Crisis stabilization services offer the community no-wrong-door access to mental health and substance use care. The goal of these services is to quickly stabilize the person in crisis, avoid hospitalization or incarceration, and help the person transition back into the community. The problem is that in Washington State, not everyone who is experiencing a crisis gets stabilized.

### Why?

Lack of services to prevent people from reaching a crisis point in the first place.

### Why?

In many communities and cultures, there is a stigma against seeking treatment for behavioral health.

### Why?

Lack of education about behavioral health conditions.

### Why?

There is limited information (e.g., centralized database) of services available for a person in crisis. (Note that new legislation creates the opportunity for this database)

### Why?

Crisis receiving centers have restrictive eligibility criteria.

### Why?

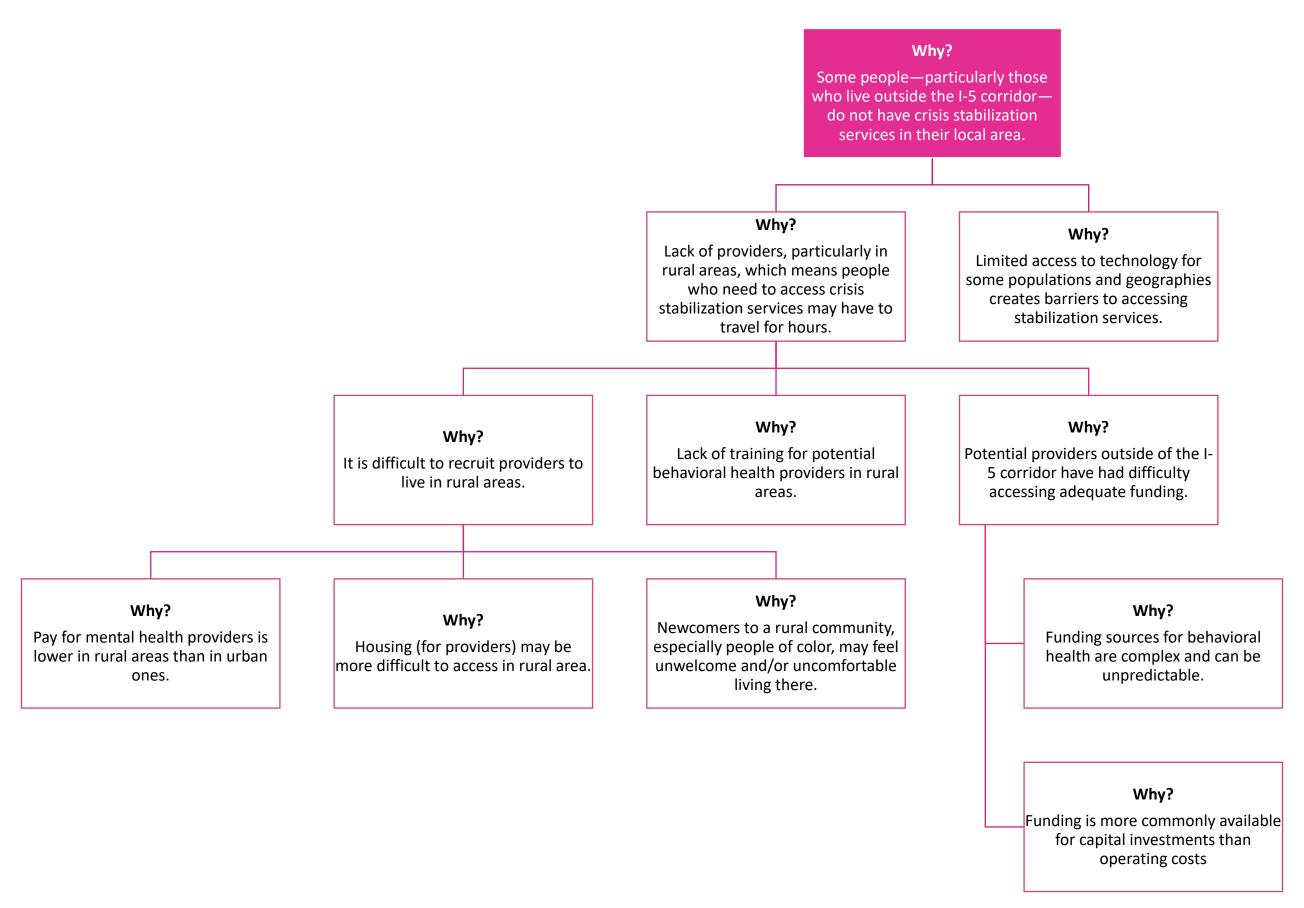
There are limits to what crisis receiving centers are able to do for people with specific needs.

