

OFFICE OF CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

Indicator name: Median time for scene arrivals by medicolegal investigators (hours:minutes)
Description: Median time in hours from when medicolegal investigators (MLIs) initiate the preliminary review of reported deaths to OCME to arrival at death scenes.
Source: IT Case Management System

Indicator name: Deaths reported
Description: The number of deaths reported to OCME. Deaths must be reported to OCME and investigated if they occurred due to the following circumstances: criminal violence, accident or suicide; suddenly and when in apparent good health; when unattended by a physician; in a correctional facility or in custody of any criminal justice entity; or in any suspicious or unusual manner or threat to public health.
Source: IT Case Management System

Indicator name: Cases where Medical Examiner takes jurisdiction and certifies death at an OCME facility
Description: OCME is responsible for investigating deaths resulting from criminal violence, accident or suicide; that occur suddenly and when in apparent good health; when unattended by a physician; in a correctional facility or in custody of any criminal justice entity; or occurring in any suspicious or unusual manner or threat to public health. These types of cases are referred to as being under Medical Examiner (ME) jurisdiction. This indicator reports the number of cases where OCME takes ME jurisdiction, conducts an investigation as to the cause and manner of death, and the body is examined at an OCME facility.
Source: IT Case Management System

Indicator name: Cases where Medical Examiner investigates, takes jurisdiction and certifies death at scene or a health care facility
Description: OCME is responsible for investigating deaths resulting from criminal violence, accident or suicide; that occur suddenly and when in apparent good health; when unattended by a physician; in a correctional facility or in custody of any criminal justice entity; or occurring in any suspicious or unusual manner or threat to public health. These types of cases are referred to as being under Medical Examiner (ME) jurisdiction. This indicator reports the number of cases where OCME takes ME jurisdiction, conducts an investigation as to the cause and manner of death, and the body is not physically examined at an OCME facility but instead is examined at the location where the death occurred or a health care facility.
Source: IT Case Management System

Indicator name: Cases where Medical Examiner declines jurisdiction
Description: OCME is responsible for investigating deaths resulting from criminal violence, accident or suicide; that occur suddenly and when in apparent good health; when unattended by a physician; in a correctional facility or in custody of any criminal justice entity; or occurring in any suspicious or unusual manner or threat to public health. These types of cases are referred to as being under Medical Examiner (ME) jurisdiction. This indicator reports the number of cases where a death is reported to OCME but the death does not fall under the criteria above and OCME therefore must decline jurisdiction.
Source: IT Case Management System

Indicator name: Median time to complete autopsy reports (days)
Description: Median time to complete autopsy reports, which detail the cause and manner of death as well as other findings, after autopsy completion.
Source: IT Case Management System

Indicator name: Autopsies performed
Description: The number of cases where OCME takes Medical Examiner jurisdiction, and performs an autopsy on the body to determine cause and manner of death.
Source: Forensic Pathology

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Indicator name:	External examinations performed
Description:	The number of cases where OCME takes Medical examiner jurisdiction, and performs external examination on the body necessary to issue timely death certificates.
Source:	Forensic Pathology
Indicator name:	Cremation requests received and investigated as requirement of processing
Description:	The total number of cremation requests received by OCME, all of which must be investigated under law, whether finally carried out or not.
Source:	IT Case Management System
Indicator name:	Cremation requests rejected after investigation and turned over to Medical Examiner jurisdiction
Description:	The number of cremation requests that were rejected after initial required investigation by OCME and turned over to Medical Examiner for further investigation and certification of the cause and manner of death.
Source:	IT Case Management System
Indicator name:	Median time to certify death certificates after initial receipt of decedents' remains (hours:minutes)
Description:	The median time OCME takes to certify NYC death certificates after initially receiving decedents remains. State law mandates that all remains be issued an initial death certificate within 72 hours, and therefore DOHMH requires of OCME that such an issuance be provided within that time.
Source:	IT Case Management System
Indicator name:	Decedents' remains transported and stored by OCME
Description:	The number of decedents that are unclaimed or that fall under Medical Examiner Jurisdiction which are transported and stored at OCME locations until final disposition is facilitated.
Source:	IT Case Management System
Indicator name:	Median time from OCME receipt of decedents' remains to "Ready to Release" status (hours:minutes)
Description:	The median amount of time that lapses from OCME receipt of decedents' remains to when those remains are ready to be released to funeral directors.
Source:	IT Case Management System
Indicator name:	Median time to release a decedent remains to a funeral director (minutes)
Description:	The median amount of turnaround time that lapses from when funeral directors arrive at an OCME facility and have their paperwork verified by OCME security personnel to when they depart the facility with the correct remains.
Source:	IT Case Management System
Indicator name:	Fatalities handled by OCME following a mass fatality event
Description:	The total number of decedents following a mass fatality incident in the reporting fiscal year. The definition of a mass fatality incident, as defined in the NYC All Hazards Mass Fatality Response Plan, includes: any incident having the potential to yield 10 or more fatalities; any incident in which there are remains contaminated by chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive agents or materials; any incident or other special circumstance requiring a multi-agency response to support mass fatality management operations; or any incident involving a protracted or complex remains recovery operation.
Source:	Forensic Operations
Indicator name:	Remains identified following the September 11, 2001 attacks (cumulative)
Description:	The cumulative number of human remains recovered from the September 11, 2001 disaster site that have been identified.
Source:	Forensic Biology Laboratory, World Trade Center Records Unit

