

## Behavior Intervention Report Forms (BIRFs) with calls to 911

The following graphs represent BIRFs submitted between Jan. 1 and June 30, 2019. Only BIRFs with “Called 911 for law enforcement or other first responder involvement” checked on the fifth page of the form are included in this analysis. Users who use screenreaders may access all of the data included in the following charts in [the BIRF 911 data sets spreadsheet \(XLS\)](#). See the image below for an example on the BIRF form:

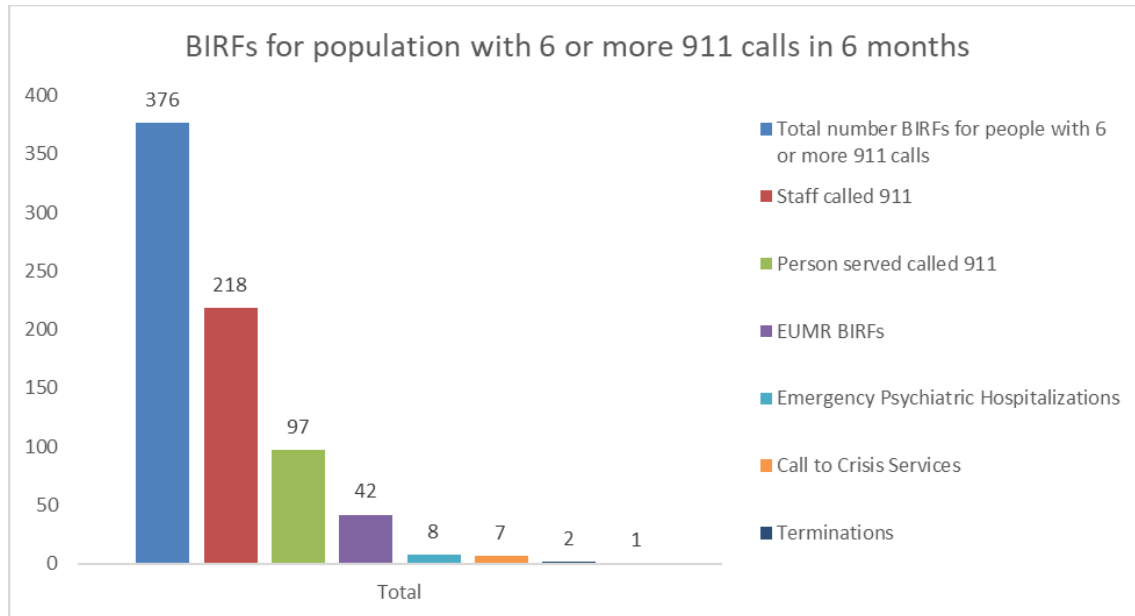
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Called 911 for law enforcement or other first responder involvement</b>	
WHO CALLED?	REASON CALL WAS MADE
Provider called	Behavioral incident

### BIRFs with calls to 911 by caller

In this set of BIRFs there were generally three types of callers; the direct care staff, the person served and community members. According to Minnesota Statutes [Section 245.8251](#) Subdivision 2, providers are required to report data regarding all controlled procedures. Minnesota Administrative Rule [Chapter 9544](#), also known as the Positive Supports Rule defines these controlled procedures in [9544.0110](#). The data reporting requirements for calls to 911 are as follows:

- A medical emergency occurring as a result of the use of a restrictive intervention with a person that leads to a call to 911 or seeking physician treatment or hospitalization for a person
- A behavioral incident that results in a call to 911
- A mental health crisis occurring as a result of the use of a restrictive intervention that leads to a call to 911 or a provider of mental health crisis services as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 245.462, subdivision 14c.

The BIRFs included in this analysis were screened to ensure that they meet these criteria. The graph below shows the types of BIRFs submitted for people with six or more BIRFs from Jan. 1-June 30, 2019.



