



Preliminary Data from The National Process Evaluation of The Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) Program

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RESEARCH OVERVIEW & OBJECTIVES

Overview of ADRCs

- A collaborative effort of the Administration for Community Living (ACL) and Federal partners.
- Intended as highly visible and trusted sites where older adults and individuals with disabilities can obtain information and one-on-one counseling on the full range of long-term services and supports (LTSS).
- Designed to simplify LTSS access and promote optimal aging by serving as the cornerstone for long-term care (LTC) reform.

National ADRC Evaluation

- The first national evaluation of the ADRC program since its inception in 2003.
- The primary goals are to:
 - Assess ADRCs' overall effect on LTSS accessibility;
 - Evaluate whether or not they are fulfilling their mission; and
 - Identify lessons learned to inform enhancements to the ADRC/No Wrong Door (NWD) model.
- A multi-pronged approach: Technical expert panels; stakeholder meetings; comprehensive environmental scan; process evaluation web-based agency survey; and outcome evaluation participant Experience Survey.

Key Research Questions

- What are the characteristics of ADRC service areas?
- What are the operational and organizational structures of ADRCs and how have they changed over the grant period?
- Who are the key ADRC collaborators in providing access to LTSS?
- What services are most frequently requested by ADRC clients?
- What key factors enhance ADRC performance?

PROCESS EVALUATION STUDY DESIGN

Data Collection Procedure:

- Modified the Technical Assistance Exchange Contractor's Spring 2013 Semi-Annual Reporting Tool (SART)
- Administered web-based SART: April – September 2013

Sample & Response Rate:

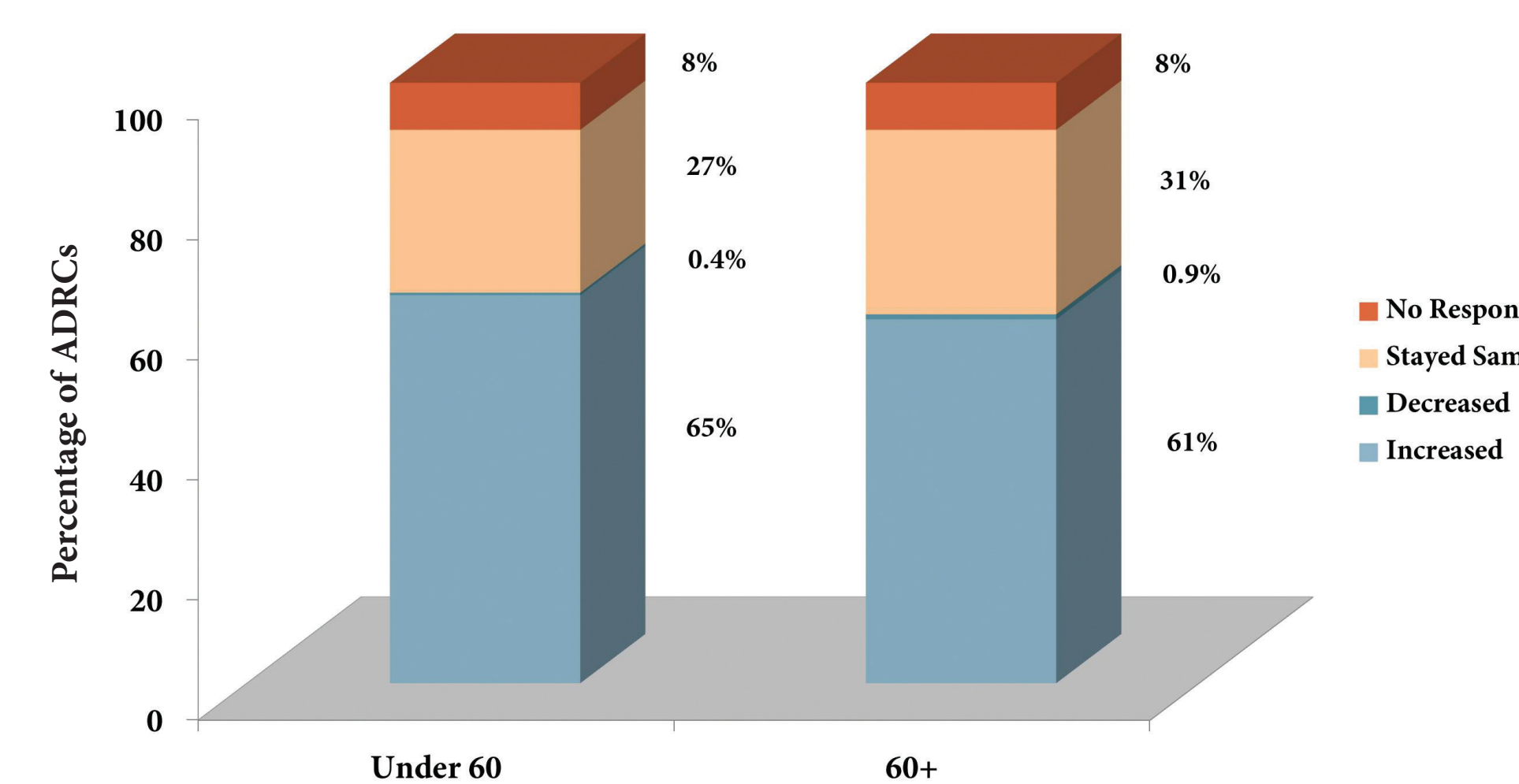
- All state-level ADRCs and Washington DC (100% response rate)
- All local-level ADRCs (84% response rate; 472 out of 559)

