



# Background

- In 2010-11, a survey of adults who receive DS residential supports was completed (Residential Survey).
- The Residential Survey generated profiles on 15,246 individuals with a developmental disability who were receiving MCSS-funded residential supports from transfer payment agencies or Outside Paid Resources (OPRs) from November 2010 to April 2011.
- A Provincial Report on key findings from the Residential Survey was released in November 2011.
- As a follow-up to the Residential Survey, a survey of adults who receive DS non-residential supports was completed between November 2012 and June 2013 (Non-Residential Survey).
- The Non-Residential Survey had two goals:
  - To create a profile of adults with a developmental disability who receive non-residential supports; and
  - To combine the data from the DS Residential Survey (completed by agencies in 2010/11) and the Non-Residential Survey to create a unique, unduplicated count of adults who receive developmental supports at a point in time.
- A Provincial Report on key findings from the Non-Residential Survey is expected to be released in April 2014. The report will be distributed to Regional Offices and agencies that participated in the survey.

# Survey Development and Eligibility

- The Non-Residential Survey was developed by an advisory group consisting of six agencies, ministry staff (PRAB, CDSB, SSB, DSIPO), and research staff from R. A. Malatest & Associates (a third party consulting firm hired to support the development and implementation of the survey).
- The survey was piloted from June to July 2012 in 15 agencies recommended by the advisory group and regional offices, feedback from which was incorporated in the final survey.
- Agencies were asked to report individuals who met the below criteria:
  - They had a developmental disability;
  - They resided in Ontario;
  - They were at least 18 years of age; and
  - They were receiving MCSS-funded DS non-residential supports at the time the agency was responding to the survey (see list below).
- Individuals receiving services under the following detail codes were included:
  - DS Caregiver Respite Supports (9130)
  - DS Community Participation Services and Supports (9131)
  - DS Specialized Services - Adult Protective Services (8888)
  - DS Professional or Specialized Supports (9132)
  - DS Employment Supports (8871)
  - DS Self Managed Support – Direct (9134)
  - DS Self Managed Support – Indirect (9136)
  - Vocational Alternative Supports (8868)
- At the time of the survey, Passport agencies were engaged in the transition from SSAH. To reduce the administrative burden for these agencies, they were asked to exclude all current Passport approval recipients (i.e. community participation supports) and Passport transition approval recipients (i.e. respite and personal growth and development) if this was the only developmental service they were receiving from the agency.
- Individuals participating in drop-in programs were also excluded by agencies who were not able to provide detailed information for these individuals.

# Number of Individuals Receiving Supports in DS

- With Regional Office help, data were submitted by 100% of agencies serving individuals in scope for the survey.
- Probabilistic matching, which assigns weights to a set of matching variables based on the degree of (dis)agreement, was used to identify a unique, unduplicated count of individuals receiving residential and/or non-residential supports.
- Matching used the individual's initials, gender, date of birth, and postal code, and occurred in two stages:
  1. Within the Non-Residential Survey data to identify unique individuals receiving non-residential supports.
  2. Between the Non-Residential and Residential Survey data to identify unique individuals receiving both types of supports.
- **After completing probabilistic matching, 33,615<sup>1</sup> unique adults with a developmental disability who were receiving supports in DS at the time of the surveys were identified.**
- Of the 33,615 individuals reported in the surveys:
  - 7,573 (22.5%) individuals were receiving only residential supports;
  - 18,369 (54.5%) individuals were receiving only non-residential supports; and
  - 7,673 (22.8%) individuals were receiving both residential and non-residential supports.
- This is the first time that a unique, unduplicated count of individuals receiving supports in DS has been identified. However, it is important to keep in mind that at least two groups of individuals are not captured in these findings (i.e., individuals receiving only Passport supports and individuals participating in drop-in programs).
- In March 2013, there were 61,595 ODSP cases with developmental disability as a primary or secondary disability. Not all of these individuals are receiving MCSS-funded supports in DS.

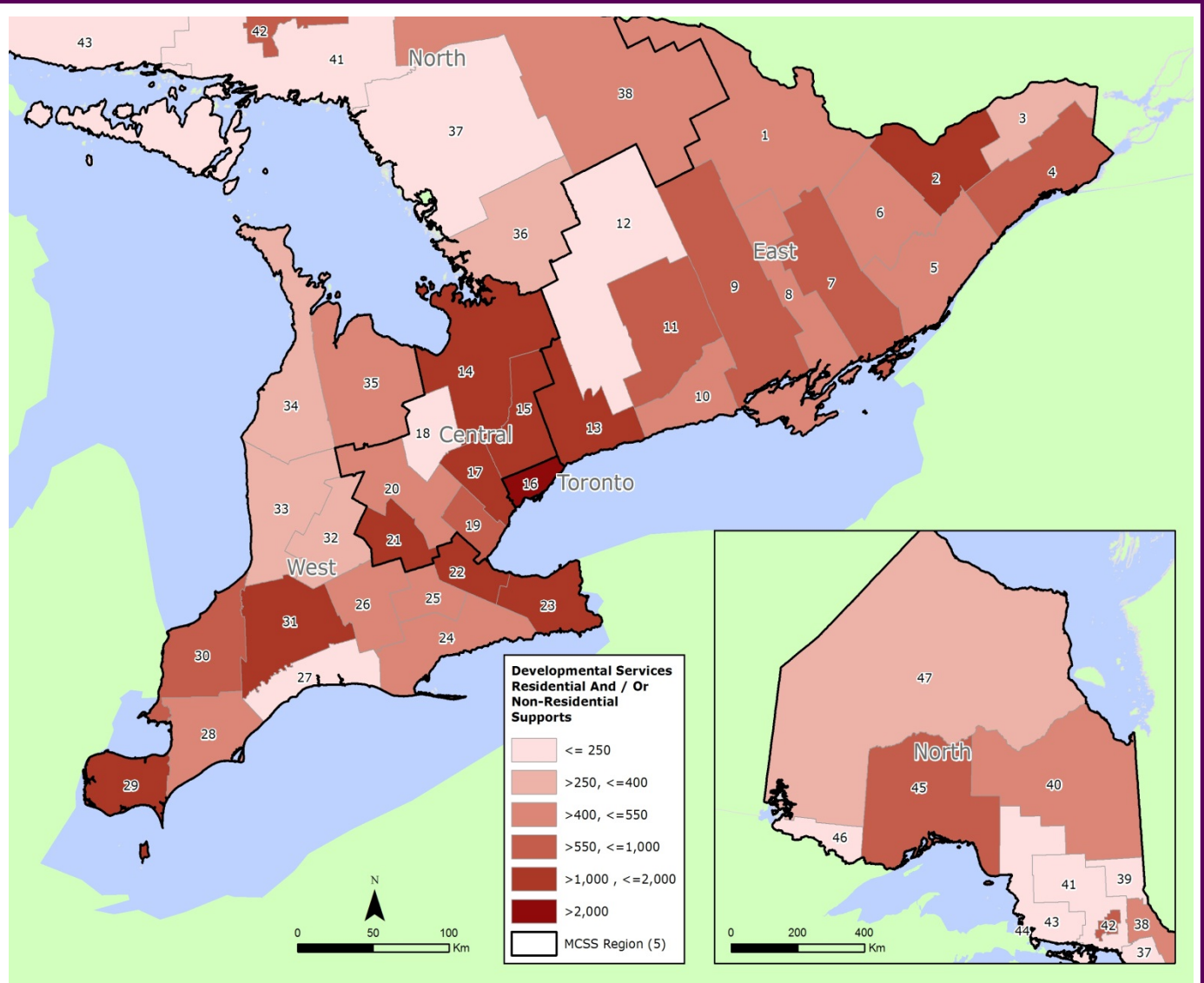
<sup>1</sup> This figure excludes 107 individuals who were removed because survey respondents reported "No" or "Don't Know" when asked to confirm whether the individual had a developmental disability and 51 individuals who were removed because it was not possible to confirm they were receiving non-residential services (only partial information, like gender and age, was reported for these individuals).