### Analysis

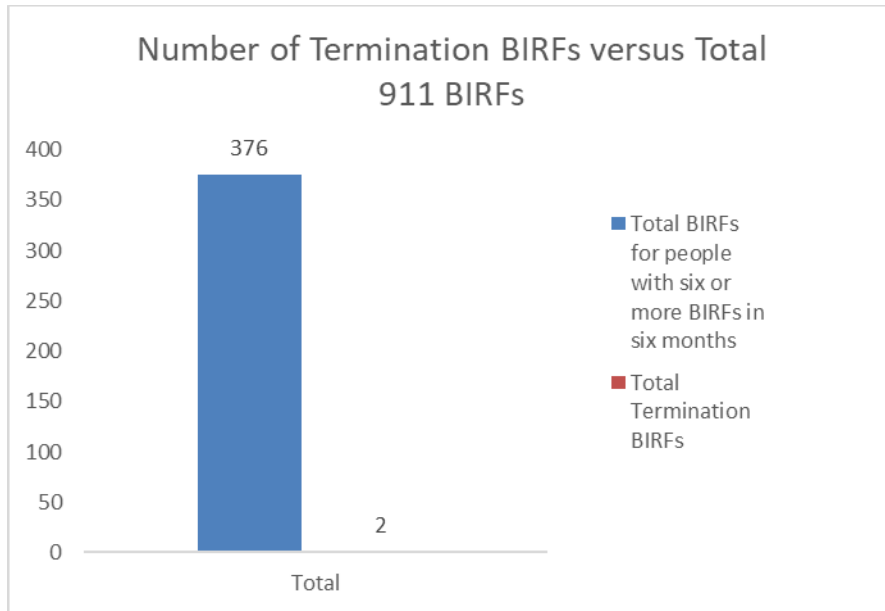
- The person served called 911 in nearly a third of 911 BIRFs
  - Incidents where the person calls 911 are not required for reporting under statute
- The majority of BIRFs for people with six or more 911 calls are for 911 calls
  - There are a few exceptions for a few number of people

### BIRFs without a 911 call

We also wanted to determine whether having a high number of 911 BIRFs, defined as six or more BIRFs in a six-month period, is indicative of any other risk factors that interfere with a person's quality of life.

