

Note from the Director

In 1988, the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC) funded twelve pilot projects for intensive supervision probation (ISP) programs. These programs were created to expand local supervision and disposition options in juvenile probation departments across the state. At that time, the pilot ISP programs looked the same in each county. This report demonstrates that since 1988, the programs have evolved differently in each county across the state. Departments have responded to variances in client population, availability of resources, and county philosophies regarding when and how to target services.

This report does not make recommendations regarding what types of ISP programs and services are most effective. The report does, however, provide a clear picture of the current state of the practice of ISP in Texas. TJPC will publish a report of which ISP program models work best with the juvenile age populations in the near future.

Juvenile probation departments have operated ISP programs for more than a decade and they will continue to be with us in the future. When reading the “**What Is Missing?**” section of this report, I urge departments to consider what could be done differently to improve their own program results.

Regardless of whom you are - practitioner, student, concerned citizen, or part of the state’s leadership - this report can provide you with valuable information. Please use it in a way that will benefit Texas children and families.

Sincerely,

Vicki Spriggs
Executive Director

A Survey of Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP) Programs in Texas

Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

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October 1999

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What is discovered?

- Over 79 percent of Juvenile Probation Departments in Texas operate Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP) programs.
- Of the remaining 21 percent, 4 percent of the departments anticipated adding an ISP program in the near future and the remaining 17 percent did not foresee inclusion of ISP in coming years.
- Most ISP programs in the juvenile justice system in Texas are relatively new. The majority of the ISP programs were established within the last 3 years.
- ISP in juvenile justice is used for both pre- and post-adjudicated juveniles.
- Less than half of all probation departments (41 percent) have established a separate ISP unit within their department.
- The present or former Chief Juvenile Probation Officers were the initiators of most ISP programs. Twenty-four percent of the programs were established by TJPC.
- The most cited reasons for establishing ISP programs were “need for higher supervision” and “diversion from Texas Youth Commission.”
- Over half (53 percent) of ISP operating funds were furnished by TJPC.
- The average annual cost for operating an ISP program was \$135,290 with a maximum of \$1,700,000.
- The average daily cost of ISP was \$3 per day /per juvenile above regular probation services.
- Placing juveniles on ISP was more a function of juvenile court judge’s decision than the chief, administrators, and probation officers.
- While ISP was designed for juveniles on Progressive Sanction Level 4, this intermediate sanction was often considered for those on levels 3 and 5.

- The best candidates for ISP were “chronic offenders,” followed by “violent offenders.” The least likely candidates were juveniles charged with CIN offenses.
- The most common conditions attached to ISP were “curfew”, “no interaction with other probationers,” “financial restitution,” and “electronic monitoring.”
- The most popular treatment/rehabilitative programs required in conjunction with ISP were “individual counseling,” “educational programs,” and “family counseling.”
- The least popular treatment/rehabilitative programs added to ISP were “day treatment,” “vocational training,” and “victim awareness.”
- In reference to substance abuse, the most popular programs offered to ISP probationers were “substance abuse education” followed by “outpatient treatment” programs.
- Duration of ISP ranged from 3 months minimum to 42 months maximum. The average duration was between 3 months and 12 months.
- On average, juveniles on ISP are contacted 8 times per month. Four of those contacts are done face-to-face while the remaining contacts are conducted by telephone or collateral.
- Only 76 percent of the responding juvenile probation departments indicated that they had a written policy for operating ISP.
- Only 59 percent of the departments conducted periodic evaluations of the juveniles on ISP. The most popular interval was monthly evaluation.
- Eighty-one departments (78 percent) reported that they required a contract with the ISP juveniles explaining the expectation of the ISP program, and 75 percent of the departments mentioned they had such a contract with the juveniles’ parents.
- Only 55 percent of the departments mentioned that they conducted case planning prior to placing the child on ISP.
- Close to two-thirds of the departments conduct an evaluation of the juvenile prior to removing the juvenile from ISP.
- Only 3 departments have conducted an overall evaluation of their ISP program.

- Only 54 percent of juvenile probation departments mentioned that their ISP officers had received ISP specific training.
- Assigning probation officers to the ISP program does not usually relate to additional pay for probation officers.
- Thirty percent of ISP officers handle only ISP cases, the remaining 70 percent handle both ISP and non-ISP cases.
- Only 17 percent of the probation departments use the teamwork approach in handling ISP cases (Teamwork = a supervision officer and a control officer).
- Close to three-fourths of the juvenile probation departments have a policy of gradual reduction in periodic ISP contacts.
- Over 93 percent of juvenile probation departments place ISP juveniles on regular probation supervision after completion of ISP program.

What is Missing?

- There is consistent lack of needs/risk assessments prior to placing juveniles in ISP programs.
- Many juvenile probation departments do not have adequate written policies and procedures guiding the ISP practices.
- There is a lack of periodic needs and risk assessment of the juveniles while on ISP.
- There is considerable lack of overall evaluation of ISP programs in reference to outcome measures, effectiveness, performance measures, and their overall effect on the rate of recidivism.
- ISP programs in Texas often lack in experimentation, attention to individualized needs, and evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

This study was centered on exploring the practical aspects of Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP) among Texas Juvenile Probation Departments. As the results reflect, there is no unified practice of ISP programs in the state. Each probation department has a different understanding and interpretation of ISP and has used this probation alternative for various purposes on different offenders (See Appendix A: Definition of ISP Programs by Various Juvenile Probation Departments). One aim of this study was to explore the scope, expectation, and methods in which ISP has been implemented by different juvenile probation departments. Another objective was to provide an information base for juvenile probation administrators in learning about the practice of ISP in other counties.

The report contains eight different sections pertaining to: 1) characteristics of ISP programs, 2) sources of operational funds and cost breakdown as compared to regular probation, 3) the method in which young offenders are placed on ISP, 4) the type of programs and required conditions, 5) the duration of ISP in each county and the minimum and maximum number of contacts by ISP officers, 6) evaluation of written policies and procedures for operation of ISP, 7) the ISP officer, and finally, 8) assessment, planning, and after care process following the termination of ISP program.

The analysis of collected data in each section was limited to descriptive analysis to illustrate the boundaries of ISP program practice among various counties. While the report does not attempt to critique ISP practices, it provides a series of recommendations concerning the intended goal, the process, formulation of written policy and procedures, training of officers, and evaluation of ISP programs to bring the above practices closer together.

Further, it was not the intent of this survey to examine the effect of ISP programs on the operation of juvenile probation services or the overall impact of this intermediate sanction alternative on the probable probation outcome and the rate of recidivism. It is, however, suggested that future investigations should focus on measuring the ISP outcomes by comparing the results with other community-based alternatives in juvenile justice settings.

METHODOLOGY

A survey instrument with 49 questions was developed to collect relevant data. Prior to construction of the instrument, and in order to explore the conceptual and practical aspects of ISP, relevant literature was reviewed. This measure was taken to insure the relevancy and validity of the questions in the survey instrument. Following the development of the instrument, the questionnaire was reviewed by all staff members at the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission and a group of probation practitioners to assess the scope, continuity, clarity, and validity of the questions.

In September 1998, the survey instrument along with a cover letter explaining the intention and scope of the study was mailed to all chief juvenile probation officers throughout the State of Texas. The initial return produced 98 completed survey questionnaires. Two weeks later, 61 follow-up letters were faxed to those not returning the questionnaire. This procedure produced an additional 32 questionnaires, making a total of 130 completed questions. The above procedures produced 79.8 percent rate of return for the 163 juvenile probation departments in the State of Texas.

FINDINGS

The results of this exploratory study are presented in eight sections. Section one refers to the characteristics of the ISP programs. Section 2 explores the sources of funds for ISP programs. Section 3 identifies the ISP decision making process by referring as to who places juveniles on ISP and what type of offenders are commonly referred to ISP programs. Section 4 identifies the working component of ISP program by analyzing the number of contacts and the duration of ISP program. Section 5 identifies programs, terms, and conditions attached to ISP. Section 6 shows the policies, planning, and evaluation of ISP programs in various juvenile probation departments. Section 7 introduces the ISP officers. Finally, Section 8 identifies the steps taken by the juvenile probation departments after the completion of the ISP program.

Section 1: Characteristics of the Program

The characteristics of ISP practices in juvenile probation are described in Section 1. In reference to the length of time juvenile probation departments have had an ISP program, the responses ranged from a few months up to 15 years. The summary of the above finding is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Length of Time ISP Program was Established

Years in operation	Mean:	8 years and 6 months
	Median:	2 years and 4 months
	Mode:	12 years
Number of children on ISP	Minimum:	0 (no cases on ISP at the time of the survey)
	Maximum:	611
	Mean:	99
	Median:	31

Of the total 130 juvenile probation departments responding, 103 indicated that they operated ISP program for pre- and post-adjudicated juveniles (79 percent), the remaining 27 departments (21 percent) indicated that they did not operate an ISP program (see Figure 1). Further, among those (27 departments) who mentioned that they did not operate an ISP program, five departments anticipated starting a program in near future.

