

# Money Follows the Person: Updated State Transitions as of December 31, 2020

Victoria Peebles and Johanna Dolle

July 20, 2022<sup>1</sup>

## Overview

The Money Follows the Person (MFP) demonstration, established by Congress through Section 6071 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, enables state Medicaid programs to help Medicaid beneficiaries who live in institutions transition into the community, and gives people with disabilities and older adults more choice in deciding where to live and to receive long-term services and supports (LTSS).<sup>2</sup> MFP was designed with four goals:

- Increase the use of home and community-based services (HCBS) and reduce the use of institutionally based services
- Eliminate barriers in state law, state Medicaid plans, and state budgets that restrict the use of Medicaid funds so Medicaid-eligible people can receive support for appropriate and necessary LTSS in the settings of their choice
- Strengthen the ability of Medicaid programs to provide HCBS to people who choose to transition out of institutions
- Establish procedures to provide quality assurance and improve HCBS

To be eligible, participants must be Medicaid beneficiaries residing in an inpatient facility (such as a hospital, nursing facility, or intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities) for 60 consecutive days<sup>3</sup> or more.<sup>4</sup> Participants must move to a qualified residence in the community, which includes homes either owned or leased by the participant or a family member, apartments, and small group homes. After transitioning to a qualified residence in the community, participants are eligible for MFP services for 365 days.

MFP grantee states are primarily transitioning four targeted populations: (1) older adults, (2) people with physical disabilities, (3) people with intellectual or developmental disabilities, and (4) people with severe mental illness.<sup>5</sup> A small percentage of MFP participants have other types of conditions, such as traumatic brain injury and HIV/AIDS. From the time transitions began in 2008 to the end of 2020, states had transitioned 107,128 people to community living through MFP.

---

<sup>1</sup> Suggested reference: Peebles, Victoria, and Johanna Dolle. "Money Follows the Person: Updated State Transitions as of December 31, 2020." Chicago, IL: Mathematica, July 20, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> More information on the MFP program is available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/long-term-services-supports/money-follows-person/index.html>.

<sup>3</sup> The Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA) reduced the time period from 90 to 60 days. The CAA also removed the provision that excluded short term rehabilitation days in counting toward the 60 day time period. These provisions were effective as of January 26, 2021. More information is available at <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/133/text>.

<sup>4</sup> An inpatient facility can also include an institution for mental diseases, but only to the extent that there is Medicaid coverage for the services provided by the institution.

<sup>5</sup> People with severe mental illness can include people with mental health or substance use disorders.

This report relies on self-reported data provided through MFP grantee states' semiannual reports from 2017 through 2020. These progress reports are designed to capture information on states' progress toward their annual goals to transition eligible people to the community and increase state Medicaid support for community-based LTSS. The reports also capture information on states' progress and challenges encountered in all dimensions of the program. MFP programs differ in program design, infrastructure, service capacity, and experience implementing transition programs for older adults and people with disabilities.

### Methods

We used MFP grantees' semiannual progress reports to identify transitions in each state, by target population, for each calendar year from 2017 to 2020. We used the second period 2020 report (which covers progress from July to December 2020) to present cumulative transitions since the start of the program. If a state was missing Period 2 2020 reports, we used information from the latest reporting period available to summarize cumulative transitions. For Tables 2 to 5, which focus on transitions in each calendar year, we only listed states that participated in the MFP demonstration at any point in that year. Appendix Table 1 shows the states that have closed their MFP program as of December 2021.

### MFP Transitions

#### Transitions from 2017 to 2020

Across states, the total number of MFP transitions declined each year from 2017 to 2019 and increased in 2020 relative to 2019 (Table 1). In calendar year 2017, grantee states transitioned a total of 10,396 Medicaid beneficiaries from long-term institutional care to home and community-based LTSS.<sup>6</sup> Transition numbers declined by 26 percent from calendar year 2017 to calendar year 2018, from 10,396 transitions reported in 2017 to 7,671 in 2018. From calendar year 2018 to 2019, transition numbers declined by 46 percent, from 7,671 transitions reported in 2018 to 4,173 in 2019. This decline in transitions over time might be attributable to a number of factors, including programs slowing down or ceasing operations over time. However, from calendar year 2019 to calendar year 2020, transitions increased by 9 percent, from 4,173 to 4,549.

