

Glossary of terms

This is where you'll find definitions for the terms used which you may be unfamiliar with.

WORD	DEFINITION
Abuse	Improper or excessive use or treatment, physical maltreatment. To treat (a person or animal) in a harsh or harmful way, to use or treat someone/something in a way that causes damage, to use something wrongly, to use too much of a drug, alcohol, etc.
Abuse recognition	The act of accepting that something is true or important or that it exists, the act of knowing who or what someone or something is because of previous knowledge, evidence or experience.
Act defensively	Has a defensive attitude as they try to protect themselves. When a person is acting defensive, they're trying to protect or justify themselves.
Act reactively	To be reactive is to be ready to react or respond to something else. A person who's reactive does things only in response to others.
Action plan	A document that lists what steps must be taken to achieve a specific goal. The purpose of an action plan is to clarify what resources are required to reach the goal, formulate a timeline for when specific tasks need to be completed and determine what resources are required.
Adapt	To change your behavior so that it is easier to live in a particular place or situation.
Addict	A person who is not able to stop taking drugs or drinking or engaging in a dangerous or risky behaviors, a person who likes or enjoys something very much/too much and spends a large amount of time doing it.
Addiction counseling	The teaching of individuals on how to modify their behavior with the intention of full recovery.
Adjustment	A small change that improves something or makes it work better, or a change that makes it possible for a person to do better or work better in a new situation.
Advocate	A person who argues for or supports a person, cause or policy or who works for a cause or group.
Affordable housing	Refers to housing units that are affordable by that section of society whose income is below the median household income.
After-care/After-support	The care, treatment, etc., given to people after they leave a place (such as a hospital, program or prison).
AIDS	A serious disease of the immune system that is caused by infection with a virus. <i>AIDS</i> is an abbreviation for "acquired immune deficiency syndrome."
Alternative	Offering or expressing a choice, not a usual or traditional choice, existing or functioning outside of the established society generally accepting options.
Alzheimer's	A disease of the brain that causes people to slowly lose their memory and mental abilities as they grow old.
Anger management	The process of learning to recognize signs that you're becoming angry, and taking action to calm down and deal with the situation in a positive way. Anger management doesn't try to keep you from feeling anger or encourage you to hold it in.
Apathy	The feeling of not having much or any emotion or interest in anyone, anything, often with a lack or moral conscience.

Apprentice	A person who learns a job or skill by working for a fixed period of time for someone who is very good at that job or skill.
Apprenticeship	The period of time when a person is an apprentice.
Arrested	To use the power of the law to take and keep someone, such as a criminal.
Ashamed	Not wanting <i>to do</i> something because of shame or embarrassment, feeling shame or guilt.
Asperger's Autism spectrum	Autism spectrum disorder is a serious neurodevelopmental disorder that impairs a child's ability to communicate and interact with others. It also includes restricted repetitive behaviors, interests and activities. These issues cause significant impairment in social, occupational and other areas of functioning. Asperger syndrome (AS), also known as Asperger's, is a developmental disorder characterized by significant difficulties in social interaction and nonverbal communication, along with restricted and repetitive patterns of behavior and interests.
At-risk	Someone who is immediately, or over long term periods of time, exposed to harm or danger. In danger of being harmed or damaged, or of dying.
Basic necessities	A thing that a person must have to survive such as food, water, safe shelter, medicine, clothing, hygiene, etc.
Brainwashing	To cause (someone) to think or believe something by using methods that make a person unable to think normally.
Burnout	The condition of someone who has become very physically and emotionally tired after doing a difficult job for a long time.
Caregivers	A person who gives help and protection to someone (such as a child, an old person, or someone who is sick).
Caseload	The number/amount of cases handled by a court, social worker, etc.
Causation	The relationship between an event or situation and a possible reason or cause.
Child abuse	Physical maltreatment, neglect or sexual molestation of a child.
Child protective agencies	A group of public and private services that are focused on ensuring that all children live in safe, permanent and stable environments that support their well-being. Child welfare services may interact with entire families, or they may be focused on direct intervention with children.
Communication	The act or process of using words, sounds, signs, or behaviors to express or exchange information or to express your ideas, thoughts, feelings, etc., to someone else.
