

Chapter 3

Characteristics and Movement of Residents of Large State Facilities

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This chapter provides information about the characteristics and movement of residents of large state residential facilities for persons with intellectual disabilities/developmental disability (ID/DD) in FY 2002. It is based on a survey of all large state-operated facilities for persons with ID/DD with 16 or more residents or distinct ID/DD units for 16 or more persons within large state facilities primarily serving other populations. A description of the state facility survey is provided in the "Methodology" section ("Individual Large State Facility Survey").

Characteristics of Residents

Table 1.14 presents a summary of selected age, diagnostic and functional characteristics of residents of large (16 or more residents) state ID/DD residential facilities for persons with ID/DD (hereafter "large state facilities") on June 30 of 1977, 1987, 1991, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002.

Age of Residents

There has been a continuing aging of the population of residents of large state facilities since 1977. Age statistics are based on reporting large state facilities

Table 1.14 Characteristics of Residents of Large State ID/DD Facilities from June 30, 1977 through June 30, 2002

Characteristic		June 30 of the Year					
		1977 (N=151,112)	1987 (N=94,695)	1996 (N=58,320)	1998 (N=51,485)	2000 (N=47,329)	2002 (N=44,066)
Age	0-21 Years	35.8%	12.7%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%
	22-39 Years	41.3	54.1	44.6	38.1	34.4	30.9
	40-62 Years	19.2	27.3	42.7	48.9	52.7	55.4
	63+ Years	3.7	6.0	7.7	8.2	8.4	9.2
Level of Intellectual Disability	Mild/No ID	10.4	7.2	7.4	7.6	10.2	10.4
	Moderate	16.4	9.8	8.9	9.5	9.8	9.9
	Severe	27.6	20.0	17.8	18.3	17.7	16.7
	Profound	45.6	63.0	65.9	64.6	62.3	63.0
Additional Conditions	Cerebral Palsy	19.3	20.5	22.6	23.5	21.9	19.4
	Behavior Disorder	25.4	40.7	45.7	44.4	47.4	52.4
	Psychiatric Disorder	NC	NC	31.0	34.3	42.0	45.7
Functional Limitations	Needs assistance or supervision walking	23.3	29.5	35.7	38.9	35.4	37.0
	Cannot communicate basic desires verbally	43.5	54.8	59.4	59.6	59.4	58.1
	Needs assistance or supervision in toileting	34.1	46.6	57.0	59.5	55.9	56.1
	Needs assistance or supervision in eating	21.4	37.8	50.9	56.4	48.4	51.4
	Needs assistance or supervision in dressing self	55.8	60.5	66.1	69.9	65.3	62.6

NC = statistic not collected in that year

for June 30 of 1977, 1987, 1991, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002. These statistics are based on the reports of state facilities housing 77.2% of all residents on June 30, 2002 (and between 76% and 91.5% in earlier years). As shown in Table 1.13, the proportion of children and youth (birth to 21 years) living in large state facilities declined from 35.8% of all residents in 1977 to 4.5% of all residents in June 2002. Despite the substantial increase in the proportion of residents 63 years and older in large state facilities, from 3.7% in 1977 to 9.2% in 2002, the total number of residents 63 and older actually decreased by about 1,338 residents (to an estimated 4,054) between 1977 and 2002.

The most notably changing age cohort of state facility residents in recent years has been that of “middle age” persons (40-62 years). Between 1991 and 2002 this group grew from 32.5% to 55.4% of all large state facility residents, as the demographics of the “baby boom” became increasingly evident. In June 2002, 64.6% of all large state facility residents were 40 years or older. This compares to 22.9% in June 1977, 33.3% in June 1987, and 50.4% in June 1996.

Despite the rapid proportional growth in persons 40 years and older, between June 30, 1996 and June 30, 2002, the actual number of individuals 40 years and older living in large state facilities decreased by more than 900 persons. About one-half of the overall decrease in large state facility residents who were 40 years or older is attributable entirely to the decreased number of residents who were 63 or older. Between June 1996 and June 2002, the number of residents

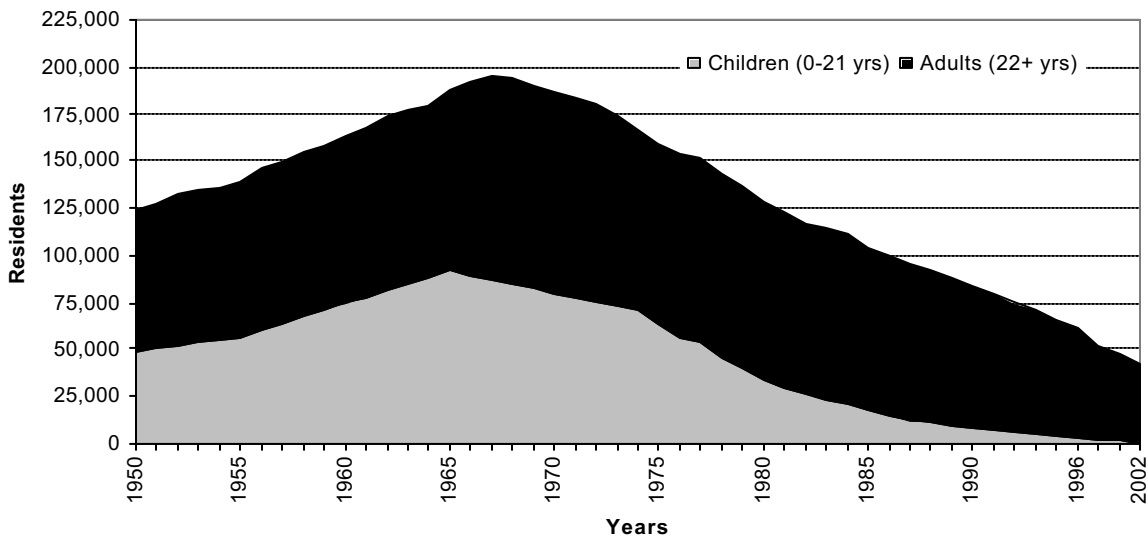
in the 40-62 group decreased by about 480 and the number of persons 63 or older decreased by about 440. As will be evident from admission statistics presented later, the shifts among the age categories during the last four years was primarily because the stable residential population of the large state facilities grew older and “aged out” of the young adult category (22-39 years) and into the middle-aged category. Middle-aged individuals being admitted to large state facilities contributed relatively little to these shifts.

As shown in Figure 1.6, the June 30, 2002 estimate of 1,983 children and youth (0-21 years) making up 4.5% of the large state facility population nationwide reflects the dramatic decreases during the second half of this century and particularly the past quarter century. In 1950, 48,354 of the 124,304 large state facility residents (38.9%) were 21 years or younger. By 1965 the population of children and youth had increased to 91,592 and made up 48.9% of all large state facility residents. Subsequent annual decreases brought the population of children and youth to 54,098 (35.8%) in 1977, 12,026 (12.7%) in 1987, 6,908 (8.7%) in 1991, 2,916 (5.0%) in 1996, 2,130 (4.5%) in 2000 and eventually to 1,983 in June 2002 (4.5%).

Level of Intellectual Disability

Table 1.14 also presents a breakdown of the reported level of intellectual disability of residents of large state facilities on June 30 of 1977, 1987, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002. In 2002, based on the reports of facilities

Figure 1.6 Total and Childhood (0-21 Years) Populations of Large State ID/DD Facilities, 1950-2002



housing 76.2% of all large state facility residents, there were an estimated 4,583 large state facility residents with mild or no intellectual disability (10.4% of all residents) as compared with an estimated 15,716 in 1977, 6,818 in 1986, 4,316 in 1996, 3,913 in 1998 and 4,826 in 2000 . It is notable that the proportion of persons with mild or no intellectual disabilities in large state facilities, after having decreased by each year since 1962, from 20.7% in 1962 to 7.4% in 1996, began increasing in 1998 (to 7.6%) and continued in 2000 (to 10.2%) and 2002 (to 10.4%). There were approximately 650 more persons with mild or no intellectual disabilities in large facilities in June 2002 than there were in June 1998.

