

COLLABORTIVE JUSTICE COURTS



Methamphetamine Coalition

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Collaborative Justice Courts

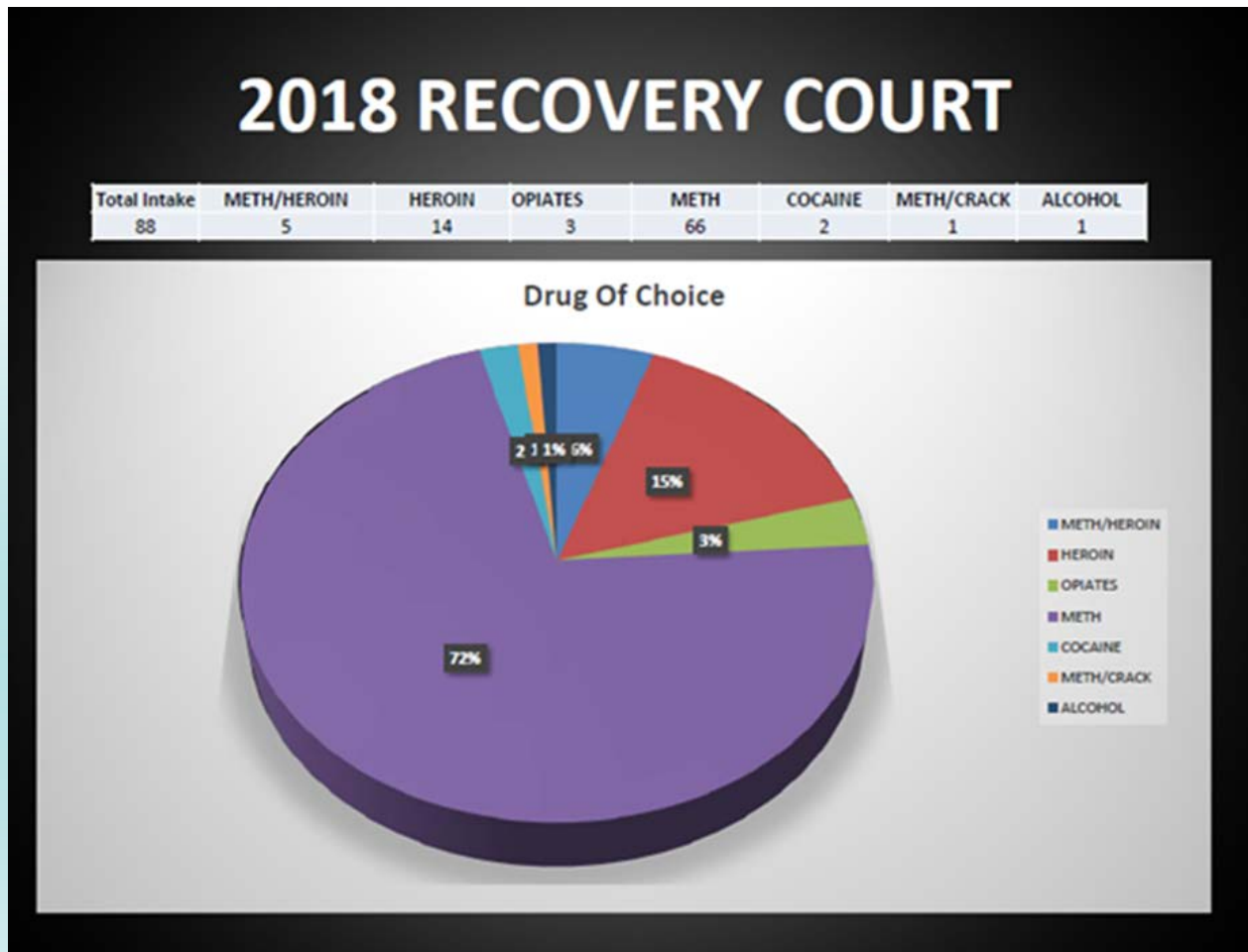
“ Collaborative justice courts-also known as problem-solving courts-combine judicial supervision with rehabilitation services that are rigorously monitored and focused on recovery to reduce recidivism and improve offender outcomes.”