Analytical Methods:

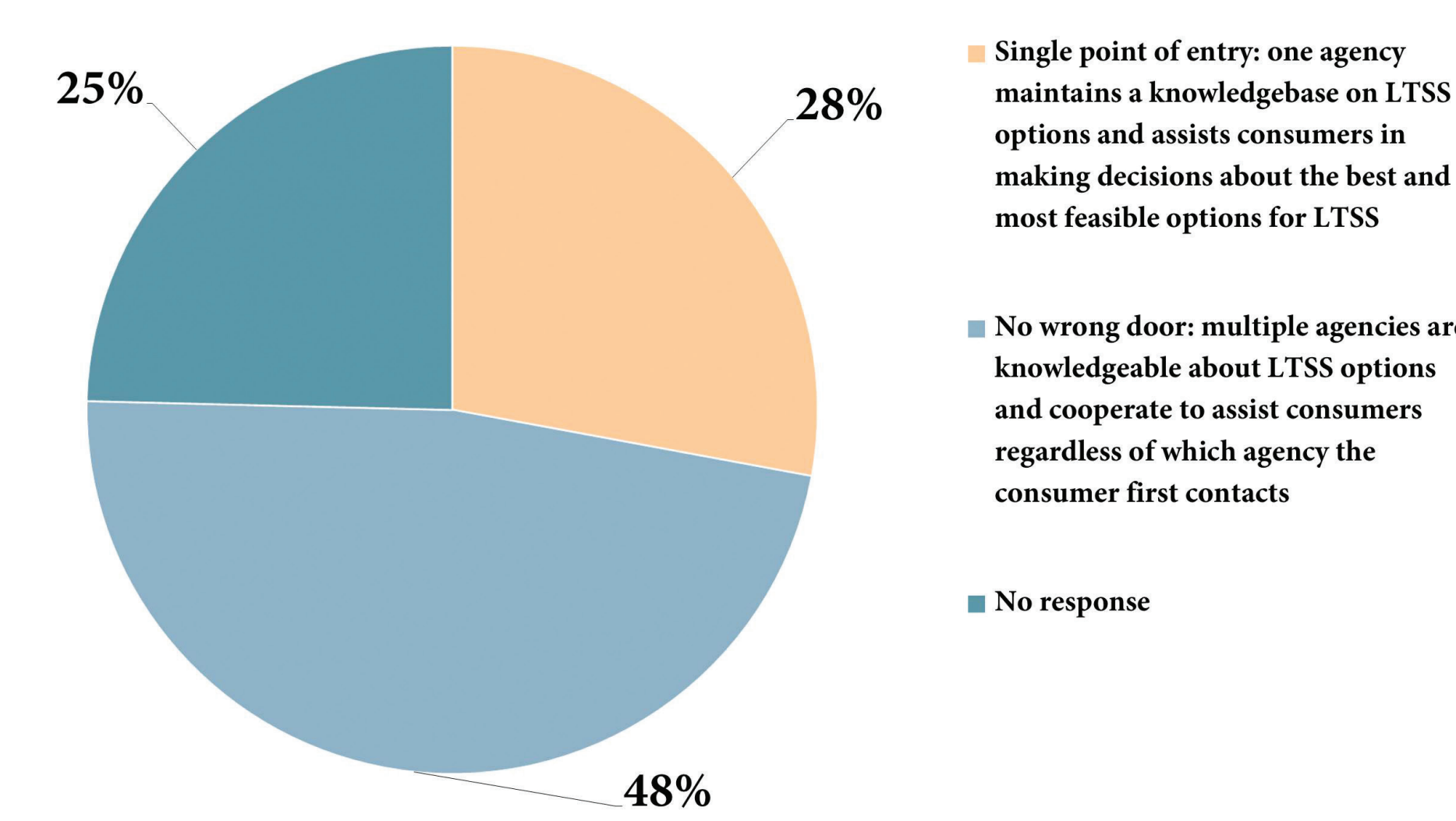
- Tabulations, correlations, linear/logistic regressions

