

Georgia: Trends in Aging and Service Delivery

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Presentation to: Senate Aging Study Committee

Date: October 22, 2012



Georgia Department of Human Services

Vision, Mission and Core Values

Vision

Stronger Families for a Stronger Georgia.

Mission

Strengthen Georgia by providing Individuals and Families access to services that promote self-sufficiency, independence, and protect Georgia's vulnerable children and adults.

Core Values

- **Provide access to resources that offer support and empower Georgians and their families.**
- **Deliver services professionally and treat all clients with dignity and respect. Manage business operations effectively and efficiently by aligning resources across the agency.**
- **Promote accountability, transparency and quality in all services we deliver and programs we administer.**
- **Develop our employees at all levels of the agency.**

Division of Aging Services

Vision

Living Longer, Living Safely, Living Well

Mission

The Georgia Department of Human Services Division of Aging Services supports the larger goals of DHS by assisting older individuals, at-risk adults, persons with disabilities, their families and caregivers to achieve safe, healthy, independent and self-reliant lives.

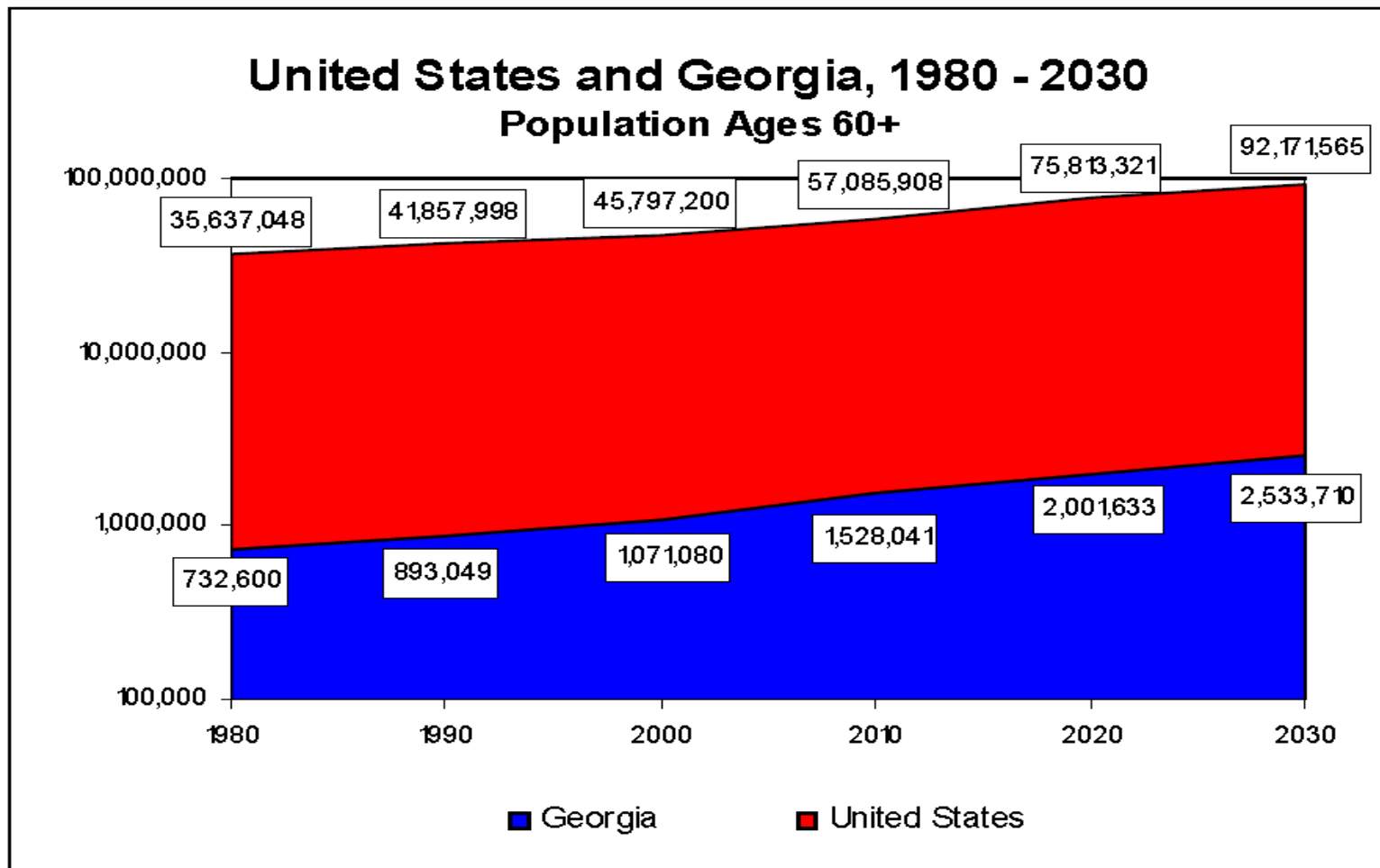
Core Values

- **A Strong Customer Focus:** We are driven by customer – not organizational – need. Our decisions involve our customers and include choice.
- **Accountability and Results:** We are good stewards of the trust and resources that have been placed with us. We base our decisions on data analysis and strive for quality improvement.
- **A Proactive Approach:** We anticipate the needs of our customers and advocate on their behalf.
- **Dignity:** We respect the rights and self worth of all people.
- **Empowerment:** We believe in self-determination for our customers. We support the right of our customers and workforce to make choices and assume responsibility for their decisions.