Between calendar years 2017 and 2020, seven states (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, and New Jersey) reported declining transitions every year. During this same time period, four states (Minnesota, Montana, New York, and North Dakota) increased their number of transitions, but these states did not consistently increase each year over this period.

During this time period, the MFP demonstration faced uncertainties with long-term funding. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 first established the MFP demonstration through September 30, 2011, and the Affordable Care Act extended funding through September 30, 2016. From October 1, 2016 to January 2019, there was a lapse in annual appropriations, but states were authorized to use any unspent Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 funds through FY 2020. In 2019 and 2020, the MFP demonstration received a series of

---

<sup>6</sup> In addition to MFP, states can also operate other transition programs. The data in this report (based on states' MFP semiannual reports) might be an undercount of all transitions in the state and do not include transitions funded through other Medicaid and non-Medicaid sources.

## Money Follows the Person: State Transitions as of December 31, 2020

short-term continuations in funding, until the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, which extended funding through September 30, 2023.<sup>7</sup>

**Table 1. Calendar year 2017–2020 total transitions**

State	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,396</b> (n = 44)	<b>7,671</b> (n = 43)	<b>4,173</b> (n = 42)	<b>4,549</b> (n = 34)
Alabama	119	115	55	51
Arkansas	120	106	30	24
California	421	485	153	202
Colorado	83	132	104	17
Connecticut	616	538	502	584
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	45	0	0	NR
District of Columbia	39	32	0	**
Georgia	237	230	216	196
Hawaii	68	75	81	0
Idaho	76	76	95	63
Illinois <sup>b</sup>	348	0	0	NR
Indiana	201	274	**	137
Iowa	76	99	>10	69
Kansas <sup>c</sup>	137	0	0	NR
Kentucky	**	43	**	**
Louisiana	446	411	271	203
Maine	25	16	**	0
Maryland	266	277	187	146
Massachusetts <sup>d</sup>	50	NR	NR	NR
Michigan <sup>e</sup>	222	0	NR	NR
Minnesota	146	142	106	156
Mississippi <sup>f</sup>	89	11	65	NR
Missouri	194	208	91	126
Montana	**	28	**	16
Nebraska <sup>g</sup>	72	53	13	NR
Nevada	60	49	32	**
New Hampshire <sup>h</sup>	0	0	0	NR
New Jersey	352	335	291	284
New York	425	489	453	452
North Carolina	155	113	148	152
North Dakota	37	53	35	39
Ohio	1,915	1,475	222	642
Oklahoma	30	31	**	>10
Oregon <sup>i</sup>	NR	NR	NR	NR

<sup>7</sup> All funding must be awarded to recipients by September 30, 2023. MFP funding is available to recipients for the fiscal year in which it is awarded plus four additional fiscal years.

## Money Follows the Person: State Transitions as of December 31, 2020

State	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pennsylvania	281	173	355	42
Rhode Island	45	57	47	42
South Carolina	30	45	13	**
South Dakota	45	34	>20	24
Tennessee	335	347	0	NR
Texas	1,149	0	146	263
Vermont	87	0	54	29
Virginia <sup>l</sup>	202	64	0	NR
Washington	769	795	232	397
West Virginia	92	68	25	55
Wisconsin	248	192	80	98

Source: MFP Grantee Semiannual reports, 2017–2020, and updated information provided by CMS on which states have or plan to close out programs (as of December 2021).

Note: Data are self-reported by MFP state grantees and have not been validated by CMS. Data are current as of December 31, 2020, and include all 45 states that ever operated an MFP-funded transition program. The sample size n reported in the first row indicates the total number of states that reported each calendar year. Certain cells have been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed based on small cell sizes. Data has also been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed in cases where it would have been possible to derive the small cell values.

“\*\*\*” signifies the cell has been suppressed.

<sup>a</sup> As of September 8, 2021, Delaware is no longer operating an MFP-funded transition program.

<sup>b</sup> As of February 8, 2021, Illinois is no longer operating an MFP-funded transition program. The state stopped accepting new referrals as of July 2017.

<sup>c</sup> As of August 17, 2020, Kansas is no longer operating an MFP-funded program.

<sup>d</sup> Massachusetts ended MFP-funded transitions in mid-2017 and then followed demonstration participants for 365 days post-transition. The state exhausted MFP funding on December 31, 2017, and then reactivated its program in March 2022.

