Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)

SIM is a way to think about diverting people with behavioral health disorders from the criminal justice system. It is based on the idea that movement through the system follows a logical sequence with multiple points to intercept and divert people into mental health and substance abuse services.

O. Community Services



1. Law Enforcement

2. Initial **Detention/Initial Court Hearings**



Intercept 0: Community Services Diversion to community crisis services (e.g., mobile crisis outreach), which then connect people to

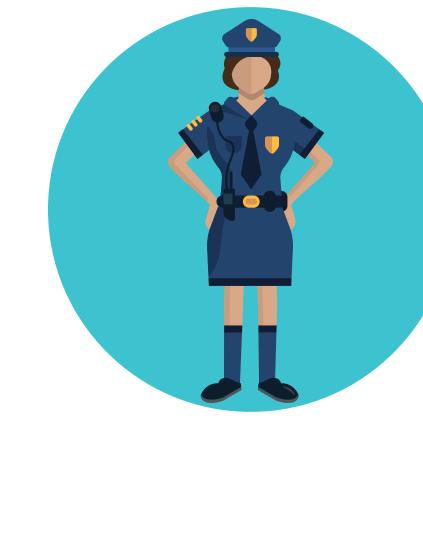
needed care in lieu of involvement with the justice system. Goal Strategy

People in crisis access

behavioral health care through mobile teams, peer outreach, emergency department triage, or specially-trained police officers.

behavioral health crises in immediate and ongoing care, prior to formal law enforcement involvement.

Engage people with



Person's behavior leads to contact with law enforcement (due to symptoms or intoxication),

Intercept 1: Law Enforcement

or a crime is committed in an effort to survive (i.e. stealing food). Goal **Strategy**

results in the person being brought to hospital ER instead of jail. Response by multidisciplinary crisis

Interagency protocol

mental health & law enforcement.

team including

use system for treatment.

Divert person to

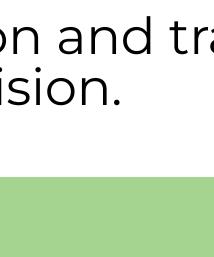
system/substance

mental health

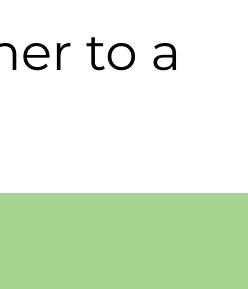
Intercept 2: Initial

Hearings Law enforcment detains the person and transfers him/her to a detention facility for charging decision. **Strategy** Conduct comprehensive

Detention/Initial Court







Court refers person to

mental health or

health & substance use substance use services without issues. charges being filed, or person is charged and Conduct criminogenic risk

assessment to determine likelihood of re-offending.

screening for mental

Strategy

referred to mental health court.



standard (called other docket follows constitutional level of recommendation and care) including medical keeps the person out of jail. services.

person's attorney to make

recommendations to the

judge about the best

course of action for

treatment.

Intercept 4: Reentry

Conduct comprehensive

risk and relapse

Have full array of

between service

community services

with strong linkages

providers and justice

assessment.

Services must be at a

reasonably high

Intercept 3: Jails/Courts

Mental health treatment staff are embedded in court setting; they work with the person and the

The person is charged with an offense and case

incarcerated and receiving services in jail.

disposition is being decided. The person is typically

prepared for release from jail or prison.

Person is nearing the end of incarceration and being

Goal

A comprehensive re-

entry plan is created,

all actors are aware of

it, and poised to enact

Goal

Judge in specialty

mental health court or

settings to ensure continuity of care.

Strategy



Intercept 5: Community Corrections

under community supervision (probation or

parole).

Strategy

officers with small, specialized caseloads have sufficient time and knowledge about behavioral health treatment to help the person make a successful transition.

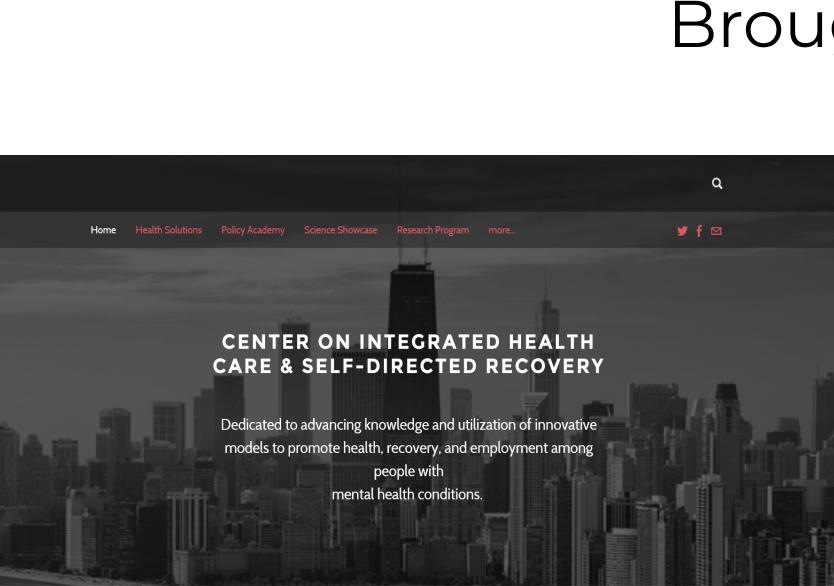
Probation/parole

Person has been released from incarceration and is

Goal Person successfully reintegrates into their own community, receives mental health/substance use services as needed, and avoids re-

offending.

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content/uploads/2018/06/SIM-Brochure-2018-Web.pdf

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Director

Sources: Intercept 0: Community services. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice/simoverview/intercept-0 Munetz, M. R., & Griffin, P. A. (2006). Use of the Sequential Intercept Model as an Approach to Decriminalization of

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