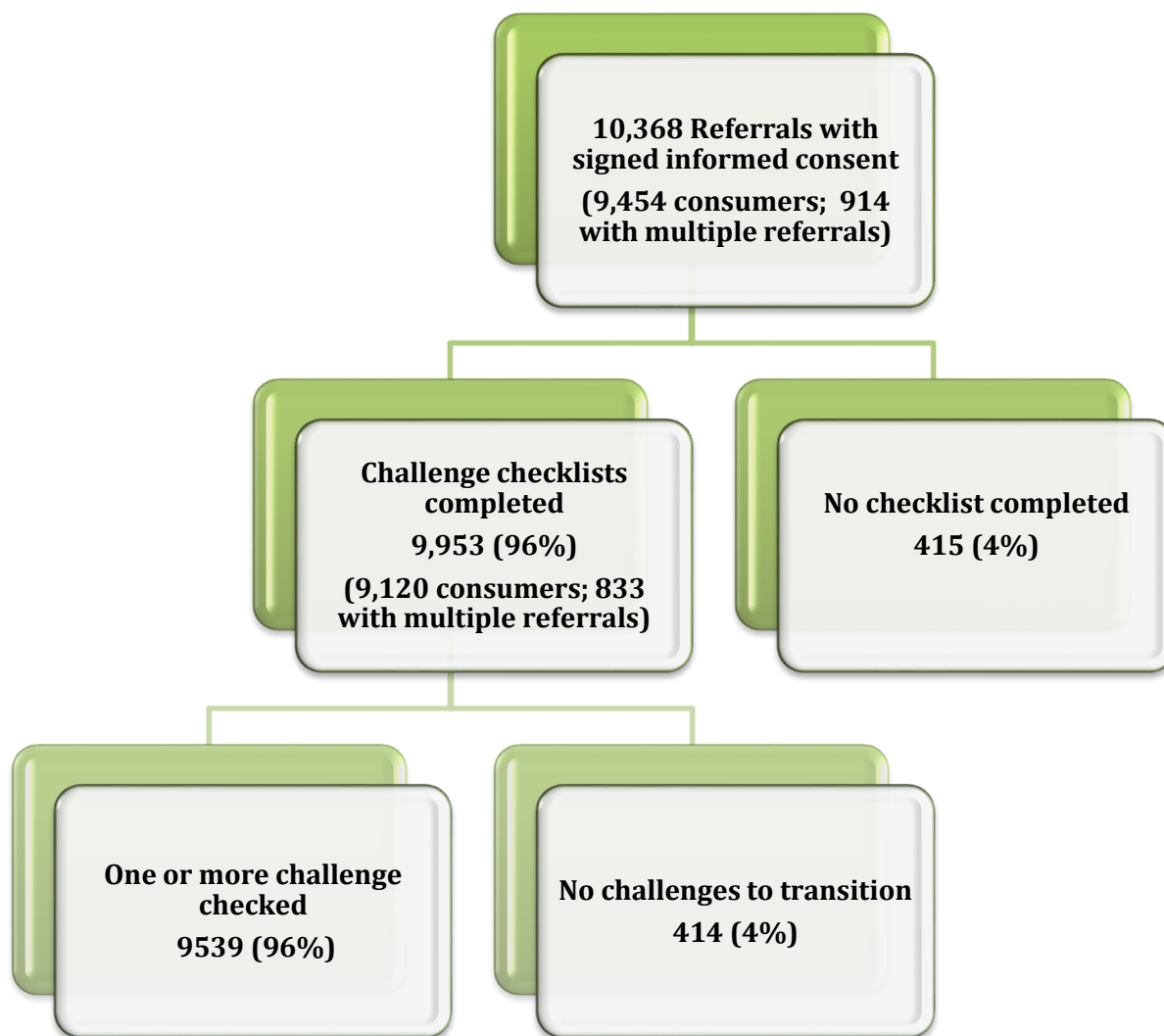


CT Money Follows the Person Transition Challenges Report – 2nd Quarter 2018

UConn Health, Center on Aging

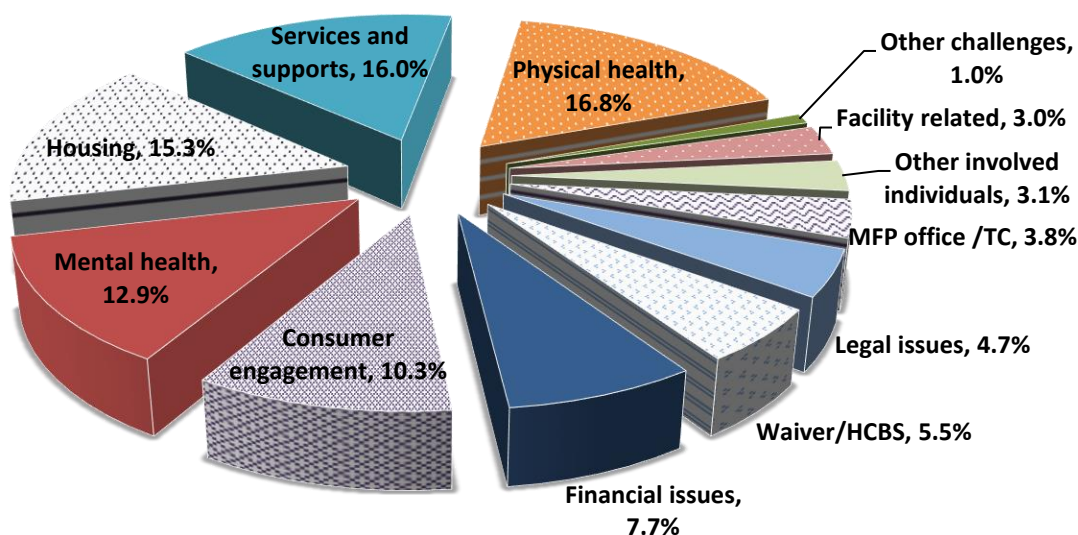
Transition Coordinators (TCs) and Specialized Care Managers (SCMs) complete a standardized checklist of potential challenges to transition for each consumer. Challenges are recorded up until the consumer transitions, or if not transitioning, until the consumer's case is closed. This report includes transition challenge data through June 30, 2018, 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, 2018, the CT MFP program had made 14,842 referrals to SCM Supervisors. Of these, 10,368 had signed informed consents. SCMs or TCs had completed challenges checklists for 9,953 (96%) of