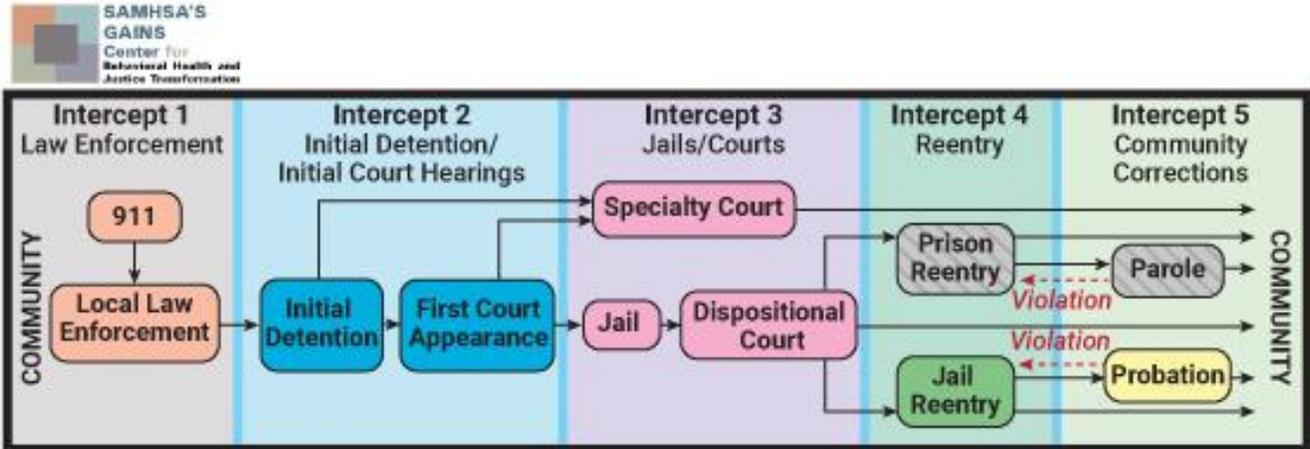


The Sequential Intercept Model



SAMHSA's GAINS Center. (2013). *Developing a comprehensive plan for behavioral health and criminal justice collaboration: The Sequential Intercept Model* (3rd ed.). Delmar, NY: Policy Research Associates, Inc.

THIS IS RICHARD

MODULE FOUR

Richard is 36 years old and has bipolar disorder. He also developed PTSD from witnessing his brother's murder by an uncle who is mentally ill years ago.

When he cycles into a depressive phase of his illness, he becomes overwhelmingly angry and sometimes suicidal. He carries a knife that his family is afraid he will use on himself—or maybe them. He's never actually violent to anyone, but his anger is frightening, and he's known to destroy property.



Because of his behavior, he is no longer welcome at home. He can't hold a job, so he is often homeless. He carries his knife to protect himself, but his mother worries that he might threaten a police officer with it. Perhaps even deliberately, trying to commit "suicide by cop."

When found sleeping in the public park, he is regularly arrested, spends a few nights in jail, and then is released.

His behavior is uneven and unpredictable. It can be hard for him to focus to make decisions given his intense mood and difficulty meeting his own basic needs like eating and sleeping enough.

When he was diagnosed as a young man, he was prescribed medication but hasn't taken it in years.