Aging Trends in Georgia

- The Aging of our population is one of the most significant trends affecting our society today.
- Georgia has the 5th fastest growing 60+ population and the 24th fastest growing 85+ population.
- Georgia's population 60+ is expected to increase 65.8% between 2010 and 2030 (from 1,528,041 persons to 2,533,710 persons)

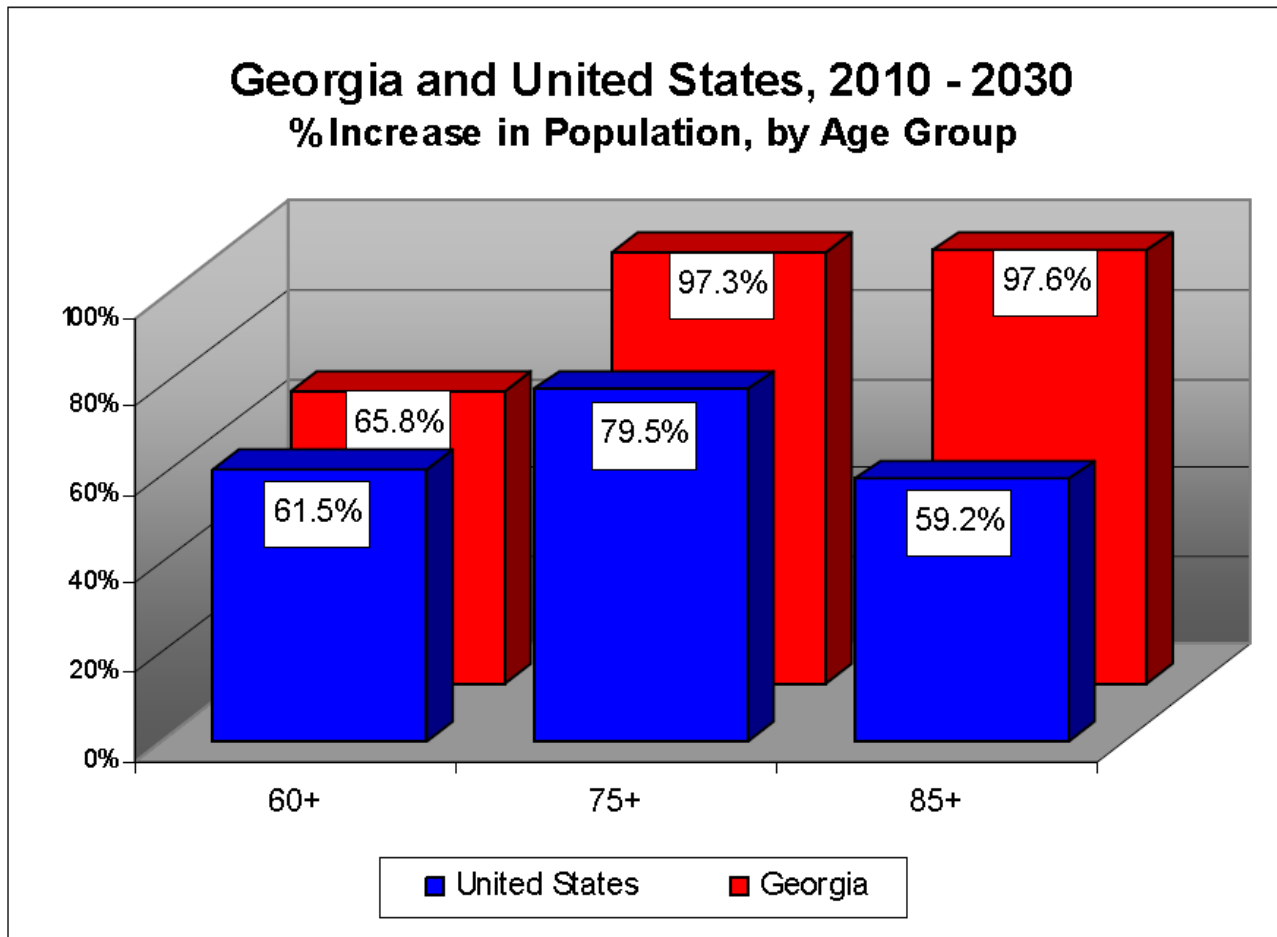
Aging Trends in Georgia – 60+



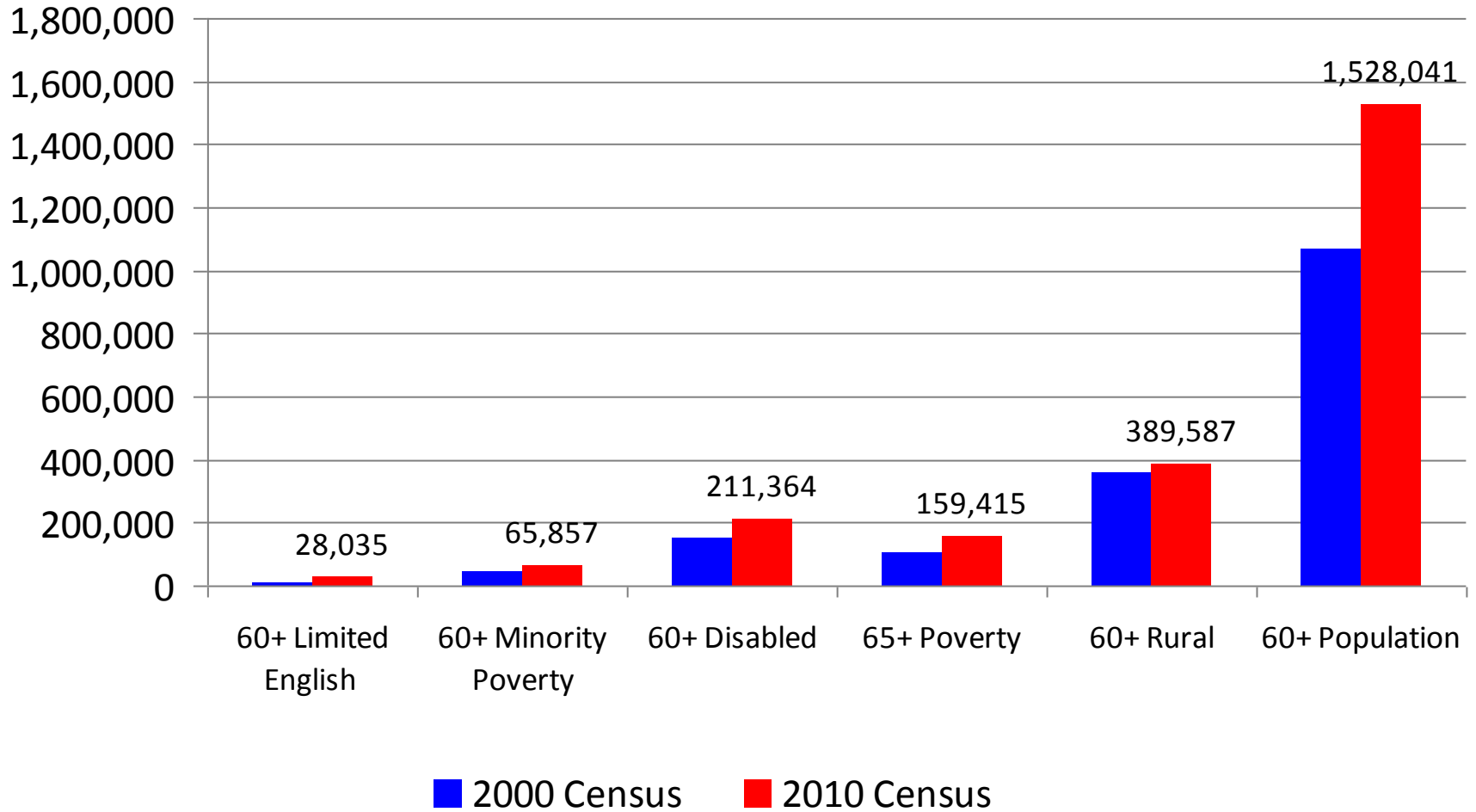
Aging Trends in Georgia

- Georgia's population age 85 and above is expected to increase 97.6% from 2010 to 2030. Those 85+ is by far the fastest growing group, projected to total 224,926 in 2030.
- During the 20th century, the number of Georgian's aged 60+ increased nine-fold, compared to four-fold growth in the population overall.

