Mental Health Services Act Evaluation: Report on Prioritized Indicators

Contract Deliverable 2F, Phase II

Los Angeles County

UCLA Center for Healthier Children, Youth and Families

EMT Associates, Inc.

Submitted for review on November 30, 2012

The following report was funded by the
Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission.

The following report was revised in partnership with stakeholders who provided important historical context, data consultation, and revisions to ensure this report is accurate and accessible to the broadest audience possible. Feedback, collected prior to, during, and following report development, was crucial to developing this report. The UCLA-EMT Evaluation Team would like to express sincere appreciation to the research analysts, advocates, consumers and family members, agency representatives, service providers, and MHSOAC representatives who contributed invaluable insights to this document and previous versions.

Table of Contents

Purpose....4
Background....4
Review of Existing Statewide Data Systems....5
Data Sources....6
Priority Indicators Evaluated....8
Priority Indicators....9
Report Organization....10
Priority Indicator 1: Attendance....11
1.1 Expulsions and Suspensions Per Year (CPS)....11
1.2 Average School Attendance Per Year (FSP)....13
Priority Indicator 2: Employment....15
Priority Indicator 3: Homelessness and Housing Rates....19
Priority Indicator 4: Arrest Rates....22
Priority Indicator 5: Demographic Profile of Consumers Served....27
Priority Indicator 6: Demographic Profile of New Consumers....31
Priority Indicator 7: Penetration of Mental Health Services....36
Priority Indicator 8: Access to a Primary Care Physician....39
Priority Indicator 9: Perceptions of Access to Services....42
Priority Indicator 10: Involuntary Status....45
Priority Indicator 11: Consumer Perceptions of Improvement in Well-Being as a Result of Services....47
Priority Indicator 12: Satisfaction with Services....50
Appendix A – Priority Indicator Matrix....52
Appendix B – Preceding Reports....53
Appendix C – Recoding Pre-DIG Race Data to Post-DIG Format....54

Purpose

The Mental Health Services Act Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC) charged the UCLA-EMT Evaluation Team with tracking the Mental Health Services Act's (MHSA) impact on mental health service consumers and the community mental health service system using a set of performance indicators. The current report – a companion to the statewide report published during November 2012 – details the initial effort toward this goal at the county level.

Here, we provide a snapshot of consumer outcomes and community mental health system performance within an individual county. This is a first step toward developing a set of indicators that can help stakeholders with ongoing quality improvement. This report is the first in a series designed to update stakeholders about mental health consumer outcomes and service system progress. Tracking performance on particular outcomes over time, across programs, and within counties can provide useful information to those planning, operating and monitoring services. Indicators were designed for planning, quality improvement, and other applications that stakeholders deem important. In this way, among many others, stakeholders can play a vital role in a continuous quality improvement process.

Background

What are Priority Indicators and what are they intended to do?

Two concerns of public mental health system stakeholders are accountability and the ability to conduct continuous quality improvement activities. One strategy is to use a set of indicators to measure performance. The California Mental Health Planning Council proposed and defined a set of performance indicators, referred to as priority indicators, designed to assess how the MHSA has impacted mental health consumers and the mental health system in target areas that should be most changed through MHSA implementation. Indicators will help track progress among consumers and across community mental health systems. At the consumer level, outcomes such as education and employment will be followed, while outcomes including mental health service penetration and consumer demographics are examined at the broader system level. This report examines the core set of priority indicators vetted by the MHSOAC within counties.

Previous work of the UCLA-EMT Evaluation Team leading to the statewide and present county reports

The evaluation team began its work using the California Mental Health Planning Council's definitions – its collective vision of how indicators might best be measured. (These fundamental definitions are located in Appendix A and are discussed in preceding reports available at http://healthychild.ucla.edu/MHSA_evaluation.asp.) Priority indicator development was a joint effort among the MHSOAC, stakeholders, and the evaluation team. The evaluation team facilitated discussions among interested stakeholders to create the strongest, most comprehensive representations of priority indicators that aligned with both early conceptualizations and feedback using the data that were already collected across the state with some regularity. Where gaps existed, the evaluation team proposed new data collection that will improve future evaluation but is beyond the team's current scope of work.

The evaluation team adapted advice from stakeholders, and this report examines whether these adapted indicators provide meaningful information. Although stakeholders proposed additional indicators, these measures have not yet been vetted by the MHSOAC to determine whether they add useful and crucial information that aligns with the need. The MHSOAC has yet to decide whether to

change the previously approved priority indicators. Thus, the evaluation team explored the first proposed priority indicators in this report, which serves as a fundamental step in the ongoing process to refine and expand priority indicators that are not only measurable but also useful to the range of stakeholders invested in this work.

Appendix B summarizes the MHSOAC-approved reports that 1) document the available data and proposed calculations, and 2) lead to the initial statewide report on which this document is based. Included in this summary is the stakeholder review process that took place throughout the development of each report. This information can also be reviewed in the report "Initial Statewide Priority Indicator Report," available on the UCLA and MHSOAC websites.

The following report stems from the statewide report. In it, we document priority indicator development at the county level during two target fiscal years – 2008-09 and 2009-10. [1]

Review of Existing Statewide Data Systems

As directed by the MHSOAC, priority indicators were built upon existing data sources that are systematically collected by California counties and reported to the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS).[2] To build indicators for use at the state and county levels, existing data systems were reviewed to assess their suitability for supporting outcome and performance monitoring. Several criteria were used to evaluate the suitability of existing data sources, including:

- *Available* – Data accessible in an analyzable format
- *Complete* – Levels of missing information within key data fields did not prevent meaningful analysis and interpretation
- *Sustained* – Data source~~s~~ is likely to continue to exist in the foreseeable future
- *Relevant* – Data relevant to populations of interest (e.g., all mental health consumers and Full Service Partnerships
- *Longitudinal* – Data available for multiple service years
- *Multilevel* – Data can be analyzed at multiple levels (e.g., state, county, and individual)

The application of these criteria to each key data source and important considerations and limitations regarding each data source overall are summarized in the *Data Sources* table below. These criteria were also applied to the specific data fields used to build each priority indicator that would be used to monitor performance statewide and at the county level. Review of indicator-specific data fields is summarized within the tables that introduce the analysis and findings of each priority indicator (see *Priority Indicator Analysis and Findings* section below).

---

[1] The evaluation team reviewed data from 2005 through 2011 in search of one fiscal year in which data cells were largely filled where expected. Two such fiscal years were identified – FYs 2008-09 and 2009-10. Through analysis, some proposed data sources or methods of indicator calculation, suggested in previous reports by stakeholders and the evaluation team, were found to not be possible or to not produce meaningful outcomes due to data limitations. Decisions made about previously proposed indicators, based on data limitations, are summarized in the statewide report appendix.

[2] Previously the Department of Mental Health (DMH); The DHCS abbreviation will be used to refer to work completed by DMH.

Data Sources

Client & Service Information (CSI)

Summary: The CSI system is a repository of county, client (e.g., age, gender, preferred language, education, employment status, living arrangement, etc.), and service information (number and length of service contact). The data are collected from all consumers who receive mental health services, including consumers involved in the Full Service Partnership.

Review Findings:
Available ✓ Complete ✓ Sustained ✓ Relevant ✓ Longitudinal ✓ Multilevel ✓

Considerations and Limitations: Stakeholder feedback to previous evaluation team reports suggested that inconsistency and potential inaccuracy among race and ethnicity data fields may be due in part to changes in the format of these fields in the CSI data system (see *DMH Information Notice: 06-02*). For details regarding the *Race and Ethnicity* data field changes and procedures employed by the evaluation team to improve data quality, see Appendix C.

Additionally, the completeness of data fields used to calculate indicators varies greatly across fiscal years and among counties (e.g., greater than 50% in some cases). Thus the representativeness and interpretability of such data fields is in doubt. Proportions of missing or unknown information are noted within each indicator section throughout the report.

Data Collection and Reporting (DCR) System

Summary: The DCR system houses data for consumers who are served through Full Service Partnership programs. Data from assessments – the Partnership Assessment Form (PAF), Key Event Tracking (KET), and Quarterly Assessment (3M) – are collected for consumers in specific age categories. The PAF reflects consumer history and baseline information, including consumer education and/or employment, housing situation, legal issues, health status, and substance use. The KET reflects any important changes in the consumer's life, such as housing, education and/or employment, and legal issues during FSP. The 3M is used to collect information on a quarterly basis, regarding key areas such as education, health status, substance use, and legal issues.

Review Findings:
Available ✓ Complete ✓ Sustained ✓ Relevant ✓ Longitudinal ✓ Multilevel ✓

Considerations and Limitations: Race and ethnicity information in the DCR system is imported from the CSI system by DHCS. As such, the limitations of this information noted for the CSI system also apply here. Specifically, stakeholder feedback to previous evaluation team reports suggested that inconsistency and potential inaccuracy among race and ethnicity data fields may be due in part to changes in the format of these fields in the DCR data system (see *DMH Information Notice: 06-02*). For details regarding race and ethnicity data field changes and procedures employed by the evaluation team to improve data quality, see Appendix C.

Additionally, representatives from seven counties or municipalities that currently do not have data contained in the DCR database in FYs 2008-09 or 2009-10, for several reasons (e.g., county data incompatibly formatted DHCS database). Moving forward it will be imperative to indicator tracking of FSPs for all counties to be included in the DCR database

Performance Outcomes and Quality Improvement (POQI) – Consumer Perception Surveys (CPS)

Summary: These consumer surveys are customized for consumer groups (e.g., family members/caregivers, youth, adults, and older adults) receiving mental health services. Instruments are composed of widely validated measures such as the Child Behavior Checklist, Youth Self Report, and Restrictiveness of Living Environment Scale for youth; the Global Assessment of Functioning, Behavior and Symptom Identification Scale, and the California Quality of Life for adults; and the Brief Symptom Inventory, Senior Outcomes Checklist 10, and Index of Independent Activities of

Daily Living for older adults. The data, designed to inform treatment planning and service management, are collected from a sample of individuals with "serious, persistent" mental illness who have received services for 60 days or more and are not categorized as "medication only."

Review Findings:
Available ✓ Complete ✓ Sustained ✓ Relevant ✓ Longitudinal ✓

Considerations and Limitations: For FY 2008-09 and prior years, a convenience sampling approach was used in which county-level mental health service providers administered surveys twice a year for a two-week period, in early May and November. Investigation of the convenience sampling methodology revealed the resulting information was not representative of the larger mental health service population.[3] Beginning with FY 2009-10, a random sampling methodology was employed to produce data that are more representative of the perceptions of the mental health service population. As such, comparisons involving CPS data collected in FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10 cannot be made.

Note – The smaller sample generated by the random sampling method employed in FY 2009-10 does not allow for consumer perception analyses at the county level~~s~~ for this fiscal year.

Note – The sampling methods that have been employed to date do not capture specific mental health service populations, such as those in institutions for mental disease or prison.

Other Sources

Estimates of Need for Mental Health Services
To achieve a standardized rate for penetration of services across all counties, the evaluation team contracted with Dr. Charles Holzer for statewide and county mental health service need estimates. Dr. Holzer previously developed penetration rate estimates for the California DHCS. He estimated the proportion of persons with serious mental illness among those whose income falls within 200% of the federal poverty level, using data from the most up-to-date National Comorbidity Survey Replication and generated prevalence estimates for several Census years. (For additional information regarding prevalence estimate methodology, see Dr. Holzer's website at http://66.140.7.155/estimation/3_Synthetic/synthetic.htm).

Review Findings:
Available ✓ Complete ✓ Relevant ✓ Longitudinal ✓

Involuntary Status
Involuntary status information (FY 2008-09) was provided by DHCS for the following service categories: 72 hour Evaluation and Treatment (adults, children); 14- and 30-day Intensive Treatment; 180-day Post Certification Treatment; and Temporary and Permanent Conservatorships. Involuntary status data for FY 2009-10 were not available from DHCS as this report was being prepared.

Review Findings:
Available ✓ Complete ✓ Sustained ✓ Relevant ✓ Longitudinal ✓

Procedures for handling missing / unknown data

The quantity of missing or unknown data (e.g., values) was found to vary considerably across data sources, data fields, and fiscal years. For data fields determined to be necessary for the construction of priority performance indicators (detailed in priority indicator summary tables, see *Priority Indicator Analysis and Findings* section below), if the amount of missing or unknown data was substantial (i.e., greater than 10% of cases), the evaluation team communicated with DHCS analysts

[3] Cowles, E. L., Harris, K., Larsen, C., and Prince, A. (2010). *Assessing Representativeness of the Mental Health Services Consumer Perception Survey.*

and requested input from counties via a data verification process (detailed below) regarding context and interpretation of such data fields. Where adequate information was received to interpret missing or unknown values (i.e., see Appendix C), the evaluation team was able to analyze and interpret such data fields according to current protocols specified in the data dictionaries relevant to each data system. The proportion of missing and unknown information relevant to each priority indicator within each county is noted throughout the report in footnotes immediately below the relevant table or figure. Accordingly, the frequencies and percentages included in all data displays do not include missing cases. The label "data unavailable" is inserted where data is unavailable (data fields are blank).

Priority Indicators Evaluated[4]

The set of priority performance indicators evaluated in this report were arrived at through the following processes:

- The careful consideration of the California Mental Health Planning Council and approval of the MHSOAC;[5]
- Consideration of the MHSOAC goal of developing a comprehensive outcome and performance monitoring system built upon existing data systems;
- Consideration of consumer feedback to previous evaluation team reports regarding proposed priority indicators (see report, "Defining Priority Indicators");
- Review of existing data sources to assess their suitability for supporting outcome and performance monitoring through priority indicators (see *Review of Existing Data*, above); and
- County feedback regarding the quality and completeness of key data fields necessary to calculate priority performance indicators

Through these evaluation processes and careful deliberation of the MHSOAC in collaboration with the evaluation team, a set of 12 priority performance indicators was developed. These indicators can be categorized as those intended to provide insight into the outcomes of mental health consumers ("Consumer Indicators") and those intended for monitoring the performance of the community mental health system more broadly ("System Indicators"). Consumer and system indicators, and the consumer groups they assess, are summarized in the table below.

[4] Although we received strong indicator suggestions from stakeholders, this report helps vet the appropriateness of the original set proposed by the California Mental Health Planning Council. If the MHSOAC chooses, it may vet additional indicators, particularly those proposed by stakeholders, when revising the pool.
[5] California Mental Health Planning Council (January, 2010). *Performance Indicators for Evaluating the Mental Health System*.

Priority Indicators

	CONSUMERS EVALUATED				
	SERVICE POPULATION	CHILDREN	TAY	ADULTS	OLDER ADULTS
CONSUMER INDICATORS					
Indicator 1 – Average School Attendance Per Year	All/FSP Consumers	x	x		
Indicator 2 – Employed Consumers	All/FSP Consumers		x	x	x
Indicator 3 – Homelessness and Housing Rates	All/FSP Consumers	x	x	x	x
Indicator 4 – Arrest Rate	All/FSP Consumers	x	x	x	x
SYSTEM INDICATORS					
Indicator 5 – Demographic Profile of Consumers Served	All/FSP Consumers	x	x	x	x
Indicator 6 – Demographic Profile of New Consumers	All/FSP Consumers	x	x	x	x
Indicator 7 – Penetration of Mental Health Services	All Consumers	x	x	x	x
Indicator 8 – Access to a Primary Care Physician	FSP Consumers	x	x	x	x
Indicator 9 – Perceptions of Access to Services	All Consumers	x	x	x	x
Indicator 10 – Involuntary Status	All Consumers	x	x	x	x
Indicator 11 – Consumer Well-Being	All Consumers	x	x	x	x
Indicator 12 – Satisfaction	All Consumers	x	x	x	x

Criteria used to evaluate priority indicators

Specific criteria, developed in collaboration with the MHSOAC, were established to evaluate priority performance indicators. These criteria, outlined for consumer and system indicators below, reflect the goals of the MHSOAC for monitoring consumer outcomes and community mental health system performance at multiple levels (i.e., state and county) for the purposes of planning and quality improvement. These criteria may include:

Consumer Indicator Evaluation Criteria:

- Indicator can describe changes in consumer outcomes (e.g., change since initiation of services) or describe the current status of consumers.
- Indicator can provide meaningful and relevant insight into the outcomes of service populations of interest (e.g., all mental health consumers, FSP consumers, and demographic groups).
- Indicator can provide meaningful and relevant insight into the outcomes of consumers statewide and at the county level.
- Indicator provides "actionable" insight, which stakeholders can use to identify areas for service improvement.

System Indicator Evaluation Criteria:

- Indicator can describe meaningful changes in system performance over time.
- Indicator can provide meaningful and relevant insight regarding the extent and quality of services provided to populations of interest (e.g., all mental health consumers, FSP consumers, and demographic groups).
- Indicator can provide meaningful and relevant insight into the performance of the community mental health system at the statewide and county levels.
- Indicator provides "actionable" insight, which stakeholders can use to identify areas for improving the performance of the mental health system.

The application of consumer and system indicator evaluation criteria to each priority indicator is detailed in the *Priority Indicator Analysis and Findings* section below.

Report Organization

The remainder of the report summarizes each indicator and its county-specific outcomes, calculated using select data from FYs 2008-09 and 2009-10. The evaluation team presents individual-level priority indicators (those specific to consumers), then does the same for system-level priority indicators (pertaining to community mental health systems throughout the state). A summary table precedes each indicator and its outcomes to orient the reader to what the indicator measures, how it was calculated, and its usefulness. Detailed stakeholder feedback, integral to shaping this and earlier reports, can be reviewed in "*Initial Statewide Priority Indicator Report*." [6]

Indicator summary tables

Each priority indicator is introduced and summarized in a concise and organized table in the *Priority Indicator Analysis and Findings* section below. Indicator summary tables are organized into the following sections:

- *Indicator Summary* – Provides a brief definition of the indicator
- *Indicator Calculation* – Details the computation used to produce the indicator
- *Data Sources* – Specifies the data sources and relevant data fields (variables) used to compute the indicator
- *Review of Existing Data* – Review of data quality criteria (specified in the *Review of Existing Data* section above) as applied to indicator-specific data fields
- *Analytic Potential of Indicator* – Review of indicator evaluation criteria (specified in the section on *Criteria used to evaluate priority indicators* above)

Note regarding indicator data displays

Each indicator is presented through one or more graphical displays of information. These displays include bar graphs and tables of frequencies and percentages. For ease of viewing and interpreting data displays specific to a service population, figures that display indicator information relevant to all mental health consumers are presented in blue, and those relevant to FSP consumers are presented in green.