Between 1991 and 2002 populations of persons with moderate and severe intellectual disability decreased slightly more rapidly than large state facility residents as a whole. The proportion of large state facility populations with profound intellectual disabilities increased substantially from 1977 to 2002, from 45.6% residents to 63.0% of all residents, but between 1996 and 2002 that proportion decreased (from 65.9% to 63.0%).

Despite the general increases in the proportion of residents with profound intellectual disabilities between 1977 and 2002, their actual numbers decreased by more than 41,100 people, from 68,907 to an estimated 27,762 people. In the 15 years between June 30, 1987 and June 30, 2002 the number of large state facility residents with profound intellectual disability decreased by almost 32,000 people or 53.5%. Between June 1996 and June 2002 residents with profound intellectual disability decreased by about 10,700 persons.

Figure 1.7 shows the same basic statistics as those in Table 1.14 with the addition of 1964 and 1982

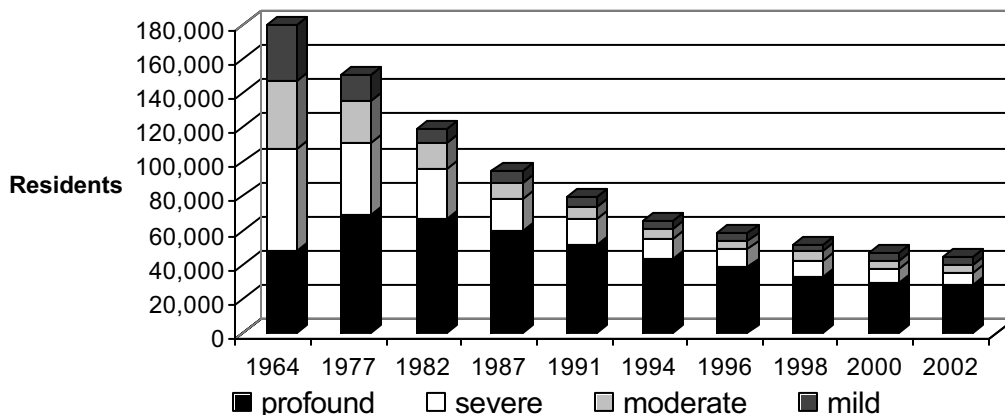
surveys (Scheerenberger, 1965, 1983). It shows that between 1964 and 1977, while large state facility populations decreased by about 38,500 residents, the number of residents with profound intellectual disabilities actually increased by about 20,000. During the same period the number of large state facility residents with mild, moderate, severe or no intellectual disabilities decreased by nearly 50,000 people from 131,100 to 82,000. However, since 1977 and more notably since 1987, persons with profound intellectual disabilities have been decreasing among large state facility populations at rates similar to, indeed slightly faster than, persons with less severe intellectual impairments.

Functional Characteristics

Table 1.14 also shows the percentage of residents of large state facilities reported to have functional limitations in various important activities of daily living. In this study, each of the large state facilities surveyed was asked to report the number of their residents who: 1) "cannot walk without assistance or supervision," 2) "cannot communicate basic desires verbally," 3) "cannot use the toilet without assistance or supervision," 4) "cannot feed self without assistance or supervision" and 5) "cannot dress self without assistance or supervision." National statistics for 2002 are shown in Table 1.14 with comparable statistics from 1977, 1987, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002.

Between 1987 and 1996 there was an increasing proportion of large state facility residents with functional limitations requiring assistance. Between 1996 and 2002 the proportions of residents reported to require assistance with activities of daily living remained quite stable. In 2002, 37.0% of large state facility residents were reported to need assistance or supervision in walking and 58.1% to be unable to commu-

Figure 1.7 Level of Intellectual Disability of Residents of Large State ID/DD Facilities on June 30 of Selected Years, 1964-2002



nicate basic desires verbally. Over half (56.1%) of large state facility residents were reported to be unable to use the toilet independently without assistance or supervision. Half (51.4%) were reported to be unable to feed themselves without assistance or supervision. More than three-fifths (62.6%) of residents were reported to need assistance or supervision in getting dressed.

In the 15 years between 1987 to 2002 there were increases in the percentage of residents with substantial limitations in toileting themselves (46.6% to 56.1%), feeding themselves (37.8% to 51.4%), and dressing themselves (60.5% to 62.6%). Again, however, the proportion of residents with limitations in these areas were lower in June 2002 than in June 1998. As will be shown subsequently, there was considerable interstate variation around these averages.

Age by Level of Intellectual Disability

Table 1.15 shows the distribution of residents of large state facilities by age and level of intellectual disability. Facilities housing 77.2% of all residents on June 30, 2002 reported this distribution. Clearly older residents less often had profound cognitive limitations than residents who were relatively younger. Only 57.8% of residents 63 or older and 61.2% of residents 55 years or older had profound intellectual disabilities as compared with 63.5% of all residents 54 years or younger. The youngest residents tended to have more severe cognitive impairments. Over two-

thirds (74.2%) of large state facility residents 9 years and younger had profound intellectual disabilities. On the other hand, there was a notable increase in the number of adolescents and young adults (15-21 years) with mild or moderate intellectual disabilities between June 1998 and June 2002, from an estimated total of 695 (adjusted for non-reporting) in 1998, to 804 (adjusted) in 2000, to 876 (adjusted) in 2002.

One of the most remarkable demographic statistics is that a substantial majority of large state facility residents (56.1%) are non-elderly adults (ages 22-62 years) with profound intellectual disabilities. Over three-quarters (75.1%) of large state facility residents are adults between 22 years and 54 years old.

State-by-State Resident Characteristics

State-by-state statistics on resident characteristics are based on aggregated data on all reporting large state facilities in each state. State breakdowns are provided only for states in which the reporting facilities for any specific characteristics housed at least 50% of all large state facility residents.

Gender of Residents

Table 1.16 shows the distribution of large state facility residents by gender. In all states, the majority of residents were male. Nationally, 62.8% of residents were male, with states ranging from lows of 53% in Arizona, Pennsylvania and Wyoming to more than 75% in Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, and Minnesota. The proportion of male large state facility

Table 1.15 Distribution of Residents of Large State Facilities by Level of Intellectual Disability and Age on June 30, 2002

Level Intellectual	Chronological Age in Years							Total
	0-9	10-14	15-21	22-39	40-54	55-62	63+	
Mild +	1 (0.0%) [3.2%]	43 (1.3%) [23.2%]	420 (12.3%) [33.3%]	1,394 (40.9%) [13.7%]	1,027 (30.1%) [7.1%]	273 (8.0%) [7.4%]	252 (7.4%) [8.4%]	3,410 (100.0%) [10.4%]
Moderate	3 (0.1%) [9.7%]	31 (1.0%) [16.8%]	234 (7.2%) [18.5%]	1,109 (34.2%) [10.9%]	1,202 (37.0%) [8.3%]	349 (10.8%) [9.5%]	317 (9.8%) [10.5%]	3,245 (100.0%) [9.9%]
Severe	4 (0.1%) [12.9%]	30 (0.5%) [16.2%]	174 (3.2%) [13.8%]	1,564 (28.4%) [15.4%]	323 (42.2%) [16.0%]	709 (12.9%) [19.2%]	704 (12.8%) [23.4%]	5,508 (100.0%) [16.7%]
Profound	23 (0.1%) [74.2%]	81 (0.4%) [43.8%]	434 (2.1%) [34.4%]	6,114 (29.5%) [60.1%]	9,987 (48.2%) [68.7%]	2,361 (11.4%) [63.9%]	1,741 (8.4%) [57.8%]	20,741 (100.0%) [63.0%]
Total	31 (0.1%) [100.0%]	185 (0.6%) [100.0%]	1,262 (3.8%) [100.0%]	10,181 (30.9%) [100.0%]	14,539 (44.2%) [100.0%]	3,692 (11.2%) [100.0%]	3,014 (9.2%) [100.0%]	32,904 (100.0%) [100.0%]

Note: The percentage in parentheses indicates the distribution of persons by age with different levels of mental retardation. The percentage in brackets indicates the distribution of persons by levels of mental retardation within the different age categories. Statistics are based on the reports of state facilities housing 32,904 of 44,066 (74.4%) residents of state facilities on June 30, 2002.