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

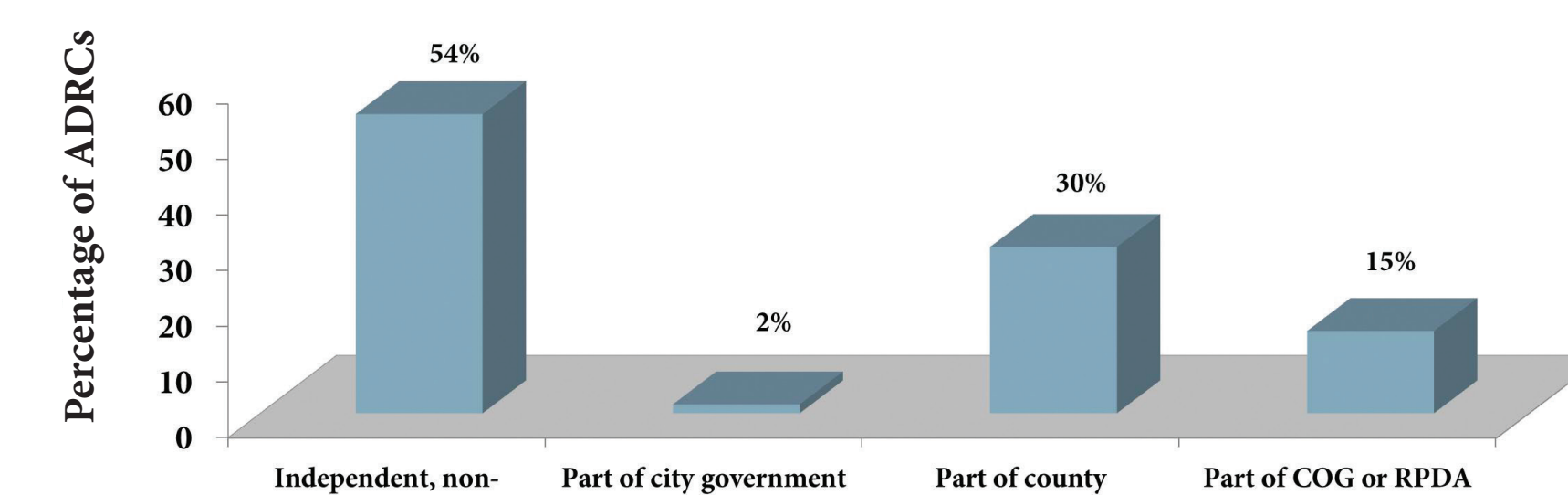
Changes to Number of Consumers Served Since the Start of the ADRC Grant



