AAA Performance Measure Rationales and Descriptions

Performance Measure A: Percent of new clients whose activity of daily living assessment score has been maintained or improved

**Rationale for Performance Measure:** Assessing the need for help with activities of daily living (ADLs) is an appropriate method of measuring individuals’ functional status. The amount of help needed with ADLs is measured by summing up the amount of help needed with each ADL (0= no help needed, 1= relies on an assistive devise, 2= supervision needed, 3= some help needed and 4= total help needed). This measure focuses on new clients since the greatest opportunity to impact a person’s functional status is when they begin receiving home and community-based services.

**Description of Numerator:** Number of new clients whose need for help with activities of daily living has been maintained or improved.

**Description of Denominator:** Number of new clients.

**Interpreting the Measure:** A higher score is better

Performance Measure B: Percent of Adult Protective Services referrals who are in need of immediate services to prevent further harm who are served within 72 hours

**Rationale for Performance Measure:** This measure focuses on individuals age 60 and older reported to be victims of abuse, neglect or exploitation and designated to be at high-risk of further harm without the provision of services. The aging network is statutorily mandated to provide services to these individuals within 72-hours of being referred by DCF’s Adult Protective Services.

**Description of Numerator:** Number of individuals referred by Adult Protective Services in need of immediate services to prevent further harm who are served within 72 hours.

**Description of Denominator:** Number of individuals referred by Adult Protective Services in need of immediate services to prevent further harm.

**Interpreting the Measure:** A higher score is better
Performance Measure C: Percent Caregivers Very Likely to Have the Ability to Continue to Provide Care

**Rationale for Performance Measure:** Informal caregiving by families and friends is a vital part of the long-term care system and plays an important role in providing assistance to elders living in the community. Supporting caregivers who are caring for our clients allow our clients to remain in the community and prevent or delay entry into a nursing home.

**Description of Numerator:** Number of caregivers who self-report they are very likely to have the ability to continue to provide care.

**Description of Denominator:** Number of caregivers who answered the question “How likely is it that you will have the ability to continue to provide care?” on the 701B assessment.

**Interpreting the Measure:** A higher score is better

Performance Measure D: Average Aged & Disabled Adult Waiver Care Plan Cost

**Rationale for Performance Measure:** An important component of efficiency, along with producing positive outcomes, is minimizing the amount of resources used to produce those outcomes. Keeping the cost of services as low as possible while producing positive outcomes will allow as many elders as possible to be served. This measure, which is one component of a composite measure, focuses on cost.

**Description of Numerator:** Amount paid for ADA Waiver services to elders age 60 and older.

**Description of Denominator:** Number of ADA Waiver case months.

**Interpreting the Measure:** A lower score is better
Performance Measure E: Percent of Most Frail Clients Who Remain In the Community

Rationale for Performance Measure: The percent of very frail elders we serve that remain at home or in the community, thereby delaying or preventing premature entry into a nursing home, is a measure of the aging network’s effectiveness. A risk score, which estimates the likelihood of going into a nursing home and is calculated as part of the assessment process, is used as a proxy for frailty.

Description of Numerator: Number of clients served one year ago who had a risk score of 53 or higher (risk level 4 or above) who remained in the community for at least one year.

Description of Denominator: Number of clients served one year ago who had a risk score of 53 or higher (risk level 4 or above).

Interpreting the Measure: A higher score is better

Performance Measure F: Average Monthly Savings per Client Resulting From the Delay or Prevention of Nursing Home Care

Rationale for Performance Measure: Providing home and community-based care to frail elders in the community prevents and/or delays entry into a nursing home. On average, the cost for one month of nursing home care for a Medicaid-eligible individual is $5,097 compared to $710 for home and community-based care. Using the assessment instrument’s risk score to estimate the likelihood of our clients’ entry into a nursing home we can estimate the amount of money saved as a result of the provision of home and community-based services.

Description of Numerator: Total savings calculated by subtracting the cost of home and community-based care from the cost of nursing home care avoided.

Description of Denominator: Number of home and community-based care case months.

Interpreting the Measure: A higher score is better
Performance Measure G: Percent of Clients Who Began Eating 2 or More Meals

**Rationale for Performance Measure:** Not eating at least 2 meals a day is a warning sign for poor nutritional health. Measuring the percentage of clients who began eating 2 or more meals after receiving nutrition services (meals, education or counseling) will quantify the effectiveness of nutrition services. This measure is also included in the Nutrition Screening Initiative DETERMINE Checklist which is used throughout the United States to assess nutrition risk.

**Description of Numerator:** Percent of clients who were not eating 2 or more meals per day, who received nutrition services and who, upon annual reassessment, were eating 2 or more meals per day.

**Description of Denominator:** Percent of clients who were not eating 2 or more meals per day who subsequently received nutrition services.

**Interpreting the Measure:** A higher score is better

Performance Measure H: Percent of Aged & Disabled Adults Waiver Clients Whose Basic Needs Were Met

**Rationale for Performance Measure:** The ADA Waiver requires the needs of its recipients be met. This includes basic tasks of everyday living, called “activities of daily living” which include eating, bathing, dressing, toileting, transferring, and walking. At least annually the amount of help needed to perform activities of daily living by each ADA Waiver client is assessed using the 701B assessment instrument as well as the frequency at which those needs are met.

**Description of Numerator:** Number of ADA Waiver clients age 60 and older who needed assistance with one or more activity of daily living who always received adequate assistance.

**Description of Denominator:** Number of ADA Waiver clients age 60 and older who needed assistance with one or more activity of daily living.

**Interpreting the Measure:** A higher score is better