Table 1.16 Gender Distribution of Residents of Large State Facilities by State on June 30, 2002

State	Gender of Residents		Total
	Male	Female	
AL	63.7%	36.3%	100.0%
AK	NA	NA	NA
AZ	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
AR	65.9%	34.1%	100.0%
CA	63.7%	36.3%	100.0%
CO	81.7%	18.3%	100.0%
CT	57.7%	42.3%	100.0%
DE	DNF	DNF	100.0%
DC	NA	NA	NA
FL	76.1%	23.9%	100.0%
GA	60.2%	39.8%	100.0%
HI	NA	NA	NA
ID	79.2%	20.8%	100.0%
IL	64.1%	35.9%	100.0%
IN	63.0%	37.0%	100.0%
IA	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
KS	69.4%	30.6%	100.0%
KY	64.3%	35.7%	100.0%
LA	62.0%	38.0%	100.0%
ME	NA	NA	NA
MD	65.3%	34.7%	100.0%
MA	65.8%	34.2%	100.0%
MI	79.2%	20.8%	100.0%
MN	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%
MS	57.3%	42.7%	100.0%
MO	64.0%	36.0%	100.0%
MT	60.8%	39.2%	100.0%
NE	58.4%	41.6%	100.0%
NV	66.6%	33.4%	100.0%
NH	NA	NA	NA
NJ	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%
NM	NA	NA	NA
NY	65.3%	34.7%	100.0%
NC	58.0%	42.0%	100.0%
ND	DNF	DNF	100.0%
OH	62.4%	37.6%	100.0%
OK	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
OR	73.5%	26.5%	100.0%
PA	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
RI	NA	NA	NA
SC	60.8%	39.2%	100.0%
SD	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
TN	56.5%	43.5%	100.0%
TX	59.3%	40.7%	100.0%
UT	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
VT	NA	NA	NA
VA	60.3%	39.7%	100.0%
WA	59.4%	40.6%	100.0%
WV	NA	NA	NA
WI	60.9%	39.1%	100.0%
WY	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
U.S. Total	62.8%	37.2%	100.0%

NA = not applicable (state without large state facilities)

DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (50% or fewer of residents included)

residents has slowly increased in recent years (57.0% in 1977, 57.4% in 1982, 59.0% in 1989, 58.5% in 1991, 59.3% in 1994, 60.0% in 1996, 60.4% in 1998, 61.0% in 2000, and 62.8% in 2002).

Age Distribution of Residents

Table 1.17 presents the state-by-state age distribution of residents in large state facilities on June 30, 2002. The table shows the great variability across states in the ages of residents. Differences were particularly notable in the number of children and youth (0-21 years) and the number of older residents (55 years and older). Nationwide, 4.5% of all large state facility residents were 21 years or younger.

Six states reported 10.0% or more of their large facility residents as being in the 0-21 year age range (the same number in 2000, but fewer than the number in 1991). In the 11 years between 1991 and 2002, 47 states reporting statistics for at least 60% of the total large state facility population in both years. In all but 6 of these states there was a reduction in the proportion of residents 21 years and younger or total closure of large public facilities. There was an actual decrease in the number of residents 21 years and younger in all states.

Nationally 20.4% of large state facility residents were 55 years and older, as compared with 14.9% in 1996, 16.8% in 1998 and 18.4% in 2002. Individual states ranged from more than a quarter of all residents being 55 years and older in six states to less than 10% of all residents in this age range in 10 states.

On June 30, 2002 large state facility residents between 40 and 54 years of age made up 44.2% of all residents, a proportion that increased from 26.2% in 1991 and 35.5% in 1996. In the same year period (1991-2002) the proportion of all residents 40 years or older increased from 39.5% to 64.6% of large state facility residents nationally. The proportion of large state facility residents who are 40 years or older is substantially greater than the 44.2% of the general U.S. population in this age range, but it is clearly being influenced by the same demographic trend, the aging of the "baby boom" generation.

In contrast, children and youth (birth to 21 years), made up about 31.0% of the U.S. population, but only 4.5% of the large state facility population. One reason for the disproportionately low rates of large state facility placements among children and youth are the relatively low overall rates of out-of-home placement of children and youth. In 1997 it was estimated that

Table 1.17 Age of Residents of Large State Facilities by State on June 30, 2002

State	Age of Residents in Years						Total
	0-14	15-21	22-39	40-54	55-62	63+	
AL	0.0%	1.4%	37.6%	46.0%	7.5%	7.5%	100.0%
AK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AZ	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	68.8%	19.5%	5.8%	100.0%
AR	2.1%	5.0%	48.2%	36.7%	6.8%	0.8%	100.0%
CA	0.8%	4.9%	34.3%	44.3%	9.0%	6.7%	100.0%
CO	0.0%	9.1%	42.3%	38.2%	9.7%	0.8%	100.0%
CT	0.0%	1.3%	45.0%	34.7%	11.1%	7.9%	100.0%
DE	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
DC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FL	0.0%	1.4%	38.1%	44.0%	9.7%	6.6%	100.0%
GA	1.6%	4.7%	32.5%	42.5%	12.2%	6.5%	100.0%
HI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ID	6.4%	18.2%	34.5%	31.8%	2.7%	6.4%	100.0%
IL	0.0%	2.2%	36.0%	45.1%	10.7%	6.0%	100.0%
IN	0.0%	3.7%	57.4%	31.6%	6.0%	1.3%	100.0%
IA	2.9%	11.3%	29.8%	40.3%	9.6%	6.1%	100.0%
KS	0.5%	6.7%	40.3%	44.3%	3.1%	2.3%	100.0%
KY	0.0%	2.4%	32.8%	49.7%	12.2%	2.7%	100.0%
LA	0.1%	2.8%	42.1%	34.1%	12.2%	8.7%	100.0%
ME	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MD	0.0%	3.8%	29.8%	48.0%	11.6%	6.8%	100.0%
MA	0.0%	0.2%	11.5%	44.3%	20.9%	23.1%	100.0%
MI	0.0%	9.8%	50.3%	30.6%	5.2%	4.0%	100.0%
MN	0.0%	24.4%	46.3%	29.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
MS	3.4%	9.1%	41.0%	32.6%	8.2%	5.7%	100.0%
MO	0.7%	6.1%	41.3%	39.1%	7.9%	4.6%	100.0%
MT	0.0%	2.8%	44.4%	41.1%	5.6%	3.3%	100.0%
NE	1.0%	3.1%	21.2%	50.3%	13.5%	11.0%	100.0%
NV	2.2%	17.7%	51.3%	20.6%	7.5%	0.6%	100.0%
NH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NJ	0.0%	0.5%	19.6%	52.9%	15.6%	11.4%	100.0%
NM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NY	0.4%	8.1%	40.5%	31.8%	10.5%	8.7%	100.0%
NC	0.3%	1.3%	31.3%	48.2%	9.9%	9.1%	100.0%
ND	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OH	0.0%	1.8%	27.1%	46.8%	13.2%	11.1%	100.0%
OK	0.0%	2.8%	42.4%	49.3%	4.2%	1.4%	100.0%
OR	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%	49.0%	10.2%	20.4%	100.0%
PA	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	47.7%	15.8%	24.2%	100.0%
RI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SC	1.3%	8.3%	36.5%	36.9%	12.5%	4.5%	100.0%
SD	5.8%	19.6%	34.4%	27.0%	9.0%	4.2%	100.0%
TN	0.4%	1.7%	23.8%	50.1%	13.3%	11.5%	100.0%
TX	0.5%	4.9%	36.5%	39.7%	9.6%	8.8%	100.0%
UT	0.0%	2.1%	43.2%	46.2%	5.6%	3.0%	100.0%
VT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VA	0.2%	2.5%	37.0%	43.8%	8.7%	7.8%	100.0%
WA	0.0%	2.2%	50.9%	35.2%	7.8%	3.9%	100.0%
WV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WI	0.8%	3.2%	31.1%	47.8%	11.3%	5.7%	100.0%
WY	0.0%	1.9%	28.3%	36.8%	17.9%	15.1%	100.0%
U.S. Total	0.7%	3.8%	30.9%	44.2%	11.2%	9.2%	100.0%

NA = not applicable (state without large state facilities)

DNF = did not furnish data or insufficient reporting (50% or fewer of residents included)

only 7.7% of all persons with ID/DD in public and private out-of-home placements were between birth and 21 years (Lakin, Anderson & Prouty, 1998).

