



Planning Partnerships and Collaborating to Bridge Service Gaps

Module 8 Glossary Terms

Accommodation: A reasonable modification or adjustment to a job or work environment that enables a qualified person with a disability to apply for or perform a job.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): A federal law passed in 1990 that forbids discrimination based on disability whether physical or mental. The law also requires covered employers to provide reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities, and imposes accessibility requirements on public accommodations.

Collaboration: Reaching within and across services and systems to build constructive working relationships focused on assisting young people to achieve their goals when confronted with fragmented systems.

Co-occurring disorder: A mental health condition and a substance abuse disorder that exist together with each related to the other.

Cross-system collaboration: Service providers employed by two or more youth and young adult-serving systems working together to integrate their services to meet the needs of youth, young adults and families most effectively.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA): A federal law that protects the privacy of students' educational records.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA): A federal law that makes it easier for people to keep their health insurance when they move or change jobs. The law also protects the confidentiality and security of individuals' healthcare information.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA): A federal law designed to ensure that all children and youth with a disability receive a free appropriate education, just like other children and youth.

Integrated care: The systematic coordination of mental health, substance abuse, and primary care services, which has been demonstrated to be the most effective approach to caring for young people with multiple health care needs.

Social Security Disability Income: A financial benefit paid to adults who have a disability that began before the age of 22 years. Young people become eligible when they turn 18.

Stigmatization: The process of treating people differently including discriminating and devaluing behaviors because of their mental health condition (Moses, 2010, p. 986).

Supplemental Security Income: A financial benefit paid to children under the age of 18 who have some types of disability.

System of care approach: A community-based approach to providing services and supports to children and youth who have or are at risk of developing a mental health disorder, and their families, that is organized into a coordinated network. The system of care approach focuses on building meaningful partnerships with youth and families and addressing their cultural and linguistic needs, in order to function better at home, in school, in the community, and throughout life.

System of care philosophy: The system of care approach is guided by three primary values: being community-based, family-driven/youth guided, and culturally and linguistically competent.

Wraparound: Wraparound is an intensive, holistic method of engaging with children and youth with complex needs so that they can live in their homes and communities and realize their hopes and dreams. Wraparound is most commonly conceived of as an intensive, individualized care planning and management process.

Youth advocacy: An activity by an individual young person or a group that aims to influence decisions about the provision of mental health and other services, programs, and systems.

Youth advocate: A young person, typically between the ages of 15-25, who utilizes lived experience to educate, inform, motivate, and inspire others in an effort to create positive systems change (Burk, Bergan, et al., 2013, p. 24).

Youth voice: The engagement, representation and application of lived experience of young people in program and systems development and implementation (Burk, Bergan, et al., 2013, p. 24).