Giving Context for Equity in the Courts:

Where Lived Expertise, Trauma-Informed Care, and Belonging Intersect

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Time: 1:30 pm

slides and resources available on

www.wacita.org

Objectives

What do we hope to share today?

1 Understand the value of lived expertise in a therapeutic court

Insight on how to make changes using data and expertise

Examples of changes made because of peer feedback and consistent reflection on the outcome data.

Discussion about opportunities for change



Contextdefined

"the action of weaving, connection, coherence,



ordered scheme, structure"

As we introduce ourselves, we bring our history and our present selves.



Introduce Yourself

What is the context that brings you here today?

What is your lived expertise?

What in your life brought you to this room, this conference, this work?

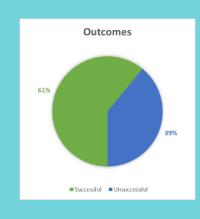
Family Therapeutic Courts Overview



317 FTCs Nationally in 2020



20 FTCs in
Washington
State & 2 Tribes
with Family
H2W Courts



Outcomes and Data Measures in WA FTCs



Early Childhood and ICWA courts



Problems with disparity



The Family Therapeutic Court Goals

Reduce Substance Use in Participants – Recovery from SUD

Reduce Number of Removals/Dependencies for children

Provide a highaccountability, nonadversarial, collaborative team to work with complex family needs

Best Practices in FTCs

Team is diverse in expertise* and can address families' needs* to have a successful case outcome

Clear, documented, organizational structure and goals for participant success

Participants' treatment services are integrated with case processing

High accountability

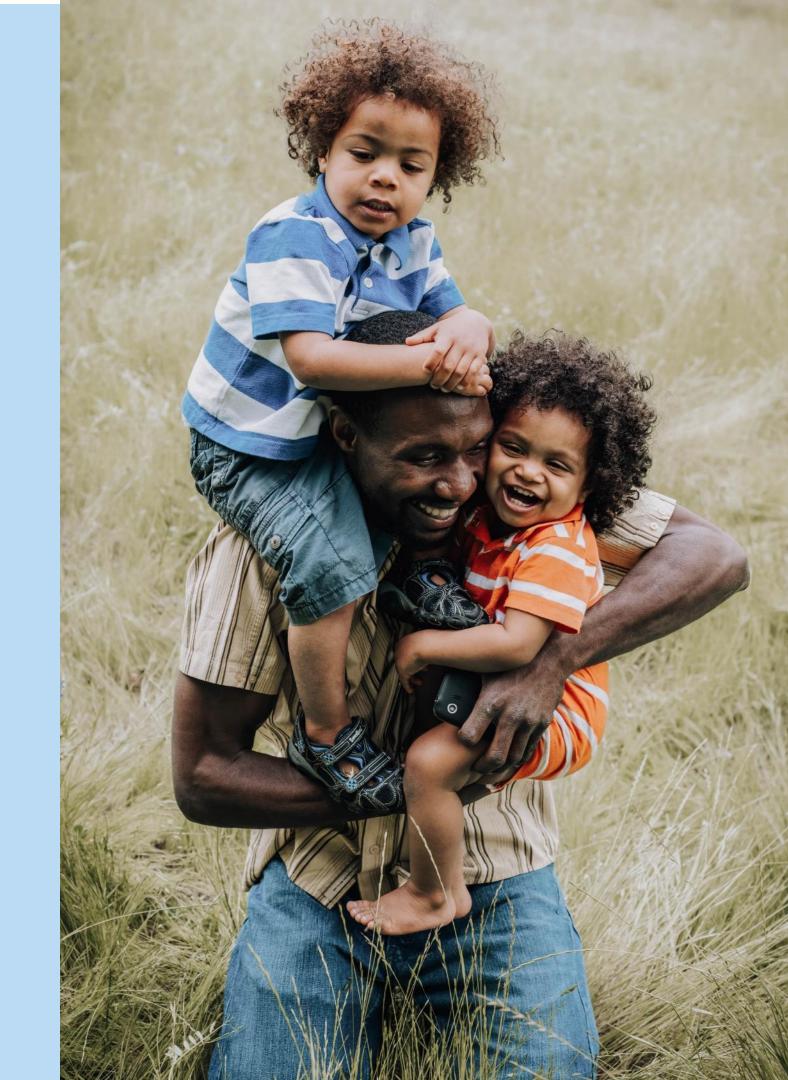
Evidence Based Practices

Trauma and Culturally Informed Practices



Some Unique Challenges for members of Historically Marginalized Groups considering entry to high contact courts

- Historic Trauma
- Systemic injustice
- Systemic racism
- Generational or direct justice system involvement





Some Unique Challenges for Court Professionals trying to change gender and racial disparities in therapeutic courts

- Lack of diversity in professionals
- Expertise that is locally relevant is scarce, over-requested, or under-developed
- Data collection
- Availability of funding
- Urgent needs prevail

Understanding the Context of Our Participants

- Data Collection (particularly at drop off points)
- Integrating the expertise of graduates, peer support specialists, and community members

