AARIN

Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network

Annual Juvenile Report 2007

December 2008

Center for Violence and Prevention Community Safety

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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety

Annual Juvenile Report 2007

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Executive Summary

The Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN) is a research project funded by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and is designed to provide information about drug use and drug-related activities among arrestees in Maricopa County, Arizona. Modeled after the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, AARIN was implemented in January 2007 when data collection began in various booking facilities throughout Maricopa County.

Professionally trained interviewers engage recently booked arrestees and detainees in voluntary and anonymous in-depth survey interviews that focus on the arrestee's drug use and a host of other factors (e.g., criminal history, substance abuse treatment, and firearms). After completing the interview a urine specimen is collected to confirm any drug use. Currently, AARIN data collection takes place at three adult and two juvenile intake facilities. The adult intake facilities are located at 4th Avenue Jail, Mesa Police Department, and Glendale Police Department. The juvenile intake facilities are located at the Durango Juvenile Detention Center and the Southeast Facility (SEF). A quarterly data collection schedule is followed in all five intake facilities. Only those arrestees in custody for 48 hours or less are eligible to participate in the AARIN study.

The 2007 AARIN Annual Juvenile Report highlights information regarding juvenile detainees' alcohol and drug use. The findings in this report are based exclusively on data from detainees who completed the interview and provided a urine sample (n = 366). The report contains a series of chapters that focus on specific topics including self-reported and confirmed drug use and characteristics associated with drug use.

Key Findings

Reviewing the most serious offense at referral revealed 21.1% of the respondents were violent offenders, 8.6% were drug offenders, and 21.9% were property offenders.

Juveniles were asked about their use of alcohol and drugs, and at the completion of the interview were asked to provide a urine specimen.

Urinalysis results revealed the following:

- 55.2% tested positive for marijuana,
- 11.2% tested positive for cocaine,
- 1.9% tested positive for heroin, and
- 9.6% tested positive for methamphetamine.

When asked about firearm possession, 7.1% of juveniles reported possessing a handgun at some time in the past 30 days.

About 15% of the juveniles self-reported being current gang members, 5.2% former gang members, and 13.2% gang associates.

About 10% of juveniles reported they had been threatened with a gun in the past 30 days, and about 20% reported they had been assaulted or attacked in the past 30 days.

Juveniles were asked about their experiences with professional mental or behavioral health, revealing 30.6% had been diagnosed with a mental health problem during their lifetime, 27.9% reported having been prescribed medication for their mental health condition, and 6.6% had been hospitalized for a mental health problem.

Data Collection

Sampling Plan and AARIN Sites

In order to ensure that data collection from arrestees represents accurate estimates of drug use among the arrestee population in Maricopa County, a systematic sampling plan is followed. The sampling plan includes data collection at multiple intake facilities, with target quotas at each facility. Currently, AARIN data collection takes place at three adult and two juvenile intake facilities. The adult intake facilities are located at the Central Intake of Maricopa County's 4th Avenue Jail, the Mesa Police Department, and the Glendale Police Department. The juvenile intake facilities are located at the Durango Juvenile Detention Center and the Southeast Facility (SEF).

AARIN Methodology

The Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN) is a research project designed to provide information about drug abuse and drug-related activities among arrestees in Maricopa County, Arizona. AARIN is funded by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and is modeled after the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program.

Data collection began in January 2007 in five facilities throughout Maricopa County. Professionally trained interviewers are engaging recently booked arrestees in voluntary and anonymous in-depth survey interviews that focus on the arrestee's drug use and criminal behavior. After completion of the interview, a urine specimen is collected to confirm any recent drug use. AARIN has the capacity to not only identify the extent and nature of drug abuse among arrestees, but also to inform how the criminal and juvenile justice systems can most effectively increase public safety and address drug abuse among the criminally involved.

A quarterly data collection schedule is followed in all five intake facilities. Data collection takes place over a continuous two-week period at 4th Avenue Jail and each juvenile detention facility. Given the number of arrestees processed at the intake facilities at both the Mesa and Glendale Police departments, that data is collected over a continuous one-week period. At the adult facilities, interviewers collect data during an eight-hour period each day, whereby arrestees are systematically selected based on booking time. At the juvenile detention centers, all those arrested within the previous 24 hours and who are still in detention are asked to participate in the study. Only those arrestees or detainees in custody for 48 hours or less at the time of the interview are eligible for participation in the AARIN study.

Survey Instrument

We rely on previously constructed ADAM and Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program instruments to construct the AARIN data collection instruments. Maricopa County officials provided direction on the content and coverage of drug-related information. The standardized tool is comprised of various sections including current and past drug use (e.g., past 12 months, past 30 days), drug dependency, and substance abuse treatment. Information about arrestees' criminal history, gang involvement, and firearm possession and acquisition methods are also collected. Additionally, arrestees' history of victimization and mental health status are gathered during the interview process. Last, arrestees' demographic characteristics are collected, including race/ethnicity, employment status, highest educational attainment, and U.S. citizenship status. Upon interview completion, a urine specimen is collected and sent to a laboratory for testing.

The current analysis examines only those who were arrested and booked at either the Durango Detention Center or the South East Complex. During 2007, approximately 97% of juveniles agreed to be interviewed, 84% of whom agreed to provide a urine sample.

Understanding the accuracy of urinalysis testing

The urine specimens are tested for alcohol and four illicit drugs (cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and opiates). The illicit drugs are tested using the enzyme-multiplied immunoassay technique (EMIT), which research has found to be very accurate, producing almost no false-positive results (Reardon, 1993).1 False positives occur about 2.1% of the time with marijuana and 2.5% of the time for cocaine (Visher, 1991).2 Additionally, all urine specimens resulting in initial positive results are confirmed using Gas Chromatography with Mass Spectrum detection (GC/MS) – the industry standard and established as legally defensible evidence. The EMIT testing and GC/MS confirmation procedures are well-established and particularly valid for the four illicit drugs in our study, yielding reliable results for up to 72 hours since time of use, but they are significantly limited when screening for alcohol. These same screening procedures are limited to 12 to 24 hours for alcohol detection and confirmation with the same reliability. An alternative alcohol screening test that would extend the reliability window to 72 hours was cost-prohibitive given the restraints of the study.

