

Appendix 4: Detailed description of the models

Arranged in the order of the most frequently occurring models.

Name	Definition	No of studies	Type of model
Police-based specialised police response [95,145]	<p>Police-based specialised police response. These models involve sworn officers who have special mental health training, serving as the first-line police response to mental health crises in the community and acting as liaisons to the formal mental health system.</p>	2	Pre-arrest diversion
Mental health training [101,118,143]	<p>Police officer receive training by mental health professional to increase awareness and sensitivity to mental health issues and crisis and facilitate access to services. Urban and rural population. When receive a call police officer who has been trained is assigned wherever possible. Site also implemented pilot project where psychiatric nurse who could admit people directly to ward was paired with trained police officer to attend crisis calls and conduct follow-up assessments on people in recent contact with police.</p> <p>Another example is the Multi-agency training initiative. The half day course included reception of patients at the hospital, legal requirements (use of Sections 135 and 136 of the MHA 1983), missing patients, restraint of patients, police use of CS spray and liaison with other professionals.</p>	3	Pre-arrest diversion
Post-crisis Assistance Program (PCAP) [94]	<p>Post-crisis Assistance Program (PCAP). Police officers can refer individuals (via email) to Mental Health Association after incidents and can make referrals for any 'consumers' in crisis. Data sharing between police and mental health is primarily via email referrals. Following referral the mental health association sends a 'peer specialist' contacts the consumer in person. Peer</p>	1	Pre-arrest diversion

	specialists are consumers with long term mental health plans. They make consumers aware of services relevant to their needs.		
The alternative place of safety (APoS) [68]	The alternative place of safety (APoS) legislation, which held adults under the Mental Health Act outside of a custody suite or traditional health-based place of safety (HBPoS), to give people a better experience whilst they await a mental health assessment	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
Emergency Examination Orders [36]	Emergency Examination Orders, which empowers police and ambulance officers (and psychiatrists) to transport patients to an Emergency Department or other authorised mental health service for assessment	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
The Secondary Family [45]	'The Secondary Family', a community crisis response model which provides support for people with mental illness in times of crisis. This is as partnership of hospitals, Police and a Community Crisis Response programme who provide a collective approach to support provision. The aim was to help individuals in mental health crisis experience supportive relationships in order to help them build resilience, to direct them in the right direction	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) jail diversion initiative [134]	The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) jail diversion initiative, which are pre-booking and post-booking programmes	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
Massachusetts Mental Health Diversion and Integration Programme [97]	Massachusetts Mental Health Diversion and Integration Programme, a 'Memphis-like CIT-programme' that also included the local police department and community care representatives. The aim was to develop integrated treatment alternatives for people with mental health, substance abuse, and/or homelessness issues who become involved with law enforcement	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion

The Montgomery CIT [114]	The Montgomery CIT. Aimed to provide law enforcement officers with the skills they need to safely deescalate situations with people with mental illness in crisis	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
Mobile Community Treatment program (MCT) [149]	<p>Based on the Training in Community Living Program.</p> <p>Philosophy based on outreach efforts, with staff often going to clients' home and working to connect in any way possible from providing rides to the grocery store to crisis intervention to help with specific skill training. Linkages developed with other community agencies including hospital emergency rooms, police and county jail.</p> <p>'It is typical of a growing number of ACT programs that are all based on similar operating principles in a similar population.' ACT provides mental health and other support on an on-going basis, using community-based outreach treatment teams.</p>	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
Crisis Outreach And Support Team (COAST) [129]	<p>Crisis Outreach And Support Team (COAST)</p> <p>Expanded CIT program involving civilians in crisis outreach. The five "crisis specialists" in the civilian unit are employees of and supervised by the police. COAST workers are college graduates with a background in case management, social work, or psychology and includes a psychiatrist. They respond on-site in the field; conduct non-urgent follow-ups; and make proactive visits to homeless people to engage them with services</p>	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) [29,34,43,99,103,104,111,114,116,118,124,126,127,133,138,145,150]	Pre-booking, police-based programs that provide mental health treatment in lieu of arrests. Pre-arrest diversion generally involves collaboration between state and local law enforcement, emergency services (e.g., dispatchers and ambulatory services), and community behavioural health treatment providers such as clinical staff from local behavioural health departments, hospital emergency departments,	17	Pre-arrest jail Diversion

