Butte County: Data Notebook 2014

for California

Mental Health Boards and Commissions

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Prepared by California Mental Health Planning Council, in collaboration with: California Association of Mental Health Boards/Commissions, and APS Healthcare/EQRO

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Date: April 20, 2014

 To: Chairpersons and/or Directors



 Local Mental Health Boards and Commissions

From: California Mental Health Planning Council

Subject: **Instructions for Data Notebook 2014**

We ask that this report be prepared by the MH Board or Commission members. You are the most important resources for identifying program strengths and needs in your community.

On the first page, please fill in the requested information for your county websites:

* Department of Behavioral Health/ Mental Health
* Public reports about your county’s MH services.

Please send a copy of the filled-in first page to the Planning Council along with your final report which contains your answers to the questions in the Data Notebook. Please submit your report within 60 days by email to:

DataNotebook@cmhpc.ca.gov.

Or, you may mail a printed copy of your report to:

* Data Notebook Project
* California Mental Health Planning Council
* 1501 Capitol Avenue, MS 2706
* P.O. Box 997413 Sacramento, CA 95899-7413

Please examine the enclosed information, which will help you discuss the questions in the Data Notebook. We provide examples of recent mental health data for your county. In some figures, the term “MHP” is used to refer to your county’s Mental Health Plan.

Some data comes from APS Healthcare/EQRO, which gave permission to use their figures and tables, prepared for review of each county’s Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health services. Data in this packet came from the following review cycle:

\_\_X\_\_ Fiscal Year 2013 -- 2014: <http://caeqro.com/webx/.ee85675/>

\_\_\_\_\_ Fiscal Year 2012 -- 2013: <http://caeqro.com/webx/.ee851c3/>

For some questions, you will need to consult your local county Quality Improvement Coordinator, and/or Mental Health Director. If you are not able to address all of the questions, just answer the ones you can.

Thank you for your participation in the Data Notebook Project.

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County Name: **Butte** Population (2013): 221,955

Website for County Department of Mental Health (MH) or Behavioral Health:

 ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­[www.buttecounty.net/behavioralhealth/Home.aspx](http://www.buttecounty.net/behavioralhealth/Home.aspx)

Website for Local County MH Data and Reports:

[www.buttecounty.net/behavioralhealth/OutcomeandEvaluationsData.aspx](http://www.buttecounty.net/behavioralhealth/OutcomeandEvaluationsData.aspx)

Website for local MH Board/Commission Meeting Announcements and Reports:

­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­[www.buttecounty.net/behavioralhealth/Home.aspx](http://www.buttecounty.net/behavioralhealth/Home.aspx)

Specialty MH Data from review Year 2013-2014: <http://caeqro.com/webx/.ee85675>

Total number of persons receiving Medi-Cal in your county (2012): 65,246

Average number Medi-Cal eligible persons per month: 53,963

 Percent of Medi-Cal eligible persons who were:

 Children, ages 0-17: 40.2 %

Adults, ages 18-59: 46.2 %

Adults, Ages 60 and Over: 13.6 %

Total persons with SMI[[1]](#footnote-1) or SED[[2]](#footnote-2) who received Specialty MH services (2012): 5,427

 Percent of Specialty MH service recipients who were:

Children 0-17: 39.5 %

Adults 18-59: 52.9 %

Adults 60 and Over: 7.6 %

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INTRODUCTION: Purpose, Goals, and Data Resources

This Data Notebook has been developed for the use by the local mental health (MH) boards and commissions by a yearlong workgroup comprised of members from:

* California Mental Health Planning Council (CMHPC)
* California Association of Local Mental Health Boards and Commissions (CALMHB/C)
* APS Healthcare/ EQRO (External Quality Review Organization)

Our plan is for the Data Notebook to meet these goals:

* assist local boards to meet their mandates to review the local county mental health systems, identify unmet needs, and recommend improvements.
* provide a professional format for submitting reports to their local Board of Supervisors, and/or their county Director of Mental Health Services.
* function as an educational tool for local boards, whose members have varying levels of skills, frequent turnover, and need ‘refresher’ training about using data.
* help the CMHPC fulfill its mandates to review and report on the public mental health system in California, which also helps provide evidence for advocacy.

Data reporting drives policy, and policy drives funding for programs. But the data must be both recent and available to the public, or else it is not useful. So, the CMHPC will provide examples of local data from current public reports. We focus on two broad areas: (1) evaluation of program performance, and (2) indicators of client outcomes.

