

## Milestones of Recovery Scale (MORS)

Date:                      Client Case #                      Staff ID #

Unit                      Subunit

Please select the number that best describes the current (typical for the last two weeks) milestone of recovery for the client listed above. If you have not had any contact (face-to-face or phone) with the client in the last two weeks, do not attempt to rate the client.

1. Extreme risk
2. High risk/not engaged
3. High risk/engaged
4. Poorly coping/not engaged
5. Poorly coping/engaged
6. Coping/rehabilitating
7. Early Recovery
8. Advanced Recovery

- 1. Extreme risk – These individuals are frequently and recurrently dangerous to themselves or others for prolonged periods. They are frequently taken to hospitals and/or jails or are institutionalized in the state hospital or an IMD. They are unable to function well enough to meet their basic needs even with assistance. It is extremely unlikely that they can be served safely in the community.
- 2. High risk/not engaged- These individuals often are disruptive and are often taken to hospitals and/or jails. They usually have high symptom distress. They are often homeless and may be actively abusing drugs or alcohol and experiencing negative consequences from it. They may have a serious co-occurring medical condition (e.g., HIV, diabetes) or other disability which they are not actively managing. They often engage in high-risk behaviors (e.g., unsafe sex, sharing needles, wandering the streets at night, exchanging sex for drugs or money, fighting, selling drugs, stealing, etc.). They may not believe they have a mental illness and tend to refuse psychiatric medications. They experience great difficulty making their way in the world and are not self-supportive in any way. They are not participating voluntarily in ongoing mental health treatment or are very uncooperative toward mental health providers.
- 3. High risk/engaged – These individuals differ from group 2 only in that they are participating voluntarily and cooperating in ongoing mental health treatment. They are still experiencing high distress and disruption and are low functioning and not self-supportive in any way.
- 4. Poorly coping/not engaged – These individuals are not disruptive. They are generally not a danger to self or others and it is unusual for them to be taken to hospitals and/or jails. They may have moderate to high symptom distress. They may use drugs or alcohol

which may be causing moderate but intermittent disruption in their lives. They may not think they have a mental illness and are unlikely to be taking psychiatric medications. They may have deficits in several activities of daily living and need a great deal of support. They are not participating voluntarily in ongoing mental health treatment and/or are very uncooperative toward mental health providers.

- 5. Poorly coping/engaged – These individuals differ from group 4 only in that they are voluntarily participating and cooperating in ongoing mental health treatment. They may use drugs or alcohol which may be causing moderate but intermittent disruption in their lives. They are generally not a danger to self or others and it is unusual for them to be taken to hospitals and/or jails. They may have moderate to high symptom distress. They are not functioning well and require a great deal of support.
- 6. Coping/rehabilitating – These individuals are abstinent or have minimal impairment from drugs or alcohol. They are rarely being taken to hospitals and almost never being taken to jail. They are managing their symptom distress usually, though not always, through medication. They are actively setting and pursuing some quality of life goals and have begun the process of establishing non-disabled roles. They often need substantial support and guidance but they aren't necessarily compliant with mental health providers. They may be productive in some meaningful roles, but they are not necessarily working or going to school. They may be testing the employment or education waters, but this group also includes individuals who have retired. That is, currently they express little desire to take on (and may actively resist) the increased responsibilities of work or school, but they are more or less content and satisfied with their lives.
- 7. Early Recovery – These individuals are actively managing their mental health treatment to the extent that mental health staff rarely need to anticipate or respond to problems with them. Like group 6, they are rarely using hospitals and are not being taken to jails. Like group 6, they are abstinent or have minimal impairment from drugs or alcohol and they are managing their symptom distress. With minimal support from staff, they are setting, pursuing and achieving many quality of life goals (e.g., work and education) and have established roles in the greater (non-disabled) community. They are actively managing any physical health disabilities or disorders they may have (e.g., HIV, diabetes). They are functioning in many life areas and are very self-supporting or productive in meaningful roles. They usually have a well-defined social support network including friends and/or family.
- 8. Advanced Recovery – These individuals differ from group 7 in that they are completely self-supporting. If they are receiving any public benefits, they are generally restricted to Medicaid or some other form of health benefits or health insurance because their employer does not provide health insurance. While they may still identify themselves as having a mental illness, they are no longer psychiatrically disabled. They are basically indistinguishable from their non-disabled neighbor.