An Alphabet of Normal Brains
Hanna Damasio

in Human Brain Anatomy in Computerized Images

This chapter makes comparisons of external anatomical structures (sulci and gyri), in twenty-six brains of normal adults. Each brain is seen from six different angles: lateral right and left, mesial right and left; dorsal and ventral. Major sulci are identified on each view. Age, gender, and handedness are provided for each brain.

Conducting Research in Juvenile and Criminal Justice Settings
Michael G. Vaughn, Carrie Pettus-Davis, and Jeffrey J. Shook

The growth of the criminal justice system poses a number of significant problems that require ongoing research efforts by scholars across multiple disciplines. Despite the impact that the criminal justice system has on client populations served by social workers and related professions, there are few practical sources available to guide research in these settings. Conducting Research in Juvenile and Criminal Justice Settings: Strategies and Issues fills this gap and represents a cutting-edge yet user friendly book that will be of interest not only to researchers but also to graduate students and agency administrators. This book covers major issues in conducting field research with adults and juveniles and using extant and administrative data sources on criminal justice populations. In particular, the chapters explore the many challenges that often arise in criminal justice settings and offer practical strategies to issues such as how to gain and maintain IRB approval, how to manage a project across multiple agencies, courts, and institutions, and how to maintain relationships with key stakeholders. Furthermore, discussion of
issues related to planning a research project in adult and juvenile justice settings, including research designs, recruitment, and retention, are delineated. An extensive bibliographic description of data sources, case studies, and research forms and letters is included.

The Reconciliation Generation
Kathleen Garces-Foley

in Crossing the Ethnic Divide: The Multiethnic Church on a Mission
Published in print: 2007 Published Online: May 2007
Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/
Item type: chapter

This chapter explores the role young adults are playing in the push toward multiethnic churches and the converging factors — both secular and religious — that have contributed to their diversity. InterVarsity has played a key role in the lives of many young people at Evergreen. The ways in which InterVarsity in Los Angeles addresses diversity and racial reconciliation is examined. While many white evangelicals appeal to a color-blind, individual reconciliation approach to diversity, InterVarsity in Los Angeles has stressed ethnic diversity and, increasingly, social justice in its teaching on racial reconciliation.

The Multiethnic Church in Society
Kathleen Garces-Foley

in Crossing the Ethnic Divide: The Multiethnic Church on a Mission
Published in print: 2007 Published Online: May 2007
Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/
Item type: chapter

This chapter speculates on the future development of multiethnic churches by looking at the factors that propelled Evergreen Baptist Church to its new identity. It is argued that the new Evergreen reflects changing American attitudes toward diversity and a shift toward local engagement within evangelicalism. It is predicted that young adults will continue to play a pivotal role in the success of multiethnic churches. Lastly, after arguing throughout this volume for the influence of society on the development of multiethnic churches, the potential significance of multiethnic churches for societal race relations in light of the Evergreen case study is considered.
Conclusion
Jacqueline Worswick

in A House Called Helen: The Development of Hospice Care for Children
Published in print: 2000 Published Online: November 2011
Item type: chapter

Much has changed in the long years since Helen first became ill. In the field of medicine, there are signs of a more holistic approach in the treatment of the sick and injured. The National Association for the Welfare of Children in Hospital is now called Action for Sick Children (ASC). This marks the recognition to the role played by parents and families in the care of sick children, and of the fact that serious illness is not encountered, and indeed treated or coped with, only within the confines of hospitals. In the field of care of those with life-threatening illness and of the terminally ill, adult hospices are now relatively commonplace and certainly no longer arouse the controversy they did in their pioneering days. When Helen House opened in 1982 there were no other children's hospices in the world; there are now five in operation in England and 17 planned.

