CRJ 201-POLICING

Response to Special Populations

INTRODUCTION

- Describe police relations with special populations
- Discuss police responses to persons in mental health crisis

POLICING SPECIAL POPULATIONS

- Those groups that offer unique challenges to police departments
 - Physically challenged
 - Aging population
 - Young people
 - Mentally ill
 - Crime victims
 - Homeless



POLICING SPECIAL POPULATIONS

- Physically Challenged:
 - Visually impaired, hearing impaired, persons with disabilities (wheelchair, developmental disabilities)
- Aging Population:
 - Loneliness, dementia, physical disabilities, poverty
- Youth:
 - Special considerations? Are they less dangerous?
- Crime Victims:
 - Who represents them?
- Homeless:
 - What agencies are responsible for their well—being?

- Deinstitutionalization of the 1960s
- Mental Hygiene Law allows to be taken into custody
 - Danger to themself or others
- Police are in a <u>Gatekeeper</u> role between the mental health and criminal justice systems
- Police were not intended or designed to deal with persons with mental illness
- Dangerous and difficult encounters unpredictable
- One in 10 Americans struggle with mental illness

Police encounters with the mentally ill:

- Street level
- Mental health facilities
- Private residences

Behavior often involves:

- Bizarre / erratic behavior
- Drunkenness / intoxication
- Aggression
- Destructive behavior
- Attempts at suicide

Dealing with the mentally ill:

- Minor crimes committed because of mental illness
- Crimes committed for survival
- Serious crimes committed because of mental illness

Use of discretion:

- Transport to the hospital
- Make an arrest
- Resolve without any enforcement action

Current options:

- Exclusive police-based responses
- Police and mental health professional responses
- Mental health-based responses

Review Reading: Discretion and the Mentally III

Review Reading: Crisis Intervention Team Response

Policing Mental Illness – YouTube link

Memphis Model – YouTube link