

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

Abbreviations

AA	—Alcoholics Anonymous	CSFII	—Continuing Surveys of Food Intakes by Individuals (USDA)
AAP	—American Academy of Pediatrics	CVC	--Civilian Volunteer Corps (New York City)
AAPT	—Adolescent Alcohol Prevention Trial	CWLA	—Child Welfare League of America
ACS	—American Cancer Society	DARE	—Drug Abuse Resistance Education (project)
ACYF	—Administration on Children, Youth and Families (DHHS)	DARP	—Drug Abuse Reporting Program
ADAMHA	—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (PHS)	DAWN	—Drug Abuse Warning Network (NIDA)
ADHD	—attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	DDI	--dideoxyinosine
ADM	—alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health (block grant)	DHEW	—U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (now DHHS)
AFDC	—Aid to Families With Dependent Children (program)	DHHS	—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
AFL	—Adolescent Family Life (program under Title XX of the Public Health Service Act)	DHKS	—Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (USDA)
AIDS	—acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	DIEC	—Division of Injury Epidemiology and Control (Centers for Disease Control)
ALERT	—Adolescent Experiences in Resistance Training (program)	DMCH	—Department of Maternal and Child Health
AMA	—American Medical Association	DMFS	—Decayed, Missing, or Filled Surfaces (of permanent teeth)
AODA	—alcoholism and/or drug abuse (counselor)	DMFT	—Decayed, Missing, or Filled (permanent) Teeth
APA	—American Psychiatric Association	DOE	—U.S. Department of Energy
APHA	—American Public Health Association	DOT	—U.S. Department of Transportation
ASAM	—American Society of Addiction Medicine	DSM-111	— <i>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders</i> , 3rd ed.
ASHA	—American School Health Association	DSM-III-R	— <i>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders</i> , 3rd ed., revised
ATV	—all-terrain vehicle	EPSDT	—Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment program (Medicaid)
AYI	—Alaska Youth Initiative	ER	--emergency room
BHCDA	—Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance (HRSA)	FACES	—Family Cohesion and Flexibility Scale
BIA	—Bureau of Indian Affairs (U.S. Department of the Interior)	FBI	—Federal Bureau of Investigation (U.S. Department of Justice)
BMCH	—Bureau of Maternal and Child Health (HRSA)	FDA	—Food and Drug Administration (PHS)
BMI	-body mass index	FR	—Federal Register
BSST	—behavioral social skills training	GAO	—General Accounting Office (U.S. Congress)
CASSP	—Child and Adolescent Service System Program (NIMH)	GED	-tests of general educational development
CATOR	—Chemical Abuse Treatment Outcome Research (network)	GMENAC	--Graduate Medical Education National Advisory Committee
CBO	—Congressional Budget Office (U.S. Congress)	HDL	—high-density lipoprotein
c c c	—Civilian Conservation Corps	Hispanic	—Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NCHS)
CDC	—Centers for Disease Control (PHS)	HANES	—human immunodeficiency virus (AIDS virus)
CFR	—Code of Federal Regulations	HNIS	—Human Nutrition Information Service (USDA)
CHC	—Community health center	HPV	—human papillomavirus
CMHC	---community mental health center	HRSA	—Health Resources and Services Administration (PHS)
CPS	—children's protective services	HSV	—herpes simplex virus
CPSC	—Consumer Safety Product Commission	ICD-9-CM	—International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, Clinical Modification
CRS	---Congressional Research Service (Library of Congress)		

ICPS	—Interpersonal Cognitive Problem-Solving (program)	NICHD	—National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NIH)
IHAD	—I Have a Dream (program)	NICHY	—National Information Center for Children and Youth With Handicaps
IND	—investigational new drug	NIDA	—National Institute on Drug Abuse (ADAMHA)
IOM	—Institute of Medicine (NAS)	NIDR	—National Institute of Dental Research (NIH)
IQ	—intelligence quotient	NIE	—National Institute of Education
ISA-SPS	—Improving-Social-Awareness/Social-Problem-Solving (program)	NIH	—National Institutes of Health (PHS)
Iv	—intravenous	NIMH	—National Institute of Mental Health (ADAMHA)
JOBS	—Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (program)	NLSY	—National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience-Youth Cohort (U.S. Department of Labor)
LDL	—low-density lipoprotein	NMCES	—National Medical Care Expenditure Survey (Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, PHS)
LSC	—Life Skills Counseling (program)	NMCUES	—National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey (NCHS)
LSD	—lysergic acid diethylamide	NMHA	—National Mental Health Association
LST	—Life Skills Training (program)	NSFG	—National Survey of Family Growth (NCHS)
MCT	—minimum competency test	OB-GYN	—obstetrics-gynecology
MIT	—Massachusetts Institute of Technology	ODPHP	—Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (DHHS)
MMPI	—Minnesota Multi-Phasic Personality Inventory	OHDS	—Office of Human Development Services (DHHS)
MSA	—Metropolitan Statistical Area	OHI-S	—Simplified Oral Hygiene Index
NAATP	—National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers	OJJDP	—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (U.S. Department of Justice)
NACHO	—National Association of County Health Officials	ONCDP	—Office of National Drug Control Programs (Executive Office of the President)
NAMCS	—National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NCHS)	OSAP	—Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (ADAMHA)
NAPPH	—National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals	OSERS	—Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (U.S. Department of Education)
NAS	—National Academy of Sciences	OTA	—Office of Technology Assessment (U.S. Congress)
NASHS	—National Adolescent Student Health Survey	OTI	—Office for Treatment Improvement (ADAMHA)
NCCAN	—National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (OHDS)	PCP	—phencyclidine
NCEMCH	—National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health (Georgetown University)	PDAY	—Pathological Determinants of Atherosclerosis in Youth
NCHS	—National Center for Health Statistics (CDC)	PHS	—Public Health Service (DHHS)
NCI	—National Cancer Institute (NIH)	PID	—pelvic inflammatory disease
NCYFS	—National Children and Youth Fitness Study	PRIDE	—Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education
NDATUS	—National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (ADAMHA)	PSI	—Postponing Sexual Involvement (program)
NEISS	—National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (CPSC)	RCT	—randomized clinical trial
NFCS	—Nationwide Food Consumption Survey (USDA)	RDAs	—recommended dietary allowance
NHANES	—National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NCHS)	RTC	—residential treatment center
NHDs	—National Hospital Discharge Survey (NCHS)	RTI	—Research Triangle Institute
NHES	—National Health Examination Survey (NCHS)	SEER	—Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (NCI)
N-HIS	—National Health Interview Survey (NCHS)	SES	—socioeconomic status
NHLBI	—National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NIH)	SLHC	—school-linked health center
NHTSA	—National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (U.S. Department of Transportation)		
NIAAA	—National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (ADAMHA)		

SMART	-Self Management and Resistance Training (program)	USDA	—U.S. Department of Agriculture
SPRANS	—special projects of regional and national significance (under Title V of the Social Security Act)	VISTA	—Volunteers in Service to America (ACTION)
STAR	-Students Taught Awareness and Resistance (program)	VLDL	—very low density lipoprotein
STD	—sexually transmitted disease	WHO	—World Health Organization
STEP	-Summer Training and Education Program	WIC	-Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
SYETP	-Summer Youth Employment and Training Program (U.S. Department of Labor)	YMCA	—Young Men's Christian Association
TAPP	—Teenage Pregnancy and Planning Program	YNH-SPS	—Yale-New Haven/Social-Problem-Solving (project)
THC	-tetrahydrocannabinol	You	—Youth Opportunity Unlimited (program)
TOP	—Teen Outreach Program	YRBSS	—Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (CDC)
TOPS	—Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (Research Triangle Institute)	YWCA	—Young Women's Christian Association
TPI	—Treatment Priority Index (for oral malocclusion)		

Terms

Abortion: Termination of pregnancy. In this Report, the term is generally used to refer to induced abortion rather than spontaneous fetal loss. In the United States, the methods most commonly used to terminate pregnancies are surgical (e.g., vacuum curettage, dilation and curettage, dilation and evacuation, hysterotomy, and hysterectomy). A nonsurgical medical method of abortion used in France—the administration of the compound RU-486 and prostaglandins—is not available in the United States.

Abortion rate: The number of abortions in a given population per some population base during a given time period (e. g., 43 abortions per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 in a given year).

Abstinence from sexual activity: Refraining from sexual intercourse, one approach to the prevention of *sexually transmitted disease (STD)*, *AIDS*, and pregnancy. Compare *contraception*.

Abuse: See *alcohol abuse*, *emotional abuse*, *physical abuse*, *psychoactive substance abuse*, *sexual abuse*.

Academic tracking: The separation of students into groups by achievement levels.

Access: Potential and actual entry of a population into the health care delivery system.

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

Acne: Common acne (acne vulgaris) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the pilosebaceous apparatus, with lesions occurring most frequently on the face, chest, and back. The cause is unknown, but it has been suggested that many factors, including certain foods, stress, hereditary factors, hormones, drugs, and bacteria play an etiologic role.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS): See *AIDS*.

Activity limitation: Each person identified as having a *chronic condition* by the *National Health Interview Survey* conducted by DHHS is classified according to the extent to which his or her activities are limited because of the conditions as follows: 1) persons unable to carry on their major activity (for children 5 to 17, a person's major activity refers to school attendance; for individuals age 18 and over, it usually refers to a job, housework, or school attendance); 2) persons limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed; 3) persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited; and 4) persons not limited in activity. See also *disability*.

Acute condition: Generally, an injury, an illness, or an impairment of limited duration. For purposes of the *National Health Interview Survey* conducted by DHHS, an acute condition is a physical or mental condition that has lasted less than 3 months, is not a condition that normally lasts more than 3 months (e.g., diabetes, arthritis), and is of sufficient consequence to have involved either at least one doctor visit or at least 1 day of restricted activity. Acute conditions experienced by U.S. adolescents include injuries, illnesses ranging from respiratory conditions such as colds and influenza, intestinal viruses, dermatitis, ear infections, dental problems, and some acute psychiatric conditions. Compare *chronic condition*.

Acute illness (physical, mental): For purposes of this Report, an acute illness is a disease or disorder (as opposed to an injury) of limited duration. The distinction between physical and mental illnesses is whether the illness is of the body or of the mind. This distinction is somewhat arbitrary, however, because some mental illnesses have a physiological base. See also *acute condition*.

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.

Adjudicated: Passed on judicially, settled, or decreed, or convicted and sentenced. An adjudicated case is one in which the court has entered a judgment.

Adjustment disorder: A mental disorder defined in DSM-III-R as a maladaptive reaction to an identifiable psychosocial stressor or stressors that occurs within 3 months after the onset of the stressor and has persisted for no longer than 6 months. Adjustment disorder develops in reaction to a stressful event or series of events (e.g., discordant family relationships, parental divorce or death, illness, moving to a new place) and impairs ability to function in school or on the job, because the individual cannot cope with problems in an appropriate way and may become emotionally incapacitated by stress.

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.

Adolescent delinquency: Offenses committed by adolescents that would be considered violations of criminal law if committed by adults (ranging from minor ones such as disorderly conduct to serious ones such as aggravated assault) and offenses committed by adolescents that are considered offenses only because they are committed by a minor (i.e., “status offenses” such as running away from home, truancy).

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 (e.g., outcomes of sex, drug use, and violence). A broader definition would also include positive components of health (e.g., social competence); and health and well-being from the perspective 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*.

Adrenal glands: **Endocrine** glands situated near the kidney that produce steroids like sex hormones, hormones related to metabolic functions, and adrenaline.

Adrenarche: Maturation of the adrenal glands, usually beginning between ages 6 and 8.

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

Affective disorder: Any disorder relating to, arising from, or influencing feelings or emotions, characterized by alterations in mood. See *mood disorders*, *anxiety disorders*, *depression*.

Aftercare: A variety of services designed to render assistance to an individual recovering from substance abuse following discharge from a hospital or formal treatment program, including such things as peer support and counseling, crisis services, job referral, and drop-in centers.

Aggravated assault: See *assault*.

AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome): A disease characterized by a deficiency of the immune system caused by *human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)*. 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) with an infected person.

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. See *Family Support Act of 1988*.

Alcohol (ethyl): One of the most commonly used of all *psychoactive substances*, alcohol is a transparent, colorless liquid, obtained by fermentation of carbohydrates with yeast. It is contained in beer, wine, and various other beverages (e.g., gin, whiskey).

Alcohol abuse: A form of *psychoactive substance abuse* that involves the substance ethyl alcohol.

Alcohol dependence: A form of *psychoactive substance dependence* that involves the substance ethyl alcohol.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health (ADM) Block Grant Program: 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 Program is administered by the Office of Treatment Improvement in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration in DHHS.

Ambulatory care: Medical services provided to patients who are not inpatients of hospitals. It includes outpatient hospital care.

Amenorrhea: Absence of menstrual bleeding.

American Indian or Alaska Native: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North American and maintaining cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition. Compare *black*, *white*, *Hispanic*, and *Asian or Pacific Islander*.

Amphetamines: A group of three closely related compounds, all of which are potent central nervous system and behavioral stimulants: 1) amphetamine, 2) methamphetamine, and 3) dextroamphetamine. Amphetamines are used medically to treat hyperactivity in children, mild brain dysfunction in children, narcolepsy (recurrent, uncontrollable, brief episodes of sleep), or mild depression.

