

May 25, 2010

Department of County Human Services



Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

❖ Steve Weiss, DCHS CBAC Chair

❖ The Communities of Color briefing

- In the measures of income, poverty, occupation and education, communities of color have between 15% and 20% worse outcomes than whites.
- It is more difficult to get ahead here in Multnomah County than it is more generally across the USA. This inequity does not hold true for White people. On average, income for whites is enhanced by living in Multnomah County.

❖ Changing demographics

- Poverty is shifting from North/Northeast Portland eastward to Mid and East County.
- A large proportion of populations of color have moved to Mid and East County (both from other parts of the county and from outside the county)
- County-funded service locations have not kept pace with the movement of populations and the need for services.
- Identified need for County to engage in economic development investments focused on building human capital

❖ The Crisis Assessment and Treatment Center- Update

- City, County, State and Central City Concern funding for the capital/build-out is committed
- Agreement reached between City, County and State regarding ongoing funding
- RFP being developed for selecting operating provider
- Building starts this summer, opens for service next spring

❖ Workload Gap

- Effects the whole state
- 2006 study of current workload indicated an additional 218 F.T.E. are needed across the state
- Multnomah County earns approximately 25% statewide case managers- about 55 F.T.E.
- Funding associated with these new F.T.E's would be \$4.7 million the first year

❖ Equity

- State pays County 90% of what they pay themselves
- We've been arguing to get 95%

System of Care*

Prevention, Early Intervention & Access to Services

- Gang services
- Alcohol and drug prevention- Strengthening Families
- SUN Service System
- Weatherization services
- Energy assistance
- EASA
- Senior Helpline
- Network of Care Website

Eligibility & Access to Medicaid Services

Community Supports

- Case management
- Long term care- seniors and developmental disabilities
- Legal advocacy, rental assistance for Domestic Violence
- Supports for homeless families
- Rental assistance & anti-poverty services

Treatment

- Continuum of care for youth with mental illness
- Continuum of care for adults with mental illness
- Alcohol and drug screening, referral and treatment for youth and adults
- Gambling treatment