Vulnerability, Children, and the Law
Jonathan Herring

in Law and Childhood Studies: Current Legal Issues Volume 14
Published in print: 2012 Published Online: May 2012
Item type: chapter

Vulnerability is commonly cited as a reason why children should not receive rights, or at least not the same rights as adults. We are told that if the law were to give children the same rights as adults we would see more exploitation of children, not less. Plenty of authors have criticized the way that the law and media have presented children as being vulnerable. It undermines children's agency and justifies inappropriately paternalistic interventions in the lives of children. It involves exaggerating the risks children face and downplays their abilities. Children, it is loudly asserted, are a great deal more competent and able than we give them credit for. This chapter argues that the law is right to regard children as vulnerable, where it is at fault is in failing to recognize the vulnerability of adults. Children are vulnerable as is everyone. In children we adults see our own vulnerability and flee from it. The author of this chapter does not reject claims that children are
vulnerable: he thinks they are, even if the claims are often exaggerated and distorted to achieve adult purposes. The failure is to recognize that children's vulnerability is, in essence, no different from that faced by adults.

The Availability and Supportive Functions of Extended Kinship Ties in Later Life: Evidence from the Berlin Ageing Study
Sarah Harper

in Families in Ageing Societies: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach
Published in print: 2004 Published Online: July 2005
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the availability and supportive functions of extended kin relationships in later life, drawing on the results of the Berlin Ageing study. It is shown that in addition to close family, distant relatives are an important resource of social functioning in later life. Extended kinship activation is associated with reduced risk of loneliness, regardless of whether relatives were involved in specific functional transactions.

The Language of Sexual Misconduct Cases
Roger Shuy

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: September 2012
Item type: book

This book analyzes the many ways in which language plays a crucial role in sexual misconduct cases. The book describes eleven court cases for which the author served as an expert witness, and explains the issues at stake in each case for both lawyers and linguists. The book's attention is on aspects of sexual misconduct that have not previously received the attention they deserve, such as: the language evidence of sexual misconduct in the workplace; cases of adult-to-child sexual misconduct with the family; and adult-adult sexual misconduct cases. The book describes the often-used linguistic analytical tools that are available to both the prosecution and the defense, and argues that there is a particular sequence in which these tools should be used.
Volunteering improves inner character, builds community, cures poverty, and prevents crime. We have all heard this kind of empowerment talk from nonprofit and government-sponsored civic programs. But what do these programs really accomplish? This book offers an in-depth, humorous, wrenching, and at times uplifting look inside youth and adult civic programs. The book reveals an urgent need for policy reforms in order to improve these organizations and shows that while volunteers learn important lessons, they are not always the lessons that empowerment programs aim to teach. With short-term funding and a dizzy mix of mandates from multiple sponsors, community programs develop a complex web of intimacy, governance, and civic life. The book describes the at-risk youth served by such programs, the college-bound volunteers who hope to feel selfless inspiration and plump up their résumés, and what happens when the two groups are expected to bond instantly through short-term projects. The book looks at adult “plug-in” volunteers who, working in after-school programs and limited by time, hope to become like beloved aunties to youth. It indicates that adult volunteers can provide grassroots support but they can also undermine the family-like warmth created by paid organizers. Exploring contradictions between the democratic rhetoric of empowerment programs and the bureaucratic hurdles that volunteers learn to navigate, the book demonstrates that empowerment projects work best with less precarious funding, more careful planning, and mandatory training, reflection, and long-term commitments from volunteers. The book illustrates what these programs can and cannot achieve, and how to make them more effective.

What Rights (If Any) Do Children Have?
Harry Brighouse

According to the interest theory of rights, the primary function of rights is the protection of fundamental interests. Since children undeniably have
fundamental interests that merit protection, it is perfectly sensible to attribute rights, especially welfare rights, to them. The interest theory need not be hostile to the accommodation of rights that protect agency because, at least in the case of adults, there is a strong connection between the protection of agency and the promotion of welfare. Children have welfare rights similar to those of adults. But children lack the agency rights adults have because children initially lack and only gradually develop the kinds of capacities for agency that are necessary for agency rights. Children's rights to culture, religion, and free expression are ill-conceived.

