

Appendix D

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

Abbreviations

AFDC	—Aid to Families With Dependent Children
AIDS	—acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
DHHS	—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
EPSDT	—Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment program (Medicaid)
HCFA	—Health Care Financing Administration
HIV	—human immunodeficiency virus (AIDS virus)
OBRA-89	-Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-239)
OBRA-90	-Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508)
OTA	----Office of Technology Assessment (U.S. Congress)
STD	—sexually transmitted disease

Terms

Access: Potential and actual entry of a population into the health care delivery system. Elements of access include availability, affordability, and approachability.

Accidental injury: An injury that is not self-inflicted or caused by *maltreatment* or other violence.

Acne (vulgaris): A chronic inflammatory disease of the pilosebaceous apparatus (i.e., hair follicles and sebaceous glands), the lesions occurring most frequently on the face, chest, and back. The cause is unknown.

Acute condition: A problem or disease of limited duration, as opposed to chronic. According to the DHHS National Center for Health Statistics, a condition is considered acute if: 1) it was first noticed no longer than 3 months before the reference date of the interview, and 2) it is not one of the conditions considered *chronic* regardless of the time of onset. However, any acute condition not associated with either at least one doctor visit or at least 1 day of restricted activity is considered to be of minor consequence and is excluded from the final data produced by the DHHS National Center for Health Statistics' *National Health Interview Survey*.

Addiction model: A model of treatment for alcohol and drug abuse based on the philosophy that once a person has become a problem user of alcohol or drugs, he or she will always be a problem user and should avoid any use of alcohol and drugs for life.

Adolescence: Definitions of adolescence vary, and many observers agree that a definition based on age alone is not sufficient. Adolescence typically takes place during the second decade of life, and is initiated by *puberty*, although physical and other changes occur

(i.e., in height, weight, head size, facial structure, facial expression, and cognitive abilities). As used by OTA, adolescence most often refers to the period of life from ages 10 through 18. See *early adolescence*, *middle adolescence*, *late adolescence*, *younger adolescents*, *older adolescents*.

Adolescent health: Narrow definitions of adolescent health might be the absence of physical disease and disability and the absence of engagement in health-compromising behaviors that lead to the so-called "new morbidities." A broader definition would also include positive components of health (e.g., social competence); health and well-being from the perspectives of adolescents themselves (e.g., perceived quality of life). A fully realized view of adolescent health would also consider the impact of social (e.g., families, schools, communities, policies) and physical (e.g., fluoridation, automobile and highway design and construction) influences on health and would be sensitive to developmental changes that occur during adolescence. See also *health*.

Advocacy: Refers to support, coordination and linkage to experts, individuals, groups, and institutions who may help adolescents. May be provided by parents or others known to an adolescent.

Age of majority: The age at which by law a person is entitled to the management of his or her own affairs and to the enjoyment of civic rights. Currently, the age of majority is set at age 18 in every State but Alaska, Nebraska, and Wyoming, where the age is 19.

Aggravated assault: See *assault*.

AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome): A disease caused by *human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)* and characterized by a deficiency of the immune system. The primary defect in AIDS is an acquired, persistent, quantitative functional depression within the T4 subset of lymphocytes. This depression often leads to infections caused by micro-organisms that usually do not produce infections in individuals with normal immunity. HIV infection can be transmitted from one infected individual to another by means that include the sharing of a contaminated intravenous needle and engaging in *unprotected sexual intercourse* (i.e., intercourse without the use of condoms).

Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) program: A program, established by the Social Security Act of 1935, providing cash payments to needy children (and their caretakers) who lack support because at least one parent is dead, disabled, continually absent from the home, or unemployed. Eligible

- families must meet income and resource criteria specified by the State.
- Airbag:** An automatically inflating bag in front of riders in an automobile to protect them from pitching forward into solid parts in case of an accident.
- Alcohol abuse:** See *substance abuse*.
- Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health (ADM) block grant:** The major Federal program providing funds to States for outpatient alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health treatment programs. (Funds are not allowed to be used for *inpatient* services.) States receive a share of the ADM block grant appropriation through a formula based in part on the size of the State population (Subpart 1, part B of Title XIX of the Public Health Service Act). The ADM block grant consolidated funds that were formerly made available under a variety of categorical programs, most significantly programs under the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963. The ADM block grant is administered by the Office of Treatment Improvement in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration in DHHS.
- Alternatives programs:** Programs that provide alternatives to life in the drug culture, such as recreation and sports programs and outward bound-type camping efforts.
- Ambulatory care:** Health care services provided to patients who are not inpatients of hospitals or other residential facilities (e. g., residential treatment centers, nursing homes). It includes care provided in a hospital on an *outpatient* basis.
- American Indians and Alaska Natives:** See *Indian*.
- Analgesic:** Ingested substance that acts as a pain reliever.
- Anticipatory guidance:** Counseling about topics important to health, optimally provided before such problems have arisen.
- Anxiety disorders:** *Mental disorders* in which excessive anxiety is the primary symptom. Separation anxiety disorder involves irrational fears or panic about being separated from those to whom one is attached, usually the parent(s). While separation anxiety disorder is more common among children, it may continue into adolescence.
- Arrest rate:** The number of arrests made in a given population per some population base during a given time period.
- Assault:** Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted inflicting, of injury upon the person of another. Simple assault is the unlawful intentional inflicting of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon or an attempt or threat to inflict bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. Aggravated assault is the unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of injury.
- Asthma:** A disorder of the bronchial tubes, producing wheezing and difficulty in breathing.
- “At risk”:** A phrase used to describe an adolescent in an environment, having an existing health problem, or exhibiting behavior, that may result in a poor *health outcome*.
- Authoritative parenting:** A combination of open communication, and give-and-take between parent and adolescent, in an environment of consistent support and firm enforcement of unambiguous rules. Authoritative parents are neither authoritarian (harsh, rigid, domineering), overindulgent, indifferent, nor rejecting.
- Base rate:** The *prevalence* or *incidence* of a problem in a population.
- Behavioral problems:** Behavior that disturbs or harms the adolescent or others. Includes the mental health problems termed *behavior disorders* (e.g., attention deficit disorder, *conduct disorder*). See *problem behavior-s*. Compare *physical problems*.
- Block grants-Sums of Federal funds allotted to State agencies** (e.g., education, health) which may be passed onto local agencies. States determine the mix of services provided and the population served and are accountable to the Federal Government only to the extent that funds are spent in accordance with program requirements. Sometimes, however, set-asides are required for specific population groups.
- Broad-based (programs):** Typically, programs that take a comprehensive rather than a narrow approach to addressing a single health problem, such as by involving multiple service systems or strategies (e.g., a pregnancy prevention intervention that would involve teaching of life skills and vocational training, as well as provide sexuality education) and possibly by measuring multiple theoretically and practically related outcomes (e.g., avoidance of school dropout as well as pregnancy prevention).
- Caries:** See *dental caries*.
- Categorical requirements:** Requirements that an individual must fit a certain category of need in order to be eligible for assistance. See *Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) program*.
- Cerebral palsy:** Any paralysis or other dysfunction due to perinatal damage to the motor areas of the brain. Perinatal damage is damage taking place around the time of birth.
- Child allowances:** Sums provided to parents based on the number of children in the household.
- Child welfare services:** See *social services*.
- Children’s protective services:** See *protective services*.
- Chlamydia:** A *sexually transmitted disease* that is characterized by infection with the bacterial agent *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Infection with this bacterial agent can cause nongonococcal urethritis and other syndromes (e. g., genital ulceration) and may lead