1 Reardon, J. A. (1993). *The drug use forecasting program: Measuring drug use in a "hidden" population.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

2 Visher, C. (1991). *A comparison of urinalysis technologies for drug testing in criminal justice.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Socio-demographic and Legal Characteristics of Juvenile Detainees

The majority of juvenile detainees interviewed for the AARIN project during 2007 were held in the Durango Detention Center rather than the South East Complex (66.1% versus 33.9%) (see Exhibit 1). Exhibit 2 presents the socio-demographic and legal information of the juvenile AARIN sample in Maricopa County's juvenile detention centers. More than 80% of the juveniles in the AARIN sample were boys. Their mean age was 15.5 years old, with more than half being 16 years or older; girls among those detained were slightly younger than boys. About 25% of the juveniles self-reported being White (24.6% of boys and 29.2% of girls), half were Hispanic/Latino (51.8% of boys and 38.5% of girls), 10% were Black (10% of boys and 12.3% of girls), and nearly 4% were Native American (3.7% of boys and 3.1% of girls).

Exhibit 1: Sample of Juvenile Detainees by Detention Center

		Total
Durango Detention Center		66.1%
	n=	242
Southeast Complex		33.9%
	n=	124
Total		**366**

The majority of the juveniles reported being United States citizens (91.3%); 6.3% reported being illegal aliens while fewer than 3% indicated that they were legal aliens. A review of citizenship status by sex showed that 6.6% of boys were illegal aliens compared with 4.6% of girls. More than half of the juveniles (58.2%) indicated that they were attending school at the time of the interview; the percentage of boys attending school was higher than that of girls (59.1% versus 53.8%). About 93% of boys and girls reported some form of fixed living arrangement during the past 30 days – for example a house, apartment, condo, or trailer. Fewer than 2% of the juveniles reported no fixed residence or being homeless, with a slightly higher percentage of girls than boys (3.1% versus 1.7%).

A review of the juveniles' most serious offense at referral revealed 21.1% were violent offenders, 8.6% were drug offenders, and 21.9% were property offenders. The remainder had been referred for other miscellaneous offenses, including status offenses, probation violation, and disorderly conduct. Juveniles averaged two prior arrests in the previous year and two prior stays in detention over their lifetime. A higher proportion of boys (62%) than girls (53.8%) reported a prior arrest in the past 12 months and a history of detention (65.1% of boys versus 49.2% of girls).

Drug Use of Juvenile Detainees

One of the most important components of the AARIN project is its capacity to confirm drug use through drug testing by urinalysis. Currently, AARIN detects alcohol and four illicit drugs, including marijuana, cocaine, opiates, and methamphetamine. During the interview juveniles are asked a series of questions about lifetime use, past-12-month use, past-30-day use, and past-3-day use. The following section highlights drug abuse among juveniles based on self-report information and urinalysis test results. Exhibits 3 and 4 present self-reported and confirmed drug use among juveniles.

Alcohol

About 87% of the juveniles self-reported lifetime alcohol use. Sixty-eight percent self-reported alcohol use during the past 12 months. More than half reported using alcohol during the past 30 days, and more than a quarter reported alcohol use in the past three days.

Exhibit 2: Characteristics of the AARIN Juvenile Detainee Sample

		Sex		Total
		Boys	Girls	
		%	%	%
Sex				
	Boys			82.2
	Girls			17.8
Age Category				
	12 years or younger	0.7	4.6	1.4
	13 – 15 years	41.5	44.6	42.1
	16 years or older	57.8	50.8	56.6
	Mean	15.6 years	15.3 years	15.5 years
Race/Ethnicity				
	White	24.6	29.2	25.4
	Black	10.0	12.3	10.4
	Hispanic	51.8	38.5	49.5
	Native American	3.7	3.1	3.6
	Other	9.6	16.9	10.9
Citizenship Status				
	Illegal Alien	6.6	4.6	6.3
	Legal Alien	2.3	3.1	2.5
	US Citizen	91.0	92.3	91.3
Attending School				
	Yes	59.1	53.8	58.2
Type of Residence(Past 30 Days)				
	Private apartment/condo/hotel	29.2	38.5	30.9
	House or mobile home	65.1	47.7	62.0
	Public housing	1.0	1.5	1.1
	Emergency or short-term shelter	0.3	0.0	0.3
	Jail or prison	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Half-way or honors facility	0.0	3.1	0.5
	Drug or alcohol treatment facility	0.7	0.0	0.5
	No fixed residence/on the street	1.7	3.1	1.9
	Other	2.0	6.2	2.7
Most Serious Offense at Referral				
	Violent	21.7	18.5	21.1
	Drug*	10.2	1.5	8.6
	Property	22.7	18.5	21.9
	Other*	45.4	61.5	48.3
Prior Referral (Past 12 Months)				
	Yes	62.0	53.8	60.5
	Mean*	2.0	1.9	2.0
Prior Detention (Lifetime)*				
	Yes	65.1	49.2	62.3
	No	34.9	50.8	37.7
	Mean*	1.8	2.3	1.9

* t test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 2 (cont.): Characteristics of the AARIN Juvenile Detainee Sample

	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
	%	%	%
Most Serious Offense at Referral			
Violent	21.7	18.5	21.1
Drug*	10.2	1.5	8.6
Property	22.7	18.5	21.9
Other*	45.4	61.5	48.3
Prior Referral (past 12 months)			
Yes	62.0	53.8	60.5
Mean*	2.0	1.9	2.0
Prior Detention (lifetime)*			
Yes	65.1	49.2	62.3
No	34.9	50.8	37.7
Mean*	1.8	2.3	1.9

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

The mean age of first-time use of alcohol was 12.5 years. Based on urinalysis test results, 1.4% of juveniles detained in Maricopa County were under the influence of alcohol at the time of arrest.

Marijuana

About 86% of the juveniles self-reported lifetime marijuana use. About 72% self-reported alcohol use during the past 12 months. More than half reported marijuana use during the past 30 days, and 42.1% reported marijuana use in the past 3 days. The mean age of first-time marijuana use was 11.8 years, with boys using marijuana at a younger age than girls. More than half of the juveniles (55.2%) tested positive for marijuana, with 58.5% of boys and 40% of girls testing positive for the drug.

Methamphetamine

About 30% of the juveniles self-reported lifetime methamphetamine use, with girls reporting a higher rate of lifetime, past 12-month, 30-day, and 3-day use than boys. Urinalysis test results showed 9.6% of the juveniles testing positive for methamphetamine use. Self-reported age of first use of methamphetamine was 14.1 years.

Crack Cocaine and Powder Cocaine

AARIN's urinalysis testing is unable to distinguish between crack cocaine and powder cocaine use. However, self-report data from the detainees provided insight into the use of these drugs. About 11% of the juveniles self-reported crack cocaine lifetime use, with a slightly higher proportion of girls than boys reporting use in the past 12 months and past 30 days.

