditures by Funding Authority			
	Medicaid Waiver	ICF/IID	Other Medicaid State Plan	State IDD Agency
a. 21 years or younger	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. 22 years and older	\$	\$	\$	\$

*Medicaid Waiver authorities include 1115 Demonstration Waivers; 1915 (a) (b) (b/c) Managed care with long-term supports and services; and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based Waivers.

Other Medicaid State Plan funds include 1915(i) and (k) and Targeted Case Management.

Use an “e” to designate estimated numbers; “DNF” to designate data you are not able to furnish; “0” for none.

Data date (if other than June 30, 2014): _____ Comments:

FY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014) Survey
Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project (FISP)
Residential Information Systems Projects (RISP)

Section 3C Medicaid Waiver Recipients and Expenditures for People with IDD by Age and Living Arrangement on June 30, 2014.

Age and Residence Type	Medicaid Waiver Recipients*	Combined FY 2014 Federal and State Medicaid Waiver Expenditures
Recipients 21 years or younger		
1.Total		\$
2. Number living in the home of a family member		\$
3. Number living in any other setting		\$
Recipients 22 years and older		
4.Total		\$
5. Number living in the home of a family member		\$
6. Number living in any other setting		\$

*Medicaid Waiver authorities include 1115 Demonstration Waivers; 1915 (a) (b) (b/c) Managed care with long-term supports and services; and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based Waivers.

Use an "e" to designate estimated numbers; "DNF" to designate data you are not able to furnish; "0" for none.

Home of a family member = nonstate Type V (family home);

Other settings include nonstate Types II (group home), III (host/foster), IV (own home), and VI (other); and state Medicaid Waiver funded settings

Part 3 Respondent Name: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____

Data Date if other than June 30, 2014: _____

Comments:

Contact your assigned RISP project staff member if you have questions. We encourage states to enter their data in the RISP project website (<http://rtc.umn.edu/risp/main/>). Log in to complete your survey and to view resource documents including operational definitions, FAQ's and webinar slides. Otherwise, **return your survey** to RISP team, Research and Training Center on Community Living, University of Minnesota, 210 Pattee Hall, 150 Pillsbury Drive SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Phone 612-624-6328, Fax 612-625-6619. Email: rtc@umn.edu.



December 2014 Update

FY 2014 (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014) Survey
Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project (FISP)
Residential Information Systems Projects (RISP)

Part 4. Waiting List

1. How many people with IDD were waiting for HCBS Waiver funded services on June 30, 2014? _____
2. Of the people waiting, how many were receiving Targeted Case Management services? _____
3. How many people with IDD were waiting to live in a setting other than the home of a family member on June 30, 2014? _____

Do not include people with IDD who were living in an ICF/IID or other non-family setting on June 30, 2014.

Part 4 Respondent Name: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____
Data Date if other than June 30, 2014: _____

Comments:

Part 5. Nursing homes and Psychiatric Facilities

State-Operated

1. How many people with IDD lived in State-Operated Psychiatric Facilities on June 30, 2014? _____
2. How many people with IDD lived in State-Operated Nursing Homes on June 30, 2014? _____

Nonstate

1. How many people with IDD lived in Nonstate Psychiatric Facilities on June 30, 2014? _____
2. How many people with IDD lived in Nonstate Nursing Homes on June 30, 2014? _____

Part 5 Respondent Name: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____
Data Date if other than June 30, 2014: _____

Comments:

Contact your assigned RISP project staff member if you have questions. We encourage states to enter their data in the RISP project website (<http://rtc.umn.edu/risp/main/>). Log in to complete your survey and to view resource documents including operational definitions, FAQ's and webinar slides. Otherwise, **return your survey** to RISP team, Research and Training Center on Community Living, University of Minnesota, 210 Pattee Hall, 150 Pillsbury Drive SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Phone 612-624-6328, Fax 612-625-6619. Email: rtc@umn.edu.

RISP AND FISP ANNUAL DATA COLLECTION OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS FY 2014 SURVEYS

The Residential Information Systems Project (RISP) and the Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project (FISP) are funded by the US Department of Health and Human Service's Administration on Community Living as Projects of National Significance. Annual surveys administered in conjunction with the National Association of State Intellectual and Developmental Disability Directors (NASDDDS) that gather and report on long term supports and services for people with intellectual or developmental disabilities. The RISP annual reports are widely used by at both the state and national levels by advocates, policy makers, news media and others. This document provides detailed operational definitions for items on the FY 2013 and FY 2014 RISP survey, and defines terms and acronyms used.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The annual RISP/FISP survey is completed by a person designated by state Director of Intellectual and Developmental Services. The RISP programs also conducts annual surveys of large state IDD facilities still in operation. In odd numbered fiscal years, a short survey is fielded to track census and closure plans. In even numbered years, a more detailed survey is fielded asking about the characteristics and service needs of people living in facilities, services offered, and staffing patterns. Most of those surveys are completed by a person designated by the facility director, but some state IDD directors respond to those surveys on behalf of all of the facilities in their state.

