

Appendix N: Housing Inventory

Housing Inventory

Community Housing Options

A range of housing options with long-term care supports is available in Connecticut, affording individuals who have long-term care needs the ability to avoid entering into an institution.

Housing Type	Facilities	Units	Residents	Age
Congregate Housing 2005	23	Varied	951	62 and older
Assisted Living 2006	109	6,900	Varied	Adults and elders
Residential Care Homes 2006	102	2,826	2,593	Adults and elders
CCRCs 2006	17	3,200	Varied	Elders
Nursing Facilities 2006	246	29,540 Beds	27,575	All ages

Congregate Housing provides frail elders with private living arrangements, moderate supportive services as well as common areas for dining, socialization and other activities.

Connecticut's MFP Demonstration

Assisted Living Services/Managed Residential Communities offer an attractive residential alternative to seniors age 55 and older who do not require the intensive care provided in nursing facilities. In Connecticut, assisted living service agencies (ALSAs) are licensed to provide assisted living services in managed residential communities (MRC). Collaborative interagency efforts have resulted in expanding the assisted living services to lower-income individuals. In the "Assisted Living Demonstration Project", four subsidized pilots were approved by the General Assembly in 2001. Medicaid coverage for assisted living services has also been extended to State-funded congregate housing, federally financed HUD complexes and a pilot for up to 75 people who reside in private pay assisted living facilities.

Residential Care Homes (RCH) provide a room, meals and supervision for individuals whose limitations prevent them from living alone and do not require nursing services.

DMR group homes are licensed facilities which include group homes, community training homes and community living arrangements for individuals whose limitations require assistance.

Continuing Care Retirement Communities (CCRC) offer lifetime living accommodations and a wide variety of services, including a specified package of long-term health and nursing services for older adults. People usually enter these living arrangements while living independently, but are able to receive services at any level of care required as they age.

Supportive Housing in Connecticut is a Supportive Housing Demonstration Program that provides affordable, independent housing with a social service component for tenants who

require such services. Supportive housing tenants choose to live in the housing, hold the lease and cannot be evicted for non-compliance with social services treatment plans. Approximately 70% of the units are reserved for individuals who were formerly homeless or at risk for becoming homeless; 50 % are reserved for people with HIV/AIDS, mental illness, or chronic substance abuse.

Residential Settings for Individuals with Psychiatric Disabilities: The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) funds several types of 24-hour, seven day/week residential settings for individuals 18 and older, including group homes, supervised housing, long-term treatment, long term care and transitional care halfway houses.