





Quarterly Performance Report

1st QUARTER OF SFY 2019 JULY 1, 2018 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Arkansas Adult Protective Services

DHS

July 1, 2018, through September 30, 2018



Total Complaints Received Total Screened Out 1901 3153

Quick Facts

Percent Screened Out

60.29%

1252

Investigations Opened

1128

Investigations Closed

Complaints Received and Screened Out by Month

621



abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, caregiver neglect, self-neglect, and exploitation.





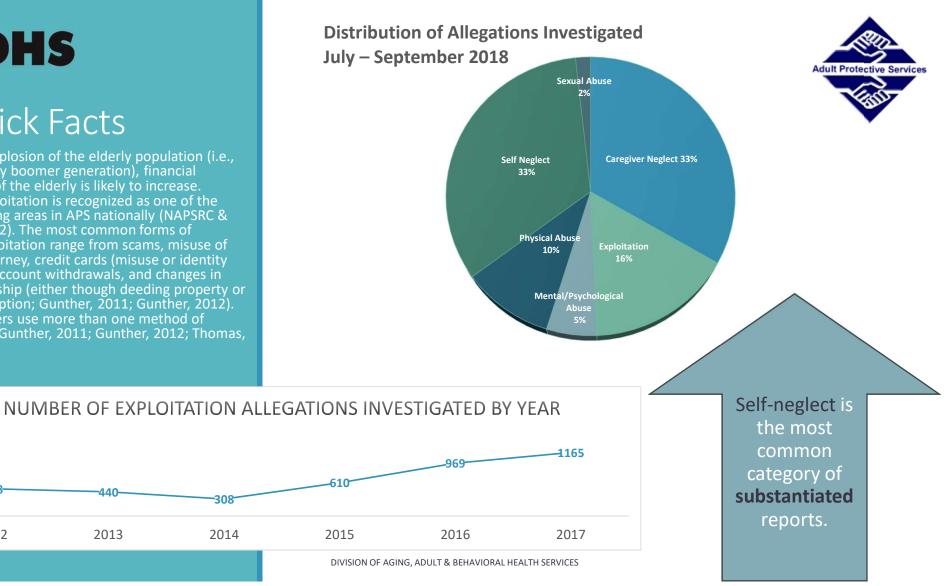
498-

2012

Due to the explosion of the elderly population (i.e., the aging baby boomer generation), financial exploitation of the elderly is likely to increase. Financial exploitation is recognized as one of the fastest growing areas in APS nationally (NAPSRC & NASUAD, 2012). The most common forms of financial exploitation range from scams, misuse of power of attorney, credit cards (misuse or identity theft), bank account withdrawals, and changes in house ownership (either though deeding property or through deception; Gunther, 2011; Gunther, 2012). Many offenders use more than one method of exploitation (Gunther, 2011; Gunther, 2012; Thomas, 2014).

440

2013



MDHS

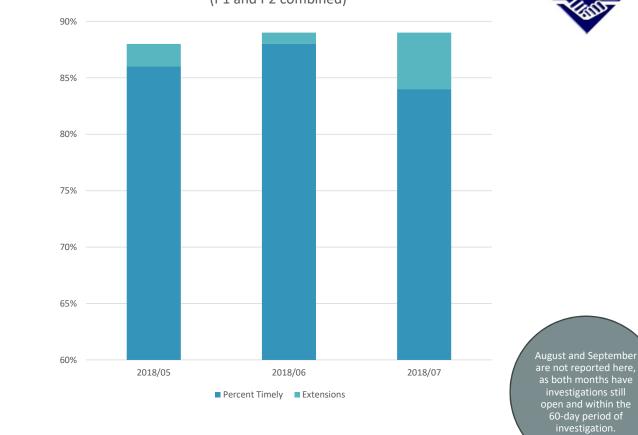
Quick Facts

The law requires that APS complete its investigations within 60 days of receipt of the report.

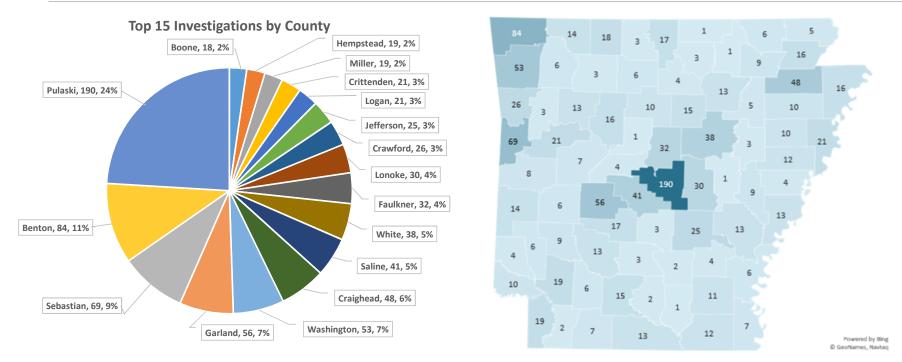
APS completed 88.7% of its investigations on time during the first four months of the year.

