

2016 Centers for Independent Living (CIL) Transition & Diversion Services Survey Study

Summary of Findings: Institutional Transition

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2016 CIL Transition & Diversion Services Survey Study Summary of Findings: Institutional Transition

Background for the study:

On November 16, 2015, the Administration for Community Living proposed a rule change to section 7(17) of the Rehabilitation Act as part of its implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) (enacted July 22, 2014) that amended the definition of independent living core services provided by Centers for Independent Living (CILs) to include a three new core services: 1) facilitate the transition of individuals with significant disabilities from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences, with requisite supports and services, 2) provide assistance to individuals who are at risk of entering institutions so that the individuals remain in the community; and 3) facilitate the transition of youth who are individuals with significant disabilities, who were eligible for individualized education programs (IEPs) under Section 614(d) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and who have completed their secondary education or otherwise left school to post-secondary life.

In its proposal, ACL indicated that no additional funding would be provided to CILs to support the development or implementation of the three new core services. ACL also proposed, through WIOA implementation rule changes, the requirement that CILs demonstrate minimum compliance with Section 725 for a wide range of CIL activities including provision of IL core services, efforts to increase the availability of quality community options for IL, and resource development activities to secure other funding sources. The regulations implementing the three new core services and new accountability requirements went into full effect November 28, 2016.

Study purpose:

This study was developed and fielded in the months just prior to the WIOA implementation guidelines going into full effect. The purpose of the 2016 CIL Transition & Diversion Services Survey Study was to gain a better understanding of whether CILs were already providing the three new core services as part of their current work, and if so, to whom and to what extent. The survey also collected data on what resources CILs thought would be required to fully implement the three new core services: 1) transition-related services to people with disabilities moving from institutional to community-based living settings, 2) services that help divert individuals with disabilities from entering institutions, and 3) services that assist youth with disabilities in transition from school to life after post-secondary education. The aim of obtaining this information was to gain a better understanding of the resources and assistance needs CILs may have with the new WIOA implementation guidelines in effect.

Study team:

The study represents a collaborative effort. Richard Petty and Darrell Jones at ILRU, TIRR Memorial Hermann commissioned the study, assisted with identifying the sample

and participated in the development of the survey and interpreting its results. Michelle Putnam, Simmons College School of Social Work, led the study and participated in all aspects of the study process including fielding the survey and analyzing and interpreting survey data. Caitlin Coyle, University of Massachusetts, Boston served as a statistical consultant, participating in data analysis and interpretation. All team members participated in writing this report.

Study methodology:

This study used an electronic survey delivered through SurveyMonkey. SurveyMonkey is recognized for being highly accessible to persons with disabilities, including those with low-vision, and for providing multiple levels of confidentiality and anonymity to survey respondents. Very few respondents reported difficulty in using SurveyMonkey.

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Boards (IRB) of Simmons College and the University of Texas Health Sciences Center (which serves as the IRB for ILRU at TIRR Memorial Hermann). All required IRB information was provided to sample members on the first electronic pages of the survey. Consent to participate was obtained from all respondents by active agreement, through clicking an “I agree” button prior to starting the survey. All data collected are confidential.

Survey sample:

The survey sample was CILs, with invitations to participate sent to CIL executive directors. Active CILs were identified from the administration records of IL-NET, ILRU’s technical assistance program for CILs. IL-NET is funded by a grant from ACL. These CILs were believed to have either federal or state funding, or both, to support IL service delivery. The initial list was verified against ACL’s list of recently funded CIL awardees to validate their operational status and contact information, including working email addresses of CIL directors, the target sample for this survey. CILs not on ACL’s list were verified by reviewing the CILs website and/or contacting the CIL by email or telephone to ascertain operational and contact status. CILs that could not be verified were removed from the list and noted as inactive. This sample list development and review process increased the reliability of the initial sample list, but a possibility remained that some CIL operational and contact information reported on CIL websites was inaccurate.

The initial survey sample included 386 CILs identified as in active operation through the process described above. All 386 CILs were emailed invitations to the survey (see below). Of the 386 emails sent, 6% (n=23) bounced back as invalid email addresses. We obtained alternate email addresses for 20 of these bounced emails by reviewing CIL websites for alternate contacts and calling CILs primary telephone numbers. We were unable to reach 3 CILs by this approach, and later identified these 3 as no longer being in operation. The final survey sample, N=366, includes only those CILs that were verified as being operational and that had active email addresses.

Survey content:

A 100-item electronic web-based survey was developed between June and July of 2016. The survey contained three sections of about equal length and a short set of descriptive questions about the CIL at the end of the survey. Each section focused on one of the three new core services: institutional transition to community-based settings, diversion from institutional care, and youth transition from school to life after post-secondary education. Some questions were drawn from prior ILRU IL-NET surveys and modified for this survey. Other questions were new, specific to this survey. A pilot test of the final electronic draft of the survey was conducted with experienced independent living specialists and former CIL staff to receive feedback on both the survey questions and on the electronic formatting of the survey. Based on this feedback, small changes in wording and format were made and a second pilot test conducted, which resulted in the final, approved survey that was sent to CILs.

Data collection:

Simmons College fielded the survey and managed data collection. In mid-August 2016, an invitation to participate in the online survey through SurveyMonkey was sent to 366 active CILs by email addressed to the executive director. Respondents were offered the chance to win free admission to an ILRU online training course as an incentive for survey completion. The survey was open and available for CILs to complete for a period of about 8 weeks, from mid-August to early October. A series of reminder emails were sent during this time, with the majority of respondents completing the survey in the first 4 weeks.

A total of 168 CILs (N=168) responded (46% of the CILs identified as being in active operation). This a strong response rate based on current analysis of electronic survey response rates among health care and practice professionals which averages around 35-38%^{1,2} and ongoing discussions regarding the decline of survey response rates since the mid-2000's.³ Not all respondents completed the entire survey, likely due to its length. However, in our discussions about the number of survey items, we decided we would like to try to obtain the most comprehensive data set possible given the importance of the topic and the lack of research into CILs and their service provision. We were not entirely surprised that some participants did not complete the survey given their own time constraints. We believe that enough participants completed the entire survey (36%) that the response rate falls within acceptable norms of response rates from health and professional service providers.

¹ Cunningham, C. T., Quan, H., Hemmelgarn, B., Noseworthy, T., Beck, C. A., Dixon, E., ... Jetté, N. (2015). Exploring physician specialist response rates to web-based surveys. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, 15, 32. <http://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-015-0016-z>

² Cho, Y. I., Johnson, T. P., & VanGeest, J. B. (2013). Enhancing surveys of health care professionals: a meta-analysis of techniques to improve response. *Evaluation & the health professions*, 36(3), 382-407.

³ Klabunde, C. N., Willis, G. B., & Casalino, L. P. (2013). Facilitators and barriers to survey participation by physicians: a call to action for researchers. *Evaluation & the health professions*, 36(3), 279-295.

Using Halbesleben and Whitman's 2013 framework for evaluating survey quality to assess non-response bias⁴, we hypothesize that a majority of non-respondents likely had interest in the topic of the survey, but were passive, not actively deciding not to participate but that personality, work demands or other factors inhibited their participation. Only 5 CILs actively opted-out of our email invitations and reminders, which may support this notion. We also note that very few published studies of CIL services or that sample CIL staff exist, so limited benchmarks for survey response among CIL staff is not available for comparison. Halbesleben and Whitman recommend replication of the survey method in future research to help norm survey response on unique sample populations.

Survey results:

Survey results are presented in three separate reports: institutional transitions, institutional diversions, and transitions of youth. Tests of statistical significance are not reported, but may be requested.

Survey respondents:

Respondents were experienced and knowledgeable.

Of the respondents who provided information about their organization, a majority indicated they were Executive Directors or CEOs/Presidents of their CIL (81%). Other respondents included program managers, independent living specialists or other administrators. These respondents had long-term experience and high levels of formal education. More than half (57%) had worked at their CIL 11 years or more. Another 21% had worked at their CIL between 6 and 10 years. Forty-percent reported having a graduate degree, another 40% reported a bachelor's degree as their highest level of education. Most of these respondents (84%) indicated they identified as a person with a disability.

Eighty-five percent of respondents reported having either a lot (40%) or some (45%) knowledge about how to contract with other organizations like managed care organizations or other community-based organizations to provide transition services. Just over half (56%) of respondents said they had seen their CILs budget decrease over the past 3 years, another quarter (25%) report the budget had stayed about the same over that period of time.

Respondents represented geographically diverse CILs.

Three-quarters (74%) of respondents worked at only one CIL that had one location. One-quarter of respondents worked at a CIL with multiple regional sites. Respondents represented CILs across an array of geographic regions. Most (67%) had between 6 and 20 staff members.