<sup>e</sup> As of February 26, 2020, Michigan is no longer operating an MFP-funded program.

<sup>f</sup> As of May 3, 2021, Mississippi is no longer operating an MFP-funded program.

<sup>g</sup> As of December 28, 2020, Nebraska is no longer operating an MFP-funded program.

<sup>h</sup> As of February 19, 2021, New Hampshire is no longer operating an MFP-funded program.

<sup>i</sup> Oregon suspended MFP program operations in 2010 and, as of September 21, 2016, is no longer operating an MFP-funded program.

<sup>j</sup> As of February 8, 2021, Virginia is no longer operating an MFP-funded program.

CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; MFP = Money Follows the Person; NR = not reported.

### **Transitions in 2017**

In calendar year 2017, 44 grantee states that submitted reports had transitioned a total of 10,396 Medicaid beneficiaries from long-term institutional care to home and community-based LTSS (Table 2).<sup>8</sup>

In 2017, two target populations—adults with physical disabilities and older adults—represented more than three-quarters of all transitions (38 percent and 36 percent, respectively). These were followed by people with intellectual or developmental disabilities (14 percent), people with mental illness (10 percent), and people categorized as other (2 percent).<sup>9</sup>

In addition, of the 44 states reporting in Period 1 and Period 2 in 2017, the majority of MFP transitions were concentrated in a small subset of the states. In all, 15 states accounted for 77 percent of transitions that occurred in 2017, and the top five states accounted for just under half (47 percent) of all transitions that year. These top five state were Ohio, Texas, Washington, Connecticut, and Louisiana.

---

<sup>8</sup> New Hampshire submitted reports but did not report any transitions in 2017.

<sup>9</sup> The “other” category includes populations such as people with HIV/AIDS, traumatic brain injuries, and multiple chronic conditions who are residing in qualified inpatient facilities.

**Table 2. Calendar year 2017 transitions by target population**

State	Total	Older adults	PD	ID/DD	MI	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,396</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>242</b>
Alabama	119	>57	51	<11	0	0
Arkansas	120	27	51	42	0	0
California	421	180	164	58	19	0
Colorado	83	<11	32	<11	<11	32
Connecticut	616	271	283	29	33	0
Delaware	45	<11	>32	<11	<11	0
District of Columbia	39	>14	14	<11	0	0
Georgia	237	61	151	11	14	0
Hawaii	68	>31	26	<11	0	0
Idaho	76	21	>27	17	<11	0
Illinois	348	73	105	<11	>159	0
Indiana	201	135	66	0	0	0
Iowa	76	0	0	60	0	16
Kansas	137	45	>65	16	0	<11
Kentucky	**	17	**	0	<11	<11
Louisiana	446	219	182	45	0	0
Maine	25	>13	<11	0	0	<11
Maryland	266	101	134	20	0	11
Massachusetts	50	12	>26	<11	<11	0
Michigan	222	136	86	0	0	0
Minnesota	146	29	19	21	<11	>66
Mississippi	89	33	>30	15	<11	0
Missouri	194	64	>102	17	0	<11
Montana	**	<11	<11	0	<11	0
Nebraska	72	33	>27	<11	0	<11
Nevada	60	21	>28	<11	0	0
New Hampshire <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	352	144	150	58	0	0
New York	425	131	143	72	0	79
North Carolina	155	36	44	75	0	0
North Dakota	37	<11	**	<11	0	<11
Ohio	1,915	234	529	421	731	0
Oklahoma	30	<11	**	0	0	<11
Pennsylvania	281	112	116	36	0	17
Rhode Island	45	23	22	0	0	0
South Carolina	30	13	17	0	0	0
South Dakota	45	<11	>20	14	0	0
Tennessee	335	>167	157	<11	0	0

State	Total	Older adults	PD	ID/DD	MI	Other
Texas	1,149	524	431	194	0	0
Vermont	87	65	22	0	0	0
Virginia	202	32	39	131	0	0
Washington	769	386	288	75	20	0
West Virginia	92	43	49	0	0	0
Wisconsin	248	110	>127	<11	0	0

Source: MFP Grantee 2017 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

Note: Data are self-reported by MFP state grantees and have not been validated by CMS. Data are current as of December 31, 2020. States that did not participate in the MFP demonstration at any point in 2017 are not listed in the table. Certain cells have been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed based on small cell sizes. Data has also been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed in cases where it would have been possible to derive the small cell values.

