SPEP™ Informed: Understanding Research, Informing Practice

2019 James E. Anderson Pennsylvania Conference on Juvenile Justice

Shawn Peck, SPEP™ Project Manager, Penn State EPISCenter
Lisa Freese, SPEP™ Implementation Specialist, Penn State EPISCenter









Overview

Shawn Peck, SPEP™ Project Manager, Penn State EPISCenter

Overview of SPEP™ Training

- SPEP™ Informed Training Defined
- Background
- SPEP™ in Pennsylvania
- Emphasizing the Partnership
- The SPEP™ Process
- Understanding of the Research
- Understanding of the Score Sheet
- An Integrated Understanding

Overview of SPEP™ Training – Continued

- Probation/Provider Alignment
- Interpretation of Results & Understanding the Score
- Understanding Timelines
- Supporting Service Providers
- Communicating with Families
- Wrap-up
- Questions

SPEP™ Informed Training Defined

- Interpret SPEP™ research findings and implications to inform recommendations for dispositional hearings in terms of risk, need and responsivity factors
- Explain this information to:
 - judges
 - district attorneys
 - public defenders
 - placement liaisons
 - community based providers

SPEP™ Informed Training Defined – Continued

- Make more specific recommendations to the Court which match dosage and duration targets outlined in the research
 - This will assist communication with families in understanding length of stay or assigned weeks in community-based services
- Understand service provider needs as the alignment with juvenile probation and service provider becomes clear
- Decide if they want to attend the SPEP™ Level 1 training to administer the SPEP™ in their area.

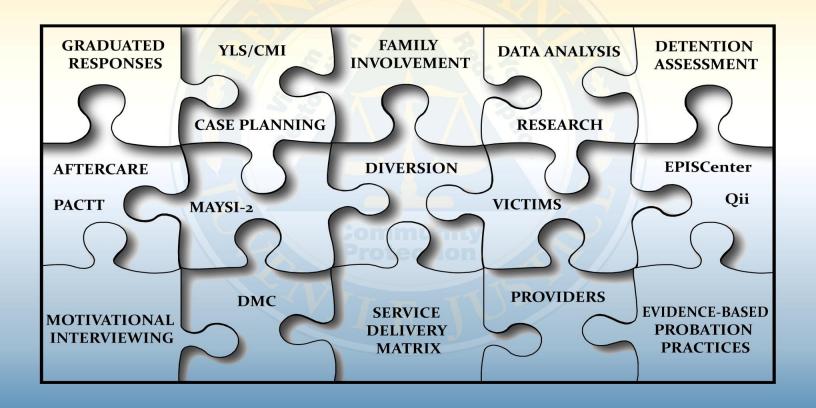
Background

Shawn Peck

Balanced and Restorative Justice 1995 (Law and Mission)

- Balanced and Restorative Justice Goals
 - The protection of the community
 - The imposition of accountability for offenses committed
 - The development of competencies to help juveniles become responsible and productive members of the community

Elements of Pennsylvania's Models for Change Initiatives

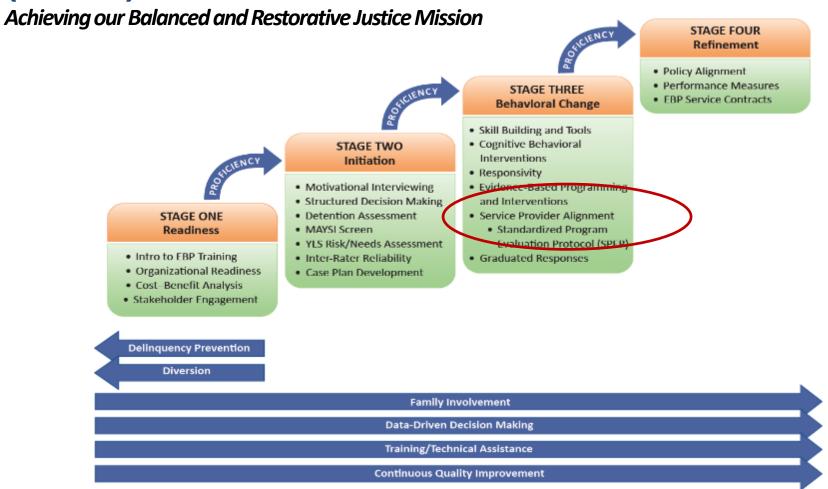


Purpose Clause Revised in 2012

 Employing evidence-based practices whenever possible...by using the least restrictive intervention...consistent with the protection of the community, the imposition of accountability...and the rehabilitation, supervision, and treatment needs of the child...."

> Community Protection

PA Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Framework



Adapted from: Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Achieving our Balanced and Restorative Justice Mission Through Evidence-based Policy and Practice – Richard D. Steele, courtesy of Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

Achieving our Statement of Purpose

JJSES Statement of Purpose

We dedicate ourselves to working in partnership to enhance the capacity of Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system to achieve its balanced and restorative justice mission by:

- Employing evidence-based practices, with fidelity, at every stage of the juvenile justice process;
- Collecting and analyzing the data necessary to measure the results of these efforts; and, with this knowledge,
- Striving to continuously improve the quality of our decisions, services and programs.

SPEPTM

The SPEP™ is an example of how PA is achieving the JJSES Statement of Purpose. For each of the components of the JJSES:

- These activities are evidence-based practices,
- Data is collected and analyzed to monitor our outcomes and drive our decision making,
- Continuous Quality Improvements (CQI) have been implemented to ensure the SPEP™ is implemented as intended, continuously and over time,
 - while identifying and correcting drift through quality assurance processes.

Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System

Mission: To support and enhance the values, principles, and programs that advance the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice while employing evidence-based practices whenever possible.

Goal 1: Community Protection

Goal 2: Accountability

Goal 3: Competency Development

Goal 4: Evidence-Based Practices

Goal 5: Data-Driven-Decision Making

Goal 6: Professional Development

SPEP™ in Pennsylvania

Shawn Peck

Expanding SPEP™ Footprint in Juvenile Justice

- Original development sites
 - North Carolina (2004)
 - Arizona (2006)
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project (JJSIP)
 - Connecticut (2011)
 - Florida (2011)
 - Pennsylvania (2011)
- OJJDP Justice System Reform & Reinvestment Initiative
 - Delaware (2012)
 - Iowa (2012)
 - Wisconsin (Milwaukee County) (2012)

- Independent participants
 - Tennessee (2008)
 - Queensland, Australia (2016)
 - Georgia (2017)
 - Virginia (2019)
- Evidence-Based Decision Making Certificate Program (with Georgetown Center for Juvenile Justice Reform)
 - Oregon (2018)
 - San Diego (2019)



The Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project 2011

- Funded by Federal OJJDP
- The Center for Juvenile Justice Reform Georgetown University
- Pennsylvania chosen as one of four states in the "Improving the Effectiveness of Juvenile Justice Programs" Project
- Berks County served as project pilot site
- Two major areas of focus based on the work of
 - Buddy Howell's "Comprehensive Strategy" work
 - Mark Lipsey's "Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol"

Pennsylvania SPEP™ Rollout Strategy

2011 - Berks County Pilot Site Initial implementation resources developed 2013 - Allegheny, Bucks, Dauphin, and Lehigh Counties •Three SPEP™ Implementation Specialists' hired Additional implementation resources developed Performance Improvement Process developed •Level 1 and Level 2 Training Processes developed with Vanderbilt University 2015 - McKean, Mercer, Luzerne, Lycoming, Venango, and York Counties 2017 - Lebanon County 2018 - Chester, Erie, Franklin, Lancaster, and Montgomery Counties •Four SPEP™ Implementation Specialists' hired •SPEP™ Project Manager and Administrative Assistant hired •Level 3 Training Process developed with Vanderbilt University 2019 - Lawrence and Philadelphia Counties & SPEP™ Informed Concept throughout Pennsylvania

JJSES Leadership Team

- Oversees the training and technical assistance for the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES)
- Responds to recommendations made by the SPEP™ Advisory Group



SPEP™ Advisory Group

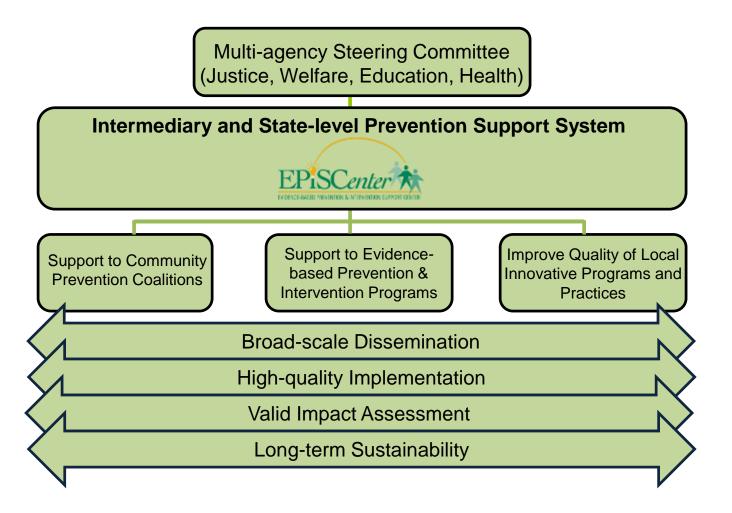
- Discuss SPEP™ implementation challenges and successes
- Make recommendations to the JJSES Leadership Team regarding the SPEP™ Project
- Review resources developed for SPEP™ implementation

SPEP™ Learning Community (LC)

- Quarterly in-person meetings occur with EPISCenter staff and all probation staff trained as Level 1 SPEP™
 Specialists or Level 2 SPEP™ Trainers
 - East and West Regions
- Monthly Technical Assistance Calls with Vanderbilt University

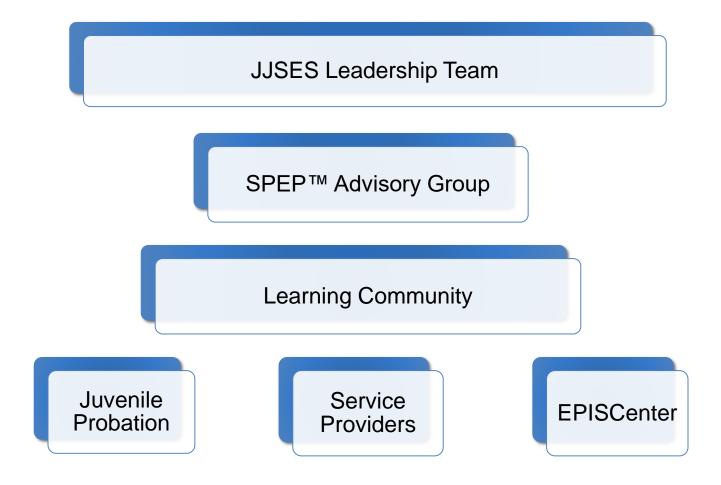


EPISCenter Structure & Initiatives

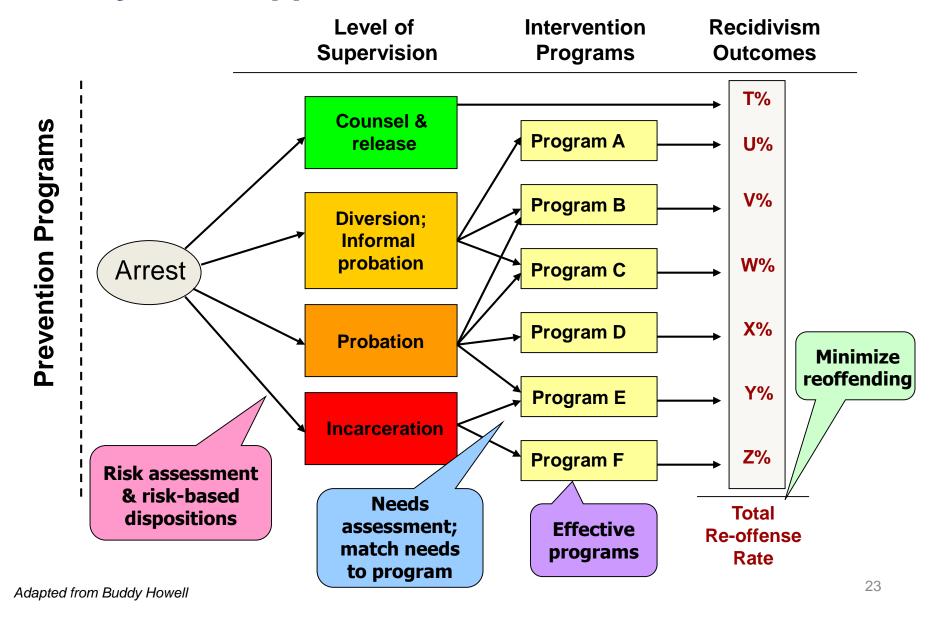


The EPISCenter is a project of the Prevention Research Center, College of Health and Human Development, Penn State University, and is funded by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency and the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services.

