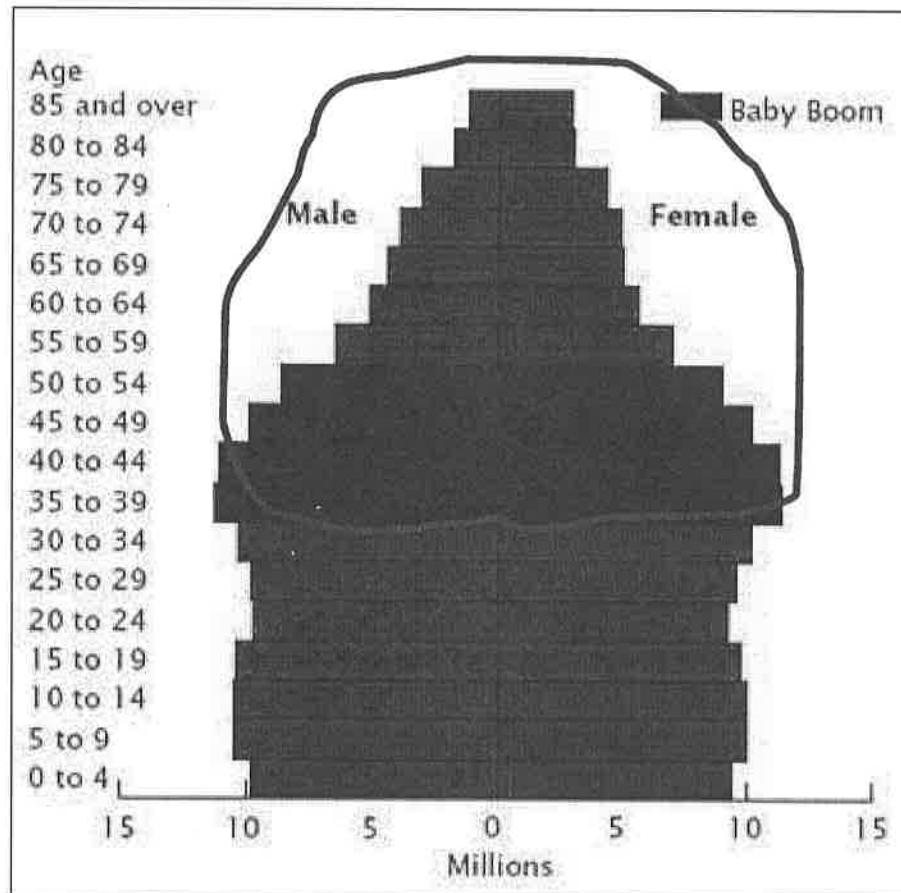# Oregon plan for Sustainability for services to people with developmental disabilities
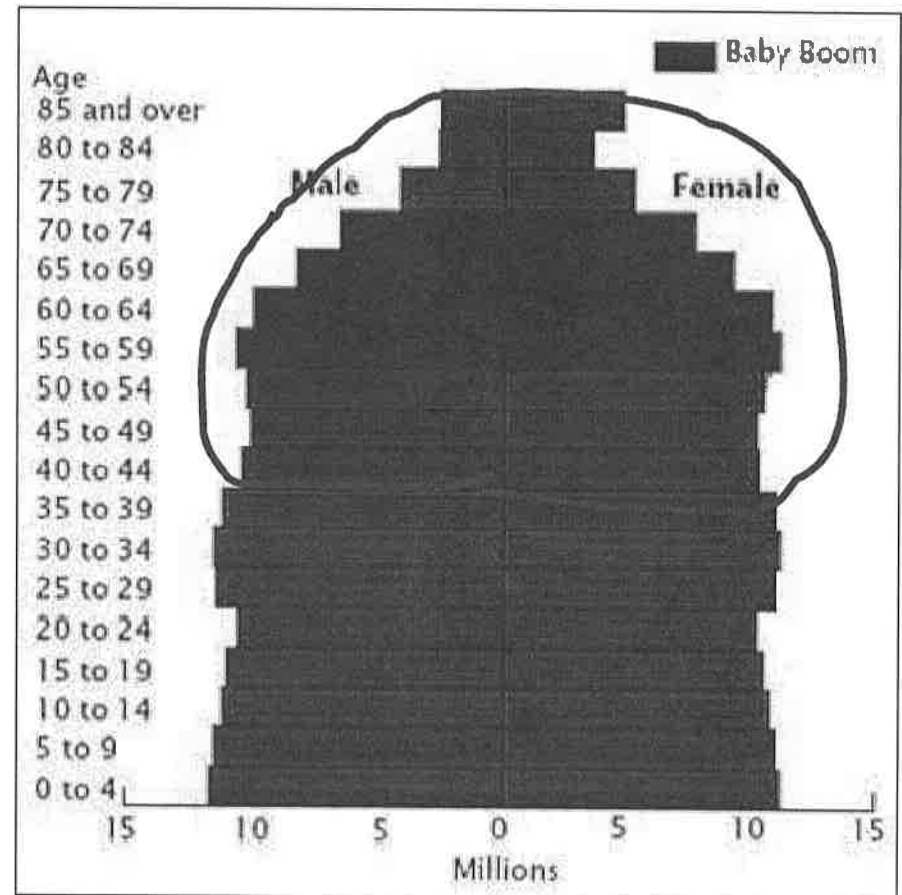
