Substance Use and Delinquency Among Youths Entering Texas Youth Commission Facilities: 1994

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Substance Use and Delinquency Among Youths Entering Texas Youth Commission Facilities: 1994

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Substance Use and Delinquency Among Youths Entering Texas Youth Commission Facilities: 1994 is one of a family of criminal justice studies undertaken by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse to examine patterns of substance use among high-risk populations including adult inmates, probationers, and TYC youths and to explore the relationship between substance use, crime, family dysfunction, and mental health. The Public Policy Research Institute at Texas A&M University administered the survey in the field. Interviews with 1,030 youths ages 12-17 were conducted by trained interviewers from May 19, 1994 to November 17, 1994.

A majority of youths committed to TYC could be classified as substance dependent and in need of treatment. In addition, many had educational deficiencies and had been involved in gangs and selling drugs. Their family lives often included substance abuse and involvement with the criminal justice system as well as other indications of dysfunction. It is notable that 79% of the youths entering TYC facilities had close relatives with histories of serious criminal justice involvement. Moreover, 18% of these youths were already parents themselves and some had small children living at home when they were committed to TYC. A majority of TYC youths (70%) had siblings under the age of 18 living in homes with the same environmental influences.

A majority of youths committed to TYC could be classified as substance-dependent and in need of treatment.

These factors suggest there is a great possibility that a multigenerational cycle of maladjustment, substance use, and criminality exists and will continue unless there are effective programs that address the full range of problems these youths and their families face. Failure to break this cycle of dysfunction could have repercussions for many generations.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

Demographics

- 91% of the respondents were male and most were between the ages of 14-17.
- 16% of the TYC respondents were White, 39% were African American, and 41% were Hispanic.
- 71% came from families receiving some type of income-qualified benefit and could be considered low-income.

Reasons for TYC Commitment

- 45% of the TYC youths cited “crimes against persons” as the reason for their commitment to TYC.
- 36% were committed to TYC because of property crimes.
- 10% identified a drug-related offense as their reason for commitment to TYC.

SUBSTANCE USE PATTERNS AMONG TYC YOUTHS

TYC teens were very likely to be substance users prior to their commitment. Nearly nine out of ten TYC youths had used illegal drugs at least once in their life; six out of ten were current users, i.e., they had used illegal drugs within their last month on the street. Surprisingly, these teens reported lifetime use of marijuana at about the same rate as lifetime use of alcohol. They were more likely, however, to use marijuana than alcohol during the past month.

Licit Substances

Tobacco

- 83% of the sample had ever smoked; 39% smoked in their last month of freedom.

Alcohol

- 89% of TYC youths had ever used alcohol; 52% within their last month on the street.
- 26% of TYC teens were classified as heavy drinkers meaning they drank five or more drinks on five or more occasions during their last month of freedom.
- Males and females reported lifetime alcohol use at the same rate (89%), but females reported somewhat higher rates of current use than males (57% vs. 51%).
- 94% of Hispanics, 89% of Whites, and 86% of African Americans admitted lifetime alcohol use.
- White (56%) and Hispanic (55%) youths reported slightly higher rates of current alcohol use than African-American youths (48%).

Inhalants

- TYC youths who had used inhalants were almost exclusively volatile solvent abusers (e.g., paint, gasoline, toluene). Very few had any experience with anesthetics or nitrites.
- One-third of TYC youths admitted lifetime exposure to inhalants; 11% within their last month of freedom.
- Rates of lifetime and current use among White and Hispanic youths eclipsed those reported by African Americans. 17% of Whites and 15% of Hispanics reported current inhalant use, but only 5% of African-Americans admitted use of such substances during their last month on the street.
- 19% of current inhalant users said they normally used enough "to make them stagger and drop things," and 27% said they normally used enough "to make them nearly pass out."

Illicit Drugs

- 89% of TYC teens admitted lifetime use of illicit drugs and 62% reported using one or more illegal drugs during their last month of freedom.

Marijuana

- Although lifetime marijuana use (88%) was about the same as lifetime alcohol use among TYC youths, they were more likely to have used marijuana (57%) than alcohol (52%) in their last month of freedom.
- First use of marijuana occurred at 12.4 years of age.
- Females were somewhat more likely than males to report lifetime use (87% vs. 82%) and current use (58% vs. 49%). This is a different pattern than found between male and female inmates and between males and females in the general population. Among those two populations, males reported higher lifetime and current marijuana use.
- Hispanic TYC youths reported the highest rates of lifetime marijuana use. 92% of Hispanics, 87% of African Americans, and 83% of Whites admitted lifetime use of marijuana.
- 60% of African Americans, 56% of Hispanics, and 55% of Whites claimed past-month use.
- 48% of current users reported that they used marijuana every day during their last month of freedom, which is higher than the rate for all other substances, except for alcohol.

Powdered Cocaine

- 36% of youths admitted lifetime use of powdered cocaine, and 14% reported past-month use.
- Lifetime cocaine use was highest among Hispanics (57%) and lowest among African Americans (13%). Whites had a lifetime prevalence rate of 48%.
- 95% of powdered cocaine users reported snorting the drug. Only 9% of lifetime users admitted ever injecting cocaine.

Crack Cocaine

- 13% of the TYC youths had ever used crack cocaine, and 5% admitted past-month use.
- Females reported higher use of crack than did the males. Lifetime use among females was 18% vs. 13% for males; current use was 10% for females vs. 4% for males. This is similar to the pattern found among adult inmates.
- The respondents who had used crack reported first use at 14.3 years.
- African-American youths (5%) were much less likely than either Hispanic (19%) or White youths (18%) to report past-month crack use.
- Though crack cocaine is often publicized as a drug that is particularly prevalent in African-American inner city communities, the data from this survey suggest that this perception may be inaccurate for African-American adolescents. TYC youths reported crack use at much lower rates than adult inmates, and among youthful delinquents, Hispanics and Whites were much more likely to report crack use than African Americans.
- Although African-American teens were less likely to use crack, they were more likely to sell it. 70% of TYC African-American youths admitted selling crack at least once in their lives, and 42% claimed to have done so within their last month on the street. Lifetime rates for selling crack were almost the same for Whites and Hispanics at 27% and 28%, respectively, as were past-month rates at 15% and 14%.

Uppers

- 17% of the teens entering TYC admitted lifetime upper use, and 4% reported past-month use.
- A larger proportion of White youths were lifetime (39%) and current upper users (8%) than Hispanic youths (20% and 4%), but African-American youths reported almost no experience with this class of drugs.

Downers

- 22% of TYC youths admitted lifetime downer use; 7% within their last month on the street.
- Females were more likely than males to be lifetime (27% vs. 21%) or current (9% vs. 6%) downer users.
- White youths (32%) were more likely to report lifetime downer use than Hispanic (22%) or African-American youths (18%). However, current use of downers was reported by White and Hispanic youths at identical rates (8%), whereas 5% of African-American youths admitted they had used downers in their last month on the street.

Heroin

- Lifetime heroin use was reported by 8% of the sample; 2% reported use during the month prior to incarceration.
- The lifetime and current rates of heroin use among males entering TYC were the same as for the entire sample. Among females, however, the rates of use were greater: 12% of the females reported lifetime heroin use and 6% reported past-month use.
- The lifetime heroin users in this sample were more likely to report that they had snorted rather than injected heroin. 54% of the TYC lifetime heroin users reported they had snorted heroin, 36% had injected it, and 22% had smoked it.
- Heroin use among TYC

youths was strongly associated with race/ethnicity. Hispanic youths (12%) were more likely than White (8%) or African-Americans youths (5%) to report lifetime use of this drug. 3% of Hispanic, 2% of African-American and 1% of White youths reported heroin use during their last month on the street.

Other Opiates

- Only 9% of the sample claimed they had ever used other opiates, which include morphine, Percodan, and codeine. 3% admitted using other opiates in their last month of freedom.
- Whites (21%) reported use of other opiates at much higher rates than African Americans (8%) or Hispanics (5%).

Psychedelics

- 31% of TYC youths claimed lifetime experience with psychedelics, making this the third most widely used class of illicit substances following marijuana and cocaine.
- 11% reported past-month use of psychedelics.
- Whites reported lifetime (54%) and current use (23%) at much higher rates than Hispanics (33% lifetime, 9% current use) and African-Americans (19% lifetime, 8% current use).

Comparisons to Other Populations

- TYC youths used most substances at much greater rates than youths surveyed in Texas public schools. For example, TYC youths were over three times as likely to have used marijuana in the past month than were secondary students in the state and 7 times as likely to have used crack within the past month.
- Surprisingly, TYC youths used some substances at greater rates than adult inmates. For example, TYC youths were almost twice as likely as adult inmates to report past-month use of any illicit drug and 3.5 times as likely to report past-month marijuana use.
- Compared to the 1989 TYC youths, the 1994 youths were more likely to be lifetime and current illicit drug users. This increase is mainly attributable to the rise in marijuana use. Rates of use for all other illicit substances declined between 1989 and 1994, except for lifetime downer use. The largest declines were seen for crack.

DEPENDENCE AND ABUSE

- 73% of the adolescents entering TYC had substance problems; 59% could be considered substance dependent and in need of treatment.
- 34% of TYC youths were classified as alcohol dependent and 12% as alcohol abusers. Nearly all of these alcohol-dependent teens were dependent on other drugs, too.
- 53% of the sample met the criteria for drug dependence and 17% were classified as drug abusers, which is less severe than dependence.
- 39% of the total sample identified marijuana as their most problematic drug of abuse. Cocaine, inhalants, and psychedelics also posed problems for a number of the teens.
- 20% of TYC youths had been in treatment, but an additional 38% were substance dependent and had never received treatment.

Dependence and Abuse Compared to Other Populations

- TYC youths had higher rates of alcohol dependence, drug abuse, and drug dependence than the general Texas adult population and adult male and female inmates.
- Given the age of the TYC teens, there is reason for alarm about their rates of dependence and abuse—this is a young population with higher rates of abuse and dependence than among adult inmates who were much more impaired by substance problems than the general population.

CRIMINAL HISTORIES

- TYC youths reported an average 8.2 arrests. 3% said they had been arrested "too many times to remember."
- These teens reported being placed in custody or detention five times. However, 22% of the sample had been in detention or custody only once before entering TYC.
- The three main activities which led to their first arrest were burglary (20%), auto theft (17%), and assault (15%).
- Substance-dependent youths reported being arrested at a significantly earlier age (12.6 years) as compared to non-dependents (13.1 years), and reported a significantly higher number of lifetime arrests (12.1 vs. 7.4 arrests).

Drug Sales

- 64% of the TYC youths admitted selling drugs sometime in their lives. These adolescents were more likely to be African American (47%) than Hispanic (26%) or White (14%). Compared with the teens who had never sold drugs, they were more likely to have current or former gang-affiliations (60% vs. 41%) and more likely to be substance dependent (71% vs. 37%).
- 32% of lifetime drug sellers said that their illegal activities contributed to family income as compared to 8% of youths who had never sold drugs.
- Among those who had sold drugs, 18% said selling crack-cocaine was their most lucrative illegal activity whereas 50% said sales of drugs other than crack-cocaine provided most of their illegal incomes.

Gangs and Gang-Related Violence

- 73% of the sample reported gangs were present in their neighborhoods.
- 57% said that one or more of their close friends had been seriously injured in gang-related violence and 52% reported that gang violence had claimed the life of at least one close friend.
- 61% of the TYC sample admitted *wanting* to join a gang at some time in their life. Most of these youths actually became gang members (53% of the total sample) at 13.3 years.
- Youths were most likely to cite a desire to "belong," "wanting to be friends," or "wanting popularity" as reasons for wanting to join gangs. However, the most frequently cited reason for *actually joining a gang* was "protection."
- Nearly all current and former gang-affiliated youth (96%) said their gangs had hand guns and a large majority said their gangs had rifles (87%) and/or assault rifles (83%).
- TYC youths who were gang members or former gang members reported more delinquent acts than non-gang members. For example, 69% of gang-affiliated youths said they had "shot at someone" compared to 36% of non-gang-affiliated youths. Similarly, 68% of those who had been involved with gangs reported "taking a weapon to school," compared to 38% of those who had never been involved with gangs.

FAMILY AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

- 32% of the TYC teens came from female-headed households and 28% came from households which included their mother and a stepfather. Less than 20% came from families which included both birth parents.
- 25% of African-American TYC youths were parents themselves as were 12% of White youths and 14% of Hispanic youths. In all, 18% of TYC teens had children.
- More Whites (65%) reported familial substance use than African Americans (45%) or Hispanics (43%). As expected, substance-dependent teens

reported familial substance use at higher rates than non-dependent teens and those who had sold drugs reported higher rates of familial substance use than those who had never been involved in selling drugs.
- 19% of TYC teens said they thought their parents used marijuana.
- 26% of TYC youths claimed that their families received income from illegal activities.
- One-fourth of TYC teens said they had been beaten, 9% had been sexually abused, and 22% had experienced emotional abuse. TYC females were much more likely to report these problems than males.
- 92% reported most or some of their friends smoked marijuana; 66% said most or some of their friends belonged to gangs; and 45% said their friends committed crimes for drugs.
- 96% reported having had sexual intercourse at least once, with substance-dependent teens being more likely to report having had sex (98%) than non-substance-dependent teens (92%).

MENTAL HEALTH

- 44% of TYC youths had received one or more forms of mental health treatment.
- 41% of TYC youths had been treated by a mental health professional, 20% had received medication for a mental health-related problem, and 15% had been hospitalized for a mental health problem.
- 67% of TYC females had undergone some form of mental health treatment compared to 41% of males.
- Substance-dependent youths (65%) were twice as likely as non-dependent youths (32%) to report a history of mental health treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

The need for treatment among the TYC population is clear, especially in light of the number of studies that have linked criminal activity and addiction. Many of these teens, especially the females, have family and mental health problems which must also be addressed. The need for alternative sanctions and comprehensive treatment for these offenders is extremely important if we are to address the enormous social and economic costs they present to society.

Effective intervention early in their delinquency careers could help to cut short the criminal and drug-using careers of these youths as could community-based programs targeting high-risk children before age 12. The high proportion of TYC youths involved in gangs and violent crimes suggests a need for gang and violence prevention and intervention to be included with substance use prevention and intervention.

Another alternative might be treatment in a therapeutic community instead of incarceration. A therapeutic community is a long-term residential treatment program which assumes that prosocial behavior must be learned. Because these adolescents usually return to the same environment in which they were involved prior to entering TYC, an aftercare component is much needed. Maintaining the positive impact of treatment requires an extended network of positive role models and peers who can provide support and it means involving the families of the adolescents in treatment and providing education and/or vocational training as well.

Although young women constitute a small percentage of TYC commitments, they require programs and treatment focusing on their many problems. They tend to use marijuana, cocaine, crack, and heroin at higher rates than the TYC males and they are more likely to have children in their care.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

It has been shown that the single best predictor of recidivism among adult prison inmates is a history of juvenile justice involvement. Of the 178,677 juveniles arrested by Texas law enforcement agencies in calendar year 1994, there were only 2,132 commitments (1 percent) to Texas Youth Commission (TYC) facilities.[1] Because such a small proportion of delinquent youths are committed to TYC, it can be surmised that adolescents who enter TYC have extensive histories with local juvenile justice authorities or they have perpetrated a very serious delinquent act such as arson, murder, or sexual assault. These youths are at particularly high risk of future criminal involvement as adults and their risk of recidivism as future adult offenders may be even greater than that of inmates who were never committed to TYC.

A majority of youths committed to TYC have problems related to chemical dependency, educational deficiencies, poverty, and gang involvement. In addition, they often come from families having problems with substance abuse and the criminal justice system and indications of psychological dysfunction(s). Although these factors complicate the challenge of rehabilitating these adolescents, the consequences of failing to do so are forbidding. These youths have many years of life ahead of them—years that might be spent committing crimes and alternating time in and out of correctional institutions, or, years that could be spent as law-abiding, contributing members of society.

It has been shown that the single best predictor of recidivism among adult inmates is a history of juvenile justice involvement.

It is notable that 79 percent of the youths entering TYC facilities had close relatives with histories of serious criminal justice involvement. Moreover, 18 percent of these youths were already parents themselves and more than a few had small children living at home when they were committed to TYC. A majority of TYC youths (70 percent) had siblings under the age of 18 living in homes with the same environmental influences. Thus, the specter of a multigenerational cycle of maladjustment, chemical dependency, and criminality looms large and underscores the importance of building effective programs that address the full range of problems these youths and their families face. Failure to break the cycle of dysfunction so apparent in this data could have repercussions that persist for many generations.

This is the second study of TYC youths conducted by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA); the first was administered in 1989. It is part of a series of criminal justice studies undertaken to examine patterns of substance

Failure to break the cycle of dysfunction so apparent in this data could have repercussions that persist for many generations.

use among high-risk populations such as adult inmates, arrestees, probationers, and TYC youths and to explore the relationship between substance use, crime, family dysfunction, and mental health.

METHODOLOGY

Sampling

This report is based on data gathered in face-to-face interviews with the 1,030 youths who entered the TYC reception facility at Brownwood, Texas between May 19 and November 17, 1994. All youths who entered TYC while the survey was in the field were invited to participate. The survey design may be thought of as a random sample because all youths had an equal probability (100 percent) of being selected into the sample. Few youths refused to be interviewed or failed to complete their interviews. The cooperation rate for this project exceeded 98 percent so it is highly unlikely that the refusals to participate introduced any measurable bias into these results.

Interviewers were experienced, well-grounded in the definitions and intended meaning of the questions, and trained to rephrase queries in as simple language as necessary to clearly communicate with respondents.[2] They were instructed to be alert for inconstancies and to obtain clarification from respondents whenever responses appeared discrepant. They were also taught techniques for developing rapport with and maintaining the interest of the TYC youths during the lengthy interviews. Three interviewers spoke English and Spanish, and could clarify concepts for respondents in either language, irrespective of in which language the interview was being conducted.[3]

Interviews required a minimum of two hours to complete, but emphasis was placed on the accuracy and consistency of the information collected and as much time as necessary was allowed to complete each interview. To maintain the interest and cooperation of individual respondents, some interviews were completed in stages spanning two evenings.

The Survey Instrument

The core of the 1994 TYC survey instrument was composed of questions drawn from previous TCADA surveys of substance use, including the 1989 TYC study.[4] The 1994 survey asked detailed questions about use of eleven classes of substances including tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, heroin, other opiates, and psychedelics. It incorporated a series of new questions to explore topics in depth, such as the social and economic characteristics of the families of these adolescents, the origin and nature of their gang associations, detailed histories of delinquency, involvement with local law enforcement and youth authorities, educational attainment, and relationships between drug selling, drug use, and delinquency. Information needed to assess gambling problems and the current mental and physical health of the TYC youths was also collected.

LIMITATIONS

Sampling Error

Sampling error is inherent to survey research. Two general components affect sampling error in random samples. The first is the magnitude of the estimate itself. Estimates approaching 0 or 100 percent have lesser sampling error than estimates nearer 50 percent.

Given any random sample survey design, the maximum standard error on any estimate is associated with an estimate of precisely 50 percent.

The second component of sampling error is sample size by comparison to the size of the underlying population. Surveys are usually conducted on large populations and sampling error is usually computed under the assumption that the sample is drawn from a population of 10,000 or more persons. In this project 1,030 or 48 percent of the 2,132 youths committed to TYC in 1994 were interviewed. The normal method of computing standard error fails to take into account that nearly half of those who entered TYC facilities during 1994 were sampled, and underestimates the statistical precision of this research design. To adjust for the large percentage of the population sampled, a finite population correction factor is used.

For example, assume that 50 percent the sample reported some characteristic. Using conventional statistical methods, the 95 percent confidence interval is +/- 3.1 percent. However, when a finite population correction factor is used to adjust for the fact that nearly one-half of TYC commitments were sampled, the 95 percent maximum confidence interval was +/- 2.2 percent for the sample as a whole. In other words, there is 95 percent probability that between 47.8 percent and 52.2 percent of youths committed to TYC in 1994 have the hypothetical characteristic. Estimates on subgroups of the sample have greater potential sampling error depending on the number of individuals sampled.[5] Among subgroups discussed in this report, estimates presented for females have the greatest sampling error because the sample of females entering TYC is small compared to the other subgroups identified. Eighty-nine females were interviewed for the project out of a total 143 females committed to TYC in 1994. The 95 percent maximum confidence interval is +/-6.7 percent for female respondents.

The estimates presented in this report can be generalized to the population of youths committed to TYC, but not to local juvenile justice populations in Texas because TYC youths generally have longer histories with juvenile justice authorities. However, it is possible that the associations between family background, gang involvement, drug use, and delinquency described in this report may also underlie juvenile justice problems in the local community.

Self-Reported Information

Estimates presented in this document were based on self-report and may not always be accurate. However, the study was designed and administered to minimize potential sources of error related to the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of respondents.

Interviews were conducted in a setting that provided for visual surveillance by TYC staff but did not allow conversations to be overheard. Nevertheless, because interviews focused on sensitive topics such as substance abuse, delinquency, and family dysfunction, some overreporting or underreporting may have occurred. It is possible that some youths may have exaggerated the extent of their problematic family life, difficulties in school, substance involvement and/or history of delinquent activities. However, if there are systematic errors related to the truthfulness of respondents, a tendency toward underreporting is expected on the basis of previous

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substance use studies which used self-report data. A 1994 study which compared self-report substance use data with urinalyses of juvenile arrestees in 11 cities found that recent use of illicit substances other than marijuana were greatly underreported, especially by African-American youths. In other words, reports of lifetime illicit substance use were deemed more accurate than reports of current use.[6] Thus, while these estimates are deemed reliable, if there is error, it is likely to be on the conservative side.[7]

ORGANIZATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

The TYC population is composed of youths who have engaged in patterns of substance abuse that are rare in the general population and who have experienced a wide array of problems antecedent to, associated with, or consequent to substance abuse. This report is organized to present the general reader an overview of these relationships and to serve as a resource for readers with more specialized needs. Main findings and trends are summarized in the body of the report and more extensive tabular materials are presented in the appendices.

DEFINITIONS

Several conventions have been adopted to improve the readability of this report and are discussed below. Some are related to demographic distinctions, others to patterns of substance use and abuse, and others refer to patterns of affiliation or selected delinquent activities.

Demographic Distinctions

Age

Respondents were between 12 and 17 years of age when interviewed for this project. The term *"younger youths"* refers to individuals who were 12 or 13 years of age when interviewed; "*middle youths*" were 14 or 15 years old when interviewed; "*older youths*" were 16 or 17 years of age.

Race-Ethnicity

The racial/ethnic distinctions used in this project were determined by the ways respondents identified their race or ethnicity. Those youths classified as Whites considered themselves Caucasian but not of Hispanic origin; African-American youths self-identified with the American African-American community or considered themselves of African descent; Hispanic youths identified themselves as persons of Mexican-American, Latin, or South-American descent. Nearly all Hispanic youths in this sample were of Mexican-American descent, which reflects the composition of the Hispanic population in Texas.

The term "other ethnicity" refers to the 3.5 percent of the youths who did not self-identify any of the previously mentioned racial or ethnic groups. American Indians, Pacific Islanders, and Asian Americans are a few of the ethnic identities included in this category, but it also includes individuals of mixed ancestry who did not identify with one of the aforementioned groups.

Distinctions Associated with Substance Use

Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use

Prevalence and recency of use generally refer to how recently a respondent *last* used a given substance and serve as general indicators of patterns of substance use within this population. Some youths entering TYC were in detention or other circumstances that precluded or inhibited substance use for some period of time before they arrived at the reception center.

"Past-month use" and "current use" are interchangeable terms that refer to events that occurred within the respondent's *last 30 days of freedom*. "Past-year use" refers to events that occurred within the last year of freedom *but not the past month* on the street. "Past use" refers to substance use that occurred *at minimum* one year prior to commitment to TYC. "Lifetime use" is an inclusive measure of

lifetime experience with a given substance or class of substances. Parallel measures are used for describing the prevalence and recency of a range of delinquent acts.

Substance Dependence and Abuse

One of the primary goals of this project was to make estimates of needs for chemical dependency treatment and other substance abuse-related services among youths entering the TYC system. Though these issues are discussed in Chapter 4, some introduction to the underlying definitions and concepts are helpful for purposes of describing the sample of adolescents surveyed.

Substance dependence and substance abuse criteria are defined by the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised (DSM-III-R)*.[8] Protocols for distinguishing individuals as substance dependent, substance abusers, or non-problematic with respect to substance use were established in previous TCADA studies,[9] and were replicated in this study.

Substance-dependent youths met the *DSM-III-R* criteria for psychoactive substance dependence. These youths reported three or more out of a list of nine specific problems associated with alcohol use or with drug use. In clinical settings substance-dependent persons are those whose chemical dependency problems are sufficiently severe to warrant treatment services.

Substance abusers were those youths who did not meet *DSM-III-R* criteria for psychoactive substance dependence, but reported one or two *DSM-III-R* symptoms related to their substance abuse.

Distinctions Related to Gang Affiliation and Drug Selling

TYC youths who had *ever* been members of gangs were asked a list of questions to probe the nature of their involvement in these organizations. Similarly, those who had ever sold drugs were asked specialized questions regarding the nature of their involvement in the drug trade. Responses to both sets of questions are detailed in Chapter 5. However, in order to develop a context for these discussions, distinctions based on gang-affiliation status and drug-selling status are maintained throughout this report.

The terms "gang youths" and "gang-affiliated youths" refer to respondents who admitted to ever having been a gang member, including youths who were affiliated with gangs in the past but who were not gang members at the time of the interviews. "Non-gang youths" were respondents who had never been gang members.

"Drug-selling youths" refers to TYC youths who admitted any lifetime involvement in the drug trade including those who had sold drugs only once or only to "help" their friends.

"Non-drug-selling youths" refers to those who had never sold drugs. It must be stressed that this nomenclature was adopted only as an editorial convenience. The reader is cautioned from making inferences about the extent to which "drug sellers" have actually been involved in the drug trade. Some youths in the drug sales sample had only peripheral involvement in such activities and should not be thought of as drug dealers in the conventional sense.

ENDNOTES

1 The number of juvenile arrests was taken from *Crime in Texas 1994* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting Section, 1995), 75. The number of admissions to TYC facilities for calendar year 1994 was taken from *Texas Juvenile Probation Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, 1995), 4.

2 Three of the nine interviewers employed on this project had participated in the 1989 survey of TYC youths. Six of the nine interviewers were current or former teachers; two were students from Howard Payne

University, and one was a clerk at the county courthouse.

[3] Interviews were conducted in English or Spanish depending on the respondent's preference.

[4] The questions regarding patterns of substance abuse were originally based on NIDA protocols and have remained essentially unchanged since 1988. These questions were used in telephone surveys of adults in 1988 and 1993 and in face-to-face surveys of adult inmates in 1988, 1993, and 1994. Compare R. T. Spence, E. V. Fredlund, and J. Kavinsky, *1988 Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1989); E. V. Fredlund et al., *Substance Use Among Texas Department of Corrections Inmates, 1988* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1990); E. V. Fredlund, R. T. Spence, J. C. Maxwell, and J. A. Kavinsky, *Substance Use Among Youth Entering Texas Youth Commission Facilities, 1989: First Report* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1990); L. S. Wallisch, *Substance Use Among Youth Entering Texas Youth Commission Facilities, 1989 Second Report: Substance Use and Crime* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1992); L. S. Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994); D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division: 1993* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994); and D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division: 1994* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995).

[5] For populations over 10,000 or for populations where less than 5 percent of the population is sampled, the formula to compute standard error is SQRT(pq/n-1) where p = the proportion reporting a characteristic; q = 1-p; and n = number sampled. For finite populations the formula is SQRT((1-f)*pq/(n-1)) where f = the proportion of the population sampled; p = the proportion of a sample reporting a characteristic; q = 1-p; and n = number sampled.

[6] M. Frendrich and Y. Xu, "The Validity of Drug Use Reports from Juvenile Arrestees," *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 29(8): 971-985, 1994. In this study, only 16 percent of those who tested positive for cocaine disclosed use in the past 72 hours, 33 percent of the amphetamine positives disclosed use in the past 72 hours, and only 5 percent of their heroin positives disclosed use in that time frame. Ninety-three percent of the African-American adolescents who reported no use of cocaine in the past 72 hours tested positive for that drug as compared to 73 percent of the Spanish-speaking youths and 59 percent of the White/other youths.

[7] See D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division: 1993* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 4 -5 for a discussion of issues related to the accuracy of self-reported data on drug use and criminality.

[8] American Psychiatric Association, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised* (Washington, D. C.: 1987). In May 1994, the *DSM-III-R* was updated and released as the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition*. With regard to psychoactive substance use disorders, the *DSM-IV* includes several changes such as two fewer diagnostic criteria for dependence and two new criteria for abuse. However, in order to be consistent with other recent and ongoing prevalence studies, the estimates of substance dependence are derived according to the *DSM-III-R* definition.

[9] See L. Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 3 and 33-35; D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division: 1993* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 31-32; and D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division: 1994* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), 31-32.

CHAPTER 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

The 1994 TYC sample was primarily composed of African-American and Hispanic males, 14 to 17 years of age. More than two-thirds of these adolescents came from low-income families, a characteristic that cross-cuts age, ethnicity, and gender. The demographic characteristics of the 1,030 adolescents interviewed are shown in Table 2.1.

Only about one in five youths entering TYC came from homes that included both biological parents.

SEX AND AGE

Overall, 91 percent of the respondents were male and 9 percent were female. Six percent of the respondents were twelve or thirteen years of age; 44 percent were fourteen or fifteen years old, and 49 percent were sixteen or seventeen years old when interviewed.

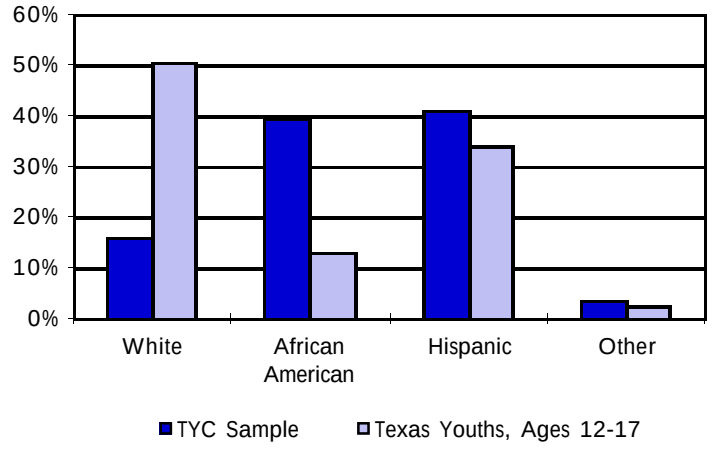
RACE/ETHNICITY

Compared to their representation among the general population of Texas youths, White youths were substantially underrepresented in this sample. As shown in Figure 2.1, Whites comprise 51 percent of the general population of Texas youths aged 12 to 17, but only 16 percent of the TYC respondents. By the same standard, African-American and Hispanic youths were overrepresented. African-American youths comprise only 14 percent of Texas adolescents, but 39 percent of the youths in this sample. Hispanics account for 34 percent of Texas youths and 41 percent of this sample. Three and one-half percent of respondents identified themselves as American Indian, Asian American, or some other ethnicity. Individuals of other ethnicities comprise about 2.5 percent of the general population of Texas youths.

FAMILY STRUCTURE

Only about one in five youths entering TYC at the time of the survey came from homes that included both biological parents. Slightly over one-quarter of them lived in households that included their biological mother and a stepfather. A plurality of these youths—nearly one-third—lived in female-headed households with no father figure present. Although the respondents were not asked to estimate family income, questions which indicated level of income were asked. More than half of the sample (58 percent) qualified for reduced-price or free school lunches and approximately 71 percent came from families receiving some type of income-qualified benefit.

Figure 2.1. Comparison of TYC Sample to the General Population of Texas Youths, by Race/Ethnicity



EDUCATION LEVEL

Although half of the youths surveyed in 1994 attended regular school, three-quarters of the sample experienced educational problems. One-quarter of these youths had dropped out of school and another quarter had not dropped out but were not attending school for some other reason or were enrolled in alternative school programs. Yet another quarter of these youths were in regular school, but below the grade level expected given their chronological age.

REASONS FOR COMMITMENT TO TYC

Table 2.2 shows the self-reported reasons for commitment to Texas Youth Commission facilities, classified into six categories—"Crimes Against Persons," "Crimes Against Property," "Drug Crimes," and "Other Crimes." Some respondents reported more than one reason for commitment, thus these categories total more than 100 percent.

Forty-five percent of TYC youths cited "Crimes Against Persons" as the reason for their commitment to TYC. The adolescents aged 14-15 were those most likely to report "Crimes Against Persons" as their reason for commitment to TYC (49 percent). The most commonly reported crime which fell into the "Crimes Against Persons" category was assault, with 19 percent of respondents reporting this reason. The second most common crime in this category was robbery, with 14 percent offering this explanation for commitment to TYC. Murder, sexual assault, kidnapping, and drive-by shootings were reported at much lower rates.

As shown in Appendix B, there were no overall gender-related differences in percentages of youths committed for "Crimes Against Persons" (45 percent of males versus 46 percent of females), though females (27 percent) reported being committed for assault at higher rates than males (18 percent). African Americans (49 percent) reported being committed for "Crimes Against Persons" at higher rates than Hispanics (45 percent) or Whites (34 percent) primarily because they reported highest rates of commitment due to robbery. Twenty percent of African-American youths as compared to 13 percent of Hispanics and 7 percent of Whites were sent to TYC for this offense.

Thirty-six percent of the respondents said they were committed to TYC because of property crimes. Males (37 percent) were more likely than females (32 percent) to report this cause of commitment as were White youths (49 percent) compared to Hispanic (40 percent) or African-American youths (28 percent) to report property crimes as the reason for their commitment.

