

Adoptar el cambio en el Poder Judicial

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Interrupciones por
COVID en los
tribunales de
Estados Unidos:

Retraso en la
tramitación de los
casos



Interrupciones por
COVID en los
tribunales de
Estados Unidos:

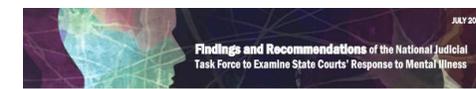
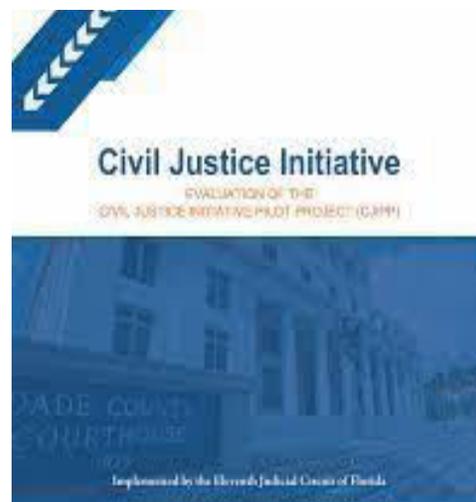
Problemas en los
métodos de
comunicación



Interrupciones por
COVID en los tribunales
de Estados Unidos:

Escasez de personal

Iniciativas nacionales de gestión de casos en EEUU



- FINDINGS**
1. An estimated 70% of individuals involved in the criminal justice system have a behavioral health disorder, making state courts a significant referral source to community behavioral health treatment, and often making jails the largest behavioral health facilities in the jurisdiction.
 2. The coordination between the behavioral health and justice systems in states and communities is often lacking and ineffective in providing care that reduces recidivism and improves public safety and treatment outcomes.
 3. The funding and availability of effective behavioral health treatment accessible to individuals with behavioral health disorders is inadequate in many communities, including insufficient programs, services, and alternatives other than the criminal justice system. All too often the criminal system is a path of last resort to access care.
 4. Large numbers of defendants, including many who are charged with misdemeanors or non-violent felonies, spend excessive time in jail awaiting mental health evaluations and competency restoration, often staying longer in custody than they would have if they had been convicted of the crime, creating unnecessary cost that could be reinvested in community treatment.
 5. Caseload management practices often are not designed to address the behavioral health needs of individuals, and therefore increase recidivism and system costs.
 6. Information sharing within and across systems utilized by courts and behavioral health agencies is inadequate, undermining opportunities to identify issues, target resources, and improve system responses.
 7. There is a lack of education and training for state court judges and court professionals necessary to equip them with the knowledge, data, research, and resources they need to improve the state courts' response to court-involved individuals with mental illness.
 8. Individuals with mental illness and substance use disorders are more likely to have histories of trauma than those without the disorders. Judges are not sufficiently trained and prepared to effectively engage and respond to individuals with trauma, and, in fact, the court process alone can be traumatizing.
 9. Mental health and substance use disorders that co-occur women if both are not treated timely and in the appropriate sequence by addressing responsiveness needs first. Co-occurrence also negatively impacts justice outcomes.
 10. People who are leaving institutional treatment settings and incarceration face a significantly higher risk of relapse, overdose, and exacerbation of their mental health condition.
 11. Sixty-three percent of judges have at least one symptom of secondary or vicarious trauma and 50% of court child protection staff experience high or very high levels of compassion fatigue. Daily interactions with individuals, children, and families who are reliving trauma takes an emotional toll on justice system practitioners and places them at high risk for experiencing secondary trauma.



Gestión eficaz de los casos penales

CCJ/COSCA Iniciativa de Justicia Civil

Iniciativa Cady de reforma de la justicia de familia

CCJ/Courts Respuesta al grupo de trabajo de la MCOSCA para examinar las enfermedades estatales

Principios de la gestión eficaz de casos

- 1 Liderazgo y coordinación
- 2 "Triage" proactivo y flexible
- 3 Asignación efectiva de recursos
- 4 Prácticas centradas en el usuario
- 5 Medición del desempeño basada en datos

Medición del
desempeño basada en
datos





Liderazgo y coordinación



Principios rectores

Dos lados de la gestión de casos civiles: Protocolos de las Cortes y prácticas cotidianas



- Los protocolos definen lo que debe ocurrir
- La práctica cotidiana garantiza el cumplimiento de los protocolos



Asignación de recursos

- Jueces y juezas
 - Personal judicial
 - Infraestructura tecnológica
 - Infraestructura edilicia
-



"Triage" proactivo y flexible

Prácticas centradas en el usuario



A woman with dark curly hair is shown from the chest up, looking upwards and to the right with a thoughtful expression, her hands resting on her cheeks. The background is a light gray wall with several large, faint gray gears scattered across it. In the upper left quadrant, there is a colorful, abstract graphic of a brain, composed of various colored splatters (red, yellow, green, blue, purple) and smaller gears, suggesting a complex and creative thought process.

Reimaginar la administración judicial



¿Preguntas?