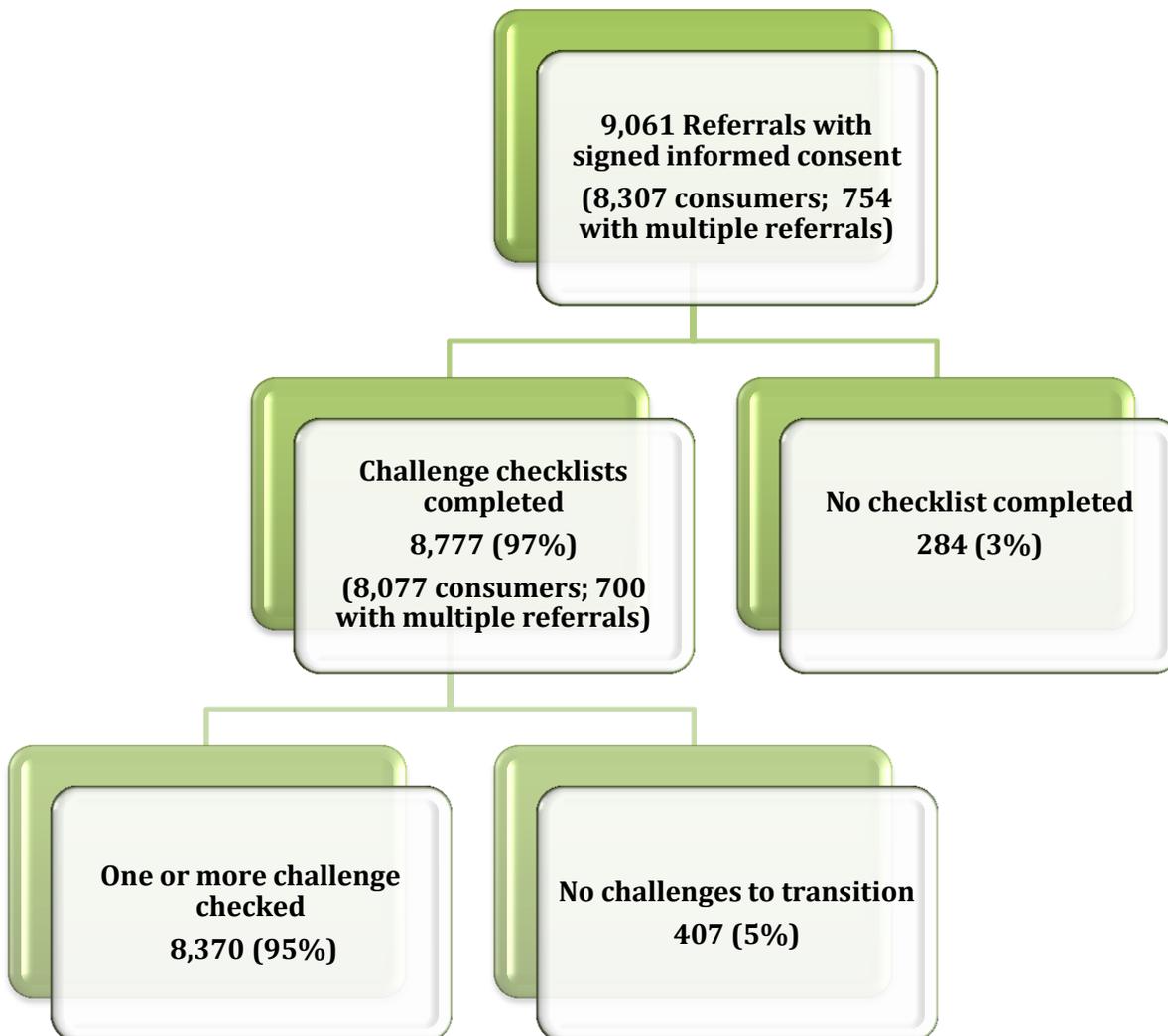


CT Money Follows the Person Transition Challenges Report – 2nd Quarter 2017**UConn Health, Center on Aging**

Transition Coordinators (TCs) and Specialized Care Managers (SCMs) complete a standardized checklist of potential challenges to transition for each consumer. Challenges are recorded up until the consumer transitions, or if not transitioning, until the consumer's case is closed. This report includes transition challenge data through June 30, 2017, obtained from Connecticut's My Community Choices MFP Website. The data reported here are cumulative and reflect a combination of demonstration and non-demonstration consumers. Only referrals with signed informed consents are used in the data. Overall transition challenge data and comparisons of type of challenge by transition status and disability type are examined.