⁴ Halbesleben, J. R., & Whitman, M. V. (2013). Evaluating survey quality in health services research: a decision framework for assessing nonresponse bias. *Health Services Research, 48*(3), 913-930.

Key findings about Institutional and nursing home transitions

1) A substantial majority of CILs reported that they are already performing transition work.

Of the CILs that responded to this survey, 57% reported that this is a regular and 27% said it is an occasional part of the work their CIL already does. A greater percentage of CILs in rural areas said it was a regular part of their work than CILs in urban, suburban or mixed density regions.

Most CILs (82%) reported transitioning less than 3 adults age 18 and older per month and most (68%) indicated that they could not transition more with their current funding.

2) Nursing homes, rehabilitation facilities, and hospitals are institutions CILs have the most experience transitioning individuals from.

The most common institutions CILs have transitioned adults 18 and older from in the past are nursing homes or long-term care facilities (95%), rehabilitation facilities (51%), and hospitals (47%). Of those CILs responding to this survey that have transitioned people from hospitals 43% are located in rural areas compared to 15% located in urban, 17% in suburban and 25% in mixed density areas. 48% of CILs reporting previous transitions from rehabilitation facilities and 42% of CILs reporting previous transitions from hospitals (42%) were also located in rural areas.

In regard to current preparation to transition individuals from institutional settings, 89% of CILs say they are prepared to transition people from nursing homes or long-term care facilities. Sixty-six (66%) report being prepared to do transitions from rehabilitation facilities, 56% from hospitals, 52% from intermediate care facilities. Some CILs are prepared to transition individuals from ICF/MR facilities (43%) and mental health facilities (39%). Only 30% and 24% of CILs, respectively, are prepared to transition individuals from developmental centers or correctional facilities. Rural CILs make up the highest percentage of those who say they are prepared to transition individuals from most of these institutions.

3) A majority of CILs have a specific institutional transition program or approach.

Two-thirds (66%) of CILs that responded to this survey said their CIL has a specific nursing home or institutional transition program; 34% said their CIL did not. About a third of the CILs reporting a specific program said their CIL developed its own program (36%), a third (33%) said it adopted a fully developed program, and 27% said their CIL modified an existing program that was developed somewhere else.

Of those that adopted or modified a program, a third (33%) used a program developed by their State, and 28% used a Money Follows the Person program.

4) CILs report offering an extensive range of services as part of their transition work.

CILs report providing a wide range of services, with high consistency across CILs, related to locating and finding affordable and accessible housing, working with family members and institutions to secure transitions, assessing individuals for services needs and supports, helping individuals to find and access services, providing financial assistance for transitions, learning or re-learning independence skills, making connections with medical providers, building social networks, and other supports and services. 58% of all CILs in this survey report providing between 21-25 different support services to transitioning individuals.

5) CILs use both person-centered and participant directed service delivery approaches.

Most CILs (71%) use participant direction models of service delivery, 63% report using a person-centered model. 48% of CILs responding to this survey use both participant direction and person-centered models. Only 6% of CILs report using a traditional case management approach.

61% of CILs reported having a specific Independent Living (IL) specialist dedicated to transitioning individuals with significant disabilities from institutional to community-based living settings.

6) CILs reported a wide range of organizational partners and collaborators.

The survey question asked about formal collaborations and partnerships. Respondents reported relatively high rates of partnerships/collaborations compared to what was anticipated, including 62% having a formal collaboration with an Area Agency on Aging, 55% with their State Medicaid agency, and 55% with a nursing home or long-term care facility. About half reported a partnership/collaboration with a housing agency (50%), another CIL (49%), and an Aging and Disability Resource Center (49%). There is little information on rates of formal collaboration to compare these responses to. For all organizations CILs said they partnered with, about half of the CIL respondents reporting formal partnerships also said, “I have a lot of knowledge” about how to contract with organizations.

7) CILs report reliance on Rehab Act funding, Money Follows the Person, and state agency contracts to fund transition work.

Forty percent (40%) of CILs reported funding for transition work comes from Title VII, Part C of the Rehabilitation Act (funding for CIL operations) and 30% from Title VII, Part B of the Rehabilitation Act (funding for independent living services). A little over a third (36%) report funding for transition from the Money Follows the Person program (which sunset in 2016), 23% report funding from a state agency other than the state Medicaid agency, 21% report funding from their state’s Medicaid agency.

8) Nearly all CILs say they do not have sufficient funding to adequately provide services that transition individuals with significant disabilities from institutions to home and community-based settings.

92% of CILs responding to this survey say this is the case. Only 6% say they do have adequate funding.

Half of CILs (50%) say they would need up to a 30% increase in their CILs budget to adequately provide transition services.

9) A substantial majority of CILs say they have insufficient funding to provide the original 4 core services.

Most CILs who responded to this survey (83%) receive Title VII, Part C of the Rehabilitation Act funds and 60% receive funds from Title VII, Part B of the Rehabilitation Act. 47% receive both Part B and Part C funds. Only 31% report receiving state funds to support the original 4 core services.

To adequately provide the original 4 core services, 21% of CIL survey respondents said they would need a budget increase of up to 20%, 29% said they would need an increase of between 21-40%, 18% said a budget of between 41-75% would be needed, and 12% said more than a 76% increase would be needed. Over a third (30%) said they didn't know what level of increase their CILs budget would require.

10) A majority of CILs indicated that affordable and accessible housing, access to good public transportation, and cost and availability of community-based service providers are challenges in the region in which they provide services.

The vast majority of CILs who responded to questions about the context in which services are provided agreed that finding accessible (97%) and affordable (91%) housing is a challenge. Sixty-three percent disagreed that there is good public transportation in the region their CIL services for most people with disabilities. Ninety percent agreed that community-based services are too expensive for persons who do not qualify for Medicaid, and 83% disagreed that Medicaid pays for enough for community-based service hours to meet people's needs.

Seventy-seven percent disagreed with the statement that there are enough community-based providers available in their CIL's region to respond to consumer demand. More than half (60%) of CIL respondents agreed that Medicaid income eligibility criteria are too restrictive, making it hard for people with disabilities to qualify for Medicaid's community-based services. A large number (70%) agreed that there is a lack of affordable attendant care services in their area.

Additionally, 81% of CILs responding agreed that social isolation is a problem for persons their CIL assists.

Limitations:

To our knowledge, this is the first national survey of CILs on the institutional transition services they provide for adults with significant disabilities. Limitations of the survey include the response rate, which although sufficient within the parameters of social science research as noted earlier, could be stronger. The number of respondents limits the range of data analysis options as small cell sizes limit tests for significance in cross-sectional analysis and sample size overall precludes robust predictive analysis.

There is also the possibility of response bias in that ACL provides a significant portion of the annual budget to CILs and therefore CIL responses may be more aspirational to some questions rather than actual. However, we have no evidence of this and therefore use these findings as a baseline for future research on CIL institutional transition and diversion services.

Conclusions:

Findings from the survey suggest that:

- A substantial majority of CILs are already performing transition work.
- CILs report that they are not adequately funded to make significant expansion in the scope of their transition services or the number of individuals they can serve.
- CILs report they have ongoing relationships with other community organizations such as AAAs and ADRCs, but additional investigation is needed to determine whether these are business relationships and the extent to which CILs can generate additional income to expand services beyond the limitations of their WIOA funding.
- The community and regional context that CILs provide transition services within has substantial challenges beyond the scope of what CILs can individually address that may influence institutional transition potential and success for low-income and Medicaid-eligible and/or Medicaid insured individuals with disabilities into community settings.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

SECTION 1. CIL ENGAGEMENT IN INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITION WORK

(Note: Survey Question 1 asked if respondents consented to participate in the study)

Survey Question

Question 2, Table A. At this time, how often does your CIL engage in the work of transitioning individuals with significant disabilities from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences, with the requisite supports and services (the first part of the 5th core service)?

a) This is a regular part of the work my CIL already does	57% (N=93)
b) This is an occasional part of the work my CIL already does	27% (N=44)
c) My CIL rarely does nursing home or institutional transition work	14% (N=22)
d) My CIL never does nursing home or institutional transition work	2% (N=4)
e) I don't know	0% (N=0)
	100% (N=163)

Additional analysis for Question 2

Question 2, Table B. Frequency of engagement in transition work by CIL based on regional location (N=132)

	% of CILs in Urban areas that say	% of CILs in Suburban areas that say	% of CILs in Rural areas that say	% of CILs in Urban/Rural mix* areas that say
a) Institutional transitions are a regular part of the work my CIL already does	48% (N=10)	52% (N=12)	67% (N=37)	67% (N=22)
b) Institutional transitions are an occasional part of the work my CIL already does	38% (N=8)	30% (N=7)	22% (N=12)	21% (N=7)
c) My CIL rarely or never does nursing home or institutional transition work	14% (N=3)	17% (N=4)	11% (N=6)	12% (N=4)
	100% (N=21)	99%** (N=23)	100% (N=55)	100% (N=33)