Compliance	The act or process of doing what you have been asked or ordered to do, the act or process of complying.
Conditioning	The act or process of training a person or animal to do something or to behave in a certain way in a particular situation.
Conducive	Making it easy, possible, or likely for something to happen or exist.
Confidential	Secret or private.
Confidentially	Showing that you are saying something that is secret or private, or trusted with secret or private information.
Controlled environment	Controlled (Social) environment refers to the many ways in which our behavior, thoughts, and appearance are regulated by the norms, rules, laws, and social structures of society. Control is a necessary component of social order, for society could not exist without it.
Cooperation	A situation in which people work together to do something, the actions of someone who is being helpful by doing what is wanted or asked for.
Cope	To deal with problems and difficult situations and try to come up with solutions.
Coping skills	Defense mechanisms to avoid or lessen psychological pain. They are ways which we learn to deal with various stressors. Each person copes with stress differently.
Counseling	Advice and support that is given to people to help them deal with problems, make important decisions, etc.

Counterproductive	Not helpful, making the thing you want to happen less likely to happen.
Courts	A place where legal cases are heard, a formal legal meeting in which evidence about crimes, disagreements, etc., is presented to a judge and often a jury so that decisions can be made according to the law.
Cowardly	Afraid in a way that makes you unable to do what is right or expected, lacking courage.
Crime	An illegal act for which someone can be punished by the government, activity that is against the law, illegal acts in general.
Criminal	A person who has committed a crime or who has been proved to be guilty of a crime by a court.
Criminal Justice System	The system of practices and institutions of governments directed at upholding social control, deterring and mitigating crime, or sanctioning those who violate laws with criminal penalties and rehabilitation efforts.
Criminality	Involving illegal activity relating to crime.
Crisis intervention	Refers to the methods used to offer immediate, short-term help to individuals who experience an event that produces emotional, mental, physical, and behavioral distress or problems.
Cultural mores and norms	A cultural more is one of four types of cultural norms. A norm is a rule that a culture or society follows which guides how people behave and interact with each other. In sociology, there are four different types of norms: folkways, mores, taboos and laws. A cultural more , <i>pronounced 'mor-ay'</i> , is a norm, or rule, that is guided by standards of morality within that culture, and has consequences if not followed.
Cycle of abuse	In 1979, psychologist Lenore Walker found that many violent relationships follow a common pattern or cycle. The entire cycle may happen in one day or it may take weeks or months. It is different for every relationship and not all relationships follow the cycle, many report a constant state of siege with little relief. Cycle continues over and over, and may help explain why victims stay in abusive relationships. The abuse may be terrible, but the promises and generosity of the honeymoon phase give the victim the false belief that everything will be all right. This cycle has three parts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tension building phase—Tension builds over common domestic issues like money, children or jobs. Verbal abuse begins. The victim tries to control the situation by pleasing the abuser, giving in or avoiding the abuse. None of these will stop the violence. Eventually, the tension reaches a boiling point and physical abuse begins. 2. Acute battering episode—When the tension peaks, the physical violence begins. It is usually triggered by the presence of an external event or by the abuser's emotional state—but not by the victim's behavior. This means the start of the battering episode is unpredictable and beyond the victim's control. However, some experts believe that in some cases victims may unconsciously provoke the abuse so they can release the tension, and move on to the honeymoon phase. 3. The honeymoon phase—First, the abuser is ashamed of his behavior. He expresses remorse, tries to minimize the abuse and might even blame it on the partner. He may then exhibit loving, kind behavior followed by apologies, generosity and helpfulness. He will genuinely attempt to convince the partner that the abuse will not happen again. This loving and contrite behavior strengthens the bond between the partners and will probably convince the victim, once again, that leaving the relationship is not necessary.
Cycle of poverty	The set of factors or events by which poverty, once started, is likely to continue unless there is outside intervention. Defined as a phenomenon where poor families become impoverished for at least three generations.

	families have either limited or no resources. There are many disadvantages that work together in a circular process making it virtually impossible for individuals to break the cycle. Occurs when poor people do not have the resources necessary to get out of poverty, such as financial capital, education, or connections. Impoverished individuals do not have access to economic and social resources due to their poverty.
