Test Bank for Juvenile Delinquency 4th Bartollas

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MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) A law violation by a young person is considered an act of juvenile delinquency only if the behavior meets which of these criteria?
   A) The juvenile is charged with an offense that must be adjudicated in the juvenile court or the prosecution and the juvenile court judge exercise their discretion to lodge and retain jurisdiction in the juvenile court.
   B) The young person charged with committing the act is below the age at which the criminal court traditionally assumes jurisdiction.
   C) The act involved would be a criminal offense if it were committed by an adult.
   D) All of these.

   Answer: D

2) By _____, every state but one had passed laws prohibiting the employment in industry of children under a certain age, generally 14.
   A) 1884
   B) 1914
   C) 1934
   D) 1954

   Answer: B

3) The children's rights movement, which encompasses a spectrum of approaches, became popular in the 1970s as a means to compensate for _____.
   A) the facilitated development of personal identity
   B) young people's lack of rights
   C) an expedited search for a personal set of values
   D) the development of skills necessary for positive social interaction

   Answer: B

4) The population of juveniles, according to a U.S. Census Bureau estimate, will increase _____ percent between 2000 and 2050.
   A) 10.6
   B) 22.8
   C) 28.5
   D) 30.2

   Answer: B

5) Which of these is a negative or problem-oriented factor in the lives of adolescents who are defined as "high risk?"
   A) Adolescent problem behaviors are interrelated, or linked.
   B) High-risk youths often experience multiple difficulties.
   C) High-risk youths tend to become involved in behaviors that contribute to unintentional injury and violence.
   D) All of these.

   Answer: D

6) Under *parens patriae*, the _____ assumed the parental role over juvenile lawbreakers.
   A) neighbors
   B) teachers
   C) state
   D) parents

   Answer: C

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7) In 41 states and the District of Columbia, persons under _____ years of age charged with a law violation are considered juveniles.
   A) 15
   B) 16
   C) 17
   D) 18

   Answer: D

8) The deinstitutionalization of status offenders movement refers to the _____.
   A) confinement of status offenders in secure detention facilities
   B) discrimination against female status offenders
   C) removal of status offenders from secure detention facilities
   D) power struggle between parents and status offenders

   Answer: C

9) Which of these is NOT another term that is used to describe crossover youth?
   A) Wayward youth
   B) Dually adjudicated youth
   C) Cross-system cases
   D) Dual jurisdiction cases

   Answer: A

10) The National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NAC), which recommended that more focus should be on serious, violent, and chronic offenders, was created in 1984 during the _____.
   A) Juvenile Rights Era
   B) Social Control and Juvenile Crime Era
   C) Reform Agenda Era
   D) Juvenile Courts Era

   Answer: B

11) Which of these activities was encouraged under the Reagan administration's crime control policies?
   A) The increased confinement of juveniles
   B) The transfer of violent juveniles to adult court
   C) Enforcement of the death penalty for juveniles who commit especially brutal murders
   D) All of these

   Answer: D

12) In the early 1990s, which of these became a major impetus for the development and spread of drug-trafficking street gangs across the United States?
   A) Crack epidemic
   B) Unemployment epidemic
   C) Parental control
   D) Deinstitutionalization of juveniles

   Answer: A

13) Which of these is NOT a contemporary initiative in juvenile justice?
   A) Juvenile boot camps
   B) The movement toward graduated sanctions
   C) Combating street gangs
   D) Houses of refuges

   Answer: D

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14) The "get-tough" attitude in the 1990s led to enacting of legislation in nearly every state changing the way juvenile delinquents were handled. Which of these is NOT among the state initiatives in juvenile justice that continues in force today?
A) Movement toward graduated sanctions
B) Banning of violence in video games
C) Creation of juvenile boot camps
D) Expanded use of curfews

Answer: B

15) During the _____ era, wayward children were placed in facilities intended to reform them.
A) Juvenile Courts
B) Houses of Refuge
C) Colonial Period
D) Social Control and Juvenile Crime

