



SAN FRANCISCO COLLABORATIVE COURTS

2016

PROGRAM ACTIVITY REPORT

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
COLLABORATIVE COURTS DIVISION

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June 2017

INTRODUCTION

What began as an experiment in Miami's Dade County in 1989 led to the implementation of San Francisco's first collaborative court six years later. In 1995, Drug Court was established as the first of San Francisco's nine programs, with the Young Adult Court being the court's most recent addition. The field has changed considerably over the years and the collaborative justice model is now used to serve various target populations – those with mental illness, veterans, families with children and transitional aged youth. San Francisco's programs follow newly developed national standards that include specialized treatment curricula, drug testing procedures, behavioral accountability protocols, and new approaches to community supervision.

National studies, like the Multisite Adult Drug Court Evaluation (or MADCE), have confirmed that the original goals for drug courts – reductions in substance use and recidivism – are being realized for graduates. To a notable degree, however, even those who do not meet graduation requirements experience less involvement in the criminal justice system after participating in drug court. While the need for rigorous evaluation continues, there is promising evidence to support the application of key features of collaborative court programs that serve other target populations.

With support from the U.S. Department of Justice, the Center for Court Innovation, and the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, collaborative courts have moved toward a higher level of professionalism, which translates into the continuing success of this approach. What makes the collaborative justice movement so powerful is its human element. That was true nearly a quarter century ago, and it remains true today.

Lisa Lightman

DEVELOPMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO'S COLLABORATIVE COURTS



1995

ADULT DRUG COURT

Drug Court provides intensive judicial supervision and case management to non-violent offenders with substance use disorders.



2003

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURT

Behavioral Health Court addresses the complex needs of defendants with serious mental illness including substance use disorders.



2006

TRUANCY COURT

Truancy Court is part of the San Francisco District Attorney's Truancy Intervention Program (SFTIP).



2007

FAMILY TREATMENT COURT

Family Treatment Court is a court-supervised support program serving families involved in the juvenile dependency (child welfare) system that have been impacted by parental substance use.



2009

COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTER

The Community Justice Center is a criminal court and social service center that serves San Francisco's Tenderloin, Civic Center, Union Square, and South of Market neighborhoods.



2010

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION COURT

Intensive Supervision Court focuses on probation clients who are facing a state prison commitment as a result of probation violations.



2013

VETERANS JUSTICE COURT

Veterans Justice Court provides substance abuse and mental health treatment as well as education and vocational skills for military veterans charged with criminal offenses.



2015

YOUNG ADULT COURT

Young Adult Court focuses on transitional aged youth (ages 18-25), many of whom have significant social service needs and minimal education and employment histories.

TRUANCY ACTION PARTNERSHIP

The Truancy Action Partnership is for elementary students identified as habitually or chronically truant and is the last step before appearance in Truancy Court.

MISDEMEANOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURT

Misdemeanor Behavioral Health Court is designed to serve misdemeanants with complex mental health needs.

PAROLE REVOCATION COURT

The Parole Revocation Court supports the delivery of social services to parolees who have a Petition to Revoke Parole.

Our juvenile programs are smaller in scope and contain many, but not all, of the principles that define a collaborative court program. **Juvenile Reentry Court** provides reentry case planning and aftercare services for youth returning to the community from long term commitments. **Juvenile Wellness Court** addresses the specialized treatment and service needs of juvenile justice-involved youth who suffer from mental health disorders. **Youth Family Violence Court** is for youth between the ages of 14-18 who are brought before the court for violent conduct directed at a family member or in the context of a dating or intimate relationship.

2016 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS FOR COLLABORATIVE COURTS

THE MENTORING AND PEER SUPPORT (MAPS) PROJECT

The Jail Health Services program of the San Francisco Department of Public Health - in close collaboration with San Francisco Collaborative Courts, San Francisco Peer Programs, HealthRIGHT 360, and the San Francisco Veterans Administration Medical Center – implemented the Mentoring and Peer Support (MAPS) Project, designed to enhance behavioral health and wellness outcomes while reducing criminal justice recidivism. The program partners with clients who have been identified as having co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders from Behavioral Health Court, Community Justice Center, Drug Court, Misdemeanor Behavioral Health Court, and Veterans Justice Court. MAPS also serves those found to be incompetent to stand trial on misdemeanor charges. MAPS trains and supports a diverse peer team consisting of 1 full-time Lead Peer Mentor and 5 half-time Peer Mentors who utilize evidence-based practices to encourage, support, and foster treatment success and recidivism reduction. In 2016, the MAPS Project provided comprehensive peer mentoring and support services to a total of 94 individuals with co-occurring disorders who left incarceration facilities.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURT INVOLVED IN UC BERKELEY STUDY

Behavioral Health Court (BHC) is involved in a prestigious study with the University of California, Berkeley that has the potential to advance correctional policy for justice-involved people with mental illness. BHC works with a high-risk, high-need population. National efforts to respond to this target population have traditionally focused on treating the mental health problem, i.e., providing medication and other psychiatric services under court supervision. But compelling evidence indicates that symptom reduction alone rarely translates to reduced offending. A new national policy emphasis now targets these people's risk factors for recidivism, such as criminal attitudes, and uses cognitive behavioral treatment shown to reduce recidivism for general offenders. This study will test whether cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), which has been developed for general offenders, actually reduces recidivism by reducing re-arrest rates for justice-involved people with serious mental illness.

TENDERLOIN HOUSING CLINIC AND COLLABORATIVE COURTS

Collaborative courts will continue their housing partnership with the Tenderloin Housing Clinic (THC) which started in 2014 with a grant from the Judicial Council of California. Working with court programs like Drug Court, Behavioral Health Court, Community Justice Center and the Intensive Supervision Court was a first time venture for THC and their expertise in working with our clients and finding permanent housing has proven exemplary. Upon acceptance into the collaborative court program, each client signs a THC Participant Agreement agreeing to the rules and regulations governing the program and those at the housing site. THC's Housing Resource Specialist works with the participant to conduct a housing needs assessment and creates an individualized permanent housing plan, with the goal of locating permanent housing within the 6 months allowable transitional housing period. In 2016 alone, 44 persons have been served by the THC housing program and 11 received permanent housing. In the three years of the grant, 74 persons have been served by the THC housing program and 19 persons received permanent housing.

