



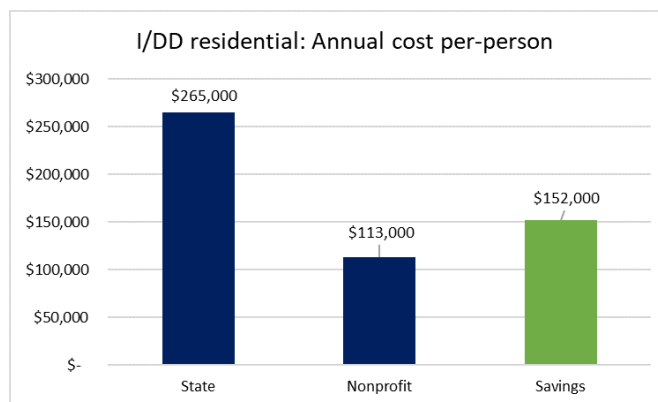
NONPROFIT COMMUNITY SERVICES SAVE THE STATE MONEY

Community nonprofits are partners with the State to serve people in need; they provide exceptional services that improve the quality of life for more than a half million people receiving care at a lower cost than services delivered by the State. As the need for essential community services continues to grow, the State should expand the use of community services to more effectively use limited dollars for services to those in need. Further, a significant number of state employees are expected to retire by 2022, presenting the state with a rare opportunity to make real, structural change.

Community nonprofits provide services more efficiently while maintaining quality, achieving significant savings for the State. Structural changes will make these services more affordable in the short- and long-term and will allow the State to better serve those already receiving services and expand the availability of services to all who need them.

INTELLECTUAL/DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY SERVICES

The average annual cost to serve an individual with intellectual/developmental disabilities living in a state-operated group home was \$265,000, according to the General Assembly's Program Review & Investigations (PRI) Committee. The cost for a community nonprofit to provide the same service was \$113,000. That means the State would have saved \$152,000 per person per year by providing group home services in the community compared to state provision of the same services.



AS THE NEED FOR ESSENTIAL COMMUNITY SERVICES CONTINUES TO GROW, THE STATE SHOULD EXPAND THE USE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

RECOMMENDATION

Convert state-operated behavioral health and intellectual/developmental disability services into the community system, and re-invest savings achieved into serving more people in need. A significant number of state employees are expected to retire by 2022, presenting the state with a rare opportunity to make real, structural change.

CONTACT US:

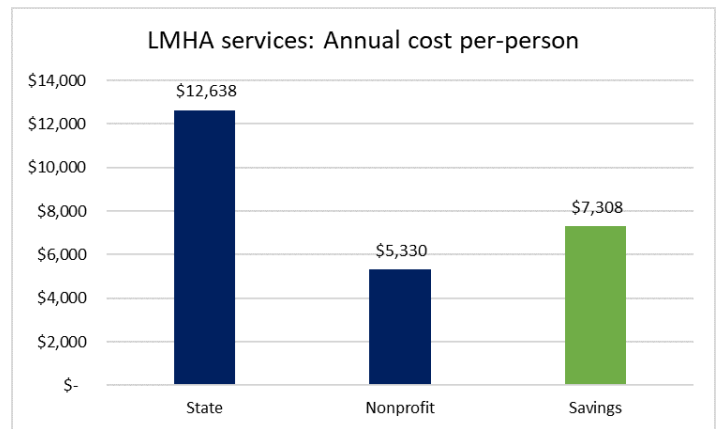
- Gian-Carl Casa, gcasa@ctnonprofitalliance.org
- Jeff Shaw, jshaw@ctnonprofitalliance.org
- Ben Shaiken, bshaiken@ctnonprofitalliance.org
- Brunilda Ferraj, bferraj@ctnonprofitalliance.org
- Julia Wilcox, jwilcox@ctnonprofitalliance.org

Community providers deliver high quality care. The same PRI study looked at the experience of 17 group homes that had been converted from state to nonprofit operation and found that quality does not deteriorate in private, nonprofit settings and, in many cases, improves. Community-based homes received nearly 40% fewer deficiencies when inspected compared to when the same homes were run by state government, and only 13% of the nonprofit homes were cited for “plan of correction” deficiencies, while 38% of state-run homes were cited. The report goes on to conclude that, “in all categories there were fewer deficiencies after the conversion to private (nonprofit) homes.”

LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHA) provide therapeutic and crisis intervention services to Connecticut’s most seriously mentally ill. Of the thirteen LMHAs, seven are run by community nonprofits and six are state-operated.

The per-patient cost of state-operated LMHAs is more than double the cost of nonprofit LMHAs. The average cost-per-client for state-operated LMHAs in FY16 was \$12,638 per year, compared to \$5,330 for nonprofit LMHAs.



The state can save more than \$7,000 per client per year if it converted LMHAs to nonprofit operation. With almost 14,000 clients served by state-operated LMHAs in FY16, converting services to providers can result in savings that can be used to serve more people in need of behavioral health services, especially important in the midst of an opioid crisis.

FOSTER CARE SERVICE DELIVERY

Foster care services are provided by both the State and community providers, making the delivery of services costly and inefficient. Nonprofits can provide high quality services for all the children currently in the foster care system. The State’s roles as both provider and regulator of foster care services has created an environment in which nonprofits must compete with the State to recruit and retain foster families. These parallel systems maintain two separate silos of information for children in the foster care system. Shifting the delivery of foster care services into the community and creating a single system for all children would create the opportunity to better address children’s needs.