



Final Progress Report for the FY2017 Iowa State Justice Statistics Program

December 2019

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This report satisfies the reporting requirements for award #2017-BJ-CX-K013 for the cooperative agreement between the Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning and the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Information in this report spans the three-month period between July 1, 2019 and September 30, 2019 and serves to update progress on the Iowa 2017 State Justice Statistics (SJS) Program for Statistical Analysis Center grant.

CJJP received a one-year no cost extension for the 2017 SAC Grant award which allows for the completion of project activities through September 30, 2019.

I. Core Capacity Building Projects, B. Measuring Criminal Justice Systems Performance for the following:

Project 1: Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) Implementation

The work accomplished during this reporting period centered upon retooling the process to target the SPEP™ evaluation to specific services (Goal 1), ongoing work on a service inventory that would allow the entire slate of delinquency services in Iowa to be “SPEP™ ready” at all times (Goal 1 & 4) and implementing changes to CJJP’s management of federal Title II funds, which pass through to the judicial districts for use on services, in order to both encourage the use of services which would be eligible for the SPEP™ process as well as requiring a SPEP™ evaluation of those which are SPEP™ eligible (Goal 5).

Accomplishments

The goals of this project were to:

1. Continue expansion and implementation of the SPEP™ diagnostic tool into additional judicial districts in Iowa
2. Reassess juvenile justice services within existing sites to determine advancements made by previously assessed programs
3. Produce data analyses through program improvement plans to inform service providers and effectively improve service delivery to become more evidence based
4. Continue to work with system officials to establish a set of standards/policy for standardization of practice and use of the SPEP™ tool
5. Streamline the process for allocation of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and other federal agencies to direct resources toward assessed services, demonstrating evidence-based practice resulting in reduced recidivism
6. Continue collaboration on a national level with other states, as well as national technical assistance partners

Products

Finalization of a service inventory structure was a significant focus of this reporting period. A draft of the spreadsheet intended for collection of the necessary data was included with the first 2016 SAC Progress Report, submitted in January of 2017. It was used in one test site during the last reporting period and was adjusted. A list of the instructions is included with this report to show what information is being collected. Additionally, a web app has been created which will go live once data collection is final and the app is populated with the data about services. A free-standing report summarizing the results of SPEP and initiation of compiling the service inventory is included as an attachment to this final report.

Impact

The largest impact during this reporting period has been the substantive amending of CJJ's application process for the use of federal funds in all eight judicial districts to include a requirement that any funded service be evaluated using the SPEP™ process. Staff have worked with representatives from all eight judicial districts this reporting period to clarify the changes which apply to services funded beginning October 1, 2018. Juvenile Court Services have included the SPEP™ requirement in the subcontracts with service providers during this reporting period. The next step will be to begin the SPEP™ process with those providers whose services have been determined to be SPEP™ eligible. This more strategic approach to accomplishing the above goals is one that allows CJJ to reach statewide (i.e. federal funds) more quickly and with broader application.

This sort of targeting for evaluation has been part of the ongoing discussion concerning how to make the SPEP™ as viable, widespread and sustainable as possible with limited resources.

Changes/Problems

No changes or problems were incurred during this reporting period.

Funding

Approved funding for this project totaled \$59,990. As of September 30, 2019, all was expended; \$49,896 expended for salaries, \$75 for travel and \$10,019 expended for indirect costs. A balance of \$0 remains.

II. Special Emphasis, B. Conducting Targeted Analyses that Use the State's Criminal History Records:

Project 2: Indigent Defense Outcomes

This project is a three-phase project that commenced in 2015. It is important to note, originally it was proposed that the launch of client choice, and analysis of outcomes be accomplished under the 2017 SAC grant. However, after discussions internally and with BJS staff, it was decided more time was needed to launch client choice, send, receive, and analyze survey responses for the client choice cohort. Production of the final evaluation will be completed under the 2019 SAC grant.

Accomplishments

The goals of this project were to:

1. Establish baseline State Public Defender (SPD) data prior to implementation of the client choice process
2. Identify specific outcomes through analyzation of key indicators
3. Determine data sources and availability; perform a gap analysis
4. Establish a tracking mechanism for key indicator information
5. Provide additional national research into key indicators that correlate to improved outcomes
6. Conduct an additional client satisfaction survey
7. Continue to assess outcomes for all cases of indigent defense within the pilot counties

Activities accomplished during this reporting period include the surveying of clients under the client choice model and the collection of case outcomes data. Data from the baseline cohort have been cleaned and restructured for final analysis. Monthly updates to the client choice attorney booklets and binders were completed.

Products

The final deliverable promised under this award includes:

- Findings of select outcome measures for the baseline cohort
- The number of surveys sent and received under the client choice model
- A status report update on client choice satisfaction, cost and outcomes data collection
- A status report update on the handling of attorney choice booklets and binders

Select Outcome Measures of the Baseline Cohort

Outcome measures for number of pretrial detention days, requests for bond reduction, case processing length, requests for a new attorney, and charge resolution are presented. The number of pretrial detention days, requests for bond reduction, case processing length, and requests for a new attorney are client-based. Client-based cases are those where a client had an attorney representing them on one or more than one related or concurrent cases. These cases are presented by the highest level charge. Separate cases were created if a client accrued new charges after the closure of a case or if they had cases with different attorneys. Charge resolutions are presented by outcome of each individual charge. Excluded from the analysis are parole violations.

The data in Table 1 show less than a quarter (23.7%) of the client-based cases involved a felony level charge (B, C, or D). Not unexpectedly, the number of pretrial detention days served decreased as the charge level decreased. For pre-trial detention days the mean (*M*) and the median (*Mdn*) show the greatest number were served by those with a B felony charge (*M*=55, *Mdn*=27). Those with only serious or simple misdemeanor charges served similar amount of pretrial detention days (*M*=5, *Mdn*=1).

Table 1. Client-based Pretrial Detention Days by Highest Level Charge (N=1,043)

Charge Class	Case Processing Days					
	Min	Max	Mean	Median	N	%
B Felony	0	301	55	27	40	3.8%
C Felony	0	157	34	11	47	4.5%
D Felony	0	218	23	5	160	15.3%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	0	106	7	2	238	22.8%
Serious Misdemeanor	0	91	5	1	417	40.0%
Simple Misdemeanor	0	95	5	1	141	13.5%

Excludes days due to a new arrest or failure to appear

Very few bond reduction requests were made for misdemeanor cases, as shown in Table 2. However, bond reduction requests were made in nearly two-fifths of cases with a B level felony charge.

Table 2. Client-based Bond Reduction Requests by Highest Level Charge (N=1,043)

Charge Class	Bond Reduction Request					
	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
B Felony	15	37.5%	25	62.5%	40	100%
C Felony	8	17.0%	39	83.0%	47	100%
D Felony	23	14.4%	137	85.6%	160	100%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	7	2.9%	231	97.1%	238	100%
Serious Misdemeanor	4	1.0%	413	99.0%	417	100%
Simple Misdemeanor	2	1.4%	139	98.6%	141	100%
Total	59	5.7%	984	94.3%	1,043	100%

Excludes subsequent holds due to a new arrest or failure to appear

An examination of the case processing time shows wide variation in the minimum and maximum number of processing days by all class levels, as shown in Table 3. This was due largely in part to cases where a client failed to appear or were incarcerated with the case being held until release. As reflected below, the mean is sensitive to extreme cases. Because of this, the median number of days may provide a better indicator of processing time. The data seems to indicate that most cases were processed in a timely manner. The median processing time for a simple misdemeanor was less than two months (53 days) and slightly more than six months for cases with a B felony (193 days). Interestingly, the median processing days were similar for cases with C felony, aggravated, or serious misdemeanor charges (*Mdn*=109, 109, and 101, respectively).

