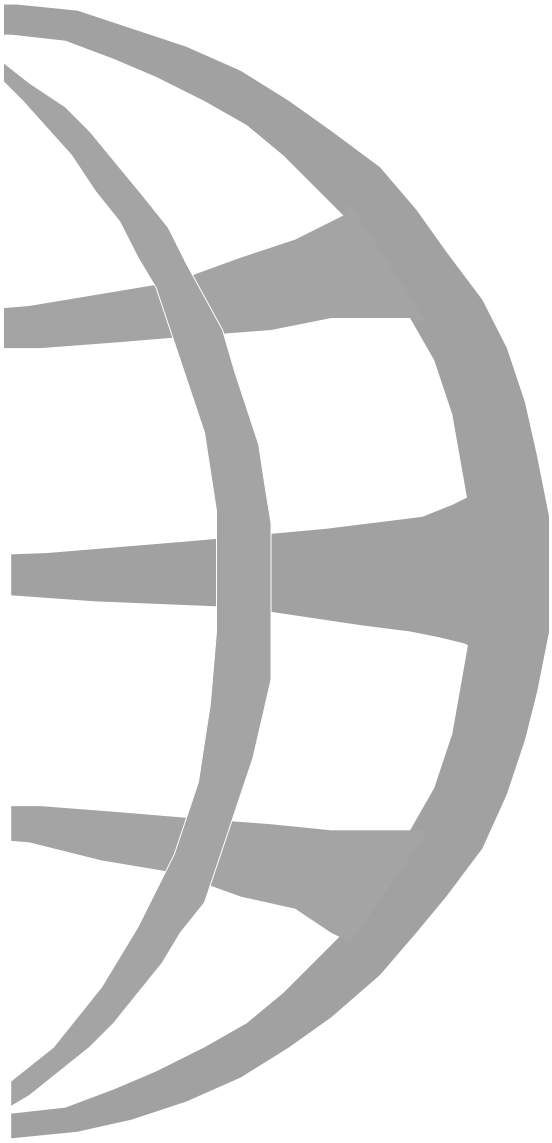

Residential Care Facilities in Canada for People with Intellectual Disabilities: Numbers and Trends

(Technical Paper)

– DRAFT –

L'Institut Roeher Institute

Researched and written by

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Contents

Overview 1
Notes on Method 1
- Data Sources 1
- Principles of Selection 1
- Definition of Residential Care Facilities 2
- “Developmental Delay” and Intellectual Disability 3
- Approaches to Occupancy Rates 5
- Facility Size 5
- Grouping of Data for Large Facilities 6

Results 7
- Number of Facilities 7
- Trends in Facility Size 8
- Numbers of People Overall 10
- Numbers and Percentages of People by Size of Facility 12
- Density of Living Arrangements 15

Summary and Conclusion 17
Appendix Tables 20
References 26

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Overview

This report shows the numbers of people living in residential care facilities for people classified by Statistics Canada as “developmentally delayed”.

The purpose of the report is to show general numbers and trends across facilities of various sizes since the mid-1980s. An underlying research question was whether and to what extent progress has been achieved in enabling people with intellectual disabilities to reside in small living arrangements instead of large congregate care facilities.

Notes on Method

Data Sources

Data for fiscal years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are from a custom retrieval of raw data that The Roeher Institute requested from Statistics Canada based on the latter organization’s *Survey of Residential Care Facilities.* Figures for previous years (1986-1987, 1990-1991 and 1992-1993) are from published reports by Statistics Canada (1989, 1993 and 1994).

Principles of Selection

The figures presented in this report do not include Quebec, which are not available because to date Quebec has not reported to Statistics Canada on residential care facilities for people classified as developmentally delayed.

The selected reference years were chosen because:

a) The Roeher Institute has recently received requests for information on the numbers of people living in various sized facilities and the 2001-

2002 data were the most recent available from Statistics Canada when this report was written;

b) 1986-1987 corresponds roughly with the early days of a major drive initiated by the Canadian Association for Community Living and its provincial/territorial affiliates to assist people living in large institutions to return to their communities and take up smaller, more personalized living arrangements, there;[1]

c) Published *Residential Care Facilities* reports by Statistics Canada with information about facilities for people classified as "developmentally delayed" have been infrequent. Statistics Canada discontinued this series of publications in 1994. As Roeher had documents for fiscal years 1986-1987, 1990-1991 and 1992-1993, convenience was a factor in the selection of reference years; and

d) Roeher did not consider that there would be particularly useful gains for the present report to include further material from Statistics Canada for the years 1987 to 1991 or from 1994 to 2000. General trends seemed clear enough on the basis of the information available.