- The Federal Picture: changing demographics, changing budget
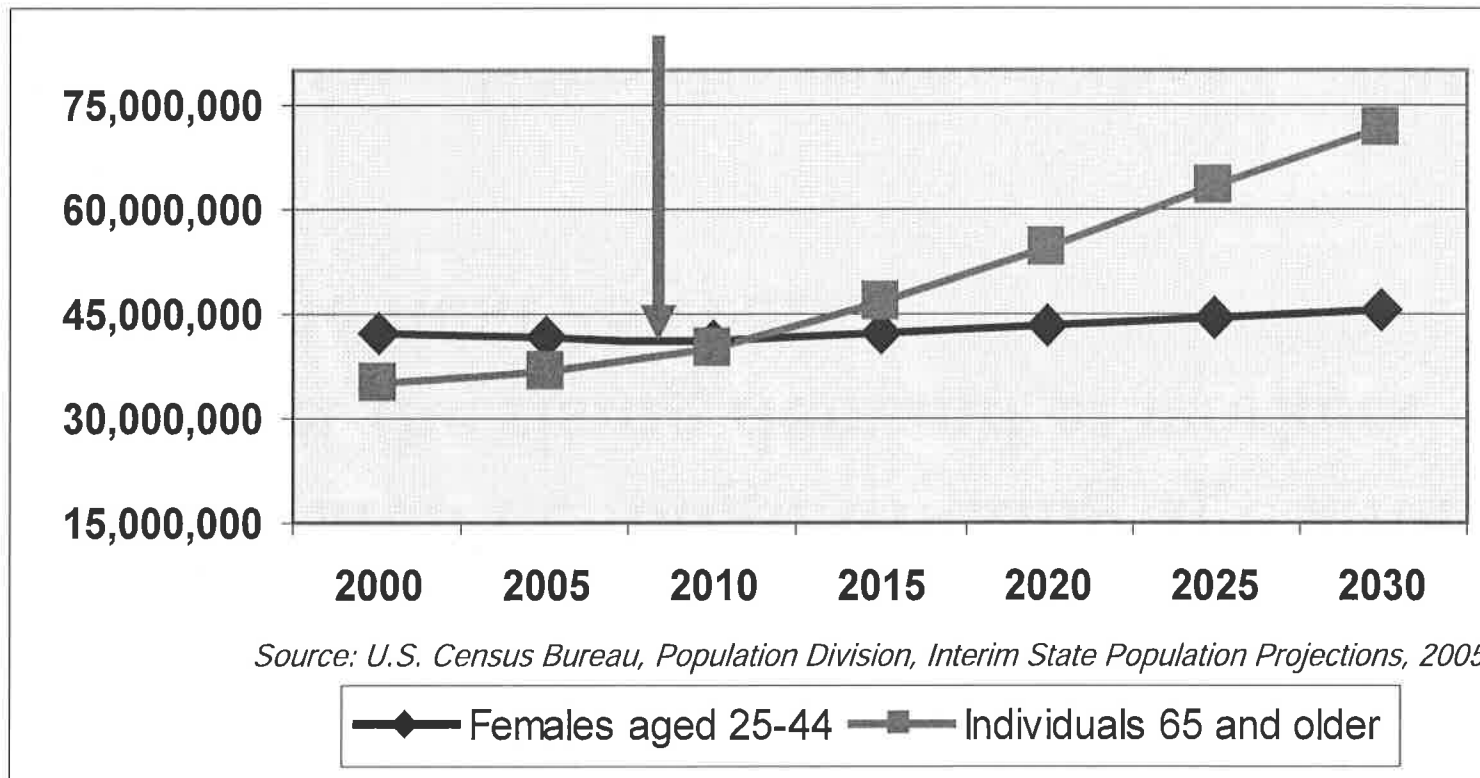- The State Picture:
- The Strategies