ADULT DRUG COURT

Superior Court • Office of the District Attorney • Office of the Public Defender • Adult Probation Department • Department of Public Health • Community Treatment Providers

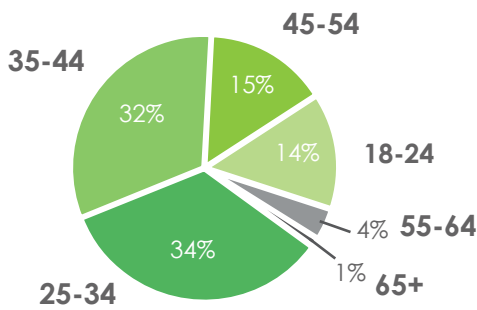
DRUG COURT (DC) is a felony court that provides intensive judicial supervision and case management to non-violent offenders with substance use disorders.



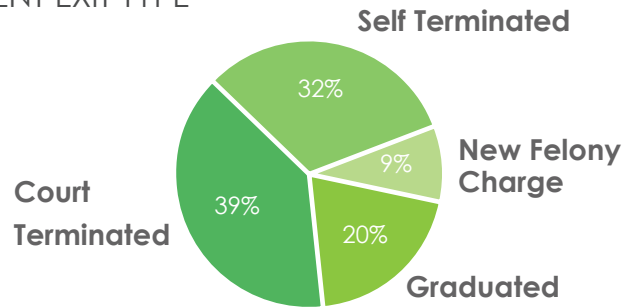
LIVING SITUATION AT ENTRY



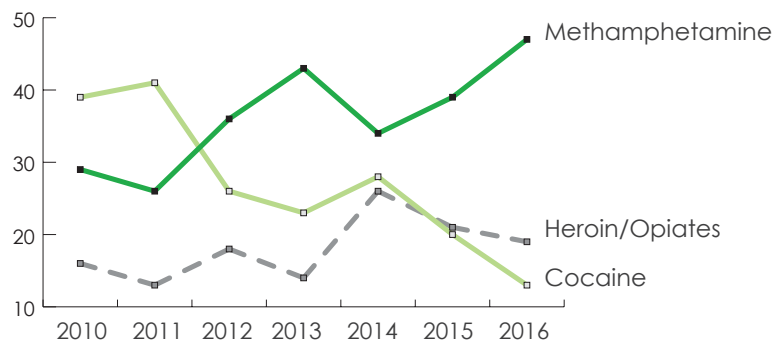
AGE AT ENTRY



CLIENT EXIT TYPE



DRUG TRENDS LAST 5 YEARS FOR ENTERING CLIENTS IN DRUG COURT



When clients graduate from Drug Court there is great cause for celebration. When they return to Drug Court (sometimes even years later) to offer their thanks and share their successes — it is an even greater cause for celebration.

A young woman came to Drug Court severely addicted to heroin. Prior to her entry into the program, she had over-dosed three times and had required the administration of Narcan to be resuscitated. She appeared at the treatment center so intoxicated on opiates that she could barely stand and her speech was completely unintelligible. In twelve months, she successfully completed the program. Several years later, she spoke at one of the Drug Court graduations. Now a vibrant, articulate and happy young woman, she has become a certified court reporter. Her happiness was so palpable that it served to instill hope in all who heard her speak. Drug Court is a testament that the program can literally save lives.

-Kate Godsey, Program Coordinator, Drug Court Treatment Center

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURT

Superior Court • Office of the District Attorney • Office of the Public Defender • Adult Probation Department • Department of Public Health • Citywide Case Management Forensics • Jail Reentry Services • San Francisco Sheriff's Department • Community Treatment Providers

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURT (BHC) addresses the complex needs of mentally ill defendants including those with co-occurring substance use disorders.



ENTERING CLIENTS HOUSING PRIOR TO ARREST

- 39%** Homeless/Street/Shelter
- 29%** Hotel/ SRO
- 16%** Family Member's Home



ENTERING CLIENTS PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS

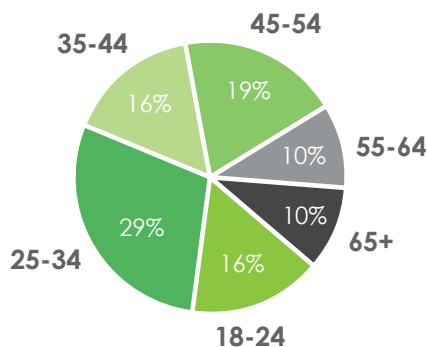
- 52%** Schizophrenia



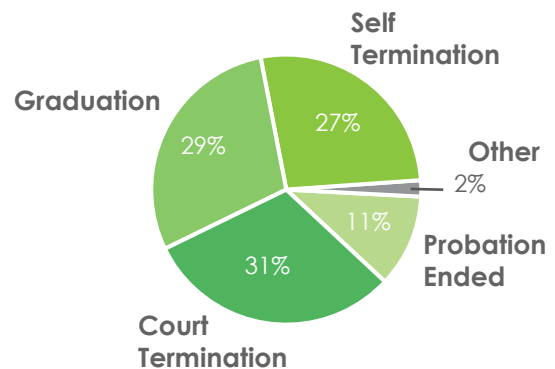
ENTERING CLIENTS GENDER

- 68%** Male
- 26%** Female

AGE AT ENTRY



CLIENT EXIT TYPE



The Housing and Employment for Recovery Outcomes (HERO) program provides 6 months of transitional housing and supported employment services to eligible BHC clients with the goal of permanency for both. Each HERO client meets with an employment specialist once per week to assist with job searches, interviews, and retention support. This counseling is provided by Citywide Employment Services, a division of UCSF's Citywide Case Management Forensic Program, which serves San Francisco's highest-risk mentally ill adults. The program works to support recovery by reducing the use of institutional care while helping with reintegration into the community. Since inception three years ago, 85 BHC clients have been referred to the HERO program. Seventy four have been housed in transitional housing, 41% gained employment while participating in HERO, and 36% found stable housing upon exiting the program.