Definition of Residential Care Facilities

Statistics Canada defines residential care facilities as:

> …facilities which have four beds or more and which are approved, funded or licensed by provincial/territorial departments of health and/or social services. Among the facilities included are homes for the aged, persons with physical disabilities, persons who are developmentally delayed, persons with psychiatric disabilities, persons with alcohol and drug problems, emotionally disturbed children, transients, young offenders and others.

[1] Deinstitutionalization was a major objective in Canadian Association for Community Living (1985). *Community Living 2000*. Toronto: Author. Several member organizations within the community living federation had been pursuing institutional closures before 1985.

> Some of these facilities are maintained for chronically ill or disabled people who reside there more or less permanently. This is in contrast to, for example, a hospital where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and are provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services. Generally, residential care facilities provide a level of care that is below that found in hospitals, although there is some overlap.
>
> The other categories of residential care facilities provide shelter for a shorter period of time, often combined with a program of service.[2]

"Group homes" and larger congregate care arrangements for people with intellectual disabilities would typically fall within the class of residential care facilities.

"Developmental Delay" and Intellectual Disability

Statistics Canada classifies facilities by "principal characteristics" of residents in a given facility at March 31 in a reporting year. The term "developmentally delayed" is given as one of several descriptors in the *Residential Care Facilities Survey.* Statistics Canada does not define the term in the survey.

We take the term to connote people who have been variously classified as having a developmental disability, mental handicap, or (less acceptable in most jurisdictions except the United States) "mental retardation".

Internationally the term "intellectual disability" is now widely used and is a term that people so identified find more acceptable than previous descriptors. Accordingly, "intellectual disability" is used throughout the body of this report.

In the Appendix Tables we use the term "developmental delay" to keep the terminology consistent with that used by Statistics Canada in its tables and raw data supplied for this research.

[2] Retrieved April 15, 2005. Available at http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3210&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Estimates of Numbers of Residents

In any given year, the total number of residential care facilities may exceed the number of facilities that actually report to Statistics Canada. Accordingly, the actual number of people with intellectual disabilities living in such facilities can be more than the number of people reported.

We estimated the number of people residing in non-reporting facilities. To do so we calculated occupancy rates for facilities of various sizes.

The occupancy rate is defined as the total number of people living in reporting facilities of a given size divided by the total number of approved beds in those facilities.

The occupancy rates for various sized facilities were then multiplied by the number of beds in non-reporting facilities to yield estimates of the numbers of people residing in non-reporting facilities. Appendix Tables 1 – 5 show the detailed figures.

Approaches to Occupancy Rates

Occupancy rates shown on Appendix Tables 3 – 5 are a little different than those shown in the Statistics Canada publications.

Statistics Canada seems to have taken the total number of resident days in facilities for people with intellectual disabilities and divided by 365 (366 in leap years) to produce estimated numbers of people with intellectual disabilities residing in facilities of various sizes. Statistics Canada then took those numbers and divided by the number of *staffed* beds in facilities for people with intellectual disabilities to yield the percentage occupancy (occupancy rates) for reporting facilities of various sizes.

The present report used the number of people with intellectual disabilities "on the books" on March 31 in facilities of various sizes in a given reporting year. We calculated occupancy rates by dividing the numbers of people on the books by the total numbers of *approved* beds in reporting facilities of various sizes.

Because residential care facilities tend to operate near to maximum capacity (i.e., most approved beds are staffed and in operation), the total estimated numbers of people residing in non-reporting facilities are similar using both approaches to calculating occupancy rates.

Facility Size

The size of facility is defined as its number of beds. Statistics Canada has grouped the data (e.g., 4 to 9 beds, 10 to 19 beds and so on).

Grouping of Data for Large Facilities

In the Statistics Canada publication on residential care facilities for fiscal 1986-1987, no figures were provided for facilities with more than 200 beds. Instead, Statistics Canada used “100 +” as the upper limit for facility size. Later data were available for facilities with 100 to 199 beds and 200 or more beds.

For the sake of simplicity and comparability across reference years, we have grouped figures for facilities with 100 or more beds, but provide break out figures concerning large facilities where these seemed useful.

Results

Tables 1 – 6 are summary tables based on Appendix Tables 1 – 5. The reader is encouraged to consult the Appendix Tables for fuller details.