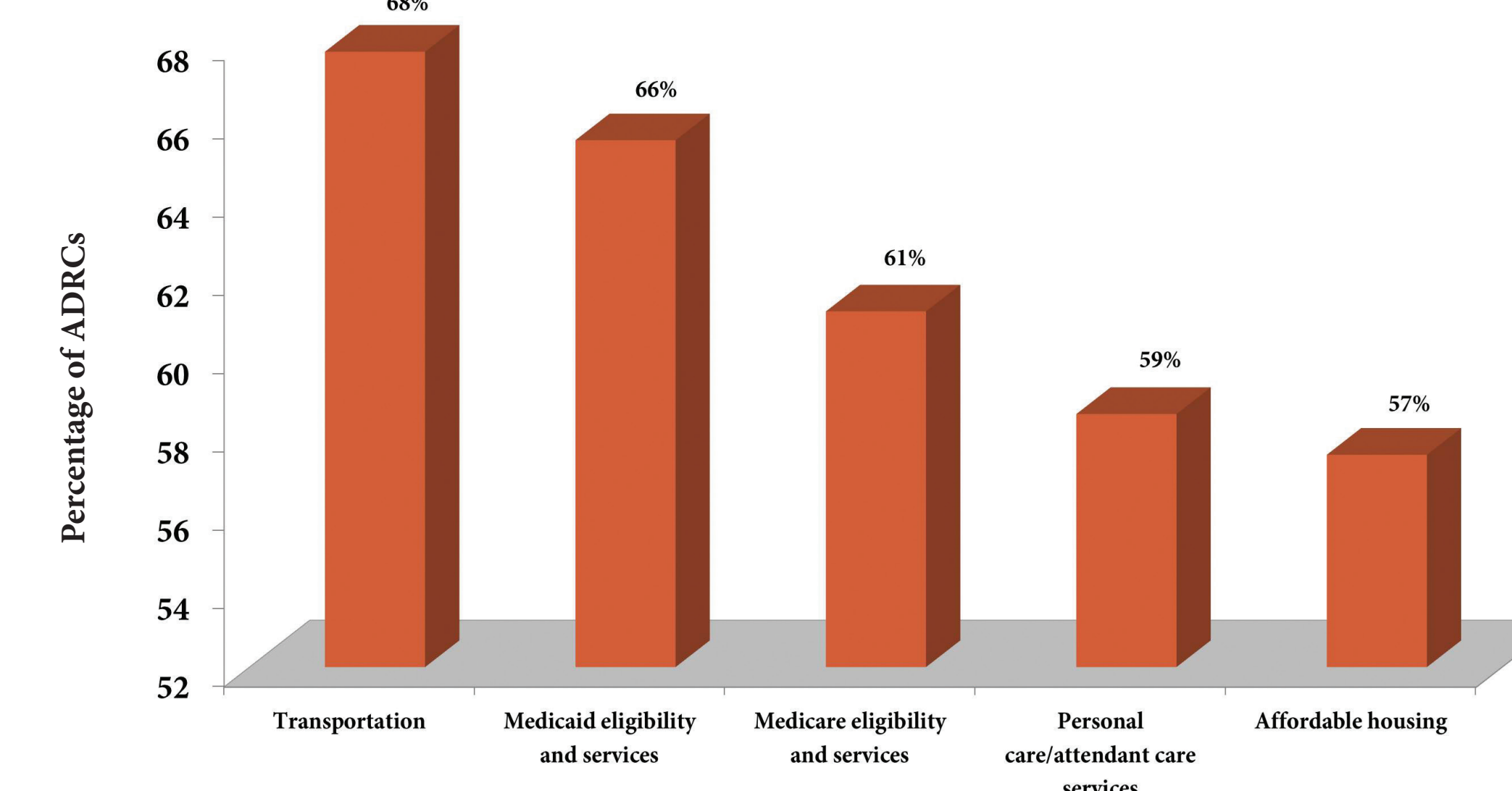
Operational Structure of ADRCs



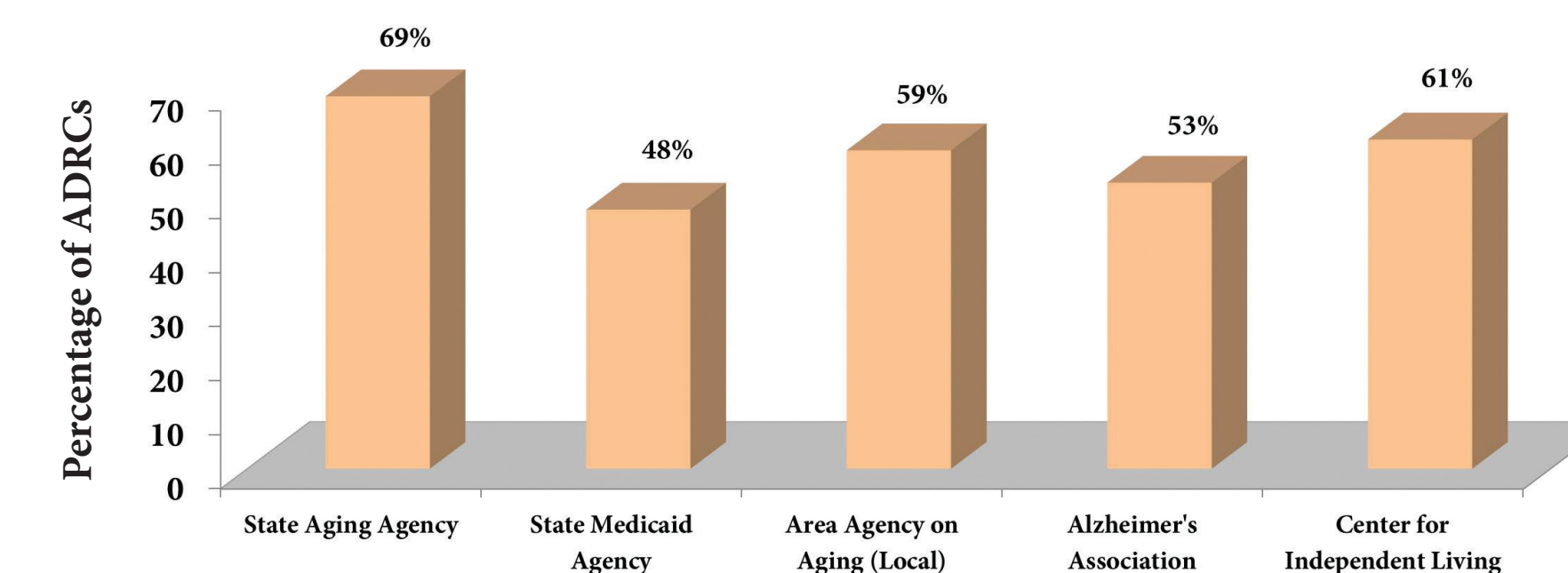