 We recognize that each county has a unique population, resources, strengths, and needs. Thus, there is no single perfect data source to answer all the important questions one might ask about mental health services. However, the following data resources will help board members answer questions in this Data Notebook:

* experience and opinions of the local mental health board members
* recent reports about county MH programs from APS Healthcare/EQRO
* data you request from your county QI Coordinator and/or Mental Health Director (because CMHPC does not have that data, and it’s not in other public reports)
* client outcomes data provided by California Institute of Mental Health (CiMH) in their analysis of the most recent Consumer Perception Survey.

Some of our data comes from APS Healthcare/EQRO, which kindly gave permission to use their figures and tables, prepared for review of each county’s Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health services. Those reviews are at: [www.CAEQRO.com](http://www.CAEQRO.com). You may find the full-length EQRO reports helpful because they summarize key programs and quality improvement efforts for each county. They also describe strengths, opportunities for improvement, and changes in mental health programs since the last year.

Understanding changes in local programs can help consumers because of the massive re-organization of mental health services statewide. Some changes have been confusing to clients. The old state Department of Mental Health was eliminated in 2012 and many functions were moved to the Department of Health Care Services. Other changes due to federal health care reform and the Affordable Care Act affect how mental health services are provided, funded, and linked to primary health care or substance use treatment. Also, local counties have adjusted to major challenges.

Remember, this report is about your community, and what you and your stakeholders choose to discuss. Examining the data can indeed “Tell a Human Story.” But quantitative data (numbers) provides only part of the picture, for example:

* measures of whether the quality of program services improve over time
* whether more people from different groups are receiving services
* how many clients got physical healthcare or needed substance use treatment.

The other part of the story gives human context to the numbers. Such qualitative data (narrative, descriptions, or stories) tells more of the story, because we can:

* describe special programs targeted for outreach to specific groups
* examine how the programs are actually implementing their goals
* list concrete steps that are taken to improve services, and
* tell what is being done to increase client engagement with continued treatment.

We hope this project contributes to ongoing quality improvement (QI) in mental health services. We seek constant improvement in our approach to quality because:

* needs change over time,
* all human endeavors are by nature imperfect,
* creativity gives rise to new ideas, and
* we can share examples of successful programs to help other communities.

One question is whether local boards are permitted to provide additional information, besides that requested in this Notebook. We always welcome supplemental reports about successful projects, or which the county administration uses to inform the public. Any additional reports may be attached in an “Appendix,” with the website address (if available). However, we emphasize such extra reports are not required.

Thank you for participating in this project. We hope this Data Notebook serves as a springboard for your discussion about all areas of the mental health system, not just those topics highlighted by our questions.

TREATING THE WHOLE PERSON:

Integrating Behavioral and Physical Health Care

Studies have shown that individuals with serious mental illness die, on average, 25 years earlier than the general population.  This information makes improving the physical health of clients of great importance and should be a goal of county mental health departments along with providing effective and appropriate mental health services.  Coordination of care for mental health, substance abuse and physical health is one way of accomplishing the goal.

The California Mental Health Planning Council does not have any data to provide to show how your county’s programs connect clients of mental health services with necessary physical health care. We ask that the local mental health board request information from your county mental health department for any data on numbers (or percent) of total mental health clients who are referred to, or connected with, physical health providers to assess, treat and monitor physical health issues.

If your county has data on numbers or percentages of clients who are also receiving physical health care, please include it in your Data Notebook you submit to the Council.

\_\_\_ Check here if your county does not have such data or information.

**1)  Please describe any efforts in your county to improve the physical health of clients.**

 Butte County is making an effort to collect information for each consumer regarding their current Primary Care Physician. This information is collected at intake. Vital signs of consumers is being monitored and entered into the electronic health record.

The Department of Behavioral Health has embedded Triage Teams consisting of a licensed Clinician (LCSW or MFT), a Counselor and a Peer Advocate in the emergency departments of local hospitals and a roving team that splits time between a homeless shelter and homeless resource center in Chico. The teams in the emergency rooms are able to provide interventions for individuals having a mental health crisis or for individuals that have experienced a physical injury/trauma and as a result are needing mental health support.

There has also been an effort to strengthen the collaboration between the Department of Behavioral Health and primary care physicians. Identified clinical staff members at centers are the contact for the primary care centers that serve MediCal beneficiaries. These clinical staff members work with the primary care centers to support consumers with the goal of improving the overall health of the consumer.