Note: N=132 is number of respondents who answered Questions 2 and 96, *In what type of area would you describe your CIL as being located?* *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96. **Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 2

Question 2, Table C. Frequency of engagement in transition work by CIL based on number of paid CIL staff (N=132)					
	% of CILs that have <5 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 6-10 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 11-20 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 21-40 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 41+ paid staff that say
a) Institutional transitions are a regular part of the work my CIL already does	36% (N=4)	59% (N=23)	68% (N=34)	59% (N=13)	70% (N=7)
b) Institutional transitions are an occasional part of the work my CIL already does	36% (N=4)	23% (N=9)	24% (N=12)	27% (N=6)	30% (N=3)
c) My CIL rarely or never does nursing home or institutional transition work	27% (N=3)	18% (N=7)	8% (N=4)	14% (N=3)	0% (N=0)
	99%* (N=11)	100% (N=39)	100% (N=50)	100% (N=22)	100% (N=10)

Note: N=132 is number of respondents who answered Question 2 and Question 97, *How many paid staff members does your CIL have?* *Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

Survey Question

Question 3, Table A. Based on your current knowledge of the transition work your CIL does, what would you estimate is the percentage age break down of the people that your CIL helps transition? (For example: 30% are ages 65 and older, 70% are adults aged 18-64.) Estimated percentages should add up to 100%. (N=148)	
a) Children & youth age 17 and under (N=101)	Average % of transition clients who fall into this age range: 7% Range of client %'s reported: 0%-70%
b) Adults age 18-64 (N=137)	Average % of transition clients who fall into this age range: 62% Range of client %'s reported: 2%-100%
c) Adults age 65 and older (N=123)	Average % of transition clients who fall into this age range: 35% Range of client %'s reported: 0%-100%
d) I don't know (N=11)	7%

Note: Asked only of respondents who said their CIL does transitions regularly, occasionally, or rarely in Question 2.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Question

Question 4, Table A. On average, how many adults ages 18 and over with significant disabilities would you say your CIL transitions from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences per month?	
a) 0	17% (N=25)
b) 1-3	65% (N=97)
c) 4-6	7% (N=11)
d) 7-10	2% (N=3)
e) 11 or more	3% (N=4)
f) I don't know	6% (N=9)
100% (N=149)	

Note: Asked only of respondents who said their CIL does transitions regularly, occasionally, or rarely in Question 2.

Additional analysis for Question 4

Question 4, Table 4B. Number of transitions per month by CIL location (N=130)				
	% of CILs in Urban areas that say	% of CILs in Suburban areas that say	% of CILs in Rural areas that say	% of CILs in Urban/Rural mix* areas that say
a) They transition 0-3 adults 18+ per month	81% (N=17)	91% (N=21)	87% (N=48)	68% (N=21)
b) They transition 4+ adults per month	19% (N=4)	4% (N=1)	9% (N=5)	16% (N=5)
c) They don't know how many adults 18+ they transition per month	0% (N=0)	4% (N=1)	4% (N=2)	16% (N=5)
	99%** (N=21)	99%** (N=23)	100% (N=55)	100% (N=31)

Note: N=132 is number of respondents who answered Question 96, *In what type of area would you describe your CIL as being located?* *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96. **Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Question

Question 5, Table 5A. Do you think your CIL could be transitioning more adults from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences with its current funding than your CIL already does now? (N=150)

a) Yes	20% (N=30)
b) No	68% (N=102)
c) I don't know	12% (N=18)
	100% (N=150)

Note: Asked only of respondents who said their CIL does transitions regularly, occasionally, or rarely in Question 2.

Additional analysis for Question 5

Question 5, Table 5B. If CIL could do more adult transitions with current funding than it does now by average number of transitions per month. (N=147)

	% of the CILs that say they transition 0-3 adults 18+ per month that say	% of the CILs that say they transition 4+ adults per month that say	% of the CILs that say they don't know how many adults 18+ they transition per month that say
a) Yes , they could do more institutional transitions than they do now with current funding	21% (N=26)	22% (N=4)	0% (N=0)
b) No , they could not do more institutional transitions than they do now with current funding	66% (N=80)	72% (N=13)	75% (N=6)
c) Do not know if they could do more institutional transitions than they do now with current funding	12% (N=15)	6% (N=1)	25% (N=2)
	99%* (N=121)	100% (N=18)	100% (N=8)

Note: Question 4 is the cross-referenced question, *On average, how many adults ages 18 and over with significant disabilities would you say your CIL transitions from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences per month?* *Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Question

Question 6, Table A. In the past, which of the following types of institutions has your CIL transitioned individuals with significant disabilities from? Please mark all that apply. (N=148)

a) Nursing homes or long-term care facilities	95% (N=141)
b) Rehabilitation facilities	51% (N=75)
c) Hospitals	47% (N=69)
d) Intermediate Care Facilities	24% (N=36)
e) Mental health facilities	20% (N=30)
f) Intermediate Care Facilities for persons with developmental disabilities (ICF/MRs)	19% (N=28)
g) Correctional facilities	15% (N=22)
h) Developmental centers	10% (N=15)
i) <i>Assisted living*</i>	1% (N=1)
j) None of these	2% (N=3)
k) Other (please name the type of institution)	0% (N=0)

Note: Asked only of respondents who said their CIL does transitions regularly, occasionally, or rarely in Question 2. *Written in by respondent and coded into a category.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 6

Question 6, Table B. Distribution of CILs that have transitioned adults from the listed settings in the past by whether transitions are a regular, occasional or rare/never part of the work their CIL does.

	% of CILs that say transitions are a regular part of the work it already does	% of CILs that say transitions are an occasional part of the work it already does	% of CILs that say my CIL rarely or never does transition work	
<i>Of those CILs that have transitioned people from</i>				
a) Nursing homes or long-term care facilities	61% (N=85)	28% (N=39)	11% (N=16)	100% (N=140)
b) Rehabilitation facilities	57% (N=42)	31% (N=23)	12% (N=9)	100% (N=74)
c) Hospitals	62% (N=42)	32% (N=22)	6% (N=4)	100% (N=68)
d) Intermediate Care Facilities	66% (N=23)	31% (N=11)	3% (N=1)	100% (N=35)
e) Mental health facilities	67% (N=20)	23% (N=7)	10% (N=3)	100% (N=30)
f) Intermediate Care Facilities for persons with developmental disabilities (ICF/MRs)	70% (N=19)	22% (N=6)	7% (N=2)	99%** (N=27)
g) Correction facilities	50% (N=11)	41% (N=9)	9% (N=2)	100% (N=22)
h) Developmental centers	71% (N=10)	21% (N=3)	7% (N=1)	99%** (N=14)
i) <i>Assisted living center*</i>	100% (N=1)	0 (N=0)	0 (N=0)	100% (N=1)

Note: Asked only of respondents who said their CIL does transitions regularly, occasionally, or rarely in Question 2. *Written in by respondent and coded into a category. **Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 6

Question 6, Table C. Regional distribution of CILs who have transitioned adults from the listed settings in the past. (N=132)

	% are in Urban areas	% are in Suburban areas	% are in Rural areas	% are in Urban/ Rural mix* areas	
<i>Of those CILs that have transitioned people from</i>					
a) Nursing homes or long-term care facilities	15% (N=19)	17% (N=21)	43% (N=55)	25% (N=32)	100% (N=127)
b) Rehabilitation facilities	14% (N=10)	11% (N=8)	48% (N=34)	27% (N=19)	100% (N=71)
c) Hospitals	11% (N=7)	12% (N=8)	42% (N=28)	35% (N=23)	100% (N=66)
d) Intermediate Care Facilities	15% (N=5)	15% (N=5)	41% (N=14)	29% (N=10)	100% (N=34)
e) Mental health facilities	15% (N=4)	22% (N=6)	33% (N=9)	30% (N=8)	100% (N=27)
f) Intermediate Care Facilities for persons with developmental disabilities (ICF/MRs)	15% (N=4)	11% (N=3)	33% (N=9)	41% (N=11)	100% (N=27)
g) Correction facilities	14% (N=3)	14% (N=3)	48% (N=10)	24% (N=5)	100% (N=21)
h) Developmental centers	14% (N=2)	14% (N=2)	50% (N=7)	21% (N=3)	100% (N=14)
i) <i>Assisted living centers*</i>	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	3% (N=1)	100% (N=1)
j) None of these	100% (N=1)	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	100% (N=1)

Note: Asked only of respondents who said their CIL does transitions regularly, occasionally, or rarely in Question 2. *Written in by respondent and coded into a category. Question 96 is the cross-referenced question, *In what type of area would you describe your CIL as being located?* *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Question