Consistent with reporting practices associated with this work, counties with populations smaller than 200,000 residents are grouped in outcomes displays. This group is referred to as "Small Counties." County-specific reports will be created for "small counties" on request. Analyses are conducted where data is present, even if data is minimal. We include the label "data unavailable" where absolutely no information is available within a county's data field to support a calculation for the priority indicator.

[6] Stakeholder feedback was not collected for each of the county reports developed, thus is not included in the current report. A full account of stakeholder feedback is available online at MHSOAC and UCLA sites, within "*Initial Statewide Priority Indicator Report.*"

Priority Indicators Analysis and Findings: Consumer Indicators

Priority Indicator 1: Attendance
1.1 Expulsions and Suspensions Per Year (CPS)

Indicator Summary

This indicator provides descriptive information regarding the number of youth (children and TAY) expelled and suspended from school during the 2008-09 and 2009-10 fiscal years. This indicator illustrates a subset of mental health service consumers who responded to consumer perceptions surveys.

Indicator Calculation

The number children and TAY who had been enrolled for at least six months and reported being expelled or suspended from school since beginning mental health services or 12 months prior to beginning such services.

Note: Data is reported from Youth Satisfaction Surveys (YSS)

Data Sources

Consumer Perception Surveys (CPS) Data Fields: HowLong, LES12AREST, LES12PSTAREST

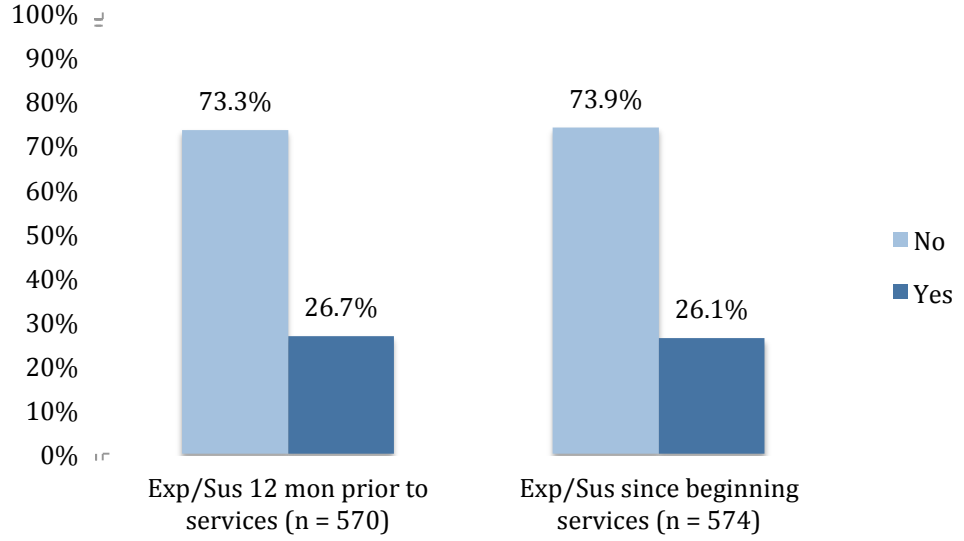
Review of Existing Data

- Data sources likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to populations of interest
- Amount of missing data for child age group is approximately 21%
- Amount of missing data for TAY age group is approximately 20%

Analytic Potential of Indicator

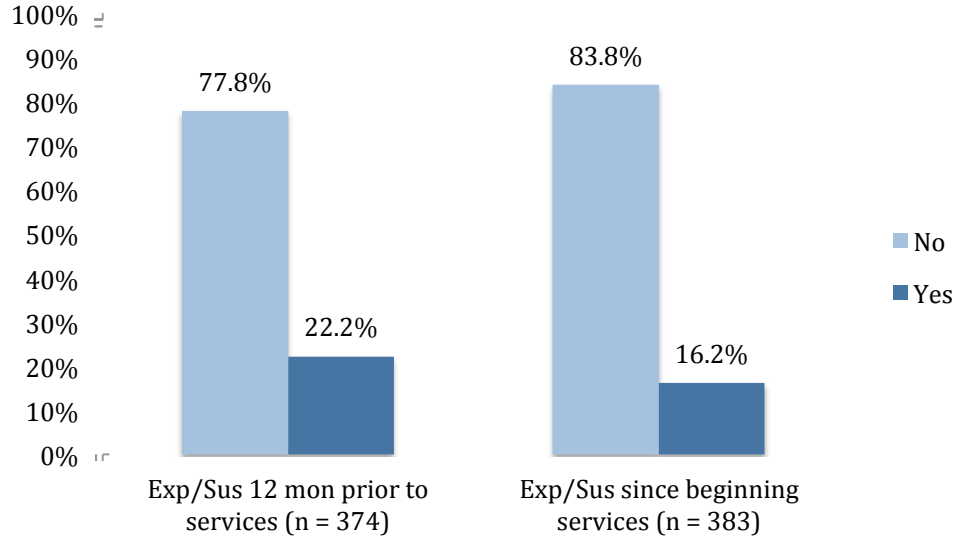
- Analysis across time possible with the exception of 09-10 data
- Analysis among specific service populations possible
- State- and county-level analysis possible with the exception of 09-10 data

Figure 1.1-1 –The proportion of children expelled or suspended before receiving services and after receiving services for a period of 6 – 12 months during FY 2008-09 (CPS)



Missing/Unknown for FY 2008-09: Exp/sus prior to receiving services = 21.1% (*n* = 155), Exp/Sus since beginning services = 20.6% (*n* = 151)

Figure 1.1-2 –The proportion of children expelled or suspended before receiving services and after receiving services for a period of 6 – 12 months during FY 2008-09 (CPS)



Missing/Unknown for FY 2008-09: Exp/sus prior to receiving services = 21.5% (*n* = 103), Exp/Sus since beginning services = 19.6% (*n* = 94)

1.2 Average School Attendance Per Year (FSP)

Indicator Summary

This indicator provides descriptive information regarding the frequency for which Full Service Partnership consumers (children and TAY) attended school during the 2008-09 and 2009-10 fiscal years.

Indicator Calculation

- The number children and TAY who attended school always, mostly, sometimes, infrequently, and never divided by the number of children for which there were data.
- The number of TAY who attended school always, mostly, sometimes, infrequently, and never divided by the number of TAY for which there were data.

Note: Age groupings were revised such that:

Child ages = 1-15 (same as previously)
TAY ages = 16-18 (16-25 previously)

The TAY age group was revised because education variables would be less clear for clients older than 18.

Data Sources

DCR (PAF - NONRES) Data Field: AttendanceCurr

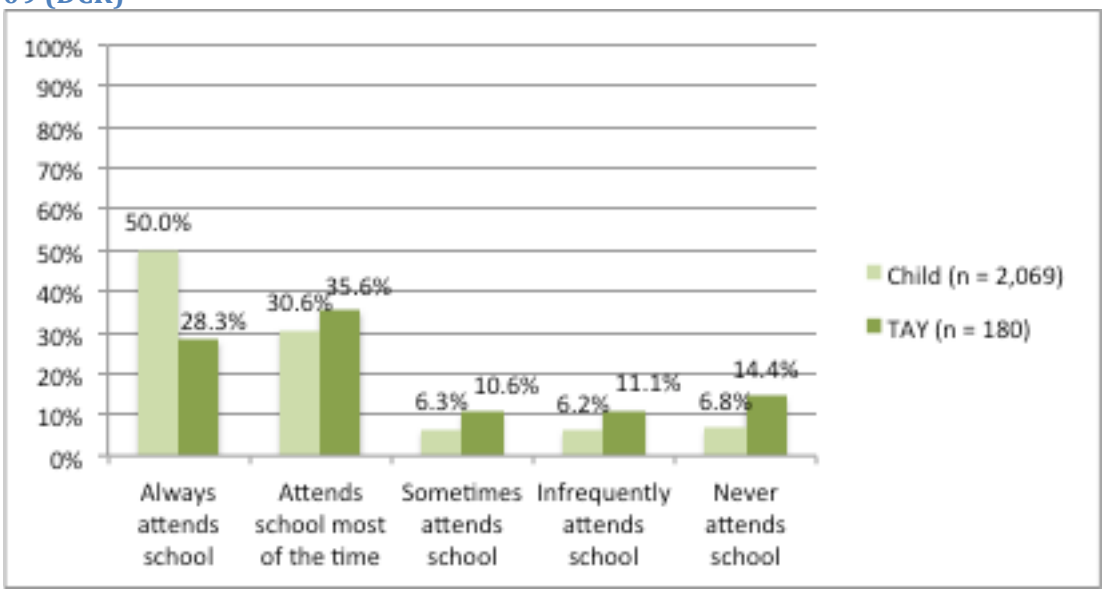
Review of Existing Data

- Data sources likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to populations of interest (FSPs)
- Amount of missing data for child age group is approximately 6%
- Amount of missing data for TAY age group is approximately 62%

Analytic Potential of Indicator

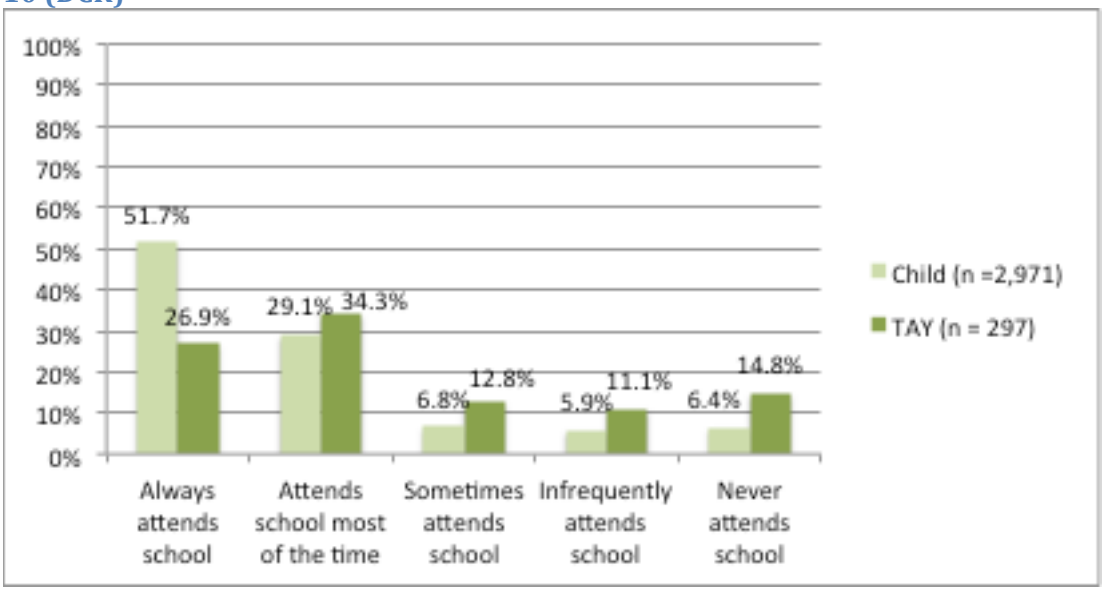
- Analysis across time possible
- Analysis among specific service populations possible
- State- and county-level analysis possible

Figure 1.2-1 –The frequency with which children and TAY attended school during FY 2008-09 (DCR)



Missing/Unknown for FY 2008-09: Children = 6.3% (*n* = 138), TAY = 62.2% (*n* = 301)

Figure 1.2-2 –The frequency with which children and TAY attended school during FY 2009-10 (DCR)



Missing/Unknown for FY 2009-10: Children = 5.6% (*n* = 175), TAY = 57.1% (*n* = 236)

Priority Indicator 2: Employment

Indicator Summary

This indicator provides the proportion of TAY, adults and older adults who are employed (paid and non-paid) and not employed as recorded during the most recent update (second date of service). This indicator provides descriptive information regarding clients' employment status during their first date of service.

Indicator Calculation

Client & Service Information (CSI)

- The number of paid employed clients divided by the total number of TAY, adults, and older adults for whom there were employment data.
- The number of nonpaid employed clients divided by the total number of TAY, adults, and older adults for whom there were employment data.
- The number of paid nonemployed clients divided by the total number of TAY, adults, and older adults for whom there were employment data.

Note: There were multiple periodic updates for clients within each fiscal year. These ratios provide information for those who had a second periodic update within a given fiscal year (or a second date of service). Additionally, the age groupings were revised to capture those truly eligible for employment. Those who indicated they were retired or incarcerated were excluded from calculations.

Data Collection and Reporting (DCR)

- The number of TAY, adults, and older adults who reported paid employment divided by the total number of TAY, adults, and older adults.
- The number of TAY, adults, and older adults who reported nonpaid employment divided by the total number of TAY, adults, and older adults.
- The number of TAY, adults, and older adults who did not report any employment divided by the total number of TAY, adults, and older adults.

Note for CSI and FSP data:

Age groupings were revised such that

TAY ages = 18-25 (previously 16-25)

Older adults = 60-65 (60 and up previously)

Data Sources

CSI Periodic Post-dig, Data Field: Employment Status

DCR (PAF - NONRES) Data Fields: Current_CompetitiveAvgHrWeek, Current_SupportedAvgHrWeek, Current_TransitionalAvgHrWeek, Current_In-HouseAvgHrWeek, Current_OtherEmploymentAvgHrWeek, Current_Non-paidAvgHrWeek

Review of Existing Data

Client & Service Information (CSI)

- Data sources likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to populations of interest (all consumers)
- Data available across multiple service years
- Amount of missing data for TAY age group is approximately 60%
- Amount of missing data for Adult age group is approximately 67%
- Amount of missing data for Older Adult age group is approximately 85%

- Data sources likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to populations of interest (FSPs)

The amount of missing data for these ratios is unknown given how the employment data are collected. There is no data code option for "missing;" as a consequence, blank responses are either missing or not applicable.

Analytic Potential of Indicator

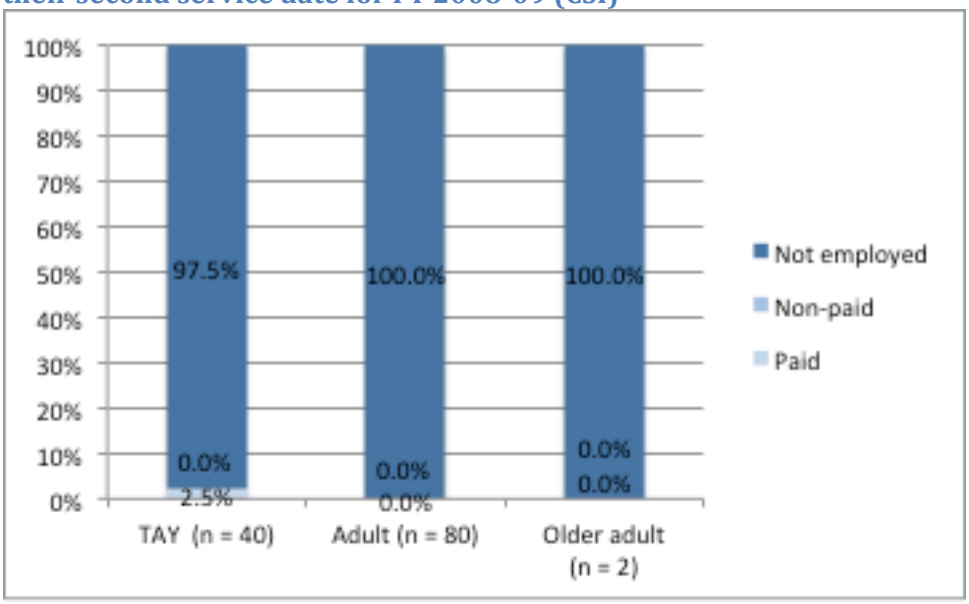
Client & Service Information (CSI)

- Analysis across time possible but very difficult
- Analysis among specific service populations not possible
- State- and county-level analysis possible

Data Collection and Reporting (DCR)

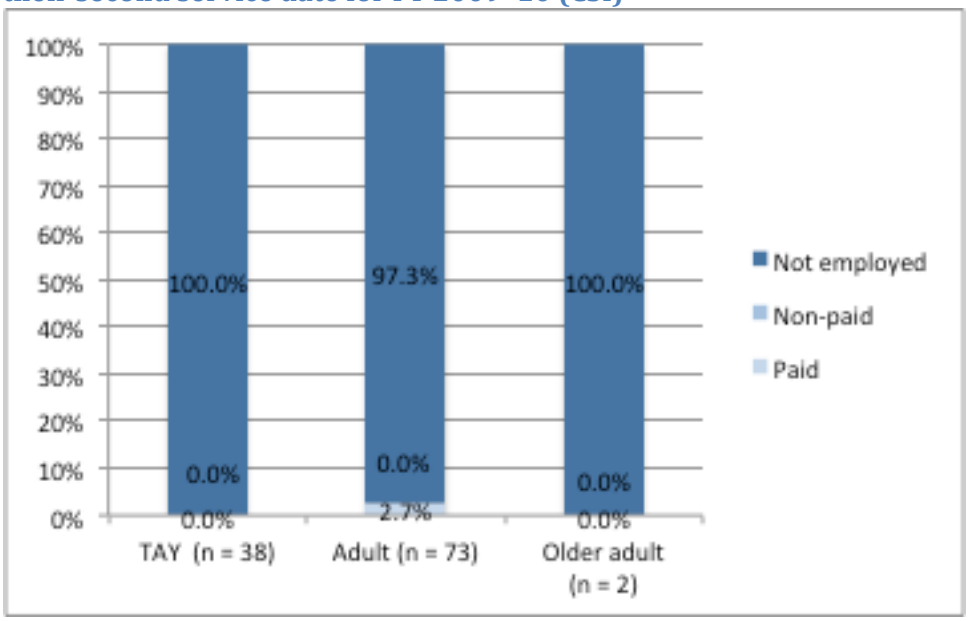
- Analysis across time possible
- Analysis among specific service populations possible
- State- and county-level analysis possible