- Kristine King, Program Analyst, San Francisco Collaborative Courts

MISDEMEANOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURT

Superior Court • Office of the District Attorney • Office of the Public Defender • Adult Probation Department • Department of Public Health • Citywide Case Management Forensics • Jail Reentry Services • San Francisco Sheriff's Department • Community Treatment Providers

MISDEMEANOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURT (MBHC) is designed to serve misdemeanants with complex mental health needs.



ENTERING CLIENTS HOUSING PRIOR TO ARREST

- 75%** Homeless/Street/Shelter
- 14%** Independent Apt/House
- 6%** Hotel/SRO
- 5%** Family Member's Home



ENTERING CLIENTS PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS

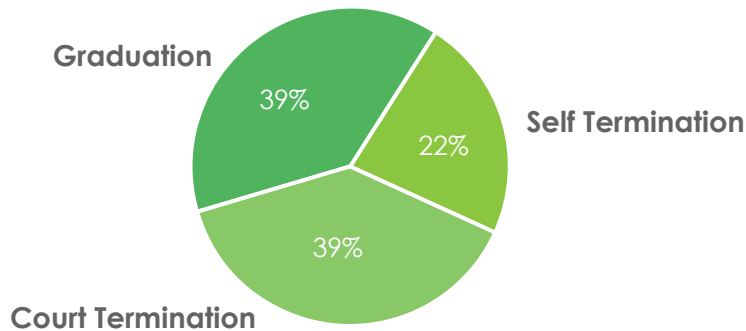
- 83%** Schizophrenia



ENTERING CLIENTS GENDER

- 64%** Male
- 36%** Female

CLIENT EXIT TYPE



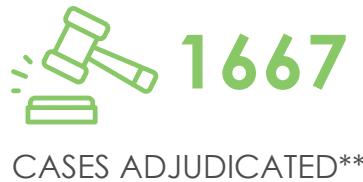
Ms. J is a 30 year old woman who has lived in San Francisco since the age of three. Ms. J was diagnosed with schizophrenia and alcohol and marijuana dependency. She has an infant son involved with Child Protective Services. Ms. J had a long history of psychiatric hospitalizations: 22 psychiatric emergency services crisis contacts and multiple hospitalizations since 2006. In the two months preceding her referral to MBHC, she had been arrested three times. Through MBHC case managers, Ms. J was linked to psychiatric services and housing and was able to secure a bed at a residential mental health program for mothers and children. Ms. J required ongoing intensive services and her therapist linked her to one of Citywide's intensive case management programs. Ms. J continues to participate in treatment successfully and is working toward reuniting with her son.

- Yasi Shirazi, Clinical Supervisor, Citywide Forensic Team

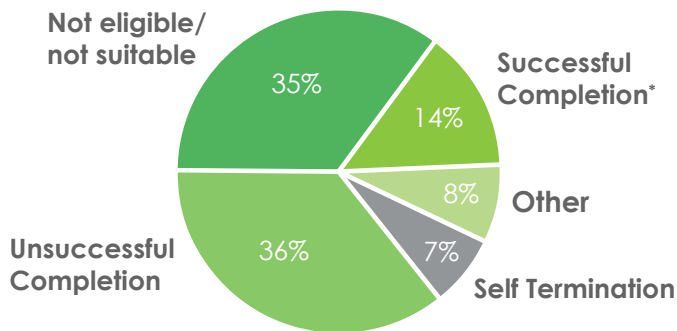
COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTER

Superior Court • Office of the District Attorney • Office of the Public Defender • Adult Probation Department • Department of Public Health • San Francisco Sheriff's Department • San Francisco Police Department • Community Treatment Providers

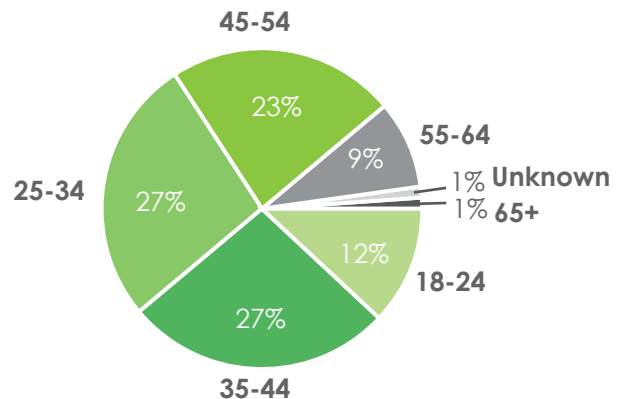
The **COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTER** (CJC) is a criminal court and social service center that serves San Francisco's Tenderloin, Civic Center, Union Square, and South of Market neighborhoods.



CLIENT EXIT TYPE



AGE AT ENTRY



*Successful completion is clients who graduated and those who completed community service.
**Clients may have more than one case adjudicated.

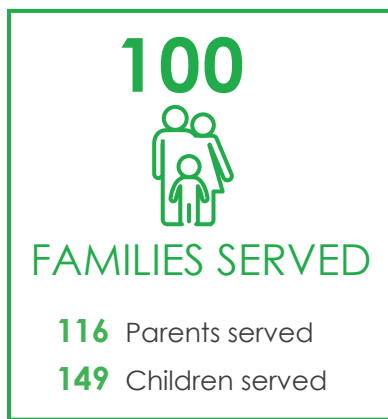
Ms. O was charged with selling cocaine base and had a prior possession for sale from 1999. She was 39 years old and had experience as a paralegal. Ms. O was a model participant. Now, two years later, there has been no subsequent contact with law enforcement. She was the Court's Star of the Day several times and had a perfect compliance score of 10 out of 10. During her first few months, she engaged with Glide for prosocial activities and attended early recovery groups. Ms. O presently works full time in the health care field. She told the CJC team she could not be happier; the structure of the program helped her to get back on the right path. Ms. O's Deferred Entry of Judgment (DEJ), a negotiated legal disposition, enabled her to have a clean record. This is a legal benefit that would likely not be afforded her in traditional criminal court.