Analgesics: Pain killers.

Androgens (also called androgenic hormones): Male sex hormones such as testosterone, which is responsible for inducing and maintaining secondary male sex characteristics.

Anemia: A condition that exists when the level of hemoglobin in a person's blood drops to an abnormally low level (e.g., below 11 grams per deciliter of whole blood).

Anorexia nervosa: See *eating disorders*.

Antisocial behaviors by children: Also known as conduct problems in the criminology literature, these are hostile or harmful behaviors that deviate from the social norm (e. g., aggression, stealing, lying, acting fighting).

Anxiety disorders: A set of disorders defined in DSM-III-R as disorders in which excessive apprehension, tension, or uneasiness that stems from the anticipation of internal or external danger is the primary symptom. This anxiety is manifested by physiological changes such as sweating, tremor, and rapid pulse. **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.

Appetitive effects (of drugs): Usually pleasurable sensations or feelings, such as euphoria, which may instill a craving (or appetite) for continued use of a substance in order to prolong or re-create the desired effects.

Appropriation (by Congress): An act of Congress that authorizes one or more Federal agencies to incur obligations and make payments from the general fund or various special finds of the U.S. Treasury. Approp-

priations do not represent funds available in the Treasury but are limitations on the amounts that agencies may obligate during the time period set in the law. Compare *authorization*.

Arrest rate: The number of arrests made in a given population per some population base during a given time period (e.g., 5 arrests per 100,000 population). The arrest rate is analogous to an *incidence rate* for an offense.

Arson: See *serious property offenses*.

Asian or Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. The area includes China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa. Compare *black*, *white*, *Hispanic*, and *American Indian or Alaska Native*.

Assault: The 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.

Assertiveness training: Counseling for the purpose of improving interpersonal communications skills. Some programs focus on helping people to identify their own values; others communicate particular values and help people learn to live by them.

Asthma: Constriction of the bronchial tubes, producing wheezing and difficulty breathing, in response to irritation, allergy, or other stimuli.

Asymptomatic: Without symptoms.

Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease: Heart disease related to a disorder of the arterial walls that includes degenerative changes, deposition of lipid, proliferation of smooth muscle cells, fibrosis, and calcification of the arterial walls.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD): A mental disorder defined in DSM-III-R as a disturbance lasting at least 6 months that is characterized by developmentally inappropriate degrees of inattention, impulsiveness, and hyperactivity. The diagnosis is made when at least 8 of 14 specified criteria are met (e.g., often fidgets with hands or feet or feels restless, often talks excessively, often does not seem to be listening to what is being said). Onset of the disorder, which is more common in males than females, is typically before the age of 4 but must occur before age 7. Central nervous system abnormalities are thought to be predisposing factors. Some impairment in schoolwork or cooperating in group social activities is common.

Authoritative parenting: Parenting style that includes embracing traditional values, guiding children's activities firmly and consistently, stating values clearly, responding to children emotionally, providing a stimulating environment for children, and maintaining an appropriate ratio of children's autonomy to parental control at all times.

Authorization (by Congress): Substantive legislation that creates or continues a Federal agency or program for an indefinite or specified period of time. It may prescribe funding methods, allow a particular type of expenditure, or limit the level of budget authority. Compare *appropriation*.

AZT: See *zidovudine*.

Bacterium (pl., bacteria): Any of a group of one-celled micro-organisms having round, rodlike, spiral, or filamentous bodies that are enclosed by a cell wall or membrane and lack fully differentiated nuclei. Bacteria may exist as free-living organisms in soil, water, organic matter, or in the bodies of plants and animals. Some, but not all, bacteria can cause disease.

Barbiturates: A group of sedative-hypnotic compounds that are capable of producing all degrees of behavioral depression, ranging from mild sedation, through anesthesia, to coma and death. Barbiturates have traditionally been subclassified into compounds of varying durations of action. Many of the behavioral effects of the barbiturates are quite similar to those observed during alcohol-induced inebriation.

Bed-disability day: As defined by the National Health Interview Survey conducted by DHHS, any day on which person stays in bed for more than half of the daylight hours (or normal waking hours) because of an illness or an injury. All hospital days are bed-disability days. See also *restricted-activity day*.

Behavioral problems: Behavior that disturbs or harms the adolescent or others. Includes the mental health problems termed *disruptive behavior disorders* (e.g., attention deficit disorder, *conduct disorder*). See *problem behaviors*. Compare *physical problems* and *mood disorders*.

Bipolar or manic-depressive disorder: A mental disorder defined in DSM-III-R involving extreme swings in mood between severe depression and intense elation. During the manic phase, hyperactivity and a decreased need for sleep are common, as are an inflated sense of self-esteem and a lack of recognition that the behavior is not normal. These manic periods alternate with periods of depression, sometimes immediately following each other and sometimes with a period of normal moods between the manic and depressive phases.

Birth rate: A measure derived by dividing the number of live births in a population in a given period by the resident population at the middle of that period. It is expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population. The rate may be restricted to births among

women of a specific age, race, marital status, or other characteristic (e.g., 65 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19), or it may be related to the births among the entire population.

Black: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups in Africa. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly. Compare *white*, *Hispanic*, *Asian or Pacific Islander*, *American Indian or Alaska Native*.

Block grants: Sums of Federal funds allotted to State agencies (e.g., education, health) which may be passed on to 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. See also names of specific block grant programs: *Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health (ADM) Block Grant Program*, *Community Development Block Grant Program*, *Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Services Block Grant Program*, *Social Service Block Grant Program*.

Body mass index (BMI): Weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared [m^2]. This is a measure used in determining *obesity* or overweight.

Bulimia nervosa: See *eating disorders*.

Burglary: See *serious property offenses*.

Calculus: A hard deposit of calcium phosphate and carbonate with organic matter on the surfaces of the teeth.

Cancer: A tumor with the potential for invading neighboring tissue and/or metastasizing to distant sites, or one that has already done so. Cancers are categorized into major classes by their cell types. A carcinoma is a cancer of the epithelia, including the external epithelia (mainly skin and linings of the gastrointestinal tract, lungs, and cervix) and the internal epithelia that line various glands (e.g., breast, pancreas, thyroid). A sarcoma is a tumor made up of a substance like the embryonic connective tissue; sarcomas are often highly malignant. See also *leukemia*.

Cannabis: The dried flower of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, that contains the psychoactive substance tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), which is the active ingredient in *marijuana* and *hashish*.

Career criminals: High rate and or long duration offenders who contribute most to total crime rates.

Central cities: The largest cities, with 50,000 or more inhabitants, in a *Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)*. A smaller city within an MSA may qualify if it has at least 25,000 inhabitants or has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single

- community of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.
- Cerebral palsy:** The popular term for a neurologic defect, typically present from infancy or childhood, that causes a major, but typically nonprogressive, disturbance of motor function. The term covers several diseases of widely differing etiologic and anatomic types.
- Cervicitis:** Inflammation of the cervix uteri (the neck of the uterus).
- Chancere:** 1) The usually painless primary lesion of syphilis, occurring at the site of entry of the infection, typically presenting as a small red papule or crusted erosion that breaks down to become round or oval, indurated, and slightly elevated with an eroded surface that exudes a serous fluid and gives rise to a nontender, firm regional lymphadenopathy (bubo); 2) any of various primary cutaneous lesions that are seen at the site of inoculation of infection in such diseases as herpes and tuberculosis.
- Chancroid:** A sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the bacterial agent *Haemophilus ducreyi* and characterized by a painful primary ulcer at the site of inoculation, usually on the external genitals. Potential complications include secondary infections, *fistulae*, and *paraphimosis* or *phimosis*.
- Chapter 1 programs:** Chapter 1, Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, provides Federal assistance for State and local educational programs for disadvantaged U.S. pupils from pre-kindergarten through secondary school.
- Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP):** A small program, administered by the National Institute of Mental Health in DHHS, that was created by Congress in 1984 to promote greater coordination among public and private agencies providing services to children and adolescents with mental health problems.
- Children's protective services:** See *protective services*.
- Child welfare services:** See *social services*.
- Child welfare system:** See *social services*.
- Chlamydial infection:** Any sexually transmitted disease (STD) that is characterized by infection with the bacterial agent *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Such infection, which may be *asymptomatic* or accompanied by symptoms such as dysuria (difficult urination), penile or vaginal discharge, and urinary frequency, can potentially lead to complications that include urethral stricture, *urethritis*, *salpingitis*, *epididymitis*, infertility, and adverse obstetrical outcomes. Methods of prevention include the avoidance of multiple sexual partners. Treatment is with antibiotics. Chlamydia is the most common type of sexually transmitted disease among U.S. adolescents.
- Cholesterol:** A white, waxy, fat-like substance present in all of the body's tissues and in the bloodstream, essential to life. The cholesterol that comes from food (dietary cholesterol) is not an essential nutrient diet because sufficient amounts of cholesterol are produced in the body. Just how cholesterol is distributed through the body is not entirely clear, but, in simple terms, low-density lipoproteins (LDL) (the so-called "bad" cholesterol) appear to bring cholesterol into the system, and high-density lipoproteins (HDL) (the so-called "good" cholesterol) appear to carry cholesterol away from the system through the liver. Levels of cholesterol in the bloodstream can be affected by diet, and by genetic disorders, and diabetes and other metabolic diseases. Hypercholesterolemia (elevation of the blood cholesterol level) is thought to result by causing *atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease*.
- Chronic condition:** Generally, an illness, an injury, or an impairment that is lingering and lasting. For purposes of the *National Health Interview Survey* conducted by DHHS, a chronic condition is any physical or mental condition that either has lasted 3 months or more or is one of certain conditions that normally has a duration of more than 3 months (e.g., diabetes, arthritis). Compare *acute condition*.
- Chronic illness (physical, mental):** For purposes of this Report, a chronic illness is a disease or disorder (as opposed to an injury) that persists over an extended period of time. The distinction between physical and mental illnesses is somewhat arbitrary, however, because some mental illnesses have a physiological base. See also *chronic condition*. Compare *acute illness*.
- Civilian noninstitutionalized population:** The civilian population not residing in institutions. Institutions include correctional institutions, detention homes, and training schools for juvenile offenders, homes for dependent and neglected children, homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped, and homes for unwed mothers. This population is the denominator in rates calculated for the *National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey*, the *National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey*, and the *National Health Interview Survey*.
- Cocaine:** A psychoactive substance derived from coca leaves. Several types of coca preparations are used for their psychoactive properties: coca leaves (chewed), coca paste (smoked), cocaine hydrochloride powder (inhaled or injected), and cocaine alkaloid—"freebase" or "crack" (smoked).
- Cocaine abuse:** A form of psychoactive substance abuse that involves the substance cocaine.
- Cocaine dependence:** A form of psychoactive substance dependence that involves the substance cocaine.
- Cognitive-behavioral skills training programs:** Prevention and/or health promotion interventions that are based on the idea that problem behavior and emotional distress sometime result from an inability to develop

and maintain positive social relationships due to deficits in social skills. Interpersonal cognitive problemsolving programs focus on processes such as interpreting social cues and others' intentions, generating alternative solutions, and means-ends thinking. Behavioral social skills training interventions focus on teaching specific behaviors such as entering a peer group, accepting criticism, giving compliments and resisting peer pressure. Many programs incorporate aspects of both types of training, often as a part of a school curriculum and done in small groups of students.

Comer's School Development Program: An educational intervention, developed by Yale child psychiatrist James Comer, that seeks to overcome "the sociocultural misalignment between home and school" that Comer believes underlies the academic and disciplinary problems of many school serving low-income black and ethnic minority students.

Community Development Block Grant Program: A Federal program of *block grants* to States and local communities established by Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. The program provides Federal financial assistance to State and local governments to be used to fund a wide range of activities designed to further one of three national objectives: 1) benefit low- and moderate-income persons, 2) prevent or eliminate slums and blight, or 3) address an urgent community development problem that threatens the safety and health of the community. The 1974 act, as amended, identifies 19 categories of activities that may receive funding, including housing rehabilitation, historic preservation, economic development, public works, relocation assistance, public services, energy conservation, and property acquisition and demolition. Public works, housing rehabilitation, and economic development are the activities most often funded.

Community health center (CHC): An organization that provides primary health care and other health-related services to individuals in the local community. As of 1989, there were about 1,200 community health centers providing services at more than 2,000 sites throughout the country. Roughly half of these centers were receiving Federal grants under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act, which authorizes grants to public and private nonprofit organizations that provide primary health care to populations or areas that are "medically underserved."

Community mental health centers (CMHCs): Local organizations that provide outpatient *mental health services* for people of all ages who have mental and emotional problems. There is no agreement about which organizations should be counted as **CMHCs**. Since 1981, with the advent of the Federal *Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health (ADM) Block Grant*

Program, the changes in the definition of CMHCs, and the discontinuation of CMHC monitoring by the National Institute of Mental Health in DHHS, organizations formerly classified as CMHCs have been reclassified as other types of organizations (e.g., *multiservice mental health organizations, freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics*). Currently, CMHCs are funded in various ways, including fees, *third-party payment*, and State and local government contracts. Some CMHCs receive Federal ADM block grant funds.

