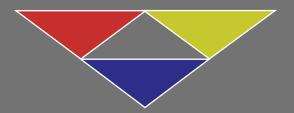
Missouri Department of Mental Health

Quarterly Performance Measures

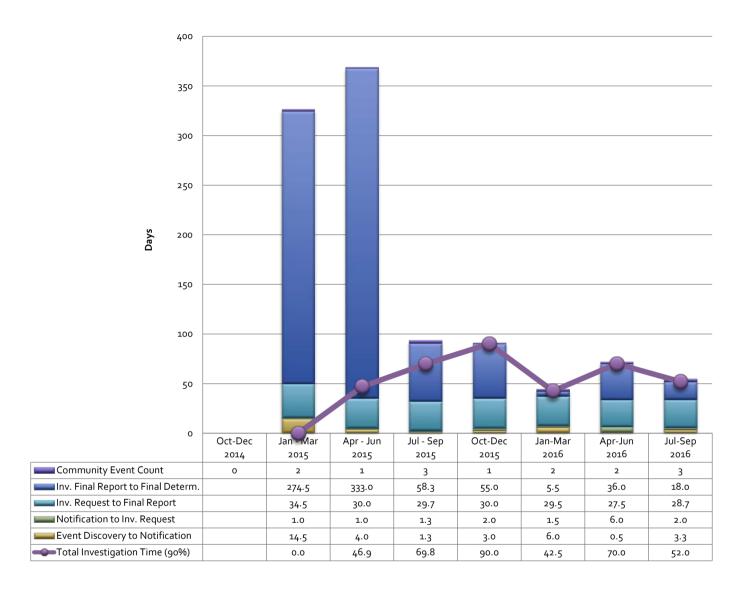


Division of Behavioral Health

Substance Abuse Services

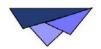


Substance Use Treatment Community Investigations Time-lines

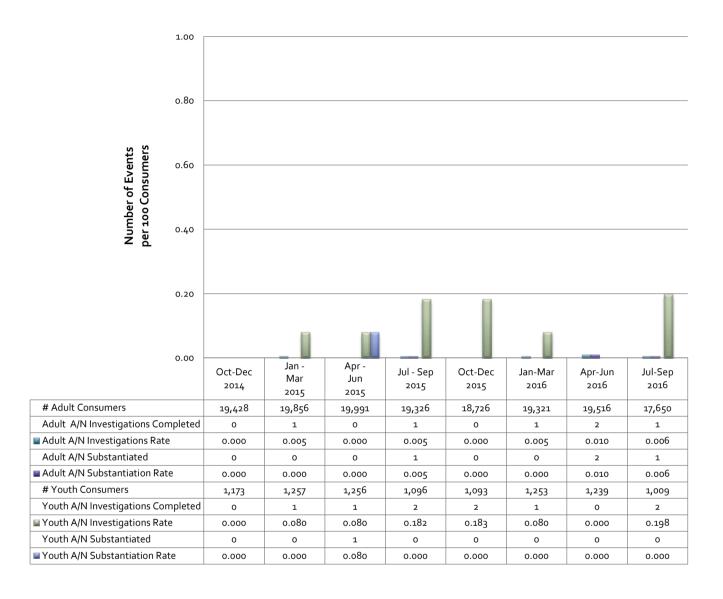


NOTE: Timelines are divided into 4 distinct sections or stages of an investigation. The bars include average times for all final determinations made in each quarter, whereas the purple line includes 90% of all cases in order to show typical timelines excluding the top 10% outliers.

Significance: Community investigations for substance use treatment are relatively few.



Substance Use Treatment Abuse/Neglect Investigations

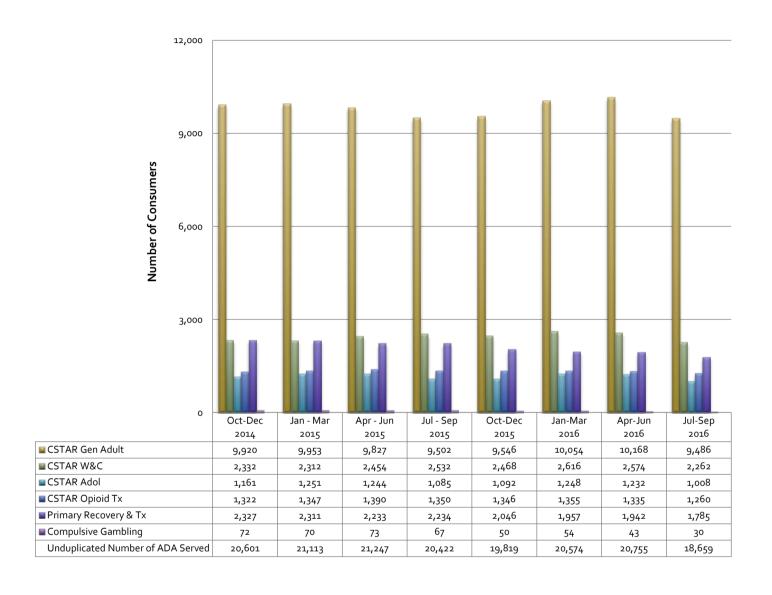


NOTE: The above statistics do NOT include substantiations with only Neglect 2 or Verbal Abuse findings. Investigations and substantiations are a count of the number of events, not the number of alleged perpetrators or victims. Also, Investigation and substantiation counts reflect cases finalized in the quarter.

Significance: Substance use treatment has relatively few abuse/neglect investigations and substantiations each quarter.



Substance Use Treatment Consumers Served By Program

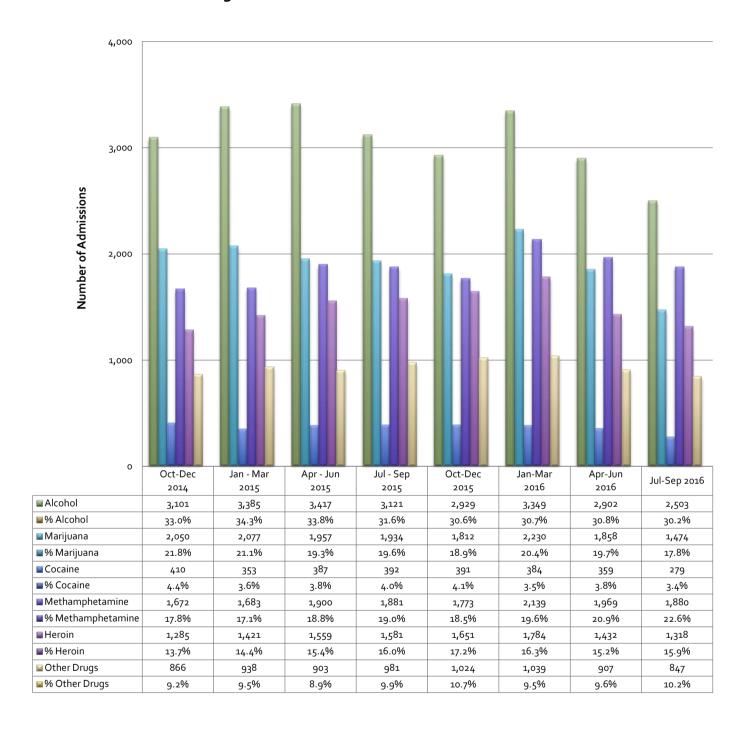


NOTES: Consumers could be enrolled in more than one program during the quarter. For example, a consumer will generally be enrolled in both an Opioid Treatment program and a CSTAR or a Primary Recovery Program. Primary Recovery & Tx includes DOC specialty programs Free and Clean Plus and Partnership for Community Restoration.

Significance: The majority of consumers receiving treatment services are in a CSTAR program.



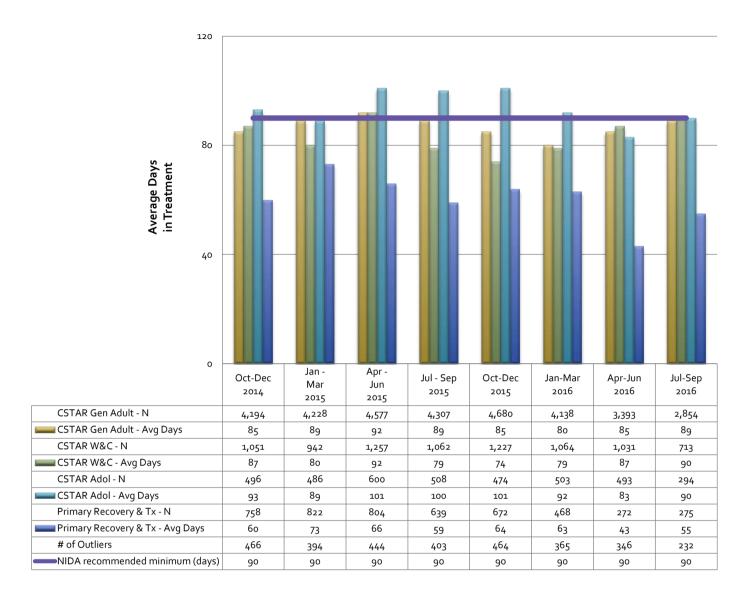
Drug of Choice at Admission to Substance Use Treatment



Significance: Illicit drug admissions account for about 63 - 68% of all admissions to substance use treatment.



Retention In Substance Use Treatment



NOTE: Average days in treatment include both residential and outpatient services . Length of stay was calculated using the program admission date and the last date of billable service. Outliers greater than two standard deviations above the mean or less than or equal to 1 day were not included when calculating the average length of stay. Single day events are also excluded. Excludes detox.

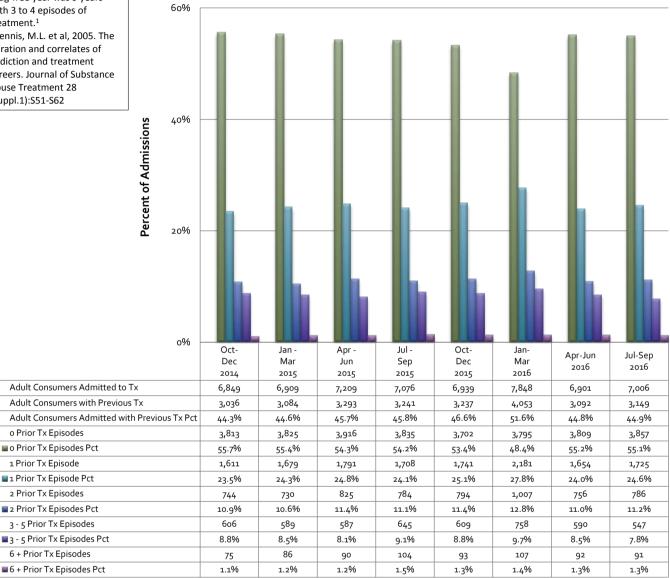
NIDA's Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment states: "The appropriate duration for an individual depends on the type and degree of his or her problem and needs. Research indicates that most addicted individuals need at least three months in treatment to significantly reduce or stop their drug use and that the best outcomes occur with longer durations of treatment."

Significance: Average length of stay in substance use treatment is around 3 months.



Adult Substance Use Treatment Admissions With Prior Substance Use Treatment Episodes in Past 36 Months

NOTE: One study found that the median time from first treatment to 1 alcohol-and drug-free year was 9 years with 3 to 4 episodes of treatment.1 ¹Dennis, M.L. et al, 2005. The duration and correlates of addiction and treatment careers. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 28 (Suppl.1):S51-S62

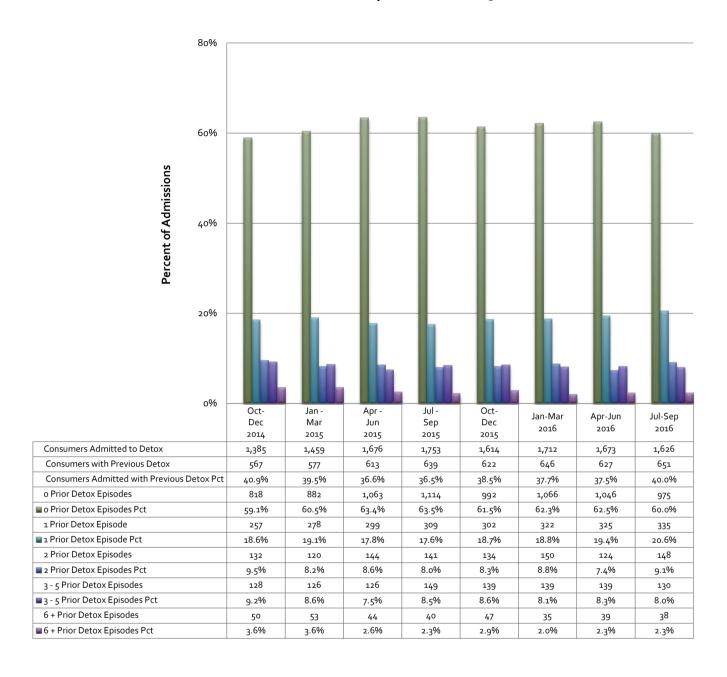


NOTE: The above data includes only treatment programs within 36 months of consumers' last admission within the quarter. Detox, SATOP, Recovery Support and Compulsive Gambling episodes of care were not included.

Significance: Half of admissions are for consumers who have not been enrolled in a treatment episode of care within the past 36 months. Approximately 10% of consumers admitted to a treatment episode of care have had 3 or more prior treatment episodes of care within the past 36 months.



Adult Detox Admissions With Prior Detox Episodes in Past 36 Months

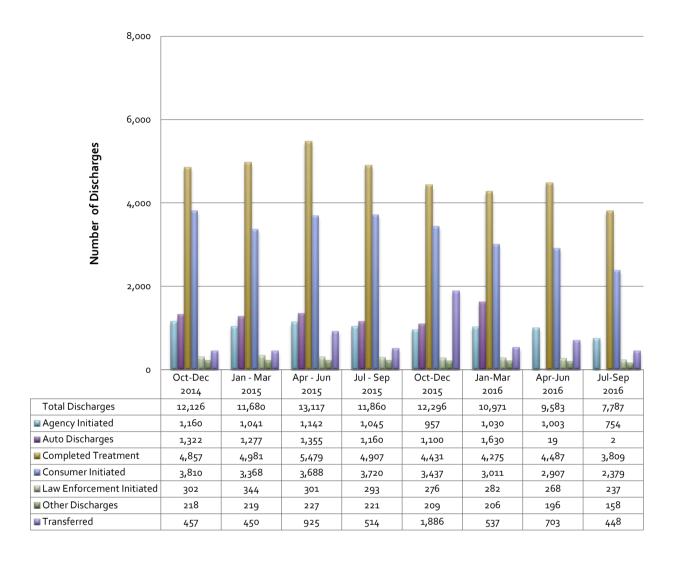


NOTE: The above data includes only detox programs within 36 months of consumers' last admission within the quarter.

Significance: At least one-half of detox admissions (55-60%) are for consumers who have not been in detox within the past 36 months.



Substance Use Treatment Discharges

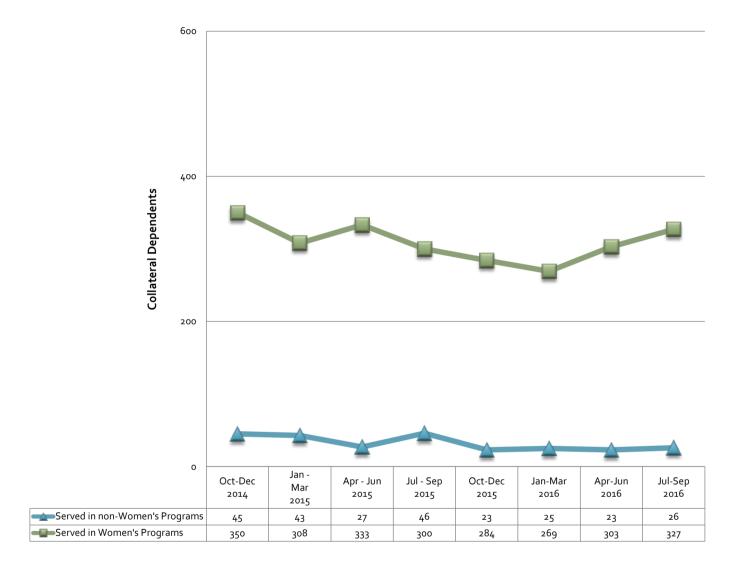


NOTE: Other discharges category includes the following discharge reasons: consumer died; consumer moved away; medical reasons. On July 25, 2008 the monthly Auto Discharge program was implemented and closed all episodes of care that had no service or billing activity within the past six months. The episode of care was closed and the discharge date was set to the last date of billable service. This will cause an increase in the number of Auto Discharges in previous quarters. The number of autodischarges in the two most recent quarters are not comparable to that of prior quarters because insufficient time as lapsed for the case to be considered inactive. Recovery support only episodes are excluded.