# Analytic Approach

- The following analyses provide an overview of all 33,615 individuals receiving residential and/or non-residential supports in DS.
- Analyses include:
  1. Geographic distribution of individuals; and
  2. Age distribution by gender, including comparisons to Ontario's general population.

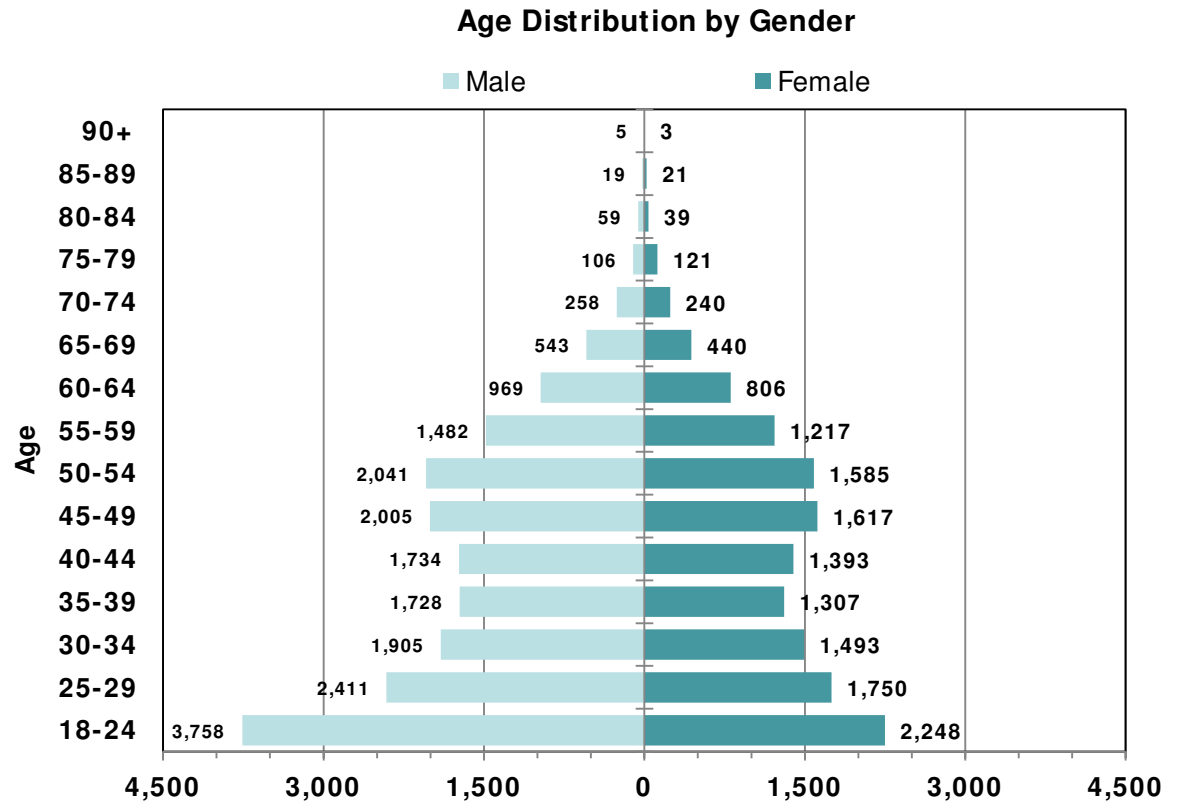
# Geographic Distribution of Individuals Receiving DS

- The five CMSMs with the largest number of individuals reported in the surveys were:
  - Toronto (4,212);
  - Niagara (1,803);
  - Ottawa (1,766);
  - York (1,572); and
  - Simcoe (1,432).
  
- The five CMSMs with the smallest number of individuals reported in the surveys were:
  - Rainy River (129);
  - Algoma (132);
  - Manitoulin-Sudbury (175);
  - Dufferin (182); and
  - Parry Sound (221).
  
- See Appendix A for number of individuals reported for each CMSM.



# Age Distribution by Gender

- The average age for all individuals over 18 years of age reported in the surveys was 40 years (SD = 15 years, Median = 40 years).
- The average age for males (Mean = 40, SD = 15, Median = 39) was slightly lower than females (Mean = 41, SD = 15, Median = 41).
- Approximately 57% of all individuals were male.
- There were more males than females in all age groups except 75-79 and 85-89.
- The largest age groups for both genders were 18-24 and 25-29, accounting for almost one-third (31%) of all individuals receiving supports in DS.
- Individuals 65 years of age or older accounted for only 6% of all individuals receiving supports in DS.