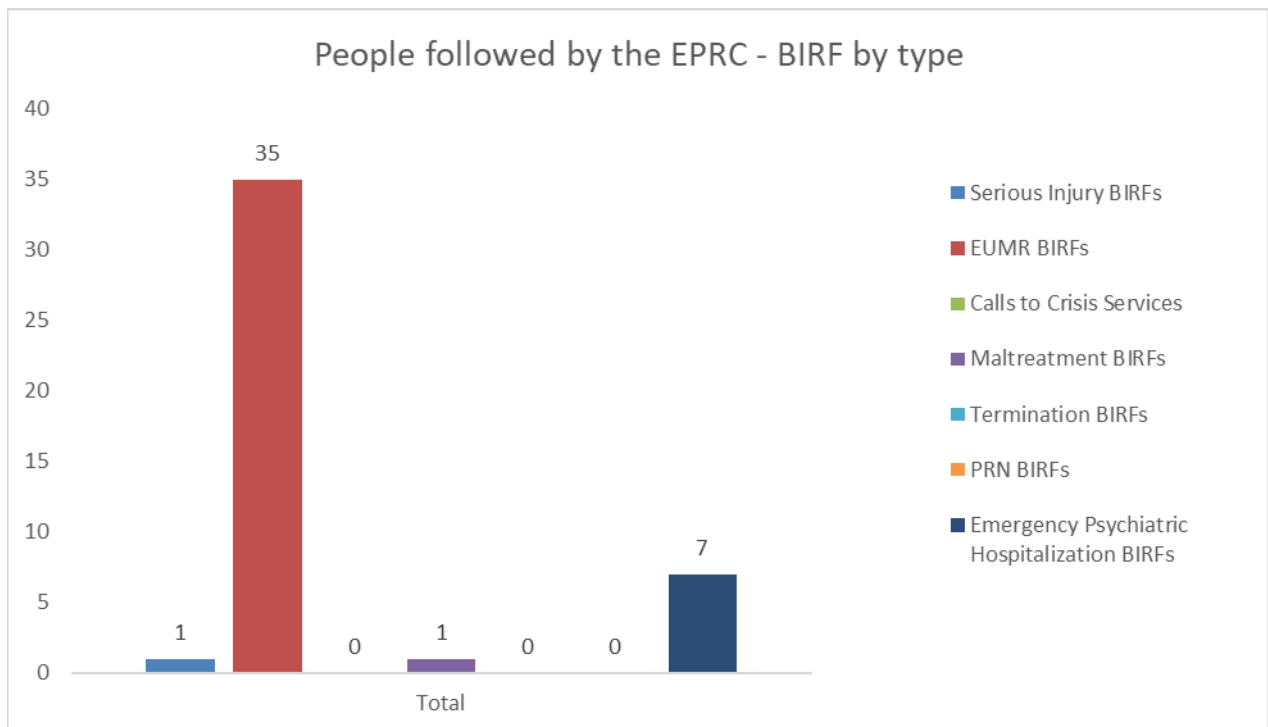
### Termination BIRFs

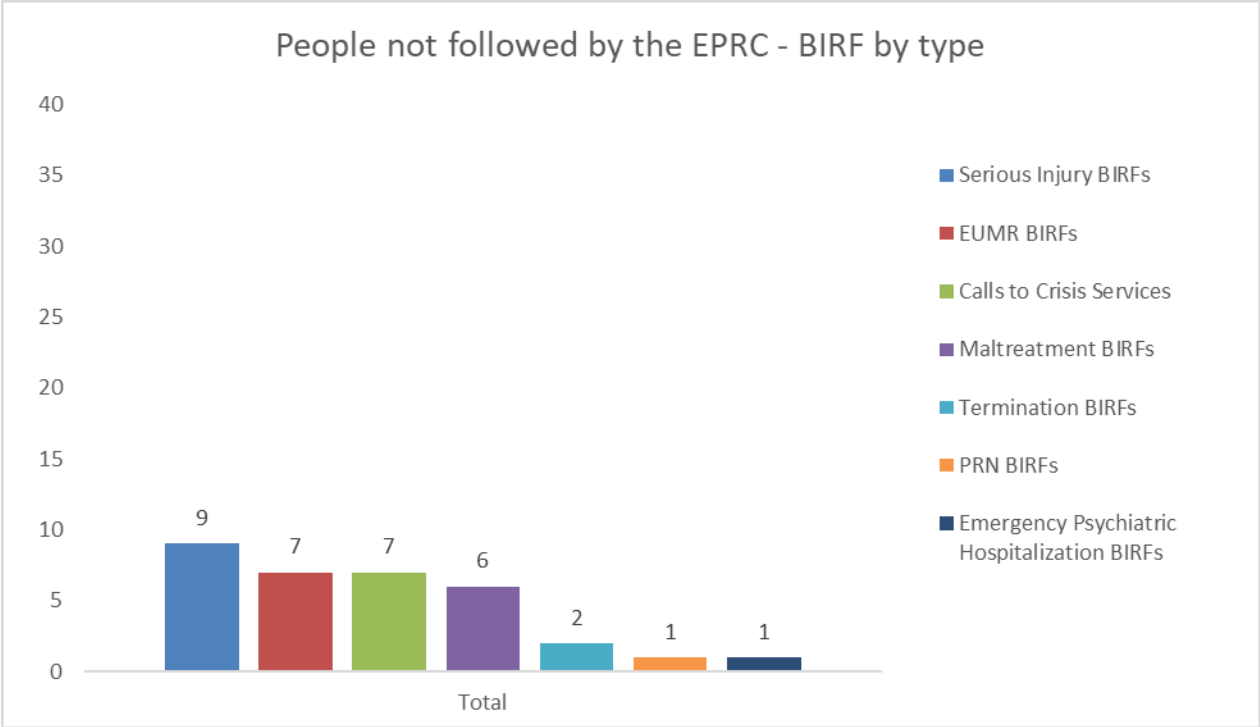
The graph below demonstrates that very few people in this group received terminations from their provider.



#### People followed by the External Program Review Committee (EPRC)

The graphs below demonstrate that the majority of Emergency Use of Manual Restraint (EUMR) BIRFs reported in the high 911 BIRF group are for people who are followed by the EPRC. There are four people that are followed by the EPRC in the high 911 BIRF group. There are 26 people in the high 911 BIRF group that are not followed by the EPRC.