Ten percent of the sample identified a drug-related offense as their reason for commitment

Table 2.1. Demographic Characteristics of Youths Who Entered TYC Facilities: 1994

	All Youths		Younger Youths (Ages 12-13)		Middle Youths (Ages 14-15)		Older Youths (Ages 16-17)	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	1030	100.0%	68	6.6%	455	44.2%	507	49.2%
Gender								
Male	941	91.4%	61	89.7%	410	91.3%	470	92.7%
Female	89	8.6%	7	10.3%	45	9.7%	37	7.3%
Race/Ethnicity								
White	166	16.0%	6	8.8%	65	14.3%	95	18.7%
African American	405	39.0%	23	33.8%	182	40.0%	200	39.4%
Hispanic	423	41.1%	35	51.5%	195	42.9%	193	38.1%
Other	36	3.5%	4	5.9%	13	2.9%	19	3.7%
Educational Status								
Dropped Out	262	25.4%	15	22.1%	105	23.1%	142	28.0%
Dropped Out, Completed GED	27	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	27	5.3%
Not Attending School	57	5.5%	1	1.5%	31	6.8%	25	4.9%
Attend Alternative School	162	15.7%	13	19.1%	66	14.5%	83	16.4%
Attend Regular School	520	50.5%	39	57.4%	252	55.5%	229	45.2%
Family Structure								
Mother and Father	236	22.9%	19	27.9%	97	21.3%	120	23.7%
Mother and Stepfather	283	27.5%	17	25.0%	129	28.4%	137	27.0%
Stepmother and Father	57	5.5%	3	4.4%	24	5.3%	30	5.9%
Mother Only	324	31.5%	23	33.8%	147	32.3%	154	30.4%
Father Only	36	3.5%	1	1.5%	18	4.0%	17	3.4%
Household Headed by Grandparent	75	7.3%	3	4.4%	30	6.6%	42	8.3%
Other	19	1.8%	2	2.9%	10	2.2%	7	1.4%

to TYC. There were no apparent gender differences in rates of drug-related commitment, but ethnic differences were substantial. Sixteen percent of African-American youths, compared with 7 percent of White and Hispanic youths, reported commitment for drug-related delinquency. It is notable that the characteristic most strongly associated to drug-related commitment to TYC is being African American. African-American youths were committed to TYC for drug sales at rates even higher than youths who admitted selling drugs.

Other offenses are defined as those not clearly classifiable under one of the above categories. Overall, one-third of TYC youths said they had been committed to TYC for reasons such as an "other crime," a "probation violation," or "carrying a weapon." Females (44 percent) were more likely than males (32 percent) to report commitment for other crimes, but ethnicity-related differences were slight. Thirty-five percent of Whites and Hispanics and 31 percent of African-Americans were committed for other crimes.

COMPARISON TO THE 1989 TYC SAMPLE

Table 2.2. Self-Reported Offenses that Led to Commitment to TYC Facilities: 1994

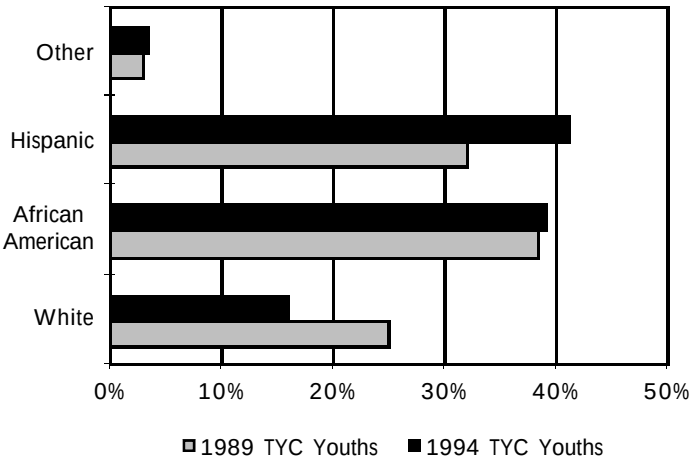
	All Youths		Younger Youths (Ages 12-13)		Middle Youths (Ages 14-15)		Older Youths (Ages 16-17)	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Sample	1030	100.0%	68	6.6%	455	44.2%	507	49.2%
Crimes Against Persons								
Subtotal	466	45.2%	33	48.5%	222	48.8%	211	41.6%
Murder	74	7.2%	3	4.4%	47	10.3%	24	4.7%
Kidnapping	4	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	2	0.4%
Assault	194	18.8%	12	17.6%	88	19.3%	94	18.5%
Robbery	148	14.4%	13	19.1%	63	13.8%	72	14.2%
Drive-By Shooting	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
Sexual Assault	43	4.2%	5	7.4%	22	4.8%	16	3.2%
Crimes Against Property								
Subtotal	374	36.3%	29	42.6%	176	38.7%	169	33.3%
Auto Theft	137	13.3%	7	10.3%	64	14.1%	66	13.0%
Burglary	138	13.4%	13	19.1%	65	14.3%	60	11.8%
Arson	17	1.7%	1	1.5%	9	2.0%	7	1.4%
Shoplifting/Theft	41	4.0%	4	5.9%	24	5.3%	13	2.6%
Vandalism	7	0.7%	1	1.5%	3	0.7%	3	0.6%
Criminal Trespass	34	3.3%	3	4.4%	11	2.4%	20	3.9%
Drug Crimes								
Subtotal	107	10.4%	4	5.9%	39	8.6%	64	12.6%
Possession Drugs	67	6.5%	4	5.9%	30	6.6%	33	6.5%
Drug Sales	40	3.9%	0	0.0%	9	2.0%	31	6.1%
Other Offenses								
Subtotal	343	33.3%	19	27.9%	150	33.0%	174	34.3%
Accomplice	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Carrying Weapon	70	6.8%	5	7.4%	32	7.0%	33	6.5%
Curfew Violation	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%
Other	133	12.9%	7	10.3%	53	11.6%	73	14.4%
Runaway	25	2.4%	2	2.9%	13	2.9%	10	2.0%
Probation Violation	104	10.1%	3	4.4%	46	10.1%	55	10.8%
Don't Know/Refused	7	0.7%	2	2.9%	3	0.7%	2	0.4%

Note: Because some youths reported more than one crime the reason for their commitment to TYC, some of the percentages will not total to 100% whereas others will equal more than 100%.

The 1994 sample looks similar to the youths who entered TYC in 1989 in terms of demographics. The 1989 sample also included primarily African-American and Hispanic males between the ages of 14-17. There were a few notable differences, however.

The percentage of White youths in the TYC sample dropped from 25.1 percent in 1989 to 16 percent in 1994. Conversely, the percentage of Hispanics rose from 32 percent in 1989 to 41 percent in 1994, and the African-American population stayed about the same (38.3 per-

Figure 2.2. Race/Ethnicity of 1989 TYC Cohort vs. 1994 Cohort



cent in 1989 and 39 percent in 1994.

Although the number of young women entering TYC remained relatively low, there was a 41 percent increase in the number of females who entered TYC in 1994 compared with 1989: 89 females entered TYC in 1994 vs. 63 in 1989. The number of young men entering TYC increased by 6.6 percent in that five-year period, from 883 in 1989 to 941 in 1994. The proportion of youths under age 13 dropped from 8.4 percent in 1989 to 6.6 percent in 1994.

Also of interest, the proportion of youths raised by both natural parents dropped from 24.7 percent in 1989 to 22.9 percent in 1994.

Regarding the crime which led to commitment to TYC, 19 percent of the 1989 cohort reported assault or robbery as the offense which got them into trouble. In 1994, 33 percent of those interviewed said assault or robbery led to their commitment.

CHAPTER 3. SUBSTANCE USE PATTERNS AMONG TYC YOUTHS

As Table 3.1 shows, youths committed to Texas Youth Commission facilities were very likely to be substance users. Nearly nine out of ten TYC youths had used illegal drugs at least once in their life; six out of ten within their last month on the street.

Among adolescents, age is usually one of the strongest predictors of substance abuse—the percentage of youths who have abused substances increases, usually markedly, with age.[1] This generalization was true for TYC youths, but age-related differences were narrower than one might expect. For example, whereas youths between the ages of 12 and 13 (82 percent) were somewhat less likely than 14-15 year-olds (88 percent) or 16-17 year-olds (91 percent) to report lifetime experience with illegal drugs, it is nevertheless remarkable that eight out of 10 of these 12- and 13-year olds had already used illegal drugs.

Nearly nine out of ten of the youths entering TYC facilities had ever used illegal drugs; six out of ten had used in their last month on the street.

PREVALENCE AND RECENCY OF SUBSTANCE USE

Tables A1 through A13 in Appendix A detail the prevalence and recency of substance use among TYC youths, classified by age and selected characteristics such as gender, race/ethnicity, gang affiliation, whether or not the respondents had ever sold drugs, and substance dependence status.

Licit Substances

For current purposes, licit substances are defined as those *not* scheduled as controlled substances, and are generally available through retail outlets without a prescription. Three general classes of licit substances were queried in this survey: tobacco, alcohol and inhalants. It should be remembered that Texas law prohibits the possession and consumption of alcohol by those under 21 and restricts the sale of tobacco and some products used as inhalants (e.g., spray paint) to minors.

Tobacco

Early initiation of tobacco use was commonly reported among TYC youths. Of the 83 percent of the sample who had ever smoked, 18 percent were nine years old or younger when they smoked their first cigarette and an additional 34 percent were from ten to twelve years of age when they began using tobacco. The mean age of first tobacco use among TYC youths was 11.4 years of age. Two-thirds of the lifetime smokers indicated that they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes since the first time they smoked. The average age

that daily smoking began was 13.0 years.

The TYC females were somewhat more likely than the males (87 percent vs. 83 percent) to admit lifetime tobacco use, but there were no apparent gender-related differences in current use: 39 percent of males and females admitted using tobacco during their last month of freedom. There were, however, racial/ethnic differences in tobacco use. Significantly more White (89 percent) and Hispanic (90 percent) than African-American youths (75 percent) admitted lifetime use of cigarettes. Correspondingly, White youths (48 percent) reported higher rates of current use than Hispanic (43 percent) or African-American youths (30 percent).

Relatively few TYC youths admitted use of smokeless tobacco. Only 13 percent of these youths had ever tried smokeless tobacco and only 3 percent admitted daily use.

Alcohol

In most populations studied, alcohol is the most prevalent substance used.[2] However, TYC youths were more likely to be current users of marijuana than of alcohol. Eighty-nine percent of TYC youths had ever used alcohol; 54 percent within their last month on the street. Three-quarters of lifetime alcohol users said beer was the first alcoholic beverage they tried and 61 percent said beer was the alcoholic beverage they most often consumed. The most common settings reported for first alcohol use were "at a friend's home" (32 percent), "at a party" (29 percent), or "at home" (21 percent). The next most common setting, "in a motor vehicle," was reported by 5 percent of lifetime alcohol users. Relative to other substances, alcohol use began at an early age for these adolescents.

There were significant differences among subgroups in this sample with respect to the prevalence and recency of alcohol use. Males and females reported lifetime alcohol exposure use at the same rate (89 percent), but females (57 percent) reported somewhat higher rates of current use than males (51 percent). With respect to race/ethnicity, 94 percent of Hispanic, 89 percent of White and 86 percent of African-American youths admitted lifetime alcohol use. White (56 percent) and Hispanic (55 percent) youths reported slightly higher rates of current alcohol use than African-American youths (48 percent).

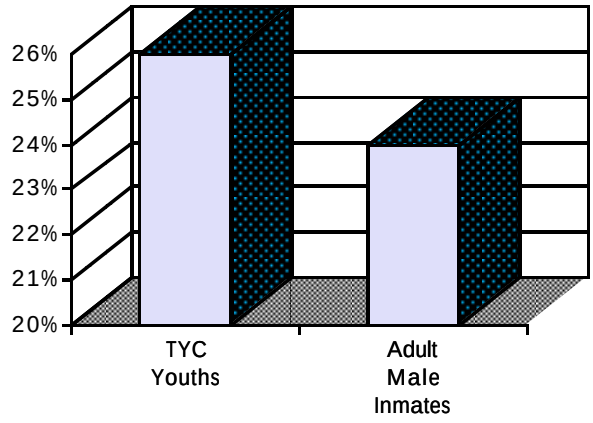
Table 3.1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among 1994 TYC Youths

	Lifetime Use	Past-Year Use	Past-Month Use
Licit Substances			
Alcohol	89%	79%	52%
Tobacco	83%	70%	39%
Inhalants	33%	23%	11%
Illicit Substances			
Any Illicit Drug	89%	83%	62%
Marijuana	88%	80%	57%
Uppers	17%	13%	4%
Cocaine	36%	30%	14%
Crack	13%	11%	5%
Psychedelics	30%	26%	11%
Downers	22%	17%	7%
Heroin	8%	6%	2%
Other Opiates	9%	7%	3%

Heavy Drinkers

Almost half of the current drinkers met the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service's (SAMHSA) criteria for heavy drinkers,[3] with 46 percent of current drinkers admitting they had drunk five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past month. This represents 26 percent of the entire TYC sample who were classified as heavy drinkers. In comparison (see Figure 3.1), only 24 percent of adult male inmates entering TDCJ-ID in 1993 met this criteria for heavy drinking."[4] Additionally, 14 percent of current drinkers said they had consumed five or more

Figure 3.1. Proportion of TYC Youths Who Are Heavy Drinkers vs. Male Adult Inmates



drinks every day during the past month.

Driving While Intoxicated

Just over one-third (36 percent) of the sample reported driving while intoxicated, with 10 percent of the sample reporting they had done so too many times to remember. Almost a fourth of the TYC teens had driven while intoxicated during their last 30 days on the street.

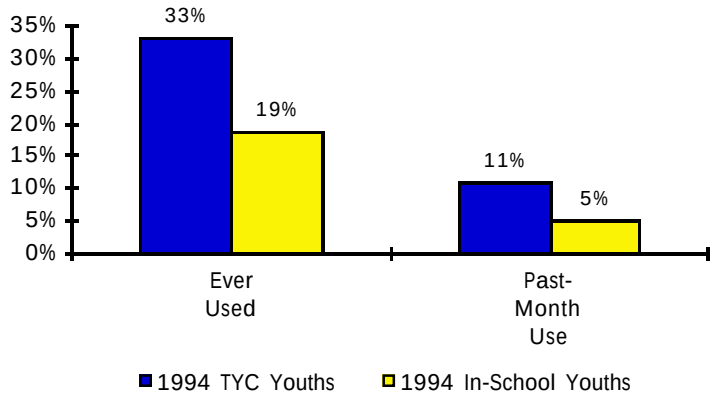
Inhalants

The term "inhalant" conventionally refers to volatile solvents, anesthetics, and nitrites that are intentionally misused by huffing or sniffing (inhaling through the mouth or nose) for the express purpose of becoming intoxicated. Recently researchers have observed that there are major distinctions among patterns of volatile solvent, nitrite, and anesthetic abuse with respect to populations that use these different inhalants, the age at which these products are used, the duration of use, and the motivations for which these different kinds of products are used.[5] TYC youths who had used inhalants were almost exclusively volatile solvent abusers (VSAs) and very few had any experience with anesthetics or nitrites. Many of these youths experimented with volatile solvents only a few times in early adolescence and then desisted, which is the pattern most commonly observed among adolescents in the general population. However, for some TYC youths, volatile solvent abuse has become chronic. These VSAs may be at risk of developing acute and/or chronic and irreversible neurological damage[6] and may require specialized forms of chemical dependency treatment to address their multifaceted needs.[7]

Overall, one-third of TYC youths admitted lifetime exposure to inhalants, and 11 percent within their last month of freedom (see Table 3.1). Though these rates were somewhat lower than those observed among TYC youths in 1989 (who reported 39 percent for lifetime and 13 percent for past-month use), they were much higher than those of in-school youths matched for age, sex, and race/ethnicity. In 1994, TYC youths were more than twice as likely as in-school youths to admit lifetime inhalant use and nearly three times more likely to admit past-month use (Figure 3.2).

In comparison to some other substances, there were substantial gender-, ethnic- and substance dependence-related differences in the prevalence and recency of volatile solvent abuse. Females were more likely than males to report lifetime (39 percent vs. 33 percent) and current (20 percent vs. 10 percent) use of volatile solvents. Rates of lifetime and current use among White and Hispanic youths eclipsed those reported by African Americans. For example, 17 percent of Whites and 15 percent of His-

Figure 3.2. Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Inhalants: TYC Youths vs. In-School Youths



panics reported current inhalant use, but only 5 percent of African-Americans admitted use of such substances during their last month on the street.

When current users were asked to describe their normal experience when they used inhalants, 19 percent said they normally used enough "to make them stagger and drop things," and 27 percent said they normally used enough "to make them nearly pass out." More than half of the current users (52 percent) admitted they had passed out at least once while using inhalants. As shown in Figure 3.3, current users tended to use only on a few days of the month or on every day of the month.

Table 3.2 shows the types of products current and lifetime inhalant users preferred. Almost two-thirds of lifetime inhalant users (21 percent of the total sample) reported having used spray paint, making it the most commonly used inhalant among the TYC youths. Gasoline was the second most commonly abused product with 40 percent of lifetime inhalant users (13 percent of the TYC sample) claiming abuse of this product. Thinners (paint or lacquer), toluene and octane boosters also ranked among the more frequently mentioned products, whereas nitrites were used by fewer than 1 percent.

Illicit Drugs

Nearly nine out of ten (89 percent) TYC youths admitted lifetime use of illicit drugs and over six out of ten (62 percent) reported using one or more illegal drugs in their last month of freedom. These substances, along with their patterns of use, are described below.

Marijuana

A majority of TYC youths (88 percent) admitted lifetime marijuana use; virtually the same percentage as had ever used alcohol (89 percent). But, as shown in Figure 3.4, TYC youths were *more* likely to have used marijuana (57 percent) than alcohol (52 percent) in their last month of freedom. Including those who had used within the past month, 80 percent of TYC youths had used marijuana within the year preceding entry to TYC.

First use of marijuana occurred at an average 12.4 years of

Figure 3.3. Number of Days Inhalants Were Used in the Last Month of Freedom by TYC Youths: 1994

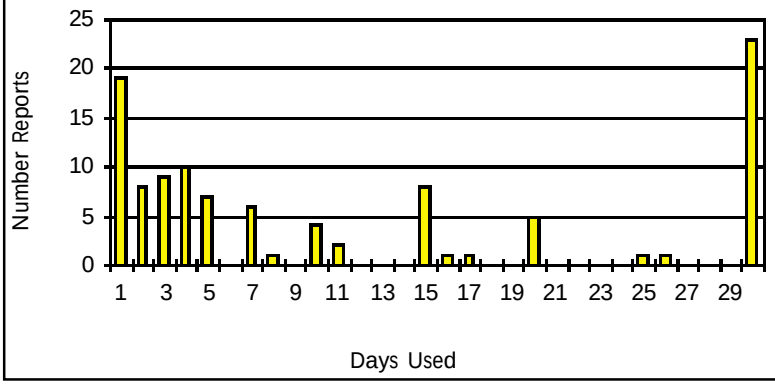


Table 3.2. Use of Selected Inhalants Among 1994 TYC Youths

	Ever Used	Past-Month Use
Spray Paint	21.3%	5.2%
Gasoline	13.3%	2.1%
Thinners	6.4%	2.0%
Toluene	6.0%	1.8%
Octane Boosters	5.0%	1.3%
Correction Fluid	3.8%	1.0%
Glues	3.1%	0.8%
Other Aerosols	2.1%	0.4%
Freon	1.7%	0.3%
Nitrites	0.6%	0.3%

age. Thirty-nine percent said they had used marijuana 200 or more times. An additional 11 percent disclosed they had used marijuana between 100 and 200 times and 9 percent said they had used it 50 to 100 times. Only 12 percent of lifetime marijuana users in this population could be considered experimental users, i.e., they had used marijuana only once or twice.

Females were somewhat more likely than males to report lifetime use (87 percent vs. 82 percent) and current use (58 percent vs. 49 percent). This pattern of use is somewhat different than the patterns of use found among in-school youths, adult inmates, and the general Texas population. In these three groups, males reported higher lifetime and current use than did the females.

Ninety-two percent of Hispanic youths, 87 percent of African-American youths, and 83 percent of White youths admitted lifetime use of marijuana. Current use was reported by 60 percent of African Americans, 56 percent of Hispanics and 55 percent of Whites in the sample. Thus, while Hispanic youths reported the highest rates of lifetime use, African-Americans were more likely to be current users.

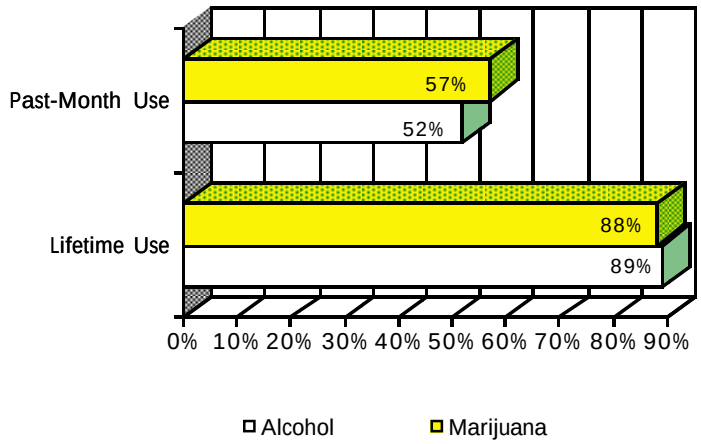
Current marijuana users reported heavy use an average of 20 days during their last month of freedom. Forty-eight percent of current users reported that they used marijuana every day during their last month of freedom, which is higher than the rate for all other substances, except for alcohol.

Powdered Cocaine

Thirty-six percent of youths admitted lifetime use of powdered cocaine, and 14 percent reported past-month use. Over half (54 percent) of the respondents indicated a lifetime opportunity to use powdered cocaine. Of those who indicated an opportunity to try powdered cocaine, about two-thirds actually did so. The mean age of first use for lifetime powdered cocaine users was 14 years.

The rates of lifetime prevalence did not vary significantly by age group. There was a slight, but nonsignificant difference by gender, with females being somewhat more likely than males (42 percent versus 36 percent) to have ever used cocaine. The most notable difference, however, occurred among racial/ethnic groups. Of the three groups considered, the prevalence of lifetime cocaine use

Figure 3.4. Alcohol and Marijuana Use Among 1994 TYC Youths



was highest among Hispanics (57 percent), and lowest among African Americans (13 percent). Whites had a lifetime prevalence rate of 48 percent.

The most commonly reported method of using powdered cocaine was snorting (95 percent). Only 9 percent of lifetime cocaine users admitted ever injecting this substance. When asked about their preferred method of use, 85 percent of lifetime users preferred snorting and 4 percent favored injecting as their preferred method of use.

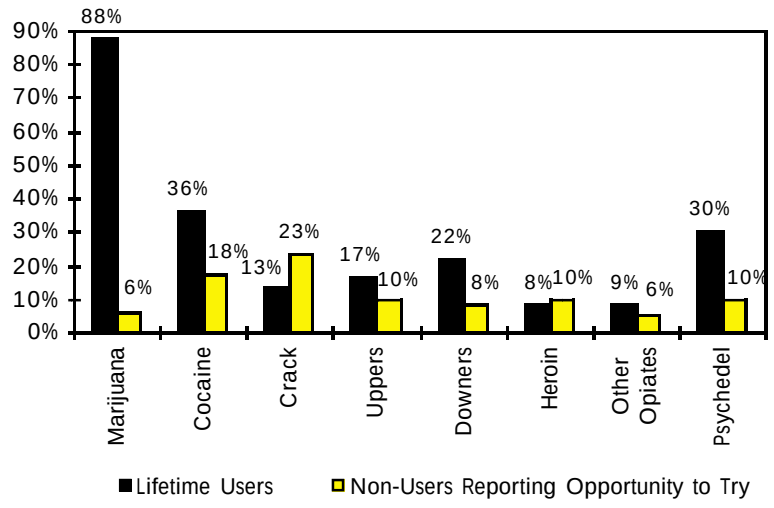
Crack Cocaine

Thirteen percent of the TYC youths had ever used crack cocaine, and 5 percent reported using the drug during the past month. Youths who said they had an opportunity to try crack were about one-half as likely to use as youths who reported an opportunity to try powdered cocaine (Figure 3.5). The respondents who had used crack began using crack at an average of 14.3 years. Of the teens who had never used crack cocaine (about 87 percent of the sample), only about 2 percent said they might do so if given an opportunity to try it.

Subgroup comparisons on crack cocaine closely paralleled those reported for cocaine users as a whole, though at significantly lower levels. African-American youths (5 percent) were much less likely than either Hispanic (19 percent) or White youths (18 percent) to admit past-month use of this drug.

TYC youths who had used crack were much more likely to be experimental users than were those who had used powder cocaine. Thirty-eight percent of lifetime crack users claimed to have used the substance only once or twice versus 32 percent of lifetime powder cocaine users.

Figure 3.5. Opportunities of 1994 TYC Youths to Use Selected Substances



Data from this survey and other studies suggest that, among youths, it may be incorrect to view crack as an "African-American" drug of abuse.

Though crack cocaine is often publicized as a drug that is particularly prevalent in African-American inner city communities, the data from this survey suggest that this perception may be inaccurate for African-American adolescents. While African-American adult inmates self-reported higher rates of crack use than either White or Hispanic inmates,[8] self-reported patterns of use among these delinquent youths present a sharp contrast. Overall, TYC youths reported crack use at much lower rates than their adult counterparts, and among youthful delinquents, Hispanics and Whites were much more likely to report crack use than African Americans. This pattern is also seen in admissions to publicly funded adolescent treatment programs and in other studies such as the national student survey, "Monitoring the Future"

and the Texas school survey of secondary students.[9] In calendar year 1994, 39 percent of the adolescents admitted to publicly funded treatment programs in Texas for a primary problem of crack cocaine were White and 41.5 percent were Hispanic.[10] Only 18.5 percent of the admissions were African-American. In other words, among youths, it is incorrect to view crack as an "African-American" drug of abuse. This is not to say that delinquent African-American youths have no relationship to crack because 70 percent of African-Americans entering TYC admitted selling crack at least once in their lives, with 42 percent claimed to have done so within their last month on the street. These rates were much higher than those observed among White and Hispanic youths. This topic is examined more closely in Chapter 5 which deals with associations among ethnicity, drug selling, gang membership, and substance use.

Table 3.3. Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Selected Upper Among 1994 TYC Youths

	Ever Used	Past-Month Use
Amphetamines	0.8%	0.1%
Dextroamphetamines	0.3%	0.0%
Methamphetamines	4.0%	0.7%
Ritalin/Preludin	1.7%	0.5%
Unclassifiable	10.2%	2.6%
Over-the-Counter	5.1%	1.5%
Pep Pills	0.9%	0.2%
Diet Pills	1.4%	0.4%
No Doze/Vivarin	1.4%	0.3%
Minithins	2.2%	0.7%

Uppers

The term "uppers" is street nomenclature for a wide variety of prescription and nonprescription stimulants including amphetamines and amphetamine mixtures, dextroamphetamines (e.g. Dexedrine), methamphetamines, methylphenidate or Ritalin, Benzedrine (e.g., "bennies," black mollies, and pink hearts), diet pills, and over-the-counter stimulants containing ephedrine and/or caffeine.[11] The common property of these drugs is that they are central nervous system (CNS) stimulants. TYC youths were asked about nonmedical use of these substances "for purposes of getting high." Uppers may be taken as pills, by injection, smoked, snorted, or inhaled. Among lifetime users, the most common mode of administration reported by those sampled was swallowing (86 percent). Only a small minority (5 percent) of lifetime upper users said they had ever injected stimulants.

Overall, 17 percent of youths admitted lifetime upper use, 4 percent during their last month on the street. As previously illustrated, these rates were much lower than those reported in 1989 (29 percent for lifetime and 10 percent for current use) and this may be partially attributable to shifts in racial/ethnic patterns of commitment to TYC. Traditionally, Whites report use of uppers at higher rates than other races/ethnicities, and as noted in Chapter 2, the proportion of White respondents in the 1994 sample was much smaller than in 1989. However, even considering this demographic shift, it is still clear that the 1994 TYC youths were less likely to use uppers than their counterparts surveyed five years earlier.[12] The same trend is seen in treatment data, where the percent of adolescent admissions for uppers has dropped from 5 percent in 1988 to less than 1 percent in 1994. This trend has been due to the difficulty of obtaining the precursor chemicals in the U.S. to "cook" amphetamines and methamphetamines. In the past year, however, Mexican methamphetamines have become widely available, so the use of uppers may increase in the future.[13]

Female youths were more likely than males to be lifetime (24 percent vs. 16 percent) and current (8 percent vs. 4 percent) upper users. A larger proportion of White youths were lifetime

(39 percent) and current upper users (8 percent) than Hispanic youths who reported a lifetime use rate of 20 percent and a current use rate of 4 percent. African-American youths reported almost no experience with this class of drugs.[14]

Table 3.4. Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Selected Downers Among 1994 TYC Youths

	Ever Used	Past-Month Use
Valium	14.2%	4.1%
Rohypnol	4.1%	1.9%
Xanax	2.2%	0.9%
Any Barbiturate	1.6%	0.1%
Any Sedative/Tranquilizer or Hypnotic	0.9%	0.2%
Any Benzodiazepine	17.4%	5.5%
Any Methaqualone	2.1%	0.3%

Downers

The term "downers" refers to a variety of central nervous system depressants including barbiturates, drugs from the benzodiazepine family (e.g., Valium, Librium, Xanax, and Rohypnol), which are used medically as sedatives or to relieve anxiety and tension, methaqualones, and substances used in a medical context to control psychotic disorders such as chlorpromazine (Thorazine). Depending on the drug, downers are usually swallowed or injected. The most common mode of administration reported by lifetime downer users in the TYC population was swallowing (98 percent). Only four youths (2 percent of lifetime downer users) reported ever injecting downers.

Twenty-two percent of TYC youths admitted lifetime use of downers, 7 percent within their last month on the street. The average age of first use for downers was 14.0 years.

Females were more likely than males to be lifetime (27 percent vs. 21 percent) or current (9 percent vs. 6 percent) downer users. White youths (32 percent) were more likely to report lifetime downer use than Hispanic (22 percent) or African-American youths (18 percent). However, current use of downers was reported by White and Hispanic youths at identical rates (8 percent), whereas 5 percent of African-American youths admitted they had used downers in their last month on the street.

Heroin

Lifetime heroin use was reported by 8 percent of the sample; 2 percent reported use during the month prior to incarceration. The lifetime heroin users in this sample were more likely to report that they had snorted rather than injected heroin. Fifty-four percent of the TYC lifetime heroin users reported they had snorted heroin, 36 percent had injected it, and 22 percent had smoked it.

The heroin most commonly used by the TYC youths who had ever used heroin was Mexican Brown (42 percent), followed by Black Tar (34 percent). These two types of heroin appeared to be equally preferred among lifetime heroin users in the TYC population. Twenty-three percent reported having used China White.

The TYC females were more likely than their male counterparts to report lifetime (12 percent vs. 8 percent) or current (6 percent vs. 2 percent) heroin use. Heroin use among TYC youths was also strongly associated with race/ethnicity. Hispanics (12 percent) were more likely than Whites (8 percent) or African-Americans (5 percent) to report lifetime use of this drug. Three percent of Hispanic, 2 percent of African-American and 1 percent of White youths reported use of heroin in their last month on the street.

Other Opiates

In addition to heroin, respondents were queried about their use of opiates such as morphine, Percodan, and codeine. Opiates other than heroin can be injected, smoked, or taken in the form of liquid or pills. Nine percent of the sample reported that they had ever used other opiates, and three percent admitted using other opiates in their last month of freedom. Both the opportunity to use and the prevalence of use of other opiates were the lowest for any class of substances surveyed in this project.

While a slightly higher proportion of females (10 percent) then males (8 percent) reported lifetime use of opiates other than heroin, there were no apparent gender-related differences for current use of this drug. Paralleling reporting patterns on uppers, White youths (21 percent) reported use of other opiates at much higher rates than African Americans (8 percent) or Hispanics (5 percent).

The most frequently reported opiate was codeine, with approximately 43 percent of the lifetime users reporting use of codeine tablets, and 30 percent reporting nonmedical use of codeine cough syrup. Lifetime use of morphine, which is sometimes injected, was reported by 17 percent of lifetime other opiate users, and lifetime use of opium, which is normally smoked, was reported by only seven youths or 8 percent of lifetime other opiate users. Eight percent of lifetime other opiate abusers said they had used Methadone, and there were scattered reports of Darvon, Demerol, and Percodan use.

Psychedelics

Psychedelics include a wide variety of substances synthesized or derived from natural sources that produce hallucinations and/or create extreme disorientation. The best known and most widely used of these substances is lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). This class of drugs also includes peyote, mescaline, Ecstasy or MDMA, Eve or MDA, DMT, and psilocybin. Other drugs often considered in psychedelics in street nomenclature include PCP and wack or fry.[15] Lifetime users were on average 14.1 years of age when they first used a psychedelic drug and had, on aggregate, more experience with psychedelics than most other substances investigated.

Use of psychedelics was widely reported among youths entering TYC—31 percent claimed lifetime experience with psychedelics, making this the third most widely used class of illicit substances following marijuana and cocaine. Eleven percent reported using psychedelics in the past month.

Males were somewhat more likely than females to admit lifetime (31 percent vs. 26 percent) and current use (11 percent vs. 9 percent) of hallucinogens. Whites reported lifetime (54 percent) and current use (23 percent) at much higher rates than Hispanics (33 percent lifetime, 9

Figure 3.6. Number of Days Psychedelics Were Used by TYC Youths During Their Last Month of Freedom

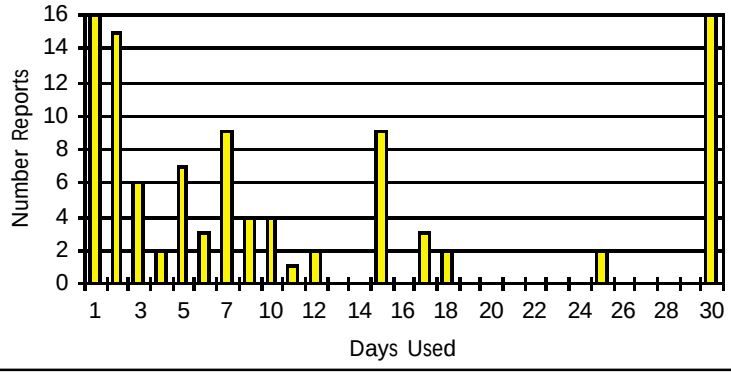


Table 3.5. Use of Psychedelics Among 1994 TYC Youths

	Ever Used	Past Month
LSD	23.5%	6.8%
Psilocybin	10.5%	3.4%
PCP	5.6%	1.9%
Ecstasy	4.5%	1.2%
Wack/Fry	3.8%	2.3%
Peyote	3.2%	0.7%
Mescaline	0.7%	0.0%
Eve	0.3%	0.1%

percent current use) and African-Americans (19 percent lifetime, 8 percent current use).

Current psychedelic users showed an interesting pattern of use during the last month of freedom (Figure 3.6). For most substances, TYC youths showed a bimodal pattern of use (i.e., they used on only a few days of the month or almost everyday) as shown previously for inhalants in Figure 3.3. Current psychedelic users among this population showed more variation in the number of days used.

As would be expected, the vast majority of youths reporting lifetime use of psychedelics said they had used LSD (Table 3.5). Overall, 24 percent of youths admitted lifetime use of this substance, 7 percent in their last month of freedom. The second most common psychedelic of abuse was psilocybin with 11 percent of TYC youths reporting lifetime use of this substance. These teens reported much lower rates of lifetime use for PCP (6 percent), Ecstasy (5 percent), wack/fry (4 percent) and peyote (3 percent).