Table 3. Client-based Case Processing Days by Highest Level Charge (N=1,043)

Charge Class	Case Processing Days				
	Min	Max	Mean	Median	N
B Felony	3	1,038	228	193	40
C Felony	7	538	142	109	47
D Felony	3	2,338	193	140	160
Aggravated Misdemeanor	1	963	143	109	238
Serious Misdemeanor	2	1,596	128	101	417
Simple Misdemeanor	1	1,472	113	53	141

Case processing days were calculated by using arrest or citation date as the start date and sentencing or dismissal date as the end date.

Only 3.8% of all client-based cases had a documented request for a new attorney, as shown in Table 4. Cases with B and C felony level charges had the greatest percentage of requests (17.5% and 12.8%).

Table 4. Request for New Attorney by Highest Level Charge (N=1,040)

Charge Class	Request for New Attorney					
	Yes		No		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
B Felony	7	17.5%	33	82.5%	40	100%
C Felony	6	12.8%	41	87.2%	47	100%
D Felony	6	3.8%	154	96.3%	160	100%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	9	3.8%	228	96.2%	237	100%
Serious Misdemeanor	11	2.6%	405	97.4%	416	100%
Simple Misdemeanor	1	0.7%	139	99.3%	140	100%
Total	40	3.8%	1,000	96.2%	1,040	100%

* Three cases data not available

Charge outcome data show a substantial portion of all charges (35.8%) were dismissed, as shown in Table 5. Well over half (59.9%) of simple misdemeanor charges were dismissed followed by D felonies (46.5%), C felonies (41.9%), and B felonies (38.3%). Less than a quarter of aggravated and serious misdemeanor charges were dismissed (23.4% and 22.2%). Very few charges were acquitted (0.3%), deferred (6.4%) or reduced (7.0%). Half of all charges resulted in a conviction as charged. The highest rate of convictions were for aggravated and serious misdemeanors (62.4% and 62.8%) followed by D felonies (40.4%). Roughly one-fourth of C felony (27.0%) and one-third of simple misdemeanor (36.2%) charges resulted in a conviction. Only 2.1% of B felonies were convicted as originally charged.

Table 5. Charge Outcome by Charge Class (N=1,859)

Outcome	Charge Class													
	B Felony		C Felony		D Felony		Aggravated Misdemeanor		Serious Misdemeanor		Simple Misdemeanor		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Acquitted	2	4.3%			1	0.3%			2	0.3%	1	0.3%	6	0.3%
Dismissed	18	38.3%	31	41.9%	153	46.5%	85	23.4%	146	22.2%	232	59.9%	665	35.8%
Deferred		0%	5	6.8%	17	5.2%	12	3.3%	72	10.9%	13	3.4%	119	6.4%
Reduced	26	55.3%	16	21.6%	24	7.3%	39	10.7%	25	3.8%	1	0.3%	131	7.0%
Both Reduced & Deferred			2	2.7%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%					4	0.2%
Conv as Charged*	1	2.1%	20	27.0%	133	40.4%	227	62.4%	413	62.8%	140	36.2%	934	50.2%
Total	47	100%	74	100%	329	100%	364	100%	658	100%	387	100%	1,859	100%

*Included 32 charges that resulted in a conviction on a different code but same charge level

Client Choice Survey Efforts and Data Collection Update

Under the client choice model, 282 client satisfaction surveys were distributed with 38 returned. This represents a 13.5% response rate. This is slightly lower than the response rate for the baseline survey (17.0%). Surveying will continue through January 30, 2020 in order to have achieved a representative sample. All survey results have been compiled and outcome data for those under the client choice model is current. Cost data will be extracted at the conclusion of the survey efforts.

Analysis of complete client choice forms received on or before September 30th shows slightly more than two-fifths (41.0%) of eligible clients selected an attorney with three-fifths (59.0%) selecting no preference. Of client choice forms with attorneys selected, most (80.0%) received their first and/or only choice.

Client Choice Attorney Booklet Development and Process

CJJP staff met with court and jail personnel from the three pilot counties on January 4, 2019. At that meeting, several prototypes of Client Choice Books were presented to the group to determine a format that would work for courtrooms and jails. We also asked for estimates for the number of books that would be needed in English and Spanish in each location.

As shown in the table below, the needs differed for courtrooms and jails across the three counties. One jail sergeant required that there be no metal fasteners for the books inmates would access in the jail. Some clerks requested binders with larger print, while others opted for a smaller booklet format. We accommodated these requests and established a schedule for creating, updating, and sending the Client Choice Books on a monthly basis.

Table 6. Client Choice Binder and Booklet Need by County

County	Jail	Courthouse	Law Enforcement Center	Court Administration
Woodbury	Binder English: 15 Binder Spanish: 2	Binder English: 4 Booklet English: 1 Booklet Spanish: 2	Binder English: 5 Booklet English: 5 Booklet Spanish: 5	Binder English: 5 Booklet English: 5 Booklet Spanish: 5
Monona	Binder English: 5 Binder Spanish: 1	Binder English: 5 Booklet English: 5 Booklet Spanish: 1	n/a	n/a
Plymouth	Binder English: 1 Binder Spanish: 1 <i>No-Metal Fastener:</i> <i>English: 5</i> <i>Spanish: 1</i>	Binder English: 5 Binder Spanish: 2 Booklet English: 5 Booklet Spanish: 2	n/a	n/a

Attorney information was provided by the participating attorneys. Each completed an Attorney Information Form and submitted it to our office. Binders and booklets were created in February 2019, and the first round of Client Choice Books were sent out in advance of the March 1, 2019 start date.

Each month, we went through a process to ensure accurate and randomized information:

1. We received an updated list of contract attorneys from the State Public Defender's Office. These updates encompassed the addition or removal of attorneys from the eligible list as well as changes in attorney qualifications (i.e. Attorney A is now eligible to be appointed on Class C/D felonies in addition to misdemeanors).
2. We received staff attorney changes from the State Public Defender's Office.
3. We compared these lists to our attorney rosters and made the necessary updates.
4. New Booklets were printed each month with updated attorney information. The order of attorneys in the Booklets was randomized each month.
5. New Booklets were sent to our jail and courthouse clerks each month with a letter outlining any attorney changes and updates from the previous month. In the letter, the clerks were asked to discard the previous month's Booklets and replace with the current month.
6. New Binder pages were sent to our jail and courthouse clerks each month for just the pages that had changes or updates. The clerks were also asked to shuffle the pages of their Binders randomly once per month.

It was crucial to the project to have a good relationship and communication with the clerks in charge of receiving and maintaining the Binders and Booklets in each location. We stayed in communication with this small team through the monthly letters as well as email communication to address any questions, concerns, and requests for additional Binders and Booklets.

