

**TABLE 10**  
**AVERAGE DAILY RESIDENTS IN STATE-**  
**OPERATED 16+ I/DD INSTITUTIONS FY 2011-13**

State	2013	2011	% Change 2011-13	2013 Utilization <sup>1</sup> Rate	Rank
Alabama	0	91		0.0	1
Alaska	0	0		0.0	1
Arizona	106	111	-5%	1.6	15
Arkansas	948	961	-1%	32.1	50
California	1,348	1,774	-24%	3.5	21
Colorado	149	160	-7%	2.8	20
Connecticut	552	656	-16%	15.4	47
Delaware	61	68	-10%	6.6	26
District of Columbia	0	0		0.0	1
Florida	852	874	-3%	4.4	23
Georgia	370	808	-54%	3.7	22
Hawaii	0	0		0.0	1
Idaho	36	49	-27%	2.2	18
Illinois	1,790	2,034	-12%	13.9	43
Indiana	0	82		0.0	1
Iowa	434	486	-11%	14.1	44
Kansas	321	339	-5%	11.1	38
Kentucky	297	345	-14%	6.8	28
Louisiana	446	917	-51%	9.7	37
Maine	0	0		0.0	1
Maryland	129	147	-12%	2.2	17
Massachusetts	540	716	-25%	8.1	33
Michigan	0	0		0.0	1
Minnesota	10	21	-52%	0.2	14
Mississippi	1,157	1,333	-13%	38.7	51
Missouri	465	553	-16%	7.7	32
Montana	55	51	8%	5.4	25
Nebraska	126	341	-63%	6.8	27
Nevada	47	48	-2%	1.7	16
New Hampshire	0	0		0.0	1
New Jersey	2,341	2,649	-12%	26.4	49
New Mexico	0	0		0.0	1
New York	1,015	1,313	-23%	5.2	24
North Carolina	1,300	1,572	-17%	13.3	41
North Dakota	92	107	-14%	12.9	40
Ohio	1,066	1,228	-13%	9.2	35
Oklahoma	274	292	-6%	7.1	29
Oregon	0	0		0.0	1
Pennsylvania	1,069	1,174	-9%	8.4	34
Rhode Island	0	0		0.0	1
South Carolina	721	763	-6%	15.2	46
South Dakota	140	139	1%	16.7	48
Tennessee	182	293	-38%	2.8	19
Texas	3,932	4,331	-9%	14.9	45
Utah	206	206	0%	7.2	30
Vermont	0	0		0.0	1
Virginia	779	1,105	-30%	9.5	36
Washington	826	914	-10%	11.9	39
West Virginia	0	0		0.0	1
Wisconsin	415	443	-6%	7.2	31
Wyoming	78	82	-5%	13.5	42
<b>United States</b>	<b>24,675</b>	<b>29,576</b>	<b>-17%</b>	<b>7.8</b>	

<sup>1</sup>Utilization in 2013 per 100,000 citizens of the general population in the state and states' ranking, lowest to highest, on institutional utilization. Alabama's census of 91 was for the months before Partlow closed; Indiana census in 2011 was for mental health center I/DD units no longer utilized.

Source : Braddock et al., Coleman Institute and Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado, 2015.

**Closures of state-operated institutions.** The year 2014 marks the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the landmark *Olmstead v. L.C.* decision requiring states to eliminate segregation of persons with disabilities and ensure services in the most integrated setting appropriate. In 1991, New Hampshire closed the Laconia State School, becoming the first state to provide I/DD services exclusively in community settings. By 2013, as previously noted, 14 jurisdictions no longer operated state-operated I/DD institutional facilities: Alabama, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Institutional closures listed in *Table II* on the following two pages, were defined as completed or in-progress terminations of state-operated facilities for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The list also includes closures of state-designated I/DD units in psychiatric facilities. An in-progress closure implied that the state I/DD agency was implementing a legislatively sanctioned phase-out of the facility. Institutional closures typically could be verified by examining published state budget documentation or by obtaining data from the states as they responded to our survey.

The 173 completed and projected institutional closures from 1960 to 2020 are illustrated in *Figure 11* (page 27). The trend toward closing institutions gained momentum during the recession of the early 1980s and has continued. Braddock and Heller (1985) identified 24 closures in 12 states during 1970-84. The present study identified 173 completed and in-progress closures scheduled through 2020 in 43 states.