A more specific factor with respect to large state facilities is the concerted effort by most states to restrict the admission of children to them. This is particularly evident at the younger ages. Thirty-one states had no large state facility residents younger than 15 years and in 10 additional states children 14 years or younger make up less than 1% of all residents. Nationwide, 21.4% of the population is made up of persons 14 years and younger, but only 0.7% of large state facility populations and 8.0% of all admissions to large state facilities in FY 2002 were persons 14 years and younger. In 1965 the majority of persons admitted to large state facilities were 11 years of age or younger (NIMH, 1966).

Persons 63 and older made up about 15.0% of the U.S. population, but only 9.2% of the large state facility population. A primary reason for the lower proportion of persons 63 years and older in large state facilities than in the general population is the continued high use of nursing facilities for the long-term care of older persons with a primary diagnosis of intellectual disabilities and developmental disabilities. The estimated 4,100 persons 63 years and older in large state facilities in 2002 was considerably less than the 10,700 persons 63 and older with a primary diagnosis of intellectual disabilities in nursing facilities based on the total 2002 nursing facility residents in this survey and the estimated 37% of nursing home residents with a primary diagnosis of intellectual disability who were 63 years or older as estimated in the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey (Lakin, Hill, and Anderson, 1991).

Level of Intellectual Disability

Table 1.18 presents the state-by-state distributions of residents of large state facilities by reported level of intellectual disability. Forty states are reported; 9 states are not included because they operated no large state facilities at the time of this survey. In two states reporting large state facilities had only half or fewer of the total state facility populations.

In Table 1.18 persons reported not to have intellectual disabilities have been included in the "mild" intellectual disabilities group. Nationally 63.0% of large state facility residents were indicated to have profound intellectual disabilities. In all but 12 states a

Table 1.18 Level of Intellectual Disability of Residents of Large State Residential Facilities in 2002

State	Level of Mental Retardation (%)				Total
	Mild +	Moderate	Severe	Profound	
AL	10.0	9.6	17.6	62.9	100.0
AK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AZ	2.6	10.4	36.4	50.6	100.0
AR	7.4	11.5	23.8	57.4	100.0
CA	22.6	10.3	12.5	54.5	100.0
CO	31.3	23.9	9.1	35.6	100.0
CT	4.0	8.8	24.9	62.4	100.0
DE	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
DC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FL	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
GA	4.3	10.5	20.3	64.9	100.0
HI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ID	42.7	9.1	11.8	36.4	100.0
IL	10.3	12.4	15.6	61.7	100.0
IN	39.8	16.0	12.2	32.0	100.0
IA	22.2	16.7	17.3	43.8	100.0
KS	14.9	9.9	14.4	60.8	100.0
KY	8.2	11.9	17.8	62.0	100.0
LA	10.2	9.0	12.2	68.6	100.0
ME	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MD	9.6	8.4	15.2	66.8	100.0
MA	16.2	15.3	21.9	46.7	100.0
MI	44.5	16.2	15.6	23.7	100.0
MN	80.5	12.2	4.9	2.4	100.0
MS	11.8	12.0	14.7	61.5	100.0
MO	18.1	19.6	20.4	41.9	100.0
MT	19.4	11.1	1.7	35.6	67.8
NE	12.2	9.4	7.9	71.4	100.0
NV	23.6	17.5	25.5	33.4	100.0
NH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NJ	2.9	2.3	11.0	83.8	100.0
NM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NY	34.6	11.6	11.6	42.8	100.0
NC	1.8	5.9	14.8	77.5	100.0
ND	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OH	3.7	16.2	18.3	61.8	100.0
OK	2.1	3.5	20.8	73.6	100.0
OR	6.1	6.1	8.2	79.6	100.0
PA	3.7	8.5	23.4	64.5	100.0
RI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SC	3.3	8.6	12.7	75.3	100.0
SD	49.2	10.1	9.5	30.2	100.0
TN	4.7	5.5	10.9	78.9	100.0
TX	10.8	10.7	20.3	58.4	100.0
UT	6.8	3.4	6.0	83.8	100.0
VT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VA	3.5	10.4	17.9	54.9	86.7
WA	2.5	6.0	25.1	66.5	100.0
WV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WI	3.1	4.6	19.9	72.4	100.0
WY	2.8	3.8	9.4	84.0	100.0
U.S. Total	10.4	9.9	16.7	63.0	100.0

NA = not applicable (state without large state facilities)

DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (50% or fewer residents included)

majority of the large state facility residents were reported to have profound intellectual disabilities. In more than one-half of reporting states more than 60% of large state facility residents were reported to have profound intellectual disabilities.

A great deal of variability was also found in states' use of large state facilities to house persons with mild and moderate intellectual disabilities. Nationwide, 20.3% of residents were reported to have mild or moderate intellectual disabilities. In 13 states, persons with mild or moderate intellectual disabilities made up more than a quarter of large state facility populations; in 4 states less than 10%. As shown in Table 1.13 the proportion of residents with mild intellectual disabilities has been increasing modestly nationwide in recent years, related in part to the increasing proportion of residents indicated to have psychiatric disorders. In 2002 47.0% of large state facility residents were reported to have psychiatric disorders, an increase from 31.0% in 1996.

Selected Additional Conditions

Table 1.19 presents the reported prevalence of selected secondary conditions of large state facility residents.

Blind. Nationwide, 13.5% of large state facility residents were reported to be functionally blind in June 2002 (defined as having little or no useful vision). This compares with 12.6% in 1991, 15.3% in 1996, 16.2% in 1998, and 16.0 in 2000. Eight states reported 20% or more residents to be functionally blind; 18 states reported less than 10% of large state facility residents were blind.

Deaf. Nationally, 6.6% of large state facility residents were reported to be functionally deaf (having little or no useful hearing). This compares with 5.6% in 1991, 7.4% in 1996, 8.4% in 1998 and 6.8% in 2000. Prevalence rates varied from more than 15% in 2 states to less than 5% in 18 states.

Epilepsy. Nationwide, 45.0% of large state facility residents were reported to have epilepsy. This compares with 44.6% in 1991, 46.1% in 1996, 46.4% in 1998 and 44.7% in 2000. Twenty-six of 40 states reported prevalence rates for seizure disorders among large state facility residents of between 40% and 60%.

Cerebral Palsy. Nationwide, 19.4% of large state facility residents were indicated to have cerebral palsy. This compares to a reported rate of 21.6% in 1991,

22.6% in 1996, 23.5% in 1998 and 21.9% in 2000. The reported prevalence of cerebral palsy varied from state to state. In 18 states the prevalence of cerebral palsy among large state facility residents was indicated to be less than 15% and in 5 other states it was indicated to be greater than 30%.

Behavior Disorder. Individual large state facilities were asked to report the number of their residents with behavior disorders. *Behavior disorder* was defined simply as "behavior that was sufficiently problematic as to require special staff attention." The absence of a definition expressed in behavioral terms of frequency or severity may account for some of the deviation among states from the national average of 52.4%. In 10 states, 60% or more of large state facility residents were reported to have behavior disorders; in 5 states less than 30% of the large state facility residents were reported to have behavioral disorders. The reported prevalence of behavioral disorders has increased from 40.7% to 52.4% between 1987 and 2002.