eventually to meningitis, pneumonia, blindness, and cervical atypia.

Chronic condition: A problem or disease that is lingering and lasting, as opposed to acute. For purposes of DHHS's *National Health Interview Survey*, a condition is considered "chronic" if: 1) the respondent indicates it was first noticed more than 3 months before the reference date of the interview and it exists at the time of the interview, or 2) it is a type of condition that ordinarily has a duration of more than 3 months. Examples of conditions that are considered chronic regardless of their time of onset are diabetes, heart conditions, emphysema, and arthritis.

Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS): A health insurance program, administered by the U.S. Department of Defense, that provides health benefits to military dependents and retirees who are unable to receive services through uniformed service medical treatment facilities.

Clinical trial: A scientific research activity undertaken to define prospectively the effect and value of prophylactic, diagnostic, or therapeutic agents, devices, regimens, procedures, etc., applied to human subjects.

Cocaine: An addictive *psychoactive substance* obtained from coca leaves that is a central nervous system stimulant.

Cognitive interventions (in health care): Interventions that rely heavily on interpersonal interaction (e.g., counseling) as opposed to more impersonal (technical) services.

Cognitive skills: Specific skills relevant to higher order reasoning and critical thinking. Often part of *life -skills training* programs.

Common law: As distinguished from statutory law created by a legislature, the body of principles and rules of action which derive their authority solely from long-standing usages and customs (in particular, Anglo-American usages and customs) or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming, and enforcing such usages and customs.

Common law rule: A rule grounded in common law (see above) rather than in statutory law.

Community-based comprehensive health centers: Used to refer to those centers providing *comprehensive health and/or related services* that are situated in the adolescents' home community, but are not *school-linked*.

Competence (to make health care decisions): Having sufficient knowledge, judgment, or skill to make health care decisions. The legal concept of competency is central to existing laws governing health care decisionmaking with respect to minors, and the *parental consent requirement* is partially an outgrowth of the presumption that minors are incompetent to make health care decisions.

Comprehensive services for adolescents: The elements of comprehensive health and related services for adolescents are not entirely agreed upon. They include, at a minimum, care for acute physical illnesses, general medical examinations in preparation for involvement in athletics, mental health counseling, laboratory tests, *reproductive health care, family counseling*, prescriptions, *advocacy*, and coordination of care; the more comprehensive may include educational services, vocational services, legal assistance, recreational opportunities, child care services and parenting education for adolescent parents. Not all services are available at all centers, but a well-functioning comprehensive services center would provide for the coordinated delivery of care both within the center and between the center and outside agencies and providers.

Condition: A general term that includes any specific illness, injury, or impairment.

Condition-specific: A program or policy relevant to a specific illness, injury, impairment, or other health or related concern, as opposed to an entire population and its health concerns (e.g., women, minorities, children, adolescents).

Condom: A sheath commonly made of rubber worn over the penis for the purpose of preventing conception or the transmission of AIDS or other *sexually transmitted diseases*.

Conduct disorder: A *mental disorder* diagnosed on the basis of a pattern of behavior (lasting at least 6 months) in which a young person violates others' rights as well as age-appropriate social norms and displays at least 3 of 13 specified behavioral symptoms (e.g., truancy, lying, stealing, fighting).

Confidentiality (of the physician/patient relationship): The state or quality of being confidential, that is intended to be held in confidence or kept secret. Courts and legislatures have established a physician-patient privilege to protect the confidentiality of communications between physicians and their patients and have established similar privileges to ensure the confidentiality of communications between other types of health care providers and their patients or clients. By and large, the confidentiality of the relationship between health service providers and minors and the disclosure of confidential information by health service providers to the parents of minors or other third parties are not addressed in case or statutory law. See also *parental consent requirement* and *parental notification*.

Congenital: Existing at birth.

Consent; See *informed consent, parental consent requirement*.

Contraception: The prevention of conception or impregnation by any of a variety of means, including periodic abstinence (rhythm method); control of ejaculation (coitus interrupts); the use of spermicidal chemicals in jellies or creams; mechanical barriers (e.g., con-