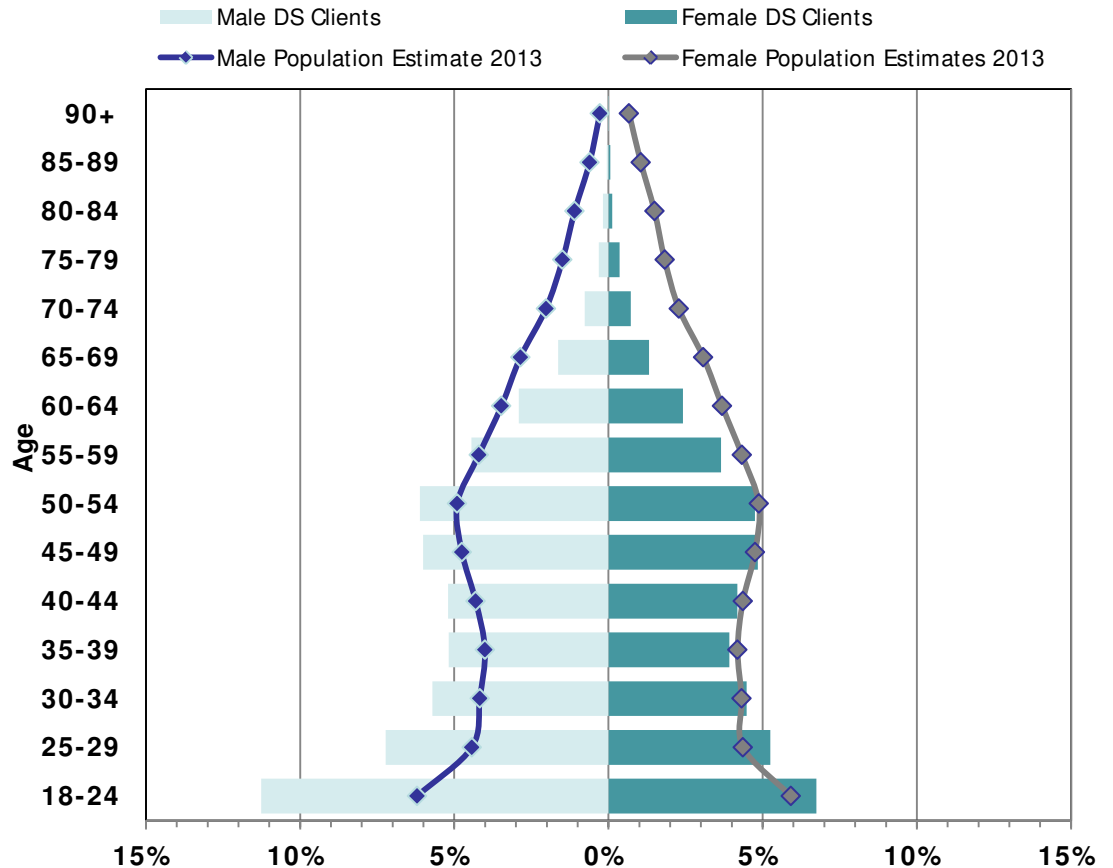


Note: Age is grouped into 5-year ranges with the exception of 18-24 (7 years) and 90+ . The figure above excludes a total of 260 individuals (age was not provided for 101 individuals; age was reported to be under 18 years for 130 individuals; and age was reported to be 113 for 29 individuals).

# DS Clients Compared to Ontario Population

- The average age of Ontario's general population over 18 years of age (48 years) was older than the average age of individuals reported in the surveys (40 years).
- For both males and females, individuals under 30 years of age were overrepresented in the surveys (30%) compared to the general population (21%).
- The percentage of individuals in the older age groups (60+ years of age) was lower for individuals receiving supports in DS (11%) than for the general population (26%).
- That older individuals are under-represented in the surveys may be a function of lower life expectancy among individuals with a developmental disability (estimated to be 50 years for individuals over 18 receiving residential supports).

### Age Distribution by Gender Compared to Ontario Population



Source: Statistics Canada 2013 Population Estimates.



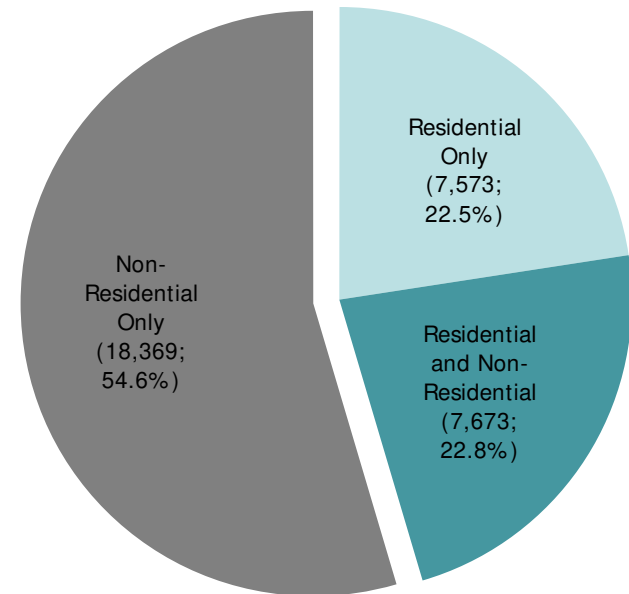
- The following analyses compare the profile of individuals receiving only non-residential supports (18,369) to individuals receiving residential supports (15,246).

- The residential group includes individuals who were receiving only residential supports (7,573) and individuals who were receiving both residential and non-residential supports (7,673). The profiles of these individuals were very similar because profile data from the Residential Survey were selected for those individuals with duplicate data. These groups are combined for the following analyses.

- Included in these analyses are responses to questions about:
  1. Communication;
  2. Mobility aids and feeding assistance;
  3. Health and medical conditions;
  4. Behavioural traits;
  5. Current living arrangement; and
  6. Overall level of support.