Figure 1

Percent of Departments Operating ISP

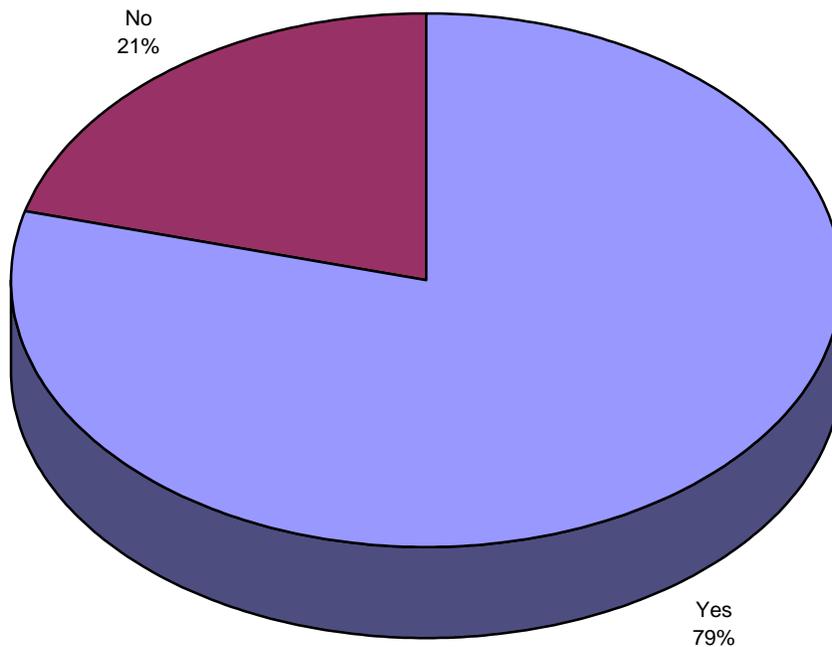


Figure 2 shows that along with operating ISP programs for post-adjudicated youth, 40 percent of surveyed juvenile probation departments provide ISP for pre-adjudicated youth.

The responses varied in reference to whether they had a separate ISP unit. Less than half of the departments (41 percent) mentioned that they had a separate ISP unit while the remaining 59 percent provided ISP services in conjunction with the basic probation supervision unit (see Figure 3).

Figure 2

**Departments Operating ISP
for Pre-Adjudicated Youth**

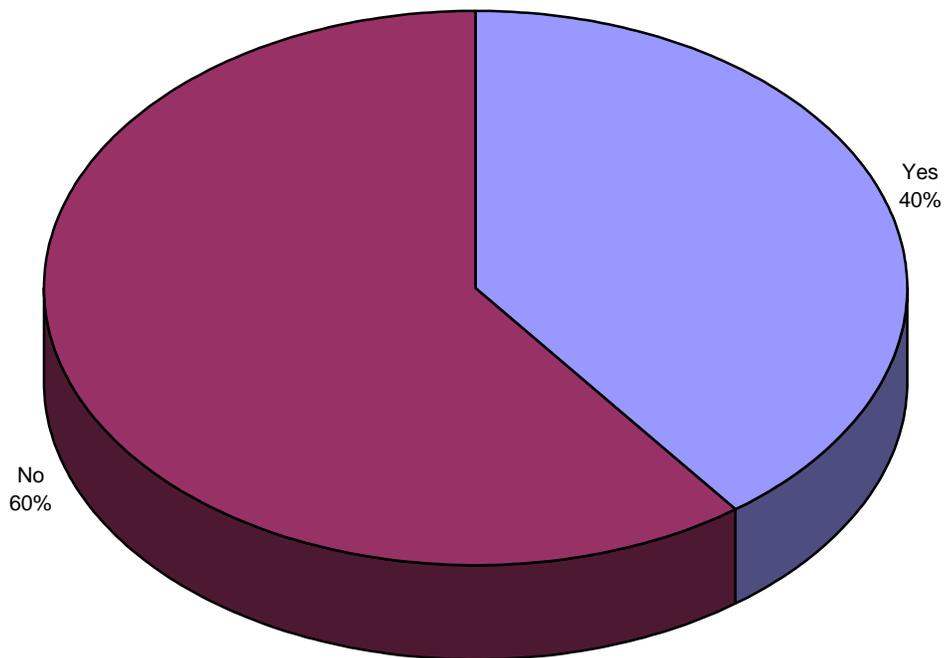
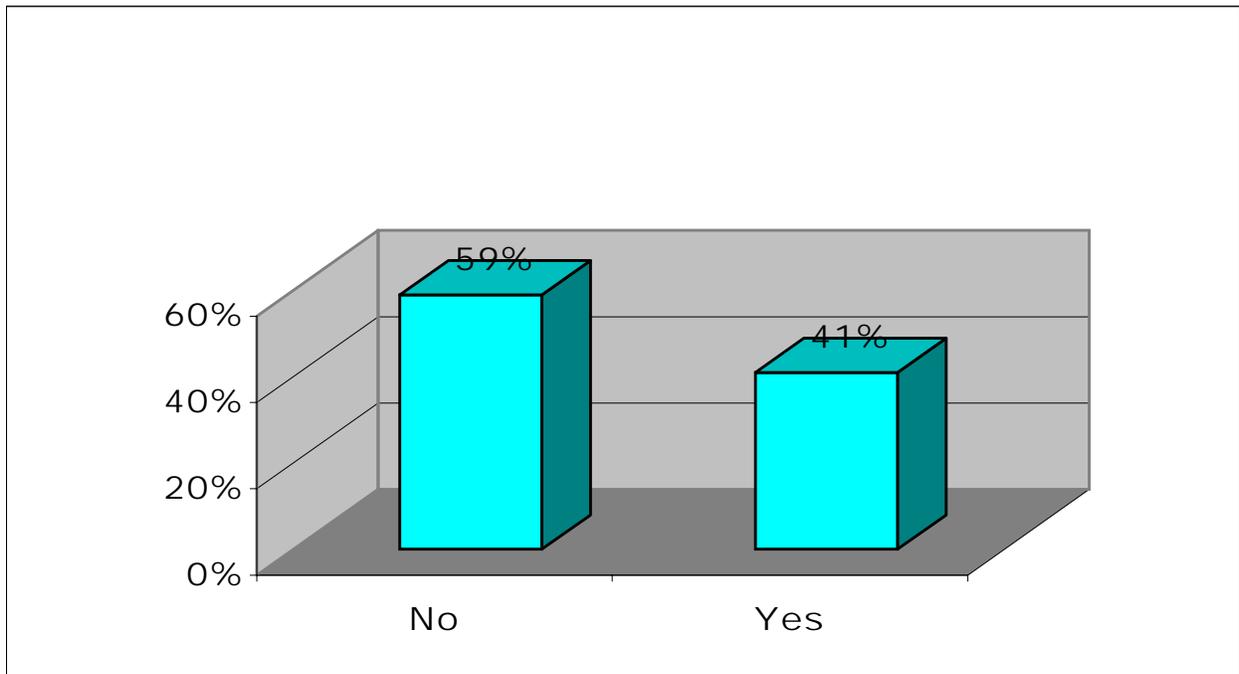


Figure 3

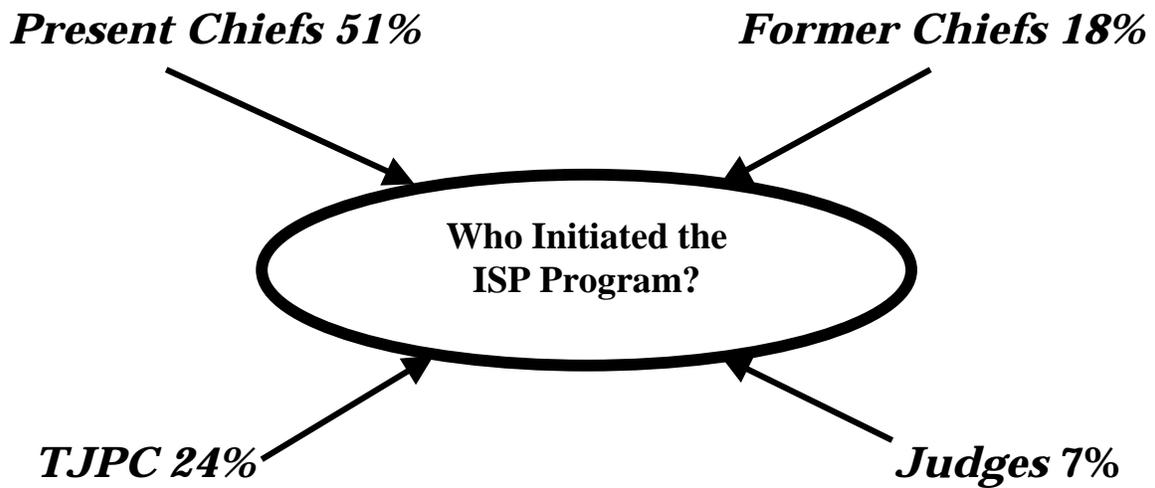
Percent of Departments with Separate ISP Units



In response to the question of “Who initiated the ISP program in your department?” the majority (51 percent) indicated that the present chief juvenile probation officers established the ISP program in their department (See Figure 4). The second category belonged to the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC), as 24 percent responded credited this agency for helping to establish ISP program in their department. In addition, 18 percent of the respondents credited the former CJPOs for launching ISP programs in their departments. Juvenile court judges were the least cited category, initiating only 7 percent of the programs.