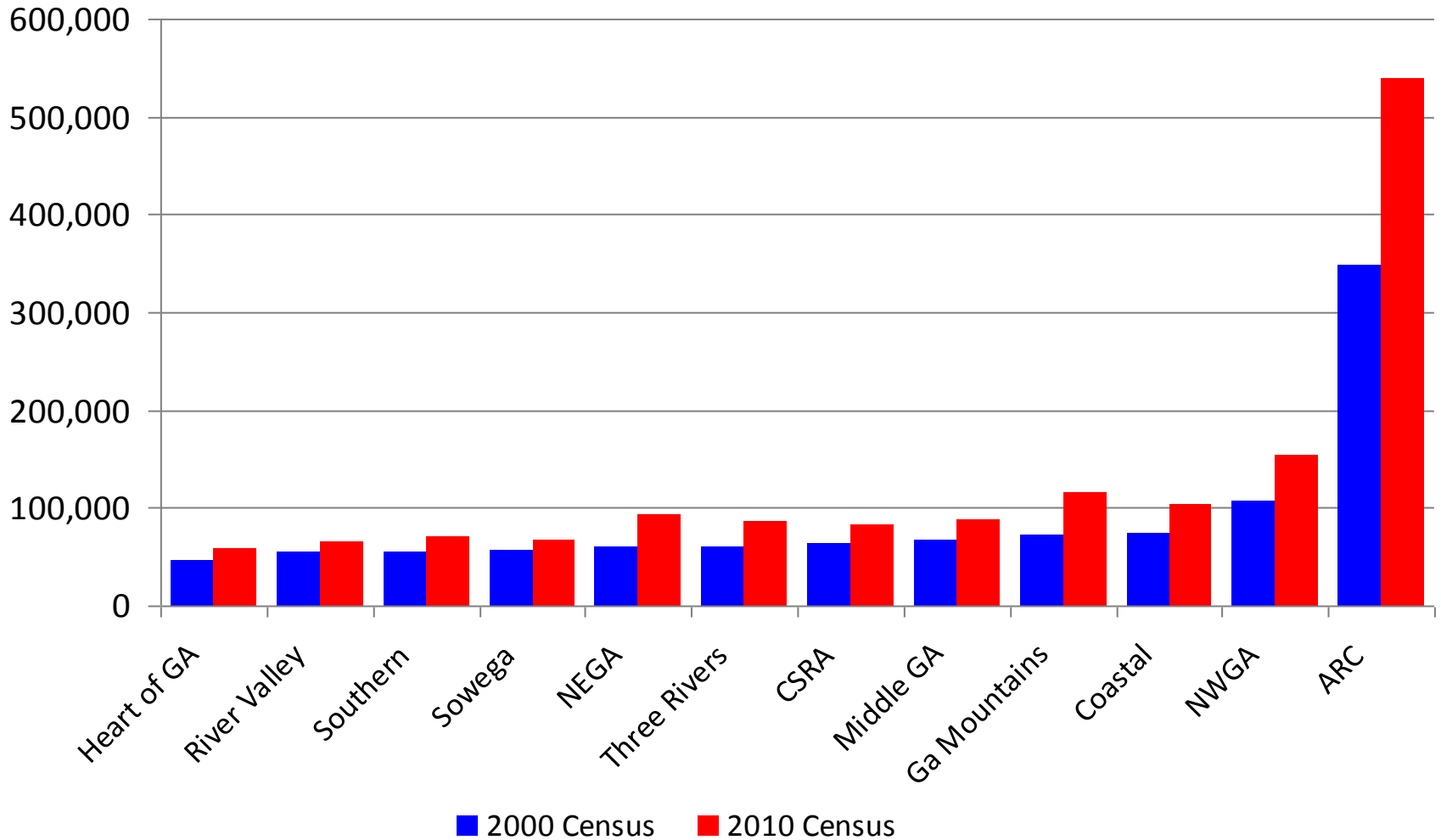
Trends in Aging in Georgia



60+ Demographics

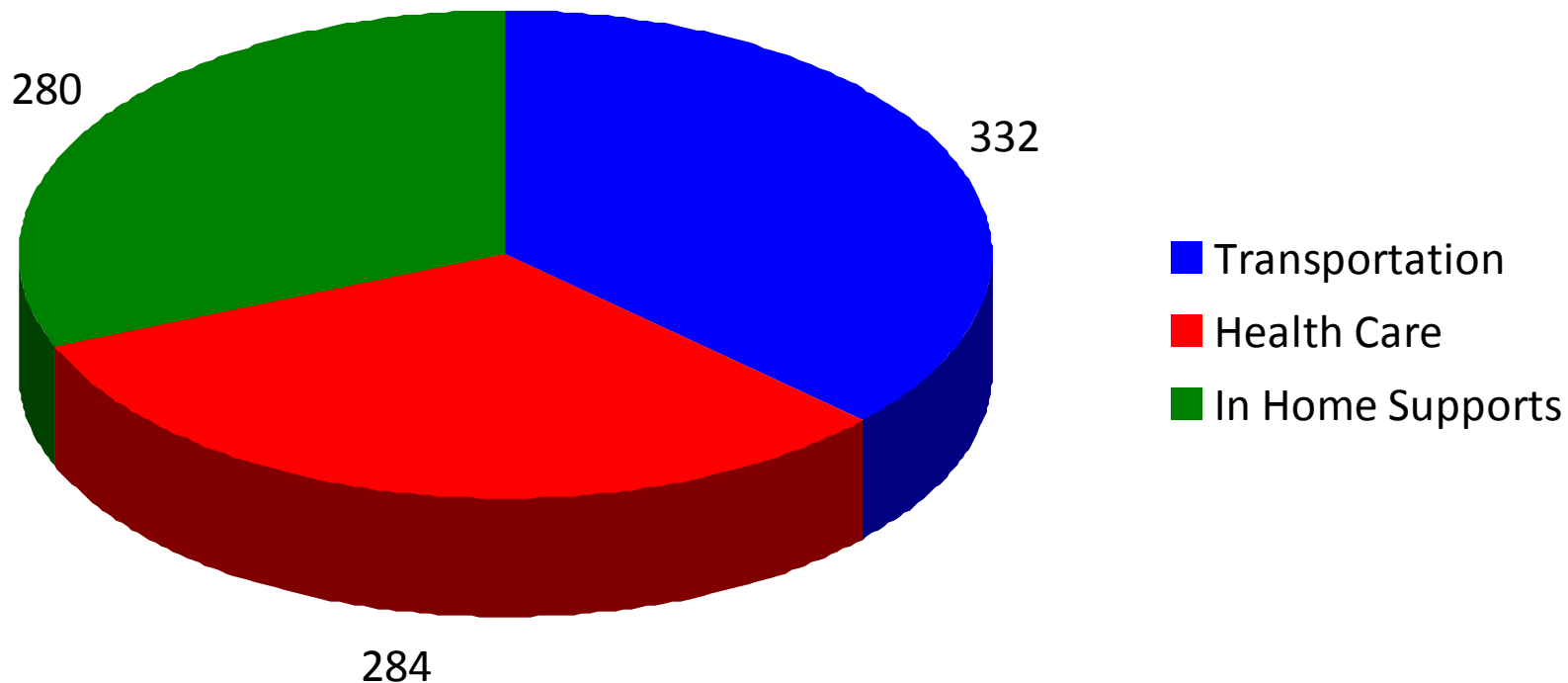


60+ Population Shift by AAA