Significance: About 40-50 % of consumers complete treatment. Consumer dropped out of treatment is the most common reason for non-completion. Agency mergers in quarters (Apr-Jun 2015) and (Oct-Dec 2015) resulted in a higher than usual number of transfers.

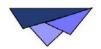


Collateral Dependents Served



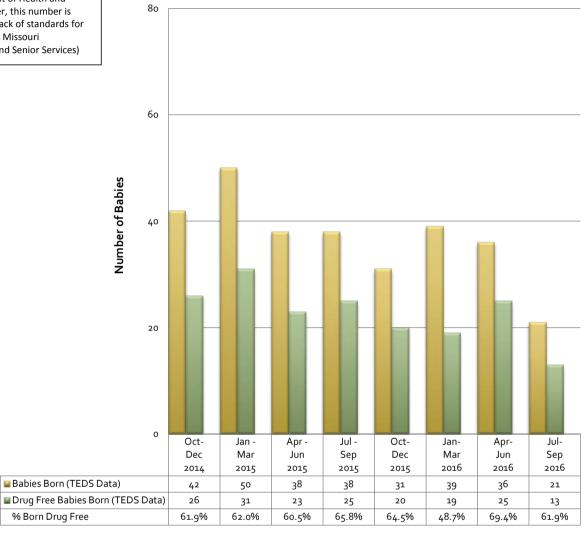
NOTE: A collateral dependent has no alcohol or drug abuse problem but is seeking services because of problems arising from his or her relationship with an alcohol or drug user who is engaged in treatment.

Significance: The majority of collateral dependents are served in the CSTAR Womens and Children Programs. The number will vary each quarter due to several factors including number of consumers in treatment and number of consumers with children and/or a significant other.



Babies Born Drug Free

During 2013, there were 658 newborns affected by illicit drugs that were reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. However, this number is under-reported due to lack of standards for reporting. (Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services)



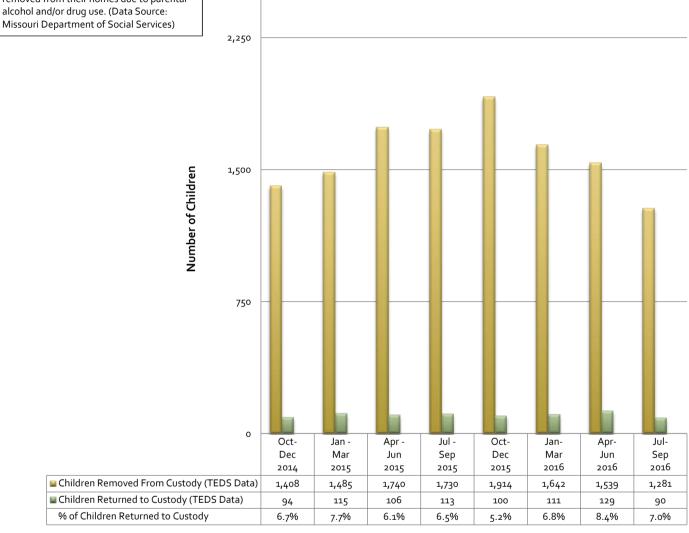
NOTE: In May 2010, TEDS data collection pages in CIMOR were upgraded to collect the number of babies born drug free during treatment for all female consumers in treatment and is collected when the program is closed. Due to this change, the data from previous reports are not comparable.

Significance: The number will vary due to several factors including number of pregnant women enrolled that had a baby during treatment and how late in the pregnancy the consumer seeks treatment.



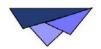
Children Returned to Custody

During 2013, there were 2,386 children removed from their homes due to parental alcohol and/or drug use. (Data Source:

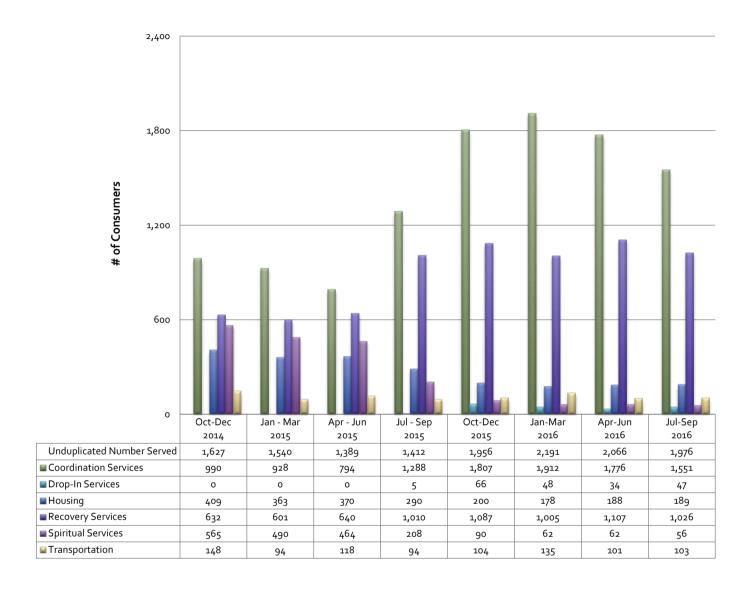


NOTE: In May 2010, TEDS data collection pages in CIMOR were upgraded to collect the number of children returned to custody for all consumers in treatment and is collected when the program is closed.

Significance: The chart shows the number of children returned to the parent/guardian while in any treatment program. The number will vary each quarter due to several factors such as, number consumers who have had an substance abuse program closed within the quarter who have had children removed from custody and the number of children in the family.

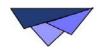


Consumers Receiving Recovery Supports



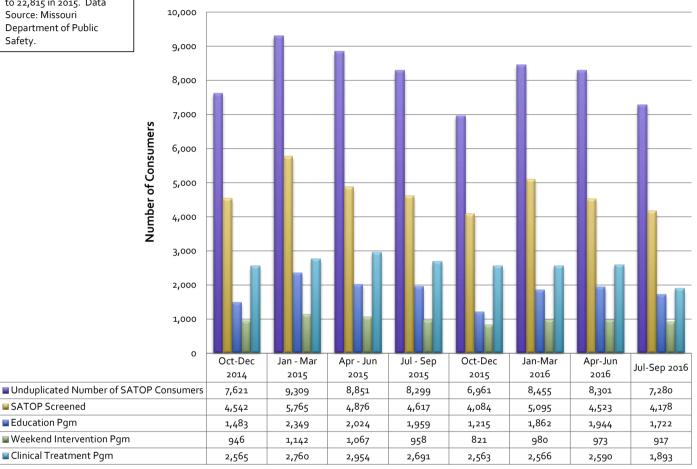
NOTE: Recovery supports are a collection of non clinical services that support recovery from alcohol and drug addiction. The ATR program is limited to 7 counties in West Central Missouri, 7 counties in Southwest Missouri, and 7 counties in Southeast Missouri.

Significance: The federal Access to Recovery (ATR III) grant ended in September 2014, and the ATR IV grant began in July 2015. The decrease in number of consumers receiving spiritual services in quarter (Oct-Dec 2015) is due to a change in the menu of services.



Substance Abuse Traffic Offenders Program (SATOP) Consumers Served

The annual number of DWI arrests have been trending downward: 35,543 in 2009 to 22,815 in 2015. Data Source: Missouri Department of Public

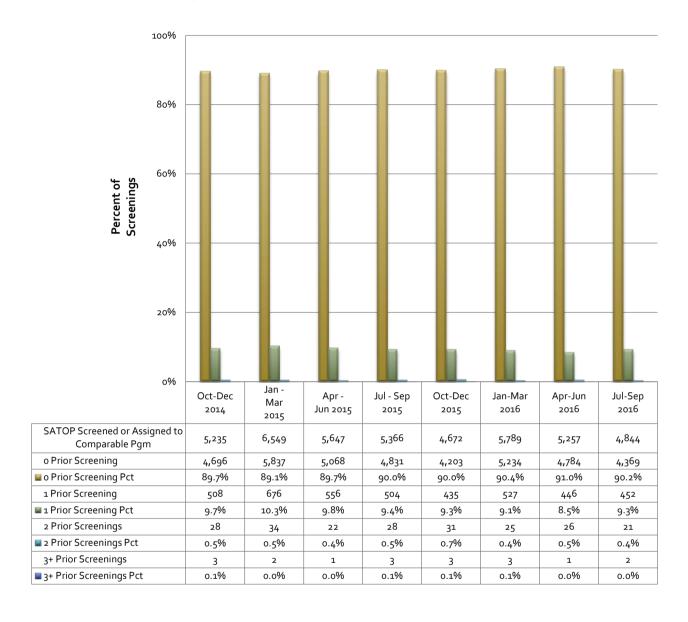


NOTES: The number screened will not equal the sum of the programs due to consumers having up to 6 months to enroll in the assigned program. Consumers may also decide to complete a comparable program that is more intensive than the one recommended by the screening. Clinical treatment program includes Clinical Intervention Program, Youth Clinical Intervention Program, and the Serious & Repeat Offender Program.

Significance: The data show a trend of increased screenings in the Jan-Mar quarter which is due in part to the increased number of DWIs cited over the holidays. DWI arrests have declined since 2009 (see note).



Substance Abuse Traffic Offenders Program (SATOP) Consumers Screened - Range of Previous SATOP Screenings Within Past 5 Years

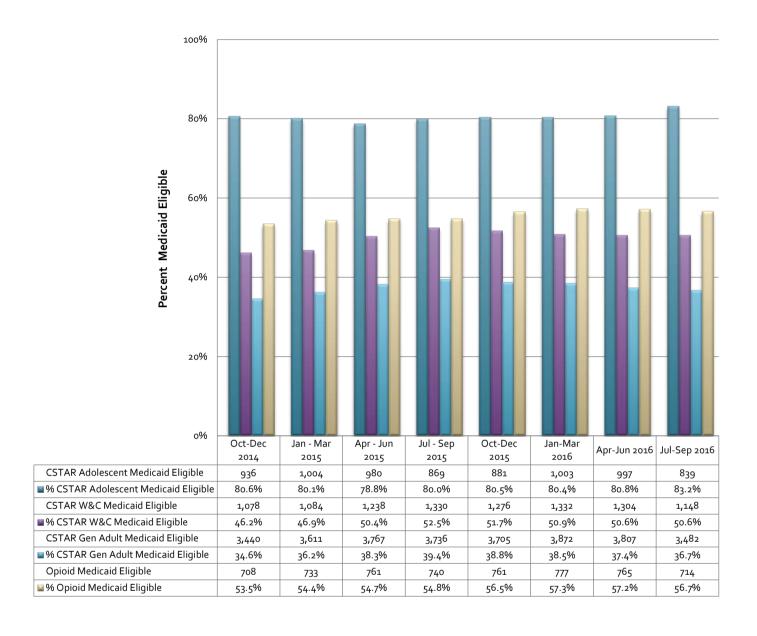


NOTE: All data reflects number of previous screenings within the past 5 years of consumers' last SATOP screening within the reported quarter.

Significance: The majority of consumers who receive a SATOP screening have never had a SATOP screening. The majority of the consumers with at least 1 prior SATOP screening have had only 1 prior screening.

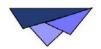


Medicaid Eligibility for Individuals Served in CSTAR Programs

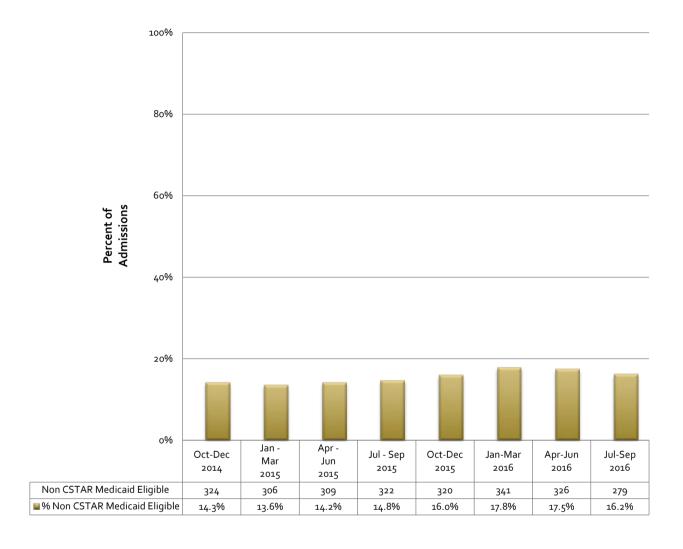


NOTE: CSTAR Detox is excluded.

Significance: Medicaid-eligible consumers comprise between 36 - 83% of the CSTAR consumer populations. The proportion is higher in the Adolescent program and lower in the General Adult program.



Medicaid Eligibility for Individuals Served in Non-CSTAR Substance Use Programs

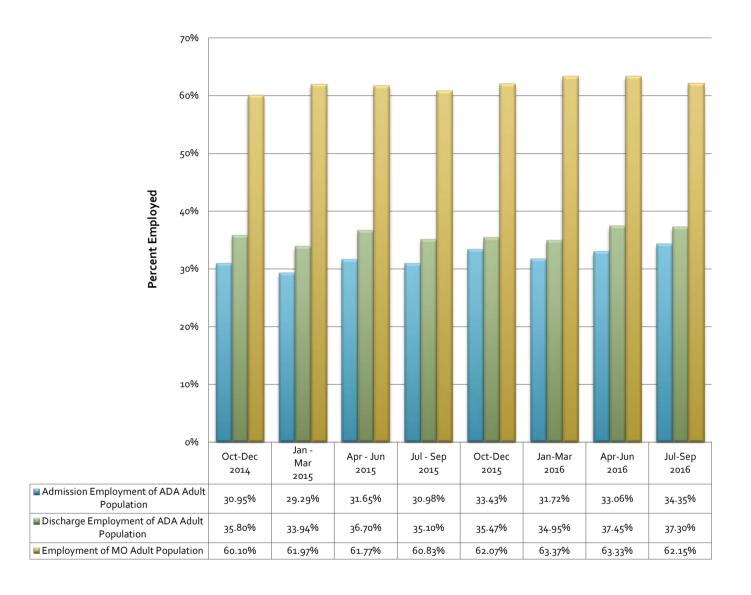


NOTE: Non-CSTAR programs include Primary Recovery Plus, Enhanced Primary Recovery Plus, Corrections Primary Recovery Plus, DOC Free & Clean Plus, DOC Partnership for Community Restoration, Clinical Intervention Program (Adult and Youth), Serious & Repeat Offender Program and General Treatment.

Significance: The number of consumers served in non-CSTAR programs has declined. Since April 2009, 24 Primary Recovery Plus contracts have been converted to CSTAR to allow for Medicaid reimbursement.



Employment of Adult Population in Substance Use Treatment

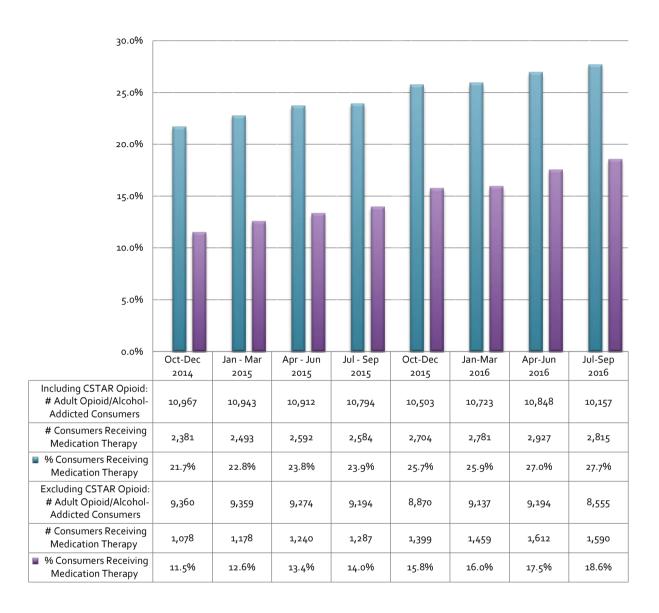


Note: Adolescent programs, detox, and codependents are excluded from the employment calculations.