Comorbidity: The occurrence of a health condition along with another health condition.

Comparison group: In evaluation research, a group that does not receive the "experimental" intervention or program, but receives no or a different intervention.

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, and child care services and parenting education for adolescent parents.

Condition: As defined for purposes of the *National Health Interview Survey* conducted by DHHS, a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. A health condition maybe an *injury, an illness, or an impairment*. See also *acute condition, chronic condition*.

Condom: A sheath commonly made of rubber worn over the penis for the purpose of preventing pregnancy or preventing the transmission of *human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)* or particular types of *sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)*.

Conduct disorder: A mental disorder defined in *DSM-III R* as a disturbance lasting at least 6 months in which a young person persistently violates the basic rights of others and violates major age-appropriate societal norms or rules. The diagnosis is made when at least 3 of 13 specified criteria are met (e.g., stealing, running away, frequent lying, deliberate fire-setting, frequent truancy, breaking into someone else's property, deliberately destroying property, being physically cruel to animals, using a weapon in more than one fight). Onset is usually prepubertal. Predisposing factors thought to be antecedent are *attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)*, parental rejection, early institutional living, frequent shifting of parental figures, absence of a father or presence of a father with alcohol dependence, large family size, and association with a delinquent subgroup. Complications include school suspen-

sion, legal difficulties, *psychoactive substance* use disorders, high rates of injury from fights, unwanted pregnancy, and suicidal behavior. Compare *delinquent acts by adolescents*.

Condyloma acuminatum: A *sexually transmitted disease (STD)* characterized by warty lesions on the mucous membrane or skin of the external genitals or in the perianal region and caused by human papilloma-virus (HPV).

Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII): A household survey, conducted by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture since 1985, that is designed to measure levels and changes in the food and nutrient content and nutritional adequacy of U.S. diets on a continuing basis.

Contraception: In this Report, the use of methods other than *abstinence from sexual activity* to prevent pregnancy. See *contraceptives* or *contraceptive methods*.

Contraceptives or contraceptive methods: Methods of preventing pregnancy other than *abstinence from sexual activity*. Such methods include periodic abstinence (rhythm method); control of ejaculation (coitus interruptus); the use of spermicidal chemicals in jellies or creams; mechanical barriers (e. g., condoms, caps, or diaphragms); prevention of implantation (e.g., intra-uterine device); the use of synthetic hormones to control the female reproductive cycle; and sterilization of the male or female partner. Various methods vary in terms of their effectiveness in preventing pregnancy, their side effects, and their noncontraceptive benefits such as protection from *sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)*. See also *condoms*, *diaphragm*, *oral contraceptives*, and *spermicides*.

Control group: In a randomized clinical trial or other *experimental design*, the group receiving no treatment or some treatment with which the group receiving experimental treatment is compared. The control treatment is generally a standard treatment, a placebo, or no treatment. Compare *experimental group*.

Cooperative learning interventions: *interventions* in schools that involve putting students together in groups where they need to work together to create a final product. Cooperative learning enables heterogeneous groups of students to work across ability levels; encourages students to participate actively as teachers and as learners with their peers; and facilitates empathy across and within racial, ethnic and ability groups; and shifts the questions of absolute authority away from teachers.

Correlation coefficient: Percentage of interdependence between two variables. When a change in one variable is accompanied by a change in the second variable in the same direction, the correlation is positive; if the second variable changes, but in direction opposite to that of the first, the correlation is negative.

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,

Crack cocaine: See *cocaine*.

Crimes: Infractions of the law by adults.

Crisis intervention: Therapeutic techniques for individuals who are experiencing a crisis.

Cross-sectional studies: Studies involving samples representative of the entire population. In criminology research, studies that compare individuals involved in offending behavior with those who do not commit offenses at one point in time.

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: See *partial hospitalization/duty treatment*.

Death rate: See *mortality rate*,

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 acts by adolescents: Two broad categories of acts committed by adolescents: 1) acts that would be considered crimes if committed by an adult (ranging from minor offenses such as disorderly conduct to serious offenses such as aggravated assault); and 2) status offenses, which are considered offenses only when committed by minors (e.g., running away from home, truancy). See also *minor offenses*, *serious property offenses*, *serious violent offenses*. Compare *conduct disorder*.

Delinquent adolescent: An adolescent who has either violated Federal, State, municipal, or local criminal laws or has committed *status offenses* (e.g., running away from home, truancy).

Demand reduction substance use prevention strategies: *Strategies* related to the prevention of drug use and abuse that involve changing behavior through education (of individuals or of society as a whole), through providing alternatives to alcohol and other drug use, and through community action to change the social or physical environment that supports the undesirable behavior. Compare *supply reduction substance use prevention strategies*.

Demographic factors: Age, gender, race, ethnicity, geographic location and socioeconomic status are typically defined as demographic factors.

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 (e. g., the gums

and the tongue). Thus, dental and oral health refers to the health of these structures.

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 sealants: Thin coatings of plastic material placed on the occlusal (chewing) surfaces of posterior teeth to prevent the accumulation of food debris and bacteria in the pits and fissures of these teeth and subsequent dental decay.

Depression: A psychiatric syndrome defined in DSM-III-R that involves dejected mood and often poor sleep and weight loss. Depression may have genetic and biochemical components. Antidepressant drugs seem to act by affecting neurotransmitters in the brain. See also *bipolar disorder*, *dysthymia*.

Designer drugs: Structural analogs of substances scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act that are prepared to mimic the psychoactive effects of controlled drugs. Because the analogs are not structurally identical to their parent compound, their manufacture and distribution is not a violation of the Controlled Substances Act.

Detoxification: The recovery, or the process of bringing about the recovery, of a patient from a state of dependence on alcohol or other drug. Medical detoxification is the use of medication under the supervision of medical personnel to systematically reduce or eliminate the effects of alcohol in the body in a hospital or other 24-hour facility. Social detoxification is to systematically reduce or eliminate the effects of alcohol in the body on a drug-free basis, in a specialized nonmedical facility by trained medical personnel with physician services available when required. **Drug detoxification** is the period of planned withdrawal from drug dependency supported by the use of a prescribed medication (e.g., methadone).

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).

Developmental disabilities: Most broadly, any disability that interferes with normal human *development*. As defined by the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, the definition is based on functional limitations rather than specific disorders. These limitations must be manifest before age 22; be

attributable to a mental or physical impairment; and result in substantial limitations in three or more major life activities, such as self-care, learning, receptive, and expressive language, and mobility. See also *developmental disorders*.

Developmental disorders: A group of mental disorders defined in *DSM-III-R* as disorders in which the predominant disturbance is in the acquisition of cognitive, language, motor, or social skills. The course of developmental disorders tends to be chronic, with some signs of the disorder persisting in a stable form (without periods of remission or exacerbation into adult life).

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.

Diabetes (diabetes mellitus): A chronic metabolic disorder characterized by an inappropriate elevation of blood glucose level, and impaired fat and protein metabolism, for which a relative or absolute lack of insulin is responsible. It occurs in two forms: insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (type I) for which the peak age of onset is age 14, and non-insulin-dependent diabetes (type II) for which the peak age of onset is age 50 to 60. Both types are associated with disease of small and large blood vessels.

Diagnosable mental disorders: Disorders included in the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 3rd ed., revised (DSM-III-R) or in the *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM).

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 3rd ed., revised: See *DSM-III-R*.

Diaphragm: A prescription *contraceptive method* that involves the insertion of a dome-shaped rubber cap with a flexible rim into the vagina prior to intercourse. Spermicidal cream or jelly is placed in the dome before insertion. The diaphragm and *spermicide* combination probably provides some protection against *sexually transmitted disease (STD)*, including *pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)*.

Dideoxyinosine (DDI): A drug used for some patients with *human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)* infection or AIDS. Also called didanosine.

Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS): A survey begun by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1989 as a followup to the *Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII)*. DHKS targets food managers participating in CSFII and seeks to link individuals'

knowledge and attitudes about diet and health to their actual behavior.

Disability: A term used to denote the presence of one or more functional limitations. As defined by DHHS' National Center for Health Statistics, a disability is a temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an *acute* or *chronic condition*. Disabilities may be caused by illnesses, injuries, or impairments. They are measured by the number of days that a person's activity has been reduced or by a person's degree of ability to carry on the major activity for his/her age group (for children 5 to 17, major activity refers to school attendance). Compare *handicap* and *impairment*.

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. Compare *injury*. See *conditions*.

Disruptive behavior disorders: The three primary behavior disorders in *DSM-III-R* that are of concern during adolescence are *attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)*, *oppositional defiant disorder*, and *conduct disorder*.

Diversion programs (for adolescent juvenile offenders): Programs that seek to limit juvenile offenders involvement with the *juvenile justice system* by diverting such offenders from the courts and juvenile justice facilities to other social control institutions (e.g., the family, schools, social service programs).

DMFS index: An index used to measure the average number per person in a specified population of Decayed permanent tooth surfaces, Missing permanent teeth, and Filled (or restored) Surfaces of permanent teeth. It is a somewhat more sensitive measure of dental caries than the DMFT index.

DMFT index: An index used to measure the average number per person in a specified population of Decayed permanent teeth, Missing permanent teeth, and Filled permanent Teeth.

Down syndrome: A congenital syndrome characterized by moderate to severe mental retardation, congenital onset of growth failure, facial abnormalities including slanted eyes, congenital heart disease, and acute leukemia. It is caused by an extra chromosome and is associated with advanced maternal age at conception.

Dropout rate: School dropout rates can be defined in several ways. In this Report, the dropout rate used 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. Other types of

dropout rates include the *event dropout rate* (the share of students who leave school without completing high school in a single year) and the *cohort dropout rate* (the proportion of a group of students that drop out over time).

Drug: Strictly speaking, a drug is any chemical or biological substance other than food that may be used to affect the structure or function of the body. In this Report, however, the term drug generally refers to *psychoactive substances* with the potential for dependence or abuse. Sometimes the term is used more narrowly in this Report to refer to *illicit drugs* (i. e., drugs other than alcohol or tobacco, which are legally available to adults).

Drug abuse: See *psychoactive substance abuse*. In the *Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN)* of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, drug abuse is defined as "the nonmedical use of a substance for . . . psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture."

Drug abuse violations: As defined in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, State and local offenses related to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacture of *narcotic drugs*.

Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN): A system that collects data on emergency room visits and deaths related to drug use from a sample of hospital emergency rooms and medical examiner facilities that report data for each "drug abuse" patient or death encountered by medical examiners. The DAWN system is designed primarily as an early warning system to monitor drug abuse patterns and health hazards associated with drug use and to detect new abuse entities and new combinations. The system is maintained by the National Institute on Drug Abuse in DHHS.

Drug demand reduction: See *demand reduction substance use prevention strategies*.

Drug dependence: See *psychoactive substance dependence*.

Drug supply reduction: See *supply reduction substance use prevention strategies*.

DSM-III-R (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 3rd ed., revised): A manual compiled by the American Psychiatric Association that includes a system for classifying mental disorders of children, adolescents, and adults.

Dysfunctional families: Families that lack cohesion and mutual support within a framework of affection that respects individual differences and the need for personal expression of autonomy. Such families may either stifle individuality or use inappropriate means of expressing such individuality (conflict and confrontation).

Dysmenorrhea: Painful menstruation. Essential (or primary) dysmenorrhea is painful menstruation for which there is no demonstrable cause. Other types of

dysmenorrhea are caused by spasmodic uterine contractions, psychic disturbances, pelvic lesions, or other problems.

Dysthymia or depressive neurosis: A chronic *mood disorder* defined in DSM-III-R as a disorder in which an individual is depressed during at least a 2-year period the majority of the time. Associated symptoms are poor appetite or overeating, insomnia or hypersomnia, fatigue, low self-esteem, and feelings of hopelessness.

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*.

Eating disorders: A set of mental disorders defined in *DSM-III-R* as being characterized by gross disturbances in eating behavior. Eating disorders in adolescence primarily include anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa. Anorexia **nervosa** is defined by *DSM-III-R* as a disorder whose essential features are refusal to maintain body weight over a minimal normal weight for age and height, intense fear of gaining weight or becoming fat, even though underweight, a distorted body image, and amenorrhea (in females). Bulimia nervosa is defined by *DSM-III-R* as a disorder whose essential features are recurrent episodes of binge eating; a feeling of lack of control over eating behavior during the eating binges; self-induced vomiting, use of laxatives or diuretics, strict dieting or fasting, or vigorous exercise to prevent weight gain; and persistent overconcern with body shape and weight. Death is less likely for bulimics than for anorexics, but physical health problems are common for both groups.

Ectopic pregnancy: A pregnancy that is located away from normal position.

Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Public Law 94-142): A Federal law that 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).

Elementary school: A school classified as elementary by State and local practice and composed of any span of grades not above grade 8. A preschool or kindergarten

school is included under this heading only if it is an integral part of an elementary school or a regularly established school system.

Emancipated minor: A minor who has been legally freed from the control and authority of his or her parents.

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 other *mood disorders*); may include *subjective distress*. Compare *behavioral problems*, *physical problems*.