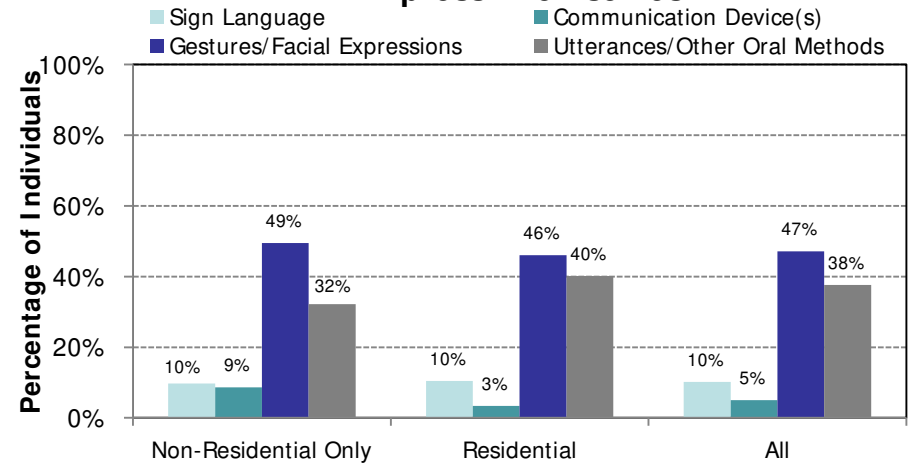
- For each of the above analyses, the non-residential only and residential groups are compared to all individuals (33,615) receiving supports in DS.

**Individuals Receiving Supports in DS**

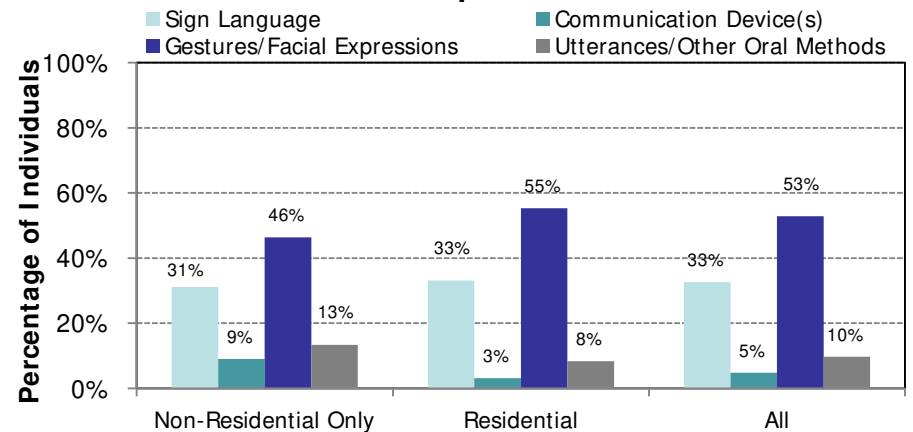


- Survey respondents were asked what language (or method) the individual used most often to communicate with or understand others.
- The majority of individuals use spoken language to express themselves (88% of individuals receiving only non-residential supports and 72% of individuals receiving residential supports).
- The majority of individuals use spoken language to understand others as well (97% of individuals receiving only non-residential supports and 93% of individuals receiving residential supports).
- English was spoken by the majority of individuals (96%-97%). A small percentage of individuals communicated in French (2%-3%) and other languages (less than 2%).
- When spoken language was not used to communicate with others, the most frequently reported other method was gestures and facial expressions (47% of other methods used for expression and 53% of other methods used for comprehension).

**Which "Other Method" is Used Most Often to Express Themselves?**



**Which "Other Method" is Used Most Often to Comprehend Others?**

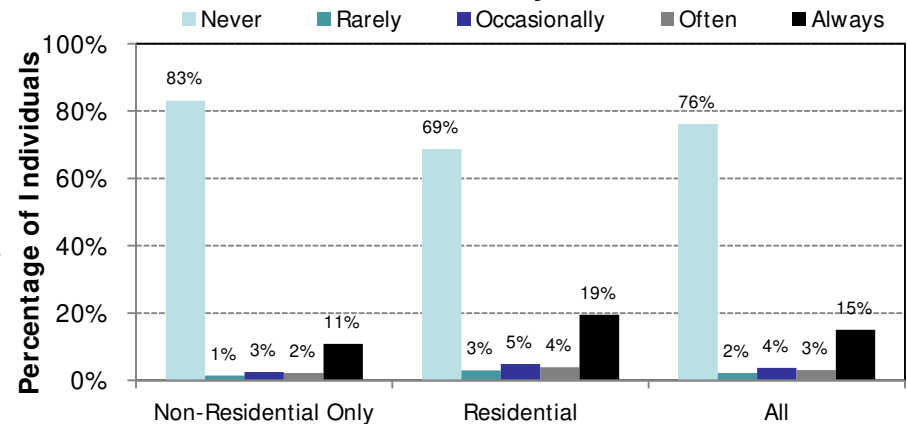


Note: Percentages are based on number of valid responses provided (i.e., missing and "Don't Know" responses have been removed from the total number of responses).

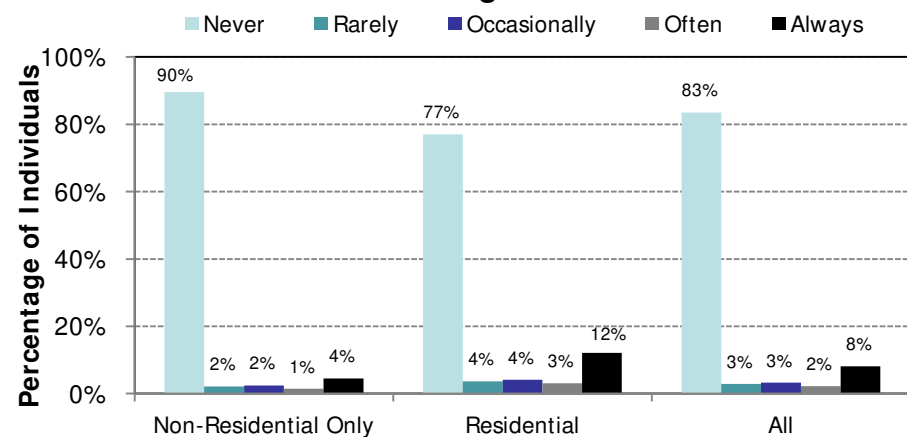
# Mobility Aids and Feeding Assistance

- Survey respondents were asked to indicate on a five-point scale (*1 = Never* to *5 = Always*) to what degree the individual used any mobility aids (e.g., cane, walker, crutches, or wheelchair) or required feeding assistance during meals (e.g., tube, IV).
- The percentage of individuals receiving only non-residential supports (11%) reported as always using a mobility aid was nearly half the percentage of individuals receiving residential supports (19%).
  - More than 1,400 individuals in the non-residential only group (8%) and more than 2,700 individuals in the residential group (18%) were wheelchair-dependent.
- Although the majority of individuals in both groups were reported as never using a mobility aid, a greater percentage of individuals receiving only non-residential supports (83%) never use a mobility aid than individuals receiving residential supports (69%).
- This same pattern was reflected for individuals reported as never requiring feeding assistance (90% of individuals receiving only non-residential supports and 77% of individuals receiving residential supports).
- Only 4% of individuals in the non-residential group were reported as always requiring feeding assistance compared to 12% in the residential group.

