Evidence-based Delinquency Prevention and Juvenile Justice System Reform in Pennsylvania:

A Multi-component Partnership Model for Optimization and Continuous Quality Improvement

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JJSES Statement of Purpose est. 2010

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.

JJSES Framework

Achieving our Balanced and Restorative Justice Mission



STAGE FOUR Refinement

- Policy Alignment
- Performance Measures
- EBP Service Contracts



STAGE TWO Initiation

- Motivational Interviewing
- Structured Decision Making
- · Detention Assessment
- MAYSI Screen
- YLS Risk/Needs Assessment
- Inter-Rater Reliability
- Case Plan Development

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions

· Skill Building and Tools

- Responsivity
- Evidence-Based Programming and Interventions

STAGE THREE

Behavioral Change

- Service Provider Alignment
 - Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP)
- Graduated Responses

OFICIENCY

STAGE ONE Readiness

- Intro to EBP Training
- Organizational Readiness
- Cost-Benefit Analysis
- Stakeholder Engagement

Delinquency Prevention

Diversion

Family Involvement

Data-Driven Decision Making

Training/Technical Assistance

Continuous Quality Improvement

EPISCenter: Structure, Initiatives, & Goals

Multi-agency Steering Committee (Justice, Welfare, Education, Health)

State-level Intermediary and Implementation Support System



Support to Community Prevention Coalitions

Support to Evidencebased Prevention & Intervention Programs Improve Quality of Locallydeveloped Juvenile Justice Programs

Broad-scale Dissemination

High-quality Implementation

Valid Impact Assessment

Long-term Sustainability

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.

EPISCenter Technical Assistance

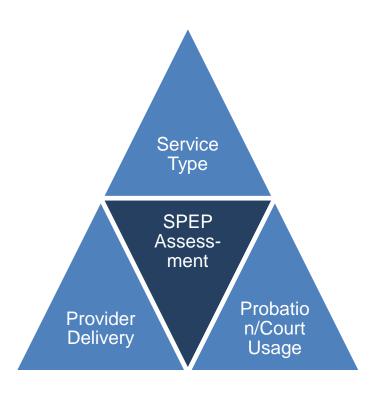
- In-state infrastructure for SPEP; co-creating SPEP in PA w/stakeholders
- Three full-time staff at EPISCenter, certified SPEP trainers
 - Each county has a designated SPEP contact at EPISCenter
 - Tailored support according to each county's unique strengths and capacity
- Coordinating and delivering certification training
- SPEP coordination throughout the entire improvement lifecycle (e.g., first SPEP to re-SPEP)
- Resource development (website, logic model, manuals, fact sheets, data templates, etc.)
- Learning Community planning and coordination
- Data collection, aggregation, summarization for SPEP project

Targeted Strategies in PA for SPEP Roll-out

- Emphasis on key principles of SPEP in PA
- Integrated advisory committees between JJSES leadership and SPEP
- Learning community structure for knowledge sharing, problem solving, cohesion
- Commitment to securing and providing technical assistance (Vanderbilt, EPISCenter)
- Regular, ongoing focus on education and buy-in for existing and future stakeholders (webinars, membership meetings, conferences)
- Development of standard language for including SPEP in counties' annual DHS budget
- Long-term focus on establishing in-state capacity for sustaining SPEP

Pennsylvania's SPEP Culture: Partnership

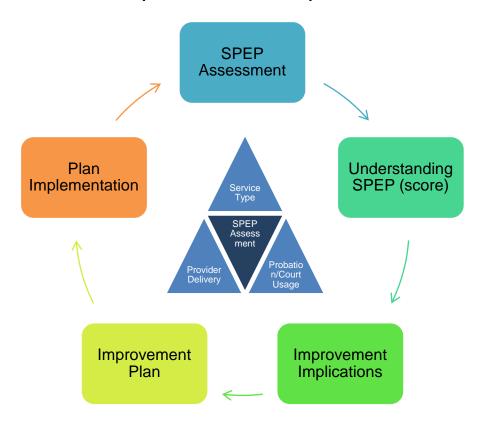
Juvenile probation departments and service providers are **equal** partners in the SPEP process. EPISCenter as neutral third party.



Pennsylvania's SPEP Culture: Continuous Improvement

The SPEP process brings both probation and providers to the table from pre-SPEP planning to SPEP reassessments.

Emphasis is on continuous performance improvement. SPEP is not an audit.