Psychiatric Condition. Individual facilities were also asked how many of their residents have *psychiatric disorders* defined as "requiring the attention of psychiatric personnel." Nationwide, 45.7% of large state facility residents were reported to be receiving psychiatric attention for psychiatric conditions. This statistic was first collected in 1994 when a prevalence of 30.6% was reported. It has steadily increased in each survey since: 31.0% in 1996, 34.3% in 1998, 42.0% in 2000 and 45.7% in 2002, 65% of reported states reported rates between 35 % and 65%.

Multiple Conditions. In all 47.0% of large state facility residents were reported to have two or more of the above conditions in addition to intellectual disabilities. Nine states reported 60% of large state facility residents as having multiple conditions; 8 reported 35% or less.

Selected Functional Assistance Needs of Residents

Table 1.20 presents selected functional limitations of residents of large state ID/DD facilities.

Walking. Nationwide, 37.0% of residents of large state facilities were reported to need assistance or supervision in walking. This was relatively similar to the 32.4% reported in 1991, 33.4% in 1994, 35.7% in 1996 and 35.4% in 2000. Reported rates varied from 0.0% in Minnesota to more than two-thirds of residents in Montana and Oklahoma. In 7 states more than half of the large state facility residents were

Table 1.19 Selected Additional Conditions of Residents of Large Facilities by State on June 30, 2002

State	Blind (%)	Deaf (%)	Epilepsy (%)	Cerebral Palsy (%)	Behavioral Disorder (%)	Psychiatric Disorder (%)	Two or More Conditions (%)
AL	6.2	7.2	36.4	11.1	48.2	43.0	36.3
AK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AZ	13.0	13.6	52.6	29.2	30.5	30.5	23.4
AR	4.0	4.1	42.2	22.6	47.9	56.6	53.0
CA	32.1	12.5	46.3	28.8	54.6	46.0	56.6
CO	6.3	4.1	28.6	DNF	69.5	69.0	68.9
CT	7.4	7.7	48.9	31.2	64.1	38.1	33.5
DE	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
DC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FL	8.5	3.2	28.8	4.4	42.4	34.8	35.2
GA	14.5	7.8	51.1	12.1	32.7	25.9	41.4
HI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ID	7.5	7.5	39.6	10.4	75.5	63.2	67.0
IL	12.7	9.0	44.4	16.7	61.4	38.7	38.9
IN	2.6	1.1	33.4	11.3	81.2	79.6	72.7
IA	7.0	2.1	38.4	4.6	46.0	75.8	63.9
KS	8.7	1.0	58.6	50.6	59.0	22.4	22.1
KY	13.7	2.4	55.9	13.3	68.2	44.6	52.4
LA	9.2	4.0	40.0	21.6	42.4	28.2	37.9
ME	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MD	22.4	7.3	48.7	24.4	4.1	36.6	26.9
MA	13.7	1.7	41.0	23.2	40.9	47.7	50.8
MI	5.8	9.2	33.5	0.6	19.7	66.5	66.5
MN	0.0	2.4	17.1	2.4	19.5	100.0	80.5
MS	9.0	4.6	30.6	14.0	34.4	40.4	32.4
MO	10.4	5.1	47.2	22.7	54.4	60.7	55.3
MT	8.6	2.7	58.5	4.3	43.5	56.1	44.3
NE	30.3	5.6	52.6	14.8	35.2	36.0	35.9
NV	8.2	7.1	44.6	11.6	52.7	69.2	77.0
NH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NJ	22.9	9.1	44.5	27.0	47.2	36.0	35.5
NM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NY	12.2	6.0	29.4	19.1	61.2	42.6	63.7
NC	23.7	9.8	52.7	26.7	54.9	28.1	31.6
ND	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OH	13.7	5.8	43.6	12.5	71.0	56.1	58.4
OK	11.1	2.8	66.0	4.2	51.4	51.4	36.1
OR	10.2	4.1	38.8	8.2	61.2	53.1	53.6
PA	9.2	1.5	44.4	19.4	28.9	56.8	43.5
RI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SC	26.0	16.0	59.5	14.9	58.7	32.3	37.3
SD	0.5	1.1	33.3	3.7	100.0	93.1	93.1
TN	18.6	3.5	58.3	50.1	29.7	40.4	16.9
TX	15.1	5.3	51.3	24.1	48.7	46.4	49.4
UT	42.3	24.4	71.4	31.2	49.6	50.4	47.9
VT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VA	14.0	9.7	51.2	20.1	56.7	34.4	39.0
WA	22.4	17.3	52.9	16.9	40.4	39.0	41.7
WV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WI	13.6	7.0	54.5	31.1	51.9	55.1	51.0
WY	9.4	2.8	56.6	16.0	40.6	17.9	32.1
U.S. Total	13.5	6.6	45.0	19.4	52.4	45.7	47.0

NA = not applicable (state without large state facilities)

DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (50% or fewer of residents included)

reported to need assistance walking. In 8 states less than a quarter of large state facility residents were reported to need assistance walking.

Dressing. Nationwide, 62.6% of large state facilities residents were reported to need assistance or supervision in dressing. This compares with 61.1% in 1991, 69.9% in 1998 and 65.3% in 2000. In 18 states two-thirds or more of large state facility residents were reported to need assistance dressing. Only eight states reported less than 50% of their large state facility residents in need of assistance or supervision in dressing.

Eating. Nationwide, 51.4% of large state facility residents were reported to need assistance or supervision feeding themselves. This compares with 50.9% reported to need assistance in feeding themselves in 1996 and 48.4% in 2000. Twelve states reported that 60% or more of their large state facility residents needed help or supervision in eating while 11 states indicated that 40% or less of their large state facility populations needed assistance or supervision eating.

Understanding. Nationwide, 31.3% of large public facility residents were reported not to be able to understand simple verbal requests. States ranged from 0.0% (Minnesota) not understanding to 63.0% (Nebraska). Eleven states reported less than 20%; six states more than 50%.

Communicating. A total 58.1% of large state facility residents were reported to be unable to communicate their basic desires verbally. This compares with 59.4% in 1996, 59.6% in 1998 and 59.4% in 2000. Nine states reported more than 70% of their large state facility residents could not communicate verbally; 12 states reported less than 50% of their large state facility residents could not communicate their basic desires verbally.

Toileting. Nationwide, 56.1% of large state facility residents were reported to need assistance or supervision with toileting. This was an increase from the 46.6% reported in 1987, but similar to the 55.9% reported in 2000. Ten states reported more than two-thirds of large state facility residents needing assistance with toileting; 9 states reported less than 40% of large state facility residents needing assistance or supervision with toileting.

Residents in Movement

New Admissions by Age and Level of Intellectual Disability

Table 1.21 presents the distribution of persons newly admitted to large state facilities in FY 2002 by their age and level of intellectual disability. Data reported in Table 1.21 were supplied by large state facilities with 86.0% of reported admissions. As shown in Table 1.20 persons newly admitted to large state facilities in FY 2002 presented a different profile from the general large state facility population on June 30, 2002. In general they were considerably younger and less severely cognitively impaired than the general population. For example, 4.5% of the total large state facility population was 0-21 years old as compared with 31.1% of the new admissions. While 3.8% of the general large state facility population was made up of persons 15-21 years, 24.8% of new admissions were in this age group. In contrast, while persons 40 years and older made up 64.6% of the large state facility populations, they made only 27.0% of the new admissions. Of course, the relatively higher proportion of young people in the new admission category as compared with general facility population reflects the fact that most people entering residential programs do so in adolescence or young adulthood. In general, over the 15 years between 1987 and 2002, the proportion of children and youth (0-21 years) among new admissions has not changed appreciably, ranging between 31%-35%. Newly admitted middle aged and older residents (40 years and older) have also remained quite stable between about 23% and 27% of all new admissions.