Each state has an assigned FISP/RISP project team member who is available by phone or email to answer your questions throughout the year and will contact you by phone or email during the editing process if we find missing or possibly incorrect information, or notice a change in a trend that has not been explained in your comments. The name and contact information for these team members can be viewed at the new RISP website: <https://risp.umn.edu/>.

Sample Frame: This survey focuses on people with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities (IDD) who are on the caseloads of your state IDD agency.

The sample frame includes

- People with IDD receiving Medicaid-funded long-term supports or services (LTSS), (such as Medicaid Waiver, ICF/IID or state plan Targeted Case Management, 1915i or 1915k funded supports)
- People receiving Medicaid funded day habilitation and training services.
- People receiving services through a program of the state IDD agency (such as a family support program), and
- People with IDD on the caseloads of the state IDD agency who receive personal care, private duty nursing or other state plan long-term supports and services if they are known to the state IDD agency.

Most questions focus on people with IDD who receive at least one service or support (including Targeted Case Management) through or under the auspices of the state IDD agency (the service population)

The sample frame does not include people with IDD not on the caseload of the state IDD agency such as people receiving only educational services, child welfare services, employment service such as through vocational rehabilitation agencies or income supports unless they are also on the caseloads of your state IDD agency.

Time Frame: Most questions reference the status on the last day of the fiscal year (e.g., June 30, 2013). Expenditures data reference the full fiscal year (e.g., July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013). If you provide a response to any item from any other time period, please specify the time period or date you used.

Survey Updates: Most questions have been asked for many years. The project maintains annual historical data about state operated IDD facilities since 1950. Question about age were added beginning in FY 2012 as part of the Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project. Expanded questions about funding authorities were added for FY 2013 to better capture the shifting utilization of Medicaid and State funding authorities to support people with IDD. Some

questions ask about Medicaid funded long-term supports and services for people with IDD that may be managed by another department such as your state's Medicaid agency.

Changes for FY 2014: The FY 2014 survey contains the same questions as in the FY 2013 survey. The online version of the survey includes minor wording changes to clarify items about which states have had the most questions.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

FISP	Supporting Individuals and Families Information Systems Project (University of Minnesota)
FY	Fiscal Year (e.g., FY 2012 refers to July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012)
ICF/IID	Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (formerly ICF/MR)
IDD	Intellectual and/or Developmental Disabilities
LTSS	Long-term supports and services
RISP	Residential Information Systems Project (University of MN)
RTC	Research and Training Center on Community Living (University of MN)

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN SURVEY

Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities:

According to the American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, *intellectual disability* is a disability characterized by significant limitations both in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem solving) and in adaptive behavior, which covers a range of everyday social and practical skills. This disability originates before the age of 18. The term intellectual disability covers the same population of individuals who were diagnosed previously with mental retardation in number, kind, level, type, duration of disability, and the need of people with this disability for individualized services and supports. Furthermore, every individual who is or was eligible for a diagnosis

of mental retardation is eligible for a diagnosis of intellectual disability.

According to Congress under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 "*developmental disability*" is a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- i. "is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
- ii. is manifested before the individual attains age 22;
- iii. is likely to continue indefinitely;
- iv. Results in substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of the following areas of major life activity:
 - (I) Self-care.
 - (II) Receptive and expressive language.
 - (III) Learning
 - (IV) Mobility
 - (V) Self-direction.
 - (VI) Capacity for independent living.
 - (VII) Economic self-sufficiency; and
- v. reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated." www.acl.gov/Programs/AIDD/DD_History/index.aspx

Related conditions: Some states define eligibility for IDD services to include people with a related condition that results in the need for the same type, intensity and duration of support as needed by a person with intellectual disabilities. Conditions typically classified as related conditions include autism spectrum disorder, cerebral palsy, Down Syndrome, spina bifida, hydrocephalus and epilepsy. States choose whether to include the diagnosis of any of the listed conditions or other similar conditions such as Fragile X syndrome as one basis for eligibility for IDD services.

Nursing home: A state or nonstate Medicaid-funded institutional setting offering skilled nursing or medical care and related services; rehabilitation supports needed due to injury, disability, or illness; and/or long-term care including health-related care and services (above the level of room and board) not available in the community, needed regularly due to a mental or physical condition.

Psychiatric Facilities: state residential facilities designed for persons with a primary diagnosis of a psychiatric disabilities, (for example a mental

health facility) in which one or more residents with a primary or dual diagnosis of IDD lives.

Other state-operated settings: state-operated facilities or units within facilities that are specifically designated to serve people with IDD that are funded with resources other than the ICF/IID or the Medicaid HCBS Waiver programs.

Long-term supports and services: institutional or community-based supports provided to assist an individual with ongoing health or other support needs related to their disability (see table below).