Number of Facilities

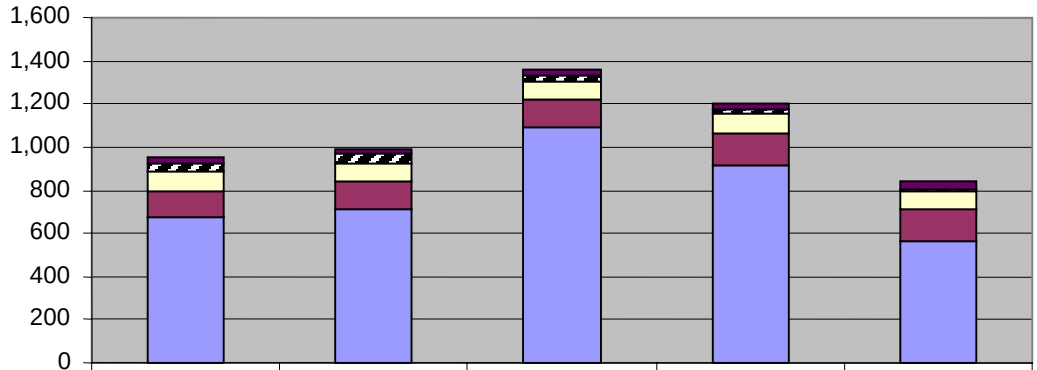
Table 1 shows that overall there has been an increase since 1986-1987 in the number of residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, rising from 840 to 948. A period of significant growth occurred from 1986 through 1993. Figures for more recent years suggest a downward trend since the early 1990s.

Table 1. Numbers of residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, by facility size, in selected years

Facility size (number of beds)	**2001-2002**	**2000-2001**	**1992-1993**	**1990-1991**	**1986-1987**
4 to 9	679	709	1,088	918	562
10 to 19	119	129	132	145	151
20 to 49	87	90	86	89	79
50 to 99	44	46	26	24	17
100 +	19	19	27	28	31
Total	948	993	1,359	1,204	840
100 to 199	10	10	16	14	
200+	9	9	11	14	

Chart 1 shows the patterns based on Table 1.

Chart 1. Numbers of residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, by facility size, in selected years



	2001-2002	2000-2001	1992-1993	1990-1991	1986-1987
100 +	19	19	27	28	31
50 to 99	44	46	26	24	17
20 to 49	87	90	86	89	79
10 to 19	119	129	132	145	151
4 to 9	679	709	1,088	918	562

Trends in Facility Size

Table 2 shows that there was a sharp upward shift in the proportion of facilities with 4 to 9 beds (rising from 67% to 80%) from 1986 to 1993. However, after the year 2000 such facilities comprised only 71% to 72% of residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities.

Table 2. Numbers of residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, by facility size, in selected years

Facility size (number of beds)	**2001-2002**	**2000-2001**	**1992-1993**	**1990-1991**	**1986-1987**
4 to 9	72%	71%	80%	76%	67%
10 to 19	13%	13%	10%	12%	18%
20 to 49	9%	9%	6%	7%	9%
50 to 99	5%	5%	2%	2%	2%
100 +	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100 to 199	1%	1%	1%	1%	
200+	1%	1%	1%	1%	

There was a sharp downward shift in the proportion of facilities with 10 to 19 beds (from 18% to 10%) from 1986 to 1993. After the year 2000 the percentage of facilities this size rose to comprise 13% of residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities (Table 2).

There was a modest downward shift in the proportion of facilities with 20 to 49 beds from 1986 through 1993, after which the proportion returned to comprise 9% of all residential care facilities for people with developmental disabilities (Table 2).

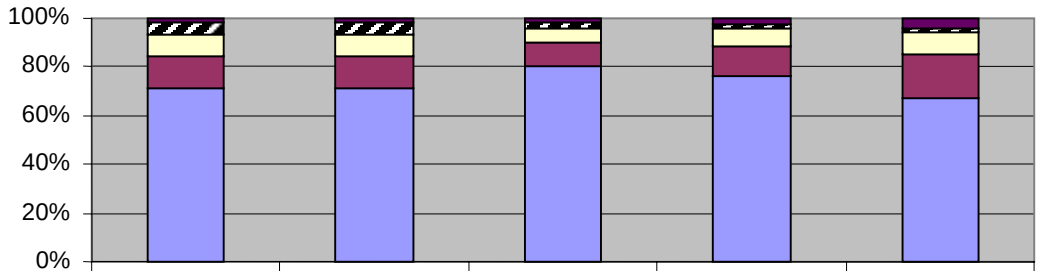
Facilities with 50 to 99 beds made up a larger proportion of residential care facilities in recent years than before 1994 (5% compared with 2%).