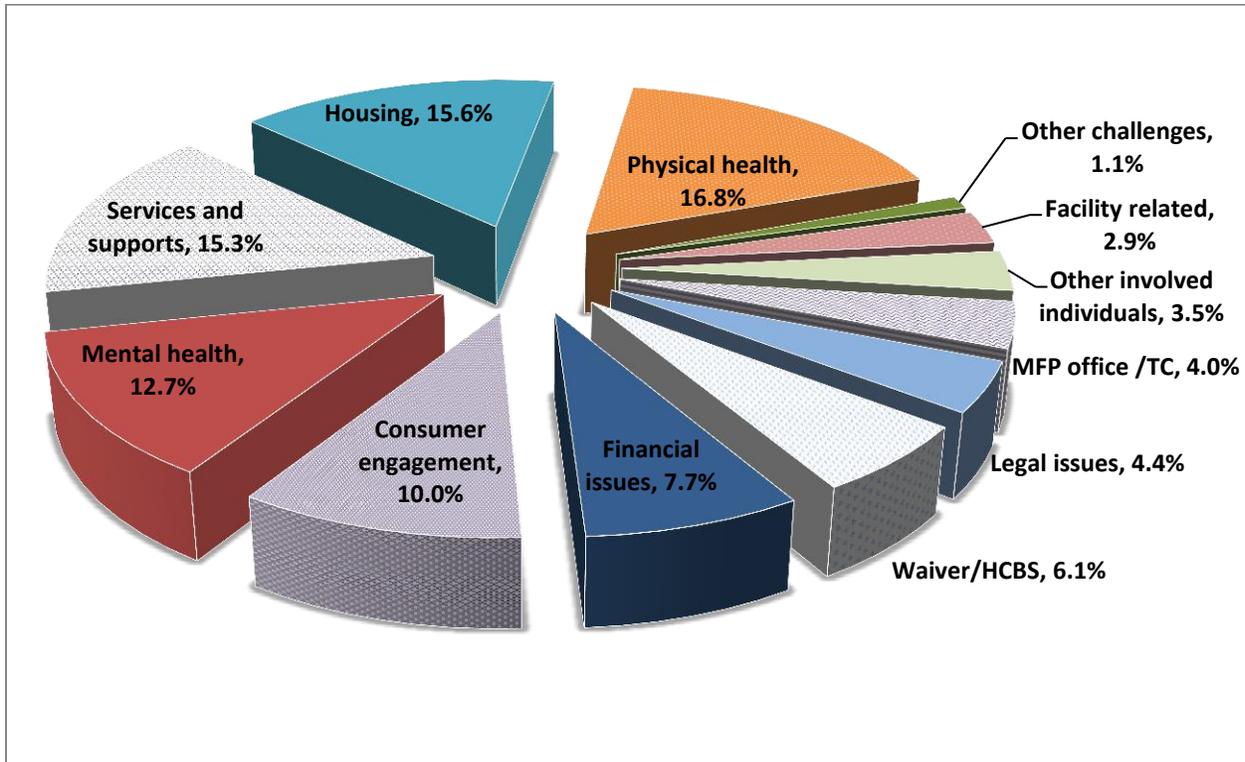
As of June 30, 2017, the CT MFP program had made 12,896 referrals to SCM Supervisors. Of these, 9,061 had signed informed consents. SCMs or TCs had completed challenges checklists for 8,777 (97%) of referrals with signed informed consents. Of those referrals with a completed checklist, 407 referrals (5%) had only "no challenges" to transition marked.