Long-term supports and services

Service Category	Brief description	Example Services
Family Caregiver Support	Services provided to help the family provide supports to the individual	Home delivered meals, home health aide, homemaker/chore, caregiver counseling, care giver training
Respite	Temporary relief from/for the family caregiver	Respite (in home, out of home), individual support (day or night)
Personal Care Supports	Direct one-to-one services to the individual provided in or out of home to provide instrumental support, community integration or skill training	Companion services, personal care/assistance provided in the home or in a community environment
In-home Services	Services to direct skills development and training to the individual living in the home of a family member or the person's own home.	Home-based habilitation
Case Management	Services to assist an individual or family identify the supports they need, establish eligibility for funded supports, access needed supports, and monitor the extent to which available supports meet the needs of the individual	Case Management, Service Coordination
Residential Services	Services provided to a person with IDD who lives in a setting other than the home of a family member while receiving funded supports.	Residential Habilitation, Group Home, Semi-Independent Living Services, Supported living services, Shared Living, Corporate foster care, Host home, Family foster care
Day Services	Services provided throughout the day to support the individual in community-based activities (i.e., supported employment, day programs, education)	Job development, supported employment (individual, group, competitive), prevocational services, day habilitation, early start programs
Behavior Supports	Supports to prevent or reduce behavior related issues or mitigate crisis needs. Includes services provided by professional staff, as well as preemptive solutions.	Mental health assessment, crisis intervention, behavioral support, counseling, assertive community treatment
Medical Supports	Long-term supports for individuals with medical complications. Includes clinical services, such as OT, PT, and speech therapies as well as in home nursing services.	OT, PT, speech and language therapies, skilled and private nursing, clinic services
Participant Directed Supports	Assistance to individuals/families who self-direct services. Such assistance may include the development of the person centered plan, managing individual budgets, recruiting workers and accessing generic services and supports.	Financial management services, participant training, goods and services, other, interpreter
Transportation	Supports to transport an individual to a community-based activity, including day services, employment services, or other community-based activities.	Community transportation services, non-medical transportation
Environmental Modifications and Technology	Services to accommodate physical disabilities	Personal emergency response systems, home modifications (such as ramps, bathroom modifications), vehicle modifications or repairs, other adaptive equipment, augmentative communication devices,

Operating Entities.

- State-operated: LTSS staffed by state employees or operated by a state agency.
- Nonstate: LTSS provided by staff who are not state employees. Organizations providing nonstate-operated LTSS may be for profit or not-for-profit or they may be a nonstate governmental entity such as a county or a parish.

Setting Size. The RISP and FISP surveys categorize the places in which people with IDD by size according to the number of people with IDD who live in the setting or on the campus. Size categories include 1 to 3 people, 4 to 6 people, 7 to 15 people, and 16 or more people. Residential settings that are clustered together on a single campus or at a single address such as a large state operated IDD facility are counted according to the total number of people with IDD living on the campus or at the address.

Setting Type. Places where people with IDD live are broadly classified into two categories (individualized settings, and congregate settings).

Individualized settings: settings where three or fewer people with IDD live together while receiving federal- or state-funded long-term supports and services. People in individualized settings may live in a home they own or rent, the home of a family member, the home of a host or foster family, or in a small group home operated by a service-providing organization.

Congregate settings: any settings where four or more people with IDD live together while receiving federal- or state-funded long-term supports and services other than the home of a family member of the people receiving support. Congregate settings include all ICF/IID settings, nursing homes, psychiatric facilities, and other group settings serving four or more people with IDD.

Residential Settings are classified by the entity that owns or leases the home in which the person lives. Categories include the person's own home, the home of a family member, host home or foster family setting, IDD group homes (including ICF/IIDs), and other types of group facilities.

Type I Intermediate Care Facilities for individuals with Intellectual Disability (ICF/IID): A specific type

of group home operated under the authority of an optional institutional Medicaid State-Plan benefit that enables states to provide comprehensive and individualized health care and rehabilitation services to individuals to promote their functional status and independence.

Type II Group Home: A residence of any size owned, rented or managed by the residential services provider, or the provider's agent, to provide housing for persons with IDD in which staff provide care, instruction, supervision, and other support for residents with IDD. Under the February 2014 Medicaid HCBS Waiver Rule, all people receiving home and community based services must have legal protections such as a lease or rental agreement when living in settings owned or operated by a provider organizations. However if the person is renting or leasing a home owned or operated by a provider of residential or in-home services regardless of the number of people living together, the setting is classified as a group home.

Type III Host home/Foster Family: A home owned or rented by an individual or family service provider in which the provider lives and provide care for one or more unrelated persons with IDD.

Type IV Own home: A home owned or rented by one or more persons with IDD as the person(s)' own home in which personal assistance, instruction, supervision and other support is provided as needed. In settings classified as Own Home, the service recipient is able to remain in the home if the provider of services changes whereas in provider owned or operated facilities, the person has to move to another setting to discontinue services provided by the entity that owns or operates the facility.