**2)  How does your county address wellness programs to engage and motivate clients to take charge of improving their physical health?**

Examples:

* Exercise
* Nutrition
* Healthy cooking
* Stress management
* Quitting smoking
* Managing chronic disease
* Maintaining social connectedness

Butte County has Wellness Centers located in the three largest cities in the county. These Wellness Centers offer a variety of groups that include issues such as exercise, nutrition, stress management and social skills.

#### NEW CLIENTS: One Measure of Access

One way to evaluate the quality of mental health services outreach is to measure how many clients receive services who have never been part of the service system before (“brand new” clients). Another measure is how many clients return for services after a period of time with no services (“new” clients).

The California Mental Health Planning Council is exploring how each county mental health department defines “new” clients, and how a client is labelled when they return for additional services. This information is important in determining whether your county has a “revolving door,” that is, clients who are in and out of mental health services repeatedly. This data is one indicator of the success of your county’s programs in closing cases appropriately and providing adequate discharge planning to clients.

This data is not currently reported by the counties to the state. The Council does not have data to provide to you. This information should be requested from your county mental health department.

\_\_\_\_ Check here if your county does not have this information.

**3. How does your county define 'new' client for those individuals who have previously received services, but who have not received services for a while? (e.g., 6 months, 12 months, 2 years?)**

Butte County considers any client with an episode “1” a new client. All other clients are not ‘new’ but existing clients regardless of how long they have been without our services.

**4.  Please provide any data your county has on the number of 'new' clients last year.  And if you have it, how many of those new clients were brand new clients?  You may need to ask your county mental health department for this data.**

# new children/youth  (0-17 yrs)  \_972\_\_\_\_

of these, how many (or %) are ‘brand new’ clients \_\_100%\_\_\_

# new adults (18-59 yrs) \_1506\_\_\_\_

of these, how many (or %) are ‘brand new’ clients \_\_100%\_\_\_

# new older adults  (60+ yrs)\_173\_\_\_\_

of these, how many (or %) are ‘brand new’ clients \_100%\_\_\_

**Total “New” Clients = 2651**

REDUCING RE-HOSPITALIZATION: Access to Follow-up Care

Sometimes, an individual experiences acute symptoms of mental illness or substance abuse which can result in a brief stay in an acute care hospital.  Receiving follow-up services after discharge from a short-term (3-14 day) hospitalization can be critical to preventing a return to the hospital.

The chart below shows the percentage of people discharged in your county who received at least one service within 7 days of discharge. Also shown is the percentage of those same people who were readmitted to the hospital.  The chart also shows the same information for receiving services and being readmitted to the hospital within 30 days.  Red indicates the numbers for your county and the blue indicates the percentage for the state of California. (MHP= county Mental Health Plan, CY= Calendar Year, e.g., 2011 or 2012). You can see whether there were changes from one year to the next.

**Butte County**:



**6.  Looking at the chart, is your county doing better or worse than the state?  Discuss why (e.g., your county has programming available that specifically ensures a warm handoff for follow-up services).**

Butte County has a higher rate of consumers receiving follow up services after a hospitalization and a lower readmission rate both within 7 days and 30 days than the statewide percentages. Butte County, with its limited resources, has continued to ensure that there is crisis staff available to help with discharge planning and a warm hand off to outpatient services. The department also makes appointments for individuals being discharged from a hospitalization a priority in the schedule to ensure timely services.

**7. Do you have any suggestions on how your county can improve follow-up and reduce re-hospitalizations?**

A self-sufficiency partnership with the Butte County Behavioral Health and the Butte County Department of Employment and Social Services that provides social welfare services to persons with mental disorder and/or substance abuse issues in conjunction with treatment goals. These services would include, but not limited to: cash, food assistance, employment services and medical needs. There would be a variety of programs available for persons both with and without minor children.

**8. What are the three most significant barriers to service access? Examples:**

* **Transportation**
* **Child care**
* **Language barriers or lack of interpreters**
* **Specific cultural issues**
* **Too few child or adult therapists**
* **Lack of psychiatrists or tele-psychiatry services**
* **Delays in service**
* **Restrictive time window to schedule an appointment**
1. Transportation
2. Lack of psychiatrist and nurses
3. Lack of competitive salaries

##### ACCESS BY UNSERVED AND UNDER-SERVED COMMUNITIES

One goal of the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) is to reach unserved and underserved communities, especially communities of color. The MHSA promotes outreach to engage these communities in services. If individuals and families in these communities are not accessing services, then we may need to explore new ways of reaching them. Or, we may need to change our programs to meet their mental health needs in ways that better complement their culture.