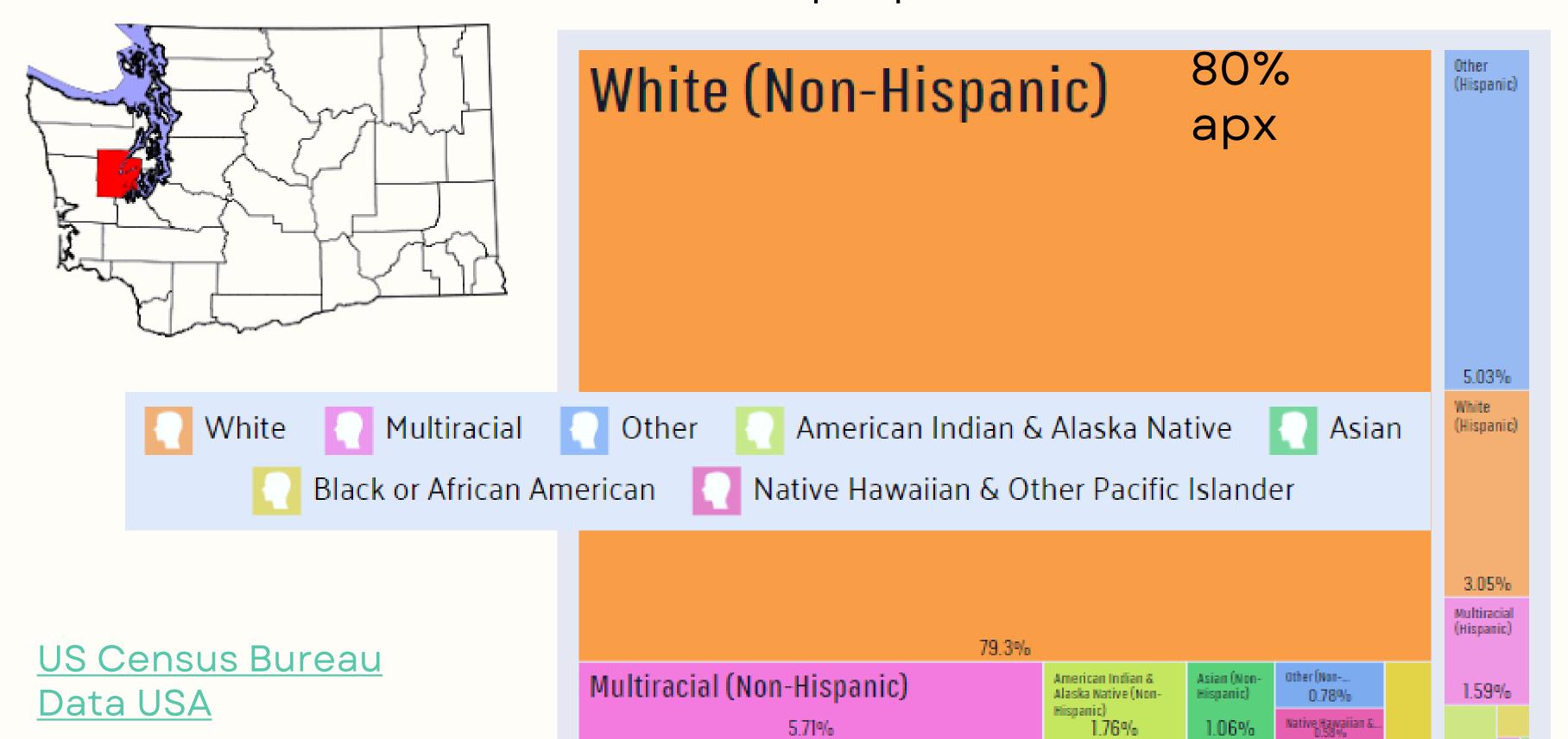


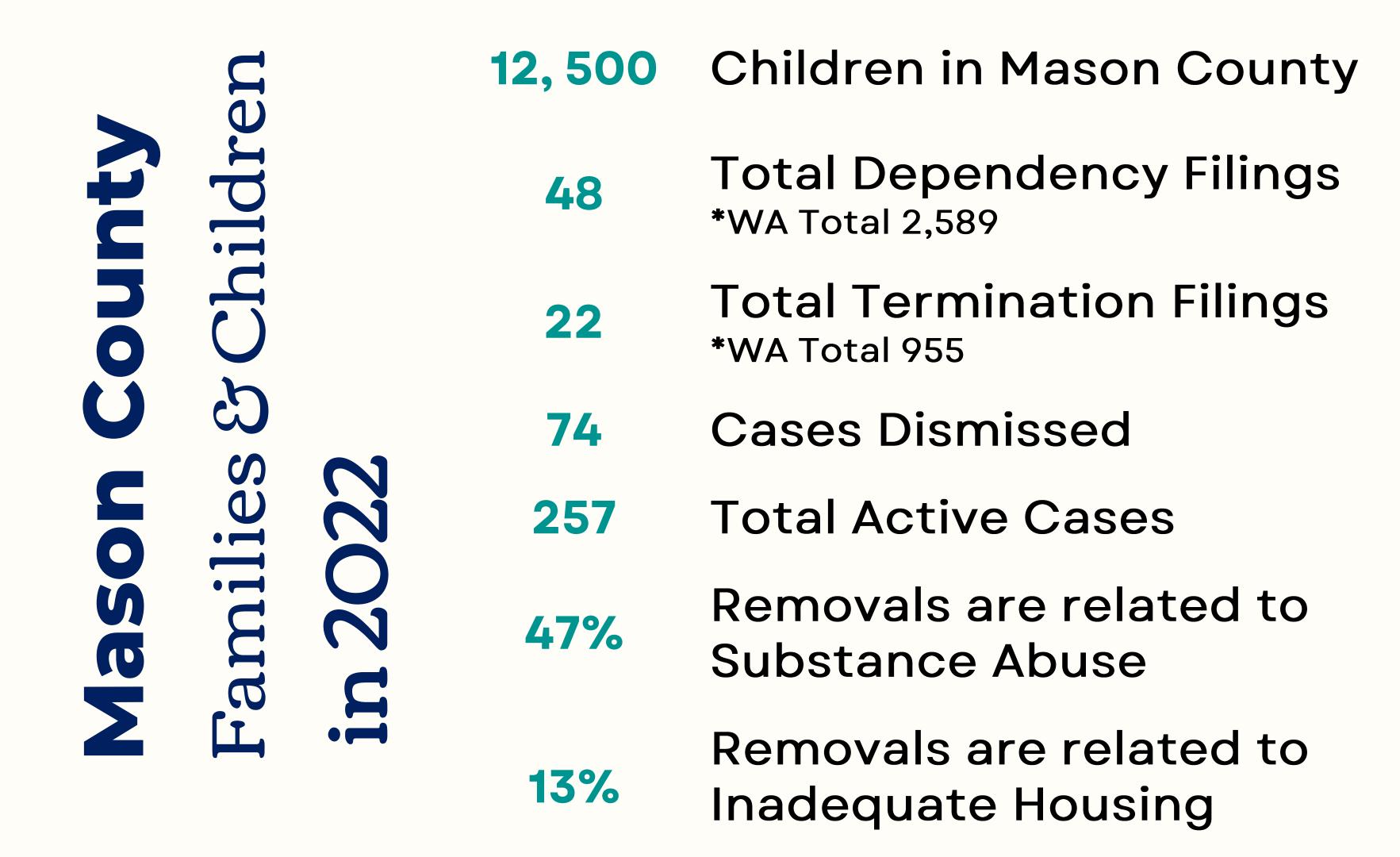
Gabbi: Family Recovery Court Caseworker

Mason County Superior Court

Mason County

Population estimate (2020) 68,000 people





Mason

County

Family

Recovery

Court

(FRC)



- Total families & kids
- First meet & engage with parent(s) during shelter care
- Parents do an intake interview to assess needs and history
- Court hearings:
 - Early on: every week
 - As they progress: every other week and alternate with life skills classes
- Meet with a peer once a week (during week of court), decreases with progress in program
 - Other communication depends on needs at least couple of times a week

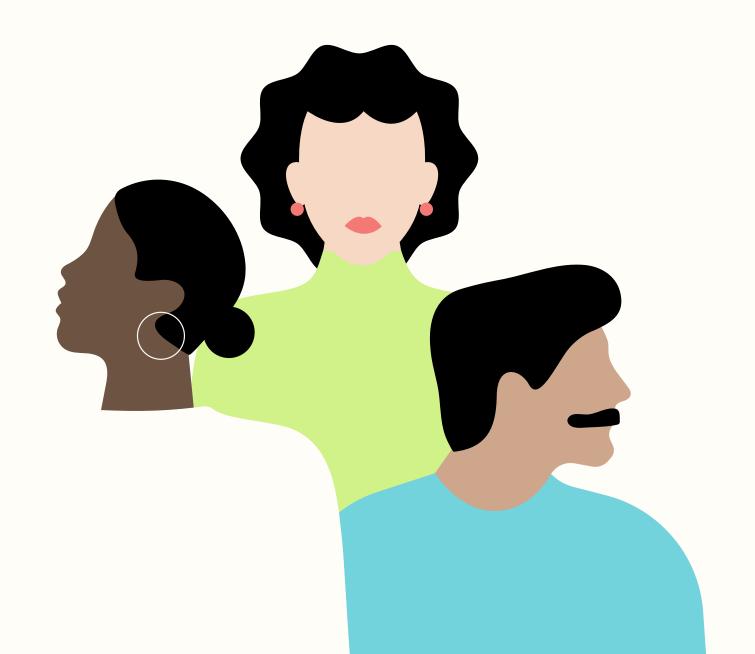
Rural Community Challenges



- Services &Transportation
- Personal Connection to other community
 members
- Harder to feel belonging in a less diverse
 community

Every day community interactions set an example of successful recovery

Peer Connection and Advocacy



- Hope for families & for FRC professionals
- Sharing ideas, concerns & advocating for families
- Developing a place where families belong



Ensuring Racial and Ethnic Proportionality in Family Drug Treatment Courts

Spotlight on Efforts in King County, Washington

Jill Murphy, LICSW Family Treatment Court Program Manager







King County FTC Primary Goals

- Children have safe and permanent homes within permanency planning guidelines;
- Families of color have outcomes from dependency cases similar to families not of color;
- Parents are better able to care for themselves and their children and seek resources to do so; and
- The cost to society of dependency cases involving substances is reduced.