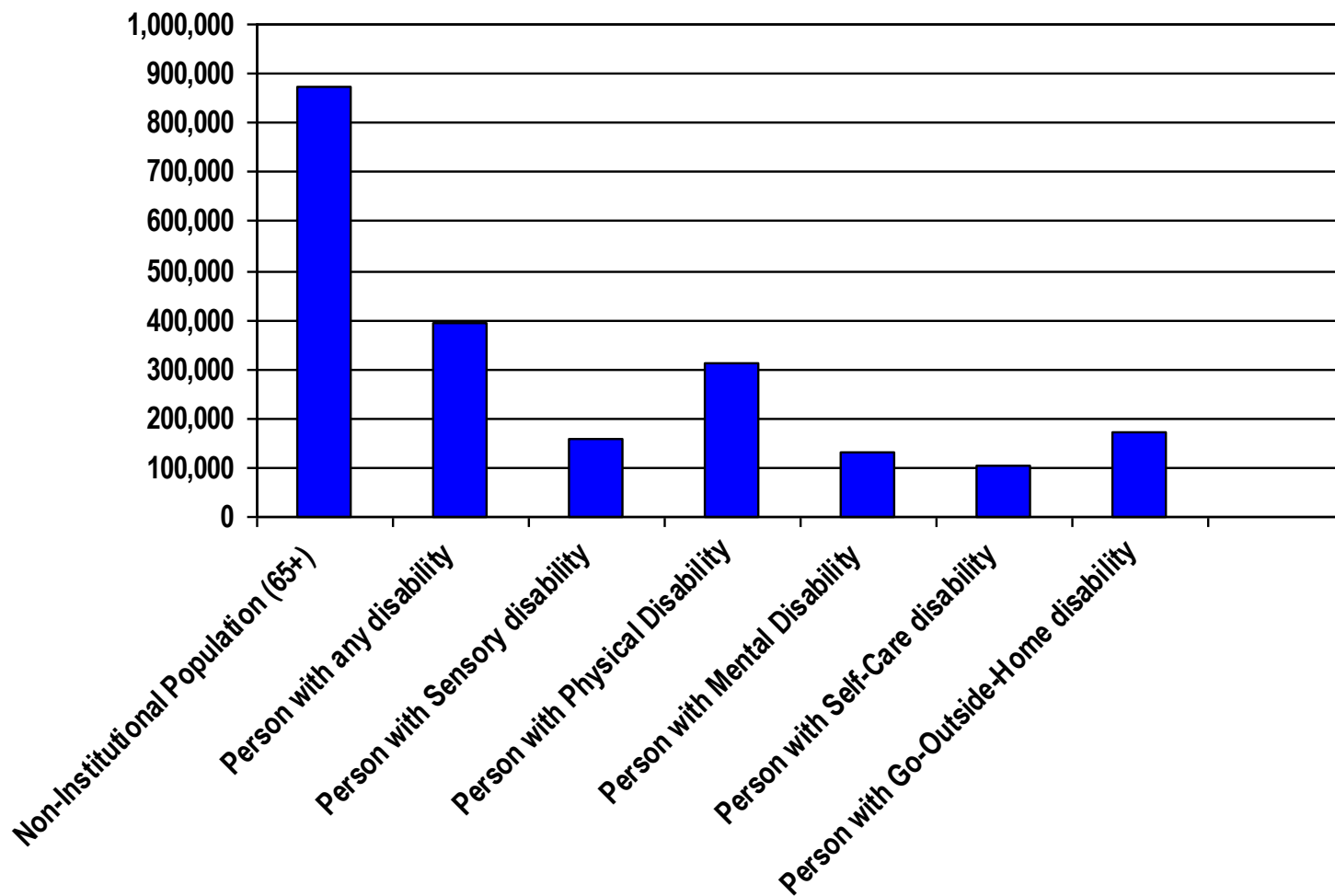
Public Input on Aging Services

Services Most Needed by Older Adults Living in the Community