Figure 4

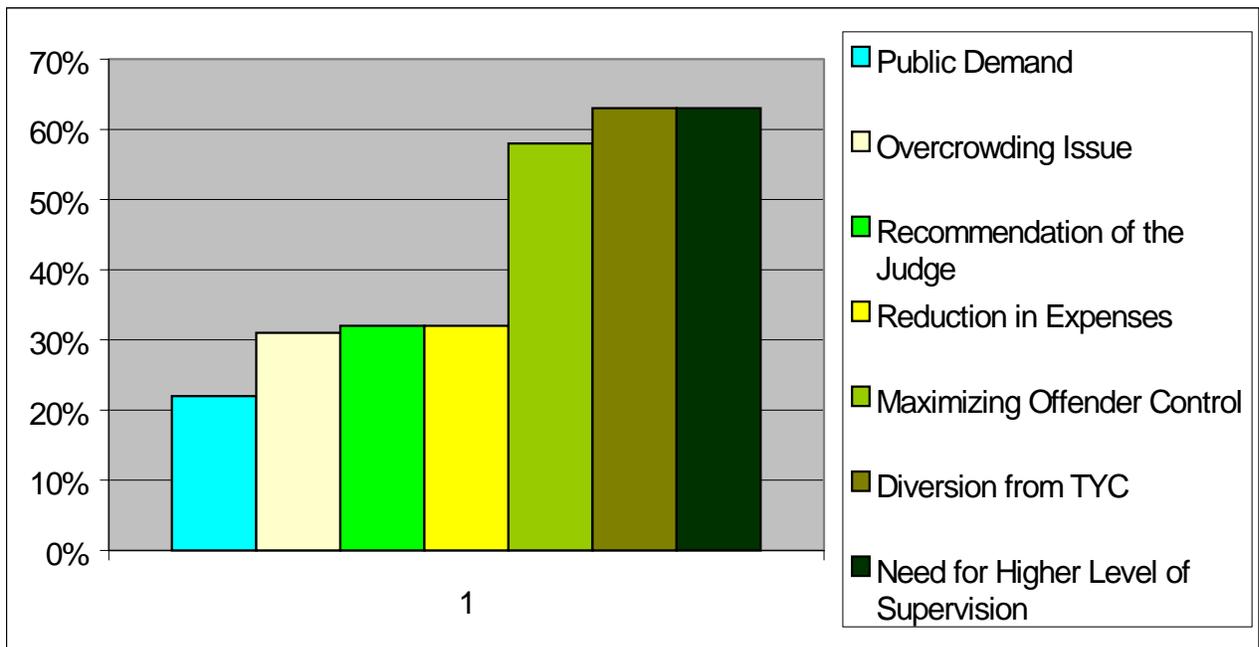
Who Initiated the ISP Program in your Department?



The reasons for establishing ISP in juvenile probation departments are reflected in Figure 5. The two most cited reasons for adding ISP were “need for higher level of supervision” and “diversion from Texas Youth Commission.” Equally, ISP as a mechanism for “maximizing offender control” appeared to be a driving force for adding this intermediate sanction alternative. On the other hand, “public demand” and “overcrowding issue” in secure facilities did not appear as reasons for inclusion of an ISP program.

Figure 5

Reasons for Establishing an ISP Program



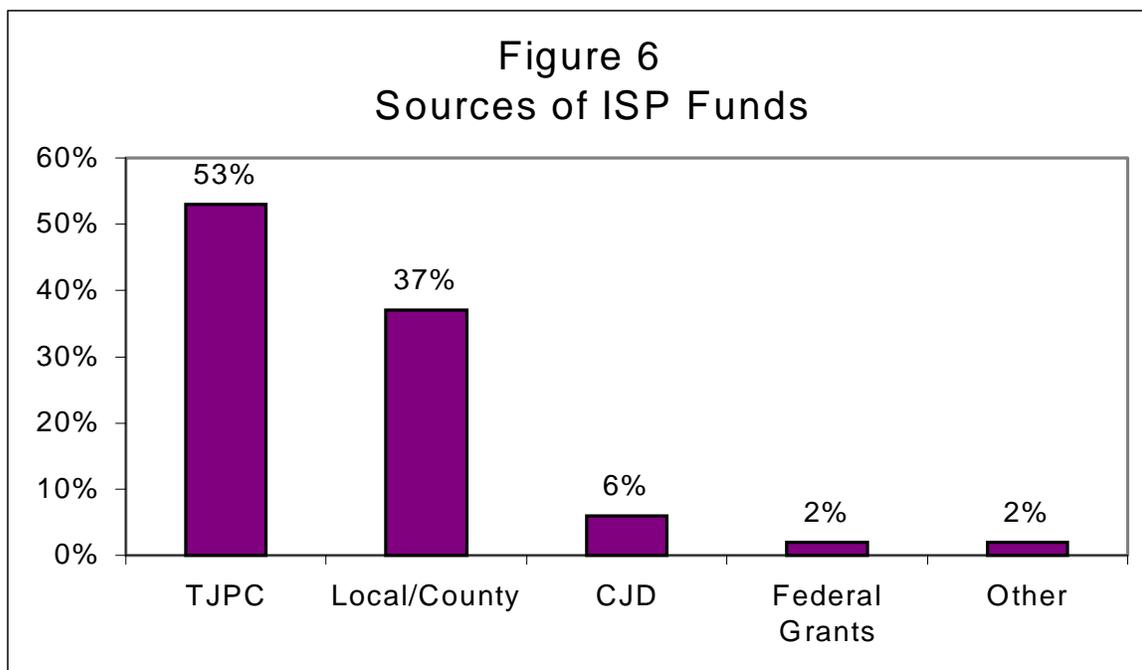
SECTION 2: Sources of Funds for ISP Programs

Figure 6 shows the sources of funds for operating ISP programs. As shown in the Figure, more than half of operating expenses (53 percent) was furnished by the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission. Other sources of funds were local and county governments (37 percent), the Governor's Criminal Justice Division (6 percent), federal grants (2 percent) and other non-itemized sources of funds (2 percent).

The responding juvenile probation departments indicated that the operation of ISP programs costs the departments between \$0 and \$1,700,000 per year. The average annual cost was \$135,290.

The cost per day per ISP youth ranged from \$0 to \$300. The average cost per day per juvenile was \$21.94, while the median cost was \$10 per day.

In comparison to regular probation, the responding departments mentioned that they spent an average of \$3 per day more for youth on ISP than for those on regular probation.

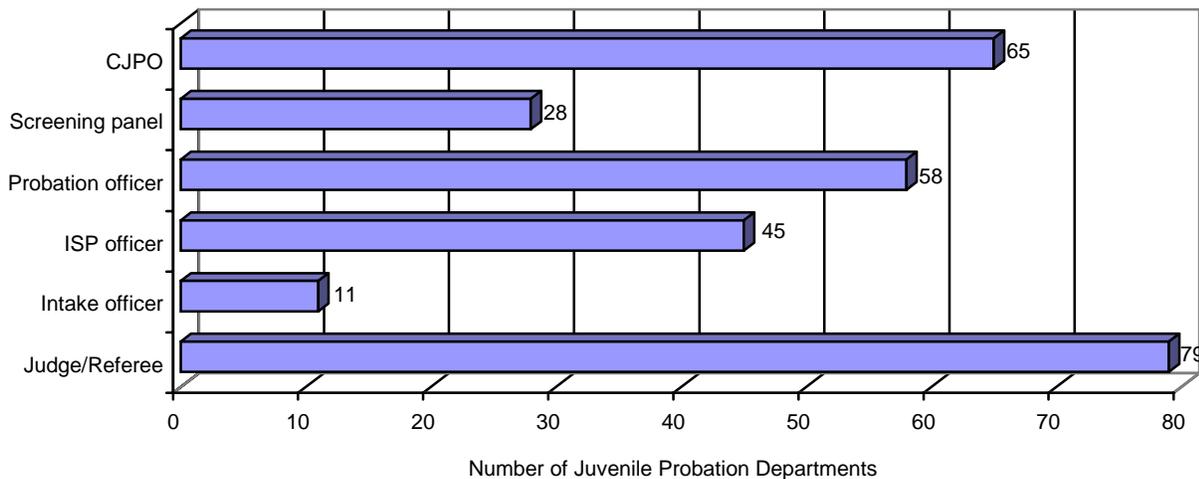


SECTION 3: Who Places Juveniles on ISP?

The next three figures are presented to show the decision making process in reference to juvenile offenses and subsequent placement on ISP. Figure 7 shows that the decision to place the child on ISP was more the function of the juvenile court judges and the chief juvenile probation officers than other players in the decision making process. Others who had a significant role in placing children on ISP programs were (in descending order) probation officers, ISP officers, screening panels, and intake officers.

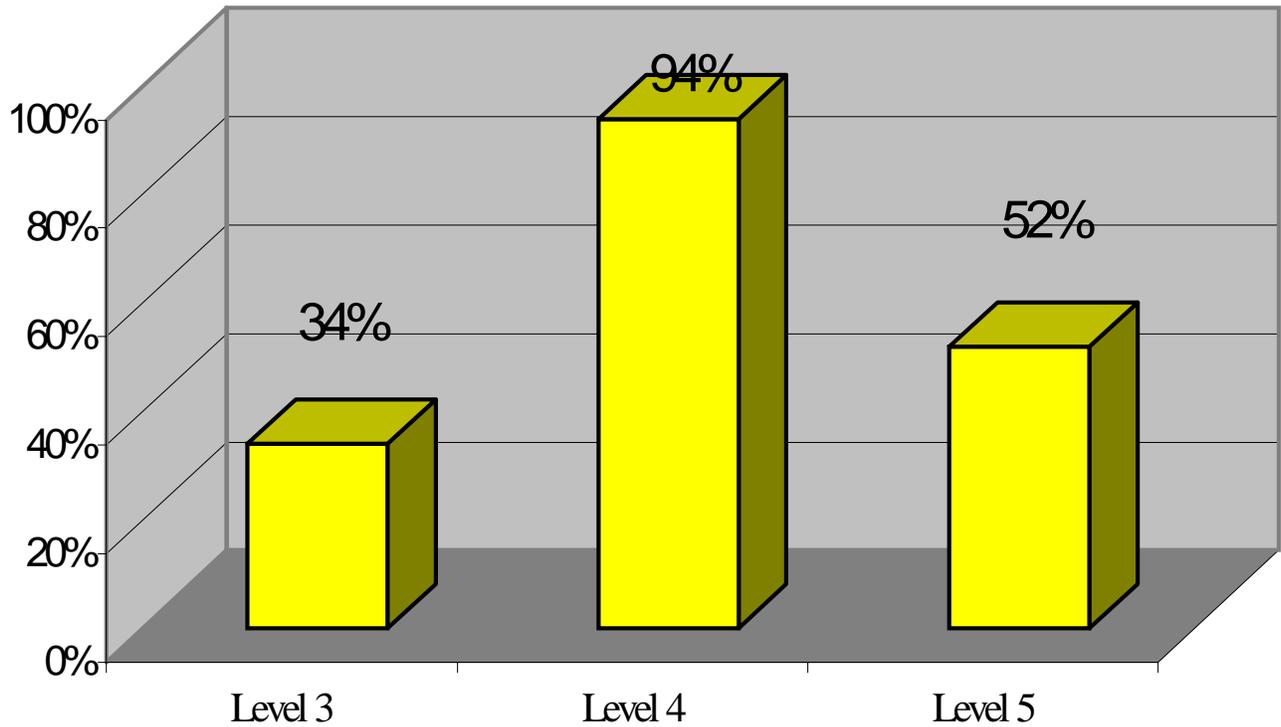
Figure 7

Who Makes the Decision to Place Children in ISP Program?