Equality and the Duties of Procreators
Peter Vallentyne

in The Moral and Political Status of Children
Published in print: 2002 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: chapter

The duties of procreators to their offspring are limited and fully discharged by ensuring that the children they create have lives that are worth living. All adults, in general, have a shared duty to ensure that children enjoy an equal opportunity to lead a good life. Procreators have a duty to others to ensure that their children do not violate the rights of others. They are even responsible for providing compensation for disadvantages caused for others by their adult children.

A Life Course Approach to Women's Health
Diana Kuh and Rebecca Hardy (eds)

Published in print: 2002 Published Online: September 2009
Item type: book

How far is the health of middle-aged and older women shaped by biological, social, and psychological processes that begin in pre-natal development, childhood, adolescence, or early adult life? Do health risks gradually accumulate over the life course or do experiences as a child and young adult have interactive effects on health in midlife and beyond? Are women now reaching middle age in better health than those from previous generations? This book reviews the latest scientific evidence on biological and social factors at each stage of life that have long-term effects on reproductive outcomes, breast cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, musculoskeletal ageing, depression,
body weight, and body dissatisfaction. There is growing evidence that the sources of risk to physical and mental health occur across the course of life, not just in adult life, and in some instances reach right back to pre-natal development, or the previous generation. Contributors in this book draw on their varied expertise in epidemiology, endocrinology, physiology, developmental psychology, sociology, and anthropology to identify the pathways that link early life experiences, reproductive events, adult lifestyle and lifetime socio-economic circumstances to later health. This book looks for connections between development and ageing, and between the childhood and adult social environment.

The Roles of Love, Attachment, and Altruism in the Adjustment to Military Trauma

Bita Ghafoori and Robert Hierholzer

in Altruism and Health: Perspectives from Empirical Research

Published in print: 2007 Published Online: September 2007
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195182910.003.0015
Item type: chapter

This chapter summarizes research on the associations among love in the form of a secure adult attachment, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and altruism. The chapter is organized into five sections. The first section briefly reviews PTSD and its symptom clusters. The second section provides an overview of attachment theory and explores evidence that early childhood attachment patterns endure as adult attachment styles. The third section efforts to link attachment theory to the concept of adult love. The fourth section explores the relationship between attachment styles and the development of PTSD in those exposed to trauma, suggesting that love and secure attachment may protect against PTSD or ameliorate its course. The final section introduces altruistic intent into the adult attachment equation and examines the relationships among altruism, loving attachments, and PTSD.

A Longer Road to Adulthood

Jeffrey Jensen Arnett

in Emerging Adulthood: The Winding Road from the Late Teens through the Twenties

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2007
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195309379.003.0001
Item type: chapter
In the past few decades a quiet revolution has taken place for young people in American society, so quiet that it has been noticed only gradually and incompletely. There has been an increase in the ages of entering marriage and parenthood, a lengthening of time spent in higher education, and a period of prolonged job instability. This trend reflects the development of a new period of life for young people in the United States and other industrialized societies, lasting from the late teens through the mid- to late twenties. This period is much different from adolescence, freer from parental control; a period of independent exploration. It is a new and historically unprecedented period of the life course and it requires a new term and a new way of thinking: emerging adulthood. This chapter provides some historical background on the rise of emerging adulthood and describes the period's distinctive features. The reasons why the term emerging adulthood is preferable to other possible terms are explained.