Impact

As previously stated, the central goal of this project is to identify any major issues impeding quality defense involving cases of indigence. It is anticipated that through the use of client satisfaction surveys and a thorough analysis of outcome measures that issues and/or areas indicating potential improvements will be identified. As a result, overall system reform would lead not only to better outcomes for clients, but would also produce a more efficient provision of defense and better use of resources.

Changes/Problems

No changes or problems were incurred during this reporting period. Production of a final evaluation will be completed under the 2019 SAC grant.

Funding

As of September 30th, a total of \$92,156 has been expended for the indigent defense project. This included staff salaries (\$65,866), travel (\$3,214), reimbursement to other agencies (\$11,396) and indirect costs (\$10,576). A balance of \$0 remains.

Total Grant Expenditures and Balance

The following summary provides an accounting for the total expenditures of the two 2017 projects:

	Special Emphasis	Core Capacity Building			
	Indigent Defense	SPEP	Total Spent	Total Budget	Budget Remaining
Salaries and Benefits	\$65,866	\$49,896	\$115,762	\$115,762	\$0
Travel	\$3,214	\$75	\$3,289	\$3,289	\$0
Supplies	\$1,104	\$0	\$1,104	\$1,104	\$0
Contractual	\$11,396	\$0	\$11,396	\$11,396	\$0
Indirect Costs	\$10,576	\$10,019	\$20,595	\$20,595	\$0
Total	\$92,156	\$59,990	\$152,146	\$152,146	\$0

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP)

Report / Results



FY2017 Iowa State Justice Statistics Program Report on the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol™

December 2019

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BJ-CX-K013 for the cooperative agreement between the Iowa
Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning and the U.S.
Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.*



Information in this report spans the period between July 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019 and reflects progress concerning the Iowa 2017 State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Center grants.

Background

The Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™) is a validated, data driven rating instrument for determining how well an existing service matches research evidence for the effectiveness of that particular type of intervention in terms of reducing the recidivism of juvenile offenders. Developed by Dr. Mark Lipsey at Vanderbilt University, the SPEP operationalizes more than 700 research studies allowing practitioners to directly apply research to juvenile justice practice. It allows both brand name and non-brand name services to be matched to a large body of research on service effectiveness. Once matched, the SPEP can be used to compare the key characteristics of a specific program to the characteristics the research shows to be associated with programs that are effective for reducing recidivism. Simply put, the SPEP serves as a practical way to evaluate services for juvenile offenders in a standardized, scientific, and sustainable manner.

Since 2013, the SPEP has been in use in Iowa, primarily in three judicial districts and several group care facilities that serve delinquent youth. Broadly, the purpose of the effort has been to expand and integrate the use of the SPEP into standard juvenile justice practice.

The goals for this time frame of this project were to:

1. Continue expansion and implementation of the SPEP™ diagnostic tool into additional judicial districts in Iowa
2. Reassess juvenile justice services within existing sites to determine advancements made by previously assessed programs
3. Produce data analyses through program improvement plans to inform service providers and effectively improve service delivery to become more evidence based
4. Continue to work with system officials to establish a set of standards/policy for standardization of practice and use of the SPEP™ tool
5. Streamline the process for allocation of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and other federal agencies to direct resources toward assessed services, demonstrating evidence-based practice resulting in reduced recidivism
6. Continue collaboration on a national level with other states, as well as national technical assistance partners

This project was a continuation of efforts under the 2016 SJS program. The goals remained the same under the 2017 SJS program, however, the strategies for achieving those goals were refined in response to changes, challenges and opportunities along the way.

The Project

During this grant period, work has centered primarily on two elements:

- Change CJJ’s management of federal Title II funds, which pass through to the judicial districts for use on services, to both encourage the use of services eligible for the SPEP™ process as well as require a SPEP™ evaluation of those which are SPEP™ eligible.
- Creating a service inventory to allow the entire slate of delinquency services in Iowa to be “SPEP ready” at all times.

Federal Funds and SPEP Evaluation

The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJ) manages federal Title II funds which pass through to each Judicial District in the State of Iowa to support services for delinquent youth. In order to facilitate the expansion of the SPEP™ into potentially all eight Judicial Districts, CJJP opted to make substantial changes to its process for awarding these funds. The new process encourages the use of services which would be eligible for the SPEP™ process as well as requiring a SPEP™ evaluation of those funded services which are deemed SPEP™ eligible (See Appendix A for a sample of the new contract language). This more strategic approach to expansion is one that allows CJJP to enhance the effectiveness of services supported with federal funds through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention more quickly and with broader application.

CJJP conducted substantial preparatory work to amend its application process, including work with representatives from all eight Judicial Districts to clarify the changes which were applied to services funded beginning October 1, 2018. Juvenile Court Services have since included the SPEP™ requirement in their subcontracts with service providers as well.

The final step in this new approach was to begin the SPEP™ process with those providers whose services were determined to be SPEP™ eligible. The results of those evaluations can be found in Appendix B. In addition to the SPEP™ results, which measure the likelihood that the service will reduce recidivism, the evaluation results also include the actual recidivism rates for the same cohort. This is a separate measure from the SPEP™, but for ease is incorporated into the SPEP™ results.

Service Inventory

In order to further the sustainability of the SPEP™, institutionalizing the ongoing completion of a Service Inventory was initiated during this project period. In short, the Service Inventory is universal, ongoing documentation of the service array in use for youth involved with Juvenile Court Services (JCS). It includes both community-based and group care service information and is intended to be updated annually and entered into a single database to be available for further analysis. An inventory that is specific to each judicial district but collects the same type of information across all districts has a number of practical uses, but for purposes of this project, ensuring that services are “SPEP™ ready” is paramount. This means that sufficient information exists in the Service inventory for an evaluator to bypass some steps in the process. See Appendix C for a list of information gathered by the Service Inventory.

Based on the information being collected, the Service Inventory has obviously been created to serve multiple secondary purposes beyond facilitating the SPEP™ process:

- Document the service array available both in any given district as well as across the state, making it easier to identify gaps as well as target and request funding to fill those gaps.
- Regardless of which services in the district are in the SPEP™ process, JCS will be able to use the inventory to determine a number of things derived from the SPEP™ research base
 - Does the service array have adequate representation of the 14 different SPEP™ service types which the research has shown are effective in terms of recidivism reduction?
 - Of those services that do fit a SPEP™ service type, is the indicated dosage being met?
 - Are the available services responsive to a variety of risk levels and are they being used with the corresponding risk level of youth?
- As the Decision Matrix is completed, an up to date inventory will optimize service matching with Matrix results about optimal levels of supervision and services.
- Identifying services as detention alternatives would match with the Detention Screening Tool.

Finally, an unexpected bonus of the Service Inventory development process has been the creation of a web app for the use of the service inventory data. This web app will allow judges, attorneys, juvenile court officers and anyone in the public to access information contained in the Service Inventory. See Appendix D for screenshots of a sample of the Service Inventory and Web App.