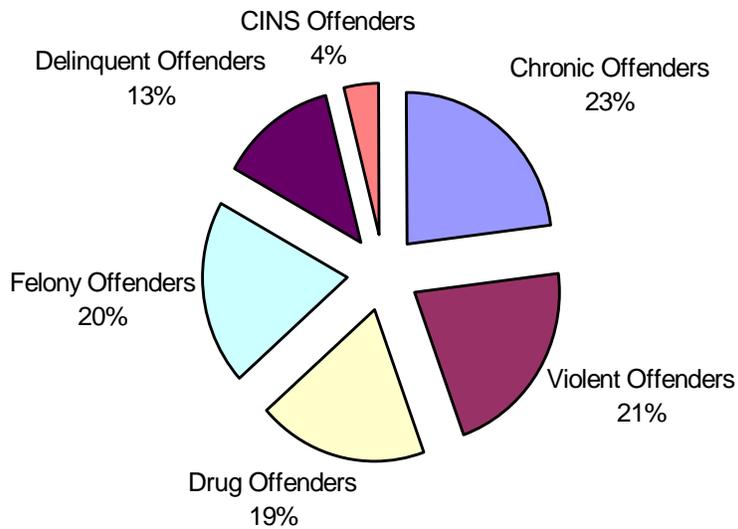
The responding juvenile probation departments were asked about the Progressive Sanction levels considered for ISP programs. By far the most common response was Progressive Sanction level 4 (94 departments) followed by Level 5 (52 departments) (See Figure 8). Only 34 departments mentioned that they consider ISP for those on Progressive Sanction level 3.

Figure 8
Progressive Sanction Levels
Considered for ISP



In a same vein, chief juvenile probation officers were asked to identify the best candidates for ISP programs in reference to the type of offenses committed. Figure 9 shows that responding juvenile probation departments considered ISP programs the most appropriate for “chronic offenders” followed by “violent offense offenders” and “felony offense offenders.” Other offenders mentioned as appropriate candidate for ISP were “drug offense offenders” and those who committed “delinquent offenses.” Children charged for “CINS offenses” were ranked last as the possible candidates for ISP.

Figure 9
The Best Candidates for ISP Program

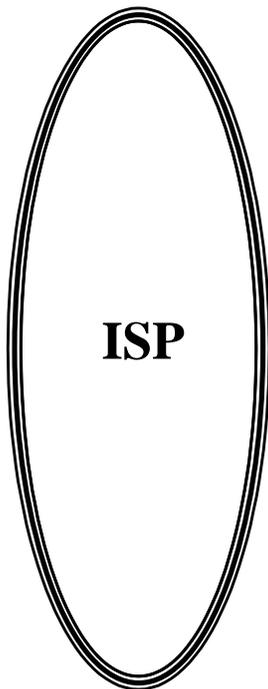


SECTION 4: Programs and Conditions

Often ISP programs include additional conditions for rehabilitative or deterrence purposes or for maximizing control of the offenders. In this survey, the responding chiefs mentioned “curfew” and “community service restitution” as the most common conditions attached to their ISP programs (see Figure 10). Other popular conditions were “no interaction with other probationers,” “financial restitution,” “electronic monitoring system,” and “home confinement.” “Group home” treatment program and “foster care” appeared as the least common conditions added to ISP probationers.

Figure 10

Additional Conditions Attached to ISP Program

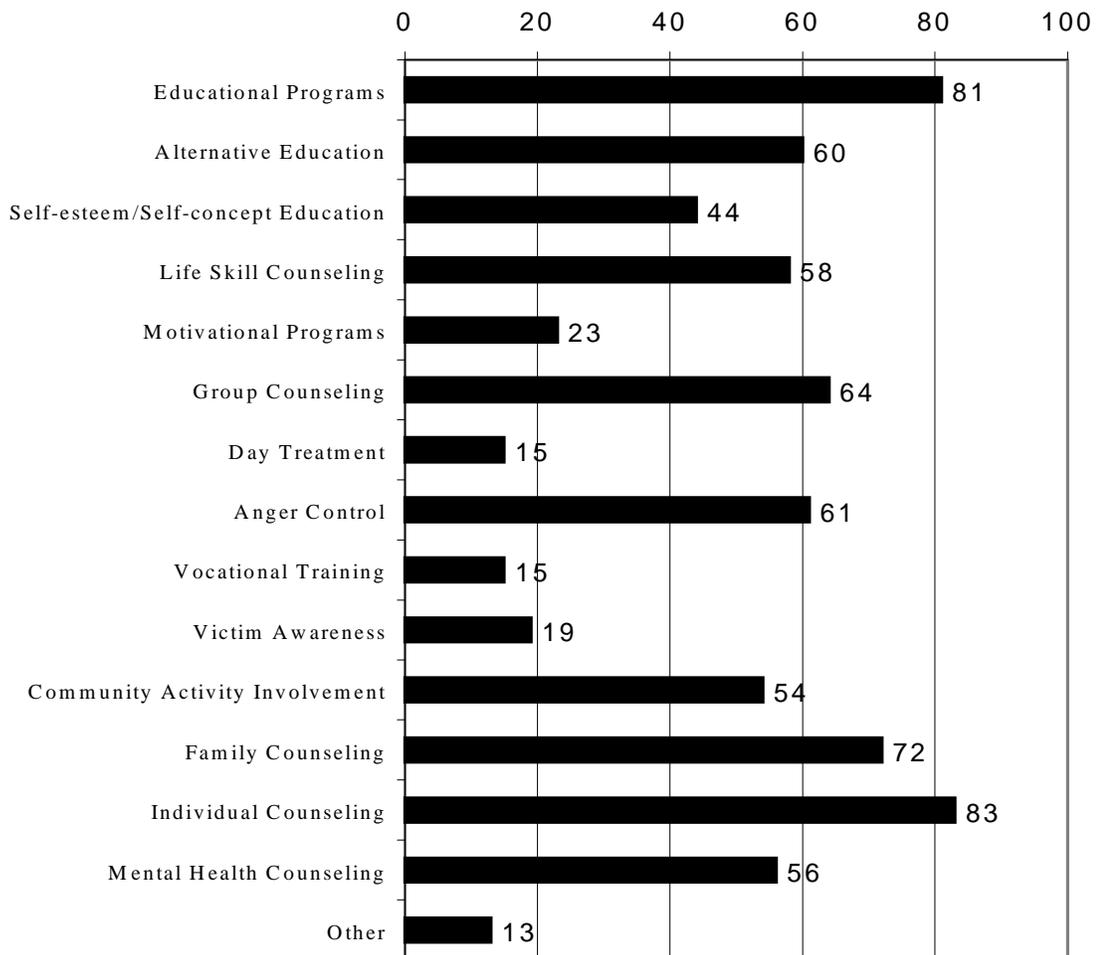


Electronic Monitoring System	64%
Home Confinement	63%
Secure Residential Placement	32%
Group Home	9%
Foster Care	3%
Curfew	100%
No Interaction with Other Probationers	94%
Financial Restitution	88%
Community Service Restitution	100%
Other	17%

In addition to conditions added to ISP, the types of treatment programs offered to ISP probationers are explored in this section. As shown in Figure 11, a variety of counseling, educational, vocational, and psychological treatments were offered to ISP probationers. The most popular programs were individual counseling followed by educational programs. Other popular programs for ISP probationers were family counseling, group counseling, anger control, life skill counseling, and mental health counseling in which at least 50 departments mentioned that they provide those treatment programs. The least popular treatment programs, on the other hand, were day treatment, vocational training, victim awareness, motivational programs, and self-esteem/self-concept educational programs (consult Figure 11).

Figure 11

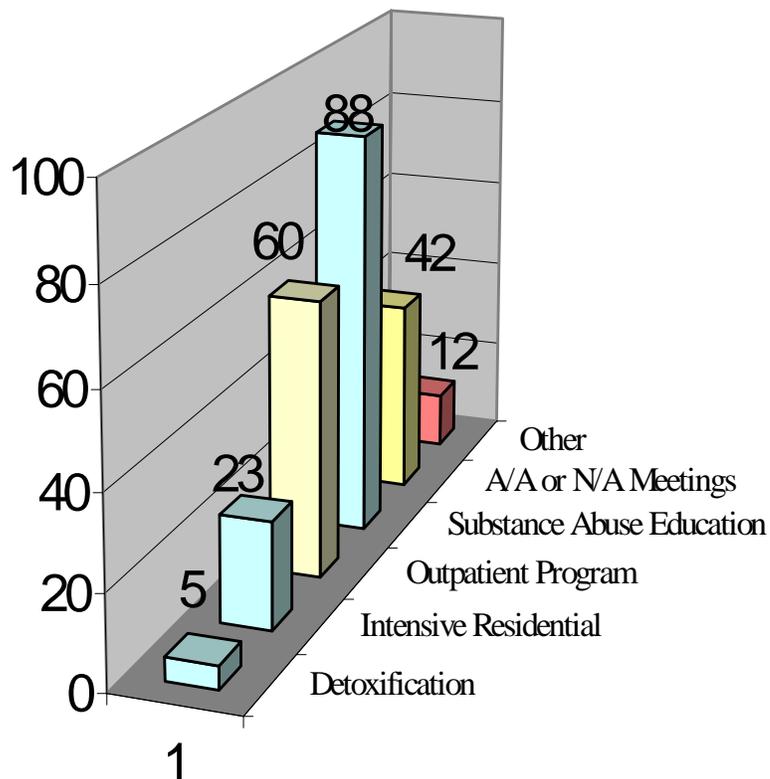
Programs Required for ISP Probationers



In reference to substance abuse, the most popular program offered to ISP probationers were substance abuse education followed by outpatient program (Figure 12). The detoxification, intensive residential and A/A-N/A meetings appeared to be less appealing as the treatment alternative for ISP probationers with substance abuse problems.