Note: Percentages may not sum to exactly 100% due to rounding

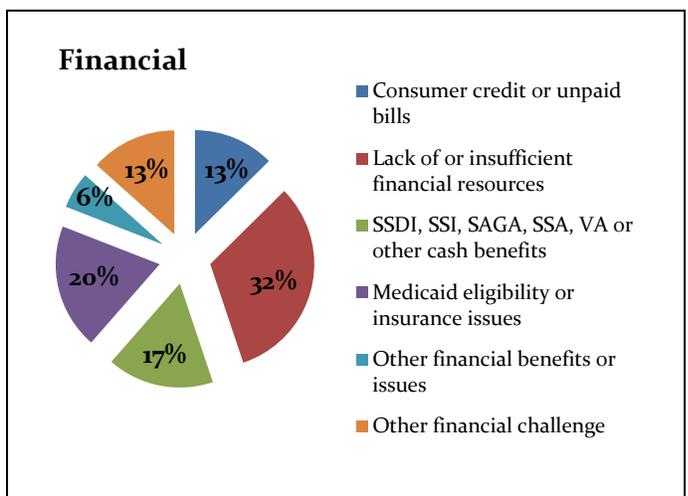
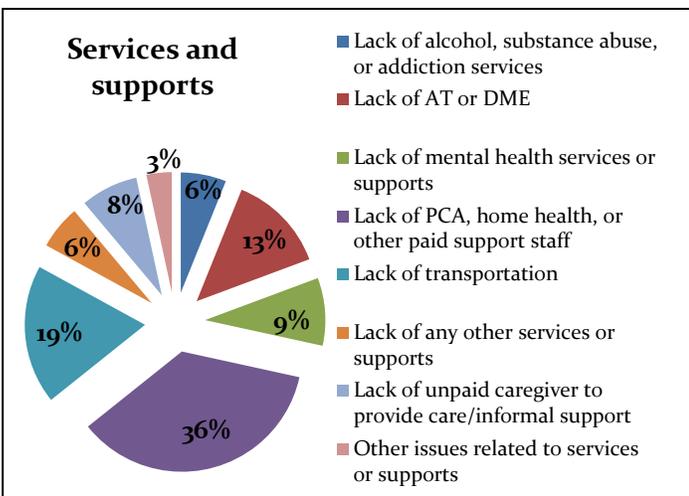
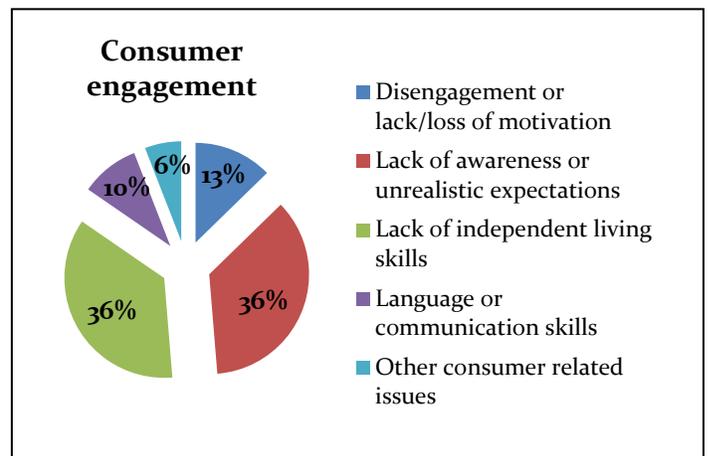
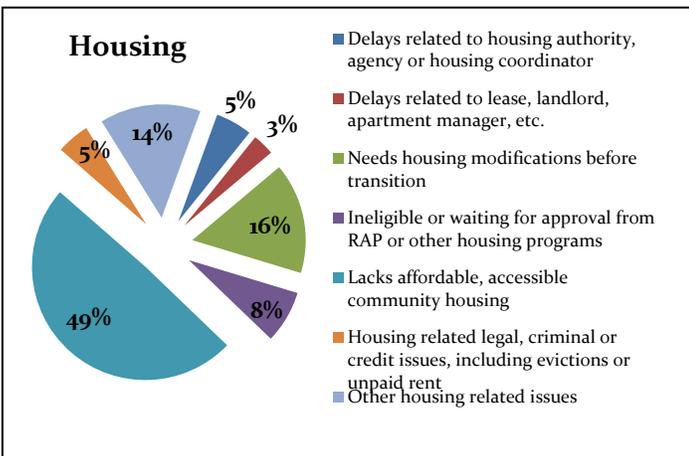
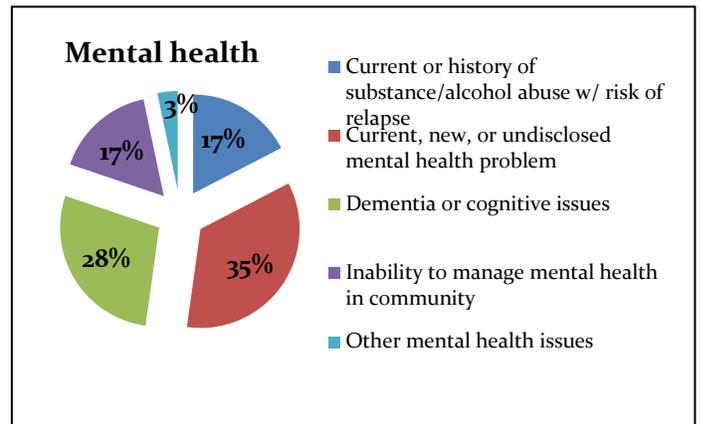
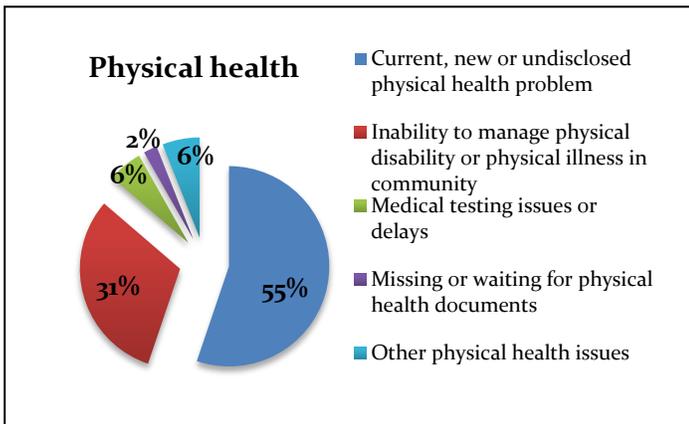
The checklist for potential transition challenges comprises 12 challenge categories, each with four to seven subcategories (not including the category “Other”). Excluding the referrals where the SCM or TC indicated “no challenges,” the 8,370 referrals with completed challenges checklists generated 52,264 separate challenges. Of these, the most frequently reported challenge was physical health (16.8%) followed by challenges related to housing (15.6%), services and supports (15.3%), mental health (12.7%), consumer engagement (10.0%), financial issues (7.7%), and waiver/home and community-based services (HCBS) program (6.1%).