Significance: Employment of the adult substance abuse treatment population measures engagement in work and accounts for those not actively seeking work - unlike the "Employment Rate" which is based only on the labor force. The measure is compared against the employment of the civilian noninstitutional population (age 16-64) in Missouri (data source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). Employment has a powerful therapeutic impact for individuals in recovery and is to be included in the treatment and recovery plan.



Consumers Receiving Medication Therapy

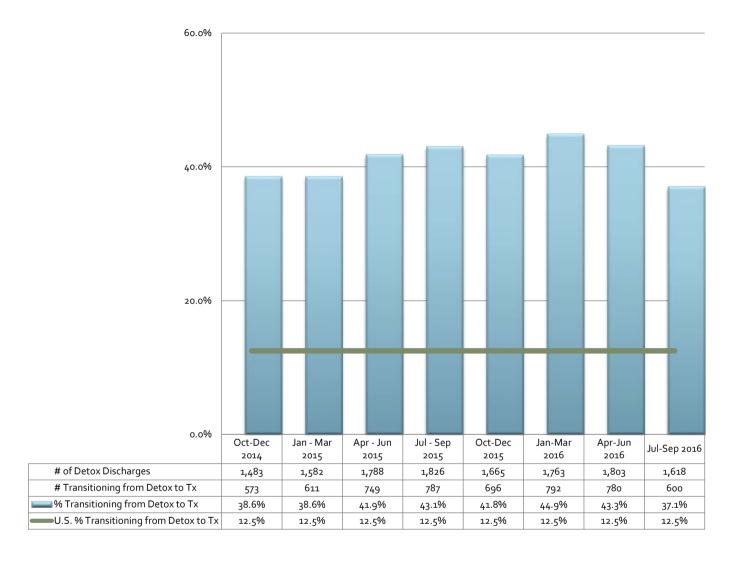


Note: Detox and SATOP treatment programs are excluded. Medications for addiction treatment include Vivitrol, acamprosate, buprenorphine, naltrexone, and Suboxone. Medicaid claims for direct billing from pharmacies for substance abuse treatment consumers are included. CIMOR only started tracking type of medication in January 2010.

Significance: Medication therapy in combination with psychosocial counseling to support treatment and recovery from substance abuse disorders is a National Quality Forum recommendation.



Transition from Detox to Treatment



Notes: A transition is recorded if any treatment service is provided within 5 days of the last day of detox. U.S. data for transition from the Treatment Episode Dataset - Discharges, 2011 (SAMHSA, 2014).

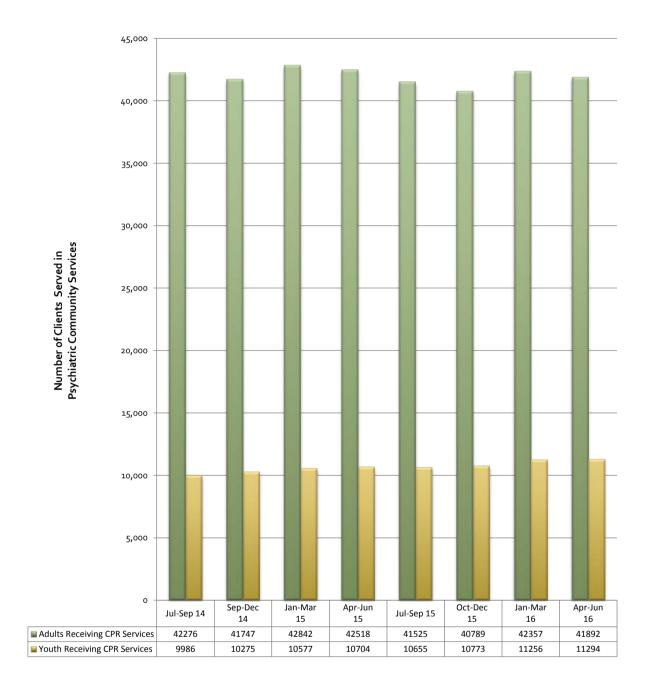
Significance: "Detox alone with no follow-up is not treatment" (NIDA). Transitioning from detox to treatment is key to reducing recidivism and ending the "revolving door" phenomenon.

Division of Behavioral Health

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services



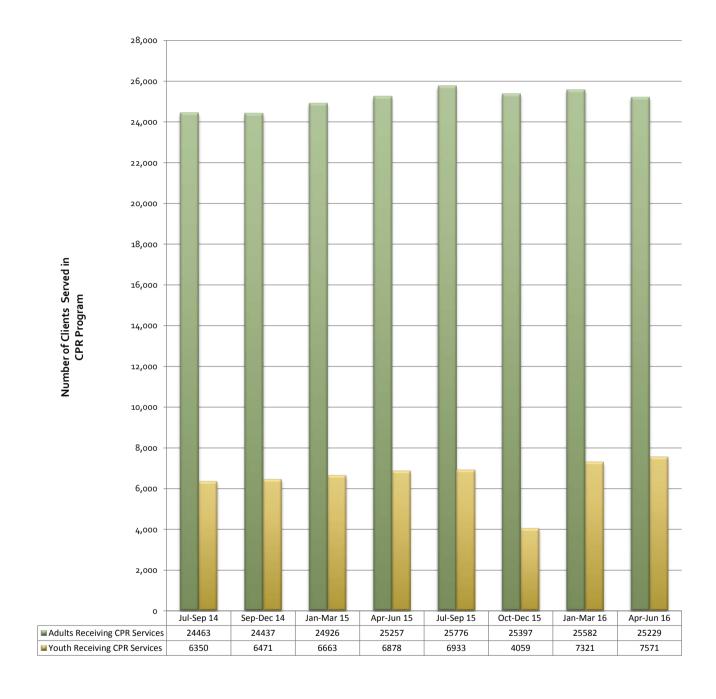
Clients Receiving Psychiatric Community Services



SIGNIFICANCE: Note that the most recent quarter will always be undercounted due to lagging claims and therefore is not displayed. Numbers for 2 quarters back are displayed but subject to slight upward revision as lagging claims come in. The long term trend (over many years) has been one of slowly increasing numbers of Psych. Services community clients. This trend appears to have slowed but not quite halted. Note that this and subsequent graphs do not count clients treated "pro bono" by CMHCs, as those clients do not appear in our claims data or in CIMOR.



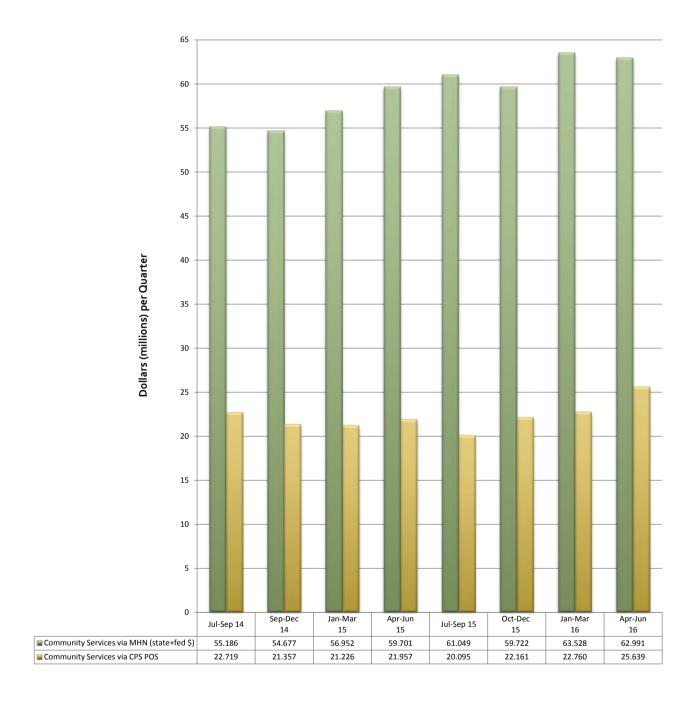
Clients in the Community Psychiatric Rehabilitation Program



SIGNIFICANCE: The most recent quarter will always be undercounted due to lagging claims and therefore is not displayed. Adult and Youth CPR enrollment has somewhat stabilized after several years of steady growth, but Youth CPR was showing very gradual increases in the previous four quarters.



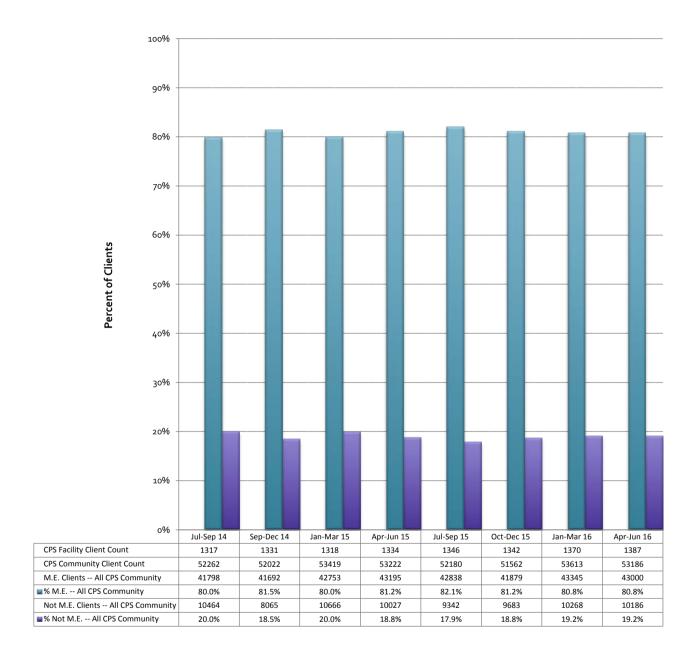
Funding Sources for Psychiatric Services Community Clients



SIGNIFICANCE: The most recent quarter will always be undercounted due to lagging claims and therefore is not displayed. POS spending in the last quarter of the FY is routinely the peak of POS spending for the year and so this should not be interpreted as a trend so much as part of the annual billing cycle.



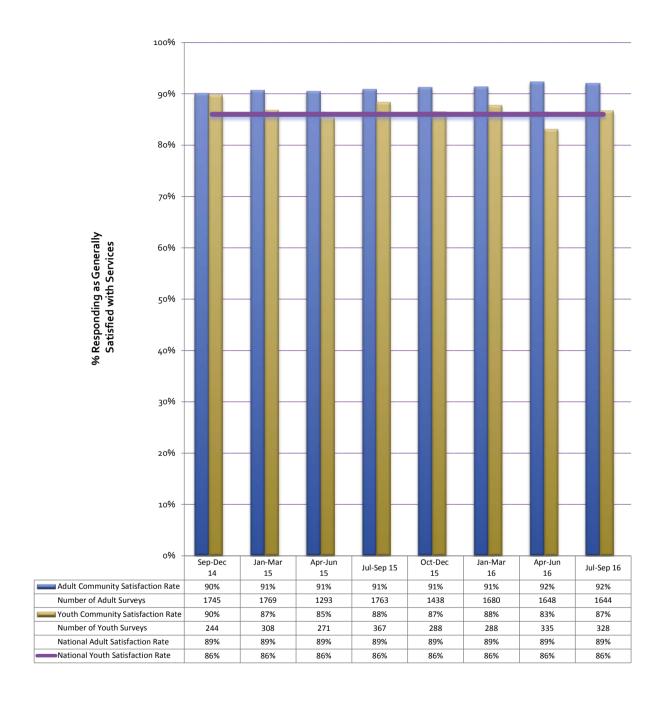
Medicaid Eligibility of Psychiatric Services Community Clients



SIGNIFICANCE: The most recent quarter will always be undercounted due to lagging claims and is therefore is not displayed. The proportion of Psych. Services community clients with Medicaid Eligibility appears to have stabilized in the low 80% range over the past two years.



Community Client General Satisfaction with Services

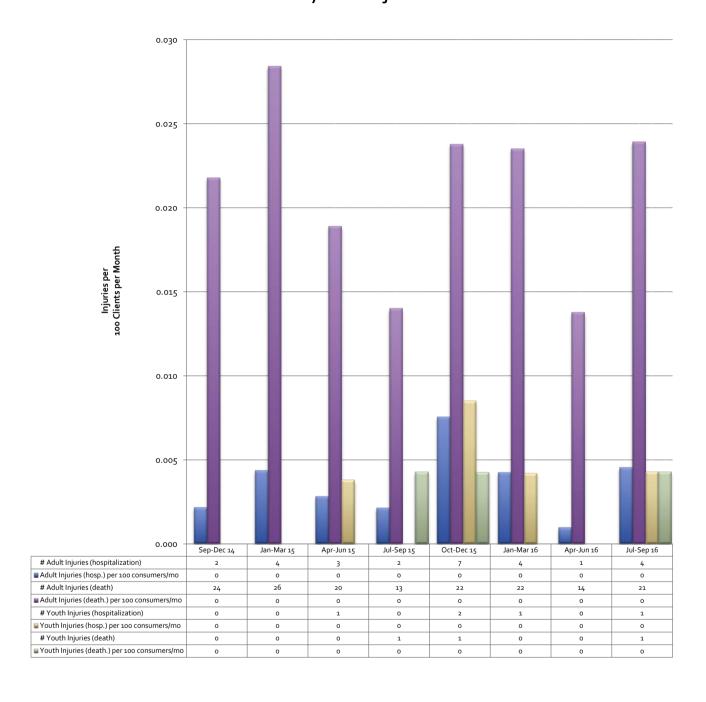


NOTE: Taken from the Adult and Youth Satisfaction Surveys using national standard MHSIP questions.

SIGNIFICANCE: Both adult clients and the families of youth in community psych. services report high rates of satisfaction with the services they receive in the community. These rates compare favorably to other satisfaction rates collected by state MH agencies around the country.



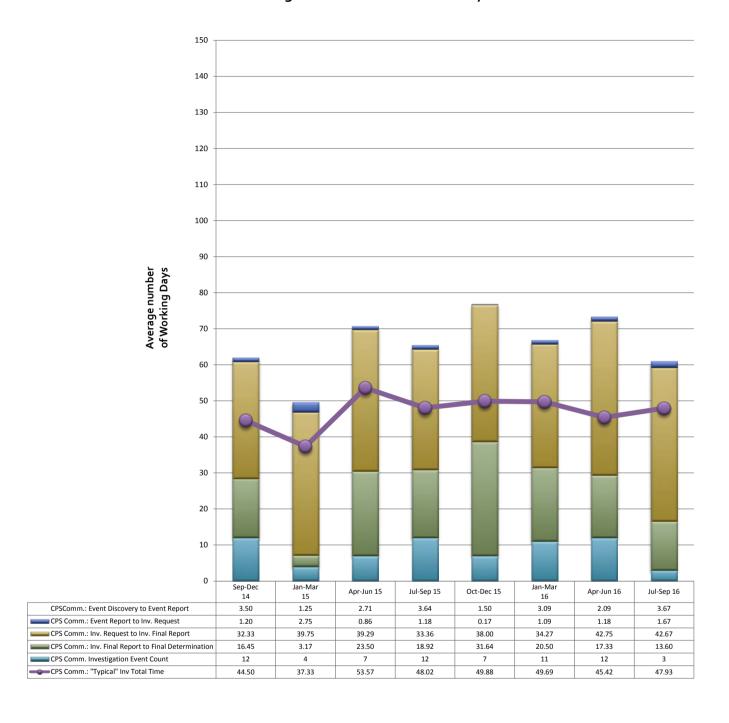
Community Client Injuries



SIGNIFICANCE: There is a very low rate of serious injury to clients receiving community services, but these are individually significant events. The 21 adult injuries that resulted in deaths reported in the July-September '16 quarter are further categorized as: 6 suicides, 3 accidental overdose, 3 homicides, 6 motor vehicle accidents, 2 house fires, 1 accidental drowning. The one youth injury resulted in death was a suicide by gun shot. All such events had a death determination performed by service provider with no indications of need for abuse/neglect investigation.