- doms, caps, or diaphragms); prevention of implantation (e.g., intrauterine device); the use of synthetic hormones to control the female reproductive cycle (e.g., the oral contraceptive pill); and sterilization of the male or female partner.
- Covariation:** The tendency of health problems to occur in the same individual at approximately the same time. The problems may have a single common cause, or one problem may be the cause of another.
- Crisis intervention services: A not well-defined set of mental health services that can include crisis telephone lines (i.e., hot lines), emergency outpatient services, and a range of crisis-oriented outreach services such as *home-based care* and mobile crisis teams.
- Culturally competent: A set of congruent behaviors, attitudes, and policies that come together in a system, agency, or among professionals and enables that system, agency, or those professionals to work effectively in cross-cultural situations. A culturally competent system of care acknowledges and incorporates at all levels—the importance of culture, the assessment of cross-cultural relations, vigilance towards the dynamics that result from cultural differences, the expansion of cultural knowledge, and the adaptation of services to meet culturally unique needs. See **culture**.
- Culture: Implies the integrated pattern of human behavior that includes thoughts, communications, actions, customs, beliefs, values, and institutions of a racial, ethnic, religious or social group.
- Cystic fibrosis: An autosomal recessive disorder caused by the production of a unique glycoprotein that results in abnormal mucous secretions. It is one of the most common genetic diseases in caucasian children, and is most often seen in children and young adults. It is usually fatal before age 20. Death is due to excess mucus in the lungs and to pancreatic insufficiency.
- Day **treatment:** A nonresidential mental health service that provides an integrated set of educational, counseling, and family interventions which involve a child or adolescent for at least 5 hours a day, and that can be provided in school setting, community mental health centers, hospitals or elsewhere in the community. Day treatment programs that are provided in hospitals are referred to as partial hospitalization. Day treatment is considered the most intensive of the nonresidential services that can continue over a longer period of time.
- Death rate:** The number of deaths per some portion of a population, usually 100,000 individuals.
- Decisionmaking skills: Skills relevant to the ability to make rational, health-promoting decisions about one's life. Often a part of *life-Skills training* interventions.
- Delinquent behavior: Includes two types of acts: 1) acts committed by minors that would be considered crimes if committed by an adult, and 2) status offenses (i.e., acts that are offenses solely because they are committed by a juvenile, such as running away from home, truancy). See *minor offenses* and *serious offenses*.
- Demonstration project: An intervention that is typically in an experimental (unproven) stage of effectiveness and is supported for a limited period with an evaluation component.
- Dental caries: The localized, progressive decay of a tooth, starting on the surface, and if untreated, extending to the inner tooth chamber and resulting in infection.
- Dental and oral health: The term dental means of or relating to the teeth or dentistry (the health profession that cares for teeth); and the term oral means of or relating to all aspects of the oral cavity (such as the gums and the tongue). Thus, dental and oral health refers to the health of these structures.
- Dependency ratio: The number of children and elderly people per every 100 people of working age.
- Depression: A mental disorder characterized by prolonged and intense feelings of worthlessness, hopelessness, or irritability and thoughts of death or suicide.
- Designated driver (programs): The practice of a group designating a person in the group to not drink alcohol and to be the driver for others who may be drinking beverage alcohol.
- Development: A process of growth and differentiation by successive changes. In humans, includes *physiological* development; cognitive development (increasing ability to think critically and engage in higher order reasoning); ego development (qualitatively different psychosocial stages, including internalization of the rules of social intercourse, increasing cognitive complexity and tolerance of ambiguity, and growing objectivity); and moral development (changes in the ability to recognize and reason about moral dilemmas and to make choices based on moral principles and reasoning).
- Developmentally appropriate: Health promotion, prevention, and treatment services and environments designed so that they fit the emotional, behavioral/experiential, and intellectual levels of the individual who is to benefit from the service. Because of the asynchronous development within even individual adolescents (as well as individuals in other age categories), designing programs so that they are developmentally appropriate is a distinct challenge.
- Diagnosable mental disorders: Disorders included in the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 3d ed., revised.
- Disability: A term used to denote the presence of one or more functional limitations. A person with a disability has a limited ability or an inability to perform one or more basic (daily) life functions (e. g., walking) at a level considered "typical."

- Discretionary spending programs (in the Federal budget): Those spending programs subject to the annual appropriations process. Compare *entitlement programs*.
- Discretionary time: That portion of time during which individuals are not engaged in mandatory or maintenance activities (e.g., school, work, sleeping, eating).
- Disease: Any deviation from or interruption of the normal structure of function of any part, organ, or system (or combination thereof) of the body that is manifested by a characteristic set of symptoms and signs and whose etiology, pathology, and prognosis may be known or unknown.
- Domestic discretionary spending: As defined by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Title XIII of OBRA-90 [Public Law 101-508]), discretionary spending that is related to domestic programs (i.e., not to the military or to assist foreign governments).
- Dropout rate: School dropout rates can be defined in several ways. As defined in this Volume, the dropout rate is the status dropout rate, or the proportion of a particular group of individuals (usually an age cohort) who are not enrolled in school and have not finished high school at a particular point in time. Compare *graduation rate*.
- Dysmenorrhea: Difficult and painful menstruation.
- Early adolescence: A period encompassing the profound physical and social changes that occur with *puberty*, as maturation begins and social interactions become increasingly focused on sex (e. g., on members of the opposite sex). Typically takes place from ages 10 through 14. Compare *middle adolescence*, *late adolescence*, *younger adolescents*, *older adolescents*.
- Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) program:** A State and federally funded, State-administered program under Medicaid that is intended to provide preventive screening exams and followup services for illnesses, abnormalities, and treatable conditions to Medicaid-eligible children under age 21.
- Early intervention: Treatment services delivered before a problem becomes serious and/or chronic.
- Education for All Handicapped Children Act: The Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Public Law 94-142) mandates that all physically and mentally handicapped children be provided a free, appropriate education and the “related services” necessary to obtain an education. The Federal Government provides a small amount of grant money to States to help them implement this law.
- Educational neglect: As defined by DHHS’s National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, educational neglect can take several forms: permitted chronic truancy, failure to enroll a school-aged child in school, causing the child to miss school for nonlegitimate reasons, and inattention to special educational need (e.g., refusal to allow or failure to obtain recommended remedial educational services).
- Educationally based preventive interventions: Preventive interventions that rely primarily on educating the target group. See *health education*. Compare *health protection* and *preventive strategies*.
- Educationally disadvantaged: Having difficulties in learning not related to sheer exertion of effort (although motivational difficulties can also prove a disadvantage).
- Effectiveness: Same as *efficacy* (see below) except that it refers to “. . . average or actual conditions of use.
- Efficacy: The probability of benefit to individuals in a defined population from a health care technology applied for a given health problem under ideal conditions of use.
- Emotional abuse: As defined by DHHS’s National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, emotional abuse takes three different forms: close confinement, such as tying or binding, or other tortuous restriction of movement; verbal or emotional assault (e.g., habitual patterns of belittling, denigrating, or scapegoating); and other overtly punitive, exploitative, or abusive treatment other than those specified under other forms of abuse (e.g., deliberate withholding of food).
- Emotional neglect: As defined by DHHS’s National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, emotional neglect can take several forms: inadequate nurturance and affection; chronic or extreme spouse abuse in the child’s presence; encouragement or permitting of drug or alcohol use by the child; permitting other maladaptive behavior; refusal of recommended, needed, and available psychological care; delay in psychological care; and other emotional neglect (e.g., other inattention to the child’s developmental/emotional needs not classifiable under any of the above forms of emotional neglect, such as inappropriate application of expectations or restrictions).
- Emotional problems: The mental health problems exhibited in the form of emotional distress (e.g., *anxiety* and *depressive disorders*); may include *subjective distress*. Compare *behavioral problems*, *physical problems*.
- Employer mandate: A requirement imposed by the Federal Government on the States that requires employers to offer group health insurance policies and pay a significant amount of the premiums for all employees who work more than a specified number of hours per week.
- Empowerment: Empowerment approaches take as a given that individuals, not just professionals, have a set of competencies, that these competencies are useful in the design and management of services, and, further, that those competencies can be even more fully developed by giving individuals additional opportuni-