The figures for facilities with fewer than 20 beds reveal clear trends towards smaller facilities from 1986 to 1993, then a reversal of direction somewhere after 1993. Having said this, facilities with 4 to 9 beds comprised a greater share of all facilities for people with intellectual disabilities in 2001-2002 than was the case in 1986-1987.

Large facilities with 100 or more beds decreased from 4% of all facilities for people with intellectual disabilities in 1986-1987 to 2% from 1990 afterwards. Large facilities with 100 to 199 beds and 200 or more beds have held constant since 1990, each comprising 1% of all residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities.

Chart 2 shows the patterns based on Table 2.

Chart 2. Percentage distributions of residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, by size of facility, in selected years



	2001-2002	2000-2001	1992-1993	1990-1991	1986-1987
100 +	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%
50 to 99	5%	5%	2%	2%	2%
20 to 49	9%	9%	6%	7%	9%
10 to 19	13%	13%	10%	12%	18%
4 to 9	72%	71%	80%	76%	67%

Numbers of People Overall

Tables 3 and 4 show the numbers of people living in various sized facilities for people with intellectual disabilities. The numbers were lower in the years 2000 through 2002 compared with 1986-1987 (14,623 compared with 18,780 people, respectively).

Table 3. Numbers of people in residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, by facility size, in selected years

Facility size (number of beds)	**2001-2002**	**2000-2001**	**1992-1993**	**1990-1991**	**1986-1987**
4 to 9	3,325	3,492	5,720	4,951	3,398
10 to 19	1,472	1,555	1,606	1,796	1,851
20 to 49	2,843	2,419	2,588	2,664	2,284
50 to 99	2,203	2,636	1,622	1,492	993
100 to 199	1,388	1,340	1,912	1,582	
100 +					10,254
200 +	3,393	3,418	5,810	6,703	0
Total	14,623	14,861	19,258	19,187	18,780

Table 4. Numbers of people in residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, by facility size, in selected years

Facility size (number of beds)	2001-2002	2000-2001	1992-1993	1990-1991	1986-1987
4 to 9	3,325	3,492	5,720	4,951	3,398
10 to 19	1,472	1,555	1,606	1,796	1,851
20 to 49	2,843	2,419	2,588	2,664	2,284
50 to 99	2,203	2,636	1,622	1,492	993
100 +	4,780	4,758	7,722	8,285	10,254
Total	14,623	14,861	19,258	19,187	18,780
Total 10 beds +	11,298	11,369	13,538	14,237	15,381

The data from Statistics Canada do not in themselves tell us whether the general trend means that fewer people are receiving residential supports now than previously. Nor do Statistics Canada's figures shed light on the numbers of people residing in provincially/territorially licensed, funded or regulated situations with fewer than 4 beds; the *Residential Care Facilities Survey* does not gather data concerning people in the latter situations.

Other information, however, suggests that the residential "system" as a whole for people with developmental disabilities has been hard pressed to keep pace with ever-increasing demands for service in recent years.

For example, a discussion paper co-authored by Ontario's Ministry of Community and Social Services recently said:

> Government continues to spend more and more money to provide supports to people who have a developmental disability … The available supports are still inadequate to enable families and individuals to cope with the challenges that they face every day of their lives.[3]
>
> …The current support system is under extraordinary stress. Demands for services continue to grow, as do waiting lists, and funding for wages and other costs have not kept pace with inflation.[4]

[3] Joint Developmental Services Sector Partnership Table (2004). "Transforming Services in Ontario for People who Have a Developmental Disability." Toronto: Author, p. 1.
[4] *Ibid.,* p. 14.

Similarly, in its *Annual Report* for 2001-2002, British Columbia's Ministry for Children and Family Development reported per person costs of about $59,000 on average for adults in the community living services system at the time.[5] The numbers of people receiving services had risen steadily since 1997. As the average was based on total costs for adult community living services divided by the total number of open files (i.e., people receiving residential services or day programs),[6] the average per person cost of residential services would have been even higher.[7] The *Annual Report* said, "A reduction in the average cost per client is essential to ensuring the sustainability of the new system".[8] When the *Annual Report* was written, wait lists had been a longstanding problem.[9]

Numbers and Percentages of People by Size of Facility

The proportion of facilities with 4 to 9 beds has increased over the years (Table 2). So has the proportion of people living in such arrangements. In 2001-2002, 23% of people in residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities were in 4 to 9 bed arrangements compared with 18% in 1986-1987 (Table 5).