SPEP™ in Pennsylvania

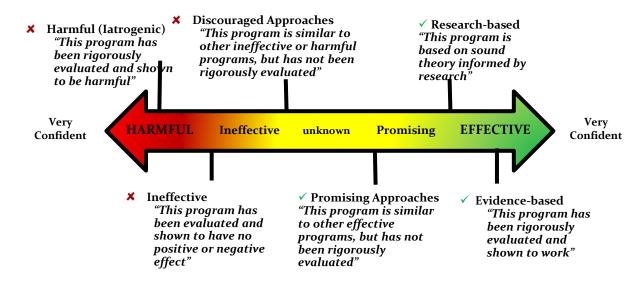


The Systems Approach



The Continuum of Confidence

Programs can be placed along a **continuum of confidence** based on their evidence or theory



How confident are we that this program or practice is a good use of resources **AND** improves outcomes for children and families?

*Bumbarger & Rhoades, 2012

SPEP™ Informed = Informed Decision Making

3 pillars of SPEP™:

- Partnership
- Education
- Transparency

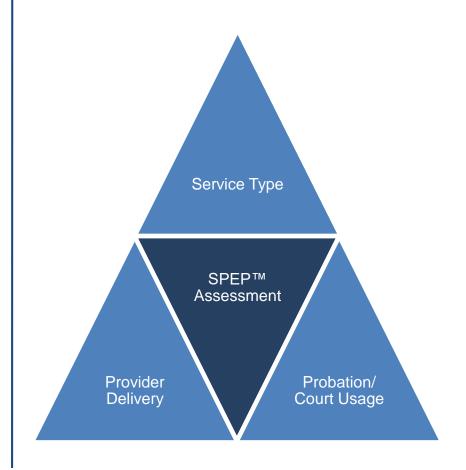


Emphasizing the Partnership

Lisa Freese, SPEP™ Implementation Specialist, Penn State EPISCenter

The Partnership

- Juvenile Probation
 Departments and Service
 Providers are equal
 partners in the SPEP™
 process
- The SPEP™ Process brings stakeholders together from Pre-SPEP™ Planning to SPEP™ Reassessments



Probation's Role in the Partnership

Planning

- Engage key stakeholders for the SPEP™ Process (courts, key JPO staff)
- Identify and prioritize Service Providers for the SPEP™ Process

Preparation

- Prepare Service Providers for the SPEP™ Process by initiating the conversation
- Administer the YLS and retrieve missing YLS Scores from other probation departments

Policy

- Communicate SPEP™ Assessment results across various levels of Juvenile Court/Probation
- Develop policies and procedures related to SPEP™
 - Incorporate SPEP™ into Service Provider contracts, program description and job descriptions

Practice

- Contribute to SPEP™ Interviews and the development of Feedback Reports and Performance Improvement Plans
- Act as an equal and collaborative partner in the Performance Improvement Process

Where SPEP™ Informed comes in...

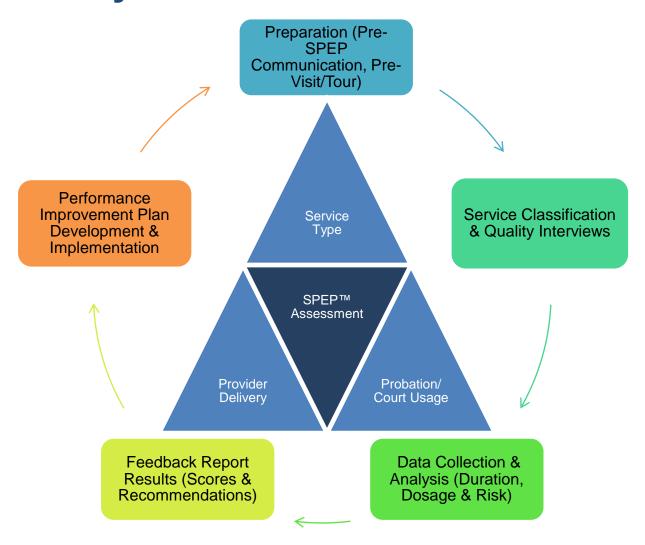
Policy

- Communicate SPEP™ Assessment results across various levels of Juvenile Court/Probation
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The SPEP™ Process

Lisa Freese, SPEP™ Implementation Specialist, Penn State EPISCenter

SPEP™ Lifecycle



The SPEP™ Process



Pre-Visit Checklist

http://episcenter.psu.edu/juvenile/appendix

- Helps Service Providers to understand:
 - Type of materials reviewed during SPEP™ Interviews
 - Data Collection
- Pre-Visit Checklist sent by Juvenile Probation Staff



SPEP Pre-Visit Checklist For Providers

In preparation for your upcoming SPEP interview, we recommend gathering or preparing the following materials for discussion and review.

Service Type

- Service Identification: Within the program, are there services or "tracks" that juveniles with specific needs, a certain diagnosis and/or risk are grouped together for treatment purposes? Often this is referred to as "unpacking" or determining what services are components of the program.
- Daily Schedule: Please have available a sample schedule of daily activities for each track or service.
- Description: A brief description of each service or program component identified.
- Manual/Guide/Service Protocol: If the service delivered has a written protocol or manual or "how to" guide, please have that available during the interview.
- Staff: A staff member(s) who delivers the service through direct interaction with youth should be
 present to provide information on the service, delivery and other questions that may arise during the
 interview.

Service Quality

- Staff Training: The type and amount of training received by staff that deliver the service.
 Documentation of training is helpful.
- Staff Credentials: Know the minimum education requirements for staff delivering the service. Provide information on required training, prior experience or certification requirements. Dates and amount of training will be requested.
- Policies and Procedures: Written information on procedures to monitor adherence to delivery of service and other aspects of quality. Procedures for corrective action when there are significant departures from protocol or where lapses in quality are identified. Staff access to policies and procedures.
- Data Collection: Staff should be present who have practical knowledge of program, including what data is collected.

Service Amount And Risk Level

- Duration of service: The length of time each youth (in the pre-determined cohort) is in the program and number of contact hours receiving the service) for youth will be necessary to determine service amount.
- Risk Level: If available, or not previously provided by juvenile probation, the risk level of each youth in the cohort, retrieved from the results of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI).

The EPISCenter represents a collaborative partnership between the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD), and the Prevention Research Center, College of Health and Human Development, Penn State University. The EPISCenter is funded by PCCD and the Department of Public Welfare. This resource was developed by the EPISCenter through PCCD grant VP-ST-24388.

Service Classification Interview

- A Full Program Profile is completed to identify all service activity within each program (Unpacking)
- Service Classification Interview(s) identify which services are eligible to go through the SPEP™ Process
- Information sharing between Service Provider Staff, Juvenile Probation Staff, and EPISCenter Staff
 - Discussion of program operations and schedules
 - Review of service description(s)
 - The Service Provider tells "the story" (details that could have been missed)

Types of Services within a Program

- Primary service: The main service a program provides the one most characteristic of the program and/or on which the most time or effort is spent.
- Supplemental service(s): Services that reinforce or complement the primary service.

Quality of Service Delivery Interview

- Quality of service delivery interviews are conducted for each service selected for the SPEP™
- Provides understanding of how service is delivered and monitored
- Review of materials used for service delivery
- Interviews may occur the same day as service classification or at subsequent meetings
- Length of time varies approximately 1.5 hours

Data Collection – Cohort Data Template

									DO NOT	EMAIL COI	NFIDENTIAL	INFOR	MATIO	N!							
	SPEP ID:]			Time:]	Organ	nization Name:										
Col	ort Start Date:]		Mi	inimum # Youth]	P	rogram Name:										
Co	hort End Date:			ĺ	,	Inticina	ated # of Youth:		1		Service Name:										一
] 1	,	-] 1												
Ta	arget Duration:		24				Target Dosage:	40			Service Type:					Grou	ıp Cour	nseling			
Youth Number in Cohort	County Specific Juvenile ID Number (JID) from PaJCMS	First Initial of Youth's First	First Initial of Youth's Last	Gender	Race	Ethnicity (Hispanic?)	Date of Birth (DOB)	Committing County	Date Youth Was Admitted to the Program		Youth Service		Total hours of service	Youth Level of Service (YLS) Risk Score	YLS Risk Level	Date YLS was Finalized	Was there a YLS override?	Was there Service Interruption of 30 days or more?	Was youth discharged earlier than anticipated?	Notes: For Example, Reasons for - YLS override - service interruption - early discharge	YLS Flag
1																					N/A
2																					N/A
3																					N/A
4																					N/A N/A
5 6																					N/A
7																					N/A
8																					N/A
9																					N/A
10																					N/A
11																					N/A
12																					N/A
13																					N/A
14																					N/A
15																					N/A
16																					N/A
17																					N/A
18																					N/A
19																					N/A

What is a SPEP™ Cohort?

- A group of youth that received a service during a specific timeframe (but are no longer receiving the service)
 - Duration and Dosage are calculated for each youth
 - Each youth must have a YLS Score to be counted for Risk Level
- Youth must be delinquent, probation referred
- Minimum of 10 youth are necessary
- Youth must be from Pennsylvania

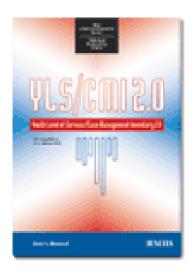
Amount of Service

- Effects on recidivism associated with:
 - Duration (weeks) of service
 - Dosage (face-to-face hours) of service



Level of Risk

- The meta-analysis research on delinquency intervention programs has shown that, on average, there are larger positive effects on recidivism with higher risk juveniles than with their lower risk counterparts
- As a result, juveniles' risk scores are included in the SPEP™ scoring scheme



Feedback Report Summary & Recommendations

- Summarizes the findings of the service in light of recidivism reduction
- Identifies improvement recommendations for:
 - Quality of Service Delivery
 - Service Amount
 - Risk Level
- Example: Develop a supervision process that includes scheduled direct observation for fidelity monitoring

Feedback Reports

- Every service that goes through the SPEP™ receives a Feedback Report
- The Feedback Report serves as the written record of the SPEP™ process regarding each service

The Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) Review and Recommendations

Location:	
Name of Service:	
Timeframe of Selected Cohort:	
County(s):	
Sources of Information:	
	Timeframe of Selected Cohort: County(s):

Introduction

The Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) is an initiative currently underway in Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system. In the Statement of Purpose, the intention is to employ evidence-based practices with fidelity at all stages of the system, further enhancing its capacity to achieve its mission of balanced and restorative justice. The Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) falls within Stage Three: Behavioral Change. It provides guidance in aligning service needs with quality local programming.

The Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) is a tool derived from meta-analytic research that is designed to compare existing juvenile justice intervention programs to the characteristics of the most effective programs found in the research. A scoring system allows service providers, as well as county juvenile probation departments to identify areas in which improvements can be made to their existing programs that expect to increase effectiveness for reducing the recidivism of the juvenile offenders treated.

This report provides two types of SPEP scores, a Basic Score and a Program Optimization Percentage (POP). The Basic Score compares the program to other intervention programs found in the research, regardless of program type. It is meant as a reference for the expected overall recidivism reduction when compared to other program types. The POP is a percentage score that indicates where the program is compared to its potential effectiveness if optimized to match the characteristics of similar programs found effective in the research. The POP score is likely the more meaningful score for service providers as it represents how close the program is

1

Performance Improvement Plan

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEPTM) Performance Improvement Plan

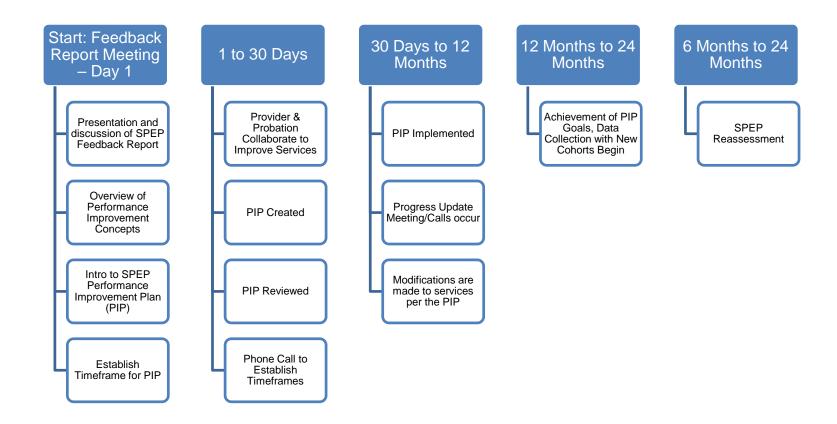
SPEP Identification Number and Time	1000-T1	Name of Organization	ABC Agency
Lead County	Any Town County	Name of Program	D Program
Date of Feedback Report Review Meeting	May 28, 2018	Name of Service	E Service
Date of PIP Finalization Meeting	June 28, 2018	Location	Any Town, PA
Date PIP Goals Completed/Met	July 28, 2019	PIP Prepared By	Jane Doe
Timeframe of Current Cohort	February 1, 2016-February 1, 2017	Lead JJSIS	Joe Smith
Timeframe of Next Cohort	July 29, 2019-July 29, 2020	Lead JPO	Mike Jones

	SPEP Domain Goal Areas				
Service Type					
Elements	Identified therapeutic service types (skill building, counseling, and restorative) and qualifying supplemental services.				
Recommendations from SPEP Feedback Report	Primary Service: Skill Building Services-Behavioral Contracting Secondary Service: Family Counseling is utilized on an as needed basis It is recommended that Family Counseling be utilized as a regular component to the primary service. Family Counseling will enhance the Behavioral Contracting service.				
Quality of Service Delivery					
Elements	Written Program Protocol Personnel Trained in the Program and Associated Protocol Monitoring the Quality of the Service Delivery Organizational Procedures for Responding to Departures from the Protocol				
Recommendations from SPEP Feedback Report	Enhancing training opportunities for the staff by: Creating formal training opportunities for youth workers by offering booster trainings regularly; Educating youth workers and supervisors on the YLS and how they can be utilized in staff meetings to identify youth needs:				
Amount of Service					
Elements	Duration of Service Face to face contact hours				
Recommendations from SPEP Feedback Report	Collaborating with the probation department and investigating ways to meet targets by striving to ensure each youth receive 24 weeks of service and 72 hours of service				
Risk Level					
Elements	The meta-analysis research on delinquency intervention programs has shown that, on average, there are larger positive effects on recidivism with higher risk juveniles than with their lower risk counterparts.				
Recommendations from SPEP Feedback Report	Collaborating with the probation department and investigating ways of targeting high risk youth and eliminating low risk youth referred to the program and ensuring YLS data is included in the referral packet from the probation department.				

Performance Improvement Plan

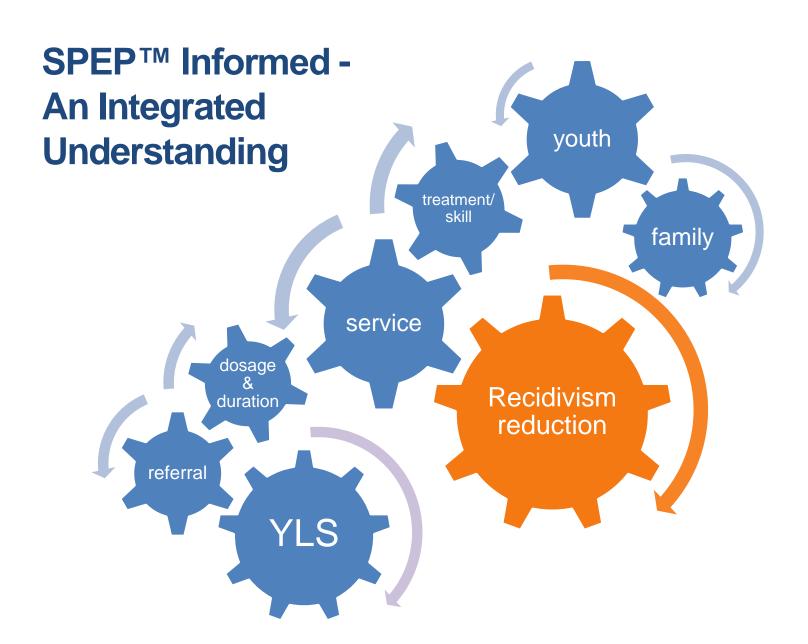
	Goal Progress Update										
Goal Area	Amount of Ser	vice			Goal Number 1		Design a process to ensure that youth are receiving the targeted weeks and hours of the service				
Action Step	Action Step				Lead		Target Date		Date Completed		
Review group dosage/duration with counselors and mentor counselors on communication process regarding recommendations for continued stay based on client's current dosage/duration for group					Clinical Director	and Treatment staf	f March 30, 20	19			
Rate the items	based on level of	Q1 Meeting	Q2 Meeting	Q3 Meeting	Q4 Meeting	Q5 Meeting	Q6 Meeting	Q7 Meetis	ng Q8 Meeting		
implen	nentation	Date: 9/28/18	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:		
1 = We have not beg 2 = We have started t 3 = We are about half 4 = We are almost fin 5 = We have accompl	o work on this fway complete ished	Rating: 2	Rating:	Rating:	Rating:	Rating:	Rating:	Rating:	Rating:		
Q1 Meeting Notes		Clinical Director and staff reviewed tracking documents targets were being met. Any issues that were observed during this review were noted and discussed about the staff. These issues will also be discussed at the monthly staff meeting to determine steps that can be taken to address them and increase received duration/dosage.									
Q2 Meeting Notes											
Q3 Meeting Notes											
Q4 Meeting Notes											
Q5 Meeting Notes	Q5 Meeting Notes										
Q6 Meeting Notes											
Q7 Meeting Notes											
Q8 Meeting Notes											

Performance Improvement Process



Understanding the Research

Shawn Peck



Meta-analysis of a comprehensive collection of studies of interventions for juvenile offenders

- 700+ controlled studies*
- Focus on the programs' effects on recidivism (reoffending)
- Published and unpublished from 1950 to 2014*
- Studies conducted in the U.S. and U.K.
- Recidivism defined as rearrests twelve months after the intervention
- Programs were for juveniles from 12-21 years old
- Programs were intended to reduce juvenile delinquency



^{*}includes most recent update

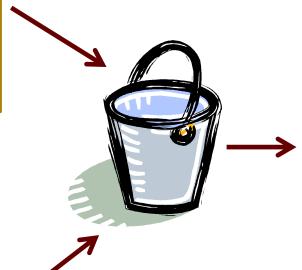
SPEPTM

700 studies of any program aimed at reducing delinquency

2000+

Effect

sizes



Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEPTM) for Services to Juvenile Offenders© Recalibrated version, 2013 Points Possible Received Primary and Supplemental Service Types [Identified based on definitions derived from the research] Primary Service Type for Program Being Rated Group 1 services (5 points) Group 4 services (25 points) Group 2 services (10 points) Group 5 services (30 points) 30 Group 3 services (15 points) Supplemental Service Type 5

Qualifying supplemental service utilized: Yes (5 points) No (0 points)

[Determined from a systematic assessment of the relevant features of service implementation]

Quality of Service Delivery

Low (5 points) Medium (10 points)

High (20 points)

Rated quality of services delivered:

20% (2 points) 80% (8 points)

Amount of Service [Determined from dosage data for the qualifying group of service recipients]		
Duration [Target number of weeks specified for each service type] % of youth who received at least the target weeks of service: 0% (0 points) 60% (6 points) 20% (2 points) 80% (8 points) 40% (4 points) 99% (10 points)	10	
Contact Hours [Target number of hours specified for each service type] % of youth who received at least the target hours of service: 0% (0 points) 60% (6 points)	10	

Aus (14 points) 95% (10 points) Risk Level of Youth Served [Determined from risk ratings on a valid instrument for the qualifying group of se	rrica raciniantal		
% of youth with medium or high % of youth with high risk risk scores (greater than low): scores (greater than medium): 0% (0 points) 75% (7 points) 0% (0 points) 25% (8 points) 30% (2 points) 85% (10 points) 15% (3 points) 30% (2 points) 50% (5 points) 50% (5 points) 95% (12 points) 20% (5 points) 35% (13 points)	vice recipients]	25	
T-4-1 CDEDEN C			(Inser



100 Score)

20

10

Background

- Generic intervention types abundant in juvenile justice
- Research shows some types effective at reducing recidivism
- Main disadvantage of generic programs is they...
 "lack the specificity that comes with the protocol for a model program and the associated training and support systems that are also often available from the developer"