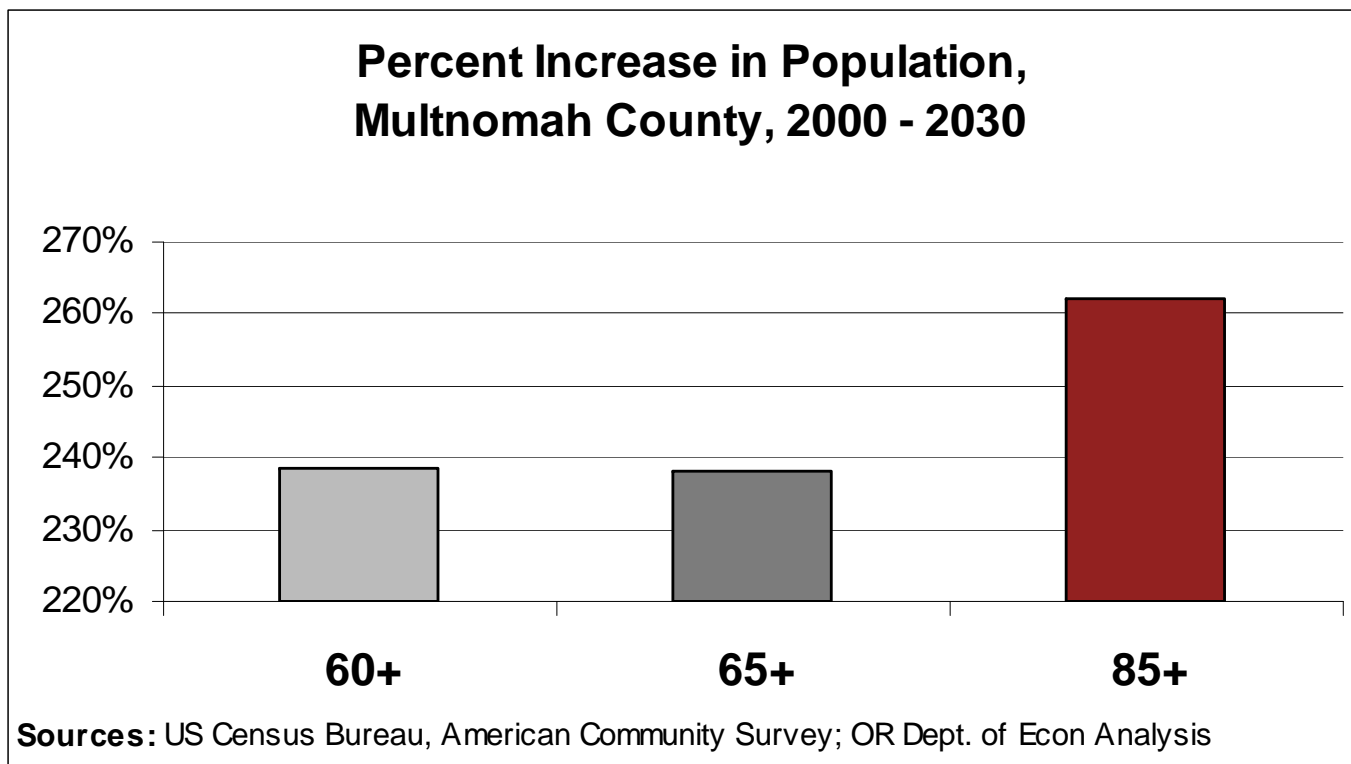
Safety Net/ Crisis Services

- Shelter and emergency housing
- Protective services
- 24/7 mental health call center, walk-in clinic, mobile response
- Sub-acute services for adults and children
- Sobering and detoxification
- Developmental disabilities crisis residential
- Crisis shelter, housing, counseling

* These are examples of services in each level of the system

❖ Preparing to reach the aging population earlier

ADS: Bending the Cost Curve



The 85+ population (the “Old Old”) is the fastest growing demographic segment in Multnomah County and the nation.



Aging and Disability Resource Centers

❖ ADRCs will control costs

- Associated with the growing aging demographic through early intervention and access to information and assistance for seniors and people with disabilities of all incomes

❖ The Lewin Group study

- Shows significant savings to Medicaid and Medicare with ADRCs through health promotion, disease prevention and nursing facility diversion