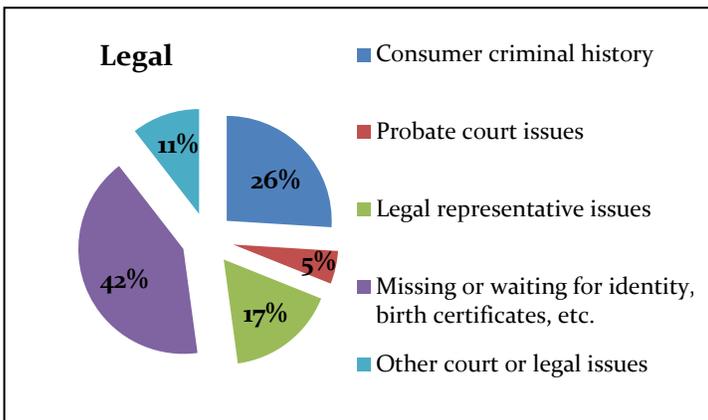
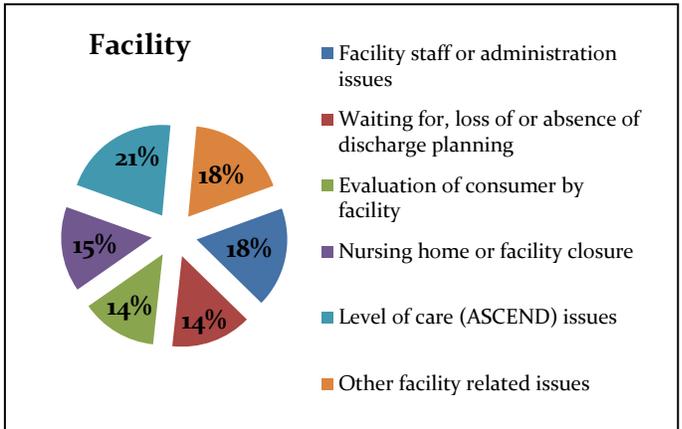
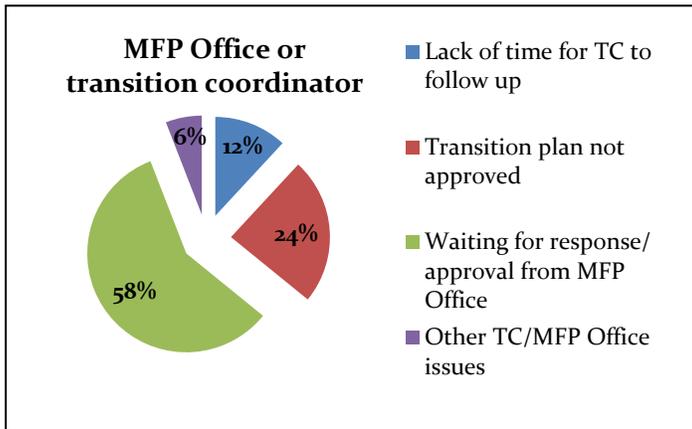
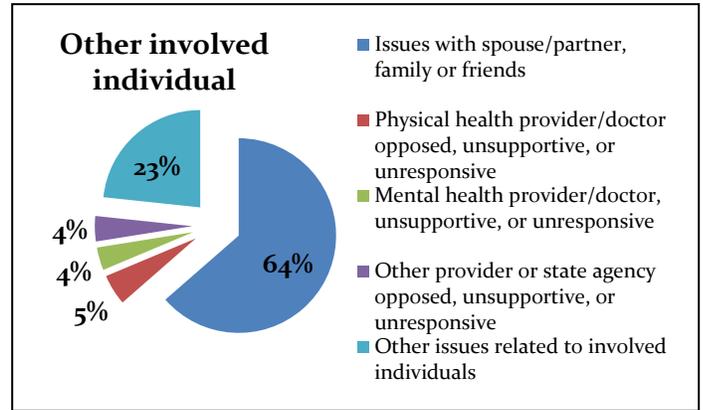
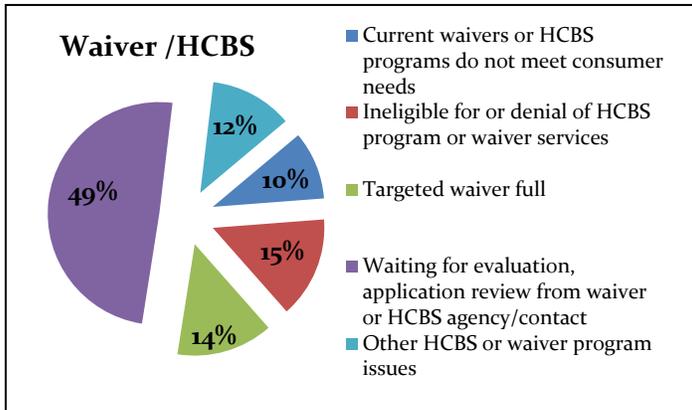
Transition challenge categories