- ties to control their own lives. Empowerment is sometimes viewed as a *health promotion* strategy.
- Entitlement programs:** Programs that provide benefits paid out automatically to all who qualify unless there is a change in underlying law (examples include Federal employee retirement benefits, Medicare, *Medicaid*, unemployment compensation, *Aid to Families With Dependent Children*).
- Epidemiological studies:** Studies concerned with the relationships of various factors determining the frequency and distribution of specific diseases in a human community.
- Ethnicity:** A term used to indicate national origin (e.g., Hispanic). Most Census and health status information is available for individuals of *Hispanic* origin. Compare *race*.
- Exploratory behavior:** **Behavior** engaged in with the goal of exploring and learning about one's environment. May involve *risk-taking*.
- Family counseling:** **Counseling** provided to an entire family rather than solely to an individual.
- Family planning:** **A range** of services intended to help individuals plan when to have children, from counseling concerning the advisability of initiating sexual intercourse to the provision of contraceptive methods. See *contraception*.
- Family planning programs authorized by Title X of the Public Health Service Act:** Title X, established by the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970, funds public or private nonprofit entities that operate voluntary family planning projects; funds training for personnel to improve the delivery of family planning services; promotes service delivery improvement through research; and develops and disseminates information on family planning. Contraceptives may be distributed without parental consent or notification, but the use of Title X funds for abortion as a method of family planning has been prohibited by statute and regulations. Low-income individuals are targeted as a priority group for receiving services. Although projects funded by Title X do not focus exclusively on adolescents, they are required to offer a broad range of family planning services to all who want them, including adolescents.
- Family structure:** Used to describe whether a family consists of children and a single parent, two parents living with their biological children), children living with a biological parent and a stepparent.
- Firearm:** **A weapon** from which a shot is discharged by gunpowder. The term firearm is usually used only of small arms. The term firearms includes guns (defined as portable firearms).
- Fitness:** Usually defined as cardiorespiratory or aerobic fitness, but may also include muscle strength, muscle endurance, flexibility, and low body fat.
- Flexible worktime:** Structure of individual work schedules so that they adapt to new, different, or changing requirements (e.g., of parents).
- Fluoridation:** The addition of a minute quantity of a fluoride (usually one part per million of fluoride ion) to drinking water supplies in order to protect growing children against *dental caries*. Fluoride can also be applied topically (in toothpaste and rinses).
- Free clinic:** Typically freestanding community-based health services centers that developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s largely in response to the needs of substance-abusing youth, many of whom were alienated from society at large and were unable or unwilling to receive medical care from traditional sources. Free clinics do not set eligibility requirements or charge fees for services provided. In general, free clinic services are provided by volunteers, with agency activities coordinated by a core of paid staff.
- Freestanding (comprehensive) health services centers (for adolescents):** Those centers not located within a school, *health maintenance organization*, hospital, or other facility.
- Gonorrhea:** A sexually transmitted disease caused by the bacterial agent *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Gonorrhea can lead to infertility, premature delivery, acute arthritis, and disseminated gonococcal infection.
- Graduation rate:** Graduation rates are calculated by dividing the number of high school graduates by the ninth grade enrollment 4 years earlier. Graduation rates by State are calculated by the U.S. Department of Education for public schools only because data on private high school graduates are not available by State. Compare *dropout rate*.
- (gynecology):** The study of diseases peculiar to women, that is, disorders of the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, and vulva, but not including disorders of the breast.
- Hallucinogens:** A group of heterogeneous compounds inducing heightened awareness of sensory input, often accompanied by an enhanced sense of clarity, and loss of boundaries. Also known as psychedelics.
- Health:** Most broadly, a state of optimal physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity. See *adolescent health*.
- Health education:** Activities aimed at influencing behavior in such a way as it is hoped will assist in the promotion of health and the prevention of disease.
- Health maintenance organization (HMO):** A health care organization that, in return for prospective per capita (cavitation) payments, acts as both insurer and provider of comprehensive but specified health care services. A defined set of physicians (and, often, other health care providers such as physician assistants and nurse midwives) provide services to a voluntarily enrolled population. Prepaid group practices and

- individual practice associations, as well as “staff models,” are types of HMOs.
- Health outcome:** A measure of the *effectiveness* of preventive or treatment health services, typically in terms of patient health status, but sometimes in terms of patient satisfaction. Attributing changes in outcomes to health services requires distinguishing the effects of care from the effects of the many other factors that influence patients’ health and satisfaction.
- Health promotion:** Most broadly, a philosophy of health or a set of activities that takes as its aim the promotion of health, not just the prevention of disease. Sometimes narrowly defined as the set of prevention efforts aimed at changing individual behavior; compare *health education*, *health protection*, and *preventive services*.
- Health protection:** Strategies for health promotion and disease prevention related to environmental or regulatory measures that confer protection on large population groups.
- Health services system:** Traditionally, the aggregation of diagnostic and treatment services delivered by health care professionals, including physicians, physician assistants, nurses, nurse-practitioners, psychologists, and health educators.
- Health status goals (of the report “Healthy People 2000”):** Goals defined in terms of a reduction in death, disease, or disability (e.g., “Reduce deaths among youth aged 15 through 24 caused by motor vehicle crashes to no more than 33 per 100,000 people” [Healthy People Objective No. 9.3b]).
- Heroin:** An addictive *psychoactive substance* derived from opium.
- Hispanics:** Persons who identify themselves as of Hispanic origin, or, less typically, individuals with Hispanic surnames identified by others (e.g., health care providers identifying patients in surveys) as of Hispanic origin. Hispanics can be those whose families have emigrated directly from Spain, or from Cuba, Central or South America. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any *race* (white, black American Indian); most have been found to be white.
- Home-based (mental health) services:** Crisis-oriented services, provided on an outreach basis to work intensively with children and families in their homes. Considered the extreme on the dimensions of timeliness, accessibility, and intensity.
- Hopelessness:** The *state* of being without one’s own home, either on one’s own, with one’s family, living on the street or in a shelter or other temporary situation (e.g., with relatives or friends). See *runaway* and *throwaway*.
- Hormone:** A chemical substance that is released into the circulatory system by a gland that has a specific regulatory effect on another organ; functions regulated include metabolism, growth, and the development of secondary sex characteristics (e.g., breasts, facial hair).
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV):** The virus that causes AIDS.
- Illicit drug:** As used in this Report, any drug that is illegal for use by persons of any age.
- Incidence:** In health epidemiology, the measure of the number of new cases of a particular disease or condition occurring in a population during a given period of time. The definition of incidence differs when used in juvenile justice statistics (see Glossary, vol. II).
- Indian:** In this Report, refers to Native Americans in the continental United States, and Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos in Alaska.
- Indian tribes:** Any Indian tribe, band, nation, group, Pueblo, rancheria, or community, including any Alaska Native village, group, or regional or village corporation. A tribe may be federally recognized, State-recognized, or self-recognized and/or federally terminated. In the context of the Federal-Indian relationship, tribes must be federally recognized in order to be eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. See *Indian*.
- Informed consent:** A person’s agreement to allow something to happen (e.g., a medical procedure) that is based on a full disclosure of facts needed to make the decision intelligently. Informed consent is also the name for a general principle of law that a physician has a duty to disclose information about the risks of a proposed treatment to a patient so that the patient may intelligently exercise his or her judgment about whether to undergo that treatment.
- Inpatient care:** Care that includes an overnight stay in a medical facility.
- Interdisciplinary:** An approach to training of health care professionals and delivery of services that uses the skills of professionals from multiple relevant disciplines (e.g., medicine, nursing, psychology, social work, health education) with an emphasis on those professionals working together to deliver services to adolescents, optimally in a model that does not follow traditional hierarchies.
- Internal medicine:** Internal medicine in the United States differs from general and family practice mainly in not providing extensive training for pediatric and obstetric care and in providing more experience with severe and complex illness. General internal medicine differs from the subspecialties that have developed out of internal medicine (e.g., cardiology, oncology, hematology) by offering primary care, including first contact care and referrals to subspecialists when warranted.
- Internist:** A practitioner of *internal medicine*.
- Intravenous:** Injected into or delivered through a needle into a vein.