Organizational Structure of ADRCs



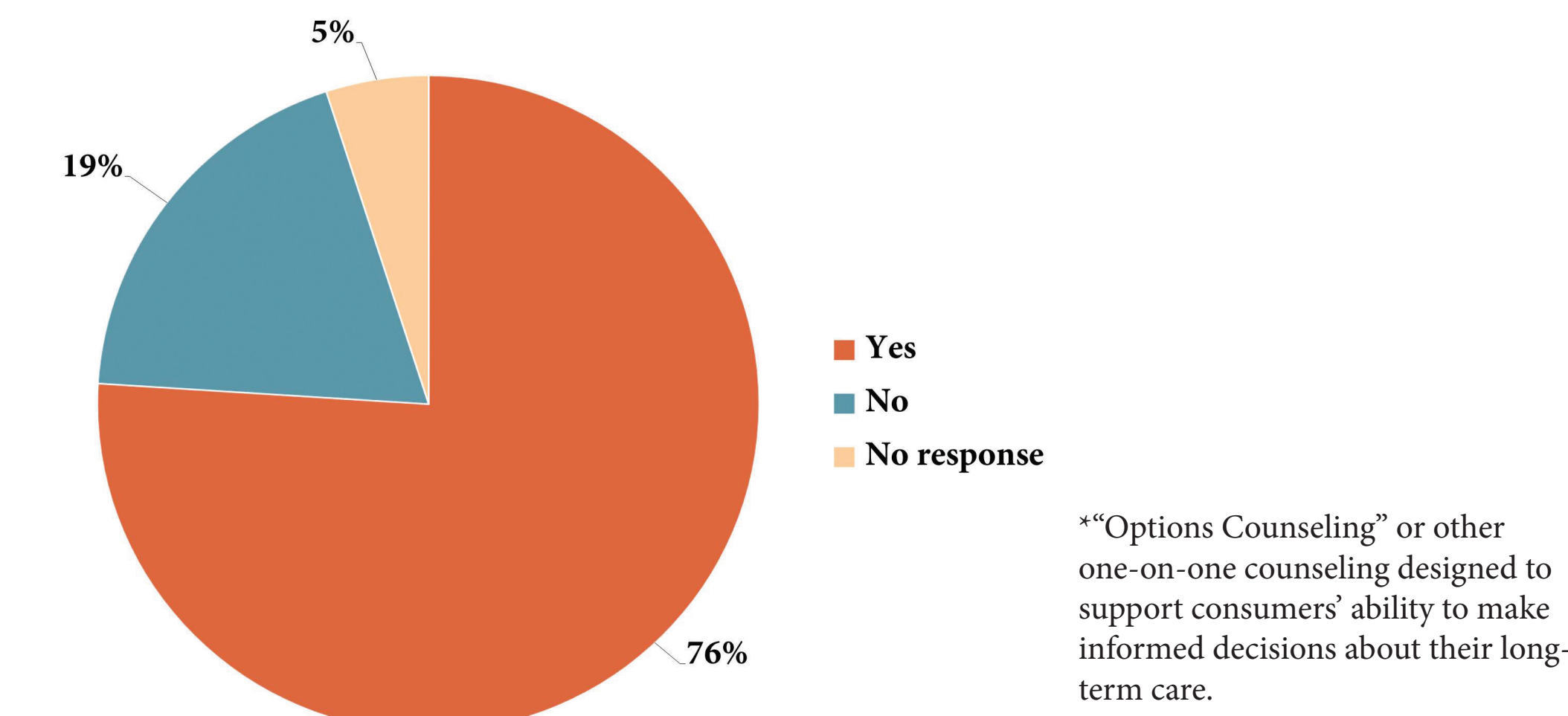
Most Frequently Requested Services of ADRCs