referrals with signed informed consents. Of those referrals with a completed checklist, 414 referrals (4%) had "no challenges" to transition marked.



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 9,953 referrals with completed challenges checklists generated 61,867 separate challenges. Of these, the most frequently reported challenge was physical health (16.8%) followed by challenges related to services and supports (16.0%), housing (15.3%), mental health (12.9%), consumer engagement (10.3%), financial issues (7.7%), and waiver/home and community-based services (HCBS) program (5.5%).

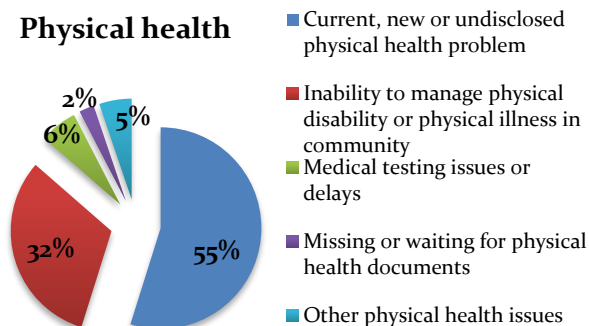
Transition challenge categories



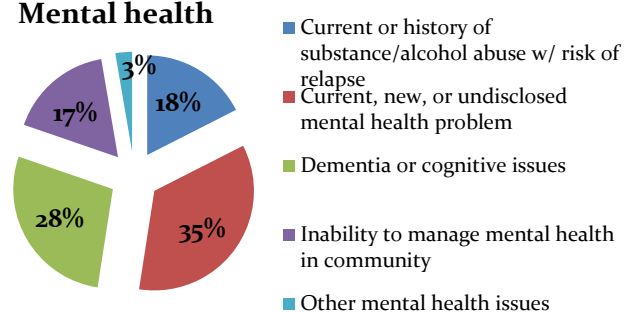
Note: Percentages may not sum to exactly 100% due to rounding