Conclusion

The SPEP™ process has continued to have a positive impact on service delivery and contracting throughout Iowa's Juvenile Court system. Services demonstrated to be less effective or redundant have been eliminated, and providers and court staff are becoming more educated and aware of the recommended dosage for different service types and are adjusting their contracting processes accordingly.

The more strategic approach that was taken for this particular stretch of the project is one that has allowed CJP to enhance the effectiveness of services supported by federal funds more quickly and with broader application than our previous plan for expanding the use of the SPEP. It is important to note that because the majority of states, territories and D.C. use these federal funds from OJJDP, they would similarly be able to adjust their process for passing these funds through to accommodate the use of SPEP™ evaluation.

The sort of targeting of SPEP™ evaluation described herein will continue to be part of ongoing discussion concerning how to make the SPEP™ as viable, widespread and sustainable as possible with limited resources.

APPENDIX A: New CJP Contract Language

CJJP will be contacting each District to initiate the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol™ (SPEP) process for funded programs that are deemed SPEP eligible. See Evidence Programs or Practices, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.

EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS OR PRACTICES

Applicants are additionally required to reflect in the narrative for each program, whether or not (indicate yes/no for each program) the project meets the below listed definition as evidence-based. For those programs that are noted as evidence-based, applicants are required to identify the research base with which the program conforms.

Programs that fall into one of the 14 categories (see following paragraph) will be required to be evaluated through the SPEP process. SPEP categories:

- Cognitive-behavioral therapy;
- Group counseling;
- Mentoring;
- Behavioral contracting/contingency management;
- Family counseling;
- Family crisis counseling;
- Mixed counseling;
- Social skills training;
- Challenge programs;
- Mediation;
- Restitution/community service;
- Remedial academic program;
- Individual counseling
- Job-related training.

Programs that do not fit into a SPEP category can still be funded. Exceptions will be made for programs that are not SPEP eligible on a case-by-case basis. To request an exception, a demonstration of local need must be described in the Statement of the Problem and how the proposed program explained in the Project Design addresses the described need. A process for progress reporting for such programs is described in Section 3 (C).

APPENDIX B: SPEP™ Results

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) Evaluations for Title II Funds by Judicial District SUMMARY OF RESULTS – 11/20/2019

SPEP reports provide two types of overall scores, a Basic Score and a Program Optimization Percentage (POP). The Basic Score compares the service to other intervention services found in the research, regardless of type. It is meant as a reference for the expected overall recidivism reduction when compared to other service types. The POP is a percentage score that indicates where the service is compared to its potential effectiveness if optimized to match the characteristics of similar services found effective in the research. The POP score is likely the more meaningful score for providers as it represents how close the service is to its potential for that type. For example, a POP Score of 55% would indicate that the service is running at 55% of the potential effectiveness for recidivism reduction that has been found for a similar type of service with research evidence of effectiveness.

The four individual elements of the SPEP; Service Type, Quality of Service, Amount of Service and Risk Level are scored separately and consolidated to provide the overall Basic and POP Scores.

While the SPEP provide insight about the likelihood that a service will reduce recidivism, actual recidivism of the cohort evaluated is also reflected.

District/Service	Youth in Cohort	Service Type	Quality of Service	Amount of Service	Risk Level	Basic Score	Program Optimization Percentage	Actual Recid.*
1 – FFT, Black Hawk	18	20/20	20/20	4/20	20/25	64/85	75%	50%
1 – FFT, Dubuque	40	20/20	20/20	8/20	18/25	66/85	78%	45%
2 – Not eligible	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 – Not eligible	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4 – Not eligible	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 – FFT	72	20/20	20/20	8/20	8/25	56/85	66%	40.3%
6 – (IN)Power/GirlsCircle	15	30/30	20/20	2/20	13/25	65/95	68%	**
7 – FFT	30	20/20	20/20	10/20	17/25	67/85	79%	56.7%
8 – Not eligible	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

* Recidivism is defined as, “Any misdemeanor or felony level offense filed in the juvenile justice system, the adult corrections system, or both, within a **12-month** period after date of discharge from service.”

** Recidivism data is not available for this service as one full year must elapse after the end date of the cohort to collect recidivism data.

Findings

- The time frame used for evaluation was “Services ended Oct. 1, 2017 - Sep. 30, 2018” with the exception of D6 which used “Services ended May 1, 2018 – Apr. 30, 2019” due to it being a new program/service.
- Services not put through the SPEP process were not eligible for varied reasons: Not a SPEP service type based on the current research (Districts 2 & 4), Multiple responsive services provided by a single individual (District 3) and Structure of service does not match corresponding SPEP service type (District 8).
- All four scored FFT services have some similar results. They are also consistent with other results we have seen from previous FFT services that have gone through the SPEP evaluation process in recent years:
 - The Quality of Service is consistently high as fidelity to the FFT model requires elements that meet the SPEP standards.
 - The Amount of Service is consistently low. FFT is one of three evidence-based services that use their own, rather than the SPEP, standard for dosage. FFT falls into the Family Counseling Service Type which has minimum targets of 20 hours and 30 weeks, while minimum targets used for FFT are 12 hours and 12 weeks.
- FFT is evidence-based for moderate and high risk youth, but two of the four scored FFT services had a substantial number of low risk youth or youth with no risk level served.
 - Dubuque (15/40 or 38%). Des Moines (34/72 or 47%).
- The (IN)Power Group (Girls Circle model is evidence-based) is in its first year of operation and had its greatest challenge with meeting Amount of Service minimums.
- Since the SPEP went into practice in Iowa (2013), there has been a steady improvement in the timeliness of Risk Levels from the Iowa Delinquency Assessment.

SPEP Evaluations for Title II Funds by Judicial District
DETAILED RESULTS

District 1

Service	Functional Family Therapy (FFT) Dubuque and Black Hawk counties
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BLACK HAWK

Number of Juvenile in Cohort	18
Cohort Timeframe	Services ended Oct. 1, 2017 - Sep. 30, 2018
SPEP Basic Score	64/85
SPEP Program Optimization %	75%

	Points Possible	Points Rec'd	% of Possible
Primary & Supplemental Service Types (of 14 possible identified from the research)			
Primary Service Type - Group 3, FFT-Family Counseling	15	15	
Supplemental Service Type	5	5	
Overall Service Type Score	20	20	100%
Quality of Service (rated high, medium, low or none based on relevant features of the service then reconstituted using an internal rating scheme)			
Protocol		high	
Staff Training		high	
On-going Staff Supervision		high	
Organizational Response to Drift		high	
Overall Quality of Service	20	20	100%
Amount of Service (% of youth who received the target number of weeks and hours specified for the identified service type combined)			
Duration	10	4	
Contact Hours	10	0	
Overall Amount of Service	20	4	20%
Risk Level of Cohort (% of youth with moderate or high risk scores combined with % of youth with high risk scores using the Iowa Delinquency Assessment)			
Moderate or High Risk	12	7	
High Risk	13	13	
Overall Risk Level of Cohort	25	20	80%

