

Our Homes, Not Nursing
Homes!: Benefits of Living In
the Community Rather than
In the Nursing Home

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disABILITY LINK

Tucker, GA

Introduction

- “Everyone will become disabled if they’re lucky enough. Aging is a privilege. Far too few of us get the opportunity to be a ripe old age. And if you do get the opportunity, you will likely become disabled.” (Maria Town, President and CEO of the American Association of People with Disabilities).

Community Integration for Everyone

- Olmstead Act:

The story of the Olmstead case begins with two women, Lois Curtis and Elaine Wilson, who had mental illness and developmental disabilities, and were voluntarily admitted to the psychiatric unit in the State-run Georgia Regional Hospital. Following the women's medical treatment there, mental health professionals stated that each was ready to move to a community-based program. However, the women remained confined in the institution, each for several years after the initial treatment was concluded. They filed suit under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) for release from the hospital.

The Decision

On June 22, 1999, the United States Supreme Court held in *Olmstead v. L.C.* that unjustified segregation of persons with disabilities constitutes discrimination in violation of title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Court held that public entities must provide community-based services to persons with disabilities when (1) such services are appropriate; (2) the affected persons do not oppose community-based treatment; and (3) community-based services can be reasonably accommodated, taking into account the resources available to the public entity and the needs of others who are receiving disability services from the entity.

Olmstead Photo:

Sue Jamieson,
Lois Curtis and
Elaine Wilson.



What is a Nursing Home?

- A nursing home (or sometimes called nursing facility) is a residence for people with severe physical disabilities or psychological impairments that need total care with activities of daily living (ADL's) such as grooming, cooking, cleaning, transferring, bathing, and hygiene

Nursing Home Statistics

- Average age- 80 and older
- More women than men
- Majority of residents are single
- Dementia- common disability found in residents even if not primary
- ~ 25% of people admitted stay there for three months or less
- About 1/2 of them stay for a year or more
- About 20% of them stay for 5+ years

Bringing it to Life

- Jimmy's story
 - Early age
 - Working
 - Transitioned

Photo is Texas
Adapt members



Services Provided in a Nursing Home

- Skilled Nursing Care
- Wound Care
- Breathing Treatments
- Physical, Occupational, or Speech Therapy
- Respite Care
- Orthopedic Care
- IV Care
- Assistance with ADL's

Risk Factors for Going into a Nursing Home

- Age
- Little or no resources
- Severe physical or mental disability



Photo is a patient in a bed surrounded by medical personnel

Cons and Safety Issues of Nursing Homes

- Slow responses to calls
- Poor food quality
- Staff shortages
- Little social interaction
- Sleep disruptions
- Incorrect Medical Care
- “This place is terrible. They won’t take care of my catheter”.
- Abuse and Neglect
- High Infection Rates

Nursing Homes and COVID-19

- 1,204,959 confirmed cases (according to Centers for Medicaid and Medicare)
- 155,840 deaths
- More confirmed cases among staff than residents
- First identified COVID case in the US was at a nursing home in Washington State
- Reports of nursing home staff taking stimulus checks from residents and using them to pay for their stays
- Reports of vaccines that were being distributed to the nursing homes at first were given to wealthy donors instead of the residents

Programs that our CIL Uses to Transition in the Community

- Georgia Money Follows the Person (MFP)
- Georgia Nursing Home Transition (NHT)
- Georgia Independent Care Waiver Program (ICWP)

Services that Georgia MFP Provides

- Housing Search
- Furniture and other household furnishings
- Moving Expenses
- Security and Utility Deposits

Services that Georgia MFP Provides (Cont.)

- Caregiver Supports and Education
- Vehicle Adaptations
- Transportation from the Nursing Home
- Supported Employment

Services that Georgia NHT Provides

- \$2000 budget limit
- 1st month's rent
- Accessible/Adaptive Equipment
- Electricity

HCBS Waivers in GA: A Preferred Alternative to Nursing Homes

- Independent Care Waiver Program (ICWP)
- Community Care Services Program (CCSP)
- Service Options Using a Community Waiver (SOURCE)
- NOW (New Options Waiver)
- Comprehensive Supports Waiver Program (COMP)
- Katie Beckett
- Georgia Pediatric Program (GAPP)

Services Waivers Provide

- Support Coordination/Case Management
- Personal Support Services (Personal Care Attendant) to help with ADL's.
- Medical Supplies
- Home Modifications
- Emergency Response Systems
- Home Delivered Meals
- Skilled Nursing
- Respite
- Adult Day Program

Waivers include Personal Support Services

- In GA, Personal support aides are not paid to provide 24 hour individual care.
- Crucial that individuals have informal support from family and close friends.
- On average, an individual living out in the community with the waivers actually gets about 65-70% more care needed than if the individual was in a nursing home



Photo is of a wheelchair user in front of her home computer

Cost Savings

- In Georgia, the average cost of a private room in a nursing facility is \$7,173 per month or \$86,076 per year, which is below the national average.
- The average cost of at home care is \$3,183 per month or \$45,756 per year, which is below the national average
- \$40,000 per year difference

Support for Caregivers

- Caregivers can experience extreme burnout
- Caregivers should reach out to others for support
- Should practice self-care
- Schedule down time
- Be an advocate for the people that they are caregiving

Resources for Caregivers

- Elizabeth Dole Foundation
- National Alliance for Caregiving
- Rosalynn Carter Institute of Caregiving
- National Respite Coalition Network

AARP

- Christopher Reeves Foundation

Success Stories

- An individual who discharged at the beginning of the COVID -19 pandemic
- An individual who is doing more activities he likes to do since out of the nursing home

Final Thought

Living in the community is more affordable, preferable, and provides more choices for people with severe disabilities.

References

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