

DOWNLOAD PDF PERSONAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES AND INDEPENDENCE FOR THE DISABLED

Chapter 1 : Personal Care Assistance (PCA) Program – NILP Disability Services that Open Doors to Independence

Personal Assistance Services provide personal care services at home for individuals with disabilities with RN supervision and case management for participants. This is often a more economical and dignified environment than nursing home care.

For centers for independent living For people with disabilities and older adults Improve care. You play a vital role in assisting people so they can live more independently. The College of Personal Assistance and Caregiving gives you the power to increase your knowledge and skills to deliver the best care possible. Every course, from healthy living to emergency preparedness, is filled with best practices and the latest research, which means useful information that you can put to use each and every day. The College of Personal Assistance and Caregiving is built on Elsevier Performance Manager to give you control over your own education. You can learn at your own pace by simply logging on from a tablet or computer to access courses anytime. Our interactive training makes it easy and engaging to gain new knowledge, learn new skills and become a more confident caregiver. The flexibility and quality of DirectCourse creates a training environment that nurtures and promotes a self-directed approach to personal care. Choose applicable modules, create customer content and access any time for thorough training that enhances daily life. Your caregiver or home care provider should respect your rights and your ability to make your own decisions, allowing you to continue to live in your home and community. These are key principles of the College of Personal Assistance and Caregiving curriculum. Their research on the consumer-directed personal assistance workforce and long-term services and support is key to creating industry-leading training curricula. To make sure that every course keeps best practices in mind, our National Advisory and Editorial Boards also reviews course topics and content. We deliver our content through Elsevier Performance Manager, a premier learning management tool. Elsevier Performance Manager enables learners to meet training objectives at their own pace, enabling team leaders to mitigate risk, demonstrate compliance and improve the learning process for every staff member. Assistance and personal care services for people with disabilities and older adults should always be at its best, and DirectCourse makes it simple to improve every day. For every caregiver – from family members to home care providers – we designed courses for the College of Personal Assistance and Caregiving with consistent best practices and care standards at every level. More than outlining simple tasks, we train caregivers in a way that leads to more independent and inclusive lives for people who use personal assistance services. Ready to see how the College of Personal Assistance and Caregiving can work for you? Contact us today to purchase courses for your entire organization.

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Chapter 2 : Personal Assistance Services

NILP's Personal Care Assistance Program (PCA) is an integral support program for our community participants living with chronic disabilities who need special assistance to live with a quality of life in their homes in our communities.