The number of people in facilities with 4 to 9 beds nearly doubled from 1986 to 1993 (from 3,398 to 5,720 people, then reverted to levels similar to 1986 (Table 4).

[5] Ministry of Children and Family Development (2002). *2001/02 Annual Report A New Era Update.* Victoria: Author. pp. 29 - 30.
[6] *Ibid*., pp. 12 and 29.
[7] The Roeher Institute was informed that people receiving residential services make up about half of all people receiving adult community living services in BC. Residential services are generally more labour intensive than day programs.
[8] *Ibid*., p. 29.
[9] Cameron Crawford (2004). Gathering Momentum: Mobilizing to Transform Community Living in BC. Toronto: The Roeher Institute.

Table 5. Percentages of people in residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, by facility size, in selected years

Facility size (number of beds)	**2001-2002**	**2000-2001**	**1992-1993**	**1990-1991**	**1986-1987**
4 to 9	23%	24%	30%	26%	18%
10 to 19	10%	10%	8%	9%	10%
20 to 49	19%	16%	13%	14%	12%
50 to 99	15%	18%	8%	8%	5%
100 +	33%	32%	40%	43%	55%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total 10 beds +	77%	76%	70%	74%	82%

While the proportion of facilities with 20 to 49 beds was 9% in 1986-1987 and again in 2001-2002 after some fluctuations in intervening years (Table 2), the proportion of people living in such arrangements increased overall from 12% to 19% (Table 5).

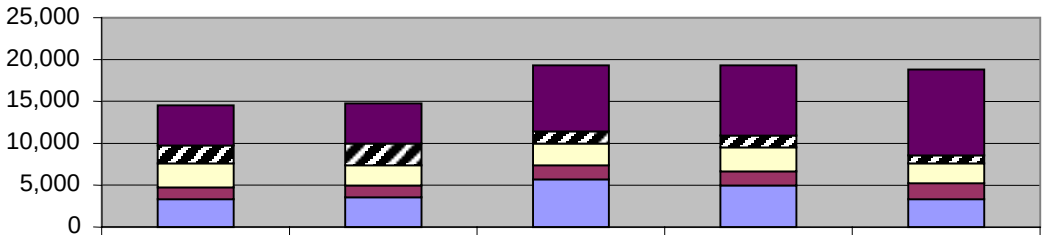
The percentage of people living in facilities with 50 to 99 beds also increased, from 5% in 1986-1987 to 15% in 2001-2002 (Table 5). The percentage of facilities this size rose from 2% to 5% of all facilities for people with intellectual disabilities (Table 2). The number of people living in facilities this size more than doubled, increasing from 993 to 2,203 people (Table 4).

The percentage of people living in large facilities with 100 or more beds decreased, from 55% in 1986 to 33% in 2002 (Table 5). The number of people shrank by more than half, decreasing from 10,254 to 4,780 people (Table 4).

The percentage of people living in facilities with 10 or more beds dropped from 82% in 1986 to 70% in 1992 then rose to between 76% and 77% more recently (Table 5).

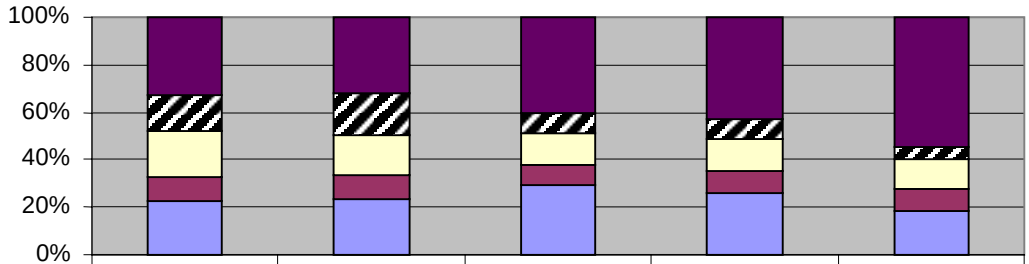
Charts 3 and 4 show the patterns based on Tables 4 and 5.