Dementia	A mental illness that causes someone to be unable to think clearly or to understand what is real and what is not real.
Depression	A serious medical condition in which a person feels very sad, hopeless, and unimportant and often is unable to live in a normal way.
Devastating effects	Causing great damage or suffering to something or someone.
Dignity	A way of appearing or behaving that suggests seriousness and self-control, the quality of being worthy of honor or respect.
Disabled	Having a physical or mental disability, unable to perform one or more natural activities (such as walking or seeing) because of illness, injury, etc.
Disadvantaged	Lacking the things (such as money and education) that are considered necessary for an equal position in society.
Disease	A problem that a person, group, organization, or society has and can't stop.
Dormitory	A building on a campus that has rooms where people can live.
Dynamic	The way that two or more people behave with each other because of a particular situation.
Elder abuse	Also called "elder mistreatment," "senior abuse," "abuse in later life," "abuse of older adults," "abuse of older women," and "abuse of older men", is a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person.
Emergency housing	Short-term accommodation for people who are homeless or in crisis. At an emergency housing facility, you can get basic necessities, such as a place to sleep, shower, do laundry, get clothing, and eat or get money for food.
Emergency line	A telephone line operated by a charitable organization or a business for people in distress or a telephone line operated by a commercial organization to provide information.
Emotional abuse	Also referred to as psychological violence, emotional abuse, or mental abuse, is a form of abuse characterized by a person subjecting or exposing, another person to behavior that may result in psychological trauma including anxiety, chronic depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder.
Emotionally disconnected	Used to describe what is often considered "emotional numbing", "emotional blunting", i.e., dissociation, depersonalization or in its chronic form depersonalization disorder.
Empathy	The feeling that you understand and share another person's experiences and emotions, the ability to share in someone else's feelings.
Empowerment	The act of giving power to someone emotionally, or physically.
Exacerbation of mental illness	A worsening of symptoms and may refer to an increase in the severity of a disease or its signs and symptoms.
Facilitate	To help (something) run more smoothly and effectively, to make (something) easier, to help cause (something).
Failure to thrive	Failure to thrive is defined as weight loss of more than 5%, decreased appetite, poor nutrition, and physical inactivity, often associated with dehydration, depression, immune dysfunction, low cholesterol and inability to function in everyday life. Failure to thrive is not a single disease or medical condition; rather, it's a nonspecific manifestation of an underlying physical, mental, or psychosocial condition.
Falling through cracks	Fall through the cracks is an expression that is defined as someone or something has been overlooked or left undone. To get lost or be forgotten, especially within a system.

Family mediation	A process in which a mediator, an impartial third party, facilitates the resolution of family disputes by promoting the participants' voluntary agreement.
Family unit	The members of a family, especially parents and children, considered as a single entity within society.
Fear	An unpleasant emotion caused by being aware of danger, a feeling of being afraid, painful emotion felt because of danger and suggests a continuing emotional state.
Fester	To become worse as time passes.
Financial burden	The amount of money someone owes others for any reason.
Financial strain	Occurs when a person's financial outgoings start to exceed their income to a degree that psychologically threatens their sense of self and identity, their intimate relationships, their self-esteem etc.
Financially impossible	Not capable of being accomplished, paid for, bought, completed, accomplished due to lack of funds and money issues.
Financially survive	To carry on despite hardships or trauma; persevere. To cope with (a trauma or setback due to money issues); persevere after and recover.
Flash point	A place, event, or time at which violence or hostility flares up.
Gainful employment	Refers to an employment situation where the employee receives consistent work and payment from the employer. In psychology, gainful employment is a positive psychology concept that explores the benefits of work and employment.
Gang	A group of criminals, a group of young people who do illegal things together and who often fight against other gangs.
Gang affiliation	Term widely used to say that you have a connection with a certain gang/group OR that you are part of part of a street gang.
Gateway	A figurative opening in a wall that cannot be closed easily.
Globally	Involving the entire world.