COMPARISONS OF TYC YOUTHS TO OTHER POPULATIONS

While it is not surprising that TYC youths were more likely to use substances than in-school youths, it is somewhat startling that these adolescents were more likely to use substances than adult inmates who entered the Texas prison system in 1993 and 1994 and who use substances at much greater rates than the general population of Texas adults. For perspective, adult male inmates were six times more likely than males in the general state population to be past-month marijuana users and 27 times more likely to be past-month cocaine users. Adult female inmates were 11 times more likely to report past-month marijuana use than women in the general Texas population and 150 times more likely to report current cocaine use.[16] Additionally, the youths who entered TYC in 1994 were more likely to use illegal drugs than youths

Table 3.6. Comparison of Lifetime and Past-Month Substance Use: TYC Youths vs. In-School Youths: 1994

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	TYC Youths	In-School Youths*	Ratio of Difference	TYC Youths	In-School Youths*	Ratio of Difference
Tobacco	83.1%	57.9%	1.44	38.5%	25.6%	1.51
Alcohol	89.4%	78.9%	1.13	51.8%	41.6%	1.25
Marijuana	88.0%	34.6%	2.55	57.2%	17.2%	3.33
Inhalants	33.4%	16.0%	2.09	11.0%	4.0%	2.72
Cocaine	36.2%	6.5%	5.60	14.0%	2.2%	6.35
Crack	13.4%	2.2%	6.06	4.6%	0.7%	7.01
Cocaine or Crack	38.5%	6.9%	5.58	15.7%	2.4%	6.58
Uppers	16.5%	5.4%	3.07	4.1%	1.5%	2.72
Downers	21.8%	3.9%	5.65	6.6%	1.1%	5.91
Hallucinogens	30.5%	5.0%	6.08	10.8%	1.7%	6.37
Any Illicit Drug	89.1%	36.0%	2.48	61.7%	18.3%	3.36

* Sample of in-school youths adjusted for age, gender, and race/ethnicity to match TYC sample

who entered TYC in 1989, although there have been some apparent shifts in patterns of substance use among these adolescents.

Table 3.7. Comparison of Lifetime and Past-Month Substance Use: TYC Youths vs. Adult Inmates

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	TYC Youths	Adult Inmates*	Ratio of Difference	TYC Youths	Adult Inmates*	Ratio of Difference
Tobacco	83.1%	81.4%	1.02	38.5%	66.6%	0.58
Alcohol	89.4%	87.5%	1.02	51.8%	47.6%	1.09
Marijuana	88.0%	76.2%	1.16	57.2%	16.3%	3.51
Inhalants	33.4%	15.7%	2.13	11.0%	0.6%	18.16
Cocaine	36.2%	50.1%	0.72	14.0%	12.1%	1.15
Crack	13.4%	31.3%	0.43	4.6%	9.3%	0.49
Cocaine or Crack	38.5%	55.4%	0.70	15.7%	17.9%	0.88
Uppers	16.5%	28.4%	0.58	4.1%	3.5%	1.15
Downers	21.8%	26.1%	0.83	6.6%	3.3%	2.02
Heroin	8.4%	22.0%	0.38	2.2%	6.4%	0.35
Other Opiates	8.5%	11.0%	0.78	2.7%	1.9%	1.44
Psychedelics	30.5%	29.0%	1.05	10.8%	2.8%	3.87
Any Illicit Drug(s)	89.1%	79.2%	1.13	61.7%	32.0%	1.93

*Inmate sample adjusted for gender and ethnicity to match TYC sample.

Comparison to In-School Youths

By comparison to an age-, gender-, and ethnic-matched sample of in-school youths[17] (Table 3.6), TYC youths were about two and one-half times more likely to report lifetime illegal drug use (89 percent vs. 36 percent), and 40 percent more likely to report lifetime tobacco use (83 percent vs. 58 percent). Differences were even greater for more rarely used substances. For example, TYC youths were more than five-and-a-half times more likely than in-school youths to report lifetime use of cocaine and/or crack cocaine.

Differences in patterns of current substance use were more pronounced. TYC youths (62 percent) were over three times more likely than their matched in-school counterparts (18 percent) to admit use of one or more illegal drugs within the past month. They were also 25 percent more likely to admit drinking alcohol and 50 percent more likely to admit using tobacco in the past month than in-school teens.

Comparison to Adult Inmates

As shown in Table 3.7, TYC youths were about 10 percent *more* likely than gender-matched adult inmates to report lifetime use of illegal drugs, and they reported lifetime use of alcohol and tobacco at rates approximately equal to the adult inmates.[18] There were, however, some significant differences with respect to lifetime patterns of illegal drug use in the two populations. TYC youths were somewhat *more* likely than adult inmates to report lifetime use of marijuana, but *less* likely to report lifetime use of "hard drugs" such as cocaine, crack cocaine, or heroin. The largest difference in lifetime prevalence was reported for inhalants where TYC youths (33 percent) were more than twice as likely as adult inmates (16 percent) to report lifetime exposure to such substances.

While adult inmates were much more likely to be current substance users than adults in the general population,[19] TYC youths were more likely than adult inmates to report past-month use of many substances. As shown in Table 3.7, TYC youths were nearly twice as likely as adult inmates (62 percent vs. 32 percent) to report use of an illegal drug during their last

month on the street and they were also somewhat more likely to report past-month use of alcohol (52 percent vs. 48 percent). However, significantly fewer TYC youths were current tobacco users than were adult inmates (39 percent vs. 67 percent). And although TYC youths were slightly more likely than adult inmates to report past-month use of powdered cocaine (14 percent vs. 12 percent), they were only about one-half as likely to report recent use of crack cocaine (5 percent vs. 9 percent). The largest difference was observed for current use of inhalants where TYC youths (11 percent) were eighteen times more likely than adult inmates (less than 1 percent) to report past-month use.

Comparison to 1989 TYC Youths

Comparisons of prevalence of substance use among TYC youths in 1989 and 1994 suggest that the 1994 youths were more likely to be lifetime and current illegal drug users (Table 3.8). This increase was attributable to the increase in popularity of marijuana. In 1994, 88 percent of TYC youths admitted lifetime use of marijuana as compared to 79 percent in 1989. Past-month marijuana use rose from 44 percent in 1989 to 57 percent in 1994, roughly a 30 percent increase in current use. However, decreases in lifetime and current use were observed for several other substances such as crack cocaine and tobacco.

Trends Among Texas Youths

The overarching trend found among Texas youths is an increase in marijuana use and a decrease in cocaine use. Although youths in the general population exhibit much lower rates of use, *patterns* of use found in this study of TYC youths were similar to those found in the *1994 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12*. The same patterns are reflected in the 1994 Client Oriented Acquisition Process (CODAP) database maintained by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Marijuana use among secondary students increased from 20 percent for lifetime use in 1992 to 25 percent in 1994 and from 7 percent for current use in 1992 to 12 percent in 1994. The CODAP data showed that in 1992, 25 percent of all youth admissions to publicly funded treatment programs were for marijuana/hashish but by 1994, over half of the youth admissions (51.3 percent) were

Table 3.8. Comparison of Lifetime and Past-Month Substance Use Among TYC Youths: 1994 vs. 1989

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	TYC Youths 1994	TYC Youths 1989	Ratio of Difference	TYC Youths 1994	TYC Youths 1989	Ratio of Difference
Tobacco	83.1%	85.9%	0.97	38.5%	54.4%	0.71
Alcohol	89.4%	91.2%	0.98	51.8%	53.4%	0.97
Marijuana	88.0%	78.8%	1.12	57.2%	44.0%	1.30
Inhalants	33.4%	39.3%	0.85	11.0%	12.6%	0.87
Cocaine	36.2%	39.2%	0.92	14.0%	17.5%	0.80
Crack	13.4%	24.6%	0.54	4.6%	12.4%	0.37
Cocaine or Crack	38.5%	46.5%	0.83	15.7%	23.3%	0.68
Uppers	16.5%	29.1%	0.57	4.1%	10.3%	0.40
Downers	21.8%	20.7%	1.05	6.6%	6.7%	0.99
Heroin	8.4%	10.6%	0.79	2.2%	2.9%	0.77
Other Opiates	8.5%	9.8%	0.87	2.7%	2.5%	1.09
Psychedelics	30.5%	34.2%	0.89	10.8%	12.8%	0.84
Any Illicit Drug	89.1%	81.2%	1.10	61.7%	50.6%	1.22

Table 3.9. Lifetime and Current Use of Substances Among 1994 TYC Youths, by Race/Ethnicity

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	Whites	African Americans	Hispanics	Whites	African Americans	Hispanics
Tobacco	89.2%	75.1%	89.7%	47.6%	30.1%	43.4%
Alcohol	89.0%	85.9%	93.7%	55.5%	47.6%	54.7%
Marijuana	83.1%	86.6%	92.2%	54.8%	60.1%	56.0%
Inhalants	51.8%	9.4%	50.1%	16.9%	4.7%	14.7%
Cocaine	41.8%	12.8%	56.9%	11.5%	6.4%	22.0%
Crack	18.7%	5.2%	19.5%	6.0%	2.2%	6.3%
Uppers	38.6%	3.0%	19.5%	8.4%	1.0%	4.6%
Downers	31.9%	17.5%	22.4%	7.8%	4.7%	8.0%
Heroin	7.8%	4.7%	12.0%	0.6%	2.0%	3.3%
Other Opiates	20.5%	7.7%	4.7%	4.2%	3.7%	1.4%
Psychedelics	53.6%	19.0%	33.0%	22.9%	7.9%	9.0%
Any Illicit Drug(s)	86.8%	86.9%	92.7%	60.2%	63.0%	61.6%

for marijuana/hashish. During that same time cocaine admissions dropped from 7 percent to 5 percent. Cocaine and crack use among Texas secondary students peaked at 6.7 percent lifetime use and 2.3 percent current use in 1988. In 1994, the lifetime rate of cocaine/crack use among secondary students was 5.6 percent and current use was 1.7 percent.

PATTERNS OF USE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Table 3.9 summarizes lifetime and current substance use by race/ethnicity. For most substances White and Hispanic youths reported higher rates of lifetime and current use than African-American youths, but there were a few notable exceptions. For example, African-American youths (60 percent) were somewhat more likely to report current use of marijuana than White (55 percent) or Hispanic (56 percent) youths. Whites (1 percent) were less likely than African-Americans (2 percent) or Hispanics (3 percent) to report current heroin use. Some substance use presents a clear ethnic signature. For example, Hispanic youths (22 percent) were nearly twice as likely as White youths (12 percent) and nearly four times more likely than African-American youths (6 percent) to say they had used powdered cocaine during their last month on the street. Similarly, rates of current use of uppers and psychedelics were much higher among Whites (8.4 percent for uppers and 23 percent for psychedelics) than among Hispanics (4.6 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively). African-American youths reported even lower rates of current use for these two classes of substances—1 percent for uppers and 7.9 percent for psychedelics.

PATTERNS OF POLYDRUG USE

In addition to potentially negative medical consequences, multiple substance use has been linked to increased rates of criminal activity and aggression and hostility.[20] Other findings have shown polydrug use often leads to less successful treatment outcomes.[21]

Although the *concurrent* use of multiple substances was not directly assessed in this study, polydrug use was indirectly measured by summing the number of substances each respondent reported using over the past year. Excluding tobacco and alcohol, 48 percent of the respondents reported having used two or more substances during the past year. Thirty percent of the sample reported the use of at least three substances during this period. If alcohol is included in this measure, the proportion of multiple substance users increases to 76 percent of the total sample. Fully 50 percent of the respondents reported using three or more substances.

The probability of being a multiple substance user, by either definition, did not differ significantly by age or gender. Differences appeared, however, between racial/ethnic groups. Excluding alcohol and tobacco, Whites (59 percent) and Hispanics (59 percent) were significantly more likely than African-American youths (34 percent) to have used two or more substances in the past year.

ENDNOTES

[1] L. Y. Liu and J. C. Maxwell, *1994 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995).

[2] See L. S. Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), L. Y. Liu and J. C. Maxwell, *1994 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), and D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division: 1994* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995).

[3] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Race/Ethnicity, Socioeconomic Status, and Drug Abuse* (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, DHHS Publication No. [SMA] 93-2062, 1993).

[4] D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 12.

[5] See F. Beauvais, "Volatile Solvent Abuse: Trends and Patterns" and E. R. Oetting and J. Webb, "Psychosocial Characteristics and Their Links with Inhalants: A Research Agenda" in *Inhalant Abuse: A Volatile Research Agenda*, eds. C. W. Sharp, F. Beauvais, and R. T. Spence (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monograph Series #129, 1992), 13-42; 59-98. In that same monograph also see E. V. Fredlund, "Epidemiology of Volatile Solvent Abuse: The Texas Experience," 43-50. For a historical perspective, see G. E. Barns, "Solvent Abuse: A Review," *International Journal of the Addictions* 14(1):1-26, 1979.

[6] Rosenberg and Sharp, "Solvent Toxicity: A Neurological Focus" in *Inhalant Abuse: A Volatile Research Agenda*, eds. C. W. Sharp, F. Beauvais, and R. T. Spence (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monograph Series #129, 1992), 117-172.

[7] P. Jumper-Thurman and F. Beauvais, "Treatment of Volatile Solvent Abusers" in *Inhalant Abuse: A Volatile Research Agenda*, eds. C. W. Sharp, F. Beauvais, and R. T. Spence (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monograph Series #129, 1992), 203-214.

[8] D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division: 1993* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 15; D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division : 1994* (Austin, Tx.:

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), 17.

[9] See L. Y. Liu and J. C. Maxwell, *1994 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), Appendix B. Lifetime crack use among White students was 4.1 percent and past-month use was 1.2 percent. Hispanic students reported lifetime use of crack at 2.6 percent and past-month use at 0.7 percent. African-American students reported lifetime use of crack at 0.9 percent and past-month use below one-half percent. See also L. D. Johnston, P. M. O'Malley, and J. G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1993* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1994), 72. According to the national survey, crack use was highest among Hispanic students for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. For example, lifetime crack use among tenth-grade White students nationwide in 1992-1993 was 2.4 percent, current use was 0.4 percent. Among tenth-grade Hispanic students, the lifetime rate of crack use was 3.0 percent and the current rate was 0.7 percent. Among tenth-grade African-American students, the lifetime rate of crack use was 0.5 percent and the current rate was 0.2 percent.

[10] Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, CODAP database.

[11] For more information on specific types of uppers, downers, and psychedelics, consult J. Johnson and J. C. Maxwell, *A Dictionary of Slang Drug Terms, Their Generic and Trade Names, and Pharmacological Effects and Uses* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994) and C. K. Erickson, et al., *Comparative Pharmacological Profiles of Abused Drugs* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1991).

[12] In 1989, 61 percent of White youths admitted lifetime upper use as compared to 39 percent of White youths in 1994. The parallel measures for African-Americans were 6 percent in 1989 and 3 percent in 1994. In 1989, 31 percent of Hispanic youths admitted lifetime upper use compared to 20 percent in 1994. Thus, when ethnicity is controlled, it is clear that in 1994 TYC youths were much less likely to admit use of uppers than the cohort sampled five years earlier.

[13] *Current Trends in Substance Use* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), 10; 159.

[14] Only 3 percent of African-American youths reported ever using uppers and only 1 percent used uppers within the past month.

[15] Wack or fry is a marijuana cigarette or hollowed out cigar filled with marijuana, which is then dipped in PCP or embalming fluid or sprinkled with crack or another drug. The term and contents vary in different locations.

[16] D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1993* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 25; D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1994* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), 26.

[17] According to the *1994 Texas School Survey*, demographic characteristics such as age, gender, and race/ethnicity are associated with different patterns of substance use among in-school youths but these characteristics are differently distributed in TYC and secondary school populations. Therefore, it was necessary to adjust prevalence of use estimates among in-school youths to account for the demographic differences between the two populations.

[18] See Table A14 in Appendix A. Because adult inmates, by definition, are older than youths

committed to TYC, age-based adjustments were not required. Moreover, since African-Americans and Hispanics are overrepresented in both adult and youths correctional populations, racial/ethnic influences on differences in patterns of substance use in the two populations are minimal. However, adult male and female inmates have somewhat different patterns of substance use (see D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1994* [Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995], 22-24) and an adjustment for the gender composition of the TYC population was warranted.

[19] D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1993* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 24-25 and D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1994* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), 24-26.

[20] R. R. Clayton, "Multiple Drug Use: Epidemiology, Correlates, and Consequences," *Recent Developments in Alcohol*, 4:7, 1986; R. A. McCormick and M. Smith, "Aggression and Hostility in Substance Abusers: The Relationship to Abuse Patterns, Coping Style, and Relapse Triggers," *Addictive Behaviors* 20(5):555-562, 1995.

[21] W. DeJong, "Relapse Prevention: An Emerging Technology for Promoting Long-Term Drug Abstinence," *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 29(6): 681-705, 1994.

CHAPTER 4. TREATMENT ISSUES

ESTIMATING DEPENDENCE AND ABUSE

The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised* (*DSM-III-R*) defines substance dependence as persistent and continued use of a psychoactive substance despite multiple negative and serious consequences associated with use.[1] Table 4.1 shows the nine symptoms of dependence.

The *DSM-III-R* defines a person who exhibits three or more of these symptoms as having psychoactive substance *dependence*. Substance *abuse* was defined as the presence of one or two of the dependence criteria, and therefore is considered less severe than substance dependence. To diagnose substance abuse, these symptoms must have persisted for at least one month and the person must not be diagnosable with psychoactive substance dependence.

Over half of the TYC population (59 percent) could be considered substance dependent and in need of treatment.

The actual questions used in the survey were drawn from the *Diagnostic Interview Schedule.*[2] These questions were worded to probe for problems that are persistent, recurring and severe.[3] Moreover, the procedure used ensures analytic comparability with other recent TCADA studies of substance dependence and abuse in free-world and criminal justice populations.[4]

SEVERITY OF DEPENDENCE AMONG TYC YOUTHS

Substance Dependence and Abuse

Traditionally, individuals reporting three or more *DSM-III-R* symptoms for alcohol and/or drugs are considered substance dependent and appropriate candidates for chemical dependency treatment. Figure 4.1 is a summary of the substance dependence found in the TYC population.

About one-quarter (26 percent) of TYC youths had no apparent *DSM-III-R* symptoms related to alcohol or drug use. Almost three-quarters of the population (73 percent) had substance problems and over half of the population (59 percent) could be considered substance dependent and in need of treatment. About one-third of the total sample was deemed to be severely substance dependent, exhibiting six or more of the *DSM-III-R* symptoms.

Alcohol Dependence and Abuse

As shown in Figure 4.2, 34 percent of TYC youths indicated three or more alcohol-related

Table 4.1. Rates of Reporting DSM-III-R Symptoms: 1994 TYC Youths

	DSM-III-R Symptom	% TYC Sample Reporting Alcohol-Related and/or Drug-Related Symptom	% TYC Sample Reporting Alcohol-Related Symptom	% TYC Sample Reporting Drug-Related Symptom
1	**Loss of Control** Substance often taken in larger amounts over a longer period of time than intended.	56%	33%	45%
2	**Craving or Inability to Cut Down** Persistent desire for the substance or one or more unsuccessful efforts to control substance use.	34%	15%	28%
3	**Increased Time Devoted to Substance Use** Great deal of time spent in activities necessary for getting the substance, taking the substance or recovering from its effects.	46%	21%	41%
4	**Reduced Ability to Fulfill Obligations or Hazardous Use** Frequent intoxication or withdrawal symptoms when expected fulfill major obligations or when substance use is physically hazardous.	60%	34%	56%
5	**Reduced Social, Economic, or Recreational Activities** Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up because of substance use.	32%	17%	28%
6	**Continued Use After Problem Identification** Continued substance use despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent social, psychological, or physical problem that is caused or exacerbated by the use of the substance.	53%	30%	47%
7	**Increased Tolerance** Require increasing amounts of the substance to achieve intoxication or the desired effects.	39%	23%	32%
8	**Withdrawal Symptoms** Experience withdrawal symptoms characteristic of the substance.	22%	13%	15%
9	**Use to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms** Substance often taken to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms.	20%	10%	16%

DSM-III-R symptoms and, thus, were classified as alcohol dependent. An additional 12 percent of the teens were diagnosed as being alcohol abusers because they identified one or two *DSM-III-R* alcohol-related symptoms. Notably, nearly all of the youths who were classified as alcohol dependent were also classified as dependent on other drugs. Of the 349 alcohol dependent youths, only 24 of them were *not* also dependent on drugs other than alcohol.

Drug Dependence and Abuse

Over half of the total sample (546 youths or 53 percent) met the criteria for drug dependence (see Figure 4.3). Seventeen percent of the youths entering TYC

Figure 4.1. Substance Dependence and Abuse Among 1994 TYC Youths

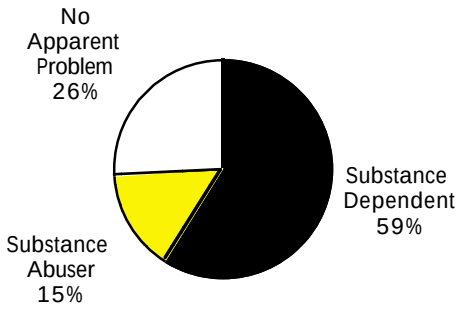


Figure 4.2. Alcohol Dependence and Abuse Among 1994 TYC Youths

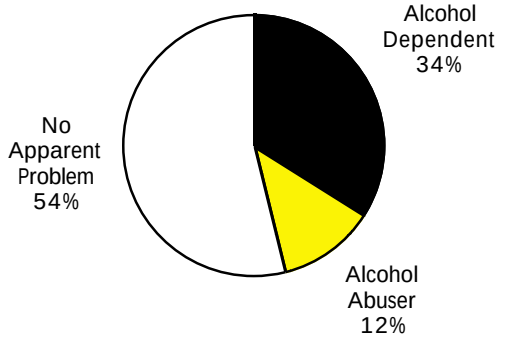
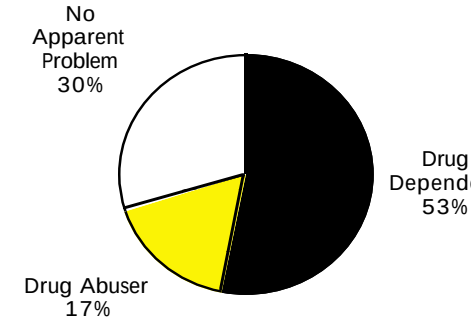


Figure 4.3. Drug Dependence and Abuse Among 1994 TYC Youths



reported one or two symptoms and were classified as *drug abusers*.

Comparisons with Other Populations

For perspective, it is helpful to compare the rates of dependence and abuse to those found in other populations (Figure 4.4).

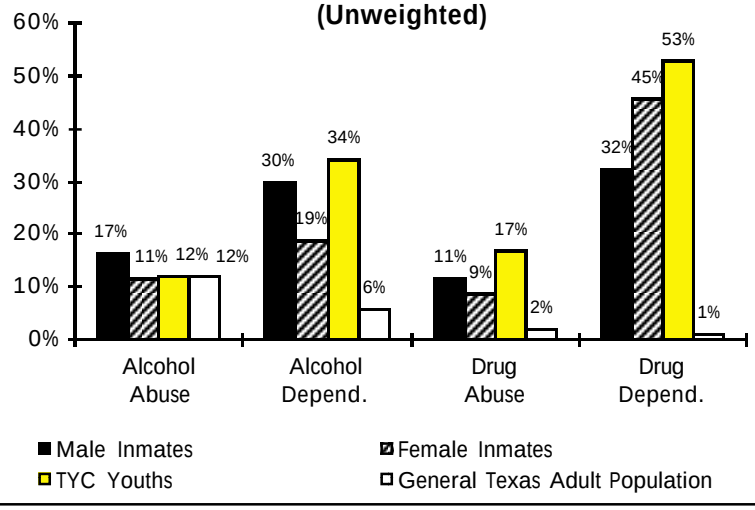
It is somewhat shocking when the rates of abuse and dependence among TYC youths are compared to the rates found among the male and female inmates and the general Texas population. The TYC youths show higher rates of alcohol dependence, drug abuse, and drug dependence than the other populations. Rates of alcohol abuse are about the same among female inmates, TYC youths, and the general adult population, whereas male inmates report a higher rate of alcohol abuse. There is more reason for alarm about the rates of dependence and abuse found among TYC youths when one considers the other samples are from adult populations. The TYC teens comprise a young population with higher rates of abuse and dependence than found among adult inmates who are much more impaired by substance problems than the general population.

PROBLEM DRUGS

Youths who reported drug-related *DSM-III-R* symptoms were

asked to identify their single most problematic drug of abuse (see Table 4.2). Concordant with the high prevalence of marijuana use in this population, 57 percent of TYC youths diagnosed as drug abusers identified marijuana as their most problematic drug of abuse as did 56 percent of those diagnosed as drug dependent. This represents 39 percent of the youths surveyed. Although marijuana is clearly the most problematic drug of abuse, cocaine, inhalants, and psychedelics appear to pose problems for a notable number of the youths.

Figure 4.4. Rates of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Dependence Among Selected Populations (Unweighted)



CORRELATES OF SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCY AMONG TYC YOUTHS

Though demographic characteristics such as race-ethnicity, gender and age have some associations with the severity of substance abuse-related problems experienced by TYC youths, characteristics that crosscut these distinctions appear more important. Among these are family background, gang involvement, and involvement in the drug trade.

Table 4.2. Most Problematic Drug as Identified by TYC Youths Classified as Drug Abusers or Drug Dependent

Most Problematic Drug	Drug Abusers	Drug Dependent
Marijuana	57.1%	56.2%
Inhalants	4.6%	8.8%
Cocaine	6.3%	10.3%
Crack	1.7%	3.5%
Uppers	**	**
Downers	2.9%	3.5%
Heroin	0.6%	2.4%
Psychedelics	6.3%	8.8%
Other	**	**
Don't Know/Refused	16.0%	4.6%
Not a Problem	2.9%	**

Race/Ethnicity

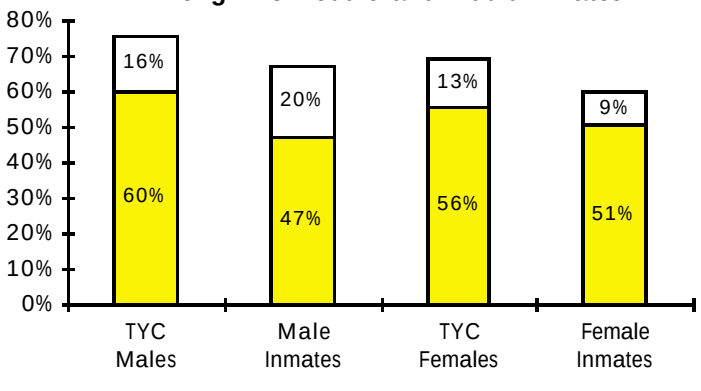
With respect to ethnicity, White TYC youths showed higher rates of substance dependence than Hispanic or African-American youths (see Figure 4.5). Sixty-seven percent of White youths met dependence criteria versus 59 percent of Hispanics and 56 percent of African Americans.

Gender

Gender-related differences in severity of substance use problems were not pronounced. Seventy-six percent of males as compared to 70 percent of females had experienced at least one *DSM-III-R* symptom within the past year. However, females were slightly less likely than males to be substance dependent

(56 percent versus 60 percent). Interestingly, the patterns of substance problems by gender do not correspond with those found among adult inmates. As shown in Figure 4.6, male inmates exhibited a considerably lower rate of substance dependence than the TYC males (47 percent vs. 60 percent), whereas female inmates and TYC females displayed dependence at more similar rates (51 percent vs. 56 percent).[5]

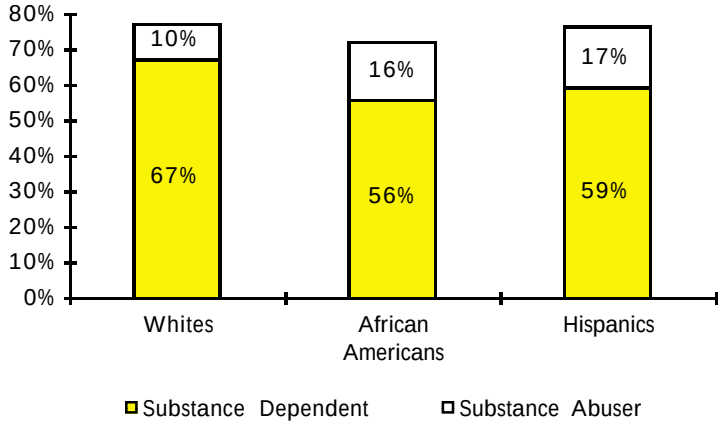
Figure 4.6. Substance Dependence and Abuse Among TYC Youths and Adult Inmates



Age

Age-related differences in dependence and abuse among TYC youths (see Figure 4.7) were not as great as one might expect considering that among adolescents in the general population the prevalence of use of most substances increases sharply with age. Although a higher proportion of the oldest teens in TYC were the most dependent, almost half (48 percent) of the TYC youths ages 12-13 were substance dependent. The middle-aged and older teens had almost equal rates of dependence—59 percent of the 14- and 15-year olds were dependent vs. 60 percent of the 16- and 17-year olds. On the other hand, the younger teens had higher rates of substance abuse than the older teens, indicative of their shorter substance use histories.

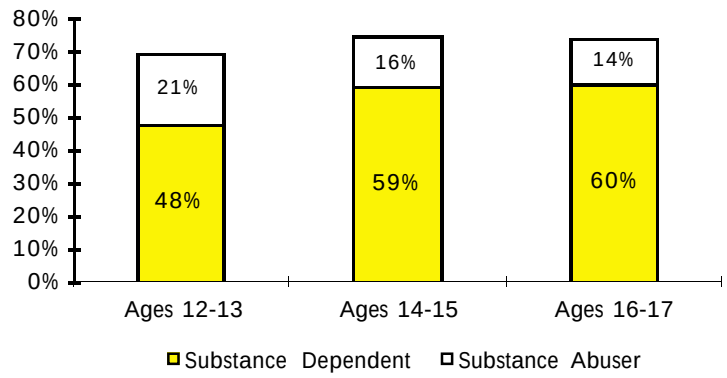
Figure 4.5. Substance Dependence and Abuse Among TYC Youths, by Race/Ethnicity



Family Background

Two characteristics of family background were related to substance dependence among TYC youths: parental substance abuse indicators and serious familial legal involvement. Although it was not possible to assess substance abuse and dependency among the families of these teens, the TYC youths were asked about substance use in their families. Potential parental substance abuse was indicated when a respondent reported his/her mother or father drank at minimum daily or used illicit drugs. Forty-one percent of the TYC sample reported one or both of these circumstances (see Figure 4.8). Youths who indicated their parents drank

Figure 4.7. Substance Dependence and Abuse Among TYC Youths, by Age



daily or used illicit drugs were more likely to be substance dependent than those who indicated their parents did not drink daily or use drugs (71 percent v. 50 percent).

Serious familial legal involvement was indicated when a youth reported one or more of the following: a parent had served time in prison or jail; a close relative had served time in prison; and/or a sibling had served time in prison or been committed to TYC. Over three-fourths of the sample (79 percent) reported one or more of these conditions. As shown in Figure 4.9, youths who reported a history of serious familial legal involvement (78 percent) were more likely to report one or more *DSM-III-R* symptom than those who did not do so (62 percent). They were also more likely to be substance dependent than those who did not report serious legal familial involvement (62 percent vs. 47 percent), and slightly more likely to be substance abusers (16 percent vs. 14 percent).

Gang Affiliation

As illustrated in Figure 4.10, having ever been affiliated with a gang also appeared to be important in determining whether TYC youths were substance dependent. TYC youths who reported ever having belonged to a gang had higher rates of substance dependence than those who had never belonged to a gang (69 percent versus 48 percent). However, the rates of substance abuse between the two groups were the same (15 percent). Those who had never belonged to a gang were twice as likely to have no apparent substance problem as those who had belonged to a gang at some time or another (37 percent v. 16 percent).

Involvement in Selling Drugs

A final factor in substance-dependence status was a history of ever selling drugs (see Figure 4.11). Of the 659 youths who had ever sold drugs, 85 percent experienced at least one *DSM-III-R* problem during their last year of freedom, compared to 55 percent of TYC adolescents who had never sold drugs. Of the youths who had sold drugs, 72

Figure 4.8. Substance Dependence and Abuse Among TYC Youths, by Parental Substance Abuse Indicators

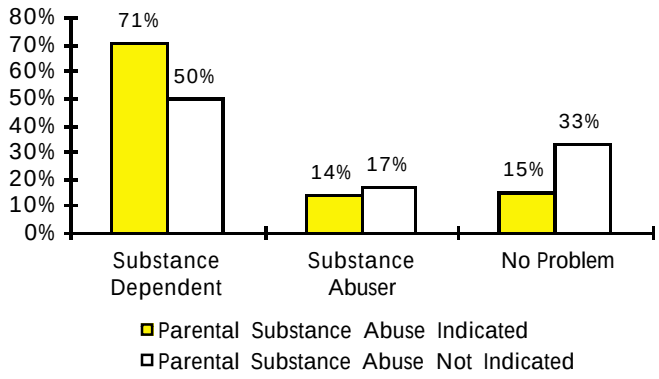


Figure 4.9. Substance Dependence and Abuse Among TYC Youths, by Familial Legal Involement

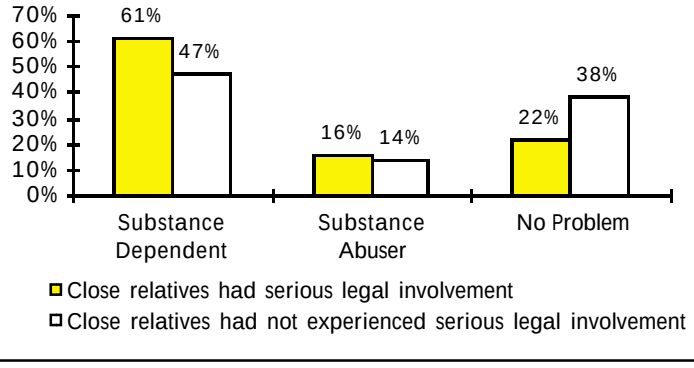


Figure 4.10. Substance Dependence and Abuse Among TYC Youths, by Gang Affiliation

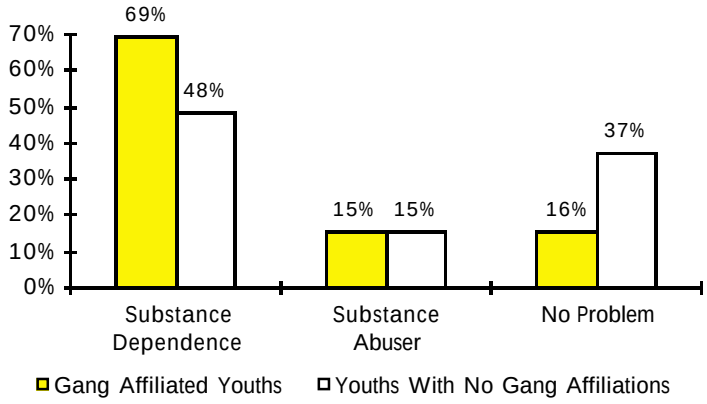
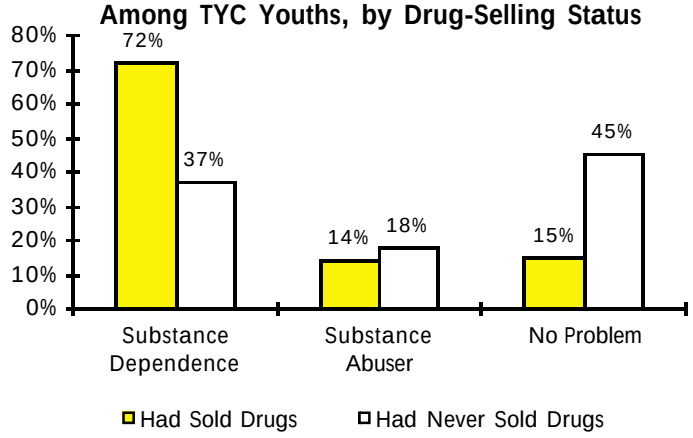


Figure 4.11. Substance Dependence and Abuse Among TYC Youths, by Drug-Selling Status



percent were likely to be substance dependent compared to 37 percent of those who had never sold drugs. However, 14 percent of those who had been involved selling drugs were classified as substance abusers compared to 18 percent of those who had not.