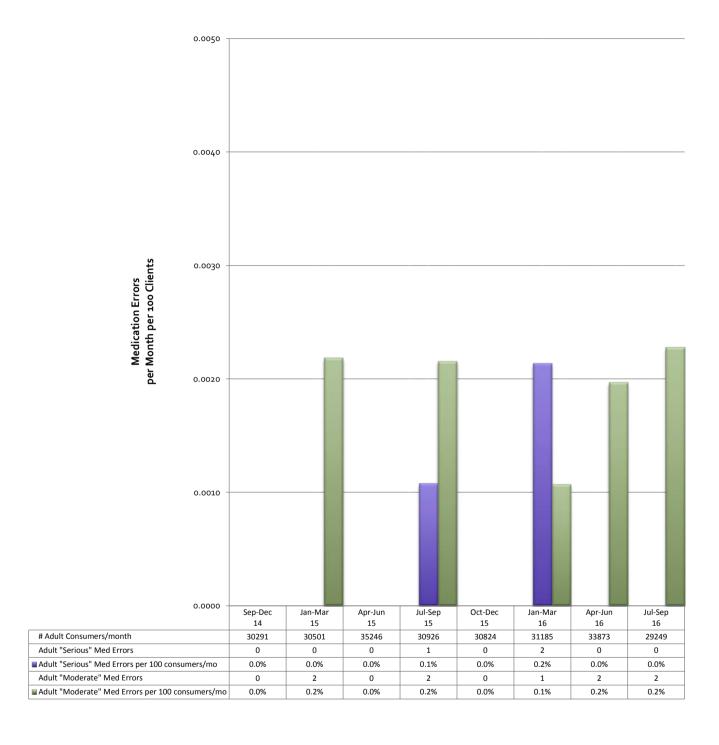
Duration of Investigation Process for Community Servcies



NOTE: Timelines are divided into 4 distinct stages of the investigation -- the bars show the average duration (in working days) for all final determinations made in each quarter, whereas the line superimposes the overall average duration of typical cases as defined by the 90% probability distribution of the times for each stage of the investigation. This shows both SCL and CMHC cases.



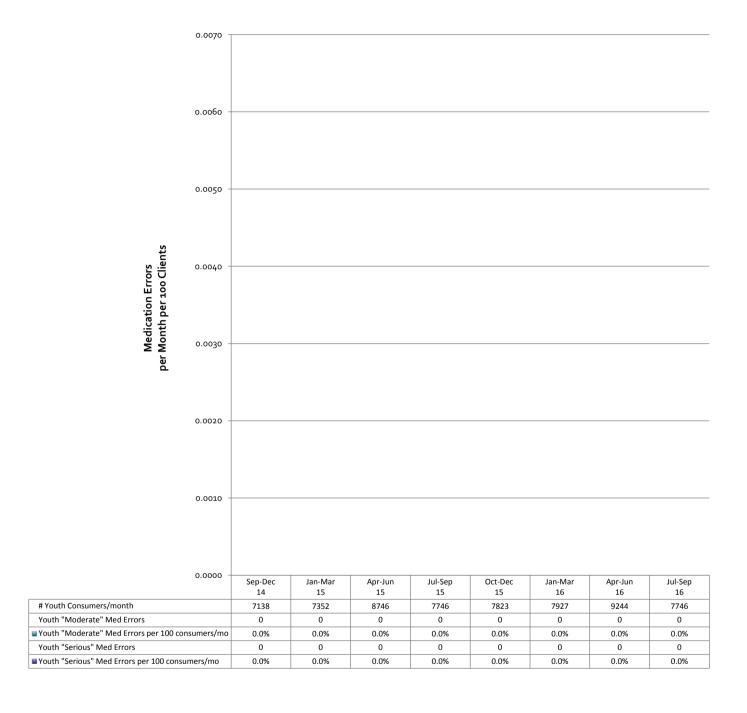
Adult Community Medication Errors



NOTE: "Moderate" medication errors are those resulting in the need for treatment and/or interventions beyond monitoring and observation. "Serious" medication errors are those with life threatening and/or permanent adverse consequences.



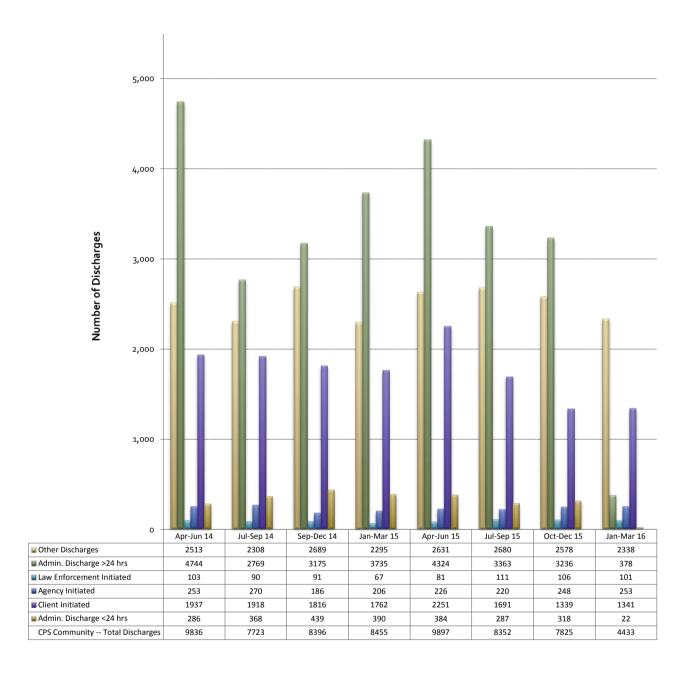
Youth Community Medication Errors



NOTE: "Moderate" medication errors are those resulting in the need for treatment and/or interventions beyond monitoring and observation. "Serious" medication errors are those with life threatening and/or permanent adverse consequences.



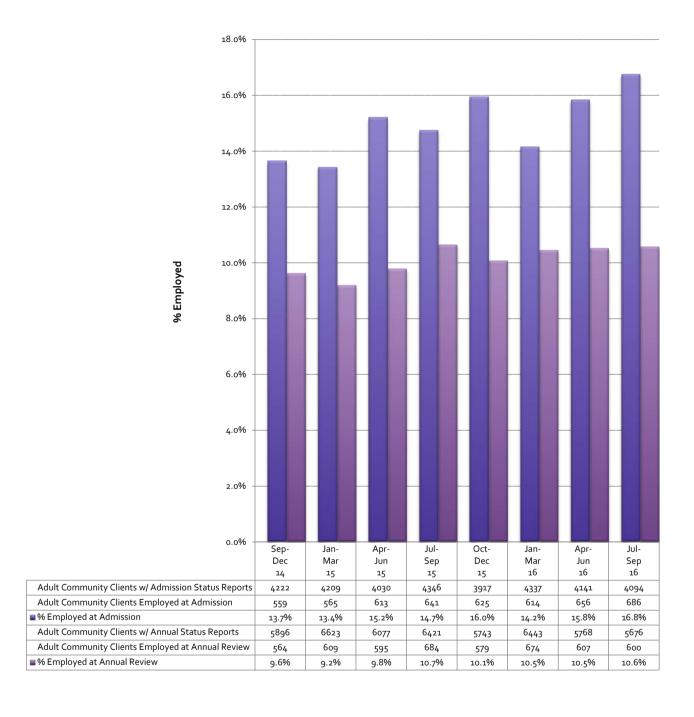
Community Psychiatric Service Discharges



NOTE: Due to complications resulting from the auto-discharge process in CIMOR, this data will always lag by 2 full quarters. Law enforcement initiated = incarcerated with or without satisfactory treatment progress; Agency initiated includes consumer would not comply plus treatment viewed as ineffective by therapist; Client initiated includes AMA, consumer dropped out, and treatment viewed as ineffective by consumer.; Admin. Discharge is system discharged due to inactivity for 6 months. Admininstrative Discharge < 24 hrs are clients who either did not receive services beyond initial screening or were transfered into non Behavioral Health sponsored services after initial screening.



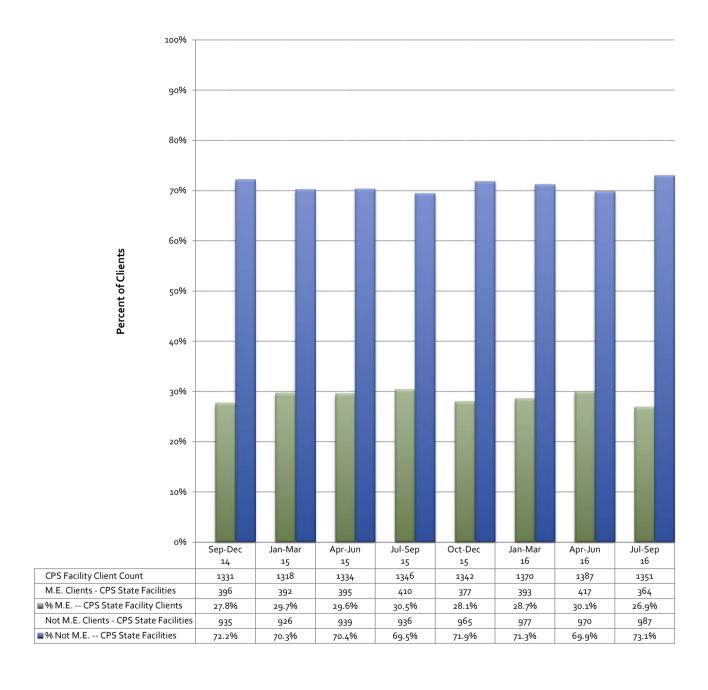
Community Adults -- Employment



NOTE: This data is taken from the "CPS Status Report" and is thus an estimate taken from a large sample of clients each quarter. This graph shows consistently lower employment rates at annual re-assessment, probably due to recovering clients being more likely to become employed but also less likely to remain in services for the annual reassessment. The trend over the last year is not encouraging -- clearly our clients are particularly hard hit by the relatively weak economy, but employment rates at admission improved somewhat.



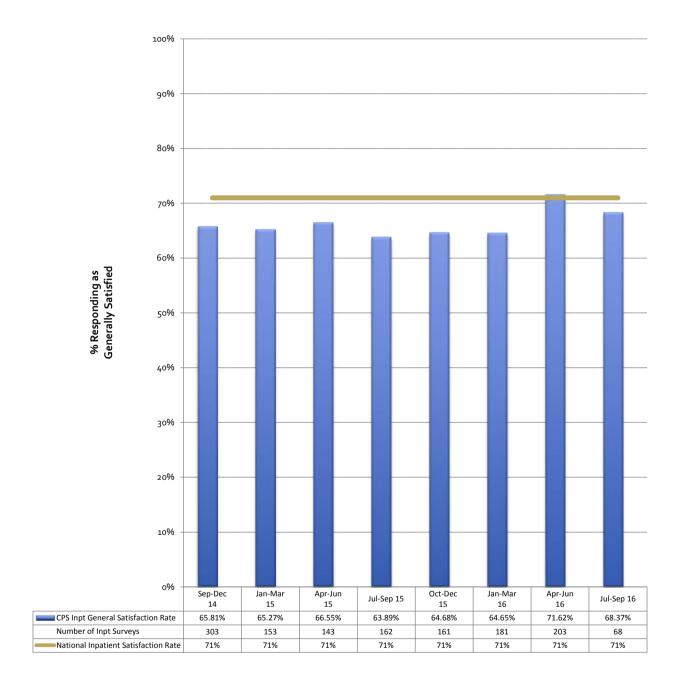
Medicaid Eligibility of Psychiatric Facility Clients



SIGNIFICANCE: The medicaid Eligibility rate for state facility clients dropped with the transfer of acute bed capacity to private hospitals. Once discharged however, the proportion of facility clients who then become Medicaid eligible increases to around the 80% rate of other community services clients.



Inpatient Satisfaction

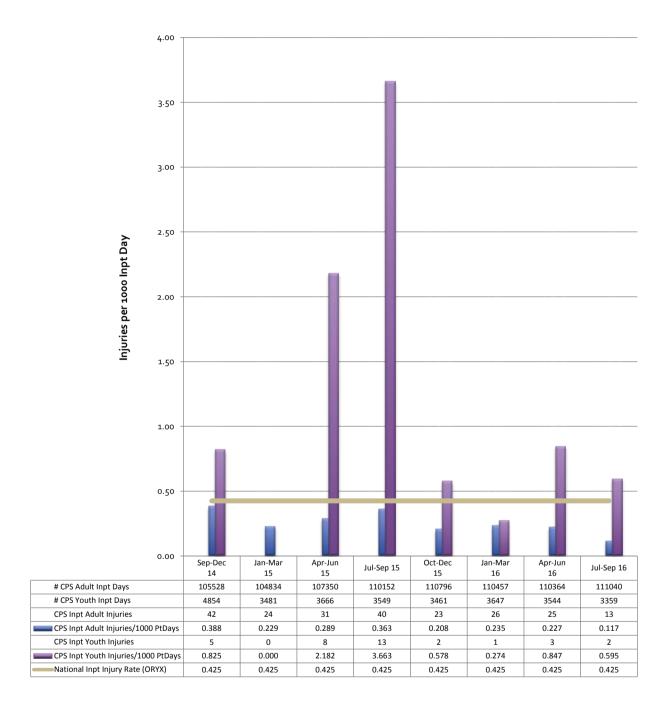


NOTE: Taken from the CPS Inpatient MHSIP survey -- average of all 5 domains.

SIGNIFICANCE: No overall trend but the general inpatient satisfaction rate compares well to similar client populations in other states using the same standardized survey instrument.



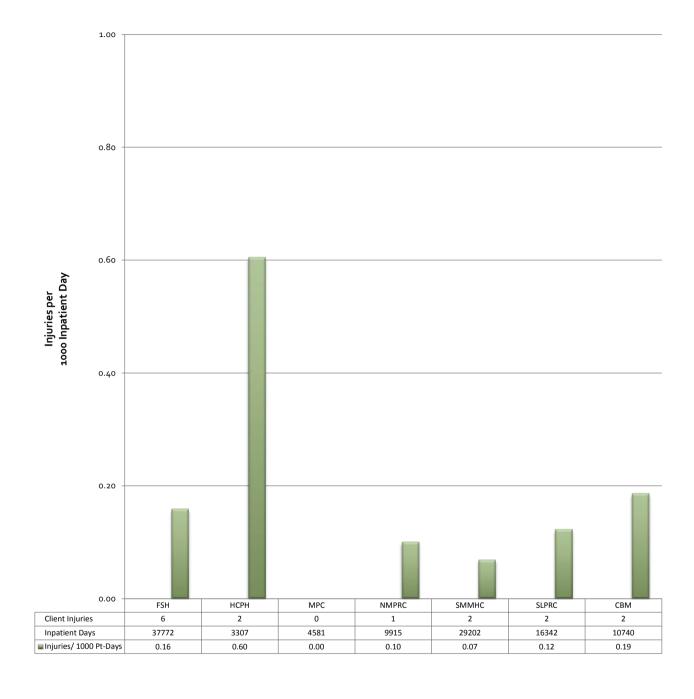
Inpatient Client Injuries



NOTE: "Injuries" for Inpatient clients include those medical intervention or more. PtDays is a standard way to adjust for facility size on inpatient metrics for measures that apply to both acute and long term facilities - if we were to simply count clients this would result in disproportionately high client counts in acute facilities due to relatively rapid turnover and short length of stays. Also, using this definition allows us to benchmark to the NRI/ORYX rate of 0.425 injuries per 1000 patient days.