**To What Degree Does the Person Use Any Mobility Aids?**



**To What Degree Does the Person Require Feeding Assistance?**

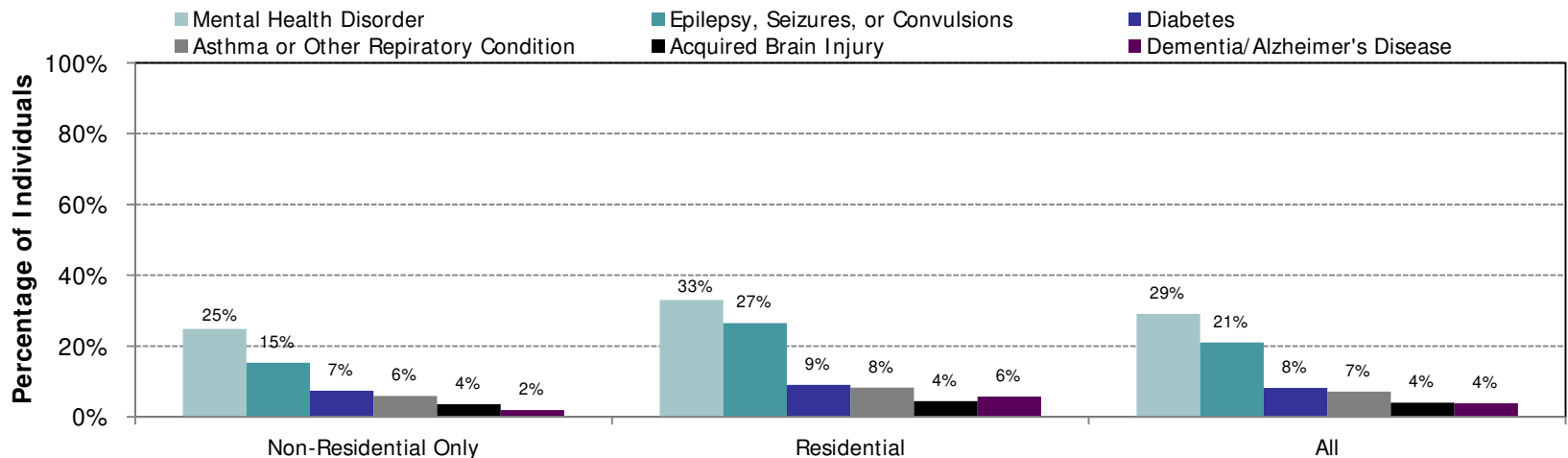


Note: Percentages are based on number of valid responses provided (i.e., missing and "Don't Know" responses have been removed from the total number of responses).

# Health and Medical Conditions

- Survey respondents were asked to indicate whether an individual had a diagnosed or undiagnosed health and medical condition. Each of the six health and medical conditions were reported less often for individuals receiving only non-residential supports than for individuals receiving residential supports.
- The most frequently reported health and medical condition for both service groups was mental health disorder (25% and 33% of individuals receiving only non-residential supports and residential supports, respectively). Both figures are higher than the 20% prevalence rate of mental illness reported by the Mental Health Commission of Canada.
- Epilepsy, seizures, or convulsions were reported for 15% of individuals receiving only non-residential support and 27% of individuals receiving residential supports.
- Diabetes, asthma or other respiratory conditions, acquired brain injury, and dementia/Alzheimer’s Disease were reported for less than 10% of individuals receiving only non-residential support or residential supports.

**Health and Medical Conditions**

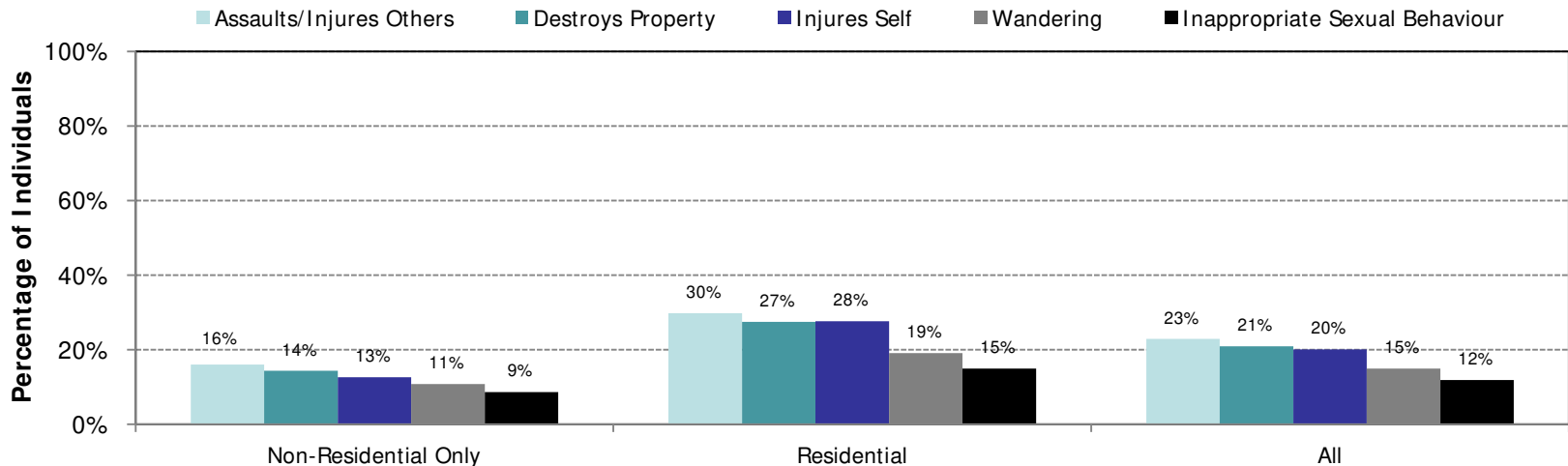


Note: The figure includes individuals who were reported as having a diagnosed and undiagnosed health or medical condition. Percentages are based on number of valid responses provided (i.e., missing and “Don’t Know” responses have been removed from the total number of responses).

