

Glossary¹

adjudication — The disposition or resolution of a criminal case.

advanced directive — Documents written while a person is competent specifying how decisions about treatment should be made if the person becomes incompetent.²

alternative therapies — Treatment toward mental health through programs other than the traditional hospitalization and institutional care options for patients. These programs include various community-implemented treatment programs and facilities.

arraignment — The first appearance in court of an individual after arrest at which the individual is informed of the charges and a pretrial release/detention decision is made.

assertive case management — An intensive form of case management intended to help patients to increase daily-task functioning, residential stability, and independence, and to reduce their hospitalizations. Assertive case management substantially reduces inpatient service use, promotes continuity of outpatient care, and increases community tenure and residence stability for people with serious mental illness.³

Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) — Sometimes referred to as Program of Assertive Community Treatment (PACT). A team-based approach to the provision of treatment, rehabilita-

tion, and support services. ACT/PACT models of treatment are built around a self-contained multidisciplinary team that serves as the fixed point of responsibility for all patient care for a fixed group of patients. In this approach, normally used with clients with severe and persistent mental illness, the treatment team typically provides all patient services using a highly integrated approach to care.⁴

assessment — An examination, more comprehensive than a screening, performed on each newly admitted detainee (or inmate) soon after arrival at an institution. It usually includes a review of the medical screening, behavior observations, an inquiry into any mental health history, and an assessment of suicide potential.

atypical antipsychotics — Also known as second-generation antipsychotics, they include these chemical classes: dibenzoxazepine (e.g., Clozapine), thienobenzodiazepine (e.g., Olanzapine), and benzisoxazole (e.g., Risperidone). These medications are known as “atypical” because they are generally more effective in symptom reduction than the earlier generation of antipsychotic medications, without the side-effect profile typical of those medications.⁵

bail — A condition of pretrial release in which an individual who has been arrested must pay a specified amount to obtain

1. Many terms used in this report (e.g., assessment) have multiple meanings depending on the context in which they are used. The definitions listed in this glossary address the context in which the words appear in this report.

2. Appelbaum, “Advanced Directives,” p. 983.

3. U.S. Dept. of HHS, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, p. 286-287.

4. Proposed New HCPCS Procedure Codes for Mental Health Services, 4.

5. U.S. Dept. of HHS, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, p. 69.

release. The purpose of bail is to assure the appearance of the accused at all court proceedings.

behavioral health care — An encompassing term including assessment and treatment of mental and/or psychoactive substance abuse disorders.⁶

blood levels of medication — The amount of a medication present at any given time within the inmate's blood system—used to determine whether a correct, or optimal, dosing regimen is being used in order to achieve therapeutic effects.

Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) — The BPRS is an 18-item rating scale used for evaluating psychiatric symptom change. Developed by John Overall, Ph.D., and D. R. Gorham, Ph.D., the BPRS provides an efficient, clinician-based means to assess a large number of psychiatric symptom constructs. The BPRS generates valid patient information covering the full spectrum of psychiatric diagnoses (e.g., bipolar disorder, major depression, schizophrenia, psychosis, and anxiety).

call for service — When police are called to respond to some event; does not necessarily indicate that a crime has been committed. Typically, when police respond to calls, they are referred to as “out of service.”

case management — A range of services provided to assist and support patients in developing their skills to gain access to needed medical, behavioral health, housing, employment, social, educational, and other services essential to meeting basic human services; linkages and training for patient served in the use of basic community resources; and monitoring of overall service delivery. This service is generally provided by staff whose primary function is case management.⁷

case-rated funding — Payment to the provider based on one global fee for the patient case, regardless of the actual services rendered.⁸

character disorder — Personality disorder.⁹

classification — A system within each correctional facility/agency for determining and reviewing the level of security required by each inmate, based upon history, current charges, behavior, and perceived risk of violence or elopement.

clinical informatics — The use of information technology and standardized protocols (e.g., algorithms or decision trees) to evaluate and treat inmates for mental health or health problems.

clubhouse model — Based on a model developed at Fountain House in New York, a clubhouse provides support services through a comprehensive self-help community-based center. Staff

and members work as teams to perform the tasks necessary for the operation of the clubhouse.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) — A manual-driven course of structured counseling aimed toward increasing awareness of one's thoughts, behaviors and actions, and the consequences of them. CBT is often used to address specific problem areas such as anger management, moral reasoning, criminal thinking, addiction, relapse prevention, and relationships.

command staff — Manages the daily operations and future planning of a police department, (e.g., chief, deputy chiefs, and majors).

Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) — The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., was established as an independent accrediting authority in 1979 by the four major law enforcement membership associations: International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE); National Sheriffs' Association (NSA); and Police Executive Research Forum (PERF). The purpose of CALEA is to improve delivery of law enforcement service by offering a body of standards, developed by law enforcement practitioners, covering a wide range of up-to-date law enforcement topics. The CALEA accreditation process is voluntary.

community-based treatment — A concept of treatment that focuses on the community services offered to an individual through a system of community support. Individuals with mental illness can remain citizens of their community if given support and access to mainstream resources such as housing and vocational opportunities.¹⁰

community corrections — The provision of corrections services to offenders under supervision, in a low-security-level facility located within a community or neighborhood, rather than in an institution; includes probation/parole, electronic monitoring, and other arrangements where offenders may have access to paid or volunteer work and/or be living within their own homes.

community mental health system — The system intended to provide public mental health services directly to those in need of assistance in the communities where they reside. Development of the community mental health system can be traced to enactment of the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1964. Intended to provide a community-based alternative to institutional care for many people with mental illness, implementation of the community mental health system rested on expansion of outpatient services in the community, particularly in federally funded community mental health centers. In many jurisdictions, the community mental health system has yet to meet the expect-

6. Logical Health Care Solutions, *Glossary*, p. 14.

7. Proposed New HCPCS Procedure Codes for Mental Health Services, p. 3.

8. Logical Health Care Solutions, *Glossary*, p. 21.

9. Proposed New HCPCS Procedure Codes for Mental Health Services, p. 10.

10. U.S. Dept. of HHS, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, p. 80.

tations of its designers or those who work within it, primarily because funding did not materialize to provide needed services.¹¹

community policing — Philosophy of law enforcement that includes prevention, partnering and collaboration, and problem solving. See below for definitions of these elements.

Community Policing Consortium — The Community Policing Consortium, which is funded by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, is composed of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), and Police Foundation. The consortium's primary mission is to deliver community policing training and technical assistance to police departments and sheriff's offices.

computer-aided dispatch (CAD) — Systems that fully automate call taking and dispatching functions, and have the capability to provide an agency with sophisticated record keeping and analysis functions. CAD systems work by recording caller information such as phone number and address, prioritizing calls for service, and matching those calls to available police resources, which are also monitored by the system using vehicle locator systems. This enables the system to quickly reference information about call types, location, disposition, responding officer, and many other identifiers that inform dispatchers and officers about appropriate responses.

consumer — In the mental health system, "consumer" is the term most frequently applied to a person who receives mental health services. The term is sometimes used more generically to refer to anyone who has a diagnosis of mental illness. Not all persons with mental illness accept this terminology, however. Some may prefer to be known simply as clients of the facilities where they receive services. People who feel they have been abused by the system or who reject traditional mental health services may prefer a term such as "survivor."

co-occurring disorder — Refers to two or more disorders occurring simultaneously. Generally refers to mental health and substance abuse disorders but can refer to mental health, physical health, developmental, or other disorders.¹²

Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) — Police program developed in Memphis, Tennessee. A CIT is comprised of designated officers who are called upon to respond to mental disturbance calls and crises, such as attempted suicides. These officers participate in specialized training under the instructional supervision of mental health providers, family advocates, and mental

health consumer groups. Officers trained under this program are skilled in de-escalating potentially volatile situations, gathering relevant history, and assessing medication information and the individual's social support system. The CIT is recognized as a national program and has been replicated in communities such as Portland, Oregon; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Seattle, Washington; San Jose, California; and Waterloo, Iowa.

cross-training — The implementation of a training program to educate individuals from both the criminal justice and the mental health communities on the issues and concerns each confronts, cross-training attempts to build awareness in both communities to help develop a more coordinated approach to the needs of people with mental illness involved with the criminal justice system.

cultural competence — Recognition of and response to cultural concerns of ethnic and racial groups, including their histories, traditions, beliefs, and value systems. Cultural competence is one approach to helping mental health service systems and professionals create better services and ensure their adequate utilization by diverse populations. Cultural competence entails a set of behaviors, attitudes, and policies that come together in a system or agency or among professionals that enables that system, or agency or those professionals to work effectively in cross-cultural situations.¹³

current situational stressors — Circumstances and environmental realities that create significant pressure on, or greatly limit, an individual's ability to function in a healthy, productive manner.