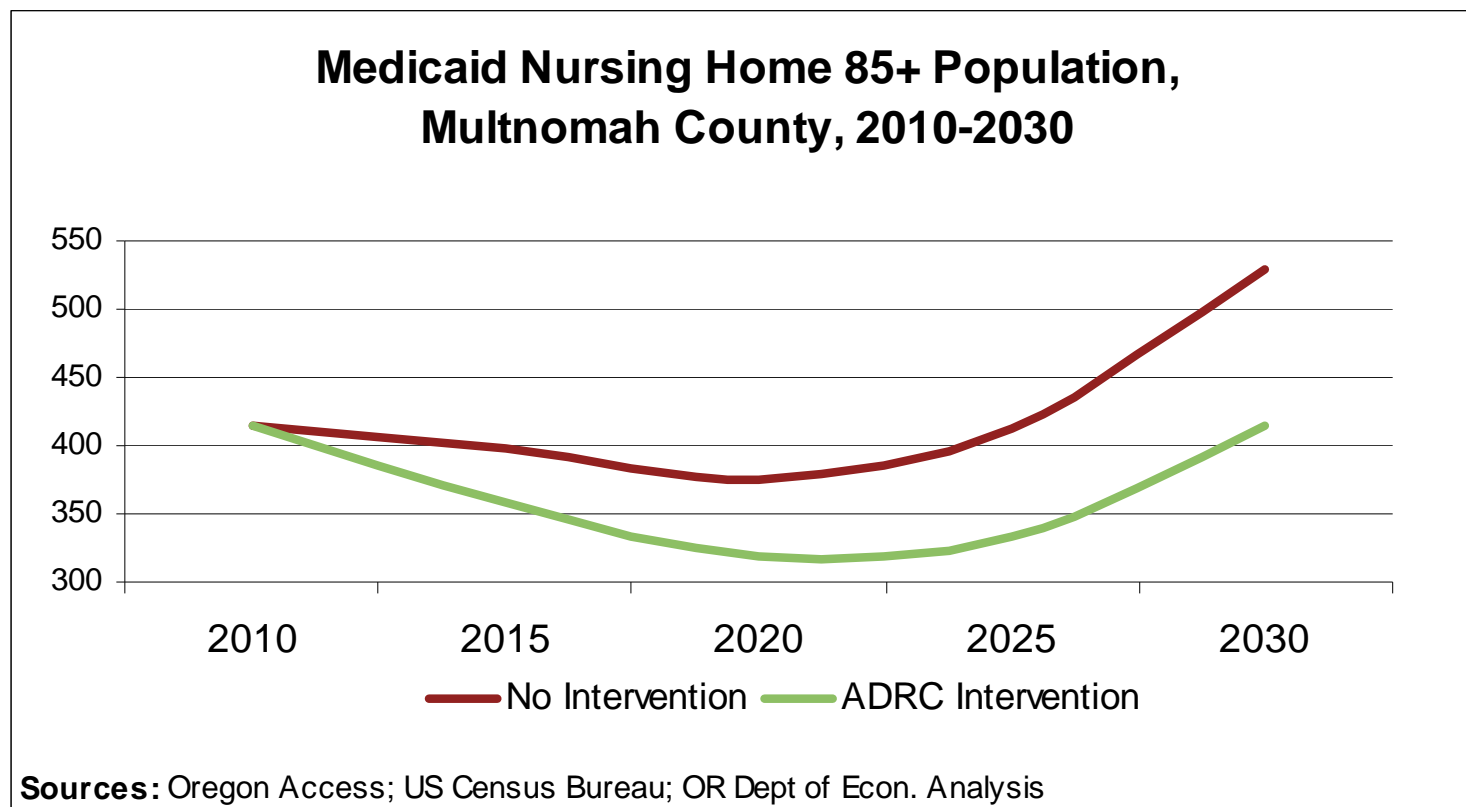
❖ ADRCs are a best practice

- By reaching seniors and people with disabilities early and offering individualized information and assistance to manage their life changes and adapt to chronic conditions and disability, they can remain independent, safe and out of more expensive care longer or indefinitely

❖ Time is of the essence

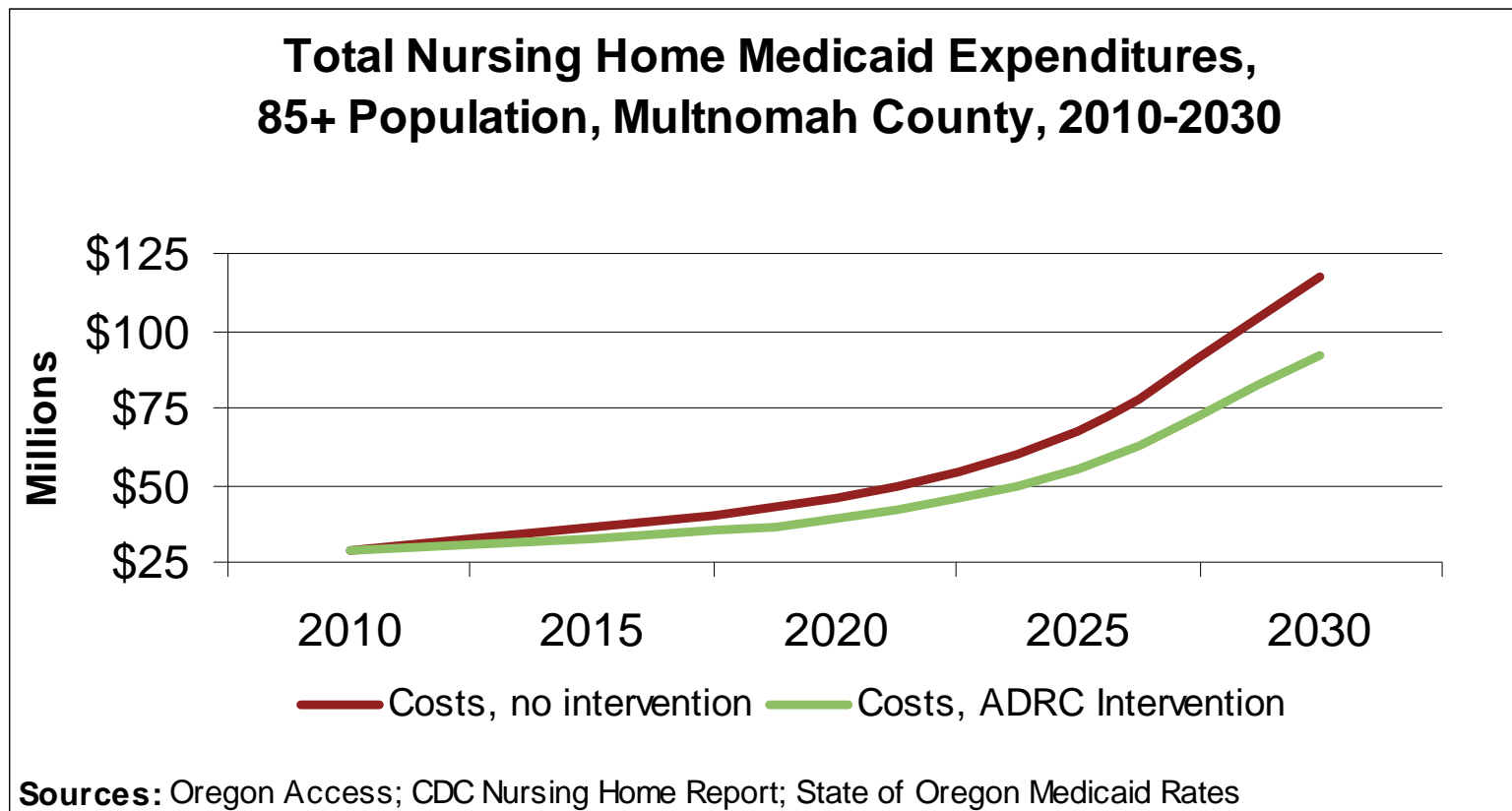
- Although Oregon is lagging, DCHS/ADS is starting the transformation now

ADS: Bending the Cost Curve



Projecting a *very conservative* 10% transition and diversion among the 85+ population.