Juvenile justice facility: Includes: 1) juvenile correctional facilities (facilities that hold juveniles after adjudication and are for the purpose of long-term commitment or placement for supervision and treatment); and 2) juvenile detention facilities (facilities that are usually called juvenile detention centers or juvenile halls, and hold juveniles pending adjudication or after adjudication and awaiting disposition or placement). Both juvenile correctional and juvenile detention facilities can be public (i.e., under the direct administration and operational control of a State or local government and staffed by governmental employees) or private (i.e., either profitmaking or non-profit and subject to governmental licensing but under the direct administration and operational control of private enterprise; private facilities may receive substantial public funding in addition to support from private sources).

Juvenile justice system: The juvenile justice system includes law enforcement officers and others who refer delinquent and maltreated juveniles to the courts, juvenile courts which apply sanctions for delinquent offenses and oversee the execution of child protective services, juvenile detention and correctional facilities, and, less frequently, agencies that provide protective services and care (e.g., foster care) for juvenile victims of abuse and neglect. The latter agencies intersect with the child welfare or *social services system*. See *delinquent behavior, juvenile justice facilities*.

Late adolescence: Occurs for those individual, typically ages 18 to the mid-20s, who, because of educational goals or other social factors, delay their entry into adult roles. Compare *early adolescence, middle adolescence, and younger adolescents, and older adolescents*.

Legal access: In this Report, used to refer to aspects of access that have to do with *consent* and *confidentiality*.

Leukemia: Cancers of the blood-forming organs, characterized by abnormal proliferation and development of leukocytes (white blood cells) and their precursors in the blood and bone marrow.

Life-skills training: The formal teaching of the requisite skills for surviving, living with others, and succeeding in a complex society. Life-skills training interventions emphasize the teaching of social *competence, cognitive skills, and decisionmaking skills*.

Limitation (in a life activity): As defined by the DHHS National Center for Health Statistics for the *National Health Interview Survey*, refers to what a person is generally capable of and involved in doing (e.g., for those ages 5 to 17 years of age, attending school; for those under age 5, ordinary play; for those ages 18 to 69, either working for pay or keeping house). Compare *restriction of activity*,

Low **income:** Living in a family that is *poor* or *near-poor*.

Mainstream health service: Inpatient or outpatient care in acute care hospitals and *ambulatory care* in private

office-based physicians' offices.

Major activity: In national health interview surveys such as DHHS *National Health Interview Survey*, persons are classified in terms of the major activity usually associated with the particular age group; attending school is considered the major activity for the age group 5 to 17. Persons are not classified as having a limitation in a major activity unless one or more *chronic conditions* is reported as the cause of the activity limitation.

Maltreatment: *Physical, emotional, or educational neglect, or physical, emotional or sexual abuse*, most often perpetrated by a family member.

Marijuana: A mild sedative-hypnotic agent, whose mechanism of action is unknown.

Maternal and child health (MCH) services block grant program: A Federal block grant program authorized under Title V of the Social Security Act, that supports the provisions of health services to mothers and children, especially those with low income or living in areas with limited availability of health services. Funds are provided to States, which in turn may provide them to local health departments. Created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, the MCH block grant consolidated several categorical grant programs into one block grant. The MCH block grant is administered by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in the Health Resources and Services Administration in DHHS.

Medicaid: A federally aided, State-administered program that provides medical assistance for low-income people meeting specific income and family structure requirements.

Menstruation: The periodic physiological discharge of blood and mucous membrane from the uterus, recurring at approximately 4-week intervals throughout the reproductive period of the human female (i. e., from puberty to menopause).

Mental disorders: See *diagnosable mental disorders*,

Mental health problems: See *diagnosable mental disorders* and *subjective distress*.

Mental health promotion: A broad range of efforts that seek to foster a healthy mental equilibrium and maintain emotional stability. See *health promotion* and compare *prevention*.

Mental health services: Care for the treatment of *mental health problems, third-party payment* for which is usually limited to *diagnosable mental disorders*, and not available for *subjective distress* without an accompanying diagnosable mental disorder.

Mental retardation: A term used for mental subnormality (i. e., a deficiency of intellectual function).

Mentoring: The practice of acting over time as a guide, tutor or coach, and sometimes as an advocate for another, typically not biologically related, person.

Middle adolescence: Typically, a time of increasing independence. Generally takes place during the period from ages 15 through 17. For those adolescents who do not go on to (and remain in) college, age 17 or completion of high school marks the end of adolescence, in social terms. Compare *early adolescence*, *late adolescence*, *younger adolescents*, *older adolescents*.

Minor: A person who has not reached the age of majority, either age 18 or 19, depending on the State. Currently, the age of majority is set at age 18 in every State but Alaska, Nebraska, and Wyoming, where the age is 19.

Minor offenses: Federal Bureau of Investigation Part II offenses, which include drug abuse violations, weapons violations, assaults without weapons, disorderly conduct, involvement with stolen property, driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, and **status offenses**.

Morbidity: The condition of being diseased or otherwise afflicted with an unhealthful condition. See also *new morbidities*.

Multiservic center: See *comprehensive services* for adolescents.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides, are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: 1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty, and 2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen.