Changing Demographics:

2000

Age
85 and over
80 to 84
75 to 79
70 to 74
65 to 69
60 to 64
55 to 59
50 to 54
45 to 49
40 to 44
35 to 39
30 to 34
25 to 29
20 to 24
15 to 19
10 to 14
5 to 9
0 to 4

Male   Female   Baby Boom

15   10   5   0   5   10   15
Millions

2020

Baby Boom

Age
85 and over
80 to 84
75 to 79
70 to 74
65 to 69
60 to 64
55 to 59
50 to 54
45 to 49
40 to 44
35 to 39
30 to 34
25 to 29
20 to 24
15 to 19
10 to 14
5 to 9
0 to 4

Male   Female

15   10   5   0   5   10   15
Millions

Source of charts: U.S. Census Bureau, "65+ in the United States: 2005," December 2005.

Demographic Shift = America's Care Gap

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005

Females aged 25-44 ◆ Individuals 65 and older ■

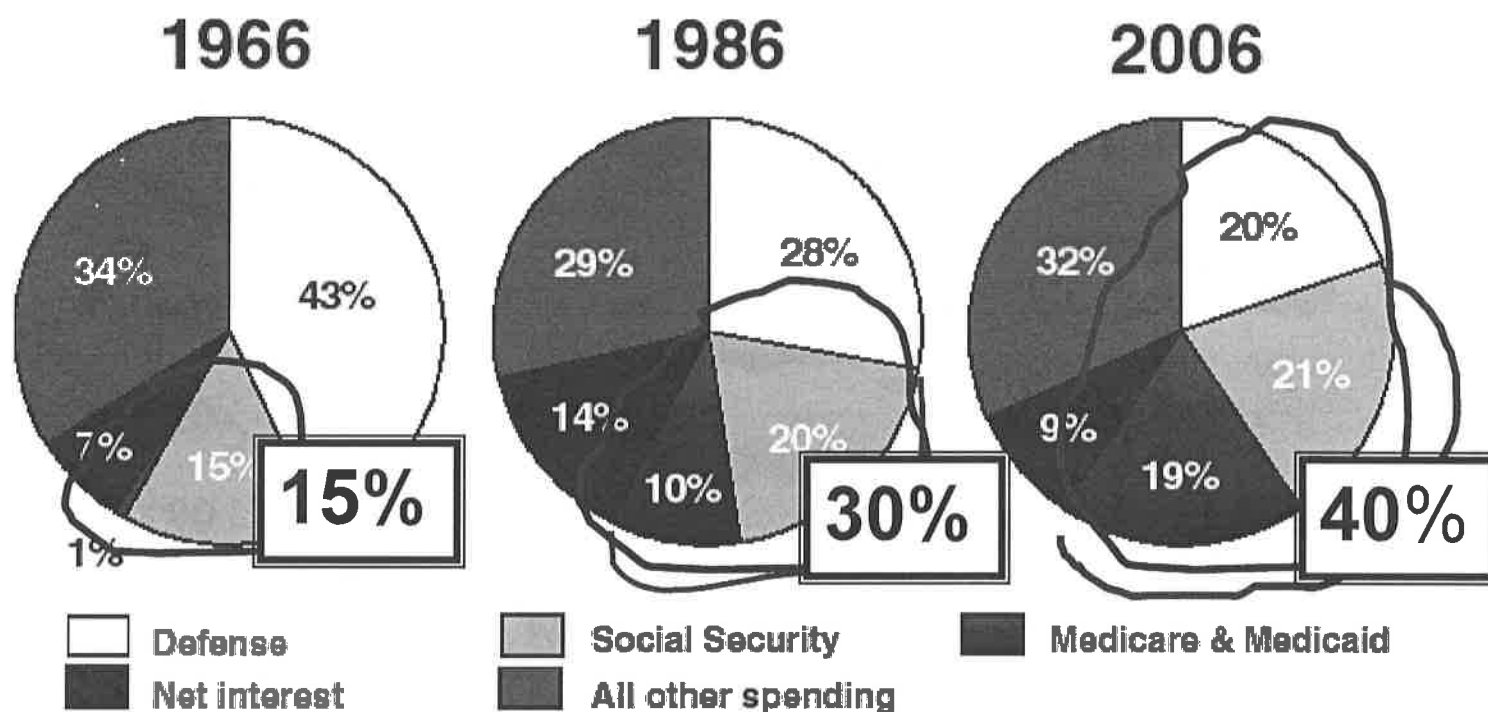Larson, Edelstein, 2006

The Meaning of This Data

- There aren't enough working age adults to meet the rising demand of workers over the next 25 years.

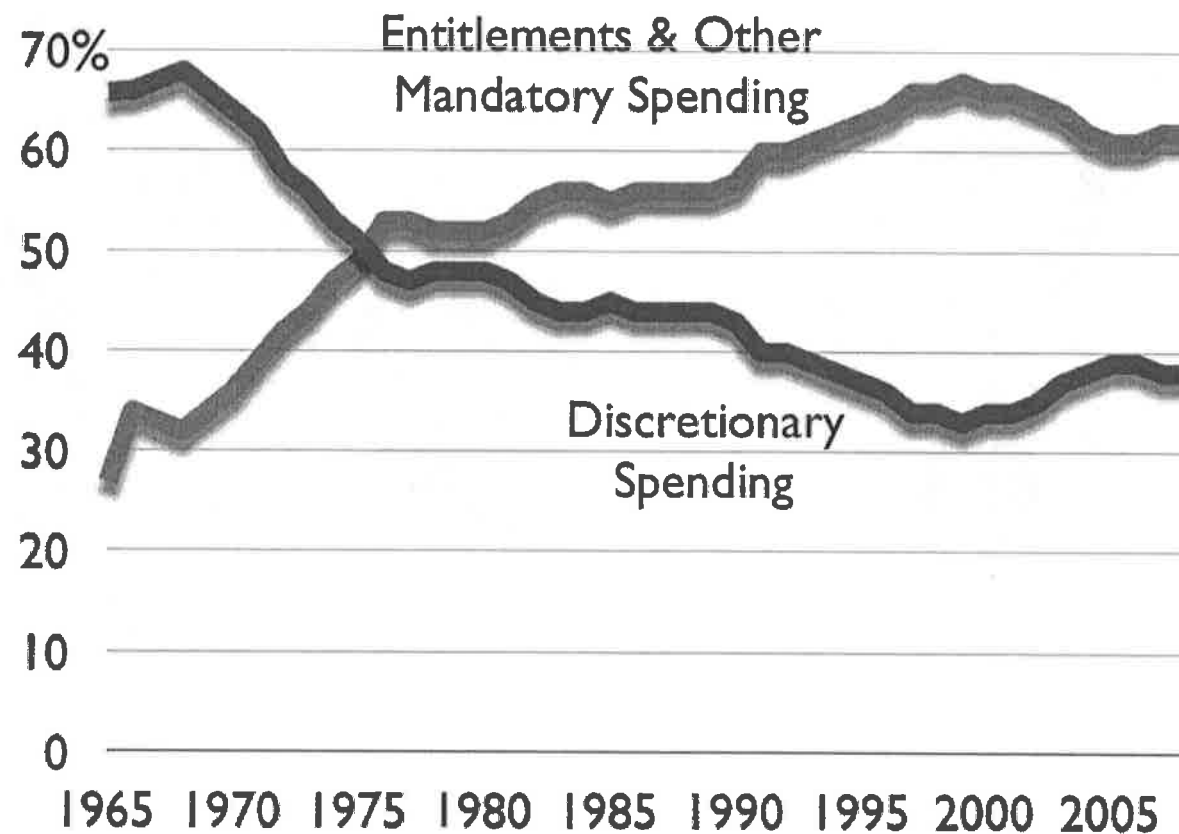- Even if we have the money, there won't be people to hire.