- Judith Garvey, Assistant District Attorney, Community Justice Center

FAMILY TREATMENT COURT

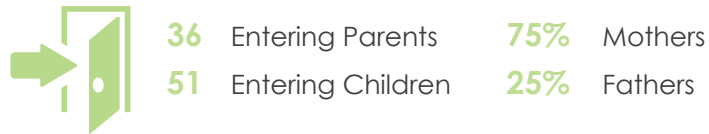
Superior Court • Human Services Agency • Department of Public Health • City Attorney's Office • Juvenile Dependency Panel • Homeless Prenatal Program • Hamilton Families • Salvation Army Harbor House • Infant Parent Program • HealthRIGHT360

THE FAMILY TREATMENT COURT (FTC) serves families involved in the child welfare system that are impacted by parental substance use. FTC supports permanency for children by helping parents create a safe and healthy home environment and ensuring the needs of each family member are addressed.

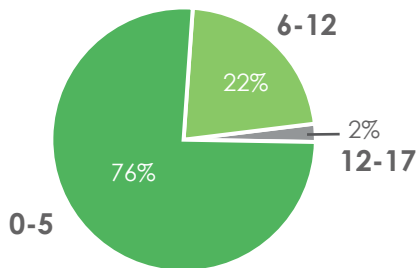


LIVING SITUATION AT ENTRY

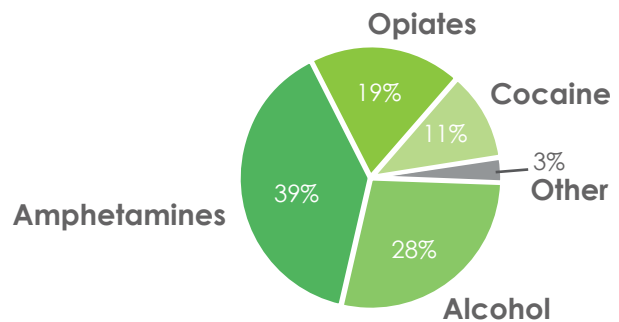
- 56%** Homeless/Street/Shelter
- 25%** Family/Friends
- 19%** Independent Apt/House



AGE OF CHILD AT ENTRY



ENTERING CLIENTS DRUG OF CHOICE



In 2014, Family Treatment Court (FTC) received a grant through the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation and Children and Family Futures to enhance FTC's children's services and improve cross-system collaboration. As a result, FTC launched SafeCare, a home-based parenting education program which is available to all FTC-participating parents with children 0 to 5 years old. Public Health Nurses enter a parent's home or a residential substance use treatment program to provide one-on-one services such as developmental screening or coordinating medical and dental services. Parents consistently report that they receive crucial support and information from their SafeCare Public Health Nurse. In turn, child welfare social workers and other team members feel more secure in a parent's ability to nurture and care for their child as a result of participating in SafeCare.

- Jennifer Pasinosky, Family Treatment Court Coordinator

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION COURT

Superior Court • Office of the District Attorney • Office of the Public Defender • Adult Probation Department • Community Treatment Providers

THE INTENSIVE SUPERVISION COURT (ISC) was created by the Adult Probation Department and works with probation clients who are facing a state prison commitment as a result of probation violations.



34



CLIENTS SERVED

- 24%** Graduated
- 12%** Terminated Unsuccessfully

**ENTERING CLIENTS
NEW ARREST ACTIVITY IN 2016**

- 46%** New Nonviolent Arrests
- 15%** New Violent Arrests
- 39%** No New Arrests

94%

**OF CLIENTS SERVED
HAD NO NEW
CONVICTIONS IN 2016**



Clients who entered in 2016 had an average of 3.7 prior felonies. On average, entering clients in 2016 faced an estimated 3.5 years of state prison time; 31% faced more than 6 years of state prison.

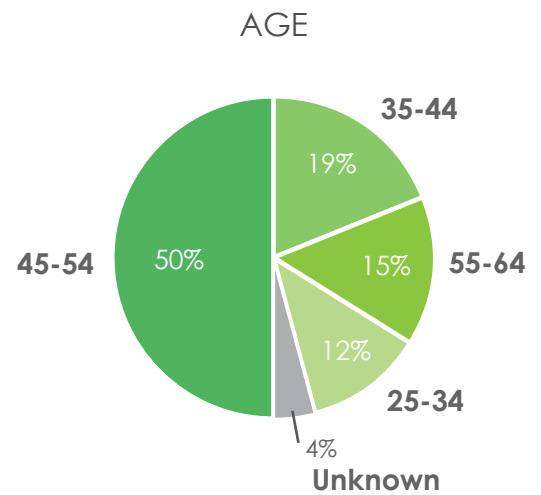
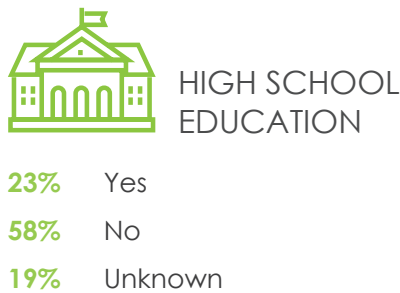
Mr. B., a forty-five year old probationer, was facing seven years in state prison for a robbery conviction. He was required to complete residential treatment as a condition of his probation. He entered the Intensive Supervision Court and made a new commitment to turn his life around for himself and his family. He successfully completed Healthright 360's residential treatment program and became a peer mentor. Mr. B transitioned into the Drake Hotel for stabilization housing and additional case management services. While in this program, he worked in security and other jobs through AmericaWorks. Mr. B. successfully completed ISC in one year and was granted early termination from probation supervision. He is working on expunging his criminal record to be eligible for more opportunities as a security guard. Thanks to many community providers, including Mr. B's attorney, he is now on his way to achieving his dreams.

- Amarita King, Deputy Probation Officer, Intensive Supervision Court

PAROLE REVOCATION COURT

Superior Court • Office of the District Attorney • Office of the Public Defender • Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation/Division of Adult Parole Operations • Community Treatment Providers

THE PAROLE REVOCATION COURT (PRC) supports the delivery of social services to parolees who have a Petition to Revoke Parole filed in the Parole Revocation Court.



