

Aging and People with Disabilities

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February 25, 2013

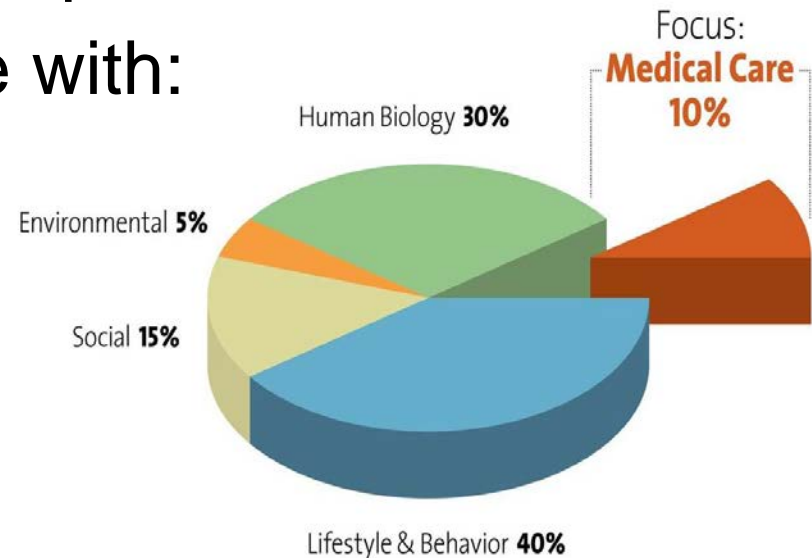


APD: Long Term Care Services

- 1981: Oregon received the first ever waiver to provide long term care in home and community based settings in lieu of nursing facilities.
- Today's options for both Medicaid and private pay Oregonians include:
 - Assisted living facilities,
 - Residential care facilities
 - Adult foster homes
 - Home care workers

How long-term care differs from medical care

- Medical care includes things like: medication, surgery, durable medical equipment, therapy, or medical consultation to improve health.
- LTC includes assistance with:
 - Bathing
 - Cooking
 - Walking
 - Getting up or down
 - Other activities of daily living



Source: McGinnis J.M., Williams-Russo, P., Knickman, J.R. (2002). Health Affairs, 21(2), 83

Cost comparison- Oregon LTC model

Oregon	% of Long Term Care Caseload	Individuals	Average Cost to Serve	Total Biennial Cost
Home and Community Based Services	84.0%	23,575	\$ 1,603	\$ 906,977,400
Nursing Facility	16.0%	4,486	\$ 5,512	\$ 593,443,968
Total				\$1,500,421,368

Oregon (<i>assuming Connecticut utilization pattern</i>)	% of Long Term Care Caseload	Individuals	Average Cost to Serve	Total Biennial Cost
Home and Community Based Services	43%	12,066	\$ 1,603	\$ 464,212,001
Nursing Facility	57%	15,995	\$ 5,512	\$ 2,115,916,134
Total (Under CT assumption)				\$ 2,580,128,134