GO BAG	A bag filled with necessities: a change of clothes (according to season), socks, non-perishable snacks, water, a notebook and pens, feminine products for women, brush, shampoo, conditioner, toothpaste and toothbrushes, deodorant, soap, baby wipes, tissues, hand lotion, sunscreen, lip balm and small first aid kit. Everything you need for a fresh start.
Grant	An amount of money that is given to someone by a government, a company, etc., to be used for a particular purpose.
Gravitate	To move or tend to move <i>to</i> or <i>toward</i> someone or something, to be attracted <i>to</i> or <i>toward</i> something or someone.
Group brainstorming	To try to solve a problem by talking with other people, to discuss a problem and suggest solutions.
Guardian	Someone or something that watches or protects something, someone who takes care of another person or of another person's property.
Guidance	Help or advice that tells you what to do, the act or process of guiding someone or something.
Healthy social connections	The relationships you have with the people around you that are positive, promote good decision making and are supportive. They may be close, like family, friends, and coworkers, or more distant, like people you know casually. They can be as close as next door or so far away that you only connect with them by telephone or through the Internet.
HIV	a virus that causes AIDS, <i>HIV</i> is an abbreviation of "human immunodeficiency virus."
Homeless	Having no place to live.
Homelessness	The condition of having no place to live.
Homicide	The act of killing another person.
Human trafficking	The act or business of illegally buying someone (considered human capital) and selling or transferring them as property to another person.

Humanity	The quality or state of being kind to other people or to animals, the quality or state of being human, all people.
Implementing	To begin to do or use something, such as a plan, to make something active or effective.
Incarcerated	To put someone in prison or jail.
Independent	Not dependent such as not controlled by other people, not requiring or relying on other people for help or support, separate from and not connected to other people, acting or thinking freely instead of being guided by other people.
Indoctrination	To teach someone to fully accept the ideas, opinions, and beliefs of a particular group and to not consider other ideas, opinions, and beliefs.
Institutionalization	To cause a custom, practice, law, thought process, BEHAVIOR, etc. to become accepted and used by many people, to establish (something) as an institution.
Institutions	An established organization.
Interaction	To talk or do things with other people, to act together, to come together and have an effect on each other.
Intervene	To come or occur between two people, times or events.
Intervention	To become involved in something, such as a conflict, in order to have an influence on what happens.
Intimidated	To make someone afraid.
Jail	A place where people are kept when they have been arrested and are being punished for a crime.
Job training	At the place of work or study, while he or she is doing the actual job or studying how to. Usually a professional trainer, sometimes an experienced employee, serves as the course instructor using hands-on training often supported by formal classroom training.
KARŌSHI	In Japan, death caused by overwork or job-related exhaustion.
Knowledge	Information, understanding, or skill that you get from experience or education, awareness of something, the state of being aware of something.
Law enforcement	The department of people who enforce laws, investigate crimes, and make arrests, the police. The action or activity of compelling observance of or compliance with the law.
Learning disability	A condition giving rise to learning difficulties, especially when not associated with physical disability.
Life threatening	If someone has a life-threatening illness or is in a life-threatening situation, there is a strong possibility that the illness or the situation will kill them.
Low stress	Relating to people who are not in strong or dangerous situations, powerful positions or jobs or at a low degree or strength.
Low-wage	Describes jobs for which or places in which workers are paid little money.
Low-risk	Not likely to result in failure, harm, or injury, not having a lot of risk, less likely than others to get a particular disease, condition, or injury.
Majority age	The age at which a person is given the full rights of an adult.
Malnutrition	The unhealthy condition that results from not eating enough food or not eating enough healthy food, poor nutrition.
Mandatory education	Education that is required by a law or rule.
Manic-depressive disorder/ Bi-polar	A mental illness in which a person experiences periods of strong excitement and happiness followed by periods of sadness and depression, also called <i>bipolar disorder</i> , <i>manic-depressive illness</i> .
Marital rape	Marital rape (or spousal rape) is the act of sexual intercourse with one's spouse without consent. It is a form of domestic violence and sexual abuse. In many countries, marital rape either remains outside the criminal law, or is illegal but widely tolerated.
Mental/psychological abuse	Referred to as psychological violence, emotional abuse, or mental abuse, is a form of abuse characterized by a person subjecting, or exposing, another

	person to behavior that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, chronic depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder.