Challenges

- Pacing of roll-out to meet needs of multiple stakeholders at multiple levels
- Allowing for county-level autonomy while ensuring project-level consistency (e.g., what is "the policy" for a provider refusal?)
- Managing ambiguity vs. building the plane while flying it
- Navigating the gravitational pull to focus on and publish "the score"
- Understanding correspondence between a 50 in PA vs. 50 in research
- Determining role of state residential facilities' staff on SPEP roll-out

Lessons Learned

- State investment in high-quality technical assistance and intermediary infrastructure fosters rapid development of in-state capacity
- Clear, consistent communication at all levels is vital (impossible to overdo it!)
- Discussions on new policies should start early and be thorough
- The most successful change agents have a well-rounded set of knowledge and abilities and protected time for reform activities
- Implications of reform efforts in other localities where reform has not occurred

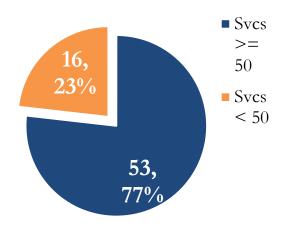
SPEP Data to Date

90 programs have begun the SPEP process

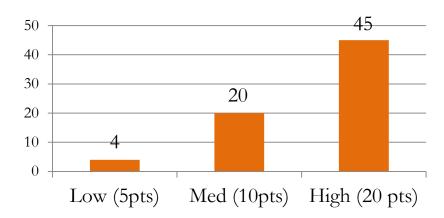
69 services have received full SPEP scores

Most Services Earn 50 or Greater, and Deliver with High Quality

Number and Percent of Services Scoring 50 or more

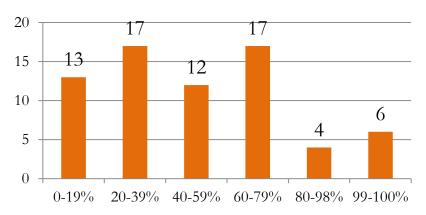


Count of Services by Quality of Service Delivery



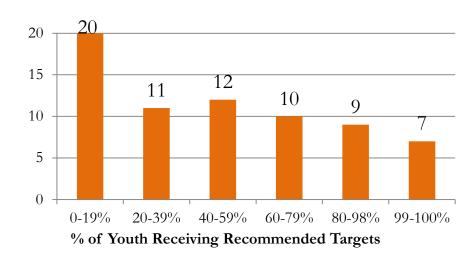
Few Services Deliver Recommended Targets to Most Youth

Count of Services by % of Youth Receiving Recommended Duration

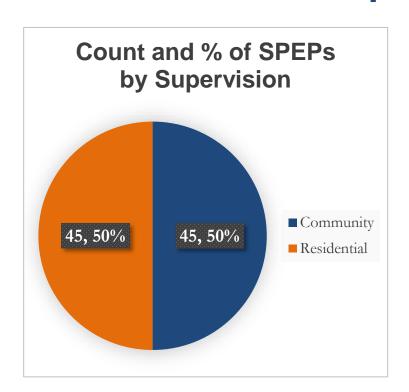


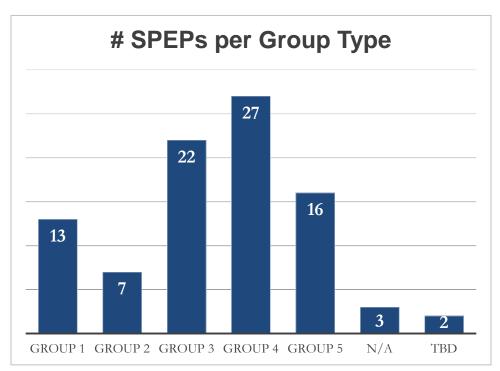
% of Youth Receiving Recommended Targets

Count of Services by % of Youth Receiving Recommended Dosage



Distribution of SPEPs by Supervision, Service Effectiveness Groups





Correlations Across SPEP Score Components (n=69)

CORRELATION MATRIX OF SPEP SCORE COMPONENTS						
	Svc Type	Supp Svc	Quality	Duration	Dosage	Risk
Svc Type	1					
Supp Svc	n/a	1				
Quality	0.03	0.02	1			
Duration	0.41	0.00	0.07	1		
Dosage	0.19	0.09	0.37	0.42	1	
Risk	0.10	0.00	0.12	0.28	0.46	1

Thank you!

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