Figure 2.1 - Proportion of clients who were employed and not employed as reported during their second service date for FY 2008-09 (CSI)



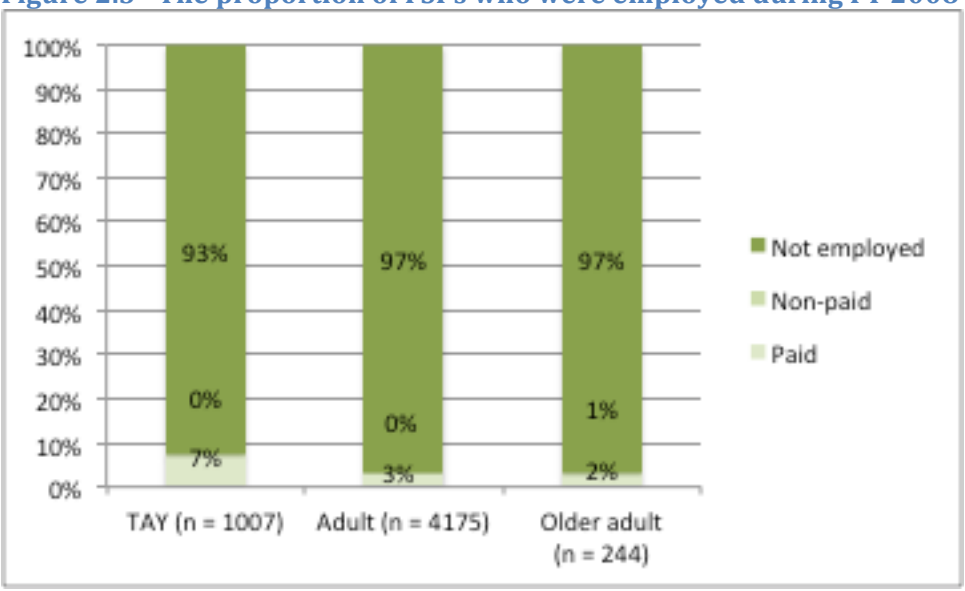
Unknown/Missing for FY 2008-09: TAY = 60% (*n* = 59), Adult = 67% (*n* = 161), Older adult = 85% (*n* = 11)

Figure 2.2 – Proportion of clients who were employed and not employed as reported during their second service date for FY 2009–10 (CSI)



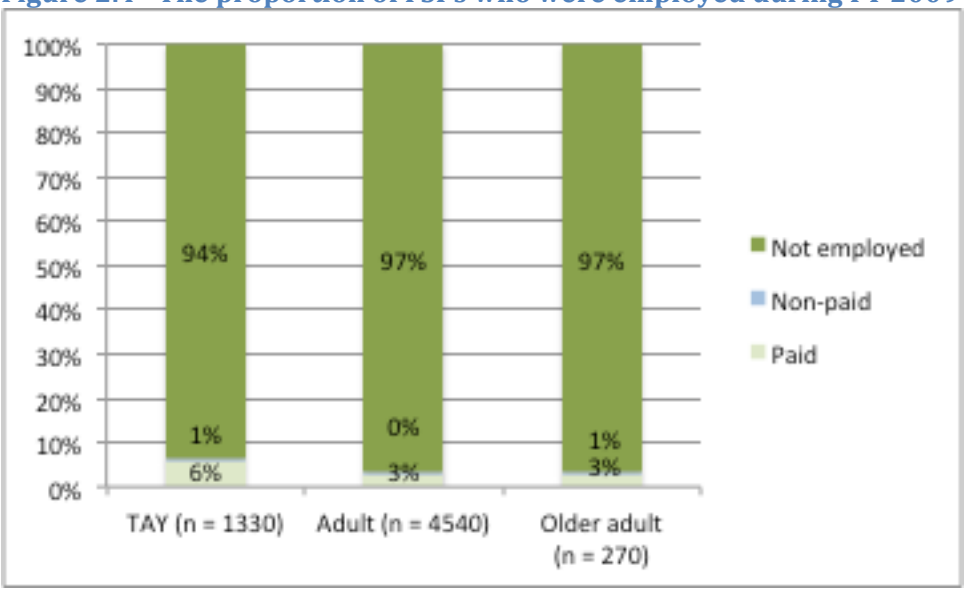
Unknown/Missing for FY 2009-10: TAY = 55% (*n* = 57), Adult = 64.4% (*n* = 132), Older adult = 86.7% (*n* = 13)

Figure 2.3 –The proportion of FSPs who were employed during FY 2008–09 (DCR)



Unknown/Missing for FY 2008-09: unknown

Figure 2.4 –The proportion of FSPs who were employed during FY 2009-10(DCR)



Unknown/Missing for FY 2009-10: unknown

Priority Indicator 3: Homelessness and Housing Rates

Indicator Summary

This indicator summarizes the housing status of all mental health consumers and FSPs served during FYs 2008-09 and 2009-10. There are two parts: (a) a breakdown by most recently available housing status and (b) the percentage of consumers experiencing homelessness at any point during the year.

Indicator Calculation

Frequencies of the most recent housing statuses were computed for mental health and FSP consumers served in FYs 2008-09 and 2009-10. This calculation excludes consumers with no housing data within the given FYs or consumers whose most recent status was homeless. The percentages of mental health and FSP consumers who experienced homelessness at any point during the given FY were also computed.

Note that a consumer who was most recently homeless would not be included in the first indicator for most recent housing status, whereas a consumer who was previously homeless and more recently reported as not homeless would be included.

Data Sources

Client & Service Information (CSI): H-01.0 County / City / Mental Health Plan Submitting Record; H-02.0 County Client Number; C-03.0 Date of Birth; P-01.0 Date Completed; P-09.0 Living Arrangement

Data Collection and Reporting (DCR) Key Event Tracking (KET): 1.01 Global ID; 1.02 Assessment ID; 1.07 Age Group; 3.01 CountyID; 3.06 Assessment Date; 5.01 DateResidentialChange; 5.02 Current

Review of Existing Data

These data were taken from the Key Event Tracking (KET) updates for FSP consumers and the periodic updates for all mental health consumers, limited to the given fiscal year. Any consumer who did not have an update available during the year was not included. Data sources are likely to be sustained in the foreseeable future, providing a consistent source for tracking system performance moving forward. Taking a conservative approach, we considered cases without valid data "missing." It should be noted that the data reporting and collection practices currently in place do not allow for a distinction between missing data from unreported changes in housing status and blank values from standard data entry practices. This is especially notable in the KET updates for FSP consumers, leading to large percentages of "missing" data. These results should be interpreted cautiously. In particular, there is the risk of systematic bias in underreporting certain housing statuses.

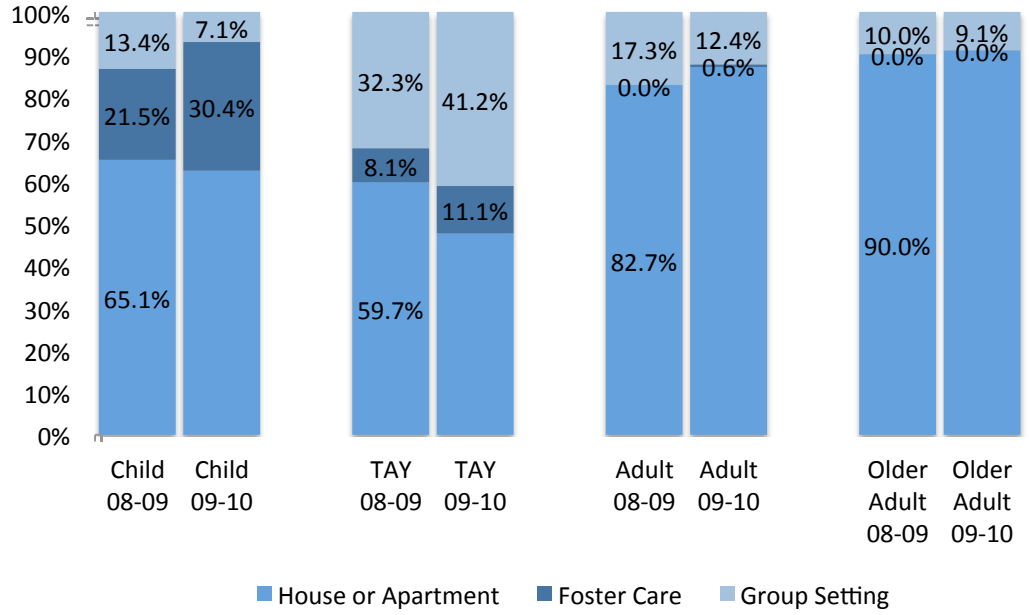
Analytic Potential of Indicator

Data across service years support analysis of the distribution and change of housing statuses, including homelessness, among consumers.

Indicator Displays

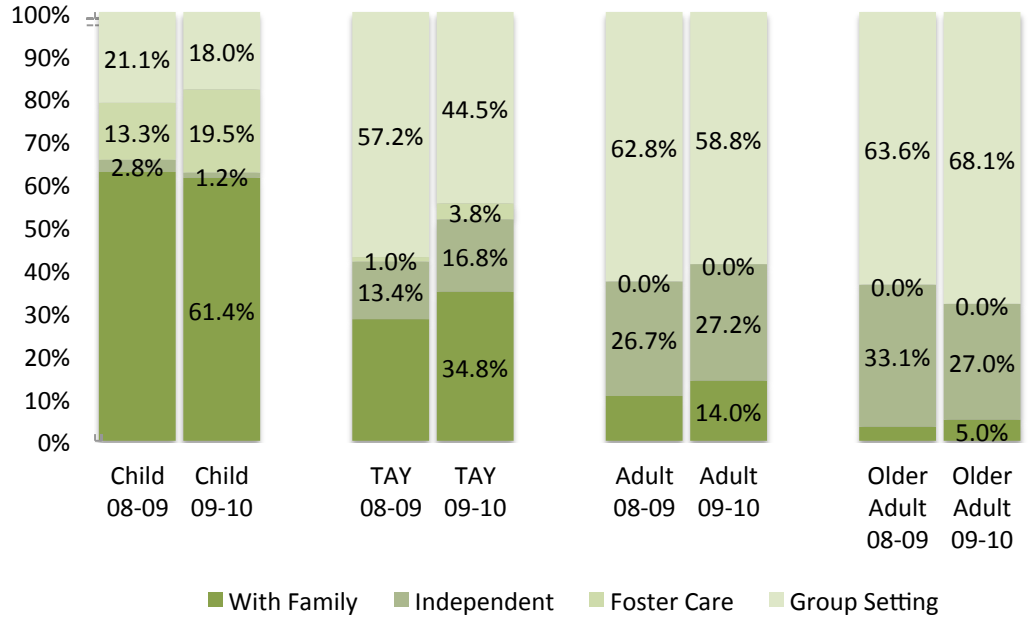
The first set of charts displays the most recently reported non-homeless housing statuses of consumers, by percentage, during each fiscal year. The second set displays the percentages of consumers who were reported as experiencing homelessness at any time during the fiscal year.

Figure 3.1 – Most recent housing status excluding homelessness, all consumers (CSI)



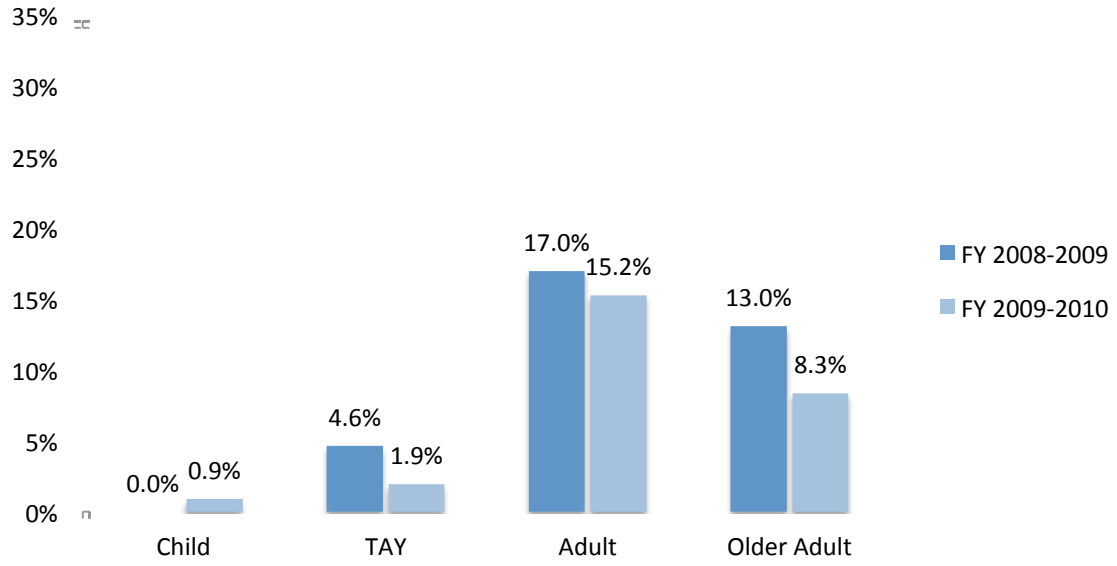
Unknown/Missing for FY 2008-09 = 2.1% (*n* =4) for children; 2.5% (*n* = 5) for TAY; 11.2% (*n* = 29) for adults; and 8% (*n* = 2) for older adults
Unknown/Missing for FY 2009-10 = 2.6% (*n* =3) for children; 3.1% (*n* = 5) for TAY; 9.5% (*n* = 22) for adults; and 14.3% (*n* = 4) for older adults

Figure 3.2 – Most recent housing status excluding homelessness, FSP consumers only (DCR)



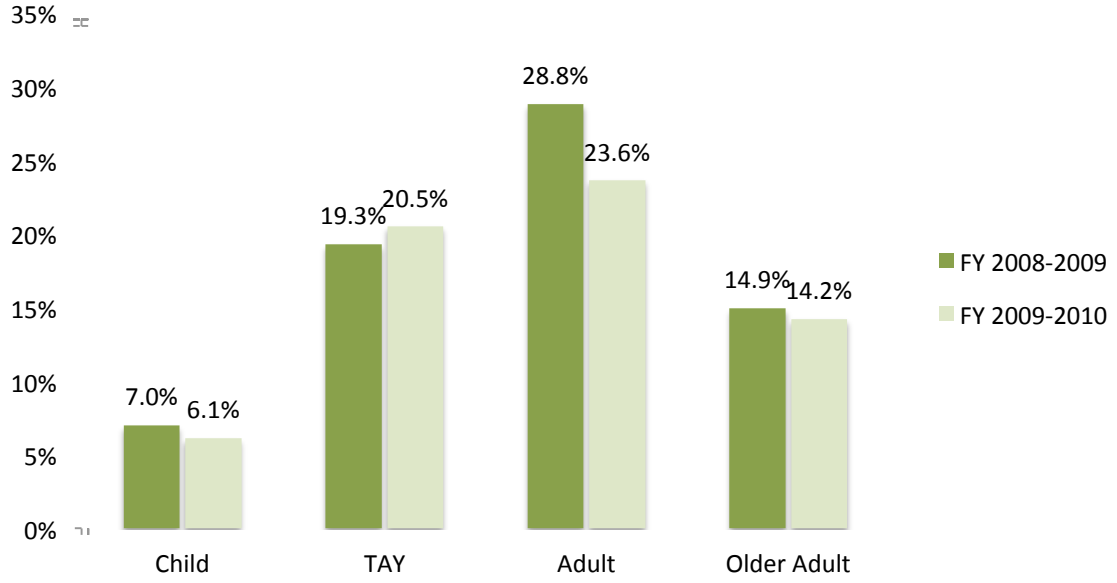
Unknown/Missing for FY 2008-09 = 75.9% (*n* =585) for children; 42.6% (*n* = 162) for TAY; 21.8% (*n* = 453) for adults; and 27.2% (*n* = 50) for older adults
Unknown/Missing for FY 2009-10 = 73.2% (*n* =940) for children; 45.3% (*n* = 316) for TAY; 26.8% (*n* = 596) for adults; and 30.5% (*n* = 65) for older adults

Figure 3.3 – Experienced homelessness at any point during the year, all consumers (CSI)



Unknown/Missing for FY 2008-09 = 2.1% (*n* =4) for children; 2.5% (*n* = 5) for TAY; 11.2% (*n* = 29) for adults; and 8% (*n* = 2) for older adults
Unknown/Missing for FY 2009-10 = 2.6% (*n* =3) for children; 3.1% (*n* = 5) for TAY; 9.5% (*n* = 22) for adults; and 14.3% (*n* = 4) for older adults

Figure 3.4 – Experienced homelessness at any point during the year, FSP consumers only (DCR)



Unknown/Missing for FY 2008-09 = 75.9% (*n* =585) for children; 42.6% (*n* = 162) for TAY; 21.8% (*n* = 453) for adults; and 27.2% (*n* = 50) for older adults
Unknown/Missing for FY 2009-10 = 73.2% (*n* =940) for children; 45.3% (*n* = 316) for TAY; 26.8% (*n* = 596) for adults; and 30.5% (*n* = 65) for older adults

Priority Indicator 4: Arrest Rates

Indicator Summary

This indicator provides the proportion of youth, adults, and older adults who reported being arrested 12 months prior to receiving services and the proportion of youth, adults, and older adults who reported being arrested since beginning services.