Mr. J was one of the first clients referred to the Parole Revocation Court and he struggled with mental illness, substance abuse, and chronic homelessness. He insisted he did not need medication and could manage on his own. Mr. J. began to accomplish his treatment plan but ran into many obstacles including his inability to take his medications correctly. His behavioral difficulties and emotional outbursts led to parole violations and a 30 day stay in custody. Custody time gave his case manager the opportunity to approach Mr. J. about his medication compliance and steadily the client began to improve as the client's injections were administered on a set schedule. This was the last time the client violated in PRC. After the third or fourth injection, this client shared an epiphany - realizing that medication made it possible for him to be organized and happier in the community. He now volunteers at Glide and St. Anthony's, graduated from PRC, and obtained stable housing.

- Jim Ghery, Case Manager, Parole Revocation Court

VETERANS JUSTICE COURT

Superior Court • Office of the District Attorney • Office of the Public Defender • Adult Probation Department • Jail Reentry Services • San Francisco Sheriff's Department • Veterans Administration Downtown Clinic • Community Treatment Providers

THE VETERAN'S JUSTICE COURT (VJC) is for military veterans charged with criminal offenses and provides substance abuse and mental health treatment, as well as social service support, leading to job placement and retention.



LIVING SITUATION AT ENTRY

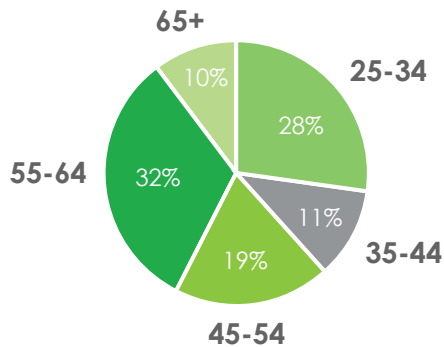
- 32%** Homeless/Street/Shelter
- 20%** Family/Friends
- 11%** Independent Apt/House
- 11%** SRO Hotel



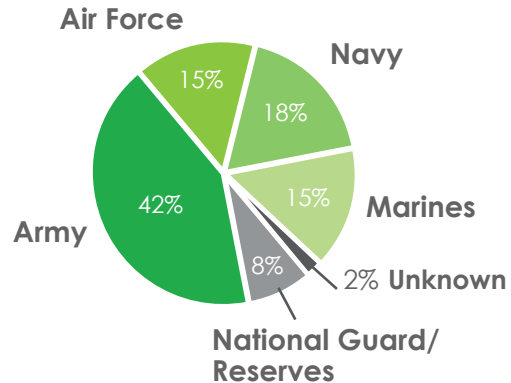
HEALTHCARE COVERAGE

- 61%** Full VA
- 24%** GPD only
- 13%** None

AGE AT ENTRY



MILITARY BRANCH



Mr. G served as a Navy Seal and was deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. After his discharge, he was diagnosed with a major depressive disorder, struggled with alcohol and drug use, and had a history of DUI charges. Mr. G was arrested in San Francisco after he allegedly gave a loaded gun to a stranger. He was referred to the VJC, then linked to primary and psychiatric care at the VA in addition to attending 12 step meetings. He started on psychotropic medication to alleviate some of his mental health symptoms and became less guarded and angry. He graduated from the VJC, found employment and now volunteers with other veterans. Mr. G's recovery began with his participation in VJC and he is now permanently connected to a healthy support network.

- Jenna Ferrara, Veteran's Justice Outreach Specialist

YOUNG ADULT COURT

Superior Court • Office of the District Attorney • Office of the Public Defender • Adult Probation Department • Felton/FSA, Goodwill Industries • Community Assessment and Service Center • Community Treatment Providers

YOUNG ADULT COURT (YAC) focuses on transitional aged youth and strives to align opportunities for accountability and transformation with the developmental needs of this age group.



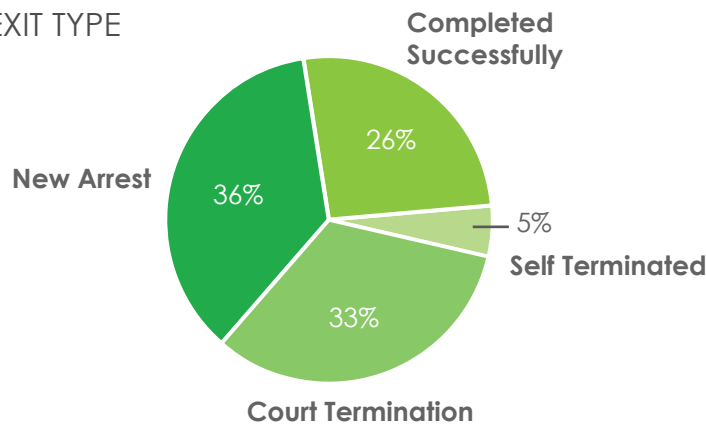
OF ENTERING CLIENTS REPORTED A HISTORY OF HOMELESSNESS



ENTERING CLIENTS

- 20** Average age
- 72%** Black/African American
- 72%** Male
- 26%** Female

CLIENT EXIT TYPE



Established in 2015 for eligible young adults ages 18-25, Young Adult Court (YAC) is San Francisco's newest collaborative court program. The development of YAC emerged due to a consistent body of research for this age group – that young adults are fundamentally different from both juveniles and older adults in how they process information and make decisions. The prefrontal cortex of the brain — responsible for cognitive processing and impulse control — does not fully develop until the early to mid-20s. The traditional justice system is not designed to address cases involving these young people who are qualitatively different in development, skills, and needs from both children and older adults. YAC's program design is also aligned with collaborative court principles of early identification and placement, clear legal incentives, accountability, judicial supervision and multiple second chances. The program is receiving national attention with stories in *The New York Times*, *San Francisco Magazine* and the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

- Lisa Lightman, Director, San Francisco Collaborative Courts

TRUANCY COURT

Superior Court • Office of the District Attorney •
San Francisco Unified School District

TRUANCY COURT was developed as part of the San Francisco District Attorney's Truancy Intervention Program (SFTIP). Since starting in 2006, SFTIP has also incorporated additional public agencies, charter schools, and community-based service providers from across the city with an eye towards reducing absenteeism in our schools.