Mental health professional	A person who offers services for improving an individual's mental health and/or researches in the field of mental health.
Mental illness	Health conditions involving changes in thinking, emotion or behavior (or a combination of these). Mental illnesses are associated with distress and/or problems functioning in social, work or family activities.
Mentally disconnected/ Depersonalization disorder	Depersonalization disorder (DPD) , also known as depersonalization-de-realization syndrome, is a mental disorder in which the person has persistent or recurrent feelings of depersonalization and/or de-realization. Depersonalization is described as feeling disconnected or estranged from one's self.
Mentor	Someone who teaches or gives help and advice or guidance to a less experienced and often younger person.
Middle class	The social group between the upper and working classes, including professional and business people and their families.
Minor age	Not yet old enough to have the rights of an adult.
Mitigating factors	Used to describe something, such as an unusual situation, that makes something, as a crime or a mistake, seem less serious/deserving blame.
MOMMY BOX	A starter kit for a mom and their new baby. It contains clothes and other newborn necessities, and the mommy box itself--which is lined with a mattress--is used as the child's first bed.
Monitored	The job of checking/watching some activity/behavior, to watch, observe, listen to, or check something for a special purpose over a period of time.
Near poverty	The state of being almost poor.
Negative outcomes	The outcome or result which is harmful or bad, not wanted.
Neglect	To fail to take care of or to give attention to someone or something, lack of attention or care that someone or something needs, the condition of not being taken care of.
Nervous/anxiety disorder	Cause such distress that it interferes with your ability to lead a normal life. A serious mental illness, for people who have one, worry and fear are constant and overwhelming, and can be disabling.
Non-traumatic	Not caused by, or not causing, trauma or emotional distress.
OCD	Obsessive-compulsive disorder is a mental disorder where people have unwanted and repeated thoughts, feelings, ideas, sensations (obsessions), and behaviors that drive them to do something over and over (compulsions). Often the person carries out the behaviors to get rid of the obsessive thoughts.
On-campus	Any housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution or company, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution or company, is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus, is considered an on-campus housing facility.
Open dialogue	Involves a consistent family/social network approach to care, in which the primary treatment is carried out through meetings involving the patient together with his or her family members and extended social network.
Opportunities	An amount of time or a situation in which something can be done, chances.
Overwork	To work too hard, too much or too often, to work on something too much.
Paranoia	A serious mental illness that causes you to falsely believe that other people are trying to harm you, an unreasonable feeling that people are trying to harm you, do not like you, etc.
Parenting classes	Educational courses parents attend to learn about caring for their children. Parents attend the classes based on court orders, or simply to learn better parenting skills. Parenting classes are found all throughout the United States, and they cater to parents with children of all ages.
Perpetuate	To cause something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation to continue.

Pervasive	Existing in every part of something, spreading to all parts of something.
Petition	A written document that people sign to show that they want a person or organization to do or change something, a formal written request made to an official person or organization, to ask a person, group, or organization for something in a formal way.
Phobia	An extremely strong dislike or fear of someone or something.
Physical abuse	Defined as any intentional act causing injury or trauma to another person or animal by way of bodily contact. In most cases, children are the victims of physical abuse, but adults can also be victims, as in cases of domestic violence or workplace aggression.
Placement	The act of finding an appropriate place for someone to live, work, or learn.
Populace	The people who live in a country or area.
Positive coping system	Finding a system that is most beneficial and healthy for you i.e. Humor, pointing out the amusing aspects of the problem at hand, or "positive reframing," is thought to help deal with small failures. Seeking support, asking for help, or finding emotional support from family members or friends, can be an effective way of maintaining emotional health during a stressful period. Problem-solving, as described above, problem solving is an instrumental coping mechanism that aims to locate the source of the problem and determine solutions. This coping mechanism is often helpful in work situations. Relaxation, engaging in relaxing activities, or practicing calming techniques, can help to manage stress and improve overall coping. Physical recreation, regular exercise, such as running, or team sports, is a good way to handle the stress of given situation. This may involve yoga, meditating, progressive muscle relaxation, among other techniques of relaxation. Adjusting expectations, anticipating various outcomes to scenarios in life may assist in preparing for the stress associated with any given change or event. Venting. An externalizing coping technique, venting is the outward expression of emotions, usually in the company of friends or family. In moderation, it can be healthy; however, ruminating on the negative can lead to strained relationships over time.