	<p>specialised psychiatric centres.</p> <p>The most common pre-arrest diversion model is the Memphis Crisis Intervention Team (CIT), which is a police based first responder program of pre-arrest jail diversion for those in a mental illness crisis. This provides law enforcement based crisis intervention training for helping those individuals with mental illness. In addition, CIT works in partnership with mental health professionals to provide a system of services to assist to the individuals with mental illness, family members, and the police officers.</p>		
The Community Crisis Intervention Team (CCIT) [43]	The Community Crisis Intervention Team (CCIT); an innovative program utilizing crisis intervention services and mobile crisis outreach within an emergency room (ER) setting	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
Civil commitment law [117]	<p>Civil commitment law, which allows for the forced hospitalization</p> <p>of mentally ill individuals who are in need of care, who are dangerous to themselves or others, and</p> <p>who are either unwilling or unable to consent to hospitalisation. The aim was to allow people who are mentally ill and exhibit problematic behaviour in the community to be diverted, before booking, from the criminal justice system into the mental health system without the necessity of arrest or criminal court involvement</p>	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
School Resource Officers (SROs) [116]	<p>School Resource</p> <p>Officers (SROs), school-based police officers with CIT mental health training</p> <p>who are trained to deal with a wide variety of both instrumental and</p> <p>expressive criminal acts</p>	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion

The Fixated Threat Assessment Centre (FTAC) [75]	The Fixated Threat Assessment Centre (FTAC), a joint police/ National Health Service unit in the United Kingdom, which was set up to assess and manage risks in people with intense pathological fixation with public figures	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
Queensland Fixated Threat Assessment Centre [38]	Queensland Fixated Threat Assessment Centre. Involves intelligence gathering, risk assessment, alerting and awareness training for police and health professionals. QFTAC staff have specialist skills in the evaluation of the fixated, particularly risks of violence, and from persistence, disruption and escalation, which minimises uncertainty and unmet security needs.	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
The Community Service Officer (CSO) model [111]	The Community Service Officer (CSO) model. A Community Service Officer (CSO), provides support in crime prevention, investigation, and response where full police powers are unnecessary and assists police officers in upholding law and order	1	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
Pre-arrest jail Diversion [135]	A separate but collaborative approach between mental health and police teams. Police bring individuals in mental health crisis to emergency department where mental health nurse is on duty to assist.	3	Pre-arrest jail Diversion
Mental Health Intervention Team (MHIT) [30,31]	Mental Health Intervention Team (MHIT). Front line police officers receive enhanced mental health. Key aims are: 1. Reduce the risk of injury to police and mental health consumers during mental health crisis events; 2. Improve awareness by frontline police of risks involved in dealing with mental health consumers and strategies to reduce injuries to police and consumers; 3. Improve collaboration with other government and non-government agencies in the response to and management of mental health crisis	2	Pre-arrest jail Diversion

	<p>events; and</p> <p>4. Reduce the time taken by police in the handover of mental health consumers into the health care system.</p>		
<p>The Cornwall Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion Service (CJLDS) [61]</p>	<p>A pilot Neighbourhood Outreach scheme to support police with vulnerable individuals with suspected mental illness but not necessarily criminal involvement.</p>	1	Pre-arrest jail diversion
<p>Victoria model of Responding to Mental Health Crises in the Community [41]</p>	<p>Victoria model of Responding to Mental Health Crises in the Community. Aims to provide assistance to people in mental health crises and maintain their safety and that of others, and to receive assessment and treatment</p>	1	Co-response
<p>The Psychiatric Emergency Response Team (PERT) model [33,111]</p>	<p>The Psychiatric Emergency Response Team (PERT) model. The Psychiatric Emergency Response Teams (PERT) consist of specially trained officers and deputies who are paired with licensed mental health professionals. Together, they respond on-scene to situations involving people who are experiencing a mental health related crisis and have come to the attention of law enforcement. The goal is to provide the most appropriate resolution to the crisis by linking people to the least restrictive level of care and to help prevent the unnecessary incarceration or hospitalization of those seen.</p>	2	Co-response
<p>Mental-health-based specialised mental health response [95]</p>	<p>Mental-health-based specialized mental health response. In this more traditional model, partnerships or cooperative agreements are developed between police and mobile mental health crisis teams (MCTs) that exist as part of the local community mental health services system and operate independently of the police department.</p>	1	Co-response