Composition of Federal Spending

1966

34% 43% 7% 15% 1% **15%**

1986

29% 28% 14% 20% 10% **30%**

2006

32% 20% 9% 21% 19% **40%**

☐ Defense
■ Net interest
▨ Social Security
▨ All other spending
■ Medicare & Medicaid

Source: Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury.
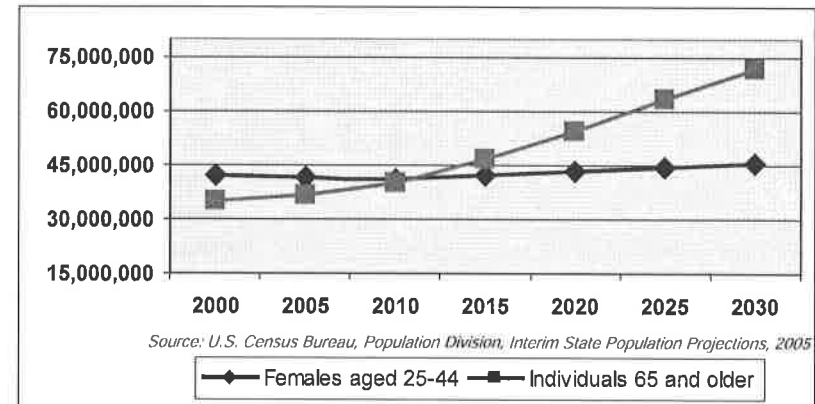
Note: Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

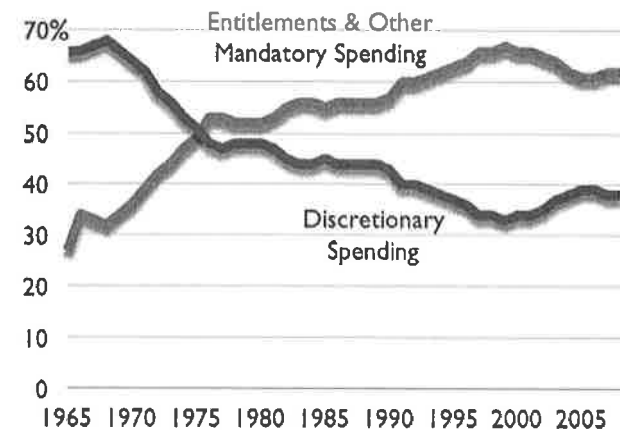# Major Categories of Federal Spending (Percentage of total spending)

Entitlements & Other Mandatory Spending

Discretionary Spending

70%
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget, *Historical Tables* (2008).

The Long Term Reality

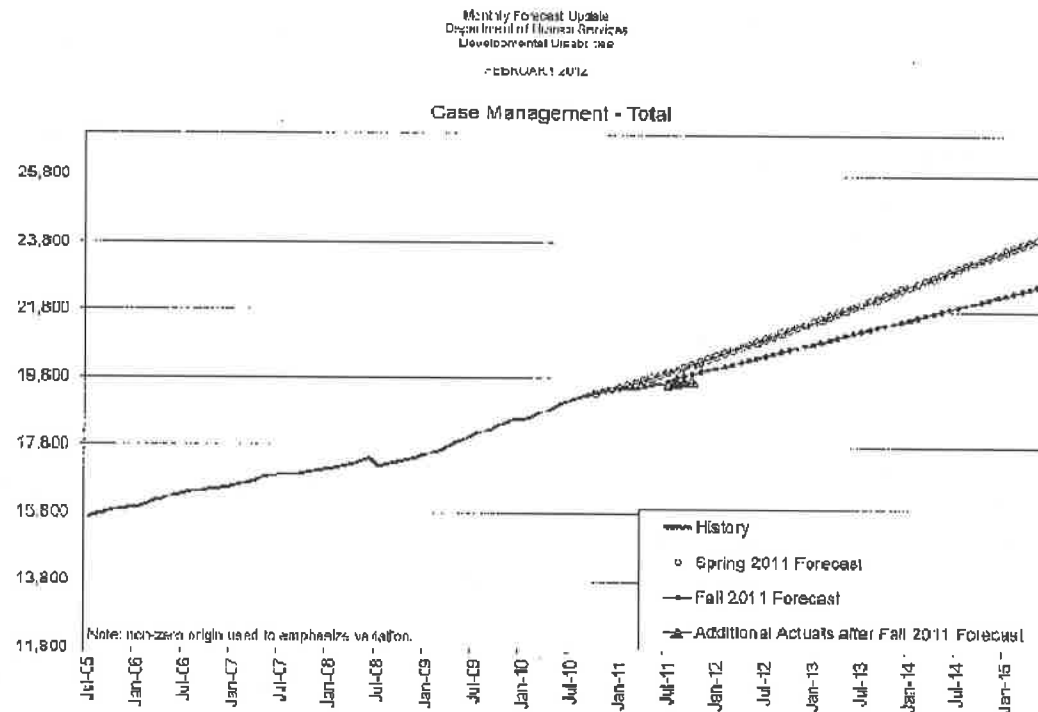- We can't staff 24 hr. residential services even is we could afford to.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005