Question 7, Table A. Right now, which of these institutions is your CIL currently prepared to transition individuals from, even if it has not transitioned anyone from this type of institutional setting in the past? Please mark all that apply. (N=149)

a) Nursing homes or long-term care facilities	89% (N=133)
b) Rehabilitation facilities	66% (N=98)
c) Hospitals	56% (N=84)
d) Intermediate Care Facilities	52% (N=77)
e) Intermediate Care Facilities for persons with developmental disabilities (ICF/MRs)	43% (N=64)
f) Mental health facilities	39% (N=58)
g) Developmental centers	30% (N=45)
h) Correctional facilities disabilities	24% (N=36)
i) <i>Assisted living*</i>	1% (N=1)
j) Medical respite program for the homeless*	1% (N=1)
k) None of these	6% (N=9)
l) Other (please name the type of institution)	0% (N=0)

Note: *Written in by respondent and coded into a category.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 7

Question 7, Table B. Percent of CILs located in an urban, suburban, rural, or mixed urban/rural areas that say they are currently prepared to transition individuals from these settings, even if they haven't in the past. (N=132)

	% are in Urban areas	% are in Suburban areas	% are in Rural areas	% are in Urban/ Rural mix* areas	
<i>CILs that say they are prepared to transition from</i>					
a) Nursing homes or long-term care facilities	12% (N=15)	19% (N=23)	46% (N=55)	23% (N=28)	100% (N=121)
b) Rehabilitation facilities	12% (N=11)	14% (N=13)	47% (N=43)	26% (N=24)	100% (N=91)
c) Hospitals	9% (N=7)	14% (N=11)	49% (N=39)	27% (N=22)	99%** (N=79)
d) Intermediate Care Facilities	10% (N=7)	43% (N=10)	14% (N=36)	26% (N=19)	100% (N=72)
e) Mental health facilities	9% (N=5)	13% (N=7)	56% (N=30)	22% (N=12)	100% (N=54)
f) Intermediate Care Facilities for persons with developmental disabilities (ICF/MRs)	9% (N=5)	20% (N=12)	49% (N=27)	25% (N=15)	100% (N=59)
g) Correctional facilities	9% (N=3)	59% (N=3)	9% (N=19)	22% (N=7)	100% (N=32)
h) Developmental centers	12% (N=5)	42% (N=11)	26% (N=18)	19% (N=8)	100% (N=42)
i) <i>Assisted living*</i>	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	100% (N=1)	100% (N=1)
j) <i>Medical respite for the homeless*</i>	0% (N=0)	100% (N=1)	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	100% (N=1)
k) None of these	67% (N=4)	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	33% (N=2)	100% (N=6)

Note: *Written in by respondent and coded into a category. **Does not add to 100% due to rounding. Question 96 is the cross-referenced question, *In what type of area would you describe your CIL as being located?* *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Question

Question 8, Table A. Does your CIL have a specific transition program or approach to assist people with significant disabilities to transition from nursing homes or other institutions? OR Does it do its transition work using its existing four core services but no specific program or process was created to do this work?	
a) Yes. My CIL has a specific nursing home or institutional transition program or approach.	66% (N=99)
b) No. My CIL does not have a specific program or approach. It uses its existing four core services to do this work.	34% (N=51)
c) I don't know what services my CIL uses to do institutional transition work.	0% (N=0)
d) Other (please specify the transitional resources or approach your CIL uses):	0% (N=0)
	100% (N=150)

Additional analysis for Question 8

Question 8, Table B. Percent of CILs located in an urban, suburban, rural, or mixed urban/rural areas and presence of a specific transition program or use of 4 core services to transition people from nursing homes or other institutions to the community. (N=133)				
	% of CILs in Urban areas that say	% of CILs in Suburban areas that say	% of CILs in Rural areas that say	% of CILs in Urban/Rural mix* areas that say
a) Yes. My CIL has a specific nursing home or institutional transition program or approach.	57% (N=12)	78% (N=18)	61% (N=34)	73% (N=24)
b) No. My CIL does not have a specific program or approach. It uses its existing four core services to do this work.	43% (N=9)	22% (N=5)	39% (N=22)	27% (N=9)
	100% (N=21)	100% (N=23)	100% (N=56)	100% (N=33)

Note: Question 96 is the cross-referenced question, *In what type of area would you describe your CIL as being located?* *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 8

Question 8, Table C. Percent of CILs with differing numbers of paid staff and presence of a specific transition program or use of 4 core services to transition people from nursing homes or other institutions to the community. (N=133)

	% of CILs that have <5 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 6-10 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 11-20 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 21-40 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 41+ paid staff that say
a) Yes. My CIL has a specific nursing home or institutional transition program or approach.	55% (N=6)	59% (N=23)	74% (N=37)	68% (N=15)	64% (N=7)
b) No. My CIL does not have a specific program or approach. It uses its existing four core services to do this work.	45% (N=5)	41% (N=16)	26% (N=13)	32% (N=7)	36% (N=4)
	100% (N=11)	100% (N=39)	100% (N=50)	100% (N=22)	100% (N=11)

Note: Question 97 is the cross-referenced question, *How many paid staff members does your CIL have?*

Survey Question

Question 9, Table A. Did your CIL develop a program or approach on its own, adopt a fully developed program or approach, or modify a program or approach to suit its own needs?

a) My CIL developed its own nursing home or institutional transition program or approach from scratch.	36% (36)
b) My CIL adopted a fully developed nursing home or institutional transition program or approach created elsewhere.	33% (33)
c) My CIL modified an existing nursing home or institutional transition program or approach created elsewhere to suit its own needs.	27% (27)
d) I don't know where the program my CIL uses comes from.	3% (3)
e) Other (Please specify)	0% (0)
	100% (N=99)

Note: Asked only of respondents who answered "Yes. My CIL has a specific nursing home or institutional transition program or approach" to Question 8.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Question

Question 10, Table A. Where was the adopted or modified program or approach taken from? Please provide the name of the organization that developed the program or approach, or the name of the program or approach here. We will use this information to understand if similar programs or approaches are being used across CILs nationally. If you do not know, please just write, "I do not know."

a) Developed by the state	33% (N=19)
b) Money Follows the Person	28% (N=16)
c) Specific program named	14% (N=8)
d) Developed our own program	7% (N=4)
e) From another CIL or ILRU	4% (N=2)
f) Developed jointly with a AAA	2% (N=1)
g) I don't know	12% (N=7)
<hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	
100% (N=57)	

Names of programs respondents mentioned in their answers other than Money Follows the Person in alphabetical order:

- 1) ADRC - Options Counseling
- 2) Boost
- 3) Bridge
- 4) California Dept of Health & Human Services Community Care Transitions Program
- 5) Coleman
- 6) Home by Choice - LIFE, Inc. Lubbock, TX
- 7) Illinois Community Reintegration Program
- 8) ILRU – TILRC
- 9) Colorado Choice Transitions and Elderly Blind and Disabled
- 10) NY State HCBS Waiver Transition Program
- 11) Pennsylvania Nursing Home Transition Program
- 12) Ramps Program

Note: Asked only of respondents who said their CIL adopted or modified an existing program in Question 9.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Question

Question 11, Table A. Where did your CIL hear about the program or approach that it decided to adopt or modify? Please mark all that apply.	
a) Heard about the program or approach from an organizational partner	54% (N=31)
b) Heard about the program or approach from another CIL	28% (N=16)
c) Heard about the program or approach at a conference or other meeting	19% (N=11)
d) Read about the program or approach	16% (N=9)
e) Heard about the program or approach from ILRU and/or IL-NET	11% (N=6)
f) I don't know	12% (N=7)
g) Other. Please briefly indicate where your CIL got information about the program it adopted or modified.	0% (N=0)
100% (N=57)	

Note: Asked only of respondents who said their CIL adopted or modified an existing program in Question 9.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

SECTION 2: TYPES OF INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITION SERVICES CILS PROVIDE

Survey Question

Questions 12, 13, 14 & 15. Table A. On this page of services, please indicate those your CIL provides as part of its services transitioning individuals with significant disabilities from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences. Please mark all that apply. (N=142, N=144)

a) Provides information and assistance about accessible transportation options*	97% (N=137)
b) Provides the individual information and referral to other home and community-based services as needed**	94% (N=133)
c) Helps transitioning individual understand housing options**	90% (N=130)
d) Assists the individual in learning, re-learning, or improving the skills needed to successfully live independently*	90% (N=128)
e) Provides financial or referral assistance in obtaining assistive technology**	90% (N=127)
f) Provides assistance with locating and securing affordable housing**	89% (N=128)
g) Helps transitioning individual apply for in-home services and supports**	88% (N=127)
h) Works with family members to secure support for and assistance with transition to the community**	88% (N=126)
i) Makes referrals to community-based mental health services and resources*	88% (N=124)
j) Provides financial or referral assistance to transitioned individual in making home modifications*	87% (N=122)
k) Helps transitioning individual apply to receive SSI or other forms of income while living outside of the institution**	86% (N=124)
l) Does transition planning with individual leaving an institution**	85% (N=123)
m) Provides assistance to individuals at risk of re-institutionalization*	85% (N=121)
n) Provides peer-counseling to transitioned individuals to support successful transition to the community*	85% (N=121)
o) Assesses need for IL or home and community-based services and supports**	84% (N=121)
p) Provides regular follow up to transitioned individuals to help ensure IL needs are met*	84% (N=119)
q) Works with institutional facility to secure transition**	82% (N=118)