<p>Mobile Crisis Teams [101,105,111] [43,48,50,106,131] [152] [122] [146]</p>	<p>Mobile Crisis Teams. In this instance, when necessary, calls involving mentally disordered individuals are handled by community health based crisis teams in coordination with the police department. Aimed to improve the handling of calls involving mentally impaired individuals, and provide benefit to the Cincinnati Police Division and the local criminal justice system generally.</p> <p>Mobile psychiatric crisis assessment and treatment teams, independently of but responsive to requests from police. Shared protocols providing guidelines for police and mental health staff in handling situations requiring a joint response have also been implemented.</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Co-response</p>
<p>Co-responding Police-Mental Health programs (police and mental health professional) [29,43,49]</p>	<p>Mobile Crisis Intervention Teams (MCITs), a police and mental health system co-response partnership to assist police in responding to people experiencing mental health crises</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Co-response</p>
<p>Street triage [69,71,90]</p>	<p>Street triage, this model involved a psychiatric nurse attending incidents with a police constable. The model of street triage implemented contains the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The street triage team consists of one dedicated police constable and one psychiatric nurse; ▶ The team physically attends the scene of incidents reported, unless they are already attending another incident, in which case telephone support is provided; ▶ Call handlers filter calls to Sussex Police and allocate incidents to the street triage team if there is an indication that the incident requires 	<p>3</p>	<p>Co-response</p>

	<p>support for mental health needs or crises;</p> <p>► The street triage team are not the initial response to emergency or life-threatening events;</p>		
The Birmingham Community Service Officers [95]	The Birmingham Community Service Officers-police-based specialised mental health response: mental health professionals are employed by police department to provide on-site telephone consultations to officers in the field.	1	Co-response
The Knoxville Program [95]	The Knoxville Program: Mental-health-based specialised mental health response: partnerships or cooperative agreements are developed between police and mobile mental health crisis teams that exist as part of the local community mental health service system and operate independently to police department	1	Co-response
Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) [150]	Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU), consisting of a SystemWide Mental Assessment Response Team, Case Assessment Management Programme, and Mental Health Intervention Training. The aim was to provide response to people in mental health crisis	1	Co-response
The Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART) [102]	The Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Team, which allows mental health clinicians to be present at incidents to employ and explore non judicial alternatives such as diversion to a private hospital, substance abuse centre or outpatient mental health programme. To provide a more effective and reliable way for police to handle acutely mentally ill in the field	3	Co-response
Police Ambulance Crisis Emergency Response(PACER) model [28]	PACER (Police Ambulance Crisis Emergency Response) model. PACER was a dual secondary service to MHFA for new police recruits, with mental health personnel travelling with police and working together to manage individuals in crisis in the community.	1	Co-response
Northern Police and Clinician Emergency	Northern Police and Clinician Emergency Response (NPACER) team. Second response	1	Co-response