Endometriosis: The presence of functional endometrial glands or stroma or both outside the uterus, in sites including the ovaries, broad ligaments, rectovaginal septum, and umbilicus. The endometrial glands respond to hormonal stimuli, resulting in menstrual bleeding and cystic blood accumulations in these sites. Painful *menses* and pelvic pain are the main symptoms.

Epididymitis: Inflammation of the epididymis, the elongated cordlike structure along the posterior border of the testis, whose elongated coiled duct provides for the storage, transit, and maturation of spermatozoa.

Estrogen: Steroid hormones synthesized and secreted by the ovarian follicle, the fetoplacental unit, the testis, or the adrenal cortex. The biologic properties include induction of estrus (the period of receptivity to mating that occurs prior to ovulation), growth and maturation of the female secondary sex characters, and preparation of the womb for a fertilized ovum. Estrogens are widely used as components of oral contraceptives.

Ethnicity: A term used to indicate national origin (e.g., Hispanic, Asian). Most ethnic-specific census and health status information is available only for individuals of *Hispanic origin*. Compare *race*.

Experimental design: Strictly speaking, a research design in which research participants are randomly assigned to one or more *experimental groups* or one or more *control* or *comparison groups*. Compare *quasi-experimental design*.

Experimental group: In a randomized clinical trial, the group receiving the treatment being evaluated for safety and efficacy. The experimental treatment may be a new technology, an existing technology applied to a new problem, or an accepted treatment about whose safety or efficacy there is doubt. Compare *control group*.

Extracurricular activities: Activities that are not part of the required school curriculum and that take place outside of the regular course of study. Examples are school-sponsored varsity athletics, drama, and debate clubs.

Family: As defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, a group of two persons or more, one of whom is the *householder*, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. Also see *family household*, *household*.

Family communication programs: Programs that seek to prevent or delay early sexual activity among young adolescents by improving parent-child communication.

Family counseling: Counseling provided to an entire family rather than solely to an individual.

Family household: As defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, a *household* maintained by a *family*; in addition, any *unrelated persons* who may be residing there are included in the count of household members.

Family income: For purposes of the *National Health Interview Survey* and *National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey*, all people within a household related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family.

Family life education: Ideally, a curriculum, program, or framework for helping young people make responsible choices and decisions by providing accurate and age-appropriate information about human sexuality, and by exploring the attitudes, behaviors, and value systems that shape the development of healthy sexuality. May include teaching of skills in communication, responsible decisionmaking, and assertiveness. See *life skills training*. Family life education is the more current and encompassing term for programs formerly, and now sometimes, known as *sex education*.

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 planning services: A range of services intended to help individuals plan when to have children, which typically include birth control information and counseling, provision of *contraceptives*, pregnancy testing and counseling, gynecological examinations, and referrals for related services. Such services are available through a variety of public and health providers that include *Title X family planning clinics* as well as more general health services settings.

Family Support Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-485): A major welfare reform bill that made changes in the *Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC)* income support program and required States to implement by October 1, 1990, a *Job Opportunity and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program*. This act also required that, beginning October 1, 1990, all States provide AFDC and *Medicaid* coverage to families whose principal wage-earner is unemployed. Coverage under this provision is limited, however, to 6 months out of any 12-month period.

Family support interventions: A broad array of social support services provided to families, including day care, medical care, counseling, family needs assessment, and referrals to other social service agencies.

Federally funded runaway and homeless youth centers: Locally controlled facilities that receive Federal funds under the Federal Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (Title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act) administered by the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families within the Office of Human Development Services of DHHS as well as other funds. In fiscal year 1987, there were 307 federally funded runaway and homeless youth centers throughout the country. Federally funded runaway and homeless youth centers provide emergency shelter (for up to 15 days), counseling, and other services to runaway or otherwise homeless youth.

Federal poverty level: The official U.S. Government definition of poverty based on cash income levels for families of different sizes. Responsibility for changing poverty concepts and definitions rests with the Office of Management and Budget.

Financial access (to health services): In this Report, used to refer to aspects of access that have to do with

health insurance coverage and ability to pay for services. Compare *legal access*.

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).

First-listed diagnosis: In the *National Hospital Discharge Survey* conducted by DHHS, this is the diagnosis listed first on the face sheet of a patient's medical record.

Fistulae: Abnormal passages leading from an abscess or hollow organ to the body surface or from one hollow organ to another and permitting passage of fluids or secretions.

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).

Food Stamp Program: A program of food assistance to low-income individuals that is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service. Adolescents ages 15 to 17 make up an estimated 34 percent of the participants in the Food Stamp Program.

Forcible rape: See *serious violent offenses*.

Foster care: In its broadest sense, the placement of children in foster family homes, group homes, group child care facilities and *residential treatment centers* by the *child welfare system*. Most children in foster care are placed in foster family homes, that is, with a foster parent or parents and the parents' own or other foster children. Children and adolescents placed in foster care have been removed from their homes because of abuse, neglect, or abandonment, and they have either been adjudicated "dependent" by the courts or voluntarily placed in foster care by their families. Compare *therapeutic foster care*.

Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinic: An administratively distinct organization that is not part of another organization (e.g., a hospital) that has as a primary purpose the provision of only ambulatory mental health services on either a regular or emergency basis. The medical responsibility for all patients/clients and/or direction of the mental health program is generally assumed by a psychiatrist.

Freestanding psychiatric partial care organization: An administratively distinct organization that is not part of another psychiatric organization (e.g., a hospital). It is comprised of programs for *ambulatory* patients who generally require more time (3 or more hours) than that provided through an *outpatient* visit, but who require less than 24-hour care. Compare *partial hospitalization/day treatment*.

General educational development (GED) program: Academic instruction to prepare persons to take the

high school equivalency examination.

General hospital with separate psychiatric organization: A non-Federal hospital that routinely admits patients to a separate psychiatric service (e.g., inpatient, outpatient, or partial hospitalization), for the express purpose of diagnosing and treating psychiatric illness. A separate psychiatric unit is an organizational or administrative entity within a general hospital that provides one or more treatments or other clinical services for patients with a known or suspected psychiatric diagnosis.

Genital herpes: See *herpes genitalis*.

Glucose: A sugar found in certain foodstuffs (especially fruits) and in the normal blood of humans and other animals. It is the end product of carbohydrate metabolism and is the chief source of energy for living organisms, its utilization being controlled by insulin.

Gonadarche: Maturation of the reproductive organs.

Gonadotropin: Hormones that act upon the gonads.

Gonorrhea: A *sexually transmitted disease (STD)* characterized by infection with the bacterial agent *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Gonorrhea, which may be *asymptomatic* or accompanied by vaginal/penile discharge, abdominal pain, or other symptoms, can potentially lead to complications that include disseminated gonococcal infection (e.g., septicemia), *pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)*, *epididymitis*, and infertility or sterility. *Spermicides* and *condoms* offer some protection from this disease. Treatment is with antibiotics. Gonorrhea is the second most common type of sexually transmitted disease among U.S. adolescents.

Hallucinogens (psychedelics): A group of heterogeneous compounds that affect a person's perceptions, sensations, thinking, self-awareness, and emotions. Some hallucinogens come from natural sources (e.g., mescaline from peyote); others (e.g., LSD) are manufactured. Some surveys (including the *NIDA Household Survey on Drug Abuse*) consider *phencyclidine (PCP)* a hallucinogen because it has some of the same effects.

Handicap: As defined by OTA in 1982, the inability to perform one or more life functions (e.g., eating, conversing, working, attending school) at a "typical" level, caused by the interaction of an individual's disability with the physical and social environments in which that person is functioning or expected to function. Handicaps include physiological impairments such as deafness, blindness, and orthopedic impairment; chronic health impairments such as heart conditions, leukemia, and epilepsy; emotional disturbance; mental retardation; learning disability; and speech impairment. Compare *disability* and *impairment*.

Hashish: A resin obtained from the Indian hemp (marijuana) plant, *Cannabis sativa*, ingested for its intoxicating effects.

- eating qualities. Hashish has a higher concentration of THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) than marijuana.
- Head of household:** See *householder*.
- 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 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 the many other factors that influence patients' health and satisfaction.
- Health promotion:** A philosophy of health or a set of activities that takes as its aim the promotion of health, not just the prevention of disease. See also *mental health promotion*.
- Health protection:** Strategies for health promotion and disease prevention that are related to environmental or regulatory measures that confer protection on large population groups.
- Heavy use of alcohol:** Defined in the *NIDA Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., within a few hours) on 5 or more days in the past 30 days.
- Heroin:** A strongly physiologically addictive narcotic made from, but more potent than, morphine. Heroin is classified by the Federal Government as a controlled substance in Schedule I, the riskiest of five categories. That means it has high potential for abuse and no legally accepted medical use.
- Herpes genitalis (genital herpes):** A *sexually transmitted disease (STD)* caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV), usually HSV-2. Symptoms include blister-like sores in the genital region, but diagnosis is by an HSV viral cell culture or antigen detection technique. Potential complications include aseptic meningitis, recurrent infections, and possible maternal to infant transmission. There is no known cure. Compare *herpes labialis* and *ocular herpes* (nongenital herpes).
- Herpes labialis:** A nongenital *herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection*, usually caused by HSV-1. Herpes labialis is primarily spread by oral secretions, usually occurring as a concomitant of fever, but sometimes also developing in the absence of fever or prior illness. Symptoms include blister-like sores in the vermilion border of the lips. Also called cold sore and fever blister. Compare *herpes genitalis*, *ocular herpes*.
- Herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection:** A group of acute infections caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV) type 1 (HSV-1) or type 2 (HSV-2), characterized by the development of one or more small fluid-filled vesicles with a raised erythematous base on the skin or mucous membrane, and occurring as a primary infection or recurring because of reaction of a latent infection. Type 1 infections usually involve congenital regions of the

body (see *herpes labialis*, *ocular herpes*), whereas in type 2 infections, the lesions are primarily seen on the genital and surrounding areas (see *herpes genitalis*).

High school: A secondary school offering the final years of high school work necessary for graduation, usually including grades 10, 11, and 12 (in a 6-3-3 plan) or grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 (in a 6-2-4 plan).

High School and Beyond Survey: A national longitudinal survey of 1980 high school sophomores and seniors conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education. The base year survey was a probability sample of 1,015 high schools with a target number of 35 sophomores and 36 seniors in each of the schools. A total of 58,270 students participated in the base-year survey. Students completed questionnaires and took a battery of cognitive tests. Followup activities took place in 1982, in 1984 (with about 12,000 members of the senior cohort and about 15,000 members of the sophomore cohort), and in the spring of 1986 (with samples about the same size as those used in 1984). Several small groups in the population were oversampled to allow for special study of certain types of schools and students.

Hispanic: A person who identifies himself or herself as of Hispanic origin, or, less typically, individuals with Hispanic surnames identified by others (e.g., health care providers identifying patients in surveys) as being of Hispanic origin. Hispanics can be individuals whose families or ancestors have emigrated directly from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central or South America, Spain, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. Compare *black*, *white*, *Asian or Pacific Islander*, and *American Indian or Alaska Native*.

Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HHANES): A one-time survey, similar to the *National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)*, conducted from 1982 to 1984 that collected data on a 12,000-person sample of the three major subgroups of the Hispanic population—Mexican-Americans in the Southwest; Cubans in Miami, Florida, and Puerto Ricans in New York City.

Home-based mental health services: *Mental health services* and referral to related services (e.g., *social services*) delivered in the home, usually to the entire family, as well as the identified client, usually in response to a crisis.

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*, *street kid*, and *thrownaway*.

Hormones: Chemical substances, formed in one organ or part of the body and carried in the blood to another organ or part, that can alter the functional activity (and sometimes the structure) of another organ or organs.

Hot line: A telephone service that provides information and referral and immediate counseling, frequently in a crisis situation. An example is the National Runaway Switchboard funded under the Federal Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, which has served as the Adolescent Suicide hot line.

Household: As defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, definition, all the persons who occupy a housing unit (i.e., a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall).

Householder: In U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, counts the first adult *household* member listed on any census questionnaire. Census instructions call for listing first the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If a home is owned jointly by a married couple, either the husband or the wife may be listed first, thereby becoming the reference person, or householder, to whom the relationship of other household members is to be recorded. The term householder is used in the presentation of data that had previously been presented with the designation “head of household.” See *family, family household, subfamily, and unrelated persons*.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV): The virus that causes AIDS. Two distinct subtypes of HIV have been identified: HIV-1 was first isolated in 1983 and has a worldwide distribution. HIV-2 was first isolated in 1986 and is found mainly in West Africa.

Hyperthermia: Fever, especially therapeutic fever.

Hypnotics: Drugs that act to induce sleep.

Hypothermia: A body temperature below the normal value.

Iatrogenic effects: Adverse conditions that are induced inadvertently by a health care provider or by the treatment.

ICD-9-CM: See *International Classification of Diseases, ninth revision, Clinical Modification*.

Illicit drugs: In this Report, unless otherwise noted, a term used to refer to *drugs* which are not legally available to adults (e.g., marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, PCP, heroin) or the illicit use of prescription drugs to get high or for other mental effects. The *NIDA Household Survey on Drug Abuse* defines illicit drugs as ‘marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, heroin, or nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.’ The *Monitoring the Future/High School Seniors Survey* defines illicit drugs as “marijuana, cocaine, heroin, or any use which is not under a doctor’s orders of other opiates, stimulants, sedatives, or tranquilizers.”