Figure 12

Substance Abuse Programs Used in the ISP Programs



SECTION 5: Duration and Contacts

Figure 13 shows the maximum and minimum lengths of time juveniles are placed on ISP programs. The duration ranged from a minimum of three months to maximum of 42 months. The average length of ISP however fluctuated between 3 months minimum and one year maximum supervision.

Figure 13

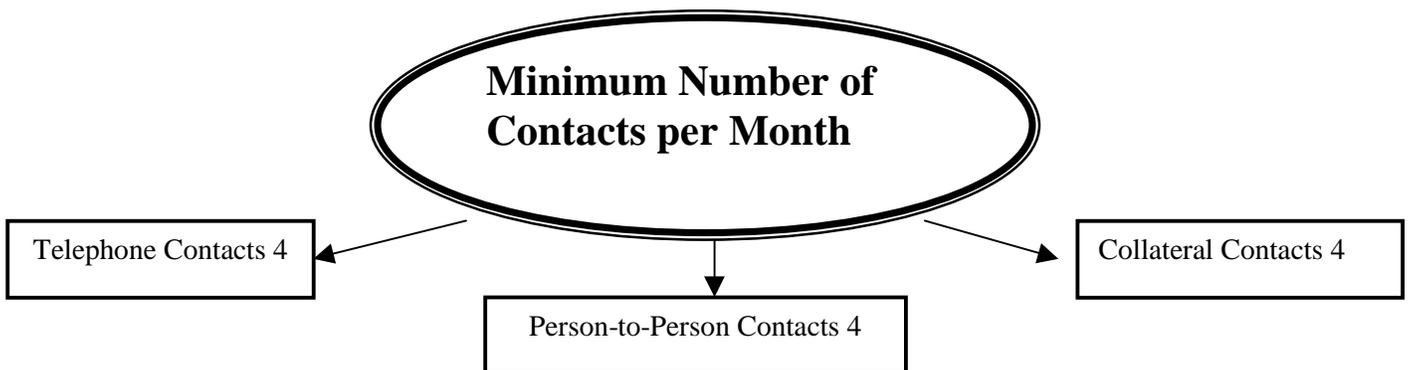
Duration of ISP (in months)



The type and nature of contacts during ISP supervision are reflected in Figure 14. As the Figure shows, on average the minimum number of contact with juveniles was 12 per month. In addition, the responding juvenile probation departments mentioned that a minimum of four of those contacts were person-to-person, four conducted by telephone, and the remaining four were done through collateral method (contacting teachers, counselors, parents and other family members).

Figure 14

Minimum Number of Contacts per Month

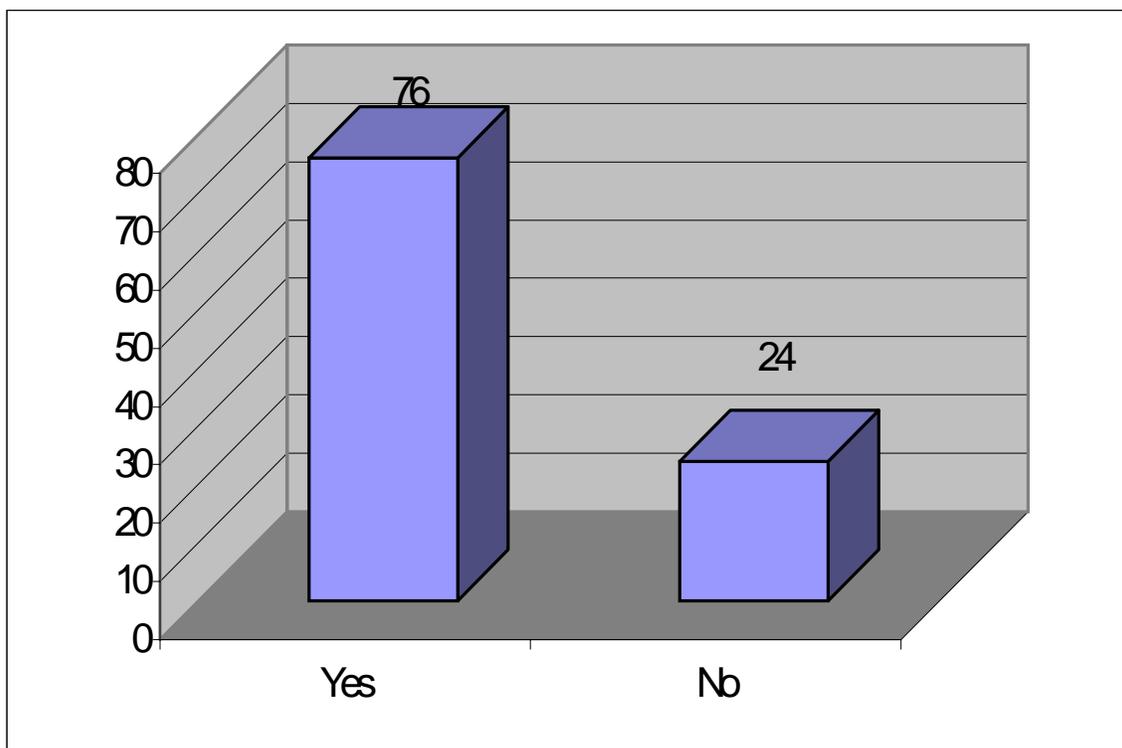


SECTION 6: Policies, Procedures, and Evaluation

A series of questions were designed to explore the juvenile probation departments' policies, procedures, and evaluation of ISP in various stages. The responding departments were asked whether they had a written policy for the operation of their ISP programs. The results are shown in Figure 15. Of the 103 departments with ISP programs, 76 percent indicated that they had a written policy for their ISP.

Figure 15

Do you have a Written Policy for ISP?



A series of detailed questions were designed to explore the content and boundaries of the departmental policies and procedures in reference to ISP operation. As shown in Figure 16, there was an obvious shortcoming in the procedural aspects of ISP operation. While the “case supervision” policies and procedures were included in the probation departments’ ISP policy manuals, there was a serious shortcoming in formulating policies and procedures in the areas of “selection of juvenile offenders” to be placed on ISP and “assessing the needs/risks” of the children in considering an ISP alternative. Other areas which appeared to be shallow in written policies and procedures were the process of “gradual reduction of ISP supervision” and “case planning and case supervision.” Interestingly, only one-third of the juvenile probation departments mentioned that they had policies and procedures in place to “conduct periodic evaluation” of the child while on ISP (consult Figure 16).

Figure 16

Number of Departments with Included Components of Written Policies

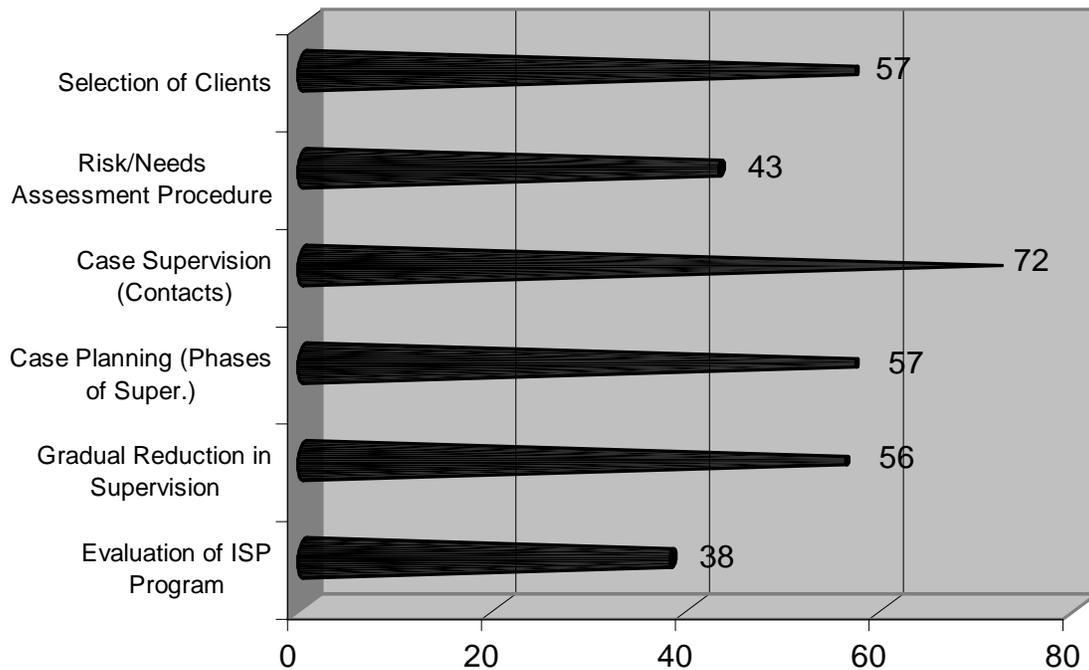
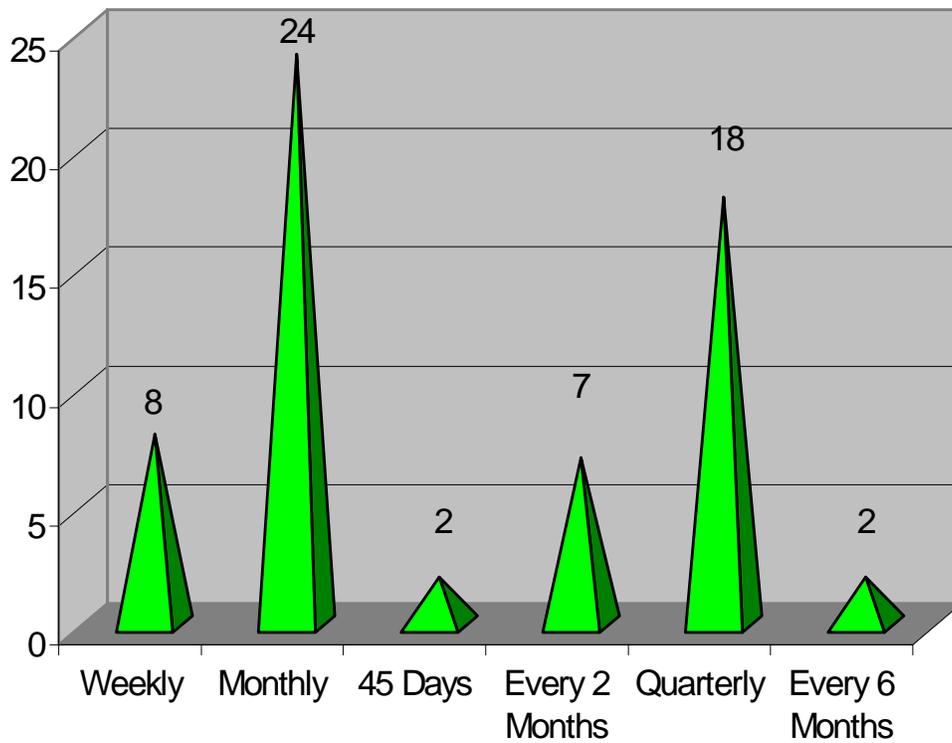