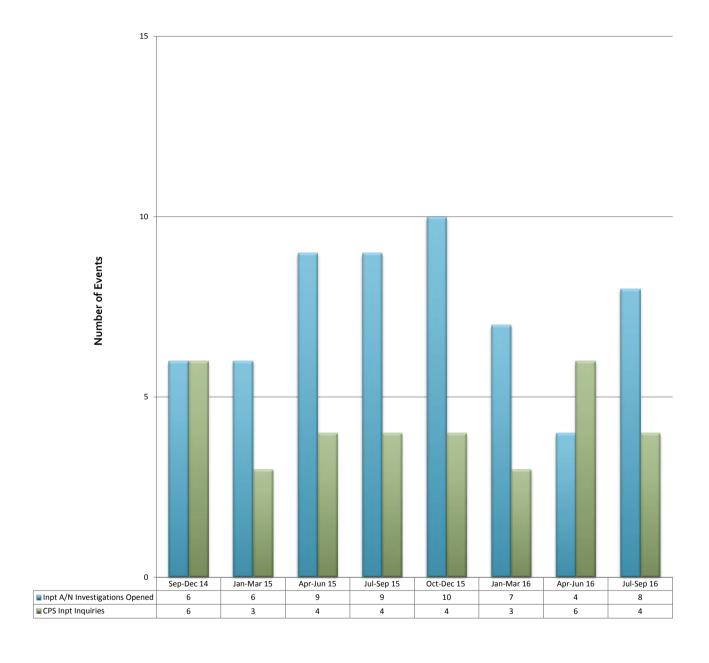
Inpatient Client Injuries by Facility



SIGNIFICANCE: This chart is looking at the most recent quarter's rate of client injuries per facility and adjusting that metric for the size (in patient days) of the facility. Third quarter for FY2016 again shows a higher injury rate for the children's facility. Perhaps somewhat counterintuitively, the rate of injuries is often low at our highest security facility. In order the facilities are: Fulton, Hawthorn, St Louis MPC, Northwest, Southeast, St Louis Psych, Center for Behavioral Medicine.



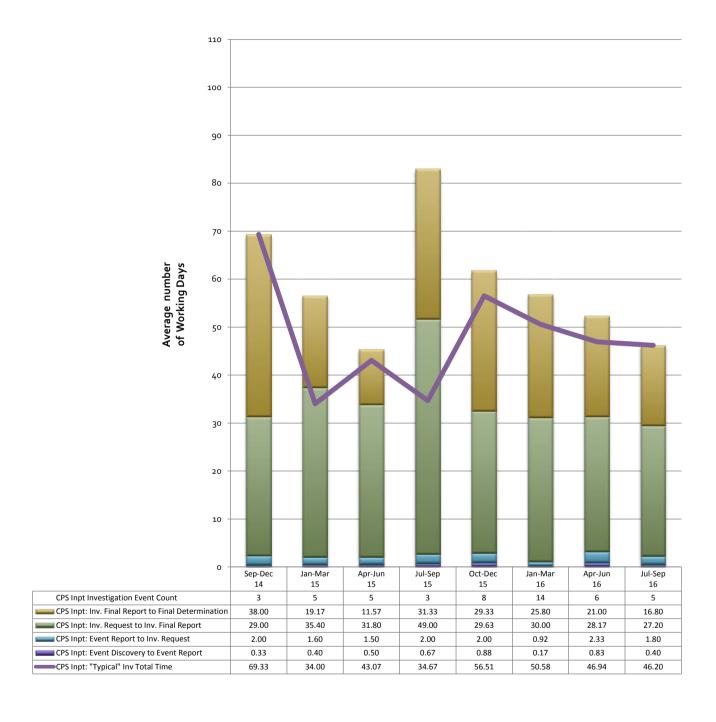
Inpatient Inquiries into Potential Abuse/Neglect Allegations



NOTE: If an event initial had an inquiry but then an A/N investigation, it is counted only as investigation to ensure an unduplicated count of cases under review. Also note that a "decision" to open an investigation is only the start of the investigation process -- when a final judgment is made regarding an allegation that is called a "determination" and the investigation is completed.



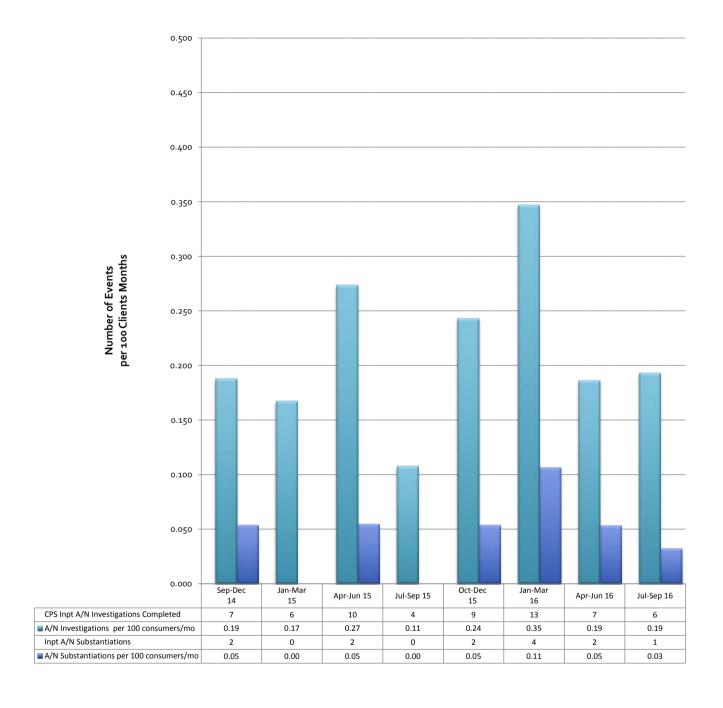
Duration of Investigation Process for Inpatient Facilities



NOTE: Timelines are divided into 4 distinct stages of the investigation -- the bars show the average duration (in working days) for all final determinations made in each quarter, whereas the line superimposes the overall average duration of typical cases as defined by the 90% probability distribution of the times for each stage of the investigation.



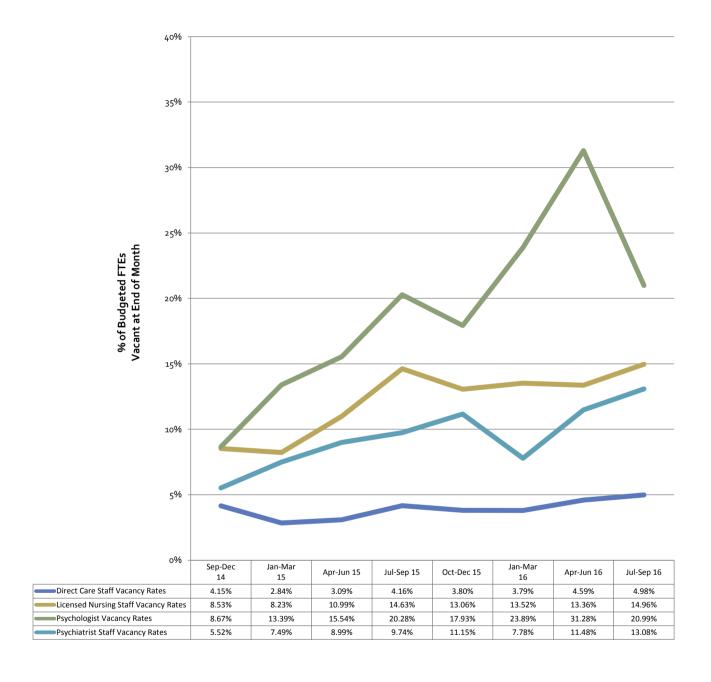
Inpatient Abuse / Neglect Investigations



NOTE: Investigations and Substantiations are a count of the number of events, not the number of alleged perpetrators or victims. Also, both counts reflect cases finalized in the quarter reported. Often, such measures are taken as a proportion of 1000 pt-days for inpatient events, but here we are using per 100 unique consumers per month in order to use the same measure as community rate.



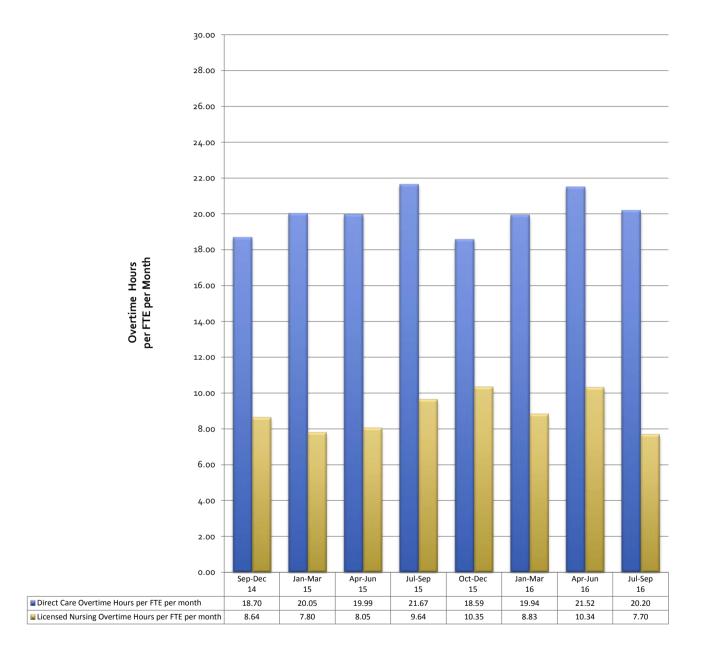
CPS Operated Facility Staff Vacancy Rates



SIGNIFICANCE: Staff vacancy rates continue to be a problem, particularly for professional staff categories and are a factor in other cost and safety related metrics. The psychologist vacancy rates remained higher than other staff vacancy rates.



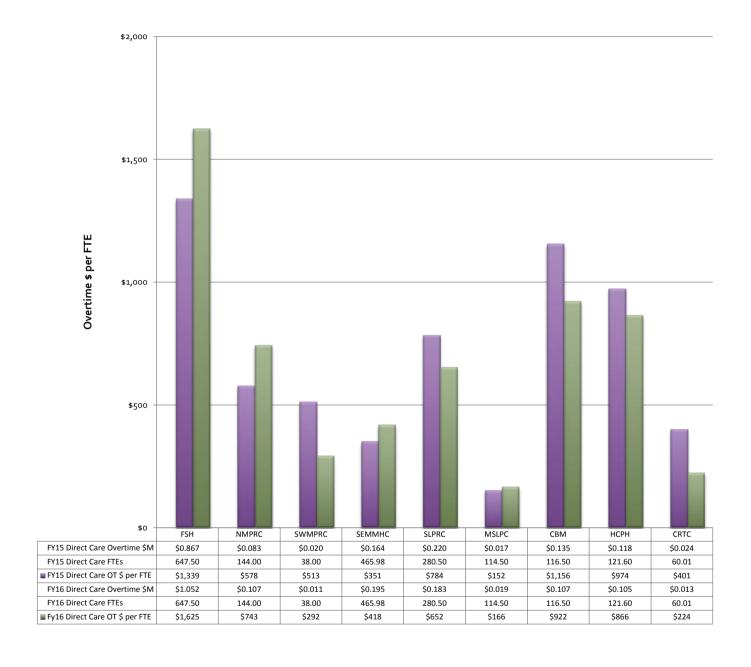
CPS Operated Facility Overtime Hours per FTE per Month



SIGNIFICANCE: Facility staffing levels, even without vacancies, are near minimums required for safety so that continued vacancy rates have historically translated into more overtime for Direct Care staff. Conversely, slowly improving licensed nursing staff vacacy rates over the last several quarters appear to have translated into lower direct care overtime usage.



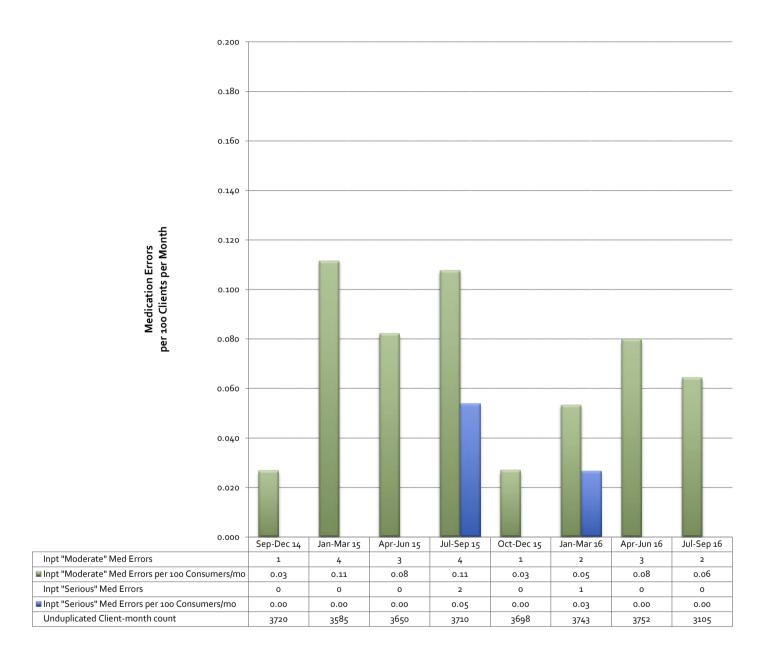
Inpatient Facility, FY16 Overtime \$ per FTE versus FY15 Overtime \$ per FTE -- FY to date



NOTE: FTEs are budgeted FTEs, and "direct care" includes all Psych Techs, SAs, and all nursing staff. In order, the facilities are: Fulton, Northwest, Southwest, Southwest, Southeast, St Louis Psych., Metro. St Louis, Center for Behavioral Medicine, Hawthorn, and Cottonwood.



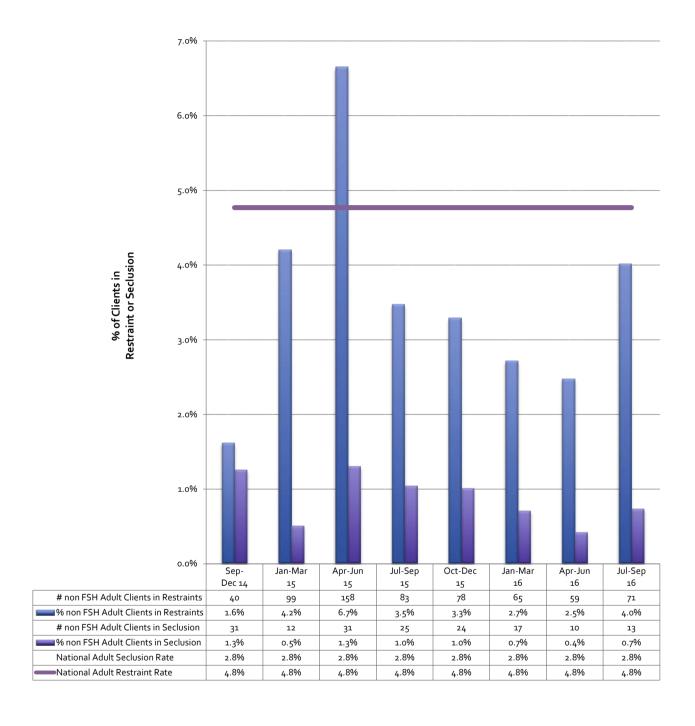
Inpatient Medication Errors



SIGNIFICANCE: "Minimal" severity med errors are tracked and reviewed for inpatient but not shown here in order to emphasiize the rarer but higher profile categories of error: "Moderate" medication errors are those resulting in the need for treatment and/or interventions beyond monitoring and observation. "Serious" medication errors are those with life threatening and/or permanent adverse consequences.



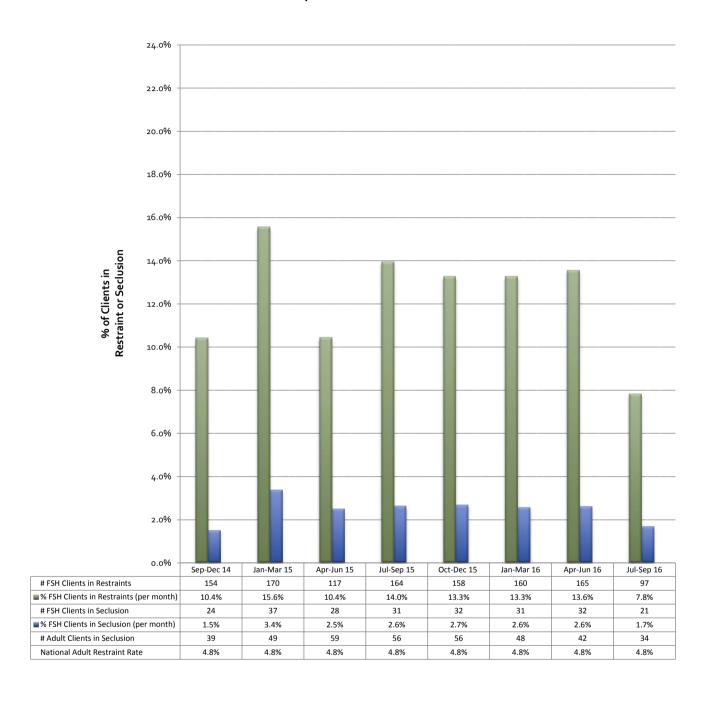
Inpatient Adult Restraint & Seclusion Use



SIGNIFICANCE: This graph excludes FSH and illustrates that adult inpatient programs outside of FSH have restraint and seclusions rates that compare favorably to the national benchmark rates. Even so, various projects are under way around the state to help reduce reliance on restraint and seclusion.