Answer: B

16) During the _____ era, the major thrusts were to reassess the soft-line approach to minor offenders and status offenders and to "get tough" on serious and violent juvenile crime.
A) Juvenile Courts
B) Reform Agenda
C) Delinquency and the Growing Fear of Crime
D) Social Control and Juvenile Crime

Answer: D

17) Which of these themes examines risk factors that contribute to delinquent behavior and asks how such behavior affects subsequent life experiences?
A) Legal context of delinquency
B) *Parens patriae*
C) Deinstitutionalization of status offenders
D) Delinquency across the life course

Answer: D

18) Which of these is NOT an issue that the Developmental Life-Course Theory is concerned with?
A) The effects of life events on the course of a person's social and personal development
B) The legal basis of juvenile court decisions
C) The development of offending and antisocial behavior
D) The risk of offending at different ages

Answer: B

19) Which term is vitally important to understanding patterns of stability and change in criminal behavior over the life course and recognizes that individuals, whether criminal actors or not, make choices and are active participants in the construction of their lives?
A) Antisocial behavior
B) Human agency
C) Delinquency
D) High-risk behavior

Answer: B

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20) The two themes in the study of delinquency are delinquency across the life course, and delinquency and _____ policy.
A) economic
B) historical
C) social
D) legal

Answer: C

21) _____ identifies appropriate methods to collect data, helps to identify concepts to be studied, tests ideas for their impact on the subject under study, analyzes related concepts, and suggests new directions for theorizing.
A) Theory
B) Philosophy
C) Research
D) Policy

Answer: C

22) *Miller v. Alabama* (2016) made retroactive the end of life without parole for those sentenced as juveniles.
A) True
B) False

Answer: B

23) Adolescence is considered to be the years between ages 11 and 17.
A) True
B) False

Answer: B

24) Until child labor laws were actually enforced, children as young as ages 4 and 5 worked in mines, mills, and factories.
A) True
B) False

Answer: A

25) High-risk youths typically do not have educational and vocational skill deficits.
A) True
B) False

Answer: B

26) The age at which an individual is subject to the jurisdiction of juvenile court is consistent across the states.
A) True
B) False

Answer: B

27) The average American delinquent today is far more likely to commit a serious violent crime than to commit petty theft.
A) True
B) False

Answer: B

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28) Status offenses would be defined as criminal if adults committed them.
A) True
B) False
Answer: B

29) Juvenile court codes exist in every state.
A) True
B) False
Answer: A

30) The juvenile court may intervene in cases involving dependency and neglect.
A) True
B) False
Answer: A

31) Status offenders frequently come from single-parent homes and often engage in verbal and physical abuse directed toward the parent(s).
A) True
B) False
Answer: A

32) Meda Chesney-Lind and Linda Pasko argue that the juvenile justice system discriminates against girls.
A) True
B) False
Answer: A

33) The deinstitutionalization of status offenders has received considerable pushback in the past few decades.
A) True
B) False
Answer: B

34) Public whippings and expulsion from the community were common punishments for chronic offenders during the Reform Agenda era.
A) True
B) False
Answer: B

35) The major purpose of the reform agenda of the late 1970s was to divert the handling of status offenses from a criminal to a noncriminal setting.
A) True
B) False
Answer: A

36) The fundamental idea behind the *parens patriae* legal doctrine is that the state is not allowed to intervene in natural family relations and parents are the only individuals who can sanction their kids.
A) True
B) False
Answer: A

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37) By the early 2000s, the use of guns had spread from individuals involved in drug transactions to larger numbers of young people, and the availability and use of guns, the spread of the drug market, and the growth of street gangs all contributed to a dramatic rise in murder rates among young people.
A) True
B) False
Answer: A

38) Developmental life-course theory holds that human development and aging are lifelong processes and that people are rational actors who make informed choices as they go through life.
A) True
B) False
Answer: A

39) When social programs are based on research evidence showing that they work, they are said to be evidence-based.
A) True
B) False
Answer: A

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

40) An act committed by a minor that violates the penal code of the government with authority over the area in which the act occurs is called juvenile _____.
Answer: delinquency

41) The life interval between childhood and adulthood, usually the period between the ages of 12 and 18 years, is called _____.
Answer: adolescence