Response (NPACER) [35]	model consisting of police officer and mental health professional attending mental health crisis in the community, after initial police response requires the person to be assessed by mental health practitioner.		
Mental Health Emergency Service [150]	Mental Health Emergency Service, where police officer and mental health nurse respond to mental health calls. The aim was to provide response to people in mental health crisis	1	Co-response
Assertive Outreach Team [150]	Assertive Outreach Team, a multi-professional approach placing police officers as part of a mental health team that addresses problematic clients. The aim was to provide response to people in mental health crisis	1	Co-response
Behavioural Health Specialised Co-Response Team [150]	Behavioural Health Specialised Co-Response Team builds on CIT model to have a full time Mental Health Coordinator, a clinician. The aim was to provide response to people in mental health crisis	1	Co-response
Co-response Model [150]	A Co-response Model, which partners a police officer and mental health practitioner as a police response team. The aim was to provide response to people in mental health crisis	1	Co-response
Hostage/barricade crisis negotiation co-response. [112]	Crisis negotiation co-response. Psychologist or mental health professional as an integrated team member	2	Co-response
Police, Ambulance and Clinical Early Response (PACER) [33]	PACER was a joint crisis response from police and mental health clinicians to people experiencing a behavioural disturbance in the community. Mental health clinician and police operating together in an 8 hour shift. PACER unit is a secondary unit that can be requested by a primary responder police unit attending an incident in the community. PACER can also be requested by ambulance via police communications	1	Co-response
The Integrated Mobile Crisis Response [44]	The Integrated Mobile Crisis Response Team , which aims to combine varied front-line crisis responder elements into	1	Co-response

	a more efficient, responsive, and interdisciplinary crisis response team that can attend to the full continuum of community crises		
Crisis Response Team (CRT) [113]	Crisis Response Team (CRT) consisting of dedicated Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) officers (OFC) paired with a Mental Health Professional (MHP). Aims to improve the police response in situations involving mentally ill and chemically dependent individuals through specialized mental health provider response in the field	1	Co-response
A multi-agency police liaison scheme [59]	A multi-agency police liaison scheme comprising a rapid screening and mental health assessment at the earliest point of contact with the criminal justice system, plus a mechanism for appropriate referral or diversion to health and social services	1	Post booking jail diversion
The Adolescent Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT) Program [140]	A multi-component, cognitive-behavioural outpatient intervention serving children and youths referred directly from local police agencies	1	Post booking jail diversion
Mental Health/Juvenile Justice Diversion Project (MH/JJ) [110]	Mental Health/Juvenile Justice Diversion Project (MH/JJ) Involves diverting youth out of the juvenile justice system and linking them to appropriate treatments in their counties. Aims to (1) to reduce out-of-community placement, (2) to prevent recidivism, and (3) to increase the general functioning of youth and their families	1	Post booking jail diversion
PolQuest [83]	Developed a manual and training package for PolQuest, a new police custody questionnaire. PolQuest-police and mental health screening questionnaire which aimed to bridge the gap between mental health services and police by helping with the identification and referral of	1	Post-booking jail diversion

	individuals with mental health problems.		
The Massachusetts Mental Health Diversion and Integration Program (MMHDIP) [108]	The Massachusetts Mental Health Diversion and Integration Program (MMHDIP), identify service strengths and gaps in delivering effective, integrated services to persons suffering with mental illness, substance abuse, and/or homelessness issues. This aimed to address the current needs for our target population and facilitate better interagency communication, cooperation, and resource sharing.	1	Post-booking jail diversion
Youth offending team [66]	Youth offending team-multi-disciplinary teams that work with young people who have committed crimes or who are believed to be at risk of committing crimes.	1	Post-booking jail diversion
Assertive community treatment (ACT). An Intensive case management [141,143,149]	The Assertive community treatment is a post-booking, jail-based diversion program diverting individuals into psychiatric treatment in lieu of incarceration or reduced incarceration (with possible reductions in charges)	3	Post-booking jail diversion
The Police Liaison Community Psychiatric Nurse Project [63]	The Police Liaison Community Psychiatric Nurse Project. Three aims: 1) Identify and assess mentally disordered offenders; 2) direct these cases into the healthcare system; 3) provide a quantitative indication of the size of the problem, in order to make recommendations for future services. The aim was to identify and assess mentally disordered offenders and direct these cases into the healthcare system	1	Post-booking jail diversion
The 'Link Worker Scheme' [65]	The 'Link Worker Scheme', aimed at establishing relationships with people with mental health and multiple problems in contact with the police in order to improve the ways in which the full range of their needs can be understood and met	1	Post-booking jail diversion
Court diversion scheme [72,74]	Court diversion scheme. Defendants are screened prior to their appearance in court, by forensic community psychiatric nurses. They look at charge sheets and previous convictions, for any unusual aspects such as multiple drug or alcohol related offences or and possible serious	2	Post-booking jail diversion