Statistics show that there is a relationship between school attendance and public safety. In San Francisco, 94% of homicide victims under the age of 25 dropped out of high school and nationally, 68% of our state prison inmates are dropouts. Studies indicate that, on average, one additional year of schooling corresponds to a 20 percent decrease in the likelihood that a juvenile will steal a car and a 30% decrease in the likelihood that they will commit murder or assault.* Therefore, by keeping our children in school and off the streets, SFTIP hopes to keep students away from victimization and crime.

Truancy intervention begins at the school level. As mandated by the California Education Code, schools carry out a seven-step truancy process. Parents are notified in person, by telephone and by mail, attend conferences with school officials, and are offered services to assist them in getting their children to school. If all else fails in rectifying the truancy, the schools refer the cases to the District Attorney's Truancy Intervention Program.

In 2016, SFTIP filed 24 new cases against truant students and/or parents of truant students. Of these 24 cases, 18 were filed against parents for the truancy of their minor children, usually below the age of 13.

*Report on California's Elementary School Truancy and Absenteeism Crisis, Attorney General, 2013.

TRUANCY ACTION PARTNERSHIP

Superior Court • Department of Public Health •
San Francisco Unified School District • Human
Services Agency

The **TRUANCY ACTION PARTNERSHIP** (TAP) is a truancy intervention program that was created by the Superior Court to address chronic absenteeism in elementary school students in grades kindergarten through fifth grade. Multiple partner agencies met with families at 3 elementary schools and one middle school: El Dorado, Bret Harte, Visitacion Valley (plus their middle school). The goal was to meet families in their neighborhoods and at their school and to work together to address the barriers that prevented them from bringing their children to school on a consistent basis.

Over a two year period, the attendance of students greatly improved for those families who agreed to participate in this voluntary program. In its 5th semester of implementation, TAP experienced a success rate of 80%. The biggest success occurred at Visitacion Middle School. This started in the fall of 2016 where 90% of their TAP students improved their attendance and behavior.

ADDENDUM: ALL COLLABORATIVE COURTS

Clients Served* 2016	
Behavioral Health Court	232
Community Justice Center	1537
Drug Court	260
Family Treatment Court	265
Intensive Supervision Court	34
Misdemeanor Behavioral Health Court	57
Parole Revocation Court	26
Veteran's Justice Court	129
Young Adult Court	93
Total	2633

Entered Clients** 2016	
Behavioral Health Court	31
Community Justice Center***	448
Drug Court	153
Family Treatment Court	87
Intensive Supervision Court	13
Misdemeanor Behavioral Health Court	36
Parole Revocation Court	22
Veteran's Justice Court	62
Young Adult Court	47
Total	899

*Clients Served includes any client who had a court date on calendar.

**Entered Clients includes any client who has been assessed and officially accepted into the collaborative court program.

***Clients who were assigned a case manager or received CJC services in 2016.

ADDENDUM: ADULT DRUG COURT

Clients Served*	260
Entered Clients** 2016	153

Gender	Served	Entered
Male	79%	79%
Female	19%	18%
MTF Transgender	0%	1%
Unknown	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%

Race	Served	Entered
White	31%	30%
Black/African American	26%	21%
Latino/a	18%	20%
Unknown	8%	13%
Other	8%	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7%	5%
American Indian/Alaska native	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%

Age	Served	Entered
18-24	13%	14%
25-34	36%	34%
35-44	28%	32%
45-54	16%	15%
55-64	6%	4%
65+	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%

Living Situation	Served	Entered
Homeless/Streets/Shelters	28%	27%
Family Member's Home	24%	22%
Independent Apartment/House	22%	18%
Hotel/SRO	12%	14%
Other	2%	2%
Residential Treatment	0%	1%
Unknown	12%	16%
Total	100%	100%

Drug of Choice	Served	Entered
Methamphetamine	43%	47%
Heroin/Opiates	20%	19%
Cocaine	18%	13%
Alcohol	4%	3%
Prescription Drugs	3%	3%
Benzodiazapines	1%	2%
PCP	1%	1%
Marijuana/Hashish	2%	1%
Not Specified	8%	11%
Total	100%	100%

Primary Charge	Served	Entered
Property/Theft***	65%	67%
Possession for Sale	11%	14%
Drug Sale	8%	5%
Other***	6%	5%
Not Available	6%	6%
Drug Possession	4%	3%
Total	100%	100%

Outcomes	Served n=173	Entered n=76
Court Terminated	39%	41%
Self Terminated	32%	47%
Graduated	20%	3%
New Felony Charge	9%	9%
Total	100%	100%

Entering Client Volume	
2012	175
2013	189
2014	189
2015	164
2016	153

Average Days in Program	
Exiting Clients	216
Successful Completion	397
Unsuccessful Completion	172

*Clients Served includes any client who had a court date on calendar.

**Entered Clients includes any client who has been assessed and officially accepted into the collaborative court program.

*** Property/Theft charges include: 211, 459, 487, 530.5, 594, 10851 (vehicle code); Other: 32, 451, 245

ADDENDUM: ADULT DRUG COURT (CONT.)

DRUG TRENDS LAST 5 YEARS FOR ENTERING CLIENTS IN DRUG COURT



ADDENDUM: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURT

Clients Referred 2016	102
Clients Served* 2016	232
Entered Clients**	31

Gender	Served	Entered
Male	76%	68%
Female	22%	26%
MTF Transgender	1%	3%
FTM Transgender	1%	3%
Total	100%	100%

Race	Served	Entered
Black/African American	38%	42%
White	30%	19%
Asian/Pacific Islander	13%	10%
Other	9%	13%
Latino/a	6%	10%
Unknown	2%	3%
Multiracial	2%	3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Age	Served	Entered
18-24	8%	16%
25-34	33%	29%
35-44	25%	16%
45-54	20%	19%
55-64	10%	10%
65+	4%	10%
Total	100%	100%

Housing Prior to Arrest	Served	Entered
Homeless/Street/Shelter	41%	39%
Hotel/SRO	19%	29%
Family Member's Home	14%	16%
Independent Apt/House	10%	3%
Unknown	10%	6%
Residential Treatment Program	3%	7%
Other	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Primary Diagnosis	Served	Entered
Schizophrenia, Paranoid Type	27%	0%
Schizophrenia	13%	52%
Schizoaffective Disorder	20%	0%
Bipolar	13%	16%
Psychotic Disorder	8%	3%
Other	6%	0%
Unknown	6%	3%
Major Depressive Disorder	6%	16%
PTSD	1%	10%
Total	100%	100%