More than 40% of the juveniles self-reported powder cocaine lifetime use. Twenty-four percent reported powder cocaine use in the past 12 months, and 14.2% reported its use in the past 30 days. Age of first use of crack cocaine and powder cocaine was about 14 years. Among the juveniles tested, 11.2% tested positive for some form of cocaine. When not distinguishing between crack and powder cocaine, use was significantly higher among boys than girls (13.0% versus 3.1%).

Opiates

Opiate use among juveniles was relatively low. Urinalysis test results showed 1.9% of the juveniles testing positive for opiates. About 7% self-reported lifetime heroin use, and 4% reported past-12-month use. Average age of first use of opiates among the juveniles was 14.6 years.

Inhalants

About 11% of the juvenile detainees self-reported lifetime inhalant use, and 3% reported past-12-month use. Average age of first use of inhalants was 12.7 years.

Ecstasy

About 10% of the juveniles reported using ecstasy in their lifetime. About 6% reported using ecstasy in the past 12 months, and about 3% reported using the drug in the past 30 days. Average age of first use of ecstasy was 15.0 years.

Exhibit 3: Drug Use Results for Boy and Girl Arrestees

	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
n=	301	65	366
	%	%	%
Alcohol			
Lifetime	85.4	92.3	86.6
Past 12 months	66.8	73.8	68.0
Past 30 days	52.0	51.6	51.9
Past 3 days	27.9	21.5	26.8
Positive UA	1.7	0.0	1.4
Age of First Use	12.5 years	12.6 years	12.5 years
Marijuana			
Lifetime	86.0	87.7	86.3
Past 12 months	72.8	70.8	72.4
Past 30 days	59.5	52.4	58.3
Past 3 days	44.2	32.3	42.1
Positive UA	58.5	40.0	55.2
Age of First Use	11.7 years	12.4 years	11.8 years
Methamphetamine			
Lifetime	28.2	38.5	30.1
Past 12 months	17.3	30.8	19.7
Past 30 days	11.7	18.5	12.9
Past 3 days	6.3	7.7	6.6
Positive UA	9.0	12.3	9.6
Age of First Use	14.3 years	13.7 years	14.1 years
Crack Cocaine			
Lifetime	9.6	15.4	10.7
Past 12 months	5.3	7.7	5.7
Past 30 days	2.7	3.1	2.7
Past 3 days	2.3	1.5	2.2
Positive UA *	13.0	3.1	11.2
Age of First Use	14.6 years	13.5 years	14.3 years
Powder Cocaine			
Lifetime	42.9	40.0	42.3
Past 12 months	23.9	24.6	24.0
Past 30 days	15.0	10.8	14.2
Past 3 days	4.3	3.1	4.1
Positive UA *	13.0	3.1	11.2
Age of First Use	14.2 years	13.9 years	14.2 years
Opiates			
Lifetime	5.3	15.4	7.1
Past 12 months	3.7	6.2	4.1
Past 30 days	2.7	3.1	2.7
Past 3 days	0.7	0.0	0.5
Positive UA	2.0	1.5	1.9
Age of First Use	14.7 years	14.4 years	14.6 years

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 4: Drug Use Results for Boy and Girl Arrestees

	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
	%	%	%
Inhalants			
Lifetime	11.3	10.8	11.2
Past 12 months	3.0	4.6	3.3
Past 30 days	1.3	0.0	1.1
Past 3 days	0.3	0.0	0.3
Age of First Use	12.7 years	12.7 years	12.7 years
Ecstasy			
Lifetime	8.1	18.2	9.8
Past 12 months	5.0	12.1	6.2
Past 30 days	2.5	3.0	2.6
Past 3 days	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age of First Use	14.9 years	15.2 years	15.0 years

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Drug Use by Current Offense Type

Analyses of drug use patterns by the type of offense for which the respondent had been detained were also conducted. Using the respondent's most serious offense, the detainee was categorized by one of four offense categories: a) violent, b) drug, c) property, or d) other or miscellaneous offenses (e.g, status offenses, disorderly conduct, or non-DUI driving-related offenses). Results of drug use by offense type are presented in Exhibit 5 below.

Violent Offenders

Nearly half of violent offenders in the sample tested positive for marijuana, 9.2% tested positive for cocaine, and 5.3% tested positive for methamphetamine. Although 8.3% of girls and no boys arrested for a violent offense tested positive for opiates, boys arrested for violent offenses had higher rates of marijuana, methamphetamine, and cocaine use than girls.

Drug Offenders

About 71% of the juveniles arrested for drug offenses tested positive for marijuana, 19% for cocaine, and 16% for methamphetamine. Although boys arrested for drug offenses had higher rates of positive testing for marijuana, cocaine, and opiates, a higher percentage of girls (100%) than boys (13.3%) tested positive for methamphetamine.

Property Offenders

About 40% of the juveniles arrested for property offenses tested positive for marijuana, and about 5% tested positive for methamphetamine and cocaine use. Boys arrested for property offenses had higher rates than girls of marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, and opiate use.

Exhibit 5: Positive UA Results by Sex and Type of Offense

	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
	%	%	%
Violent Offenders (*n*=76)			
Alcohol	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marijuana	53.1	25.0	48.7
Methamphetamine	6.3	0.0	5.3
Cocaine	10.9	0.0	9.2
Opiates*	0.0	8.3	1.3
Drug Offenders (*n*=31)			
Alcohol	3.3	0.0	3.2
Marijuana	73.3	0.0	71.0
Methamphetamine*	13.3	100.0	16.1
Cocaine	20.0	0.0	19.4
Opiates	3.3	0.0	3.2
Property Offenders (*n*=79)			
Alcohol	1.5	0.0	1.3
Marijuana	40.3	33.3	39.2
Methamphetamine	6.0	0.0	5.1
Cocaine	6.0	0.0	5.1
Opiates	1.5	0.0	1.3
Other Offenders (*n*=174)			
Alcohol	2.2	0.0	1.7
Marijuana*	67.2	47.5	62.6
Methamphetamine	11.2	17.5	12.6
Cocaine	14.9	5.0	12.6
Opiates	3.0	0.0	2.3

* Chi-square significant at $p \leq .05$.

Substance Abuse Dependency and Treatment

The AARIN project collects dependency and substance abuse treatment information from juveniles in an attempt to capture their treatment needs, as well as to identify gaps in treatment for juveniles abusing specific substances. Juveniles are asked about their perceived dependency on illicit drugs and their current and prior participation in substance abuse treatment. They also are asked whether they could use treatment for alcohol or illicit drugs. Although the data are not confirmed with official agency records, they provide insight into whether specific programs and drug treatment policies are reaching the targeted populations. Further, these data can be used to develop and implement evidence-based policies and programs and to direct proper allocation of resources to reduce the treatment gaps among the criminally involved. The following section presents self-report data on substance abuse dependency and treatment among those respondents who reported specific substance use in the past 12 months.