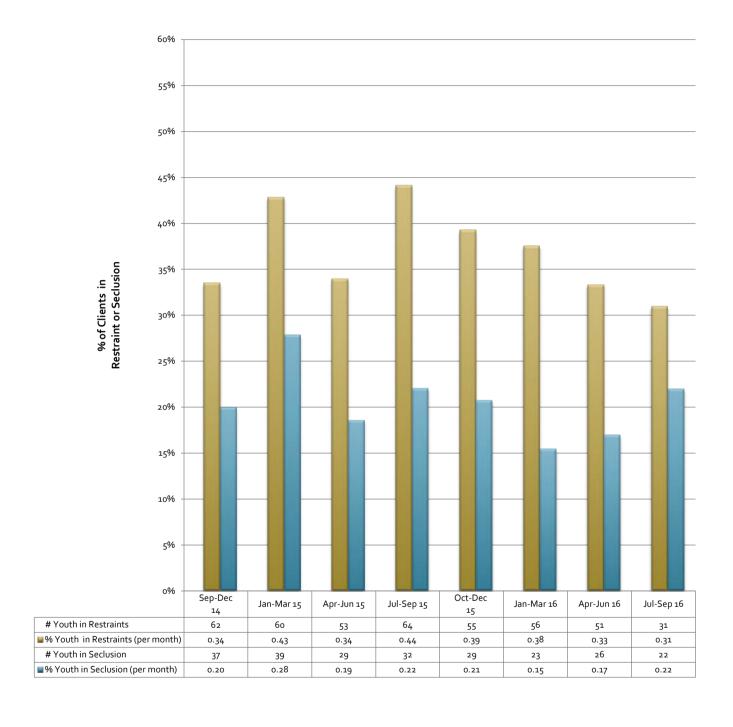
Fulton State Hospital Restraint & Seclusion Use



SIGNIFICANCE: CPS has several projects under way to help reduce reliance on restraint use. The most recent quarter shows the lowest rate if restraint usage seen at FSH for this reporting period, although as expected the rate is still higher than seen at lower security facilities. FSH seclusion usage is also above the national benchmark rate for seclusion, but as with the restraint benchmark rate the benchmark includes all lower security level facilities.



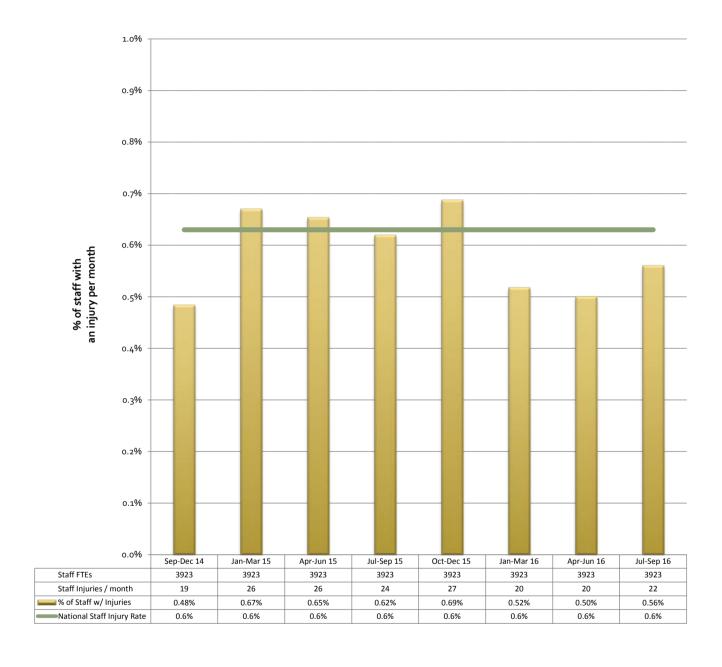
Inpatient Youth Restraint & Seclusion Use



SIGNIFICANCE: The youth restraint use rate appears to have established a higher overall rate than the relative lows of two years ago. This is generally attributed to higher acuity levels and persists in spite of continued efforts to reduce reliance on restraint. We do not have benchmark rates specific to youth for restraint and seclusion, but NRI age stratification reports confirm significantly higher rates of restraint and seclusion for youth inpatient compared to adult inpatient nationwide. The majority of youth restraint usage is for brief manual holds.



Inpatient Direct Care Staff Injuries



NOTE: Includes injuries requiring any medical care or hospitalization, but not first aid only. National average for inpatient staff in SFY 2012 (ORYX) was .63% of staff per month. (National rate is reported as per 1000 inpatient days, converted here into per FTE using Missouri inpatient days per FTE.)

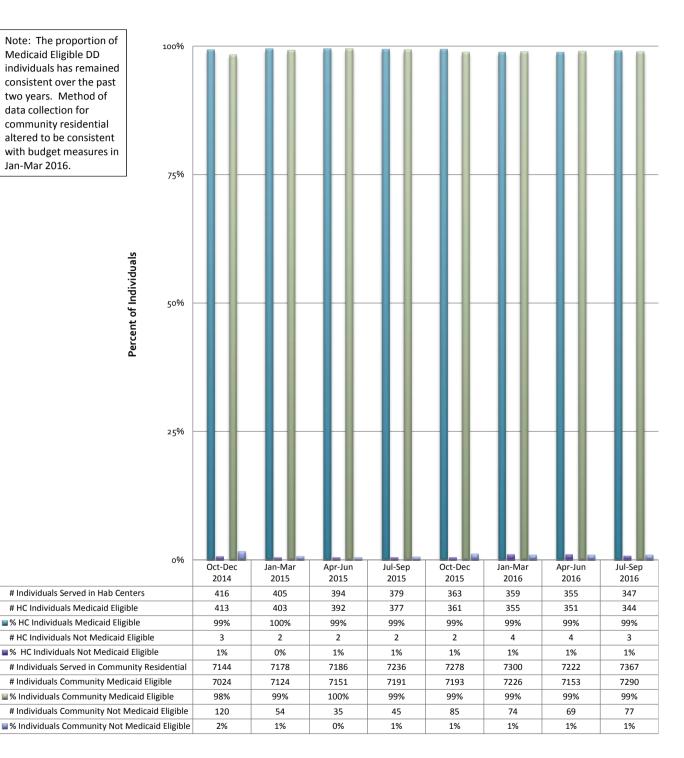
SIGNIFICANCE: It should be noted that at such levels of injury the provision of psychiatric care remains a very high risk profession compared to other career opportunities. For four recent quarters the rate was lower than the national rate.

Division of Developmental Disabilities



Division of DD Residential Medicaid Eligibility

Note: The proportion of Medicaid Eligible DD individuals has remained consistent over the past two years. Method of data collection for community residential altered to be consistent with budget measures in Jan-Mar 2016.





Division of DD Non-Residential Medicaid Eligibility

100%

Note: The proportion of Medicaid Eligible DD individuals has remained consistent over the past two fiscal years. Method for collecting figures on individuals with other services and in CM only changed to be consistent with manner of collection for budget measures in Jan-Mar 2016.

75% Percent of Individuals 50% 25% 0% Jan-Apr-Jul-Sep Jul-Sep Dec Mar Jun Dec Mar Jun 2015 2016 2014 2015 2015 2015 2016 2016 # Individuals served in Case Management (CM) Only 16366 16384 16205 16068 16270 14521 13900 15277 10691 10694 10652 9120 8703 9522 # Individuals CM Only Medicaid Eligible 10494 10663 ■ % Individuals CM Only Medicaid Eligible 65% 66% 67% 65% 64% 63% 63% 62% # Individuals Case Mngmt Only Not Medicaid Eligible 5693 5542 5374 5618 5411 5197 5755 5872 ■% Individuals CM Only Not Medicaid Eligible 36% 35% 34% 33% 35% 37% 37% 38%

Individuals Served in Other Services

Individuals Other Services Medicaid Eligible

■ % Individuals Other Services Medicaid Eligible

Individuals Other Services Not Medicaid Eligible

% Individuals Other Services Not Medicaid Eligible

11164

8508

76%

2656

24%

11502

8804

77%

2698

23%

11682

9059

78%

2623

22%

12142

9313

77%

2829

23%

12221

9348

76%

2873

24%

12342

9469

77%

2873

23%

12038

9271

77%

2767

23%

12608

9711

77%

2897

23%

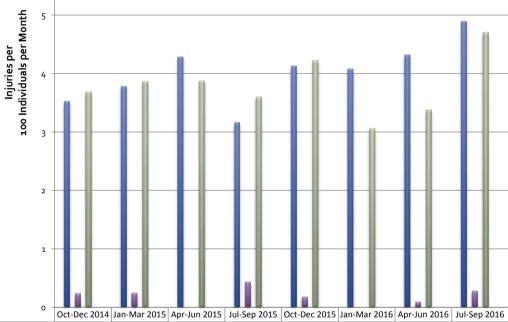


Division of DD Habilitation Center Campus Injuries per 100 Individuals

NOTE: Medical intervention denotes care requiring attention by a licensed professional and could occur either be on campus or in the community.

Hospitalization and ER visits would be off campus at community hospitals. Beginning with the reporting period July-Sep 2013, data represents individuals from Habilitation Center Campus (HCC) sites. State Operated Waiver Programs data is reflected in community data tables.



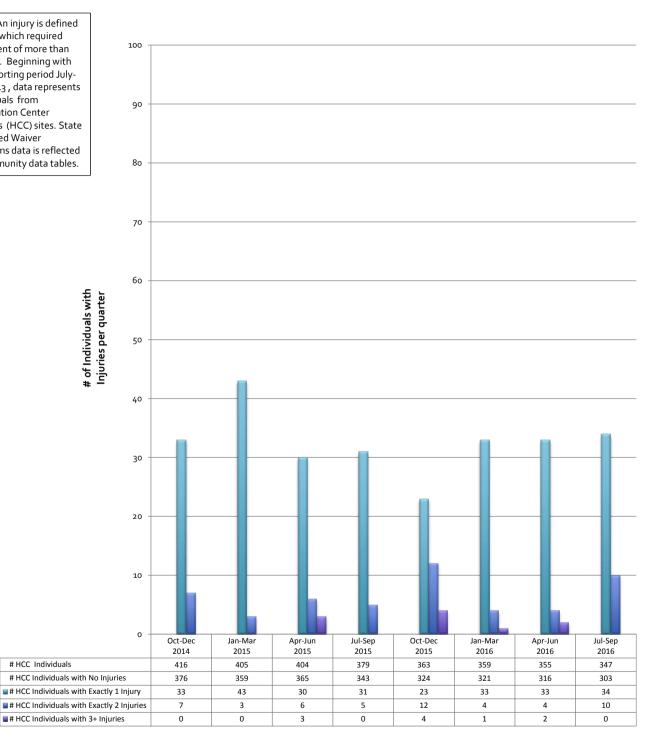


· ·	Oct-Dec 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Apr-Jun 2015	Jul-Sep 2015	Oct-Dec 2015	Jan-Mar 2016	Apr-Jun 2016	Jul-Sep 2016
# HCC Injuries Resulting in Medical Intervention	44	46	52	36	45	44	46	51
■ HCC Injuries Resulting in Medical Intervention per 100 Indiv/mo	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.9
#HCC Injuries Resulting in Hospitalization	3	3	0	5	2	0	1	3
■ HCC Injuries Resulting in Hospitalization per 100 Indiv/mo	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
# HCC Injuries Resulting in Emergency Room Visits	46	47	47	41	46	33	36	49
■ HCC Injuries Resulting in Emergency Room Visits per 100 Indiv/mo	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.4	4.7
# HCC Injuries Resulting in Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HCC Injuries Resulting in Death per 100 Individuals/month	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
# Individuals in Hab Centers	416	405	404	379	363	359	355	347



Division of DD Habilitation Center Campus Individuals with 1, 2, or 3+ Injuries

Note: An injury is defined as that which required treatment of more than first aid. Beginning with the reporting period July-Sep 2013, data represents individuals from **Habilitation Center** Campus (HCC) sites. State Operated Waiver Programs data is reflected in community data tables.

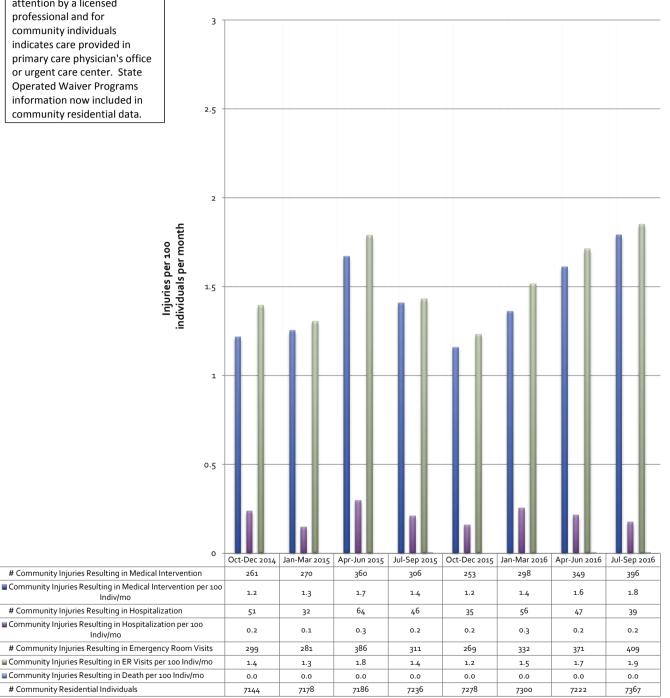


HCC Individuals



Division of DD Community Residential Injuries per 100 Individuals

NOTE: Medical intervention denotes care requiring attention by a licensed professional and for community individuals indicates care provided in primary care physician's office or urgent care center. State **Operated Waiver Programs** information now included in community residential data.