Types of Challenges

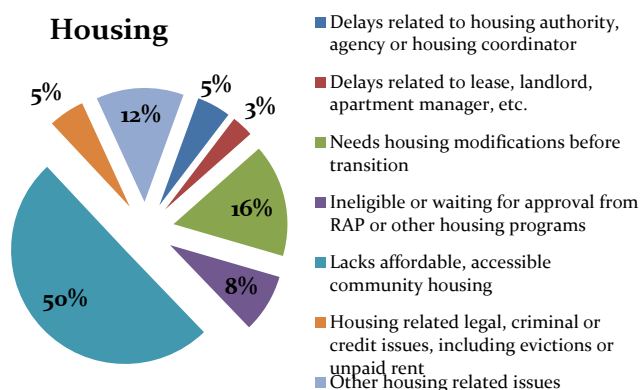
Physical health



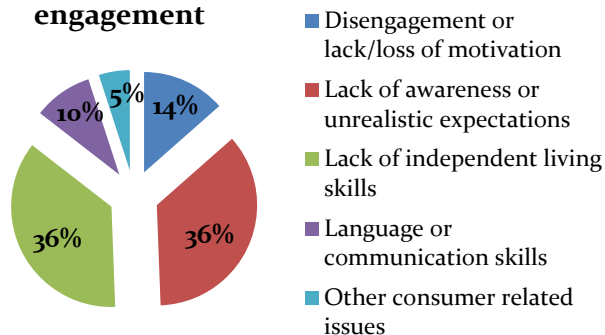
Mental health



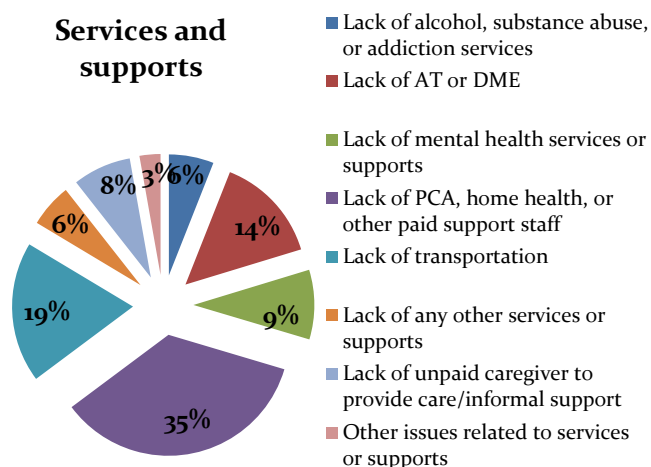
Housing



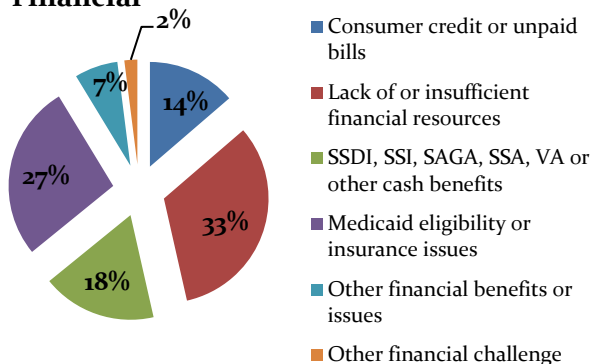
Consumer engagement



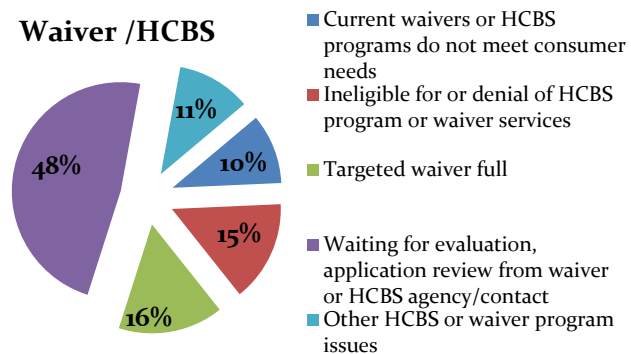
Services and supports



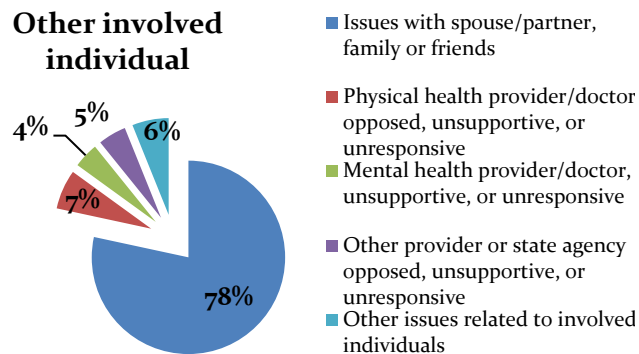
Financial