Substance Abuse Dependency

About 5% of juveniles who self-reported using alcohol in the past 12 months indicated that they were dependent on alcohol (see Exhibit 6). About 23% of juveniles who reported using marijuana in the past 12 months indicated dependency on the drug. Cocaine dependency differed; 5.1% of juveniles reported being dependent on crack cocaine, while 9.9% of juveniles reported being dependent on powder cocaine. Nearly one-fifth of juveniles (19.2%) who reported using opiates in the past 12 months reported being dependent on the drug. Further, there were significant sex differences in opiate dependency, with more than 31% of boys reporting dependency compared with no girls. About 22% of juveniles who reported methamphetamine use in the past 12 months indicated they were dependent on the drug.

Current Substance Abuse Treatment

Fewer than 6% of the juveniles were currently receiving treatment for alcohol, marijuana, powder cocaine, opiates, or methamphetamine. About 10% of juveniles who self-reported using crack cocaine in the past 12 months reported currently receiving treatment for the drug. Analysis shows a significant sex difference in current treatment for cocaine. A significantly higher proportion of girls than boys were receiving treatment for crack cocaine and powder cocaine.

Prior Substance Abuse Treatment

Fewer than 9% of the juveniles reported having received treatment for alcohol (8.5%) or opiates (8.0%). A slightly higher percentage of juveniles who reported prior cocaine use indicated that they had received substance abuse treatment for crack cocaine (12.8%) and powder cocaine (13.6%). More than one-fifth of juveniles who reported prior marijuana use indicated that they had received treatment for the drug (20.6%). Eighteen percent of juveniles reported that they had received treatment for methamphetamine.

Substance Abuse Treatment Need

Juveniles who self-reported prior marijuana and methamphetamine use were more likely than users of other illicit drugs to report that they could use treatment for the drugs. About 26% of those that reported ever having used marijuana and about 23% of methamphetamine users reported they could use treatment for these drugs. A significantly higher proportion of boys than girls reported they could use treatment for marijuana. Fewer than 15% of alcohol, cocaine, and opiate users indicated that they could use treatment for these drugs.

Exhibit 6: Dependency and Substance Abuse Treatment by Sex

	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
	%	%	%
Dependent			
Alcohol	5.1	6.7	5.4
Marijuana	23.8	17.5	22.7
Crack	3.4	10.0	5.1
Powder cocaine	11.2	3.8	9.9
Opiates*	31.3	0.0	19.2
Methamphetamine	18.1	36.0	22.2
Currently Receiving Treatment			
Alcohol	3.1	5.0	3.5
Marijuana	5.0	7.0	5.4
Crack *	3.4	30.0	10.3
Powder cocaine*	1.6	11.5	3.2
Opiates	0.0	10.0	3.8
Methamphetamine	2.4	12.0	4.5
Prior Treatment			
Alcohol	9.3	5.0	8.5
Marijuana	22.5	12.3	20.6
Crack	10.3	20.0	12.8
Powder cocaine	13.3	15.4	13.6
Opiates	6.7	10.0	8.0
Methamphetamine	16.5	24.0	18.2
Could Use Treatment			
Alcohol	11.3	10.0	11.0
Marijuana*	29.6	12.3	26.4
Crack	6.9	30.0	12.8
Powder cocaine	13.2	19.2	14.2
Opiates	18.8	0.0	11.5
Methamphetamine	18.8	36.0	22.7

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Firearm Possession and Juvenile Detainees

The AARIN survey instrument contains a series of questions about firearms including possession of handguns, rifles or shotguns, semi-automatic weapons, and fully automatic weapons. Juveniles who self-report possessing or owning a firearm are asked to describe how they acquired the firearm. Exhibit 7 presents the findings on firearm ownership, as well as the relationship between firearm possession and drug use.

Possession of Firearm

About 30% of the juveniles reported possessing a handgun and 20% reported possessing a rifle in their lifetime. About 12% of juveniles reported possessing a semi-automatic weapon and about 9% reported possessing a fully automatic weapon at some point in their lifetime. The rates of firearm possession dropped substantially for more recent timeframes. Specifically, 7.1% of juveniles reported that they possessed a handgun and 4.4% reported that they possessed a rifle in the past 30 days. Fewer than 3% of juveniles self-reported possessing a semi-automatic weapon (2.2%) or a fully automatic weapon (1.9%) in the past 30 days.

Acquisition Method

Of those who reported possessing a semi-automatic gun at some point in their life, 40% reported acquiring the semi-automatic firearm through a direct purchase. About 31% of juveniles who possessed a handgun indicated they purchased the firearm. Direct purchases of rifles and fully automatic firearms were less common than of handguns and semi-automatic firearms. Approximately 31% of juveniles indicated that they had borrowed the firearm from someone, and between 14% and 19% reported that they had received a specific firearm as a gift. The acquisition of a firearm via theft was most prevalent among those juveniles who had possessed a fully-automatic weapon (17.2%), followed by those who had possessed a rifle (9.7%), handgun (9.3%), or semi-automatic weapon (7.5%).

Drug Use and Firearm Possession

About 70% of the juveniles who had possessed a firearm at some time tested positive for marijuana. About 13% of juveniles who reported having possessed a handgun, rifle, or semi-automatic firearm tested positive for cocaine. About 5% of juveniles who reported having possessed a rifle tested positive for opiates. Fewer than 5% of juveniles who had possessed a handgun or semi-automatic firearm tested positive for opiates. About 22% percent of juveniles who reported having possessed a semi-automatic weapon tested positive for methamphetamine, followed by 14.3% of those who possessed a fully-automatic or handgun, and 12.8% of those who possessed a rifle.

Exhibit 7: Firearm Ownership/Possession, Method of Acquisition, and Drug Use

	Handgun, pistol	Rifle, shotgun	Semi-automatic	Fully automatic
	%	%	%	%
Lifetime	30.1	20.0	11.5	8.5
Past 12 Months	17.2	10.7	6.3	3.8
Past 30 Days	7.1	4.4	2.2	1.9
Acquisition Method				
Bought it	30.6	23.6	40.0	17.2
Rented it	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traded something for it	2.8	5.6	0.0	6.9
Borrowed it	31.5	30.6	27.5	31.0
Gift	14.8	19.4	17.5	17.2
Stole it	9.3	9.7	7.5	17.2
Other	11.1	11.1	7.5	10.3
Positive UA Results				
Alcohol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marijuana	69.8	69.2	73.9	64.3
Cocaine	12.7	12.8	13.0	14.3
Opiates	3.2	5.1	4.3	0.0
Methamphetamine	14.3	12.8	21.7	14.3

Note: Values for acquisition method reflect most recent possession/ownership of a firearm for each type.