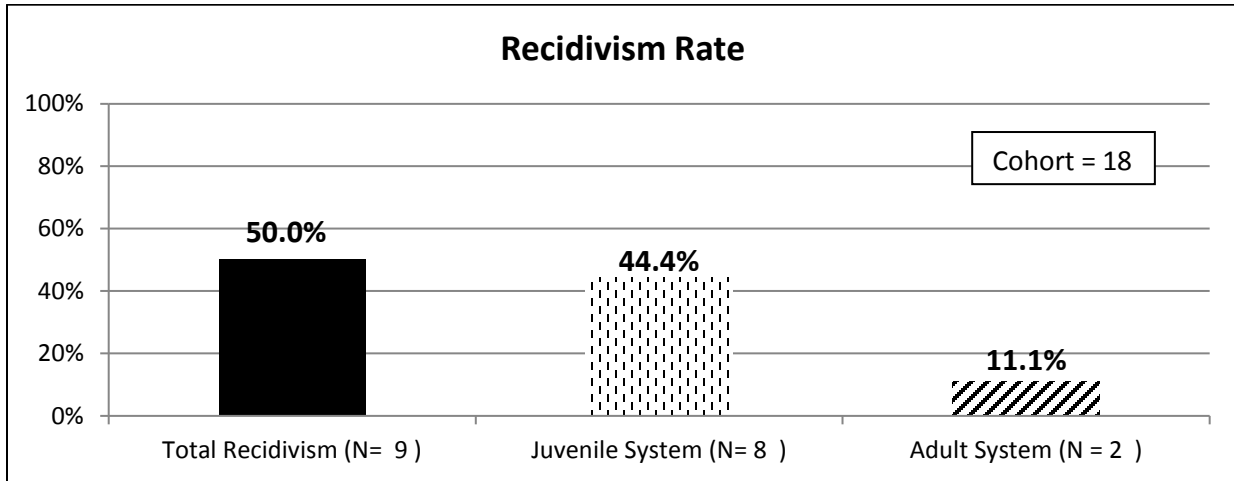
Juveniles in Cohort by Risk Level:

Low= 2	Moderate = 6	High = 9	No Risk Score= 1	TOTAL = 18
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Recommendations:

- Investigate the reason(s) for the high number of youth not receiving the minimum number of weeks and contact hours of service to determine any rectifiable cause.

Actual Recidivism:



DUBUQUE

Number of Juvenile in Cohort	40
Cohort Timeframe	Services ended Oct. 1, 2017 - Sep. 30, 2018
SPEP Basic Score	66/85
SPEP Program Optimization %	78%

	Points Possible	Points Rec'd	% of Possible
Primary & Supplemental Service Types (of 14 possible identified from the research)			
Primary Service Type – Group 3, FFT-Family Counseling	15	15	
Supplemental Service Type	5	5	
Overall Service Type Score	20	20	100%
Quality of Service (rated high, medium or low based on relevant features of the service then reconstituted using an internal rating scheme)			
Protocol		high	
Staff Training		high	
On-going Staff Supervision		high	
Organizational Response to Drift		high	
Overall Quality of Service	20	20	100%

Amount of Service (% of youth who received the target number of weeks and hours specified for the identified service type combined)			
Duration	10	6	
Contact Hours	10	2	
Overall Amount of Service	20	8	40%
Risk Level of Cohort (% of youth with moderate or high risk scores combined with % of youth with high risk scores using the Iowa Delinquency Assessment)			
Moderate or High Risk	12	5	
High Risk	13	13	
Overall Risk Level of Cohort	25	18	72%

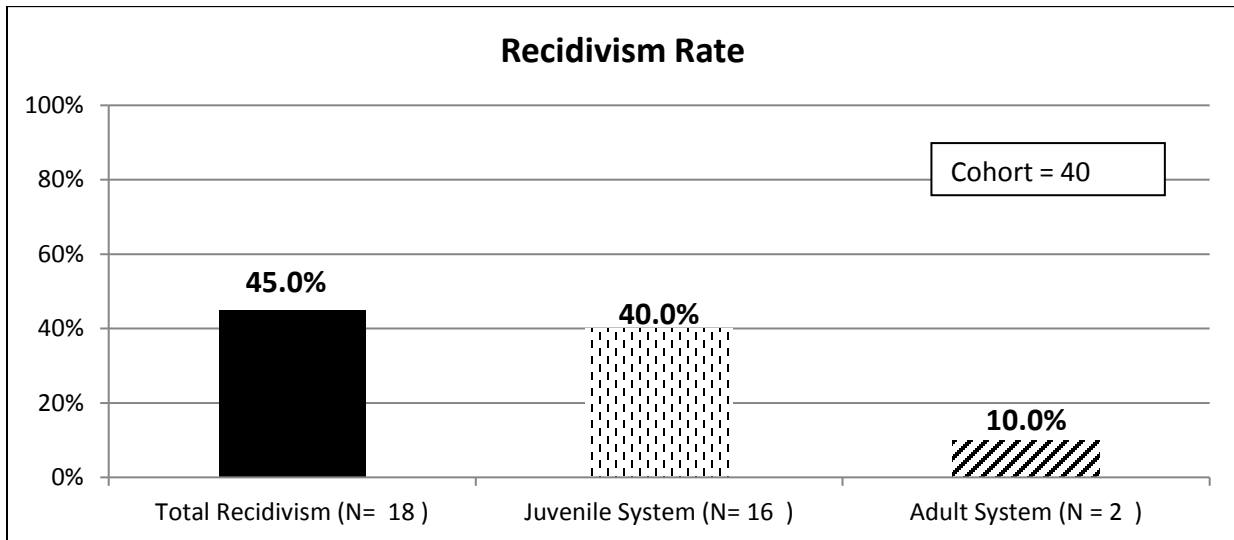
Juveniles in Cohort by Risk Level:

Low= 11	Moderate = 10	High = 15	No Risk Score= 4	TOTAL = 40
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Recommendations:

- Investigate the reason(s) for the high number of youth not receiving the minimum number of contact hours of service to determine any rectifiable cause.

Actual Recidivism:



District 2

Service	Wrap and YTDM/FTDMs – NOT ELIGIBLE
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District 3

Service	Community-based specialist – NOT ELIGIBLE
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District 4

Service	Detention alternative – NOT ELIGIBLE
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District 5

Service	Functional Family Therapy (FFT) Des Moines
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Number of Juvenile in Cohort	72
Cohort Timeframe	Services ended Oct. 1, 2017 - Sep. 30, 2018
SPEP Basic Score	56/85
SPEP Program Optimization %	66%

	Points Possible	Points Rec'd	% of Possible
Primary & Supplemental Service Types (of 14 possible identified from the research)			
Primary Service Type - Group 3, FFT-Family Counseling	15	15	
Supplemental Service Type	5	5	
Overall Service Type Score	20	20	100%
Quality of Service (rated high, medium, low or none based on relevant features of the service then reconstituted using an internal rating scheme)			
Protocol		high	
Staff Training		high	
On-going Staff Supervision		high	
Organizational Response to Drift		high	
Overall Quality of Service	20	20	100%
Amount of Service (% of youth who received the target number of weeks and hours specified for the identified service type combined)			
Duration	10	4	
Contact Hours	10	4	
Overall Amount of Service	20	8	40%
Risk Level of Cohort (% of youth with moderate or high risk scores combined with % of youth with high risk scores using the Iowa Delinquency Assessment)			

Moderate or High Risk	12	5	
High Risk	13	3	
Overall Risk Level of Cohort	25	8	100%