Outcomes n=55	
Court Termination	31%
Graduation	29%
Self Termination	27%
Probation Ended	11%
Other	2%
Total	100%

Clinical Assessment Denials	
215 denials, 176 clients	
BHC Not Warranted	53%
Not Medication Compliant	15%
Not Amenable	12%
Other	11%
Out of County Resident	7%
Too Decompensated	2%
Total	100%

Legal Eligibility	
Referred for Legal Eligibility 2016	102
Pending @ End of 2016	47%
Legally Eligible	30%
Not Legally Eligible	23%
Total	100%

Average Days in Program	
Exiting Clients	641
Successful Completion	827
Unsuccessful Completion	472

*Clients Served includes any client who had a court date on calendar.

**Entered Clients includes any client who has been assessed and officially accepted into the collaborative court program.

ADDENDUM: MISDEMEANOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH COURT

Clients Served*	57
Entered Clients* 2016	36

Gender	Served	Entered
Male	65%	64%
Female	30%	36%
Unknown	2%	0%
MTF Transgender	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Race	Served	Entered
Black/African American	35%	33%
White	33%	30%
Asian/Pacific Islander	12%	11%
Latino/a	11%	6%
Unknown	7%	17%
Other	2%	3%
Total	100%	100%

Age	Served	Entered
18-24	7%	8%
25-34	42%	39%
35-44	28%	28%
45-54	18%	22%
55-64	3%	3%
65+	2%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Housing Prior to Arrest	Served	Entered
Homeless/Street/Shelter	47%	75%
Hotel/SRO	16%	6%
Unknown	15%	0%
Family Member's Home	11%	5%
Independent Apt/House	11%	14%
Total	100%	100%

Primary Diagnosis	Served	Entered
Schizophrenia	53%	83%
Psychotic Disorder	14%	0%
Bipolar	11%	3%
Other	11%	14%
Unknown	8%	0%
Major Depressive Disorder	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%

MBHC Denial Reason n=74	
BHC Not Warranted	22%
Not Amenable	22%
Not Medication Compliant	20%
Other	20%
Out of County Resident	4%
Too Decompensated	1%
Not Legally Eligible	11%
Total	100%

Outcomes n=31	
Court Termination	39%
Graduation	39%
Self Termination	22%
Total	100%

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ADDENDUM: COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTER

Clients Served*	1537
Cases Adjudicated	1667
Clients who received services	448

Gender n=448

Male	78%
Female	20%
MTF Transgender	0%
FTM Transgender	0%
Unknown	2%
Total	100%

Race n=448

Black/African American	38%
White	35%
Other	10%
Unknown	6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5%
Multiracial	3%
Latino/a	2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1%
Total	100%

Age n=448

18-24	12%
25-34	27%
35-44	27%
45-54	23%
55-64	9%
65+	1%
Unknown	1%
Total	100%

Living Situation at Entry n=448

Homeless/Streets/Shelters	43%
Temporary with Family/Friends	21%
Independent Apt/House	11%
SRO/Hotel	9%
Unknown	8%
Family/Friends	7%
Residential Tx Program	1%
Total	100%

Clients Served Last 5 Years

2012	1925
2013	1917
2014	1642
2015	1449
2016	1537
Total	8470

Outcomes n=696

Unsuccessful Completion	36%
Not Eligible/Not Suitable	35%
Successful Completion**	14%
Self Termination	7%
Other	8%
Total	100%

Average Days in Program

Exiting Clients	92
Successful Completion	172
Unsuccessful Completion	73

Community Service Hours	423
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*Clients Served includes any client who had a court date on calendar.

**Successful completion includes clients who graduated and those who completed community service.

ADDENDUM: FAMILY TREATMENT COURT

Total Clients Served*	265
Families Served	100
Parents Served	116
Children Served	149

Total Entered Clients**	87
Entered Parents	36
Entered Children	51

Gender Entered Parents	
Fathers	25%
Mothers	75%
Total	100%

Race Entered Parents	
Black/African American	36%
White	28%
Latino/a	25%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3%
Total	100%

Age Entered Parents	
Median Age	34.5

Living Situation @ Entry Entered Parents	
Homeless/Street/Shelter	56%
Dependent (Family/Friends)	25%
Independent/Subsidized Housing	19%
Total	100%

Drug of Choice Entered Parents	
Amphetamines	39%
Alcohol	28%
Heroin/Opiates	19%
Cocaine	11%
Other	3%
Total	100%

Outcomes Entered Parents	
Other Successful Termination	29%
Completed	24%
Court Termination-Inactive/Disengaged/Noncompliance	21%
Court Termination-Not Eligible/Suitable	13%
Self Termination	11%
Deceased	2%
Total	100%

Average Days in Program Entered Parents	
Exiting Clients	408
Successful Exits	516
Other Exits	330

Age Entered Children	
0-5 years old	76%
6-12 years old	22%
12-17 years old	2%

Gender Entered Children	
Female	45%
Male	55%

# Children Reunified with Parent	36
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*Clients Served includes any client who had a court date on calendar.

**Entered Clients includes any client who has been assessed and officially accepted into the collaborative court program.