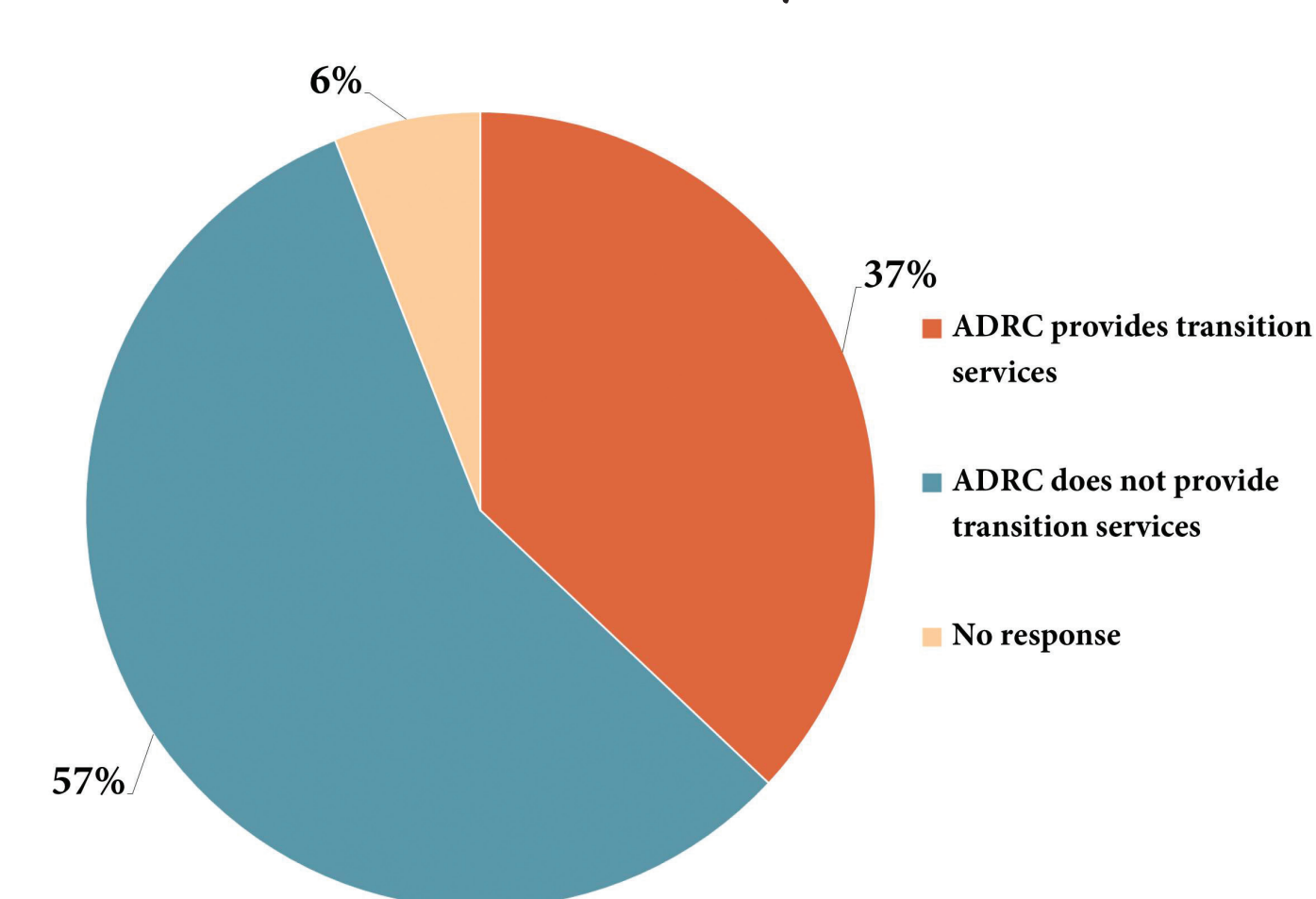
Most Common ADRC Partnerships