Newly admitted large state facility residents in FY 2002 were much more likely to have mild intellectual disabilities or no intellectual disabilities and considerably less likely to have profound intellectual disabilities than the general large state facility population. Persons with mild or no intellectual disabilities made up 43.2% of new admissions as compared with 10.4% of the general large state facility population. Higher proportions of persons with mild intellectual disabilities among new admissions has been a notable trend in recent years (43.2% in 2002, 42.0% in 2000, 37.8% in 1998, and 31.1% in 1996). This contributed to the increasing proportion of persons with mild intellectual disabilities among general large state facility populations.

Persons with profound intellectual disabilities made up only 19.9% of new admissions as opposed to 63.0% of the total large state facility population.

Table 1.20 Selected Functional Needs of Residents of Large State Facilities by State on June 30, 2002

State	Functional Limitations (%)					
	Needs Assistance/ Supervision Walking	Needs Assistance/ Supervision Dressing	Needs Assistance/ Supervision Eating	Cannot Understand Simple Verbal Requests	Cannot Communicate Basic Desires Verbally	Needs Assistance/ Supervision Toileting
AL	16.7	51.8	37.6	11.8	34.4	41.7
AK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AZ	46.8	70.8	64.3	58.4	71.4	64.9
AR	19.5	55.3	27.2	24.2	54.0	42.6
CA	30.6	56.6	39.4	24.8	49.1	56.2
CO	31.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	17.2	13.8
CT	33.3	84.7	49.9	29.2	69.2	85.3
DE	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
DC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FL	15.0	43.0	31.2	17.7	46.9	28.0
GA	40.9	79.8	64.7	38.1	79.5	62.2
HI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ID	28.3	39.6	45.3	19.8	46.2	38.7
IL	37.5	57.9	45.5	31.0	47.9	39.9
IN	20.7	42.5	52.0	31.6	33.1	38.6
IA	28.7	64.0	58.7	19.1	57.9	42.1
KS	35.2	68.3	51.4	17.2	66.5	57.5
KY	44.2	68.1	68.0	16.2	64.9	66.0
LA	47.7	65.3	60.5	33.5	58.3	59.9
ME	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MD	45.6	78.2	72.9	51.6	62.6	64.8
MA	41.5	59.2	51.6	33.5	54.7	54.9
MI	17.9	35.8	27.2	22.5	38.2	33.5
MN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
MS	38.3	62.2	39.8	21.0	58.2	51.6
MO	53.9	69.2	59.3	21.0	57.9	68.4
MT	66.7	69.7	71.3	52.0	63.3	77.2
NE	45.7	65.8	35.5	62.8	69.1	59.4
NV	13.9	30.1	18.9	10.2	43.6	26.5
NH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NJ	34.3	62.7	28.1	7.8	70.9	47.4
NM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NY	25.7	51.0	41.1	32.1	34.6	50.1
NC	53.0	83.6	72.3	53.1	77.8	76.6
ND	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
OH	34.6	68.3	52.9	34.9	63.5	56.1
OK	69.4	72.9	43.8	52.8	70.8	66.0
OR	14.3	30.6	22.4	8.2	83.7	40.8
PA	54.2	77.9	61.5	42.6	48.0	74.2
RI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SC	48.5	66.6	61.5	37.4	64.5	69.3
SD	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF	DNF
TN	47.2	40.7	34.5	28.9	62.8	37.6
TX	38.4	61.2	49.1	35.2	66.4	53.5
UT	37.2	80.8	64.1	41.5	71.8	63.7
VT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VA	32.5	81.1	75.4	42.1	62.3	74.6
WA	42.0	76.2	82.2	44.3	83.0	77.9
WV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WI	55.1	82.4	74.2	46.6	69.6	72.0
WY	64.2	78.3	77.4	37.7	83.0	78.3
U.S. Total	37.0	62.6	51.4	31.3	58.1	56.1

NA = not applicable (state without large state facilities)

DNF = data not furnished or insufficient reporting (50% or fewer of residents included)

Persons with profound intellectual disabilities made up 18.9% of new admissions in FY 2000, 24.5% in 1998, and 28.7% in 1996.

Children and young adults (birth to 39 years) with mild or no intellectual disabilities made up 35.6% of all new admissions in FY 2002. This was an increase in the proportion of children and young adults in new admissions from 2000 (33.9% of all new admissions), 1998 (31.0% of all new admissions) and 1996 (25.7%). As will be seen in Table 1.23, children and young adults also make up a higher proportion of discharges, indicating that large state facilities continue to function as relatively short-term entry and/or "crises response" points for state residential services systems.

Readmissions by Age and Level of Intellectual Disability

Table 1.22 presents the distribution of persons readmitted to specific large state facilities in FY 2002 by their age and level of intellectual disability. The large state facilities reporting data for Table 1.22 had 84.2% of all reported readmissions. The profile of readmissions shown in Table 1.22 is more similar to that of new admissions than of the general population, although, as would be expected, is slightly older than that of the new admissions (e.g., 28.8% as compared with 27.0% being 40 years or older). As with new admissions there was a relatively high proportion of persons with mild or no intellectual disabilities (27.7% as compared with 10.4% in the general large state facility population) and a relatively low proportion of persons with profound intellectual disabilities (42.4% as compared with 63.0% in the general large state facility population). There was a steady increase between 1991 and 2002 in the number and proportion

of persons with profound intellectual disabilities among readmissions (26.5% of readmissions in 1991, 33.9% in 1996, 35.4% in 1998, 37.6% in 2000 and 42.4% in 2002). This reflects the growing numbers of former residents who have moved to community settings as well as the difficulties those settings have faced in successfully meeting their needs.

While persons readmitted were slightly older than new admissions, they tended to be younger than the general large state facility population (e.g., 30.3% vs. 4.5% were 21 years or younger; 2.3% vs. 9.2% were 63 years or older). The proportion of children and youth (0-21 years) among all readmissions increased in recent years, from 19.0% in 1989 to 30.3% in 2002. Still the estimated total number of children and youth readmitted to large state facilities decreased from an estimated 292 in 1989 to an estimated 147 in 2002, as total readmissions were substantially reduced.

Discharges by Age and Level of Intellectual Disability

Age. Table 1.23 presents the age distributions and level of intellectual disabilities reported for 2,132 people discharged from large state facilities in the year ending June 30, 2002. Table 1.23 is based on reports from facilities with 76.4% of all discharges in FY 2002. The age distribution of large state facility discharges was considerably more similar to the age distribution of the general large state facility population than were the persons admitted. Persons between the ages of 22 and 54 made up 68.2% of discharges and 75.1% of the general large state facility population. Persons 55 and older made up 20.4% of the general population and 12.4% of the persons discharged. Like children and youth (0-21 years) admitted to large state facilities,

Table 1.21 New Admissions to Large State Facilities by Age and Level of Intellectual Disability in the Year Ending June 30, 2002

Intellectual Disability	Chronological Age in Years								Total (% of Total)
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-21	22-39	40-54	55-62	63+	
Mild+	3	1	28	175	269	89	11	3	579 (43.2)
Moderate	0	3	23	71	115	63	11	4	290 (21.7)
Severe	0	6	4	39	86	54	11	3	203 (15.2)
Profound	3	2	12	47	89	79	26	8	266 (19.9)
Total	6	12	67	332	559	285	59	18	1,338
(%)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(5.0)	(24.8)	(41.8)	(21.3)	(4.4)	(1.3)	(100.0)

Note: Statistics on new admissions by level of intellectual disability include 1,338 of 1,567 (85.4%) total new admissions among reporting state facilities in FY 2002. Statistics reported by individual facilities in this table include "transfers" from other large state facilities (see Table 1.24).

the proportion of children and youth being discharged was substantially greater than the proportion of children and youth in the general large state facility populations (19.4% of discharges as compared to 4.5% of the general population). Although large state facilities continue to admit substantial numbers of children and youth, they appear to be generally quick to discharge them.