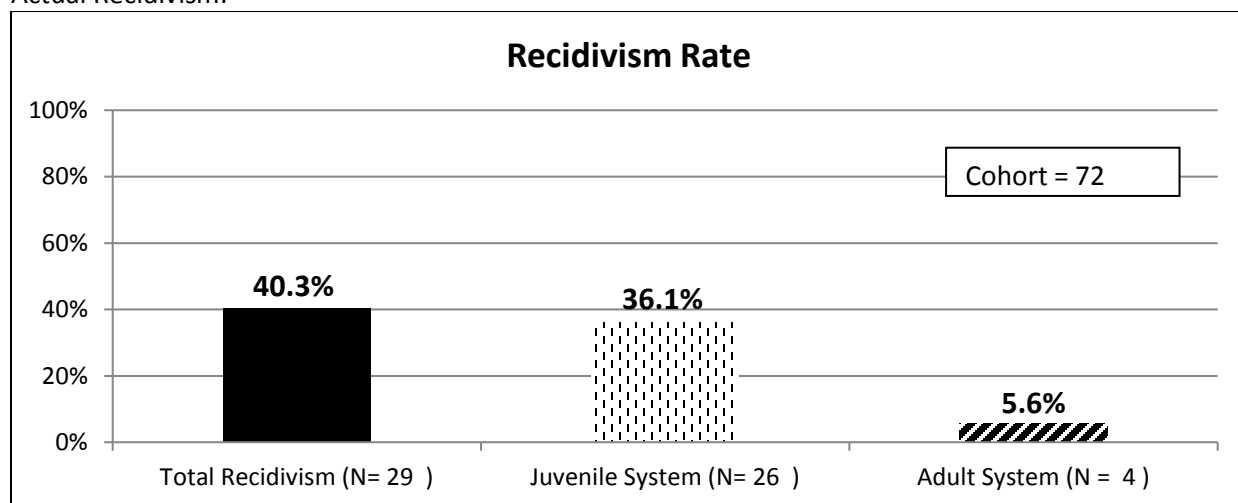
Juveniles in Cohort by Risk Level:

Low= 25	Moderate = 26	High = 12	No Risk Score= 9	TOTAL = 72
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Recommendations:

- Investigate the reason(s) for the substantial number of youth not receiving the minimum number of weeks and contact hours of service to determine any rectifiable cause.

Actual Recidivism:



District 6

Service	(IN) Power Group (Girls Circle model) Cedar Rapids
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Number of Juvenile in Cohort	15
Cohort Timeframe	Services ended May 1, 2018 – Apr. 30, 2019
SPEP Basic Score	65/95
SPEP Program Optimization %	68%

	Points Possible	Points Rec'd	% of Possible
Primary & Supplemental Service Types (of 14 possible identified from the research)			
Primary Service Type – Group 4, Group Counseling	25	25	
Supplemental Service Type	5	5	
Overall Service Type Score	30	30	100%
Quality of Service			

(rated high, medium, low or none based on relevant features of the service then reconstituted using an internal rating scheme)			
Protocol		high	
Staff Training		medium	
On-going Staff Supervision		high	
Organizational Response to Drift		medium	
Overall Quality of Service	20	20	100%
Amount of Service (% of youth who received the target number of weeks and hours specified for the identified service type combined)			
Duration	10	0	
Contact Hours	10	2	
Overall Amount of Service	20	2	10%
Risk Level of Cohort (% of youth with moderate or high risk scores combined with % of youth with high risk scores using the Iowa Delinquency Assessment)			
Moderate or High Risk	12	5	
High Risk	13	8	
Overall Risk Level of Cohort	25	13	52%

Juveniles in Cohort by Risk Level:

Low= 3	Moderate = 6	High = 4	No Risk Score= 2	TOTAL = 15
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Recommendations:

Note: This is the first year of operation of the (IN)Power Group

- Require recertification/booster training at regular intervals
- Establish a plan for utilizing any sources of feedback/data about program performance to improve the functioning of the Girls Circle model and the (IN)Power group.
- Investigate the reason(s) for the high number of youth not receiving the minimum number of weeks and contact hours of service to determine any rectifiable cause.
- The IDA risk level is not completed by program staff and is outside of their direct influence, however, an IDA risk level could be requested prior to admittance.

Actual Recidivism: Recidivism data is not available for this service as one full year must elapse after the end date of the cohort to collect recidivism data.

District 7

Service	Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
Number of Juvenile in Cohort	30
Cohort Timeframe	Services ended Oct. 1, 2017 - Sep. 30, 2018
SPEP Basic Score	67/85
SPEP Program Optimization %	79%

	Points Possible	Points Rec'd	% of Possible
Primary & Supplemental Service Types (of 14 possible identified from the research)			
Primary Service Type - Group 3, FFT-Family Counseling	15	15	
Supplemental Service Type	5	5	
Overall Service Type Score	20	20	100%
Quality of Service (rated high, medium, low or none based on relevant features of the service then reconstituted using an internal rating scheme)			
Protocol		high	
Staff Training		high	
On-going Staff Supervision		high	
Organizational Response to Drift		high	
Overall Quality of Service	20	20	100%
Amount of Service (% of youth who received the target number of weeks and hours specified for the identified service type combined)			
Duration	10	4	
Contact Hours	10	6	
Overall Amount of Service	20	10	50%
Risk Level of Cohort (% of youth with moderate or high risk scores combined with % of youth with high risk scores using the Iowa Delinquency Assessment)			
Moderate or High Risk	12	7	
High Risk	13	10	
Overall Risk Level of Cohort	25	17	68%

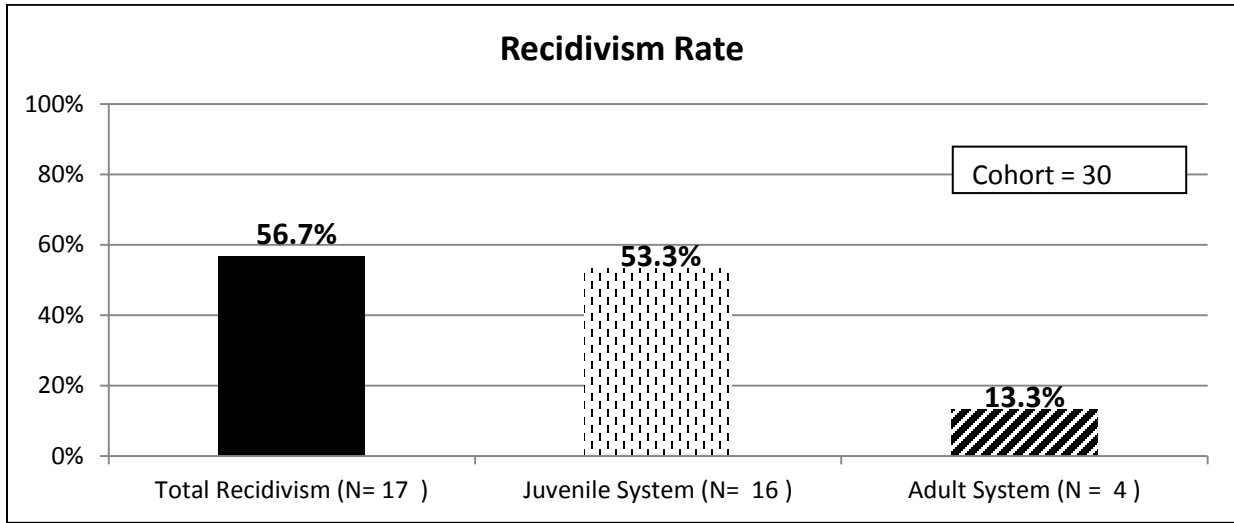
Juveniles in Cohort by Risk Level:

Low= 5	Moderate = 14	High = 9	No Risk Score= 2	TOTAL = 30
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Recommendations:

- Investigate the reason(s) for youth not receiving the minimum duration and contact hours of service to determine any rectifiable cause.
- The IDA risk level is not completed by program staff and is outside of their direct influence, however, an IDA risk level could be requested prior to admittance.