	mental illness. Custody or probation officers may refer a prisoner they have concerns about.		
Belfast screening, assessment and referral service for mentally disordered offenders [89]	The police station provides a setting for the treatment, questioning and identification of mentally disordered suspects. Service based on the Diversion at the point of arrest model, providing mental health assessment at the earliest point of contact with the criminal justice system and guidance and referrals to local health and social services. Provided by Community mental health nurses and supported by forensic psychiatry. Nurses screen custody record forms of all detainees. Individuals may also be referred by an Forensic Medical officer, custody sergeant or magistrate. Following assessment make recommendations for treatment and support.	1	Post-booking jail diversion
Diversion at the point of arrest (DAPA) [86,87]	Diversion at the point of arrest (DAPA)	2	Post-booking jail diversion
Multi-agency police liaison scheme [59]	Multi-agency police liaison scheme. The service comprises a rapid screening of custody records for all detainees and mental health assessment where needed at the earliest point of contact with the CJS, plus a mechanism for appropriate referral or diversion to health and social services. The nurses also co-ordinate follow-up care and provide ongoing advice and support to offenders, the police and health care professionals. Aimed to identify offenders with psychiatric illness and/or learning disabilities within the integrated health and social care system	1	Post-booking jail diversion
Jail diversion programme [59,70,74,81,84,107,115, 121,127,132,133,134, 135]	Jail diversion programme, a process where alternatives to criminal sanctions are made available to persons with mental illness (PMI) who have come into contact with the law. To identify detainees who have SMI and/or substance misuse problems and establish mental health treatment programs that meet their needs in the least restrictive environment.	13	Post-booking jail diversion

<p>Outreach team and police department [53]</p>	<p>Outreach team and police department. The team contact police for help in finding missing persons and the police contact the team when they observed strange behaviour in a homeless person that suggests the need for mental health information. By establishing ongoing communication with the police, outreach team hoped it could foster better relations with the police and between the police and the target population, leading to fewer arrests and incarcerations of people with mental health problems and are homeless. Also helped the police would help them find hard-to-find at risk people with mental health problems that are living on the streets.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Information sharing agreements</p>
<p>Crisis Care concordat [67]</p>	<p>The Crisis Care Concordat, a national agreement between the different agencies and services involved in the care of people experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, a mental health crisis in the UK. Twenty-seven national bodies have signed up to the Concordat, representing health, the police, social care, housing, national and local government (including the Home Office, Department of Health and the Ministry of Defence) and voluntary and community sector organisations. Aims to improve the quality and availability of help and support, with a focus on acute mental health crises, although it also recognises the importance of prevention and recovery. The four main aims of the Concordat are to improve: access to support before crisis point; urgent and emergency access to crisis care; Quality of treatment and care when in crisis; Recovery and staying well</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Information sharing agreements</p>
<p>The Psychiatry/ Mental Health Services cooperation model [52]</p>	<p>Formally organised at two levels: managerial and operational level. Managerial level has one representative from each sector and the operational level has one representative at mid-level from each of the three sectors and a coordinator who is also a member at managerial level. 'The most important task' is to coordinate the information about vulnerable citizens and their situation to designate the most appropriate</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Information sharing agreements</p>