# Behavioural Traits

- Survey respondents were asked to indicate whether an individual currently exhibits each of five behavioural traits. As with health and medical conditions, each of the five behavioural traits were reported less often for individuals receiving only non-residential supports than for individuals receiving residential supports.
- Aggression towards others, self, or property was reported for 13%-16% of individuals receiving only non-residential supports and 27%-30% of individuals receiving residential supports.
- Wandering and inappropriate sexual behaviour were reported less often. For individuals receiving only non-residential supports, approximately 11% were reported as wandering and 9% as exhibiting inappropriate sexual behaviour. Approximately 19% and 15% of individuals receiving residential supports were reported as exhibiting these behaviours.

## Behavioural Traits



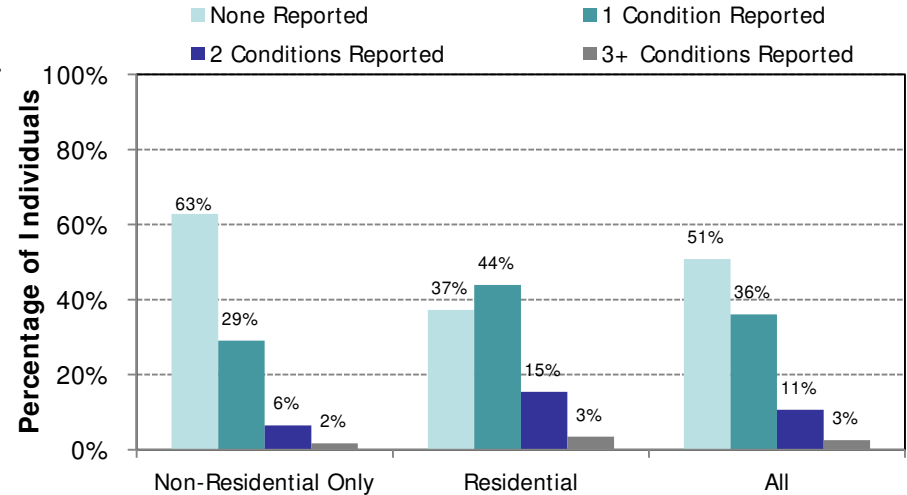
Note: The figure includes individuals who were reported as exhibiting the behavioural trait in spite of support and not exhibiting the trait because of the support received. Percentages are based on number of valid responses provided (i.e., missing and "Don't Know" responses have been removed from the total number of responses).

# Co-Occurrence

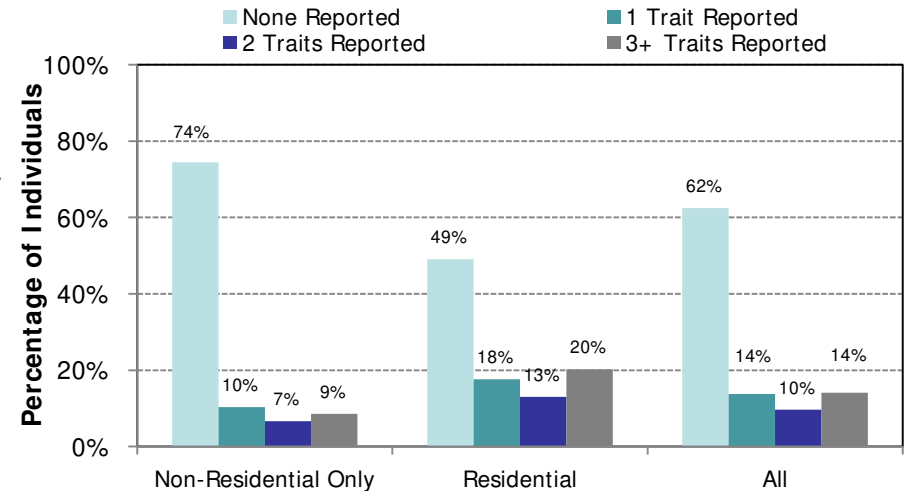
- The majority of individuals receiving only non-residential supports had none of the previously mentioned six health and medical conditions (63%) or five behavioural traits (74%). Less than half of the individuals receiving residential supports had no reported health and medical conditions (37%) or behavioural traits (49%).
- Overall, co-occurring health and medical conditions and behavioural traits were more common for individuals receiving residential supports than for individuals receiving only non-residential supports.

  - Approximately 8% of individuals receiving only non-residential supports had two or more reported health and medical conditions, compared to 18% of individuals receiving residential supports.
  - This pattern was true for co-occurring behavioural traits as well. Approximately 16% of individuals in the non-residential only group and one-third of individuals in the residential group exhibited two or more behavioural traits.
- Approximately 14% of individuals receiving only non-residential supports were reported as having at least one health and medical condition *and* at least one behavioural trait, compared to over one-third of individuals receiving residential supports (35%).