ADS: Bending the Cost Curve



If we begin now, the savings over this decade will accumulate to over \$10 million.

❖ Recalibrating the 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness

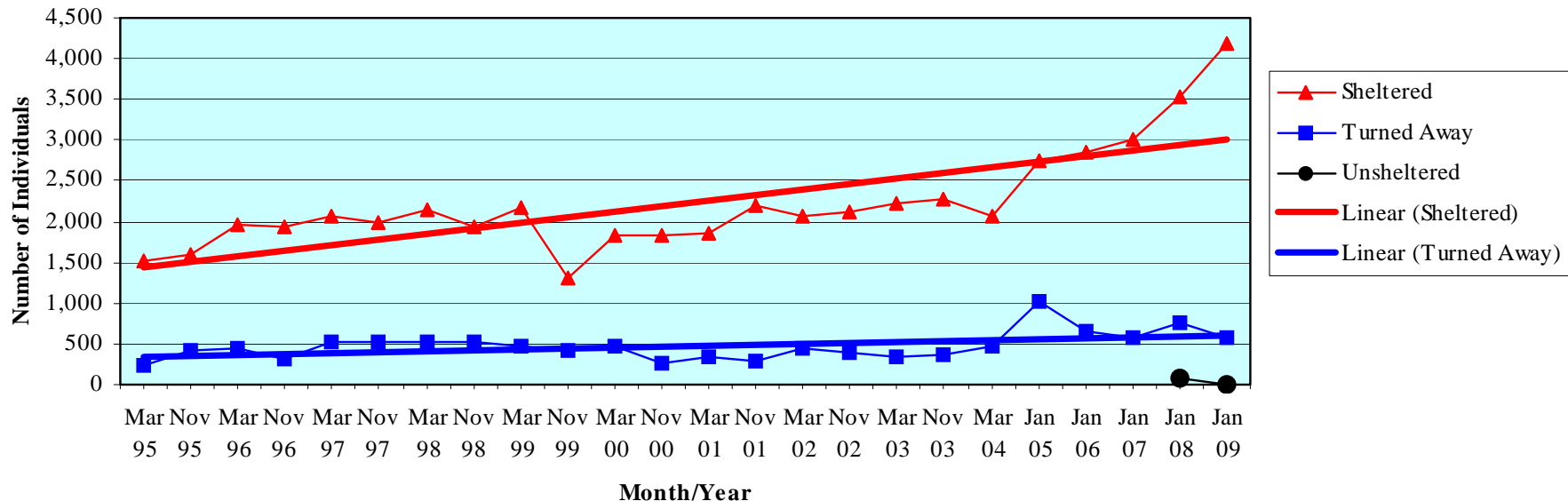
- ❖ Led by City and County leadership, with Portland Housing Bureau and community stakeholders
- ❖ Mid-cycle assessment of how to act strategically and convincingly about homelessness
- ❖ Intend to apply learning of last 5 years to the next 5 years- starting with an assessment of current general fund investment by City of Portland and Multnomah County
- ❖ The main focus of the County will be on homeless families with goal of initiating a major systems redesign process beginning late FY 2012
 - Process will use evaluation data from the 30 Families in 30 Days initiative, The Bridges to Housing collaboration, the Short-Term Rent Assistance system, the HUD “Cost of First Time Homelessness” study

One Night Shelter Count

Individuals Sheltered or Turned Away

14-Year Trend Analysis

March 1995 - January 2009



We are sheltering more individuals, but the number of people going unsheltered is increasing as well.

❖ Every School a SUN School

- ❖ Every School a SUN School
 - Defining a common vision
 - Developing phased in models
 - Engaging in discussions about High School redesign with Portland Public Schools
- ❖ Working to reduce the Drop-out Rate
 - SUNCS is a key strategy adopted by the Education Cabinet
 - High school model refinement and expansion
- ❖ SUN is a vital prevention strategy
 - Long term anti-poverty initiative
 - Serving majority of children who are poor, from culturally specific communities and/or English language learners

Populations served by SUN Service System