Note: *N=142, **N=144. N's vary because these questions were split across several SurveyMonkey screens. N is based each specific question screen.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Continued: Questions 12, 13, 14 & 15 Table A. On this page of services, please indicate those your CIL provides as part of its services transitioning individuals with significant disabilities from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences. Please mark all that apply. (N=142, N=144)

r) Helps individuals establish relationships with health care providers in the community**	78% (N=113)
s) Provides assistance to individual with setting up utilities for a community residence**	77% (N=111)
t) Provides information about personal safety including abuse and neglect, weather extremes, and disasters*	76% (N=107)
u) Identifies persons in institutions who want to or could transition**	69% (N=100)
v) Provides service delivery support*	62% (N=88)
w) Helps transitioned individuals to make friends and build social networks in the community*	60% (N=85)
x) Helps transitioned individuals get involved in meaningful and productive activities in the community*	60% (N=85)
y) Pays for the costs of moving (deposits, home furnishings) from an institution to a community residence**	47% (N=68)
z) Other service (please describe other services your CIL provides here)	0% (N=0)

Note: *N=142, **N=144. N's vary because these questions were split across several SurveyMonkey screens. N is based each specific question screen.

Additional analysis for Questions 12-15

Questions 12, 13, 14 & 15. Table B. Percent of CILs providing different counts of services provided for transitioning individuals with significant disabilities from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences. (N=144)

a) Provide 4-10 different services	8% (N=12)
b) Provide 11-20 different services	34% (N=49)
c) Provide 21-25 different services	58% (N=83)
	100% (N=144)

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Question

Question 16, Table A. What type of service delivery approaches does your CIL provide? Please mark all that apply. (N=141)

a) Person-centered, where the individual and CIL staff work in partnership to create an individualized plan for services and supports. Decisions are jointly made. The staff are primarily responsible for implementing the plan.	63% (N=89)
b) Participant-directed, where the consumer develops her/his own plan in consultation with a staff member, makes all decisions about what services and supports to use, who to hire to provide these services, and how much to pay the service provider. The individual is primarily responsible for implementing the plan.	71% (N=100)
c) Traditional case management, where the CIL staff are primarily responsible for creating a plan for services and supports and implementing that plan.	6% (N=8)
d) Other (Please describe this other type of case management service here)	0% (N=0)

Additional analysis for Question 16

Question 16, Table B. Type of service delivery approaches CIL provide by presence of IL specialist to do transition work. (N=143)

	% say Yes they do have an IL Specialist to do transition work	% say No they do not have an IL Specialist to do transition work	% say Don't know if they do not have an IL Specialist to do transition work	
<i>Of CILs that say they use this type of service delivery approach</i>				
a) Person-centered	64% (N=57)	34% (N=30)	2% (N=2)	100% (N=89)
b) Participant-directed	58% (N=58)	41% (N=41)	1% (N=1)	100% (N=100)
c) Traditional case management	100% (N=8)	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	100% (N=8)

Note: Question 17 is the cross-referenced question, *Does your CIL have specific IL specialists dedicated to transitioning individuals with significant disabilities from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences, with the requisite supports and services?*

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 16

Question 16, Table C. Type of service delivery approaches CILs provide by presence of a specific transition program. (N=133)			
	% saying Yes. My CIL has a specific nursing home or institutional transition program or approach	% saying No. My CIL does not have a specific program or approach. It uses its existing four core services to do this work	
<i>Of CILs that say they use this type of service delivery approach</i>			
a) Person-centered	69% (N=61)	31% (N=28)	100% (N=89)
b) Participant-directed	61% (N=61)	39% (N=39)	100% (N=100)
c) Traditional case management	75% (N=6)	25% (N=2)	100% (N=8)

Note: Question 8 is the cross-referenced question, *Does your CIL have a specific transition program or approach to assist people with significant disabilities to transition from nursing homes or other institutions? OR Does it do its transition work using its existing four core services but no specific program or process was created to do this work?*

Additional analysis for Question 16

Question 16, Table D. CILs that report using more than one service delivery approach (N=133)			
	Person Centered	Participant Directed and	Case Management and
Person Centered	---	48%	8%
Participant Directed	---	---	8%

Survey Question

Question 17, Table A. Does your CIL have specific IL specialists dedicated to transitioning individuals with significant disabilities from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences, with the requisite supports and services?	
a) Yes	61% (N=87)
b) No	38% (N=54)
c) I don't know	1% (N=2)
100% (N=143)	

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 17

Question 17, Table B. Percent of CILs located in an urban, suburban, rural, or mixed urban/rural areas and presence of an IL specialist dedicated to transitioning individuals. (N=133)

	% of CILs in Urban areas that say	% of CILs in Suburban areas that say	% of CILs in Rural areas that say	% of CILs in Urban/Rural mix* areas that say
a) Yes , has dedicated transition specialist	57% (N=12)	78% (N=18)	57% (N=32)	61% (N=20)
b) No , does not have dedicated transition specialist	43% (N=9)	22% (N=5)	39% (N=22)	39% (N=13)
c) I don't know	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	4% (N=2)	0% (N=0)
	100% (N=21)	100% (N=23)	100% (N=56)	100% (N=33)

Note: Question 96 is the cross-referenced question, *In what type of area would you describe your CIL as being located?* *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 17

Question 17, Table C. Percent of CILs located in an urban, suburban, rural, or mixed urban/rural areas and presence of an IL specialists dedicated to transitioning individuals. (N=133)

	% of CILs that have <5 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 6-10 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 11-20 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 21-40 paid staff that say	% of CILs that have 41+ paid staff that say
a) Yes , has dedicated transition specialist	27% (N=3)	62% (N=24)	64% (N=32)	64% (N=14)	82% (N=9)
b) No , does not have dedicated transition specialist	73% (N=8)	36% (N=14)	36% (N=18)	32% (N=7)	18% (N=2)
c) I don't know	0% (N=0)	2% (N=1)	0% (N=0)	4% (N=1)	0% (N=0)
	100% (N=11)	100% (N=39)	100% (N=50)	100% (N=22)	100% (N=11)

Note: Question 97 is the cross-referenced question, *How many paid staff members does your CIL have?*

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Question

Question 18, Table A. Does your CIL formally partner or collaborate with any of these organizations to transition individuals with significant disabilities from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences with the requisite supports and services? (This includes contracts, Memorandums of Understanding, etc.) Please mark all that apply. (N=139)

a) Area Agencies on Aging	62% (N=86)
b) Nursing home/long-term care facilities	55% (N=77)
c) State Medicaid agency	55% (N=76)
d) Housing organizations	50% (N=70)
e) Other CILs	49% (N=68)
f) Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs)	49% (N=68)
g) Mental health organizations	41% (N=57)
h) State agency on aging	40% (N=56)
i) Hospitals	39% (N=54)
j) Developmental disability organizations	38% (N=53)
k) Rehabilitation facilities	35% (N=49)
l) Veteran's Administration	27% (N=38)
m) State agency on intellectual/developmental disability	25% (N=35)
n) Correctional facilities	7% (N=10)
o) <i>State Vocational Rehabilitation department*</i>	3% (N=4)
p) <i>County or other local organization*</i>	2% (N=3)
q) <i>Religious organization*</i>	1% (N=1)
r) I don't know	0% (N=0)
s) No, none of these	14% (N=20)
t) Other organizations (please describe the other types of organizations your CIL partners with here)	0 (0%)

Note: *Written in by respondent

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 18

Question 18, Table B. Percent of CILs located in an urban, suburban, rural, or mixed urban/rural areas and partnerships with organizations.