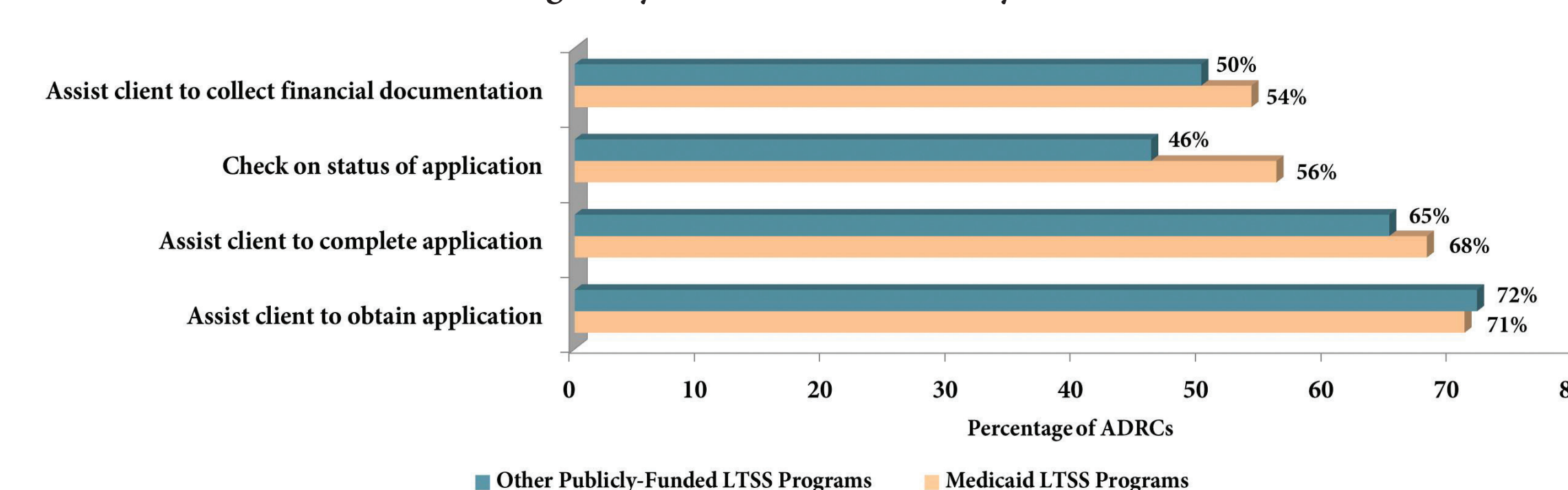
Options Counseling* Services Provided by ADRCs