“\*\*\*” signifies the cell has been suppressed.

<sup>a</sup> New Hampshire did not report any transitions in the 2017 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; MFP = Money Follows the Person; ID/DD = intellectual or developmental disabilities; MI = mental illness; PD = physical disabilities; NR = not reported.

### Transitions in 2018

In calendar year 2018, 43 grantee states that submitted reports had transitioned a total of 7,671 Medicaid beneficiaries from long-term institutional care to home and community-based LTSS (Table 3).<sup>10</sup> Transition numbers declined by 26 percent from calendar year 2017 to calendar year 2018, from 10,396 transitions reported in 2017 to 7,671 in 2018.

In 2018, two target populations—adults with physical disabilities and older adults—represented more than three-quarters of all transitions (each comprising 36 percent of the total). These were followed by people with intellectual or developmental disabilities (13 percent), people with mental illness (10 percent), and people categorized as other (5 percent).

In addition, of the 43 states reporting in Period 1 and Period 2 in 2018, 15 states accounted for 83 percent of all transitions that occurred in 2018, and the top five states accounted for approximately half (49 percent) of all transitions that year. These top five states were Ohio, Washington, Connecticut, New York, and California. In 2017, the top five states accounted for 47 percent of all transitions that year (Ohio, Texas, Washington, Connecticut, and Louisiana).

<sup>10</sup> Seven states (Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, Texas, and Vermont) submitted reports but did not report any transitions in 2018.

**Table 3. Calendar year 2018 transitions by target population**

State	Total	Older adults	PD	ID/DD	MI	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,671</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>362</b>
Alabama	115	64	51	0	0	0
Arkansas	106	30	45	31	0	0
California	485	163	198	104	20	0
Colorado	132	<11	54	0	12	>55
Connecticut	538	211	192	30	105	0
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	32	19	13	0	0	0
Georgia	230	101	>99	19	<11	0
Hawaii	75	44	31	0	0	0
Idaho	76	**	35	<11	<11	0
Illinois <sup>b</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	274	197	77	0	0	0
Iowa	99	0	0	71	0	28
Kansas <sup>c</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	43	>17	15	0	0	<11
Louisiana	411	210	142	59	0	0
Maine	16	<11	<11	0	0	<11
Maryland	277	124	128	13	0	12
Michigan <sup>d</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	142	17	<11	<11	<11	106
Mississippi	11	<11	<11	0	0	0
Missouri	208	87	102	19	0	0
Montana	28	<11	**	0	<11	0
Nebraska	53	>16	25	<11	0	<11
Nevada	49	17	>21	<11	0	0
New Hampshire <sup>e</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	335	129	141	65	0	0
New York	489	184	183	30	0	92
North Carolina	113	37	44	32	0	0
North Dakota	53	13	>14	15	0	<11
Ohio	1,475	177	359	348	591	0
Oklahoma	31	11	20	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	173	57	43	21	0	52
Rhode Island	57	29	28	0	0	0
South Carolina	45	25	20	0	0	0
South Dakota	34	<11	**	<11	0	0
Tennessee	347	160	>176	<11	0	0
Texas <sup>f</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont <sup>g</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0



## Money Follows the Person: State Transitions as of December 31, 2020

State	Total	Older adults	PD	ID/DD	MI	Other
Virginia	64	13	22	29	0	0
Washington	795	>378	304	102	<11	0
West Virginia	68	30	38	0	0	0
Wisconsin	192	94	98	0	0	0

Source: MFP Grantee 2018 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

Note: Data are self-reported by MFP state grantees and have not been validated by CMS. Data are current as of December 31, 2020. States that did not participate in the MFP demonstration at any point in 2018 are not listed in the table. Certain cells have been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed based on small cell sizes. Data has also been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed in cases where it would have been possible to derive the small cell values.

“\*\*\*” signifies the cell has been suppressed.