42) Beginning in the late 1980s and extending throughout the 1990s, adolescents participated widely in youth _____.
Answer: gangs

43) Juvenile court codes specify the conditions under which states can _____ intervene in a juvenile's life.
Answer: legitimately

44) Juvenile court codes usually specify that the court has jurisdiction in relation to three categories of conditions: delinquency, _____, and neglect.
Answer: dependency

45) Generally speaking, status offenders, many of whom come from _____ homes, place the blame for their problems on parental figures in the home and believe that fulfilling their need for a warm, accepting, and loving relationship with their parents is not possible.
Answer: single-parent

46) The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDA) of 1974 and its various modifications have served as the most significant impetus for the nationwide _____ of status offenders.
Answer: deinstitutionalization

47) The history of societal responses to juvenile delinquency in the United States can be divided into _____ periods.
Answer: eight

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48) During the colonial period, the colonists saw the family as the source and primary means of _____ over children.

Answer: control

49) The most severe form of treatment of juveniles is the belief that juveniles who commit serious crimes or continue to break the law are presumed to deserve punishment rather than treatment. These juveniles are punished more like _____ than juveniles.

Answer: adults

50) Beginning in the 1980s and continuing through today, young people became increasingly involved in various forms of _____ crimes, or crimes committed because of a victim's racial or ethnic characteristics, or religious or gender preferences.

Answer: hate

51) Developmental _____ theory integrates key elements of preexisting theories that attempt to explain delinquency such as strain theory, control theory, differential association theory, and social learning theory.

Answer: life-course

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match each historical era of societal response to juvenile delinquency with its description.

52) Colonial Period

Answer: D

53) House of Refuge

Answer: B

54) Juvenile Courts

Answer: A

55) Juvenile Rights

Answer: E

56) Reform Agenda

Answer: C

A) (1899-1966) Created in Cook County, Illinois, and used *parens patriae* as a legal philosophy, this court handles all illegal behaviors among juveniles.

B) (1824-1898) Wayward children were placed in facilities intended to reform them.

C) (Late 1970s) The major purpose of this plan was to divert the handling of status offenses from a criminal to a noncriminal setting.

D) (1636-1823) The family was the primary means of social control of children; recalcitrant children then suffered public whippings, dunking (partial drowning), and the stocks.

E) (1967-1975) In several court decisions, the U.S. Supreme Court granted juveniles due process rights in the juvenile justice system.

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57) Social Control and Juvenile Crime

Answer: A

58) Delinquency and the Growing Fear of Crime

Answer: C

59) A New Understanding of Juvenile Behavior Emerges

Answer: B

A) (1980s) The major thrusts were to reassess the soft-line approach to minor offenders and status offenders and to "get tough" on serious and violent juvenile crime.

B) (2010 to present) Increased understanding of juvenile behavior resulting from studies in neurobiology and developmental psychology that recognized significant differences between the minds of juveniles and adults.

C) (1990-2010) The "get-tough" attitude toward violent juveniles led to a number of juvenile justice initiatives in the 1990s and extending to the twenty-first century that went beyond those implemented in the 1980s.

Match each term or concept with its description.

60) *Parens patriae*

Answer: A

61) Adolescence

Answer: E

62) Juveniles

Answer: C

63) Status offenders

Answer: F

64) Crack cocaine

Answer: D

65) Developmental life-course theory (DLC)

Answer: B

A) A medieval English doctrine that sanctioned the right of the Crown to intervene in family relations whenever a child's welfare was threatened

B) A theory concerned with four main issues in the study of delinquency: (1) the development of offending and antisocial behavior, (2) protective factors, (3) the risk of offending at different ages, and (4) the effects of life events on the course of a person's social and personal development

C) A youth at or below the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in a particular state

D) Became widely available in urban areas in the mid-1980s

E) The life interval between childhood and adulthood; usually the period between the ages of 12 and 18 years

F) A juvenile who commits a minor act that is considered illegal only because they are underage

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ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

66) What is a "youth culture" and what does it involve?