Figure 17 reflects the periodic evaluation of juveniles placed on ISP. As the figure shows, of those departments which conduct periodic evaluation, the majority of departments (24 departments) preferred monthly evaluation, followed by those who preferred quarterly evaluation of the offenders on ISP. Other popular procedures were weekly evaluation and evaluation of the offender at 60 days intervals.

Figure 17

Frequency of Periodic Evaluations for ISP Youth

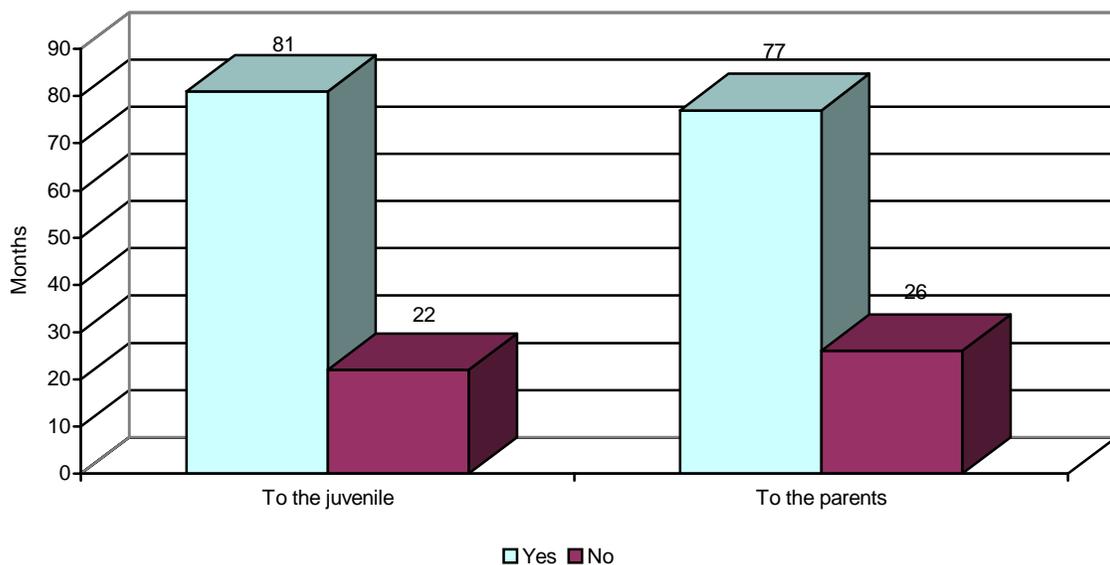


One aspect of ISP which directly relates to success of an ISP program is the policy of written agreement between ISP officer and the offender and another contract between the ISP officer and the juvenile's parents. Theoretically, a written agreement will put into writing the officers expectations from both the child and his/her parents. This practice has been recognized as an effective policy since on one hand it illustrates the officer's expectations and on the other it holds the child and parents responsible for violation of the terms. It has also been determined that such a written agreement will gradually increase the juvenile's as well as parents' responsibility and accountability for the juvenile's conduct while slowly reducing the officer's control and supervision, ultimately resulting in removal of the child from the ISP program. Therefore, the practice of written agreement is considered a prime method of increasing the juvenile's legal and social responsibility as well as engaging the parents in monitoring the child's daily activities.

The analyses of the officer-juvenile and officer-parent contracts are presented in Figure 18. As shown in the Figure, 81 juvenile probation departments (78 percent) reported that they had a policy of providing written ISP contracts with juveniles explaining the expectations of the ISP program. In addition, 77 departments (75 percent) indicated that they had such a policy-issuing contract with parents.

Figure 18

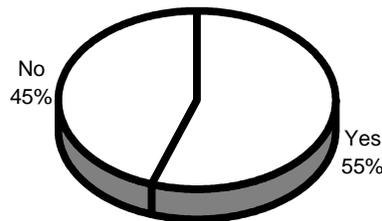
Departments Providing Written ISP Contracts Explaining Program Expectations



The responding departments were further asked whether they conducted a case plan prior to placing offenders on ISP. The results of the survey are reflected in Figure 19. Only 55 percent of the departments mentioned that they conducted case planning prior to placing the child on ISP.

Figure 19

Departments That Conduct a Case Planning Prior to Placing on ISP



Likewise the responding departments were asked whether they conducted an overall evaluation of the child prior to termination from ISP. More than three-fourth of the departments mentioned that they had a policy of assessing the child prior to termination from ISP. It is imperative to mention that assessing the child prior to termination of the program is an essential factor in responding to the child's needs during after care programs (consult Figure 20). The juvenile's assessment at the point of departure will show whether the original needs of the juveniles were met through the ISP program.

The responding departments were asked whether they had conducted an outcome evaluation of their ISP program since its inception. Unfortunately only three departments mentioned that they had conducted outcome evaluations. Over 97 percent of the departments indicated that they had never evaluated the outcome of their ISP program within their departments (see Figure 21).

Figure 2

Departments that Conduct an Overall Evaluation of Child Prior to Termination of ISP

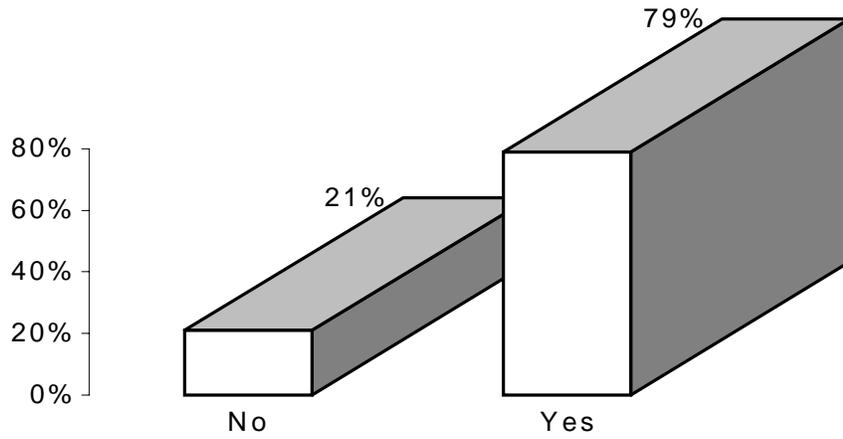
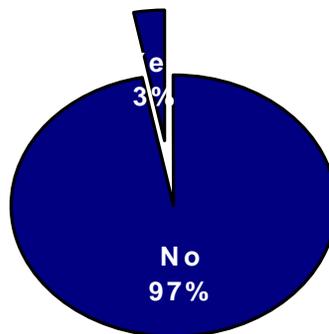


Figure 21

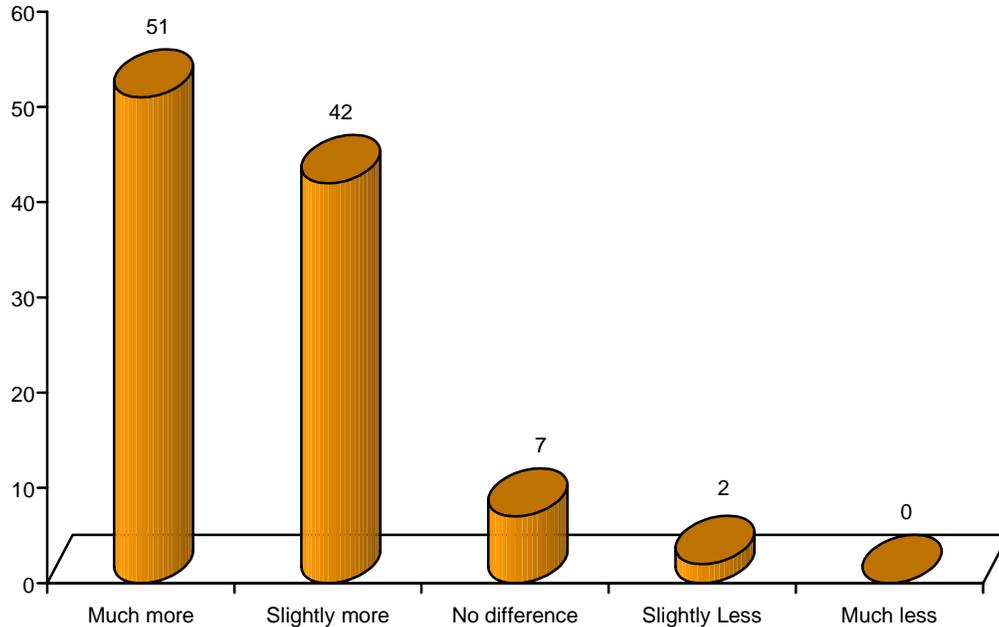
Departments Who Have Conducted an Outcome Evaluation of ISP Program



As a follow up to the above question, the responding departments were asked to compare the effectiveness of ISP with regular probation. The intent of this question was to examine the findings of their outcome evaluations. Since only three departments have assessed their ISP outcome, the responses were based on experience, observation, and non-scientific evaluation. Figure 22 shows the responses to the above question. Over 93 percent of respondents claimed that ISP program, as compared to regular probation, was either “much more effective” or “slightly more effective.” Only 2 percent mentioned that ISP program was “slightly less effective” and 7 percent saw “no difference” between ISP and regular probation in reference to program effectiveness.