Illness: Generally, any departure from good health. The term illness is sometimes used in this Report to refer to a disease rather than an injury.

Impairment: A physiological, anatomical, or mental loss or “abnormality” caused by accident, disease, or congenital condition. An impairment may be the underlying cause of a disability. Compare *disability* and *handicap*.

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. **Incidence rate** is the number of new cases of specified disease divided by the number of people in a population over a specified period of time, usually 1 year. Compare *prevalence*. In the criminal justice field, the term incidence is used somewhat differently. See *incidence rate for an offense*.

Incidence rate for an offense: In the criminal justice field, the number of offenses of a given type that occur in a given population during a specified time period per some population base. *Arrest rates, offending rates, and victimization rates* are analogous to incidence rates. Compare *prevalence rate for an offense*.

Independent living programs: Programs to help adolescents leaving foster care learn skills for living on their own (e.g., managing finances, problem-solving, and employment training). The programs are authorized by Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. Compare *transitional living programs*.

Indians: American Indians in the continental United States, and American Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos in Alaska.

Inhalants: Breathable chemicals that produce psychoactive (mind-altering) vapors. They include solvents (e.g., model airplane glue, nail polish remover, lighter and cleaning fluids, gasoline), aerosols (e.g., paints, hairsprays), some anesthetics (e.g., nitrous oxide), and other chemicals (e.g., amyl nitrite and butyl nitrite).

Injury: Harm or hurt inflicted to the body by an external force.

Inpatient care: Care that includes an overnight stay in a medical facility.

Inpatient psychiatric facilities: Psychiatric inpatient units in State and county mental hospitals, general hospital psychiatric units, and private psychiatric hospitals. See also *mental/psychiatric hospital*.

Inpatient substance abuse treatment: Treatment for *psychoactive substance abuse* problems that involves an overnight stay in a hospital facility specializing in addiction, a psychiatric hospital, or a general hospital. Hospitals generally offer medically managed services, such as medical *detoxification*, as part of treatment. In addition, they usually offer therapy groups, individual therapy, and onsite educational facilities. Compare *residential substance abuse treatment, outpatient substance abuse treatment*.

Institutional environments: See *juvenile justice facilities*.

Intensive probation programs (for adolescent juvenile offenders): Programs that provide intensive supervision of juvenile offenders as an alternative to placement in institutional *juvenile justice facilities*.

International Classification of Diseases, ninth revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) Coding: A two-part system of coding patient medical information used in abstracting systems and for classifying patients into diagnosis-related groups (DRGs) for Medicare. The first part is a comprehensive list of diseases with corresponding codes compatible with the World Health Organization's list of disease codes. The second part contains procedure codes, independent of the disease codes.

Intravenous drug use: The intake of drugs (e.g., heroin, cocaine, amphetamines) directly into the veins, usually by means of a needle injection.

Job Corps Program: A program administered by the Employment and Training Administration in the U.S. Department of Labor, providing employment and training in primarily residential centers for socioeconomically disadvantaged young people ages 16 to 21.

Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program: A program, authorized under the *Family Support Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-485)*, that is designed to provide families receiving *Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC)* the opportunity to take part in education, job training, and work experience programs that will help them avoid long-term dependence on public assistance programs. Young single parents with children over age 3 and with child care and out-of-school youth ages 16 and over are expected to participate.

Junior high school: A separately organized and administered secondary school intermediate between the elementary and senior high schools, usually including grades 7, 8, and 9 (in a 6-3-3 plan) or grades 7 and 8 (in a 6-2-4 plan).

Juvenile: A young person who has not yet reached the age at which he or she should be treated as an adult for purposes of criminal law. In some States, this age is 17. In law, the terms juvenile and minor are usually used in different contexts (juvenile when referring to young legal offenders and minor when referring to legal majority or capacity).

Juvenile court system: Juvenile courts and juvenile detention and correctional facilities. See *juvenile justice system*.

Juvenile detention and correctional facilities: See *juvenile justice facilities*.

Juvenile justice facilities: Custodial facilities for juveniles. These can be classified along several, often overlapping, dimensions that include purpose, term of stay, type of environment (institutional or open), and

sponsorship (public or private). Juvenile detention facilities and shelters typically hold adolescents while they are awaiting adjudication or after adjudication while they are awaiting disposition and long-term placement. Juvenile correctional facilities hold adolescents after adjudication for the purpose of commitment or for supervision and treatment. **Short-term juvenile facilities**, which include juvenile detention facilities and shelters, are typically used for adolescents who are awaiting adjudication, adolescents who have been sentenced to short periods of confinement, or adolescents who are awaiting transfer to long-term placements. **Long-term facilities**, which range from training schools to less restrictive facilities such as ranches, forestry camps, or farms to even less restrictive halfway houses and group homes, primarily serve adolescents who have been adjudicated. Juvenile facilities with **institutional environments** impose greater restraints on residents' movements than facilities with **open environments**. **Public juvenile facilities** are under the direct administration and operational control of a State or local government and staffed by governmental employees. **Private juvenile facilities** are either profitmaking or nonprofit and subject to governmental licensing but are under the direct administration and operational control of private enterprise; such facilities may receive substantial public funding in addition to their support from private sources.

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

Juvenile offender: A juvenile who has violated the law. Juvenile private facilities: See *juvenile justice facilities*.

Juvenile public facilities: See *juvenile justice facilities*.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft): See *serious property offenses*.

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

Latino: Of Latin American origin.

Learning disabilities: According to the National Conference on Learning Disabilities, "learning disabilities" is a generic term that refers to 'a heterogeneous group of disorders manifested by significant difficulties in the acquisition and use of listening, speaking, reading, writing, reasoning, or mathematical abilities, or of social skills.' These disorders are intrinsic to the

individual and presumed to be due to central nervous system dysfunction.

Least restrictive environment: The setting for the treatment of mental health problems that allows for the greatest possible interaction between the patient and his or her normal surroundings (e.g., family, school, friends, community), within therapeutic constraints. It is a generally accepted principal of mental health professionals that care should be provided in the least restrictive environment possible.

Legal access (to health services): In this Report, used to refer to aspects of access that have to do with consent and confidentiality. Compare *financial access*.

Leukemia: A malignant proliferation of blood leukocytes (white blood cells), ultimately resulting in death. Leukemias (followed by brain and nervous system cancers) are the most common cause of cancer deaths among U.S. adolescents. The most common form of leukemia experienced by adolescents is **acute lymphoblastic leukemia**.

Life expectancy: Expected duration of life.

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 of activity: See *activity limitation*.

Lipoprotein: Any complex or compound of lipids (fats) with proteins, important for lipid transport and as components of membranes. See *cholesterol*.

Locus of control (perceived): An individual's general sense that he/she either controls or is controlled by events.

Longitudinal studies: Studies that examine the development of individuals or families or groups over a period of time.

Long-term juvenile facilities: See *juvenile justice facilities*.

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide): A *hallucinogen* made from lysergic acid, which is found naturally in ergot, a fungus that grows on grains. It is usually taken orally in the form of tablets, squares of absorbent paper or gelatin, or liquid. LSD's potency can be extraordinarily high (about 1,000 times that of mescaline). LSD is classified by the Federal Government as a controlled substance in Schedule I, the riskiest of five categories. That means it has a high potential for abuse and no legally accepted medical use.

Major activity of daily living: As defined by the *National Health Interview Survey* conducted by DHHS, major activity for children 5 to 17 usually refers to school attendance; for individuals age 18 and over, it usually refers to a job, housework, or school attendance. See also *activity limitation*.

Malignant neoplasm: An expanding lesion composed of proliferating cells; a tumor.

Malocclusion: Any deviation from normal alignment of the upper and lower teeth.

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

Marijuana: The dried leaves, stems, and flowers of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, smoked or used in foods. It produces distorted perception and sometimes hallucinogenic effects. In the *NLDA Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, marijuana includes marijuana and *hashish*.

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 provision 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 Program is administered at the Federal level by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in the Health Resources and Services Administration in DHHS.

Maternity care: Labor and delivery care.

Medicaid: A federally aided, State-administered program, authorized under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, that provides medical assistance for low-income people meeting specific income and family structure requirements. Medicaid covers an estimated 4.5 million individuals ages 10 to 18 and is the major health care financing mechanism for the adolescents in low-income families.

Menarche: The beginning of menstruation.

Menses: The monthly flow of blood from a woman's genital tract; menstruation.

Mental disorders: See *diagnosable mental disorders*.

Mental health organization: See *specialty mental health organization*.

Mental health problems: Problems that include *diagnosable mental disorders* and *subjective distress*.

Mental health promotion: Efforts based on the general philosophy that it is desirable to maintain well-adjusted individuals able to function in psychologically healthy ways. The most widely used mental health promotion programs are designed to enhance individuals' life skills and social competence by strengthening their adaptive abilities and creating mental-health-promoting environments. Some mental health programs for adolescents are designed to strengthen their autonomy and ability to cope with stressors, while promoting their self-esteem and appropriate peer relationships.

Mental health services: Care for the treatment of *mental health problems*. *Third-party payment* for mental health services is usually limited to services for *diagnosable mental disorders* and is not available for services to relieve *subjective distress* without an accompanying diagnosable mental disorder. According to the *Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP)*, mental health services for children and adolescents should include prevention, early identification and intervention, assessment, *outpatient mental health care*, *home-based mental health services*, *partial hospitalization/day treatment*, emergency services, *therapeutic foster care*, therapeutic group care, therapeutic camp services, *independent living services*, residential treatment services, crisis residential services, and *psychiatric hospitalization*.

Mental health system: See *mental health services*.

Mental illness: For purposes of this Report, disorders relating to the mind independent of the body. The distinction is somewhat arbitrary, however, because some mental disorders have a physiological basis.

Mental/psychiatric hospital: See *psychiatric hospital*.

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.

Meta-analysis: A statistical or quantitative analysis of a large collection of results from individual studies for the purpose of integrating the findings.

Metabolism: The totality of the chemical processes occurring in a living organism, especially those associated with the exchange of matter and energy between a cell and its environment.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): 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. Compare *non-Metropolitan Statistical Areas*.

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*, and *older adolescents*.

Minimum competency testing (MCT): Measuring the acquisition of competence or skills to or beyond a certain specified standard.

Minor: A person who is under the age of legal majority, either age 18 or 19, depending on the State. Compare *juvenile*.

Minor offenses: See *Part II offenses*.

Minorities: See *racial and ethnic minorities*.

Monitoring the Future/High School Seniors Survey: A survey of high school seniors, with followup data collected when the individuals are young adults (e.g., in college), conducted by researchers at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan with support from the National Institute on Drug Abuse within DHHS.

Mood disorders: Typically, *depressive* or *anxiety disorders*. Diagnoses of **depressive disorder** are made when individuals suffer from prolonged and severely disabling depression, as distinguished from the temporary and normal moods of unhappiness. Feelings of worthlessness, hopelessness, or irritability and thoughts of death or suicide are common. There is some evidence that antisocial behavior, aggressiveness, or substance abuse may hide or mask clinical depression but this notion remains controversial. Diagnoses of anxiety disorders are made when individuals are excessively apprehensive, tense, or uneasy in anticipation of internal or external danger. This anxiety is manifested by physiological changes such as sweating, tremor, and rapid pulse.

Mortality rate: A measure derived by dividing the number of deaths in a population in a given period by the resident population at the middle of that period. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 population. The rate may be restricted to deaths in specific age, race, sex, or geographic groups (e.g., 15 deaths per 1,000 persons ages 15 to 19), or it may be related to the entire population.

Motor vehicle theft: See *serious property offenses*.

Multiservice mental health organization: An administratively distinct organization that provides any combination of two or more services (inpatient, residential treatment, residential supportive, outpatient or partial care) in settings that are under the organization's direct administrative control.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: See *serious violent offenses*.

Muscular dystrophy: Any of a group of genetically determined, primary degenerative myopathies of unknown etiology, characterized by various patterns of selective atrophy and weakness of the voluntary muscles, leading as a rule to progressive disability.

Myelodysplasia: Any developmental defect of the spinal cord.

Narcotics: Drugs that produce narcosis (a nonspecific and reversible depression of function of the central nervous system marked by stupor or insensibility produced by drugs). The term is applied especially to natural or synthetic drugs that have morphine-like actions.

National Adolescent Student Health Survey (NASH S): A survey conducted in 1987 by a consortium of groups funded partially by the Federal Government that

questioned more than 11,000 8th and 10th graders nationwide about their health.

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS): A continuing national probability sample of ambulatory medical encounters, sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics in DHHS. It collects data on physician-patient encounters in the offices of a sample of non-federally employed physicians classified as “office-based, patient care physicians.” Sample physicians are asked to complete a patient record information form for a systematic random sampling of office visits occurring during a randomly assigned 1-week period.

National Assessment of Educational Progress: A cross-sectional study designed and initially implemented in 1969 that has gathered information about selected levels of achievement across the country. The National Assessment of Educational Progress has surveyed the educational attainments of 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds and young adults (ages 25 to 35) in 10 learning areas to measure possible changes in educational achievement.

