## Working with Families in Conflict

Hon. Bruce R. Cohen Alicia Davis, J.D.

District Judges' Conference April 9, 2024



# "High degrees of conflict post-separation"

- $\circ$  Repeated Litigation
- $\circ$  Poor communication and cooperation
- $\circ$  Poor problem-solving abilities
- Frequent, diverse, intersecting access of multiple social service agencies including:
  - Mental health
  - Child Welfare
  - Legal Experts

(Rosenfeld et al., 2019)







- Multi-state or International Jurisdictional Issues
- Child's Special Needs and Mental Health Issues
- Substance Abuse Impacts
- Cultural/Religious Considerations in Custody or Divorce
- Complex Financial Investigations







# Poor Outcomes for Children

- The best predictor of poor outcomes for children is high-level conflict between parents (Mitcham-Smith & Henry, 2007).
- Chronic conflict involving the court process, custody evaluations, parent estrangement, and hostility between parents can cause severe emotional and behavioral problems in children while eroding the relationship between children and one or both parents (Henry et al., 2009).





- 1. Increases in conflict or complexity
- 2. The cases that require more intense judicial supervision
- 3. How tailored court orders can reduce opportunities for conflict
- 4. How a structured plan can consider case complexity and assist with case distribution



# Families in Conflict impact every court

- Cases involving high conflict contribute significantly to judicial burnout and turnover
- Workload studies need to be updated
- Some estimate that high conflict cases are now 30% of the caseload
- Ballos, E.O. (2024). Breaking Point: Navigating High-Conflict Divorces in Yuma County Superior Court [Unpublished manuscript]. National Center for State Courts.









#### Stampers: Education and Self-Help

#### **Typology 1: Stampers**

• Definition: Parties who have reached agreements but need court's register their agreement.

- Access to Justice Definition:
  - Parties who present with contents should be provided the court's services to finalize agreements.





#### **Typology #2: Contemplators**

- Definition: Parties who are looking for information regarding separation who are able to negotiate plans without the assistance of the courts but need direction and tools to come to agreements regarding disputes.
- Access to Justice Definition:
  - Parties have access to resources and information to empower them to make their own decisions and agreements outside of the court services.



## Contemplators: Parent Education, Schedules







#### **Typology #5: The Intractables**

- Definition: Parties who are severely entrenched in dispute and/or exhibit several risks that would benefit from a social- legal interventions.
- Access to Justice Definition:
  - Parties entrenched in legal disputes are provided with specialized services that can more efficiently addresses and protects against risks factors that keep them in entrenched conflict.

## Intractables: Intensive judicial oversight







23

**Phase 1:** Everyone gets the same information ...

- Parenting Time Brochure
- Court video
- •Self-Help Services
- Guided interviews



# **Phase 2**: Assess the parties early

An assessment of family risk when entering the court process can result in the receipt of services, including prevention services, which could help resolve family issues as well as potentially expedite the child custody court proceedings for these (U.S. National Research Council, 2009)

• Hollis, J. (2018). Using a Risk Assessment to Predict Court Service Use in Custody Disputes. Walden University.

 National Center for State Courts (NCSC). (2023). Implications of Domestic Violence Within the Triage Pathways Approach in Connecticut.



### Phase 3: Parents in Conflict Education







## Phase 4: Reduce the opportunities for conflict

- Are parties unsure of what the order says?
- Do they disagree with it?
- Are they are knowingly violating the order?
- Evaluate each order to reduce uncertainty, ambiguity, and enforcement issues.



29

# **Phase 5**: Case by case intensive oversight

- Analyze where disputes are coming from. Are they schedule-related?
- Educational orders with homework assignments and a problem-solving court approach.
- Intensive oversight where for a period of time you schedule review hearings. Might be once a month or every other month.



## **Review hearings and other tools**

- Did parties comply with the schedule or vary? If the schedule was not followed, was it by agreement?
- Review parental communication, such as examples of emails where communication was appropriate (or not).
- Worksheet to talk about the strengths and weaknesses. Parties must supply an equal number. Only review the equal number.
- Medical or school issues that arose during the 60 day period and how addressed













# Two types of measurement activities are vital to court improvement:

(1) performance measurement to establish baseline performance, identify areas for reform, and chart their own progress in meeting deadlines and other goals, and (2) judicial workload measurement in order to track the resources courts have and persuasively argue for what they need to make major gains in their performance.





Conflict and Complexity Data Measures A proxy measure for complexity is the number of events (hearings) required to resolve the case between filing and disposition. Another proxy measure might be the number of postjudgment hearings within 6 months of the original entry of judgment...

A proxy measure for conflict is the number of events (hearings) required to resolve the case between filing and disposition. Another proxy measure might be the number of postjudgment hearings within 6 months of the original entry of judgment.

Considerations for Family Justice Performance Measures, <u>https://ncfsc-</u>web.squiz.cloud/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0014/19121/fji\_performance\_me asures\_considerations.pdf (2018)







#### FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Hon. Bruce R. Cohen Bruce.Cohen@JBAZMC.Maricopa.gov

Alicia Davis adavis@ncsc.org