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Indicator name:	Median time to complete analysis of a DNA case (days)
Description:	The median number of days from the time OCME receives the case for the Forensic Biology DNA Laboratory to perform chemical, immunological, biochemical, and molecular biological analysis using DNA on submitted evidence to identify the source of the collected specimens in cases such as homicides, sexual assaults and burglaries.
Source:	Forensic Biology Laboratory
Indicator name:	Median time to complete DNA homicide cases from evidence submission to report (days)
Description:	Median number of days from the time OCME receives the case to complete fatality cases that undergo genetic marker analysis to help identify the origin of biological specimens using DNA testing.
Source:	Forensic Biology Laboratory
Indicator name:	Median time to complete DNA sexual assault cases from evidence submission to report (days)
Description:	Median number of days from the time OCME receives the case to complete sexual assault cases that require DNA analysis.
Source:	Forensic Biology Laboratory
Indicator name:	Median time to complete DNA property crime cases from evidence submission to report (days)
Description:	Median number of days from the time OCME receives the case to complete property crime cases that require DNA analysis.
Source:	Forensic Biology Laboratory
Indicator name:	DNA property crime cases that are completed on-time for trial (%)
Description:	The percentage of DNA property crime analysis results completed during the fiscal year that are ready when needed for a judicial proceeding.
Source:	Department of Forensic Biology
Indicator name:	Median time to complete DNA gun crime cases from evidence submission to report (days)
Description:	Median number of days from the time OCME receives the case to complete gun crime cases that require DNA analysis.
Source:	Forensic Biology Laboratory
Indicator name:	DNA gun crime samples received
Description:	The number of DNA gun crime samples submitted to OCME Forensic Biology Laboratory for analysis.
Source:	Forensic Biology Laboratory
Indicator name:	DNA matches with profiles in database
Description:	The number of DNA samples from biological evidence found at a crime scene that match the DNA profiles stored in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) national database.
Source:	Forensic Biology Laboratory
Indicator name:	Median time to complete toxicology cases (days)
Description:	The median number of days from the time OCME receives the case for the Forensic Toxicology Laboratory to perform analysis on fatality victims to determine the presence of drugs and other toxic substances in human fluids and tissues, in order to evaluate their role in the cause or manner of death, measured in age.
Source:	Forensic Toxicology Laboratory

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Indicator name:	Median time to complete toxicology DUI cases (days)
Description:	Median number of days from the time OCME receives the case to complete toxicology analysis for cases when individuals are alleged to have been driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs to determine the presence and level of such destabilizing substances.
Source:	Forensic Toxicology Laboratory
Indicator name:	Median time to complete toxicology sexual assault cases (days)
Description:	Median number of days from the time OCME receives the case to complete sexual assault cases, which includes screening by the Forensic Toxicology Laboratory for the presence of volatiles, opiates, benzoyllecgonine, barbiturates, salicylates, acetaminophen, and basic drugs.
Source:	Forensic Toxicology Laboratory
Indicator name:	Drug Intelligence and Intervention Group clients reached
Description:	The number of individual clients reached following outreach by the Drug Intelligence and Intervention Group (DIIG) team. OCME's DIIG is a unit staffed by trained social workers and public health professionals with the purpose of offering support to surviving family members and close contacts as they cope with pressing needs in the wake of the overdose deaths of loved ones.
Source:	OCME's Drug Intelligence and Intervention Group (DIIG) and Forensic Toxicology Laboratory
Indicator name:	Drug Intelligence and Intervention Group clients provided services
Description:	The number of unique individuals who were provided services or referrals by the Drug Intelligence and Intervention Group (DIIG) team.
Source:	OCME's Drug Intelligence and Intervention Group (DIIG) and Forensic Toxicology Laboratory
Indicator name:	Completed requests for interpretation
Description:	The sum of all requests for interpretation using a language other than English fulfilled by the agency via telephone (including Language Line, call centers, offices/reception desks and 311 transfer calls) and via face-to-face interaction with bilingual employees or contracted interpreters.
Source:	Forensic Investigations
Indicator name:	Letters responded to within 14 days (%)
Description:	The percentage of letters answered in 14 calendar days or less. Responses should be substantive and adequately address the question/issue raised by the customer. A simple acknowledgement is not considered an adequate response. However, for more complex inquiries that require research and action on the part of the agency, an acknowledgement that includes a description of the next step (either on the agency's behalf, or the customer's), as well as an estimated time frame for completion, is considered acceptable and can be reported as part of the 14 day-response. Agencies must track internally the additional time until a customer has a complete and full response.
Source:	Public Affairs Office
Indicator name:	E-mails responded to within 14 days (%)
Description:	The percentage of emails answered in 14 calendar days or less. Responses should be substantive and adequately address the question/issue raised by the customer. A simple acknowledgement is not considered an adequate response. However, for more complex inquiries that require research and action on the part of the agency, an acknowledgement that includes a description of the next step (either on the agency's behalf, or the customer's), as well as an estimated time frame for completion, is considered acceptable and can be reported as part of the 14-day response. Agencies must track internally the additional time until a customer has a complete and full response.
Source:	Public Affairs Office