Ron Yost sustained a spinal cord injury when he was 20 that resulted in quadriplegia. He was an active advocate for people with disabilities, and he fully understood how much difference having an attendant or personal assistant can make in the level of independence and quality of life for a person with a disability. He helped develop the long-term attendant care program for people who work, which is administered by the West Virginia Division of Rehabilitation Services. He also was involved in the initial discussions to create a program to provide personal assistance for people who could not get services through any existing program. Although Ron died before the program was established in , it was named in his honor by the legislators who sponsored the bill. Ron had a great impact on the disability community of Huntington and throughout West Virginia. What is the Ron Yost Program? The RYPAS program provides resources for individuals with severe disabilities to hire a personal assistant to help them perform essential daily living tasks – including, but not limited to: Board members are people with disabilities, most of whom have their own personal assistants. The board makes all decisions about the program and the eligibility of applicants for services. Board members are not eligible for services while serving on the Board. Can I receive these services? You may receive services if you have a severe disability that affects one or more major life activity, and: You may directly hire an assistant or purchase services through a health care provider or other agency. You will receive a reimbursement check every two weeks for the number of hours your assistant worked, not to exceed the number of hours approved by the RYPAS Board. The rate of reimbursement is calculated with a sliding scale based on your adjusted annual income. This income is calculated with deductions for dependents and all disability-related expenses. You are responsible for paying your assistant and any applicable employment taxes. How do I apply for services? You may request an application packet by calling our office, by email or by downloading the application here. The packet includes an application form, a financial survey and a short assessment form which provides an estimate of the number of hours of assistance you need. You will receive a letter from the Board explaining their decision. As part of the application procedure, you will be required to apply for the Medicaid Aged and Disabled Waiver program Title 19 and for the Medicaid Personal Care program through the Department of Health and Human Resources. When RYPAS services begin, you will file a reimbursement request every two weeks, and you will receive a check based on the timesheet s filed and your approved reimbursement rate. This will make you an employer. As an employer, you will have various legal and financial responsibilities. If you cannot take care of these responsibilities, you may designate someone you trust to take care of them for you. Local centers for independent living can teach you how to: To begin the application process, download this brochure explaining the intent and history of this program. If you are interested in applying for services, please complete and return the Application form, Financial Survey form, and Short Assessment form. Once the application packet has been received, it will be reviewed by the RYPAS Board at their next monthly meeting, and you will be notified of their determination. However, prompt compliance with providing the requested documentation will expedite your application. In accordance with state law, all RYPAS applicants are required to apply for personal assistance services they may be eligible for through Medicaid programs. Therefore, you need to do the following: Apply for the Aged and Disabled Waiver program – to initiate this application process, you should have your physician complete the form and mail it to: Apply for the Personal Care Option under Medicaid – by contacting your local Senior Center even if you are under age If you have a Medicaid card, apply for the personal care option only. Once you have completed these application processes, please send: To begin the application process, download, complete and submit the following forms. It is NOT the functional assessment required by the program and does NOT constitute a full, accurate assessment of need.

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Chapter 3 : Department of Human Services | Division of Disability Services

The following list of resources is provided to supplement the trainings, publications and other resources on Personal Assistance Services contained on this website.

A personal assistant sometimes called a personal care attendant or PCA provides the support necessary for someone with a disability to live and work in the community. Typically, a personal assistant works directly for the individual with a disability, although similar services may be provided by home health aides who work for an agency. At one time, personal assistants mainly performed hands-on activities such as bathing, dressing, using the bathroom and transferring between bed and wheelchair. Other activities included cleaning the home, running errands, and driving the person with a disability wherever he or she needed to go. Over the years, personal assistance has come to mean any support a person needs to maintain his or her independence. This can include caring for children, using a checkbook, or translating speech that might be difficult to understand. A person with an intellectual disability who has good physical function may need verbal coaching to accomplish the tasks of the day. The definition of a personal assistant has continued to expand as people with disabilities increasingly join the workforce. A personal assistant may come into the workplace at lunchtime to assist the employer the individual with a disability with lunch and using the restroom. Or a personal assistant may accompany the employer all day, driving him or her to meetings, assisting with paperwork, note taking, and phone calls as well as personal tasks. Anyone who, because of a disability, needs support to accomplish everyday tasks may benefit from having a personal assistant. They may also need assistance in the workplace with activities such as transportation, using the restroom, or communicating. Hiring a personal assistant is a big undertaking, and people often become overwhelmed before they even start. Many excellent guides have been developed to give employers with disabilities the support they need in hiring personal assistants. For planning guides and step-by-step instructions, see *Then Comes the Nitty-Gritty*: Here are the steps involved in hiring a personal assistant: For example, do you just need support getting up in the morning, or assistance throughout the day? Someone to provide support at work? Can assistive technology fulfil any of these needs? In-person interviews are important in making hiring decisions. There are many dependable, competent, and caring people out there. Your job is not to settle for anything less. Talk to other employers of personal assistants about developing these skills. Good supervision can make the difference between a successful relationship and one that is problematic. Make gentle corrections where needed. Once you have figured out what you need the days, hours, and duties , it is time to start looking. There are many ways of advertising, including web sites, newspapers, posters, flyers, and word-of-mouth. Some databases have a membership charge and others are free. Small weekly publications and town newspapers are often more effective and less costly than big city papers. This is still an option, however, and it does work for some people. Anytime you advertise, expect to be inundated with phone calls and e-mails, especially if you have written a positive and engaging ad. Create ways of managing the inquiries, such as using an answering machine or cell phone. A good hiring strategy is to conduct a phone interview followed by an in-person interview. Use the phone interview to see if people meet your basic criteria, and to give them a sense of what is involved. Then meet face-to-face to talk in more depth and see how it feels to be with them. Once you have completed all interviews, reference and background checks, and feel comfortable with your top candidates, you are ready to move forward with hiring and training. Some larger employers may provide personal assistance with job-related tasks as a "reasonable accommodation" under the Americans with Disabilities Act. For most moderate and small employers, however, this expense may impose a hardship and is not considered a reasonable accommodation. Transportation to and from work and assistance with personal needs in the workplace are usually considered the responsibility of the employee. Most people use a combination of resources to pay for personal assistance. It is important to plan ahead so you know how much assistance you will need and can plan for a way to fund those needs. Connecticut has several waiver programs that make it