HISTORIES OF CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY TREATMENT

TYC youths were asked if they had ever participated in chemical dependency treatment and to identify services they had received as well as the most recent type of service they had received. Almost one-fourth (24 percent) indicated that they had participated in programs related to their substance problems. Youths who admitted past participation in treatment, on average, identified 2.3 different kinds of programs. Participation by program type is presented in Table 4.3.

TYC youths were most likely to report participation in residential treatment (17 percent of the sample) and/or participation in voluntary support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (13 percent) or Narcotics Anonymous (9 percent). Eight percent of the sample had participated in weekly outpatient services, whereas participation in daily outpatient treatment or detoxification was reported at much lower rates.

Twenty percent of the total

Table 4.3. Types of Treatment in Which TYC Youths Had Participated Prior to Incarceration

	Number Reporting	Percent TYC Sample
Residential	175	17.0%
Weekly Outpatient	83	8.1%
Daily Outpatient	49	4.8%
Detoxification	28	2.7%
Alcoholics Anonymous	133	12.9%
Narcotics Anonymous	97	9.4%
Other	4	0.4%

Note: Some respondents reported more than one type of treatment.

TYC sample was substance dependent but had been in treatment previously, but an additional 39 percent were substance dependent and had never received treatment.

MOTIVATION FOR TREATMENT

TYC youths were asked two questions related to treatment readiness:

- *Would you be interested in participating in a drug and/or alcohol program at this time?*

And, if so;

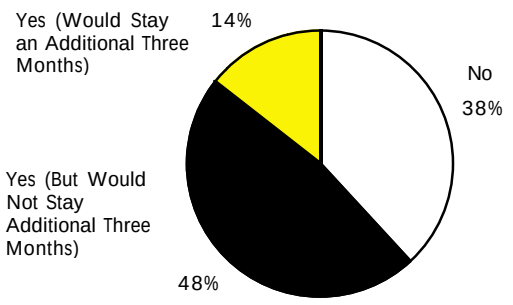
- *Would you be willing to be treated in a TYC program if it means staying in TYC three more months?*

Youths answering the first question affirmatively were defined as "*motivated for treatment*" and those who indicated a willingness to extend their stay in TYC for an additional three months were defined as "*highly motivated for treatment.*" Forty-eight percent of the TYC sample were motivated for treatment but only 14 percent were highly motivated (Figure 4.12).[6] The TYC youths were slightly more likely to say they would be interested in receiving treatment than adult inmates, but were less likely to say that they would be willing to extend their stay in their respective facilities by three months. One reason that a higher proportion of TYC youths were interested in treatment, however, may have been due to the higher rate of substance dependence found in the TYC population.

The degree of treatment motivation expressed by TYC youths was associated with the severity of these youths' substance problems and past treatment experience. As shown in Figure 4.13, those who were substance dependent were more likely to express an interest in treatment and to express a willingness to extend their stay in TYC facilities in order to receive treatment than those who were not dependent. Further analysis shows that the substance-dependent youths who reported six or more *DSM-III-R* symptoms (and thus could be considered severely dependent) were much more likely to express desire for treatment and express a willingness to stay an additional three months than those who reported three to five *DSM-III-R* symptoms.

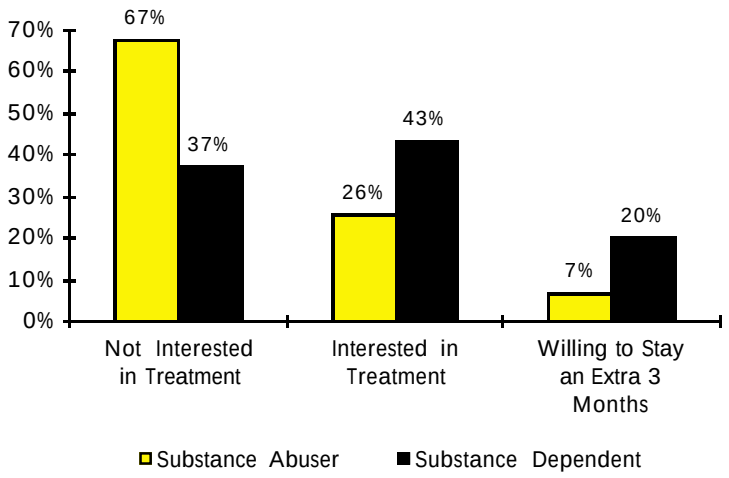
Similarly, the substance-dependent teens who reported

Figure 4.12. Motivation of TYC Youths for Treatment



they had been in a treatment program or voluntary support group such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous were more likely to be highly motivated for treatment than their counterparts who were substance dependent but had never received any type of treatment or help.

Figure 4.13. TYC Youths' Interest in Treatment by Substance Dependence Status



NON-SUBSTANCE-DEPENDENT YOUTHS

A majority of TYC youths were substance dependent and fit standard definitions of populations appropriate for treatment. It is, therefore tempting to forget that a preponderance of teens in this population classified as substance abusers or as having no apparent substance problems had substance abuse-related issues. Moreover, considering the age and degree of substance involvement of these youths, many are at high risk of becoming substance dependent and in need of treatment in the near future.

Overall, 75 percent of the 423 youths who were not substance dependent (i.e., were classified as abusers or as having no apparent problem) had used one or more illegal drugs in their lifetime, one-third within the past month. Nineteen percent had used either crack or powdered cocaine, 4 percent within the past month and an additional 8 percent within the past year (but not past month). Eighty percent of these youths had used alcohol, and 28 percent said they drank within their last month of freedom. (See Appendix A, Table A. 10 for details of prevalence and recency of substance use among TYC youths who were not classified as substance dependent).

These youths also reported high rates of other risk factors related to substance dependence. Seventy-four percent reported a history of serious familial legal involvement and 35 percent reported indications of familial substance abuse. Forty percent reported belonging to a gang at some time during their lives. Slightly over one-third (34 percent) of these non-dependent youths had sold crack and 30 percent had sold drugs other than crack. While these rates were all lower (often substantially) than those observed among substance-dependent TYC youths, they also indicate that many non-dependent TYC youths are at grave risk of developing chemical dependency problems in the future.

ENDNOTES

[1] American Psychiatric Association, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised* (Washington, D. C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1987), 166. In May of 1994, the *DSM-III-R* was updated and released as *the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition* (*DSM-IV*). The *DSM-IV* includes several changes such as two fewer diagnostic criteria for dependence and two new criteria for abuse. However, in order to be consistent with

other recent and ongoing prevalence studies, the estimates of substance dependence are derived according to the *DSM-III-R* definition.

[2] L. L. Robins, L. Cottler, and T. Babor, *Diagnostic Interview Schedule-Substance Abuse Module* (St. Louis, Mo.: Washington University School of Psychiatry, 1990).

[3] Respondents who consumed at least 10 drinks and/or used illicit drugs or inhalants *within their last year of freedom* were asked if they *often* experienced a given symptom, or *continued* with a given behavior after they knew substance use was causing them problems *within the past year.* Examples of the strength of this wording include "Within the past year have you *often* used larger amounts of [name of substance] than you intended?" and "Within the past year has there ever been a period when you spent *a great deal of your time* using [name of drug], getting [name of drug], or getting over the effects of [name of drug]?"

[4] Compare L. S. Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Institutional Division: 1993* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), and D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Institutional Division: 1994* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995).

[5] The figures given here for male and female inmates are not weighted to match the population of TYC youths. See D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering TDCJ-ID: 1993* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 32 and D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering TDCJ-ID: 1994* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), 32.

[6] Though rates of chemical dependency are significantly *lower* in adult correctional populations than among TYC youths, TYC youths and adult prison inmates report motivation for treatment at equal rates. This comparison generally suggests that, considering underlying rates of chemical dependency, TYC youths are in aggregate less receptive to chemical dependency treatment than their adult counterparts. In addition, TYC youths are much less likely than their adult counterparts to be "highly motivated" for treatment. For example, 24 percent of adult male inmates said they would be willing to stay in prison an extra three months to receive treatment as compared to only 14 percent of TYC youths (D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering TDCJ-ID: 1993* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 37.

CHAPTER 5. DRUGS AND CRIME

The powerful association between drugs and crime was documented in TCADA's recent studies of adult male and female prison inmates,[1] as well as among the youths who entered TYC in 1989.[2] In all three of these studies, substance use was strongly related to criminality, particularly to property crimes. In the broader literature, drug use during adolescence has been shown to be a significant predictor of later polydrug use, accidents, and aggression.[3] Furthermore, gun-related violence tends to be higher among drug-using youths (relative to non-using youths), and is particularly high among drug users who are involved in the drug trade.[4]

As the overlapping phenomena of substance misuse and criminal behavior also mark the juncture of rehabilitation and correctional control, this chapter seeks to explore the nature of their relationship more fully. The discussion begins with a description of the normal sequence of drug use and delinquency, followed by a comparison of the economic, pharmacological, and systemic explanations of drug-related crimes, and finally, a description of gang-involved and drug-selling youths.

Drug use during adolescence has been shown to be a significant predictor of later polydrug use, accidents, and aggression.

STAGES OF DELINQUENCY

In developing the 1989 survey, the researchers assumed an intuitive sequence of delinquency where the adolescents' delinquent behavior would first occur at home, then in school, and finally with the law. However, as shown in Table 5.1, the 1989 and 1994 data do not support this assumption. The age at which the 1994 cohort reported first getting into trouble with their parents (mean=12.5 years) was actually higher than the age that they began getting into trouble at school (mean=11.7 years), and about the same as the age at which they first had trouble with the law (mean=12.4). A similar pattern was seen in the 1989 data. These findings suggest two possibilities. First, the age of 12, marking the onset of adolescence, is associated with the general onset of deviant behavior which manifests itself in all aspects of the adolescent's life. The second possibility is that the parents of these youths did not react to or recognize their children's delinquency until it resulted in formal sanctions from the school or le-

gal systems. Many of these teens live in situations where they may not receive a great deal of supervision or have much interaction with their parents.

The percentages of youths reporting that they were using drugs and/or alcohol at the time that they began getting into trouble was also unexpected. In 1994, although 55 percent of the youths reported that they were using drugs and/or alcohol when they began getting into trouble with their parents, only 34 percent reported substance use when they first got into serious trouble with the law. And although 21 percent said their first delinquent act was directly related to substance abuse, the 1994 TYC youths overall reported problems at school and with the law most often appeared before they began using alcohol or drugs. As was true for the 1989 TYC study, this information differs from the average age of first use reported for various substances.

When asked to compare the onset of the activities, the teens more often perceived criminal activities as occurring first although they cited an earlier age for beginning to use substances than for crime initiation. There may be several reasons for this. First, the wording of the questions may have influenced how it was answered. The youths were asked "*About how old were you the first time you actually used [name of substance]?*" When the youths were probed about when they regularly began getting into trouble at home, at school, and with the law, they were asked, "*Were you using drugs or alcohol at the time?*" Although the respondents may have tried certain substances by the time they started getting into trouble, it is possible they did not yet consider themselves users. Also the questions regarding the age of first use of substances were not adjacent to the questions regarding crime, so it is possible the respondents did not think of crime and drugs in relation to each other. The respondent may have reported the same age at beginning drugs and crime, but he/she may have a clear idea that one began before the other (for instance, earlier in the same year).

Table 5.1. Mean Age of TYC Youths for Various Behaviors: 1989 vs. 1994

Experience	1989 TYC Youths	1994 TYC Youths
Tried Alcohol	11.9	12.1
Tried Illegal Drugs	12.0	12.2
Regularly Got Into Trouble at School	12.2	11.7
Got Into Trouble with the Law	12.4	12.4
Regularly Got Into Trouble at Home	12.7	12.5

PAST ARRESTS, PROBATION, AND DETENTION

Most of the youths identified the number of times they had been arrested in their lifetimes. The maximum number identified by any youth was 75, with 3 percent of the sample saying they had been arrested "too many times to remember." On average, these youths reported 8.2 arrests with a standard deviation of 8.7 arrests.

These teens reported being placed in custody or detention, on average, five times. Twenty-two percent of the sample, however, had been in detention or custody only once before entering TYC. The average age at which they were first locked up was 13.5 years of age, just over six months older than the age for first arrest, 12.8 years. The three main activities which led to their first arrest were burglary (20 percent), auto theft (17 percent), and assault (15 percent).

A majority of the TYC youths had been on probation: Only 22 percent of the sample said they had never been on juvenile probation. Those who admitted a history of probation had been on probation an average of 1.7

Table 5.2. Lifetime Reporting of Delinquent Acts: TYC Youths 1994

Act	Percentage of TYC Youths Who Have Perpetrated
Assault—No Weapon	82.5%
Carried Gun on Person	72.2%
Burglary	66.9%
Shoplifting	65.9%
Vandalism	62.8%
Car theft	62.1%
Graffiti	53.8%
Took Weapon to School	53.7%
Shot at Someone	53.3%
Drug Sales—Drugs Other Than Crack	51.2%
Bought Stolen Goods	49.8%
Threatened Someone with Gun	48.5%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine	44.9%
Drive-By Shooting	39.1%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone	38.7%
Gambling	37.1%
Robbery with Gun	36.2%
Auto Parts Theft	32.7%
Robbery—No Weapon	30.5%
Threatened Someone with Knife	24.9%
Cut Someone with Knife	22.8%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	20.3%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	20.2%
Forgery or Fraud	16.1%
Stole from Employer	9.4%
Prostitution/Procuring	8.8%
Robbery with Knife	7.1%
Sexual Assault or Rape	5.9%

times and were 13.6 years old when first placed on probation.

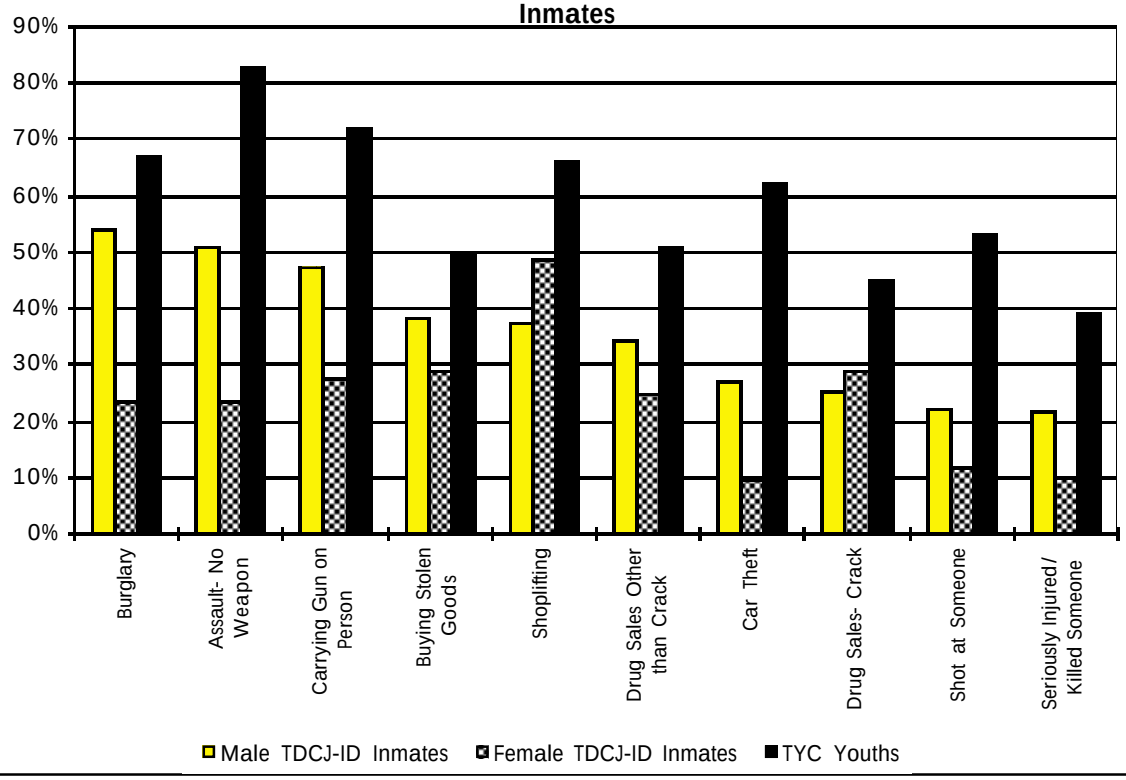
The causes of arrest and commitment present only a partial view of the overall delinquent activities of TYC youths. The respondents were asked to estimate how many times in their life, in the past year, and in their last month of freedom they had committed each of 28 delinquent acts (see Appendix B). The average TYC youth admitted committing 11.2 of the 28 acts one or more times. As shown in Table 5.2, 10 of the 28 acts were committed by at least half of the TYC population. These included

- assault—no weapon,
- carried gun on person,
- burglary,
- shoplifting,
- vandalism,
- car theft,
- graffiti,
- took weapon to school,
- shot at someone, and
- drug sales other than crack.

Nearly 50 percent of the sample had bought stolen goods and threatened someone with a gun, and over a third had shot at or killed someone. Fewer than 10 percent had stolen from an employer, engaged in prostitution/procuring, committed robbery with a knife, or committed sexual assault or rape.

To put these prevalence rates for crime in perspective, it is helpful to compare the rates reported by the TYC youths to those reported by adult inmates. Figure 5.1 compares the lifetime prevalence rates of crimes most commonly reported by the male inmates to the rates reported by female inmates and TYC youths. Given the ages of these offenders, it is somewhat shocking that the lifetime prevalence rates are so high for the adolescents. TYC youths were 2.4 times as likely as male inmates to have ever shot at someone and 4.4 times as likely as female inmates to have done so. They were four times as likely as female inmates to have killed someone and 1.8 times as likely as the male inmates to have done so. The teenagers were almost twice as likely as the male in-

Figure 5.1. Lifetime Prevalence Rates Among Male and Female Inmates and TYC Youths for the Crimes Most Commonly Reported by Male Inmates



mates to have sold crack and one and a half times as likely as the female inmates to have sold it. They were one and a half times more likely than male inmates to have sold drugs other than crack and twice as likely as the female inmates to have sold other drugs.

ILLEGAL INCOME

When asked what illegal acts brought the most money, 54 percent of the sample said drug sales did. Burglary was the next most lucrative activity, with 14 percent reporting it brought the most money, followed by auto theft which was mentioned by 10 percent of the sample. Twenty-six percent of the sample said they illegally earned between $100 and $500 a week. Another 17 percent said they illegally brought in $501-$1,000 per week, and 18 percent said they made over $1,000 a week.

One-fourth of the TYC sample said they regularly gave money to their family and 27 percent said they did sometimes. Another 65 percent reported they spent money on their families. Fifty-three percent admitted they spent money on drugs and alcohol and 74 percent reported they spent money on needed food and clothing.

THE DRUG-CRIME CONNECTION

As demonstrated by the discussion above and in Chapter Two (Table 2.2), the overall criminal involvement of these youths is in itself disturbing, however, the negative effects of substance dependence prompt even greater concern. The average respondent was first arrested at 12.8 years of age and reported having been arrested 10 times. Dividing the sample according to substance dependence status, however, reveals the variation within this group. Substance-dependent teens, relative to non-

dependents, reported being arrested at a significantly earlier age (12.6 versus 13.1 years, respectively) and reported a significantly higher number of lifetime arrests (12.1 versus 7.4 arrests).

To explore the relationship between the drug use and criminal behavior of these youths, this report borrows Goldstein's conceptual framework of the economic-compulsive, pharmacological, and systemic models relating drug use to other forms of criminality.[5] Descriptions of these models are presented below with a discussion, and the extent to which they explain crime among the present TYC youths, are presented below. A summary of these findings appears in Table 5.3.

Economic-Compulsive Model

This model suggests that some drug users resort to criminal behavior to support their drug habit. As shown in Table 5.3, five survey questions were included to assess the contribution of economic factors to the commission of drug-related crimes. These questions were concerned with the criminal behaviors that were committed specifically to get drugs or money to buy drugs. Forty-one percent of the total sample reported having committed at least one of the five crimes in order to obtain drugs. Substance-dependent youths (61 percent) were over five times as likely as non-dependent youths (11 percent) to have ever committed crimes specifically for this reason.

Pharmacological Model

According to the pharmacological model, some drug users engage in irrational or violent behavior as a result of the psychological or physiological effects of a drug. To assess the pharmacological impact of drugs on crime, respondents were asked if they had ever "*used or threatened violence because you were on drugs and didn't know*

Table 5.3. Drugs and Crime Among TYC Youths: Substance Dependent Youths vs. Non-Dependent Youths

	Non-Dependent	Dependent	Total
Economic-Compulsive			
Committed Property Crime to Get Money for Drugs	3%	31%	20%
Threatened Someone with Weapon to Get Money for Drugs	1%	16%	10%
Sold Drugs to Support Your Own Drug Habit	7%	39%	26%
Stole Drugs for Your Own Use	4%	22%	14%
Had Sex with Somebody to Get Drugs or Money for Drugs	0%	4%	2%
Any of the Above	**11%**	**61%**	**41%**
Pharmacological			
Used or Threatened Violence Because You Were on Drugs and Didn't Know What You Were Doing	7%	49%	32%
Used Alcohol/Drugs to Commit a Crime, Remove Fear of Danger	6%	41%	27%
Any of the Above	**10%**	**61%**	**40%**
Systemic			
Sold Drugs, Not for Personal Use but Profit	42%	70%	59%
Used or Threatened Violence to Protect a Drug Operation	11%	33%	24%
Any of the Above	**42%**	**73%**	**60%**

what you were doing," and "*needed to use alcohol/drugs to do the crime, or to remove the fear of danger*." Responses to this set of questions followed the same pattern as seen with the economic-compulsive items. Forty percent of the sample reported committing at least one crime due to either reduced inhibitions or lack of control resulting from drug use. Whereas 61 percent of the substance-dependent youths attributed crimes to the pharmacological impact of drugs, this was only true of 10 percent of the non-dependents.

Systemic Model

The systemic model holds that a large share of drug-related crime is the result of illegal drug trafficking and sales. To capture this influence in the present study, youths were asked if they had ever "*sold drugs, not for personal use, but for profit*" and "*used or threatened violence to protect a drug operation*." In terms of lifetime prevalence, the systemic influence on drug-related crime appeared to outweigh either the economic or pharmacological influences. Fully 60 percent of the youths reported engaging in at least one of these two behaviors. Although the rates, as above, are quite high for substance-dependent youths (73 percent), it is also worth noting that crimes due to the systemic nature of drug sales involves a larger proportion of non-dependent youths (42 percent) than did the economic (11 percent) or pharmacological (10 percent) influences.

DRUG SALES

Sixty-four percent of the TYC youths admitted selling drugs sometime in their lives and comprised the "drug sales sample." These adolescents were more likely to be African American (47 percent) than Hispanic (36 percent) or White (14 percent). In comparison with their counterparts who had never sold drugs, they were more likely to have current or former gang-affiliations (60 percent vs. 41 percent), and to be substance dependent (71 percent vs. 37 percent).

Drug Sales and Other Drug-Related Crimes

TYC youths who had ever sold drugs were asked questions regarding the recency of their illegal drug acquisition and sales activities (Table 5.4).

Two-thirds of those who had sold drugs admitted to frequently or sometimes using the drugs sold. Forty percent of the drug sellers admitted selling drugs in order to get drugs for their own use. Twenty-three per-

Table 5.4. Recency of Self-Reported Drug-Related Crimes by TYC Youths Who Had Ever Sold Drugs

When Was the Most Recent Time You:	Ever	Past Month	Past Year
Committed a Property Crime to Buy Drugs for Your Own Use?	23%	10%	10%
Committed Armed Robbery to Get Money for Drugs for Your Own Use?	14%	6%	6%
Sold Drugs to Make a Profit?	90%	50%	32%
Sold Drugs to Get Drugs for Your Own Use?	40%	23%	15%
Stole Drugs for Your Own Use?	17%	6%	9%
Used or Threatened Violence to Protect a Drug Operation?	36%	17%	15%
Used or Threatened Violence Because You Were High, Not in Control?	39%	21%	14%
Needed Alcohol or Drugs to Commit a Crime or Remove Fear of Danger?	33%	16%	14%
Had Sex with Someone to Get Drugs for Your Own Use?	4%	2%	1%

cent of the drug sellers admitted committing a property crime to get drugs, 17 percent had stolen drugs, 13 percent had committed a robbery, and 4 percent disclosed having sex with someone to get drugs. In other words, many were active drug users who supplied themselves with drugs through a variety of means. On the other hand, over half of the drug-selling sample agreed that "using drugs makes you weak," and three-quarters thought that dealers who used drugs would get caught.

It should also be noted that although 24 percent of the drug sales sample claimed they never used the drugs they sold and another 8 percent reported they seldom used the drugs they sold, many of these youths were substance users who just did not use the type(s) of drug(s) they sold.

Drug Sales as a Source of Illegal Income

It appears that most of the teens who sold drugs did so primarily to make a profit. As shown in Table 5.4, 90 percent of the drug sellers said they sold drugs for a profit; 50 percent had done so in the month before incarceration and 32 percent had done so within the past year. Half of those who had sold drugs agreed that "drug dealing is just another job," and 82 percent said that making a lot of money is very important. Half of those who had sold drugs (which comprised 32 percent of the TYC population) agreed that the best way to get ahead was by selling drugs.

Among those who had ever sold drugs, 18 percent said selling crack-cocaine was their most lucrative illegal activity whereas 50 percent said sales of drugs other than crack-cocaine[6] provided the bulk of their illegal incomes (Table 5.5).

Thirty-one percent of lifetime drug sellers identified illegal activities other than drug sales as their most economically productive activities. Two-thirds of these drug sellers identified burglary or car theft as the illegal activity that brought the most money.

Shown in Table 5.5 are estimated weekly illegal incomes among lifetime drug sellers for the drug sales sample as a whole, youths who sold but engaged in other illegal activities for the bulk of their income, youths who received most of their illegal income from sales of crack cocaine, and youths who received most of their illegal income from sales of drugs other than crack cocaine. Just over one-quarter of youths in the drug sales sample estimated their weekly illegal income to be $1,000 or more. Sellers of crack cocaine (36 percent) were most likely to estimate a weekly illegal income of this magnitude.

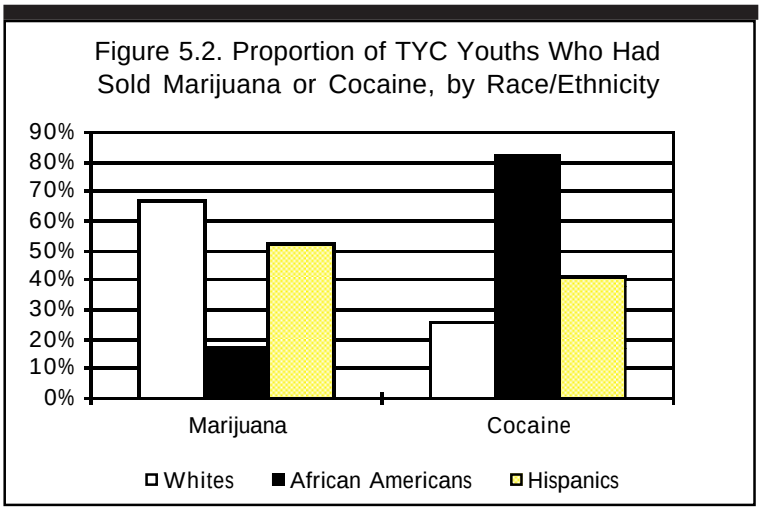
Relationships with Drug Suppliers

In the 1989 TYC study it was found that 30 percent of those who had sold drugs five or more

Table 5.5. Self-Reported Weekly Illegal Income from TYC Youths Who Had Ever Sold Drugs

Amount Earned Per Week	All Drug Sellers		Those Who Sold Crack Cocaine		Those Who Sold Other Drugs		Those Who Engaged in Other Illegal Activities	
	No. Who Responded	Percent	No. Who Responded	Percent	No. Who Responded	Percent	No. Who Responded	Percent
> $1000	171	26%	43	36%	83	25%	45	21%
$501-$1000	154	23%	31	26%	94	29%	29	14%
$101-$500	216	33%	35	29%	109	33%	72	34%
$1-$100	61	9%	7	6%	27	8%	27	13%
None	27	4%	0	0%	2	1%	25	12%
Don't Know/Refused	29	4%	2	2%	11	3%	16	7%

times in their lives were non-substance users. This fairly high proportion of nonusers prompted questions about the relationship between suppliers and the youths who sold drugs. Thus, several questions regarding this relationship were posed in the 1994 survey: Did these youths pay before or after the sale? Did their suppliers warn youths not to use drugs? Did their suppliers punish sellers who use? And if yes, how did suppliers punish users?



However, the 1994 survey did not reflect such a high proportion of non-substance users among those who had sold drugs, and the responses to the questions regarding the relationships between the suppliers and sellers provided no clear-cut pattern.

Eighty-two percent of those teens who had ever sold drugs agreed that people take advantage of drug users. Although most of the TYC who sold drugs said they frequently or sometimes used the drugs they sold, almost three-quarters agreed that dealers who use drugs get caught. Forty-four percent of those who had sold drugs said they frequently used the drugs they sold and 23 percent said they sometimes used the drugs they sold. Another 24 percent said they never used the drugs they sold.

The youths who did not use the drugs they sold were likely to be African American: 37 percent of African-American youths reported not using the drugs they sold compared to 7.5 percent of the White youths and 12.6 percent of the Hispanic youths. As shown in Figure 5.2, African-American youths were most likely to deal cocaine, and as discussed previously, TYC African Americans were less likely to be crack and powder cocaine users than were Hispanics and Whites. This is consistent with findings of the National Institute on Drug Abuse's Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG). There were CEWG reports of African-American youths "despising" crack users, although selling crack is quite lucrative for these youths (the average income is over $1,000 per week for over a quarter of the dealers).[7] Because they primarily sold powder and crack cocaine, African-American youths were more likely to report they always paid for their drugs up front (47 percent) compared to White (35 percent) and Hispanic (27 percent) youths. The method for dealing cocaine is different from other drugs because it is so addictive and there is such a temptation to use it. Unlike other drugs, the street dealer must pay his supplier in advance for the cocaine rather than after it has been sold.[8]

Thirty-eight percent of those who had sold drugs said their suppliers *warned them not to use drugs*. The best predictor of this warning was race/ethnicity. African-American drug sellers (46 percent) were most likely to be warned by their suppliers not to use the drugs they sell, compared 40 percent of Hispanic and 31 percent of White drug sellers.

One-quarter of lifetime drug sellers (166 youths) claimed their suppliers "punished" sellers who "used the merchandise" (i.e., the drugs they sold). These lifetime drug sellers were asked about the

nature of this punishment. The most frequent response provided by 43 percent of youths who answered this question was that users "were beaten up." Thirty-seven percent of them indicated that their suppliers killed sellers who violated this prohibition.

It should be noted that the suppliers were not the only ones who could get violent. Twenty-four percent of the total TYC sample reported using violence in a drug operation; 8 percent reported they had done so too many times to remember. A third of the total sample reported using violence while they were high on drugs, with over half of those reporting they had done so in their last 30 days on the street.

GANGS

Although gang membership is not synonymous with criminality, its high association with criminality as demonstrated here and in other studies requires its inclusion in this chapter.[9] To extend this existing knowledge base, a substantial portion of the present survey was devoted to understanding gang dynamics and the role of gangs in increasing criminal activity among its members.

Gangs and gang-related violence had touched the lives of most TYC youths. Almost three-quarters of the sample reported gangs were present in their neighborhoods and 57 percent said that one or more of their close friends had been seriously injured in gang-related violence. Over half (52 percent) reported that gang violence had claimed at least one close friend's life.

As discussed in Chapter 4, youths who had been involved in gangs at some time in their lives were considerably more likely to be substance dependent than those that had not. Additionally, there is some evidence that gang affiliation may influence substance use patterns. Irrespective of race/ethnicity, gang-affiliated youths tended to report increased use of the gateway drugs—tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana. Gang-affiliated Hispanic and African-American teens reported increased involvement with cocaine and heroin whereas White gang-affiliated youths reported decreased involvement with these substances. Gang-affiliated White and Hispanic youths reported increased inhalant use as compared to their counterparts who had never been gang members. There is ample evidence from this study that gang-affiliated youths committed more delinquent acts than those who had never been involved with gangs and were much more likely to be involved in gun-related crimes.