ADDENDUM: INTENSIVE SUPERVISION COURT

Clients Served* 2016	34
Entered Clients** 2016	13

Gender	Served	Entered
Male	82%	92%
Female	18%	8%
Total	100%	100%

Race	Served	Entered
Black/African American	74%	69%
Latino/a	9%	23%
White	6%	8%
Other	5%	0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%

New Arrest Activity in 2016	Served	Entered
No New Arrests	56%	39%
New Nonviolent Arrests	38%	46%
New Violent Arrests	6%	15%
Total	100%	100%

New Convictions in 2016	Served	Entered
No New Convictions	94%	92%
New Convictions	6%	8%
Total	100%	100%

Years of State Prison Faced	Served	Entered
1	1	1
2	8	5
3	8	3
4	9	0
5	0	0
6	3	3
7	1	1
8	2	0
9	0	0
10	0	0
11	1	0
12	0	0
13	0	0
14	1	0
Total	34	13

Number of Prior Felonies	Served	Entered
0	2	2
1	2	0
2	6	3
3	2	0
4	6	3
5	6	2
6	2	1
7	3	2
8	1	0
9	2	0
10	2	0
Total	34	13

Outcomes	Served	Entered
Graduated	24%	8%
Terminated Unsuccessful	12%	15%
Long-Term BW Status	12%	0%
Revoked and Sentenced	3%	0%
Deceased	0%	0%
Enrolled at End of 2016	49%	77%
Total	100%	100%

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ADDENDUM: PAROLE REVOCATION COURT

Clients Served 2016*	26
Entered Clients 2016**	22

Gender Clients Served	
Male	92%
Female	4%
Other	4%
Total	100%

Age Clients Served	
25-34	12%
35-44	19%
45-54	50%
55-64	15%
Unknown	4%
Total	100%

Race Clients Served	
Black/African American	69%
White	19%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4%
Unknown	4%
Total	100%

High School Education Clients Served	
Yes	23%
No	58%
Unknown	19%
Total	100%

Outcomes Clients Served	
Graduated	3
Terminated	8

*Clients Served includes any client who had a court date on calendar.

**Entered Clients includes any client who has been assessed and officially accepted into the collaborative court program.

ADDENDUM: VETERANS JUSTICE COURT

Clients Served*	129
Referred	75
Entered Clients**	62

Gender	Served	Entered
Male	92%	96%
Female	3%	2%
MTF Transgender	1%	2%
Unknown	2%	0%
Other	2%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Race	Served	Entered
White	47%	45%
Black/African American	33%	34%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6%	7%
Latino/a	6%	11%
Unknown	5%	0%
Multiracial	3%	0%
Other	0%	3%
Total	100%	100%

Age	Served	Entered
25-34	23%	28%
35-44	9%	11%
45-54	27%	19%
55-64	34%	32%
65+	7%	10%
Total	100%	100%

Living Situation	Served	Entered
Homeless/Street/Shelter	33%	32%
Family/Friends	17%	20%
Independent Apt/House	17%	11%
Unknown	10%	10%
SRO Hotel	11%	11%
Other	7%	11%
Residential Treatment Program	5%	5%
Total	100%	100%

Military Branch	Served	Entered
Army	43%	42%
Navy	18%	18%
Marines	16%	15%
Air Force	8%	15%
Unknown	7%	2%
National Guard/Reserves	7%	8%
Coast Guard	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Health Care Coverage	Served	Entered
Full VA	61%	61%
GPD only	19%	24%
None	14%	13%
Unknown	6%	2%
Total	100%	100%

Outcomes	Served n=86	Entered n=34
Successful Completion	28%	26%
Self Terminated	27%	21%
Other Termination	20%	12%
Not Eligible	13%	9%
Noncompliance	7%	9%
Absconded	3%	23%
Deceased	1%	0%
New Arrest	1%	0%
Total Exit	100%	100%

Average Days in Program	
Exiting Clients	153
Successful Completion	294
Unsuccessful Completion	125

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ADDENDUM: YOUNG ADULT COURT

Clients Served* 2016	93
Clients Referred 2016	59
Entered Clients** 2016	47

Gender	Served	Entered
Male	76%	72%
Female	22%	26%
Transgender	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%

Race	Served	Entered
Black/African American	68%	72%
Latino/a	11%	6%
White	10%	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6%	4%
Other	5%	9%
Total	100%	100%

Living Situation	Served	Entered
Family Member's Home	43%	39%
Homeless/Street/Shelter	16%	19%
Independent Apt/House	12%	11%
In custody	11%	11%
Unknown	8%	6%
Friend/Partner's Home	5%	6%
SRO Hotel	2%	4%
Residential Treatment Program	3%	4%
Total	100%	100%

Education	Served	Entered
High School Graduate	39%	34%
Some High School	36%	38%
Unknown	15%	26%
GED	6%	2%
Some College	3%	0%
Elementary School	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%

History of Homelessness	Served	Entered
Yes	40%	47%
No	40%	36%
Unknown	20%	17%
Total	100%	100%

Outcomes	Served n=37	Entered n=28
New Arrest	36%	50%
Court Termination	33%	7%
Completed Successfully	26%	36%
Self Terminated	5%	7%
Total	100%	100%

Average Days in Program	
Exiting clients	231
Successful completion	348
Unsuccessful completion	194

YAC Entering Client Average Age	20
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*Clients Served includes any client who had a court date on calendar.

**Entered Clients includes any client who has been assessed and officially accepted into the collaborative court program.

The San Francisco Superior Court delivers high quality collaborative justice programs that address addiction, mental health, and other social service needs. The Collaborative Courts Division oversees program operations with the vision of “contributing to a safe and just San Francisco for all.”

Along with our partners, we change lives by demonstrating our *Core Values* in everything we do:

- High quality and culturally competent services
- Non-adversarial adjudication
- Procedural fairness
- Cross system collaboration
- Personal accountability
- Respectful, compassionate, kind, and supportive interactions

All of our programs follow the key components of problem-solving courts, including early identification and engagement of eligible participants, access to a continuum of treatment and other services, and ongoing judicial interaction, among others. Each participant receives an initial assessment that informs the Court about substance use, mental health, and other social service needs, followed by individualized treatment planning and Court-monitored accountability. Collaborative court team members guide participants towards recovery and self-sufficiency, thereby reducing recidivism and its associated costs.

Collaborative courts depend on the dedication of our public and non-profit partner agencies. These include: the Department of Public Health, Office of the District Attorney, Office of the Public Defender, Adult and Juvenile Probation Departments, Department of Children, Youth and Their Families, Human Services Agency, Veterans Administration, San Francisco Sheriff's Department, San Francisco Police Department, and a myriad of dedicated community-based service providers.

The Superior Court's Collaborative Court Advisory Committee advises the Presiding Judge and Executive Committee on collaborative courts. The Committee considers policy issues and judicial and staff workload in relation to the rest of the court.