	sector to deal with their issues.		
Early Notification Program (ENP) [100]	<p>Early Notification Program (ENP)</p> <p>A system where people with mental illnesses and special needs can voluntarily provide the police with their medical information to aid interaction. The aim was to provide officers with medical information to enable them to resolve situations while protecting themselves and maintaining the safety of the individual and the community.</p>	1	Information sharing agreements
Information sharing agreements,(e.g. with CJS; part of risk management (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements - MAPPA); safeguarding) [85]	<p>Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) is a legal requirement in the UK under the Criminal Justice Act 2003. The aim of MAPPA is to protect the public, including previous victims of crime, from serious harm by sexual and violent offenders. MAPPA requires the local criminal justice agencies and other bodies dealing with offenders to work together in partnership in dealing with these offenders, by identifying individuals who should be under MAPPA; management of such individuals; multi-agency storing and sharing information about offenders; disclosure of information to the public about individual offenders in particular circumstances; risk assessment and management; multiagency meetings and case reviews:</p>	1	Information sharing agreements
'Loose coupling' [144]	<p>'Loose coupling' is a concept that suggests a resilient system of independent agencies that work harmoniously in an exchange relationship while the different parts retain physical and professional autonomy.</p> <p>The flexibility of loose coupling allows for systems such as criminal justice and mental health that seem ideologically incompatible to join when a need arises and create composite services.</p>	1	Information sharing agreements

Learning Disabled Offenders' Forum [70]	Learning Disabled Offenders' Forum. Initially a support group for sharing issues; membership expanded to enable not only interagency communication but to be instrumental in improving services and their delivery. Aimed to improve communication between professionals and agencies	1	Information sharing agreements
Information sharing agreements [56] [54]	<p>Legislation and good practice guidance documents.</p> <p>For example: Information sharing between NHS and criminal justice system. The study explored factors that enable or impede information sharing and determined what information is received and needed for NHS and criminal justice system agencies as well as attitudes and practises about information sharing rather than one model.</p> <p>Example: Recommendations made:</p> <p>Move to community-based mental health services. Implement the Primary Care Strategy. Provide social work services 24hrs, 7 days a week.</p> <p>Mental health training for An Garda Síochána. Examine the feasibility of CITs. Develop joint protocol and formal liaison systems. To examine the introduction of District court diversion programme</p>	3	Information sharing agreements
'Contemporary Policing Guidelines for Working with the Mental Health System' [46]	'Contemporary Policing Guidelines for Working with the Mental Health System'. This outlines a proactive police approach to interactions with people with mental illness and with the mental health system and identifies principles that can be used by police organisations. The aim was to maximize the likelihood that crisis interactions between police and people with mental illnesses are prevented when possible and resolved safely and respectfully when they do occur	1	Information sharing agreements

Best practice model of policing people with mental illness [37]	The program of work is culminating in the development of a best practice model of policing people with mental illness.	1	Information sharing agreements
Protocol for the Joint Investigation of Crimes Committed against Vulnerable Adults [56]	This aims to strengthen communication and collaboration between agencies in order to protect vulnerable adults; to provide a framework for early cross-referral of Cases; to ensure police involvement in the referral process to ascertain whether a crime has been committed; to minimise the number of interviews conducted with the victim; to ensure through good planning that criminal enquiries run parallel to other lines of enquiry; to allow accurate data to be collected on the incidence of crimes against vulnerable adults.	1	Information sharing agreements
Psychiatric assessment scheme [64]	Psychiatric assessment scheme. Referred from court or other agencies for assessment.	1	Court diversion
Cognitive Analytic Therapy (CAT) [76]	Cognitive Analytic Therapy (CAT) is a collaborative time-limited psychotherapy. The approach aims to formulate how early experiences influence the development of unhelpful patterns that maintain a person's current difficult experiences. This is represented diagrammatically in a map.	1	Court diversion
Court diversion [54,72,74,88,110]	Diversion includes all community-based alternatives to standard prosecution that occur before an offender has entered a plea or goes to trial; thus, the offender is 'diverted' from standard prosecution and into specialised community-based services that are better able to meet their needs. Court diversion programmes occur following arrest whilst the individual is in initial detention, during initial hearings, or while being assisted by pre-trial services offer community based alternatives to standard prosecution	5	Court diversion