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possible for people to hire personal assistants: The number of hours provided through this waiver depends upon your level of need. These personal assistants can work with you in your home and community. Depending on the needs of the individual, this program also provides up to 20 other services that can include cueing, independent living skills training, transportation, and other supports. Assistants can provide hands-on support as well as general guidance. This would be developed on an individual basis with your BRS counselor depending upon your needs, your educational requirements, and your employment plan. I Hope to Be Working MED-Connect formerly known as Medicaid for the Employed Disabled was specifically created so that people would not have to choose between working and receiving health care or support programs. Far from the poverty programs of the past, this program encourages success. The income and asset limits for MED-Connect are high enough to make work a real possibility. For detailed information visit the Department of Social Services webpage at www. In some cases, the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services BRS can provide funding to postsecondary students for transportation and personal assistance services. If the student cannot provide this transportation himself or herself, BRS may pay for transportation to and from school for students who live off-campus. The VR counselor and student should determine the method and amount of transportation needed. If appropriate, this may be in the form of a personal assistant driving the student. The VR counselor and student will work together to determine if the student needs assistance outside of the dormitory, apartment or home. BRS may fund this assistance, usually through a cash payment agreement. While students are waiting to become eligible for the PCA Waiver, they should make reasonable efforts to obtain home health aide services in their dormitory or home. These services are provided by home health aides or, if the student is already on the PCA Waiver, personal assistance services. The Bureau of Rehabilitation Services requires students who need support with activities of daily living and who are attending school out-of-state to make reasonable efforts to obtain home health aide services using the Connecticut Department of Social Services Medicaid program. These services are provided by home health aides through a company that has gone through the process of becoming a Connecticut Medicaid provider. A Community Work Incentive Coordinator can give you more information about these work incentives. If you need a lot of support during the day, it is best to hire a personal assistant. But if you need something small like help setting up your lunch or reaching something that you only need once or twice a day, support from a co-worker may be sufficient. Like everything else, it all depends on your particular situation and on the environment and people you come into contact with. Developed by the United States Department of Labor, "Personal Assistance Services in the Workplace" includes examples of co-workers providing informal supports to their peers:

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Chapter 4 : Cash & Counseling Programs: Get Paid as a Family Caregiver

Personal assistance services and independence for the disabled: hearing of [i.e. before] the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, United States Senate, One Hundred Second Congress, first session.