custodial transport — The transportation of an individual when he or she is under arrest and is not free to leave. A suspect may be in handcuffs during custodial transport to a police station.

decompensation — Temporary return to a lower level of psychological adaptation or functioning, often occurring when an individual is under considerable stress or has discontinued psychiatric medication against medical advice.

de-escalation techniques — Verbal and nonverbal interpersonal skills that enable an officer to recognize and defuse violent behavior, preferably without using force, thus preserving the suspect's safety and dignity.

defendant — An individual who has been charged with but not yet convicted of a criminal charge.

11. U.S. Dept. of HHS, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, p. 79.

12. Little Hoover Commission, *Being There*, p. 107.

13. U.S. Dept. of HHS, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, p. 90.

14. www.webmd.com.

defense attorney or counsel — The official who represents the defendant in a criminal case.

developmental disability — A substantial handicap in mental or physical functioning, with onset before the age of 18 and of indefinite duration. Examples are autism, cerebral palsy, uncontrolled epilepsy, certain other neuropathies, and mental retardation.¹⁴

diagnostic profile — The symptoms exhibited by a person that allow a clinician to arrive at a specific diagnosis.

discharge plan — A written plan that provides an inmate with guidance to help him/her make a successful transition from institution to community. Typically includes concrete plans in several areas such as housing, employment or education, transportation, continued counseling or social services, required supervision (i.e., probation/parole), and the like.

dispatch function — Dispatch answers phone calls and sends patrol cars to respond to those calls. From simple service calls, such as helping someone locked out of his/her car, to true emergency calls, such as a domestic violence call, nearly every police response is generated from dispatch. Depending on the circumstances, every call is given a “priority” or ranking and then dispatched to the appropriate beat officers in a specific order. Dispatch composition can differ greatly from one jurisdiction to the next. In some jurisdictions, dispatch is located in the police department and is responsible only for police emergencies. Dispatch can also be contracted with the county. The same dispatchers can be responsible for fire and ambulance emergencies and housed separately from the police department.

dispatchers — The individuals who serve as the communications link between citizens and public safety agencies. Upon receiving emergency calls for services, they assess the public safety response needs, dispatch the appropriate personnel and equipment, and enable continued communication between public safety agencies.

dispositional alternative — A dispositional option in which the judge defers or withholds adjudication of the criminal case for a specified period with the charges dismissed or reduced upon successful completion of the deferral period.

diversion — [A] dispositional practice is considered diversion if: (1) it offers persons charged with criminal offenses alternatives to traditional criminal justice or juvenile justice proceedings; and (2) it permits participation by the accused only on a voluntary basis; and (3) it occurs no sooner than the filing of

formal charges and no later than a final adjudication of guilt; and (4) it results in a dismissal of charges, or its equivalent, if the divertee successfully completes the diversion process.¹⁵

diversion program — A treatment program that addresses the specific needs of a person with mental illness who has been “diverted” from the criminal justice system either before arrest or before trial.

drop-in centers — An integral component of psychosocial rehabilitation that typically occurs in nonclinical settings with minimal, if any, professional facilitation. Drop-in centers usually focus on normalization and empowerment of people with severe and persistent mental illness.¹⁶

emergency evaluation — In many states, a police officer has the authority to detain an individual who exhibits predefined characteristics of mental illness or appears to be an imminent danger to him/herself or to others. The officer may transport the individual to a local hospital to receive an emergency mental health evaluation. In some instances, after an emergency mental health evaluation police are legally required to continue detention of the individual.

Emotionally Disturbed Person (EDP) — Term commonly used by police to refer to people with mental illness.

entitlement — Benefits provided by the federal government for individuals with disabilities (disability is defined as “the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months”). Entitlements available to people with mental illness include income support through the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) programs, and health coverage under Medicaid and Medicare.¹⁷

evaluation — A face-to-face interview of the patient and a review of all reasonably available health care records and collateral information. Evaluation includes a diagnostic formulation and, at minimum, an initial treatment plan.