For calculations involving consumer perception surveys, this indicator includes only youth, adults, and older adults who reported receiving services for 6 to 12 months. This indicator provides information regarding whether the proportion of arrested clients has increased or decreased after 6 to 12 months of service.

For calculations involving Full Service Partnership consumers, this indicator tracks arrests prior to enrollment using intake data. This indicator accounts for consumers enrolled during the target fiscal years for which PAF surveys are available.

Indicator Calculation

Consumer Perception Surveys (CPS)

- The number of reported arrest 12 months prior to services divided by the total number of youth, adults, and older adults for who there was data
- The number of reported arrest since beginning services divided by the total number of youth, adults, and older adults for who there was data

Note: Clients were surveyed multiple times during the 2008 – 2009 fiscal year. However, only one survey administration was used to get both the proportion of clients who reported being arrested 12 months prior to beginning services and since receiving services.

Age groupings are as follows:

- Youth, 1 – 25 years
- Adult, 26 – 59 years
- Older adult, 60 and above

Data Collection and Reporting (DCR)

- The number of youth (children and TAY), adults, and older adults reporting arrests 12 months prior to enrollment divided by the total number of unique clients for who there was data
- The number of youth (children and TAY), adults, and older adults reporting arrests 12 months prior to the past 12 months divided by the total number of unique clients for who there was data

Note: In rare cases where two surveys were entered for one client, only the earliest entry was used in calculations.

Data Sources

Consumer Perception Survey (CPS) for Youth, Adults, and Older Adults Data Fields: HowLong, LES12AREST, LES12PSTAREST

Data Collection and Reporting (DCR PAF NONRES): Age_Group, ArrestPast12, ArrestPrior12

Review of Existing Data

Consumer Perception Surveys (CPS)

- Data sources likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to populations of interest
- Approximately 19.4% missing or unknown values for youth

- Approximately 18.2% missing or unknown values for adult
- Approximately 17.1% missing or unknown values for older adult

Data Collection and Reporting (DCR)

- Data sources likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to populations of interest
- On average, no missing or unknown values for any age group

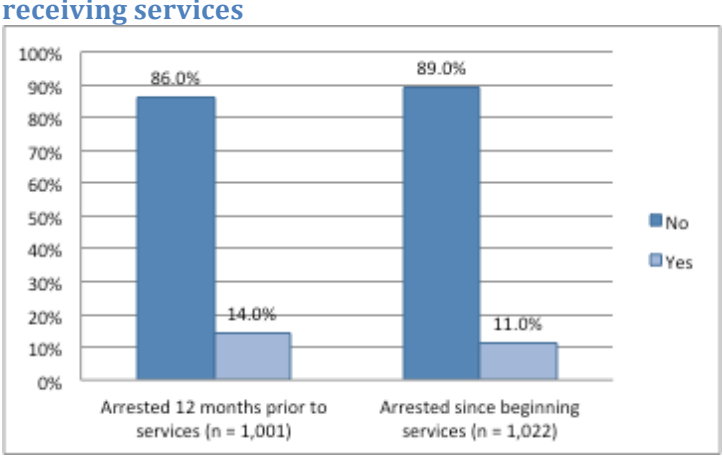
Analytic Potential of Existing Data

For both data sources

- Analysis across time possible
- Analysis among specific service populations not possible
- State and county individual level analysis possible

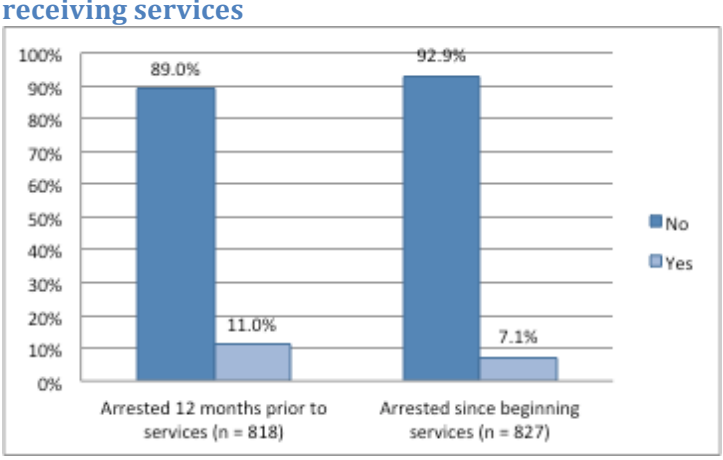
Note: As of the submission of this report, a new calculation has been proposed to examine arrest rates. The proposed calculation would use FSP-DCR data during consumers' enrollment (not intake as it is presented here). An updated indicator will be available shortly.

Figure 4.1 – Proportion of youth who were arrested prior to beginning services and since receiving services



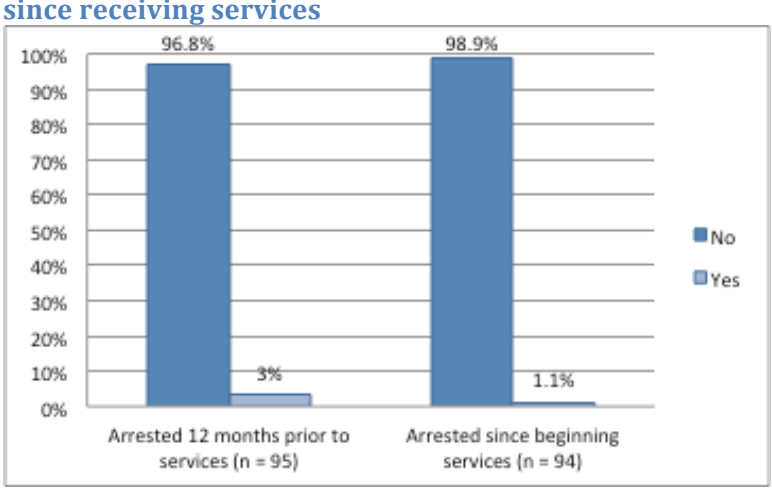
Missing/unknown for *Arrested 12 months prior to services* = 20.2% (*n* = 254)
Missing/unknown for *Arrested since receiving services* = 18.6% (*n* =233)

Figure 4.2 – Proportion of adults who were arrested prior to beginning services and since receiving services



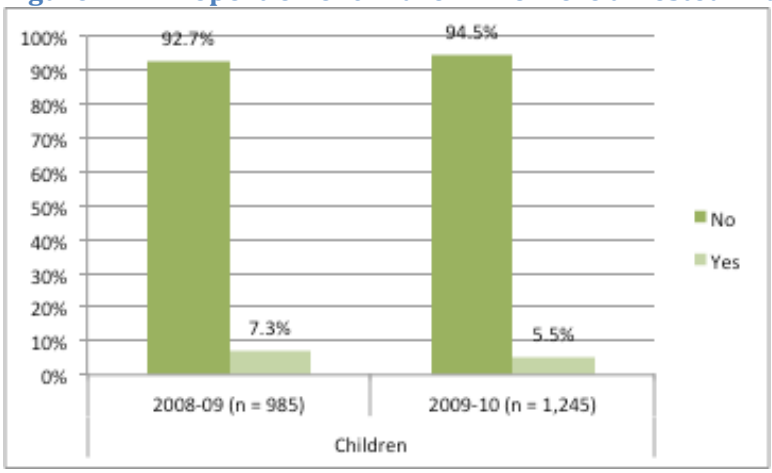
Missing/unknown for *Arrested 12 months prior to services* = 18.6% (*n* = 187)
Missing/unknown for *Arrested since receiving services* = 17.7% (*n* =178)

Figure 4.3 – Proportion of older adults who were arrested prior to beginning services and since receiving services



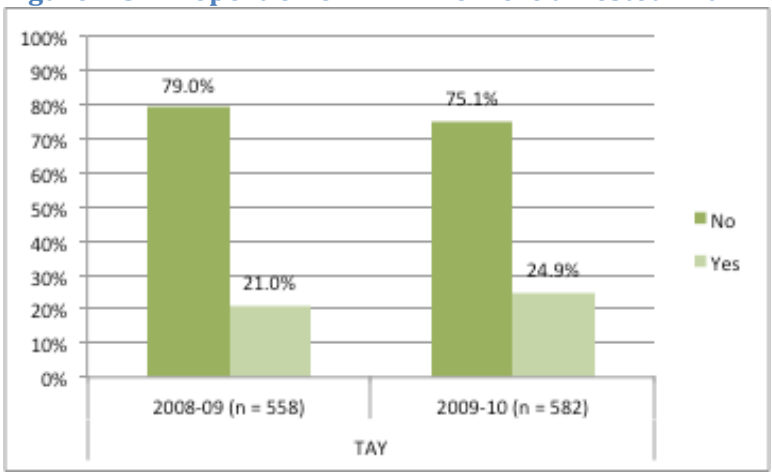
Missing/unknown for *Arrested 12 months prior to services* = 16.7% (*n* = 19)
Missing/unknown for *Arrested since receiving services* = 17.5% (*n* =20)

Figure 4.4 - Proportion of children who were arrested within the past 12 months (DCR)



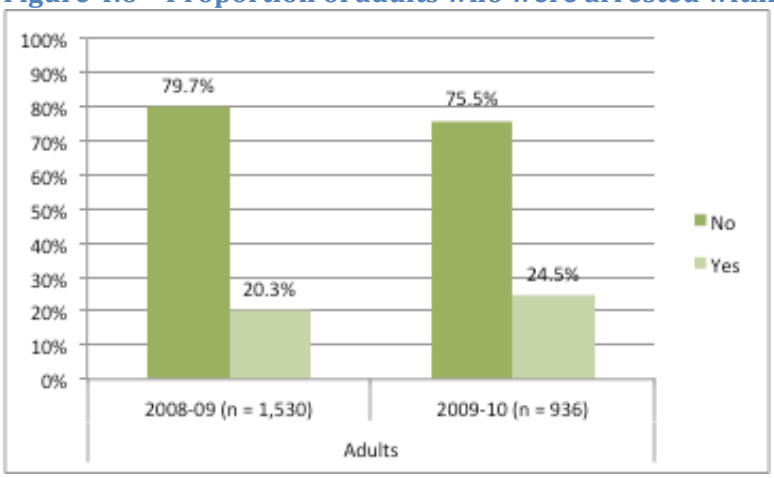
No missing data

Figure 4.5 - Proportion of TAY who were arrested within the past 12 months (DCR)



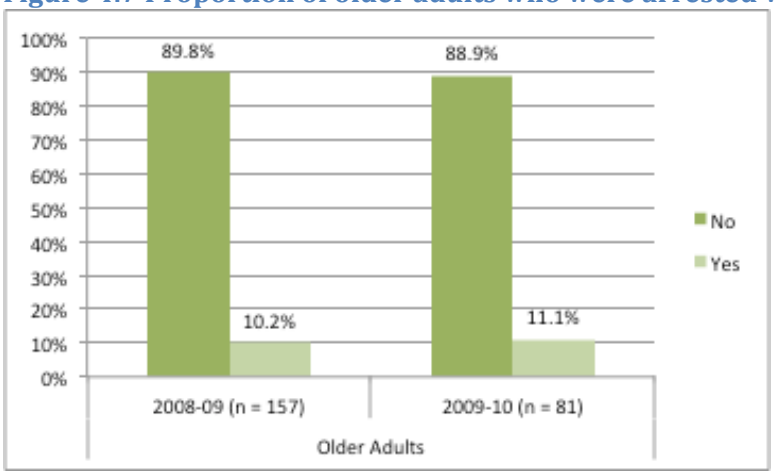
No missing data

Figure 4.6 – Proportion of adults who were arrested within the past 12 months (DCR)



No missing data

Figure 4.7 Proportion of older adults who were arrested within the past 12 months (DCR)



No missing data

Priority Indicators Analysis and Findings: Community Mental Health System Indicators

Priority Indicator 5: Demographic Profile of Consumers Served

Indicator Summary

This indicator profiles the demographics (race/ethnicity, age, and gender) of all mental health consumers and Full Service Partnership consumers served during FYs 2008-09 and 2009-10, in Los Angeles County.

Indicator Calculation

- The frequencies of all mental health consumers and FSP consumers served in FYs 2008-09 and 2009-10 were calculated overall.
- Additionally, the proportion of consumers represented by race/ethnicity, age, and gender categories was calculated by dividing the number of consumers within each demographic category by all consumers served. Proportions were calculated for both service populations (all consumers and FSPs) and both fiscal years examined (see Figures 5.1-5.6 below).

Data Sources

- *Client & Service Information (CSI) Data Fields:* H-01.0 County / City / Mental Health Plan Submitting Record; H-02.0 County Client Number; C-05.0 Gender; C-09.0 Ethnicity; C-10.0 Race; S-05.0 Mode of Service; S-16.0 From / Entry Date; S-17.0 Through / Exit Date; S-23.0 Date of Service.
- *Data Collection and Reporting (DCR) Data Fields:* 1.01 Global ID; 1.02 Assessment ID; 1.04 Date Partnership Status Change; 1.05 Partnership Status; 1.07 Age Group; 1.08 Assessment Type; 2.01 CSI Date of Birth; 2.02 Gender; 2.03 CSIRace1; 2.04 CSIRace2; 2.05 CSIRace3; 2.06 CSIRace4; 2.07 CSIRace5; 2.10 CSI Hispanic; 3.01 County ID; 3.05 Partnership Date; 3.06 Assessment Date.

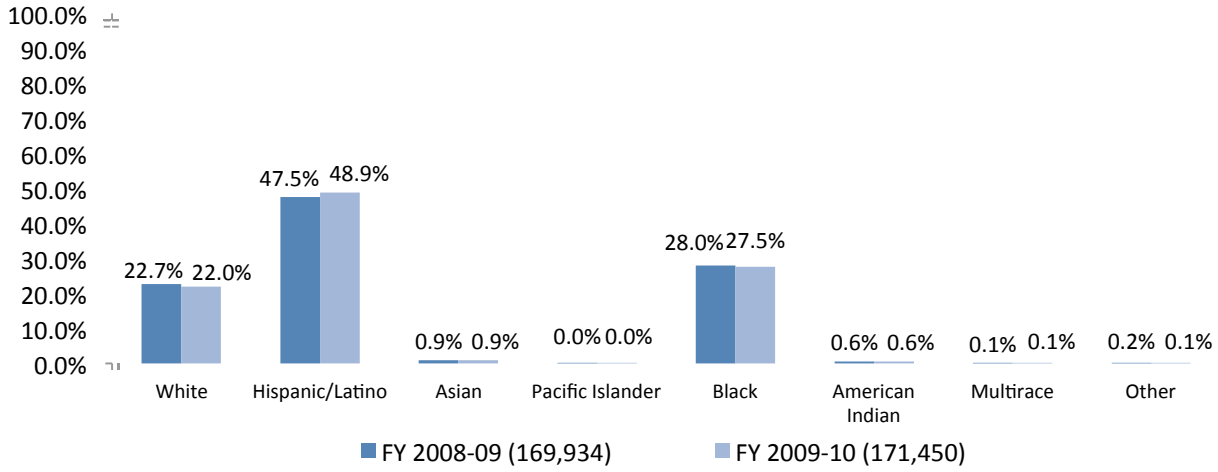
Review of Existing Data

- Data sources likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to populations of interest (all consumers and FSPs)
- Data available across multiple service years
- More than 10% missing or unknown Race/Ethnicity values among all mental health consumers in FY 2008-09 (see Appendix C for details of recoding race/ ethnicity data fields)

Analytic Potential of Indicator

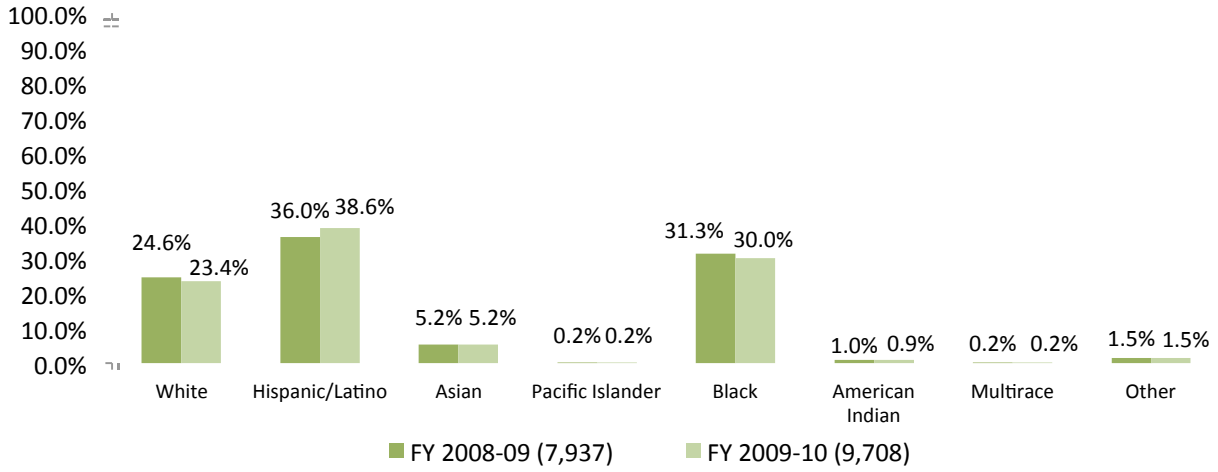
- Analysis across time possible
- Analysis among specific service populations possible (e.g., all consumers, FSPs, demographic groups)

Figure 5.1. Race/ethnicity of mental health consumers



FY 2008-09 Unknown/Missing = 11.2% (*n* = 21,363); FY 2009-10 Unknown/Missing = 10.0% (*n* = 19,045)

Figure 5.2. Race/ethnicity of FSP consumers



FY 2008-09 Unknown/Missing = 1.1% (*n* = 92); FY 2009-10 Unknown/Missing = 1.1% (*n* = 107)