### Number of Health and Medical Conditions



### Number of Behavioural Traits Exhibited

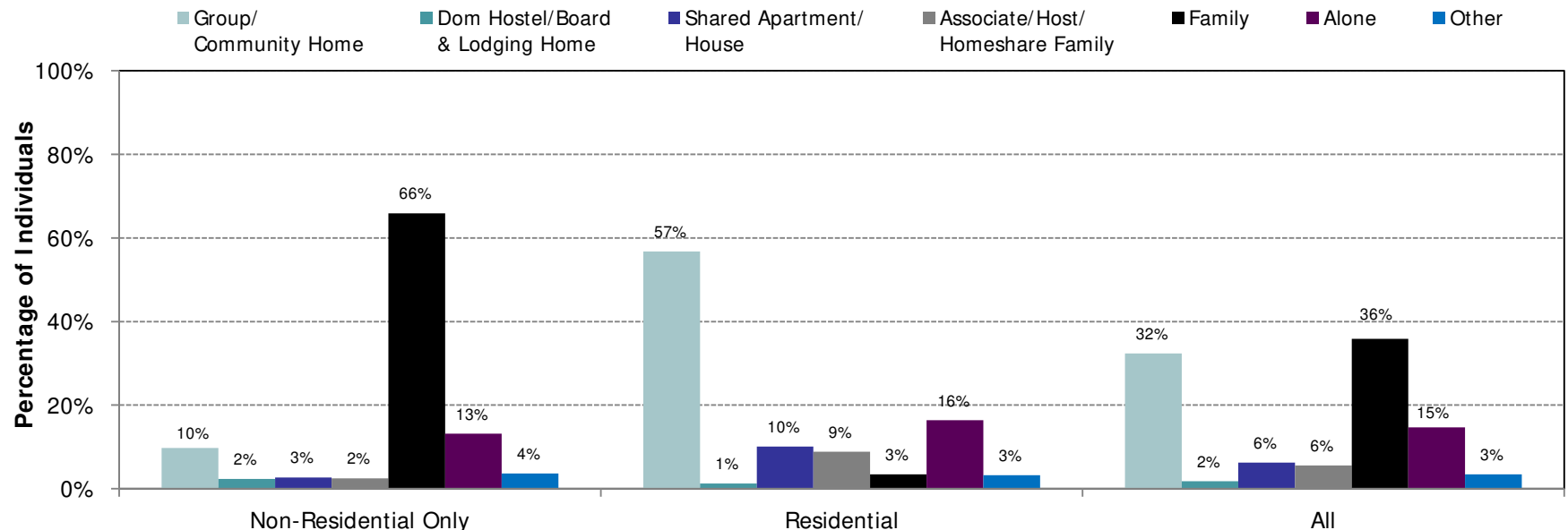


Note: Percentages are based on number of valid responses provided (i.e., missing and "Don't Know" responses have been removed from the total number of responses).

# Current Living Arrangement

- Respondents were asked to select the best description of the individual's current living arrangement.
- Individuals receiving only non-residential supports were reported in living arrangements that typically require less intensive supports. The majority were reported as living with family members (66%) or alone (13%).
  - Approximately 10% of individuals were reported as living in group or community homes and 2% in domiciliary hostels or board/lodging homes.
  - Another 3% were living in a shared apartment or house, 2% in associate family settings (i.e., adult foster care), and 4% in other types of accommodations.
- In contrast, that majority of individuals receiving residential supports were reported in living arrangements typically associated with more intensive support (57% in group or community homes).

**Current Living Arrangement**

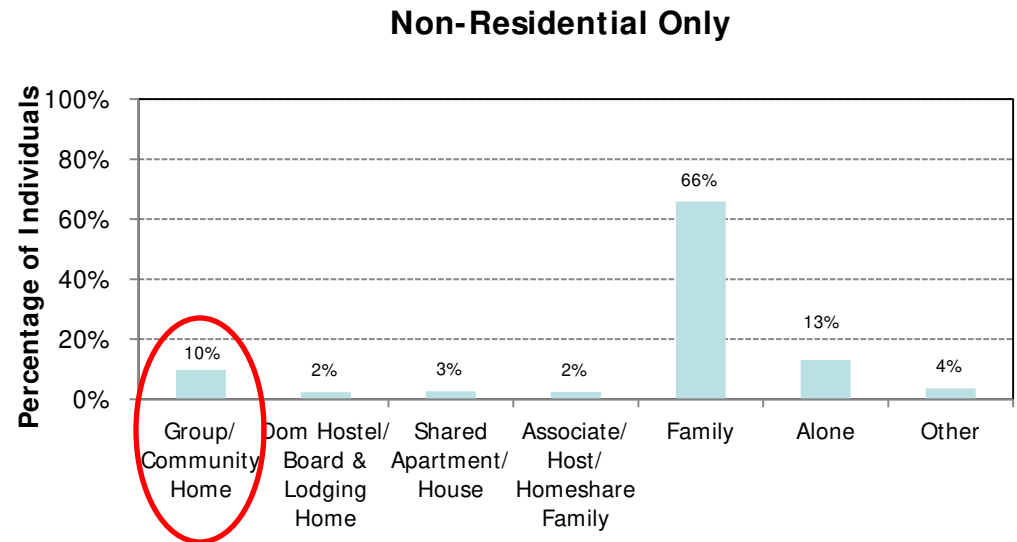


Note: Percentages are based on number of valid responses provided (i.e., missing and "Don't Know" responses have been removed from the total number of responses).

# Current Living Arrangement cont'd

- It was surprising that 1,608 individuals receiving only non-residential supports were living in a group or community home.

- At least three possible explanations can provide some insight into this finding:
  - Survey respondents erroneously selected group/community home for the individual;
  - The individual receives both non-residential and residential services, but the demographic information for this individual (i.e., date of birth, gender, postal code, initials) was not reported consistently enough to identify a match in the Residential Survey data; or
  - The individual resides in a non MCSS-funded group or community home.