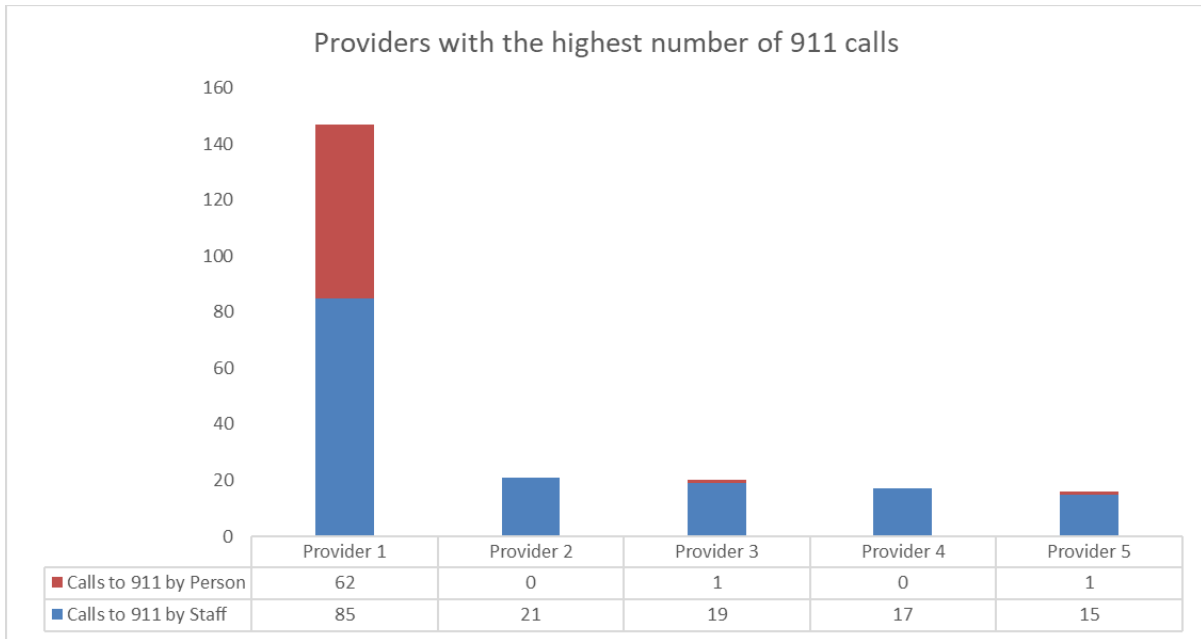


**Analysis**

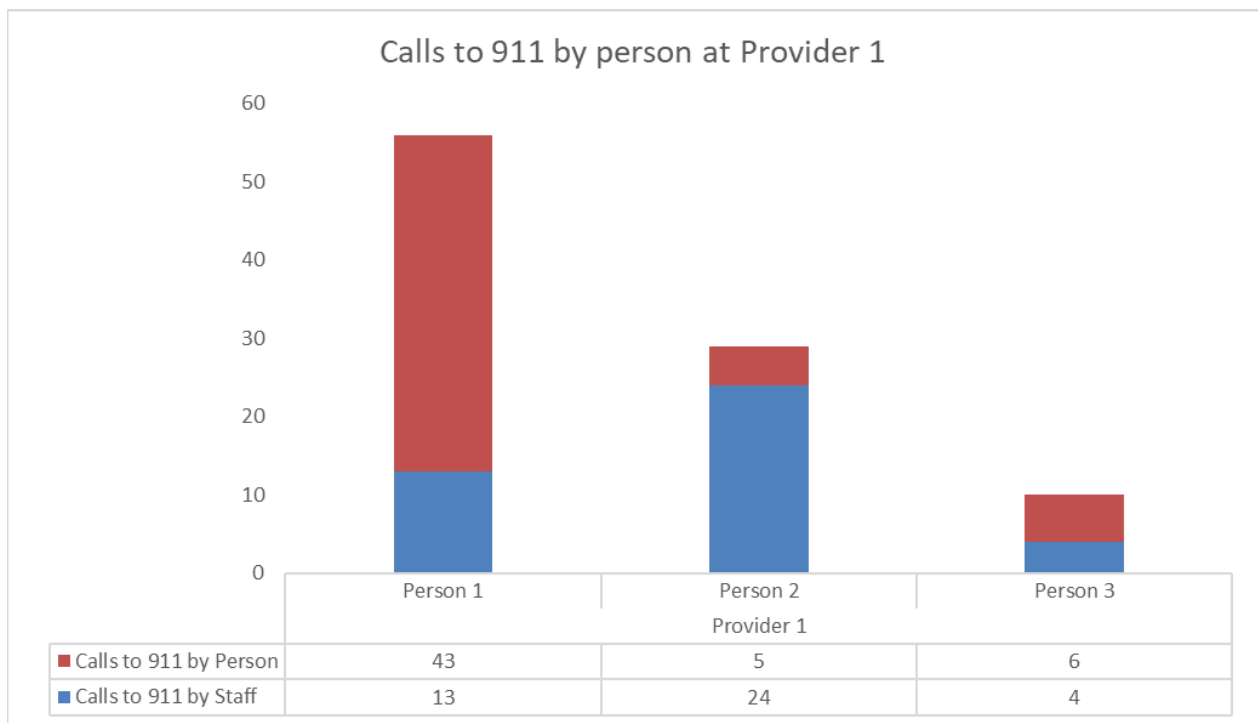
- Generally, people with a high number of 911 BIRFs have few other BIRFs
  - There are few exceptions, but these folks have been identified and are supported by the EPRC
- There are few terminations for this group, suggesting that providers are continuing to support people after multiple calls to emergency services