	% are in Urban areas	% are in Suburban areas	% are in Rural areas	% are in Urban/ Rural mix* areas	
<i>Of the CILs that partner with</i>					
a) Area Agencies on Aging	19% (N=15)	16% (N=13)	34% (N=27)	31% (N=25)	100% N=(80)
b) Nursing home/long-term care facilities	11% (N=8)	21% (N=15)	42% (N=30)	26% (N=19)	100% N=(72)
c) State Medicaid agency	12% (N=9)	16% (N=12)	40% (N=29)	32% (N=23)	100% N=(73)
d) Housing organizations	12% (N=8)	20% (N=13)	42% (N=27)	26% (N=17)	100% N=(65)
e) Other CILs	8% (N=5)	17% (N=11)	46% (N=29)	29% (N=18)	100% N=(63)
f) Aging and Disability Resource Centers	16% (N=10)	15% (N=9)	37% (N=23)	32% (N=20)	100% N=(62)
g) Mental health organizations	11% (N=6)	13% (N=7)	52% (N=28)	24% (N=13)	100% N=(54)
h) State agency on aging	11% (N=6)	21% (N=11)	40% (N=21)	28% (N=15)	100% N=(53)
i) Hospitals	10% (N=5)	16% (N=8)	53% (N=27)	21% (N=11)	100% N=(51)
j) Developmental disability organizations	12% (N=6)	20% (N=10)	40% (N=20)	28% (N=14)	100% N=(50)
k) Rehabilitation facilities	6% (N=3)	21% (N=10)	44% (N=21)	29% (N=14)	100% N=(48)
l) Veteran's Administration	3% (N=1)	14% (N=5)	59% (N=22)	24% (N=9)	100% N=(37)
m) State agency on I/DD disability	15% (N=5)	18% (N=6)	47% (N=16)	21% (N=7)	100% N=(34)
n) Correctional facilities	20% (N=2)	20% (N=2)	30% (N=3)	30% (N=3)	100% N=(10)
o) No, none of these	16% (N=3)	11% (N=2)	63% (N=12)	10% (N=2)	100% N=(19)

Note: Question 96 is the cross-referenced question, *In what type of area would you describe your CIL as being located?* *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 18

Question 18, Table C. Percent of CILs with a lot, some, and little or no knowledge about how to contract with organizations and partnerships with organizations.

	% of CILS saying they have “ a lot of knowledge ” about how to contract with organizations	% of CILS saying they have “ some knowledge ” about how to contract with organizations	% of CILS saying they have “ a little or no knowledge ” about how contract with organizations	
<i>Of CILs that partner with</i>				
a) Area Agencies on Aging	47% (N=37)	39.2% (N=31)	14% (N=11)	100% (N=79)
b) Nursing home/long-term care facilities	51% (N=36)	37% (N=26)	12% (N=9)	100% (N=71)
c) State Medicaid agency	44% (N=32)	46% (N=34)	96% (N=7)	100% (N=73)
d) Housing organizations	52.3% (N=34)	31% (N=20)	17% (N=11)	100% (N=65)
e) Other CILs	53.2% (N=33)	34% (N=21)	13% (N=8)	100% (N=62)
f) Aging and Disability Resource Centers	49.2% (N=30)	38% (N=23)	13% (N=8)	100% (N=61)
g) Mental health organizations	55% (N=29)	34% (N=18)	11.3% (N=6)	100% (N=53)
h) State agency on aging	49% (N=25)	39% (N=20)	12% (N=6)	100% (N=51)
i) Hospitals	58% (N=29)	34% (N=17)	8% (N=4)	100% (N=50)
j) Developmental disability orgs.	61% (N=30)	26.5% (N=13)	12.2% (N=6)	100% (N=49)
k) Rehabilitation facilities	53% (N=25)	34% (N=16)	13% (N=6)	100% (N=47)
l) Veteran’s Administration	58.3% (N=21)	31% (N=11)	11% (N=4)	100% (N=36)
m) State agency on I/DD disability	59% (N=20)	32.3% (N=11)	9% (N=3)	100% (N=34)
n) Correctional facilities	50% (N=5)	30% (N=3)	20% (N=2)	100% (N=10)

Note: Question 95 is cross-referenced question, *How would you rate your level of knowledge about contracting with other organizations (like managed care organizations or other community-based organizations) to provide services to persons with disabilities transitioning from institutions, persons who are at risk of entering institutions, and youth with disabilities who are transitioning to post-secondary life?*

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

SECTION 3: FUNDING FOR CIL TRANSITION SERVICES

Survey Question

Question 19, Table A. Where does your CIL’s funding come from to provide services to individuals with significant disabilities transitioning from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences? Please mark all that apply. (N=169)

a) Title VII, Part C of the Rehabilitation Act	40% (N=68)
b) Contract with your State’s Money Follows the Person program	36% (N=60)
c) Title VII, Part B of the Rehabilitation Act	30% (N=50)
d) Contract with State agency(ies) other than the Medicaid agency	23% (N=38)
e) Contract with your State’s Medicaid agency	21% (N=35)
f) Contract with a Managed Care Organization (MCO)	8% (N=14)
g) Veteran’s Administration (VA)	3% (N=5)
h) <i>Philanthropic donation*</i>	3% (N=4)
i) <i>County or local organization*</i>	3% (N=4)
j) <i>Aging agency*</i>	2% (N=3)
k) <i>Fee for service*</i>	2% (N=3)
l) <i>Fundraising*</i>	1% (N=1)
m) Contract with an Accountable Care Organization (ACO)	0% (N=0)
n) I don't know	5% (N=9)
o) Other. Please describe the funding source here:	0% (0)

Note: *Written in by respondent

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 19

Question 19, Table B. Percent of CILs located in an urban, suburban, rural, or mixed urban/rural areas and funding sources for institutional transitions.

	% are in Urban areas (N=21)	% are in Suburban areas (N=23)	% are in Rural areas (N=55)	% are in Urban/ Rural mix* areas (N=33)	
<i>Of CILs that say that transition funds come from</i>					
a) Title VII, Part C of the Rehabilitation Act	16% (N=10)	9% (N=6)	46% (N=29)	29% (N=18)	100% (N=63)
b) Contract with State's Money Follows the Person program	12% (N=7)	14% (N=8)	42% (N=24)	32% (N=18)	100% (N=57)
c) Title VII, Part B of the Rehabilitation Act	9% (N=4)	20% (N=9)	47% (N=21)	24% (N=11)	100% (N=45)
d) Contract with State agency(ies) other than the Medicaid agency	3% (N=1)	17% (N=6)	50% (N=18)	30% (N=11)	100% (N=36)
e) Contract with State's Medicaid agency	12% (N=4)	21% (N=7)	38% (N=13)	29% (N=10)	100% (N=34)
f) Contract with a Managed Care Organization (MCO)	17% (N=2)	25% (N=3)	17% (N=2)	41% (N=5)	100% (N=12)
g) Veteran's Administration (VA)	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	60% (N=3)	40% (N=2)	100% (N=5)

Note: Question 96 is the cross-referenced question, *In what type of area would you describe your CIL as being located?* *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 19

Question 19, Table C. Of CILs with each funding source, regularity of transitioning adults from institutions in the past year.

	% say they transition 0-3 adults 18+ per month	% say they transition 4+ adults per month	% say they don't know how many adults 18+ they transition per month	
<i>Of CILs who report this funding source</i>				
a) Title VII, Part B of the Rehabilitation Act	76% (N=38)	18% (N=9)	6% (N=3)	100% (N=50)
b) Title VII, Part C of the Rehabilitation Act	79% (N=53)	10% (N=7)	10% (N=7)	100% (N=67)
c) Contract with State's Medicaid agency	76% (N=26)	24% (N=8)	0% (N=0)	100% (N=34)
d) Contract with State's Money Follows the Person program	78% (N=45)	21% (N=12)	2% (N=1)	100% (N=58)
e) Contract with State agency(ies) other than the Medicaid agency	84% (N=31)	11% (N=4)	5% (N=2)	100% (N=37)
f) Contract with a Managed Care Organization (MCO)	93% (N=13)	7% (N=1)	0% (N=0)	100% (N=14)
g) Veteran's Administration (VA)	100% (N=5)	0% (N=0)	0% (N=0)	100% (N=5)

Note: Question 4 is the cross-referenced question, *On average, how many adults ages 18 and over with significant disabilities would you say your CIL transitions from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences per month?* *Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

Survey Question

Question 20, Table A. Do you believe your CIL currently has sufficient funding to adequately provide services that transition individuals with significant disabilities from nursing homes and other institutions to home and community-based residences, with the requisite supports and services?

a) Yes	6% (N=9)
b) No	92% (N=131)
c) I don't know	2% (N=3)
	100% (N=143)

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Question

Question 21, Table A. Based on your CIL's current budget, what percentage of budget increase do you estimate your CIL would need to adequately provide transition services from nursing homes or other institutions? Please fill in % estimate here. If you do not know, please just write, "I do not know."

a) 1-10%	14% (17)
b) 11-20%	18% (24)
c) 21-30%	18% (23)
d) 31-40%	8% (10)
e) 41-50%	8% (11)
f) 51-75%	1% (1)
g) 76% - 100%	2% (3)
h) 100 – 199%	2% (2)
i) I don't know	30% (39)
100% (N=130)	