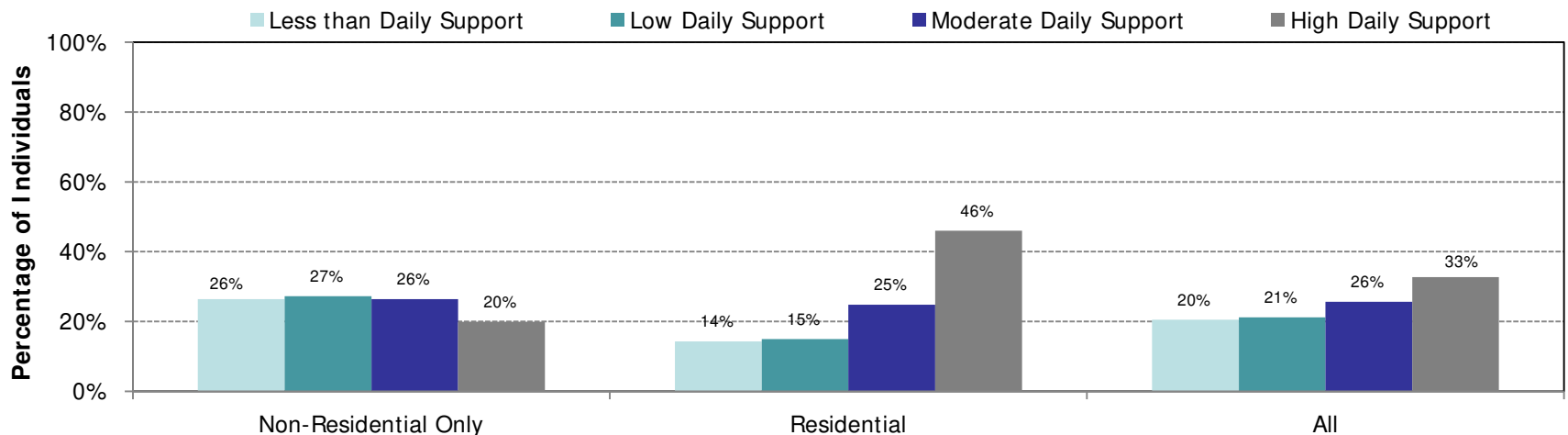
- To explore this finding further, we matched the postal code of the individual to the postal code of sites identified in the DS Cost Drivers Site Survey.
- The postal codes of just over one-third (35%; 566 individuals) of the 1,608 individuals receiving only non-residential supports and reported as living in a group/community home matched those reported for the MCSS-funded sites.
  - These individuals were living in the same postal code of sites receiving funding for group living residences (561 individuals) or intensive support residences (5 individuals).
- This suggests that *some* individuals may have been receiving residential supports as well as non-residential support, but the information provided for these individuals was not consistent enough to identify a match. However, postal code for the majority of individuals did not match a site's postal code and so may reflect data entry errors (i.e., the individual does not live in a group/community home) or non MCSS-funded group/community living arrangements.



# Overall Level of Support

- Respondents were asked to indicate on a four-point scale (1 = *Less than Daily Support* to 4 = *High Daily Support*) the amount of intervention required 75% of the time for the person to participate in activities of daily living. Reasons for providing the support may include intellectual disability, impairments in hearing, vision, mobility, or communication, health and medical conditions or behavioural conditions.
- The distribution of support levels is quite different between the non-residential only and residential groups.
- More than half of individuals receiving only non-residential supports were reported as requiring low daily (27%) or less than daily support (26%). In contrast, almost half (46%) of individuals in the residential group were reported as requiring high daily support.
- Approximately one-quarter of individuals receiving only non-residential services (26%) and individuals receiving residential services (25%) were reported as requiring moderate amounts of support daily.

**Level of Support**



Note: Percentages are based on number of valid responses provided (i.e., missing and “Don’t Know” responses have been removed from the total number of responses).

# Key Themes and Next Steps

- This was the first time that a unique, unduplicated count of individuals receiving residential and/or non-residential supports in DS could be identified.
- Overall, individuals who receive only non-residential services appear to have lower support needs than individuals who receive residential services.
  - A greater percentage of individuals receiving only non-residential services use spoken language to express themselves and comprehend others and live in lower intensity living arrangements (i.e., with family or alone).
  - A smaller percentage of individuals receiving only non-residential services use disability aids, require feeding assistance, have reported health and medical conditions, exhibit behavioural traits, and require high daily support.
- Additional descriptive analyses are currently underway that examine the full complement of services an individual receives, including the number of agencies that serve the individual and the type and frequency of participating in non-residential activities.
- A Provincial Report on the descriptive analyses completed on the survey data is expected to be released to Regional Offices and MCSS-funded DS agencies in April 2014.
- Following the release of the Provincial Report, more inferential analyses will be completed on the data that include:
  - Identifying a set of characteristics that best predict the likelihood that an individual will require a highly supportive setting. These analyses can inform program planning and forecasting, as well as determine the level of funding that an individual requires.
  - Leveraging data available in DSCIS to examine the relationship between individuals' characteristics, service requests, and application and assessment results.

# Appendix A: Number of Individuals Reported by CMSM and Region

Region	CMSM ID	CMSM	Number of Clients	Valid Percent
East	1	County of Renfrew	439	1.31%
	2	City of Ottawa	1,766	5.25%
	3	UC of Prescott & Russell	273	0.81%
	4	City of Cornwall	552	1.64%
	5	UC of Leeds & Grenville	466	1.39%
	6	County of Lanark	462	1.37%
	7	City of Kingston	597	1.78%
	8	County of Lennox & Addington (incl. Prince Edward)	405	1.20%
	9	County of Hastings	765	2.28%
	10	County of Northumberland	430	1.28%
	11	City of Peterborough	552	1.64%
	12	City of Kawartha Lakes	245	0.73%
	13	Regional Municipality of Durham	1,146	3.41%
Central	14	County of Simcoe	1,432	4.26%
	15	Regional Municipality of York	1,572	4.68%
	17	Regional Municipality of Peel	1,424	4.24%
	18	County of Dufferin	182	0.54%
	19	Regional Municipality of Halton	950	2.83%
	20	County of Wellington	514	1.53%
	21	Regional Municipality of Waterloo	1,185	3.53%
	Toronto	16	City of Toronto	4,212

Region	CMSM ID	CMSM	Number of Clients	Valid Percent
West	22	City of Hamilton	1,234	3.67%
	23	Regional Municipality of Niagara	1,803	5.36%
	24	County of Norfolk	470	1.40%
	25	City of Brantford	510	1.52%
	26	County of Oxford	415	1.23%
	27	City of St. Thomas	227	0.68%
	28	Municipality of Chatham-Kent	514	1.53%
	29	City of Windsor	1,087	3.23%
	30	County of Lambton	555	1.65%
	31	City of London	1,390	4.14%
	32	City of Stratford	355	1.06%
	33	County of Huron	316	0.94%
	34	County of Bruce	331	0.98%
	35	County of Grey	459	1.37%
	North	36	District Municipality of Muskoka	327
37		Parry Sound DSSAB	221	0.66%
38		Nippising DSSAB	433	1.29%
39		Timiskaming DSSAB	233	0.69%
40		Cochrane DSSAB	534	1.59%
41		Manitoulin-Sudbury DSSAB	175	0.52%
42		City of Greater Sudbury	606	1.80%
43		Algoma DSSAB	132	0.39%
44		Sault Ste. Marie DSSAB	287	0.85%
45		Thunder Bay DSSAB	690	2.05%
46		Rainy River DSSAB	129	0.38%
47		Kenora DSB	293	0.87%