Positive life choices	Thought process of selecting the best logical choice from the available options. When trying to make a good decision, a person must weigh the positives and negatives of each option, and consider all the alternatives. For effective decision making, a person must be able to forecast the outcome of each option as well, and based on all these items, determine which option is the best for that particular situation.
Positive support	Behavior management system used to understand what maintains an individual's challenging behavior. People's inappropriate behaviors are difficult to change because they are functional; they serve a purpose for them. These behaviors are supported by reinforcement in the environment.
Poverty	The state of being poor, having no money, inability to buy or provide basic life requirements.
Preventable social disease	A disease, such as tuberculosis/homelessness and rape culture, whose incidence is directly related to social and economic factors,
Pride	A feeling that you respect yourself and deserve to be respected by other people, a feeling of happiness that you get when you or someone you know does something good, difficult, etc. To be proud because of having (an ability, quality, etc.).
Prison	A building where people are kept as punishment for a crime or while they are waiting to go to court. Place or situation from which you cannot escape.
Proactive	Controlling a situation by making things happen or by preparing for possible future problems.
Probation	A situation or time period in which a person who has committed a crime is allowed to stay out of prison if that person behaves well, does not commit another crime, etc. A situation or time period in which a person who has

	made a serious mistake or done something bad is watched and must behave well in order not to be seriously punished
Productive	Doing or achieving a lot, working hard and getting good results.
Prosecutor's office	The chief legal representative of the prosecution in countries with either the common law adversarial system, or the civil law inquisitorial system. The legal party responsible for presenting the case in a criminal trial against an individual accused of breaking the law.
Prostitution	The work of a prostitute, the act of having sex in exchange for money.
Protector	A person or thing that protects someone or something.
Psychological abuse	Also referred to as psychological violence, emotional abuse, or mental abuse, is a form of abuse characterized by a person subjecting or exposing, another person to behavior that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, chronic depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder.
Psychologically disconnected	I.e. dissociation, dissociative disorder, depersonalization or in its chronic form depersonalization disorder. This type of emotional numbing or blunting is a disconnection from emotion, it is frequently used as a coping/survival skill during traumatic childhood events such as abuse or severe neglect where they 'disconnect' their mind from the reality of the situation and they see it more as like an outside spectator rather than experiencing the events. "emotional numbing", "emotional blunting"
Psychopathic personality disorder	Sometimes considered synonymous with sociopathy, traditionally defined as a personality disorder characterized by persistent antisocial behavior, impaired sympathy, empathy and remorse, and bold, disinhibited, egotistical traits.
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a mental health condition that's triggered by a terrifying event, either experiencing it or witnessing it. Symptoms may include flashbacks, nightmares and severe anxiety, as well as uncontrollable thoughts about the event.
Rape	To force someone to have sex with you by using violence or the threat of violence, the crime of forcing someone to have sex with you by using violence or the threat of violence.
Rape crisis intervention	Provides a variety of services to sexual assault survivors, their family members and friends. Helps in an emergency through a 24-hour crisis line, staffed by trained Volunteer Advocates. Offers ongoing support, assistance, counseling, groups and referral to other services. Services are confidential.
Reality	The true situation that exists, the real situation, something that actually exists or happens. A real event, occurrence, situation, etc.
Reassess	To think about something again in order to decide whether to change your opinion or judgment of it, to assess something again.
Reconnect	Re-establish a bond of communication or emotion.
Recovery	The act or process of becoming healthy after an illness or injury, the process of recovering, the process of returning to a normal state after a period of difficulty. The act or process of stopping the use of drugs, alcohol, etc., and returning to a healthy way of living.
RED FLAGS	A warning signal or sign that there is a problem that should be noticed or dealt with
Rehabilitated	To bring someone or something back to a normal, healthy condition after an illness, injury, drug problem, etc. To teach a criminal in prison to live a normal and productive life To bring someone or something back to a good condition.