Oregon Biennial Savings Compared to CT model	\$ (1,079,706,766)
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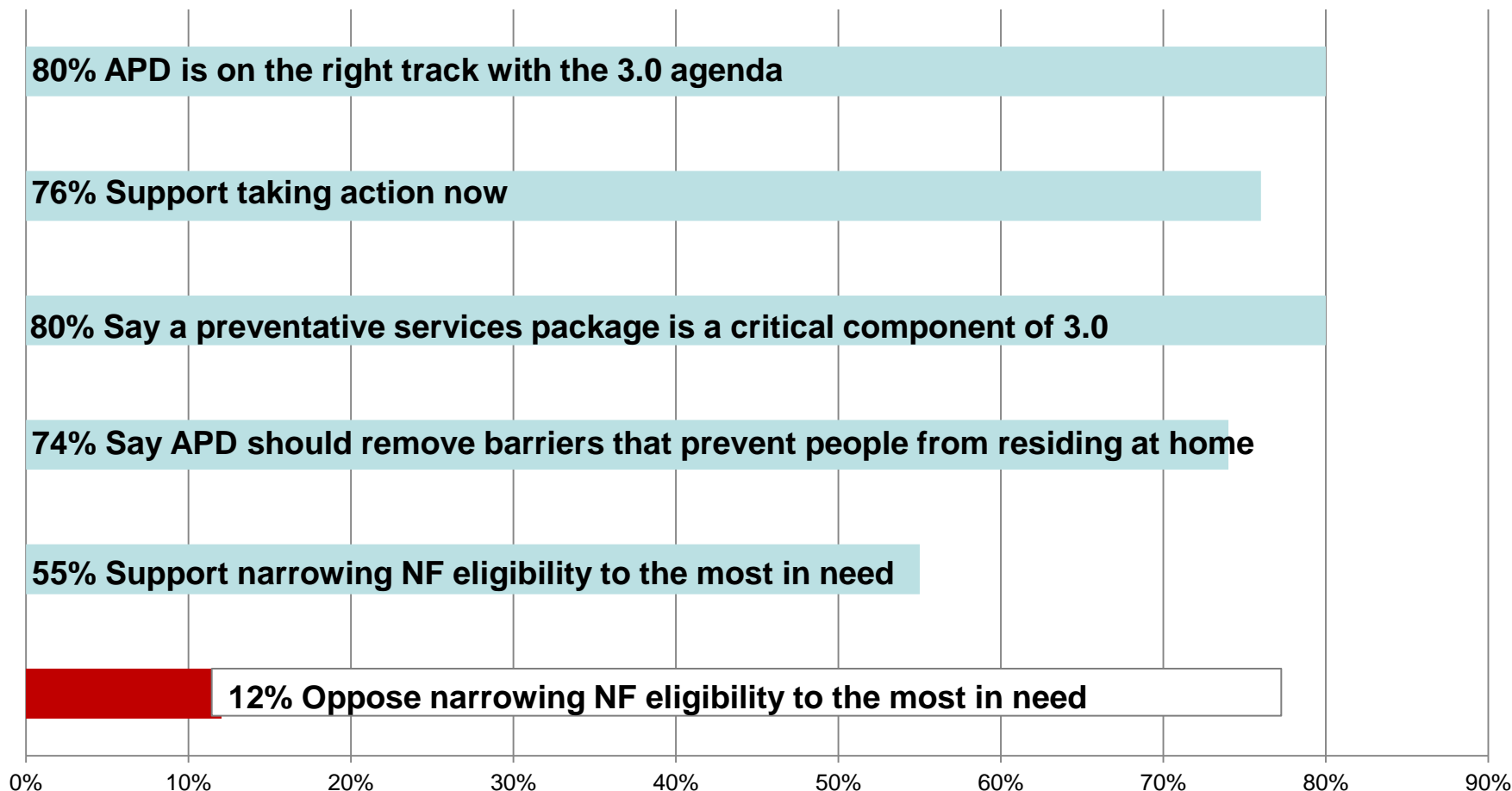


LTC 3.0 is a comprehensive initiative to:

- Design and administer a system of long term services and supports that delivers the right services at the right time at the right place.

LTC 3.0 Community Listening Tour

45 presentations across the state with approximately 550 attendees.



Office of Adult Abuse Prevention & Investigations (OAAPI)

OAAPI is the new office, created in March 2012, responsible for conducting and coordinating abuse investigations and providing protective services statewide to:

- Adults over the age of 65
- Adults with physical disabilities
- Adults with developmental disabilities
- Adults with mental illness, and
- Children receiving residential treatment services

Who are we?

- OAAPI has a core staff that includes trainers, abuse investigation coordinators, investigators, screeners, policy analysts, and research/data analysts.
- OAAPI oversees and coordinates the work of over 250 abuse investigators around the state working for many different entities, including OAAPI, DHS, county mental health and developmental disability programs, Area Agencies on Aging, and others.

Where are we going?

Where We've Been	Where We're Going
Multiple abuse investigation units with divergent missions and visions →	A single office (OAAPI) coordinating all abuse investigations statewide
Multiple administrative rules for different populations and settings, with differing definitions of abuse →	A coherent and consistent set of administrative rules governing all abuse investigations
Multiple training programs providing different training to abuse investigators →	A single training unit providing consistent training to abuse investigators system-wide
Multiple report-writing systems and formats not meeting the needs of regulators and law enforcement →	A standardized report format that enhances usability to hold abusers accountable
Multiple, fragmented database systems providing limited functionality and access to data →	A single statewide data system for abuse reporting, screening and documentation

Investigations by type

In 2011, the investigative units now coordinated by OAAPI received over 28,000 reports of abuse of vulnerable adults, and conducted nearly 14,000 investigations, broken down as follows:

- Adults over 65 and adults with physical disabilities: 11,619 83%
- Adults with developmental disabilities 1,611 12%
- Adults with mental illness 550 4%
- Children in residential treatment 161 1%
- **Total** **13,941 100%**

Common abuse types

In 2011, the most common types of abuse for the different populations served by OAAPD were:

Population	Abuse type
Elders and adults with physical disabilities living in the community	Financial Exploitation
Adults with developmental disabilities living in the community	Neglect by Caregiver
Adults with mental illness living in the community	Physical Abuse
Adults living in licensed settings	Neglect by Caregiver

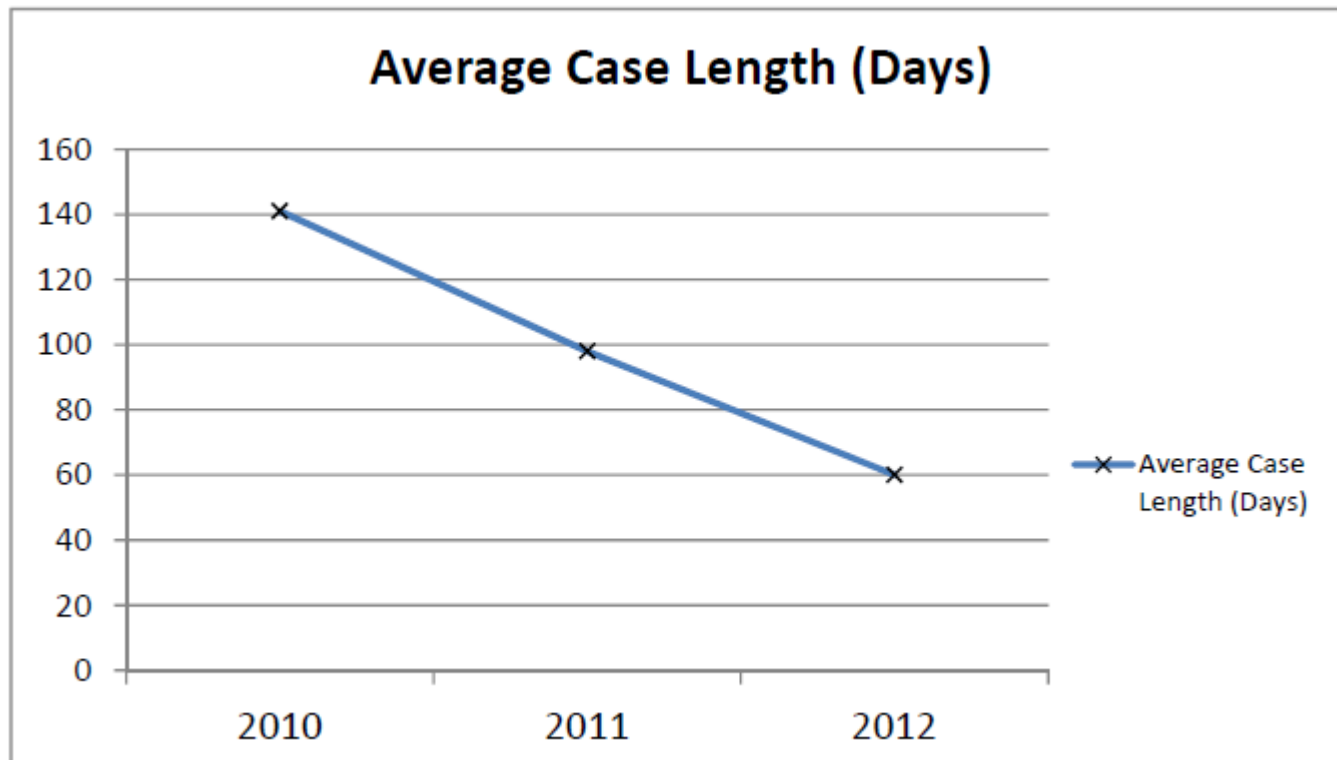
Measuring Performance

OAAPI tracks the following measures to ensure victim safety and improve performance:

- Response time
- Report completion
- Inconclusive findings
- Rate of abuse
- Rate of re-abuse

Measuring Performance

This chart shows the recent decrease in the time it takes to complete an abuse investigation for adults with developmental disabilities and/or mental illnesses, demonstrating how measuring performance can lead to continuous improvement over time.



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