Figure 22

**Opinion: Compare Effectiveness of
ISP Over Regular Probation**



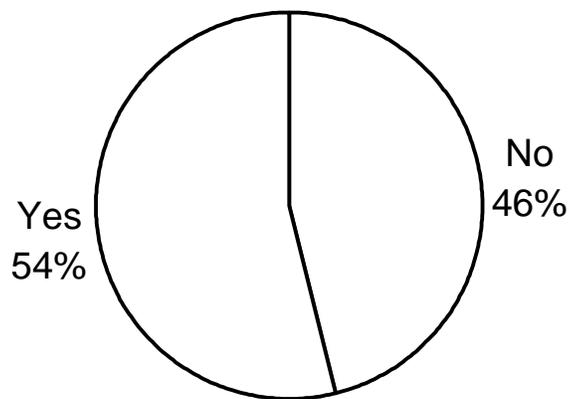
SECTION 7: ISP Officers

The number of ISP officers within juvenile probation departments ranged between one and thirty. Over 80% of departments, however, operated their ISP programs with less than three officers. In fact, 45 of 103 responding departments (44 percent) had only one officer assigned to operate the ISP program.

In reference to training, while TJPC provides periodic training for ISP personnel, only 54 percent of the responding juvenile probation departments mentioned that their ISP officers have received the 40 hours required training in ISP supervision (See Figure 23).

Figure 23

Departments whose ISP Officers Receive Additional Training



Assigning probation officers to ISP programs does not usually relate to additional pay for those officers. As shown in Figure 24, 59 percent of responding juvenile probation departments mentioned that assigning juvenile probation officers to an ISP unit does not include additional pay.

The responding departments were asked whether ISP officers supervised non-ISP probationers. Over two-thirds responded affirmatively to the above question. As shown in Figure 25, 30 percent of the departments mentioned that their ISP officers supervise only ISP cases.

Figure 24

Departments Whose ISP Officers Get Paid More than Regular JPOs

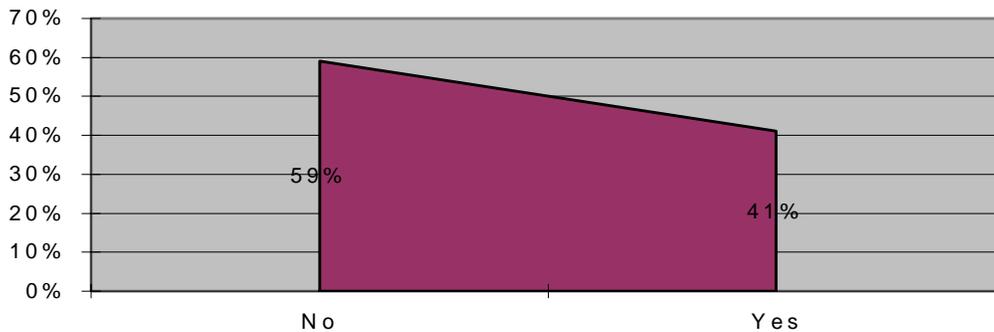
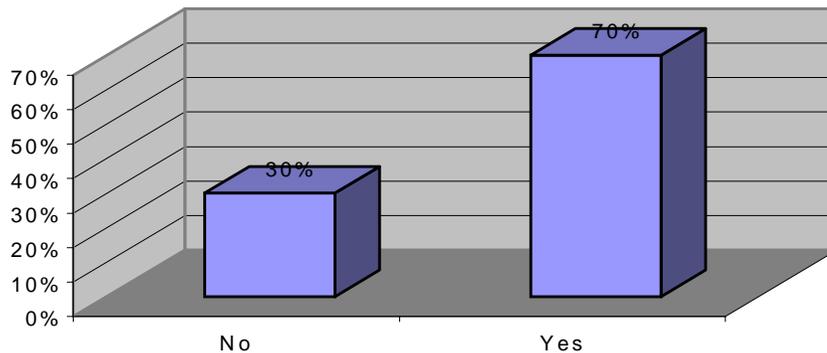


Figure 25

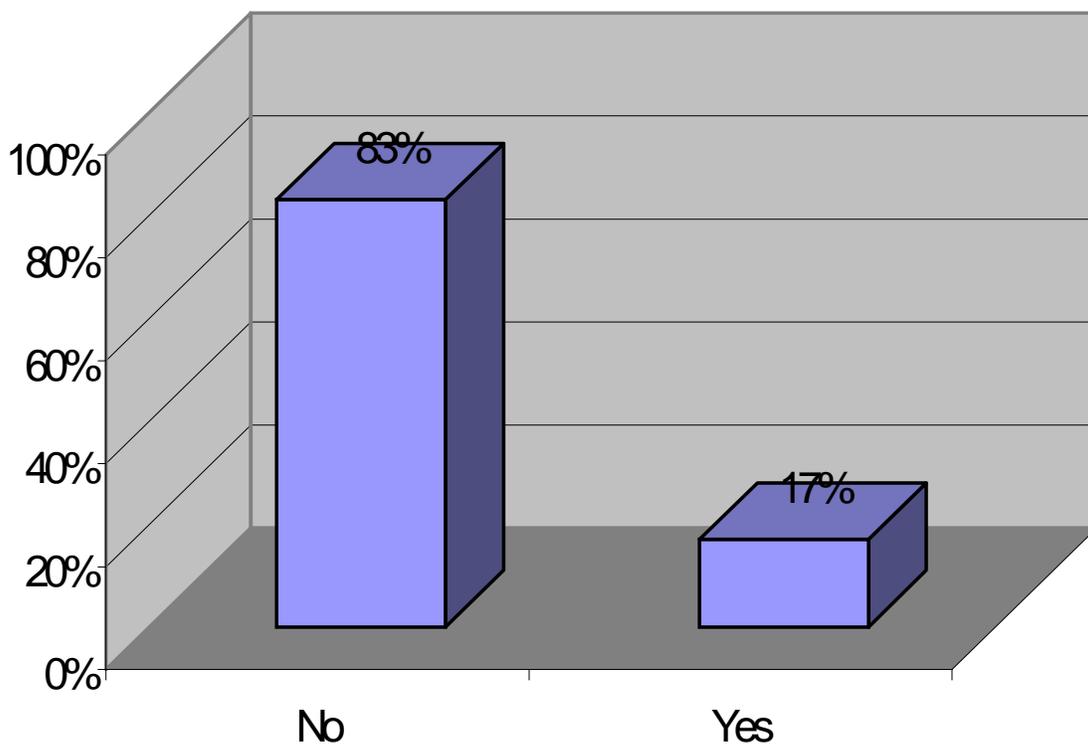
Departments Whose ISP Officers Also Supervise Non-ISP Youth



Further, the responding probation departments were asked whether they have employed a team approach in controlling and supervising ISP juveniles. Team approach is based on the job division strategy in which at least two officers are assigned to each case. One officer handles the case from the supervision point of view and the other maintains the scheduling, outside contacts, field visits, etc. Only 17 percent of the departments mentioned that they have adopted team approach in their ISP supervision and control practices (See Figure 26).

Figure 26

Departments that Assign ISP Youth to Two Officers



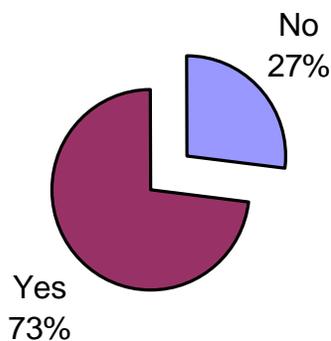
SECTION 8: After Completion of ISP

Completion of ISP commonly takes three forms. First, the juvenile is released from ISP by completing the terms and duration of ISP program. Second, the terms and conditions of ISP may change by reducing the intensity of the program prior to completion of ISP program. Finally, prior to discharge from ISP the juvenile is released from ISP and placed on regular probation.

In this survey, a few questions were added to ascertain the release policy from ISP. Specifically, responding juvenile probation departments were asked whether they had a policy of gradual reduction in ISP supervision. Seventy-three percent mentioned that they had such a policy (see Figure 27). The analysis of responses showed that the gradual deduction from supervision occurred in reduction in the number of face-to-face interviews, and the number of telephone calls and collateral contacts.