Type V Family Home: A residence of person(s) with IDD which is also the home of related family members in which the person(s) with IDD and/or their family members receive supportive services (e.g. respite care, homemaker services, personal assistance).

Type IV Other Residential Setting: nonstate settings in which a person with IDD lives but that is not designated as a facility for persons with IDD (e.g., board care facilities, group homes serving other populations, provider owned housing with supports facility, or assisted living facilities).

Instructions for Completing the Survey

Special designators for state respondents all sections

- “e” Estimate – The exact number is not available.
 - The number recorded is the best estimate of the correct count.
 - If you do not have an estimate for the designated Fiscal Year, but do have a value for the previous fiscal year please use the data from the previous year and note the date for the value reported.
- “DNF” Data not furnished
 - If the exact number is not known, and the estimate or report used in the previous year is not likely to accurately reflect the actual number please note this as DNF.
 - Use this designation only when absolutely necessary because the United States Estimated totals require us to impute a value for missing data.
- “Date” If your data source is from a data other than the one specified, please note the data for which the data were provided.
- “N/A” Not applicable – Noted only when reporting Per Diem for state operated services if a size or funding authority is not used by the state.
- Note: (Respondent)
 - If you use a definition that differs from the one specified, please describe what you provided.
 - Please add comments as needed to explain any unusual changes from FY 2012 to FY 2013. Relevant comments will be published with state summaries and in other FISP or RISP reports.
 - If you notice that data from previous years is inaccurate please let your staff team member know so we can update the data base and use updated data for subsequent reports we generate.

Please enter a response to each question. We distinguish between an answer of 0 and an item that was not answered at all. If you do not provide a particular type or size of service people enter 0 on the form. If you are not able to answer a question, please indicate by marking the question DNF “Did not furnish”. We will call states back about any item that has no response at all.

Partial or missing data: Please provide as much information as you can. Partial information is

preferred to no information. The FISP and RISP projects make national estimates by estimating a value for each item marked DNF. We strongly prefer to get estimates from the states rather than by extrapolating them or estimating them using another process. Historical trends are described in our annual report for many items. If you are unable to furnish a data point, the charts and graphs developed for your state may not be a fully accurate summary.

Background Section

Please include for Item B1 all people with IDD who are on the caseloads of the state IDD agency.

- We are asking for the administrative prevalence of IDD in your state.
- Include people who meet the state’s definition of having an intellectual disability, developmental disability, and/or state defined related conditions (such as epilepsy, spina bifida, autism spectrum disorder, hydrocephalus, or cerebral palsy) who are known to and whose status is tracked by the state IDD agency.
- Include all people with IDD receiving Medicaid funded long-term supports and services.
- Include people with IDD who receive supports funded by or operated under the authority of the state IDD agency such as a family subsidy program
- Include people with IDD who do not currently receive any funded long-term supports or services but who are known to the state IDD agency (for example because they completed a screening process to determine eligibility for services or are waiting for long-term supports or services).

The sample frame does not include people with IDD not on the caseload of the state IDD agency (such as people receiving educational services, child welfare services, employment service or income supports but whose identity is not known by the IDD agency).

Age

For the FY 2014 survey:

Ages 21 years or younger on June 30, 2014 (includes people born after July 1, 1992)

Ages 22 years or older on June 30, 2014 (includes people born on or before June 30, 1992)

Funding Authorities (B)

Please select yes for all funding authorities used to support people with IDD in your state

The survey asks about utilization and expenditures for people with IDD under four broad categories of funding authorities:

- Medicaid Waiver (including 1115 Demonstration, 1915(a) (b) and (b/c) Managed care with long-term support and services and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based Services Waivers)
- ICF/IID – Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities
- Other Medicaid State Plan services (including 1915(i) State plan Home and Community Based Waiver Services; 1915(k) Community First Choice; and Targeted Case Management)
- Non-Medicaid – State-funded LTSS for people with IDD (e.g., family support program) operated state IDD agencies.

Medicaid Waiver Authorities

Under the Social Security Act, there are provisions that give the Secretary of Health and Human Services the authority to waive otherwise applicable provisions of the statute. These provisions broadly refer to Medicaid waivers, though they can vary in their purpose and scope. Within a given state, an individual may be enrolled in one or more waiver programs.

1115 Demonstration Waivers Section 1115 of the Social Security Act gives the Secretary of Health and Human Services authority to approve experimental, pilot, or demonstration projects that promote the objectives of the Medicaid and CHIP programs. The purpose of these demonstrations, which give States additional flexibility to design and improve their programs, is to demonstrate and evaluate policy approaches such as:

- Expanding eligibility to individuals who are not otherwise Medicaid or CHIP eligible
- Providing services not typically covered by Medicaid
- Using innovative service delivery systems that improve care, increase efficiency, and reduce costs

1915(a) States can implement a voluntary managed care program simply by executing a contract with

companies that the state has procured using a competitive procurement process. CMS must approve the state's contract in order to make payment. A few states are utilizing 1915(a) authority for the delivery of institutional and community-based long-term services and supports.