Emergency Preparedness Assistive Technology Assistive technologies AT are devices or equipment that can be used to help a person with a disability fully engage in life activities. An example of an assistive technology can be anything from a low-tech device, such as a magnifying glass, to a high tech device, such as a special computer that talks and helps someone communicate. Other examples are wheelchairs, walkers, and scooters, which are mobility aids that can be used by persons with physical disabilities. Publications, Organizations, and Programs: These plans, known as plans, are used by general education students not eligible for special education services. The plan accommodations may be needed to give the child an opportunity to perform at the same level as their peers. A different plan is needed for children taking special education classes. Information for Parents Transitions For some people with disabilities and their parents, change can be difficult. Planning ahead of time may make transitions easier for everyone. A Personal Story When Jim was 3 months old, his mother was told he had cystic fibrosis. Looking ahead, she told the doctor she wanted Jim to go to college. Jim learned early that he needed to be involved in his own health care. With support from family, school, and health care professionals, Jim took on more and more responsibility for his own health. He also learned to take care of himself by exercising, eating right, and avoiding alcohol and tobacco. Today, Jim is 24, married, working, and buying a home. He believes he has been able to enjoy a full life, in spite of his disability. Transitions occur at many stages of life. For example, the transition from teen years to adulthood can be especially challenging. There are many important decisions to make, such as deciding whether to go to college, a vocational school, or enter the workforce. It is important to begin thinking about this transition in childhood, so that educational transition plans are put in place. Ideally, transition plans from teen years to adulthood are in place by age 14, but no later than age 18. This makes sure the person has the skills he or she needs to begin the next phase of life. Department of Labor Independent Living Independent living means that a person lives in his or her own apartment or house and needs limited or no help from outside agencies. The person may not need any assistance or might need help with only complex issues such as managing money, rather than day-to-day living skills. Whether an adult with disabilities continues to live at home or moves out into the community depends in large part on his or her ability to manage everyday tasks with little or no help. For example, can the person clean the house, cook, shop, and pay bills? Is he or she able to use public transportation? Many families prefer to start with some supported living arrangements and move towards increased independence.

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Chapter 5 : People with Disabilities | Disability and Health | NCBDDD | CDC

For many individuals with disabilities, personal assistance services (PAS) help make employment possible. Some people use PAS to carry out activities of daily living. Depending on the individual, such activities might include getting up and ready for work, bathing, dressing, cooking, cleaning, or running errands.

Most states offer multiple programs. Does Medicaid pay for home care for aging individuals? The short answer to this question is Yes. Funds for Medicaid come from both the federal government and the individual state governments and as such, the rules governing Medicaid also come from two sources. The federal government sets certain standards but gives the states considerable flexibility with regards to the services they provide. This is especially true in the area of home care. States have a "Medicaid State Plan", sometimes referred to as Regular Medicaid and they also have "Institutional Medicaid" which by definition does not cover home care and there are Medicaid Waivers which are offered as an alternative to Institutional Medicaid. Institutional Medicaid is provided in long term care institutions nursing homes and intermediate care facilities and therefore does not pay for home care. Medicaid Waivers, which are offered as an alternative to nursing homes, pay for home care and often pay for other related in-home support services to help the elderly remain living at home. Types of Home Care Covered By Medicaid "Medicaid now offers so many options for providing home and community services that they can be confusing for policymakers, state officials, advocates, and consumers alike. However, to provide a comprehensive list can be misleading as the benefits depend both on the state in which the beneficiary lives and the type of Medicaid coverage they are receiving. Follows is a generalized list with explanations of what is typically offered by Medicaid in most states. Home Health Care - is medical care provided to individuals in their homes. Trained medical professionals such as doctors and nurses provide these services. It is important to distinguish home health care from home care or personal care which is provided by family members or paid caregivers, but not medically trained professionals. Personal care, in many states, is covered through either regular Medicaid or through a Medicaid Waiver and frequently through both. Homemaker Services - include assistance with general household chores such as housekeeping, laundry, shopping for groceries and other essential items as well as in the preparation of meals. The lines between homemaker services and support with the instrumental activities of daily living and "chore services" are not well defined. In some states these phrases may be used interchangeably. Though initially not a Medicaid benefit, homemaker services are now recognized as being essential to helping individuals remain living at home and with relative independence. Family and Caregiver Support - is another area now recognized as important to maintaining a stable home living environment. Support to caregivers in the form of training and respite care temporary relief from their caregiving efforts is now included in nearly every, if not in all states. Typically, modifications include alterations such as wheelchair ramps, walk-in bathtubs, stair-lifts and environmental aids for lighting. Medical Equipment and Supplies - Medically necessary equipment and supplies are covered by Medicaid. Beneficiaries should be careful to closely follow the designated procurement processes to receive the maximum benefit amounts. Personal Emergency Response Services - abbreviated PERS, are electronic monitoring or call and respond services that enable persons to live alone or to spend portions of their day without direct supervision. Transportation Assistance - can be provided in the form of transportation escorts or rides for non-emergency medical appointments and in some areas, transportation for recreational purposes. Hospice Care - Medicaid hospice care is usually reserved for terminally ill individuals who have a life expectancy of six months or less. If it is determined the individual may be more comfortable in their home, Medicaid may pay for hospice at home. Medicaid Payments to Family Members to Provide Home Care In most states, it is possible for family members to be paid by Medicaid for providing personal care to their loved ones. In brief, this process works as follows. Consumer Direction means the beneficiary can select their care providers rather than have Medicaid choose providers on their behalf. Interested parties should be aware that in all but twelve states Medicaid prohibits legal guardians

