

Program Type Definitions

Aftercare Management (ACM): Programs that provide intensive case management for juveniles recently released from residential placement. These programs coordinate services and programming for juveniles immediately prior to release and upon release from residential facilities, providing a seamless transition in care.

Anger Management/Conflict Resolution (ANG): Programs that teach juveniles how to recognize the feelings and signs that lead to anger or conflict. These programs teach juveniles how to develop social skills to deal with those feelings.

Animal/Equine Therapy (ETH): Programs that utilize animals for therapeutic benefit and have the intent of promoting improvement in a juvenile's physical, social, emotional, and/or cognitive functioning. These programs may involve therapeutic animal training, horseback riding, or hippotherapy and are typically overseen by a certified therapist.

Border Children Justice Project (BJP): Programs that ensure that all rights are afforded to youth on both sides of the Texas-Mexico border by diverting juveniles referred to probation departments.

Cognitive Behavioral (COG): Programs that help juveniles identify and change the dysfunctional beliefs, thoughts, and patterns of behavior that contribute to delinquency. These programs emphasize acquiring new or improved intrapersonal (thoughts, feelings, impulses) and interpersonal (communication, negotiation, boundary setting) skills.

Community Service/Restitution (CSR): Programs that require juveniles to complete a prescribed number of service hours within the community.

Counseling Services (CNS): Individual, family, or group therapy that has the goal of reducing or eliminating the juvenile's symptoms of emotional disturbance and increasing the juvenile's ability to perform activities of daily living.

Drug Court (DCT): Programs that provide intensive case management and individualized services to juveniles with a demonstrated substance abuse need through a specialized court docket. Drug court programs involve the participation of a judge, probation staff, and treatment staff whose focus is to reduce or eliminate a juvenile's substance use.

Early Intervention/First Referral (ERL): Programs that divert status offenders, low-level criminal offenders, and first-time offenders from the formal juvenile court system by providing prevention services. These programs may be made available to juveniles on pre-disposition supervision and are typically provided to non-adjudicated juveniles.

Educational (EDU): Programs designed to produce academic gains through structured activities such as tutoring, essay writing, homework help sessions, and educational games.

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Electronic Monitoring (ELM): Programs during which a juvenile offender will wear an electronic transmitter that emits a radio frequency or satellite signal that allows for the tracking of a juvenile's location. This program is typically a special condition of supervision.

Experiential Education (EXP): Programs that utilize outdoor activities to enhance a juvenile's self-esteem through participation in activities that allow juveniles to gain social competencies such as cooperation, communication, and trust.

Extended Day Program/Day Boot Camp (DAY): Programs designed to teach self-discipline and responsibility through extensive activities taking place in a non-residential setting. Extended day programs may incorporate numerous programs and services. Boot camp programs provide a highly regimented schedule of physical training, work, drill, and ceremony.

Family Preservation (FAM): Programs that provide intensive services to juveniles and families in an effort to preserve and/or reunite the juvenile with his or her family. These services are designed to improve family function, address juvenile behaviors, and build juvenile/family strengths.

Female Offender (FEM): Programs designed to address the gender needs specific to females through a continuum of care model. Programs should take into consideration the unique developmental needs of young women and address those issues that are unique to adolescent female offenders.

Gang Prevention/Intervention (GNG): Programs that work with juveniles at risk of gang involvement or those juveniles who are already gang-involved. These programs discourage gang involvement by highlighting the negative aspects and dangers of gang life, discussing the personal, family, and community factors that contribute to delinquency, and offering alternatives to participation in a gang.

Home Detention (HDT): Programs that provide an alternative to detention or secure placement by allowing the juvenile to remain in his or her home under strict conditions. Juveniles are monitored to ensure that the conditions of detention are followed and may be allowed to leave the home for school, work, and/or programming.

Intensive Case Management (ICM): Programs that provide intensive case management services to juveniles under supervision. JPOs or other probation staff ensure that the needs of juveniles are identified, that follow-up services are provided, and monitor the case for progress.

Intensive Supervision (ISP): Programs that provide services as an intermediate sanctions alternative for juveniles who require a higher level of control than juveniles receiving standard probation services. These programs require juveniles to report frequently to a probation officer who carries a limited caseload.

Life Skills (LIF): Programs that provide juveniles with the skills and resources they will need to be healthy, productive, responsible, and independent adults. These programs teach general personal and social skills.

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Mental Health (MTL): Programs that provide treatment and services to juveniles with a diagnosable mental health disorder referenced in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. These programs may involve a variety of services, including case management, therapy, and counseling for the juvenile.

Mental Health Court (MCT): Programs that provide targeted mental health treatment services to certain juveniles with a demonstrated mental illness through a specialized court docket. Mental health court programs involve the participation of a judge, probation staff, and treatment staff whose focus is to provide intensive case management and individualized mental health services.

Mentor (MEN): Programs that create an emotional support system for juveniles by matching him or her with a mentor. The program will allow the mentor to demonstrate appropriate behavior, provide support or assistance to the youth, and may include tutoring, academic assistance, or vocational training.

Other (OTH): Programs that are not described by any other program category definition.

Programming for Parents (PRT): Programs that provide services to the parent(s)/guardian(s) of juveniles under the jurisdiction of the department. These programs feature curriculum that is largely directed toward parent(s)/guardian(s). Programs that require extensive juvenile participation in addition to parent participation should be categorized under the program type that most closely matches the purpose of the program.

Parenting (for juveniles) (PAR): Programs that prepare expecting and/or current teen parents for the challenges of parenthood. These programs may include a variety of elements, including prenatal health care, childbirth classes, paternity education and fatherhood services, and family planning services.

Runaway/Truancy (RUN): Programs that prevent future runaways or trancies based on an assessment of causative factors. Programs typically serve the entire family, provide incentives for improved school attendance, and collaborate with communities and schools.

Sex Offender (SOF): Programs that assist juveniles in overcoming the denial of or engagement in sexually inappropriate behavior by identifying and correcting the problematic patterns of thinking, feeling, and acting. Program services are provided by licensed professional staff who are registered sex offender treatment providers.

Substance Abuse Prevention/Intervention (SAP): Programs that provide education and services to prevent or deter the use of alcohol, inhalants, tobacco, or other drugs.

Substance Abuse Treatment (SUT): Programs that provide intensive therapeutic substance abuse services to juveniles with a demonstrated substance abuse need. These programs are typically overseen by a person licensed or certified to provide treatment to addicted populations and seek to end a juvenile's substance abuse/use.

Program Type Definitions

Victim Mediation (VMD): Programs that provide an opportunity for juveniles who have admitted guilt to come before a trained mediator to discuss the offense with the victim. The process encourages accountability and responsibility by the juvenile.

Victim Services (VSC): Programs that focus on educating offenders about the effect of crime on victim(s), such as a Victim Impact Panel.

Vocational/Employment (VOC): Programs that provide vocational education and/or employment training to assist juveniles in becoming gainfully employed.