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): A national survey that is designed to measure the location, scope, and characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities, services, and activities throughout the United States. The survey provides a cross-sectional look at treatment patients on a given day annually (e.g., Oct. 30, 1987). It covers both private and publicly funded programs. The 1987 NDATUS was a joint effort of the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in DHHS, with cooperation from the Veterans Administration and the Federal Prison System.

National Evaluation of School Nutrition Programs: A survey, conducted occasionally by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, that collects information on U.S. adolescents use of school nutrition programs such as the *National School Lunch Program*.

National Health Examination Survey (NHES): A continuing nationwide sample survey in which data for determining health status were collected through direct standardized physical examinations, clinical and laboratory tests, and measurements. The survey was conducted by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1963-65 and 1966-70.

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS): A nationwide household interview survey in which personal interviews with approximately 40,000 households are used to obtain information health, illness, and disability status of the *civilian noninstitutionalized population*. Each year, the survey consists of a basic set of questions on health, socioeconomic, and demographic items, as well as one or more special questionnaires to obtain more detailed information on issues of current

concern (e.g., on child adoption and cancer risk factors in 1986, child health in 1988). For individuals under age 17, information is collected from a proxy respondent, typically a parent or guardian. NHIS is conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in DHHS.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES): A survey in which data for assessing the health status of the U.S. population are collected through direct standardized physical examinations, clinical and laboratory testing, and related procedures. These examinations are the most authoritative source for standardized clinical, physical, and physiological data on the U.S. population. NHANES I was conducted from 1971 through 1974, and a major purpose was to measure indicators of the nutritional status of the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population ages 1 through 74. NHANES II was conducted from 1976 through 1980 and oversampled children ages 6 months to 5 years, persons ages 60 to 74, and persons living in poverty. NHANES III, being conducted from 1988 through 1994, will include 45,000 persons representative of the U.S. population and has been designed to provide reliable estimates on a number of subgroups of the population, including adolescents. NHANES is conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in DHHS. See also *Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey*.

National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS): A nationwide survey of a sample of short-stay hospitals in the United States. The basic unit of estimation for NHDS is the sample patient abstract. NHDS is conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in DHHS.

National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse: See *NIDA Household Survey on Drug Abuse*.

National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience-Youth Cohort (NLSY): A longitudinal survey sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor that began in 1979 and has been surveying a representative sample of over 12,000 Americans who were ages 14 to 21 as of January 1, 1979 (with an oversampling of blacks, Hispanics, and economically disadvantaged whites).

National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey (NMCUES): A series of several related surveys on health, access to and use of medical (and dental) services, associated charges and sources of payment, and health insurance coverage during 1980. The household portion of NMCUES consisted of: 1) a national household survey of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, and 2) a household survey of the Medicaid-eligible populations of the States of New York California, Texas, and Michigan. These two surveys each consisted of five interviews over a period of about 15 months to obtain information on medical care utilization, expenditures, and other

health-related information. A third survey, an administrative records survey, was designed to verify the eligibility status of the household survey respondents for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The survey was conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics within DHHS.

National Nutrition Monitoring System: A system operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and DHHS that systematically monitors food consumption, dietary status, and the nutritional health of the U.S. population. It includes the *Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII)* and the *Nationwide Food Consumption Survey (NFCS)*.

National PRIDE Survey: A survey of adolescents' use of psychoactive substances conducted in the 1988-89 school year, based on a questionnaire devised by the parents' group National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE). The questionnaire was not distributed to a random sample of schools, and participating schools had the option of not reporting results back to the National PRIDE office.

National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs: Programs administered at the Federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture that provide meals for low-income school children free or at a reduced price, depending on family income. Forty-three percent of individuals in the National School Lunch Program and 24 percent in the National School Breakfast Program are adolescents ages 13 to 18.

National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG): A household interview survey that has collected data from U.S. women of childbearing age (ages 15 through 44) in four cycles since 1974. NSFG collects data on the demographic and social factors associated with childbearing, adoption, and maternal and child health—including sexual activity, contraception and sterilization, marriage, pregnancy loss, and use of medical care for family planning and prenatal care. Cycles I and II, conducted in 1973 and 1976, interviewed about 10,000 ever-married women ages 15 to 44. Cycle III and IV, conducted in 1982-83 and 1988, included all women regardless of marital status. Cycle III oversampled females ages 15 to 19 to provide more reliable data on these groups. The samples for both included roughly 8,000 women ages 15 through 44 in the *civilian noninstitutionalized population*. NSFG is conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in DHHS.

National vital statistics system: A system maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics in DHHS to collect and publish data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in the United States. Information on births and deaths is collected from the registration offices of all States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Nationwide Food Consumption Survey (NFCS): A survey, conducted by the Human Nutrition Service of

the U.S. Department of Agriculture every 10 years, that is designed to collect information on foods used by households and eaten by individuals. The most recent survey was conducted in 1987-88.

Natural causes of death: Deaths caused by illness, disease, or chronic conditions as opposed to death caused by external causes such as accidental injuries, homicide, and suicide.

Neglect: See *physical neglect*, *emotional neglect*, *educational neglect*.

Nicotine: A *psychoactive substance* that is contained in tobacco. Nicotine is a behavioral *stimulant*.

NIDA Household Survey on Drug Abuse: A household survey, sponsored since 1974 by the National Institute on Drug Abuse within DHHS, that collect data on the in use of *marijuana* and other *illicit drugs*, *tobacco*, and *alcohol* among the U.S. population 12 years of age and over living in households in the coterminous United States. Youths (12 to 17 years of age) and young adults (ages 18 to 25 years of age) are oversampled, as are blacks and Hispanics.

Nongenital herpes: See *herpes labialis*, *ocular herpes*.

Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic: In the *NIDA Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, this refers to the nonmedical use of four classes of prescription drugs: 1) sedatives (e.g., downers, barbiturates, and Seconal[®]); 1) tranquilizers (e.g., antianxiety drugs like Librium[®], Vidium[®], Ativan[®], and Meprobamate[®]); 3) stimulants (e.g., uppers, amphetamines, speed, and Preludin[®]); and 4) analgesics (e.g., Darvon[®], Demerol[®], Percodan[®], and Tylenol[®] with codeine). NIDA defines psychotherapeutics as prescription medications which also can be used illicitly to get high or for other mental effects. Compare *nonmedical use of drugs*. See *psychotherapeutic drugs*.

Nonmedical use of drugs: In the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), nonmedical use of drugs is defined as: 1) the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; 2) the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or 3) the use of any substance (heroin, marijuana, peyote, blue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide). Compare *nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic*.

Non-Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Those areas of the United States that are **not part of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Such areas include small communities, *rural* nonfarm areas, and rural farm areas.

obesity: Can be defined in different ways: 1) body mass index (BMI)-weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared [m²])--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. Being obese is a more serious problem than being *overweight*.

Ocular herpes: A congenital herpes *simplex virus* (HSV) infection, evidenced by blisters in and around the eyes. Compare *herpes genitalis*, *herpes labialis*.

Offending rate: The number of offenses that occur in a given population during a specified time period per some population base (e.g., 5 offenses per 100,000 population). The offending rate is usually based on offenses that are self-reported by offenders. Like the arrest rate, the offending rate is analogous to an incidence rate.

Offenses (serious and minor): Infractions of the law irrespective of the age of the offender. For purposes of this Report, **serious offenses** are Federal Bureau of Investigation Part I offenses (see below) even though individual Part I offenses may not be considered serious by other definitions. **Minor offenses** are Federal Bureau of Investigation Part II offenses (see below) even though individual Part II offenses may not be considered minor by other definitions. See also *minor offenses*, *Part I offenses*, *Part II offenses*, *serious property offenses*, *serious violent offenses*.

office visit: As defined by DHHS's National Center for Health Statistics for the purpose of the *National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey*, any direct personal exchange between an ambulatory patient and a physician or members of his or her staff for the purposes of seeking care and rendering health services.

Older adolescents: As defined in most of DHHS's National Center for Health Statistics data analyses, adolescents ages 15 to 19. Compare *younger adolescents*.

opiates: Any *psychoactive substances* containing or derived from *opium* (e.g., heroin, morphine); also, any drugs that induce sleep.

opioids: Any synthetic narcotics that have opiate-like activities but are not derived from *opium*.

Opium: A crude resinous exudate from the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*.

Oppositional defiant disorder: A mental disorder defined in *DSM-III-R* as a behavior disorder that is diagnosed on the basis of a pattern of hostile and defiant behavior. Adolescents with oppositional defiant disorder are often argumentative, resentful, and easily annoyed by others, but not physically aggressive or prone to violate social norms.

Oral contraceptives: Birth control pills. One advantage of these for adolescents is that they exert a protective effect against *pelvic inflammatory disease* (PID).

Orthodontics: The area of dentistry concerned with the bite and how teeth mesh together.

Orthodontic Treatment Priority Index (TPI): An index of the need for orthodontic treatment based on a score ranging from 0 (normal occlusion, or bite) to 10 (very severe malocclusion, with treatment mandatory). A

score of 4 to 6 is considered a definite malocclusion, but treatment is elective.

Osteoporosis: Reduction in bone density, often the result of reduction in estrogen secretion in the ovaries during amenorrhea or menopause. Symptoms include vertebral fractures and "dowager's hump."

Outcome evaluation: Measures an intervention's result (e.g., increased knowledge, changed behavior). Compare *process evaluation*.

Outpatient care: Generally, medical care that is provided in a hospital and does not include an overnight stay. Sometimes (as in *mental health services*) used to refer to *ambulatory care*.

Outpatient mental health care: Mental health services provided to ambulatory patients or clients who do not need either 24-hour supervision or partial hospitalization. As a general matter, outpatient services include psychotherapy and psychotropic prescriptions in outpatient clinics and private practice, crisis services such as home-based treatment, and services in emergency rooms.

Outpatient mental health services provided in organized mental health settings: See *outpatient mental health care* and *specialty mental health organizations*.

outpatient substance abuse treatment: Treatment for substance abuse problems provided to patients or clients who are not deemed to need 24-hour supervision, or for whom such care is not available. The most intensive outpatient treatment programs are day treatment programs, in which the participant arrives early in the day and returns home in the evening. Outpatient drug-free programs are oriented around counseling rather than medical intervention. If a person needs medically managed *detoxification*, that is handled in a different setting.

Over-the-counter (OTC) drugs: Drugs that can be legally purchased at a drug store without a prescription.

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*.

Own children: As defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the *householder*.

Paraphimosis: Retraction of foreskin affected by *phimosis*, causing a painful swelling of the glans that, if severe, may cause dry gangrene unless corrected.

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. Over the years, the number of exceptions to the

parental consent requirement applicable to the health care of minors has grown significantly.

Part I offenses (index offenses): Under the Federal Bureau of Investigation's reporting system, these are violent offenses against a person (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). For purposes of this Report, Part I offenses are considered serious offenses. See also *serious violent offenses* and *serious property offenses*.

Part 11 offenses: Under the Federal Bureau of Investigation's reporting system, these are any offenses not classified as Part I offenses. Part II offenses include two categories of offenses: 1) acts other than Part I offenses that are considered crimes if committed by adults (e.g., involvement with stolen property, driving under the influence, assault without weapons, engaging in prostitution); and 2) status offenses (acts such as running away from home that are considered offenses only because they are committed by minors). For purposes of this Report, Part 11 offenses are considered serious offenses.

Partial hospitalization/day treatment: A planned program of mental health treatment services generally provided in sessions of 3 to 6 hours to groups of patients or clients who do not require 24-hour supervision. This level of care offers more intensive treatment than the usual outpatient care (once a week psychotherapy) and provides a range of treatment modalities (individual and group therapy, education, and rehabilitation). Partial care/day treatment can be offered in *general hospitals with separate psychiatric services, psychiatric hospitals, freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, or multiservice mental health organizations*.

PCP (phencyclidine): A drug developed in the 1950s as an anesthetic that was taken off the market in 1967 when it was realized that it caused hallucinations in some people. PCP is not easily categorized because, in addition to being able to cause hallucinations, PCP can relieve pain or act as a stimulant. It can also produce violent or bizarre behavior. Some surveys (e.g., the *NIDA Household Survey on Drug Abuse* and in the *Monitoring the Future/High School Seniors Survey*) consider PCP a hallucinogen. In the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III-R)*, PCP is considered separately from hallucinogens. PCP is now used legally only in veterinary medicine as an immobilizing agent.

Peer tutoring: Using older or same age students to work individually with students to teach a particular content area.

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID): A *sexually transmitted disease (STD)* among females, the symptoms of

which include abdominal pain, fever, chills, vomiting, foul-smelling discharge, and postcoital bleeding. Potential complications include sterility, chronic pain, chronic infections, and even death. Methods of prevention include limiting the number of sexual partners, using of condoms, and avoiding the use of intrauterine contraceptive devices. Treatment is with antibiotics.

Periodontal disease: Any disease of the tissue surrounding the teeth. The two most prevalent periodontal diseases are **gingivitis** (inflammation confined to the gums) and **periodontitis** (inflammation of both the gum and the other supporting structures of the teeth).