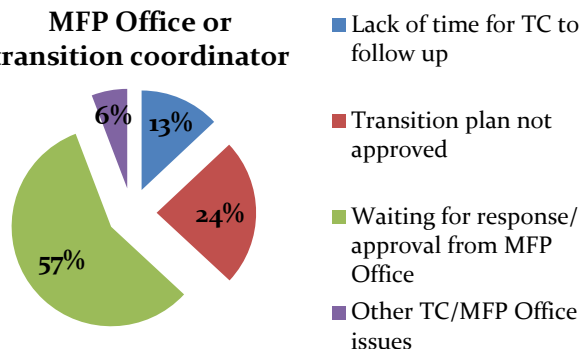
Waiver /HCBS



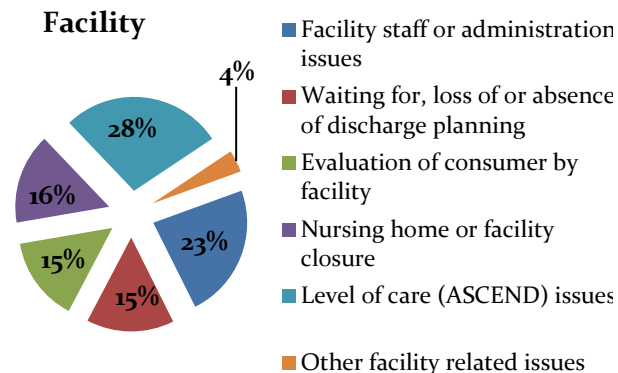
Other involved individual



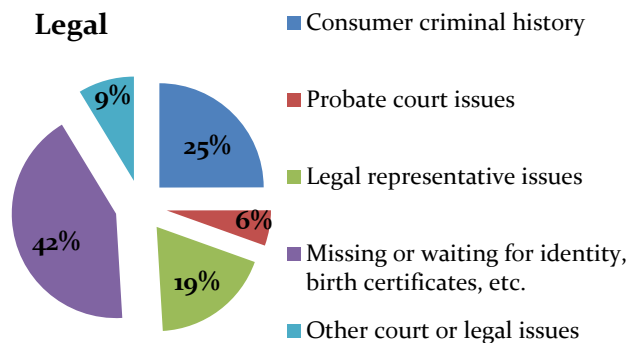
MFP Office or transition coordinator



Facility



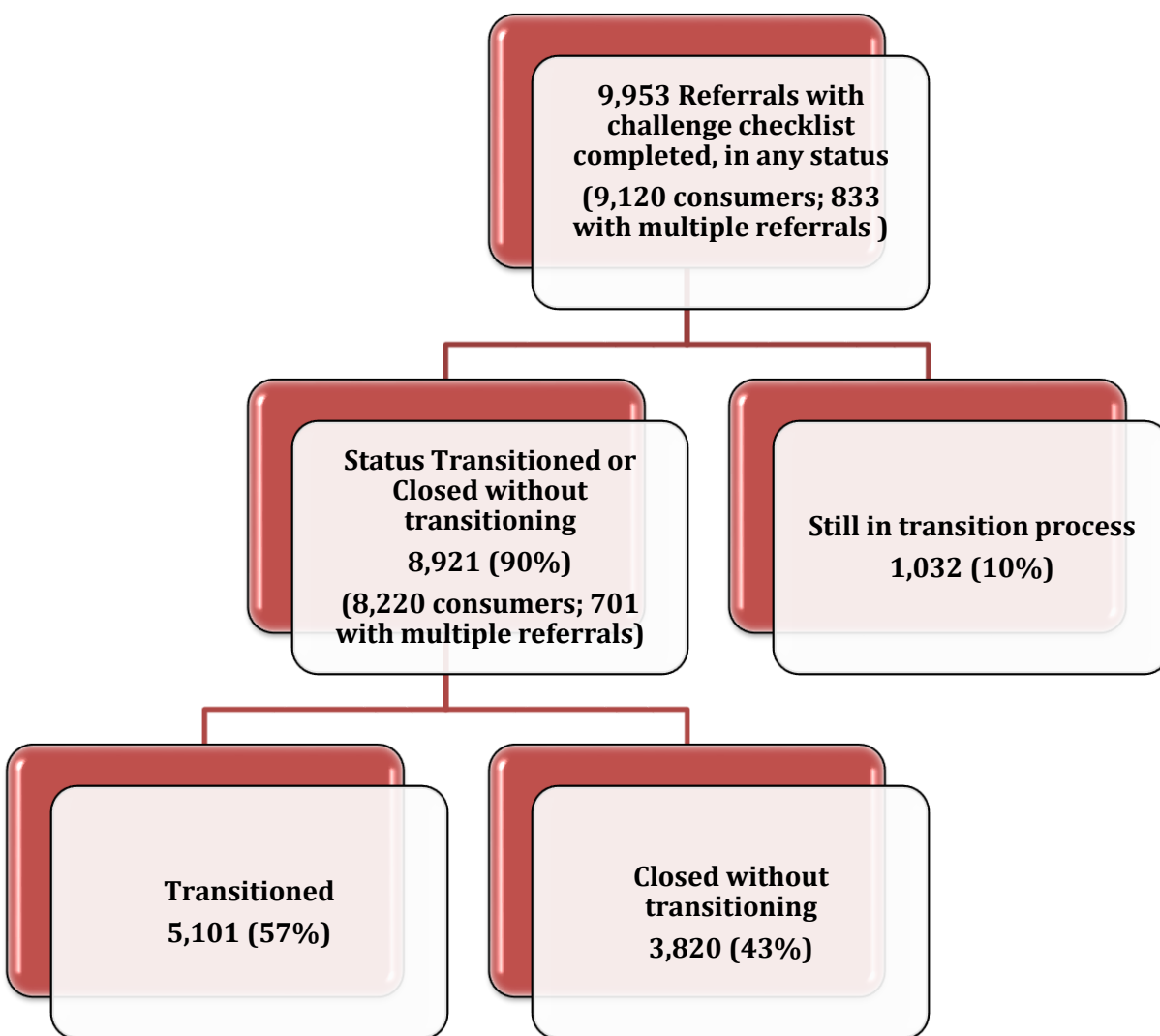
Legal



Type of Challenge by Transition Status

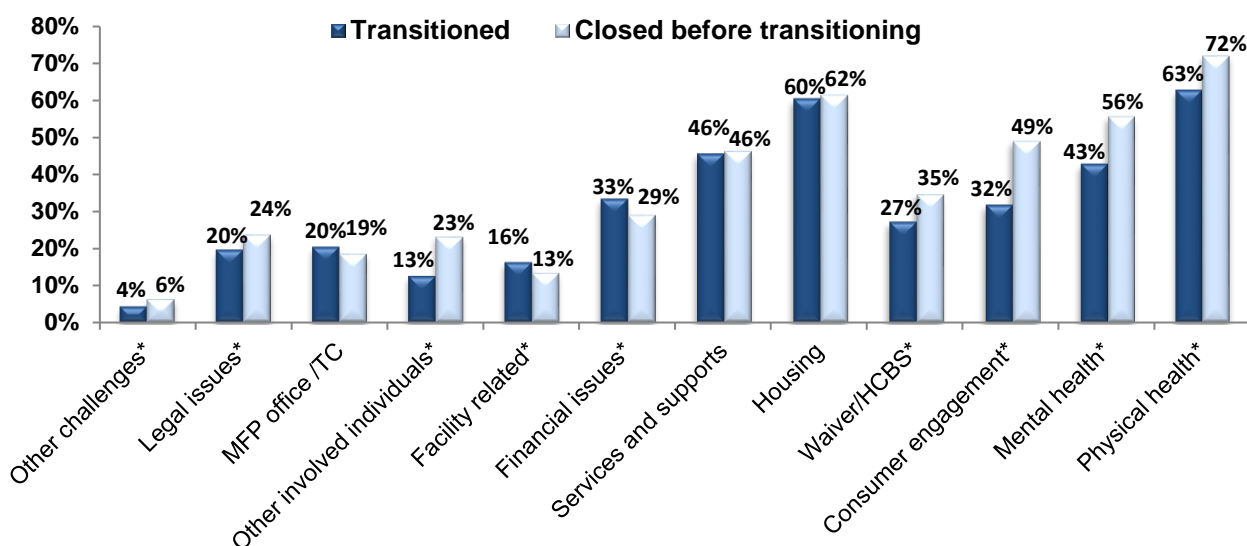
This analysis examines two groups of referrals with completed challenge checklists: those who transitioned and those who closed without transitioning (including recommend closure status), as of June 30, 2018. Of the 9,953 referrals with a completed transition challenges checklist, 8,921 (90%) had either transitioned or closed without transitioning. Of these, 5,101 (57%) had transitioned, while the remaining 3,820 (43%) had closed without transitioning.