1915(b) States can implement a managed care delivery system using waiver authority under 1915(b). Under a 1915(b) waiver participating states may require people who are dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare, American Indians, and children with special health care needs to enroll in a managed care delivery system. 1915(b) waivers are typically used to allow the use of a managed care delivery system for traditional Medicaid State Plan services. Some 1915(b) waivers allow for the provision of community-based services to eligible individuals by using savings that the state has garnered through the introduction of managed care (1915(b)(3) services). In addition, states may allow contracted managed care entities to provide HCBS as cost-effective alternatives to other services, such as institutional services. When States use managed care for the delivery of State Plan and HCBS to eligible individuals, the 1915(b) waiver is usually operated concurrently with a 1915(c) HCBS waiver or other HCBS authority.

1915(b)/(c) States can provide traditional long-term care benefits (like home health, personal care, and institutional services), as well as non-traditional home and community-based “1915(c)-like” services (like homemaker services, adult day health services, and respite care) using a managed care delivery system, rather than fee-for-service. They accomplish this goal by operating a 1915(c) waiver concurrently with 1915(b) waiver (or any of the Federal managed care authorities). The managed care delivery system authority is used to either mandate enrollment into a managed care arrangement which provides HCBS services or simply to limit the number or types of providers which deliver HCBS services.

1915(c) 1915(c) is also known as the Home and Community Based (HCBS) waiver program. States can offer a variety of services under an HCBS Waiver to individuals needing an institutional level of care. Services include but are not limited to: case management (i.e., supports and service coordination), homemaker, home health aide,

personal care, adult day health services, habilitation (both day and residential), and respite care. States can also propose “other” types of services that may assist in diverting and/or transitioning individuals from institutional settings into their homes and community. 1915(c) waivers can target specific populations, and each waiver includes a specified set of covered services

Medicaid State Plan Services

State Plan refers to the full array of Medicaid Services available under a number of provisions of the Social Security Act. The majority of these services are identified in 1905(a) of the Act, but other provisions that have been added to the State Plan include: 1915(i), 1915(j) and 1915(k).

This survey asks about ICF/IID and 1915(i) and 1915(k) and Targeted Case Management State Plan services.

ICF/IID – Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities ICF/IID is an optional institutional Medicaid benefit that enables States to provide comprehensive and individualized health care and rehabilitation services to individuals to promote their functional status and independence. Although it is an optional benefit, all States offer it, if only as an alternative to home and community-based services waivers for individuals at the ICF/IID level of care.

(Information about Federal Medicaid Authorities comes from the Guide to Federal Medicaid Authorities Used in Restructuring Medicaid Health Care Delivery or Payment www.medicaid.gov. Additional analyses by NASDDDS.)

Other Medicaid State Plan

1915(i) States can offer a variety of services under a State Plan Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) benefit. People must meet state-defined targeting and needs-based criteria. States may offer the same array of services that are available under 1915(c) such as respite, case management, supported employment, environmental modifications, and others. States may not limit the number of eligible individuals who receive 1915(i) services.

1915(k) 1915(k) is the “Community First Choice Option” and permits States to provide home and

community-based attendant services to Medicaid enrollees with disabilities under their State Plan. Community-based attendant services must include services and supports to assist in accomplishing activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, and health-related tasks through hands-on assistance, supervision, and/or cueing. Additionally, the following services may be provided at the State’s option: Transition costs such as rent and utility deposits, first month’s rent and utilities, purchasing bedding, basic kitchen supplies, and other necessities required for transition from an institution; and the provision of services that increase independence or substitute for human assistance to the extent that expenditures would have been made for the human assistance, such as non-medical transportation services or purchasing a microwave.

Targeted Case Management Authorized by section 6052 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. Case management consists of services which help beneficiaries gain access to needed medical, social, educational, and other services. “Targeted” case management services are those aimed specifically at special groups of enrollees such as those with developmental disabilities or chronic mental illness. Case management services are comprehensive and coordinated, and will include an assessment of an eligible individual; development of a specific care plan; referral to services; and monitoring and follow-up activities. It also includes contact with family members that are for the purpose of helping a Medicaid-eligible individual access services can be covered by Medicaid. (CMS Fact Sheet November 30, 2007 Medicaid Definition of Covered Case Management Services Clarified. Downloaded October 13, 2014 from https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/DeficitReductionAct/downloads/CM_Fact_Sheet.pdf)

State Plan LTSS Not included in FY 2013 and FY 2014 RISP Survey of State IDD Agencies

CMS has identified the following state plan services as being community-based LTSS. The extent to which these authorities are utilized within a state for the provision of community-based state plan LTSS for individuals with IDD varies.