Survey Question

Question 22, Table A. What are the current sources of your CIL's funding for the original 4 core Independent Living (IL) services? Please mark all that apply. (N=130)

a) Title VII, Part C of the Rehabilitation Act	83% (N=109)
b) Title VII, Part B of the Rehabilitation Act	60% (N=78)
c) <i>State funds*</i>	31% (N=40)
d) <i>County or local funds*</i>	4% (N=5)
e) <i>Fee for service*</i>	3% (N=4)
f) <i>Fund raising*</i>	3% (N=4)
g) I don't know	4% (N=5)
h) Other (please describe the other funding source here):	0% (N=0)

Note: *Written in by respondent

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Question 22

Question 22, Table B. CILs that have both Title VII B and C funds (N=130)	
Current source of funding includes both Title VII, Part B of the Rehabilitation Act AND Title VII, Part C of the Rehabilitation Act	47% (N=61)

Survey Question

Question 23, Table A. Do you believe your CIL currently has sufficient funding to adequately provide the original four core IL services?	
a) Yes	12% (N=17)
b) No	86% (N=121)
c) I don't know	2% (N=3)
	100% (N=141)

Survey Question

Question 24, Table A. Based on your CIL's current budget, what percentage of budget increase do you estimate your CIL would need to adequately provide the original four core IL services? Please fill in % estimate here. If you do not know, please just write, "I do not know."	
a) 1-10%	7% (N=9)
b) 11-20%	14% (N=17)
c) 21-30%	17% (N=21)
d) 31-40%	12% (N=15)
e) 41-50%	14% (N=17)
f) 51-75%	4% (N=5)
g) 76% - 100%	5% (N=6)
h) 100 – 199%	2% (N=2)
i) 200%+	5% (N=6)
j) I don't know	30% (N=39)
	100% (N=122)

End of institutional transition questions. See Institutional Diversion and Youth Transition reports for findings for questions 25-72. Service context findings and respondent characteristics are reported on the following pages and repeated in each report.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

SECTION 4: CONTEXT OF CIL SERVICE PROVISION

Survey Questions 73-87, Tables A.

In this section, we will ask several questions about the State and region your CIL operates in so that we can better understand the context in which your CIL will be providing the 5th core services. For the questions in this section, we will ask you to rate on a scale how much you agree or disagree with each statement.

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree e	% of CILs saying disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree e	% of CILs saying agree	% of CILs saying strongly agree	100%
Question 73. In my State, Medicaid income eligibility criteria are too restrictive, making it hard for people with disabilities to qualify for Medicaid's community-based services.	6% (N=8)	14% (N=18)	30% (N=39)	35% (N=46)	15% (N=20)	100% (N=131)
Question 74. There are enough community-based service providers available in my CIL's region to respond to consumer demand.	33% (N=44)	34% (N=45)	14% (N=19)	14% (N=19)	5% (N=6)	100% (N=133)
Question 75. In my State, people with disabilities in nursing homes and other institutions have to wait a long time to transition to the community because there are long wait lists for Medicaid's community-based services.	7% (N=9)	17% (N=23)	20% (N=27)	33% (N=43)	23% (N=30)	100% (N=132)
Question 76. In my State, Medicaid pays for enough community-based service hours to meet people's needs.	40% (N=53)	43% (N=57)	11% (N=14)	6% (N=8)	0% (N=0)	100% (N=132)

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Questions 73-87, Tables A (continued)

In this section, we will ask several questions about the State and region your CIL operates in so that we can better understand the context in which your CIL will be providing the 5th core services. For the questions in this section, we will ask you to rate on a scale how much you agree or disagree with each statement.

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree e	% of CILs saying disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree e	% of CILs saying agree	% of CILs saying strongly agree	
Question 77. Most individuals living in the community are able to obtain the accessible technology and/or equipment services they need.	20% (N=27)	50% (N=67)	18% (N=24)	11% (N=15)	0% (N=0)	100% (N=133)
Question 78. Community-based services are too expensive for persons with disabilities who do not qualify for Medicaid in my state.	2% (N=3)	3% (N=4)	5% (N=7)	45% (N=59)	45% (N=59)	100% (N=132)
Question 79. Finding affordable housing is a challenge in the region my CIL serves.	2% (N=3)	1% (N=1)	5% (N=7)	10% (N=14)	81% (N=109)	100% (N=134)
Question 80. Finding accessible housing is a challenge in the region my CIL serves.	2% (N=2)	0% (N=0)	2% (N=2)	18% (N=23)	79% (N=103)	100% (N=130)
Question 81. In the region that my CIL serves, there is good accessible public transportation for most persons with disabilities.	35% (N=47)	28% (N=37)	11% (N=15)	22% (N=29)	4% (N=5)	100% (N=133)
Question 82. Social isolation is a common problem for persons that my CIL assists.	2% (N=2)	5% (N=6)	13% (N=17)	51% (N=67)	30% (N=40)	100% (N=132)

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Survey Questions 73-87, Tables A (continued)

In this section, we will ask several questions about the State and region your CIL operates in so that we can better understand the context in which your CIL will be providing the 5th core services. For the questions in this section, we will ask you to rate on a scale how much you agree or disagree with each statement.

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree e	% of CILs saying disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree e	% of CILs saying agree	% of CILs saying strongly agree	
Question 83. The level of physical accessibility in my CIL's community is in is fairly high.	8% (N=11)	31% (N=41)	24% (N=31)	31% (N=41)	(5%) (N=7)	100% (N=131)
Question 84. There is a lack of affordable attendant care services in the area my CIL serves.	2% (N=2)	7% (N=9)	21% (N=28)	40% (N=53)	30% (N=39)	100% (N=131)
Question 85. There is a lack of participant-directed attendant care services in the region my CIL serves.	3% (N=4)	17% (N=22)	18% (N=23)	40% (N=53)	22% (N=29)	100% (N=131)
Question 86. In the area my CIL serves, there are good job training programs for persons with disabilities, including youth transitioning to post-secondary life.	16% (N=21)	44% (N=58)	20% (N=27)	18% (N=24)	2% (N=2)	100% (N=132)
Question 87. In the area my CIL serves, there are colleges and universities that offer good support to persons with disabilities, including youth with disabilities.	5% (N=6)	17% (N=22)	26% (N=34)	47% (N=63)	6% (N=8)	100% (N=133)

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Additional analysis for Survey Questions 73-87, Tables B

Question 73, Table B. In my State, Medicaid income eligibility criteria are too restrictive, making it hard for people with disabilities to qualify for Medicaid’s community-based services: response by region (N=130)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	29% (N=6)	29% (N=6)	42% (N=9)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	23% (N=5)	27% (N=6)	50% (N=11)	100% (N=22)
CILs in rural areas	18% (N=10)	29% (N=16)	53% (N=29)	100% (N=55)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	16% (N=5)	34% (N=11)	50% (N=16)	100% (N=32)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

Question 74, Table B. There are enough community-based service providers available in my CIL’s region to respond to consumer demand: response by region (N=132)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	48% (N=10)	24% (N=5)	28% (N=6)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	59% (N=13)	18% (N=4)	23% (N=5)	100% (N=22)
CILs in rural areas	68% (N=38)	14% (N=8)	18% (N=10)	100% (N=56)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	85% (N=28)	6% (N=2)	9% (N=3)	100% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Question 75, Table B. In my State, people with disabilities in nursing homes and other institutions have to wait a long time to transition to the community because there are long wait lists for Medicaid’s community-based services: response by region (N=131)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	19% (N=4)	24% (N=5)	57% (N=12)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	14% (N=3)	18% (N=4)	68% (N=15)	100% (N=22)
CILs in rural areas	31% (N=17)	25% (N=14)	44% (N=24)	100% (N=55)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	24% (N=8)	12% (N=4)	64% (N=21)	100% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

Question 76, Table B. In my State, Medicaid pays for enough community-based service hours to meet people’s needs: response by region (N=131)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	71% (N=15)	19% (N=4)	10% (N=2)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	91% (N=20)	9% (N=2)	0% (N=0)	100% (N=22)
CILs in rural areas	82% (N=45)	13% (N=7)	5% (N=3)	100% (N=55)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	88% (N=29)	3% (N=1)	9% (N=3)	100% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Question 77, Table B. Most individuals living in the community are able to obtain the accessible technology and/or equipment services they need: response by region (N=132)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	55% (N=11)	30% (N=6)	15% (N=3)	100% (N=20)
CILs in suburban areas	61% (N=14)	22% (N=5)	17% (N=4)	100% (N=23)
CILs in rural areas	77% (N=43)	14% (N=8)	9% (N=5)	100% (N=56)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	76% (N=25)	15% (N=5)	9% (N=3)	100% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