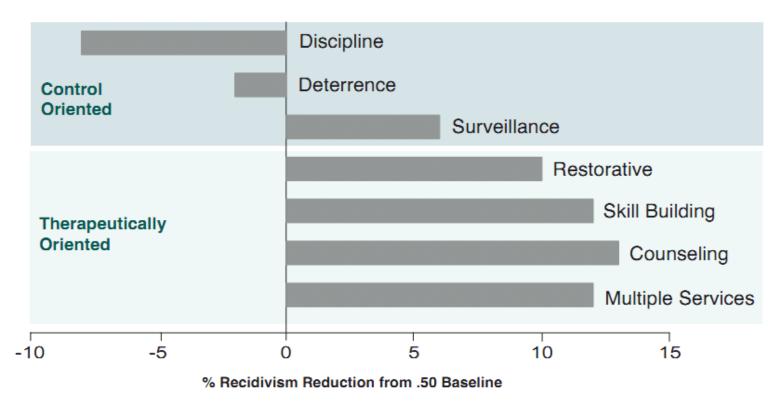
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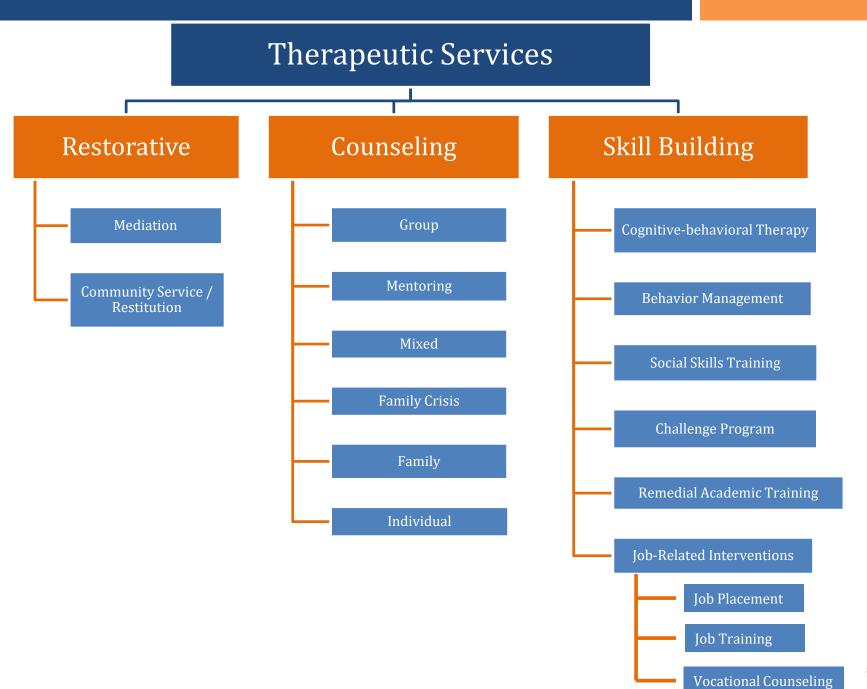
Key Finding # 1: Philosophy Matters

Figure 1

Mean Effects on Recidivism for the Major Intervention Approaches



Howell, J.C., & Lipsey, M. W. (2012) Research-based guidelines for juvenile justice programs. *Justice Research and Policy, (14)* 1, p.1-18.



Therapeutic Services:

Restorative

Services aimed at repairing the harm caused by delinquent behavior

- Restitution/Community Service
- Mediation

Therapeutic Services:

Counseling

Services emphasizing relationship between responsible adult and offender, family or others, in an attempt to influence feelings, cognitions and behavior

- Individual Counseling
- Mentoring
- Family Counseling
- Family Crisis Counseling
- Group Counseling
- Mixed Counseling

Therapeutic Services:

Skill Building

Services aimed at providing instruction, practice, incentives, etc. to assist with behavior control and/or ability to participate in prosocial activity

- Behavioral Contracting/Contingency Management
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Social Skills Training
- Challenge Programs
- Remedial Academic Program
- Job Related Training

Cognitive-behavioral Therapy

Definition

- Corrects faulty cognitions or perceptions
- Provides skills to monitor and correct thought patterns and behaviors
- Focuses on relapse prevention

Example: Community Based Program

 Aggression Replacement Training[®] (ART[®])

SPEP™ Scoring Groups



Group 5 service (Score=30)

Cognitive-behavioral therapy

Group 4 service (Score=25)

Group counseling

Mentoring

Behavioral contracting; contingency management

Group 3 service (Score=15)

Family counseling

Family crisis counseling

Mixed counseling

Social skills training

Challenge programs

Mediation

Group 2 service (Score=10)

Restitution; community service

Remedial academic program

Group 1 service (Score=5)

Individual counseling

Job-related training

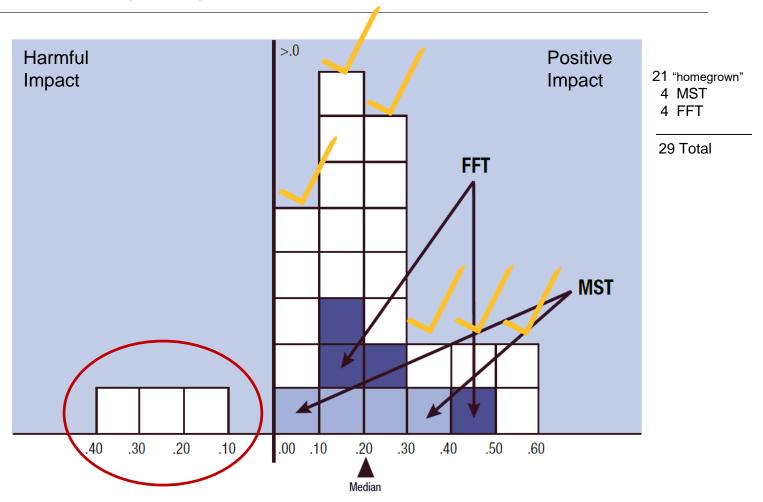
Vocational counseling

Job training

Work experience

Key Finding # 2: Comparable Impact*

Figure 4. Effect sizes for family counseling interventions with those for FFT and MST identified



Lipsey, M. W., Howell, J. C., Kelly, M. R., Chapman, G., & Carver, D. (2010) *Improving the Effectiveness of Juvenile Justice Programs: A New Perspective on Evidence-Based Practice*. Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., USA.

Key Finding # 3: Four Main Factors

- Four factors most strongly related to recidivism reduction:
 - Youth risk level and aggressive/violent history*
 - Program philosophy, and type
 - Quality of service
 - Amount of service

^{*}Strongest predictor of recidivism identified in the meta-analysis.

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™) for Services to Juvenile Offenders[©]

Recalibrated version, 2013

Service	1
Type	

Service Quality

Amount of Service

Juvenile Risk

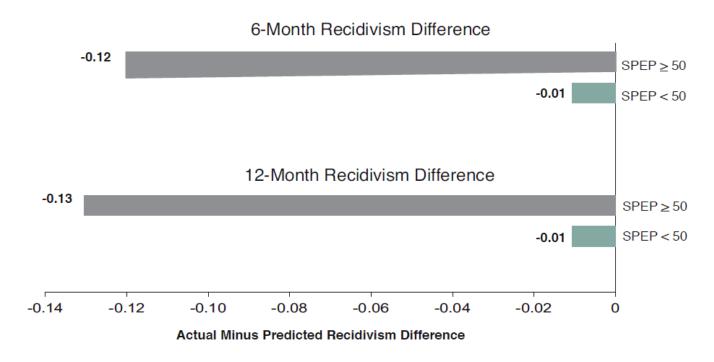
		Points Possible	Points Received			
Primary and Supplemental Service Typ	es					
[Identified according to definitions derived from	the research]					
Primary Service Type for Program Being Rated						
Group 1 services (5 points) Grou	p 4 services (25 points)	20				
Group 2 services (10 points) Grou	p 5 services (30 points)	30				
Group 3 services (15 points)						
Supplemental Service Type		5				
Qualifying supplemental service used: Yes (5 points) No (0 points)					
Quality of Service Delivery						
[Determined from a systematic assessment of the	erelevant					
features of the provider and provider organization	on]					
Rated quality of services delivered:						
Low (5 points)		20				
Medium (10 points)		20				
High (20 points)						
Amount of Service						
[Determined from data for the qualifying group of service recipients]						
Duration [Target number of weeks specified for each service type]						
% of youth who received at least the target wee	ks of service:					
0% (0 points) 60% (6 points)		10				
20% (2 points) 80% (8 points)						
40% (4 points) 99% (10 points)						
Contact Hours [Target number of hours specified	for each service type]					
% of youth who received at least the target hour	s of service:					
0% (0 points) 60% (6 points)		10				
20% (2 points) 80% (8 points)						
40% (4 noints) 99% (10 noints)		l				
Risk Level of Youth Served						
[Determined from risk ratings on a valid instrume	nt					
for the qualifying group of service recipients]						
% of youth with medium or high	% of youth with high risk					
risk scores (greater than low):	scores (greater than moderate):	25				
0% (0 points) 75% (7 points)	0% (0 points) 25% (8 points)	23				
30% (2 points) 85% (10 points)	15% (3 points) 30% (10 points)					
50% (5 points) 95% (12 points)	20% (5 points) 35% (13 points)		<u> </u>			
			(Insert Score			
Total SPEP™ Score		100	1,			



Key Finding # 4: Score is Predictive

Figure 5

Difference between the Actual and Predicted Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Served by 66 Programs Scoring Above and Below 50 on the SPEP



^{*}Quality of service delivery not scored in this sample.

Understanding the Score Sheet

Lisa Freese

SPEP™ Score Sheet Outline

 SPEP™ Scoring instrument is both Qualitative and Quantitative

- Qualitative components:
 - Service Type
 - Service Quality

- Quantitative components:
 - Amount of Service
 - Juvenile Risk



Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™) for Services to Juvenile Offenders[©]

Service
Type

Service Quality

Amount of Service

Juvenile Risk

		Points Possible	Points Received
Primary and Supplemental Service Type	es		
[Identified according to definitions derived from the	he research]		
Primary Service Type for Program Being Rated			
Group 1 services (5 points) Group	o 4 services (25 points)	20	
Group 2 services (10 points) Group	5 services (30 points)	30	
Group 3 services (15 points)			
Supplemental Service Type		5	
Qualifying supplemental service used: Yes (5	points) No (0 points)	_	
Quality of Service Delivery			
[Determined from a systematic assessment of the	relevant		
features of the provider and provider organization	n]		
Rated quality of services delivered:			
Low (5 points)		20	
Medium (10 points)		20	
High (20 points)			
Amount of Service			-
[Determined from data for the qualifying group of	service recipients]		
Duration [Target number of weeks specified for ea			
% of youth who received at least the target week	s of service:		
0% (0 points) 60% (6 points)		10	
20% (2 points) 80% (8 points)			
40% (4 points) 99% (10 points)			
Contact Hours [Target number of hours specified to	for each service type]		
% of youth who received at least the target hours			
0% (0 points) 60% (6 points)		10	
20% (2 points) 80% (8 points)			
40% (4 points) 99% (10 points)			
Risk Level of Youth Served			
[Determined from risk ratings on a valid instrumer	nt		
for the qualifying group of service recipients]			
% of youth with medium or high	% of youth with high risk		
risk scores (greater than low):	scores (greater than moderate):		
0% (0 points) 75% (7 points)	0% (0 points) 25% (8 points)	25	
30% (2 points) 85% (10 points)	15% (3 points) 30% (10 points)		
50% (5 points) 95% (12 points)	20% (5 points) 35% (13 points)		
			// Constant C
Total SPEP™ Score		100	(Insert Score



SPEP™ Score Sheet Outline

 Service Providers usually have more control over the Qualitative components of the SPEP™

Service Type (menu of services)

Service Quality (delivery of services)

		Points	Points				
		Possible	Received				
Primary and Supplemental Serv	Primary and Supplemental Service Types						
[Identified according to definitions deriv	ved from the research]						
Primary Service Type for Program Being	g Rated						
Group 1 services (5 points)	Group 4 services (25 points)	20					
Group 2 services (10 points)	Group 5 services (30 points)	30					
Group 3 services (15 points)							
Supplemental Service Type		5					
Qualifying supplemental service us	sed: Yes (5 points) No (0 points)						
Quality of Service Delivery							
[Determined from a systematic assessm	ent of the relevant						
features of the provider and provider o	rganization]						
Rated quality of services delivered:							
Low (5 points)		20					
Medium (10 points)		20					
High (20 points)							

SPEP™ Score Sheet Outline

- Service Providers offer a menu of services
 - The SPEP™ matches these services as closely as possible to the characteristics of similar therapeutic services found in the research and assigns them to qualifying "Groups"

Primary and Supplemental Service Types				
[Identified according to definitions derived from the research]				
Primary Service Type for Program Being Rated				
Group 1 services (5 points)	Group 4 services (25 points)	20		
Group 2 services (10 points)	Group 5 services (30 points)	30		
Group 3 services (15 points)				
Supplemental Service Type		5		
Qualifying supplemental service used: Yes (5 points) No (0 points)				

What is a Service?