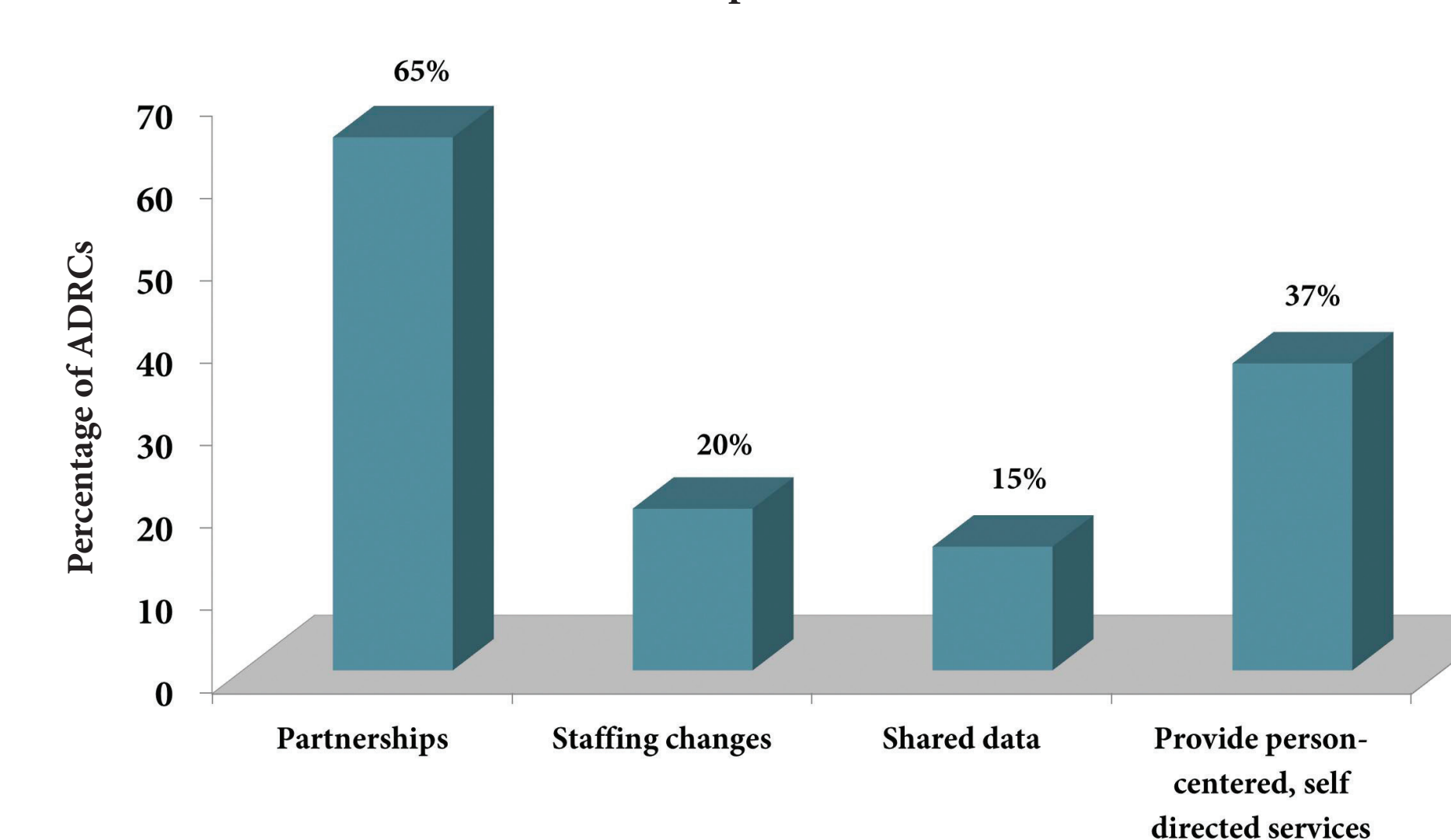
Transition Services to Consumers Discharged from an Acute Care Setting Provided by ADRCs



Financial Eligibility Assistance Provided by ADRCs



Factors that ADRCs Report Enhance Performance



CONCLUSIONS

- 50% of ADRCs offer No Wrong Door; 30% offer Single Point of Entry.
- Most ADRCs function as independent, non-profits with multiple partners:
 - Nearly 65% view partnership as the key to successful performance.
- The most frequently requested services are transportation and determining Medicare/Medicaid eligibility and assistance.
- 37% of ADRCs provide transition services from acute care settings.
- Most ADRCs assist consumers with financial eligibility applications for Medicaid and other publicly-funded LTSS programs.

NEXT STEPS

- Additional analyses of the process evaluation data, including:
 - Sub-group comparisons (urban vs. rural, ADRC size)
 - Identification of organizational/community factors affecting ADRCs' performance
 - Comparison of state- and local-level ADRCs' responses
- Analysis of the outcome evaluation Participant Experience Survey data

RESEARCH FUNDERS

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