Juvenile Gangs

In order to gain further insight into gang involvement in Maricopa County, the AARIN survey instrument collects gang information from all respondents. The following section compares various indicators including socio-demographic factors, legal information, and drug use across self-reported gang membership status (see Exhibit 8).

About 15% of the juveniles self-reported being current gang members, 5.2% former gang members, and 13.2% gang member associates. About 94% of current gang members were boys, while 79.2% of gang member associates and 84.2% of former gang members were boys. Current gang members and former gang members were, on average, older than associates and non-gang members. More than half of current gang members (52.8%) were Hispanic/Latino, while 17.0% were Black, 15.1% were White, 5.7% were Native American, and 7.5% were comprised of other racial/ethnic groups. A higher percentage of former gang members, current gang members, and non-gang members than of associates self-reported being U.S. citizens. A higher proportion of associates (14.6%) than of current (5.7%) and former (0%) gang members reported being illegal aliens. While more than half of current gang members and associates were attending school, only about 32% of former gang members reported attending school. More than 84% of juveniles, regardless of gang membership status, reported living in a house or apartment during the past 30 days.

A higher proportion of non-gang members (21.2%), current gang members (21.6%), and associates (25.5%) than of former gang members (10.5%) had been arrested for a violent offense. A higher proportion of current gang members than of former gang members, associates, and non-gang members were drug offenders. While current gang members were more likely than others to have a prior referral, former gang members were more likely to have been previously detained than other juveniles.

Former gang members were more likely than non-gang members, current gang members, and associates to have possessed a handgun, rifle, or fully automatic firearm in the past 12 months. However, current gang members were more likely than former gang members, associates, and non-gang members to have possessed a semi-automatic firearm.

About 47% of former gang members and 41.5% of current gang members compared with 18.9% of non-gang members and 27.1% of associates reported having been threatened with a gun during the past 12 months. Further, 60.4% of current gang members and half of associates relative to 35.2% of non-gang members and 42.1% of former gang members were assaulted or attacked during the past 12 months.

A review of self-reported and confirmed alcohol use by gang membership status reveals higher rates of use among current gang members than among other groups. This finding was consistent across lifetime use, past-12-month use, past-30-day use, and past-3-day use. Current gang members self-reported the highest use of marijuana, while former gang members had the highest confirmed marijuana use among all groups. Former gang members had the highest self-reported crack cocaine and powder cocaine use. However, confirmed cocaine use was higher among current gang members than for any other group. Opiate and methamphetamine use (based on self-report and urinalysis test result) was higher for former gang members than for non-gang members, current gang members, or associates. On average, current gang members were younger than other group members at age of first use for alcohol and opiates. Associates of gang members were younger than current gang members, former gang members, and non-gang members at first age of marijuana, crack, and methamphetamine use.

Exhibit 8: Characteristics of Gang and Non-gang Members

	%
Non-Gang Members	67
Former Gang Members	5.2
Current Gang Members	14.6
Associates of Gang Members	13.2

	Non-Gang Members	Former Gang Members	Current Gang Members	Associates of Gang Members
	%	%	%	%
Sex*				
Boys	79.9	84.2	94.3	79.2
Girls	20.1	15.8	5.7	20.8
Age Category*				
12 years or younger	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 – 15 years	39.3	31.6	41.5	60.4
16 years or older	58.6	68.4	58.5	39.6
Mean	15.6 years	16.1 years	15.7 years	15.0 years
Race/Ethnicity				
White*	31.6	26.3	15.1	6.3
Black	9.4	5.3	17.0	10.4
Hispanic*	43.9	52.6	52.8	70.8
Native American	3.3	10.5	5.7	0.0
Other	11.9	5.3	7.5	12.5
Citizenship Status*				
US Citizen	92.6	94.7	94.3	79.2
Legal Alien	2.0	5.3	0.0	6.3
Illegal Alien	5.3	0.0	5.7	14.6
Attending School*				
Yes	63.1	31.6	50.9	52.1
Type of Residence (Past 30 Days)				
Private apartment/condo/hotel	30.3	31.6	32.1	33.3
House or mobile home	62.3	52.6	62.3	62.5
Public housing	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.1
Emergency or short-term shelter	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Half-way or honors facility	0.0	5.3	1.9	0.0
Drug or alcohol treatment facility	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1
No fixed residence or on the street	2.0	5.3	1.9	0.0
Other	3.3	5.3	1.9	0.0

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 8 (cont.): Characteristics of Gang and Non-gang Members

	Non-Gang Members	Former Gang Members	Current Gang Members	Associates of Gang Members
	%	%	%	%
Most Serious Offense at Referral				
Violent	21.2	10.5	21.6	25.5
Property	21.6	21.1	19.6	25.5
Drug	8.7	5.3	13.7	4.3
Other	48.5	63.2	45.1	44.7
Prior Referral (Past 12 Months)				
Yes	58.4	63.2	66	64.6
Mean	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.3
Prior Detention (Lifetime)				
Yes	57.4	84.2	75.5	66.7
Mean	1.8	2.4	2	2.1
Firearm Possessed (Past 12 Months)				
Handgun/Pistol*	9.8	42.1	34	25
Rifle/Shotgun*	6.2	26.3	20.8	14.6
Semi-Automatic Weapon*	3.7	10.5	15.1	6.3
Fully Automatic Weapon*	1.6	10.5	7.5	6.3
Victimization				
Threatened with a gun*	18.9	47.4	41.5	27.1
Assaulted/attacked w/o a weapon *	35.2	42.1	60.4	50

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 8 (cont.): Characteristics of Gang and Non-gang Members