- A single, identifiable treatment modality or behavioral therapy received by juveniles
- Often there is more than one service in a program
- Example: a program where all youth receive:
 - Individual Counseling
 - Group Counseling
 - Life Skills Training

Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services SMSTU YFC#2 Liberty **START** Program Program **Business** Forward Business A New A New ARISE **ART®** Thinking Math Direction Direction Math

SPEP™ Score Sheet Outline

- Service Providers have the most control over the quality and fidelity of service delivery
 - These services are rated based on Quality Interviews with Service Providers and the staff who deliver the service
 - The service is then measured and rated for quality based on a range of points

Quality of Service Delivery			
[Determined from a systematic assessment of the relevant			
features of the provider and provider organization]			
Rated quality of services delivered:			
Low (5 points)	20		
Medium (10 points)	20		
High (20 points)			

Quality Measures Checklist

- Interviews are guided by 20 Questions regarding:
 - Written Protocol
 - Staff Training
 - Staff Supervision
 - Organizational Response to Drift
- Information gathered will be included in the Feedback Report
- Most of the PIP recommendations are regarding quality of service delivery

SPEP™ Score Sheet Outline

 Juvenile Probation usually has more control over the Quantitative components of the SPEP™

Amount of Service (duration/dosage)

Juvenile Risk (YLS score)

Amount of Service				
[Determined from data for the qualifying group of service recipients]				
Duration [Target number of weeks specified for each service type]				
% of youth who received at least the target weeks of service:				
0% (0 points) 60% (6 points)		10		
20% (2 points) 80% (8 points)				
40% (4 points) 99% (10 points)				
Contact Hours [Target number of hours specified for each service type]				
% of youth who received at least the target hours of service:				
0% (0 points) 60% (6 points)		10		
20% (2 points) 80% (8 points)				
40% (4 points) 99% (10 points)				
Risk Level of Youth Served				
[Determined from risk ratings on a valid i	nstrument			
for the qualifying group of service recipi	ents]			
% of youth with medium or high	% of youth with high risk			
risk scores (greater than low):	scores (greater than moderate):	25		
0% (0 points) 75% (7 points)	0% (0 points) 25% (8 points)	25		
30% (2 points) 85% (10 points)	15% (3 points) 30% (10 points)			
50% (5 points) 95% (12 points)	20% (5 points) 35% (13 points)			
30% (2 points) 85% (10 points)	15% (3 points) 30% (10 points)			

SPEP™ Score Sheet Outline

- Juvenile Probation makes recommendations to the Court based on the youth's needs and other factors, determining the timeline for youth in the service
 - Duration = weeks youth receive the service
 - Dosage = contact hours per week youth receive the service

Amount of Service				
[Determined from data for the qualifying group of service recipients]				
Duration [Target number of weeks specified for each service type]				
% of youth who received at least the target weeks of service:				
0% (0 points) 60% (6 points)	10			
20% (2 points) 80% (8 points)				
40% (4 points) 99% (10 points)				
Contact Hours [Target number of hours specified for each service type]				
% of youth who received at least the target hours of service:				
0% (0 points) 60% (6 points)	10			
20% (2 points) 80% (8 points)				
40% (4 points) 99% (10 points)				

SPEP™ Score Sheet Outline

 Juvenile Probation makes recommendations to the Court based on YLS results in terms of criminogenic needs

YLS risk scores =

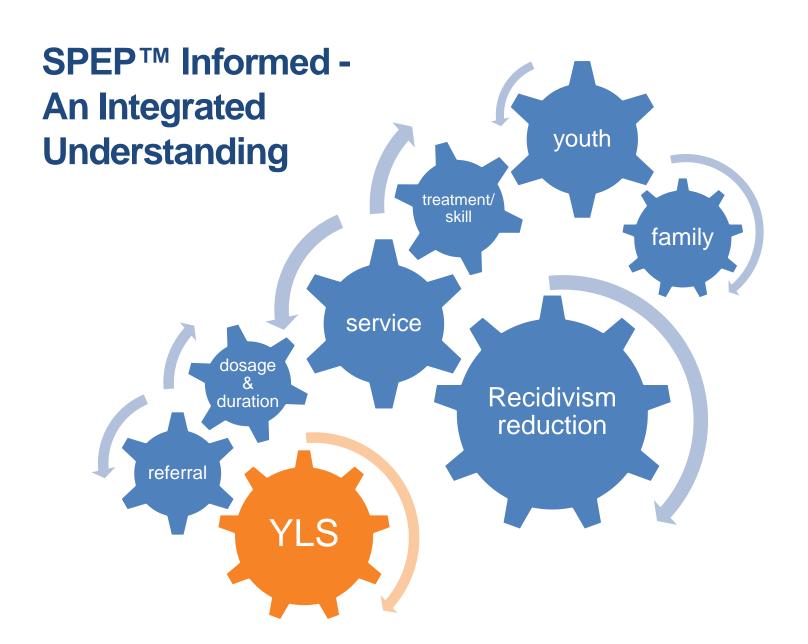
*Strongest predictor of recidivism identified in the meta-analysis

Lipsey, M. W. (2009). The primary factors that characterize effective interventions with juvenile offenders: A meta-analytic overview. *Victims and Offenders (4), 124-147.*

Risk Level of Youth Served						
[Determined from risk ratings on a valid instrument						
for the qualifying group of service recipients]						
% of youth with medium or high	% of youth with high risk					
risk scores (greater than low):	scores (greater than moderate):	25				
0% (0 points) 75% (7 points)	0% (0 points) 25% (8 points)	25				
30% (2 points) 85% (10 points)	15% (3 points) 30% (10 points)					
50% (5 points) 95% (12 points)	20% (5 points) 35% (13 points)					

An Integrated Understanding

Lisa Freese

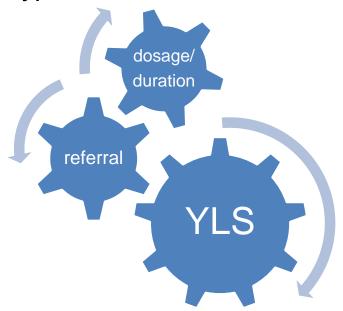


- 30 years of research tells us:
 - Well designed programs that meet certain conditions can reduce recidivism
- JJSES Principles of Behavioral Change: largely based on YLS
 - Risk (who) factors determining future probability for re-offense
 - Need (what) factors which are predictive of future delinquent behavior
 - Treatment (which) factors which determine right services to apply
 - Responsivity (how) factors which influence ability/motivation to learn



YLS

- Directs case plan goals and referral process
- Time sensitive policies and procedures followed = valid assessment
- Instrumental in determining larger goal of recidivism based on Lipsey's research which outlines the targets of duration and dosage specific to service type



Referral Process:

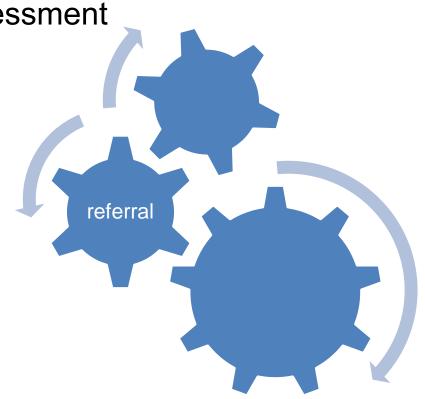
Based on Youth's YLS assessment

Criminogenic Needs

+

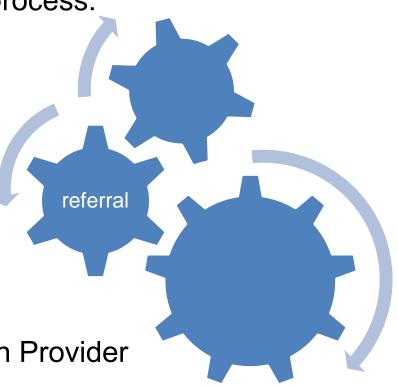
Responsivity Factors

- Matching the right youth to the right service
 - Service Matrix
 - Disposition Matrix



Referral Process:

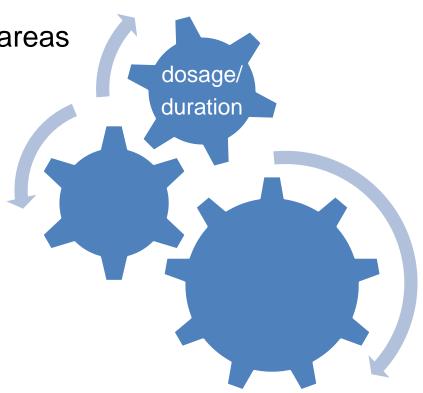
- Factors that can affect selection process:
 - Menu of services by Provider
 - County contracts/per diem rate
 - Bed availability/timeline
 - Distance from family
 - Internal JPO process of QA
 - Judicial decisions
 - Referring JPO's experience with Provider
 - Other

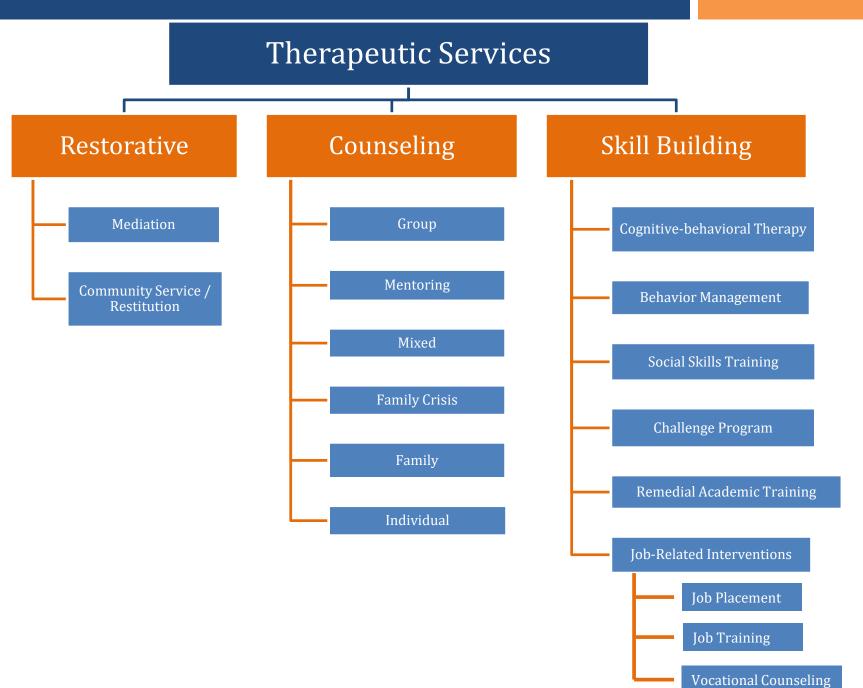


 Duration and Dosage are specific targets outlined by the research which have been found to reduce recidivism rates

Outlined by service type in 3 areas (with 14 subcategories):