Comprehensive Mental Health Evaluation — A face-to-face interview of the patient and a review of all reasonably available health care records and collateral information. It includes a diagnostic formulation and, at least, an initial treatment plan.¹⁸

15. National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, *Performance Standards*: p. 1.

16. Barton, “Psychosocial Rehabilitation,” p. 526.

17. On Our Own, Inc., *Disability, Entitlements and Employment*, p. 3; Bazelon Center, *Finding the Key*, p. 1.

18. APA, *Psychiatric Services in Jails and Prisons*.

evidence-based practices — Interventions and treatment approaches that have been proven effective through a rigorous scientific process.

face validity — Extent to which a measure seems to evaluate a phenomenon on face value, or intuition. For example, a screening instrument that proposes to measure the likelihood that an individual will commit suicide has face validity if, based on the opinion of knowledgeable psychiatric professionals, the screening instrument seems likely to identify individuals who are at a risk for suicide.

family psychoeducation — Activities to provide information and education to families and significant others regarding mental disorders and their treatment. This activity acknowledges the importance of involving significant others who may be essential in assisting a client to maintain treatment and to recover. Family psychoeducation models include courses taught by mental health professionals as well as those taught by family members themselves.

felony — An offense for which there is a sentence of death or a term of imprisonment for one year or more.

Field Training Officer (FTO) — A new recruit generally goes through the Field Training Officer program after finishing academy training. The purpose of the FTO program is to prepare officers in training to perform the essential duties of a police officer and enhance the professionalism of future patrol divisions through continuous quality improvement. Not all police departments have FTO programs.

formularies — A standard list of the most commonly used medications and preparations used within an institution and stored at the facility in sufficient quantities to meet demand.

functional assessment — An evaluation of an inmate's ability to function in society (e.g., socially, employment, personal care, etc.).

gatekeeper functions — The functions performed by law enforcement personnel and Crisis Intervention Team members for people with mental illness. Refers to the fact that these personnel often make the initial contact with persons exhibiting characteristics of mental illness or are the first responders to mental health emergencies and are often responsible for referring individuals to adequate mental health services.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) — Legislation intended to provide portability of employer-sponsored insurance from one job to another in order to

prevent what has become known as “job lock” or the inability to change jobs because of the fear of losing health insurance. This act also makes it illegal to exclude people from coverage because of preexisting conditions and offers some tax deductions to self-employed people who pay their own health insurance premiums. The act also directs the federal government to standardize billing codes and to develop privacy standards related to individually identifiable health care information.

holding cell — Any room or cell that is used to hold incarcerated subjects until the booking process is completed. In the holding cell, a detainee typically awaits his/her initial court appearance, after which (s)he will stay in the holding cell until (s)he is either able to pay bail or sent to another facility.

illness self-management — A growing trend within the mental health field in which clients educate themselves to recognize symptoms of their illness as well as factors that exacerbate or ameliorate them. By managing those factors and taking remedial steps when symptoms become acute, some find they are able to avoid more intrusive interventions by professionals. Those consumers who are successful in managing their illness gain confidence in their ability to achieve recovery.

inmate — An individual remanded to the custody of a local/county, state, or federal correctional facility, including jails and prisons.

inmate self-reporting — Obtaining personal information directly from inmates, a practice that often lacks reliability.

inpatient facility — Any medical facility—usually a hospital—where patients stay for a period of time to receive treatment. Most mental health systems differentiate between acute care (short-term) facilities and long-term care facilities.

institutional care — Refers not only to hospital-based treatment given to a patient, usually within a state mental health facility, on a long-term basis, but also to the more restrictive, less normalized aspects of such treatment.

instrument/instrumentation — Forms or other written tools used to obtain information in a standardized manner to ensure consistency and thorough data collection; usually refers to questionnaires or surveys that have been field-tested for validity and reliability to maximize the likelihood that they measure what they are intended to measure and are likely to do so consistently.

intake — A set of procedures for accepting an offender into a correctional facility as an inmate. Includes obtaining personal

19. Little Hoover Commission, *Being There*, p. 107.

history and information, searching personal belongings, and assigning housing, among other procedures.

integrated services — Generally refers to providing an array of services through a single agency or entity. Often requires discretionary or blended funding to cover the cost of multiple services. A term most frequently used in the mental health field when referring to services for co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders.¹⁹

jail — A correctional facility designed to detain individuals pending judicial hearings or to provide brief periods of incarceration, generally less than one year, for sentenced inmates. Jails are typically operated by local or county jurisdictions.

