
INNOVATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STRATEGIES

A monthly newsletter brought to you by the CJCC Strategic Planning Committee

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Health

Where: Nationwide

Program: Cognitive Processing Therapy for Female Victims of Sexual Assault

<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=437>

Victims of sexual assault often times suffer from PTSD, Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT) was designed to treat these victims. CPT sessions have a focus on over-generalized beliefs about oneself and the world, as well as distorted beliefs like self-blame and denial. CPT is a 12 session program that includes a reading and writing portion that is used to recall the traumatic event. Sessions also include cognitive therapy that is used for therapists to find the best ways to help the victim.

Juvenile Delinquency

Where: Ingham County, Michigan

Program: Adolescent Diversion Project

<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=332>

This program is a university-lead program that seeks to divert juveniles from jail and prison. Arrested youth are diverted back into community treatment instead of going through the formal processing of the of the juvenile justice system. This program is run by the psychology department at Michigan State University. Students take a two-semester course that includes 8 hours a week of community-based mentoring. After their training, the students work directly with juveniles that have been referred for the program by the intake division of the Ingham County Juvenile Court. The students spend 6-8 hours per week for 18 weeks with the offenders in the program. The students work with the juveniles in their homes, school, or other areas, and help refer them to treatment that they can still use after they have completed the program.

Law Enforcement

Where: High Point, North Carolina

Program: High Point Drug Market Intervention

<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=361>

In 2014, High Point law enforcement began their drug market intervention program. The goal of the program was to eliminate open-air drug markets and the violence associated with them. Problem areas and persistent offenders were identified within the city. The program was carried out in three phases. The first was the identification phase, it consisted of identifying the proper areas in the city to target through drug arrest, serious crime, and calls for service statistics. The second phase was the notification phase. This phase contained a collaboration between the community and several different departments to spread the word about changing the community, and alerting possible offenders about the sanctions that are in place for drug offences. The third phase, or resource delivery, consisted of officers informing dealers about sanctions. Officers would tell dealers that if they continued dealing, they would be arrested, and they would connect the dealer with community treatment. This was done to show that the likelihood of being arrested for dealing are much higher then anyone might have previously thought.