Phenylketonuria: A genetic disorder of amino acid metabolism characterized by the inability to metabolize the amino acid phenylalanine. If diagnosis and dietary treatment is not begun within 30 days of birth, severe mental retardation will result.

Phimosis: Constriction of the orifice so that the prepuce (foreskin) cannot be retracted back over the glans of the penis. Compare *paraphimosis*.

Physical abuse: Physical violence, including kicking, biting, hitting with one's fist, beating, burning, or scalding, and using a weapon.

Physical illness: For purposes of this Report, disorders of the body independent of the mind. The distinction is somewhat arbitrary, however, because some mental disorders have a physiological basis.

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.

Place: As defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, a place is either: 1) an incorporated place such as a city, a borough, a town, or village; or 2) a closely settled population center that is outside an urbanized area, does not have corporate limits, and (unless it is in Alaska or Hawaii) has a population of at least 1,000.

Plaque: A soft deposit of bacteria and other materials on the surface of a tooth.

Preclinical: The period preceding clinical manifestations.

Preconscious: Pertaining to mental events, processes, and contents that are for the most part capable of reaching or being brought into conscious awareness of the act of focusing attention.

Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-555): An act that amended the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and requires that employment-based health plans cover pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions as they cover other medical care.

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: In health epidemiology, 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 condition, which is measured at a particular point in time.

—Annual prevalence: the proportion of individuals in a population who have a given condition during a single year.

—Lifetime prevalence: a measure of individuals considered at a point in time who have ever had an illness or condition which is under study.

In the criminal justice field, the term prevalence is used somewhat differently. See *prevalence rate for an offense*.

Prevalence rate for an offense: In the criminal justice field, the ratio of the number of persons involved in a given activity at a particular time period to the number of persons in that population. It is often expressed as the percentage of persons in a population who engage in one or more offenses of a given type during a given time period.

Prevention: The averting of a disease or condition, traditionally characterized as primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. **Primary prevention** is aimed at reducing the incidence of a disease or health problem. **Secondary prevention strategies detect and/or treat the condition in its early stages of development, with the hope of improving outcome.** Tertiary prevention attempts to arrest further deterioration in individuals who already suffer from a condition. Alternative terminology includes *universal* (prevention) interventions (analogous to primary prevention and *selected* (prevention) interventions (analogous to secondary prevention).

Preventive health services: Services intended to prevent the occurrence of a problem (e.g., disease or condition). Preventive services typically recommended for adolescents include routine physical examinations, immunizations, and certain diagnostic tests (e.g., hematocrit, urinalysis), and preventive procedures including pap smears and screening for sexually transmitted diseases among the sexually active. Compare *treatment services*.

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: See *prevention*.

Private psychiatric hospital: A hospital operated by a sole proprietor, partnership, limited partnership, corporation, or not-for-profit organization, primarily for the inpatient care of persons with mental disorders.

Problem behaviors (in adolescence): Those behaviors that have been deemed socially unacceptable or that lead to poor health outcomes (e.g., *unprotected sexual intercourse, delinquent acts, psychoactive substance abuse*).

Process evaluation: The evaluation of aspects of a program's implementation and operation. Compare *outcome evaluation*.

Prospective study: A study that collects data from the time the research is initiated. Potentially has the advantage of the researcher's being able to assign individuals or groups to experimental and control conditions, and to arrange for collection of a broader range of data. Compare *retrospective study*.

Prostatitis: Inflammation of the prostate, a gland in the male that surrounds the neck of the bladder and the urethra. The prostate contributes to the seminal fluid a secretion that accounts for the liquefaction of coagulated semen.

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 maybe initiated by an adolescent himself/herself.

Psychiatric hospital: A medical facility that offers short-term intensive inpatient treatment and prolonged inpatient treatment to persons suffering from a variety of mental or psychiatric disorders, including alcohol and other drug-related disorders. Such facilities can be public or private. Compare *residential treatment centers*.

Psychiatric hospitalization: Hospitalization in a specialty mental health facility (e.g., *psychiatric hospital*)

or in a *general hospital* for purposes of mental health evaluation or treatment.

Psychiatrist: A physician who specializes in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental disorders.

Psychoactive: Mind-altering.

Psychoactive substance: For the purpose of this Report, the term psychoactive substance, unless otherwise noted, means alcohol, tobacco (nicotine), or an *illicit drug*. The American Psychiatric Association defines the term as any substance that falls into one of the following classes associated with both *psychoactive substance abuse and dependence* (alcohol; sedatives, hypnotics, or anxiolytics; cannabis; cocaine; amphetamine or similarly acting sympathomimetics; hallucinogens; inhalants; opioids/opiates; and phencyclidine (PCP) or similarly acting arylcyclohexylamines) or is a form of the substance nicotine, which is associated with dependence but not abuse.

Psychoactive substance abuse: For the purpose of this Report, the term psychoactive substance abuse, unless otherwise noted, means drug use that results in injury, incapacity, dysfunctionality, destruction or damage to self and others. It is important to note, however, that what constitutes psychoactive substance abuse among adolescents—i.e., any use at all or “problem” use—is a matter of controversy. The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention within DHHS is of the view that any use of psychoactive substances by adolescents should be considered abuse. In contrast, the American Psychiatric Association’s *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III-R)* distinguishes between psychoactive substance use, abuse, and dependence (without drawing distinctions by age group). According to DSM-III-R, psychoactive substance abuse is a mental disorder defined as a residual category for noting maladaptive patterns of use of a psychoactive substance use that have never met the criteria for psychoactive substance dependence. The maladaptive pattern is indicated by at least one of the following: 1) continued use despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent social, occupational, psychological, or physical problem exacerbated by use of the substance; or 2) recurrent use in situations in which use is physically hazardous. The diagnosis is made only if some symptoms of the disturbance have persisted for at least 1 month or have occurred repeatedly over a longer period of time.

Psychoactive substance dependence: As noted above, the American Psychiatric Association’s *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III-R)* distinguishes between psychoactive substance use, abuse, and dependence. According to DSM-III-R, psychoactive substance abuse is mental disorder characterized by compulsive behavior and the active pursuit of a lifestyle that centers around searching for, obtaining, and using a psychoactive substance. The

diagnosis is made only if at least three of nine diagnostic criteria (e.g., substance often taken in greater amounts or over a longer period than the person intended, great deal of time spent in activities to get the substance; frequent intoxication or withdrawal symptoms when expected to perform major role functions) are met and symptoms of the disturbance have persisted for at least 1 month or have occurred repeatedly over a longer period of time.

Psychotherapeutic drugs: According to the *Monitoring the Future/High School Seniors Survey*, there are four major classes of these drugs: 1) amphetamines, 2) barbiturates, 3) minor tranquilizers, and 4) opiates other than heroin.

Psychotherapy: Broadly defined, all procedures that use **psychological** methods to influence behavior in a therapeutic direction. The term psychotherapy is usually used to refer to a defined type of treatment that involves interaction by a patient/client and a therapist, either in a dyad or group. Typical therapeutic maneuvers in psychotherapy include suggestion (the induction of a mental state in the patient that is somewhat contrary to reality or the patient’s experience or logical expectations), abreaction (the bringing to consciousness and open expression of important feelings and ideas held in repression), manipulation (attempts to neutralize or to mobilize certain preexisting emotional systems [e.g., dependency needs] in the patient), clarification (attempts to bring into focus some of those things that a patient knows only vaguely, either consciously or *preconsciously*), and interpretation (addition of new information to the data already available to the patient, generally in the *form of a hypothesis* that explains material that is not otherwise understandable to the patient).

Psychotropic: Exerting an effect upon the mind; capable of modifying mental activity; usually applied to drugs that affect the mental state.

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.

Puerperium: The period after childbirth.

Pulpal: In the context of dentistry, of or relating to dental pulp, the soft sensitive tissue that fills the chamber of a tooth.

Quasi-experimental design: A research design involving an experiment that has a treatment, an outcome measure or measures, and experimental units, but does not use random assignment to create the comparisons from which treatment-caused change is inferred. Instead, the comparisons depend on nonequivalent groups that differ from each other in many ways other than the presence of a treatment whose effects are

being tested. The task confronting those who try to interpret the results from quasi-experiments is basically one of separating the effects of a treatment from those due to the initial noncomparability between the average units in each treatment group.

Race: Races can be distinguished by usually inherited physical and physiological characteristics without regard to language or culture (caucasoids, negroid, mongoloid). Beginning in 1976, the Federal Government's data systems classified individuals into the following racial groups: *white* (caucasoid), *black* (negroid), *Asian or Pacific Islander*, or *American Indian and Alaska Native* (mongoloid). See *ethnicity*, *Hispanic*, *Indian*. Compare *ethnicity*.

Racial and ethnic minorities: In this Report, individuals who are *not* "white, non-Hispanic." Includes *black*, *Asian*, *Hispanic*, and *American Indian and Alaska Native* individuals.

Rampant caries: A rapidly progressing form of dental caries which by definition involves extensive breakdown of enamel and dentin, *pulpal* pathosis, and can occur in patients with or without a significant caries history.

Recidivism: Tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior, especially delinquent or criminal behavior.

Recommended dietary allowances (RDAs): The major dietary standard used in the United States. Established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences, RDAs are recommendations for daily dietary intakes of specific nutrients, based on nutritional studies and expert judgment. RDAs differ by gender and age group. For protein, vitamins, and minerals, RDAs meet the needs of 90 to 95 percent of healthy individuals. For energy allowances, the daily allowance meets the average needs of persons of average height and weight in the population.

Remedial education: Instruction for a student lacking the reading, writing, or math skills necessary to perform work at the level required by the attended institution.

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*.

Residential substance abuse treatment: Treatment for *psychoactive substance abuse* in a residential (overnight 24-hour) setting. Residential programs may have locked units, employ nursing and counseling staff very much like those in psychiatric hospitals, and include structured routines. They frequently operate on the 28-day model, with a high level of structure in the initial stages and diminished structure as the client

earns privileges through program participation and responsibility. There are various models of residential treatment, including the halfway house, the therapeutic community, wilderness challenge programs, and "boot camp" or "shock incarceration."

Residential treatment centers (for emotionally disturbed children): Residential organizations, not licensed as *psychiatric hospitals*, whose primary purpose is the provision of individually planned programs of mental health treatment services in conjunction with residential care for children and youth primarily under the age of 18. Programs must be directed by a psychiatrist, social worker, or psychiatric nurse who has a master's and/or a doctorate degree. At least half of the admissions must be for mental illnesses that can be classified by DSM-II/ICDA-8 or DSM-III/ICD-9-CM codes other than mental retardation or substance abuse codes.

Restitution programs (for adolescent juvenile offenders): Programs for juvenile offenders that require offenders to pay money to their victims to compensate the victims for their loss or require offenders to perform an equivalent amount of public service. Sometimes, restitution programs also involve direct mediation between offenders and their victims.

Restricted-activity day: As defined by the *National Health Interview Survey* conducted by DHHS, any day on which a person cuts down his or her usual activities for more than one-half day because of an illness or an injury. Restricted-activity days are unduplicated counts of *bed-disability days*, *work-loss days*, and *school-loss days*, and other days on which a person cuts down on his or her usual activity.

Retrospective study: A study that uses data collected before the research plan has been devised. For example, a study begun in 1991 of hospital discharge abstracts prior to 1991. Has the advantage of the available data not having been influenced beforehand by theories and hypotheses of the researchers, but does not allow for random assignment of research subjects and other beneficial aspects of *experimental design*. Compare *prospective study*.

Risk factors: Factors that put a person at risk for health or other problems.

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: See *serious violent offenses*.

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

Rural: As strictly defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, rural refers to places of 2,500 or fewer 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).

Salpingitis: Inflammation of the uterine tube.

Schizophrenia: A severe and disabling mental disorder—most likely a group of disorders (“schizophrenic disorders”)—characterized in DSM-III-R as involving delusions, hallucinations, or certain disturbances in the form of thought; deterioration from a previous level of functioning in such areas as work, social relations, and self-care; duration of at least 6 months; and occurring before age 45, usually in late adolescence or early adulthood.

Schizophrenogenic: Causing schizophrenia.

School climate: The social system and culture of a school, including the organizational structure and the expectations within it.

School-linked health center (SLHC): Any school health center that provides a wide range of medical and counseling services for students (and sometimes for the family members of students and/or school drop-outs) and is located either on or near school grounds and is associated with the school. Some SLHCs also provide a wider range of services (e.g., child care, employment training, tutoring, social services, recreational opportunities).

School-loss day: As defined by the *National Health Interview Survey* conducted by DHHS, any day on which a child did not attend school for at least of his or her normal school day because of a specific illness or injury. School-loss days are determined only for children 5 to 17 years of age, beginning in 1982. See also *restricted-activity day*.

Scoliosis: A curvature of the spine in which there is an observable and measurable lateral deviation of part of the spine from the normally straight vertical line.

Secondary prevention: See *prevention*.

Secondary school: A school comprising any span of grades beginning with the next grade following an elementary or middle-school (usually 7,8, or 9) and ending with or below grade 12. Both *junior* and *senior high schools* are included.

Sedatives: Psychoactive substances that allay activity and excitement. In the *NIDA Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, the term sedatives refers to “barbiturates and other sedatives,” also called “downers,” that people take “to help them go to sleep or to help them calm down during the day or for some other reason.