Eligibility Criteria for KCFTC

KCFTC is a voluntary program for parent(s) who, with attorney permission:

- Admit to the court that his/her child is dependent or have an existing dependency finding
- Have a moderate or severe SUD and willing to go to treatment;
- Are at least 18 years of age;
- Sign a Consent to Release
 Confidential Information Form to share tx information w/team;
- Have no felony child abuse or sexual abuse guilty findings;

KCFTC Entry Process

Prior to Court:

- Referral Received
- Attorney Permission
- Screening Appt Scheduled
- Records Request
- Collateral Contacts
- Summary of screening information sent out to the team prior to Acceptance Staffing

In Court:

- Acceptance Staffing:
 - Team reviews eligibility criteria in policy
 - Team reviews areas of concern such as extensive felony history, developmental delays, psychosis, etc...that might impact the parent's ability to participate in the program.
 - Judge decides if case is appropriate for KCFTC and sets an Acceptance Hearing date.
- Acceptance Hearing:
 - Parent signs KCFTC Acceptance Order listing conditions of participation.
 - First official KCFTC hearing.

KCFTC Program Model



- KCFTC uses an integrated model of Family Treatment Drug Court.
- Case Social Workers dedicated to the FTC with reduced caseloads (13:1) and a Court-Appointed Special Advocate is dedicated to each KCFTC family.
- Formal Wraparound Process for approx 1/3 of families (15 at a time)
- Treatment Specialist who recruits and screens parents for entry in FTC as well as assists and monitors parent's entry and progress in SUD and MH treatment upon program acceptance.
- Case review hearings every week until frequency can be stepped down.
- Cross-disciplinary pre-hearing staffings to present a unified approach at hearings.

Working on Proportionality - 2013

What's been done?

- Quarterly review of statistics
- Advertising of job postings to recruit a more diverse staff
- Hiring of a Treatment Specialist
 Teaming with Parent Allies
- Cultural Competence Team Training
- KCFTC Policy Manual Changes
- Community Engagement (culturally specific referrals, tribal involvement, feedback)

What are the challenges?

- Reliance on stakeholders for referral information and timing
- Funding for another Treatment Specialist or Peer Specialist to help with engagement prior to entry
- No control over KCFTC partners' hiring practices
- Accurate and consistent data from DCYF
- Tracking race/ethnicity on each referral and reasons for not entering KCFTC

Working on Proportionality - 2023

2013 challenges?

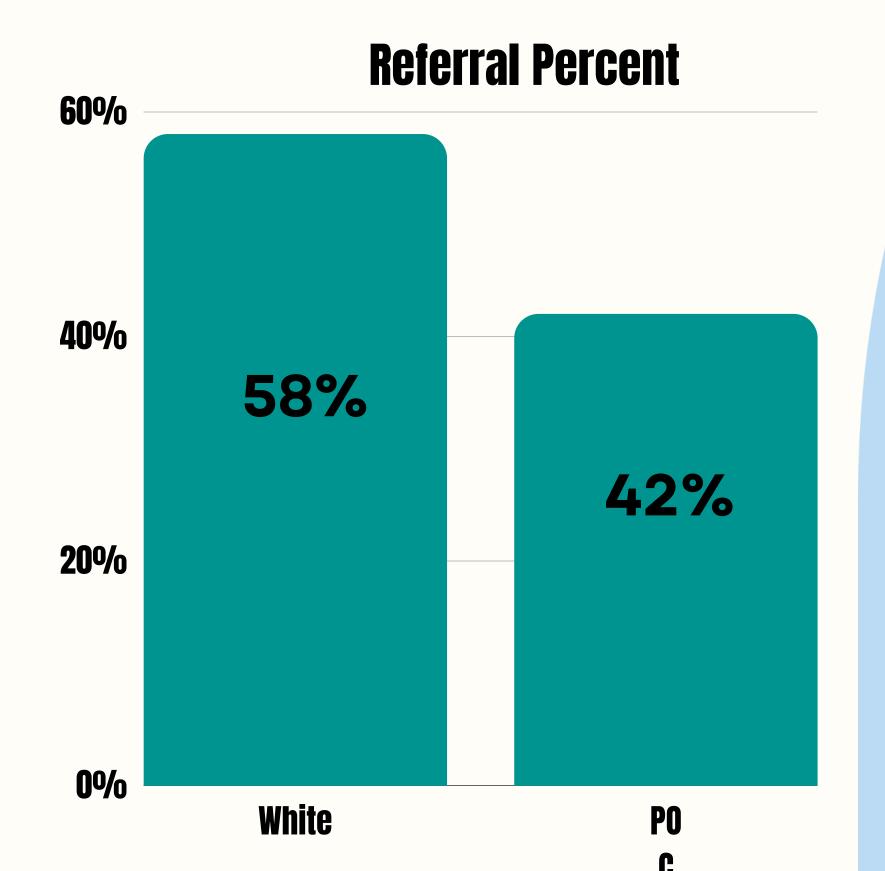
- Reliance on stakeholders for referral information and timing and one treatment specialist position
- Funding for another Treatment Specialist or Peer Specialist to help with engagement prior to entry
- No control over KCFTC partners' hiring practices
- Accurate and consistent data from DCYF
- Tracking race/ethnicity on each referral and reasons for not entering KCFTC