<sup>a</sup> Delaware did not report any transitions in the 2018 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>b</sup> Illinois did not report any transitions in the 2018 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>c</sup> Kansas did not report any transitions in the 2018 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>d</sup> Michigan did not report any transitions in the 2018 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>e</sup> New Hampshire did not report any transitions in the 2018 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>f</sup> Texas did not report any transitions in the 2018 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>g</sup> Vermont did not report any transitions in the 2018 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; MFP = Money Follows the Person; ID/DD = intellectual or developmental disabilities; MI = mental illness; PD = physical disabilities; NR = not reported.

### Transitions in 2019

In calendar year 2019, 42 grantee states that submitted reports had transitioned a total of 4,173 Medicaid beneficiaries from long-term institutional care to home and community-based LTSS (Table 4).<sup>11</sup> In addition, Michigan did not submit a 2019 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report. Transition numbers declined by 46 percent from calendar year 2018 to calendar year 2019, from 7,671 transitions reported in 2018 to 4,173 in 2019.

In 2019, two target populations—adults with physical disabilities and older adults—represented more than three-quarters of all transitions (38 percent and 39 percent, respectively). These were followed by people with intellectual or developmental disabilities (12 percent), people categorized as other (8 percent), and people with mental illness (4 percent).

In addition, of the 42 states reporting in Period 1 and Period 2 in 2019, 15 states accounted for 86 percent of all transitions that occurred in 2019, and the top five states accounted for just under half (45 percent) of all transitions that year. These top five states were Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Louisiana. In 2018, the top five states accounted for 49 percent of all transitions that year (Ohio, Washington, Connecticut, New York, and California).

<sup>11</sup> Six states (Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and Virginia) and the District of Columbia submitted reports but did not report any transitions in 2019.

**Table 4. Calendar year 2019 transitions by target population**

State	Total	Older adults	PD	ID/DD	MI	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>333</b>
Alabama	55	34	21	0	0	0
Arkansas	30	<11	<11	**	0	0
California	153	75	78	0	0	0
Colorado	104	11	54	<11	<11	>27
Connecticut	502	212	190	23	77	0
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia <sup>b</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	216	86	>106	<11	13	0
Hawaii	81	50	31	0	0	0
Idaho	95	32	>32	20	<11	0
Illinois <sup>c</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	**	<11	<11	0	0	0
Iowa	>10	0	0	<11	0	<11
Kansas <sup>d</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	**	<11	<11	0	0	<11
Louisiana	271	118	122	31	0	0
Maine	**	<11	<11	0	0	<11
Maryland	187	>67	107	<11	<11	<11
Michigan <sup>e</sup>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Minnesota	106	<11	12	16	0	>67
Mississippi	65	31	>22	<11	<11	0
Missouri	91	42	49	0	0	0
Montana	**	<11	<11	0	<11	0
Nebraska	13	<11	<11	<11	0	0
Nevada	32	13	19	0	0	0
New Hampshire <sup>f</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	291	78	138	75	0	0
New York	453	159	182	32	0	80
North Carolina	148	35	43	70	0	0
North Dakota	35	<11	20	<11	0	<11
Ohio	222	122	35	0	65	0
Oklahoma	**	<11	<11	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	355	>144	63	<11	0	137
Rhode Island	47	28	19	0	0	0
South Carolina	13	**	<11	0	0	0
South Dakota	>20	<11	<11	<11	0	0
Tennessee <sup>g</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	146	40	32	74	0	0
Vermont	54	43	11	0	0	0

## Money Follows the Person: State Transitions as of December 31, 2020

State	Total	Older adults	PD	ID/DD	MI	Other
Virginia <sup>h</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	232	84	58	>79	<11	0
West Virginia	25	<11	>14	0	0	0
Wisconsin	80	38	>31	<11	0	0

Source: MFP Grantee 2019 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

Note: Data are self-reported by MFP state grantees and have not been validated by CMS. Data are current as of December 31, 2020. States that did not participate in the MFP demonstration at any point in 2019 are not listed in the table. Certain cells have been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed based on small cell sizes. Data has also been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed in cases where it would have been possible to derive the small cell values.

“\*\*\*” signifies the cell has been suppressed.

<sup>a</sup> Delaware did not report any transitions in the 2019 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>b</sup> The District of Columbia did not report any transitions in the 2019 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>c</sup> Illinois did not report any transitions in the 2019 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>d</sup> Kansas did not report any transitions in 2019 Semiannual Period 1 and 2 reports.

<sup>e</sup> Michigan did not submit a 2019 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report.