Ranking based on responses from 610 participants

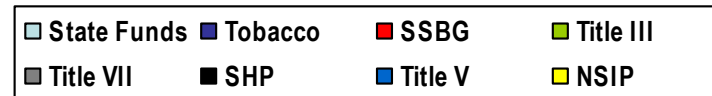
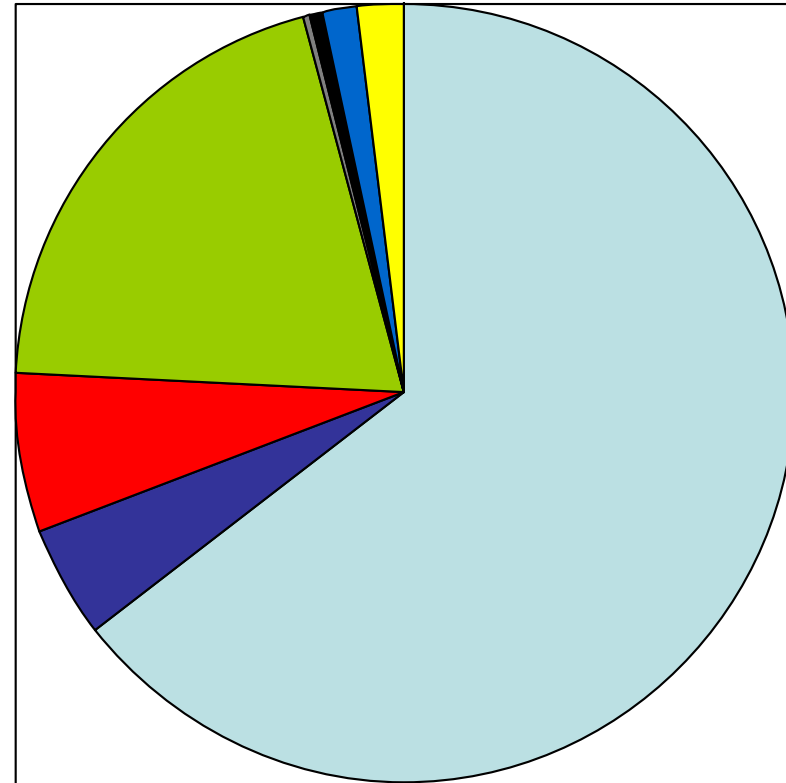
Aging and Disability