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and spouses from being paid. Learn more about family members getting paid as caregivers. Qualifying for Medicaid and Home Care Waivers Medicaid eligibility is determined by each state separately and within the state there are usually different requirements for institutional vs. However, there is a great range within the states and many exceptions to what are considered countable assets and income. Visit our Medicaid page for complete eligibility requirements or to find assistance qualifying for Medicaid. Many states offer several programs, usually those that do will offer personal care assistance through their Medicaid State Plan an entitlement program and also through a Medicaid Waiver which limits enrollment. Follow the links in the table below to learn more about the eligibility requirements and benefits of any program. Please note that this is not a list of all Medicaid waivers which offer home care, but rather those waivers that are relevant to the elderly. Other waivers exist for developmentally disabled individuals and for persons with traumatic brain injuries that are not included here. All programs offer self-direction of home care, meaning participants have some choice about their caregiver.

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Chapter 6 : Medicaid & Home Care: State by State Benefits & Eligibility

Real independence also means a community free of barriers, and we work as advocates throughout the Pioneer Valley, across the state, and nationally to bring an end to discrimination--whether it's rooted in a set of stairs, prejudice about employment, limited access to health care, or anywhere else.

Most states have their own names for their Cash and Counseling Programs, typically associated with a specific Medicaid waiver. In addition, some states offer consumer direction in more than one of their programs. Traditionally, Medicaid would contract with home care agencies to provide personal assistance services such as help with bathing, dressing, grooming and cooking. This meant that relatives, such as the adult children of aging parents, could be hired and paid for the personal assistance they provided. Family members could become paid caregivers. Since the original pilot program, both the concept of Cash and Counseling and the number of states in which it is available has expanded considerably. In addition, the name "Cash and Counseling" is dated. This concept is now referred to as Consumer Direction, Participant Direction, Self-Directed Care and a variety of other state-specific names. The concept of consumer direction in care, which allows family members to be paid, now extends well beyond Medicaid. Can I get paid to be a caregiver? While many of these programs allow family caregivers to be paid, they also offer an even greater benefit; the choice of care providers. Presuming the individual in need of care is already Medicaid-eligible, these programs typically work as follows. A determination is made regarding how many monthly care hours are required. A benefit amount or budget is calculated using the number of care hours and cost of care for that specific geographic area. Most programs have a provision that allows surrogate decision makers to help the individual in need of care with the selection of care providers and the management of funds. To avoid conflicts of interest, the surrogate decision maker and the individual being paid for caregiving cannot be one in the same. In other states, the role of the middleman that manages the finances is greatly expanded. Not only do they manage the distribution of the funds between the state and the caregiver employees, but they track hours, provide training, offer backup caregivers and manage the administrative details with the Medicaid program. This expanded service comes at a price as the middlemen take a percentage of the amount that would otherwise be paid to the family. Originally, the Cash and Counseling program was designed specifically for in-home care. Today some states have expanded their programs to include individuals that reside in small group homes and even assisted living residences. Other states allow relatives to serve as adult foster care providers. In this situation, the elderly individual moves into the home of their caregiver. Caregivers receive compensation for providing care and may receive an additional stipend for room and board though, to be clear, not from Medicaid. Nursing home residents are not eligible to participate in Cash and Counseling programs. Medicaid programs have a functional requirement the participant must require a certain level of care. Financially, one must be Medicaid eligible in their state. Having said that, some states have higher or lower limits and there is considerable flexibility in what is considered "countable income" and "countable assets". For example, a home, vehicle and a prepaid funeral plan are considered to be non-countable assets. Furthermore, in some states there is no fixed, upper income limit but rather a determination