<p>Outpatient commitment [136]</p>	<p>Outpatient commitment- a civil court procedure mandating adherence to outpatient mental health treatment. Statutorily defined outpatient commitment requires compliance with recommended outpatient treatment but does not permit forced medication of legally competent individuals. If fail to comply with treatment, outpatient statutes permit the clinician to request law enforcement officers transport the individual to an outpatient facility, where clinicians will attempt to persuade them to accept treatment or undertake an evaluation for inpatient commitment.</p> <p>Additionally, a number of related civil judicial mechanisms may be used to compel outpatient treatment.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Court diversion</p>
<p>Liaison and diversion services [61,153]</p>	<p>Liaison and diversion services aim to identify and support people with mental health problems, learning difficulties and other vulnerabilities in police stations and courts. The aim is to identify and support people with mental health problems, learning difficulties and other vulnerabilities in police stations and courts</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Court diversion</p>
<p>Social Navigator Project. (SNP) [47]</p>	<p>Social Navigator Project. (SNP)</p> <p>The social navigator is a full time paramedic who works closely with ACTION (anti-violence) officers to help repeat offenders The Navigator works with social agencies to provide care that serves the need. The aim is to reduce contacts with repeat offenders and get them the appropriate care</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Court diversion</p>
<p>Police-based specialised mental health response [101]</p>	<p>Police-based specialised mental health response. In this model, mental health professionals (not sworn officers) are employed by the police department to provide on-site and telephone consultations to officers in the field. Of the departments, 12% had this type of program.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Co-location</p>

Alabama, police-based specialised mental health response [145]	Community services officers provide crisis intervention and some follow-up assistance. Community service officers receive 6 weeks training. Also attend social service calls (domestic violence) where required.	1	Co-location
Embedded model [78]	Police Liaison Forum. Community police officer dedicated to charity funded hospital facilities for mental health, learning disability or acquired brain injury. Officer is managed as police officer but has office at the hospital. Aimed to improve communications, consistency of decision-making, police response, and reduce number of violent incidents. and have a common approach to referral to criminal justice system	1	Co-location
Embedded model [29,95]	Embedded model where police employ mental health professionals who assess consumers brought into police stations by frontline officers.	2	Co-location
McLean Hospital's College Mental Health Program [43]	McLean Hospital's College Mental Health Program was established as an institutional response to escalating, national college mental health concerns. McLean Hospital is the first psychiatric hospital to develop a comprehensive college student program that bridges the gap between a psychiatric hospital and multiple campus settings as an attempt to address the specific needs of college student-patients across levels of psychiatric care and diagnostic areas/programs. Using a bioecological systems framework, this review examines (1) the strategic clinical, education/outreach, and research efforts that collectively represent a paradigm shift to extend responsibility for addressing serious college mental health challenges beyond college and university campuses, (2) the challenges and benefits of creating stronger multi-campus/hospital collaborations in order to improve our understanding of college students with serious mental illness, and (3) the progress in addressing these needs more effectively and in establishing documented best practices and policies through	1	Service integration model

	effective and innovative partnerships.		
Community-care networks[55]	Network coordinator (often community psychiatric nurse). Patient reported by one of the network partners who gather relevant information and if necessary the coordinator starts intensive outreach to contact the person. A plan of action is established and the coordinator monitors implementation. As soon as possible community care involvement is reduced and responsibility is transferred to the most appropriate agency e.g. mental health.	1	Service integration model
The Safety Net Collaborative [93]	This is a multiagency integrated model of preventive services for at-risk youth involving mental health providers, police officers, schools, and the department of youth and families. The aim of the service was to decrease youth arrest, decrease youth violence, improve school attendance and completion, and reduce symptoms of mental illness and psychological distress. Notably in this program, youth police officers are actively involved in the follow-up and outreach to at-risk youth.	1	Service integration model
Juvenile justice policy reform, advocacy and systems coordination efforts, and changes to school practice and policy from an interdisciplinary collaborative approach [96]	Comprehensive three-pronged approach to reducing in-school arrests through reforms to juvenile justice policy, advocacy and systems coordination efforts, and changes to school practice and policy	1	Comprehensive systems organisation
Project SOBEIT [119]	Project SOBEIT, which included six elements: (1) safe school environment, (2) alcohol and other drug and violence prevention and early intervention programs, (3) school and community mental health preventive and treatment intervention services, (4) early childhood psychosocial and emotional development programs, (5) educational reform, and (6) safe school policies. Aimed to provide students and their families with enhanced	1	Comprehensive systems organisation