Note: Percentages may not sum to exactly 100% due to rounding

Types of Challenges

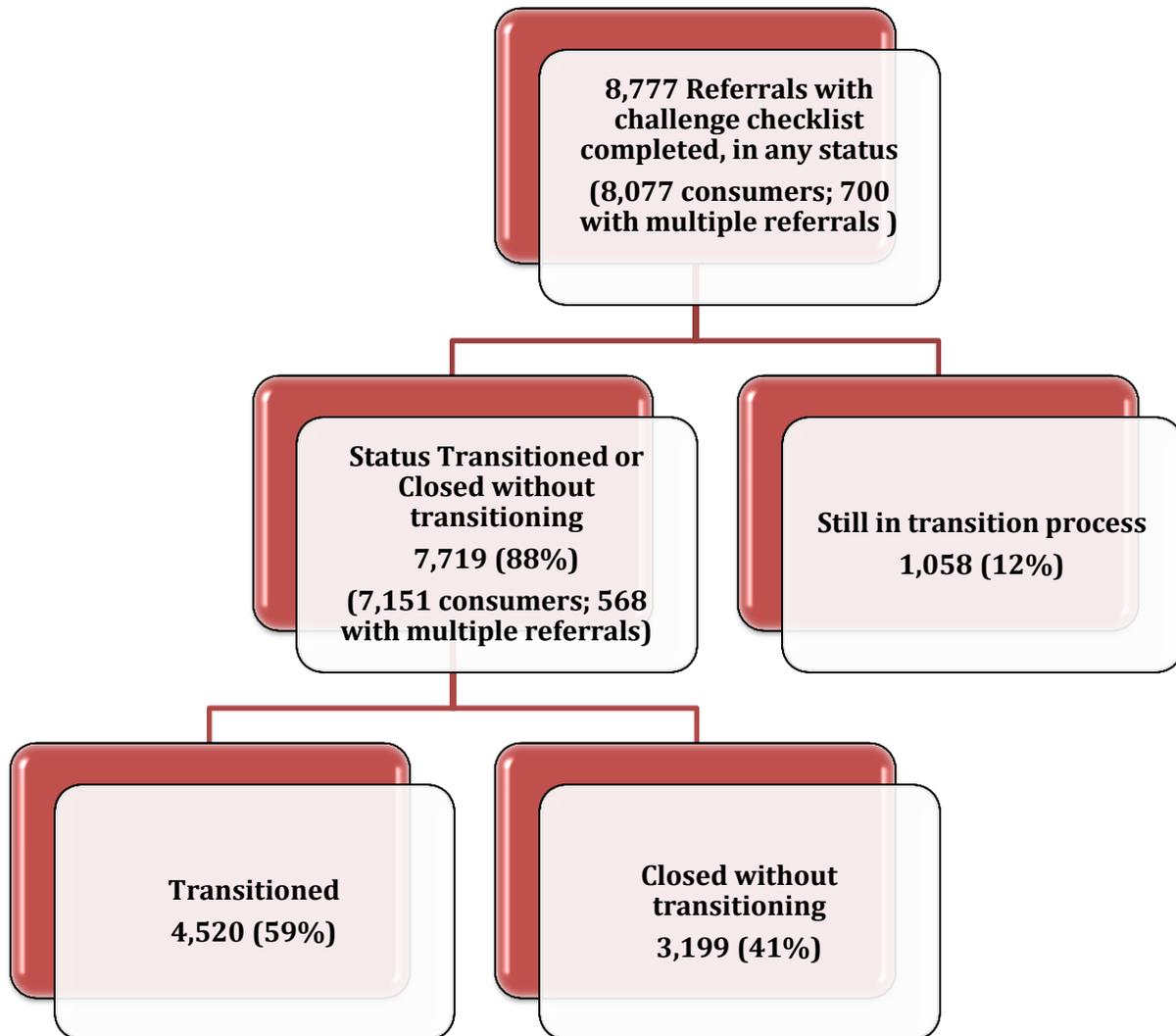




Type of Challenge by Transition Status

This analysis examines two groups of referrals with completed challenge checklists: those who transitioned and those who closed without transitioning (including recommend closure status), as of June 30, 2017. Of the 8,777 referrals with a completed transition challenges checklist, 7,719 (88%) had either transitioned or closed without transitioning. Of these, 4,520 (59%) had transitioned, while the remaining 3,199 (41%) had closed without transitioning.

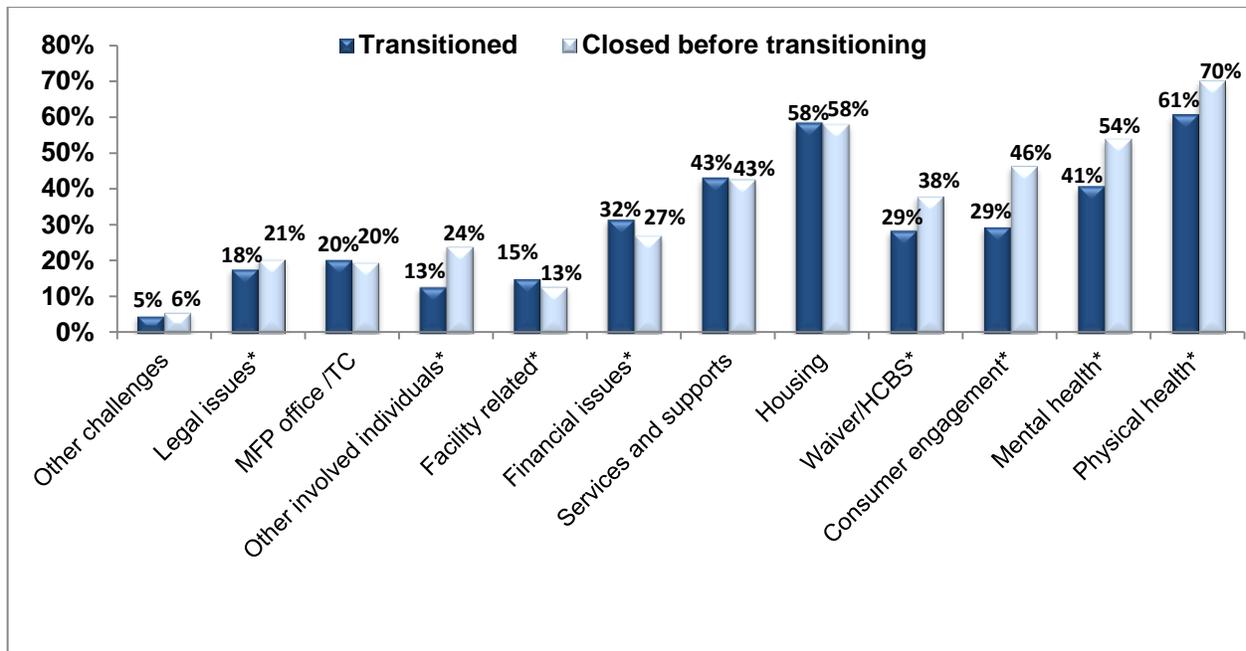
Transitioned vs. Closed Prior to Transition with Challenge Checklist Completed



Note: Percentages may not sum to exactly 100% due to rounding

The transitioned versus closed before transitioning groups showed significant differences in eight of the twelve challenge categories. A significantly greater percentage of those referrals that closed before transitioning had potential transition challenges related to physical health, mental health, consumer engagement and skills, waiver/HCBS program, other involved individuals, and legal concerns. On the other hand, consumers who transitioned faced significantly greater financial and facility related challenges, although these did not prevent the consumer from transitioning. Housing and services/supports challenges are not significantly different with respect to these areas. Although issues related to waiver/HCBS program decreased from one year ago for those who did not transition, this remains a significantly greater challenge for this group. Once again a significantly greater percentage of referrals that transitioned had no challenges to transition, compared to those who closed before transitioning (8% vs. 1%, respectively).

