Shared Living

A Discussion about Relationships and Daily Life

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With Nan Carle PhD

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Agenda

• Moving Away From the Family Home
• The Context of Support in Arizona
• Shared Living ~ A Different Way of Thinking
  – Whose Home is it?
  – Contribution, Control and Safety
  – Definitions and Distinctions
• Some Admin Structures to Consider
• Key Questions

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Current Options
When You Leave Your Family Home

• Supported Living

• Individually Designed Living Arrangements

• Adult Developmental Homes

• Group Homes

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Supported Living

Supports People Who:

- Own or Rent their own home
- Have a job, trust fund or additional sources of financial supports
- Requires limited care giver support
- Have own transport or can use public transport
- Want to be able to switch providers

Balance of Power is with the person/family

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IDLA

Supports People who:
– Own or Rent their own home with own resources
– Have strong family or circle of support
– May have high personal care needs but not just supported by DDD
– Lives with one or two others to reduce costs
– Want to be able to switch providers
– IDLA Check List = Roles & Responsibilities

*Balance of Power is intended to be with the person/family*

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Adult Development Home

Supports People Who
• Seeks to move from their family home
• Wishes to be part of an existing family
• Can adapt to the existing culture
• Wants consistency of care givers

Balance of power is with the ADH family

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Group Home

Supports people who:
• Cannot live with his/her family
• Have high needs for support
• May have cost sharing with Behavioral Health
• Have limited financial funds
• Have limited family or community support

Balance of power is with the provider

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Refresh the Discussion

Let’s Shift the Balance of Power

❤️ Let’s put the person back at the Heart of how they live – where – and with whom

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Refresh the Discussion

• Self Directed Services – the Balance of Power – Whose Home Is It?
• Personal Choices and Personal Planning
• Grow a Sense of Belonging ~ Contribution and Meaning
• Community is a Verb ~ Get Connected
• Develop Skills and Talents for Participation
• In Control – Know How the Money Flows

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REPORT OF THE SUSTAINABILITY AND INNOVATION WORK GROUP

DDD - DES

Facilitated by: Nancy Thaler & John Ashbaugh
October 2010

National Association of State Directors of Developmental Disabilities Services, Inc.
www.nasddds.org

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Shared Living

Shared Living emphasizes the expectation that people will live together and share life experiences.

It communicates mutuality and real community life, not a service life.

The term Shared Living invites people to have an experience rather than to work at a job or provide a service.

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Shared Living

• This service provides a variety of options designed to maximize the skills and abilities of people with disabilities and their relationship with others

• The Shared Living Arrangement is specifically focused on developing relationships between the consumers and the Shared Living Provider

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Shared Living – Home Setting

This service provides for an alternative, non-licensed living situation for people within the DDD’s philosophy of self – determination.

Generally, a person resides with a provider (Shared Living Provider) in a private residence that can be leased or owned by the consumer or the consumer’s representative.

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Shared Living – Home Setting

The focus of this service is to provide supports to the person based on his or her need for support while residing with the Shared Living Provider and sharing their joint resources, experiences and community activities.
Shared Living “Providers”

• The person who lives with and provides support to the person with a disability is typically referred to as the Shared Living Provider

• An arrangement in which an individual, couple or family in the community share life’s experiences with a person with a disability

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Shared Living “Providers”

• The Shared Living Provider lives with the person and provides support the person needs in their day-to-day activities.

• A Shared Living arrangement is usually in the Shared Living provider’s home/apartment, but it could also be in the individual’s home/apartment too.
Shared Living ~ Services

Services may include but are not limited to habilitation therapies, special developmental skills, behavior interventions, sensory- motor development and personal care.

A life style of shared living would include routines and rhythms that are inclusive of all people beyond those of the ‘service world’
Levels of Service

• Level 1 – requires 1 – 4 hours per day of some assistance with grocery shopping, budgeting, etc. The house mates might share utilities, rent, food etc.

• Level 2 – requires 4 – 8 hours per day of some assistance with daily living skills and other areas as defined

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Levels of Service

• Level 3 - requires a range of 8 – 16 hours for personal care and more intensive support to be an active participant in community life

• Level 4 – requires a range of 16 – 24 hours for intensive support and guidance to participate in community life
Written Agreements

Minimum Requirements for Lease/Spending Agreements

– Goals and Objectives
– Rent
– Utilities
– Food and Household Supplies
– Maintenance

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Written Agreements

Minimum Requirements for Lease/Spending Agreements Continued

– Transportation
– Entertainment/Social Network Connections
– Medical Issues
– Money Management
– Conflict Resolution

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Safeguards

• Certification & “Home Studies” as app.
• Monitoring – as agreed with team and Division
• Risk Assessments in Place
• Service Agreements
  – What is the Direct Role of the Provider
  – What is the Negotiated Role of the Provider
  – What is Not the Role of the Provider
Distinctions With an ADH

The focus of Shared Living is on relationships that are sustained over a long period of time, community connections, shared experiences, and mutuality. Person-centered planning is the foundation for the process of matching individuals and determining the necessary supports.

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Distinctions With an ADH

Some Developmental Homes may become Shared Living Arrangements but are not typically designed as such. Shared Living differs from the ADH in that the “matching process is highly individualized and the focus on building a relationship is as critical as assuring supervision and care.”

(Report of the Sustainability and Innovation Work Group for DDD/DES. October 2010)

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Distinctions With an ADH

The routines and rhythms of the home are developed and shared by the person and their shared living provider. The person is not expected to ‘fit’ into a pre-existing family structure. Remember –

*the balance of power*

is moving toward the individual with disabilities as a valued member of the household and the community.

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Distinctions with an IDLA

There are similarities with the IDLA given there is no room and board paid to the provider. Also the individual is in charge of where he/she lives and with whom. A key difference is the principle of relationship where the Shared Living model emphasizes the opportunity to develop relationships and divide resources for rent and life styles in a joint way - Mutuality and Equity.

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Architectural Issues

• The possible use of a Service Broker to develop relationships, agreements, etc.
• Changes in the Service Codes to add the Share Living Services
• Uses ADH/CDH Qualified Vendor Agreement as the funding mechanism – to be agreed
• Levels of Service/Funding - to be Agreed

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Families Asking Questions

• How can you mobilize the Power and Authority of Self Directed Supports including Personal Budgets in the State of Arizona
• What are the lessons from your experiences with Person Centered Planning that you can use to drive changes that matter?
• How do you take back the balance of power for moving out of the family home?

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Families Asking Questions

• What has really changed with the Economic Downturn?

• What Really Matters?

• ...

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