Question 78, Table B. Community-based services are too expensive for persons with disabilities who do not qualify for Medicaid in my state: response by region (N=131)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	5% (N=1)	10% (N=2)	85% (N=18)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	5% (N=1)	9% (N=2)	86% (N=19)	100% (N=22)
CILs in rural areas	4% (N=2)	4% (N=2)	91% (N=51)	99% (N=56)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	6% (N=2)	3% (N=1)	91% (N=30)	100% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Question 79, Table B. Finding affordable housing is a challenge in the region my CIL serves: response by region (N=133)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	0% (N=0)	5% (N=1)	95% (N=20)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	4% (N=1)	0% (N=0)	96% (N=22)	100% (N=23)
CILs in rural areas	2% (N=1)	7% (N=4)	91% (N=51)	99% (N=56)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	6% (N=2)	6% (N=2)	88% (N=29)	100% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

Question 80, Table B. Finding accessible housing is a challenge in the region my CIL serves: response by region (N=129)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	0% (N=0)	14% (N=3)	86% (N=18)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	5% (N=1)	23% (N=5)	72% (N=16)	100% (N=22)
CILs in rural areas	2% (N=1)	21% (N=11)	77% (N=41)	99% (N=53)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	6% (N=2)	12% (N=4)	82% (N=27)	100% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Question 81, Table B. In the region that my CIL serves, there is good accessible public transportation for most persons with disabilities: response by region (N=132)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	33% (N=7)	10% (N=2)	57% (N=12)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	52% (N=12)	4% (N=1)	43% (N=10)	99% (N=23)
CILs in rural areas	80% (N=44)	11% (N=6)	9% (N=5)	99% (N=55)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	61% (N=20)	18% (N=6)	21% (N=7)	100% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

Question 82, Table B. Social isolation is a common problem for persons that my CIL assists: response by region (N=131)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	5% (N=1)	19% (N=4)	76% (N=16)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	18% (N=4)	18% (N=4)	64% (N=14)	99% (N=22)
CILs in rural areas	4% (N=2)	7% (N=4)	89% (N=49)	99% (N=55)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	3% (N=1)	15% (N=5)	82% (N=27)	100% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Question 83, Table B. The level of physical accessibility in my CIL’s community is in is fairly high: response by region (N=130)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	20% (N=4)	25% (N=5)	55% (N=11)	100% (N=20)
CILs in suburban areas	36% (N=8)	14% (N=3)	50% (N=11)	99% (N=22)
CILs in rural areas	55% (N=30)	18% (N=10)	27% (N=15)	99% (N=55)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	30% (N=10)	39% (N=13)	30% (N=10)	99% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

Question 84, Table B. There is a lack of affordable attendant care services in the area my CIL serves: response by region (N=130)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	19% (N=4)	14% (N=3)	67% (N=14)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	9% (N=2)	29% (N=6)	62% (N=13)	99% (N=21)
CILs in rural areas	7% (N=4)	24% (N=13)	69% (N=38)	99% (N=55)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	3% (N=1)	18% (N=6)	79% (N=26)	99% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Question 85, Table B. There is a lack of participant-directed attendant care services in the region my CIL serves: response by region (N=130)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	10% (N=2)	19% (N=4)	71% (N=15)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	23% (N=5)	32% (N=7)	45% (N=10)	99% (N=22)
CILs in rural areas	26% (N=14)	15% (N=8)	59% (N=32)	99% (N=54)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	15% (N=5)	12% (N=4)	73% (N=24)	99% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

Question 86, Table B. In the area my CIL serves, there are good job training programs for persons with disabilities, including youth transitioning to post-secondary life: response by region (N=131)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	38% (N=8)	29% (N=6)	33% (N=7)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	48% (N=11)	22% (N=5)	30% (N=7)	99% (N=23)
CILs in rural areas	70% (N=38)	17% (N=9)	13% (N=7)	99% (N=54)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	64% (N=21)	21% (N=7)	15% (N=5)	99% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Question 87, Table B. In the area my CIL serves, there are colleges and universities that offer good support to persons with disabilities, including youth with disabilities: response by region (N=132)

	% of CILs saying strongly disagree/ disagree	% of CILs saying neither agree nor disagree	% of CILs saying strongly agree/agree	
CILs in urban areas	9% (N=2)	24% (N=5)	67% (N=14)	100% (N=21)
CILs in suburban areas	17% (N=4)	13% (N=3)	69% (N=16)	99% (N=23)
CILs in rural areas	31% (N=17)	27% (N=15)	42% (N=23)	99% (N=55)
CILs in mixed urban/rural* areas	15% (N=5)	33% (N=11)	52% (N=17)	99% (N=33)

Note: *Urban/rural mix written in by respondents as other for Question 96.

SECTION 5: RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Question 88, Table A. What is your job title?

a) Executive director	81% (N=107)
b) Program manager	11% (N=15)
c) IL specialist	4% (N=5)
d) Other administrator	4% (N=5)
	100% (N=132)

Question 89, Table A. Some CIL staff work at more than one CIL or CIL location as part of their regular work. Do you work for more than one CIL?

a) Yes, I work at one CIL that has multiple regional sites. I also work at those regional sites	25% (N=34)
b) Yes, I work at two or more distinct CIL organizations. Each one is its own non-profit corporation	1% (N=1)
c) No, I work at one CIL only.	74% (N=99)
d) Other. Please provide response here.	0% (N=0)
	100% (N=134)

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Question 90, Table A. How long have you worked at this CIL?	
a) Less than 1 year	5% (N=7)
b) 1-5 years	17% (N=22)
c) 6-10 years	21% (N=28)
d) 11 or more years	57% (N=76)
	100% (N=133)

Question 91, Table A. How long have your worked in the IL and/or disability services field?	
a) Less than 1 year	0% (N=0)
b) 1-5 years	6% (N=8)
c) 6-10 years	11% (N=14)
d) 11 or more years	83% (N=110)
	100% (N=132)

Question 92, Table A. What is your gender?	
a) Female	62% (N=82)
b) Male	34% (N=45)
c) Transgender	1% (N=1)
d) I would prefer not to disclose this	4% (N=5)
e) Other (please specify)	0% (N=0)
	100% (N=133)

Question 93, Table A. Do you identify as a person with a disability?	
a) Yes	84% (N=111)
b) No	10% (N=13)
c) I would prefer not to disclose this	6% (N=8)
	100% (N=132)

Question 94, Table A. What is your highest level of education?	
a) High school diploma/GED	8% (N=10)
b) Associate's degree	11% (N=14)
c) Bachelor's degree	40% (N=53)
d) Graduate degree	42% (N=56)
e) Other. Please indicate other level of education here:	0% (N=0)
	100% (N=133)

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Question 95, Table A. How would you rate your level of knowledge about contracting with other organizations (like managed care organizations or other community-based organizations) to provide services to persons with disabilities transitioning from institutions, persons who are at risk of entering institutions, and youth with disabilities who are transitioning to post-secondary life?

a) I have a lot of knowledge about how to do this	40% (N=53)
b) I have some knowledge about how to do this	45% (N=59)
c) I have a little bit of knowledge about how to do this	13% (N=17)
d) I have no knowledge about how to do this	2% (N=3)
	100% (N=132)

Question 96, Table A. In what type of area would you describe your CIL as being located?

a) Urban area	16% (N=21)
b) Suburban area	17% (N=23)
c) Rural area	42% (N=56)
d) <i>Urban-suburban-rural mix*</i>	25% (N=33)
	100% (N=133)

Note: *Written in by respondent

Question 97, Table A. How many paid staff members does your CIL have?

a) Less than 5	8% (N=11)
b) 6-10	29% (N=39)
c) 11-20	38% (N=50)
d) 21-40	17% (N=22)
e) 41 or more	8% (N=11)
	100% (N=133)

Question 98, Table A. How many volunteer staff members does your CIL have?

a) Less than 5	61% (N=80)
b) 6-10	20% (N=26)
c) 11-20	15% (N=19)
d) 21-40	1% (N=1)
e) 41 or more	4% (N=5)
	100% (N=131)

DETAILED SUMMARY FINDINGS: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSITIONS

Question 99, Table A. Is your CIL part of a formal network or consortium of community-based organizations that work collaboratively to provide services to people with disabilities?

a) Yes	68% (N=90)
b) No	30% (N=39)
c) I don't know	2% (N=3)
	100% (N=132)

Question 100, Table A. Over the past 3 years, have you seen your CIL's annual budget increase, decrease, or stay about the same?

a) Increase	15% (N=20)
b) Decrease	56% (N=75)
c) Stay about the same	25% (N=34)
d) I don't know	3% (N=4)
e) I would prefer not to disclose this	1% (N=1)
	100% (N=134)