Answer: The answer should include these points:

- Consists of the unique beliefs, behaviors, and symbols that represent young people in society.
- A primary feature of youth culture is the incorporation of trends or fads. Youth culture has distinctive clothing styles, hairstyles, behaviors, footwear, electronic devices, and interests.
- Vehicles such as cars, motor scooters, motorcycles, skateboards, and surfboards as well as personal electronic devices and video games have played central roles in the development of today's youth culture.
- Body piercing, often multiple piercings for both males and females, in literally every part of the body, including the tongue, eyebrows, lips, cheeks, navel, genitals, and breasts and tattooing, are widely found among some youth cultures today. Ritual scarification and 3D-art implants are popular, and so are stretching and cutting of the genitals, scrotal implants, transdermal implants, tooth art, and facial sculpture.
- Adolescents have always been connected to their peers, but many are now connected at all times of the day, texting in class or messaging throughout the night. In addition to constant communication, adolescents are joining online groups or communities, posting numerous self-portraits (or selfies, and creating their own Facebook pages or Instagram messages).

67) Identify the difficulties many high-risk youths often experience.

Answer: The answer should include these points:

High-risk youths often experience multiple difficulties: They are frequently socialized in economically stressed families and communities, more often than not have histories of physical abuse and sexual victimization, typically have educational and vocational skill deficits, and are prone to become involved in alcohol and other drug abuse and forms of delinquency. The more of these problem behaviors that are present, the more likely it is that a youth will become involved in socially undesirable behaviors.

68) Discuss the three categories of juvenile behavior in which the juvenile court has jurisdiction.

Answer: The answer should include these points:

- Delinquency. The courts may intervene when a youth has been accused of committing an act that would be a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult. Second, the courts may intervene when a juvenile commits certain status offenses.
- Dependency and Neglect. Third, the courts may intervene in cases involving dependency and neglect; for example, if a court determines that a child is being deprived of needed support and supervision, it may decide to remove the child from the home for their own protection.

69) Summarize the six arguments given for the removal of status offenders from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Answer: The answer should include these points:

- The lack of clarity of many status offender statutes makes them unconstitutionally vague in their construction.
- Such laws, critics claim, are often discriminatory, especially with regard to gender.
- Although status offenders have not committed a criminal act, they are frequently confined with chronic or hard-core offenders, in defiance of the federal DSO mandate.
- The procedure of processing and confining status offenders is not in the child's best interest, and therefore violates the *parens patriae* principle that underlies the juvenile court system.
- Some claim argue that formal intervention by the juvenile court into the lives of status offenders promotes rather than inhibits unlawful behavior by identifying the child as "bad."
- It should be obvious that status offenders are a special class of youth who must be treated differently from delinquents in order to prevent them from becoming delinquents themselves.

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70) Several interrelated social trends have recently emerged that have influenced delinquency in U.S. society in rather dramatic ways. Discuss these trends and how they have influenced delinquency.

Answer: The answer should include these points:

In the mid-1980s, crack cocaine became widely available in urban areas. There was soon a large demand for this drug and this led to the recruitment of young people into the market to sell crack. By 1990, the crack epidemic had become a major impetus for the development and spread of drug-trafficking street gangs across the nation. By the end of the twentieth century, street gangs were found in nearly every city and in many smaller communities across the United States. One of the consequences of the illegal drug marketplace, to include heroin and methamphetamines, was that young people used guns to protect themselves from being robbed of the illegal substances they were carrying. Significantly, be the early 2000s, the use of guns had spread from individuals involved in drug transactions to larger numbers of young people, and the availability and use of guns, the spread of the drug market, and the growth of street gangs all contributed to a dramatic rise in murder rates among young people. Finally, beginning in the 1980s and continuing through today, young people became increasingly involved in various forms of hate crimes, or crimes committed because of a victim's racial or ethnic characteristics, or religious or gender preferences.

71) What are the four primary elements of developmental life-course theory? Explain them in context of the theory.

Answer:
- The development of offending and antisocial behavior
- Protective factors
- The risk of offending at different ages
- The effects of life events on the course of a person's social and personal development

DLC theory attempts to integrate what is known about the individual, family, school, peers, and the community with situation influences that may either encourage or discourage offending. It also integrates key elements of preexisting theories that attempt to explain delinquency. Finally, DLC holds that human development and aging are lifelong processes and that people are rational actors who make informed choices and they go through life. The choices that people make, however, can be influenced by turning points or life experiences that strengthen social ties.