Why Youths Join Gangs

Sixty-one percent of the TYC sample admitted *wanting* to join a gang at some time in their life. They were, on average, 12.6 years of age when they first wanted to join. Most of these youths actually became gang members (53 percent of the total sample) at 13.3 years of age. Those who admit-

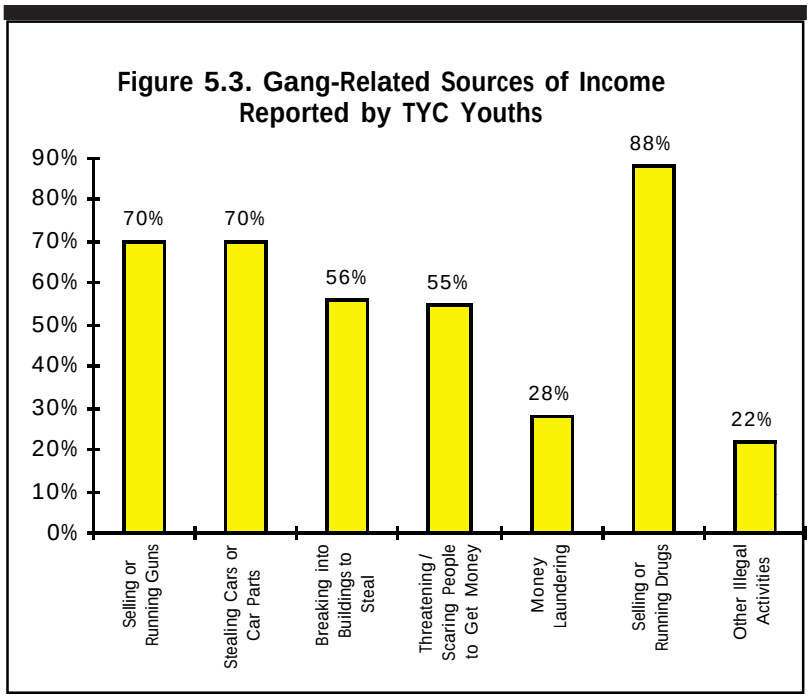
Table 5.6. Importance of Reasons Why People Join and Remain Members of Gangs: Responses of TYC Youths Who Had Ever Been Gang Members

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important
Makes Me Feel Important (Self Esteem)	26%	40%	34%
It is a Good Source of Money (Economic Motivation)	30%	33%	37%
It is a Good Source of Drugs (Drug Motivation)	28%	29%	43%
People in the Gang Accept You (Acceptance)	64%	23%	12%
To be with Friends (Companionship)	71%	21%	8%
Younger Kids Look up to You (Status)	44%	29%	27%
Protection	63%	19%	19%
Other Members of the Family Are in the Gang	31%	19%	50%
Pressured to Join (Coercion)	15%	18%	66%

ted joining gangs were asked to explain why they joined.

Youths were most likely to cite a desire to "belong," "wanting to be friends," or "wanting popularity" as reasons for wanting to join gangs. However, the most frequently cited reason for *actually joining a gang* was "protection." One possible explanation is that gang initiation can be rigorous and initiates must be highly motivated to commit to gang membership. However, most youths cited reasons associated with sociability for desiring to join and joining gangs—a need to belong, a desire to be with friends, and popularity.

These conclusions were generally reinforced by a series of questions that asked current and former gang members to rate the importance of several potential reasons for joining and remaining in gangs (Table 5.6) The gang-affiliated youths in this sample were most likely to cite companionship, acceptance and protection as *very important* reasons for joining and remaining in gangs. Of all current and former gang members, 37 percent rated "money" and 43 percent rated access to "drugs" as *unimportant* with respect to their decision to join and/or remain gang members.



Initiation

Eighty-four percent of those who had joined gangs said they had been initiated into their gang. Of these, 86 percent said they had to "fight or get beat up," which was by far the most common procedure for initiation. Twenty-eight percent said they had to commit a violent crime, 13 percent said they had to commit a property crime, and 4 percent said they had to commit a sex act to become a member of their gang.

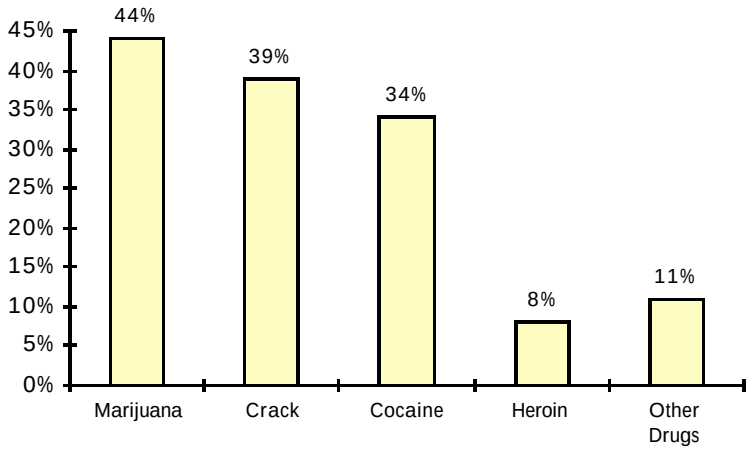
Weapons Used by Gangs

Youths who had ever belonged to a gang generally painted a picture of well-armed organizations. Nearly all current and former gang-affiliated youth (96 percent) said their gangs had hand guns and a large majority said their gangs had rifles (87 percent) and/or assault rifles (83 percent). A majority also said that their gangs had knives (60 percent) or brass knuckles, chains or bats (58 percent). Nineteen percent claimed their gangs had other weapons, and the other weapons most commonly mentioned were explosives (6 percent).

▼▼▼▼▼▼▼▼▼▼▼▼

69 percent of gang-affiliated youths said they had shot at someone, compared to 36 percent of those TYC youths who had never been affiliated with a gang.

Figure 5.4. Types of Drugs Sold by Gangs as Reported by TYC Gang-Affiliated Youths



Gangs and Delinquency

Given the distribution of weapons among gangs, it would be surprising if gang-affiliation were not associated with increases in intensity of delinquency. TYC youths who were current or former gang members reported nearly all types of delinquency more than youths who had not been affiliated with gangs. For example, 69 percent of gang-affiliated youths said they had "shot at someone" compared to 36 percent of non-gang-affiliated youths. Similarly, 68 percent of those who had been involved with gangs reported "taking a weapon to school," compared to 38 percent of those who had never been involved with gangs. Gang-affiliated youths (77 percent) were also more likely to report committing burglary than were non-gang youths (55 percent). A breakdown of the rates of delinquency among gang-affiliated and non-gang-affiliated youths is shown in Appendix B.

Income-Producing Illegal Activities

Youths in the gang sample were asked about the income-producing activities of their gangs (Figure 5.3). The most commonly reported activity was selling drugs. However, more than two-thirds of current or former gang members said that their gang sold guns or stole vehicles. More than one-half said their gangs participated in burglaries or extortion. Many fewer said their gangs engaged in activities such as money laundering or other crimes that were not included in the survey.

As illustrated in Figure 5.4, of those who said the gangs with which they were affiliated sold drugs, 44 percent reported selling marijuana and over one-third reported selling crack and cocaine (39 percent and 34 percent, respectively).

Youths who were members of large gangs (those with more than 100 members) were more likely than those who were members of small gangs to say that their gang participated in each income-producing illegal activity. Some of this difference may be attributable to the fact that there are simply more members to perpetrate illegal activities in large gangs, but differences in reporting patterns are proportionally greater on more sophisticated illegal activities. For example, members of large gangs were 50 percent more likely (33 percent vs. 22 percent) than members of small gangs to report money laundering, but only about 20 percent more likely to report burglary (61 percent vs. 51 percent) as a gang activity.

Drive-by Shootings

Current or former gang-affiliated youth were asked if they had participated in drive-by shootings, the number of times they had done so, and if anyone was ever injured or hurt. Overall, 59 percent of gang-affiliated youths admitted such participation. The most common response to the query of number

of times was two to four times with 19 percent of gang-affiliated teens admitting this level of participation. Forty-six youths said they had participated in drive-by shootings too many times to remember. Sixty percent of youths who participated in at least one drive-by shooting admitted someone was seriously injured or killed as a result of the shooting.

ENDNOTES

[1] D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1993* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994); D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1994* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995).

[2] L. S. Wallisch, *Substance Use Among Youth Entering Texas Youth Commission Reception Facilities in 1989, Second Report: Substance Use and Crime* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1992).

[3] S. M. Guy, G. M., Smith, and P. M. Bentler, "The Influence of Adolescent Substance Use and Socialization on Deviant Behavior in Young Adulthood," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 21, 236-255, 1994.

[4] J. F. Sheley, "Drug Activity and Firearms Possession and Use by Juveniles," *The Journal of Drug Issues*, 24, 363-382, 1994.

[5] P. J. Goldstein, "The Drugs/ Violence Nexus: A Tripartite Conceptual Framework," *Journal of Drug Issues*, 15, 493-506, 1985.

[6] Including powdered cocaine.

[7] Meeting of the Community Epidemiology Work in Chicago, Illinois June 13-16, 1995.

[8] See, for example, R. Ramos, *An Ethnographic Study of Heroin Abuse by Mexican Americans in San Antonio, Texas* (Austin, Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), 17.

[9] See A. Morales, "A Clinical Model for the Prevention of Gang Violence and Homicide," in *Substance Abuse and Gang Violence*, ed. R. C. Cervantes (Newbury, Cal.: Sage Publications, 1992), 105-118 for a brief historical background on gangs and why adolescents join gangs.

CHAPTER 6. SOCIAL AND FAMILY BACKGROUND

In the past decade intergenerational transmission of violence and substance use has been examined in numerous studies along with the effects of childhood maltreatment on delinquency, arrests, and substance misuse.[1] Parental substance use and attitudes toward substance use are second only to peer influences in determining whether a child or adolescent uses substances, and the extent of parental use of negative reinforcement (e.g., withdrawal of affection) and punishment (e.g., yelling and/or hitting) has been associated with problem behavior and alcohol use.[2] Other literature has focused on parents as the purveyors of standards or norms which can be positive or negative depending on parental values[3] and on low family bonding as a risk factor in youthful substance use.[4]

Quite a few of the TYC youths had already become parents, putting their children at high risk of developing social and behavioral problems similar to the ones they themselves exhibited.

To gain insight into the family life of the TYC youths, respondents were asked several questions about their family history and structure (where they lived before entering TYC and the length of time they had been in that living situation, when they last lived with their families, who comprised the household, and whether they had been in foster care) as well as questions focusing on their relationship with their parent(s), the attitude of their parent(s) toward the children, and alcohol and drug use by the adults in the household. Questions also explored parental involvement with the criminal justice system and Child Protective Services (CPS).

It is clear from their responses that the family life of these youths impacted their behavior in a variety of ways. On one hand, a majority of these teens reported they enjoyed doing things with their families and felt close to their parents. A majority also reported having curfews and over half said there were rules against drugs in their household. However, details of the lives of some of these adolescents are bleak—statistics do not tell the whole story. Many of the adolescents entering TYC came from dysfunctional families with multiple problems including drug use and involvement with the criminal justice system and CPS. One quarter of the teens

surveyed had been beaten and 9 percent had been sexually abused; one-third reported feeling unloved and unsafe. Over half said that the adults in their families lost their tempers a lot and one-third said their family fights a lot. Quite a few of these youths had already become parents, putting their children at high risk of developing social and behavioral problems[5] similar to the ones they themselves exhibited.

Table 6.1. Family Structure of Youths Entering TYC

Family Structure	All TYC Youths	Whites	African Amer.	Hispanics
Mother and Father	22.9%	21.1%	15.1%	31.0%
Mother and Stepfather	27.5%	33.1%	29.4%	23.4%
Father and Stepmother	5.5%	7.8%	4.9%	5.2%
Mother Only	31.5%	19.9%	36.0%	31.2%
Father Only	3.5%	9.0%	2.7%	2.4%
Grandparent-Headed Household	7.3%	7.2%	9.4%	5.7%
Other	1.8%	1.8%	2.5%	1.2%

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS

Details on family characteristics are documented in Appendix C.

Family Structure

The information on family structure was derived by collecting rosters of people who lived in the households of the TYC youths. As shown in Table 6.1, a plurality of these youths (32 percent) came from female-headed households with no father figure present. The next most common family structure was a natural mother with a stepfather present in the family (28 percent). Only 22 percent of the respondents were members of families that included both birth parents.

Females (42 percent) were more likely than males (31 percent) to live in female-headed households. Reflecting a general population trend, African-American youths, (36 percent) were more likely than Hispanic (31 percent) or White (20 percent) youths to live in female-headed households.

A majority of TYC youths (79 percent) lived with their families immediately prior to commitment, but the percentage who did so decreased with age. Of younger youths, 85 percent were living with their parents immediately prior to detention as compared to only 75 percent of older youths. Males were more likely than females to have lived with their families prior to detention as were Hispanics compared to African Americans or Whites. Also, youths who were not substance dependent were more likely to have lived with their families than were substance-dependent youths (82 vs. 76 percent).

Sixty-nine percent of respondents had siblings under the age of 18 living at home when they entered TYC, which meant their siblings were exposed to the same social environments as the TYC youths who were in serious trouble with the law. Moreover, 18 percent of TYC youths claimed to have one or more children. Seven percent of TYC respondents youths had their own child living at home with them when they were committed to TYC. African Americans (25 percent) were more likely to be parents than Whites (12 percent) or Hispanics (14 percent). Females (10 percent) were most likely to say they were caring for their own child when committed to TYC. Substance-dependent youths were more likely to report being a parent (20 percent) than were non-substance-dependent youths (15 percent).

Accord, Discord, and Discipline

In an effort to gain clearer insight into the role of family dynamics as a predictor of substance dependence, respondents were asked to rate their levels of agreement with a series of 17 family-related statements. Response options ranged from 1

("strongly disagree") to 4 ("strongly agree").

A factor analysis of these 17 items revealed that they could be combined into three broad underlying factors:

- Accord. This factor was dominated by seven items. Among them were, "*I did a lot with my parents*," "*I enjoyed being with my parents*," "*I went to my parents when I had a personal problem*," and "*Someone was home when I got home*."
- Discord. This factor was comprised of six items. Three typical statements which loaded on this factor were, "*The adults in my family lost their tempers a lot*," "*My family members hit each other when they get mad*," and "*The adults in my family often disagreed about what punishment I should receive*."
- Discipline. This final factor was comprised of the following four statements: "*There was a set time when my family expected me home*," "*I had to call my family when I* was *going to be late*," "*When I went out, my family insisted on knowing where I was going and who I was going to be with*," and "*There were clear rules against drug and alcohol use in my family*."

To compare these qualities of family life between substance-dependent and non-dependent youths, standardized factor scores were computed for each respondent. These scores represented how similar or different a respondent was compared to the rest of the youths on that particular trait.

Comparing the mean scores of substance-dependent and non-dependent youths on these factors shows a powerful association between negative family characteristics and substance dependence. Families of substance-dependent youths, as compared to those of non-dependents, scored significantly lower on accord and *discipline*, and significantly higher on discord.[6] In other words, families of substance-dependent youths were perceived as being more conflictive and more lax in discipline than were the families of non-dependent youths.

Family Income

Because respondents were seldom able to estimate family income, they were asked to identify specific sources of family income including benefits extended only to low-income families. Welfare, social security, food stamps or reduced-price school lunches are examples of such income-qualified benefits. Overall, 71 percent of these youths came from families that received one or more income-qualified benefits, and they are referred to throughout this report as "low-income youths."

Gender, gang affiliation, substance-dependence status, and drug-selling status were not related to low-income status. All groups contained indistinguishable proportions of documented low-income youths. The only characteristic that distinguished low-income family of origin was race/ethnicity. White youths (57 percent) reported family income-qualified benefits at lower rates than the African-American or Hispanic youths (74 percent each) in this sample.

One-quarter (26 percent) of TYC youths claimed that their families received income from illegal activities.[7] TYC males (27 percent) were slightly more likely than females (23 percent) to report illegal family income. Differences in illegal income sources related to race/ethnicity were more pronounced. Thirty-five percent of African-American youths reported illegal family income, whereas 23 percent of Hispanic youths and 15 percent White youths did so. Those who had ever belonged to a gang (30 percent) were much more likely than those who had not (21

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One-fourth of TYC youths claimed their families received income from illegal activities.

percent) to report illegal family income. Substance-dependent youths (32 percent) reported illegal family income at nearly double the rate of non-dependent youths (18 percent). Those youths who had ever sold drugs (36 percent) reported illegal family income at four times the rate of the non-drug sellers (9 percent) in the sample. Thus, there were strong associations between drug selling, gang affiliation, substance dependence, and being African American in terms of the likelihood of families receiving income from illegal activities.

Familial Legal Involvement

A majority of TYC youths (79 percent) identified one or more forms of serious familial legal involvement. That is, their parent(s) had served time in jail and/or prison, they had other close relatives who had served time in prison, or their siblings had been committed to TYC or served time in prison. Females (32 percent) were somewhat more likely than males (25 percent) to report that their parents had served time in prison. African-American youths (84 percent) identified familial legal involvement at higher rates than Hispanic (79 percent) or White youths (70 percent). Substance-dependent youths (83 percent) were more likely than non-dependent youths (74 percent) to report familial criminal justice involvement.

Involvement with Child Protective Services

Slightly over one-quarter of TYC youths (26 percent) indicated that Child Protective Services (CPS) had investigated and/or removed a child from their families. These rates were particularly high among TYC females—54 percent reported such CPS contact. White youths (37 percent) reported histories of CPS contacts at significantly higher rates than their African-American (23 percent) or Hispanic (25 percent) counterparts. Substance-dependent youths (31 percent) were much more likely than non-dependent youths (20 percent) to report CPS contact.

Familial Substance Abuse

To assess levels of familial substance abuse, respondents were asked if their father or mother drinks at least "several times per week" or "uses drugs" or "someone else in the family uses drugs." Some type of substance use by other family members was reported by 47 percent of TYC youths (Table 6.2). White youths (65 percent) reported at higher rates than African-American (45 percent) or Hispanic (43 percent) youths. Gang youths (54 percent) reported this problem at much higher rates than non-gang youths (39 percent). As expected, substance-dependent youths (55 percent) reported fa-

Table 6.2. Family Substance Use as Reported by 1994 TYC Youths

	Total Sample	Whites	African Amer.	Hispanics
Father Drinks at Least Several Times/Week*	19.7%	30.1%	15.3%	20.3%
Mother Drinks at Least Several Times/Week*	10.2%	15.7%	13.1%	5.2%
Someone in family uses drugs	34.5%	47.6%	34.3%	30.3%
Father Uses Drugs*	11.1%	22.3%	8.6%	9.2%
Mother Uses Drugs*	12.2%	23.5%	13.1%	6.9%
Any of Above	46.8%	64.5%	44.7%	42.8%

* The percentage of the total sample does not provide a complete picture of parental substance use because in many cases a father or mother figure was not present. Considering only the youths who reported a father or father figure in the home, 40.4% indicated he drank several times a week or more and 23% indicated he used drugs. Likewise, considering only those who reported having a mother or mother figure in the home, 23% said she drank several times a week or more and 18% said she used drugs.

milial substance use at higher rates than non-dependent youths (35 percent), and drug sellers (53 percent) were more likely than non-sellers (35 percent) to report this problem. Thus, indications of familial substance use were associated with increased probability that the respondent is White, gang affiliated, substance dependent, and/or sells drugs.

Table 6.3. Types of Drugs Used by Parents or Guardians as Reported by TYC Youths

	No.	Percent of Total Sample
Marijuana	203	19.7%
Crack Cocaine	60	5.8%
Powder Cocaine	42	4.1%
Amphetamines	18	1.7%
Heroin	24	2.3%
Psychedelics/Acid	4	0.4%
PCP	2	0.2%

Ten percent of the 502 youths who reported having a father or father figure in the home said their father got drunk every day, whereas 4 percent said he got high almost every day. Of the teens with a mother or mother figure in the home, 3 percent said their mother got drunk everyday and 2 percent said she got high almost every day.

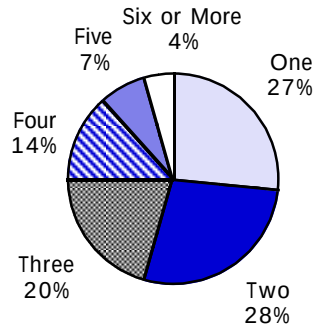
Most of the TYC youths (71 percent of the total sample) reported their parents or guardians never gave them alcohol, but 1.4 percent said their parents or guardians gave them alcohol on a daily basis. Seven percent of the total sample reported using drugs with their parents/guardians and 6 percent reported stealing their parents' or guardians' drugs at least once. One percent admitted stealing their parents' or guardians' drugs "many times" or "nearly daily."

The respondents were also asked "What kind of drugs do you think your parents or guardians used on at least some occasions?" Almost one in five TYC youths said their parents used marijuana (see Table 6.3). Quite a few said their parents or guardians used crack and powder cocaine, and substantially fewer reported their parents or guardians used psychedelics.

Stability

The question regarding the respondent's history of living situations that lasted more than one month provided a general indication of the stability of the respondent's life.[8] As seen in Figure 6.1, 27 percent of these youths reported a single living situation—usually at home with their parents. Almost half (45 percent) of the youths reported three or more living situations indicating major instability in life circumstances. Two-thirds of the females entering TYC indicated living in three or more different situations, as compared to only 44 percent of the males. As shown in Table 6.4, TYC females were also more likely than TYC males to have been in foster care, lived with relatives or friends, or lived in a shelter.

Figure 6.1. Number of Different Living Situations* of TYC Youths, 1994



*Includes situations which lasted for more than one month, including foster care, living in shelter, etc.

Table 6.4. History of Living Situations of TYC Youths that Lasted More than One Month

	All TYC Youths	Males	Females	Whites	African Americans	Hispanics
Lived at Home with Parents	98.8%	98.8%	98.9%	98.2%	98.5%	99.3%
Foster Care	7.0%	6.6%	11.2%	15.1%	5.7%	5.7%
Lived in Relative's Home	53.8%	52.9%	62.9%	60.2%	57.8%	47.8%
Lived in Friend's home	36.5%	34.5%	57.3%	50.0%	36.3%	32.2%
Lived in Shelter	12.0%	10.4%	29.2%	14.5%	11.6%	11.1%
Lived on the Street	11.4%	10.8%	16.9%	28.9%	5.4%	10.2%
In Some Other Residential Placement	30.7%	29.6%	41.6%	47.0%	25.7%	29.1%
Other Place	10.8%	10.2%	16.9%	8.4%	11.9%	10.6%

White adolescents were more likely than African-Americans or Hispanics to have lived in numerous situations and to have been in foster care, to have lived with relatives or friends, to have lived in a shelter or on the street Table 6.4). Almost two-thirds of the White teens reported three or more living situations, with 29 percent of them admitting living for at least one month on the street. As might be expected, substance-dependent youths reported residential instability more often than non-dependent youths (55 percent vs. 32 percent). Similar rates of residential instability were reported by those who had belonged to gangs (52 percent) compared to non-gang (38 percent) youths, and by those who had sold drugs (52 percent) compared to those who

Figure 6.2. Family Problems Experienced by TYC Youths, by Substance Dependence Status

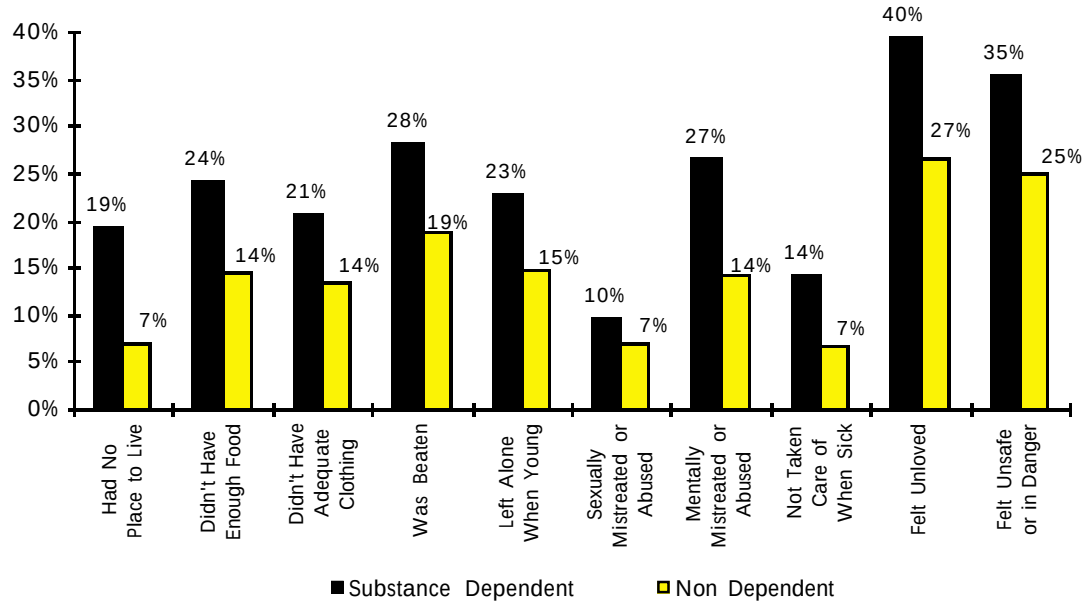
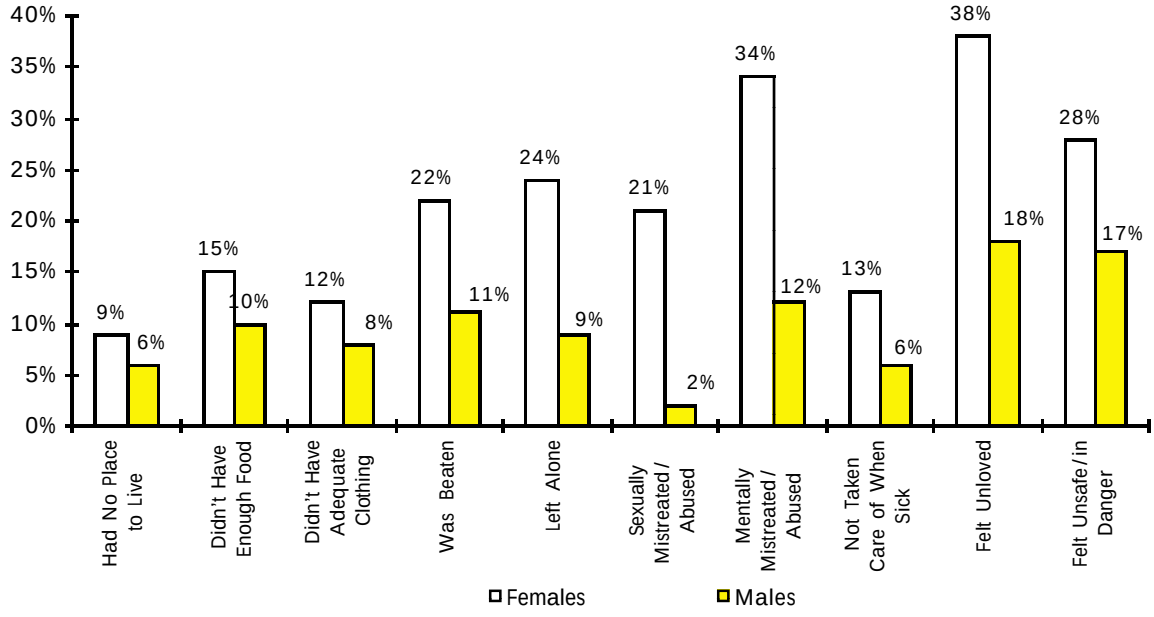


Figure 6.3. Family Problems Experienced by TYC Youths, by Gender



had never done so (34 percent). Substance-dependent youths were more than twice as likely to report five or more different living situations than were non-dependent youths.

OTHER INDICATORS OF PROBLEMATIC UPBRINGING

TYC youths were asked a series of ten questions that probed the extent to which they experienced economic hardships, abuse, or neglect as they were growing up. Summaries of responses to these questions are presented in Appendix C. Overall, substance-dependent youths were significantly more likely than non-dependent youths to have experienced family-related problems while growing up (see Figure 6.2) and TYC females experienced more family-related problems than TYC males (see Figure 6.3). These two trends were seen among male and female inmates, too, with substance-dependent inmates of both sexes experiencing family problems at greater rates than non-dependent inmates and female inmates experiencing family problems at much greater rates than male inmates. As shown in Table 6.5, TYC females experience more problems than female inmates, male inmates, and TYC males.

Economic Indicators

Three questions probed past histories of dire economic circumstances including homelessness, not having enough food, and not having adequate clothing. Twenty percent of these youths reported experiencing hunger, 18 percent had inadequate clothing, and 14 percent had experienced homelessness at some time while they were growing up. Concordant with what was found among the adult inmates, all of these problems were reported at higher rates by females than males. For example, 21 percent of TYC females as compared to 14 percent of TYC males reported experiencing homelessness at least once in

their lives. Whites reported these economic problems at higher rates than African Americans or Hispanics: 30 percent of White youths compared to 18 percent of African-American youths and 19 percent of Hispanic youths reported not having enough food at least once when they were growing up.

Abuse and Feelings of Security

Three questions dealt with physical, sexual, or psychological abuse. One-quarter of TYC youths said they had been beaten, 9 percent had been sexually abused, and 22 percent had experienced emotional mistreatment or abuse when they were growing up. Again, females were much more likely to report each problem than males. Forty-four percent of females as compared to 23 percent of males said they had been beaten. Fifty-three percent of females versus 4 percent of males said they had been sexually abused and 53 percent of females versus 19 percent of males said they had been mentally abused. With respect to race-ethnicity, White youths reported experiencing all forms of abuse at higher rates than their African-American or Hispanic counterparts.

Four questions assessed problems related to feelings of neglect or concern for personal safety. Overall, 20 percent of the sample reported being left by themselves when they were young, 11 percent reported incidents when they were not taken care of when they were sick, 34 percent reported feeling unloved, and 31 percent said that they felt unsafe or in danger while growing up. Female TYC youths reported these problems at much higher rates than males. For example, 33 percent of females vs. 18 percent of males said they had been left without supervision when young. White youths reported three of these four problems at higher rates than Hispanic or African-American youths, but Hispanic youths were most likely to say they had not been taken care of when they were sick.

One general indication of the pervasive economic hardships, abuse, and/or neglect these youths endured as they were growing up is the number of different problems that they reported experiencing (Table 6.5). Generally, the more problems they reported, the more difficulties they had been through in their young lives. Less than half (39 percent) of these adolescents said they had experienced *none* of these ten problems, whereas at the other extreme, 10 percent said they had experienced seven or more problems from the list of ten. The latter group included 30 percent of the females surveyed and 10 percent of the males, suggesting that, on aggregate, females committed to TYC have had more problematical upbringings than their male counterparts. Though it could be argued that some of this difference might be attributable to contrasting communication styles of males and females, it would be difficult to ascribe the large differences in rates of reporting of physical and sexual abuse to this

Table 6.5. Number of Family-Related Problems Experienced by TYC Youths Compared to Adult Inmates

	TDCJ-ID Females		TYC Females		TDCJ-ID Males		TYC Males	
	Depend.	Non-Depend.	Depend.	Non-Depend.	Depend.	Non-Depend.	Depend.	Non-Depend.
No Problems	32%	53%	14%	23%	43%	56%	34%	52%
1-2 Problems	25%	22%	22%	23%	25%	26%	30%	28%
3-5 Problems	26%	15%	24%	36%	21%	13%	23%	16%
6 or More Problems	17%	10%	40%	18%	11%	6%	13%	4%

cause. Similarly, the question about homelessness leaves minimal room for interpretation, and it is clear that the females have experienced this problem at significantly higher rates than males in this sample.

The White youths (22 percent) in this sample reported six or more out of the list of ten problems at much higher rates than their African-American (7 percent) or Hispanic (11 percent) counterparts. Substance-dependent youths (15 percent) were two-and-a-half times more likely to report six or more problems than non dependent youths (6 percent).

Table 6.6. Peer Behaviors Reported by 1994 TYC Youths, by Substance-Dependence Status

Percentage who say "most" or "some" of their friends. . .

	Total Sample	Non-Dependent	Dependent
Smoke Marijuana	92%	43%	78%
Use Powder Cocaine or Crack	38%	3%	12%
Sell Drugs	77%	30%	47%
Commit Crimes for Drugs	46%	6%	16%
Have Stolen a Car	74%	24%	35%
Carry a Hidden Weapon	86%	36%	51%
Have Stolen an Item Worth More than $100	77%	27%	48%
Have Robbed Someone by Force	63%	15%	31%
Have Damaged Property	75%	23%	41%
Have Been in Gang Fight	72%	34%	57%
Have Been Picked Up By Police	91%	64%	40%
Have Participated in Drive-By Shooting	60%	17%	34%
Have Taken Weapons to School	59%	17%	30%
Belong to a Gang	66%	33%	53%

Running Away

Fully 50 percent of the sample had run away from home at least once in their lives. The likelihood of running away varied significantly by race/ethnicity, with Whites (72 percent) being significantly more likely to have done so than either African Americans (42 percent) or Hispanics (50 percent). Running away was also significantly more likely to be reported by females than by males (82 percent vs. 47 percent). An equally strong predictor of running away, however, was substance dependence status. Youths who were defined as being substance dependent were 1.7 times more likely than non-dependent youths to have ever run away from home (60 percent versus 36 percent, respectively). The main reasons given for running away were "just unhappy" and "to be with friends."

PEER DEVIANCE

Consistently, one of the strongest predictors of an individual's drug use or other deviant behavior is the extent to which his or her peers engage in these behaviors.[9] Peer influences appear to be especially powerful among adolescents. In a study of youths entering a regional detention center operated by the state of Florida, researchers found that peer behavior was more strongly related to the respondents' substance use and delinquent behavior than were family problems.[10] As shown in Table 6.6, the overall rates of peer deviance are quite high. Almost the entire sample reported that most or some of their friends smoked marijuana (92 percent) and that most or some of their friends had been picked up by the police (91 percent). Over three-quarters of the youths reported that at least some of their friends sold drugs (77 percent), carried a hid-

den weapon (86 percent), and had stolen something worth more than $100 (77 percent). Almost as many (74 percent) said most or some of their friends had stolen a car.

Peer deviance is even higher, however, among substance-dependent youths than among non-dependent youths. Substance- dependent youths were more likely than non-dependent youths to report that most of their friends engaged in *all* of the listed deviant behaviors, not just those related to drug use or sales.

Although some researchers have concluded that associating with peers who use drugs usually precedes drug use,[11] the question of whether these youths engage in illicit behaviors because their friends do or whether deviant youths seek out other deviant youths remains unclear. However, regardless of causality, peers of substance-dependent youths were more likely to be deviant than were peers of non-dependent youths. This finding suggests the need for a strong aftercare component for treated substance-dependent youths to provide a prosocial alternative to their existing social networks.

ENDNOTES

1 See C. S. Widom, "The Cycle of Violence," *Science* 14(244) April 1989, p. 160-166 and R. Dembo, L. Williams, W. Wothke, and J. Schmeidler, "The Relationships Among Family Problems, Friends' Troubled Behavior, and High Risk Youths' Alcohol/Other Drug Use and Delinquent Behavior: A Longitudinal Study," *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 29(11): 1419-1442.

2 T. E. Dielman, A. T. Butchart, J. T. Shope, and M. Miller, "Environmental Correlates of Adolescent Substance Use and Misuse: Implications for Prevention Programs," *The International Journal of the Addictions* 25 (7A & 8A) 855-880, 1990-1991.

3 S. M. Guy, G. M. Smith, and P. M. Bentler, "The Influence of Adolescent Substance Use and Socialization on Deviant Behavior in Young Adulthood," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 21(2), June 1994.