Chart 3. Numbers of people in residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, by facility size, in selected years



	2001-2002	2000-2001	1992-1993	1990-1991	1986-1987
100 +	4,780	4,758	7,722	8,285	10,254
50 to 99	2,203	2,636	1,622	1,492	993
20 to 49	2,843	2,419	2,588	2,664	2,284
10 to 19	1,472	1,555	1,606	1,796	1,851
4 to 9	3,325	3,492	5,720	4,951	3,398

Chart 4. Percentage distributions of people in residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, by facility size, in selected years



	2001-2002	2000-2001	1992-1993	1990-1991	1986-1987
100 +	33%	32%	40%	43%	55%
50 to 99	15%	18%	8%	8%	5%
20 to 49	19%	16%	13%	14%	12%
10 to 19	10%	10%	8%	9%	10%
4 to 9	23%	24%	30%	26%	18%

Density of Living Arrangements

Table 6 shows the average number of people living in various sized residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities.

Table 6. Average numbers of people in residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, by facility size, in selected years

Facility size (number of beds)	**2001-2002**	**2000-2001**	**1992-1993**	**1990-1991**	**1986-1987**
4 to 9	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.0
10 to 19	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.3
20 to 49	32.7	26.9	30.1	29.9	28.9
50 to 99	50.1	57.3	62.4	62.2	58.4
100 +	251.6	250.4	286.0	295.9	330.8
Average	15.4	15.0	14.2	15.9	22.4

The table shows a reduction over the years in the numbers of people in facilities with 4 to 9 beds. Here, the average number of people dropped from 6 to 4.9 from 1986 to 2002 (Table 6).

There was little change in the average number of people living in facilities with 10 to19 beds; about 12 people on average lived in such arrangements across the reference years (Table 6).

The average number of people living in places with 20 to 49 beds increased, with some fluctuations, from 28.9 to 32.7 people between 1986 and 2002 (Table 6).

In contrast, there was a decrease in the average number of people with intellectual disabilities living in residential care facilities with 50 to 99 beds, declining from 58.4 to 50.1 people on average over the reference years and tracking generally downwards after 1992-1993 (Table 6).

The numbers of people with intellectual disabilities living in large facilities with 100 or more beds tracked downwards from 1986 to 2002, declining from 330.8 to 251.6 people on average (Table 6).

The average number of people living in *all* residential care facilities (irrespective of size) for people with intellectual disabilities dropped from 22.4 to 14.2 from 1986 to 1993 then rose to 15.4 people more recently (Table 6).

That finding suggests a reversion to higher density living arrangements in residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities, especially in facilities with 20 to 49 beds.

Appendix Table 1 shows that the occupancy rate in reporting facilities with 20 to 49 beds exceeded 100% in fiscal 2001-2002, suggesting demand for service that exceeded service availability and high density of people with intellectual disabilities living in facilities of this size.

Summary and Conclusion

As of fiscal 2001-2002 there were 948 residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities in Canada. There was a period of growth in the numbers of such facilities from 1986 to 1993, after which the numbers of facilities decreased.

The figures for facilities with fewer than 20 beds reveal clear trends towards smaller facilities from 1986 to 1993, then a reversal of direction somewhere after 1993. Having said this, facilities with 4 to 9 beds comprised a greater share of all facilities for people with intellectual disabilities in 2002 than was the case in 1986.

Large facilities with 100 or more beds decreased from 4% of all facilities for people with intellectual disabilities in 1986 to 2% from 1990 afterwards.

More than 14,000 people lived in residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities in 2002, down from nearly 19,000 in 1986.

The proportion of people living in facilities with 4 to 9 beds increased to 23% of all people in residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities in 2002, up from 18% in 1986. There were more facilities this size in 2002 than in 1986 (679 compared with 562, respectively) but nowhere near as many as there were in 1993 (1,088). About the same number of people lived in such facilities in 2002 as in 1986 (3,325 compared with 3,398, respectively). Density in places with 4 to 9 beds decreased from 6 people on average in 1986 to 4.9 people in 2002.

In contrast, the proportion of people living in facilities with 20 to 49 beds increased from 12% to19% across the reference years. The number of such facilities also increased, from 79 to 87. The number of people in such facilities

increased from 2,284 to 2,843. Density increased from 28.9 to 32.7 people on average living in places this size.

The percentage of people living in facilities with 50 to 99 beds also increased from 5% in 1986 to 15% in 2002. The percentage of facilities this size rose, from 2% to 5% of all facilities for people with intellectual disabilities. The number of such facilities increased from 17 to 44 and the number of people living in such facilities more than doubled, from 993 to 2,203 people. Density decreased, however, from 58.4 to 50.1 people in places this size from 1986 to 2002.