Community Residential Individuals

Indiv/mo

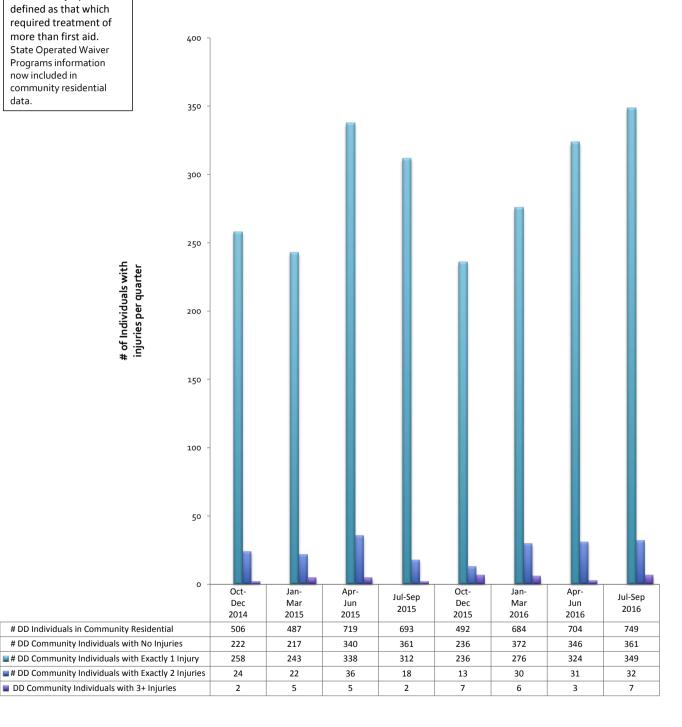
Indiv/mo



Division of DD Community Individuals with 1, 2, or 3+ Injuries

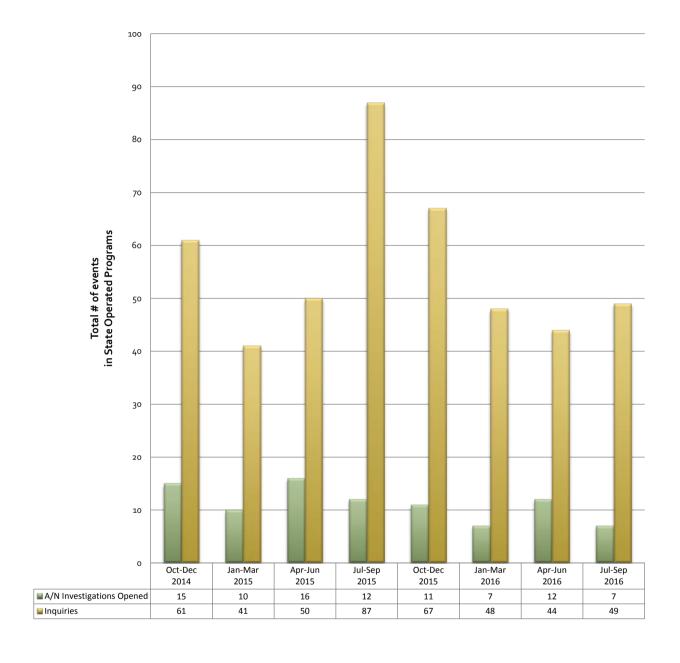
Note: An injury is defined as that which required treatment of more than first aid. State Operated Waiver Programs information now included in community residential

of Individuals with injuries per quarter





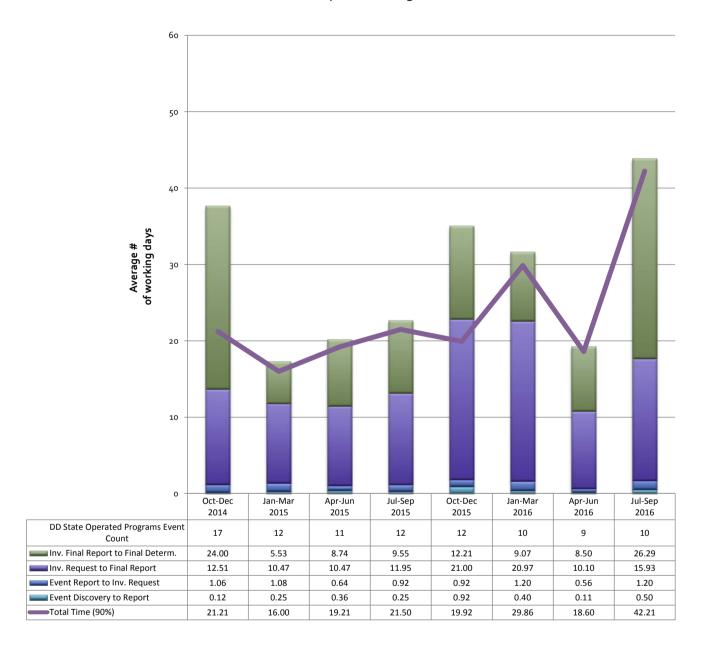
Division of DD State Operated Programs Inquiries Into Potential Abuse/Neglect Allegations



NOTE: If an event initially had an inquiry but then an A/N investigation, it is counted only as an investigation to ensure an unduplicated count of cases under review. Also note that a "decision" for an investigation is only the start of the investigation process. When a final judgment is made regarding an allegation, it is called a "determination". An inquiry is the process of gathering facts surrounding an event, complaint or upon discovery of unknown injury to determine whether the incident or event is suspect for abuse or neglect. This data includes Habilitation Center Campus and State Operated Waiver Programs.



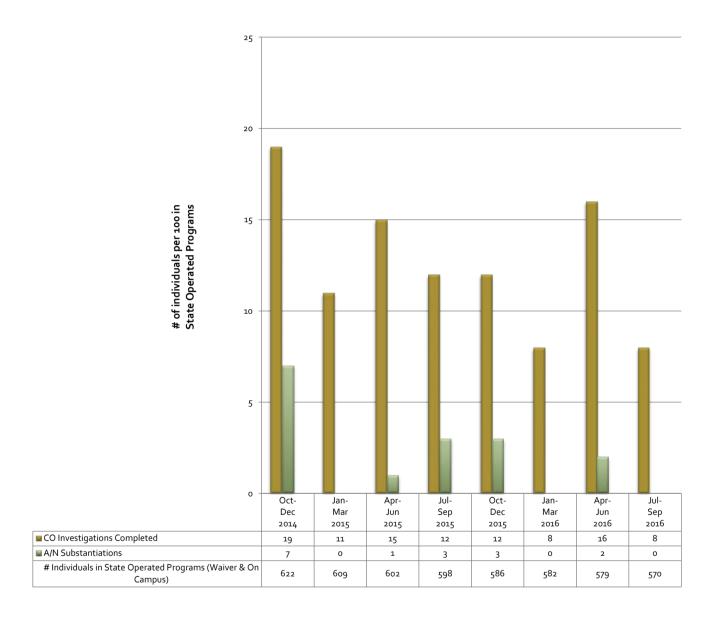
Duration of Investigation Process State Operated Programs



NOTE: Timelines are divided into four distinct stages of the investigation. The bars show the average duration (in working days) for all final determinations made in each quarter, whereas the line superimposes the overall average duration of 90% of the cases. The 90% is used in order to show a more "typical" timeline excluding outlier cases. This data includes Habilitation Center Campus and State Operated Waiver Programs.



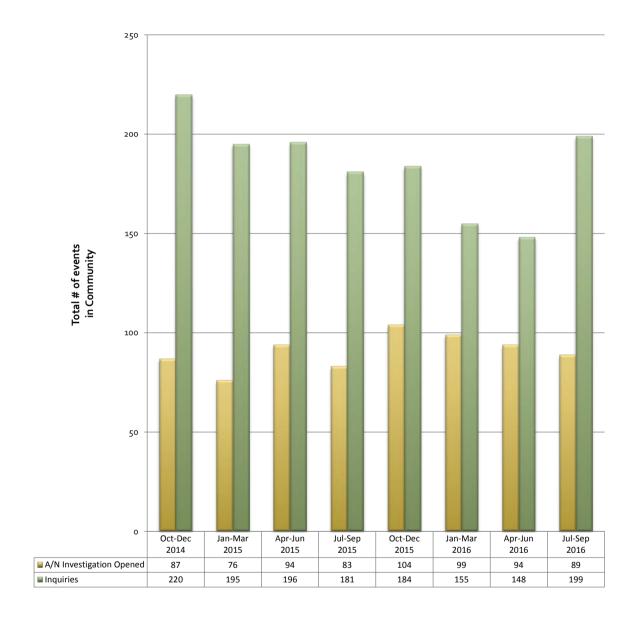
Division of DD State Operated Programs Abuse and Neglect Completed Investigations/Substantiations



NOTE: Investigations and Substantiations are a count of the number of events, not the number of alleged perpetrators or victims. Also, both counts reflect cases finalized in the quarter reported. Starting in the Jul-Sep quarter, process includes both Habilitation Center Campus and Waiver programs.



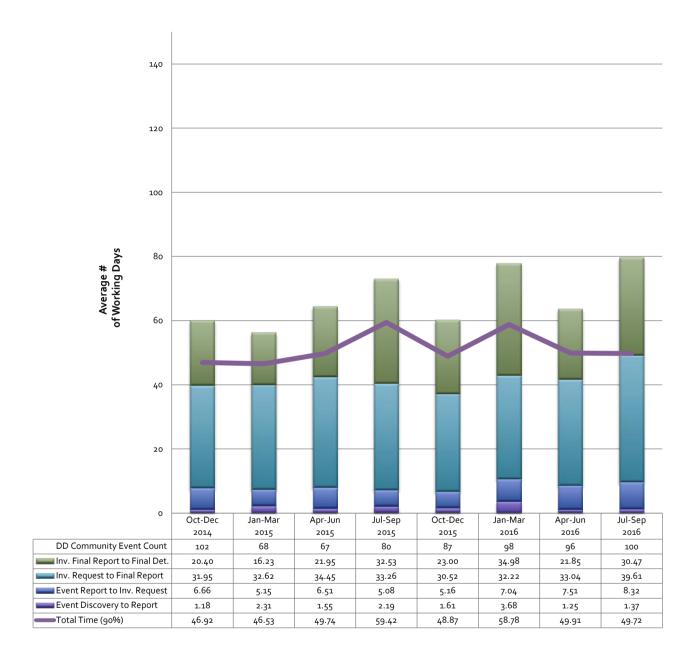
Division of DD Community Inquiries Into Potential Abuse/Neglect Allegations



NOTE: If an event intially had an inquiry but then an A/N investigation, it is counted only as an investigation to ensure an unduplicated acount of cases under review. Also note that a "decision" for an investigation is only the start of the investigation process. When a final judgment is made regarding an allegation it is called a "determination". Definition - Inquiry: process of gathering facts surrounding an event, complaint or upon discovery of unknown injury to determine whether the incident or event is suspect for abuse or neglect.



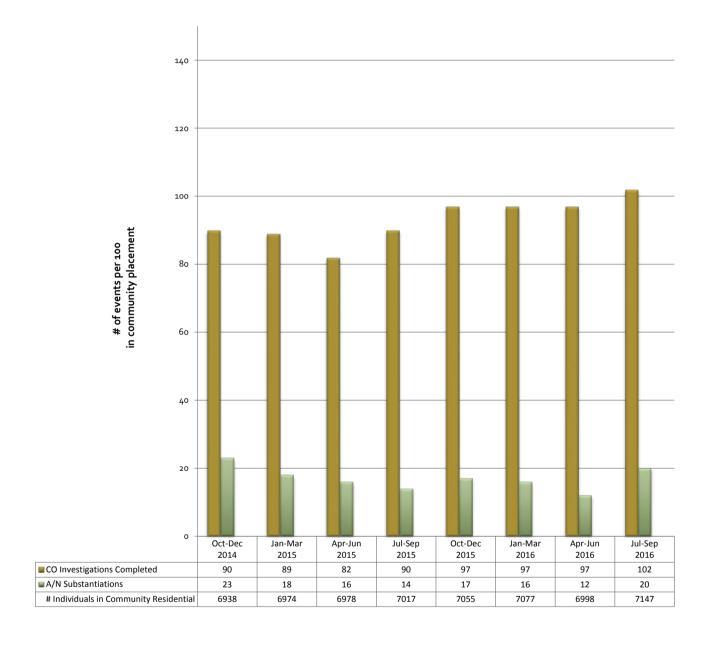
Duration of Investigation Process DD Community



NOTE: Timelines are divided into four distinct stages of the investigation. The bars show the average duration (in working days) for all final determinations made in each quarter, whereas the line superimposes the overall average duration of 90% of the cases. The 90% is used in order to show a more "typical" timeline excluding outlier cases.



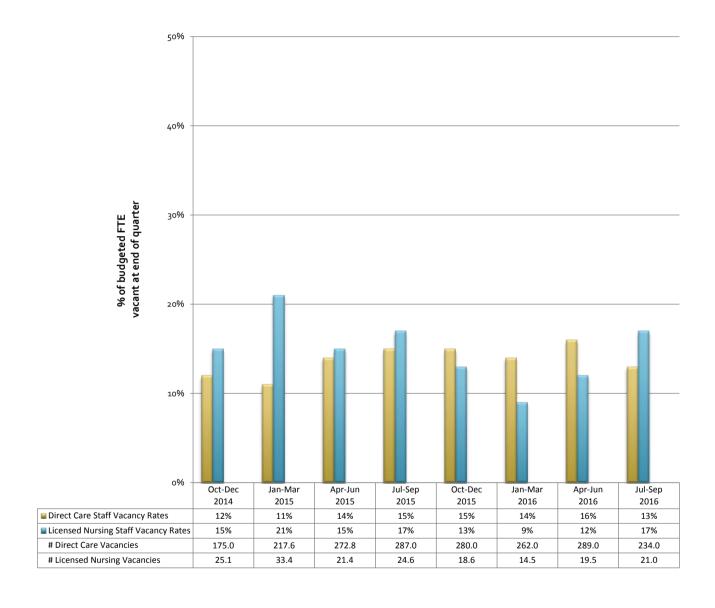
Division of DD Community Abuse and Neglect Investigations



NOTE: Investigations and Substantiations are a count of the number of events, not the number of alleged perpetrators or victims. Also, both counts reflect cases finalized in the quarter reported. Starting in the Jul-Sep 2013 quarter, "# Individuals in Community Residential" excludes individuals receiving services through the State Operated Waiver.



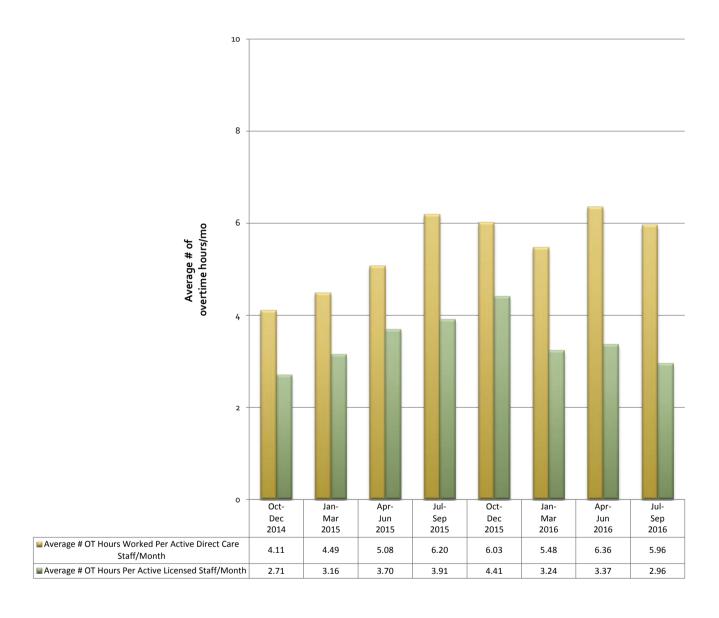
Division of DD State Operated Programs Staff Vacancy Rates



NOTE: Vacancy rates are based upon last day of the month for the quarter. Chart includes Habilitation Center Campus and State Operated Waiver Programs vacancy data. Definitions: Direct Care - DAI, DAII, DAIII.Licensed Nursing - Licensed Practical Nurses (LPN) and Registered Nurses (RN).



Division of DD State Operated Programs Staff Overtime Hours



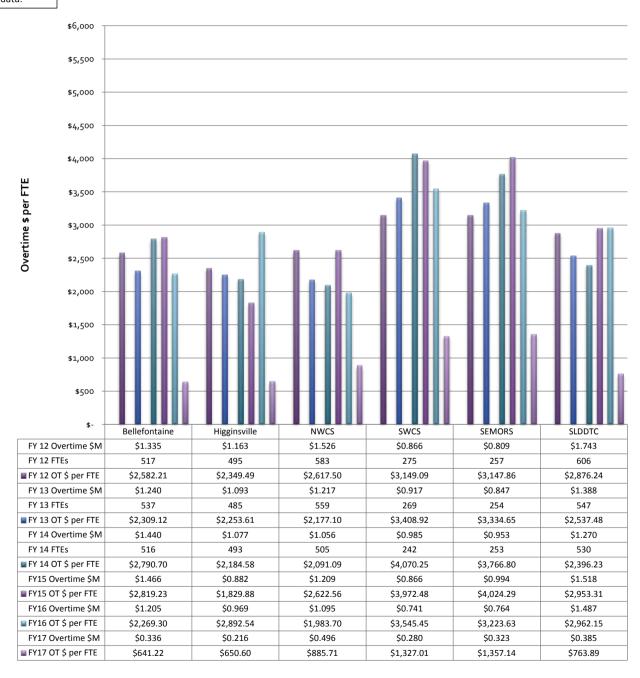
NOTE: Staff noted are active staff. Chart includes Habilitation Center Campus and State Operated Waiver Programs overtime data. Definitions: Direct Care - Developmental Assistant I (DAI), DAIII.

Licensed Nursing: Licensed Practical Nurses (LPN) and Registered Nurses (RN).