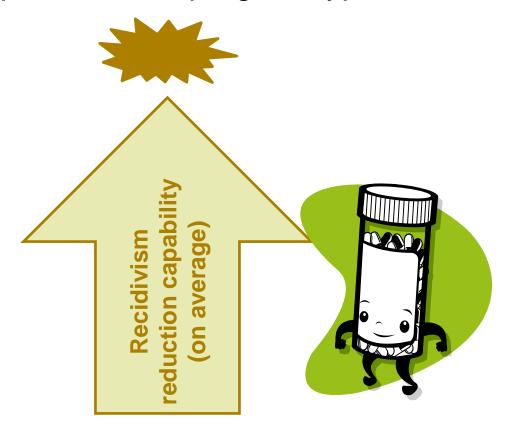
- Restorative
- Counseling
- Skill Building





Amount of Service

Median contact hours & median duration associated with the optimal (highest) recidivism reduction that can be anticipated from a program type



Duration & Dosage for Service Types

http://episcenter.psu.edu/juvenile

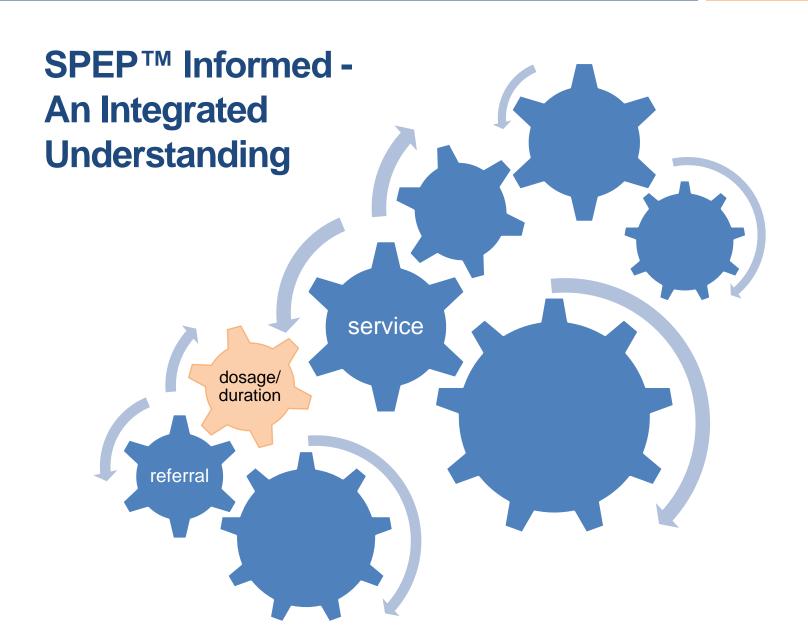
Duration and Dosage for SPEP™ Service Types									
Service Type and Name of Service	Duration or Number of Weeks	Dosage or Number of Hours							
Restorative Services									
Restitution/Community Service	12	60							
Mediation	4	8							
Counseling									
Individual Counseling	25	30							
Mentoring	26	78							
Family Counseling	20	30							
Family Crisis Counseling	4	8							
Group Counseling	24	40							
Mixed Counseling	25	25							
Skill Building Services									
Behavior Management	24	72							
Cognitive-behavioral Therapy	15	45							
Social Skills Training	16	24							
Challenge Programs	4	60							
Remedial Academic Program	26	100							
Job Related Training									
Vocational Counseling	20	40							
Job Training	25	400							
Work Experience	26	520							

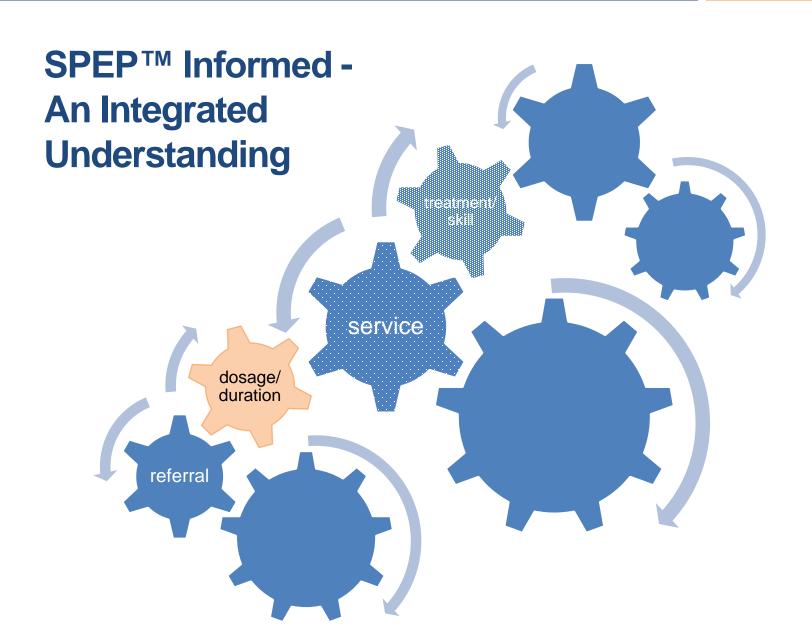
- Duration and Dosage targets are even more important when considering length of stay in residential facilities
- "Completion of service" needs to be emphasized in making recommendations to the Court

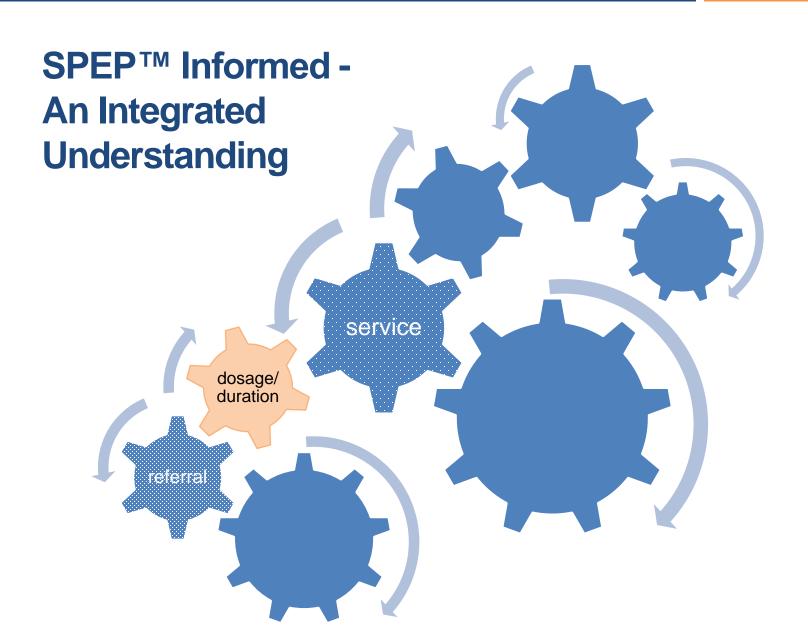


Probation/Provider Alignment

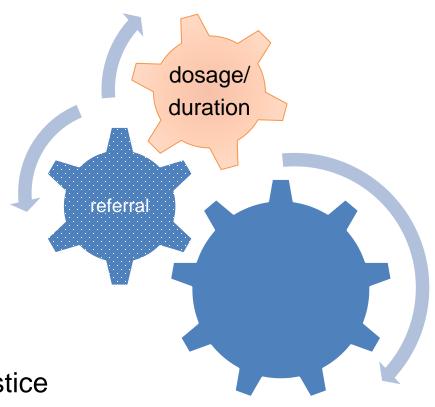
Lisa Freese







- Having the knowledge to inform decisions at every stage of the court process and for all stakeholders:
 - Youth/Families
 - Judges
 - District Attorneys
 - Public Defenders
 - JPO placement liaisons
 - Court personnel
 - Providers
 - Communities
 - New employees in Juvenile Justice



Example Matrix – Berks County

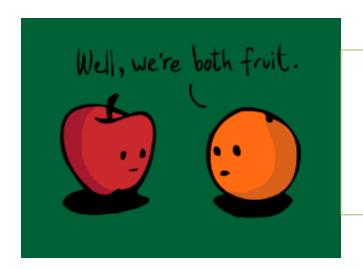
Berks County Juvenile Probation Office Services and Programs Matrix									
YLS Domains	Family Circumstances	Education/Employment	Peer Relations	Substance Abuse	Leisure & Rec.	Personality/Behavior	Attitudes/Orientation		
Risk Level Assessment Score	Parent/child relationship, parental supervision and discipline	Academic Performance, attendance/conduct/engage- ment/goals/employment history	Interaction with others, anger management/impulse control, peer influences/acquaintances	Reported use, prior or current treatment (outpatient or inpatient)	Interaction w/ others peer influence/leisure activities/future goals	Disruptive or self-destructive thoughts or behavior. Current or prior treatment/diagnoses	View/attitude toward crime,victim,authority, and/or pro-social rules		
Low Activities and services for Low Risk/Need juveniles should be directed at increasing and enhancing protective factors. Involvement in programs such as Boy's a Clubs, community service, after school programs or activities, sports, art, Boy/Girl Scouts, employment, and faith based youth programs are recommendations.									
Moderate	BITS/Carey Guides Family Counseling	BITS/Carey Guides School homework centers	BITS/Carey Guides Individual Counseling	BITS/Carey Guides SAP Referral	BITS/Carey Guides Community Activities	BITS/Carey Guides Clinical Evaluation	BITS/Carey Guides Eval/Counseling Stoplift (Theft Charges)		
	Parenting classes	Charter school	Mentoring Programs	JPO D&A Evaluation	Mentoring	Impact of Crime	Personal Responsibility		
	Justiceworks	Literacy Council	MAP	Increased Urine	MAP	Personal Responsibility Program	Impact of Crime Class Anger Mgt. Class		
	MST	Empowerment Camp	class	Screens	DREAM	Outpatient Counseling	Justiceworks		
		GED Classes		TASC Referral		Anger Management	MST		
High	BCCYS Referral	Career Link Cognitive Beh. Group	Anger management	Recovery Coaching Outpatient /IOP	Justiceworks	Justiceworks	Thinking for a Change		
			DREAM	Intensive D&A Sup.	Intensive Supervision	MST (parent conflict)	Intensive Supervision		
	Making (C&Y) Cognitive Beh. Group	YouthBuild	Intensive Supervision/EM	Cognitive Beh. Group	Electronic Monitoring	Intensive Sup. EM Cognitive Beh. Group	Electronic Monitoring Cognitive Beh. Group		
	Family Reunification	Job Corp	Cognitive Beh. Group	Electronic Monitoring Inpatient Treatment		Thinking For a Change Evening Reporting Center	Evening Reporting		
		Evening Reporting Center ACT Weekends	Evening Reporting Center	(TASC)		Family Reunification ACT Weekends	ACT Weekends		
Very High	Residential Placement	Residential Placement	Residential Placement	Residential Placement		Residential Placement	Residential Placement		
Other	Nurse Family	Justiceworks, EM, Pre-	Any activities such as those	PTND (Project Toward	Any activities listed in	SAP Referral, SAM Referral,	Other programs to be		
services to	Partnership, Mentoring,	Apprentice Programs, AIM,	listed in "Low" category	No Drugs)	"Low" category that	Brief Treatment, Partial	considered in this		
consider	YMCA Baby College.	OVR, Education Advocate,	that involve associating		involve positive	Hosp. Programs, seek eval	category should have a		
		Psychological Evaluation.	with positive peers .		activities associating with positive peers.	for possible RTF	cognitive restructuring component.		

Interpretation of Results & Understanding the Score

Shawn Peck

Understanding Basic Score

 The Basic Score compares the service to the other services found in the research regardless of type of service. It refers to the expected overall recidivism reduction when compared to other service types.



Comparing:

family counseling (Group 3)

to

cognitive behavioral (Group 5).