National Health interview Survey: A continuing nationwide sample survey in which data are collected through personal household interviews. Information is obtained on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, utilization of health resources, and other health topics. For individuals under age 17, information is collected from a proxy respondent, typically a parent or guardian. The survey is conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in DHHS.

National Survey of Family Growth: An **interview** survey, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in DHHS, of a sample of women ages 15 to 44 living in households. The purpose of the survey is to provide national data on the demographic and social factors associated with childbearing, adoption, and maternal and child health. These factors include sexual activity, marriage, unmarried cohabitation, divorce and remarriage, contraception and sterilization, infertility, breastfeeding, pregnancy loss, low birthweight, and use of medical care for family planning, infertility, and prenatal care. Four ‘‘cycles’’ of the survey have been conducted, the latest in 1988.

Near-poor: Being in a family with an income between 100 percent and 150 percent of the official Federal

poverty level. The Federal poverty level for a family of three was \$10,560 in January 1990.

New morbidities: Illnesses and conditions caused by social and behavioral (rather than organismic) factors (e.g., outcomes of sex, drugs, and violence).

Nonnegligent manslaughter: See *murder and nonnegligent manslaughter*.

obesity: Can be defined in different ways: 1) body mass index (BMI) weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared [m^2] greater than or equal to the 95th percentile of a similar population group (usually by age); or 2) 20 percent or more over ‘‘normal’’ weight. More serious than *overweigh*.

older adolescents: As defined in most DHHS National Center for Health Statistics data analyses, adolescents ages 15 to 19.

‘‘one-stop shopping’’: A setting for health care services that delivers an entire set of *comprehensive health* (and, often, *related*) services. Currently an ideal rather than an actuality.

outcome: See *health outcome*.

outpatient care: Care that is provided in a hospital, other medical facility, or other setting that does not include an overnight stay. Sometimes limited to care provided in a hospital setting that does not involve an overnight stay. *Ambulatory care* is the broader category, and includes outpatient care provided in a hospital setting. Outpatient care is often used as a synonym for ambulatory care (e.g., when referring to mental health services).

overweight: Can be defined as body mass index (BMI) (weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared [m^2]) greater than or equal to the 85th percentile of a similar group. Compare *obesity*.

Parental consent requirement (applicable to health care of minors): As used in this Report, a legal requirement, grounded in common law, that a parent or other guardian of a minor child must give prior consent to the delivery of medical or surgical care to that child. Courts and legislatures have carved out a variety of exceptions to this requirement and have sometimes replaced the parental consent requirement with a *parental notification requirement*.

Parental notification requirement (applicable to health care of minors): A legal requirement that the parents of minors be notified of the decisions of their minor children to obtain health services. Compare *parental consent requirement*.

Parental support (programs): Preventive interventions that better enable parents to perform any or all of the following functions in relation to their children (including adolescent children): 1) basic needs (e.g., food, shelter, education); 2) protection (e.g., of the psychological, spiritual, and cultural integrity of their children from threats from the natural and social environments);

- 3) guidance (in all aspects of the child's environments; and 4) **advocacy**.
- Partial hospitalization: See day *treatment*.
- People of color: Individuals who are nonwhite (i.e., typically, not of the Caucasian race).
- Periodontal: Having to do with the area surrounding the teeth, including the gums, the bony layers of the teeth within the gums (cementum), the periodontal membranes, and alveolar (jaw) bone.
- Physical (as opposed to mental):** Of or related to the body, and having material existence. See *physiological*.
- Physical abuse:** Physical violence, including kicking, biting, hitting with one's fist, beating, burning or scalding, and using a weapon.
- Physical neglect: As defined by DHHS's National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, physical neglect can take seven forms: refusal to provide health care for physical problems, as recommended by a competent health care professional; delay in providing health care for a serious physical problem; desertion of a child without arranging for reasonable care and supervision (abandonment); other blatant refusals of custody, such as permanent or indefinite expulsion of a child from the home; other custody issues, such as chronically and repeatedly leaving a child with others for days or weeks at a time; inadequate supervision; and other physical neglect, such as conspicuous inattention to avoidable hazards in the home.
- Physical problems:** See *physical* and *physiology*.
- PhJ'biological:** Having to do with organs, tissues, and cells, and the physical and chemical phenomena related to organs, tissues, and cells.
- Poor: Being in a family with an income below 100 percent of the Federal poverty level. The Federal poverty level for a family of three was \$10,560 in January 1990. Compare *near-poor*.
- Postsecondary education: Education that takes place beyond the high school (12th grade) level.
- Poverty level:** See *poor*.
- Pregnancy rate:** The number of pregnancies per 1,000 population.
- Prenatal care: Medical services related to fetal, infant, and maternal health, delivered from time of conception to labor.
- Prevalence: A measure of the number of individuals in a given population who have a specific disease or other condition at a designated time (or during a particular period). **Point prevalence**—the proportion of individuals in a population who have a given a condition, which is measured at a particular point in time. **Lifetime prevalence**—a measure of individuals considered at a point in time who have ever had an illness or condition which is under study.
- Preventive services: Strategies** for *health promotion* or disease prevention that include counseling, screening, immunization, or chemoprophylactic interventions for individuals in clinical settings.
- Primary care: Optimally, primary care includes the following elements: first contact care, comprehensive care, coordinated or integrated care, and care that is longitudinal over time rather than episodic. First contact care is the extent to which a patient contacts the source of care whenever he or she perceived a new need for care. Coordination of care entails a health care provider's ability to provide for continuity of information from visits to other providers (e.g., specialists and emergency facilities) as well as from earlier visits to him or herself. Longitudinality of care is the extent to which a provider serves as a source of care over time regardless of the presence or absence of a particular type of problem.
- Primary prevention:** A category of health and/or related interventions that aim to eliminate a disease or disordered state before it can occur. See *health promotion, health protection, preventive services*. Compare *secondary prevention*.
- Proactive: Efforts that attempt to promote health and prevent the occurrence of health problems by changing environments rather than merely attempting to change individual behavior through didactic attempts at persuasion.
- Problem behaviors (in adolescence): Those behaviors that have been deemed socially unacceptable or that lead to poor health outcomes (e.g., **unprotected sexual intercourse**).
- Property offenses: According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, serious property offenses include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Minor property offenses include involvement with stolen property. Compare *violent offenses*.
- Protective services: An aspect of *social services* designed to prevent neglect, abuse, and exploitation of children by reaching out with social services to stabilize family life (e.g., by strengthening parental capacity and ability to provide good child care). The provision of protective services follows a complaint or referral, frequently from a source outside the family, although it may be initiated by an adolescent him or herself.
- Psychiatric hospitalization: Hospitalization in a specialty mental health facility or in a general hospital for purposes of mental health evaluation or treatment.
- Psychoactive substance: A substance that has mood-altering abilities.
- Puberty: The period of becoming first capable of reproducing sexually, marked by maturing of the genital organs, development of secondary sex characteristics (e.g., breasts, pubic hair), and in humans and higher primates, the first occurrence of menstruation in the female.