Challenges by Transition Status



* indicates significance of $p < 0.05$ using chi square tests

Type of Challenge by Disability Type

In this analysis, potential transition challenges faced by consumers were analyzed by the type of disability listed for each referral: physical health (n=6,794), mental health (n=2,956), cognitive (n=2,377), or sensory (n=808, includes visual or hearing). The following table shows the percent of each disability type that had that particular challenge. For example, physical health was a challenge to transition for 72 percent of referrals with a physical disability, 69 percent with a mental health disability, 67 percent with a cognitive disability, and 73 percent with a sensory disability. Each referral can have more than one disability type.

Five challenge categories, as well as those with no challenges, were a statistically significant problem for referrals in any of the four disability types: mental health (range 49-76%), services and supports (49-52%), consumer engagement (40-50%), MFP office/TC (21-26%), other involved individuals (19-23%) and no challenges (1-3%). Other types of challenges posed a significant problem for one or more groups, but not necessarily for all.

Challenges related to physical health issues were a statistically significant problem for 73 percent with sensory disabilities, 72 percent of referrals with physical disabilities, and 69 percent with mental health disabilities. Physical health issues were also a challenge for 67 percent of individuals with cognitive disabilities, although not statistically significant. Seventy-six percent of referrals with mental health disabilities faced challenges related to mental health issues, which is statistically significant. Mental health concerns were also a statistically significant challenge for 65 percent of referrals with cognitive disabilities, 54 percent with sensory disabilities and 49 percent of referrals with physical disabilities.

Housing was a significant challenge for those with mental health (67%) or physical health (66%) disabilities. Housing was also a challenge for 62 percent of people with cognitive or sensory disabilities, although not statistically significant. Services and supports were a significant challenge for 49 to 52 percent for all disability types. Consumer engagement, awareness, or skills also proved a significant challenge for all four disability types: sensory (50%), cognitive (50%), mental health (48%), and physical (40%). Waiver or HCBS program challenges were a significant problem for about one third of referrals with cognitive or sensory disabilities. Waiver or HCBS program was also a challenge for 31 percent of people with mental health disabilities and 30 percent with physical disabilities, although not statistically significant.

Other statistically significant challenges faced by those with physical disabilities included financial (34%), legal (23%), MFP office or TC (21%), other involved individuals (19%), and facility related (16%). Additional significant challenges for those with mental health disabilities included legal (26%), MFP office or TC (22%), other involved individuals (21%), and facility related (18%). Those with cognitive disabilities also faced significant challenges with respect to financial (25%), other involved individuals (23%), MFP office or TC (21%), and facility (17%). Consumers with sensory disabilities also faced significant challenges with respect to MFP office or TC (26%) and other involved individuals (23%).

Challenges by Disability Type

Challenge	Physical (%)	Mental (%)	Cognitive (%)	Sensory (%)
Physical health	72.3*	68.6*	67.3	73.3*
Consumer engagement, awareness, skills	39.7*	48.3*	50.4*	49.8*
Mental health	48.9*	76.1*	64.7*	54.2*
Waiver program	30.2	31.4	33.1*	34.5*
Housing	65.5*	67.4*	61.7	62.4
Services and supports	49.5*	49.1*	49.3*	51.9*
Financial issues or insurance benefits	33.8*	32.4	25.3*	30.1
Other involved individuals	18.9*	21.4*	23.3*	23.3*
Legal or criminal	22.7*	26.2*	19.9	18.8
MFP Office or transition coordinator	20.9*	21.7*	21.2*	25.6*
Facility related	15.9*	18.3*	16.8*	16.0
Other area	4.6	4.5	5.5	5.7
No challenges	2.9*	1.4*	2.7*	1.6*

* indicates significance of $p < 0.05$ using chi square tests