The percentage of people living in large facilities with 100 or more beds decreased from 55% in 1986 to 33% in 2002. The number of facilities this size decreased from 31 to 19 and has held constant as a proportion since 1990 at 2% of all residential care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities. The number of people living in such facilities was less than half in 2002 than was the case in 1986 – 4,780 compared with 10,254 people, respectively. Density decreased in places this size, from 330.8 to 251.6 people on average over the reference years.

Generally, then, progress has been made since 1986 in enabling people with intellectual disabilities to reside in smaller living arrangements instead of large congregate care facilities with 100 or more beds; a greater proportion of people in the residential “system” for people with intellectual disabilities have been living in places with 4 to 9 beds in recent years than was the case in 1986.

Having said this, however, in 2002 there were more people than in 1986 in facilities with 20 to 49 beds and in facilities with 50 to 99 beds. These facilities comprised greater percentages than previously of all residential care facilities and the total numbers of such facilities have increased since 1986. The percentage of people living in facilities with 10 or more beds dropped from 82% in 1986 to 70% in 1992 then climbed back upwards and has hovered between 76% and 77% in recent years. The total number of people living in residential

care facilities of all sizes dropped from 18,780 to 14,623 across the reference years, suggesting a constriction in the capacity of the residential “system” to respond to the housing and support needs of a population that other sources of information indicate have been on the rise. As well, the average number of people living in a residential care facility (irrespective of size) for people with intellectual disabilities dropped from 22.1 to 14.1 from 1986 to 1993 then rose to about 15.4 people more recently, suggesting a trend towards increased density of living arrangements.

Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1. Estimated numbers of people in residential care facilities for people with "developmental delay" in fiscal 2001-2002

Size of facility (number of beds)		Number of facilities	Number of residents, reporting facilities	Total number of beds	Occupancy rate (reporting facilities)	Estimated number of residents, non-reporting facilities	Estimated total residents, reporting and non-reporting	Est. number of residents in facilities with 10 + beds	Summary
4 to 9	Non reporting	91		486		442	442		3,325
	Reporting facilities	588	2,883	3,171	90.9%		2,883		
10 to 19	Non reporting	23		303		280	280	280	1,472
	Reporting facilities	96	1,192	1,292	92.3%		1,192	1192	
20 to 49	Non reporting	7		192		192*	192	192	2,843
	Reporting facilities	80	2,651	2,414	109.8%		2,651	2651	
50 to 99	Non reporting	4		255		208	208	208	2,203
	Reporting facilities	40	1,995	2,450	81.4%		1,995	1995	
100 to 199	Non reporting	1		165		152	152	152	1,388
	Reporting facilities	9	1,236	1,342	92.1%		1,236	1236	
200 and more	Non reporting	1		313		239	239	239	3,393
	Reporting facilities	8	3,154	4,139	76.2%		3,154	3154	
Total		**948**	**13,111**	**16,522**	**88.5%**	**1,512**	**14,623**	**11,298**	**14,623**

* Estimate is top rounded at 100% occupancy

Source: Statistics Canada custom retrieval.

Appendix Table 2. Estimated numbers of people in residential care facilities for people with "developmental delay" in fiscal 2000-2001

Size of facility (number of beds)		Number of facilities	Number of residents, reporting facilities	Total number of beds	Occupancy rate (reporting facilities)	Estimated number of residents, non-reporting facilities	Estimated total residents, reporting and non-reporting	Est. number of residents in facilities with 10 + beds	Summary
4 to 9	Non reporting	117		601		544	544		3,492
	Reporting facilities	592	2,948	3,255	90.6%		2948		
10 to 19	Non reporting	29		407		369	369	369	1,555
	Reporting facilities	100	1,186	1,308	90.7%		1186	1186	
20 to 49	Non reporting	13		346		315	315	315	2,419
	Reporting facilities	77	2,104	2,308	91.2%		2104	2104	
50 to 99	Non reporting	9		598		531	531	531	2,636
	Reporting facilities	37	2,105	2,370	88.8%		2105	2105	
100 to 199	Non reporting	1		116		116*	116	116	1,340
	Reporting facilities	9	1,224	1,075	113.9%		1224	1224	
200 and more	Non reporting	0							3,418
	Reporting facilities	9	3,418	4,476	76.4%		3418	3418	
Total		**993**	**12,985**	**16,860**	**87.8%**	**1,876**	**14,861**	**11,369**	**14,861**

* Estimate is top rounded at 100% occupancy

Source: Statistics Canada custom retrieval.