Source: American Community Survey (2006)

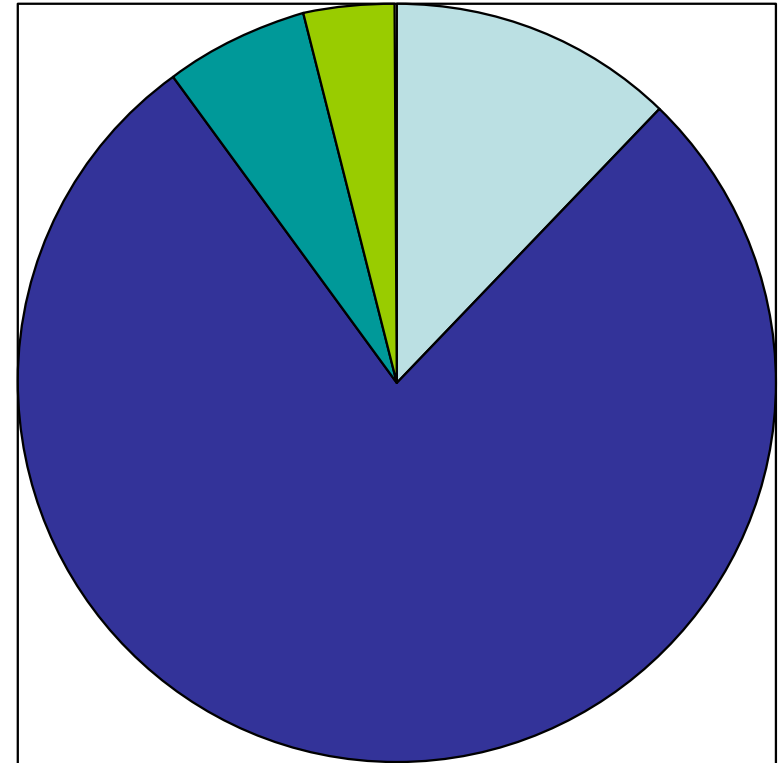
State Aging Appropriations

- State + Federal Funds approximately \$145,647,447
 - State Funds – \$84,139,792
 - OAA Title III – \$ 26,331,440
 - SSBG – \$8,899,582
 - NSIP - \$2,360,173
 - SCSEP Title V - \$2,130,670



DAS Budget Summary

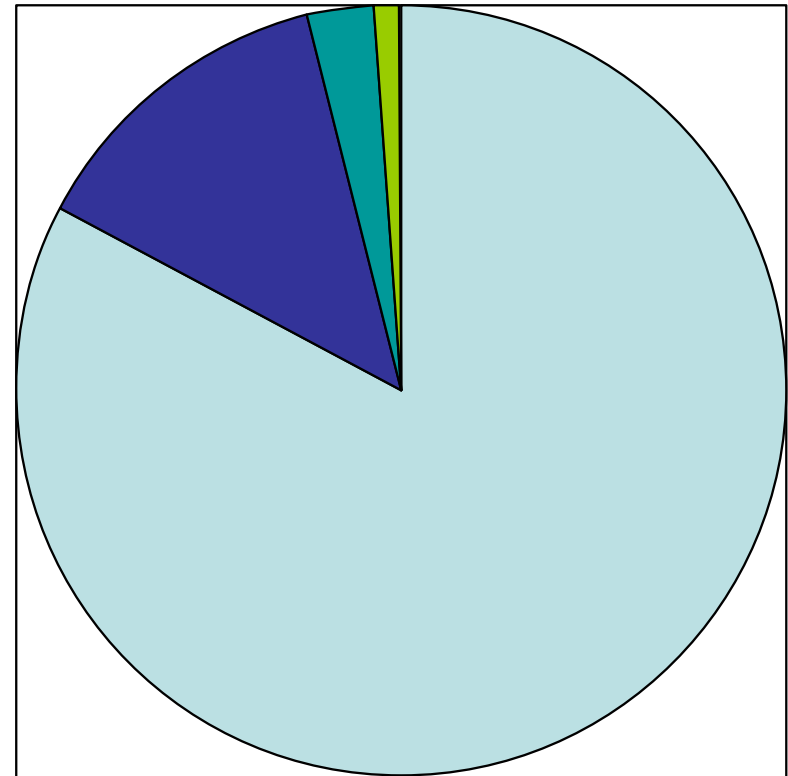
- Elder Abuse Investigations and Prevention
- Elder Community Living Services
- Elder Support Services
- Program Administration