Figure 5.3. Mental health consumers by age group

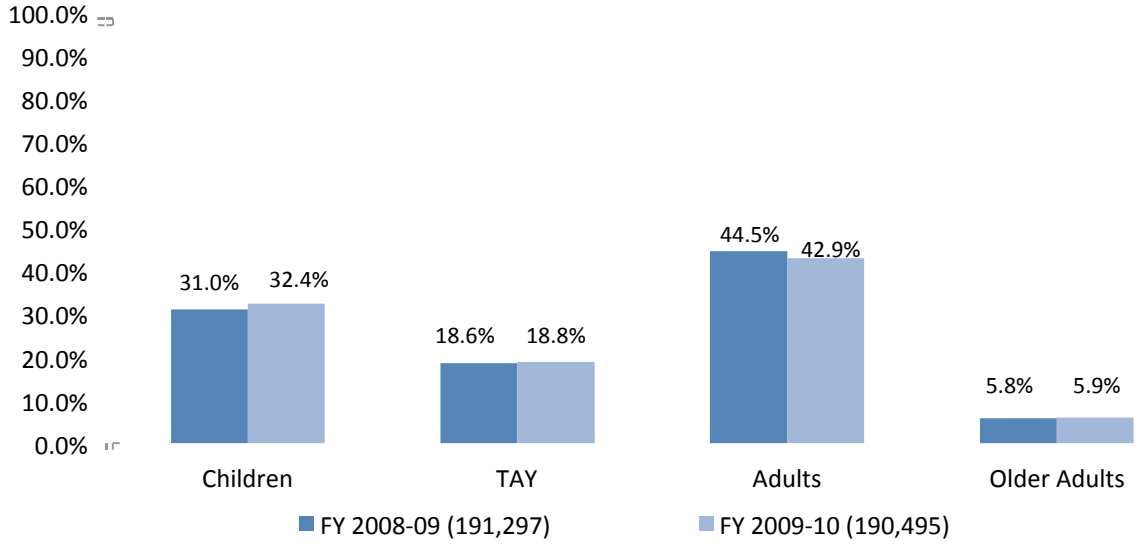


Figure 5.4. FSP consumers by age group

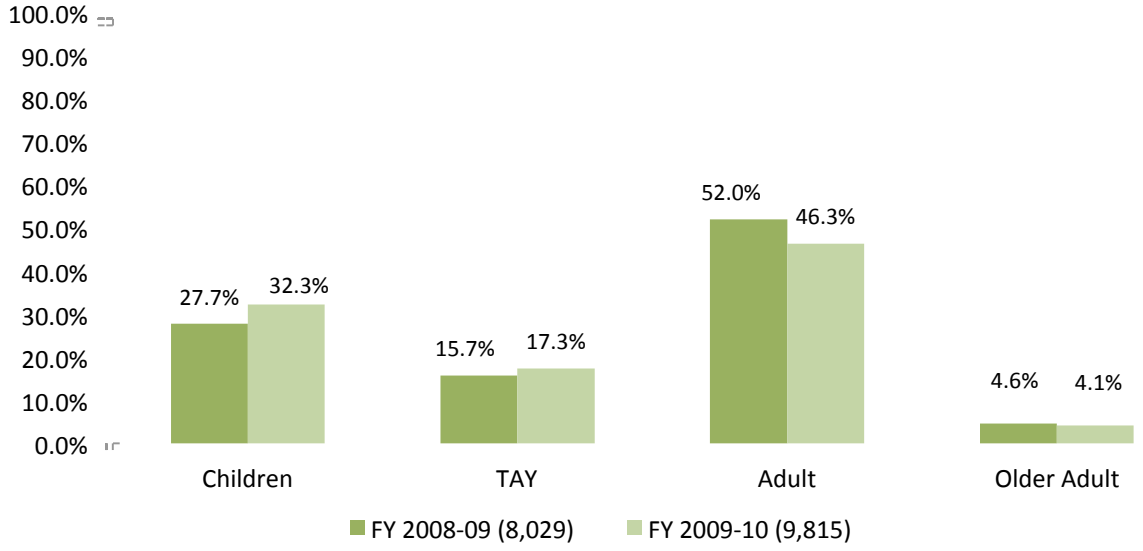
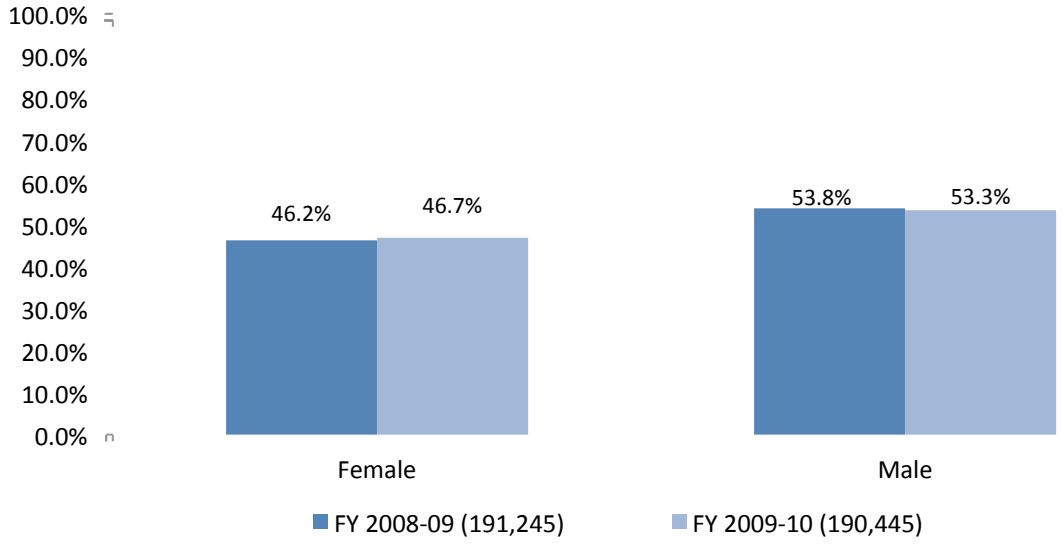
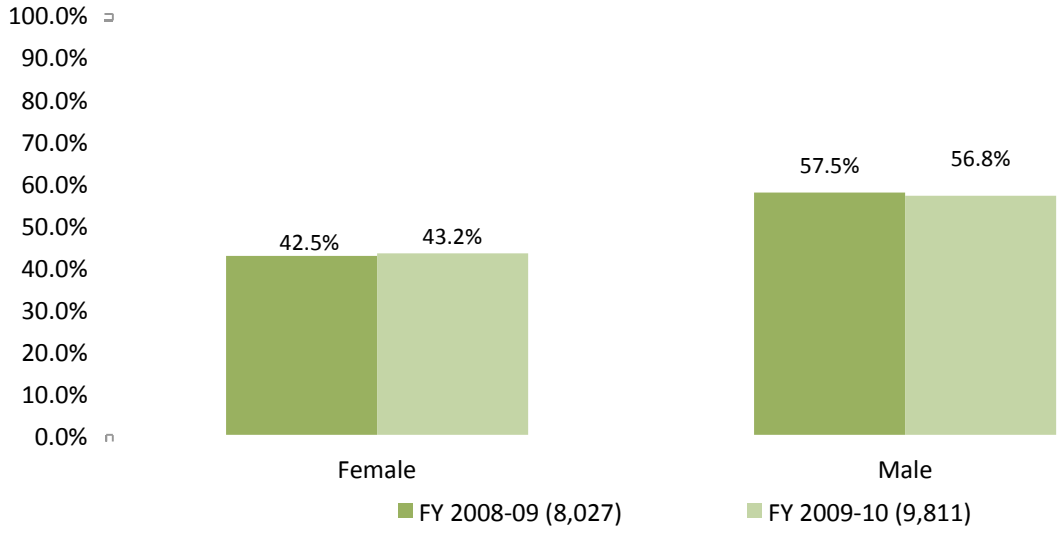


Figure 5.5. Mental health consumers by gender



FY 2008-09 Unknown/Missing = 0.0% (*n* = 52); FY 2009-10 Unknown/Missing = 0.0% (*n* = 50)

Figure 5.6. FSP consumers by gender



Priority Indicator 6: Demographic Profile of New Consumers

Indicator Summary

This indicator profiles new mental health consumers (i.e., served during FY, without service for prior six months) overall and full service partners (FSPs) served during FYs 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Indicator Calculation

- For all mental health consumers, CSI data support calculation of new (i.e., did not receive services for 6 months prior to given FY) versus past consumers (i.e., initial services received prior to the given FY) overall and within race/ethnicity, age, and gender categories. The frequency of new consumers served was divided by all previous consumers served, in each fiscal year, to calculate the proportion of new consumers served. This same calculation was conducted within each demographic category (race/ethnicity, age, and gender), in each FY (see Figures 6.1 – 6.4 below).
- For FSPs, DCR data support calculation of new (i.e., did not receive services for 6 months prior to given FY) versus existing (i.e., current Full Service Partners) overall and within race/ethnicity, age, and gender categories. The frequency of new consumers served was divided by all existing consumers, in each fiscal year, to calculate the proportion of new consumers served. This same calculation was conducted within each demographic category (race/ethnicity, age, and gender), in each FY (see Figures 6.5 – 6.8, below).

Data Sources

- *Client & Service Information (CSI) Data Fields:* H-01.0 County / City / Mental Health Plan Submitting Record; H-02.0 County Client Number; C-05.0 Gender; C-09.0 Ethnicity; C-10.0 Race; S-05.0 Mode of Service; S-16.0 From / Entry Date; S-17.0 Through / Exit Date; S-23.0 Date of Service.
- *Data Collection and Reporting (DCR) Data Fields:* 1.01 Global ID; 1.02 Assessment ID; 1.04 Date Partnership Status Change; 1.05 Partnership Status; 1.07 Age Group; 1.08 Assessment Type; 2.01 CSI Date of Birth; 2.02 Gender; 2.03 CSIRace1; 2.04 CSIRace2; 2.05 CSIRace3; 2.06 CSIRace4; 2.07 CSIRace5; 2.10 CSI Hispanic; 3.01 County ID; 3.05 Partnership Date; 3.06 Assessment Date.

Review of Existing Data

- Data sources likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to populations of interest (all consumers and FSPs)
- Data available across multiple service years
- More than 10% missing or unknown Race/Ethnicity values among all mental health consumers (see Appendix C for details of recoding race/ ethnicity data fields)

Analytic Potential of Indicator

- Analysis across time possible
- Analysis among specific service populations possible (e.g., all consumers, FSPs, demographic groups)

All Consumers – Data Source: Client & Service Information (CSI)

Figure 6.1. New and continuing mental health consumers

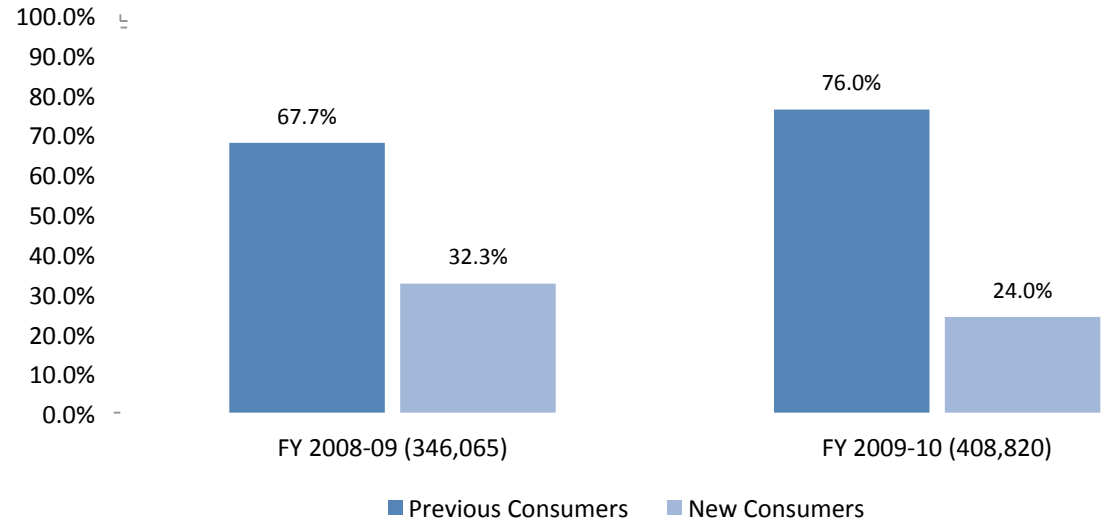
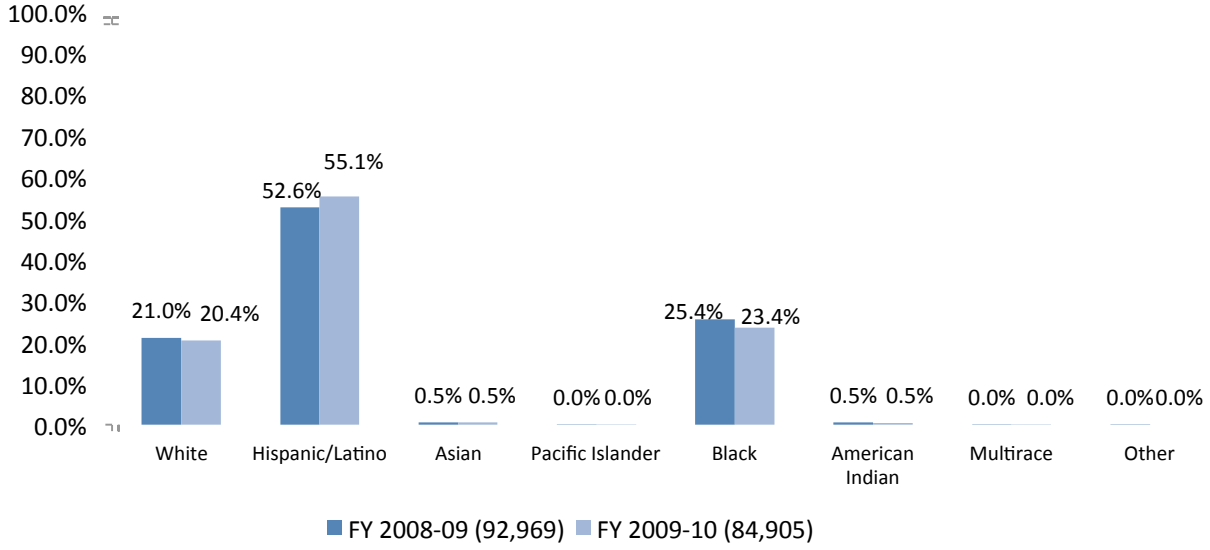


Figure 6.2. Race/ethnicity of new mental health consumers



FY 2008-09 Unknown/Missing = 16.9% (*n* = 18,951); FY 2009-10 Unknown/Missing = 13.3% (*n* = 13,076)

Figure 6.3. New mental health consumers by age group

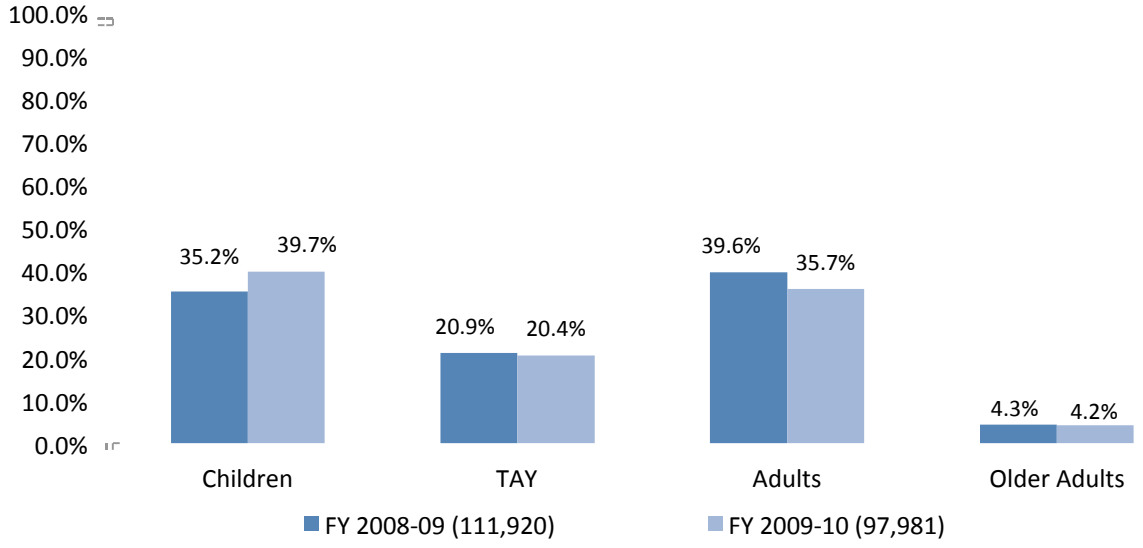
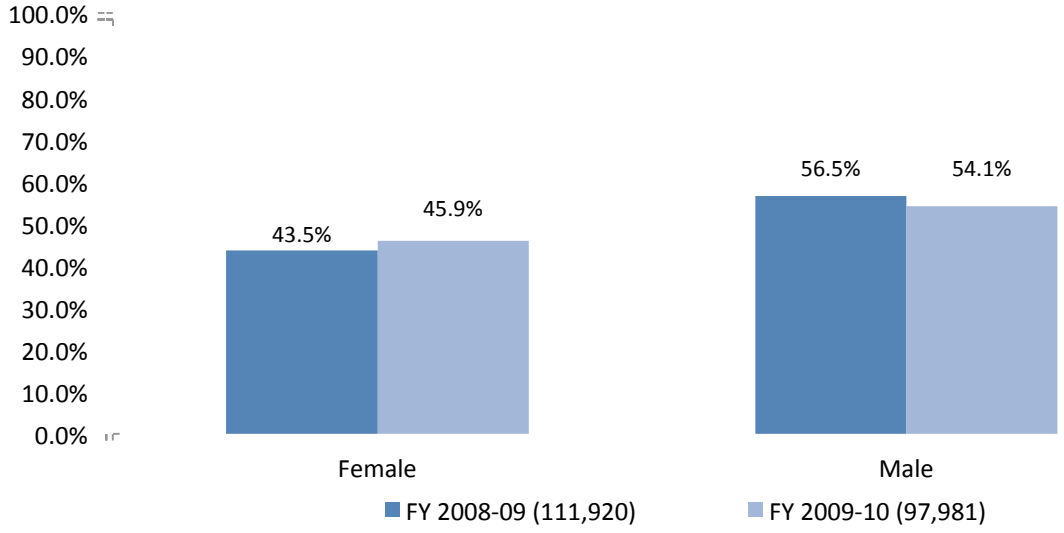