Cognitive Impairment. The levels of cognitive impairment of persons discharged tended to fall in a range between that of persons being admitted during FY 2002 and the general population of those same large state facilities. Persons with profound intellectual disabilities made up 36.0% of discharges, as compared to 25.9% of combined new admissions and readmissions and 63.0% of the general large state facility population. Persons with mild or no intellectual disabilities made up 30.3% of discharges, 39.1% of combined new admissions and readmissions and 10.4% of the general large state facility population. Overall, persons discharged outnumbered persons admitted (new and readmitted) in the reporting facilities by about 14.8%. Persons with severe and profound intellectual disabilities discharged outnumbered these admitted by 51.5% (388 persons). In notable contrast, there were 7.9% more admissions than discharges of persons with mild and moderate intellectual disabilities during FY 2002.

Persons in Movement in 1989 through 2002

Figure 1.8 compares the number and distribution by level of intellectual disability of newly admitted, readmitted and discharged residents of individual large state facilities in FYs 1989, 1996, and 2002. Admission patterns were generally similar in 1989,

1996, and 2002, although there were steadily fewer persons in each of these categories, in large part because the June 30, 2002 population of large state facilities was 43,348 persons (50.0%) smaller than in June 1989. In 2002, the estimated total of new admissions and readmissions (2,149) was less than half (40.2%) of the number in 1989 (5,337). Discharges in 2002 (2,785) were also less than half (45.5%) of those in 1989 (6,122). This general pattern of decreasing movement into and out of large state facilities has been evident for many years. For example, the combined new admissions and readmissions in 2002 (2,149) were just 19.3% of the total in 1980 (11,141); discharges in 2002 (2,785) were just 20.4% of the discharges in 1980 (13,622).

In 1989, 26.9% of combined new admissions and readmissions had mild or no intellectual disabilities as compared to 39.1% in 2002. In FY 2002, 25.9% of new admissions and readmissions had profound intellectual disabilities as compared to 34.7% in 1989. Among discharges there has been a trend for persons with profound intellectual disability to make up a decreasing proportion: 49.1% in 1996, 40.8% in 2000 and 36.0% in 2002.

Previous Placement of New Admissions

Table 1.24 summarizes the previous place of residence of persons admitted to large state facilities for the first time in FY 2002. Statistics are provided for FYs 1985, 1989, 1994, 1998, 2000, and 2002. As was evident in each of the years shown, a very frequent place of immediate prior residence for persons admitted to one large state facility was another large ID/DD facility (13.8% of 2002 new admissions). However, this percentage was notably lower than in previous years, reflecting the cumulative

Table 1.22 Readmissions to Large State Facilities by Age and Level of Intellectual Disability in the Year Ending June 30, 2002

Intellectual Disability	Chronological Age in Years								Total (% of Total)
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-21	22-39	40-54	55-62	63+	
Mild+	0	0	1	22	70	30	5	6	134 (27.7)
Moderate	0	1	3	15	29	12	5	1	66 (13.6)
Severe	0	3	6	10	24	26	9	1	79 (16.3)
Profound	2	24	25	35	75	31	10	3	205 (42.4)
Total	2	28	35	82	198	99	29	11	484
(%)	(0.4)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(16.9)	(40.9)	(20.5)	(6.0)	(2.3)	(100.0)

Note: Statistics on readmissions by level of intellectual disability include 484 of 582 (83.2%) total readmissions among reporting state facilities in FY 2002. Statistics reported by individual facilities in the table include "transfers" from other large state facilities (see Table 1.25).

Table 1.23 Discharges from Large State Facilities by Age and Level of Intellectual Disability in the Year Ending June 30, 2002

Level of Intellectual Disability	Chronological Age in Years								Total (% of Total)
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-21	22-39	40-54	55-62	63+	
Mild+	1	1	16	133	308	137	30	20	646 (30.3)
Moderate	0	3	19	63	138	95	17	10	345 (16.2)
Severe	1	6	13	31	135	126	40	22	374 (17.5)
Profound	7	27	32	61	222	292	88	38	767 (36.0)
Total	9	37	80	288	803	650	175	90	2,132
(%)	(0.4)	(1.7)	(3.8)	(13.5)	(37.7)	(30.5)	(8.2)	(4.2)	(100.0)

Note: Statistics on discharges by level of intellectual disability include 2,131 of 2,785 total discharges among reporting facilities in FY 2002. Statistics reported by individual facilities in this table include "transfers" to other large state facilities (see table 1.26).

effects of facility closures, consolidations and depopulation. On the other hand, in 2002 the combined new admissions from other large ID/DD facilities (16 or more residents) and psychiatric facilities made up 24.4% of all new admissions. Since 1987 this proportion has remained in the range of about 38% to about 45% of all new admissions. In 2000 and again in 2002, more of the newly admitted residents came from psychiatric facilities than from large state ID/DD facilities.

In 2002 the proportion of newly admitted persons coming directly from their family homes continued a sustained decrease (from 39.2% from 1985 to 18.5% in 2002). A primary factor in this reduction has been the decrease of placements of children and youth in the large state facilities.

FY 2002 saw continuation of slight increases in the proportions of new admissions coming from community foster/host family homes, group homes or semi-independent and supported living settings (21.7% as compared with 14.9% in 1989, 18.2% in 1996, 18.6% in 1998 and 21.0% in 2000). It should be noted, however, that the actual numbers of people admitted from these community residential arrangements decreased between 1989 and 2002 as total admissions decreased (i.e., from about 510 in FY 1989 to about 340 in FY 2002).

Previous Placement of Readmissions

Table 1.25 presents the previous place of residence of persons readmitted to large state facilities from 1985 to 2002. Persons readmitted to large state facilities in FY 2002 most frequently came from community residential settings (40.5%), including group homes with 15 or fewer residents (27.3%) foster

or host homes (6.5%), semi-independent or supported living arrangements (5.5%) or board and care homes (1.2%). A notable trend between 1985 and 1991 had been the decrease in persons readmitted from their family home or the home of a relative (36.8% in 1985, 29.1% in 1987, 19.6% in 1989, 14.1% in 1991). Since 1991 there has been a substantial reversal of this trend. For example, in 1994, 26.7% of readmissions came from the homes of family members (29.7% in 1996, 33.8% in 1998, 31.5% in 2000, and 28.2% in 2002). It is not clear why this proportional increase has occurred; however, it may reflect the use of large state facilities as temporary crisis placements. Despite the growing proportion of readmissions from family homes, the total numbers have been quite steady. Between 1991 and 2002 the actual number of people readmitted from family homes decreased as total readmissions decreased by more than 60%.

New Residence of Discharged Residents. Table 1.26 shows the new place of residence of people leaving large state facilities in FY 2002, and, for comparative purposes, in FYs 1985, 1989, 1994, 1998 and 2000. In 2002, 57.7% of all persons discharged from large state facilities for whom subsequent placement was reported (i.e., excluding unknown/other) went to live in group homes, foster/host family homes, semi-independent supported living arrangements or board and care homes of 15 or fewer residents. Another 13.8% of discharged residents whose placement was known went to the homes of family members. In 2002 the pattern of slight increases in the percentage of discharged residents moving to their parents' or relatives' homes continued (from 7.2% in 1991 to 9.2% in 1994 to 10.8% in 1998 to 11.8% in 2000 to 15.1% in 2002), but remained

Figure 1.8 Distribution of New Admissions, Readmissions and Discharges of Large State Facilities by Level of Intellectual Disability in Fiscal Years 1989, 1994, 2000, and 2002.