□ Elder Abuse Investigations ■ Elder Community Living
■ Elder Support Services ■ Program Administration

Elder Abuse Investigations and Prevention

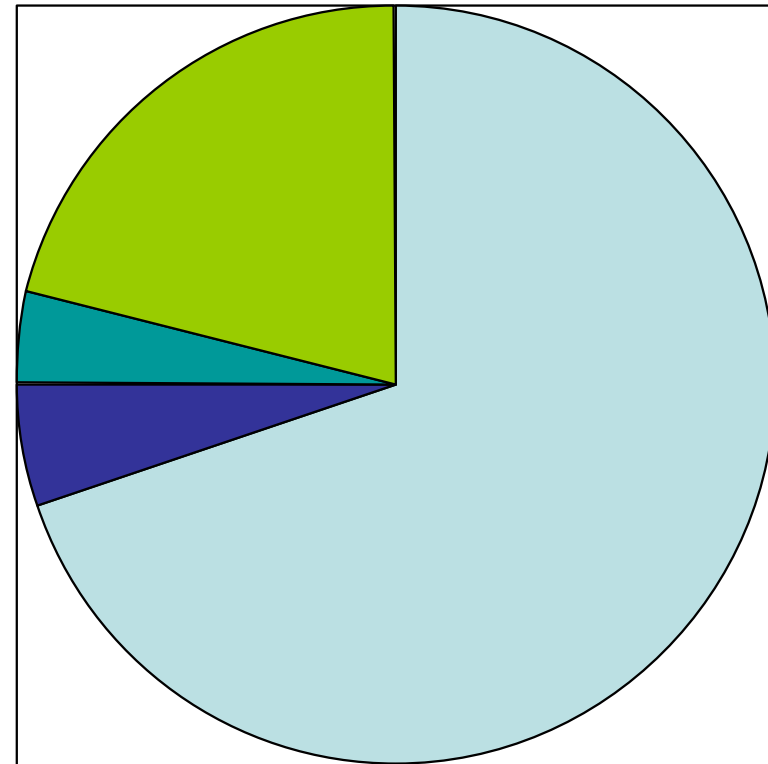
- \$17,785,855
 - Adult Protective Services
 - Public Guardianship Office
 - State Long Term Care Ombudsman
 - Forensic Special Investigation Unit
 - Elder Abuse Prevention



State Funds SSBG Title III Title VII

Elder Community Living Services

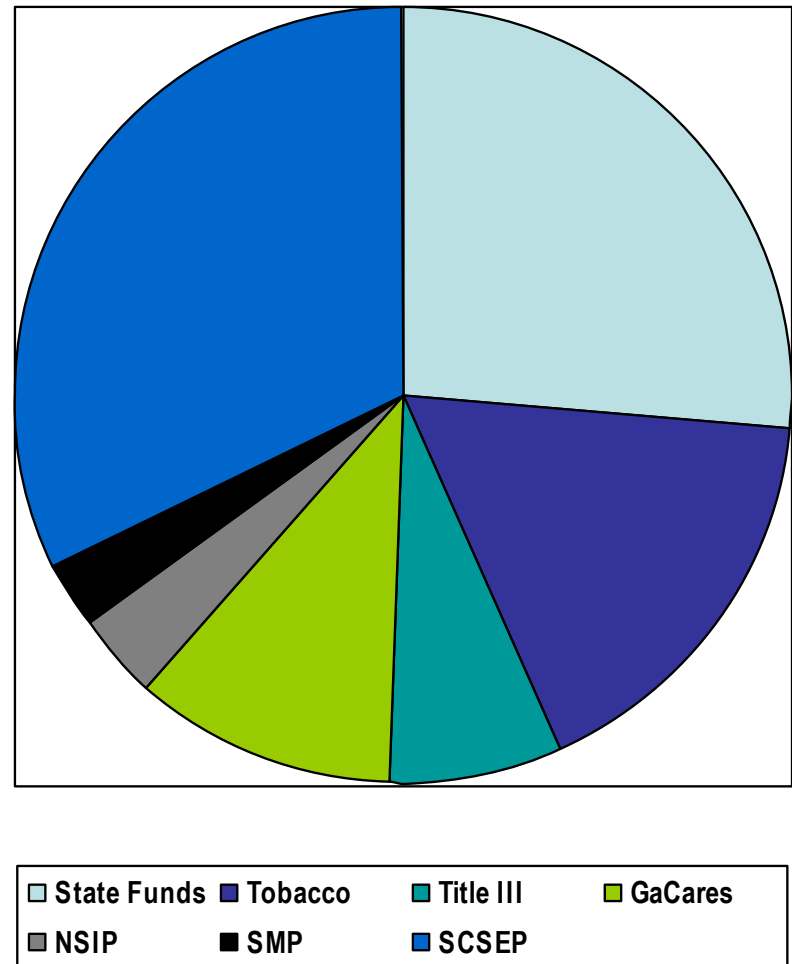
- \$113,222,242
- CCSP (Medicaid EDA Waiver
 - Non-Medicaid Home and Community Based Services
 - Congregate Meals
 - Home Delivered Meals
 - Family Caregiver Support