From data the counties report to the state, we can see how many individuals living in your county are eligible for Medi-Cal, and of those individuals, how many received mental health services. Are you serving the Medi-Cal clients who need your services?

**Butte County**:



Yes, the Butte County penetration rate for all race/ethnicity and cultural groups are better than the state average.

**9. Is there a big difference between the race/ethnicity breakdown on the two charts? Do you feel that the group(s) that need services in your county are receiving services?**

The largest difference is found in the Hispanic population, however Butte’s penetration rates tend to be better than the state average for this population.

**10. What outreach efforts are being made to reach minority groups in your community?**

Butte County has implemented multiple culturally specific programs including funding given to the African American Cultural Center, Hmong Cultural Center, Promotores, Stonewall Alliance for the LGBTQ community and culturally specific wrap around teams. These groups provide outreach in the community via internet and advertising marketing as well as referrals from other agencies.

The department’s Prevention Unit has programs on most of the junior high and high schools in the county. These programs are intentional in their outreach efforts targeting youth that are not already engaged in programs at their school. The demographics of the youth involved in the Prevention Unit’s programs closely reflect the county’s demographics and at times serves a more culturally diverse group of you than the county’s demographics. The Prevention Unit also has two teen centers in Gridley that serves a high number of Latino/a students and in Oroville that serves Hmong youth. These centers serve any youth in those communities.

The department has recently reinvigorated the Cultural Competency Committee and is preparing to administer a consumer and workforce cultural competency assessment. The last one was done in 2010. Using the same assessment will allow the Cultural Competency Committee to identify trends and make recommendations to the department.

**11. Do you have suggestions for improving outreach to and/or programs for underserved groups?**

##### CLIENT ENGAGEMENT IN SERVICES

One MHSA goal is to connect individuals to services they need to be successful. Clients who stop services too soon may not achieve much improvement, nor is it likely to last. So it is important to measure not only who comes in for treatment, but also how long they stay in services. Here we are considering individuals with high service needs, not someone who just needs a ‘tune-up.’ Although not every individual needs the same amount of services, research shows that when someone with severe mental illness continues to receive services over time, their chances of recovery increase.

Engagement in services, also called ‘retention rate’, is important to review. If individuals come in, receive only one or two services and never come back, it may mean the services were not appropriate, or that the individual did not feel welcome, or some other reason that should be explored. Again, we recognize that some individuals only need minimal services, but here we are looking at those with severe mental illness. Ultimately, the goal is to ensure they are getting needed services and are on the road to recovery. But we would not know that unless we look at how many services individuals received over time.

The chart below shows the number of Medi-Cal beneficiaries in your county who received 1, or 2, or 3, or 4, or 5, or more than15 mental health services during the year. For individuals experiencing severe mental illness, the more engaged they are in services, the greater the chance for lasting improvements in mental health.



**12. Do you think your county is doing a good job at keeping clients engaged in services? If yes, how? If not, why?**

Yes, the data indicates that Butte County has a very high percentage of individuals receiving multiple services and a very high retention rate.

13. For those clients receiving less than 5 services, what is your county doing to follow-up and re-engage those individuals for further mental health services?

Depending on the reason for why clients are receiving less than five services it determines what follow-up strategies are used. For example, if a client first accesses services through the Crisis Unit then a connection to outpatient centers, post hospitalization connection and referrals to the community may be utilized. Home visits and phone calls are other ways to connect with clients who may benefit from more services but are not accessing them.

14. Looking at the previous chart of who is being served by race/ethnicity in your county, do you have any thoughts or ideas to share regarding your county’s engagement of underserved communities?

In most societies, mental illness carries a substantial stigma, or mark of shame. The mentally ill are often blamed for bringing on their own illnesses, and others may see them as victims of bad fate, or religious and moral transgression. Such stigmas may keep families from acknowledging that a family member is ill. Some families may hide or overprotect a member with mental illness—keeping the person from receiving potentially effective care—or they may reject the person from the family. Such attitudes lead to under-funding of mental health services and terribly inadequate care. Even today, in much of the world the mentally ill are chained, caged, or hospitalized in filthy, brutal institutions.