		Non-Gang Members	Former Gang Members	Current Gang Members	Associates of Gang
		%	%	%	%
Alcohol					
	Lifetime*	83.2	94.7	98.1	89.6
	Past 12 months*	63.5	78.9	81.1	72.9
	Past 30 days	48.8	57.9	66.0	50.0
	Past 3 days	24.2	21.1	37.7	29.2
	Positive UA	1.2	0.0	1.9	2.1
	Age at First Use	12.8 years	12.1 years	11.9 years	12.3 years
Marijuana					
	Lifetime*	81.1	94.7	98.1	95.8
	Past 12 months*	65.6	78.9	92.5	81.3
	Past 30 days*	51.9	63.2	79.2	63.8
	Past 3 days*	36.5	52.6	60.4	45.8
	Positive UA*	50.8	73.7	69.8	54.2
	Age at First Use*	12.1 years	11.4 years	11.4 years	11.2 years
Crack					
	Lifetime*	7.8	31.6	17.0	10.4
	Past 12 months	4.1	10.5	11.3	6.3
	Past 30 days	1.6	5.3	3.8	6.3
	Past 3 days	1.6	0.0	3.8	4.2
	Positive UA	9.4	10.5	17.0	14.6
	Age at First Use	14.5 years	14.3 years	14.2 years	13.8 years
Powder Cocaine					
	Lifetime*	34.4	68.4	56.6	58.3
	Past 12 months	20.1	52.6	30.2	27.1
	Past 30 days	11.5	21.1	22.6	16.7
	Past 3 days	2.9	10.5	3.8	8.3
	Positive UA	9.4	10.5	17.0	14.6
	Age at First Use	14.3 years	14.5 years	13.9 years	13.9 years
Opiates					
	Lifetime	8.2	10.5	7.5	0.0
	Past 12 months	5.3	5.3	1.9	0.0
	Past 30 days	3.7	5.3	0.0	0.0
	Past 3 days	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Positive UA*	2.0	10.5	0.0	0.0
	Age at First Use	14.9 years	14.0 years	13.0 years	14.6 years
Methamphetamine					
	Lifetime*	24.6	57.9	37.7	39.6
	Past 12 months	16.0	31.6	28.3	25.0
	Past 30 days*	9.1	26.3	20.8	18.8
	Past 3 days*	3.3	15.8	13.2	12.5
	Positive UA*	6.1	21.1	15.1	16.7
	Age at First Use	14.2 years	14.6 years	14.2 years	13.6 years

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Victimization and Juvenile Detainees

In order to gauge the relationship between criminal involvement and victimization, the AARIN survey instrument contains a series of questions about prior victimization including whether juveniles have been threatened with a gun, shot at, shot, threatened with a weapon, injured with a weapon, assaulted or attacked without a weapon, or robbed. The following section presents the rates of victimization for juveniles in the sample (see Exhibit 9), as well as the relationship between their victimization and drug use (see Exhibit 10).

Exhibit 9: Victimization Rates Among Respondents

	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
	%	%	%
Threatened with a Gun			
Past 12 months	26.2	20.0	25.1
Past 30 days	9.6	12.3	10.1
Shot at			
Past 12 months	22.9	13.8	21.3
Past 30 days	6.0	10.0	6.8
Shot			
Past 12 months	2.7	1.5	2.5
Past 30 days	0.0	0.0	0.0
Threatened with a Weapon			
Past 12 months	26.6	29.2	27.0
Past 30 days	9.0	10.8	9.3
Injured with a Weapon			
Past 12 months	13.6	9.2	12.8
Past 30 days	2.7	4.6	3.0
Assaulted/Attacked			
Past 12 months	41.2	40.0	41.0
Past 30 days	19.9	21.5	20.2
Robbed			
Past 12 months	16.9	12.3	16.1
Past 30 days	6.0	4.6	5.7

* t test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Threatened with a Gun

About 25% of the juveniles self-reported having been threatened with a gun in the past 12 months; 10.1% indicated having been threatened with a gun in the past 30 days. While boys were more likely to report having been threatened with a weapon other than a gun in the past 12 months, girls were more likely to report having been victims in the past 30 days. Among those juveniles who reported having been threatened with a gun in the past 12 months, 63% tested positive for marijuana, 15.2% for cocaine, and 12% for methamphetamine.

Exhibit 10: Victimization Rates by Positive UA Results

	No	Yes
	%	%
Threatened with a Gun		
Alcohol	1.5	1.1
Marijuana	52.6	63.0
Methamphetamine	8.8	12.0
Cocaine	9.9	15.2
Opiates	2.2	1.1
Shot at		
Alcohol	1.4	1.3
Marijuana	51.7	67.9
Methamphetamine*	7.3	17.9
Cocaine*	9.4	17.9
Opiates	2.1	1.3
Shot		
Alcohol	1.4	0.0
Marijuana	55.2	55.6
Methamphetamine	9.5	11.1
Cocaine	11.2	11.1
Opiates	2.0	0.0
Threatened w/ Weapon – Not a Gun		
Alcohol	1.1	2.0
Marijuana	52.8	61.6
Methamphetamine	7.9	14.1
Cocaine	10.5	13.1
Opiates	2.2	1.0
Injured w/ Weapon – Not a Gun		
Alcohol	1.6	0.0
Marijuana	53.9	63.8
Methamphetamine	8.8	14.9
Cocaine	10.7	14.9
Opiates	1.9	2.1
Assaulted/Attacked w/o a Weapon		
Alcohol	1.4	1.3
Marijuana	52.6	59.3
Methamphetamine	7.0	13.3
Cocaine	9.3	14.0
Opiates	1.9	2.0
Robbed		
Alcohol	1.6	0.0
Marijuana	54.7	57.6
Methamphetamine*	7.5	20.3
Cocaine	10.4	15.3
Opiates	2.0	1.7

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Shot at

About 21% of the juveniles self-reported having been shot at during the past 12 months; 6.8% indicated that they had been shot at in the past 30 days. Although boys were more likely to report having been shot at in the past 12 months, girls were more likely to report having been shot at in the past 30 days. Of those juveniles who had been shot at in the past 12 months, more than two-thirds tested positive for marijuana and about 18% tested positive for cocaine or methamphetamine. Juveniles who had been shot at were significantly more likely than those who had not to test positive for methamphetamine and cocaine.

Shot

About 3% of the juveniles self-reported having been shot in the past 12 months. Of those, about 56% tested positive for marijuana, and 11.1% tested positive for methamphetamine or cocaine.

Threatened with a Weapon

Twenty-seven percent of the juveniles self-reported having been threatened with a weapon (not a gun) in the past 12 months; 9.3% reported being threatened in the past 30 days. Of those juveniles who reported being threatened with a weapon, 61.6% tested positive for marijuana, 14.1% for methamphetamine, and 13.1% for cocaine.

Injured with a Weapon

About 13% of the juveniles self-reported having been injured with a weapon (not a gun) in the past 12 months; 3% indicated they had been injured with a weapon in the past 30 days. Of the juveniles who reported having been injured with a weapon in the past 12 months, approximately 64% tested positive for marijuana, 14.9% for methamphetamine or cocaine, and 2.1% for opiates.