72) What factors do you think might propel a status offender into more severe kinds of offenses?

Answer: Answers may include these points:
- They are frequently socialized in economically stressed families and communities.
- More often than not have histories of physical abuse and sexual victimization.
- Typically have educational and vocational skill deficits.
- They are prone to become involved in alcohol and other drug abuse and forms of delinquency.

73) A status offense is a nondelinquent/noncriminal offense; an offense that is illegal for underage persons but not for adults. Status offenses include curfew violations, incorrigibility, running away, truancy, and underage drinking. Why might underage persons commit these various offenses?

Answer: Answers may include these points:
- Single-parent homes place the blame for their problems on parental figures in the home and believe that fulfilling their need for a warm, accepting, and loving relationship with their parents is not possible.
- Parents often view status offenders as defiant, demanding, and obnoxious. Parents usually believe that they have no control over their children, who will not accept restrictions or limitations on their behavior, and a power struggle results. As a result, parents may call the police to intervene with their abusive or unmanageable children.
- Status offenders tend to be disruptive, disrespectful, belligerent, emotionally withdrawn or explosive, and unfocused or unconcerned. Many are psychologically tested and are found to be hyperactive or to have attention-deficit disorder.

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74) What is the relationship between theory and research?

Answer: Answers may include these points:

- Each helps to guide and direct the other.
- Research identifies appropriate methods to collect data, helps to identify concepts to be studied, tests ideas for their impact on the subject under study, analyzes related concepts, and suggests new directions for theory.
- Theory points the way to new research, helps develop new concepts, builds interconnections among concepts, interprets old and new ideas, builds systems of thought, and leads the way to new social and theoretical conclusions.
- Research collects and theory analyzes; research discovers and theory explains; research disproves and theory reorders.
- Policy recommendations will be taken more seriously by policymakers if they are based on research findings that are inextricably bound to sound theory.

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1) D
2) B
3) B
4) B
5) D
6) C
7) D
8) C
9) A
10) B
11) D
12) A
13) D
14) B
15) B
16) D
17) D
18) B
19) B
20) C
21) C
22) B
23) B
24) A
25) B
26) B
27) B
28) B
29) A
30) A
31) A
32) A
33) B
34) B
35) A
36) A
37) A
38) A
39) A
40) delinquency
41) adolescence
42) gangs
43) legitimately
44) dependency
45) single-parent
46) deinstitutionalization
47) eight
48) control
49) adults
50) hate

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51) life-course
52) D
53) B
54) A
55) E
56) C
57) A
58) C
59) B
60) A
61) E
62) C
63) F
64) D
65) B
66) The answer should include these points:
- Consists of the unique beliefs, behaviors, and symbols that represent young people in society.
- A primary feature of youth culture is the incorporation of trends or fads. Youth culture has distinctive clothing styles, hairstyles, behaviors, footwear, electronic devices, and interests.
- Vehicles such as cars, motor scooters, motorcycles, skateboards, and surfboards as well as personal electronic devices and video games have played central roles in the development of today's youth culture.
- Body piercing, often multiple piercings for both males and females, in literally every part of the body, including the tongue, eyebrows, lips, cheeks, navel, genitals, and breasts and tattooing, are widely found among some youth cultures today. Ritual scarification and 3D-art implants are popular, and so are stretching and cutting of the genitals, scrotal implants, transdermal implants, tooth art, and facial sculpture.
- Adolescents have always been connected to their peers, but many are now connected at all times of the day, texting in class or messaging throughout the night. In addition to constant communication, adolescents are joining online groups or communities, posting numerous self-portraits (or selfies, and creating their own Facebook pages or Instagram messages).