Females aged 25-44 — Individuals 65 and older

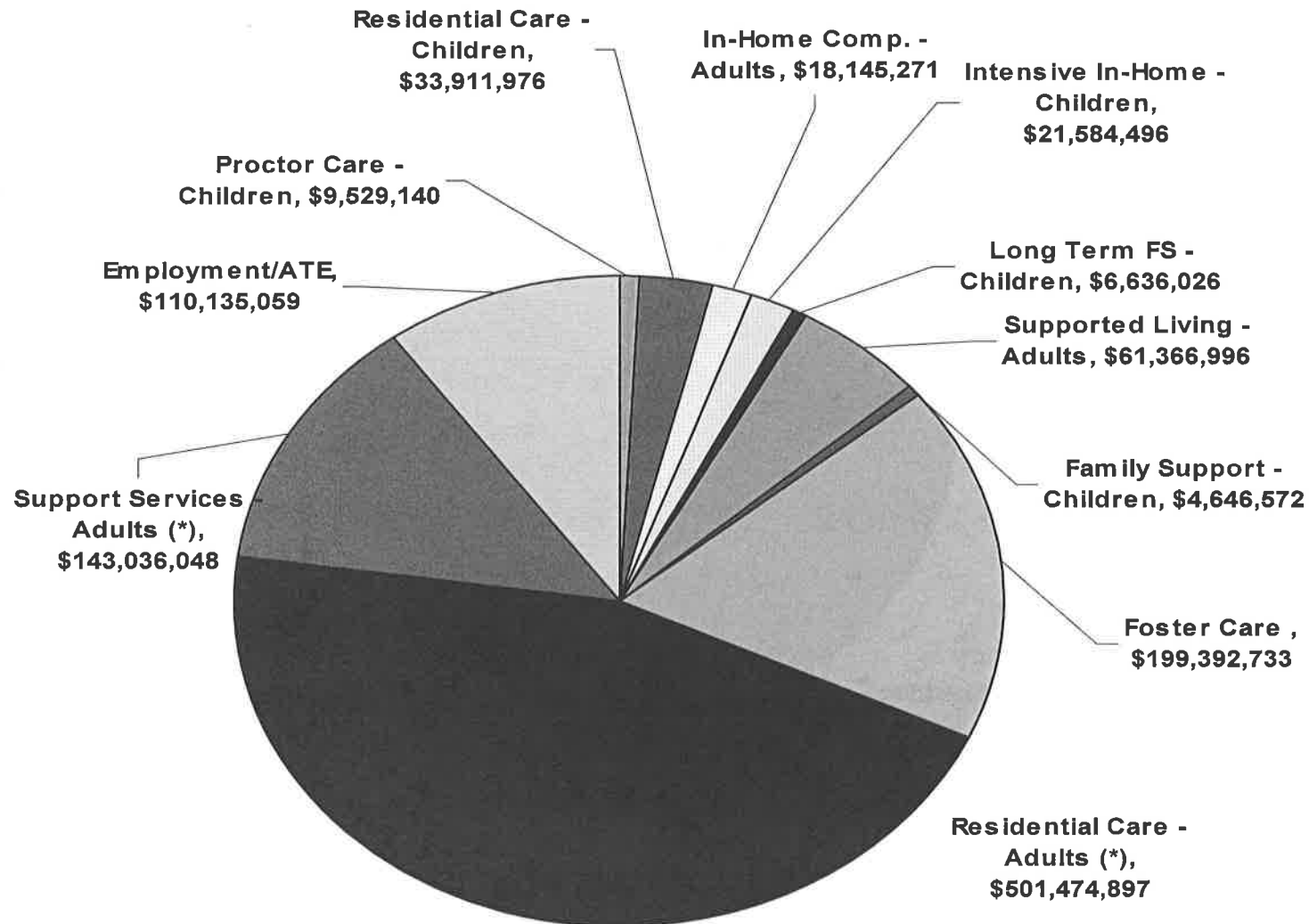- We can't sustain expansion of 24 hr. residential services.