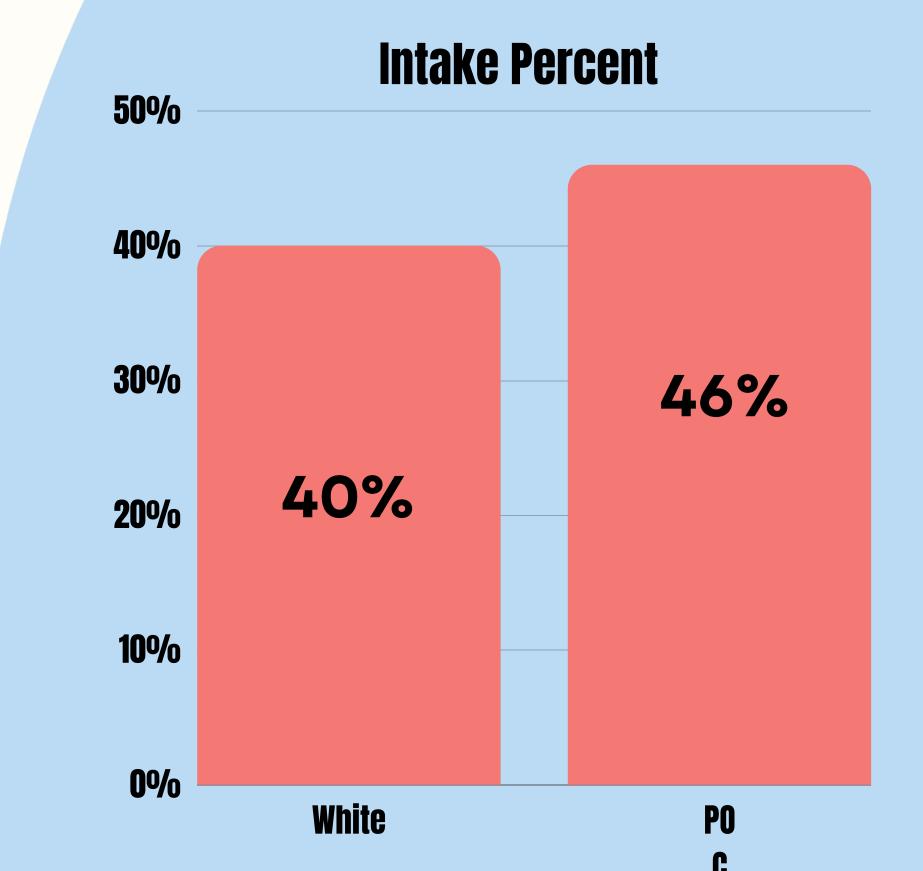
What's been done since?

- Applied for SAMSHA grant, obtained local funding for two FRSS positions
- Data Dashboard created at State Level
- Partnered on each other's interview panels
- New database and updated forms to capture more nuanced information on referrals
- Annual Drop Off Analysis with Steering Committee Review