Law Enforcement Steering Committee (LESC) — The Law Enforcement Steering Committee is a coalition of national police labor, management, and research organizations representing more than 550,000 law enforcement professionals. The LESL consists of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers' Association (FLEOA), Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO), Major Cities Chiefs (MCC), National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO), National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), National Troopers Coalition (NTC), Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), and Police Foundation.

less-than-lethal (LTL) force — Force that is not likely to cause death or serious bodily harm. Examples of nonlethal weapons include pepper spray, stun guns, and bean bag “bullets.”

leveraged treatment — An approach to ensure an individual receives treatment he or she may not otherwise accept. Both conditional treatment and mandated treatment may be considered leveraged treatment.

mainstreaming — The integration of individuals with mental illness back into their communities and a functional life within the community with the assistance of community treatment programs.

maladaptive thinking — Thought patterns and decision-making processes that, rather than promoting productive and healthy solutions, result in further negative consequences for the individual and do not necessarily solve the problem.

managed care — Managed care represents an approach to funding health care services. Generally, managed care provides a specific level of funding to serve a population of people. Managed care programs often restrict clients to seeing providers from an approved list and may limit available services.²⁰

Medicaid — Medicaid is a jointly funded, federal/state health insurance program for low-income and disabled people who meet needs-based eligibility requirements. Nationally, it covers approximately 36 million individuals including children, the aged, the blind, and/or disabled and people who are eligible to receive federally assisted income maintenance payments.²¹

Medicare — Federal health insurance program primarily for older Americans and people who retired early due to disability.²²

memorandum of understanding — Interagency agreement that serves as a guideline for shared activities.

mental illness — Term that refers collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders. Mental disorders are health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, or behavior (or some combination thereof) associated with distress and/or impaired functioning.²³

Serious mental illness — A term defined by federal regulations that generally applies to mental disorders that interfere with some area of social functioning.²⁴

Severe mental illness — A term that applies to more seriously affected individuals. This category includes schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, other severe forms of depression, panic disorder, and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Severe and persistent mental illness — A term that incorporates the concepts of chronicity or recurrence with the definition above, often used to describe clients with a high level of need.

Mobile Crisis Team (MCT) — Teams composed of mental health service professionals who provide on-scene responses in mental health emergencies.

noncustodial transport — Transport of an individual by the police who is not under arrest and may leave at any time. Examples of noncustodial transport may include shelter relocation for a person who is homeless or transport to a hospital for a person who has a mental illness.

non-sworn personnel — Includes dispatchers, clerks, technicians, and employees who are sworn for correctional or civil purposes but do not possess sworn powers outside of these departments. Also known as civilian employees.

offender — An individual who has been convicted of a criminal charge.

20. Little Hoover Commission, *Young Hearts & Minds*, p. 128.

21. *Ibid.*, p. 128.

22. U.S. Dept. of HHS, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, p. 74.

23. *Ibid.*, p. 4.

24. *Ibid.*, p. 46.

outpatient treatment — Any treatment that takes place on an outpatient (as opposed to inpatient or residential) basis.

outstanding warrants — Warrants that indicate that an individual has not properly resolved a police or court order, or that the individual has eluded the service of an arrest warrant.

parity laws — Federal and state laws that remove limits imposed by insurance providers on access to mental health care that are more restrictive than limits imposed on access to physical health care. Legislation requiring insurers to cover access to mental and physical health care under equivalent terms and conditions is referred to as parity legislation.²⁵

parole — A process whereby inmates can be released from incarceration and transferred to community supervision prior to the end of their sentence, given exceptional behavior and rehabilitation during incarceration and a comprehensive review by a parole board. Parole has been abolished in a number of states in recent years.

partnering and collaboration — The processes by which several individuals or agencies make formal, sustained commitments to work together to accomplish a common mission. For police officers in particular, partnering and collaboration involve working with community members, sometimes called stakeholders, who have a vested interest in the problem and who are willing to commit time, talents, and resources toward its solution. (See community policing.)

Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) — State POSTs set standards for police training and education for officers in all departments located in that state. All states set such standards, however not all use the term POST.

peer educators — Usually refers to mental health consumers who work with their “peers” on a volunteer or paid basis to help them understand and more effectively manage their mental illness. Can also refer to family members who conduct family education courses or any group in which shared experience forms the basis for the trainer-trainee relationship.

pharmacotherapeutic protocols — Standardized methodologies for the use of medical or psychiatric medications (e.g., dosing patterns and instructions, monitoring blood levels, observing both clinical impact and side effects, reviewing the need for continuation or discontinuation, etc.).

plea — A defendant’s answer to the criminal charges made against him or her. The defendant may plead guilty, not guilty,

no contest, among others.

plea discussion — A discussion between the prosecutor and the defense attorney about an agreeable way to resolve a criminal case.

plea offer — An offer presented by the prosecutor to the defense attorney for the resolution of a criminal case.

post-acute withdrawal — A cluster of symptoms that typically manifest following the initial period of physical withdrawal from the use of addictive drugs or medications (e.g., agitation, or depression, and the like).

prebooking diversion — Response strategy through which a police officer can avoid detaining and filing criminal charges against a person with a possible mental illness by making an immediate referral to community mental health services or directly transporting the individual to a designated hospital or drop-off center.

presentence investigation report — A report prepared by a probation officer to provide the sentencing judge with thorough background information on the offender to be sentenced.

pretrial detention — Holding a defendant in custody while the criminal case is pending adjudication.

pretrial diversion — A dispositional option in which the prosecutor offers a person charged with a criminal offense an alternative to having the case prosecuted in the traditional criminal proceedings, with the charges dismissed or reduced upon successful completion of the diversion period.

pretrial release/detention hearing — The hearing at which the judge considers whether to release or detain a defendant.

pretrial services program — A program that provides background information about a defendant to the judge at the pretrial release/detention hearing, and that supervises conditions of pretrial release imposed by the court.

prevention — A policing strategy that focuses on reducing crime and the opportunity for crime. Prevention encompasses but goes far beyond the concepts of home security and personal safety and extends to the whole community and its engagement with public safety. (See community policing.)

prison — A correctional facility that houses inmates generally sentenced to a period of incarceration exceeding one year. Pris-

25. Little Hoover Commission, *Being There*, p. 107.

ons are typically operated by state corrections agencies, although private companies also operate prisons in some states.

probation — A sentence imposed by the court on an offender that requires the offender to abide by specified conditions, under supervision in the community by a probation officer, for a specified period of time.

problem solving — Strategy of policing, also known as problem-oriented policing, that challenges officers to analyze the reasons for repeated incidents of a particular crime(s) and to address the underlying problems, factors, or issues that might be responsible for these repeated incidents. Many credit Herman Goldstein, a University of Wisconsin law professor, as the father of problem-oriented policing. (See community policing.)

Program of Assertive Community Treatment (PACT) — See Assertive Community Treatment.

prosecution — The pursuit of criminal charges against an individual in court.

prosecutor — The official who brings charges in court and represents the government in prosecuting those charges.

protective order — Order of the court that is issued to provide immediate, short-term protection of a person or property.

psychiatric symptomatology — The array of symptoms that an individual with mental illness may display.

psychosocial difficulty — Problems an individual may have relating to people as a result of a psychiatric disorder.

psychosocial rehabilitation — Professional mental health services that bring together approaches from the rehabilitation and the mental health fields. These services combine pharmacological treatment, skills training, and psychological and social support to clients and families in order to improve their lives and functional capacities.²⁶

psychotic symptoms/episodes — Hallucinations and delusions are the most common types of psychotic symptoms demonstrated. However, other symptoms of schizophrenia are divided into two classes: positive symptoms and negative symptoms. Positive symptoms generally involve the experience of something in consciousness that would not normally be present, such as hallucinations and delusions. Negative symptoms reflect the absence of thoughts and behaviors that would otherwise be expected. Psychotic symptoms may occur in a wide variety of

mental disorders. They are most characteristically associated with schizophrenia but psychotic symptoms can also occur in severe mood disorders.²⁷

psychotropic medications — Prescription drugs that address psychiatric symptoms, usually given to reduce anxiety, depression, or other consequences of mental illness such as hallucinations, delusions, or bizarre thinking. (See atypical antipsychotics.)

quality of life crimes — Minor illegal behaviors (generally misdemeanors) that jeopardize the community's sense of well-being and safety, e.g., loitering, aggressive panhandling, vandalism, littering, public urination, graffiti, and noise violations. Also known as nuisance crimes.

recidivism/recidivate — The return of a released ex-inmate to custody in a correctional facility. Typically results from either an arrest for a new crime or from a technical violation such as failure to meet conditions of release (probation/parole).