<sup>f</sup> New Hampshire did not report any transitions in the 2019 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>g</sup> Tennessee did not report any transitions in the 2019 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

<sup>h</sup> Virginia did not report any transitions in the 2019 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; MFP = Money Follows the Person; ID/DD = intellectual or developmental disabilities; MI = mental illness; PD = physical disabilities; NR = not reported.

### Transitions in 2020

In calendar year 2020, 34 grantee states that submitted reports had transitioned a total of 4,549 Medicaid beneficiaries from long-term institutional care to home and community-based LTSS (Table 5).<sup>12</sup>

Transition numbers increased by 9 percent from calendar year 2019 to calendar year 2020, from 4,173 in 2019 to 4,549 in 2020.

In 2020, two target populations—older adults and adults with physical disabilities—represented 80 percent of all transitions (45 percent and 35 percent, respectively). These were followed by people with intellectual or developmental disabilities (10 percent), people categorized as other (5 percent), and people with mental illness (5 percent).

In addition, of the 34 states reporting in Period 1 and Period 2 2020, 15 states accounted for 89 percent of all transitions that occurred in 2020, and the top five states accounted for just over half (52 percent) of all transitions that year. These top five states were Ohio, Connecticut, New York, Washington, and New Jersey. In 2019, the top five states accounted for 45 percent of all transitions that year (Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Louisiana).

<sup>12</sup> Nine states (Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Virginia) did not submit Period 1 or Period 2 reports and went on to close out their programs in 2020 or 2021.

**Table 5. Calendar year 2020 transitions by target population**

State	Total	Older adults	PD	ID/DD	MI	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,549</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>241</b>
Alabama	51	23	28	0	0	0
Arkansas	24	<11	<11	>12	0	0
California	202	108	94	0	0	0
Colorado	17	<11	<11	0	<11	<11
Connecticut	584	238	227	20	99	0
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
District of Columbia	**	<11	<11	0	0	0
Georgia	196	>93	92	<11	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	63	>18	18	16	<11	0
Illinois <sup>b</sup>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Indiana	137	119	18	0	0	0
Iowa	69	0	0	54	0	15
Kansas <sup>c</sup>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kentucky	**	<11	<11	0	0	0
Louisiana	203	99	89	15	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	146	58	>77	0	0	<11
Michigan <sup>d</sup>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Minnesota	156	26	18	<11	0	>101
Mississippi <sup>e</sup>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Missouri	126	66	60	0	0	0
Montana	16	<11	<11	0	<11	0
Nebraska <sup>f</sup>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nevada	**	<11	<11	0	0	0
New Hampshire <sup>g</sup>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New Jersey	284	117	132	35	0	0
New York	452	160	180	44	0	68
North Carolina	152	34	41	77	0	0
North Dakota	39	<11	<11	20	0	<11
Ohio	642	386	129	0	127	0
Oklahoma	>10	<11	<11	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	42	0	<11	0	0	>31
Rhode Island	42	30	12	0	0	0
South Carolina	**	<11	<11	0	0	0
South Dakota	24	<11	13	<11	0	0
Texas	263	124	70	69	0	0
Vermont	29	>18	<11	0	0	0
Virginia <sup>h</sup>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

State	Total	Older adults	PD	ID/DD	MI	Other
Washington	397	193	124	80	0	0
West Virginia	55	24	31	0	0	0
Wisconsin	98	43	>44	<11	0	0

Source: MFP Grantee 2020 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports.

Note: Data are self-reported by MFP state grantees and have not been validated by CMS. Data are current as of December 31, 2020. States that did not participate in the MFP demonstration at any point in 2020 are not listed in the table. Certain cells have been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed based on small cell sizes. Data has also been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed in cases where it would have been possible to derive the small cell values.

“\*\*\*” signifies the cell has been suppressed.

<sup>a</sup> Delaware did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report.

<sup>b</sup> Illinois did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report.

<sup>c</sup> Kansas did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report. As of August 2020, Kansas is no longer operating an MFP-funded program.

<sup>d</sup> Michigan did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report. As of February 2020, Michigan is no longer operating an MFP-funded transition program.

<sup>e</sup> Mississippi did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 2 report. In its 2020 Period 1 report, Mississippi noted “MFP transitions were ended 12/31/2019.”

