

## **ICF/IID PROGRAM TRENDS**

The following information includes changes occurring in ICFs/IID specifically with regard to fiscal size and yearly expenditures. This list also includes trends in the ICF/IID population. Please be advised this is the most recent statistical data now available on this website. Trends and patterns for recent fiscal years are being researched, and will be posted accordingly.

**The ICF/IID program grew rapidly in the 1970's, but the number of beneficiaries has not increased much since 1982.**

--On June 30, 1982, there were approximately 141,000 residents of ICF/IID facilities. The states project that approximately 129,000 people were to be served in FY 97 (including both private and public settings).

**ICF/IID expenditures have increased significantly since the early years of the program and continue to rise.**

--Federal/state expenditures rose from \$1.1 billion in 1977 to 9.7 billion in fiscal year 1996.

--Although the number of participants has gone down, costs continue to escalate.

**The average size of ICF/IID facilities continues to decline.**

--in 1977, only 1.6% of ICF/IID residents were in facilities serving 15 or fewer people. By 1997 the number had risen to 35%.

--The average number of people served in 1992 was 23 per ICF/IID facility; in 1986 it was 45; in 1977, prior to the expansion of the program for small community-based group homes, the average size was 185.

--There were 5065 ICF/IID facilities for 4 - 8 people (70% of all ICF/IID facilities) by 1997.

--Over 88% of all ICF/IID certified facilities served 15 or fewer people in 1997. This rose from 84% in 1992, 77% in 1986, 65% in 1982 and only 33 % in 1977.

**There has been a steady shift toward private operation of ICF/IID facilities.**

--In 1986, small (15 person or less) private ICF/IID facilities made up 66% of the total number of certified facilities. By 1992, there were 4,763 small private ICF/IID facilities, 73.7% of a total of 6,460 ICF/IID certified facilities as of 1992.

--Although over 97% of large state institutions are certified as ICF/IID facilities, there has been a decrease nationwide since the late 1980s in the use of the ICF/IID program to finance care in these facilities.

--The number of people served in large state institutions has been declining since 1967. Recent declines in censuses have averaged about 4% a year. States continue to downsize and close large public facilities.

**Despite declines in the number served, state facilities of all sizes continue to consume a large share of the ICF/IID benefit, as the majority of people served by this program still reside in large public ICFs/IID (as of June 1996, 88% of facilities had 16 or fewer certified beds, but 63% of the people served lived in facilities that served 17 or more people, and 57% of all people served lived in facilities that served more than 50 people).**

--State operated ICF/IID facilities consumed 62% of total ICF/IID expenditures in FY 1993.

-- The average cost of services in large state institutions reached \$81,900 (\$224 per day) in 1993 - 46% higher than the 1986 level. In 1/3 of the states, annual costs in 1993 were more than \$100,000 per year per person.

**There are significant differences among the states in their use of the ICF/IID program.**

--The average number of ICF/IID residents per 100,000 state general population in 1992 was 56.9, ranging from 10 per 100,000 in three states to over 100 per 100,000 in six states.

--Nationally, ICF/IID residents averaged 50.7% of the total number of individuals with intellectual disabilities and related conditions in residential services programs in 1991.

--In 1992, seven states accounted for 78% of the 15,169 ICF/IID residents in the smallest facilities (4-6 people), while 20 states had no ICF/IID facilities of this size.

--New Hampshire, Washington D.C. and Rhode Island have no large public ICF/IID institutions.

**The ICF/IID program generally serves people with more severe disabilities than non-ICF/IID residential services.**

--Approximately 25% of those served need 24 hour medical care-nursing services.

--Nearly 70% of all ICF/IID residents and 74% of the residents of larger facilities were identified as people with severe or profound intellectual disabilities in a 1987 survey. The same study found that only 35% of people in non-ICF/IID residential settings were considered to have severe or profound disability.

--In 1993, almost 82% of state institution residents were people with severe or profound intellectual disability, - 19% in the severe range and 53% in the profound range.

Generally, the ICF/IID population nationwide continues to age, as fewer and fewer young people are institutionalized.