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget, *Historical Tables* (2008).

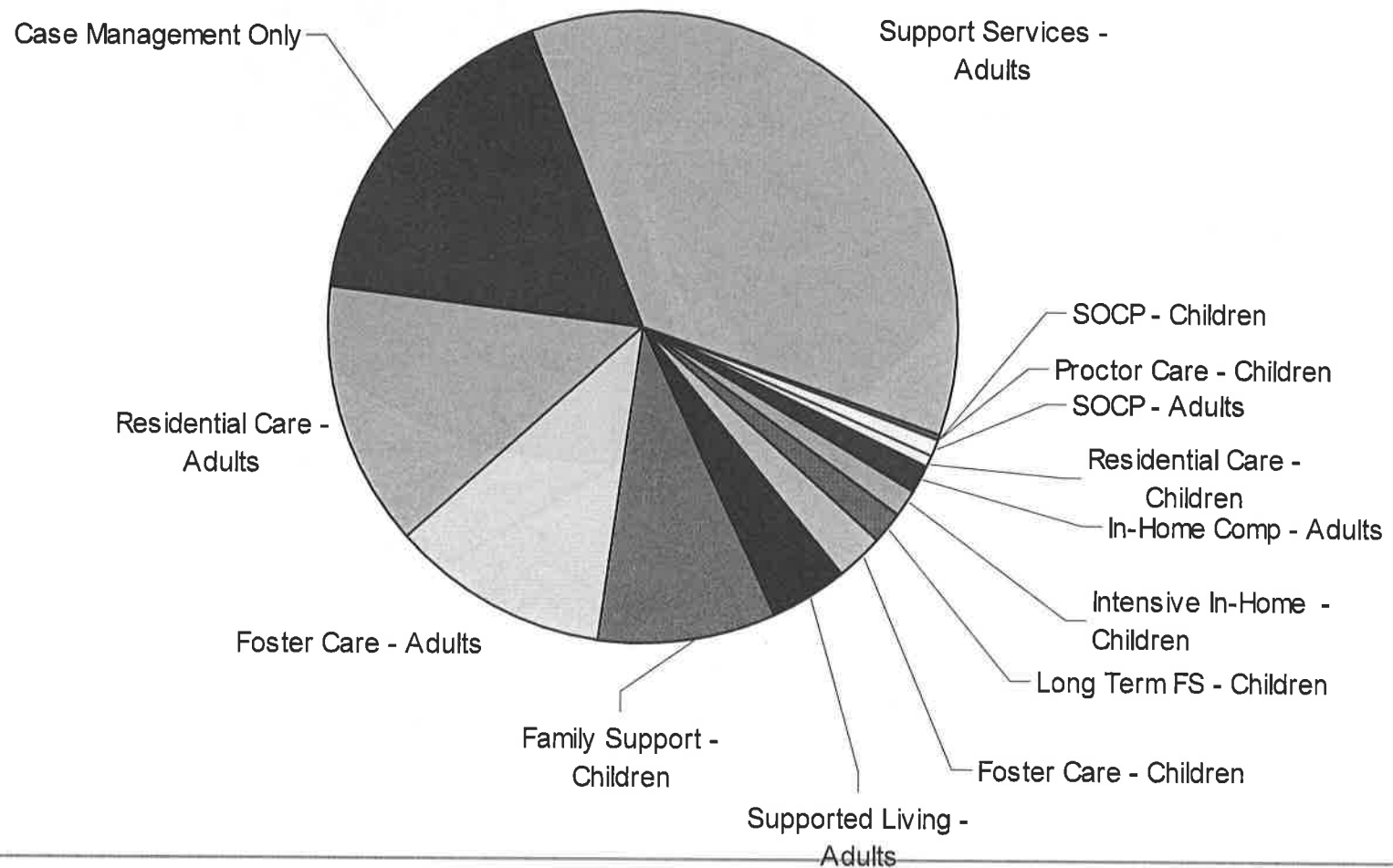# Oregon case load growth for children and adults with developmental disabilities