Reintroduction	To return person to the area where they used to live.
Relocation	To move to a new place.
Repercussions	Something, usually bad or unpleasant, that happens due to an action, statement, etc., and that usually affects people for a long time.
Rescue	The act of saving someone from danger, trouble or harm.

Resources	A group of people, agencies or organizations who can do work or contribute to a job or project.
Root issues	The fundamental reason for the occurrence of a problem, an initiating cause of either a condition or a causal chain that leads to an outcome or effect of interest. Commonly is used to describe the depth in the causal chain where an intervention could reasonably be implemented to improve performance or prevent an undesirable outcome.
Safe refuge/place	A safe refuge is one where it is unlikely that any harm, damage, or unpleasant things will happen to the people or things that are there.
Safe sleeping habits	The place where your baby sleeps, his sleeping position, the kind of crib or bed, type of mattress and the home environment (i.e. smoke exposure) are all done and monitored to current recommendations to prevent injury and death by suffocation.
Safe space	A place or environment in which a person or category of people can feel confident that they will not be exposed to discrimination, criticism, harassment, or any other emotional or physical harm.
Schizophrenia	A very serious mental illness in which someone cannot think or behave normally and often experiences delusions.
Scholarship	An amount of money that is given by a school, an organization, etc., to a student to help pay for the student's education.
Screening process	The initial evaluation of an individual, intended to determine suitability for a specific treatment modality.
Self-esteem	A feeling of having respect for yourself and your abilities.
Self-respect	Proper respect for yourself as a human being.
Self-sufficient	Able to live or function without help or support from others.
Self-worth	Feeling that you're a good person who deserves to be treated with respect.
Separation	The act of separating people or things or the state of being separated, a situation in which a husband and wife live apart from each other or from their children.
Sexual abuse	Also referred to as molestation, is usually undesired sexual behavior by one person upon another. When force is immediate, of short duration, or infrequent, it is called sexual assault. The offender is referred to as a sexual abuser or (often pejoratively) molester.
Sexual assault	Any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient. Falling under the definition of sexual assault are sexual activities as forced sexual intercourse, forcible sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling, and attempted rape.
Sexual exploitation	The sexual abuse of children and youth through the exchange of sex or sexual acts for drugs, food, shelter, protection, other basics of life, and/or money. Sexual exploitation includes involving children and youth in creating pornography and sexually explicit websites. It can also refer to women who are forced into the sex trade business.
Sexual slavery	A form of enslavement which includes limitations on one's autonomy, freedom of movement and power to decide matters relating to one's sexual activity. The crime also includes forced marriages, domestic servitude or other forced labor that ultimately involves forced sexual activity. In contrast to the crime of rape, which is a completed offence, sexual slavery constitutes a continuing offence.
Sexuality	The sexual habits and desires of a person.
Shame	A feeling of guilt, regret, or sadness that you have because you know you have done something wrong. Ability to feel guilt, regret, or embarrassment. Feeling of dishonor or disgrace, something that is regretted.
Short term housing	Anything less than one year. Suggests having a month to month minimum stay.

SIDS	Sudden infant death syndrome is the unexplained death, usually during sleep, of a seemingly healthy baby less than a year old. Sometimes known as crib death because the infants often die in their cribs.
Skewed view	Distorted or biased in meaning or effect.
Skill training	Emphasizes skills and knowledge required for a particular job function (such as typing or data entry) or a trade (such as carpentry or welding) or a life skill such as cooking, budgeting, home repair etc. and gives further information, education or training.
Social connections	The relationships you have with the people around you. They may be close: family, friends, and coworkers, or distant, like people you know casually.
Social services	Government services provided for the benefit of the community, such as education, medical care, and housing. Activity aiming to promote the welfare of others.
Social stigma	Extreme disapproval of (or discontent with) a person or group on socially characteristic grounds that are perceived, and serve to distinguish them, from other members of a society. Stigma may then be affixed to such a person, by the greater society, who differs from their cultural norms.
Society's ills	A term synonymous with the phrase "social problem" or "social issue." Exists when a condition is undesirable to some members of a community.
Spousal abuse/domestic violence	Any abusive, violent, coercive, forceful, or threatening act or word inflicted by one member of a family or household on another is domestic violence.