Figure 6.4. New mental health consumers by gender



FY 2008-09 Unknown/Missing = 0.0% (*n* = 42); FY 2009-10 Unknown/Missing = 0.0% (*n* = 41)

FSP Consumers – Data Source: Data Collection and Reporting (DCR)

Figure 6.5. New and continuing FSP consumers

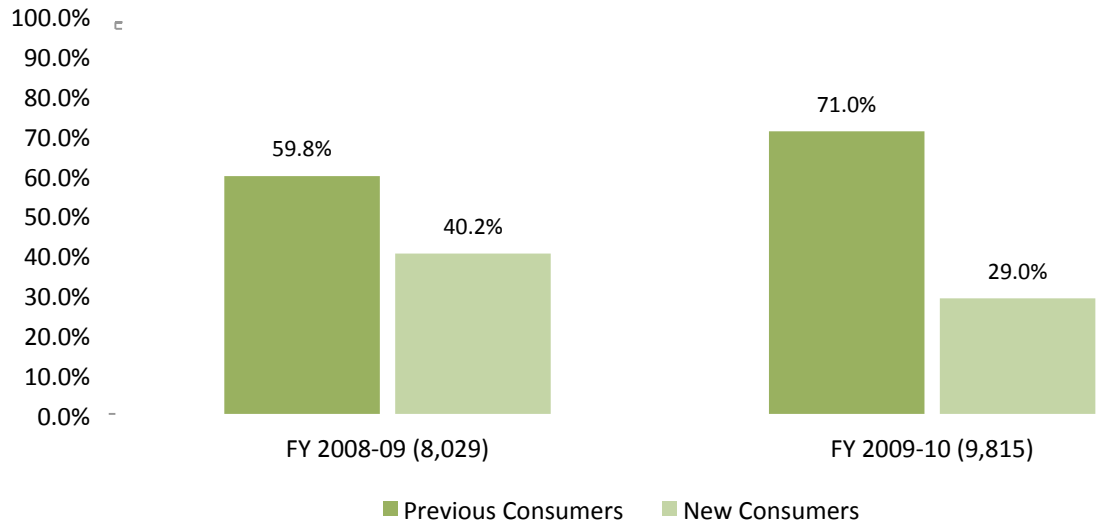
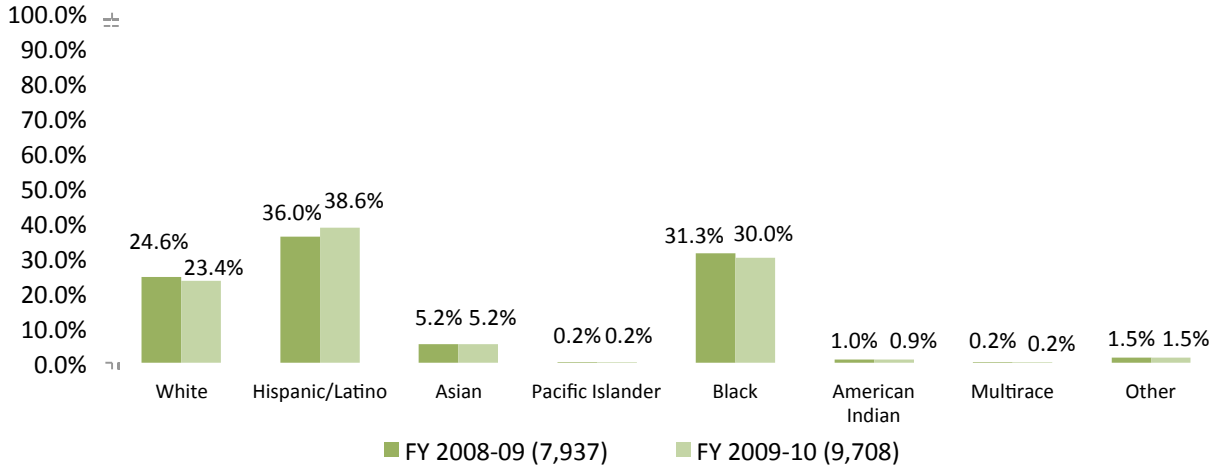


Figure 6.6. Race/ethnicity of new FSP consumers



FY 2008-09 Unknown/Missing = 1.1% (*n* = 92); FY 2009-10 Unknown/Missing = 1.1% (*n* = 107)

Figure 6.7. New FSP consumers by age group

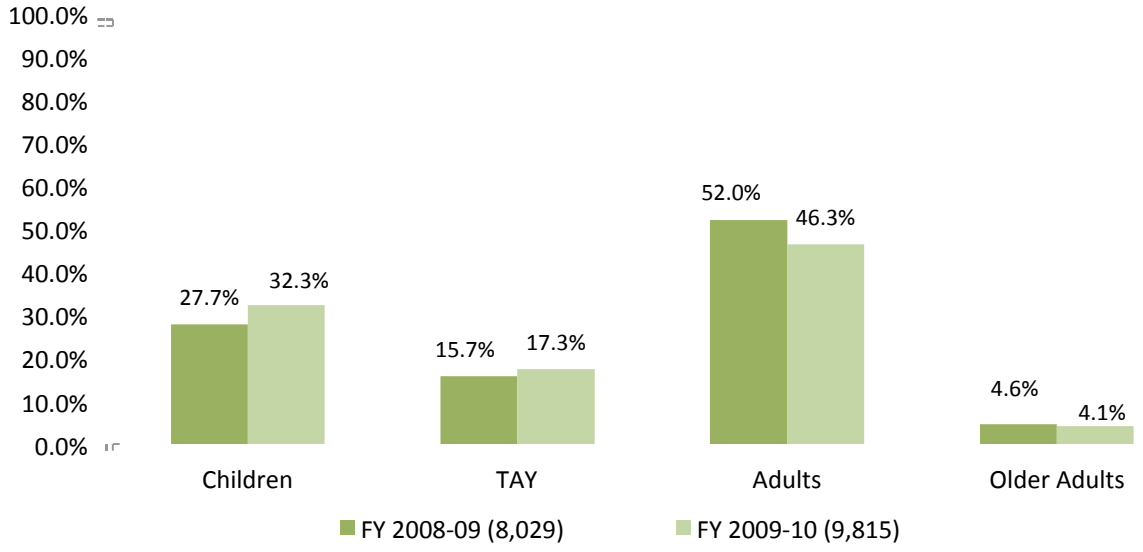
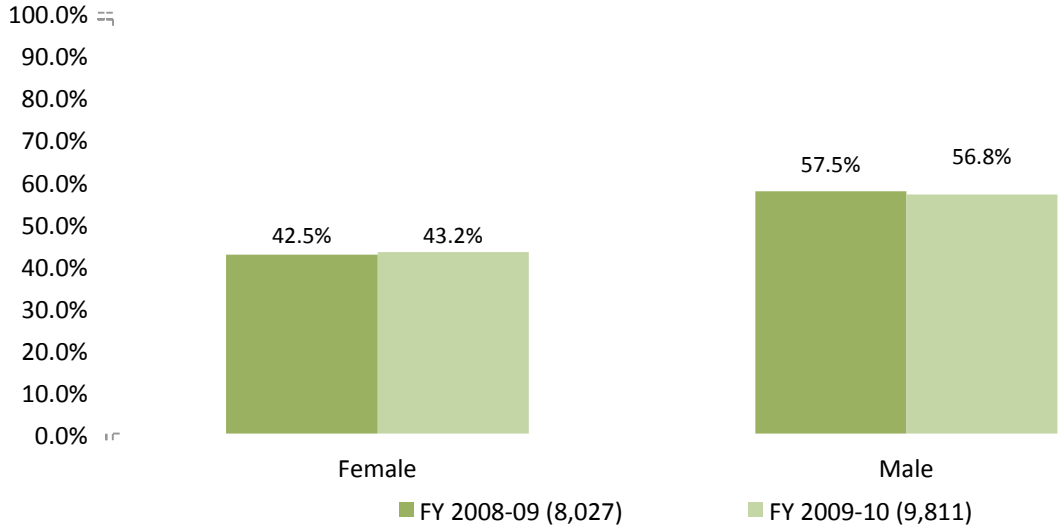


Figure 6.8. FSP consumers by gender



FY 2008-09 Unknown/Missing = 0.0% (*n* = 2); FY 2009-10 Unknown/Missing = 0.0% (*n* = 4)

Priority Indicator 7: Penetration of Mental Health Services

Indicator Summary

This indicator details rates of service access relative to estimates of need for service among residents of Los Angeles County earning less than 200% of the federal poverty income level. This metric is intended to show the extent to which service access is in line with the level of need for services.

Indicator Calculation

The number of all mental health consumers served (i.e., at least one service received during FY) was divided by estimates of need for service (Holzer Targets) among residents of Los Angeles County earning less than 200% of the federal poverty income level and among demographic category (i.e., race/ethnicity, age, and gender). (See Figures 7.1-7.4 below).

Data Sources

- *Client & Service Information (CSI) Data Fields:* H-01.0 County/City/Mental Health Plan Submitting Record; H-02.0 County Client Number; C-05.0 Gender; C-09.0 Ethnicity; C-10.0 Race; S-05.0 Mode of Service; S-16.0 From / Entry Date; S-17.0 Through / Exit Date; S-23.0 Date of Service.
- Estimates of need for mental health services (Holzer Targets) among Californians earning less than 200% of the federal poverty income level.

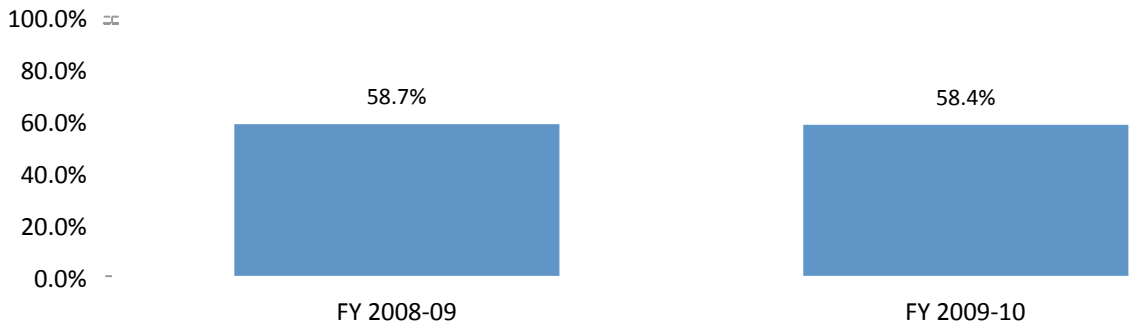
Review of Existing Data

- Data sources likely to be sustained
- Data appropriate for analysis of all mental health consumers. The estimates of need for service (Holzer Targets) used are not appropriate points of comparison for FSP service levels.
- Data available across multiple service years
- Less than 10% missing or unknown values (see Appendix C for details of recoding race/ ethnicity data fields)

Analytic Potential of Indicator

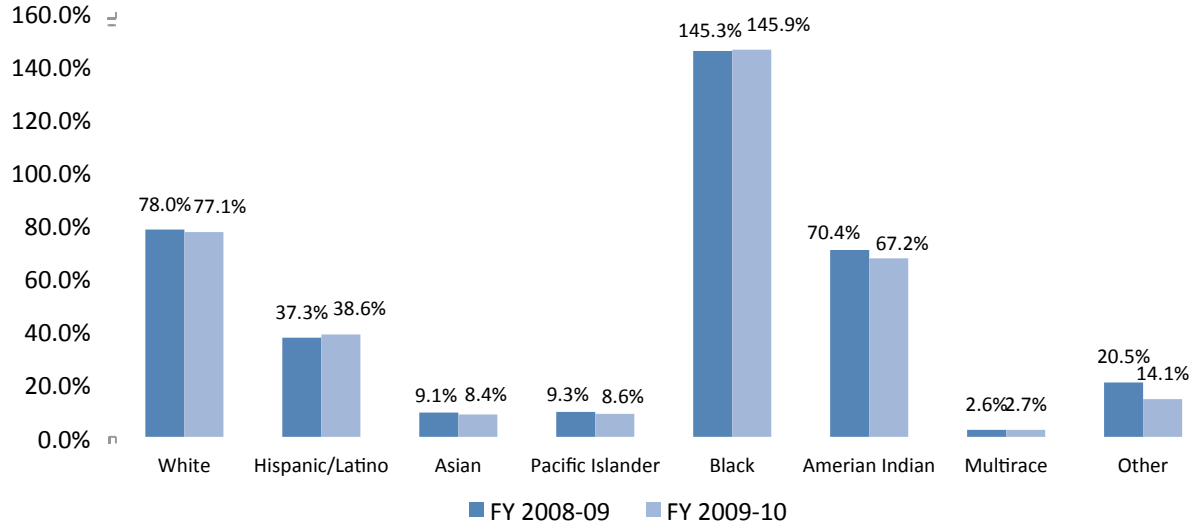
- Analysis across time possible
- Analysis among specific service populations possible (e.g., all consumers, demographic groups)

Figure 7.1. Penetration of mental health services



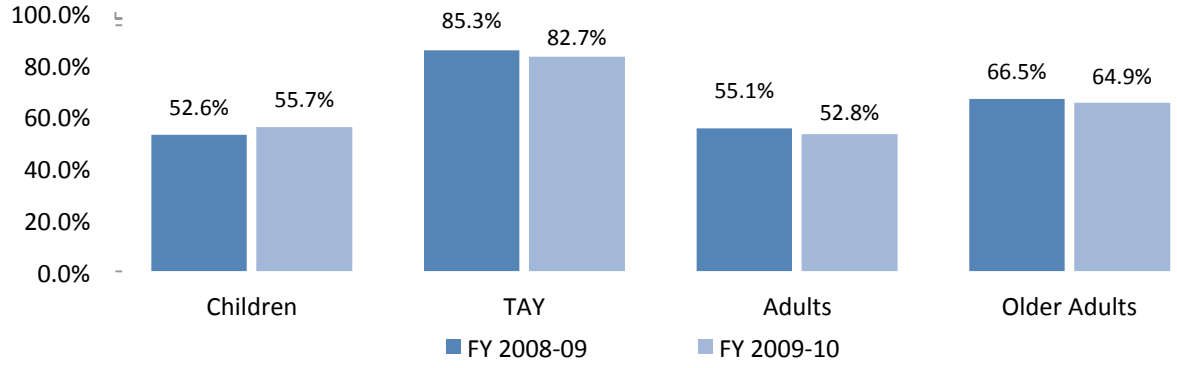
	Consumers Served/Holzer Target
FY 2008-09	(191,245/326,066)
FY 2009-10	(190,445/326,127)

Figure 7.2. Penetration of services by race/ethnicity



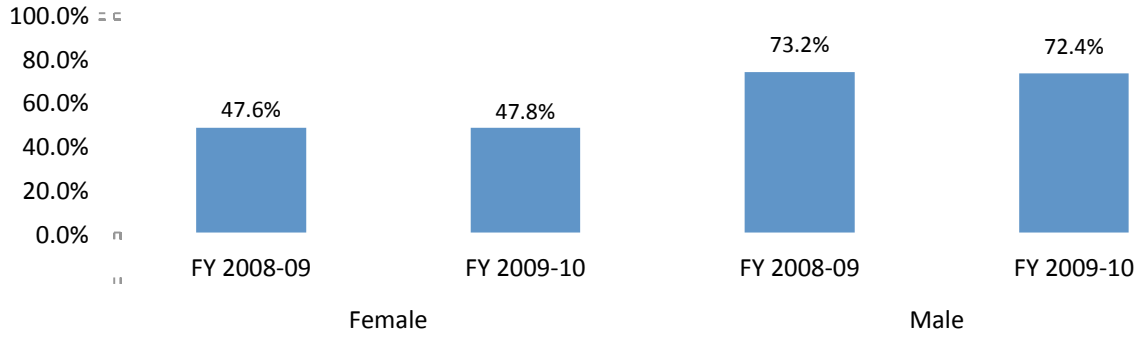
	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10
White	(38,619/49,499)	(37,638/48,831)
Hispanic/ Latino	(80,693/216,270)	(83,760/217,105)
Black	(47,530/32,704)	(47,193/32,348)
Asian	(1,609/17,758)	(1,499/17,906)
Pacific Islander	(67/722)	(63/731)
American Indian	(987/1,402)	(945/1,407)
Multirace	(169/6,444)	(179/6,523)
Other	(260/1,266)	(179/1,266)

Figure 7.3. Penetration of mental health services by age



	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10
Children	(59,344/112,830)	(61,802/110,915)
TAY	(35,657/41,823)	(35,723/43,206)
Adult	(85,129/154,630)	(81,696/154,653)
Older Adult	(11,167/16,783)	(11,265/17,353)

Figure 7.4. Penetration of mental health services by gender



	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10
Female	(88,361/185,545)	(88,924/185,913)
Male	(102,884/140,521)	(101,521/140,214)

Priority Indicator 8: Access to a Primary Care Physician

Indicator Summary

This indicator details the level of access to a primary care physician reported among FSP consumers, during FYs 2008-09 and 2009-10, in Los Angeles County.

Indicator Calculation

The ratio of FSP consumers indicating access to a primary care physician at any point during a fiscal year to all FSP consumers served during a fiscal year was calculated (see Figure 8.1). This ratio was also calculated within demographic categories (i.e., race/ethnicity, age, and gender) for each FY (see Figures 8.2-8.4 below).