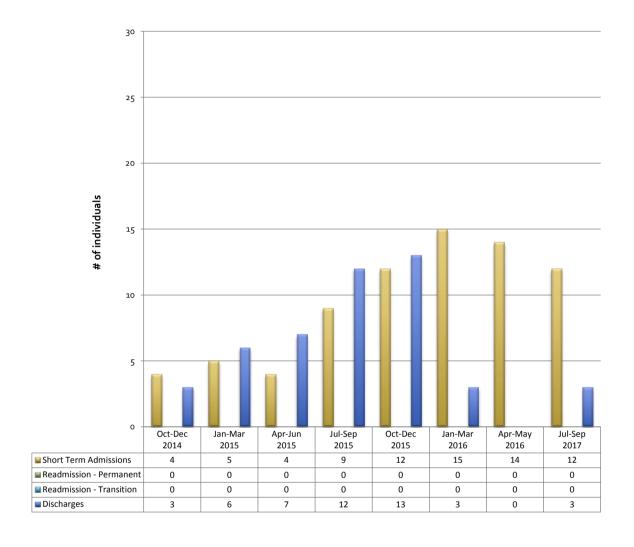
State Operated Programs Overtime Accrued FY 2012-FY 2017 YTD Comparison

Note: Chart includes Habilitation Center Campus and State Operated Waiver Programs. overtime data.





Division of DD State Operated Programs Short Term Admissions, Readmissions and Discharges



<u>Short Term:</u> Total number of individuals admitted to SOP from any Community Provider for medical and/or behavioral short term support with intention of returning back to their home in the community. Note: 100% of the days a crisis bed was available. Crisis bed services are provided in both Habilitation Center Campus and State Operated Waiver Program settings.

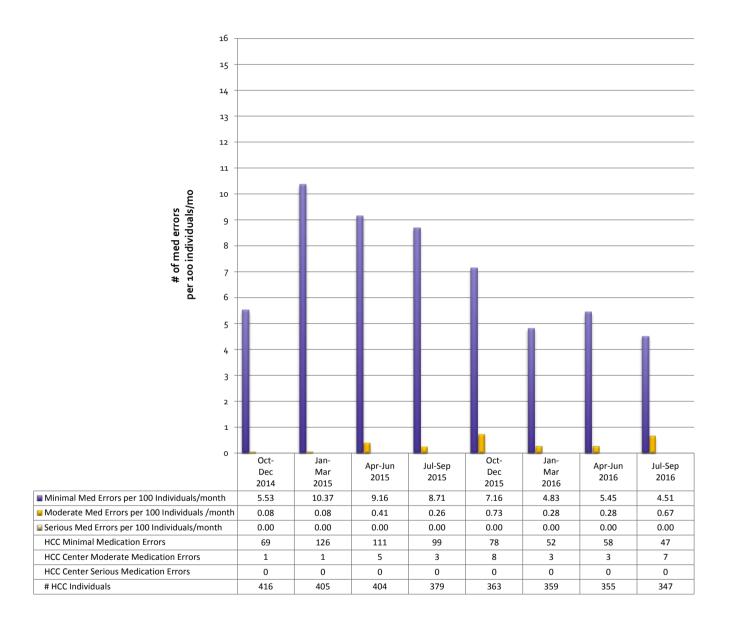
<u>Permanent:</u> Total number of individuals previously discharged from the Habilitation Center Campus within the last 12 months that returned during report period with no plans to move back to community.

<u>Transition:</u> Total number of individuals, previously discharged from the Habilitation Center Campus within the past 90 days, that returned during report period as part of transition plan for medical and/or behavioral support and are expected to return to their home in the community.

<u>Discharges:</u> Total number of individuals who lived on the Habilitation Center Campus and transitioned to community waiver providers or who were discharged to other settings during the reporting period.



Division of DD Habilitation Center Campus Medication Errors

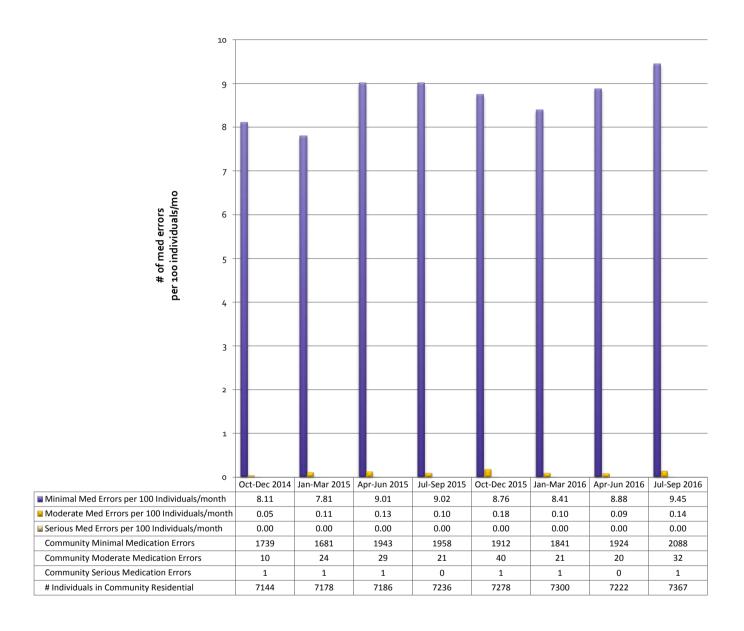


Definition of med error: "Minimal"- no or minimal adverse consequences and no treatment or other interventions other than monitoring or observation. "Moderate" - is short term reversible adverse consequences and receives treatment and/or intervention in addition to monitoring. "Serious"- life threatening and/or permanent adverse consequences.

NOTE: Beginning reporting period July-Sep 2013, data represents individuals from Habilitation Center Campus (HCC) sites. State Operated Waiver Programs data is reflected in community data tables.



Division of DD Community Medication Errors

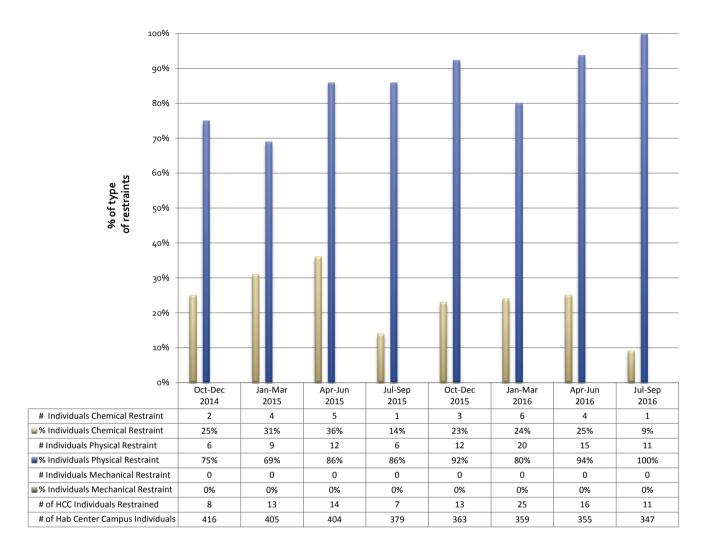


Definitions of med errors: "Minimal" - no or minimal adverse consequences and no treatment or interventions other than monitoring or observation. "Moderate" - short term or reversible adverse consequences and receives treatment and/or intervention in addition to monitoring. "Serious" - life threatening and/or permanent consequences.

NOTE: Beginning reporting period Jul-Sep 2013, data will also include information from State Operated Waiver Programs (SOWP)



Division of DD Habilitation Center Campus Use of Restraints



NOTE: Each individual who experienced at least one chemical, physical, mechanical restraint is counted so duplication occurs. For example, one individual may experience a chemical restraint and a physical restraint. They are counted in both categories. Percentage of each type of restraint is based on total number of people restrained for the quarter. Beginning reporting period July-Sep 2013, data represents individuals from Habilitation Center Campus (HCC) sites.

<u>Chemical Restraint</u>: A medication used to control behavior or to restrict the individual's freedom of movement and is not a standard treatment for the person's medical or psychiatric condition. A chemical restraint would put and i to sleep and render them unable to function as a result of the medication.

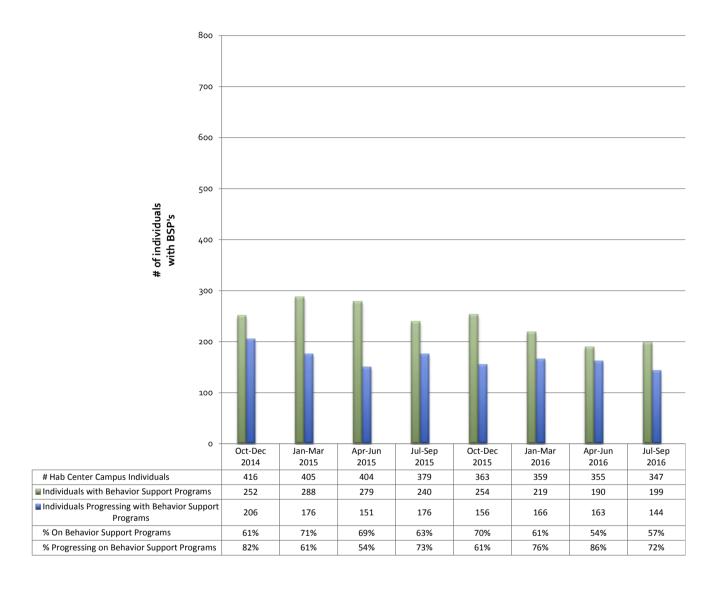
<u>Physical Restraint</u>: Any physical hold involving a restriction of an individual's voluntary movement.

<u>Mechanical restraint</u>: Any device, instrument or physical object used to confine or otherwise limit an individual's freedom of movement that he/she cannot easily remove.

Restrained: Distinct count of individuals (long term, on campus only) who experienced at least one restraint (chemical, physical, and/or mechanical) during the quarter for behavioral reasons, no medical immobilization, no medical procedures.



Division of DD Habilitation Center Campus Individuals with Behavior Support Programs

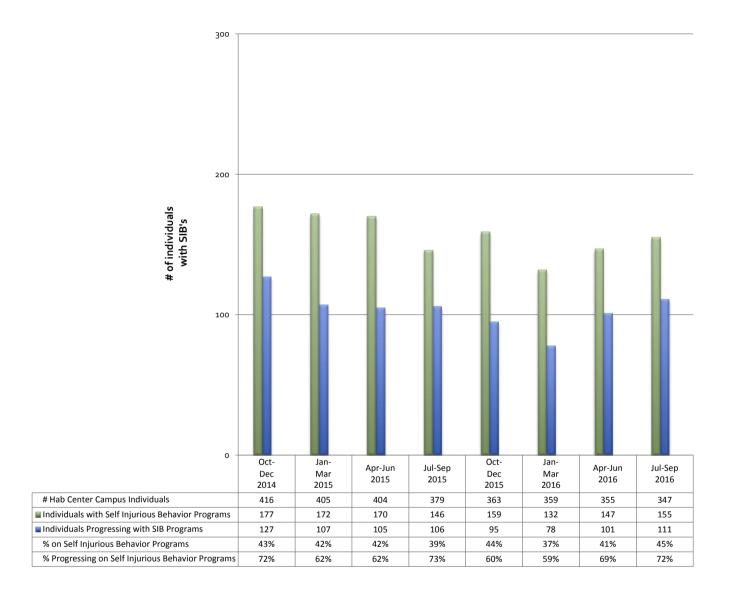


NOTE: Individuals placed on Behavior Support Programs (BSP's)may be those who have been prescribed medication for a psychiatric disorder or who exhibit behaviors that interfere with their level of functioning. Number is based on average for the quarter.Definition - Individuals with BSP's: Individuals with an individualized plan of behavior analytic procedures developed to systematically address skills or behaviors to be learned and behaviors to be reduced or eliminated. Definition - Consumers progressing with BSP's: Individuals who are at baseline or below for their targeted behaviors identified in their BSP.

Beginning reporting period July-Sep 2013, data represents individuals from Habilitation Center Campus (HCC) sites. Note the transition to off-campus for MHC becoming NWCS Jan-Mar 2016.



Division of DD Habilitation Center Campus Individuals with Self Injurious Behavior (SIB) Programs



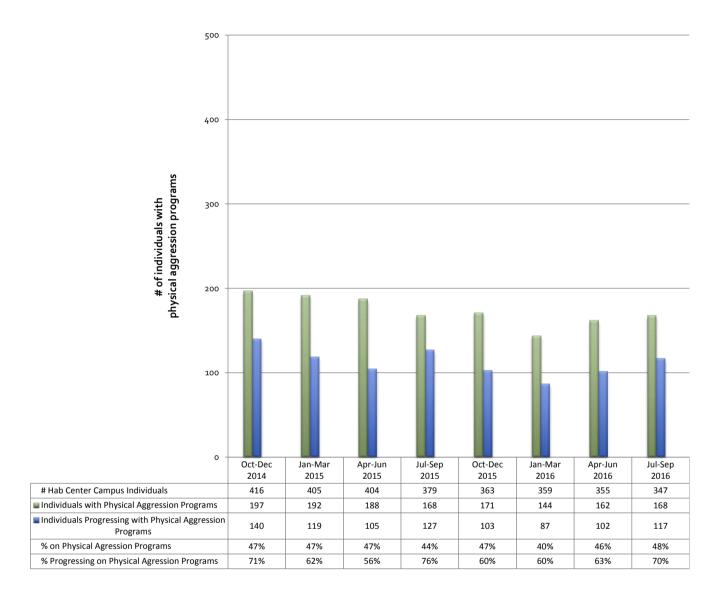
Definition- Self Injurious Behavior Program: A individual with a Behavior Support Program that includes a program developed to systematically reduce or eliminate Self Injurious Behaviors (incidents of self harm) such as slapping self in the face, biting self on hand, or banging own head.

Definition- Progressing with Self Injurious Behavior Programs: An individual who is at baseline or below for their Self Injurious Behavior Program.

Beginning reporting period July-Sep 2013, data represents individuals from Habilitation Center Campus (HCC) sites. Note the transition to off-campus for MHC becoming NWCS Jan-Mar 2016



Division of DD Habilitation Center Campus Individuals with Physical Aggression Programs



Definition - Physical Aggression Programs: Individuals with a Behavior Support plan that includes a program designed to reduce or eliminate Physical Aggression (such as hitting, kicking, throwing objects, biting) towards another person.

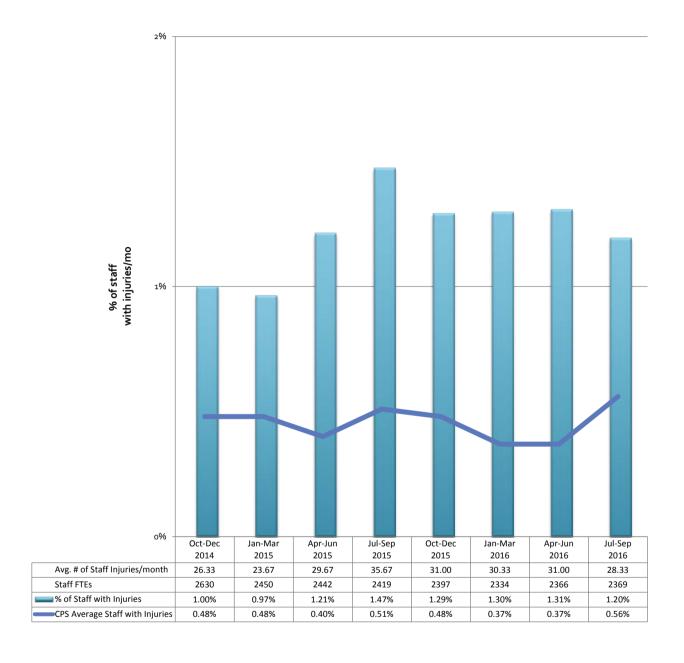
Definition - Progressing with Physical aggression programs: Individuals who are at baseline or below for their Physical Aggression program.

Beginning reporting period July-Sep 2013, data represents individuals from Habilitation Center Campus (HCC) sites.

Note the transition to off-campus for MHC becoming NWCS Jan-Mar 2016



Division of DD State Operated Programs Staff Injuries



Definition: Total number of different employees who experienced at least one injury requiring medical treatment or hospitalization.

NOTE: Chart includes both Habilitation Center Campus and State Operated Waiver Programs staff data.