67) The answer should include these points:
High-risk youths often experience multiple difficulties: They are frequently socialized in economically stressed families and communities, more often than not have histories of physical abuse and sexual victimization, typically have educational and vocational skill deficits, and are prone to become involved in alcohol and other drug abuse and forms of delinquency. The more of these problem behaviors that are present, the more likely it is that a youth will become involved in socially undesirable behaviors.
68) The answer should include these points:
- Delinquency. The courts may intervene when a youth has been accused of committing an act that would be a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult. Second, the courts may intervene when a juvenile commits certain status offenses.
- Dependency and Neglect. Third, the courts may intervene in cases involving dependency and neglect; for example, if a court determines that a child is being deprived of needed support and supervision, it may decide to remove the child from the home for their own protection.

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69) The answer should include these points:
- The lack of clarity of many status offender statutes makes them unconstitutionally vague in their construction.
- Such laws, critics claim, are often discriminatory, especially with regard to gender.
- Although status offenders have not committed a criminal act, they are frequently confined with chronic or hard-core offenders, in defiance of the federal DSO mandate.
- The procedure of processing and confining status offenders is not in the child's best interest, and therefore violates the *parens patriae* principle that underlies the juvenile court system.
- Some claim argue that formal intervention by the juvenile court into the lives of status offenders promotes rather than inhibits unlawful behavior by identifying the child as "bad."
- It should be obvious that status offenders are a special class of youth who must be treated differently from delinquents in order to prevent them from becoming delinquents themselves.

70) The answer should include these points:
In the mid-1980s, crack cocaine became widely available in urban areas. There was soon a large demand for this drug and this led to the recruitment of young people into the market to sell crack. By 1990, the crack epidemic had become a major impetus for the development and spread of drug-trafficking street gangs across the nation. By the end of the twentieth century, street gangs were found in nearly every city and in many smaller communities across the United States. One of the consequences of the illegal drug marketplace, to include heroin and methamphetamines, was that young people used guns to protect themselves from being robbed of the illegal substances they were carrying. Significantly, be the early 2000s, the use of guns had spread from individuals involved in drug transactions to larger numbers of young people, and the availability and use of guns, the spread of the drug market, and the growth of street gangs all contributed to a dramatic rise in murder rates among young people. Finally, beginning in the 1980s and continuing through today, young people became increasingly involved in various forms of hate crimes, or crimes committed because of a victim's racial or ethnic characteristics, or religious or gender preferences.

71)
- The development of offending and antisocial behavior
- Protective factors
- The risk of offending at different ages
- The effects of life events on the course of a person's social and personal development

DLC theory attempts to integrate what is known about the individual, family, school, peers, and the community with situation influences that may either encourage or discourage offending. It also integrates key elements of preexisting theories that attempt to explain delinquency. Finally, DLC holds that human development and aging are lifelong processes and that people are rational actors who make informed choices and they go through life. The choices that people make, however, can be influenced by turning points or life experiences that strengthen social ties.

72) Answers may include these points:
- They are frequently socialized in economically stressed families and communities.
- More often than not have histories of physical abuse and sexual victimization.
- Typically have educational and vocational skill deficits.
- They are prone to become involved in alcohol and other drug abuse and forms of delinquency.

73) Answers may include these points:
- Single-parent homes place the blame for their problems on parental figures in the home and believe that fulfilling their need for a warm, accepting, and loving relationship with their parents is not possible.
- Parents often view status offenders as defiant, demanding, and obnoxious. Parents usually believe that they have no control over their children, who will not accept restrictions or limitations on their behavior, and a power struggle results. As a result, parents may call the police to intervene with their abusive or unmanageable children.
- Status offenders tend to be disruptive, disrespectful, belligerent, emotionally withdrawn or explosive, and unfocused or unconcerned. Many are psychologically tested and are found to be hyperactive or to have attention-deficit disorder.

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74) Answers may include these points:

- Each helps to guide and direct the other.
- Research identifies appropriate methods to collect data, helps to identify concepts to be studied, tests ideas for their impact on the subject under study, analyzes related concepts, and suggests new directions for theory.
- Theory points the way to new research, helps develop new concepts, builds interconnections among concepts, interprets old and new ideas, builds systems of thought, and leads the way to new social and theoretical conclusions.
- Research collects and theory analyzes; research discovers and theory explains; research disproves and theory reorders.
- Policy recommendations will be taken more seriously by policymakers if they are based on research findings that are inextricably bound to sound theory.

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