Appendix Table 3. Estimated numbers of people in residential care facilities for people with "developmental delay" in fiscal 1992-1993

Size of facility (number of beds)		Number of facilities	Number of residents, reporting facilities	Total number of beds	Occupancy rate (reporting facilities)	Estimated number of residents, non-reporting facilities	Estimated total residents, reporting and non-reporting	Est. number of residents in facilities with 10 + beds	Summary
4 to 9	Non reporting	194		1,216		1,156	1,156		5,720
	Reporting facilities	894	4,564	4,799	95.1%		4,564		
10 to 19	Non reporting	8		207		197	197	197	1,606
	Reporting facilities	124	1,409	1,483	95.0%		1,409	1409	
20 to 49	Non reporting	15		520		493	493	493	2,588
	Reporting facilities	71	2,095	2,209	94.8%		2,095	2095	
50 to 99	Non reporting	2		173		168	168	168	1,622
	Reporting facilities	24	1,454	1,500	96.9%		1,454	1454	
100 to 199	Non reporting	1		368		334	334	334	1,912
	Reporting facilities	15	1,578	1,738	90.8%		1,578	1578	
200 and more	Non reporting	0		1,011		964	964	964	5,810
	Reporting facilities	11	4,846	5,082	95.4%		4,846	4846	
Total		**1,359**	**15,946**	**20,306**	**94.9%**	**3,312**	**19,258**	**13,538**	**19,258**

Source: Statistics Canada (1994). Tables 1 and 5.

Appendix Table 4. Estimated numbers of people in residential care facilities for people with "developmental delay" in fiscal 1990-1991

Size of facility (number of beds)		Number of facilities	Number of residents, reporting facilities	Total number of beds	Occupancy rate (reporting facilities)	Estimated number of residents, non-reporting facilities	Estimated total residents, reporting and non-reporting	Est. number of residents in facilities with 10 + beds	Summary
4 to 9	Non reporting	213		1,317		1,255	1,255		4,951
	Reporting facilities	705	3,696	3,879	95.3%		3,696		
10 to 19	Non reporting	24		377		362	362	362	1,796
	Reporting facilities	121	1,434	1,495	95.9%		1,434	1434	
20 to 49	Non reporting	17		644		602	602	602	2,664
	Reporting facilities	72	2,062	2,207	93.4%		2,062	2062	
50 to 99	Non reporting	4		292		283	283	283	1,492
	Reporting facilities	20	1,209	1,248	96.9%		1,209	1209	
100 to 199	Non reporting	0		210		186	186	186	1,582
	Reporting facilities	14	1,396	1,576	88.6%		1,396	1396	
200 and more	Non reporting	0		865		835	835	835	6,703
	Reporting facilities	14	5,868	6,076	96.6%		5,868	5868	
Total		**1,204**	**15,665**	**20,186**	**95.0%**	**3,522**	**19,187**	**14,237**	**19,187**

Source: Statistics Canada (1993). Tables 1 and 5.

Appendix Table 5. Estimated numbers of people in residential care facilities for people with "developmental delay" in fiscal 1990-1991

Size of facility (number of beds)		Number of facilities	Number of residents, reporting facilities	Total number of beds	Occupancy rate (reporting facilities)	Estimated number of residents, non-reporting facilities	Estimated total residents, reporting and non-reporting	Est. number of residents in facilities with 10 + beds	Summary
4 to 9	Non reporting	51		453		439	439		3,398
	Reporting facilities	511	2,959	3,051	97.0%		2,959		
10 to 19	Non reporting	13		260		252	252	252	1,851
	Reporting facilities	138	1,599	1,653	96.7%		1,599	1599	
20 to 49	Non reporting	6		350		343	343	343	2,284
	Reporting facilities	73	1,941	1,983	97.9%		1,941	1941	
50 to 99	Non reporting	2		182		181	181	181	993
	Reporting facilities	15	812	815	99.6%		812	812	
100 to 199	Non reporting	2		1,650		1,658	1,658	1,658	10,254
	Reporting facilities	29	8,596	8,555	100.5%		8,596	8596	
200 and more	Non reporting								
	Reporting facilities								
Total		**840**	**15,907**	**18,952**	**98.3%**	**2,873**	**18,780**	**15,381**	**18,780**

Source: Statistics Canada (1989). Tables 1 and 10.

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