Timely Completion of Adult Maltreatment Investigations (P1 and P2 combined)

Adult Protective Services



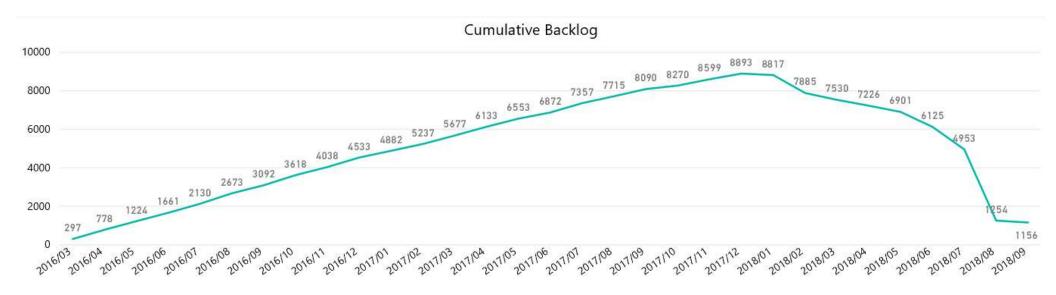
DHS Location Distribution of Q4 Investigations



DHS



Cumulative Backlog

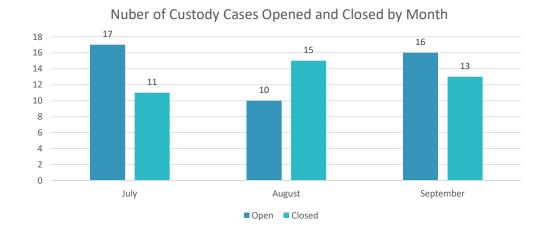


The 1,156 investigations reported as cumulative backlog have been screened by HCBS RNs and have undergone secondary review by a DAABH licensed social worker, APS RN, and APS Leadership. The 1,156 investigations will remain on the dashboard until Deloitte applies the updates and closes the investigations from the system.

MDHS

Quick Facts

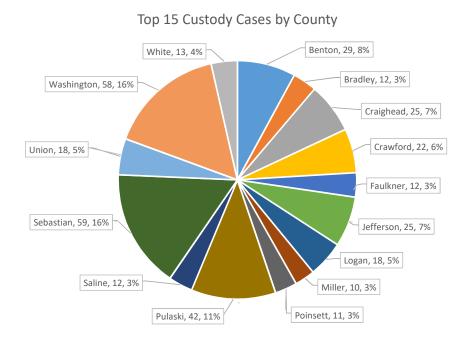
APS will acquire services, including custody, for the shortest duration and to the minimum extent necessary to remedy or prevent maltreatment. For example, APS will attempt to acquire services that keep clients in their homes, if it is safe to do so. Placement in an assisted living or other long-term care facility would only be considered if the client's needs were too great to remain safely in his/her home.

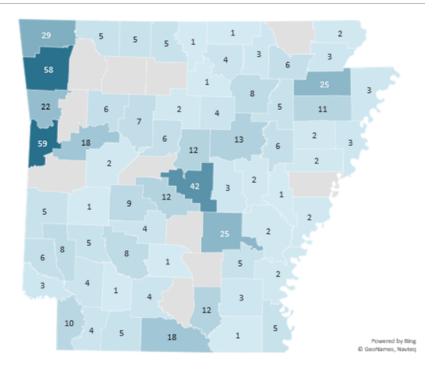






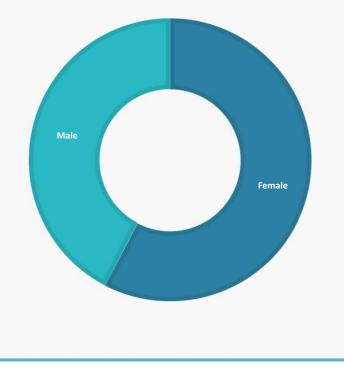
Location Distribution of Custody Clients



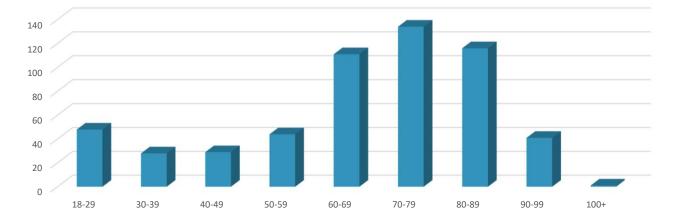




GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF CUSTODY CLIENTS IN Q4



Age Group Distribution of Custody Clients in Q1





MDHS

References

Gunther, J. (2011). The Utah cost of financial exploitation. Utah Division of Aging and Adult Services.

Gunther, J. (2012). The 2011 Utah economic cost of elder financial exploitation. Utah Division of Aging and Adult Services.

Laumann, E., Leitsch, S., & Waite, L. (2008). Elder mistreatment in the United States: prevalence estimates from a nationally representative study. The Journals of Gerontology Series B, Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 63(4), S248–S254.

Thomas, D.E. (2014). The Wyoming cost of financial exploitation 2011, 2012, and 2013. Utah Adult Protection Services.

National Adult Protective Services Resource Center & National Association of States United for Aging and Disabilities (2012). Adult protective services in 2012: Increasingly vulnerable.