recovery — Most people with mental illness see recovery as a process tied closely to the experience of gaining a new and valued sense of self and purpose, although some may see it as the end state of that process. Many treatment approaches today are defined as “recovery-oriented,” meaning that they provide consumers with tools that will enable them to gain a combination of self-esteem and self-reliance, in turn allowing them to become increasingly or fully independent of the mental health system.

referral — The process by which inmates who appear to be in need of mental health treatment receive targeted assessment or evaluation so that they can be assigned to appropriate services.

relapse prevention — The steps taken in mental health and/or substance abuse treatment to avert relapse.

risk-sharing arrangements — Contractual arrangement to share in financial risks and rewards associated with various health care management techniques.²⁸

roll call — Brief period at beginning of every police officer's tour of duty. During this time, assignments are given out and officers are alerted to any special situations requiring their attention. Roll call is also a useful time to provide short 15-to-20 minute training sessions on timely topics. For example, roll call can be an appropriate time to show a short video or explain how a new law or court case affects the department.

Scan Analysis Response Assessment (SARA) — Problem-solving model developed by police officers and researchers

26. U.S. Dept. of HHS, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, p. 98.

27. Little Hoover Commission, *Being There*, p. 107.

28. Logical Health Care Solutions, *Glossary*, p. 103.

in Newport News, Virginia, in the early to mid-1980s. SARA model consists of scanning, analysis, response, and assessment, and is a helpful framework for those engaged in crime control and crime reduction.

schizophrenia — A disorder of the prefrontal cortex and its ability to perform the essential cognitive function of working memory. Schizophrenia is characterized by profound disruption in cognition and emotion, affecting the most fundamental human attributes: language, thought, perception, affect, and sense of self. The array of symptoms, while wide ranging, frequently includes psychotic manifestations, such as hearing internal voices or experiencing other sensations not connected to an obvious source (hallucinations) and assigning unusual significance or meaning to normal events or holding fixed false personal beliefs (delusions).²⁹

screening

receiving mental health screening — Mental health information and observations gathered for every new admitted inmate during the intake procedures as part of the normal reception and classification process by using standard forms and following standard procedures.³⁰

intake mental health screening — A more comprehensive examination performed on each newly admitted inmate within 14 days of arrival at an institution. It usually includes a review of the medical screening, behavior observations, an inquiry into any mental health history, and an assessment of suicide potential.³¹

sedative hypnotics — Sedative-hypnotic drugs depress central nervous system function. Used both as tranquilizers and sleeping pills, these prescribed medications decrease anxiety, produce calm, and promote sleep; in addition, they are used as anticonvulsants and muscle relaxants.

Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) — A class of antidepressants that primarily blocks the action of the transporter protein for a neurotransmitter, serotonin, thus leaving more serotonin to remain at the synapse. These medications appear to be effective because serotonin is directly involved in the body's ability to regulate moods. Examples of these medications include such brands as Prozac, Paxil, Celexa, and Zoloft.³²

sentence of time served — A sentence imposed by the court upon an offender that provides that the time the offender already spent in custody while the case was pending adjudication is sufficient punishment.

sentencing hearing — The hearing at which the judge imposes a sentence on an offender.

sheriff — The chief law enforcement officer of the county, whose general duties include keeping the peace within the county, apprehending persons who break the peace, serving as custodian to the county jail, and performing services to the county's courts.

Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) — Individuals who worked are "insured" by the Social Security taxes (F.I.C.A.) that are withheld from their earnings to replace part of a person's earnings upon retirement, disability, or for survivors when a worker dies. If insured workers (and, in some cases, their dependents or survivors) become disabled, they may become eligible for SSDI benefits. The amount received is dependent upon how many years an individual has worked and the individual must apply to determine if (s)he is eligible for benefits.³³ (See also entitlements.)

somatic disorders — Disorders affecting the body, as distinguished from mental disorders.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit — Special police units that respond to high-risk incidents involving hostages, barricaded suspects, sniper situations, terrorism, and riot control.

substance abuse — Substance abuse stands alone as a disorder contributing annually to the deaths of 120,000 Americans. As many as half of people with mental illness develop alcohol or other drug abuse problems at some point in their lives. Theories to explain this co-morbidity range from genetic to psychosocial, but empirical support for any one theory is inconclusive. Co-morbidity worsens clinical course and outcomes for individuals with mental disorders. It is associated with symptom exacerbation, treatment noncompliance, more frequent hospitalization, greater depression and likelihood of suicide, incarceration, family friction, and high services, use, and cost. In light of the extent of mental disorder and substance abuse co-morbidity, substance abuse treatment is a critical element of treatment for people with mental disorders.³⁴

suicidality — A term that encompasses suicidal thoughts, ideation, plans, suicide attempts, and completed suicide.³⁵

suicide screen — An interview or questionnaire designed to determine whether an individual is currently experiencing thoughts, feelings, impulses, or actual plans to commit suicide.