Selected interventions: Interventions that focus specifically on high-risk groups.

Self-help groups for substance abusers: Support groups organized by and for substance abusers to help their

members achieve and maintain abstinence from and/or cope with the effects of alcohol or illicit drugs. Examples are Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

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

Serious injuries: Injuries receiving a score of 3 or greater on the Maximum Abbreviated Injury Scale, a commonly used trauma severity scale.

Serious offenses: See *Part I offenses*.

Serious property offenses: For purposes of this Report, these are Federal Bureau of Investigation Part I property offenses—i. e., burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. **Burglary is the unlawful entry of a house or structure with the intention to commit a felony or a theft; it includes attempted forcible entry (e.g., by breaking a window). Larceny theft (excluding motor vehicle theft) is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud (e.g., thefts of bicycles, shoplifting, pocket-picking); it includes attempted larcenies. Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle that is self-propelled and runs on the ground (excluding airplanes, rail vehicles, farm equipment). Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft, personal property of another, etc.**

Serious violent offenses: For purposes of this Report, these are Federal Bureau of Investigation Part I violent offenses against a person—i. e., murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. **Murder or nonnegligent manslaughter is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Forcible rape is gaining carnal knowledge of (having sexual intercourse with) a female forcibly and against her will; it includes rape by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Robbery is 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. 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.**

Seropositive: Showing a high level of antibody.

Seroprevalence: Prevalence based on blood tests.

Settlement houses: Institutions of the 19th century that provided various community services, especially to large city populations.

Sex education: Instruction about human sexual development, the process of reproduction, and related topics. Currently, the content and process of many sex

education programs have been broadened, and such programs are often known as *family life education*.

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): Any infectious disease transmitted through sexual intercourse or genital contact. Examples are *chlamydial infection*, *gonorrhea*, *herpes genitalis*, *pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)*, *syphilis*, and *AIDS*. Formerly (and sometimes, in law) called venereal disease.

Short-stay hospitals: As defined by DHHS's National Center for Health Statistics for the *National Hospital Discharge Survey*, hospitals in which the average length of stay is less than 30 days.

Short-term juvenile facilities: See *juvenile justice facilities*.

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 blood vessels.

Simplified oral Hygiene Index (OHI-S): A measure of oral cleanliness and plaque control, with a low score denoting good oral hygiene.

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 marketing: The design, implementation, and control of programs calculated to influence the acceptability of social ideas and involving considerations of product planning, primary, communications, distribution, and marketing research. It is different from health education in that it promotes specific products (e.g., condoms) rather than abstract ideas (e.g., disease prevention).

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 (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 Services Block Grant Program: A Federal program, established by 1981 amendments to *Title XX of the Social Security Act*, of *block grants* to States for the provision of social services for the purpose of assisting individuals to: 1) achieve or maintain economic self-support; 2) achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; 3) prevent or remedy neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests; 4) prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; 5) secure referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or provide services to individuals in institutions. Services that can be supported by social services block grants include *protective services*; employment, education, and training services for disabled people; *foster care* and adoption services; and health-related services (e.g., prevention, intervention, residential care). The program is administered at the Federal level by the Office of Human Development Services in DHHS.

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: Generally used in this Report as a synonym for income levels, typically those of an adolescent's family of origin. In some cases, however, socioeconomic status refers more broadly to a combination of factors such as father's education, mother's education, family income, father's occupation, and household items. See *poor*, *near-poor*.

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): A program, adminis-

- tered at the Federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the purpose of which is to improve the health of low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants and children up to their fifth birthday by providing food packages designed to supplement each participant's diet with foods that nutritional research indicates are typically lacking in the WIC target population and by providing eligible nutrition education and access to health services. Only 3 percent of those participating in the WIC program are pregnant, breastfeeding, or postpartum females under age 18.
- Specialty mental health organizations:** According to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) in DHHS, any organizations designed primarily to provide mental health services. NIMH does not have a specific definition of a mental health organization. As part of its survey of mental health organizations, it collects data on patient care episodes from eight types of mental health organizations: *State and county mental hospitals*, private *psychiatric hospitals*, Department of Veterans Affairs (formerly Veterans Administration) *psychiatric organizations*, *general hospitals with separate psychiatric services*, *residential treatment centers* for emotionally disturbed children, *free-standing psychiatric partial care organizations*, and *multiservice mental health organizations*. The survey excludes data on patient care episodes outside of mental health organizations (e.g., in private offices of mental health providers).
- Spermicides:** Contraceptive agents that work by killing sperm. Spermicides come in various forms (e. g., jellies or creams to be used in *diaphragms*, contraceptive vaginal sponges, spermicidal condoms). Spermicides decrease the transmission of some *sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)*, including *gonorrhea*.
- Standardized test:** A test composed of a systematic sampling of behavior, administered and scored according to specific instructions, capable of being interpreted in terms of adequate norms, and for which there are data on reliability and validity.
- Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA):** See *Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMA)*.
- State and county mental hospital:** A *psychiatric hospital* operated under the auspices of a State or a county government or operated jointly by both a State and county government.
- Statistically significant:** A judgment, based on commonly agreed to statistical principles, that there is relatively little likelihood (typically from below 1 to below 5 percent) that an observed relationship between or among *variables* has occurred by chance.
- Status offenses:** Offenses that are considered offenses only because they are committed by a minor (a person below age 18 or 19, depending on the State). Such offenses (e. g., purchase of intoxicating liquor, truancy,

curfew violations) would not be considered offenses if committed by an adult. Under the Federal Bureau of Investigation's reporting system, status offenses are considered *Part II offenses*.

Stimulants: Psychoactive substances that stimulate the central nervous system, including *amphetamines*, *caffeine*, and *heroin*. In the *NIDA Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, the term stimulants refers to "amphetamines or other stimulants," also called "uppers," that people take "to help them lose weight or for some other reason. In the *Monitoring the Future/High School Seniors Survey*, the term similarly means amphetamines.

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.

Subclinical: Not detectable or producing effects that are not detectable by the usual clinical tests.

Subfamily: By U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, definition, a subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own never-married children under 18 years old, living in a *household* and either related or unrelated to the person or couple who maintains the household. One example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. An **unrelated subfamily** can include persons such as guests, partners, roommates, or resident employees and their spouses and/or children. Compare *unrelated persons*.

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: See *psychoactive substances*.

Substance abuse: See *psychoactive substance abuse*.

Substance dependence: See *psychoactive substance dependence*.

Suicide and suicidal ideation: Suicide is the taking of one's own life. Suicidal ideation involves preoccupation with thoughts about committing suicide and may be a precursor to the act itself. Suicide and suicidal ideation are not diagnostic categories included in *DSM-III-R* but are behavioral symptoms of underlying problems, many, but not all, of which may relate to the mental health status of an individual.

Supply reduction substance use prevention strategies: Strategies related to the prevention of drug use and abuse that do not involve the delivery of personal health care services or attempt to change behavior by changing attitudes. Include restrictions on the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, and use of alcohol and other drugs. Also sometimes considered "health protection strategies," to distinguish them from dis-

ease prevention and health promotion strategies. Compare *demand reduction substance use prevention strategies*.

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

Syndrome: The aggregate of symptoms considered to constitute the characteristics of a morbid entity; used especially when the cause of the condition is unknown.

Syphilis: A sexually transmitted disease (STD) 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).

Technology: The application of organized knowledge to practical ends. In 1978, OTA defined **medical technology** as the drugs, devices, and medical and surgical procedures used in medical care and the organizational and supportive systems within which such care is provided.

THC (tetrahydrocannabinol): The psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, hashish, and other preparations of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).

Therapeutic alliance: An approach to *psychotherapy* which refers to the patient and therapist's collaborative effort in observing the patient's psychological processes. A replacement for outmoded notions of effective procedures in psychotherapy with children and adolescents.

Therapeutic foster care: In the spectrum of mental health services, the least restrictive type of residential (overnight) care. Therapeutic foster care essentially involves the following features: placement of a child with foster parents who have specifically been recruited to work with an emotionally disturbed child; provision of special training to the foster parents to assist them in working with the child; placement of only one child in each special foster home (with occasional exceptions); 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; creation of a support system among the foster parents; and payment of a special stipend to the foster parents for working with the emotionally disturbed child, and for participating in the training and other program activities. According to one group of observers, therapeutic foster care is simply conducting *foster care* at its best.

Third-party payment (for health care): Payment by a private health insurer or government program to a health care 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 V of the Social Security Act: See *Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Program*.

Title XIX of the Social Security Act: See *Medicaid*.

Title XX of the Social Security Act: See *Social Services Block Grant Program*.

Title X family planning clinics: Family planning clinics that receive funds under Title X of the Public Health Service Act,

Title X program (Family Planning Services and Research Program) under the **Public Health Service Act:** A Federal program that provides Federal grants to help support about 4,000 family planning clinics operated by public or private nonprofit entities across the country, as well as funds for training and research to improve the delivery of family planning services. The Title X program is administered at the Federal level by the Office of Population Affairs within DHHS. In 1990, Congress appropriated \$130 million for the Title X program. Family planning clinics that receive Title X funds offer contraceptives and other family planning services (not including abortion). The services offered by family planning clinics are provided free or at rates determined on a sliding-fee scale and are confidential. About one-third of the patients of such clinics are adolescents ages 15 to 19. See also *family planning services authorized by Title X of the Public Health Service Act*.

Title XX program (Adolescent Family Life Program) under the Public Health Service Act: A Federal program that awards Federal grants for demonstration projects that seek to prevent adolescent pregnancy by encouraging adolescents, within the context of the family, to abstain from premarital sexual activity and for demonstration projects that provide health and social services for pregnant or parenting adolescents. The Title XX program is administered by the Office of Population Affairs within DHHS. In fiscal year 1990, Congress appropriated \$9.5 million for the Title XX program.

Tobacco: In this Report, cigarettes or other products prepared for smoking or chewing from the plant *Nicotiana tabacum*. Such products contain nicotine, a *psychoactive substance* associated with dependence.

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

Tranquilizers: Psychoactive substances that are prescribed as antianxiety or antipsychotic agents. Unlike sedatives, they produce their calming action without primary interference with consciousness and thinking.

Transitional living programs: Structured programs that provide shelter to runaway and homeless youth while helping them develop the skills they need to live on their own. The programs are authorized by the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. Compare *independent living programs*.

Trauma: An injury to the body, especially one resulting from an external force; or a psychological shock especially one having a lasting effect on the personality.

Treatment services: Services intended to cure or ameliorate the effects of a disease or other health problem once the problem has occurred. Compare preventive health services.

Trichomoniasis: Infection with the protozoa *Trichomonas*. **Vaginal trichomoniasis is a sexually transmitted disease (STD)** caused by infection with *Trichomonas vaginalis*, found in the vagina and male genital tract. Vaginal trichomoniasis is sometimes symptomatic but may be manifested by severe *vaginifis* associated with discharge in females or with *urethritis* or *epididymitis* in males.

Unemployment rate: The numerator for calculating the unemployment rate is the number of civilians who had no employment but were available for work and: 1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, 2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or 3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days. The denominator for calculating the unemployment rate is the labor force. In the second quarter of 1991, 66.2 percent (125,511,000 individuals) of the civilian noninstitutional population were estimated to be in the labor force; 8,553,000 individuals were estimated to be unemployed, and the unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was estimated to be 6.8 percent.

Unintended births: A combination of births arising from mistimed and unwanted pregnancies.

Unintentional injuries: See *accidental injuries*.

Universal interventions: **interventions** for all members of a particular population.

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

Unrelated persons: As defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **unrelated individuals are** persons of any age who are not members of *families* or *subfamilies*. Unrelated persons can also be members of unrelated subfamilies.

Urethritis: Inflammation of the urethra (the membranous canal conveying urine from the bladder to the exterior of the body).

Vaginitis: Inflammation of the vagina.

Variable: In an experiment, a factor that is changeable and subject to variation. The independent variable establishes the value of the dependent variable(s) when a defined relationship exists between them.

Veterans Administration psychiatric organization: An organization that is operated and controlled by the Veterans Administration and provides mental health services.

Victimization rate for an offense: The number of offenses experienced by a given population per some population base during a given time period. The victimization rate is analogous to the *incidence rate for an offense*.

Vital statistics system: See *national vital statistics system*.

Waived case: A case that is transferred from the juvenile court to the criminal court.

Work-loss day: As defined by the *National Health Interview Survey* conducted by DHHS, any day on which an individual did not work at his or her job or business for at least part of his or her normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of work-loss days is determined only for currently employed persons. See also *restricted-activity day*.

Younger adolescents: As defined in most DHHS data analyses, adolescents ages 10 to 14. Compare *older adolescents*.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS): This system, recently developed by the Centers for Disease Control in DHHS, will monitor the prevalence of priority risk behaviors among samples of school-aged adolescents by collecting data from a periodic school-based survey combined with special supplemental data on youth risk behavior from the *National Health Interview Survey* conducted by DHHS. The system will be implemented in 1991, 1995, and 2000.

Zidovudine (Retrovir[®]): A drug used to reduce symptoms prolonging the lives of persons infected with *human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)*. This drug was formerly called azidothymidine (AZT).