Quality of health care: Evaluation of the performance of health care providers and organizations according to the degree to which the process of care increases the probability of outcomes desired by patients and reduces the probability of undesired outcomes, given the state of medical knowledge.

Race: Races can be distinguished by usually inherited physical and physiological characteristics without regard to language or culture (caucasoids, negroid, mongoloid). By Census Bureau definition, the term race is used to distinguish among peoples who are white (caucasoid), black (negroid), or Asians or Pacific Islanders or American Indians (mongoloid). See *ethnicity, Hispanic, Indian*.

Randomized clinical trial: An experiment designed to test the safety and/or *efficacy* of an intervention in which people are randomly allocated to experimental or control groups, and outcomes are compared.

Related intervention: A preventive or other service that may enhance health (e.g., social services, vocational training, educational services, food, housing, mentoring) but is not delivered in what is traditionally considered the *health services system*.

Reliability: The extent to which a measurement or result is obtained consistently.

Reproductive health care: Can include a wide range of services related to the male or female reproductive systems, including gynecological treatment services (i.e., examination and treatment of the female reproductive organs), and preventive services related to the use of contraception (e.g., counseling, prescribing contraceptive methods, dispensing contraceptives). See also *prenatal care*,

Restricted-activity day: One of the following four types of days in which a person's activity is restricted: 1) a bed day, during which a person stayed in bed more than half a day because of illness or injury or was in a hospital as an inpatient; 2) a work-loss day, during which a currently employed person 18 years of age and over missed more than half a day from a job or business; 3) a school-loss day, during which a student 5-to 17-years-old missed more than half a day from the school in which he or she was currently enrolled; and 4) a cut-down day, during which a person cuts down for more than half a day on the things he or she usually does. Work-loss, school-loss, and cut-down days refer to the short-term effects of illness or injury. Bed days are a measure of both long- or short-term disability, however, because a chronically ill bedridden person and a person with a cold could both report having spent more than half a day in bed due to an illness. See *restriction of activity*.

Restriction of activity: As used in the DHHS National Center for Health Statistics *National Health Interview Survey*, ordinarily refers to a relatively short-term

reduction in a person's activities below his or her normal capacity. See *restricted-activity day*.

Risk reduction goal (of the report "Healthy People 2000"): Defined in terms of prevalence of risks to health or behaviors known to reduce such risks (e.g., 'Increase use of helmets to at least 80 percent of motorcyclists and at least 50 percent of bicyclists' [Healthy People Objective No. 9.13]).

Risk-taking behavior: An activity that may involve a risk to one's health. For adolescents especially, risk-taking generally carries a negative connotation, but some risk-taking is essential to the further development of competence, and thus some risk-taking can have positive health and other benefits.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Rolelessness: The perception by adolescents (and many learned observers) that adolescents as a socially defined group do not have clear and useful roles to play in American society. That is, their function consists largely of being students and otherwise preparing themselves for the future, but there are few expectations for them to contribute to society while they are adolescents.

Runaway: A young person who is away from home at least overnight without the permission of a parent or caretaker. Compare *homelessness, throwaway, and street kid*.

Rural: As strictly defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, rural refers to places of 2,500 or fewer residents. (Census-recognized "places" are either 1) incorporated places such as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages; or 2) closely settled population centers that are outside of urbanized areas, do not have corporate limits, and (unless they are in Alaska and Hawaii) have a population of at least 1,000.) The term "rural" is often used to refer to nonmetropolitan statistical areas (i.e., any area not in a metropolitan statistical area, which, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, a county or group of counties that includes either a city of at least 50,000 residents, or an urbanized area with at least 50,000 people that is itself part of a county/counties with at least 100,000 total residents).

Safer sex practices: Sexual practices designed to avoid actual and potential transmission of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases (e.g., avoiding exchange of body fluids, use of condoms).

School-linked health centers: Refers to any school health center for students (and sometimes the family members of students and/or school dropouts) that provides a wide range of medical and counseling services and is located on or near school grounds and is associated with the school. Compare *comprehensive services for adolescents*.

School-loss day: A day in which a student missed more than half a day from the school in which he or she was currently enrolled.

Secondary prevention: An intervention that strives to shorten the course of an illness by early identification and rapid intervention.

Sedatives: Central nervous system depressants that produce relief from anxiety, including barbiturates, metaqualone, and tranquilizers.

Self-insured (health insurance) plan: A self-insured plan is a health benefit plan in which the financial risk for providing medical services is assumed by the employer or sponsor instead of purchasing health insurance from an insurance company. The employer or sponsor may continue to contract with an insurance company or other organization for claims processing and administrative services, as well as stop-loss insurance to limit the amount of their liability for medical claims.

Self-report data: An indication of a survey respondent's attitudes, knowledge, or behavior that is reported by the respondent him or herself.

Serious offenses: Federal Bureau of Investigation Part I offenses, which include specified *violent offenses* (i.e., murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and specified *property offenses* (i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson).

Sexual abuse: As defined by DHHS's National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, sexual abuse can take three forms: actual penile penetration; molestation with genital contact; and other unspecified acts not known to have involved actual genital contact (e. g., fondling of breasts or buttocks, exposure), or inadequate or inappropriate supervision of a child's voluntary sexual activities.

Sexual activity rate: As typically used in the literature, the number of individuals who have ever had sexual intercourse, per some population base.

Sexually active: As typically used in the literature, sexually active denotes ever having had sexual intercourse (as opposed to currently being sexually active).

Sexually transmitted disease (STD): An infectious disease transmitted through sexual intercourse or genital contact. Formerly (and sometimes, in law) called venereal disease.

Sickle-cell disease: A lifelong disorder due to an inherited abnormality of the hemoglobin molecule, characterized by chronic anemia, a sickle-shaped deformity of red blood cells, and intermittent **occlusions** of the the blood vessels.

Sinusitis: Inflammation of one or more of the sinuses that communicate with the nasal cavity.

Smokeless tobacco: Tobacco that is typically chewed or held in the mouth rather than smoked. Contains nicotine, a central nervous system *stimulant*.

