



PLL Common Definitions

Permissible Treatment Criteria (Inclusionary Criteria) – PLL Serves the at risk populations typically those involved with Juvenile Justice, Child Welfare, Foster Care and Mental Health that meet the following criteria:

Alternative to Residential – Probation violators and repeat offenders and at risk of residential commitment, **or** in the foster care system, or designated as high risk for home removal **and**, between the ages of 10 and 18, Charged with non-status offenses, such as felonies or high risk misdemeanors. Typical charges include aggravated battery or assault, burglary, robbery, domestic battery or violence, running away, or drug or alcohol abuse, **or** Victims of abuse or neglect, **or** have a Dual Diagnosis or designated as SED (Severely Emotionally Disturbed) – (i.e., substance abuse, depression, bi-polar, ADHD, suicidal, etc) (chronic offenders on a therapist's caseload for 6 mo -1 yr) -

Reentry – Currently in, are scheduled for residential commitment, or to be placed into a therapeutic group home, **and** between the ages of 10 to 18, charged with non-status offenses, such as felonies or high risk misdemeanors. Typical charges include aggravated battery or assault, burglary, robbery, domestic battery or violence, running away, or drug or alcohol abuse, **or** Victims of abuse or neglect, **or** have a Dual Diagnosis or designated as SED (Severely Emotionally Disturbed) – (i.e., substance abuse, depression, bi-polar, ADHD, suicidal, etc) (chronic offenders on a therapist's caseload for 6 mo -1 yr)

Referral Provider – Agency or persons that initiate the referral for PLL services. Example: Juvenile Justice, Department of Children and Family Services, etc.

PLL Intake Date – The family has participated in an intake and agreed to complete the PLL program.

Active Case – A case is considered active after the family has attended the PLL intake and signed the program completion agreement.

(A case does not count towards PLL licensure until the family has attended two or more sessions)

Youthful offender - "Youthful offender" status may be given to a juvenile being tried in the criminal justice system. The status usually guarantees that the proceedings will not be open to the public and that after turning 21 the youth's criminal record will be cleared, provided court requirements have been met.



Referral Attrition – Youth referred for PLL services that met the minimum criteria and received an in person motivational interview but did not show up for at least two sessions. (two groups, two family sessions or a combination of one group and one family session)

PLL Group Start Date – Date of the first group session.

Administrative Closure – 1) Family attends 1 session (group or coaching), but does not follow through with any additional group or coaching sessions. 2) Family moved out of service area. 3) Judge disagrees with recommendation for PLL & removes youth from program. 4) Youth is committed or pending placement in residential based on charges prior to being a PLL **Active Case**. 5) Family begins PLL, but does not fall within the **Permissible Treatment Criteria**. 6) **Referral Provider** informs family PLL is optional & petitions court for Termination of Court Supervision without successful PLL closure 7) Death 8) Loss of jurisdiction.

Drop Out – Families enrolled did not meet **Administrative Closure** criteria and failed to attend an equivalent of 5 out of 6 groups and/or failed to receive the full dosage of the four core coaching phases.

Completer - Family enrolled attended an equivalent of 5 out of 6 groups and received the full dosage of the 4 core coaching phases.

Service Duration or PLL Length of Stay (LOS)

- **Alternative to Placement (Residential)** - typically 3-4 months - Service start date begins at **PLL Intake** and ends at the last family therapy (coaching) session.
- **Reentry (Aftercare)** – typically 6-9 months. Service duration starts from **PLL Intake** and ends at the last family contact completed by either the case manager or the therapist (last contact approximately 90 days back into the community).

Condition* - Most appropriate classification of a youth in PLL				
States	Abbreviation	Condition	Min. FT	Definition
Alaska (Community Only) Colorado Delaware (Reentry)	D	Diversion	4	A process by which a youth is channeled from the juvenile justice system. Examples are Informal Adjustment, Truancy Court, etc.
Florida Holland Idaho Illinois Maine (Reentry) Michigan Michigan (Reentry)	P	Probation	6	Includes all referrals and youth disposed with placement on Juvenile Probation. Youths are placed on probation by order of a judge and Probation Officers supervise the youths' performance of sanctions ordered by the judge at the time of disposition.
Missouri	R	Residential/Reentry	12	Youth placed in out of home placement