Understanding POP Score

 The Program Optimization Percentage (POP) can be described as a comparison score. This score tells us how well the service being assessed compares to the same service found in the research.



Comparing:

family counseling

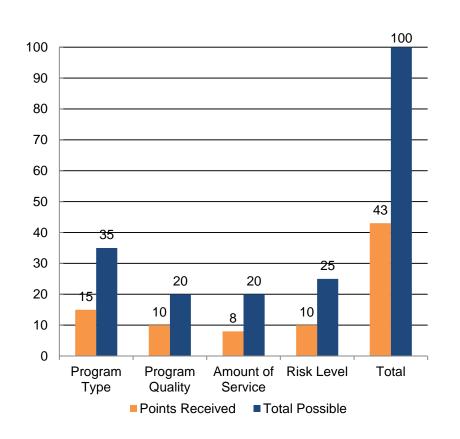
to other

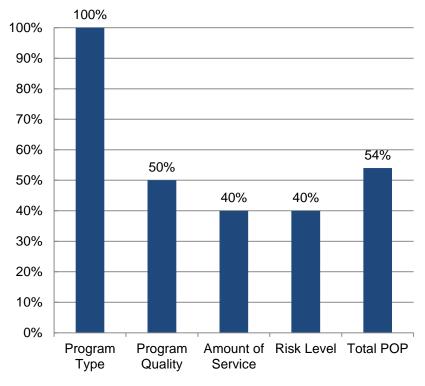
family counseling services

Side-by-Side Comparisons of the Basic SPEP Score and the Program Optimization Percentage

Basic Score- 43

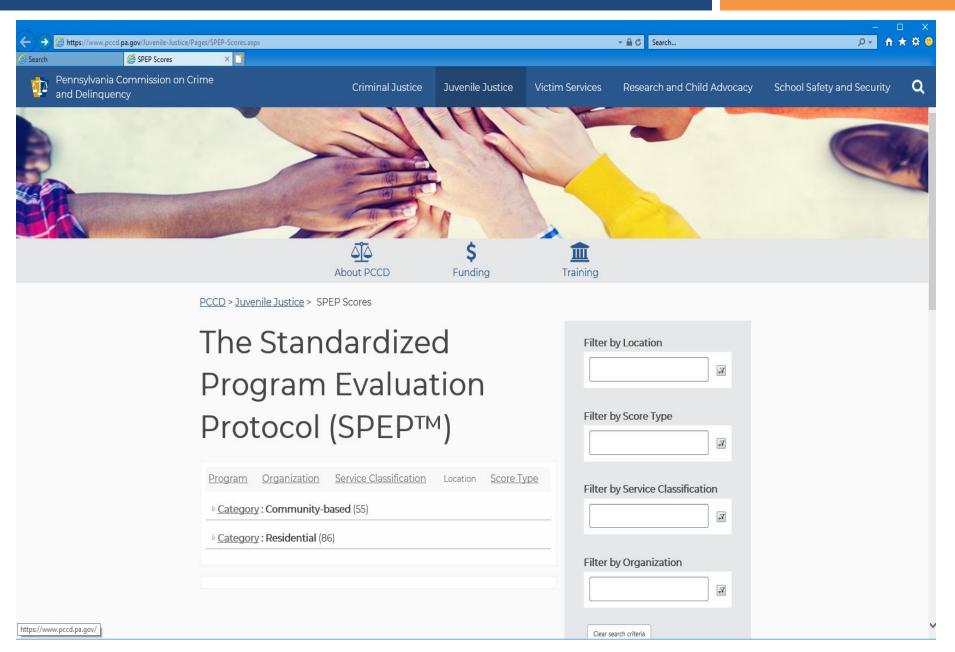
Program Optimization Percentage- 54%





SPEP™ Informed = Interpretation of Results

- Being able to speak about results of a SPEP™:
 - Locate information regarding Service Provider SPEP™ information on the PCCD website
 - Interpret these scores and findings:
 - Different components of the SPEP™ score and determine what is under Probation vs. Provider control
 - How the score does not tell the whole story and deeper knowledge of service should be considered when reviewing scores

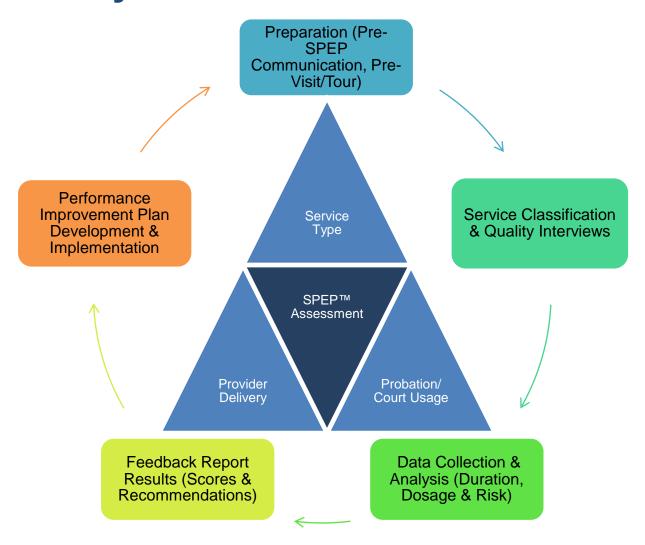


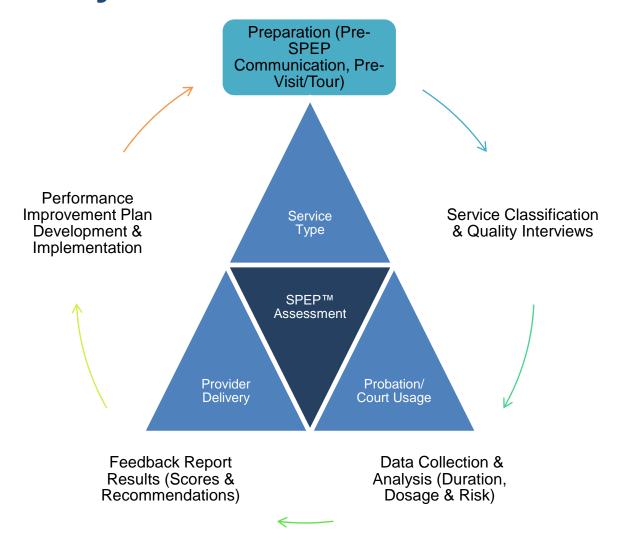
Understanding Timelines

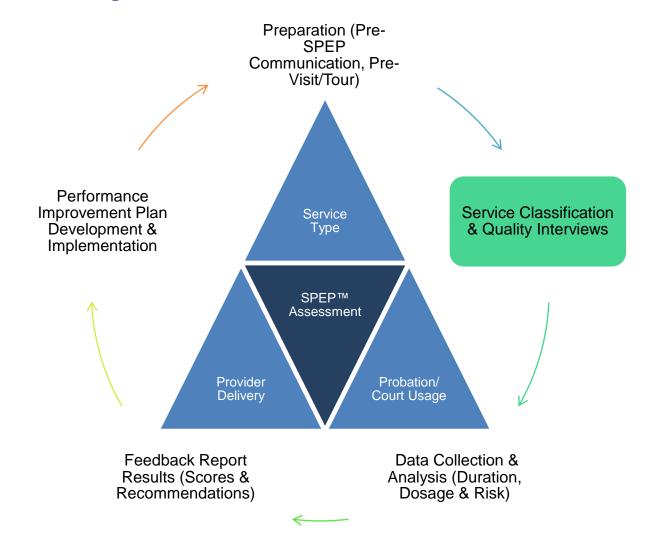
Shawn Peck

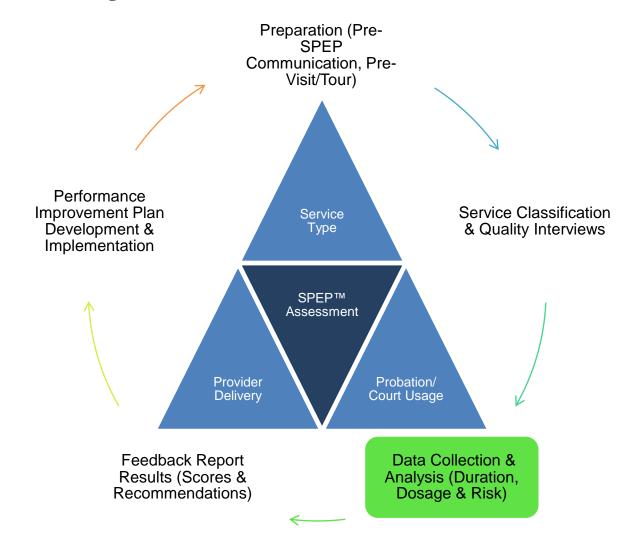
SPEP™ Informed = Understanding Timelines

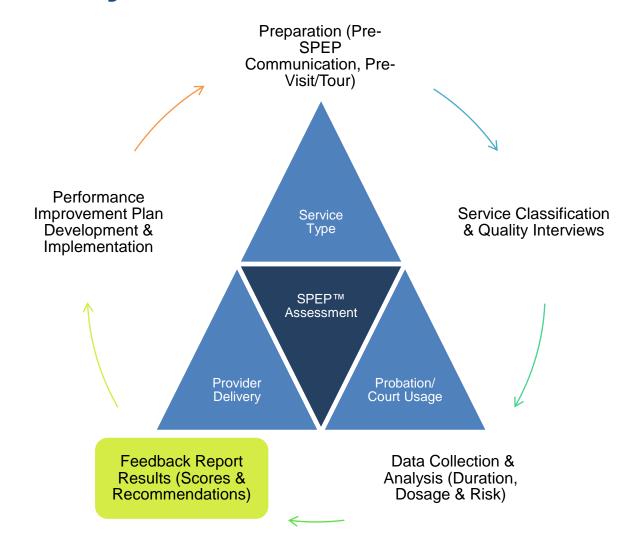
- SPEP™ Informed = being able to speak about the SPEP™ Lifecycle:
 - Understand and inform local stakeholders about the length of the SPEP™ process
 - How this will affect scores in a reassessment
 - Understand and inform about the various components of the SPEP™ and time investment to ensure quality assessment at each stage of the process

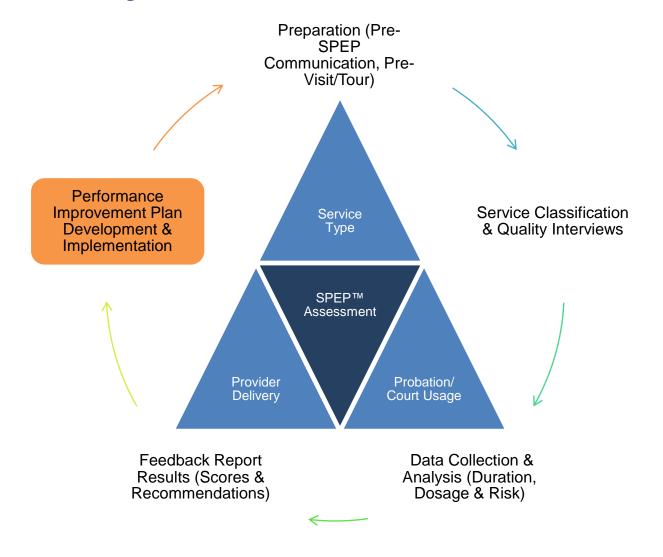


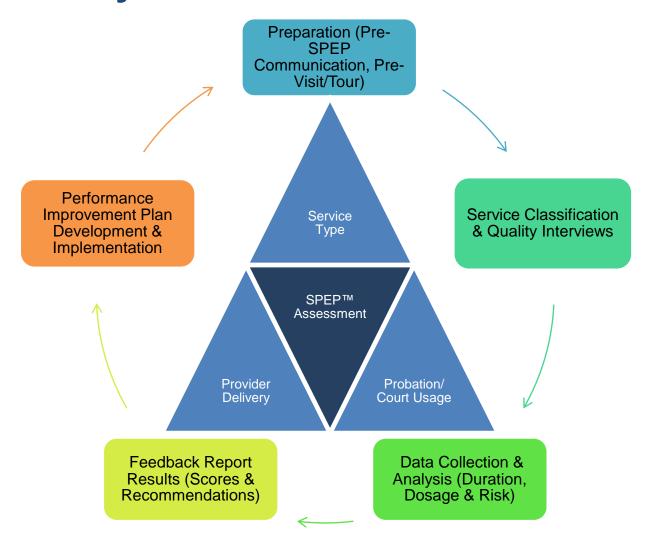










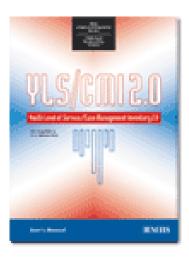


Supporting Service Providers

Shawn Peck

SPEP™ Informed = Supporting Service Providers

- Providing recent YLS scores within 90 days (or less) of service start date
- Following JPO policy/guidelines for YLS completion and updates