Data Sources

Data Collection and Reporting (DCR) Data Fields: 1.01 Global ID; 1.02 Assessment ID; 1.04 Date Partnership Status Change; 1.05 Partnership Status; 1.07 Age Group; 1.08 Assessment Type; 2.01 CSI Date of Birth; 2.02 Gender; 2.03 CSIRace1; 2.04 CSIRace2; 2.05 CSIRace3; 2.06 CSIRace4; 2.07 CSIRace5; 2.10 CSI Hispanic; 3.01 County ID; 3.05 Partnership Date; 3.06 Assessment Date; 11.01 PhysicianCurr.

Review of Existing Data

- Data source likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to population of interest (FSPs). Relevant data not available to assess primary care access among all mental health consumers (e.g., CSI).
- Data available across multiple service years
- Less than 10% missing or unknown values within "PhysicianCurr" field (see Appendix C for details of recoding race/ethnicity data fields)

Analytic Potential of Indicator

- Analysis across time possible
- Analysis among specific service populations possible (e.g., FSPs, demographic groups)

Figure 8.1. FSP access to a primary care physician

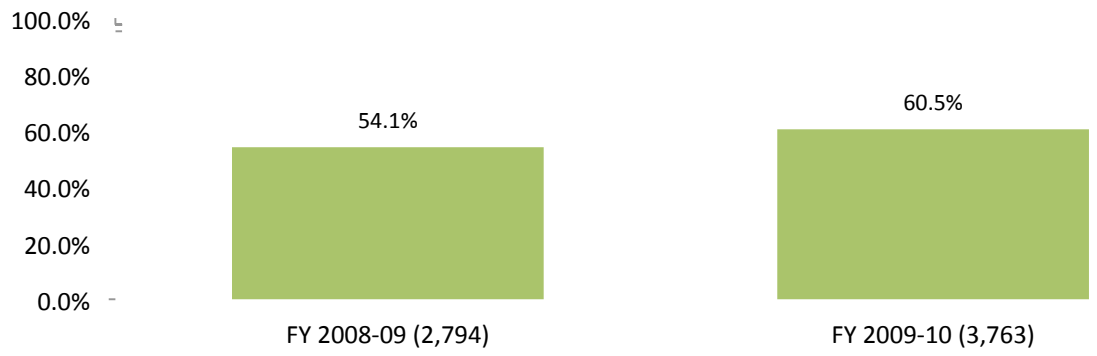
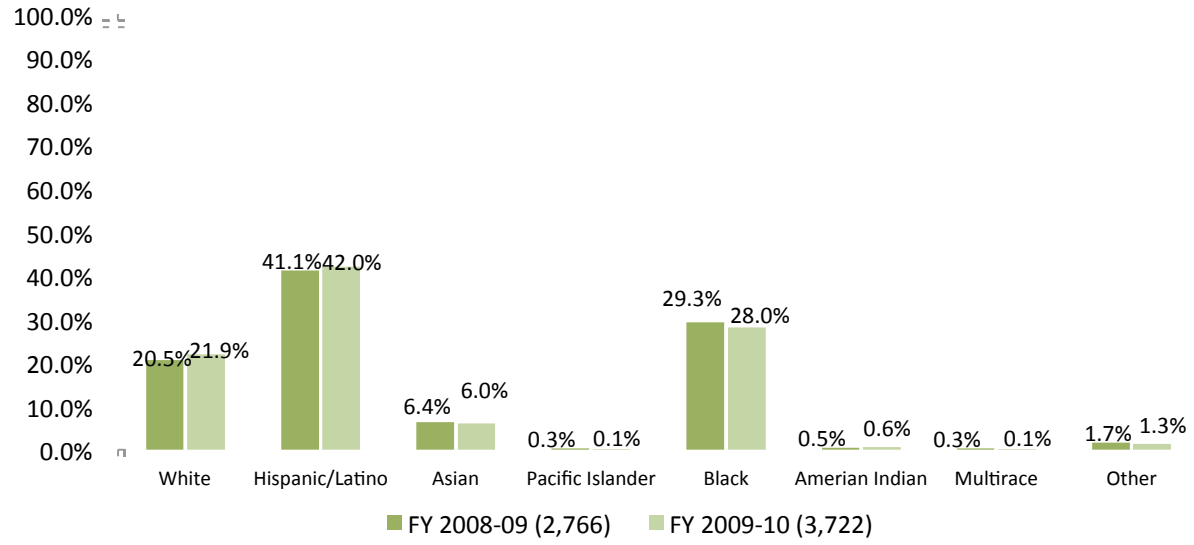


Figure 8.2. FSP access to a primary care physician by race/ethnicity



FY 2008-09 Unknown/Missing = 1.0% (*n* = 28); FY 2009-10 Unknown/Missing = 1.1% (*n* = 41)

Figure 8.3. FSP access to a primary care physician by age group

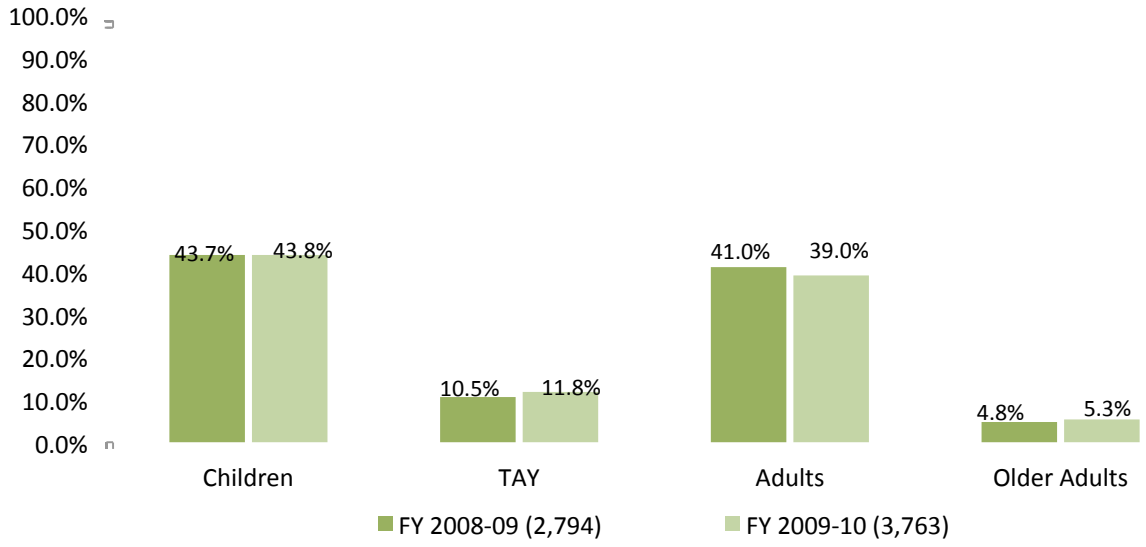
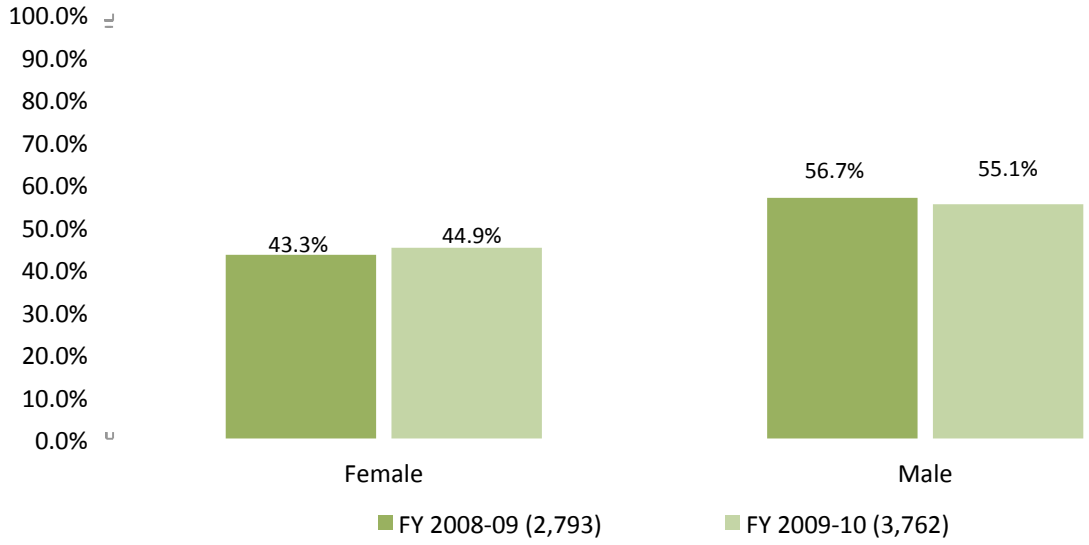


Figure 8.4. FSP access to a primary care physician by gender



FY 2008-09 Unknown/Missing = 0.0% (*n* = 1); FY 2009-10 Unknown/Missing = 0.0% (*n* = 1)

Priority Indicator 9: Perceptions of Access to Services

Indicator Summary

This indicator provides insight into consumer and family perceptions of access to mental health services, among a sample of those currently accessing the Los Angeles County mental health system.

Indicator Calculation

- Family members/caregivers and TAY respondents' ratings (1–*Strongly Disagree* to 5–*Strongly Agree*) of two self-report items (specified in the *Data Sources* section below) were averaged to calculate aggregate ratings of perceptions of access to mental health services (see Figures 9.1-9.2 and Tables 9.1-9.2 below). Aggregate ratings were calculated for each fiscal year. Ratings of 3.5 or greater generally indicate positive perceptions. This calculation method is in line with previous DHCS practices.
- Adult and Older Adult respondents' ratings (1-*Strongly Disagree* to 5-*Strongly Agree*) of 14 self-report items (specified under the *Data Sources* section below) were averaged to calculate aggregate ratings of perceptions of access to mental health services (see Figures 9.1-9.2 and Tables 9.1-9.2 below). Aggregate ratings were calculated for each fiscal year. Ratings of 3.5 or greater generally indicate positive perceptions. This calculation method is in line with previous DHCS practices.

Data Sources

Consumer Perception Surveys

- Family members/caregivers and TAY self-report items analyzed (YSS/YSS-F):
  - The location of services was convenient for us.
  - Services were available at times that were convenient for us.
- Adult and older adult self-report items analyzed (MHSIP):
  - The location of services was convenient (parking, public transportation, distance, etc.).
  - Staff were willing to see me as often as I felt it was necessary.
  - Staff returned my call in 24 hours.
  - Services were available at times that were good for me.
  - I was able to get all the services I thought I needed.
  - I was able to see a psychiatrist when I wanted to.

  Note: Data collected in FYs 2008-09 and 2009-10 must be interpreted separately because a convenience sampling method was employed to gather FY 2008-09 data and a random sampling method employed to gather data in FY 2009-10.[7]

Review of Existing Data

- Data source likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to population of interest (i.e., convenience or random sample of all mental health consumers)
- Data available across multiple service years
- More than 10% missing or unknown values among demographic groups

Analytic Potential of Indicator

- Analysis across time will be possible if the sampling methodology and instrument used is employed in a consistent manner each year
- Analysis among specific service populations possible (e.g., demographic groups)

[7] Cowles, E. L., Harris, K., Larsen, C., and Prince, A. (2010). *Assessing Representativeness of the Mental Health Services Consumer Perception Survey*.

- County analysis possible for FY 2008-09 (convenience sample), but data is not available at the county level for FY 2009-10

Figure 9.1 – Perceptions of access to services, FY 2008-09

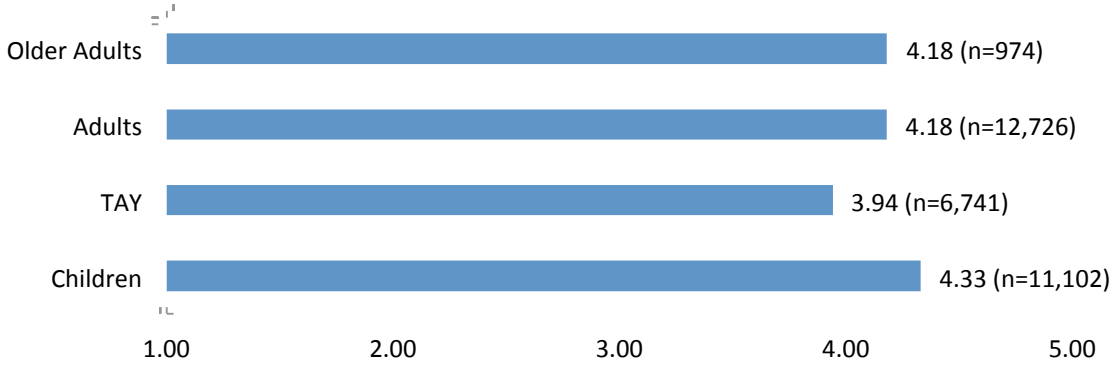


Table 9.1. Perceptions of access to services by race/ethnicity, FY 2008-09

	Family Member/ Caregiver	TAY	Adult	Older Adult
White	4.33 (*n*=2,433)	4.02 (*n*=1,325)	4.20 (*n*=3,480)	4.28 (*n*=304)
Hispanic / Latino	4.38 (*n*=6,428)	4.00 (*n*=3,521)	4.31 (*n*=3,769)	4.43 (*n*=245)
Asian	4.29 (*n*=234)	3.90 (*n*=173)	4.07 (*n*=736)	4.36 (*n*=62)
Pacific Islander	4.34 (*n*=73)	3.81 (*n*=84)	4.18 (*n*=163)	2.72 (*n*=6)
Black	4.31 (*n*=2,117)	3.89 (*n*=1,477)	4.24 (*n*=2,740)	4.29 (*n*=124)
American Indian	4.27 (*n*=307)	3.96 (*n*=317)	4.11 (*n*=605)	4.18 (*n*=2)
Other	4.37 (*n*=2,619)	3.97 (*n*=2,071)	4.29 (*n*=2,130)	4.42 (*n*=121)

Unknown/Missing Values: Family Member/Caregiver = 10.6% (*n* = 1,678), TAY = 13.5% (*n* = 1,402), Adult = 17.3% (*n* = 2,855), Older Adult = 25.6% (*n* = 298)

Table 9.2. New mental health consumers by gender, FY 2008-09

	Family Member/ Caregiver	TAY	Adult	Older Adult
Female	4.34 (*n*=4,054)	4.04 (*n*=2,957)	4.26 (6,210)	4.30 (*n*=479)
Male	4.35 (*n*=6,221)	3.90 (*n*=3,143)	4.21 (4,212)	4.36 (*n*=265)

Unknown/Missing Values: Family Member/Caregiver = 7.2% (*n* = 802), TAY = 1.2% (*n* = 76), Adult = 6.6% (*n* = 736), Older Adult = 23.5% (*n* = 228)

Priority Indicator 10: Involuntary Status

Indicator Summary

This indicator provides insight into the rates of involuntary status among all mental health consumers during FY 2008-09. Involuntary status refers to a legal designation that can be applied to individuals who are found to be a danger to themselves and/or others, and/or gravely disabled.

Indicator Calculation

The California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) reports incidents of involuntary status per 10,000 consumers. Such rates are reported here (see Figure 10.1, below).

Data Sources

The California Department of Health Care Services provides reports of incidents of involuntary status (see http://www.dmh.ca.gov/statistics_and_data_analysis/Involuntary_Detention.asp)

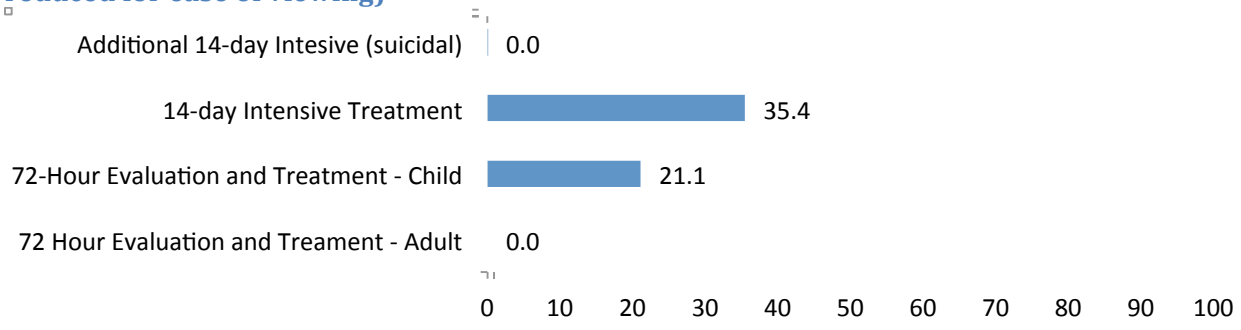
Review of Existing Data

- Data source likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to population of interest (all mental health consumers). Relevant data are not available to specifically assess involuntary status among FSP consumers.
- Data available across multiple service years

Analytic Potential of Indicator

- Analysis across time will be possible as information from additional fiscal years becomes available from DHCS
- Aggregate data do not allow for analysis among specific (e.g., demographic) service populations

Figure 10.1. Involuntary status per 10,000 consumers, FY 2008-09 (NOTE: horizontal scale reduced for ease of viewing)



Priority Indicator 11: Consumer Perceptions of Improvement in Well-Being as a Result of Services

Indicator Summary

This indicator provides insight into consumer and family perceptions of well-being (i.e., outcomes, functioning, and social connectedness) as a result of mental health services.

