

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adjudicatory Hearing: Proceeding before a juvenile judge or master to determine the truth of allegations made against a youth.

Adjudicated Delinquent: When a youth has been found guilty by a judge of committing a delinquent act.

Adult Jail: An adult pre-trial detention facility. The majority of people held there have not been convicted of a crime. Those that have been convicted are serving short sentences (18 months or less) for less serious crimes.

Adult Prison: An adult post-conviction facility. People held in prison have been convicted of a crime and are serving sentences of incarceration.

Alternatives to Detention: A program monitored by the Department of Juvenile Services in which a delinquent child or a child alleged to be delinquent is placed in the home of a parent, guardian, custodian, or other fit person, or in shelter care, as a condition of probation or as an alternative to detention. Community detention includes electronic monitoring.

Community-based Outcomes: Supervision and/or services available to youth after they are found delinquent.

Delinquent: A youth who has been adjudicated for an act which would be a crime if committed by an adult and who requires guidance, treatment, or rehabilitation.

Detention: Temporary, short-term (1-30 days) physically secure housing of youth who are awaiting court disposition and require secure custody for the protection of themselves or the community and/or to ensure court appearance.

Disposition: The action taken by the juvenile court that outlines whether the youth requires guidance, treatment, or rehabilitation and, if so, the nature of such assistance that an adjudicated youth will receive. (Note: In adult courts, this is known as a "sentence.")

Diversion/Informal (or "Pre-Court") Supervision: An agreement between the Department of Juvenile Services and a youth and family to enter into counseling and/or monitoring without court involvement.

Electronic Monitoring: A program providing close monitoring of youth in the community as an alternative to residential placement/detention. Youth wear an ankle bracelet that electronically monitors their movement and compliance to established location parameters. This may involve the use of global positioning systems (GPS).

Group Home: A residential program providing 24-hour supervised out-of-home care for four or more youth, including a formal program of basic care, social work, and health care services.

Hardware Secure Facility: A facility that relies primarily on the use of construction and hardware such as locks, bars, and fences to restrict freedom.

Informal (or "Pre-Court") Supervision: Intake: The process for reviewing a complaint against a youth and determining whether the juvenile court has jurisdiction and whether judicial action is in the best interest of the public and/or the youth. During intake, youth and their family may be offered services.

Petition: A formal written request filed with the juvenile court alleging that a child is delinquent, in need of supervision (CINS) or in need of assistance (CINA).

Probation: Court-ordered supervision of youth in the community requiring youth to meet court-ordered probation conditions (general and case specific), including school attendance, employment, community service, restitution, counseling, or participation in substance abuse treatment.

Reporting Center: An alternative to detention where youth are required to report daily to ensure the youth is monitored before court hearings.

Residential Treatment Center (RTC): A mental health facility for children and adolescents with long-term serious emotional, behavioral, and psychological problems. RTCs provide intensive services and should only be considered when therapeutic services available in the community are insufficient to address a youth's needs.

Secure Detention: A secure residential facility for youth awaiting court hearings and/or placement in long-term care facilities and programs.

Shelter Care: Temporary, short-term (1-30 days), non-secure housing of youth who are awaiting court disposition. Shelter beds serve as an alternative to detention or other short-term circumstance where family or other housing is not available.

Staff Secure: Residential programs where youth movement is controlled by staff supervision rather than by restrictive architectural features.

State's Attorney: The lawyer(s) representing the interests of the state in a legal proceeding, typically as a prosecutor.

Transfer Hearing: Youth's opportunity to ask the adult court to transfer them to the juvenile system.

Waiver Hearing: State's Attorney's opportunity to move a youth's case from the juvenile justice system to the adult system

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Independent Living: A program for youth 15 to 21 years of age who need to become self-sufficient and learn responsible living skills as they are unlikely to return home. Youth reside in either group homes or supervised apartment units, and must be enrolled in high school, college, vocational training, or be gainfully employed.

Foster Care/Therapeutic: Traditional Foster Care is continuous 24-hour care and supportive services provided to a youth in an approved family home. The foster family serves low-risk youth who cannot be managed in their own homes. Youth served may be experiencing behavioral problems and need a respite from family/neighborhood issues. Treatment Foster Care is continuous 24-hour care and intensive support services operated by a licensed child placement agency or local Department of Social Services in a family setting for children with serious emotional, behavioral, medical, and/or psychological conditions.

Out of State: A post adjudication placement for youth who have special needs or need services that in-state placements cannot provide.