4 J. D. Hawkins, R. F. Catalano, and J. Y. Miller, "Risk and Protective Factors for Alcohol and Other Drug Problems in Adolescence and Early Childhood: Implications for Substance Abuse Prevention," *Psychological Bulletin* 112(1): 64-105, 1992.

5 L. Morris, C. W. Warren, and S. O. Aral, "Measuring Adolescent Sexual Behaviors and Related Health Outcomes," *Public Health Reports*, 108 (Supplement 1): 31-36, 1993.

6 If an individual had a positive score on the accord factor one could infer that, relative to the rest of the sample, that respondent's family members got along reasonably well with one another. A negative score, however, would indicate below average familial accord. A score of zero would indicate an average level of accord. For accord, means = .15 for substance-dependent youths and .21 for non-dependent youths. For discipline, means = .11 for substance-dependent youths and .15 for non-dependent youths. For discord, means = .19 for substance-dependent youths and -.27 for non-dependent youths. $p<.0001$.

7 The income producing illegal activity may have been perpetrated by the respondent and/or some other family member.

8 Specifically, the respondents were asked if they had ever lived for more than one month in any of eight of the following situations: with their parents, in foster care, in a relative's home, in a friend's home, in a shelter, on the street, another type of placement, or another place.

9 D. B. Kandel, "Drug and Drinking Behavior Among Youth," *Annual Review of Sociology*, 6: 235-285, 1980.

10 R. Dembo, L. Williams, W. Wothke, and J. Schmeidler, "The Relationships Among Family Problems, Friends' Troubled Behavior and High Risk Youths' Alcohol/Other Drug Use and Delinquent Behavior: A Longitudinal Study," *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 29(11), 1419-1442, 1994.

11 S. J. Bahr, A. C. Marcos, and S. L. Maughan, "Family, Educational and Peer Influences on the Alcohol Use of Female and Male Adolescents," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 56: 457-469, 1995.

CHAPTER 7. MENTAL HEALTH STATUS OF THE TYC YOUTHS

Young adults who are frequent drug users, compared to "experimental" users, have been shown to have more psychosocial problems, such as lower impulse control, higher anxiety, and more deficient social skills.[1] Similarly, among the criminal justice population, studies of Texas' adult male and female prison inmates and inmates nationwide revealed high rates of mental health problems, often severe enough to require professional assistance, accompanying high rates of substance use.[2] Although a comprehensive assessment of the mental health service needs of the TYC adolescents was not a primary focus of this study, a brief portion of the survey was devoted to psychological health and prior mental health treatment. The fairly high rates of mental health problems reported by the TYC youths should be addressed in planning a treatment program for these adolescents, especially for the female adolescents. There is evidence in the research literature that female drug addicts more commonly suffer from anxiety and depression than do nonaddicted females or even addicted males.[3] Furthermore, coexisting psychiatric disorders and substance abuse or dependence has been associated with less successful treatment outcomes.[4]

Overall, 44 percent of TYC youths had received one or more forms of mental health treatment, with rates particularly high among females entering TYC.

Forty-one percent of TYC youths had been treated by a mental health professional, 20 percent had received medication for a mental health-related problem, and 15 percent had been hospitalized for a mental health problem. Overall, 44 percent of TYC youths had received one or more of these forms of mental health treatment. Rates were particularly high among females entering TYC, with 33 percent reporting mental health hospitalization. Overall, 67 percent of TYC females had undergone some form of mental health treatment compared to 41 percent of males.

High rates of mental health

treatment were reported by White respondents in comparison to those of other ethnicities. One-third of White respondents reported mental health hospital-ization, 44 percent reported a history of medication for a mental health problem, and 64 percent reported a treatment by a mental health professional. Sixty-eight percent of White youths reported at least one of these experiences as compared to only 38 percent of African-American and 37 percent of Hispanic youths. Substance-dependent youths (65 percent) were about twice as likely as non-dependent youths (32 percent) to report a history of mental health treatment.

Table 7.1. Responses to Mental Health Questions Asked of Youths Entering TYC Facilities in 1994

How Often Have You Felt This Way Prior to Being Locked Up? (Never / Rarely / Sometimes / Frequently)

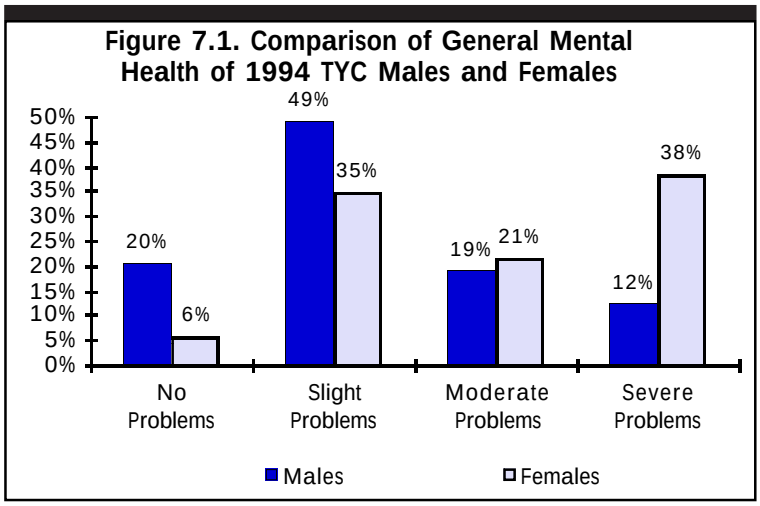
	Question	Response	Percent Reporting
1	I did not feel like eating; my appetite was poor.**	Frequently	9%
2	I had trouble keeping my mind on what I was doing.**	Frequently	15%
3	I felt depressed.**	Frequently	21%
4	I felt everything I did was an effort.**	Frequently	22%
5	My sleep was restless.**	Frequently	18%
6	I felt sad.**	Frequently	20%
7	I could not get going.**	Frequently	10%
8	I had hallucinations.	Sometimes / Frequently	29%
9	I felt anxious or had a lot of tension.	Frequently	19%
10	I got into arguments or fights with other people.	Frequently	22%
11	I felt suspicious and distrustful of people.	Frequently	18%
12	I had serious thoughts of suicide.	Any Report	25%
13	I attempted suicide.	Any Report	16%
14	I had nightmares.	Frequently	10%
15	There were bad periods in my childhood that I could not remember.	Frequently	9%
16	Bad thoughts popped into my head and bothered me a lot.	Frequently	20%
17	I generally got along well with kids my age.	Never	11%
18	I really didn't care much what happened to me.	Frequently	17%
19	There were a lot of things I would change about myself if I could.	Never	8%

** CES-D Questions

TYC youths were asked a series of 19 questions that probe different aspects of mental health problems that they may have experienced (see Table 7.1). Some symptoms were related to depression, others to social adjustment, and others were possible symptoms of profound mental disorders. As examples of the latter, youths were asked how often they experienced hallucinations. Responses to these questions were used to construct two summary mental health indicators: The General Mental Health Indicator and the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) scale.

GENERAL MENTAL HEALTH

The *General Mental Health Indicator* was constructed on the basis of responses to all 18 mental health questions. Each question was evaluated in terms of the seriousness of the symptom. Life-threatening symptoms such as “suicidal ideation” or “attempted suicide” were scored if the respondent gave any indication of the problem. “Hallucinations” were scored if the respondent indicated experiencing this problem “sometimes” or “frequently.” The other symptoms were scored only

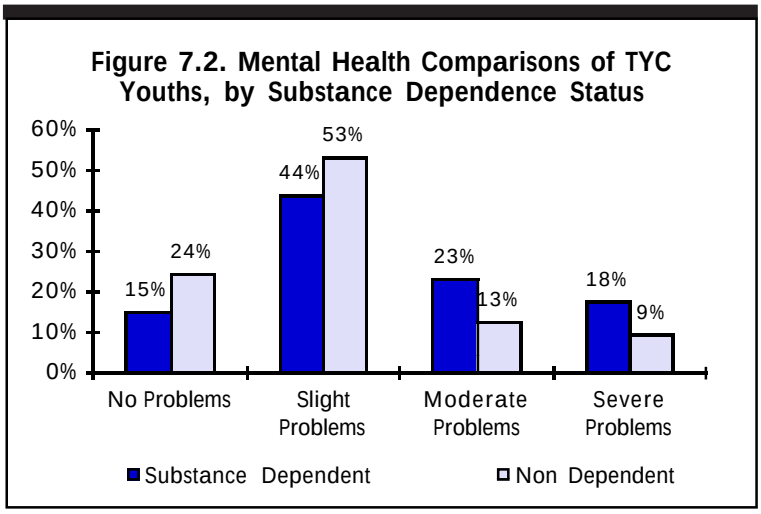


when the respondent indicated experiencing the problem frequently. Youths scoring on seven or more symptoms were deemed to have "severe problems;" those with three to six symptoms "moderate problems;" and those with one to three symptoms, "slight problems" related to their mental health.

Approximately one-fourth (25.8 percent) of the sample did not report any of these problems. The largest proportion of the sample (46.5 percent) were defined as having only "slight problems." The remaining youths were divided equally among those with *moderate* (13.8 percent) and those with *severe* (13.9 percent) problems. Overall, 28 percent of the youths reported *moderate* to *severe* mental problems. Females were more than twice as likely as males (55 percent versus 25.1 percent) to fall in one of these two more problematic categories. Figure 7.1 compares the general mental health of the TYC females to the males. Likewise, as shown in Figure 7.2, those classified as having *moderate* to *severe* mental health problems were significantly more likely to be substance dependent (33.1 percent) than non-dependent (19.9 percent). The severity of mental health problems, as measured by this index, did not show any significant variation by age or race/ethnicity.

Depression

There were indications that relative to other populations, TYC youths may from suffer from depression and/or other forms of mental illness at high rates. Depression was measured with a seven-item version of the CES-D scale and scored according to protocols developed for the *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults.* [5] In that survey, an estimated 21 percent of adult Texans were classified as "depressed" on the basis of their answers to seven questions or if they rated their mental health as "poor." There was a slight wording change to depression indicator questions that might have had some effect as to how TYC youths answered these questions.[6] However, TYC youths (55 percent) were two and a half times more likely than adults in the general Texas



population to score as depressed on the modified CES-D scale, and it is unlikely that this magnitude of difference is attributable to the wording change.

With minor exceptions, differences among subpopulations of TYC youths with respect to the CES-D scale results paralleled the results of the general mental health indicator questions. Female youths (75 percent) were more likely than males (53 percent) to have experienced clinical depression prior to entering TYC, showing a similar pattern to that found among adult prison inmates, where females (64 percent) were significantly more likely to be depressed than were males (51 percent). However, it is worth noting that, while the TYC and adult prisoners show comparable rates of depression, the female youths are significantly more likely than their adult counterparts to be classified as such. Substance-dependent youths (65 percent) were more likely than non-substance-dependent youths (41 percent) to be classified as depressed on the CES-D scale. African-American youths (48 percent) were rated as depressed *less often* than their White (60 percent) or Hispanic (59 percent) counterparts.

Life Stress

While this research did not query the underlying ability of TYC youths to cope with stress, questions were asked about a series of six life events that are often deemed stressful for young people, and are known to affect adjustment, physical and mental health, and behavior in children:[7]

- their parent(s) lost a job;
- their parents divorced or separated;
- their family moved to a new place;
- a new adult moved into the household;
- they changed schools; and
- someone close to them died.

Two-thirds of these youths said "someone close to them died" within the past two years. More than half (53 percent) said "their family moved to a new place" and the same percentage had changed schools. One-third reported their parent(s) had lost a job and a third said their parents had separated or divorced. The least reported stressful event was that a new adult moved into their household, but it was reported by over a quarter of the respondents (28 percent). While comparable rates for youths in the general population of Texas are not known, it is apparent from these responses many youths in TYC have recently experienced life events normally deemed stressful for adolescents. Furthermore, environmental protective factors such as the family, school, and community that foster resiliency and which can enhance and support a youth's response to stressors or challenges[8] are often missing or deficient in these teens' lives.

The protective factors such as the family, school and community that foster resiliency and enhance and support an adolescent's responses to stressors or challenges are often missing or deficient in the lives of the TYC teens.

These are some highlights of the relationships between subgroups and stressful life event reporting rates:

- White youths reported three stressful life events at highest rates: parental job loss (42 percent), a new adult moved into the household (39 percent), and recently changing schools (65 percent).
- African-American youths

were most likely to report that their family had moved to a new place (59 percent) and that someone close to them had died (74 percent).

- Female youths (39 percent) were most likely to report parental divorce or separation.
- Substance-dependent youths reported four of the six stressors[9] at significantly higher rates than non-substance-dependent youths.

IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT

Although the mental health measures in this study were not diagnostic in the clinical sense, they provide a general overview of these adolescents' mental health which might be helpful in planning treatment programs for them. It is clear from these results and from the information gathered on their families that the TYC youths need skills to help them cope with the stresses in their lives. Indeed, family problems have been linked to general assessments of emotional difficulty and to mental health problems such as suicide and depression.[10] If left untreated, many of these youths' mental health problems could escalate, perhaps increasing their risk of substance problems and more deviant behavior.

ENDNOTES

1 J. Shedler and J. Block, "Adolescent Drug Use and Psychological Health," *American Psychologist*, *45*, 612-630, 1990.

2 D. Farabee, D. *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division: 1993* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994); D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division, 1994* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995); R. H. Peters and H. A. Hills, "Inmates with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorders," in *Mental Illness in America's Prisons*, eds. H. J. Steadman and J. J. Cocozza (Seattle, Wash.: National Coalition for the Mentally Ill in the Criminal Justice System, 1993), 161.

3 Women's Drug Research Project, *Addict Women: Family Dynamics, Self Perceptions and Support Systems* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1979).

4 R. H. Peters and H. A. Hills, "Inmates with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorders," in *Mental Illness in America's Prisons*, eds. H. J. Steadman and J. J. Cocozza (Seattle, Wash.: The National Coalition for the Mentally Ill in the Criminal Justice System, 1993), 160-161; J. W. Siddall and G. W. Conway, "Interactional Variables Associated with Retention and Success in Residential Drug Treatment," *International Journal of the Addictions*, 23(12): 1241-1254, 1988.

5 See L. S. Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 60-61 for a discussion of the derivation of this scale. Briefly, responses to the seven individual items ranged from 1 'Never' to 4 'Always.' These responses were then summed to produce depression index scores which ranged from 7 to 28, with higher scores indicating higher levels of depression. Following the procedures set forth in the adult survey, a cutoff value of 16 (representing the 80th percentile depression score for the general Texas household population) was used to classify respondents as depressed.

6 Texas adults surveyed over the telephone were asked the frequency of depressive symptoms during the "past week." Because being locked up tends to be an unsettling experience, TYC youths were asked about their frequency of depressive symptoms "before they were locked up." The latter question is less specific than the former about *when* the symptom(s) was experienced. Thus, the second question might result in slightly higher reporting rates than the first, all other things being equal. However, it is

doubtful that this change in wording could account for all of the difference in the proportion of TYC youths as compared to Texas adults who rate as depressed on the CES-D.

[7] See R. D. Coddington, "The Significance of Live Events as Etiologic Factors in the Diseases of Children: A Study of a Normal Population," *Journal of Psychosomatic Research* 16(3): 205-213, 1972 and L. A. Chandler, M E. Million, and M. D. Shermis, "The Incidence of Stressful Life Events of Elementary School Children," *American Journal of Community Psychology* 13(6): 743-746, 1985.

[8] S. Turner, E. Norman, and S. Zunz, "Enhancing Resiliency in Girls and Boys: A Case for Gender Specific Adolescent Prevention Programming," *The Journal of Primary Prevention* 16(1): 31, 1995.

[9] Parental job loss, a new adult moved into the household, a change in schools and that someone close to them died.

[10] P. C. Giordano and H. T. Groat, "AIDS Among Adolescent Subgroups: Inferences from Research and Theory on Delinquency and Sexuality," in *Troubled Adolescents and HIV Infection: Issues in Prevention and Treatment*, eds. J. O. Woodruff, D. Doherty, and J. G. Athey, (Washington, D. C.: Child and Adolescent Service System Program, 1989), 14-36.

CHAPTER 8. EDUCATION INDICATORS

A quarter of the teens entering TYC had dropped out of school; another 38 percent were not at expected grade level.

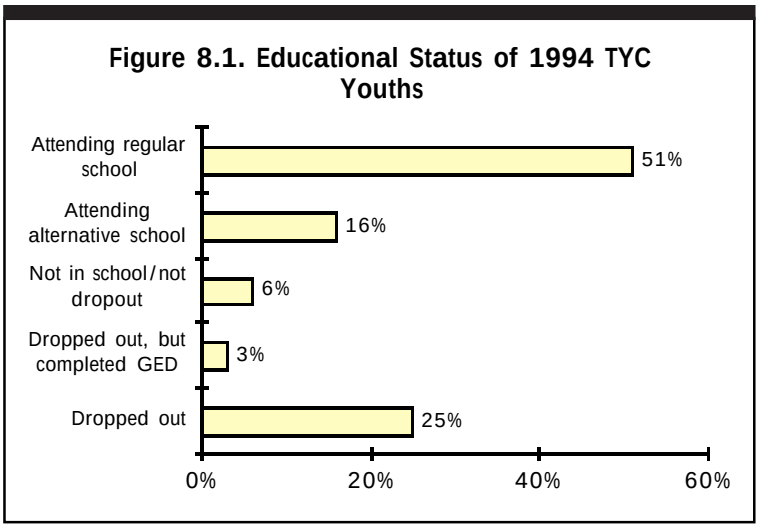
In addition to the family, social, and mental health problems discussed in previous chapters, many youths involved in the juvenile justice system have problems with educational functioning.[1] A five-year study of 4,000 youths identified a pattern of causes or factors contributing to delinquency. Two educational factors were discovered: One was commitment to school and the other was related to school performance.[2] Since all of the youths in this study were between the ages of 12 to 17, respondents were asked a detailed series of questions related to their adjustment in school. Education indicators were constructed on current educational status, normal marks in school, the number of D's and F's on their last report card, their history of "remedial" or "special resource classes," their history of discipline problems in school, reasons for absence from school, and parental educational attainment.

It is apparent from the data collected that, overall, TYC youths have not adapted well to school. Although most of the sample (94 percent) agreed that their parents wanted them in school, a quarter of the teens entering TYC had dropped out of school. Another 38 percent were not at expected grade level, and over a third of them had taken special resource classes. For a detailed breakdown of the educational indicators for TYC youths, see Appendix D.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

Perhaps the best indicator of education adjustment is current educational status (Figure 8.1). Although two-thirds of TYC youths were attending some type of school, this does not reflect the problems they had in school. Those who were attending school were asked to identify the type of school (regular or alternative) and their current grade level. Those who were not attending school were asked why they were not. This information, in conjunction with the respondent's chronological age, was used to classify their current educational status.

About 26 percent of TYC youths were classified as "dropouts not currently attending school." These adolescents had dropped out prior to completing high school, had not completed a General Equivalency Diploma (GED), and were not pursuing a GED or other educational program when they entered TYC. This figure has risen significantly since the 1989 TYC study when 14 percent of the youths surveyed said they had dropped out of school. A few youths in the 1994 survey (3 percent of the sample) were former dropouts who had previously completed a GED. Others (6 percent) were not attending school when they entered TYC, but did not consider themselves dropped



out. These youths frequently had been "locked up" or were attending "residential programs" that precluded school attendance prior to entering TYC.

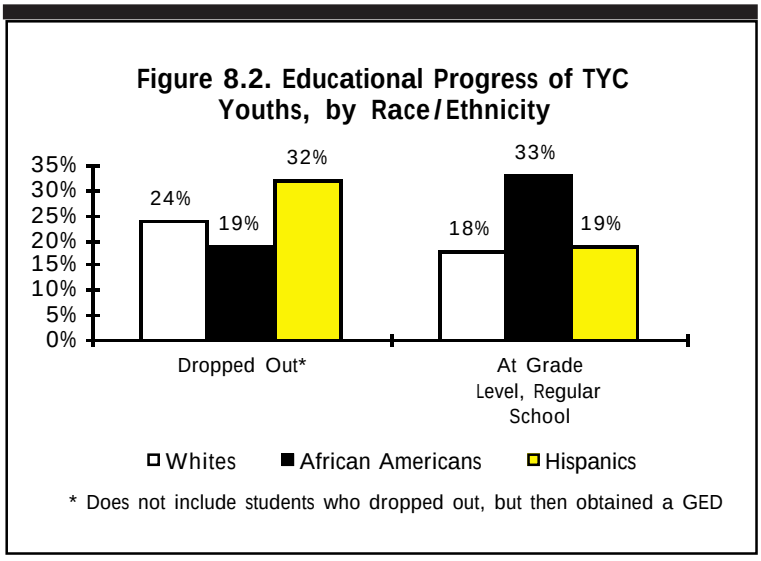
Overall, 16 percent of the respondents were attending some alternate form of education—either an alternative school or GED program—before they entered TYC. Of these, two-thirds were below grade-level based on a comparison of their chronological age to their current grade in school. Fifty-one percent of the respondents were attending regular school prior to entering TYC. These students were nearly evenly divided among those who were below the grade level expected on the basis of their chronological age and those who achieved this expected grade level.

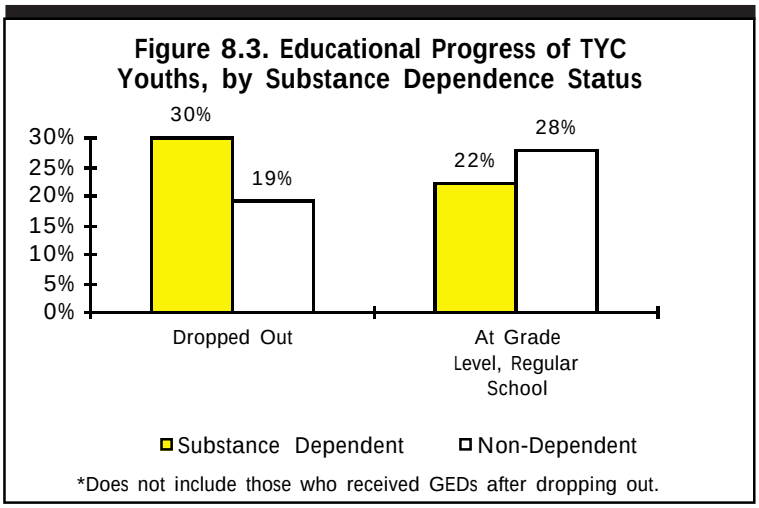
Female TYC youths (33 percent) were more likely than their male counterparts (25 percent) to be dropouts. Those females who were still in school, however, were more likely to be at the appropriate grade level in normal school (29 percent of females versus 24 percent of males). As shown in Figure 8.2, Hispanic youths (32 percent) were more likely than their White (24 percent) or African American counterparts (19 percent) to have dropped out of school. Correspondingly, African-American youths (33 percent) were more likely than Whites (18 percent) or Hispanics (19 percent) to be at grade level in regular school.

Gang-affiliated TYC youths were somewhat more likely to have dropped out of school (29 percent gang vs. 22 percent non-gang) and less likely to be at the appropriate grade level in regular school (22 percent gang vs. 28 percent non-gang). Also not surprisingly, substance-dependent students were not faring as well as non-dependent students. Thirty percent of substance-dependent youths vs. 19 percent of non-dependent youths had dropped out and only 22 percent of the substance-dependent students were at grade level in school compared to 28 percent of the non-dependent students.

GRADES EARNED AT SCHOOL

School marks normally





received by a student are often used as indicators of educational performance. About one-half (48 percent) of TYC youths said they normally received As or Bs, whereas the remainder said they normally received Cs, Ds, and/or Fs or were unable to answer this question. However, when these results were compared with the number of failing grades (Ds or Fs) on their last report card as reported by respondents, it is clear that this measure provides an incomplete picture of the youths' academic performance. Seventy percent of the sample said they either did not know or admitted that they earned at least one D or F on their last report card.

SPECIAL RESOURCES CLASSES

Perhaps a more reliable indicator of educational performance in this population is history of "special resource" or remedial education classes. Overall, 38 percent of TYC youths admitted participating in at least one special resource subject such as reading (30 percent), writing (16 percent), English (21 percent), math (24 percent), or other special resource program (3 percent). The high proportion of TYC youths participating in remedial reading classes corroborates research which identified reading skills as a factor in delinquency.[3] Males (39 percent) were more likely than females (30 percent) to report a history of special resource classes. Whites (48 percent) were more likely than African-Americans (31 percent) or Hispanics (40 percent) to report some form of education remediation. Substance-dependent youths (42 percent) were much more likely to report educational remediation history than their non-substance-dependent counterparts (33 percent).

DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS

There are strong indications in this data that when in school these youths often posed disciplinary problems. Almost two-thirds of the TYC teens agreed that they got restless in school and 45 percent agreed that the "school doesn't want people like me."[4] All TYC youths were asked how many times they had been sent to the principal or other school authority for disciplinary reasons during their last year in school. Only 12 percent of TYC youths said they had not been subjected to disciplinary action during their last year in school. Forty-four percent said they had been subject to disciplinary action fewer than 10 times in their last school year, and nearly one-third of TYC youths said this had happened 10 or more times or "too many times to count," and could be considered to have chronic school discipline problems.

As might be expected, males (33 percent) reported chronic school discipline problems at higher rates than females (25 percent). White youths (36 percent) reported slightly higher rates of chronic discipline problems than did African-American (30 percent) or Hispanic youths

(33 percent). However, chronic school discipline problems were most closely associated with being gang affiliated or chemically dependent. Thirty-seven percent of gang-affiliated youths reported chronic school discipline problems compared to 27 percent of youths who had never been gang members. Likewise, 37 percent of substance- dependent youths admitted chronic discipline problems as compared to 25 percent of non-dependent youths.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The youths in this sample were also questioned about their patterns of school attendance and reasons for absences during their last year in school. Specifically, respondents were asked, "*Over the last year you were in school, how many times (frequently/sometimes/ seldom/never) did you miss school because of illness, cutting, suspension(s), personal problems, work, child care responsibilities, or some other reason?*" Overall, 55 percent of TYC youths admitted frequently missing school for one or more of these reasons. As might be expected, the most commonly reported reason (33 percent) for frequently missing school was cutting class. Fully one-fourth of the respondents said they frequently missed school because they had been suspended. Frequent absences for reasons such as illness, personal problems, work or child care responsibilities were reported at much lower rates.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Not surprisingly, the TYC teens were not heavily involved in extracurricular activities. Involvement in extracurricular activies was found to be a protective factor against substance use in the 1994 Texas School Survey.[5] About three-quarters of the TYC youths were involved in no school club; 16 percent belonged to one club. However, just over half of the sample participated in school sports teams. Twenty-nine percent said they were on one team, 17 percent were on two teams, and 9 percent participated on three teams.

ENDNOTES

1 R. Dembo, L. Williams, W. Wothke, and J. Schmeidler, "The Relationships Among Family Problems, Friends' Troubled Behavior, and High Risk Youths' Alcohol/Other Drug Use and Delinquent Behavior: A Longitudinal Study," *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 29(11): 1419-1442, 1994.

2 S. Greenbaum, "Drugs, Delinquency, and Other Data," *Juvenile Justice*, Spring/Summer 1994, 2-8.

3 S. Greenbaum, "Drugs, Delinquency, and Other Data," *Juvenile Justice*, Spring/Summer 1994, 2-8.

4 Although many of the TYC youths thought that the school did not want students like them, a majority agreed that "teachers care about me."

5 L. Y. Liu and J. C. Maxwell, *1994 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), 85-91.

CHAPTER 9. HIV RISK

Because rates of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the cause of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), are higher among adult correctional populations[1] and substance misusers[2] than among the general population, it seems likely that the youths entering juvenile justice facilities like TYC would be at higher risk of contracting HIV than adolescents in the general population. Factors which put these teens at risk of HIV include their risk-taking behaviors such as drug use which can impair judgment, the early age at which they begin having sexual intercourse, injecting drug use, and having multiple sex partners.[3] In fact, the same factors that underlie delinquent behavior often explain the onset of early sexual activity.[4] Thus, the presence of HIV risk factors were assessed in this sample of TYC youths.

Factors which put these teens at risk of contracting HIV include drug use, the early age at which they begin having intercourse, and having multiple sex partners.

INJECTING DRUG USE

In Texas, injecting drug use was related to 23 percent of all AIDS cases in 1994, up from 15 percent in 1988.[5] In fact, women in Texas are as likely to contract the disease through their own injecting drug use (35 percent) as they are through sexual contact (35 percent).[6]

Five percent of the total sample reported injecting cocaine, amphetamines, heroin, or other opiates during their lifetimes. Although any incidence of injecting drug use is cause for concern, this proportion represents a substantial decrease from the 14 percent reported in the 1989 TYC study.[7] Though not statistically significant, injecting drug users (IDUs) were slightly more likely to be female (7.9 percent) than male (4.6 percent). There was also a significant association between race/ethnicity and the likelihood of injecting, with African Americans (1.5 percent) being significantly less likely than either Whites (6 percent) or Hispanics (6.9 percent) to have ever injected. Proportions of IDUs did not vary by age group.

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Fully 96 percent of the total sample reported having had sex at least once.[8] Twelve of the males reported having engaged in some form of homosexual activity. Not surprisingly, the likelihood of ever having sex increased steadily from the youngest (85 percent), middle (94 percent) and oldest (98 percent) age groups. There was also a statistically significant association between substance dependence and ever having had sex, with substance-dependent youths (98 percent) being more likely than non-dependent youths (92 percent) to have done so.

Figure 9.1. TYC Youths Who Reported Multiple Partners and Unprotected Sex During Their Last Month of Freedom, by Race/Ethnicity

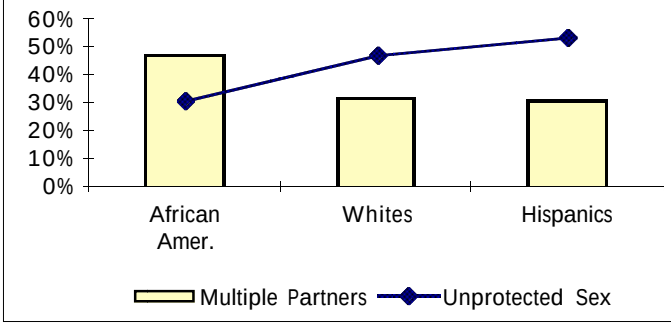


Figure 9.2. TYC Youths Who Reported Multiple Partners and Unprotected Sex During Their Last Month of Freedom, by Substance Dependence Status

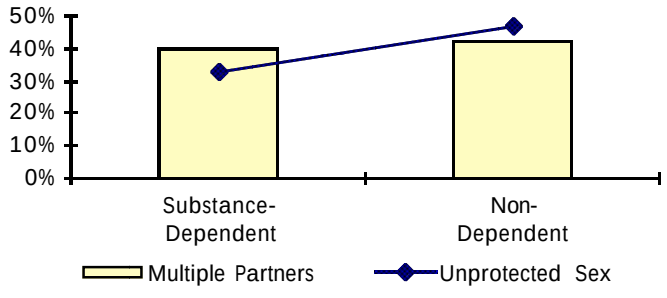
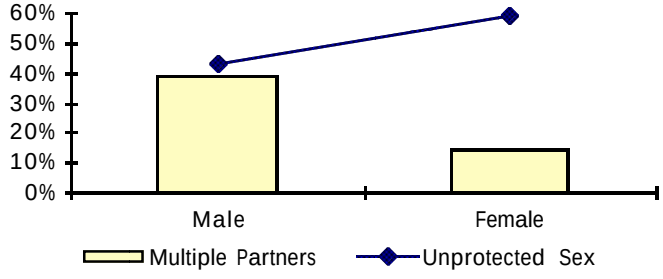


Figure 9.3. TYC Youths Who Reported Multiple Partners and Unprotected Sex During Their Last Month of Freedom, by Gender



Of greater importance, however, is the number of partners these youths reported having, and whether or not they used protection. Seventy-eight percent of the youths reported having sex during the 30 days prior to incarceration. Of these, 53 percent reported having only one partner, and 47 percent reported having two or more partners.

As shown in Figure 9.1, African-American youths (47 percent) were much more likely than either Whites (32 percent) or Hispanics (31 percent) to report having multiple sex partners during the past 30 days. Likewise, those who were substance dependent (40 percent) were more likely than non-dependents (33 percent) to have had more than one sex partner during this period (Figure 9.2). The strongest predictor, however, was gender. Males (39 percent) were almost three times as likely as females (14 percent) to report having multiple sex partners during the last month.

All respondents who reported having sex in the past month were asked, "With how many of these people did you use a condom?" For the purposes of this discussion, the wide range of responses to this question were reduced to whether or not a condom was used. Of those who had sex in the past 30 days, 44 percent had unprotected sex with at least one of their part-

ners. Results by subgroup are shown in Figures 9.1-9.3.

Although rates of those having had unprotected sex were fairly high, it is interesting to note that those subgroups with a tendency to have multiple partners also showed a tendency to use condoms. For example, a higher proportion of females than males reported that a condom was not used (59 percent versus 43 percent, respectively). Race/ethnicity, was also strongly associated with condom use. African Americans were the least likely to report having unprotected sex (31 percent), followed by Whites (47 percent), and Hispanics (54 percent). And, despite their being more likely to have ever had sex, and to have had sex with more than one partner in the past month, substance-dependent youths appear to be slightly less inclined than non-dependents to have done so without a condom (42 percent versus 47 percent). There was also an increased likelihood for the youngest respondents (57 percent) to have had unprotected sex, relative to the middle (42 percent) and oldest (45 percent) groups.

In conclusion, although IDUs comprise only about 5 percent of this sample, their relatively small number (n=50) should not diminish the urgency in eliminating this high-risk behavior, or in preventing its initiation among the others. Of even greater concern, however, is the high proportion of these youths who are currently engaging in unprotected sex, often with multiple partners. Although male to male sex continues to be the most common route of HIV transmission among adults, adolescents with AIDS are most likely to have acquired it through heterosexual contact.[9] The likelihood these youths will have numerous partners is increased due to the early age at which they become sexually active. Issues to be considered in developing prevention materials targeted for these teens include the lower reading levels of many delinquent youths, the fact that risk-taking adolescents tend to perceive themselves as unlikely to get AIDS or other STDs, the impact of peer attitudes, and cultural issues which foster "macho" attitudes.[10]

Of great concern is the high proportion of TYC teens who engage in unprotected sex, often with multiple partners.

ENDNOTES

1 T. R. Hammett, and S. Moini, *1990 Update on AIDS in Prison and Jails* (Washington, D. C.: National Institute of Justice, 1991).

2 D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1993* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 1994) and D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1994* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 1995).

3 See L. Morris, C. W. Warren, and S. O. Aral, "Measuring Adolescent Sexual Behaviors and Related Health Outcomes," Public Health Reports, 108 (Supplement 1, 1993): 31-36 and J. O. Woodruff, D. Doherty, and J. G. Athey, *Troubled Adolescents and HIV Infection: Issues in Prevention and Treatment* (Washington, D. C., Child and Adolescent Service System Program, 1989).