is made if the applicant can afford their care based on their care costs and their income. Complicating Medicaid eligibility still further is the fact that couples can apply together, or one spouse can apply and the other can chose not to apply. This mixed-spouse status dramatically raises the income and asset limits for Medicaid. Non-Medicaid programs that operate on the consumer directed care model have less rigid financial requirements than Medicaid programs. However, like Medicaid, there are functional ability and financial criteria. These programs and their eligibility criteria can be found by exploring the program links further down this page. Persons who have life insurance policies and wish to pay family members for their care have eligibility requirements related both to their policies and their personal health. Those with long term care insurance, can read more here. Veterans can participate in Cash and Counseling program specifically for Veterans. There are

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many non-Medicaid and other options that pay the adult children to care for their aging parents. Read about ten different programs here. In general, the benefits to a participant are increased control and flexibility with regards to how their care dollars are spent. Participants are granted a budget instead of being provided with care services and they are granted a certain amount of control over how the budget is spent. Typically, when an individual joins a Cash and Counseling program, certain restrictions or limitations are set with regards to how their care budget can be spent. Within those guidelines, participants are free to determine what goods and which service providers they prefer. Many programs allow participants to hire family members to provide them with personal care. The money can also be used to purchase items related to their activities of daily living; a cleaning service, meal preparation, laundry service, medical alert service and transportation for medical appointments are also acceptable services. Monthly allowances are determined by need and with consideration to the average cost of care for a specific geographic area. In addition, most states cap the maximum monthly allowance to not exceed what the cost would be if the state were to provide the care services. However, today given the diversity and broad range of Cash and Counseling model programs, it is impossible to say what the maximum limits are. Getting Paid as a Caregiver Undoubtedly the most attractive component of Cash and Counseling programs is the fact that family members and friends can be paid as caregivers of the program participant. How this works is the program participant the individual in need of assistance hires their family member or friend as their personal care provider. Sometimes it is just that easy and other times fiscal intermediaries are required, payroll taxes are due and the family member has to register with their state as a licensed care provider and be subjected to a background check. Each state and program has different policies. Most programs do not exclude the adult children, in-laws or grandchildren. In addition, ex-spouses are typically not excluded leading to a rather absurd situation where couples get divorced in order to care for one another. Payment rates to the care providers are determined by the program rules or by the fiscal intermediaries. For more information, please follows the links to the specific programs below. Learn which states and programs have done so. If the care recipient is currently receiving Medicaid benefits, families should expect months of processing time prior to receiving payments for caregiving. Should the care recipient not be receiving Medicaid benefits, one should estimate an additional days for Medicaid enrollment to process. Having said that, it is important to remember that most Cash and Counseling programs are under Medicaid Waivers. Medicaid Waivers, unlike institutional or nursing home Medicaid, are not entitlements. These waivers have limited enrollment and waiting lists are not unusual. Time spent on a waiting list is not included in the averages mentioned above. How to Apply One typically completes a Medicaid application with the state or county Medicaid office. Once accepted by Medicaid, one can then apply for the specific Medicaid Waiver that allows for Cash and Counseling or Consumer Direction. A complete list of programs is below. There are no costs associated with a Medicaid or Medicaid waiver application. Enrollment in Medicaid does not require monthly payments. There may be co-pay amounts but these are very minor. For persons wishing to use a life insurance policy to pay for family members for care, the application process differs. Choose any of the links below to read more about a specific Cash and Counseling program or program that allows for Consumer Direction. Under the Family and Medical Leave Act, you can care for your loved one without losing your job or health insurance. Cash and Counseling Programs for Veterans.