- State plan home health
- State plan personal care services
- State plan optional rehabilitation services

- The Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE)
- Home and community care services defined under Section 1929(a)
- Private duty nursing authorized under Section 1905 (a)(8) (provided in home and community-based settings only)
- Affordable Care Act, Section 2703, State Option to Provide Health Homes for Enrollees with Chronic Conditions

Other funding authorities not included in the FY 2013 and FY 2014 RISP Survey of State IDD Agencies

- **Medicaid Waiver 1915(j)** self-directed personal assistance services (PAS), which are personal care and related services provided under the Medicaid State plan and/or section 1915(c) waivers the State already has in place. Participation in self-directed PAS is voluntary and participants set their own provider qualifications and train their PAS providers. Participants determine how much they pay for a service, support or item.
- Federal Vocational rehabilitation
- Education pre K-12
- State programs not operated under the IDD agency such as child welfare, income maintenance.

Parts 1 and 2

When reporting on facilities with 6 or fewer residents

Please provide separate reports for facilities with 1-3 residents versus those with 4 to 6 residents whenever possible.

If it is not possible to distinguish between settings of 1-3 residents and those with 4-6 residents, please note data not furnished for the 1-3 and 4-6 columns, and report the total in the 1-6 column.

Part 1. State-Operated Facilities

State-operated: staffed by state employees or operated by a state agency.

- Do not include people who stay in residential facilities for the purpose of respite only.
- Do not include people who are admitted for short term stays of 90 days or less or for assessment

purposes except in the item asking specifically about short term admissions.

Setting types

- Large IDD facilities and other large facilities with IDD units (16+ residents live on the campus).
 - Multiple units with or without separate licenses located on a single institution campus are considered one facility
 - Include ICF/IID units designed or licensed specifically for people with IDD that are located on the grounds of a state operated nursing home or psychiatric facility with 16 or more residents
- IDD facilities with 15 or fewer residents.
 - Only include IDD facilities not located on the grounds or campus of a large state facility.
 - No more than 15 people live at this address/in this facility/on the campus

Funding Authorities: Classify each state operated setting according to the how services in that setting are funded

- Medicaid Waiver Authorities (including 1115 Demonstration, 1915(a) (b) and (b/c) Managed care with long-term support and services and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based services Waivers)
- ICF/IID – Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities
- State funded (non-Medicaid) residential facilities housing one or more people with IDD.
 - Include state operated facilities with 15 or fewer residents in which people with IDD live and receive services under the auspices of the state IDD agency such as transition or half-way houses, board and care, assisted living facilities that do not have a designated IDD unit, and state operated housing with services.
 - Do not include people living in a nursing home or psychiatric facility here in Part 1 – report those in section 5

Section 1A State Operated IDD facilities with 15 or fewer residents

- The number of Medicaid Waiver plus ICF/IID plus state-funded facilities of each size should sum to the total number of state operated facilities of that size.
- Mark 0 if there were no facilities of a certain size or funded by a certain funding authority.

Section 1B People with IDD living in State-Operated IDD facilities with 15 or fewer residents

- Number of people with IDD living in the state operated IDD facilities reported in Section 1A.
- We will use the number of people together with the matching number of facilities of a specific size and funding authority to compute the average number of people per facility
- Mark 0 if there were no people with IDD living in state operated facilities of a specific size funded by a specific funding authority.
- Write DNF if you are unable to provide a count.
- Use an "e" to designate estimated numbers.

Section 1C State-Operated IDD facilities with 16 or more people with IDD

Settings number of different campuses serving 16 or more people with IDD. Campuses with multiple units or buildings of any size housing a combined 16 or more people with IDD should be counted as a single facility.

Residents with IDD at the end of Fiscal Year 20xx (6/30/2014).

Admissions/Readmissions - The number of residents with IDD admitted during Fiscal Year 20xx (7/1/2014 to 6/30/2014),

- Include admissions or readmissions from a hospital, nursing home or other long-term care setting.
- Exclude transfers between large state operated IDD facilities
- Exclude people admitted only for respite care, assessment or other short term services lasting 90 days or less

Discharges - the number of residents with IDD who were released from state facilities during Fiscal Year 2014 (7/1/2013 to 6/30/2014).

- Include people released or discharged to a hospital, nursing home or other long-term care setting
- Exclude transfers to other large state operated IDD facilities
- Exclude people admitted only for respite care, assessment or other short term services lasting 90 days or less

Deaths - the number of residents with IDD who died while on the rolls during Fiscal Year 2014 (7/1/2013 to 6/30/2014).

- Include any residents who died prior to being discharged from the facility even if their death occurred during a temporary stay in a hospice, hospital, nursing home or other facility.

Average Daily Residents with IDD in Fiscal Year 2014.