Case Management - Total

Distribution of "Direct" Services by 2009-11 LAB

Residential Care - Children, $33,911,976

In-Home Comp. - Adults, $18,145,271

Intensive In-Home - Children, $21,584,496

Proctor Care - Children, $9,529,140

Long Term FS - Children, $6,636,026

Employment/ATE, $110,135,059

Supported Living - Adults, $61,366,996

Support Services - Adults (*), $143,036,048

Family Support - Children, $4,646,572

Foster Care , $199,392,733

Residential Care - Adults (*), $501,474,897

Distribution by all Services

Pie chart labels (clockwise):
- Case Management Only
- Support Services - Adults
- SOCP - Children
- Proctor Care - Children
- SOCP - Adults
- Residential Care - Children
- In-Home Comp - Adults
- Intensive In-Home - Children
- Long Term FS - Children
- Foster Care - Children
- Supported Living - Adults
- Family Support - Children
- Foster Care - Adults
- Residential Care - Adults

A new paradigm of service

❖ Recognize that most people live with their families as the core concept; Think of family broadly – parents; siblings; grandparents; other relatives

❖ The family is the context; personal outcomes will be influenced by the family

❖ Start to plan with the person & family early – be proactive to reduce worry and service demand

❖ Focus on the person's desired outcomes…with consideration of family members' needs too; The individual's identity, personal preferences and dreams must be primary

Our Goal

- divert or delay access into 24 hour shift care
- Be flexible in bringing the right services at the right time
- Expand our thinking to embrace technological advancements
- Strengthen consumer directed and controlled services

How do we get started for the long term: where do we need to be going?

- Develop a new model. How can services be delivered that extends family and natural supports and/or does not rely on 24/7 shift staff. Includes an expanded brokerage model (self directed with capped budget) as well as non-shift living models (shared living, co-ops)

- Focus on models used for young adults, age 18 -26. The models used are staff intensive and risk averse. We apply the same thinking to young people as we do to 50 year olds. Is there a model that supports transition with a focus towards employment, relationships, housing and supports with an outcome of less than 24 hour models

Increase use of technology to increase individual independence and minimize staff need

- What can technology bring? How do we use technology that reduces administrative costs? How do we use technology that reduces need for staffing or over-staffing?
- How is remote monitoring used in 24 hour settings
- How can we authorize and pay for individual devices

Increase Employment Options

- Fully implement SPD's "Employment First" policy for working age adults with developmental disabilities

- Partner with Oregon's Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Services and Department of Education in implementing the policy

- Establish benchmarks for measuring progress toward the goal of increasing paid employment and consistently publish that progress data

- Maintain ongoing communications with community advocates and stakeholders to determine progress toward meeting policy goals and refining implementation strategies and activities

Increase Employment Options

- **Increasing Community Capacity for Improving Employment Outcomes**
  - Support local "Employment First" Teams in 9 areas in Oregon in order to promote local activities to improve outcomes (February 2011 through December 2011).
  - Provide focused training to employment service providers (June 2011 – May 2012)

- **Support Individuals with developmental disabilities and their families in promoting "employment first" outcomes.**
  - Collaborate with Self-Advocates as Leaders and other stakeholder entities (current and ongoing)

Streamline Crisis Supports and use of SOCP

- Continue to provide immediate 24 hour supports to individuals who cannot get access to services due to significant behavioral or medical needs

- Provide supports through persons' stability – evaluate annually

- Restructure homes to meet core mission of crisis supports

Streamline Crisis Supports and use of SOCP

- 27 homes currently opened
- Homes that have closed
  - 09 – three homes closed
  - 10 – one home closed
  - 11 – two homes closed
  - 12 – two homes targeted to close by June 30

The Questions are...

- Not whether people who are older and/or disabled will be living with and relying on their families for support but whether people and their families will struggle alone or have a great life because the supports are there for them and they are part of their community.

- How much and what kind of support do we provide so that
  - When a "bed" is available, the person and the family say "never mind. We are having a great life" and
  - Siblings and other family members open their homes and hearts because they have confidence in the supports.