29. U.S. Dept. of HHS, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, p. 269-70

30. Ibid.

31. APA, *Psychiatric Services in Jails and Prisons*.

32. U.S. Dept. of HHS, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, p. 68-9.

33. On Our Own of Maryland, Inc., *Disability, Entitlements and Employment*, p. 14.

34. U.S. Dept. of HHS, *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, p. 288

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) — The SSI Program was established in 1974 as a mechanism for incorporating various state programs into one federal program. SSI is a program that provides direct federal payments to the aged, blind, and disabled people who have limited income and resources.³⁶ (See also entitlements.)

support services — Rehabilitative services that are not strictly medical but are nonetheless considered to be necessary to the recovery process for many clients. Such services are designed to develop and/or restore a patient's functional capacities and may include support to enable clients to maintain independent housing, education, employment, or other activities associated with community integration.

supported employment — An evidence-based service that matches and trains persons with severe developmental, mental, or physical disabilities to jobs where their specific skills and abilities make them valuable assets to employers.

supportive housing — A system of professional and/or peer supports that allows a person with mental illness to live independently in the community. Such supports may include regular staff contact and assistance as needed with household chores, as well as the availability of crisis services or other services designed to prevent relapse, such as mental health, substance abuse, and employment. Also known as supported housing.

sworn personnel — All law enforcement officers with full arrest powers who take an oath to uphold the United States Constitution and the constitutions of their respective states, e.g., chiefs, sheriffs, supervisors of line officers, and line officers active in the field.

symptom acuity — The severity of symptoms experienced by a patient, usually requiring self-reporting, and rated on a scale of 1 to 10.

telemedicine/telepsychiatry — Provision of health care or psychiatry via telecommunications, typically utilizing medical computer sciences. A qualified mental health professional is able to interview and examine the detainee through the use of closed-circuit television or telephone.³⁷

training

in-service — Annual training required by most jurisdictions of all officers. Training topics can include: orientation to the agency's role, purpose, goals, policies, and procedures; working conditions and regulations, firearms qualifications; any new department policies or procedures;

and relevant legal updates. In-service requirements differ in every state and requirements can change yearly depending on state and/or local guidelines.

recruit/preservice — Training required by police and sheriffs' departments for new recruits at academy. Recruit training involves curriculum ranging from criminal law, defensive tactics, conflict management/crisis intervention training, community policing, investigative procedures to motor vehicle law and patrol procedures. Content and length of training offered varies in every jurisdiction depending on state local guidelines.

transitional employment — A key component of psychosocial rehabilitation in which consumers set their own vocational goals, which form the basis for motivation toward recovery of vocational roles.³⁸

traumatic brain injury — An often devastating condition characterized by changes that occur when a particular area of the brain is struck, penetrated, or pierced. Symptoms of traumatic brain injury such as poor judgment or poor impulse control can mimic symptoms of some mental illnesses.³⁹

Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) — Federal reporting system that provides data on crime based on police statistics submitted by city, county, and state law enforcement agencies across the nation. The Crime Index total is the sum of selected offenses used to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime reported to law enforcement. The offenses included in the Crime Index total are the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

uniformed patrol — Police division responsible for the immediate response to calls for service. The members of this unit are all distinctively uniformed.

vocational rehabilitation (VR) — This term covers a wide range of services designed to assist individuals with disabilities in regaining skills needed to function in the workplace. It is generally delivered under the auspices of a state department of vocational rehabilitation and supported by state and federal appropriations. Eligibility for VR programs is established under the federal Rehabilitation Act. Programs offered by state VR agencies may include supported employment, Ticket to Work, Pathways to Independence, and work-readiness programs.

35. National Strategy for Suicide Prevention, p. 203.

36. On Our Own of Maryland, Inc., *Disability, Entitlements and Employment*, p. 12.

37. Logical Health Care Solutions, *Glossary*, p. 110.

38. Barton, "Psychosocial Rehabilitation," p. 526.

39. www.webmd.com.