- This is an aggregate average. It should include all people with IDD living in all large state IDD facilities or specialized IDD units with 16 or more residents during the year.
- If you operate 2 or more facilities of the same size and type, add the average number of residents from each of the facilities to provide a single total
- Please use a running average if you have it.
- If you do not provide a response, this will be computed as the average of the residents with IDD in the facility at the beginning of the year (as reported on your FY 2013 survey) and the residents with IDD in the facility at the end of the year as reported above

Short Term Respite or Crisis Admissions

- Report the total number of admissions for respite care plus the total number of admissions for crisis services that were for stays of 90 days or less.
- People with multiple respite or crisis services stays during a year should be counted for each stay.

Per Diem- The average daily cost of care per resident in Fiscal Year 2014

- If a facility has more than one per diem rate, provide the average per diem paid across all residents with IDD.

Part 2. Non-State Living Arrangements

"Non-state" living arrangements include all living arrangements for people with IDD on your state IDD agency caseload that were not reported in Part 1 of the survey.

Only include people who receive at least one long-term support or service (including targeted case management).

Total number of settings by type should equal the sum of settings with 1 to 6 people, 7 to 15 people and 16 or more people.

Total number of people by type should equal the sum of people living in settings with 1 to 6 people, 7 to 15 people and 16 or more people.

Please provide the total number of settings of each type and the total number of people with IDD in each setting type even if you are unable to provide a breakdown showing the size of places in which people lived.

Setting type

Type I. Nonstate ICFs-IDD – all ICF-IDD settings except those staffed by state employees (reported in Part 1).

- Multiple units on a campus or at a single address should be counted as a one facility

Type II. A residence owned, rented or managed by the residential services provider, or the provider's agent, to provide housing for persons with IDD in which staff provide care, instruction, supervision, and other support for residents with IDD.

- Includes organizations operated by a public entity other than the state (county, municipality) unless the employees are considered "state" employees
- It is a Type II facility unless it meets the criteria for another setting type

Type III. A home owned or rented by an individual or family in which they live and provide care for one or more unrelated persons with IDD (e.g., host family/family foster care).

Type IV. A home owned or rented by one or more persons with IDD as the person(s)' own home in which personal assistance, instruction, supervision and other support is provided as needed.

- A person with IDD holds title or lease in his or her own name; or is named on the lease.
- It is a Type IV setting only if
 - each unit/apartment or house has separately keyed entrance doors
 - each unit has a different mailbox number or separate address
 - The person with IDD could continue to live in the home but discontinue services from a

particular provider or substitute services from an alternative provider

- The person with IDD decides which people if any will live in his/her home (with legal guardian assistance as needed)

Type V. A residence of person(s) with IDD which is also the home of related family members in which the person(s) with IDD and/or their family members live

- Include people receiving supportive services such as respite care, homemaker services, personal assistance, personal care assistance, behavioral supports, community inclusion support, certified nursing assistant care, in-home nursing, parent training or education.
- Include people on the caseload of the state IDD agency even if they are waiting to receive services or are not currently receiving supportive services.

Type VI. Other non-state residential types

- Unless the state specifically reports having people in these settings, we will assume them to be 0 setting and 0 people.
- Do not include people living in nursing homes or psychiatric facilities (those are counted in Part 5)
- Include people with IDD who receive one or more long-term support or service under the auspices of the state IDD agency who are not counted in any of the other categories.

Only count each person one time. Do not count them as living in the home of a family member and in one of the other types of settings. Report the place the person is living on June 30 of the Fiscal Year.

Number of service recipients with IDD who live in each type of nonstate setting (other than ICF-IDD) who received Medicaid Waiver services through an 1115 demonstration waiver, 1915 (a) (b) (b/c) or any 1915(c) waiver.

- The number of Medicaid Waiver recipients may be the same as or less than the total number of people living in a setting type but should not be more than the total number living in a setting type.
- The sum of Medicaid Waiver recipients across setting types II through VI should equal the total number of Medicaid Waiver recipients in nonstate settings.

Part 3. Age and Expenditures

Please use recipient and expenditure data from the same date in this section because we will compute average annual expenditure per person for each funding authority and age group based responses to 3A and 3B. If you are using a date other than June 30 of the fiscal year, please specify the date you used.

Include people living in any state or nonstate setting listed in Parts 1 and 2 of the survey.

The following funding authorities are used throughout Part 3

- Medicaid Waiver Authorities (including 1115 Demonstration, 1915(a) (b) and (b/c) Managed care with long-term support and services and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based services Waivers). All of the services including day services that are on the Waiver menu should be considered LTSS.
- ICF/IID – Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities
- Other Medicaid State Plan services (including 1915(i) State plan Home and Community Based Waiver Services; 1915(k) Community First Choice; and Targeted Case Management)
- Non-Medicaid – State-funded LTSS for people with IDD (e.g., family support program) operated state IDD agencies.
- No LTSS funding – This category includes people with IDD who are on the caseloads of the state IDD agency who were not receiving long-term supports and services funded by the listed funding authorities as of June 30 of the fiscal year.