Assaulted or Attacked

Forty-one percent of the juveniles reported having been assaulted or attacked (without a weapon) in the past 12 months; a fifth reported having been assaulted or attacked in the past 30 days. Of the juveniles who had been assaulted or attacked, about 59% percent tested positive for marijuana, 13.3% for methamphetamine, 14% for cocaine, and 2% for opiates.

Robbed

About 16% of the juveniles reported having been robbed in the past 12 months; about 6% had been robbed in the past 30 days. Of the juveniles who were robbed, about 58% tested positive for marijuana, 20.3% for methamphetamine, 15.3% for cocaine, and 1.7% for opiates. Juveniles who had been victims of robbery were significantly more likely than non-victims to test positive for methamphetamine.

Mental Health Status and Juvenile Detainees

Gathering information on mental health status can provide insight into the prevalence of co-occurring disorders among the juvenile detention population. The AARIN project collects data on whether juveniles have been diagnosed with a mental illness and whether they have been treated, hospitalized, or medicated for a mental illness. The following is a summary of those data for our sample population and a comparison of urinalysis test results, socio-demographic characteristics, and legal factors of those with and without a mental illness. These data provide officials of the juvenile justice system, social service agencies, and the public health arena valuable insight into the relationship between juvenile crime, drug use, and mental illness.

Exhibit 11: Mental Illness Diagnosis and Drug Use

Diagnosed with Mental Illness	%
Lifetime	33.3
Past 12 months	13.4
Past 30 days	5.5

Diagnosed with Mental Illness (Past 12 Months)

	No	Yes
Positive UA Results	%	%
Alcohol	1.3	2.0
Marijuana	55.2	55.1
Methamphetamine*	10.7	2.0
Cocaine	11.0	12.2
Opiates	1.9	2.0

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 12: Prior Treatment for Mental Illness and Drug Use

Treated for Mental Illness	%
Lifetime	30.6
Past 12 months	11.7
Past 30 days	5.5

Treated for Mental Illness (Past 12 Months)

	No	Yes
Positive UA Results	%	%
Alcohol	1.2	2.3
Marijuana	54.8	58.1
Methamphetamine	10.2	4.7
Cocaine	11.8	7.0
Opiates	1.9	2.3

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Diagnosed with Mental Illness

A third of juveniles reported having been told by a counselor, social worker, or doctor that they suffered from a mental health illness (see Exhibit 11). About 13% indicated that they had been told this in the past 12 months; 5.5% had been told this in the past 30 days. Juveniles not diagnosed with a mental illness within the past 12 months were more likely to test positive for methamphetamine than those diagnosed.

Prior Treatment for Mental Illness

Exhibit 12 shows that 30.6% of juveniles indicated that they had been treated by a counselor, social worker, or doctor for a mental illness at some point in their lifetime. About 12% indicated that they had been treated in the past 12 months; 5.5% reported having been treated in the past 30 days. Although there were no significant differences in confirmed drug use among those with or without prior treatment for a mental illness, higher rates of marijuana and cocaine use by juveniles with a history of treatment for a mental illness were indicated by test results. On the other hand, confirmed methamphetamine use was higher among those who did not have a history of treatment for a mental illness than among those who had received prior treatment for a mental illness.

Prior Hospitalization for Mental Illness

Almost 7% of juveniles self-reported being hospitalized at some point in their life for a mental illness (see Exhibit 13). About 2% reported having been hospitalized for a mental illness in the past 12 months; fewer than one percent indicated having been hospitalized in the past 30 days. The relatively small number of juveniles who reported being hospitalized for a mental illness in the past 12 months made it difficult to observe any significant differences in drug use among those who had been hospitalized for a mental illness and those who had not.

Exhibit 13: Hospitalized for Mental Illness and Drug Use

Hospitalized for Mental Illness	%
Lifetime	6.6
Past 12 months	1.9
Past 30 days	0.5

Hospitalized for Mental Illness (Past 12 Months)

Positive UA Results	No %	Yes %
Alcohol	1.4	0.0
Marijuana	55.7	28.6
Methamphetamine	9.7	0.0
Cocaine	11.4	0.0
Opiates	1.9	0.0

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 14: Medicated for Mental Illness and Drug Use

Medicated for Mental Illness	%
Lifetime	27.9
Past 12 months	11.2
Past 30 days	4.9

Medicated for Mental Illness (Past 12 Months)

Positive UA Results	No %	Yes %
Alcohol	1.2	2.4
Marijuana	56.3	46.3
Methamphetamine	10.5	2.4
Cocaine	11.7	7.3
Opiates	1.8	2.4

* Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 15: Characteristics of AARIN Juvenile Sample Diagnosed with a Mental Illness

	Diagnosed (Past 12 Months)	
	No	Yes
	%	%
Sex		
Boys	81.7	85.7
Girls	18.3	14.3
Age Category		
12 years or younger	1.3	2.0
13 – 15 years	41.3	46.9
16 years or older	57.4	51.0
Mean	15.5 years	15.4 years
Race/Ethnicity		
White*	22.1	46.9
Black	10.4	10.2
Hispanic*	52.7	28.6
Native American	3.8	2.0
Other	10.7	12.2
Citizenship Status*		
US Citizen	90.2	98.0
Legal Alien	2.8	0.0
Illegal Alien	6.9	2.0
Attending School		
Yes	58.4	57.1
Type of Residence (Past 30 Days)		
Private apartment/condo/hotel	31.5	26.5
House or mobile home	61.5	65.3
Public housing	0.6	4.1
Emergency or short-term shelter	0.3	0.0
Half-way or honors facility	0.6	0.0
Drug or alcohol treatment facility	0.6	0.0
No fixed residence or on the street	1.9	2.0
Other	2.8	2.0
Most Serious Referral at Arrest		
Violent	20.6	24.5
Drug	8.4	10.2
Property	23.5	12.2
Other	47.6	53.1
Prior Referral (Past 12 Months)*		
Yes	57.0	83.7
Mean	1.8	2.7
Prior Detention (Lifetime)*		
Yes	60.9	71.4
Mean	1.8	2.6

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Medicated for Mental Illness

Exhibit 14 shows that 27.9% of the juveniles reported that they had been medicated in their lifetime for a mental illness. Just more than 11% of the respondents indicated that they had been medicated for a mental illness in the past 12 months, while about 5% reported having been medicated in the past 30 days. Once again, there were no significant differences in confirmed drug use between those who had been medicated for a mental illness and those who had not.