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Chapter 7 : West Virginia Statewide Independent Living Council | RYPAS

Help support people with disabilities. There are many community providers of care, but Independence Australia leads the way as a social enterprise that provides choices for people living with a disability or other personal need, supporting them to regain and retain their independence.

Personal Assistance Services How would you feel if you suddenly needed the help of others to perform basic tasks like eating, bathing, or dressing. Would you rather get that assistance in your own home or in a nursing home? Unfortunately, however, government policy is skewed toward keeping Americans in need of long-term assistance in institutions, and the nursing home lobby is determined to keep things just the way they are. Millions of Americans depend on Medicaid to finance their long-term services. But 80 percent of all Medicaid long-term care funds go to nursing homes and other institutional service providers. Only 20 percent supports people living in the community. This issue will become more acute as the U. Today, roughly 13 percent of the population is over age 65, with 2 percent over age 85. By the year 2020, however, the percentage of Americans over 65 will jump to 21 percent, including 4 percent over 85, thanks to the demographic phenomenon of the "baby boom." Department of Health and Human Services in the Clinton administration. The federal and state bias toward institutional services dates to the 1960s, when the Medicaid and Medicare programs were created. At the time, it was thought that institutional settings provided the best care for all Americans needing long term services. Today, however, it has become clear most people prefer the freedom and control of living at home and hiring a personal assistant if necessary. Government policies are slow to offer people greater choices in where they get services because because of fear that costs will escalate if people are given a choice. Many people today, it is argued, get assistance at home from friends and relatives at no government cost - because people want to stay out of nursing homes. But if federal and state governments freed more money for in-home services, the theory goes, these people would "come out of the woodwork" and demand the service, raising costs to untold billions. Researchers with the Disability Statistics Center counter that the the number of people who would apply for federal and state assistance is actually relatively simple to calculate, and the de-institutionalizing of people currently in nursing homes would save enormous amounts of money. Many states have found that community-based attendant services are less expensive than institutional services. Oregon, for example, has aggressively tried since 1990 to provide services for people in their homes, and found they can serve three people in the community for the cost of every one in a nursing home. The demand for greater choice in personal assistance services is growing every year, and is sure to intensify as the baby boomers grow older. This includes a great deal of assistance from my partner and others with everyday tasks. Like the assistance I receive getting up from the floor or walking across an uneven path of ground or ice from my trusty canine confidant, Decoy de Mutt. Or, the increasing assistance and productivity that I look for, and frankly demand, that my Liberator [a computerized voice synthesizer] and other assistive devices provide.

Chapter 8 : Resources on Personal Assistance Services | Independent Living Research Utilization

In Pennsylvania, the Department of Human Services administers 10 Medical Assistance/Medicaid waivers and the Living Independence for the Elderly Program. On May 22, 2014, the Governor announced the newest waiver, which addresses the needs of adults living with autism.

Chapter 9 : In-Home Personal Assistance | JEVS Human Services

Built for independence. Assistance and personal care services for people with disabilities and older adults should always be at its best, and DirectCourse makes it simple to improve every day.