Section 3A Age of People with IDD

- Use an “e” to designate estimated numbers; “DNF” to designate data you are not able to furnish; “0” for none.
- Please report the total number of people with IDD on the state IDD agency caseload by age group for each funding authority.
- If expenditures for a specific person are reported in more than one of the funding authorities, the person should be included in the count for each of the funding authorities in use on June 30.
- Please report an unduplicated total people with IDD on the state IDD agency caseload by age group. In some states people with IDD can receive long-term supports and services funded through multiple funding authorities at the same time (for

example, receiving supports through a Medicaid Waiver while also receiving LTSS funded by a Medicaid State Plan or state-funded program).

Section 3B Total State and Federal Expenditures for People with IDD by Age and Funding Authority

- Total Expenditures include both the state portion and the federal match (if any) for each of the listed funding authorities
- The number of people receiving supports under each funding authority should match the sum of people with IDD in state-operated settings plus the number of people in non-state settings of the same type (e.g., the number of people with IDD in state ICF/IID plus nonstate ICF/IID settings from Parts 1 and 2 should equal the sum of people ages 21 years or younger plus people ages 22 years or older in ICF/IID settings)

Section 3C Medicaid Waiver Recipients and Expenditures for People with IDD by Age and Living Arrangement (Family Home versus all other HCBS Waiver funded settings)

- Section 3C asks for information about the subset of people with IDD on the caseloads of state IDD agencies who were receiving supports under one of the Medicaid Waiver Authorities (including 1115 Demonstration, 1915(a) (b) and (b/c) Managed care with long-term support and services and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based services Waivers)
- To respond to Section 3C you will need a break down of recipient and expenditures by age and living arrangement.
- Living arrangements in Section 3C collapse all living arrangements into two categories
 - People with IDD receiving supports funded by a Medicaid Waiver Authority living in the home of a family member (reported in Type V in Section 2)
 - All other people with IDD receiving supports funded by a Medicaid Waiver Authority (including state-operated settings and non-state setting types II, III, IV, V, and VI funded by a Medicaid Waiver Authority)
- Please double check your math

Part 4. Waiting List

The waiting list question has changed for FY 2013 and FY 2014. Previously we asked for the number of people waiting to live in a setting other than the home of a family member who were living in the

home of a family member on June 30 and who had requested services to begin within 12 months.

- This section asks first about people with IDD who were eligible for and waiting for services funded by a Medicaid Waiver Authority (including 1115 Demonstration, 1915(a) (b) and (b/c) Managed care with long-term support and services and 1915 (c) Home and Community Based services Waivers).
 - People waiting for Medicaid Waiver funded supports may be receiving other supports funded by Medicaid State Plan or state only funding while they wait for services
 - Do not include people with IDD living in an ICF/IDD facility or in another non-family setting on June 30.
- The second question asks for the subset of people with IDD reported in the first question who were receiving Targeted Case Management State Plan services while waiting for services under a Medicaid Waiver Authority.
- The final question asks for the subset of people with IDD reported in the first question who requested funding for services to be delivered in a setting other than the home of a family member.
 - Count those living with in a family home or own home who are looking to move to a non-family setting. Do not count people who are in a non-family setting who wish to move.

Part 5. Nursing homes and Psychiatric Facilities

Do not include people reported in Part 1 or 2 as living in a special unit for people with IDD within a nursing home or psychiatric facility.

Do include people with IDD who have a PASSAR screening.

Administrative notes

Special designators

- “I” imputed. If you do not provide a value for an item we will use a set of decision rules to estimate a value for the purpose of developing US estimates. In most instances, DNF will be noted for your state for the data element in paper and online reports. We may publish the imputed value designated as such for certain summary tables.

- “o” Other source. Missing data were replaced with values from a source other than the state IDD agency (Note the specific source when this is used).

Completion status (auto generated by the system)

- “No data” have been provided for the section
- “Partial data” have been provided
- “Complete data” have been provided for all items in the section

Approval status (Manually changed by project staff)

- *Not approved* – data have been submitted for one or more item in the section but project staff have not reviewed the data for accuracy and completeness.
- *Locked* – data are in the process of being verified by project staff. States may request changes but those changes have to be entered by project staff.
- *Verified* – data in the section have been reviewed for arithmetic errors, completeness, accuracy and consistency with other data elements and against the prior year.
- *Published* – data have been translated into tables for the report and those tables have been reviewed for arithmetic errors, completeness, accuracy and consistency with other data elements, against trends over time, and with US estimated Totals and reports from other states and are ready to be released for public use.

Notes

- Open ended comment box for each item, section and subsection to record explanations provided by the state during proofing, or with more detail than in the record for individual data elements.
- Please use the comment sections to explain discrepancies between different sections or subsections of the survey and changes over time.