

# Supporting People with Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities as They Age: The Challenges & Opportunities

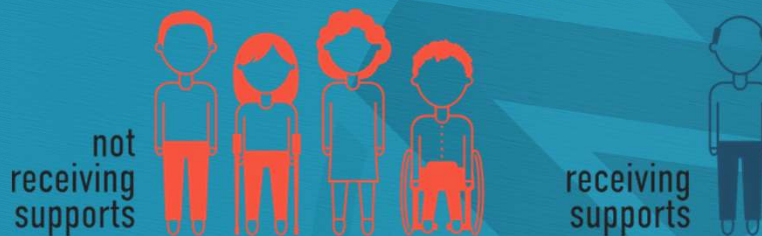


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## Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities (IDD) US Population Statistics

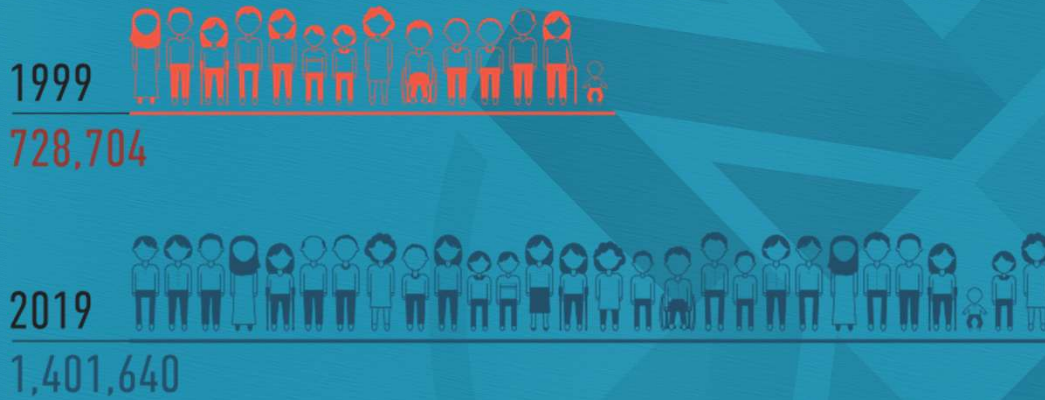


- 7.39 million people with IDD in the United States (2019)
- 22% were receiving state services and 19% were receiving LTSS



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# Growth in the Number of People with IDD Receiving Support



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# Down Syndrome in the United States

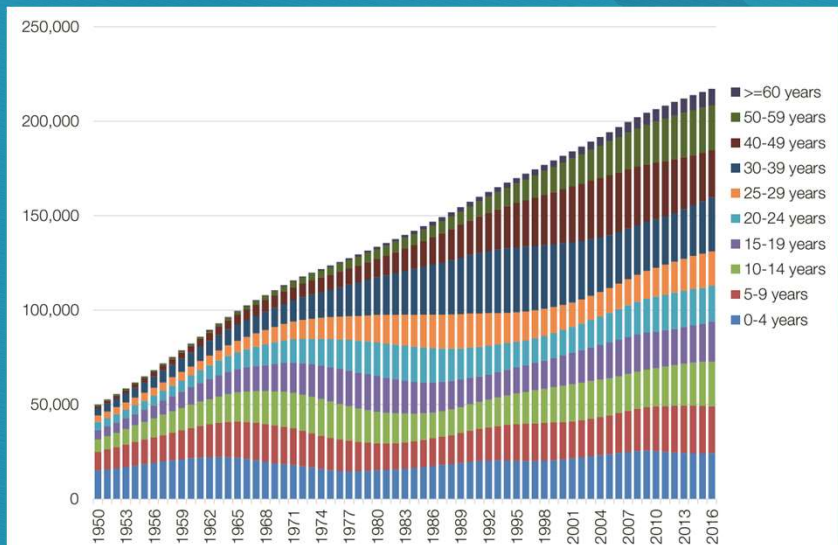


Figure 5. Population of people with Down syndrome in the USA, 1950-2016



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## Down Syndrome & Dementia

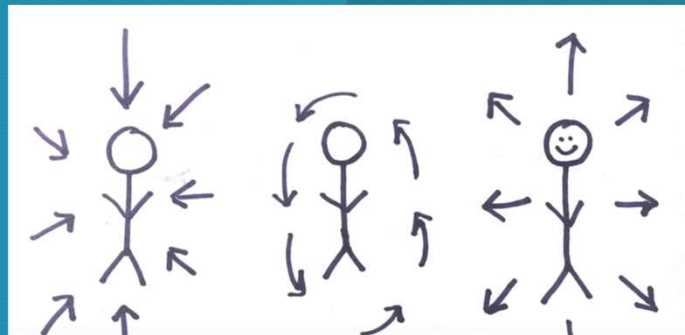
*50% or more of people with Down Syndrome will develop dementia due to Alzheimer's Disease.*



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## Brief History of Long-Term Support Services (LTSS)

- From institutions to home and community based services
  - Issues with “habilitation” as people age



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## I'll have a "Silver Tsunami" with a twist!

### Challenges:

- Limited funding and resources
  - Special populations (IDD, mental health, POC, rural/frontier, etc.)
  - Caregiver dilemma
    - Lifelong roles
    - Person-centered support for caregiver

### Opportunities:

- Redefining success in LTSS for people with IDD
- Promote more in-home services (to include respite care), day programs, and shared living models
- Provide IDD/dementia training to create environments that are enabling vs disabling



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## Final Thoughts...

Given what we now know, what would the prognosis be for a person with IDD and dementia if we were better able to support them in the community, in *their* own homes, with *their* family, pets, and the friends and neighbors they know and love? How much longer would they live? How much better would their outcomes be with greater access to healthcare, early diagnosis, and services to support their families? How much more meaningful would people's lives be?



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## Sources

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## Connect

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