Actual Recidivism:



District 8

Service	Restitution – NOT ELIGIBLE
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APPENDIX C: Juvenile Justice Service Inventory Data Gathering & Input Instructions

Associated with these instructions are two sheets within an excel file for each judicial district where the information will be compiled for returning to CJJP. One sheet in the excel file is for community-based services and the other is for residential services. Shelter care and detention services are not intended to be included at this time.

It is unlikely that JCS will be aware of all of the individual services offered within residential settings. Therefore, it may be preferable for JCS to share a copy of the excel file with each agency in the judicial district that offers services in a residential setting in order to collect the most accurate information possible. It is also acceptable to do this for community-based services as provider agencies will likely possess a greater level of detail about their services.

The columns on each excel sheet, whether community-based or residential, gather the same information and are listed below with brief instructions/descriptions. The items shaded in grey correspond with the columns in the excel sheets that are associated with the corresponding Provider or Program. All other columns in the excel sheet (items that are not shaded in the below instructions) are related to the specific Service Name listed on the corresponding row in the excel sheet.

A single Provider and/or Program can have multiple services. Each individual service should appear in its own row.

EXAMPLE

PIN #	Provider Name	Program Name	Service Name
<i>SRV00001</i>	<i>Youth Serving Agency</i>	<i>Family Counseling Center</i>	<i>Individual Counseling</i>
<i>SRV00002</i>	<i>Youth Serving Agency</i>	<i>Family Counseling Center</i>	<i>Functional Family Therapy</i>
<i>SRV00003</i>	<i>Youth Serving Agency</i>	<i>Family Counseling Center</i>	<i>Survivor's Group</i>

You will see that there is already some information entered about services in the judicial district on the excel sheets. It is important that this information be checked for accuracy and be completed where possible. Any services in use that are not listed should be added.

Upon completion, please return the excel file to:

Kathy Nesteby
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
Kathy.Nesteby@iowa.gov

INSTRUCTIONS/DESCRIPTIONS

PIN #	Provider/Agency number found in ICIS.
Provider Name	Name of the Agency providing the particular service.
Program Name	Below the provider level but above the service level, not all services will have a Program Name associated with them. Some will be stand-alone services.
Service Name	The individual service. (e.g. individual counseling, ART, mentoring, etc.)
General Service Description	The brief (1-2 paragraph MAX) description, often used by the provider, to describe the service and/or program. <u>Include counties served.</u>
District	Corresponds with the location of the service listed, regardless of whether the provider has locations/services in other districts. For Residential services, if the setting services only the district it is in, use the number for the district. If it serves more than one district, use "0" (zero).
Street Address	Of the provider or program offering the particular service, whichever is geographically more accurate (e.g. main office, satellite offices, etc.).
City	Associated with the street address of the particular service.
Zip Code	Associated with the street address of the particular service.
Phone	Associated with the street address of the particular service.
Website	Of the provider offering the particular service.
County	Associated with the street address of the particular service.
Target Audience Gender	Gender of the participants in the service. This is a drop down box with options listed.
Target Audience LGBTQ youth	Is the service targeting primarily LGBTQ youth? Answer options – yes or no (y/n).
Target Audience Race/Ethnicity	Race/Ethnicity of participants in the service. This is a drop down box with options listed.
Target Audience Refugees	Is the service targeting primarily refugee youth? Answer options – yes or no (y/n).
Target Audience Immigrants	Is the service targeting primarily immigrant youth? Answer options – yes or no (y/n).
Intended Duration	How long is the <u>service</u> meant to last? Is it a 6 day, 6 week or 6 month service? NOT necessarily the same length as the program, as different services within a program, especially in residential settings, don't necessarily last for the exact same duration as the program does.
Intended Contact Hours	How much time will be spent in the service? 6 hours, 6 hours/day, etc.
Intended Risk Level Served	What does the service indicate are the appropriate delinquency risk level(s) of youth for this service? This is a drop down box with options listed.

Intended to Address IDA Domain Area “Criminal History”	Is the service specifically designed/geared toward addressing issues within this IDA domain area? Answer options – yes or no (y/n). If the service generally but not specifically addresses the area, the answer should be “n”.
Intended to Address IDA Domain Area “School”	Is the service specifically designed/geared toward addressing issues within this IDA domain area? Answer options – yes or no (y/n). If the service generally but not specifically addresses the area, the answer should be “n”.
Intended to Address IDA Domain Area “Use of Free Time”	Is the service specifically designed/geared toward addressing issues within this IDA domain area? Answer options – yes or no (y/n). If the service generally but not specifically addresses the area, the answer should be “n”.
Intended to Address IDA Domain Area “Employment”	Is the service specifically designed/geared toward addressing issues within this IDA domain area? Answer options – yes or no (y/n). If the service generally but not specifically addresses the area, the answer should be “n”.
Intended to Address IDA Domain Area “Relationships”	Is the service specifically designed/geared toward addressing issues within this IDA domain area? Answer options – yes or no (y/n). If the service generally but not specifically addresses the area, the answer should be “n”.
Intended to Address IDA Domain Area “Family”	Is the service specifically designed/geared toward addressing issues within this IDA domain area? Answer options – yes or no (y/n). If the service generally but not specifically addresses the area, the answer should be “n”.
Intended to Address IDA Domain Area “Alcohol and Drugs”	Is the service specifically designed/geared toward addressing issues within this IDA domain area? Answer options – yes or no (y/n). If the service generally but not specifically addresses the area, the answer should be “n”.
Intended to Address IDA Domain Area “Mental Health”	Is the service specifically designed/geared toward addressing issues within this IDA domain area? Answer options – yes or no (y/n). If the service generally but not specifically addresses the area, the answer should be “n”.
Intended to Address IDA Domain Area “Attitudes/Behaviors”	Is the service specifically designed/geared toward addressing issues within this IDA domain area? Answer options – yes or no (y/n). If the service generally but not specifically addresses the area, the answer should be “n”.
Intended to Address IDA Domain Area “Aggression”	Is the service specifically designed/geared toward addressing issues within this IDA domain area? Answer options – yes or no (y/n). If the service generally but not specifically addresses the area, the answer should be “n”.
Primarily Detention Alternative	Is the service intended primarily as an alternative to a detention hold? Answer options – yes or no (y/n).
Cost	What is the cost for putting a youth in this service (e.g. per diem, dollars per unit, etc)?
Active	Is this a service that is currently available for youth? Answer options – yes or no (y/n).