Social competence: Competence in aspects of interpersonal interaction, including: managing social transactions such as entry into social situations; ability to maintain satisfying personal and work relationships; ability to resolve interpersonal problems so that there is both mutual satisfaction in the encounter and preservation of valued goals; ability to improvise effective plans of action in conflicted or disrupted situations; and ability to reduce stress and contain anxiety within manageable limits. The mediating factors affecting social competence that have been found to be susceptible to *life-skills training* include the individual adolescent's: 1) motivation (i.e., to acquire knowledge and skills to enhance social competence); 2) knowledge base (i.e., about developmentally relevant health and social concerns); and 3) social skills (e.g., communication, empathy, ability to regulate one's own behavior).

Social environment: The aggregate of social and cultural conditions that influence the life of an individual or community. Aspects of the social environment particularly important to adolescents include the adolescents' families, other adults with whom adolescents come in contact, schools, workplaces, recreational facilities, and the media.

Social services: Services provided in order to support the functioning of individuals or family units, including those services termed: 1) 'supportive' or 'protective services'; 2) **supplementary** services (i. e., financial assistance, home aid services (e. g., homemaker, caretaker, and parent aide services), respite care); and 3) 'substitute' services (e. g., shelter services, foster care, adoption).

Social support: Can involve the provision of any or all of: 1) supportive aid, including practical services and material benefits; 2) personal affirmation, including feedback that raises self-esteem and strengthens personal identity; and 3) supportive affect, particularly affection, caring, and nurturance. Compare *parental support programs*.

Socioeconomic status: Used in this Report as a synonym for income levels, typically those of an adolescent's family of origin, because adolescents are unlikely to have their own independent sources of income. See **poor, near-poor**.

Status dropout rate: See *dropout rare*.

Status offenses: Acts that are legal offenses solely because they are committed by a juvenile, such as running away from home and truancy.

Stimulants: Psychoactive substances that stimulate the central nervous system, including amphetamines, caffeine, and heroin.

Street kid: A long-term *runaway*, *throwaway*, or otherwise *homeless* child or adolescent who has become adept at fending for him or herself "on the street, usually by illegal activities.

Subjective distress: Feelings of sadness, hopelessness, discouragement, boredom, stress, dissatisfaction, or being worn out or exhausted, that are *self-reported* by individuals but are not necessarily symptoms of *diagnosable mental disorders*.

Substance: Term used for alcohol, tobacco, and *illicit drugs*.

Substance abuse: What constitutes adolescent substance abuse (any use at all or ‘‘problem’ use) is a matter of controversy. The DHHS Office of Substance Abuse Prevention is of the view that any use by adolescents of psychoactive substances by adolescents should be considered abuse; the American Psychiatric Association distinguishes between substance use, substance abuse, and *substance dependence*, although does not make distinctions by age. According to the American Psychiatric Association’s diagnostic manual (DSM-III-R), substance abuse is characterized by maladaptive patterns of substance use that have never met the criteria for dependence for that particular class of substance, that results in harm to the user, and that the user continues despite persistent or recurrent adverse consequences.

Substance dependence: A mental disorder in which a person has impaired control of psychoactive substance use and continues use despite adverse consequences. It is characterized by compulsive behavior and the active pursuit of a lifestyle that centers around searching for, obtaining, and using the drug.

Suicide: The taking of one’s own life.

Survival sex: Engaging in sexual intercourse in exchange for food, shelter, money, or drugs.

Syphilis: A *sexually transmitted disease* caused by the bacterial agent *Treponema pallidum*, resulting in symptoms including chancre (primary syphilis); skin rash, malaise, anorexia, nausea (secondary syphilis); and eventually, central nervous system abnormalities and other serious problems (tertiary syphilis).

Therapeutic foster care: A type of mental health care optimally involving the following features: 1) placement of a child with foster parents who have specifically been recruited to work with an emotionally disturbed child or adolescent; 2) provision of special training to the foster parents to assist them in working with the child; 3) placement of only one child in each special foster home (with occasional exceptions); 4) a low staff to client ratio, thereby allowing clinical staff to work very closely with each child, with the foster parents, and with the biological parents if they are available; 5) creation of a support system among the foster parents; and 6) payment of a special stipend to the foster parents for working with the emotionally disturbed child or adolescent, and for participating in the training and other program activities. Regarded as the least restrictive of residential mental health services,

Therapeutic group care: A type of mental health care provided in homes which typically serve anywhere from 5 to 10 children or adolescents, and provide an array of therapeutic interventions and a therapeutic environment.

Third-party payment: Payment by a private insurer or government program to a medical provider for care given to a patient.

Thrownaway: A child or adolescent who has been told to leave the household, has been abandoned or deserted, or who has run away and no effort has been made to recover him or her.

Title X: See *family planning programs authorized by Title X of the Public Health Service Act*.

Tracking: The assigning of students to a particular curricular track, usually on the basis of estimated ability.

Tranquilizers: See *sedatives*.

Traumatic brain injury: Injury to the brain occurring as the result of impact.

Treatment: Interventions intended to cure or ameliorate the effects of a disease or condition once the condition has occurred.

Tribal groups: See *Indian tribes*.

Unprotected sexual intercourse: Sexual intercourse without precautions taken to prevent pregnancy or the transmission of *AIDS* or *sexually transmitted diseases*.

Validity: A measure of the extent to which an observed situation reflects the true situation.

Venereal disease: See *sexually transmitted disease*.

Violent offenses: According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, serious violent offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Minor violent offenses include assaults without weapons and weapons violations. Compare *property offenses*.

Waiting mode: The waiting mode of health service delivery is characterized most strongly by professionals physically remaining within a service system and, indeed, waiting for clients, generally with chronic problems, to come to them. The waiting mode is distinguished from the ‘‘seeking mode’’ wherein professionals are usually physically operating outside the service system and seeking to intervene in problems before they become chronic. In practice, it is acknowledged that waiting/seeking is best thought of as a continuum, and less as a dichotomy.

‘‘Wraparound services’’: A term used to denote a philosophy or practice of flexibly providing and funding mental health services that are designed to meet the unique needs of a particular adolescent, rather than (or in addition to) providing specified funding for particular settings or types of services (e.g., hospitals). The service package is developed by the child or adolescent’s case manager and is purchased from vendors; when a service for a given child or adolescent

is not available from an existing organization, funds are used to develop the service (e.g., flying in a consultant to treat a patient with schizophrenia rather than moving the patient to a hospital in another State).
Younger adolescents: As defined in most studies and data analyses, adolescents ages 10 to 14.

Youth Advisory Panel (OTA's): The group of 21 young people ages 10 through 19 who met with OTA staff, the OTA Adolescent Health Advisory Panel, and attended workshops in order to provide the adolescent perspective on health issues.