4 P. C. Giordano and H. T. Groat, "AIDS Among Adolescent Subgroups: Inferences from Research and Theory on Delinquency and Sexuality" in *Troubled Adolescents and HIV Infection: Issues in Prevention and Treatment*, eds. J. O. Woodruff, D. Doherty, and J. G. Athey (Washington, D.C.: Child and Adolescent Service System Program, 1989), 14-36.

5 This proportion includes cases solely attributable to injecting, as well as to male to male sex where at least one partner is an IDU; J. C. Maxwell, *Substance Abuse Trends in Texas: June 1995* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission

on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995).

[6] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 1994*; 6 (no.1). (Rockville, Md.: CDC National AIDS Clearinghouse). The percentages reported here are based on the total number of reported cases, which includes a large number of cases (27 percent) where the mode of transmission has not yet been determined.

[7] E. Fredlund, R. T. Spence, J. C. Maxwell, and J. A. Kavinsky, *Substance Use Among Youth Entering Texas Youth Commission Reception Facilities, 1989* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1990).

[8] This percentage could be even higher as it actually represents the proportion of those who responded to this question (n=946), *"How many people have you had sex with?,"* Eighty-four of those asked either refused to answer or did not know, and were thus not included in the base.

[9] L. Morris, C. W. Warren, and S. O. Aral, "Measuring Adolescent Sexual Behaviors and Related Health Outcomes," *Public Health Reports*, 108 (Supplement 1, 1993): 31-36.

[10] J. Rolf et al., "Issues in AIDS Prevention Among Juvenile Offenders" in *Troubled Adolescents and HIV Infection: Issues in Prevention and Treatment*, eds. J. O. Woodruff, D. Doherty, and J. G. Athey, (Washington, D. C.: Child and Adolescent Service System Program, 1989), 56-69.

CHAPTER 10. GAMBLING AMONG TYC YOUTHS

Gambling or betting for money has become a popular adolescent pastime. A 1992 study[1] showed that 66 percent of Texas teens in the general population had bet money in the past year, as compared to 49 percent of adults. While a majority of youths and adults who gamble do so for fun and recreation, a small percentage experience psychological and social problems related to their gambling. The Texas study identified some 5 percent of teens in the general household population as being problem gamblers, and another 12 percent as showing some risk factors for potential problem gambling. To the extent that participation in most organized forms of betting is restricted to individuals over the age of 18, even engaging in "recreational" gambling may represent a problem for adolescents, when it becomes illicit behavior. It might be expected that gambling and problem gambling would be especially high among teens in TYC facilities who already engage in risky or deviant behavior in other areas of their lives.

68.5 percent of the TYC sample had gambled on one or more activities in the year prior to entering TYC.

GAMBLING PREVALENCE AND ACTIVITIES

As part of the TYC interview, youths were asked if they had bet money in the year before entering TYC on the Texas Lottery, bingo, horse or greyhound racing, card, dice or board games with family or friends, games at a casino or card parlor, games of skill that they were playing, or activities with a bookie. Some 68.5 percent of the sample, about the same proportion as in the general population, said they had gambled on one or more of these activities in the past year.

Like youths in the general population, TYC youths most often bet on cards, dice, monopoly or dominoes with family or friends or on games of skill that they were playing, such as bowling, pool or video-arcade games. Most youths had gambled on more than one activity, with the average number being 2.4.

Table 10.1 shows the percentage of TYC youths who reported betting on each kind of the activities asked about, and the corresponding percentage of youths in the general population who said they had bet on those activities in the past year. In this table, and in all further comparisons made in this chapter, youths in the general population were weighted for gender, age and race/ethnicity to match the TYC sample since these are all factors that are differentially associated with gambling patterns.

Table 10.1 shows that whereas gambling rates for most of the activities was similar or even

Table 10.1. Past-Year Gambling Activities of TYC Youths and Youths in the General Texas Population

	TYC Youths Who Bet in the Past Year	Youths in the General Population Who Bet in the Past Year
Texas Lottery*	24.4%	32.2%
Bingo	11.7%	11.8%
Horse/Dog Racing	5.5%	6.1%
Games with Family	57.7%	57.2%
Casino or Card Parlor	16.5%	10.3%
Games of Skill	41.6%	46.8%
Bookie	6.7%	1.0%
Any of the Seven Activities	68.5%	73.6%

* Since the survey of adolescents in the general population was conducted about one month before the Texas Lottery began, the question refers to their intentions to play the Lottery.

lower for the TYC youths, they were higher for the two most deviant forms asked about: games at casinos or card parlors and illicit betting with a bookie.

GAMBLING FREQUENCY AND AMOUNT SPENT

TYC youths were also more likely than adolescents in the general population to be frequent gamblers. Some 48 percent of all TYC youths had bet once a week or more often in the past year. This figure was twice as high as in the general teenage population (24 percent). When limited to those who had bet at all, 70 percent of TYC youths were weekly gamblers. This suggests that gambling is not just casual experimentation but an ongoing regular activity for the majority of those who do bet.

TYC youths who gambled were also relatively "high rollers." About half of them estimated they had spent $200 or more on gambling activities during the previous year, in contrast to only 12 percent of youths in the general population who gambled. While $200 annually only represents about $4 per week, many teens spent more than that. For instance, almost 22 percent of teens who gambled said they had spent $1000 or more (or about $20 per week) on gambling during the previous year. Losing this much money may become a burden, especially if it represents money budgeted for other purposes, such as transportation, lunches, or school supplies.

Thus, whereas TYC teens did not gamble overall any more than teens in the general population, they tended to bet more frequently, to spend more money gambling, and to engage more often in deviant betting activities.

PROBLEM GAMBLING

TYC youths were asked three questions which represent dimensions of problem gambling. These questions were taken from a standard 20-item screen for problem gambling, the South Oaks Gambling Screen.[2] While the limited number of questions asked in this study did not allow an assessment of whether or not a youth was a "problem gambler," having even one problem may put a child at increased risk of being or becoming a problem gambler. The questions were

Whereas TYC teens did not gamble any more than teens in the general population, they tended to bet more frequently, to spend more money gambling, and to engage more often in deviant betting activities.

- *Have you ever borrowed money from someone and not paid them back as a result of your gambling?*
- *Have you ever gambled more than you intended to?*
- *Have you ever felt that you had a problem with betting money or gambling?*

Among TYC youths who had gambled at all during the past year, 14 percent had borrowed money and not paid it back as a result of their gambling, almost 54 percent had sometimes gambled more than they intended, and almost 17 percent felt that they had a problem with betting money or gambling. These figures were high as compared to the general population: Almost 60 percent of TYC youths who had gambled reported at least one of these problems, in contrast to about 35 percent of teens in the general population who had gambled. While not all those reporting a problem with gambling are necessarily "problem gamblers," all are at increased risk of experiencing adverse social or psychological consequences from their gambling, as well as of developing other addictions. In the general population survey, it was found that over half of those teens who reported having one of these three problems ended up being rated as problem or at-risk gamblers when more stringent criteria were applied.

Table 10.2. Gambling Problems Among TYC Youths by Substance Problem Status

	No Problem	Abuse	Dependence
Any Gambling Problem (1+)	26.4%	36.1%	46.6%
Multiple Gambling Problems (2+)	7.3%	9.5%	20.2%

TYC youths who reported one or more of the gambling problems had also bet on a wider variety of activities, were more likely to have bet on a weekly basis, and had spent more money than youths who had gambled without experiencing any of the three problems asked about. In addition, youths who had gambling problems were more likely to be male and older than age 13. African-American youths were more likely than White or Hispanic youths to report having experienced a gambling problem.

GAMBLING AND SUBSTANCE PROBLEMS

Gambling addiction has many similarities with drug and alcohol abuse, and it is not uncommon to find higher rates of gambling problems among individuals with current or former substance problems. Among the TYC sample, those who had problems with drugs or alcohol were indeed more likely to also report problems with gambling. Table 10.2 shows the percentage of youth, by severity of substance problem, who reported one or more gambling problems.

Table 10.2 shows that as drug and alcohol problems increase in severity, respondents were more likely to report gambling problems as well, and the number of problems they report also rose with severity of substance problems.

Single and Dual Addictions

Table 10.3 shows the percentage of all TYC youths who had a problem with either substances or gambling or with both. Because substance abuse or dependence was so prevalent among this population, it was not unexpected to find that most teens who had a gambling problem also had a substance problem. On the other hand, as was seen above, gambling problems were also frequent for those with problems of substance addiction. Taken together, almost half of all teens who had a substance problem (abuse or dependence) also had at least one gambling problem. Overall, one-third of all TYC youths had a problem with *both* substances and gambling. Staff who work with these adolescents should be aware of the

Table 10.3. Percentage of TYC Youths Who Had Problems with Gambling or Substances*

No Problems	18.8%
Substance Problem Only	41.4%
Gambling Problem Only	6.7%
Dual Problem	33.1%

* Substance problem in this table includes abuse and dependence. Gambling problem means reporting one or more of the three gambling-related problems asked about.

association between gambling and other risky behaviors and the potential for concurrent or sequential addiction, and should screen for and address gambling problems among these youths.

ENDNOTES

1 L. S. Wallisch, *1992 Texas Survey of Adolescent Gambling Behavior* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1993).

2 The South Oaks Gambling Screen is a valid and reliable instrument for assessing whether a person is a or is at risk of becoming a compulsive gambler. It has been used in previous Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse studies

3 Unpublished analysis by L. S. Wallisch, author of the *1992 Texas Survey of Adolescent Gambling Behavior* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1993).

CHAPTER 11. PROFILES OF TYC YOUTHS

If there is one indisputable conclusion that can be drawn at this point, it is that these young offenders do not comprise a homogenous group. Generalizations can be made, but much information is sacrificed for the sake of simplicity. To provide a more illustrative picture of these youths, while preserving some sense of their differences, profiles of "typical" TYC youths are presented by subgroups of interest. This provides a more specific image of *categories* of youth, rather than an over-simplified description of the total TYC offender population.

The profiles below relied upon eight characteristics to describe these youths: their age group, race/ethnicity, gang membership, whether or not they had ever sold drugs, substance-dependence status, most problematic drug, overall mental health, socioeconomic status (defined as whether or not the respondent's family received any financial assistance from the government), number of lifetime arrests, and whether or not their families ever had any Child Protective Services (CPS) involvement.

It is clear these young offenders do not comprise a homogenous group.

PROFILES BY GENDER

The Typical Male TYC Offender

Because males constitute over 90 percent of the TYC population, the profile of the typical male tends to parallel that of the males and females combined. Some differences do exist, however, and would be lost in an aggregate description.

The typical TYC male is most likely to be either African American or Hispanic, 16 to 17 years of age, and to be a current or past gang member. He is substance dependent, reports that his most problematic drug is marijuana, and has also sold drugs. Despite an otherwise problematic background, he does not meet the criterion for moderate or serious mental health problems as measured by the *General Mental Health Indicator* (see Chapter 7). His family was likely to have received some level of financial assistance from the government but not to have ever been investigated by CPS.

He reports having been arrested 10 times, and in the past year (including the past month), he has committed the following crimes: burglary, assault (no weapon), vandalism, and graffiti and has carried a gun on his person. In addition to those crimes, during his lifetime he also had participated in auto theft, shoplifted, bought stolen goods, shot at someone, sold drugs other than crack, and threatened someone with a gun.

The Typical Female TYC Offender

The typical female in this sample shared several characteristics with the male described above. She, too, was most likely to be either African American or Hispanic, to have come from a poor family, and to have sold drugs in the past. She is substance dependent and cites marijuana as her most problematic drug. However, unlike her male counterpart, she is younger (14 to 15 years of age), slightly less inclined to have ever been in a gang and much more likely to meet the criterion for moderate to severe mental health problems. Her family was investigated by CPS at least once while she was growing up and she was sexually and mentally mistreated or abused. Also, she has run away from home and has lived in a relative's home and a friend's home at one time or another.

The typical female inmate reported 11 lifetime arrests. Although the typical TYC female reported more arrests than the typical male, she reported participation in fewer types of criminal activities. During the past year (including the past month) she committed the following crimes: shoplifting, assault (no weapon), and vandalism. During her lifetime she had participated in car theft, sold crack, and had carried gun on her person.

PROFILES BY RACE/ ETHNICITY

The Typical White TYC Youth

The typical White respondent in this study was 16 to 17 years of age and had never been in a gang but had been involved in selling drugs. Like the others, he was substance dependent and reported marijuana as his primary problem drug. However, the White TYC youth was more likely than either African Americans or Hispanics to also cite powder cocaine as a problem drug. The typical youth in this category did not meet the criterion for moderate or severe mental health problems and did *not* come from a family who was on welfare. However, he was more likely than either the typical African American or Hispanic TYC youth to report coming from a family with some CPS involvement and was much more likely to report mental abuse, being left home alone, and having someone who uses drugs in his family.

The typical White TYC teen had been arrested nine times. During the past year he committed the following crimes: burglary, car theft, shoplifting, assault (no weapon), carried gun on person, and vandalism. During his lifetime he also had sold drugs other than crack, taken a weapon to school, and defaced property with graffiti.

The Typical African-American TYC Youth

Like the typical White TYC youth, the typical African American in this study was 16 or 17 years old, had never been in a gang, but had involvement in the drug trade. He, too, was substance dependent and reported marijuana as the primary problem drug. The typical African American youth in this study did not meet the moderate mental health problems criterion, but came from a family receiving some type of welfare income. His family had not had any past CPS involvement. He also did not likely experience abuse or neglect while growing up, but had lived in a relative's home at one time or another.

The typical African-American TYC teen reported nine lifetime arrests. In the past year he was involved in the following crimes: gambling, selling crack, selling drugs other than crack, assault (no weapon), and carried a gun on his person. During his lifetime this youth was also involved in shoplifting, car theft, burglary, buying stolen goods, threatening someone with a gun, and taking a weapon to school.

The Typical Hispanic TYC Youth

In general, the typical Hispanic TYC youth has a similar profile to the typical White and African-American youths. He

had sold drugs and was substance dependent, did not appear to have moderate or severe mental health problems, and came from a family who qualified for some level of public assistance. Marijuana was reported to be the most problematic drug, but inhalants and powder cocaine were also common. Unlike the other groups, however, the typical Hispanic was as likely to be in the middle age category (14 to15 years old) as the older category (16 to 17 years old).

The typical Hispanic TYC teen reported some level of past or present gang involvement and reported 12 lifetime arrests—the highest of the three racial/ethnic groups. He had been involved in the following during the past year: burglary, car theft, assault (no weapon), carried gun on person, vandalism, and graffiti. In his lifetime he had also taken a weapon to school, shot at someone, sold drugs other than crack, bought stolen goods, and shoplifted. The Hispanic TYC youth was much more likely to have cut someone with a knife or seriously injured or killed someone than an African-American or White youth. The Hispanic youth was also more likely to have been involved in a drive-by shooting than were the typical African-American and White youths.

The typical gang member reported 11 arrests, considerably higher than the 8.8 arrests reported by non-gang-members.

PROFILES FOR OTHER SUBGROUPS

The Typical Gang Member

As discussed in Chapter 5, over half of the sample reported past or present gang membership. The typical gang member in this study was a 16 to 17 year-old Hispanic male who had been involved in the drug trade. He was substance dependent, cited marijuana as his most problematic drug, but did not meet the criterion for moderate or severe mental health problems. He came from a family that received some type of welfare and someone in his family used drugs. Although he had lived in a relative's home as well as with his parents, he was not likely to report that his family has ever been investigated by CPS.

The typical gang member reported slightly more than 11 lifetime arrests (significantly higher than the 8.8 lifetime arrests reported by non-gang members), and had been involved in the following crimes in the past year: burglary, car theft, buying stolen goods, drug sales of drugs other than crack, assault (no weapon), threatened someone with a gun, shot at someone, carried a gun on person, vandalism, and graffiti. During his lifetime he had also sold crack, taken a weapon to school, and seriously injured or killed someone.

The Typical Drug Seller

It should be remembered that almost two-thirds of the sample fit into the drug-seller subgroup (64 percent). The typical drug seller was a 16 to 17 year-old African-American male who belonged to a gang at the time of the survey or had belonged to a gang in the past. He was substance dependent with marijuana being his primary problem drug. He did not meet the criterion for moderate to severe mental health problems. Like the typical gang member above, he reported slightly more than 11 lifetime arrests and came from a poor family with no prior CPS involvement.

During the past year the typical drug seller had committed more types of crimes than the other TYC subgroups. He had been involved in burglary, car theft, buying stolen goods, selling crack, selling drugs other than crack, vandalism, and assault (no weapon). Also in the past year he had carried a gun on his person, threatened someone with a gun, and shot at someone.

During his lifetime the typical drug-selling youth had also shoplifted, was very likely to have committed robbery with a gun and to have seriously injured or killed someone.

The Typical Substance-Dependent TYC Youth

Since 59 percent of the youths in this study were defined as substance dependent, it is not surprising that the typical substance-dependent profile is somewhat redundant with those described above. Recall, however, that the purpose of this chapter was not to distinguish groups as much as to provide images.

The typical substance-dependent TYC youth was a 16 to 17 year-old Hispanic male gang member who either sold drugs at the time of his commitment to TYC or had done so in the past. As is common for this population, he cited marijuana as being his most problematic drug but did not appear to have moderate or severe mental health problems. Although he came from an impoverished background, the odds suggest that his family had not had any CPS involvement. (However, it is worth noting that 32 percent came from families who had some CPS involvement.) He reported having been arrested 12 times.

The substance-dependent youth, like the drug-selling youth and the gang-involved youth, had engaged in many crimes. During the past year the typical substance-dependent youth had committed burglary, car theft, and assault (no weapon). He had defaced property with graffiti and committed acts of vandalism. He also had sold drugs other than crack, carried a gun on his person, threatened someone with a gun, and shot at someone. Additionally, during his lifetime he had bought stolen goods, participated in a drive-by shooting, taken a weapon to school, shoplifted, sold crack and was very likely to have committed robbery with a gun and seriously injured or killed someone.

PROFILE SUMMARY

Despite a reluctance to oversimplify the descriptive profile of these youths, some overall conclusions can and should be made. The TYC population is disproportionately Hispanic and African American, and they come from low socioeconomic backgrounds. They are also well entrenched in a lifestyle of criminality, with an overall average of 10 arrests prior to their current incarceration. Regardless of how the data are partitioned, drugs appear to be a major problem transcending many classes of offenders. In each subgroup described above, the typical member was both substance dependent and involved at some level in the drug trade.

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These youths have an overall average of 10 arrests prior to entering TYC. They are typically substance dependent and involved at some level in the drug trade.

CHAPTER 12. CONCLUSIONS

This study was undertaken by TCADA along with other criminal justice studies to provide a more accurate treatment needs assessment for Texas. As was the case with the adult inmates surveyed, the differences between TYC youths and their counterparts in the general population are profound. This study reveals a small but costly group of young Texans whose lives have not been favorable. Generally speaking, they come from poor families, often headed by a single mother. A majority have close relatives who have also served time in jail or prison. They typically reported that they were performing poorly in school or had already dropped out, and had been involved with the criminal justice system many times.

The results presented here confirm that drugs play no small role in the lives of these young offenders. Eighty-nine percent reported lifetime illicit drug use, and 62 percent reported having used illicit drugs during the month preceding incarceration. Fifty-nine percent of the total TYC sample met the criterion for substance dependence. These rates even exceed those of the adult Texas inmate population. But the pervasiveness of the drug culture among these youths reaches well beyond their personal drug use. Sixty-four percent of the respondents reported having had some involvement in the drug trade, often placing them in contact with older, more criminally involved suppliers—many of whom use threats of violence to ensure compliance.

The need for treatment for the TYC population is clear, especially in light of the number of studies that have shown the link between criminal activity and addiction.

The need for treatment among the TYC adolescents is clear, especially in light of the number of studies that have shown the link between criminal activity and addiction.[1] This study shows that delinquency begins early in these adolescents' lives, usually around the age of 12. Many of these teens, especially the females, have family and mental health problems which must also be addressed.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, benefit-cost analyses suggest treatment costs are recovered in the avoided costs of continued drug use.[2] In Texas alone, it is estimated that the total economic costs of crime related to alcohol and drug abuse was $4,345 million in 1994, whereas the cost for treatment during that year was $1,694 million.[3]

THE NEED FOR CHANGE

The analyses in Chapter 5 suggests that delinquency manifests itself relatively early in these offenders' lives, with legal involvement occurring, on average, at around 12 years of age. These youths have subsequently come

into contact with the law 10 times prior to their current admission to TYC. Such high rates of arrest recidivism suggests the need for change in the juvenile justice system.

Effective intervention early in their delinquency careers would be the ideal method of dealing with these young offenders to help cut short their criminal and drug-using careers and possibly reduce the number of psychosocial problems youths with extensive involvement in the juvenile justice system tend to have.[4]

Community-based programs targeting high-risk children before the age of 12 have been used in other parts of the country with some success[5] and perhaps should be considered as well. The high proportion of TYC youths involved in gangs and violent crimes and the interconnection between drug sales, drug use, and gangs suggest a need for gang and violence prevention and intervention to be included with substance use prevention and intervention programs, whether the programs are aimed at children already beginning their criminal careers or at high-risk children who have not yet become involved with the juvenile justice system.

There are a number of innovative intervention and prevention programs in existence including an intervention program in which juvenile probationers were involved in recreation, education, and job readiness programs and received ongoing counseling and medical care as needed in addition to traditional probation supervision. In this program, the recidivism rate was only 7 percent for probationers compared to 35 percent for other violent juveniles.[6]

A possible and appealing alternative to traditional incarceration is the therapeutic community (TC). A TC is a long-term (9-12 months) residential treatment program which operates on the assumption that rehabilitation cannot take place if prosocial behavior was never learned in the first place. Accordingly, the goal of a TC is to *habilitate* its members by offering a hierarchically structured social organization where rights and privileges, and thus one's status in the hierarchy, are earned through prosocial, cooperative behavior. Such programs have been shown to be particularly effective for young, poor, urban offenders.[7]

A long-term program is advantageous for a number of reasons. Studies have shown that clients in long-term programs have better treatment outcomes than those in short-term programs.[8] A long-term program includes more hours in treatment and with therapy groups, a longer time in a protective environment, and more contact with positive role models, all of which can help a client resist the temptation of substance use after leaving treatment.[9]

In any kind of treatment program for these youths, including the therapeutic community, a critical element is aftercare. More so than the general TYC population, substance-dependent youths are likely to associate with peers who are also criminally involved and/or illicit drug users, to have family members who have served time in jail or prison, and to have come from families which they describe as abusive. Maintaining the positive impact of treatment requires an extended network of positive role models and peers who can provide support. It means involving the families of the adolescents in treatment[10] and providing education and/or vocational training. Prevention of relapse after treatment may be complicated by other factors as well, including high levels of hostility and aggression[11] among this population as evidenced by their criminal activities, mental health problems, polydrug use,[12] and the multitude of stressors these youths indicated in their lives. For treatment to be effective, aftercare must be construed as a fundamental component, not a supplemental service.

Although young women constitute a small percentage of TYC commitments, they require programs and treatment focusing on their many problems. They tend to use marijuana, cocaine, crack, and heroin at higher rates than

the TYC males and they are more likely to have children in their care. They reported unstable living situations and were more likely to have lived in a shelter or in foster care than males. Also, they were very likely to have suffered sexual and mental abuse which means they are prone to such abuse in the future, too.[13] Their abuse and substance dependence may be intertwined and it has been indicated that not addressing sexual abuse issues may lead to relapse.[14]

The intuitive notion that possible arrest or incarceration deters crime has almost no empirical support.[15] The need for alternative sanctions and innovative, comprehensive treatment for these offenders is paramount if we are to address the enormous monetary and social problems these youths are otherwise destined to pose.

ENDNOTES

1 One such study pertinent here is R. Dembo, et al., "A Longitudinal Study of the Relationships Among Marijuana/ Hashish Use, Cocaine Use, and Delinquency in a Cohort of High Risk Youths," in *Drugs and Crime*, ed. R. Dembo with L. Williams (Lanham, Md.: University Press of American, 1993), 67-108.

2 Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs, Crime, and the Justice System* (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Justice, 1992), 201.

3 L. Y. Liu, *Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Texas: 1994 Update* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), 2. This includes costs of loss of productivity of victims of crime and loss of productivity of those incarcerated as well as state and local correction costs, drug traffic control expenditures, and crime-related property losses. For a full explanation of how costs are calculated, see L. Y. Liu, *Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Texas - 1989* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1992), 52-77.

4 R. Dembo, "Predictors of Recidivism to a Juvenile Assessment Center," *The International Journal of the Addictions* 30(11): 1425-1452, 1995.

5 A. Morales, "A Clinical Model for the Prevention of Gang Violence and Homicide," in *Substance Abuse and Gang Violence*, ed. R. C. Cervantes (Newbury Park, Cal.: Sage Publications, 1992), 107-118.

6 A. Morales, "A Clinical Model for the Prevention of Gang Violence and Homicide," in *Substance Abuse and Gang Violence*, ed. R. C. Cervantes (Newbury Park, Cal.: Sage Publications, 1992), 107-118. In addition to Morales' chapter, *Substance Use and Gang Violence* has descriptions and discussions of programs around the country. Many focus on gangs and violence, but could be adapted to include substance use components. Many are based on prevention and intervention techniques that have been used in the substance treatment field.

7 R. Dembo, "On the Poignant Need for Substance Misuse Services Among Youths Entering the Juvenile Justice System. *The International Journal of the Addictions*, 30, 747-751, 1995.

8 J. L. Bleiberg, P. Devlin, J. Croan, and R. Briscoe, "Relationship Between Treatment Length and Outcome in a Therapeutic Community," *The International Journal of the Addictions* 29(6), 729-740, 1994.

9 J. L. Bleiberg, P. Devlin, J. Croan, and R. Briscoe, "Relationship Between Treatment Length and Outcome in a Therapeutic Community," *The International Journal of the Addictions* 29(6), 729-740, 1994.

10 A. Weidman, "Family Therapy and Reductions in Treatment Dropout in a Residential Therapeutic Community for Chemically Dependent Adolescents," *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 4:21-28, 1987.

11 R. A. McCormick and M. Smith, "Aggression and Hostility in Substance Abusers: The Relationship to Abuse Patterns, Coping Style, and Relapse Triggers," J*ournal of Addictive Behaviors* 20(5): 555-562, 1995.

12 W. DeJong, "Relapse Prevention: An Emerging Technology for Promoting Long-Term Drug

Abstinence," *The International Journal of the Addictions,* 29(6): 681-705, 1994.

[13] D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Criminal Justice - Institutional Division: 1994* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995), p. 55-57; J. M. Teets, "Childhood Sexual Trauma of Chemically Dependent Women," *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 27(3): 231-238, 1995.

[14] J. M. Teets, "Childhood Sexual Trauma of Chemically Dependent Women," *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 27(3): 231-238, 1995.

[15] R. Akers, *Criminological Theories: Introduction and Evaluation* (Los Angeles, Ca.: Roxbury Publishing Co., 1994).

APPENDIX A. PREVALENCE AND RECENCY OF SUBSTANCE USE TABLES

Table A.1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All)	**83.1%**	**38.5%**	**31.0%**	**13.6%**	**16.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	80.9%	41.2%	26.5%	13.2%	19.1%
Ages 14 and 15	84.0%	38.0%	32.5%	13.4%	16.0%
Ages 16 and Older	82.6%	38.7%	30.2%	13.8%	17.4%
Alcohol (All)	**89.4%**	**51.8%**	**26.9%**	**10.6%**	**10.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	80.9%	45.6%	23.5%	11.8%	19.1%
Ages 14 and 15	87.8%	51.7%	25.7%	10.4%	12.2%
Ages 16 and Older	91.9%	52.8%	28.5%	10.7%	8.1%
Marijuana (All)	**88.0%**	**57.2%**	**22.5%**	**8.3%**	**12.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	80.9%	45.6%	25.0%	10.3%	19.1%
Ages 14 and 15	87.4%	59.7%	21.6%	6.2%	12.6%
Ages 16 and Older	89.5%	56.6%	23.1%	9.9%	10.5%
Inhalants (All)	**33.4%**	**11.0%**	**12.5%**	**9.9%**	**66.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	38.2%	13.2%	17.6%	7.4%	61.8%
Ages 14 and 15	34.7%	12.3%	13.8%	8.6%	65.3%
Ages 16 and Older	31.6%	9.5%	10.7%	11.4%	68.4%
Cocaine (All)	**36.2%**	**14.0%**	**15.6%**	**6.5%**	**63.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	27.9%	10.3%	16.2%	1.5%	72.1%
Ages 14 and 15	37.1%	15.6%	16.0%	5.5%	62.9%
Ages 16 and Older	36.4%	13.0%	15.2%	8.1%	63.6%
Crack (All)	**13.4%**	**4.6%**	**6.4%**	**2.4%**	**86.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	10.3%	5.9%	4.4%	**	89.7%
Ages 14 and 15	13.2%	3.5%	6.4%	3.3%	86.8%
Ages 16 and Older	14.0%	5.3%	6.7%	2.0%	86.0%
Cocaine or Crack (All)	**38.5%**	**15.7%**	**16.6%**	**6.2%**	**61.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	29.4%	11.8%	16.2%	1.5%	70.6%
Ages 14 and 15	38.9%	16.3%	16.7%	5.9%	61.1%
Ages 16 and Older	39.4%	15.8%	16.6%	7.1%	60.6%
Uppers (All)	**16.5%**	**4.1%**	**9.3%**	**3.1%**	**83.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	10.3%	2.9%	7.4%	**	89.7%
Ages 14 and 15	16.5%	4.8%	9.7%	2.0%	83.5%
Ages 16 and Older	17.4%	3.6%	9.3%	4.5%	82.6%
Downers (All)	**21.8%**	**6.6%**	**10.4%**	**4.8%**	**78.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.2%	8.8%	5.9%	1.5%	83.8%
Ages 14 and 15	21.3%	7.3%	10.1%	4.0%	78.7%
Ages 16 and Older	22.9%	5.7%	11.3%	5.9%	77.1%
Heroin (All)	**8.4%**	**2.2%**	**4.2%**	**1.9%**	**91.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	5.9%	2.9%	2.9%	**	94.1%
Ages 14 and 15	7.5%	1.8%	4.4%	1.3%	92.5%
Ages 16 and Older	9.5%	2.6%	4.1%	2.8%	90.5%
Other Opiates (All)	**8.5%**	**2.7%**	**4.3%**	**1.6%**	**91.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	1.5%	1.5%	**	**	98.5%
Ages 14 and 15	7.5%	2.6%	4.2%	0.7%	92.5%
Ages 16 and Older	10.5%	3.0%	4.9%	2.6%	89.5%
Psychedelics (All)	**30.5%**	**10.8%**	**15.1%**	**4.6%**	**69.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	22.1%	5.9%	16.2%	**	77.9%
Ages 14 and 15	28.1%	9.7%	15.2%	3.3%	71.9%
Ages 16 and Older	33.7%	12.4%	15.0%	6.3%	66.3%
Any Illicit Drug (All)	**89.1%**	**61.7%**	**21.5%**	**6.0%**	**10.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	82.4%	51.5%	26.5%	4.4%	17.6%
Ages 14 and 15	87.9%	63.1%	20.9%	4.0%	12.1%
Ages 16 and Older	91.1%	61.7%	21.3%	8.1%	8.9%

** Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all youths = +/- 2.2%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 5.9%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 2.3%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 2.3%.

Table A.2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Female Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All Females)	**86.5%**	**39.3%**	**33.7%**	**13.5%**	**13.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	100.0%	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%	**
Ages 14 and 15	88.9%	40.0%	35.6%	13.3%	11.1%
Ages 16 and Older	81.1%	37.8%	32.4%	10.8%	18.9%
Alcohol (All Females)	**88.8%**	**57.3%**	**23.6%**	**7.9%**	**11.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	100.0%	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%	**
Ages 14 and 15	84.4%	60.0%	20.0%	4.4%	15.6%
Ages 16 and Older	91.9%	56.8%	27.0%	8.1%	8.1%
Marijuana (All Females)	**82.0%**	**49.4%**	**19.1%**	**13.5%**	**18.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	100.0%	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	**
Ages 14 and 15	84.4%	51.1%	20.0%	13.3%	15.6%
Ages 16 and Older	75.7%	45.9%	18.9%	10.8%	24.3%
Inhalants (All Females)	**39.3%**	**20.2%**	**13.5%**	**5.6%**	**60.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	51.1%	28.9%	17.8%	4.4%	48.9%
Ages 16 and Older	21.6%	10.8%	5.4%	5.4%	78.4%
Cocaine (All Females)	**41.6%**	**18.0%**	**21.3%**	**2.2%**	**58.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	28.6%	28.6%	**	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	42.2%	17.8%	24.4%	**	57.8%
Ages 16 and Older	37.8%	16.2%	16.2%	5.4%	62.2%
Crack (All Females)	**18.0%**	**10.1%**	**5.6%**	**2.2%**	**82.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	14.3%	14.3%	**	**	85.7%
Ages 14 and 15	17.8%	4.4%	8.9%	4.4%	82.2%
Ages 16 and Older	18.9%	16.2%	2.7%	**	81.1%
Cocaine or Crack (All Females)	**43.8%**	**23.6%**	**18.0%**	**2.2%**	**56.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	28.6%	28.6%	**	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	44.4%	20.0%	22.2%	2.2%	55.6%
Ages 16 and Older	40.5%	27.0%	10.8%	2.7%	59.5%
Uppers (All Females)	**23.6%**	**7.9%**	**10.1%**	**5.6%**	**76.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	14.3%	28.6%	**	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	24.4%	13.3%	6.7%	4.4%	75.6%
Ages 16 and Older	18.9%	**	10.8%	8.1%	81.1%
Downers (All Females)	**27.2%**	**9.1%**	**14.8%**	**3.4%**	**72.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	28.9%	8.9%	15.6%	4.4%	71.1%
Ages 16 and Older	22.2%	8.3%	13.9%	**	77.8%
Heroin (All Females)	**12.4%**	**5.6%**	**4.5%**	**2.2%**	**87.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	14.3%	14.3%	**	**	85.7%
Ages 14 and 15	6.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	93.3%
Ages 16 and Older	18.9%	8.1%	8.1%	2.7%	81.1%
Other Opiates (All Females)	**10.1%**	**3.4%**	**6.7%**	**0.0%**	**89.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	8.9%	2.2%	6.7%	**	91.1%
Ages 16 and Older	13.5%	5.4%	8.1%	**	86.5%
Psychedelics (All Females)	**25.8%**	**9.0%**	**13.5%**	**3.4%**	**74.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	14.3%	42.9%	0.0%	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	26.7%	13.3%	11.1%	2.2%	73.3%
Ages 16 and Older	18.9%	2.7%	10.8%	5.4%	81.1%
Any Illicit Drug (All Females)	**88.8%**	**56.2%**	**23.6%**	**9.0%**	**11.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	100.0%	57.1%	42.9%	**	**
Ages 14 and 15	88.9%	57.8%	22.2%	8.9%	11.1%
Ages 16 and Older	86.5%	54.1%	21.6%	10.8%	13.5%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all females = +/-6.7%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 18.3%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 11.0%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 9.3%.