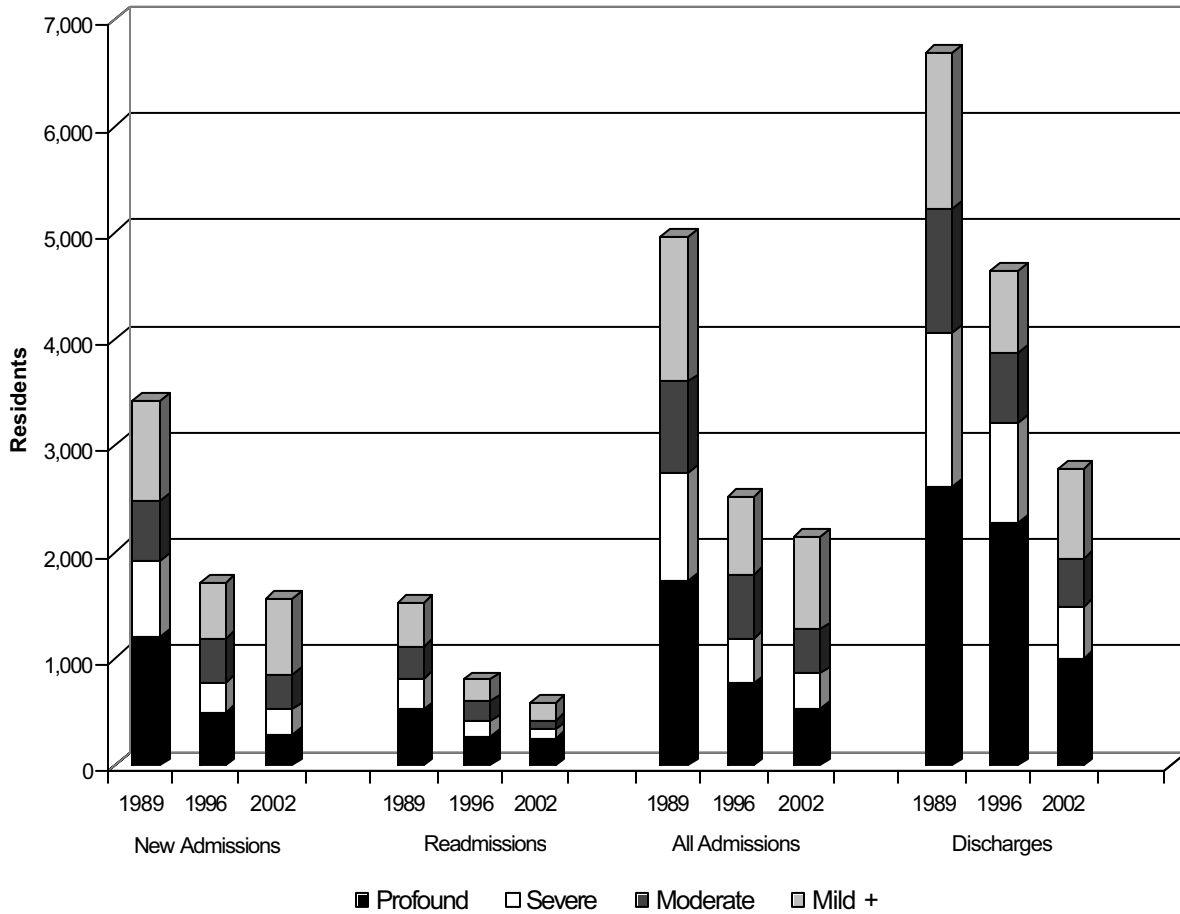


Table 1.24 Previous Place of Residence of Persons Newly Admitted to Large State Facilities in Fiscal Years 1985 through 2002

Previous Place of Residence	Fiscal Years					
	1985	1989	1994	1998	2000	2002
Home of parents or relative	39.2%	28.5%	19.1%	20.9%	20.6%	18.5%
Foster/host family home	3.5	5.2	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.6
Group home (15 or fewer res.)	5.6	8.4	14.1	14.4	14.3	16.4
Group facility (16-63 res.)	3.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.0
Nonstate facility (64+ res.)	1.8	0.0	5.4	2.1	1.8	5.0
State facility (64+res.)	20.6	18.5	23.1	25.3	15.3	13.8
Boarding homes/Board and care	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4
Nursing facility	1.6	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.4
Semi-ind./ Ind. supported living	1.0	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.7
Mental health facility	13.6	16.3	15.9	12.0	21.2	16.4
Correctional facility	2.3	3.0	4.3	10.3	7.9	12.6
Unknown/Other	6.7	7.2	7.3	5.9	7.1	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Statistics on previous placements for new admissions in Fiscal Year 2002 are based on the reports of large state facilities reporting 1,369 of 1,566 (87.4%) new admissions.

Table 1.25 Previous Place of Residence of Persons Readmitted to Large State Facilities in Fiscal Years 1985 through 2002

Previous Place of Residence	Fiscal Years (%)					
	1985	1989	1994	1998	2000	2002
Home of parents or relative	36.8	19.6	26.7	33.8	31.5	28.2
Foster home	7.1	9.3	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.5
Group home (15 or fewer res.)	19.7	22.9	30.1	31.3	23.5	27.3
Group facility (16-63 res.)	4.1	2.4	5.1	2.5	5.8	2.8
Nonstate facility (64+ res.)	2.5	2.9	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.4
State facility (64+res.)	7.4	13.5	8.7	4.5	4.3	4.5
Boarding homes/Board and care	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.2
Nursing facility	2.0	3.1	1.8	2.7	3.8	3.6
Semi-ind./ Ind. supported living	0.6	1.3	2.5	4.4	6.0	5.5
Mental health facility	8.5	12.8	8.1	8.9	14.5	8.3
Correctional facility	0.0	0.9	3.1	2.5	2.6	4.2
Unknown/Other	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Statistics on previous placements for readmissions in Fiscal Year 2002 are based on the reports of large state facilities reporting 505 of 583 (86.6%) of all estimated readmissions.

below the 17.1% in 1985. Post discharge placement patterns were fairly stable between 1985 and 2002 in terms of proportional distributions. But, FY 2002 was notable in the substantial increase in the number of people leaving large state institutions only to go to other large public or private institutions. In FY 2002, an estimated 12.1% of persons discharged went to other large ID/DD or psychiatric institutions. In actual numbers, the estimated 1,373 discharges to community group homes increased from the estimated 1,240 in 2000, but remained fewer than the estimated 3,269 in 1989, 3,081 in 1994, 2,563 in 1996, and 1,503 in 1998. Nursing home placements

(an estimated 125 people and 4.2% of discharges in 2002) were substantially less than the 354 and 4.4% people of all discharges in 1987, the year in which the OBRA nursing home reforms were enacted. (See Section III for a description.) In 2002, the discharge rate to nursing homes (4.2%) continued its steady growth above the 2.0% to 2.7% range that has maintained since the passage of the OBRA 1987 nursing home reforms, perhaps reflecting an aging population of large state facilities. Although the growing proportion of discharges to nursing facilities is still fewer in total number than previous years, it is worthy of attention.

Table 1.26 New Place of Residence of Persons Discharged from Large State Facilities in Fiscal Years 1985 through 2002

New Place of Residence	Fiscal Years (%)					
	1985	1989	1994	1998	2000	2002
Home of parents or relative	17.1	12.4	9.2	10.8	11.8	13.8
Foster/host family home	7.1	7.4	8.6	6.3	3.7	3.9
Group home (15 or fewer res.)	40.4	48.8	55.6	50.9	41.9	46.3
Group facility (16-63 res.)	7.4	5.3	4.3	3.7	5.6	2.0
Nonstate facility (64+ res.)	3.8	2.6	2.4	0.7	4.4	1.2
State facility (64+ res.)	10.1	10.2	8.8	6.1	9.6	6.7
Boarding homes/Board and care	3.2	2.3	1.4	3.1	0.7	0.5
Nursing facility	4.1	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.3	4.2
Semi-independent/Supported living	1.4	1.9	4.6	9.2	10.4	7.0
Mental health facility	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.2
Correctional facility	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.6	2.5
Unknown/Other	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.0	5.0	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Statistics on new placements for people discharged in Fiscal Year 2002 are based on large state facilities reporting 2,229 of 2,785 (80.0%) total estimated discharges.