Judicial Council of California, Web site: www.courts.ca.gov

Types of Collaborative Justice Courts

- Recovery Treatment Court (AKA Drug Court)
- Mental Health Treatment Court – Co-occurring Court
- Peer Court
- DUI Treatment Court
- Reentry Court
- Truancy Court
- Veterans Treatment Court
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children / Human Trafficking
- Family Treatment Court
- Homeless Court

Meth Use in Recovery Treatment Court



Source: Sacramento County Probation Department, Intake Data

Traditional Court vs. Collaborative Court

Traditional Court

Adversarial:

Both have: Due process—defendants advised of their rights

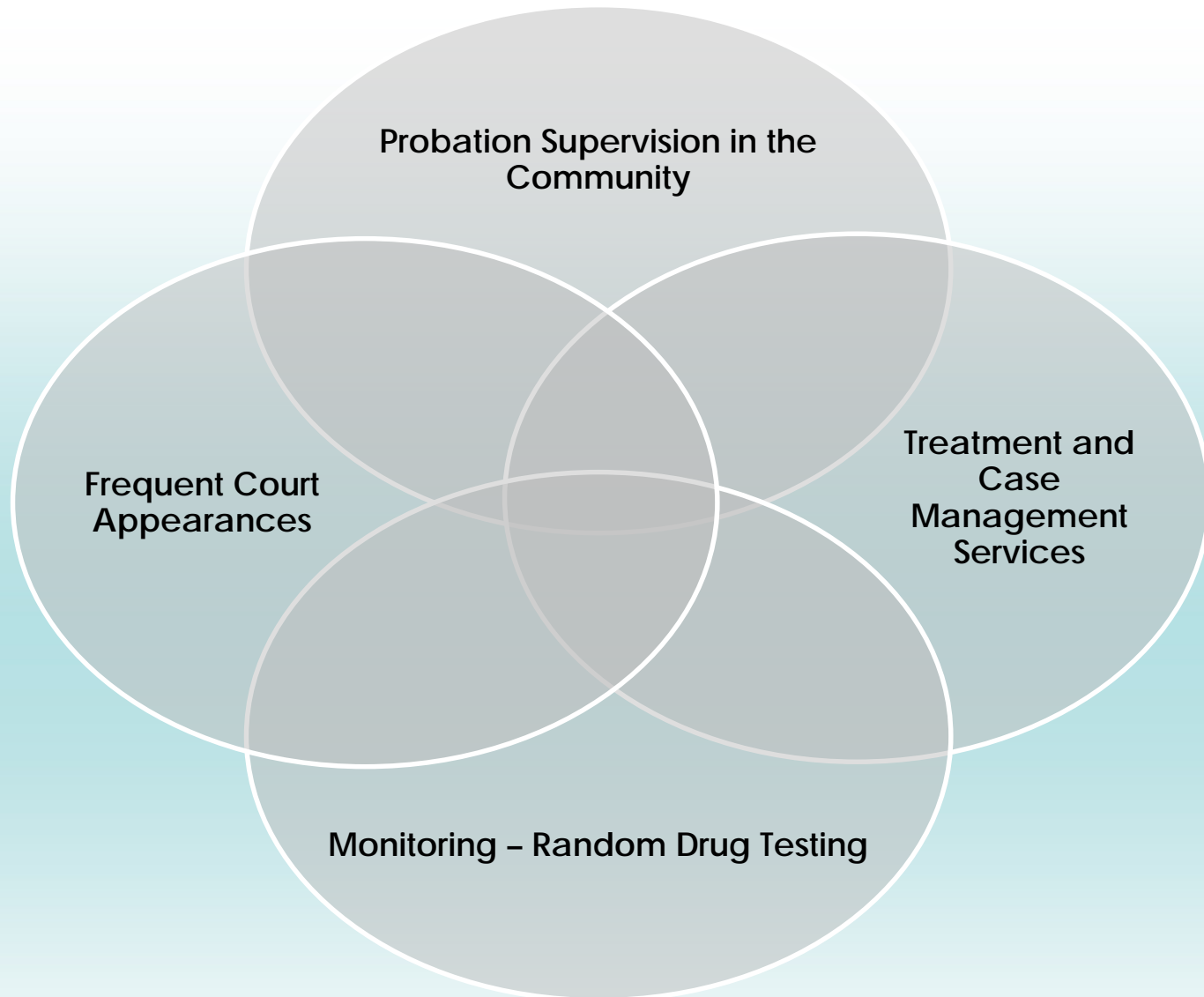
- Right to jury trial
- Conducts hearings and trials and determines guilt or innocence
- Sentences defendants who plead guilty or are found guilty after trial