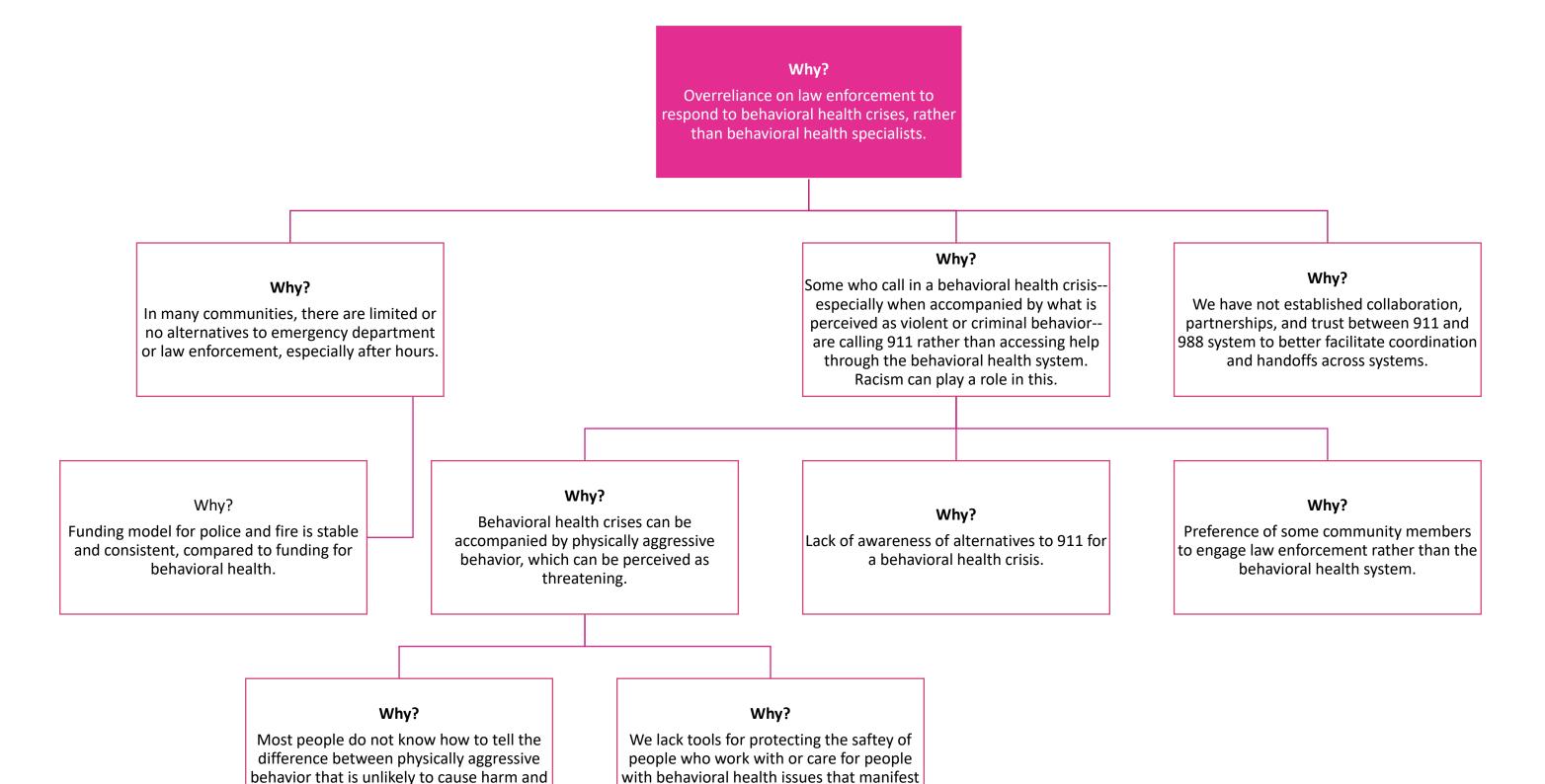
#### Why?

There are no youth crisis receiving centers anywhere.

## Why?

Limited resources impact staffing and services available to address someone's needs.





in physically aggressive ways.

potentially violent/dangerous behavior.

# Why?

People in crisis are sent through the ciminal justice system (i.e., arrested, incarcerated) rather than referred to the behavioral health system.

## Why?

Responder may lack the clinical expertise/training to know when/how to refer the person in crisis to the behavioral health system

# Why?

In situations where the mental health crisis is accompanied by criminal behavior, law enforcement may face a conflict between the needs of the person in crisis and the wishes of the victim.

## Why?

Lack of systems of care for people with behavioral health crises who have committed violent crimes or other felonies.

## Why?

Systems are siloed: not enough partnership between behavioral health and first responder systems.