<sup>f</sup> Nebraska did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report. As of December 2020, Nebraska is no longer operating an MFP-funded transition program.

<sup>g</sup> New Hampshire did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report.

<sup>h</sup> Virginia did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report.

CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; MFP = Money Follows the Person; ID/DD = intellectual or developmental disabilities; MI = mental illness; PD = physical disabilities; NR = not reported.

### Cumulative Transitions over Time

From the time transitions began in 2008 to the end of 2020, states had transitioned 107,128 people to community living through MFP (Table 6). Between the end of 2019 and 2020, cumulative transitions increased by 5.5 percent, from 101,540 to 107,128.

The number of cumulative transitions greatly varies across states. Variation in program size reflects differences in program start dates and design, a state’s history with transition programs, program infrastructure and capacity, the availability of affordable and accessible housing, and the size of the eligible population, among other factors. The number of cumulative transitions ranged from a low of 143 reported by Maine and 160 reported by South Carolina to the two highest total transitions of 14,408 reported by Ohio and 13,324 reported by Texas. Similar to transitions in each of the recent calendar years from 2017 to 2020, most MFP transitions are concentrated in a subset of the 45 grantees states. As of December 2020, 15 states represented about 78 percent of cumulative transitions—and the top five states (Connecticut, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington) accounted for slightly less than half (45 percent) of all cumulative transitions.

Similar to each of the recent calendar years from 2017 to 2020, two target populations—adults with physical disabilities and older adults—represented three-quarters of all cumulative transitions.

**Table 6. Cumulative transitions from 2008 to 2020 by target population and total (as of December 31, 2020)**

State	Total	Older adults	PD	ID/DD	MI	Other
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,128</b>	<b>38,775</b>	<b>41,098</b>	<b>16,738</b>	<b>7,924</b>	<b>2,593</b>
Alabama	376	272	104	0	0	0
Arkansas <sup>a</sup>	923	169	279	>464	<11	0
California	4,622	1,529	1,834	1,083	90	86
Colorado	702	57	279	52	76	238
Connecticut	6,338	2,813	2,557	333	635	0
Delaware <sup>b</sup>	328	116	>172	29	<11	0
District of Columbia	329	141	84	104	0	0
Georgia	4,524	1,038	2,576	654	256	0
Hawaii	733	422	296	15	0	0
Idaho	741	288	259	158	36	0
Illinois <sup>c</sup>	3,177	795	982	324	1,076	0
Indiana	2,130	1,204	622	111	193	0
Iowa	830	0	0	713	0	117
Kansas <sup>d</sup>	1,728	422	975	274	0	57
Kentucky	768	226	>240	203	<11	88
Louisiana	3,316	1,474	1,315	527	0	0
Maine	143	56	61	0	0	26
Maryland	3,528	1,649	1,444	332	0	103
Massachusetts <sup>e</sup>	2,151	1,002	965	54	130	0
Michigan <sup>f</sup>	3,256	1,470	1,786	0	0	0
Minnesota	778	104	108	58	49	459
Mississippi <sup>g</sup>	616	147	221	>237	<11	0
Missouri	2,107	631	1,029	407	0	40
Montana	184	64	71	21	28	0
Nebraska <sup>h</sup>	677	316	269	70	0	22
Nevada	432	151	252	29	0	0
New Hampshire <sup>i</sup>	308	>117	121	15	<11	44
New Jersey	3,229	1,116	1,119	994	0	0
New York	4,433	1,342	1,415	670	0	1,006
North Carolina	1,342	366	414	562	0	0
North Dakota	533	126	210	174	0	23
Ohio	14,408	2,664	4,513	2,037	5,194	0
Oklahoma	823	>162	337	313	0	<11
Oregon <sup>j</sup>	306	105	>140	50	0	<11
Pennsylvania	3,667	1,975	1,057	361	0	274
Rhode Island	468	286	182	0	0	0
South Carolina	160	89	71	0	0	0
South Dakota	200	36	93	71	0	0

## Money Follows the Person: State Transitions as of December 31, 2020

State	Total	Older adults	PD	ID/DD	MI	Other
Tennessee <sup>k</sup>	5,118	2,560	2,312	246	0	0
Texas	13,324	5,161	5,010	3,153	0	0
Vermont	456	327	129	0	0	0
Virginia <sup>l</sup>	1,433	258	289	886	0	0
Washington	8,902	4,441	3,617	709	135	0
West Virginia	454	197	257	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2,127	875	>1,014	227	<11	0

Source: MFP Grantee Semiannual reports, 2018 - 2020.