State Funds Tobacco SSBG Title III

Elder Support Services

- \$8,720,517
 - Aging and Disability Resource Centers
 - Senior Community Service Employment Program
 - Evidence Based Chronic Disease Self Management
 - Health Promotion
 - GaCares (State Health Insurance Assistance Program and Senior Medicare Patrol)
 - Nutrition Services Incentive Program



Public Input

In preparation for the 2011-2015 State Plan on Aging das collected information from stakeholders including:

- Statewide public hearings
- Representative general population telephone survey of Georgians 60 years of age and older
- Telephone survey of caregivers of home and community based services (HCBS) clients
- Telephone Survey of Community Care Services Program clients discharged to a nursing facility in SFY10
- CCSP focus groups were conducted among clients discharged to Nursing Homes .

Older Adults Living in the Community

Services Most Needed by Older Adults Living in the Community^a

Responses	Number of Responses	% of Responses	% of All Respondents
Transportation	332	17%	57%
Health care	284	14%	49%
Services to keep people at home	280	14%	48%
Prescription drug assistance	214	11%	37%
Housing	176	9%	30%
Exercise & nutrition	173	9%	30%
Caregiver/Respite care	146	7%	25%
Income/Financial assistance	146	7%	25%
Abuse prevention	69	3%	12%
Legal	66	3%	11%
Employment	35	2%	6%
Volunteer opportunities	35	2%	6%
Other	38	2%	7%

Georgia General Population

- respondents indicated the most frequent responses were related to health (30%), caregiver assistance (28%), and financial assistance (26%). These were followed by assistance with shopping (20%) and transportation (18%).

Public Hearing Participants

- Public hearing participants identified services most needed by older adults to continue living in their home. 47% of respondents indicated the need for transportation followed by caregiver/respite care and meal delivery/food services at (27%).

Needs of Older Adults by Age

Age Group (Years)	Primary Need Identified	Percent by Age Group	Secondary Need Identified	Percent by Age Group
60-64	Health Care	17%	Transportation	13%
65-69	Health Care	15%	Income/Financial Assistance	14%
70-74	Health Care	17%	Transportation	15%
75-79	Don't Know	16%	Health Care	14%
80-84	Don't Know	15%	Transportation	14%
85+	Health Care	15%	Income/Financial Assistance & Transportation	13%

- Of the 156 General Population respondents who indicated financial assistance necessary for older adults to remain in their homes, 44 percent said they do have sufficient financial resources to live well in retirement years, 43 percent said they do not, and 19 percent responded “Don’t Know.”
- In contrast, 67% of public hearing participants did not expect to have sufficient financial resources to live well in retirement years.

Discharged from Community to NH

- Over half (64%) reported providing care for a parent [mother (50%), father (8%), mother-in-law (5%), father-in-law (1%)]
- Almost 70 percent of caregivers provided care for three years or more [3-4 years (23%); 5 year or more (46%)]
- Caregiver respondents reported that the care recipient's physical health (68%) followed by caregiver burden (21%) were the two main categories for care recipients to be placed in a nursing home

Need for NH Care

Category	Detail	Frequency	Percent of Respondents
Physical health	Dementia/Alzheimer's	69	25%
Physical health	Falls	39	14%
Caregiver burden	Unable to provide required care	38	14%
Physical health	Other	23	8%
Physical health	Stroke	17	6%
Physical health	Broken Hip	15	5%
Caregiver burden	Caregiver in poor health	14	5%
Physical health	Ambulatory problems	11	4%
Total Responses		226	81%
Total Respondents		280	100%

- Seventy-four percent of caregiver respondents reported that Assistance with Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) could have assisted them to help the care recipient remain at home.

Research Recommendations

- Increase the amount, flexibility, and quality of transportation services.
- Increase the amount of services that support caregivers, which include personal support/homemaker services, as well as respite services in and out of the home.
- Increase mental health services and supports.
- Provide more personal support services, as well as higher quality services and more flexible and individualized services.
- Provide access to durable medical equipment, specifically wheelchairs, walkers, and stair chair lifts. Increase assistance with home modifications and home repairs.

Research Recommendations

- Increase access to services
- Decrease service wait times
- Make eligibility criteria less restrictive
- Increase staff outreach, community partnerships, and marketing of programs
- Increase training of agency personnel to improve their knowledge
- Enhance wellness and prevention programs, including increased opportunities for exercise and classes about disease prevention and nutrition
- Provide assistance with long-term planning.
- Continue to enhance Adult Protective Services and Legal Assistance services

Research Recommendations

- The greatest area of concern in reference to abuse of older adults and adults with disabilities was financial abuse. Through programmatic efforts, ensure that older adults and adults with disabilities have financial security, including enough food to eat and enough money to pay rent.
- Increase awareness of whom to contact in the event of abuse or risk.

Recommendations for Rural Areas

- As with the statewide recommendations, there is a great need for additional, more flexible, and higher quality transportation services, especially in rural areas.
- Provide more emergency and urgent care services in rural areas
- Provide pest control services, heating and air conditioning service, and home repair for safety in rural areas.
- Provide mobile grocery and drug services in rural areas to improve service accessibility

APS Referrals – SFY 07 to 12 YTD