Transitioned vs. Closed Prior to Transition with Challenge Checklist Completed



The transitioned versus closed before transitioning groups showed significant differences in nine 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, legal concerns and other challenges. 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 challenges were very similar between the two groups of referrals – 60 and 62 percent faced challenges with housing. Challenges related to services and supports was 46% for both groups.

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=7,846), mental health (n=3,543), cognitive (n=2,814), or sensory (n=897, 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 74 percent of referrals with a physical disability, 70 percent with a mental health disability, 70 percent with a cognitive disability, and 75 percent with a sensory disability. Each referral can have more than one disability type.

Seven challenge categories, as well as those with no challenges, were a statistically significant problem for referrals in any of the four disability types: physical health (range 70-75%), mental health (51-77%), services and supports (52-55%), consumer engagement (42-53%), financial (27-35%), MFP office/TC (20-26%), other involved individuals (19-23%) and no challenges (1-3%). Other types of challenges posed a significant problem for one or more disability types, but not for all four types.

Challenges related to physical health issues were a statistically significant problem for 75 percent with sensory disabilities, 74 percent of referrals with physical disabilities, and 70 percent with mental health disabilities or cognitive disabilities. Seventy-seven 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 67 percent of referrals with cognitive disabilities, 56 percent with sensory disabilities and 51 percent of referrals with physical disabilities.

Housing was a significant challenge for two thirds of those with mental health or physical health disabilities. Housing was also a challenge for 64 percent of people with cognitive disabilities and 63% with sensory disabilities, although not statistically significant. Services and supports were a significant challenge for slightly more than half of all disability types. Consumer engagement, awareness, or skills also proved a significant challenge for about half of referrals in three of the four disability types: mental health, sensory, and cognitive, as well as, 42 percent of those with physical disabilities. Waiver or HCBS program challenges were a significant problem for about one third of referrals with sensory (33%) or cognitive (30%) disabilities. Waiver or HCBS program was also a challenge for over one quarter percent of people with mental health (29%) or physical health (28%) disabilities, although neither was statistically significant.

Other statistically significant challenges faced by consumers with physical disabilities comprised legal (25%) and facility related (17%). These challenges were also statistically significant for consumers with mental health disabilities – over one quarter of these consumers had legal challenges (29%) and 19 percent had facility related challenges. Those with sensory disabilities faced additional significant challenges with respect to legal (20%) and other areas (6%), and consumers with cognitive disabilities faced significant challenges with respect to other areas (6%).

Challenges by Disability Type

| Challenge | Physical (%) | Mental (%) | Cognitive (%) | Sensory (%) |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Physical health | 73.6* | 70.4* | 69.7* | 74.7* |
| Consumer engagement, awareness, skills | 42.1* | 50.2* | 52.6* | 51.1* |
| Mental health | 50.8* | 77.4* | 67.2* | 56.4* |
| Waiver program | 28.4 | 28.5 | 30.0* | 33.2* |
| Housing | 67.2* | 68.5* | 63.5 | 63.0 |
| Services and supports | 52.3* | 52.6* | 52.3* | 54.6* |
| Financial issues or insurance benefits | 35.3* | 34.6* | 27.0* | 29.7* |
| Other involved individuals | 18.5* | 20.3* | 21.5* | 22.5* |
| Legal or criminal | 24.5* | 28.8* | 22.2 | 19.8* |
| MFP Office or transition coordinator | 20.4* | 21.4* | 20.7* | 26.4* |
| Facility related | 16.7* | 19.2* | 16.4 | 15.3 |
| Other area | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.5* | 6.2* |
| No challenges | 2.5* | 1.2* | 2.4* | 1.4* |

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