



## TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MODELS FOR POLICE MENTAL HEALTH RESPONSE

<b>MPTC/Police Academies Training Programs</b>	
<b><i>Statewide Police Academy Training</i></b>	<p>The Municipal Police Training Committee provides trainings that give police officers an introduction to mental health and basic techniques for effective mental health crisis response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Recruit Training – 16-hour curriculum for new municipal officer recruits. Co-taught by a mental health clinician and veteran police officers</li> <li>• In-Service Training – a 3-hour curriculum for existing municipal officers. Should reach all 17,000 municipal officers in 2015</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Models for Mental Health Training and Partnerships</b>	
<b><i>Crisis Intervention Team (CIT)</i></b>	<p>40 hours of training for law enforcement covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of mental illnesses and how to recognize them</li> <li>• Information about the local mental health system and laws</li> <li>• First-hand perspectives from peers and family members</li> <li>• Verbal de-escalation training and role-plays</li> </ul> <p>Focuses on building strong community partnerships between law enforcement and local mental health providers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate referrals to mental health treatment</li> <li>• Reduce burden on police, courts, and corrections</li> </ul> <p>An evidence-based model:<sup>1</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significantly reduces arrest rates of people with mental illness – up to 58%</li> <li>• Increases safety – up to 80% reduction in officer injuries; lower numbers of police shootings</li> <li>• Effectively connects people with mental illness to services</li> </ul>
<b><i>Community Crisis Intervention Team (CCIT)</i></b>	<p>A CIT-based model developed in Taunton, MA. Key components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainings open to both police and other stakeholders (mental health providers, library staff, homeless outreach, etc)</li> <li>• Trainings divided into two sections: 3-day training focused on</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Bower, D., & Pettit, G. (2001); Dupont, R., Cochran, S., & Bush, A. (1999).

	<p>adult issues, and 2-day training focused on youth issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly case conferences that gather relevant stakeholders to discuss how best to meet the needs of specific individuals in the community</li> <li>• Consultation and technical assistance to other communities in organizing community coalitions and trainings</li> </ul>
<b><i>Co-response</i></b>	<p>A mental health clinician works at the local police department and rides along with officers to mental health-related calls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinician evaluates the need for hospitalization, makes referrals, and can provide follow-up services</li> <li>• Clinician can also serve as a training resource for local officers</li> </ul>
<b><i>Mental Health First Aid</i></b>	<p>A program teaching basic skills in responding to mental health emergencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8-hour curriculum</li> <li>• Taught by a certified mental health clinician</li> <li>• Appropriate for a broad-based audience</li> </ul>
<b><i>Technical Assistance to Communities</i></b>	<p>Support to police departments and communities in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish sustainable community stakeholder meetings and/or case conferences to find collaborative solutions to mental health issues</li> <li>• Develop policies and procedures both within police departments and between departments and other stakeholders for best response to mental health crises</li> <li>• Increase communication and awareness of resources between the criminal justice, mental health, and other systems</li> <li>• Learn from other communities with successful jail diversion programs</li> </ul>