Stability	The quality or state of being stable such as the quality or state of something that is not easily changed or likely to change, the quality or state of something that is not easily moved, the quality or state of someone who is emotionally or mentally healthy.
Stable environment	A peaceful and safe place that the child can call home, where they are cared for, needs are met, they are fed, clean, and safe. Ideally in a location that does not change often.
Stand-alone	Able to operate without control from another system, company, etc.
STD	Any disease that you can get by having sex with a person who has the disease. <i>STD</i> is an abbreviation for "sexually transmitted disease."
Stigma	A set of negative and often unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something.
Stockholders	Someone who owns stock in a company.
Stress	A state of mental tension and worry caused by problems in your life, work, etc. Something that causes strong feelings of worry or anxiety.
Stress disorder	The anxiety and behavioral disturbances that develop within a month of exposure to extreme trauma. Such extreme traumatic events include rape or other severe physical assault, near-death experiences in accidents, witnessing a murder, and combat.
Stressed families/family stress	Any stressor that concerns one or more members of the family (or the whole system) at a defined time, which impacts the emotional connection between family members, their mood, well-being, as well as the maintenance of the family relationship.
Stressors	Something that makes you worried or anxious, a source of stress.
Student support net	Includes prevention, intervention, transition and follow-up services for students and families. Provides direct services for all children and youth, especially those who are experiencing problems that create barriers to learning. Direct services are provided via education, counseling, consultation and individual assessment. In addition, student support services personnel provide in-service training, parent education, community collaboration and carry out student service program management.
Substance abuse	Long-term, pathological use of alcohol or drugs, characterized by daily intoxication, inability to reduce consumption, and impairment in social or occupational functioning; broadly, alcohol or drug addiction.

Suffocation	To die because you are unable to breathe, to kill (someone) by making breathing impossible.
Suicide	The act of killing yourself because you do not want to continue living.
Support systems	Provide assistance and encouragement to individuals with physical or emotional disabilities, stress or other issues, so they may better cope.
Susceptible	Easily affected, influenced, or harmed by something. Capable of being affected by a specified action or process.
Sympathy	The feeling that you care about and are sorry about someone else's trouble, grief, misfortune, etc. A sympathetic feeling, a feeling of support for something. A state in which different people share the same interests, opinions, goals, etc.
Theft	The act or crime of stealing.
Therapy	The treatment of physical or mental illnesses or issues.
Transitional aid	Temporary cash, food, clothing, etc. aid given to those who have little or nothing in order to help them get back on their feet.
Transitional housing	A supportive, yet temporary, type of accommodation that is meant to bridge the gap from homelessness to permanent housing by offering structure, supervision, support (for addictions and mental health, for instance), life skills, and in some cases, education and training.
Treatment plan	Documentation tools that are considered essential to the implementation of well-rounded health care. Treatment plans are blueprints to guide services provided. Mental health treatment plans typically highlight important assessment information, define areas of concern, and establish concrete goals for treatment.
Unacceptable	Not pleasing or welcome, not acceptable.
Unconditionally	Not limited in any way, complete and absolute.
Underreported	True number is not reported, less is reported than actually happens.
Unemployed	Having no job, not employed,
Unreported	Not told to someone in authority, not reported.
Victim	A person who has been attacked, injured, robbed, or killed by someone else, a person who is cheated or fooled by someone else. Someone or something that is harmed by an unpleasant event (such as an illness or accident).
Victimizing	To be attacked, injured, or killed by (someone or something), to be affected badly by (something).
Violence	To harm or weaken (something), to make (something) less effective, the use of physical force to harm someone, to damage property, etc.
Vital	Extremely important.
Walk-in counseling	A place able to be visited without an appointment, to receive counseling.
Watchdog	A person or organization that makes sure that companies, governments, etc., are not doing anything illegal or wrong.
Wholesome environment	An environment which helps to keep your body healthy, is good for your health, promotes good health or behavior and is morally good.
Workforce	The number of people in a country or area who are available for work, the group of people who work for a particular organization or business.
Workshops	A class or series of classes in which a small group of people learn the methods and skills used in doing something.