Yet attitudes toward mental illness have improved in many areas, especially owing to health education and advocacy for the mentally ill by organizations such as the programs provided by Butte County. Programs such as Promotores, Hmong Cultural center and the African American Cultural Center provide access to treatment while respecting cultural difference and celebrating the community diversity.

CLIENT OUTCOMES: Consumer Perception Survey (August 2013)

Ultimately, the reason we provide mental health services is to help individuals manage their mental illness and to lead productive lives. We have selected two questions from the Consumer Perception Survey which capture this intention. One question is geared toward adults of any age, and the other is for children and youth under 18.

Below are the data for responses by clients in your county to these two questions.

For general comparison, statewide reference data for various sized counties are shown in the tables on page 19.

The total numbers of surveys completed for Adults or Children/Youth in your county are shown separately in the tables below, under the heading “**Total**.”

Q1. Adults. As a direct result of the services I received, I deal more effectively with daily problems.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strongly Disagree  | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Strongly Agree | Total |
| Number of Responses | 2 | 1 | 24 | 67 | 37 | 131 |
| Percent of Responses | 1.5 % | 0.8 % | 18.3 % | 51.1 % | 28.2 % | 100.0 % |

Q2. Children/Youth. As a result of services my child and/or family received, my child is better at handling daily life.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strongly Disagree  | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Strongly Agree | Total |
| Number of Responses | 1 | 7 | 69 | 118 | 64 | 259 |
| Percent of Responses | 0.4 % | 2.7 % | 26.6 % | 45.6 % | 24.7 % | 100.0 % |

**15. Are the data consistent with your perception of the effectiveness of mental health services in your county?**

Yes

**16. Do you have any recommendations for improving effectiveness of services?**

Butte County utilizes satisfaction surveys to monitor service effectiveness and analyze client perceptions. By using a checklist the attitudes of clients are brought to the department’s attention. Suggestion: A periodic unit review of survey data to inform line staff as well as management where services can be improved.

**17. Many counties experience very low numbers of surveys completed. Do you have suggestions to increase the response rate?**

This year Butte had a 144% increase in the survey responses. This was largely due to a more organized effective procedure for administration. Butte plans to continue educating the staff on the importance of this data collection and expects to see an even more positive response in the next administration.

**18. Lastly, but perhaps most important overall, with respect to delivery of services, do you have suggestions regarding any of the following:**

1. **Specific unmet needs or gaps in services**

Lack of funding to hire qualified psychiatrists and nurses leave a gap in the services that could be provided for the undeserved in our community. Although TeleMed services may be a stop-gap, the program falls short in providing for the needs of many. The doctor/patient experience is lacking on a TV monitor. It lends itself to simply a medication change vehicle rather than a therapeutic service.

1. Improvements to, or better coordination of, existing **services**

Butte County does a superior job of bringing stakeholders together to assure coordination of services There is a positive can-do attitude throughout the department.

1. **New programs that need to be implemented to serve individuals in your county**

Refer to the response provided on number seven.

**<END>**

REFERENCE DATA: for general comparison with your county MHP results





**County Mental Health Plan Size:** Categories are based upon DHCS definitions by county population.

o Small‐Rural MHPs = Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, Siskiyou, Trinity

o Small MHPs = El Dorado, Humboldt, Imperial, Kings, Lake, Madera, Mendocino, Napa, Nevada, San Benito, Shasta, Sutter/Yuba, Tehama, Tuolumne

o Medium MHPs = Butte, Marin, Merced, Monterey, Placer/Sierra, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare, Yolo

o Large MHPs = Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Ventura

o Los Angeles’ statistics are excluded from size comparisons, but are included in statewide data.

Total Values (in Tables above) = include all statewide data received by CiMH for these survey items.

**REMINDER:**

Thank you for your participation in completing your Data Notebook report.

Please feel free to provide feedback or recommendations you may have to improve this project for the following year. We welcome your input.

**Please submit your Data Notebook report by email to:**

**DataNotebook@CMHPC.CA.GOV**

**Or, you may submit a printed copy by postal mail to:**

* **Data Notebook Project**
* **California Mental Health Planning Council**
* **1501 Capitol Avenue, MS 2706**
* **P.O. Box 997413**
* **Sacramento, CA 95899-7413**

For information, you may contact either email address above, or telephone:

(916) 449-5249, or

(916) 323-4501



1. Serious Mental Disorder, term used for adults 18 and older. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Severe Emotional Disorder, term used for children 17 and under. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)