New Hampshire Pennsylvania Texas Texas (Reentry) Virginia Wyoming Wyoming (Reentry)	FC	Foster Care	12	generally, care of children on a full-time, temporary basis by persons other than their own parents
	SED	Severe Emotional Disturbance	6	For the individual to be deemed emotionally disturbed, it must be determined that the child's condition results in functional impairment, substantially interfering with one or more major life activities, such as the abilities to eat, bathe, and dress oneself, or the abilities to function effectively in social, familial, and educational contexts.
Alaska (BTKH - Reentry)	OCS-3	OCS - Level 3	12	Youth placed in Level 3 program
	OCS-2	OCS - Level 2	8	Youth placed in Level 2 program
	OCS-IC	OCS In Community	6	Youth in community and has not participated in L2 or L3 program
	DJJ-3	DJJ – Level 3	12	Youth placed in Level 3 program
	DJJ-2	DJJ – Level 2	8	Youth placed in Level 2 program
	DJJ-IC	DJJ In Community	6	Youth in community and has not participated in L2 or L3 program
	AC	Acute Care (Out-Patient)	6	SED youth is referred to PLL in order to prevent eventual placement.
	V2	Voluntary Placement (Level 2)	8	Family selects to place child in placement in a Level 2 program
	V3	Voluntary Placement (Level 3)	12	Family selects to place child in placement in a Level 3 program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status is assigned based on original referral source and status at the time of the referral, but is subject to change if youth goes deeper in program level. Example: Youth in Level 2 at time of referral but after assessment is placed in Level 3 program. • Status does not change if level decreases during course of PLL treatment. Example: Youth in Level 2 or Level 3 returns back to community. 			
Rhode Island (Reentry)	A	Adjudicated/Probation or Wayward	12	The court declares a child wayward resulting in placement. (Youth may or may not be placed on Probation)
	V	Voluntary Placement	12	A parent presents themselves and their child to DCYF requesting assistance.
	DCYF-C	DCYF Custody	12	In the custody of DCYF – Parent rights have been terminated (TPR) and a long term caregiver has been assigned.
	DP	Dependency	12	Parents cannot meet the needs of the child and goes before the court and results in involuntary shared custody between DCYF and Parents



Re-enrolled – A youth that had previously participated in a PLL service and previously did not complete services successfully and is enrolled a second time within the license period (one year).

Status offender - A juvenile who has committed an act that is only considered a law violation because of his or her status as a juvenile. Some examples of status offenses are underage alcohol consumption, truancy from school, general "ungovernability," violation of curfew, and running away from home.

Aftercare / Reentry - The probationary period following a youth's release from a juvenile facility. During this time the youth's behavior will be followed by the juvenile court, and he or she may be required to meet specific probationary obligations.

Absent With Out Leave – (AWOL) – As it relates to a residential placement, did not return from an approved visit or pass or left the facility without permission.

Recidivism – PLL recognizes that each state and county define recidivism different. PLL has chosen the definition most widely accepted across the United States. In states where recidivism is defined differently, the definition will be noted by state under this section.

Recidivism (Juvenile Justice) - All adjudications, adjudications withheld, and convictions for any new violation of the law (misdemeanor or felony offense) subsequent of the program completion date within twelve months of program completion.

Recidivism (Child Welfare) – An abuse report that has been substantiated within one year of completing of the PLL program.

Recommitment – Youth returning home to parent or a different caregiver such as kinship care or foster care from a residential setting then subsequently place back into a residential.

PLL (LESS) Common Definitions

Detention hearing – A judicial hearing generally required to be held within 72 hours of a youth being taken into custody, at which point the court determines whether (1) there is probable cause to believe that the youth has committed a delinquent act or a court order exists that requires the continued detention of the youth, and (2) continued detention is required pending an adjudicatory hearing.

Mentoring – Generally involves providing support and guidance to and spending time on a regular basis with a youth. Mentoring activities can include participating in sports, playing games, shopping, taking hikes, helping with homework, and doing chores.



Juvenile Probation Officer (JPO) – Juvenile Probation Officer is a professional employee whose duties include preparing studies for the court and supervising juveniles under the court's jurisdiction.

Protective factors – Factors that help to reduce the impact of **risk factors** in a young person's life

Risk factors – Certain problem behaviors present risk factors in a young person's life that may contribute to later delinquency. A few examples include the availability of drugs and firearms in the community, family conflict, and friends who engage in problem behaviors.

Absconder – An absconder is a person who fails to report to the court for a scheduled hearing, fails to report to his probation or parole officer, or who fails to remain in contact with any of those parties when ordered to do so by the court.

Adjudicatory hearing – The fact finding (trial) phase of a juvenile case in which a judge receives and weighs evidence before deciding whether a delinquency or status offense has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

Arrest – A law enforcement officer charges an offender with a criminal act or violation of law and takes the offender into custody based on probable cause.

Continuum of care – A broad array of juvenile justice programs and services ranging from prevention programs for young children and youth at risk of delinquency to intervention programs serving high-risk youth in secure residential settings.

Curfew – A local ordinance that requires, under specific conditions and exceptions, a specific group of persons (usually juveniles under a certain age) to refrain from unsupervised activities after a designated hour within the confines of a selected area, city, or county

Evidence-based Program – Programs and practices that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or victimization, or related risk factors.