Note: Data are self-reported by MFP state grantees and have not been validated by CMS. Data are current as of December 31, 2020, and include all 45 states that ever operated an MFP-funded transition program. Certain cells have been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed based on small cell sizes. Data has also been replaced with ranges of plausible values or suppressed in cases where it would have been possible to derive the small cell values.

“\*\*\*” signifies the cell has been suppressed.

<sup>a</sup> Arkansas reports, “Totals have been inaccurate for several report periods.” In the state’s 2020 Period 1 report, Arkansas reported 899 cumulative transitions. In 2020 Period 2, the state reported transitioning 16 participants that period, with a cumulative total of 923.

<sup>b</sup> Delaware did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report. The cumulative totals are based on the 2019 Period 2 report.

<sup>c</sup> Illinois did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report. The cumulative totals are based on the 2019 Period 2 report.

<sup>d</sup> Kansas did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report. The cumulative totals are based on the 2019 Period 2 Semiannual report.

<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts did not submit Semiannual reports in Period 2 of 2018 and both Period 1 and Period 2 of 2019 and 2020. Cumulative totals are based on the 2018 Semiannual Period 1 report.

<sup>f</sup> Michigan did not submit Semiannual reports in 2019 and 2020. Cumulative totals are based on the 2018 Period 2 Semiannual report.

<sup>g</sup> Mississippi did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 2 report. The cumulative totals are based on the 2020 Period 1 report.

<sup>h</sup> Nebraska did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 2 report. The cumulative totals are based on the 2020 Period 1 report.

<sup>i</sup> New Hampshire did not submit Semiannual reports in 2019 and 2020. The cumulative totals are based on the 2018 Semiannual Period 2 report.

<sup>j</sup> Oregon suspended program operations in 2010 and later rescinded its grant award. Cumulative totals are based on data reported from “Money Follows the Person Demonstration: Overview of State Grantee Progress, January to December 2016,” Final report submitted to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Cambridge, MA: Mathematica Policy Research, September 25, 2017. Available at <https://www.mathematica.org/our-publications-and-findings/publications/money-follows-the-person-demonstration-overview-of-state-grantee-progress-january-to-december-2016>.

<sup>k</sup> Tennessee did not submit a 2020 Semiannual Period 1 or Period 2 report. The cumulative totals are based on the 2019 Period 2 report.

<sup>l</sup> Virginia did not report any transitions in the 2019 Semiannual Period 1 and Period 2 reports. The cumulative totals are based on the 2018 Period 2 report.

CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; MFP = Money Follows the Person; ID/DD = intellectual disabilities/developmental disabilities; MI = mental illness; PD = physical disabilities.

## Appendix

**Table A.1. States that are no longer operating MFP programs, as of April 2022**

State	Date of the final Notice of Award to closeout each grant
Delaware	September 8, 2021
Illinois	February 8, 2021
Kansas	August 17, 2020
Massachusetts	The state ended MFP-funded transitions in mid-2017 and then followed demonstration participants for 365 days post transition. The state exhausted MFP funding December 31, 2017. Massachusetts reactivated its program in March 2022.
Michigan	February 26, 2020
Mississippi	May 3, 2021
Nebraska	December 28, 2020
New Hampshire	February 19, 2021
Oregon	September 21, 2016
Virginia	February 8, 2021

Source: Information provided by CMS on which states have closed out programs (as of April 2022).

Note: The date of the final Notice of Award to closeout each grant represents the end of the overall period of performance for the grant award and effectively terminates program implementation.



## **Acknowledgements**

This research brief was prepared by Mathematica under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (HHSM-500-2014-00034I/75FCMC19F0007). At Mathematica, special thanks to Andrea Wysocki for reviewing the findings. We would also like to thank the MFP Project Directors for their efforts completing the semiannual reports, as well as our CMS project team for input on this research brief.

## **Suggested reference**

Suggested reference: Peebles, Victoria, and Johanna Dolle. “Money Follows the Person: Updated State Transitions as of December 31, 2020.” Chicago, IL: Mathematica, July 20, 2022.