Figure 27

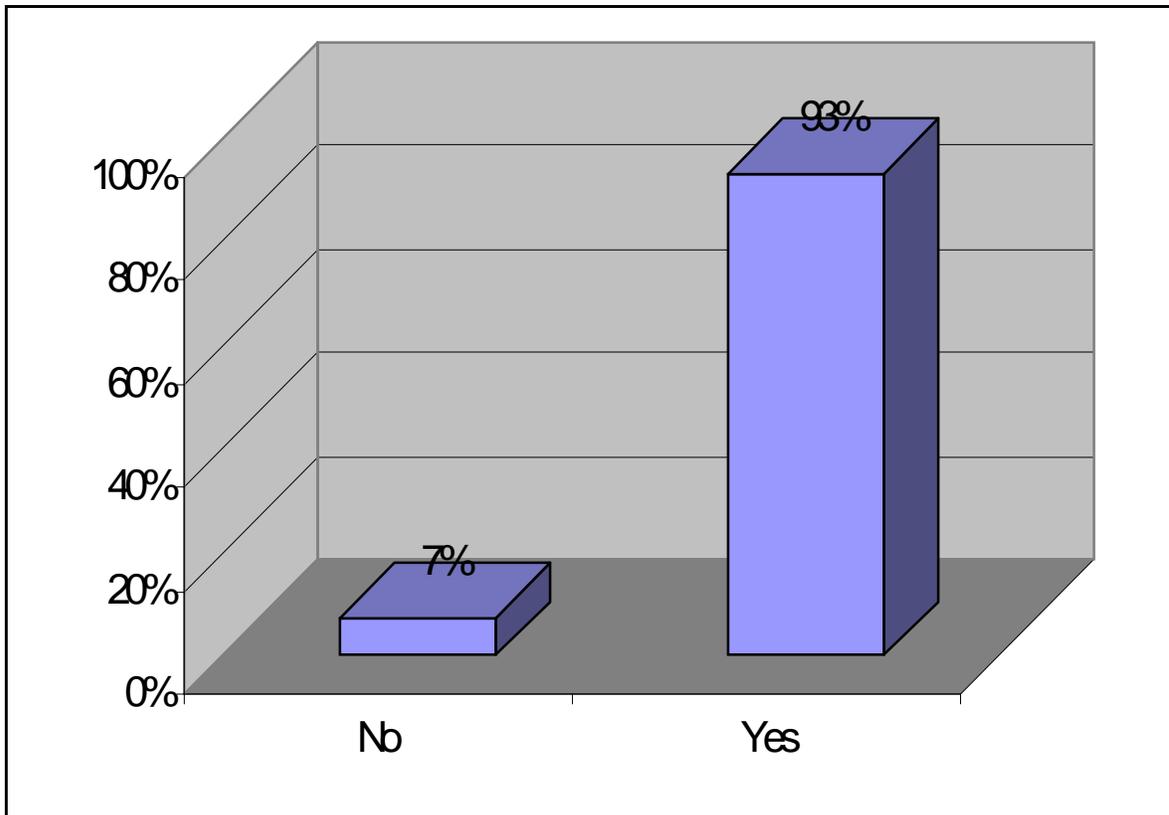
Departments that have a Gradual Reduction in Number of Weekly ISP contacts



In the same vein, the responding departments were asked whether they place juveniles on regular probation after completion of an ISP program. Figure 28 shows that 93 percent of the juvenile probation departments responded affirmatively to the above question. Only 7 percent mentioned that they do not place the juvenile on regular probation after termination of ISP program.

Figure 28

**Departments that Place Youth on
Regular Probation after ISP Completion**



APPENDIX A

What is the general purpose of the ISP program according to your probation practices (in comparison to regular probation and other alternatives in juvenile justice settings)?

To monitor behavior more closely.

To provide an increased level of service to those probationers who require additional supervision.

Cases that are beyond the scope of regular probation that need more intensive supervision to avoid other residential placement or commitment to TYC.

The general purpose of our ISP program is to provide a program for those offenders who need more intense supervision in order to succeed at probation before placement becomes an option or after being released from placement to help integrate back into society.

To add higher level of supervision to the juvenile.

Increased supervision is intended to divert juveniles from technical probation violations and additional law violations. ISP is frequently used when an initial UA is positive or school attendance and curfews are problems.

To meet the need of a high level of supervision, with more constraints.

To (bad fax, several words illegible) supervision to juvenile repeat offenders.

Provide a higher level of supervision to those children whose offense is fairly serious or who continuously violate their conditions of probation.

Meet the need for a higher level of supervision on clients. Also as a diversion from TYC.

Each juvenile ISP is different. But all juveniles on ISP must report every day of the week to his JPO.

Increase frequency of contacts with juvenile. Spend more time with juvenile.

More intense supervision and contacts with probationer.

Higher level of accountability in offender weekly home/office/school contacts.

More intensive supervision in lieu of being placed outside the home.

Diversion from TYC, while allowing for serious juvenile offenders to remain in the community under a higher level of supervision.

Reduction in expenses, Maximizing offender control, and Need for higher level of supervision)

ISP is designed to provide a higher level of contact and offender accountability.

Provide strict supervision to probationers in need of intensive control, i.e., daily contact, early curfews, etc.

The Intensive Supervision Program is designed to closely monitor and supervise juveniles on court ordered probation. Impose highly structured restrictions to divert juveniles from TYC and further penetration into the juvenile justice system.

More supervision of the children.

To divert juveniles from TYC.

It is the child's final chance at probation before being placed in a residential facility.

Provide uniform consequences for level 4 sanction offenders, provide possible diversion from TYC, provide a more detailed supervision program, enhance the youth's home environment and other support systems and promote increased awareness and involvement.

Provide extra supervision to high-risk offenders.

To deter high risk youths from long term incarceration.

Serve juveniles who are considered as habitual delinquent offenders who have already been placed on probation and have not met the requirements of their original court ordered probation.

General purpose is to deter repeat offenders from future violations in an effort to avoid TYC commitment. In addition, to provide closely monitored supervision to aggressive offenders.

Higher level of supervision, electronic monitoring, intensive counseling program

Increased surveillance for Rules Compliance/Protect Public. Increased needs call for increase of services and case management.

Maximizing control of offenders by recognizing need for higher level of supervision.

Increased emphasis on surveillance of identified high risk youth in order to divert them from penetrating further into the juvenile justice system.

Frequent monitoring by JPO through office, home, school visits. ISP clients participate in group counseling for substance abuse and anger management. ISP clients participate in Community Service projects. Electronic monitoring is used per court order and as an additional sanction.

ISP first seeks to control behavior, then to change behavior.

ISP is primarily used as a diversion from TYC.

Closer and frequent supervision of juveniles to reduce recidivism; utilize & work with community resources (i.e., substance abuse counseling) to identify issues and refer for placement early to stabilize the juvenile & ensure successful completion of ISP/ Reg. Probation.

The need for higher level of supervision.

Was developed for probationers who need a more detailed supervision program.

Diversion from TYC. Offer intense supervision to keep child from reoffending.

In Brooks County, we use ISP as an alternative to TYC commitment or to reduce level 5 placements. We have been able to control clients with repeat offenses more efficiently with ISP probation.

The general purpose of ISP is to provide increased face to face contacts with the offender/family, competency development and accountability.

It allows juveniles to be in probation w/a higher level of supervision + accountability than regular probation.

Increased contact with probation officer. Increased program activities, i.e., counseling, community service.

The ISP program provides the most intensive, least restrictive, and least expensive form of supervision.

To provide serious offenders and children involved in gang related activity an opportunity to remain in their homes with increased supervision and structure. Decrease number of out of home placements and TYC commitments.

To provide more intense supervision to ensure that the juvenile does not re-offend. By requiring more frequent contacts with this department.

To provide intensive supervision and services to juveniles who are high risk or have high needs.

Diversion from TYC

ISP is utilized for those children who are determined to be “high-risk” to re-offend without close supervision. ISP staff also supervise community service restitution as well as monitoring parent attendance to “Effective Parenting” classes.

To maximize supervision for chronic, violent offenders. To deter TYC commitments.

To provide a higher level of supervision that is strict, rigid, and holds the juvenile responsible for their actions.

To more closely supervise the child with increased contacts and insure compliance with all rules.

The main purpose of ISP is to provide strict supervision and to prevent re-offending by juveniles. Our department also emphasizes responsibility to be taken, while juvenile is on ISP.

ISP is used to provide a higher level of supervision . In combination with electronic monitoring , constant attention is paid to the child’s compliance with conditions of supervision such as drug abstinence and curfews.

Higher level of supervision- diversion form TYC- also today would be per Program Sanctions

Compliance to conditions set forth by the court and closer supervision.

The intensity of the supervision. We are making strives to assure they are within PS guidelines, so in future it will become a higher priority.

To more specifically monitor the activities of the juveniles in the program.

Increase supervision/ divert from TYC

ISP is a dispositional alternative imposed by the Juvenile Court to provide increased monitoring of youths for which placement on traditional probation has failed and placement in residential treatment or commitment to TYC may be imminent.

Immediate diversion form TYC; higher degree of supervision than regular probation; requirement of progressive sanctions

To provide the highest level of supervision possible to those juveniles assigned to ISP.

Provide increased monitoring to high risk offenders

The Cameron County Intensive Supervision Program is used as an alternative to residential placement mainly and commitment to the Texas Youth Commission. Recently intensive supervision is being provided to youth coming out of residential placement.

The ISP program is an alternative to TYC.

Additional supervision and participation in all or most of available programs to avoid further offenses and/or commitment to TYC.

To divert juvenile offenders from TYC as well as provide for a more detailed and intensive supervision program for juveniles with specific needs.

More intensive

Provide Community based options to placement or TYC for high risk youth.

Increased supervision + more specialized + individualized case management.

Diversion from TYC commitments, resocialization back into community after returning from residential placements or boot camp.

All juveniles returning to Dawson County from any placement go into the ISP program to assist in their return to our community. More structured intensive supervision is needed as an option for juveniles rather than removing them from our community for levels 4 and up.

Daily reports and home visits when travel budget allows.

ISP program is designed for the violent offenders and the chronic offenders. The program tries to prevent a juvenile from being modified to a higher progressive sanction level and penetrating further into the juvenile justice system.

Supervise adjudicated youth (violent and serious offenders)