	comprehensive educational, mental health, social service, law enforcements and juvenile justice services that promote healthy childhood development and prevent violence and alcohol and other drug abuse. In this model, school police officers worked with other agencies to encourage pro-social behaviour and reduce drug use		
School Referral Reduction Protocol [137]	School Referral Reduction Protocol Integrates community systems to reduce reliance on punitive measures while at the same time providing additional resources for school systems to assess and treat disruptive students.	1	Comprehensive systems organisation
Police agencies use mental health professional consultants to the negotiation team [98]	Police agencies use mental health professional consultants working with police negotiation teams in hostage and barricade situations. The aim of the model is to preserve life, apprehend the perpetrator and protect property	1	Consultation model
The multidisciplinary mental health care team [42]	The multidisciplinary mental health care team, provides a backup of skilled mental health workers to the general hospital and community support services such as the police, and contributes to the skill development of staff, and maximizes the resources provided by a specialist team	1	Consultation model
Oldham Phone Triage/RAID Pilot Project [62]	Oldham Phone Triage/RAID Pilot Project, consists of a 24-hour telephone number for professional advice and assistance from RAID (Rapid Assessment Interface and Discharge), the Trust's psychiatric liaison service. The aim was to provide a service available to local police officers who attend incidents where an individual appears to be experiencing mental health problems.	1	Consultation model
'Joint adult Protection Investigations' training, in line with the UK government policy, 'No	'Joint adult Protection Investigations' training, in line with the UK government policy, 'No Secrets'. The aim was to improve the conduct of joint or multi-agency adult protection investigations by	1	Joint investigation training

Secrets'. [80]	social care and health professionals and to promote collaborative working in order to achieve best practice in joint investigations and in supporting the vulnerable adults involved.		
Joint investigation training [58]	Pilot scheme of joint training for the police and Homefirst community trust-focussing on inter-agency reporting and investigation of crimes committed against vulnerable adults. Training aimed to provide opportunities for police officers and social workers to explore issues around joint investigation of crimes committed against vulnerable adults.	1	Joint investigation training
Prime Time Project [139]	The project makes contact with youths and their families while the youths are detained and then follows them into the community upon release. Activities include:(1) structured activities in a local community center;(2) vocational training, including hands-on job skills training; (3) training such as social skills, affect management, interpersonal problem-solving, and drug and alcohol abuse; and (4) a youth and parent group meeting	1	Re-entry Programmes
Project Link [128]	Project Link A consortium of community service agencies based on assertive community treatment and intensive case management. There is a mobile treatment team and case advocates in each of five agencies who link consumers to psychiatric, medical, residential and social services in the community	1	Re-entry Programmes
'Speaking up for justice', Special measures to protect vulnerable witnesses [57]	Special measures throughout the criminal justice system to protect vulnerable and intimidated witnesses. Special measures were brought under the 1999 Criminal Justice Act. This aimed to improve how vulnerable and intimidated witnesses are treated. This included the identification and support of vulnerable witnesses.	1	Special protective measures
Child Development-Community Policing	Child Development-Community Policing Project. Comprises: training; police exposure to social and clinical services and clinician exposure to	1	Special protective

Project [123]	police practice; 24 hour access to clinician; case conferences.		measures
Project Lifesaver [130]	People enrolled in the project wear a personalised wristband tracking device. Teams are specially trained to use electronic tracking equipment and how to approach a person who has special needs and gain their trust.	1	Special protective measures
Integrated model [93]	Early Psychosis Program, an integrated model of enhanced management within an adult mental health service. The aim is to provide continuity, familiarity and support at an early stage throughout all settings in the health service in order to facilitate trust, reduce distress and trauma	1	Integrated model