Indicator Calculation

- Family members/caregivers and TAY respondents' ratings (1–*Strongly Disagree* to 5–*Strongly Agree*) of 11 self-report items (specified in the *Data Sources* section below) were averaged to calculate aggregate ratings of perceptions of well-being as a result of mental health services (see Figures 11.1-11.2 and Tables 11.1-11.2 below). Aggregate ratings were calculated for each fiscal year. Ratings of 3.5 or greater generally indicate positive perceptions. This calculation was developed to approximate domains of well-being many respondents noted in their feedback to our initial reports.
- Adult and older adult respondents' ratings (1–*Strongly Disagree* to 5–*Strongly Agree*) of 14 self-report items (specified in the *Data Sources* section below) were averaged to calculate aggregate ratings of perceptions of well-being as a result of mental health services (see Figures 11.1-11.2 and Tables 11.1-11.2 below). Aggregate ratings were calculated for each fiscal year. Ratings of 3.5 or greater generally indicate positive perceptions. This calculation was developed to approximate domains of well-being many respondents noted in their feedback to our initial reports.

Data Sources

Consumer Perception Surveys

- Family members/caregivers and TAY self-report items analyzed (YSS/YSS-F):
  - My child is better at handling daily life.
  - My child gets along better with family members.
  - My child gets along better with friends and other people.
  - My child is doing better in school and/or work.
  - My child is better able to cope when things go wrong.
  - I am satisfied with our family life right now.
  - My child is better able to do things he or she wants to do.
  - I know people who will listen and understand me when I need to talk.
  - I have people that I am comfortable talking with about my child's problems.
  - In a crisis, I would have the support I need from family or friends.
  - I have people with whom I can do enjoyable things.
- Adult and older adult self-report items analyzed (MHSIP):
  - I deal more effectively with daily problems.
  - I am better able to control my life.
  - I am better able to deal with crisis.
  - I am getting along better with my family.
  - I do better in social situations.
  - I do better in school and/or work.
  - I do things that are more meaningful to me.
  - I am better able to take care of my needs.
  - I am better able to handle things when they go wrong.
  - I am better able to do things that I want to do.
  - I am happy with the friendships I have.

- I have people with whom I can do enjoyable things.
- I feel I belong in my community.
- In a crisis, I would have the support I need from family or friends.

- Note: Data collected in FYs 2008-09 and 2009-10 must be interpreted separately because a convenience sampling method was employed to gather FY 2008-09 data and a random sampling method employed to gather data in FY 2009-10.[8]

Review of Existing Data

- Data source likely to be sustained (i.e., most items analyzed for this indicator are included in the August 2012 survey administration)
- Data relevant to population of interest (i.e., convenience or random sample of all mental health consumers)
- Data available across multiple service years
- More than 10% missing or unknown values among demographic groups

Analytic Potential of Indicator

- Analysis across time will be possible if the sampling methodology and instrument used is employed in a consistent manner each year
- Analysis among specific service populations possible (e.g., all consumers, demographic groups)
- County analysis possible for FY 2008-09 (convenience sample), but data is not available at the county level for FY 2009-10

[8] Cowles, E. L., Harris, K., Larsen, C., and Prince, A. (2010). *Assessing Representativeness of the Mental Health Services Consumer Perception Survey*.

Figure 11.1. Perceptions of improvement in well-being as a result of services, FY 2008-09

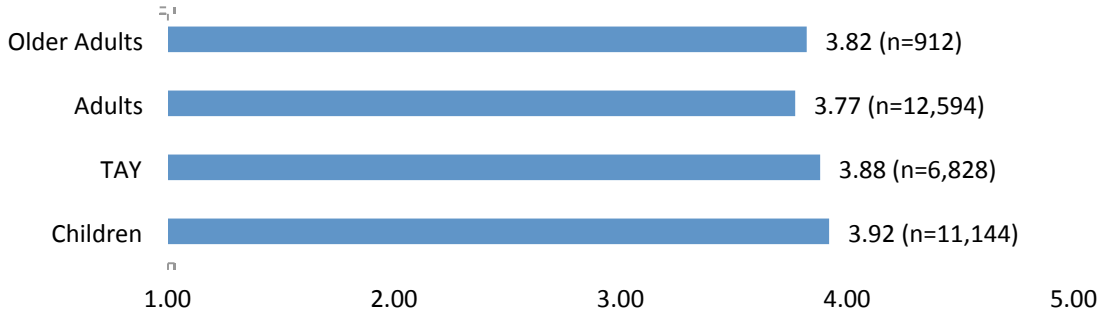


Table 11.1. Perceptions of improvement in well-being as a result of services by race/ethnicity, FY 2008-09

	Family Member/ Caregiver	TAY	Adult	Older Adult
White	3.88 (*n*=2,443)	3.92 (*n*=1,334)	3.83 (*n*=3,460)	3.83 (*n*=297)
Hispanic / Latino	4.01 (*n*=6,440)	3.95 (*n*=3,550)	3.94 (*n*=3,763)	4.11 (*n*=241)
Asian	3.93 (*n*=233)	3.81 (*n*=179)	3.78 (*n*=747)	4.01 (*n*=61)
Pacific Islander	3.84 (*n*=76)	3.88 (*n*=85)	3.84 (*n*=162)	2.52 (*n*=6)
Black	3.81 (*n*=2,120)	3.86 (*n*=1,496)	3.84 (*n*=2,738)	4.10 (*n*=122)
American Indian	3.85 (*n*=306)	3.93 (*n*=321)	3.70 (*n*=633)	3.56 (*n*=20)
Other	4.01 (*n*=2,630)	3.94 (*n*=2,085)	3.92 (*n*=2,123)	4.12 (*n*=120)

Unknown/Missing Values: Family Member/Caregiver = 9.9% (*n* = 1,572), TAY = 12.9% (*n* = 1,337), Adult = 19.9% (*n* = 3,396), Older Adult = 22.0% (*n* = 245)

Table 11.2. Perceptions of improvement in well-being as a result of services by gender, FY 2008-09

	Family Member/ Caregiver	TAY	Adult	Older Adult
Female	3.96 (*n*=4,056)	3.91 (*n*=2,971)	3.85 (*n*=6,205)	3.93 (*n*=471)
Male	3.94 (*n*=6,235)	3.93 (*n*=3,187)	3.90 (*n*=4,200)	4.01 (*n*=260)

Unknown/Missing Values: Family Member/Caregiver = 7.7% (*n* = 853), TAY = 9.8% (*n* = 670), Adult = 17.4% (*n* = 2,189), Older Adult = 19.8% (*n* = 181)

Priority Indicator 12: Satisfaction with Services

Indicator Summary

This indicator provides insight into consumer and family perceptions of satisfaction with mental health services.

Indicator Calculation

- Family members/caregivers and TAY respondents' ratings (1–*Strongly Disagree* to 5–*Strongly Agree*) of two self-report items (specified in the *Data Sources* section below) were averaged to calculate aggregate ratings of perceptions of access to mental health services (see Figures 12.1-12.2 and Tables 12.1-12.2 below). Aggregate ratings were calculated for each fiscal year. Ratings of 3.5 or greater generally indicate positive perceptions. This calculation method is in line with previous DHCS practices.
- Adult and older adult respondents' ratings (1–*Strongly Disagree* to 5–*Strongly Agree*) of 14 self-report items (specified in the *Data Sources* section below) were averaged to calculate aggregate ratings of perceptions of access to mental health services (see Figures 12.1-12.2 and Tables 12.1-12.2 below). Aggregate ratings were calculated for each fiscal year. Ratings of 3.5 or greater generally indicate positive perceptions. This calculation method is in line with previous DHCS practices.

Data Sources

Consumer Perception Surveys

- Family members/caregivers and TAY self-report items analyzed (YSS/YSS-F):
  - Overall, I am satisfied with the services my child received.
  - The people helping my child stuck with us no matter what.
  - I felt my child had someone to talk to when he/she was troubled.
  - The services my child and/or family received were right for us.
  - My family got the help we wanted for my child.
  - My family got as much help as we needed for my child.
- Adult and older adult self-report items analyzed (MHSIP):
  - I like the services that I received here.
  - If I had other choices, I would still get services from this agency.
  - I would recommend this agency to a friend or family member.
- Note: Data collected in FY 2008-09 and 2009-10 must be interpreted separately because a convenience sampling method was used to gather FY 2008-09 data and random sampling was used to gather data in FY 2009-10.[9]

Review of Existing Data

- Data source likely to be sustained
- Data relevant to population of interest (i.e., convenience or random sample of all mental health consumers)
- Data available across multiple service years
- More than 10% missing or unknown values among demographic groups

Analytic Potential of Indicator

- Analysis across time possible if the sampling methodology and instrument used is consistent each year
- Analysis among specific service populations possible (e.g., all consumers, demographic groups)

[9] Cowles, E. L., Harris, K., Larsen, C., and Prince, A. (2010). *Assessing Representativeness of the Mental Health Services Consumer Perception Survey*.

Figure 12.1. Satisfaction with services, FY 2008-09

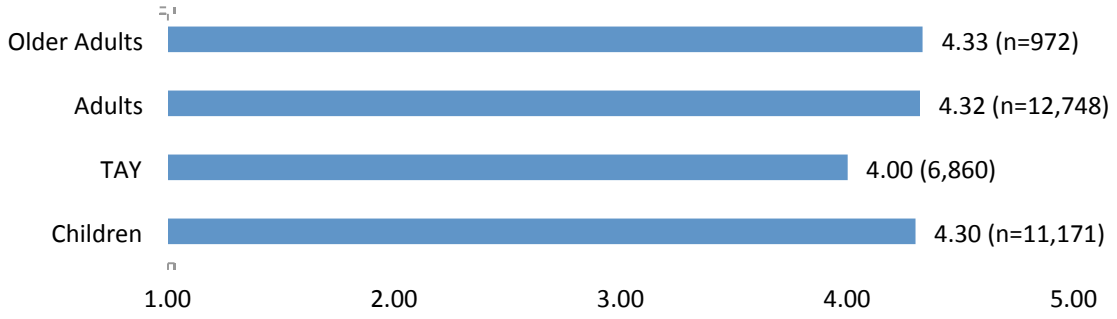


Table 12.1. Satisfaction with services by race/ethnicity, FY 2008-09

	Family Member/ Caregiver	TAY	Adult	Older Adult
White	4.32 (*n*=2,440)	4.06 (*n*=1,343)	4.39 (*n*=3,479)	4.47 (*n*=304)
Hispanic / Latino	4.36 (*n*=6,439)	4.07 (*n*=3,553)	4.45 (*n*=3,769)	4.57 (*n*=245)
Asian	4.28 (*n*=235)	3.91 (*n*=177)	4.18 (*n*=737)	4.47 (*n*=62)
Pacific Islander	4.34 (*n*=73)	3.77 (*n*=88)	4.34 (*n*=163)	3.06 (*n*=6)
Black	4.26 (*n*=2,118)	3.96(*n*=1,500)	4.36 (*n*=2,738)	4.42 (*n*=124)
American Indian	4.22 (*n*=309)	3.99 (*n*=319)	4.18 (*n*=607)	4.28 (*n*=20)
Other	4.36 (*n*=2,625)	4.06 (*n*=2,088)	4.43 (*n*=2,129)	4.59 (*n*=121)

Unknown/Missing Values: Family Member/Caregiver = 10.5% (*n* = 1,678), TAY = 13.4% (*n* = 1,402), Adult = 17.3% (*n* = 2,855), Older Adult = 25.3% (*n* = 298)

Table 12.2. Satisfaction with services by gender, FY 2008-09

	Family Member/ Caregiver	TAY	Adult	Older Adult
Female	4.32 (*n*=4,062)	4.09 (*n*=2,980)	4.42 (*n*=6,210)	4.48 (*n*=479)
Male	4.32 (*n*=6,230)	3.97 (*n*=3,189)	4.35 (*n*=4,211)	4.47 (*n*=265)

Unknown/Missing Values: Family Member/Caregiver = 7.2% (*n* = 802), TAY = 1.0% (*n* = 76), Adult = 6.6% (*n* = 736), Older Adult = 23.5% (*n* = 228)

Appendix A – Priority Indicator Matrix

Matrix of California's Public Mental Health System
Prioritized Performance Indicators

To Begin Implementation of California Mental Health Planning Council's Approved Performance Indicators

Type of Indicator	DOMAIN			
	Age Group	**Education/Employment**	**Homelessness/Housing**	**Justice Involvement**
Individual Client Outcomes* (for Full Service Partnerships)	**Children**	**Indicator #2:** Average Attendance—Score per year	**Indicator #1:** Housing Situation/Index--Score	**Indicator #1:** Number of Arrests
	TAY	**Indicator # 8:** Under 18 years—Average Attendance--Score per year 18+ --Proportion participating in paid and unpaid employment*	**Indicator #7:** Housing Situation/Index--Score	**Indicator #7:** Number of Arrests
	Adults	**Indicator #13:** Proportion participating in paid and unpaid employment*	**Indicator #12:** Housing Situation/Index--Score	**Indicator #12:** Number of Arrests
	Older Adults	**Indicator #13:** Proportion participating in paid and unpaid employment* (Explore feasibility of Indicator #20--Instrumental Activities of Daily Living)	**Indicator #17:** Housing Situation/Index--Score	**Indicator #17:** Number of Arrests
County Mental Health System Performance	Indicators #5, 6, 11, 16, 21: Family/Youth/Client Perception of Well-Being Indicator # 30: Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity of entire FSP population Indicator # 31: Access of FSPs to Primary Care Physician Indicator # 33: Penetration Rate → 03/04 and 06/07 data already provided from CSI Indicator # 34: New Clients by county by age, gender, race ethnicity for FY 04/05 and FY 07/08 from CSI. (New clients are those without service for prior 6 months.) Indicator # 35 or # 37: Involuntary Care—3 day and 14 day commitments Indicator # 43: Annual Numbers Served through CSS from Exhibit 6 of FSPs, General System Development and Outreach/Engagement. Workforce Indicators #s 45 & 46: To Be Requested for the Development of Five-Year Plan			
Community Indicators	None At This Time			

Frequency of Data Request: Individual: Baseline and Annual Data (Y1, Y2, etc.); **System**: Annually Beginning 04/05; Begin with statewide and regional reports; then produce county specific reports.

* Participation in Education not available.

This Matrix contains selected indicators from the "California Mental Health Planning Council's Performance Indicator Proposal for the Mental Health Services Act, September 2009"

Appendix B – Preceding Reports

The evaluation team completed extensive groundwork before arriving at the conclusions contained in this report. To date, the team has documented evaluation planning in six reports based on statewide data made available online at UCLA and MHSOAC websites. Stakeholders were invited to provide feedback on draft reports by responding to questions in an accompanying guidance document. The invitation was shared online and through mass e-mail. Small stakeholder groups participated in one of two webinars, or online orientations to the report, that provided an overview to the report's purpose and the types of feedback sought.

Report title: *Defining Priority Indicators*
Report version: Draft for stakeholder review
Here, the evaluation team began to refine the core set of priority indicators proposed by the California Mental Health Planning Council to assess target outcomes of mental health consumers and the performance of the mental health system.

Report title: *Defining Priority Indicators*
Report version: Final, revised with stakeholder input
In the revised report, the evaluation team illustrated how stakeholder feedback was integral to indicator development. This report incorporated changes driven by stakeholders' comments about the comprehensiveness and appropriateness of the indicators.

Report title: *Compiling Data to Produce All Priority Indicators*
Report version: Draft for stakeholder review
In this report, the evaluation team proposed how priority indicators could be calculated using existing statewide data. The report also detailed all possible data sources and specific variables or data fields that might be used to build comprehensive priority indicators.

Report title: *Compiling Data to Produce All Priority Indicators*
Report version: Final, revised with stakeholder input
The initial report was revised to include information regarding measurement methods and the adequacy of existing data sources, gathered through a stakeholder feedback process similar to that used for the final Defining Priority Indicators report.

Report title: *Initial Statewide Priority Indicator Report*
Report version: Draft for stakeholder review
The evaluation team used select data from fiscal years 2008-09 and 2009-10[10] to calculate priority indicators as outlined in the previous report (*Compiling Data to Produce All Priority Indicators*).

Report title: *Initial Statewide Priority Indicator Report*
Report version: Final, revised with stakeholder input
The revised report incorporated several calculation updates guided by the MHSOAC. Updated calculations largely focused on outcome data collected after enrollment. The report also reflected input from consumer stakeholders about the use and accessibility of report features (illustrations, descriptions, etc.) and language.

[10] The team sorted through datasets from 2005 through 2011 in search of one or more fiscal years (FY) in which data cells were largely filled where expected. Data from FY 2008-09 and 2009-10 fit this requirement.

Appendix C – Recoding Pre-DIG Race Data to Post-DIG Format

Stakeholder feedback to previous evaluation team reports suggested inconsistency and potential inaccuracy among Race and Ethnicity data fields may be due in part to changes in the format of these fields in the CSI and DCR data systems. In 2006, DMH implemented changes to the Race and Ethnicity fields due to Uniform Data System/Data Infrastructure Grant (DIG) requirements from the federal government (see *DMH Information Notice: 06-02*). Although DMH provided training about these changes, Race and Ethnicity information seems to be reported inconsistently across counties. Because demographic information in the CSI system is transferred to corresponding fields in the DCR system, Race and Ethnicity information in both systems was analyzed but interpreted with caution. To ameliorate potential shortcomings of this change, the evaluation team used pre-DIG information to fill gaps in missing post-DIG Race and Ethnicity fields for analyses involving demographic information. The table below details the recoding process.

Before Recode			After Recode (if Post-DIG field empty)		
Pre-DIG Field	Definition	Data Value	Post-DIG Field	Definition	Data Value
Empty formerly Ethnicity / Race	White	1	Race	White or Caucasian	1
Empty formerly Ethnicity / Race	Hispanic	2	Ethnicity	Yes (Hispanic or Latino)	Y
Empty formerly Ethnicity / Race	Black	3	Race	Black or African American	3
Empty formerly Ethnicity / Race	American Native	5	Race	American Indian or Alaska Native	5
Empty formerly Ethnicity / Race	Amerasian	A	Race	Other Asian	O
Empty formerly Ethnicity / Race	Hawaiian Native	P	Race	Native Hawaiian	P
Empty formerly Ethnicity / Race	Multiple	X	Race	Multiracial	Multiracial
Empty formerly Ethnicity / Race	Other Asian or Pacific Islander	4	Race	Other Asian	O