What Is It Like to Be an Emerging Adult?
Jeffrey Jensen Arnett

in Emerging Adulthood: The Winding Road from the Late Teens through the Twenties

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2007
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

This chapter looks at the lives of four emerging adults in order to see what it is like to be an emerging adult and how it is reflected in individual lives. The persons were chosen so because they represent a broad range of backgrounds and experiences in emerging adulthood. Two are male and two are female; two are white and two are members of ethnic minorities; two are college graduates and two are not; and the four of them grew up in several different parts of the United States. They range in age from twenty-one to twenty-seven. These studies give a taste of the diversity that exists among emerging adults, as well as some of the qualities that are common to hem. None of those studied here are married, and none of them have children. None of them are firmly settled into a career path. Rather, the persons in the profiles were chosen because they exemplify the characteristics that define emerging adulthood as a distinct period of life: the age of explorations, instability, the self-focused, of feeling in-between, and of possibilities.
This chapter highlights emerging adulthood as an age of possibilities by profiling four young people who have overcome difficult experiences to transform their lives. The lives of these adults raise doubts on the theory that our early years permanently decide the path we will follow in the future. All of the emerging adults studied experienced terrible events or circumstances in childhood, all of them had lives that were in disarray by the time they reached adolescence, and all of them transformed themselves in emerging adulthood and turned their lives in a dramatically different direction, toward health and happiness. Their lives suggest that whatever may have happened from infancy through adolescence, emerging adulthood represents an opportunity — maybe a last opportunity — to turn one's life around.

Deafness, Numerical Cognition, and Mathematics
Rebecca Bull

This chapter examines recent findings about the development of numerical cognition in hearing individuals to understand the observed lag in arithmetical and mathematical performance of deaf children and adults. It discusses how the information processing strategies of deaf individuals may influence the learning, representation, and retrieval of numerical and mathematical knowledge. The focus is on basic numerical processes that underlie mathematics and that subsequently feed into our understanding of related topics in science and technology.
Alongside the current media public preoccupation with high-risk offenders, there has been a shift towards a greater focus on risk and public protection in UK criminal justice policy. Much of the academic debate has centred on the impact of the risk paradigm on adult offender management services; less attention has been given to the arena of youth justice and young adults. Yet, there are critical questions for both theory — are the principles of risk management the same when working with young people? — and practice — how can practitioners respond to those young people who cause serious harm to others? — that need to be considered. The chapters to this book consider risk not only in terms of public protection but also in terms of young people's own vulnerability to being harmed (either by others or through self-inflicted behaviour). One of the report's key objectives is to explore the links between these two distinct, but related, aspects of risk.

Accuracy and Specificity of Autobiographical Memory in Childhood Trauma Victims

Christin M. Ogle, Stephanie D. Block, Latonya S. Harris, Michelle Culver, Else-Marie Augusti, Susan Timmer, Anthony Urquiza, and Gail S. Goodman in Stress, Trauma, and Children's Memory Development: Neurobiological, cognitive, clinical and legal perspectives

This chapter examines the claim that childhood trauma leads to a specific type of autobiographical memory functioning, namely “overgeneral memory”. It reviews scientific theory and research on autobiographical memory development, memory for trauma-related and nontrauma-related information in traumatized individuals, and autobiographical memory in nontraumatized and traumatized adolescents and adults. Preliminary findings from an ongoing study that examines autobiographical memory development in documented child sexual abuse victims versus matched controls with no known history of child sexual abuse are presented. It is shown that contrary to the overgeneral memory hypothesis, individuals with child maltreatment
histories, especially those with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), may overfocus on trauma in their lives and in their pasts, and this focus may make their autobiographical memories particularly accurate, especially for trauma-related information.

The Clinical Decision Tree of Oral Health in Geriatrics
Jie W Weiss and David J Weiss

in A Science of Decision Making: The Legacy of Ward Edwards

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: January 2009
Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195322989.003.0035

This chapter discusses the Clinical Decision Tree—a visual representation of a systematic understanding of an entire decision process in rendering clinical decisions in geriatric dentistry. To the non-dentist, the Clinical Decision Tree may appear to be an overly complex sequence of decisions that could potentially contain a great deal of information. However, given clinical realities, this sequence of decisions is intuitively rendered by dentists in consultation with patients everyday. The Clinical Decision Tree identifies the initial and sequential outcomes that impact the clinical decision at various points in a process of shared decision making. It also identifies the order of outcomes involved in diseases, treatments and their protocols, and therapies in impacting positively on the oral health of a patient.