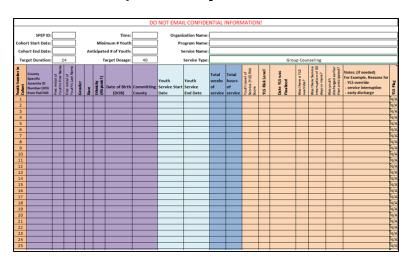


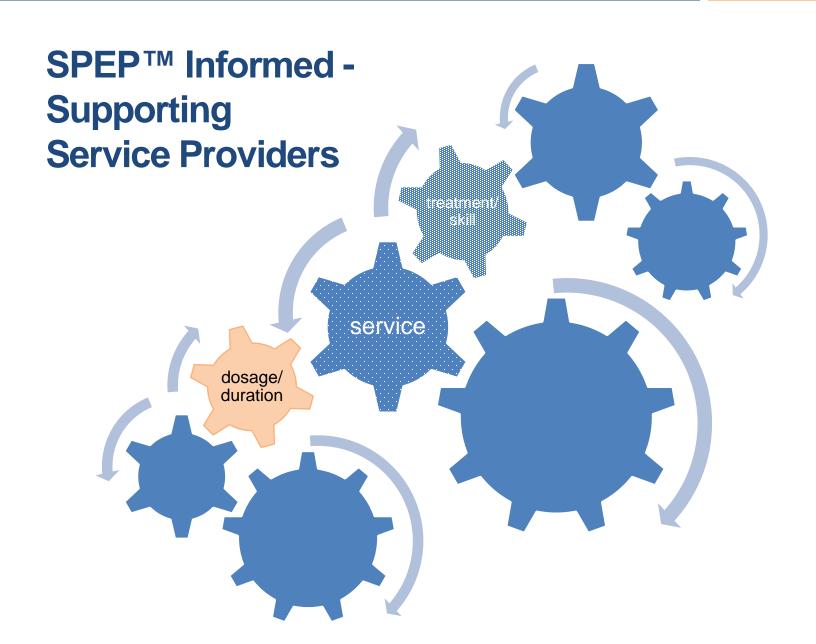
SPEP™ Informed = Supporting Service Providers

- Aligning discharges to match Duration and Dosage targets
- Communicating importance of "completion of service" during court recommendation process, especially in regard to Community-based Service Providers
 - Barriers:
 - Transportation
 - Multiple services at one time
 - Family issues
 - Other responsivity factors

Supporting Service Providers with YLS Data

- How YLS assessments are utilized for SPEP™
 - Determining Risk Level of Youth section 4 of the SPEP™ scoring instrument = ¼ of score
 - Gathering data for completion of cohort spreadsheet
 - JPO SPEP™ Level 1 Specialists involved in a SPEP™ assessment may inquire in other county JPO departments about dates and JID #'s for specific youth that are currently in a cohort





Communicating with Families

Shawn Peck

SPEP™ Informed = Communicating with Families

 Being able to communicate adjusted length of stay with youth and families:

• Explaining the targeted dosage and duration of services within a specific Service Provider prior to referral to include family in all aspects of the process.

family

youth

SPEP™ Informed = Communicating with Families

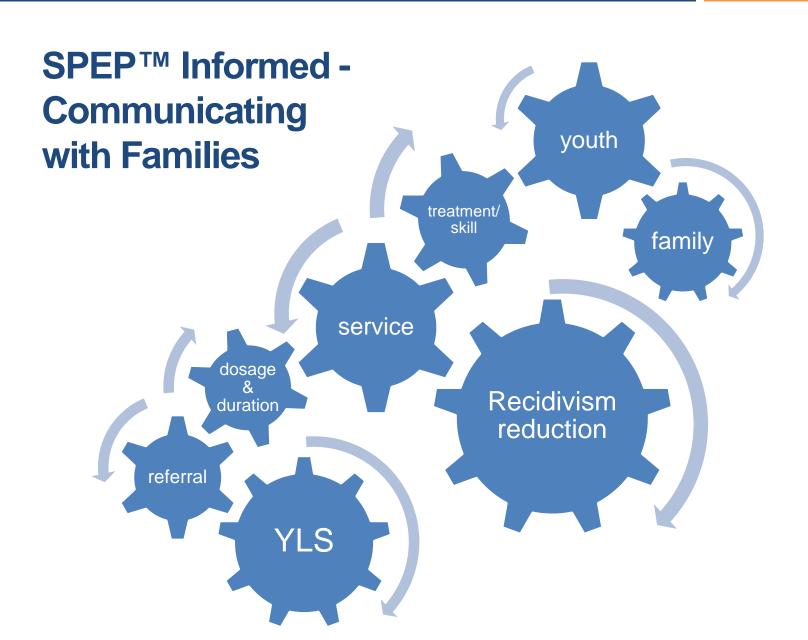
 Being able to communicate adjusted length of stay with youth and families:

May have to communicate
 this adjustment while in the
 service due to missed service targets:

 Example: Youth will stay an additional week to complete the targeted amount for duration and dosage for Group Counseling at ABC Facility

youth

family



PA Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Framework

Achieving our Balanced and Restorative Justice Mission



Wrap-up

Shawn Peck

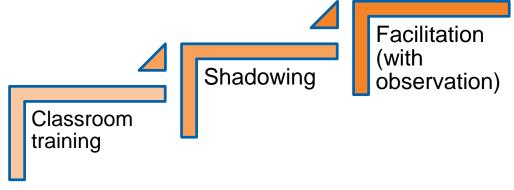
SPEP™ Training Levels

- SPEP™ Informed
 - Trained to interpret and apply SPEP™ findings
 - Inform decision making within juvenile court
 - Assist with retrieval of YLS Scores and other data
- Level 1 SPEP™ Specialists (Juvenile Probation)
 - Trained to implement the SPEP™ (generate SPEP™ scores & PIP)

SPEP™ Training Levels

- Level 2 SPEP™ Trainers (Juvenile Probation)
 - Train Level 1 SPEP™ Specialists
 - 2014 Jeff Gregro (Berks), Tracie Davies (Lehigh), Nicole Mattern (Dauphin)
 - 2019 Bill Shultz (Allegheny), Sue Christner (Lebanon), Bill Keim (Berks)
- Level 3 Master SPEP™ Trainers (EPISCenter)
 - Train Level 2 SPEP™ Trainers
 - 2018 Lisa Freese, Shawn Peck

Level 1 SPEP™ Specialist



Shadowing Process –

- Level 1 SPEP™ Specialist observes Level 2 Trainer facilitate training topics
- Training topics will be emphasized by Level 2 Trainer for discussion

Facilitation Process –

- Level 1 SPEP™ Specialist is observed Level 2 Trainer as they facilitate the SPEP™ Process
- Level 2 Trainer will complete an Assessment/Evaluation to develop skill competency of Level 1 SPEP™ Specialist
- Level 1 SPEP™ Specialist will complete a Self-assessment

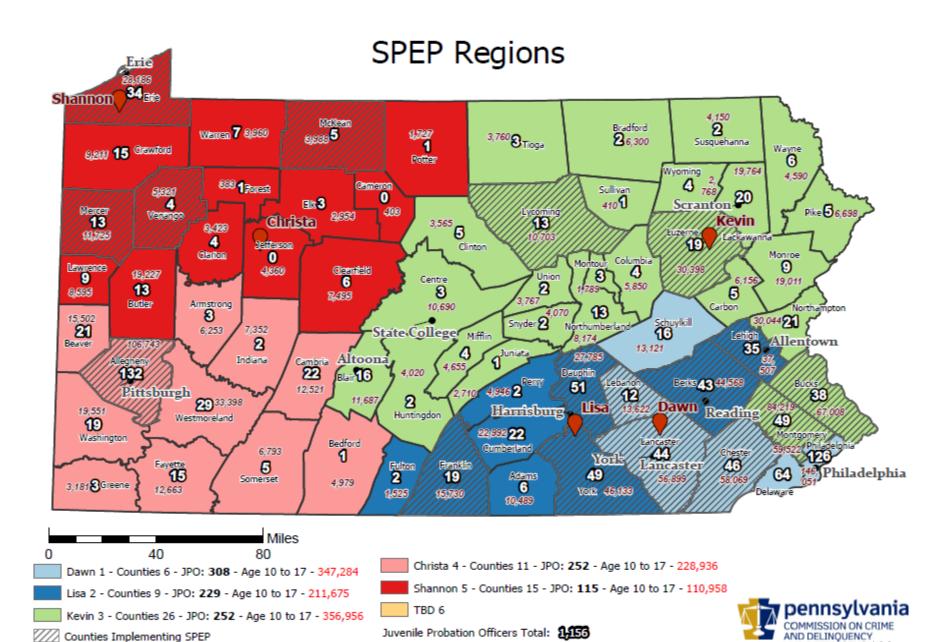
Quality Control Strategies via the SPEP™

- Level 1 SPEP™ Specialists:
 - Expert understanding of the SPEP™
 - Ensure policy/procedure for referral process is followed
 - Monitor program via the partnership
 - Monitor the program via PIP Process
 - Striving to continuously improve the quality of our decisions, services and programs
 - Modify services to meet the needs of youth referred



Technical Assistance – SPEP™ Implementation Specialist(s)

- Provide support to juvenile probation departments according to their unique strengths and capacity:
 - Training
 - Key Leader Orientation (KLO) & Kick-off Meetings
 - o Pre-SPEP™ Visits
 - Unpacking
 - Service Classification Interviews
 - Quality of Service Delivery Interviews
 - Data Collection
 - Calculation of SPEP™ Scores
 - Feedback Report Development
 - Feedback Report Review Meetings
 - Performance Improvement Process
 - Reassessment
 - Analysis of data to inform decision-making



Last updated: 08/01/2019

Questions

Shawn Peck

Conclusion

The EPISCenter is a collaborative partnership between the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD), the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services (DHS), and the Edna Bennett Pierce Prevention Research Center, College of Health and Human Development, Penn State University. The EPISCenter is funded by DHS and PCCD. This resource was developed by the EPISCenter through PCCD grant VP-ST-28935.





@EPIS_Center

206 Towers Building, University Park, PA 16802 Phone: (814) 863-2568 • Email: EPISCenter@psu.edu www.EPISCenter.org