Exhibit 15 compares socio-demographic and legal characteristics for juveniles in the sample who were diagnosed and not diagnosed with a mental illness. There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of gender, age, school attendance, type of residence, and most serious referral at arrest. Those who had been diagnosed with a metal illness were significantly more likely to be White, to be U.S. citizens, to have had a prior referral in the past 12 months, and to have been detained in their lifetime.

Immigration and Juvenile Detainees

Along with capturing a host of socio-demographic information from the juvenile population, the AARIN project collects the citizenship status of interviewed juveniles. These data provide estimates of a population that is often difficult to monitor and track in the criminal justice system. The following section presents not only the extent of illegal and legal juvenile immigrants who were detained, but also how legal and illegal immigrants differ from U.S. citizens with regard to socio-demographic information, drug use, involvement in violent crime, and victimization (see Exhibit 16).

Analysis showed that 91.3% of the juveniles were U.S. citizens, 6.3% were illegal aliens, and 2.5% were legal aliens. With the exception of methamphetamine use test results, urinalysis testing revealed higher rates of drug use among U.S. citizens than among either legal or illegal aliens. Specifically, a larger proportion of U.S. citizens were under the influence of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, or opiates at the time of arrest. However, illegal aliens had a higher rate of methamphetamine use than either U.S. citizens or legal aliens.

The juvenile illegal aliens in the sample were significantly younger than either juvenile U.S. citizens or juvenile legal aliens. The proportion of boys and girls differed across immigration status. Compared with juvenile U.S. citizens and legal aliens, a higher proportion of illegal aliens were boys. Additionally, a higher proportion of illegal aliens reported attending school than did U.S. citizens or legal aliens. Both illegal and legal aliens were more likely than U.S. citizens to report living in an apartment or house.

The U.S. citizens were more likely to have been arrested for a violent offense, while illegal and legal aliens both were significantly more likely than U.S. citizens to have been arrested for a property crime. Legal aliens were more likely than either U.S. citizens or illegal aliens to have been arrested in the past 12 months. Two-thirds of legal aliens previously had been arrested compared with 61% of U.S. citizens and 52.2% of illegal aliens. About 65% of illegal aliens reported a history of detention relative to 62.6% of U.S citizens and 44.4% of legal aliens.

Analysis of firearm possession data showed that among the juveniles, illegal aliens were more likely than U.S. citizens or legal aliens to have reported possessing a fully automatic weapon. U.S. citizens were significantly more likely to have been threatened with a gun in the past 12 months than legal and illegal aliens. However, illegal aliens were more likely to have been robbed than either legal aliens or U.S. citizens.

Exhibit 16: Characteristics of AARIN Juvenile Sample by Citizenship Status

Citizenship Status		%
	US Citizen	91.3
	Legal Alien	2.5
	Illegal alien	6.3

		Citizenship Status		
		Illegal Alien	**US Citizen**	**Legal Alien**
Positive UA Results				
	Alcohol	0.0	1.5	0.0
	Marijuana*	39.1	57.2	22.2
	Methamphetamine	17.4	9.0	11.1
	Cocaine	8.7	11.7	0.0
	Opiates	0.0	2.1	0.0
Age Category*				
	12 years or younger	0.0	1.5	0.0
	13 – 15 years	65.2	40.1	55.6
	16 years or older	34.8	58.4	44.4
	Mean	14.7 years	15.6 years	15.0 years
Sex*				
	Boys	87.0	82.0	77.8
	Girls	13.0	18.0	22.2
Race/Ethnicity				
	White*	0.0	27.8	0.0
	Black	0.0	11.4	0.0
	Hispanic*	100.0	44.9	88.9
	Native American	0.0	3.9	0.0
	Other	0.0	11.7	11.1
Attending School				
	Yes	78.3	56.6	66.7
Type of Residence (Past 30 Days)				
	Private apartment/condo/hotel	43.5	29.6	44.4
	House or mobile home	56.5	62.6	55.6
	Public housing	0.0	1.2	0.0
	Emergency or short-term shelter	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Half-way or honors facility	0.0	0.6	0.0
	Drug or alcohol treatment facility	0.0	0.6	0.0
	No fixed residence or on the street	0.0	2.1	0.0
	Other	0.0	3.0	0.0

* t test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

Exhibit 16 (cont.): Characteristics of AARIN Juvenile Sample by Citizenship Status

	Citizenship Status		
	Illegal Alien	**US Citizen**	**Legal Alien**
Most Severe Offense at Referral			
Violent	13.0	22.0	11.1
Drug	0.0	9.5	0.0
Property*	47.8	19.5	44.4
Other	39.1	49.1	44.4
Prior Referral (Past 12 Months)*			
Yes	52.2	61.0	66.7
Mean	2.1	2.0	1.2
Prior Detention (Lifetime)*			
Yes	65.2	62.5	44.4
Mean	2.1	1.9	1.5
Firearm Possessed (Past 12 Months)			
Handgun/Pistol	17.4	17.4	11.1
Rifle/Shotgun	13.0	10.8	0.0
Semi-Automatic Weapon	13.0	5.7	11.1
Fully Automatic Weapon*	17.4	3.0	0.0
Victimization			
Threatened with a gun	17.4	25.4	33.3
Shot at	13.0	22.2	11.1
Shot	8.7	2.1	0.0
Threatened with a weapon (not a gun)*	4.3	28.7	22.2
Injured with a weapon (not a gun) *	8.7	12.3	44.4
Assaulted or attacked without a weapon	0.0	0.3	0.0
Robbed	26.1	15.3	22.2

* *t* test or Chi-square significant at $p < .05$.

About the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety

Arizona State University, in order to deepen its commitment to the communities of Arizona and to society as a whole, has set a new standard for research universities, as modeled by the New American University. Accordingly, ASU is measured not by whom we exclude, but by whom we include.

The University is pursuing research that considers the public good, and is assuming a greater responsibility to our communities for their economic, social, and cultural vitality. Social embeddedness – university-wide, interactive, and mutually supportive partnerships with Arizona communities – is at the core of our development as a New American University.

Toward the goal of social embeddedness, in response to the growing need of our communities to improve the public's safety and well-being, in July 2005 ASU established the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety. The Center's mission is to generate, share, and apply quality research and knowledge to create "best practice" standards.

Specifically, the center evaluates policies and programs; analyzes and evaluates patterns and causes of violence; develops strategies and programs; develops a clearinghouse of research reports and "best practice" models; educates, trains, and provides technical assistance; and facilitates the development and construction of databases.

For more information about the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety, please contact us using the information provided below.

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