Drop Off Analysis

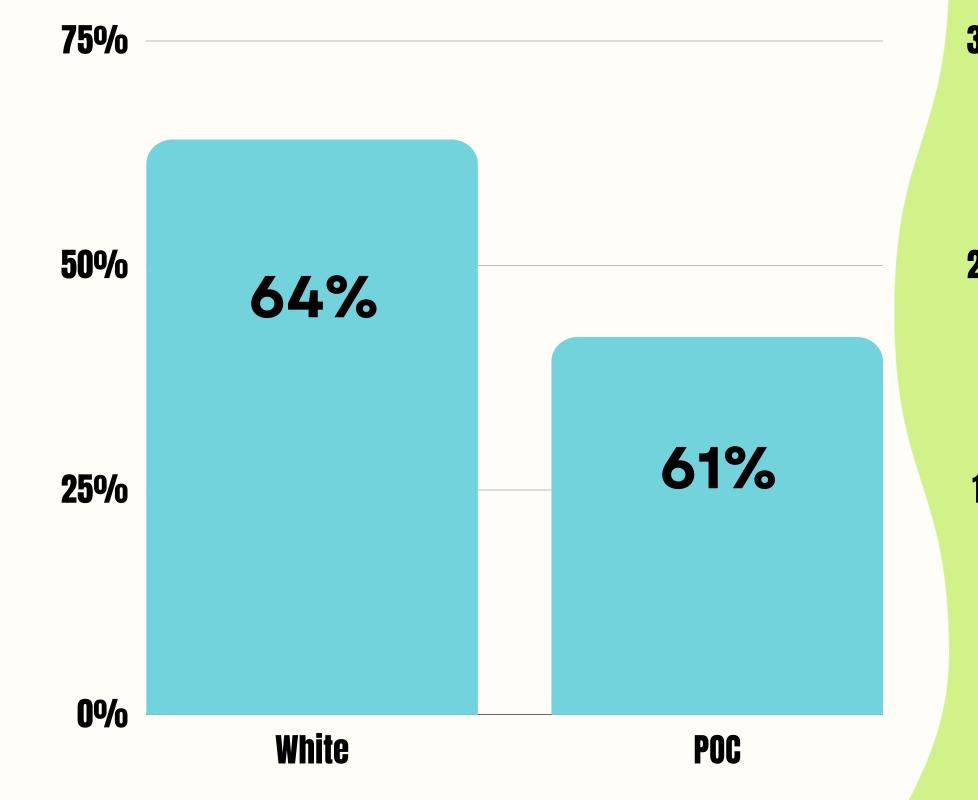
2013 - 2022



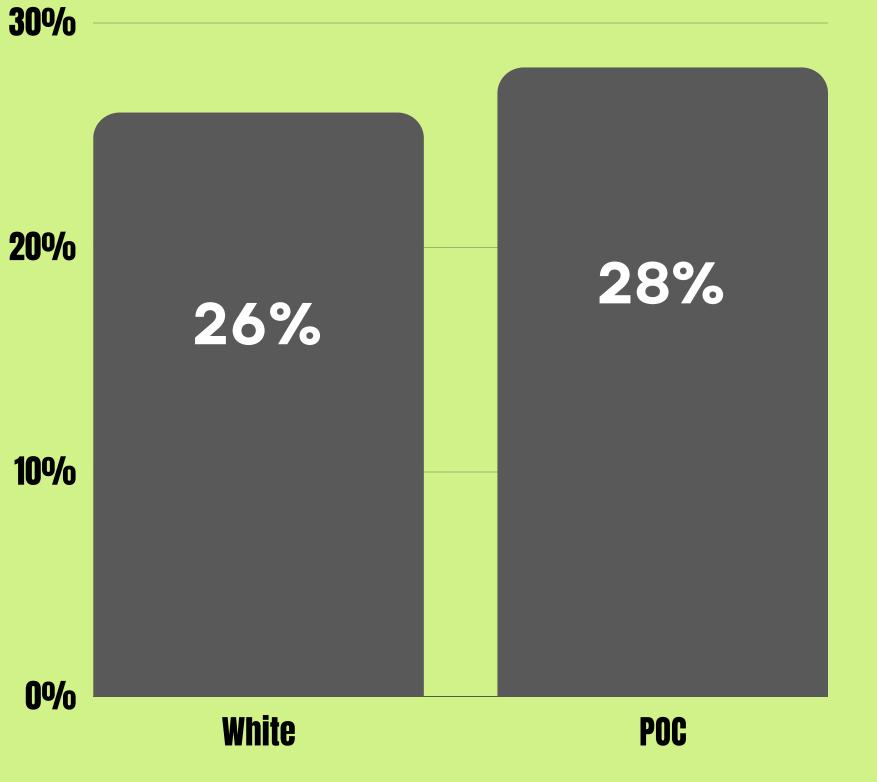


Staffing Rates



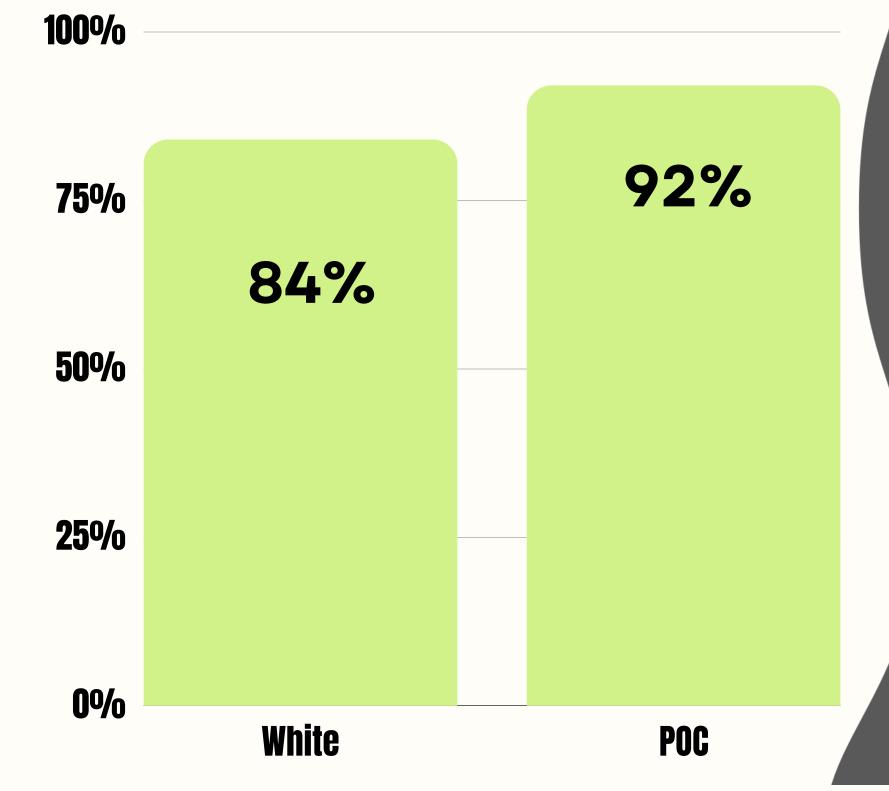


Staffing Percent Cumulative

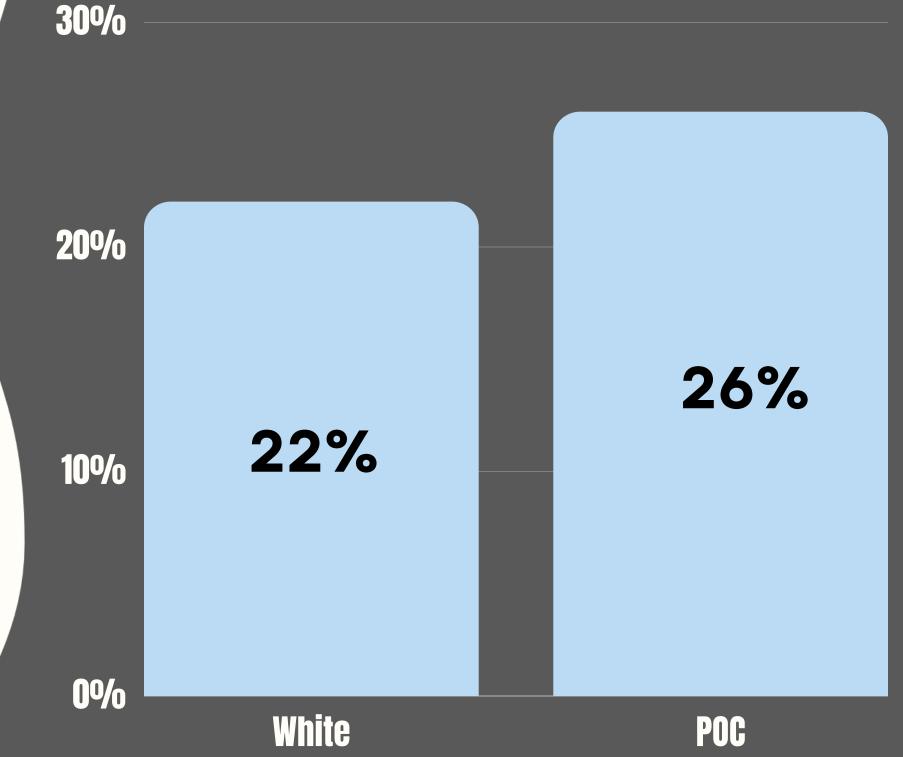


Acceptance Rates

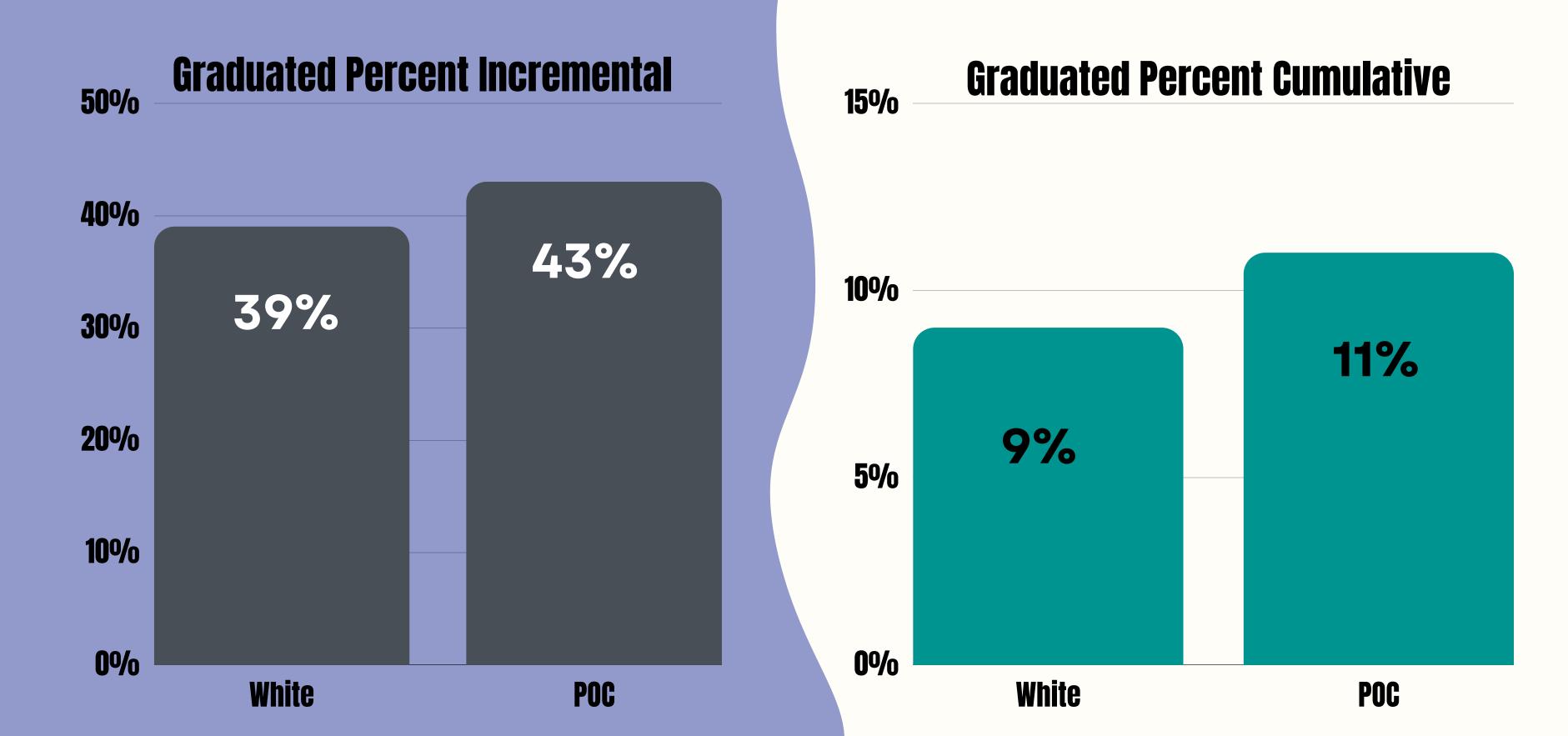




Accepted Percent Cumulative



Graduation Rates



Reasons for Not Entering FTC

2013-2022

Reason Given	n (%)	
	POC	White
Not interested	81 (17.3)	158 (24.6)
Could not locate/Didn't Show for Intake	155 (33.8)	158 (24.6)
Referral more than 6 months after petition	37 (8.0)	32 (5.0)
Attorney	41 (8.9)	54 (8.4)
Serious mental health issues	25 (5.4)	46 (7.2)
Criminal History	24 (5.2)	21 (3.3)
Pending	28 (6.1)	69 (11.0)
Other ¹	41 (8.9)	57 (8.9)

What's Next for King County FTC?

- Did the intervention have the desired effect? What else might be needed?
- What were the outliers in the cohort experience? Drilling down deeper...