If not active, end date <i>(NA for first round of data gathering)</i>	Date, to the best of your knowledge, that the service was no longer available.
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Please contact Kathy Nesteby with any questions or for assistance with filling out the excel sheets:

Kathy Nesteby
 Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
 515-281-6915
Kathy.Nesteby@iowa.gov

Collection of this information will allow all services included in each judicial district to be ready for the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol process. It will also facilitate analysis of gaps in services and will lay the groundwork for future cost/benefit analysis.

CJJP will also be entering the following information into the database:

- SPEP Type
 - Decision Matrix Match
 - Date of 1st (and subsequent) SPEP evaluations
 - Initial and subsequent SPEP Basic scores
 - Initial and subsequent SPEP Program Optimization Percentage scores
 - All SPEP related recidivism rates
 - Appearance of the particular service on any delinquency evidence-based practice registry
- You will see this “To Be Completed by CJJP” section on your excel sheets.

Finally, CJJP has constructed a web app that will be publicly accessible and will allow anyone to search the database in a number of different ways (e.g. location, provider, target audience, etc.) in order to find what they are looking for in terms of services for delinquent youth.

APPENDIX D: Service Inventory and Web App

Sample of a partially completed inventory in one Judicial District

INVENTORY OF COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES USED BY JCS															To be completed by CJP																																					
PN#	Provider Name	Program Name	Service Name	General Service Description & Counties Served	District	Street Address	City	Zip Code	Phone	Website	County	Target Audience Gender	Target Audience LGBTQ Youth	Target Audience Race/Ethnicity	Target Audience Religion	Target Audience Immigrants	Intended Duration	Intended Contact Hours	Intended Risk Level/Service	Intended to Address DA Domain Area "Criminal History"	Intended to Address DA Domain Area "School"	Intended to Address DA Domain Area "Use of Free Time"	Intended to Address DA Domain Area "Employment"	Intended to Address DA Domain Area "Relationships"	Intended to Address DA Domain Area "Family"	Intended to Address DA Domain Area "Alcohol and Drug"	Intended to Address DA Domain Area "Mental Health"	Intended to Address DA Domain Area "Attitudes/Beliefs"	Intended to Address DA Domain Area "Aggression"	Primary Alternative	Cost	Active	If not active, end date	SPEP Type	Match	Date of 1st SPEP	1st SPEP Basic Score	1st SPEP PDP Score	Recidivism of 1st SPEP cohort	Date of 2nd SPEP	2nd SPEP Basic Score	2nd SPEP PDP Score	Recidivism of 2nd SPEP cohort	Date of 3rd SPEP	3rd SPEP Basic Score	3rd SPEP PDP Score	Recidivism of 3rd SPEP cohort	Evidence-based Clearinghouse Rating (Details Field)	Specific PEP Rating			
SHV0242	Four Oaks	Supervised Community Treatment	Aggression Replacement Training	The ART program is an evidence based comprehensive intervention model for aggression	1	140 S Barclay St	Waterloo	57751	(319) 225-9181	https://www.fouroaks.org/	Black Hawk	BOYH	N	ALL	N	N	10 weeks	3 1/2 weeks for one hour	Moderate/High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	complex prisoner	Y		Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	3	Jan 15	9010	951	86.1%	Apr 16	8030	884	77.0%								Highest rated	Cime Solutions
SHV0242	Four Oaks	Supervised Community Treatment	Aggression Replacement Training	The ART program is an evidence based comprehensive intervention model for aggression	1	180 W 95th St	Dubuque		563-222-2922	https://www.fouroaks.org/	Dubuque	BOYH	N	ALL	N	N	10 weeks	3 1/2 weeks for one hour	Moderate/High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	complex prisoner	Y		Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	3	Jan 15	8730	851	52.2%	Apr 16	9200	921	57.0%							Highest rated	Cime Solutions	
SHV0242	Four Oaks	Supervised Community Treatment	Aggression Replacement Training	The ART program is an evidence based comprehensive intervention model for aggression	1	140 S Barclay St	Waterloo	57751	(319) 225-9181	https://www.fouroaks.org/	District Wide	BOYH	N	ALL	N	N	10 weeks	3 1/2 weeks for one hour	Moderate/High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	complex prisoner	Y		Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	3	Mar 14	8030	841	57.0%	Jan 16	9200	921	59.0%							Highest rated	Cime Solutions	
SHV0242	Four Oaks	Supervised Community Treatment	Functional Family Therapy	The FFT program targets male and female youth ages 11-18, at risk for or presenting with	1	140 S Barclay St	Waterloo	57751	(319) 225-9181	https://www.fouroaks.org/	District Wide	BOYH	N	ALL	N	N	2 1/2-6 weeks	1 week, one hour	Moderate/High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	complex prisoner	Y		Family Counseling	3	Mar 14	5935	651	52.2%	Jan 16	5935	651	49.0%							Highest rated	Cime Solutions	
SHV0242	Four Oaks	Supervised Community Treatment	Cognitive Restructuring	Youth are sent to SCT under court order. Youth participate in group counseling sessions designed	1	140 S Barclay St	Waterloo	57751	(319) 225-9181	https://www.fouroaks.org/	Black Hawk	BOYH	N	ALL	N	N	16 weeks	1 week for one hour	Moderate/High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	complex prisoner	Y		Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	3	Jan 15	7530	721	84.5%	May 16	8030	804	27.2%							Not rated	na	
SHV0242	Four Oaks	Supervised Community Treatment	Individual Skill	Each youth receives approximately 60 minutes per week of individual one to one sessions with staff	1	140 S Barclay St	Waterloo	57751	(319) 225-9181	https://www.fouroaks.org/	Black Hawk	BOYH	N	ALL	N	N	16 weeks	2 1/2 hours total	Moderate/High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	complex prisoner	Y		Social Skills Training	3	Jan 15	5935	701	80.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not rated	na	
SHV0242	Four Oaks	Supervised Community Treatment	Cognitive Restructuring	Youth are sent to SCT under court order. Youth participate in group counseling sessions designed	1	180 W 95th St	Dubuque	5200	563-222-2900	https://www.fouroaks.org/	Dubuque	BOYH	N	ALL	N	N	16 weeks	1 week for one hour	Moderate/High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	complex prisoner	Y		Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	3	Jan 15	6430	651	52.2%	May 16	8030	804	57.0%							Not rated	na	

Screen Shots of Web App

[New Service](#) [New Provider](#) [Logout](#)

Search Tools

Service Search **Provider Search** **Target Audience Search**

Service Search Form

Provider City:

Service Name:

District:

Service Description:

Program Name:

Counties Served:

Search Results

Service Search Results (0 results)

Address	City	Provider Name	Service Name	District Number

Search Tools

[Service Search](#) [Provider Search](#) **[Target Audience Search](#)**

Target Audience Search Form

Target Issue:

Target Race:

Target Gender:

- Refugee
- Immigrant
- LGBTQ

[Search By Target Audience](#)

Search Results

Service Search Results (0 results)

Address	City	Provider Name	Service Name	District Number
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