Collaborative Court

Non-Adversarial:

- Problem-solving focus
- Team approach to decision making
- Judicial supervision of treatment process – incentives and sanctions
- What's all that clapping about?

Elements of Collaborative Justice Courts



Shared Goals of Justice and Social Services Systems

- Better use of limited jail space
 - keep for those who pose public safety risks
- Improved delivery of treatment services, especially for a significant population with substance use disorders
- Improved productivity—greater employment and reduced dependence on social services and health systems

Shared Goals of Justice and Social Services Systems

Ultimately, reduced criminal behavior and fewer repeat offenders



Benefits of Collaborative Justice Courts

1. Cost efficient – programs are less expensive than long-term incarceration.
2. Reductions in recidivism – free up criminal justice resources to handle violent and other serious cases
3. Reunited families and birth of drug-free babies
4. Improvements in participants' life circumstances (family, health, employment, etc.)

What is Trauma?

The **experience** of a real or perceived threat to life or bodily injury or the life or bodily injury of a loved one and causes an **overwhelming** sense of terror, horror, helplessness, and fear.

Traumatic events include:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical, emotional, or sexual abuse• Community violence and victimization• Abandonment and neglect• Domestic Violence | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traumatic loss• Prostitution/sex trafficking• Serious accident• Medical trauma, injury, or illness• Natural disaster |
|---|--|

What is Trauma?

- Trauma is a near universal experience of individuals with behavioral health problems. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office on Women's Health, 55% – 99% of women in substance use treatment and 85% – 95% of women in the public mental health system report a history of trauma, with the abuse most commonly having occurred in childhood.
- Source: <https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/consulting-services/trauma-informed-services/>

What is Trauma?

How people respond to trauma:

- Re-experience/reenacting: images, nightmares, disturbing thoughts
- Hyperarousal/Reactivity: jumpiness, nervousness
- Avoidance/Numbing: withdrawn, frozen
- Dissociation: mentally separating the self from the experience

What is Secondary Trauma?

- Emotional duress that results when an individual hears about the firsthand trauma experiences of another.
- Symptoms mimic those of PTSD:

- Chronic exhaustion
- Hopelessness
- Inability to embrace complexity
- Inability to listen or avoidance of clients
- Anger and cynicism
- Minimizing guilt
- Sleeplessness
- Fear
- Physical ailments
- Hypervigilance/increased anxiety

Self-Care Strategies

- Mindfulness and reflection (recognize burnout)
- Relaxation, self-soothing
- Physical and mental well being
- EXPRESS FEELINGS REGULARLY – Use the buddy system
- Humor (belly laughing)

Note: Trauma, Secondary Trauma, and Self-Care slides were adapted from the presentation, Becoming Trauma Sensitive by UC Davis, CAARE Center and Another Choice, Another Chance, February 2015



Thank you!