**Calls to 911 by Provider**

The following graphs represent the calls to 911 by providers with the highest number of calls. In this case, small number of people account for a high number of 911 calls.



This graph represents the calls to 911 by person at Provider 1. This graph shows that three people account for a majority of 911 calls at Provider 1.

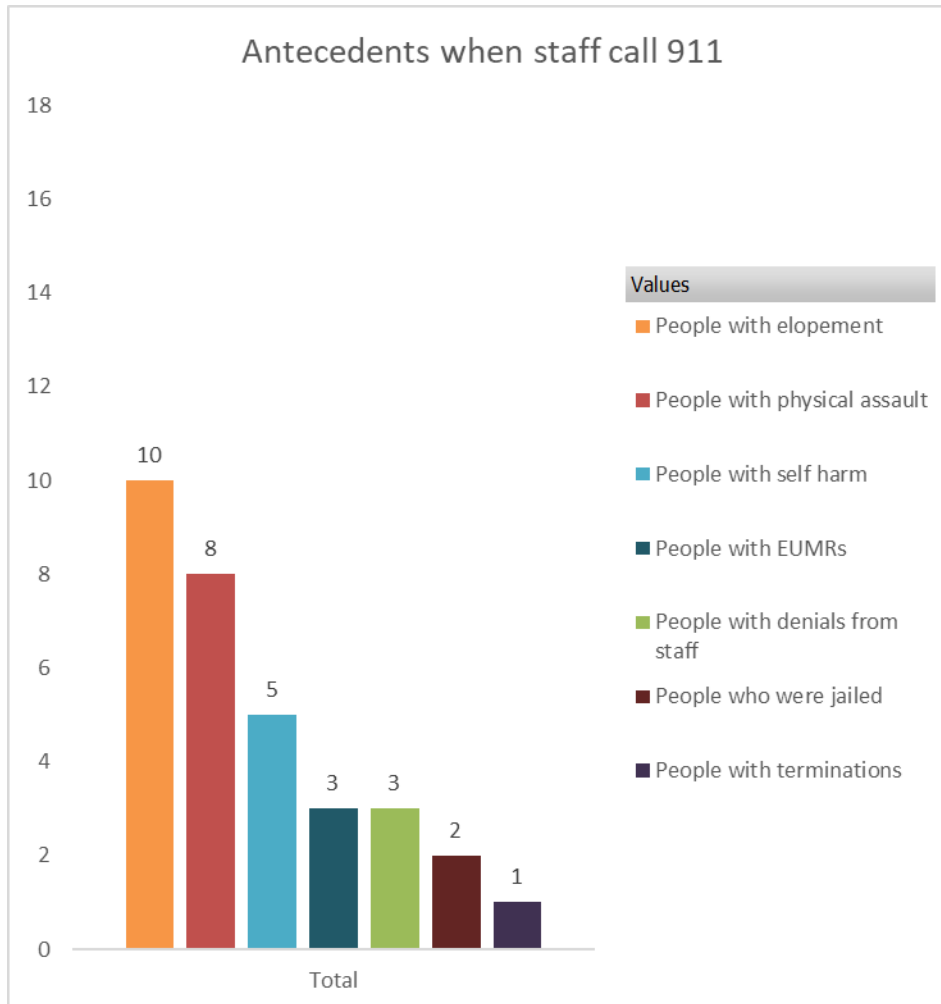


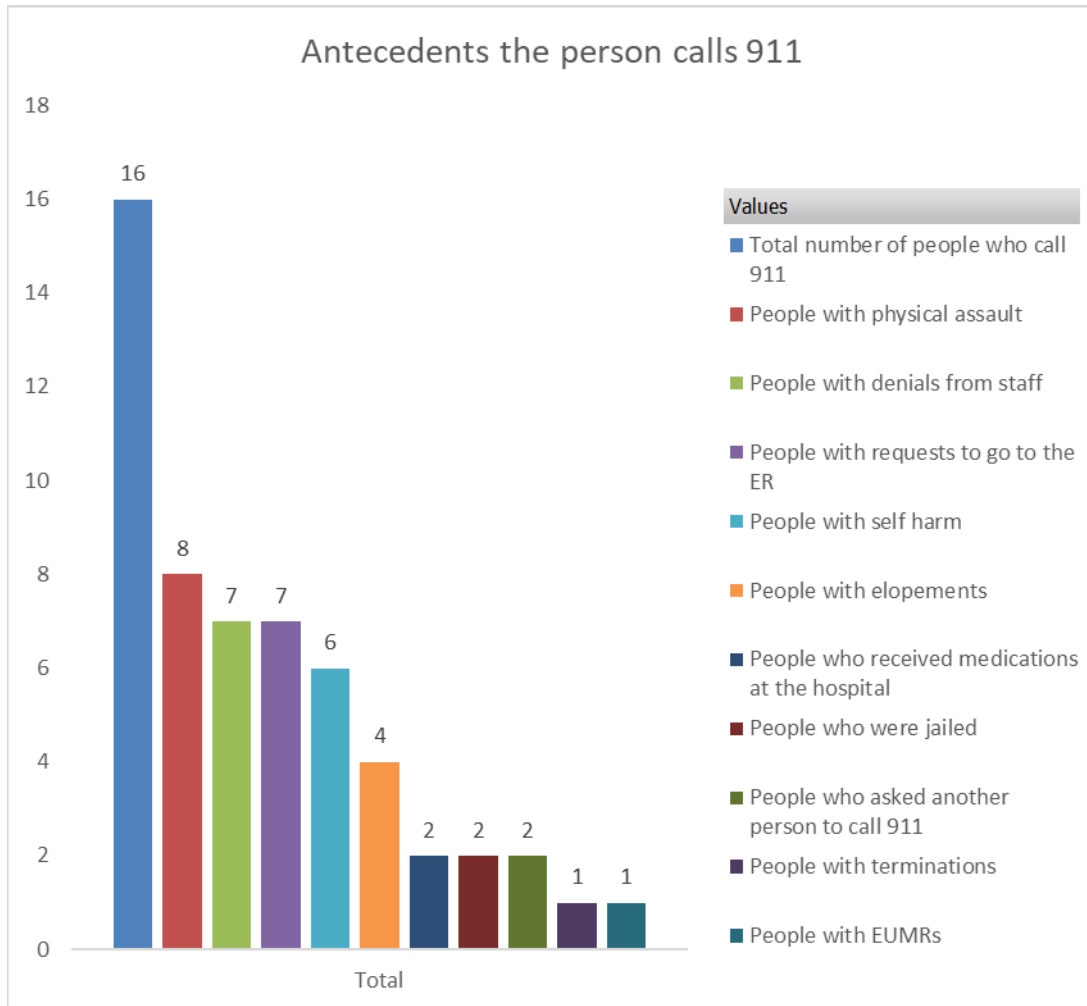
#### Analysis

- A few individuals account for a majority of 911 calls
- Providers with a high number of 911 calls are likely serving people with complex needs, or particular individuals with a high number of 911 calls

## Reasons for calls to 911

The following graphs show why people make calls to 911, or antecedents to 911 calls. This is not a total count of 911 antecedents. A total count of each antecedent in each BIRF would skew these data to reflect a minority of high volume callers. Instead, we graphed an antecedent if it occurred at least once for each person. In this way, the count of elopements reflects the number of people with at least one 911 call due to elopement.





#### Analysis

- There are two groups of people with a high number of 911 BIRFs; those who make calls themselves, and those where the staff call 911
- Elopements, physical assaults, and self-harm are the most common reasons that staff call 911

If there are any questions about this analysis, please contact [positivesupports@state.mn.us](mailto:positivesupports@state.mn.us).