- Continual review of policies at all levels of decision making are necessary to root out any institutionally racism practices.
- Clear process for policy change that includes all levels within the program
- Formal evaluation to assess success with program goals.

Program Goal Comparison

2011 Evaluation

- Parents entered treatment faster, stayed in treatment longer and were more successful in treatment
- Children were 70% more likely to be returned home to their parents
- Families exited the child welfare system sooner
- Results roughly equivalent across for families of color and white families in FTC

2019 Evaluation

- There were fewer days between intake assessments and enrollment
- More parents enrolled in SUD treatment
- Children achieved permanency faster
- More participants graduated or had their dependency dismissed
- No differences in program
 outcomes for white families and
 families of color, but white families
 did reunify earlier.



You're only as good as your data!

- Decide what to track
- Review for accuracy of entry
- Mark points in time for system changes
- Use internal and external reviews

Ivy Thompson

King County Family Treatment Court Graduate

&

Family Recovery Support Specialist



KCFTC: Entry to Exit Perspectives

- Joining FTC as a participant
- How I experienced the Screening process
- How it felt on my Acceptance Hearing court day (ie first day in family treatment court)
- My experience in FTC court program
- Graduation from FTC
- Working for the Court



Belonging & the Family Recovery Support Specialist Role

Mirroring the Language of the Team and the Participants

Race & Equity

Safety, Hope, and Experiences of Success

Contextdefined

"the action of weaving, connection, coherence,

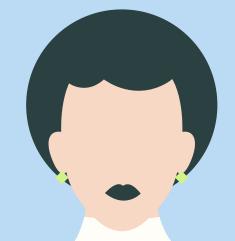
ordered scheme, structure"

Small Changes with big impacts



Share with a partner:

a change that could help your court
be more understanding of the context
of a diverse group of participants





What questions can we answer?



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