Disposition hearing – Scheduled if a youth has been found delinquent by the juvenile court. The probation officer, prosecutor, and juvenile are permitted to propose disposition strategies. Recommendations frequently include drug rehabilitation, limited (weekend) confinement, restitution, and residential placement.

Non-Secure Detention – The Community Detention Program provides a non-secure alternative to detention in a Regional Youth Detention Center. The program consists of three services

Electronic Monitoring – uses technology and monitoring equipment to allow all juvenile offenders to remain in the community in lieu of detention.



Group Homes – The Group Home Placement is a placement for youth that come from unstable home situations that are involved. Group counseling as an integral part of all group home programs even though each home has a unique program.

Violation of Probation (VOP) – An allegation that a youth failed to comply with or abide by one or more of his or her terms or conditions of a valid Court Order of Probation.

Multidisciplinary – The involvement of two or more disciplines or professions in the provision of integrated and coordinated services, including evaluation and assessment activities

Non-judicial Disposition – Includes referrals received and youth referred for which the disposition of the charges did not require a judicial ruling on the status of the child as a delinquent. This may include those referrals or youths that were diverted from the court with referrals to programs such as community arbitration, as well as those referrals for which the plaintiff elected to drop the charges or for which the prosecution was unable to proceed because of insufficient evidence.

Judicial Disposition – Includes all referrals and youth that required a judicial ruling on the status of the youth as a delinquent, subsequent to a petition to the court by the state attorney. This includes those referrals or youths that were not found delinquent by the judge in question.

Court Diversion – Includes referrals and youth having dispositions with a referral to court diversion programs designed to reduce court workloads or minimize "labeling" or negative self-perception of juvenile offenders. Generally, court diversion dispositions are reserved for less-serious offenders (with some exceptions) and are dependent upon an admission of responsibility for the offense by the youth. Many diversion programs are contracted by DJJ or the local courts to administer these referrals, and caseworkers or volunteers employed by the contractor provide community supervision of the youth. Youth disposed to court diversion must ordinarily perform sanctions agreed upon by the youth, the provider, and the state attorney at the time of case disposition. When the youth successfully completes the agreed-upon sanctions, he or she is typically released from supervision without a disposition of delinquency or "conviction" on his or her record. Should the youth fail to comply with the assigned sanctions, the state attorney may reopen prosecution of the referral.

Commitment – Includes all referrals and youth receiving court orders requiring the placement of youths in residential programs either contracted with or managed by the State.

Early Discharge / Earned Release – Youth released sooner from residential placement as a result of the PLL intervention.

Adjudication - The court finds a youth guilty of committing a delinquent act. The court can commit the youth or place the youth on community supervision.



Adjudication Withheld The court finds that a youth committed a delinquent act, but withholds an adjudication of delinquency. The court places the youth on community supervision.

Length Of Stay (LOS) – The amount of time calculated from the entrance to exit of a program.

Average Daily Population (ADP) – the average number of juveniles in a program over a specified period of time.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) - Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Status offense - A nondelinquent/noncriminal offense; an offense that is illegal for underage persons, but not for adults. Examples of status offenses listed below:

- *Curfew violation - Violation of an ordinance forbidding persons below a certain age from being in public places during set hours.*
- *Incorrigible, ungovernable - Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians.*
- *Running away - Leaving the custody and home of parents or guardians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time.*
- *Truancy - Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.*
- *Underage drinking - Possession, use, or consumption of alcohol by a minor.*

Non-judicial Disposition – Referrals received and youth referred for which the disposition of the charges did not require a judicial ruling on the status of the child as a delinquent. This may include those referrals or youths that were diverted from the court with referrals to programs such as community arbitration, station adjustment, as well as those referrals for which the plaintiff elected to drop the charges or for which the prosecution was unable to proceed because of insufficient evidence.

Judicial Disposition – All referrals and youth that required a judicial ruling on the status of the youth as a delinquent, subsequent to a petition to the court by the state attorney. This includes those referrals or youths that were not found delinquent by the judge in question, as well as those referrals for which it was necessary for follow up by DJJ personnel. It should be noted that many youths had both judicial and non-judicial dispositions during the years studied, and these youths are counted in both the non-judicial section of the *Profile* and the section which examines judicial dispositions. Some referrals are counted in both sections also, since not all charges in each referral are always disposed in the same way.

Court Diversion – Referrals and youth having dispositions with a referral to court diversion programs such as local community arbitration or mediation programs or other programs designed to reduce court workloads or minimize "labeling" or negative self-perception of juvenile offenders. Generally, court diversion dispositions are reserved for less-serious offenders (with some exceptions) and are dependent upon an admission of responsibility for the offense by the youth. When the youth successfully completes the agreed-upon sanctions, he or she is typically released from supervision without a disposition of delinquency or "conviction" on his or her record. Should the youth fail to comply with the assigned sanctions, the state attorney may reopen prosecution of the referral.