Table A.3. Prevalence and Recency of Use Among Male Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All Males)	**82.8%**	**38.5%**	**30.7%**	**13.6%**	**17.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	78.7%	41.0%	26.2%	11.5%	21.3%
Ages 14 and 15	83.4%	37.8%	32.2%	13.4%	16.6%
Ages 16 and Older	82.8%	38.7%	30.0%	14.0%	17.2%
Alcohol (All Males)	**89.4%**	**51.3%**	**27.2%**	**10.9%**	**10.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	78.7%	45.9%	23.0%	9.8%	21.3%
Ages 14 and 15	88.2%	50.7%	26.4%	11.1%	11.8%
Ages 16 and Older	91.9%	52.5%	28.6%	10.9%	8.1%
Marijuana (All Males)	**88.6%**	**58.0%**	**22.9%**	**7.8%**	**11.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	78.7%	44.3%	26.2%	8.2%	21.3%
Ages 14 and 15	87.8%	60.6%	21.8%	5.4%	12.2%
Ages 16 and Older	90.6%	57.4%	23.4%	9.8%	9.4%
Inhalants (All Males)	**32.8%**	**10.1%**	**12.4%**	**10.3%**	**67.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	36.1%	13.1%	16.4%	6.6%	63.9%
Ages 14 and 15	32.9%	10.5%	13.4%	9.0%	67.1%
Ages 16 and Older	32.3%	9.4%	11.1%	11.9%	67.7%
Cocaine (All Males)	**35.6%**	**13.6%**	**15.1%**	**6.9%**	**64.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	24.6%	8.2%	14.8%	1.6%	75.4%
Ages 14 and 15	36.6%	15.4%	15.1%	6.1%	63.4%
Ages 16 and Older	36.2%	12.8%	15.1%	8.3%	63.8%
Crack (All Males)	**13.0%**	**4.0%**	**6.5%**	**2.4%**	**87.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	9.8%	4.9%	4.9%	**	90.2%
Ages 14 and 15	12.7%	3.4%	6.1%	3.2%	87.3%
Ages 16 and Older	13.6%	4.5%	7.0%	2.1%	86.4%
Cocaine or Crack (All Males)	**38.0%**	**15.0%**	**16.5%**	**6.6%**	**62.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	26.2%	9.8%	14.8%	1.6%	73.8%
Ages 14 and 15	38.3%	15.9%	16.1%	6.3%	61.7%
Ages 16 and Older	39.4%	14.9%	17.0%	7.4%	60.6%
Uppers (All Males)	**15.8%**	**3.7%**	**9.2%**	**2.9%**	**84.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	6.6%	1.6%	4.9%	**	93.4%
Ages 14 and 15	15.6%	3.9%	10.0%	1.7%	84.4%
Ages 16 and Older	17.2%	3.8%	9.1%	4.3%	82.8%
Downers (All Males)	**21.3%**	**6.4%**	**10.0%**	**4.9%**	**78.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	13.1%	8.2%	4.9%	**	86.9%
Ages 14 and 15	20.5%	7.1%	9.5%	3.9%	79.5%
Ages 16 and Older	23.0%	5.5%	11.1%	6.4%	77.0%
Heroin (All Males)	**8.0%**	**1.9%**	**4.1%**	**1.9%**	**92.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	4.9%	1.6%	3.3%	**	95.1%
Ages 14 and 15	7.6%	1.7%	4.6%	1.2%	92.4%
Ages 16 and Older	8.7%	2.1%	3.8%	2.8%	91.3%
Other Opiates (All Males)	**8.4%**	**2.7%**	**4.0%**	**1.7%**	**91.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	1.6%	1.6%	**	**	98.4%
Ages 14 and 15	7.3%	2.7%	3.9%	0.7%	92.7%
Ages 16 and Older	10.2%	2.8%	4.7%	2.8%	89.8%
Psychedelics (All Males)	**30.9%**	**10.9%**	**15.3%**	**4.7%**	**69.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	18.0%	4.9%	13.1%	**	82.0%
Ages 14 and 15	28.3%	9.3%	15.6%	3.4%	71.7%
Ages 16 and Older	34.9%	13.2%	15.3%	6.4%	65.1%
Any Illicit Drug (All Males)	**89.2%**	**62.2%**	**21.3%**	**5.7%**	**10.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	80.3%	50.8%	24.6%	4.9%	19.7%
Ages 14 and 15	87.8%	63.7%	20.7%	3.4%	12.2%
Ages 16 and Older	91.5%	62.3%	21.3%	7.9%	8.5%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum confidence intervals for all males = +/- 1.6%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 6.2%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 2.3%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 3.3%.

Table A.4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among White Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All Whites)	**89.2%**	**47.6%**	**29.5%**	**12.0%**	**10.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	83.3%	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%
Ages 14 and 15	86.2%	44.6%	30.8%	10.8%	13.8%
Ages 16 and Older	91.6%	51.6%	28.4%	11.6%	8.4%
Alcohol (All Whites)	**89.0%**	**55.5%**	**25.6%**	**7.9%**	**11.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.3%	16.7%	**	16.7%	66.7%
Ages 14 and 15	84.1%	55.6%	25.4%	3.2%	15.9%
Ages 16 and Older	95.8%	57.9%	27.4%	10.5%	4.2%
Marijuana (All Whites)	**83.1%**	**54.8%**	**19.9%**	**8.4%**	**16.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.3%	**	16.7%	16.7%	66.7%
Ages 14 and 15	80.0%	58.5%	15.4%	6.2%	20.0%
Ages 16 and Older	88.4%	55.8%	23.2%	9.5%	11.6%
Inhalants (All Whites)	**51.8%**	**16.9%**	**19.9%**	**15.1%**	**48.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.3%	**	33.3%	**	66.7%
Ages 14 and 15	49.2%	18.5%	18.5%	12.3%	50.8%
Ages 16 and Older	54.7%	16.8%	20.0%	17.9%	45.3%
Cocaine (All Whites)	**41.8%**	**11.5%**	**19.4%**	**10.9%**	**58.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	16.7%	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	40.0%	15.4%	13.8%	10.8%	60.0%
Ages 16 and Older	44.7%	9.6%	23.4%	11.7%	55.3%
Crack (All Whites)	**18.7%**	**6.0%**	**7.8%**	**4.8%**	**81.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	18.5%	4.6%	6.2%	7.7%	81.5%
Ages 16 and Older	20.0%	7.4%	9.5%	3.2%	80.0%
Cocaine or Crack (All Whites)	**47.0%**	**16.3%**	**20.5%**	**10.2%**	**53.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	16.7%	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	44.6%	16.9%	15.4%	12.3%	55.4%
Ages 16 and Older	50.5%	16.8%	24.2%	9.5%	49.5%
Uppers (All Whites)	**38.6%**	**8.4%**	**20.5%**	**9.6%**	**61.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	33.8%	9.2%	21.5%	3.1%	66.2%
Ages 16 and Older	44.2%	8.4%	21.1%	14.7%	55.8%
Downers (All Whites)	**31.9%**	**7.8%**	**15.1%**	**9.0%**	**68.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	**	16.7%	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	32.3%	7.7%	18.5%	6.2%	67.7%
Ages 16 and Older	32.6%	8.4%	13.7%	10.5%	67.4%
Heroin (All Whites)	**7.8%**	**0.6%**	**5.4%**	**1.8%**	**92.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	4.6%	**	1.5%	3.1%	95.4%
Ages 16 and Older	10.5%	1.1%	8.4%	1.1%	89.5%
Other Opiates (All Whites)	**20.5%**	**4.2%**	**9.6%**	**6.6%**	**79.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	18.5%	6.2%	9.2%	3.1%	81.5%
Ages 16 and Older	23.2%	3.2%	10.5%	9.5%	76.8%
Psychedeliics (All Whites)	**53.6%**	**22.9%**	**23.5%**	**7.2%**	**46.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	50.8%	18.5%	26.2%	6.2%	49.2%
Ages 16 and Older	57.9%	27.4%	22.1%	8.4%	42.1%
Any Illicit Drug (All Whites)	**86.8%**	**60.2%**	**19.9%**	**6.6%**	**13.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.3%	**	33.3%	**	66.7%
Ages 14 and 15	81.5%	61.5%	15.4%	4.6%	18.5%
Ages 16 and Older	93.7%	63.2%	22.1%	8.4%	6.3%

** Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all Whites = +/-3.4%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 17.1%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 5.5%; for ages 16 and over = +/-4.6%.

Table A.5. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among African-American Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All African Americans)	**75.1%**	**30.1%**	**31.1%**	**13.8%**	**24.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	69.6%	17.4%	34.8%	17.4%	30.4%
Ages 14 and 15	76.4%	31.3%	28.6%	16.5%	23.6%
Ages 16 and Older	74.5%	30.5%	33.0%	11.0%	25.5%
Alcohol (All African Americans)	**85.9%**	**47.6%**	**27.0%**	**11.2%**	**14.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	78.3%	34.8%	30.4%	13.0%	21.7%
Ages 14 and 15	84.5%	48.1%	26.5%	9.9%	15.5%
Ages 16 and Older	87.9%	48.7%	27.1%	12.1%	12.1%
Marijuana (All African Americans)	**86.6%**	**60.1%**	**20.8%**	**5.7%**	**13.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	78.3%	47.8%	21.7%	8.7%	21.7%
Ages 14 and 15	85.6%	60.2%	18.8%	6.6%	14.4%
Ages 16 and Older	88.5%	61.5%	22.5%	4.5%	11.5%
Inhalants (All African Americans)	**9.4%**	**4.7%**	**2.7%**	**2.0%**	**90.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	8.7%	4.3%	4.3%	**	91.3%
Ages 14 and 15	13.2%	7.1%	2.7%	3.3%	86.8%
Ages 16 and Older	6.0%	2.5%	2.5%	1.0%	94.0%
Cocaine (All African Americans)	**12.8%**	**6.4%**	**4.9%**	**1.5%**	**87.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	4.3%	**	4.3%	**	95.7%
Ages 14 and 15	12.1%	7.1%	3.8%	1.1%	87.9%
Ages 16 and Older	14.5%	6.5%	6.0%	2.0%	85.5%
Crack (All African Americans)	**5.2%**	**2.2%**	**2.2%**	**0.7%**	**94.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	3.3%	0.5%	2.2%	0.5%	96.7%
Ages 16 and Older	7.5%	4.0%	2.5%	1.0%	92.5%
Cocaine or Crack (All African Americans)	**15.3%**	**7.4%**	**6.2%**	**1.7%**	**84.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	4.3%	**	4.3%	**	95.7%
Ages 14 and 15	13.2%	7.1%	4.9%	1.1%	86.8%
Ages 16 and Older	18.5%	8.5%	7.5%	2.5%	81.5%
Uppers (All African Americans)	**3.0%**	**1.0%**	**1.7%**	******	**97.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	**	97.8%
Ages 16 and Older	4.0%	1.0%	2.5%	0.5%	96.0%
Downers (All African Americans)	**17.5%**	**4.7%**	**10.6%**	**2.2%**	**82.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	4.3%	**	4.3%	**	95.7%
Ages 14 and 15	18.1%	7.1%	8.8%	2.2%	81.9%
Ages 16 and Older	18.5%	3.0%	13.0%	2.5%	81.5%
Heroin (All African Americans)	**4.7%**	**2.0%**	**2.0%**	**0.7%**	**95.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	5.5%	1.7%	2.8%	1.1%	94.5%
Ages 16 and Older	4.5%	2.5%	1.5%	0.5%	95.5%
Other Opiates (All African Americans)	**7.7%**	**3.7%**	**3.2%**	**0.7%**	**92.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	7.1%	3.3%	3.3%	0.5%	92.9%
Ages 16 and Older	9.0%	4.5%	3.5%	1.0%	91.0%
Psychedelics (All African Americans)	**19.0%**	**7.9%**	**9.6%**	**1.5%**	**81.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	8.7%	**	8.7%	**	91.3%
Ages 14 and 15	17.0%	9.3%	7.7%	**	83.0%
Ages 16 and Older	22.0%	7.5%	11.5%	3.0%	78.0%
Any Illicit Drug (All African Americans)	**86.9%**	**63.0%**	**19.0%**	**4.9%**	**13.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	78.3%	47.8%	21.7%	8.7%	21.7%
Ages 14 and 15	85.2%	63.2%	16.5%	5.5%	14.8%
Ages 16 and Older	89.5%	64.5%	21.0%	4.0%	10.5%

** Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all African Americans = +/- 2.6%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 10.9%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.9%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 3.7%.

Table A.6. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Hispanics Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All Hispanics)	**89.7%**	**43.4%**	**32.5%**	**13.8%**	**10.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	91.4%	65.7%	20.0%	5.7%	8.6%
Ages 14 and 15	90.3%	41.5%	37.4%	11.3%	9.7%
Ages 16 and Older	88.6%	39.9%	30.1%	18.7%	11.4%
Alcohol (All Hispanics)	**93.7%**	**54.7%**	**27.8%**	**11.1%**	**6.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	91.4%	57.1%	25.7%	8.6%	8.6%
Ages 14 and 15	92.3%	53.1%	26.3%	12.9%	7.7%
Ages 16 and Older	95.9%	56.0%	30.1%	9.8%	4.1%
Marijuana (All Hispanics)	**92.2%**	**56.0%**	**25.9%**	**10.2%**	**7.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	91.4%	51.4%	28.6%	11.4%	8.6%
Ages 14 and 15	91.8%	59.5%	26.7%	5.6%	8.2%
Ages 16 and Older	92.7%	53.4%	24.4%	15.0%	7.3%
Inhalants (All Hispanics)	**50.1%**	**14.7%**	**19.7%**	**15.7%**	**49.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	62.9%	22.9%	25.7%	14.3%	37.1%
Ages 14 and 15	51.3%	14.9%	23.6%	12.8%	48.7%
Ages 16 and Older	45.6%	12.4%	14.0%	19.2%	54.4%
Cocaine (All Hispanics)	**56.9%**	**22.0%**	**25.5%**	**9.4%**	**43.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	48.6%	20.0%	25.7%	2.9%	51.4%
Ages 14 and 15	60.5%	23.1%	29.2%	8.2%	39.5%
Ages 16 and Older	54.9%	21.2%	21.2%	12.4%	45.1%
Crack (All Hispanics)	**19.5%**	**6.3%**	**9.9%**	**3.3%**	**80.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	20.0%	11.4%	8.6%	**	80.0%
Ages 14 and 15	21.0%	6.2%	10.3%	4.6%	79.0%
Ages 16 and Older	17.6%	5.2%	9.8%	2.6%	82.4%
Cocaine or Crack (All Hispanics)	**58.3%**	**23.2%**	**26.1%**	**9.0%**	**41.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	51.4%	22.9%	25.7%	2.9%	48.6%
Ages 14 and 15	62.1%	24.1%	29.2%	8.7%	37.9%
Ages 16 and Older	56.0%	22.3%	22.8%	10.9%	44.0%
Uppers (All Hispanics)	**19.5%**	**4.6%**	**12.1%**	**2.8%**	**80.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	17.1%	5.7%	11.4%	**	82.9%
Ages 14 and 15	23.1%	5.1%	14.4%	3.6%	76.9%
Ages 16 and Older	16.1%	3.6%	9.8%	2.6%	83.9%
Downers (All Hispanics)	**22.4%**	**8.0%**	**9.0%**	**5.5%**	**77.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	22.9%	14.3%	8.6%	**	77.1%
Ages 14 and 15	21.0%	7.2%	8.7%	5.1%	79.0%
Ages 16 and Older	23.8%	7.3%	9.3%	7.3%	76.2%
Heroin (All Hispanics)	**12.0%**	**3.3%**	**6.0%**	**2.7%**	**88.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	11.4%	5.7%	5.7%	**	88.6%
Ages 14 and 15	10.8%	2.6%	7.2%	1.0%	89.2%
Ages 16 and Older	13.5%	3.6%	4.7%	5.2%	86.5%
Other Opiates (All Hispanics)	**4.7%**	**1.4%**	**3.0%**	******	**95.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	2.9%	2.9%	**	**	97.1%
Ages 14 and 15	4.6%	1.0%	3.6%	**	95.4%
Ages 16 and Older	5.2%	1.6%	3.1%	0.5%	94.8%
Psychedelics (All Hispanics)	**33.0%**	**9.0%**	**17.6%**	**6.4%**	**67.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	31.4%	11.4%	20.0%	**	68.6%
Ages 14 and 15	31.3%	6.7%	19.0%	5.6%	68.7%
Ages 16 and Older	35.2%	10.9%	15.5%	8.8%	64.8%
Any Illicit Drug (All Hispanics)	**92.7%**	**61.6%**	**25.0%**	**6.1%**	**7.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	94.3%	62.9%	28.6%	2.9%	5.7%
Ages 14 and 15	92.3%	63.1%	27.2%	2.1%	7.7%
Ages 16 and Older	92.7%	59.6%	21.8%	11.4%	7.3%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all Hispanics = +/- 2.3%; for ages 13 and under = +/- 8.1%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.4%; for ages 16 and older = 3.4%.

Table A.7. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Substance-Dependent Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All Substance-Dependent)	**89.6%**	**46.6%**	**32.1%**	**10.9%**	**10.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	87.9%	48.5%	36.4%	3.0%	12.1%
Ages 14 and 15	90.4%	47.0%	33.0%	10.4%	9.6%
Ages 16 and Older	89.1%	46.1%	30.9%	12.2%	10.9%
Alcohol (All Substance-Dependent)	**96.3%**	**68.8%**	**22.6%**	**5.0%**	**3.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	97.0%	69.7%	21.2%	6.1%	3.0%
Ages 14 and 15	95.5%	66.5%	24.1%	4.9%	4.5%
Ages 16 and Older	97.0%	70.6%	21.5%	5.0%	3.0%
Marijuana (All Substance-Dependent)	**98.4%**	**76.6%**	**17.8%**	**4.0%**	**1.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	93.9%	63.6%	21.2%	9.1%	6.1%
Ages 14 and 15	98.5%	80.4%	15.6%	2.6%	1.5%
Ages 16 and Older	98.7%	74.7%	19.4%	4.6%	1.3%
Inhalants (All Substance-Dependent)	**43.0%**	**16.1%**	**16.3%**	**10.5%**	**57.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.6%	24.2%	27.3%	6.1%	42.4%
Ages 14 and 15	44.4%	17.8%	17.0%	9.6%	55.6%
Ages 16 and Older	40.1%	13.8%	14.5%	11.8%	59.9%
Cocaine (All Substance-Dependent)	**49.1%**	**21.3%**	**20.9%**	**6.9%**	**50.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	45.5%	18.2%	27.3%	**	54.5%
Ages 14 and 15	48.5%	23.3%	18.9%	6.3%	51.5%
Ages 16 and Older	50.0%	19.7%	22.0%	8.2%	50.0%
Crack (All Substance-Dependent)	**19.1%**	**6.9%**	**9.2%**	**3.0%**	**80.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	21.2%	12.1%	9.1%	**	78.8%
Ages 14 and 15	17.4%	5.6%	8.1%	3.7%	82.6%
Ages 16 and Older	20.4%	7.6%	10.2%	2.6%	79.6%
Cocaine or Crack (All Substance-Dependent)	**52.4%**	**23.7%**	**22.4%**	**6.3%**	**47.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	48.5%	21.2%	27.3%	**	51.5%
Ages 14 and 15	50.7%	24.1%	20.0%	6.7%	49.3%
Ages 16 and Older	54.3%	23.7%	24.0%	6.6%	45.7%
Uppers (All Substance-Dependent)	**23.6%**	**5.8%**	**13.7%**	**4.1%**	**76.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	21.2%	6.1%	15.2%	**	78.8%
Ages 14 and 15	23.7%	7.0%	13.7%	3.0%	76.3%
Ages 16 and Older	23.7%	4.6%	13.5%	5.6%	76.3%
Downers (All Substance-Dependent)	**32.0%**	**9.7%**	**16.0%**	**6.3%**	**68.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.3%	18.2%	12.1%	3.0%	66.7%
Ages 14 and 15	31.1%	10.4%	15.6%	5.2%	68.9%
Ages 16 and Older	32.7%	8.3%	16.8%	7.6%	67.3%
Heroin (All Substance-Dependent)	**11.5%**	**3.6%**	**6.3%**	**1.6%**	**88.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	9.1%	3.0%	6.1%	**	90.9%
Ages 14 and 15	10.4%	3.0%	6.3%	1.1%	89.6%
Ages 16 and Older	12.8%	4.3%	6.3%	2.3%	87.2%
Other Opiates (All Substance-Dependent)	**12.5%**	**4.3%**	**6.8%**	**1.5%**	**87.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	3.0%	3.0%	**	**	97.0%
Ages 14 and 15	11.1%	4.1%	6.3%	0.7%	88.9%
Ages 16 and Older	14.8%	4.6%	7.9%	2.3%	85.2%
Psychedelics (All Substance-Dependent)	**43.8%**	**15.8%**	**22.2%**	**5.8%**	**56.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	39.4%	12.1%	27.3%	**	60.6%
Ages 14 and 15	41.9%	14.8%	23.0%	4.1%	58.1%
Ages 16 and Older	46.1%	17.1%	21.1%	7.9%	53.9%
Any Illicit Drug (All Substance-Dependent)	**99.3%**	**81.6%**	**16.5%**	**1.3%**	**0.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	97.0%	72.7%	21.2%	3.0%	3.0%
Ages 14 and 15	99.3%	83.7%	15.2%	**	0.7%
Ages 16 and Older	99.7%	80.6%	17.1%	2.0%	**

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all substance-dependent youths = +/-2.1%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 8.8%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.1%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 2.9%.

Table A.8. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Non-Substance Dependent Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All Non-Dependent)	**73.8%**	**27.0%**	**29.3%**	**17.5%**	**26.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	74.3%	34.3%	17.1%	22.9%	25.7%
Ages 14 and 15	74.6%	24.9%	31.9%	17.8%	25.4%
Ages 16 and Older	72.9%	27.6%	29.1%	16.3%	27.1%
Alcohol (All Non-Dependent)	**79.4%**	**27.7%**	**33.1%**	**18.7%**	**20.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	65.7%	22.9%	25.7%	17.1%	34.3%
Ages 14 and 15	76.8%	30.3%	28.1%	18.4%	23.2%
Ages 16 and Older	84.2%	26.1%	38.9%	19.2%	15.8%
Marijuana (All Non-Dependent)	**73.2%**	**29.4%**	**29.4%**	**14.4%**	**26.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	68.6%	28.6%	28.6%	11.4%	31.4%
Ages 14 and 15	71.2%	29.3%	30.4%	11.4%	28.8%
Ages 16 and Older	75.9%	29.6%	28.6%	17.7%	24.1%
Inhalants (All Non-Dependent)	**19.6%**	**3.5%**	**7.1%**	**9.0%**	**80.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	20.0%	2.9%	8.6%	8.6%	80.0%
Ages 14 and 15	20.5%	4.3%	9.2%	7.0%	79.5%
Ages 16 and Older	18.7%	3.0%	4.9%	10.8%	81.3%
Cocaine (All Non-Dependent)	**17.5%**	**3.6%**	**8.0%**	**5.9%**	**82.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	11.4%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	88.6%
Ages 14 and 15	20.5%	4.3%	11.9%	4.3%	79.5%
Ages 16 and Older	15.8%	3.0%	5.0%	7.9%	84.2%
Crack (All Non-Dependent)	**5.2%**	**1.2%**	**2.4%**	**1.7%**	**94.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	7.0%	0.5%	3.8%	2.7%	93.0%
Ages 16 and Older	4.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.0%	95.6%
Cocaine or Crack (All Non-Dependent)	**18.7%**	**4.3%**	**8.3%**	**6.1%**	**81.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	11.4%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	88.6%
Ages 14 and 15	21.6%	4.9%	11.9%	4.9%	78.4%
Ages 16 and Older	17.2%	3.9%	5.4%	7.9%	82.8%
Uppers (Alll Non-Dependent)	**6.4%**	**1.7%**	**3.1%**	**1.7%**	**93.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	5.9%	1.6%	3.8%	0.5%	94.1%
Ages 16 and Older	7.9%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	92.1%
Downers (All Non-Dependent)	**7.1%**	**2.1%**	**2.4%**	**2.6%**	**92.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	7.0%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%	93.0%
Ages 16 and Older	8.4%	2.0%	3.0%	3.4%	91.6%
Heroin (All Non-Dependent)	**3.8%**	******	**1.2%**	**2.4%**	**96.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	2.9%	2.9%	**	**	97.1%
Ages 14 and 15	3.3%	**	1.6%	1.6%	96.7%
Ages 16 and Older	4.4%	**	1.0%	3.4%	95.6%
Other Opiates (All Non-Dependent)	**2.8%**	******	**0.7%**	**1.7%**	**97.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	2.2%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	97.8%
Ages 16 and Older	3.9%	**	**	3.0%	96.1%
Psychedelics (All Non-Dependent)	**11.3%**	**3.5%**	**5.0%**	**2.8%**	**88.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	5.7%	**	5.7%	**	94.3%
Ages 14 and 15	8.1%	2.2%	3.8%	2.2%	91.9%
Ages 16 and Older	15.3%	5.4%	5.9%	3.9%	84.7%
Any Illicit Drug (All Non-Dependent)	**74.5%**	**33.1%**	**28.6%**	**12.8%**	**25.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	68.6%	31.4%	31.4%	5.7%	31.4%
Ages 14 and 15	71.4%	33.0%	29.2%	9.2%	28.6%
Ages 16 and Older	78.3%	33.5%	27.6%	17.2%	21.7%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all non-substance dependent youths = +/- 2.3%; for ages 13 and under = +/- 8.1%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.4%; for ages 16 and older = +/-3.4%.

Table A.9. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Gang-Affiliated Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**87.9%**	**43.6%**	**31.3%**	**13.1%**	**12.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	86.1%	47.2%	27.8%	11.1%	13.9%
Ages 14 and 15	88.7%	45.5%	32.0%	11.3%	11.3%
Ages 16 and Older	87.4%	41.5%	31.0%	14.8%	12.6%
Alcohol (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**94.1%**	**60.0%**	**25.8%**	**8.3%**	**5.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	88.9%	61.1%	16.7%	11.1%	11.1%
Ages 14 and 15	92.6%	60.0%	25.2%	7.4%	7.4%
Ages 16 and Older	96.0%	59.8%	27.5%	8.7%	4.0%
Marijuana (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**95.4%**	**64.9%**	**22.8%**	**7.7%**	**4.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	100.0%	63.9%	22.2%	13.9%	**
Ages 14 and 15	95.2%	67.5%	22.5%	5.2%	4.8%
Ages 16 and Older	94.9%	62.8%	23.1%	9.0%	5.1%
Inhalants (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**43.0%**	**14.3%**	**16.9%**	**11.8%**	**57.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	55.6%	16.7%	25.0%	13.9%	44.4%
Ages 14 and 15	44.2%	16.5%	19.9%	7.8%	55.8%
Ages 16 and Older	40.4%	12.3%	13.4%	14.8%	59.6%
Cocaine (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**47.6%**	**19.9%**	**18.9%**	**8.8%**	**52.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	44.4%	19.4%	22.2%	2.8%	55.6%
Ages 14 and 15	50.6%	22.5%	19.9%	8.2%	49.4%
Ages 16 and Older	45.5%	17.7%	17.7%	10.1%	54.5%
Crack (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**16.2%**	**6.3%**	**6.8%**	**3.1%**	**83.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	11.1%	5.6%	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	17.7%	4.8%	8.2%	4.8%	82.3%
Ages 16 and Older	14.8%	6.9%	5.8%	2.2%	85.2%
Cocaine or Crack (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**49.3%**	**21.5%**	**19.3%**	**8.5%**	**50.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	44.4%	22.2%	19.4%	2.8%	55.6%
Ages 14 and 15	52.4%	22.9%	20.8%	8.7%	47.6%
Ages 16 and Older	47.3%	20.2%	18.1%	9.0%	52.7%
Uppers (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**20.2%**	**5.1%**	**11.9%**	**3.1%**	**79.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	13.9%	5.6%	8.3%	**	86.1%
Ages 14 and 15	22.9%	6.5%	13.0%	3.5%	77.1%
Ages 16 and Older	18.8%	4.0%	11.6%	3.2%	81.2%
Downers (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**25.4%**	**8.3%**	**11.6%**	**5.5%**	**74.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	25.0%	13.9%	8.3%	2.8%	75.0%
Ages 14 and 15	25.5%	8.7%	11.3%	5.6%	74.5%
Ages 16 and Older	25.4%	7.2%	12.3%	5.8%	74.6%
Heroin (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**12.1%**	**3.1%**	**6.1%**	**2.9%**	**87.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	8.3%	5.6%	2.8%	**	91.7%
Ages 14 and 15	12.6%	2.6%	7.4%	2.6%	87.4%
Ages 16 and Older	12.3%	3.2%	5.4%	3.6%	87.7%
Other Opiates (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**7.9%**	**2.0%**	**4.6%**	**1.3%**	**92.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	2.8%	2.8%	**	**	97.2%
Ages 14 and 15	7.4%	2.2%	4.8%	**	92.6%
Ages 16 and Older	9.0%	1.8%	5.1%	2.2%	91.0%
Psychedelics (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**37.5%**	**12.7%**	**19.1%**	**5.7%**	**62.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	30.6%	5.6%	25.0%	**	69.4%
Ages 14 and 15	35.9%	11.3%	20.8%	3.9%	64.1%
Ages 16 and Older	39.7%	14.8%	17.0%	7.9%	60.3%
Any Illicit Drug (Gang-Affiliated Youths)	**96.0%**	**70.2%**	**21.0%**	**4.8%**	**4.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	100.0%	69.4%	27.8%	2.8%	**
Ages 14 and 15	95.7%	71.0%	21.2%	3.5%	4.3%
Ages 16 and Older	95.7%	69.7%	19.9%	6.1%	4.3%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval = +/- 2.2%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 8.4%; for ages 14-15 = 3.3%; and 16 and older + =/-3.0%.

Table A.10. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Youths Entering TYC Facilities Who Had Never Been Gang Members: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (Non-Gang Members)	**77.7%**	**32.6%**	**30.8%**	**14.3%**	**22.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	75.0%	34.4%	25.0%	15.6%	25.0%
Ages 14 and 15	78.8%	29.7%	33.3%	15.8%	21.2%
Ages 16 and Older	77.0%	35.2%	29.1%	12.6%	23.0%
Alcohol (Non-Gang Members)	**84.0%**	**42.4%**	**28.3%**	**13.3%**	**16.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	71.9%	28.1%	31.3%	12.5%	28.1%
Ages 14 and 15	82.6%	42.5%	26.5%	13.7%	17.4%
Ages 16 and Older	87.0%	44.3%	29.6%	13.0%	13.0%
Marijuana (Non-Gang Members)	**79.7%**	**48.7%**	**22.1%**	**8.9%**	**20.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	59.4%	25.0%	28.1%	6.3%	40.6%
Ages 14 and 15	79.2%	51.6%	20.4%	7.2%	20.8%
Ages 16 and Older	83.0%	49.1%	23.0%	10.9%	17.0%
Inhalants (Non-Gang Members)	**22.3%**	**6.8%**	**7.6%**	**7.9%**	**77.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	18.8%	9.4%	9.4%	**	81.3%
Ages 14 and 15	24.3%	7.2%	7.7%	9.5%	75.7%
Ages 16 and Older	20.9%	6.1%	7.4%	7.4%	79.1%
Cocaine (Non-Gang Members)	**23.4%**	**7.5%**	**12.0%**	**3.9%**	**76.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	9.4%	**	9.4%	**	90.6%
Ages 14 and 15	23.4%	8.6%	12.2%	2.7%	76.6%
Ages 16 and Older	25.3%	7.4%	12.2%	5.7%	74.7%
Crack (Non-Gang Members)	**10.3%**	**2.7%**	**6.0%**	**1.7%**	**89.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	3.1%	**	3.1%	**	96.9%
Ages 14 and 15	8.6%	2.3%	4.5%	1.8%	91.4%
Ages 16 and Older	13.0%	3.5%	7.8%	1.7%	87.0%
Cocaine or Crack (Non-Gang Members)	**26.7%**	**9.3%**	**13.6%**	**3.7%**	**73.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	12.5%	**	12.5%	**	87.5%
Ages 14 and 15	25.2%	9.5%	12.6%	3.2%	74.8%
Ages 16 and Older	30.0%	10.4%	14.8%	4.8%	70.0%
Uppers (Non-Gang Members)	**12.2%**	**2.9%**	**6.2%**	**3.1%**	**87.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	6.3%	**	6.3%	**	93.8%
Ages 14 and 15	9.5%	3.2%	5.9%	**	90.5%
Ages 16 and Older	15.7%	3.0%	6.5%	6.1%	84.3%
Downers (Non-Gang Members)	**17.4%**	**4.5%**	**9.1%**	**3.7%**	**82.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	6.3%	3.1%	3.1%	**	93.8%
Ages 14 and 15	16.2%	5.4%	9.0%	1.8%	83.8%
Ages 16 and Older	20.0%	3.9%	10.0%	6.1%	80.0%
Heroin (Non-Gang Members)	**4.1%**	**1.2%**	**2.1%**	**0.8%**	**95.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	3.1%	**	3.1%	**	96.9%
Ages 14 and 15	2.3%	0.9%	1.4%	**	97.7%
Ages 16 and Older	6.1%	1.7%	2.6%	1.7%	93.9%
Other Opiates (Non-Gang Members)	**9.3%**	**3.5%**	**3.9%**	**1.9%**	**90.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	7.7%	3.2%	3.6%	0.9%	92.3%
Ages 16 and Older	12.2%	4.3%	4.8%	3.0%	87.8%
Psychedelics (Non-Gang Members)	**22.5%**	**8.7%**	**10.7%**	**3.1%**	**77.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	12.5%	6.3%	6.3%	**	87.5%
Ages 14 and 15	19.8%	8.1%	9.5%	2.3%	80.2%
Ages 16 and Older	26.5%	9.6%	12.6%	4.3%	73.5%
Any Illicit Drugs (Non-Gang Members)	**81.4%**	**52.1%**	**21.9%**	**7.4%**	**18.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	62.5%	31.3%	25.0%	6.3%	37.5%
Ages 14 and 15	79.7%	55.0%	20.3%	4.5%	20.3%
Ages 16 and Older	85.7%	52.2%	23.0%	10.4%	14.3%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all youths who had never been gang members = +/-2.3%; for ages 13 and younger = 8.7%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.4%; and ages 16 and older = +/- 3.3%.

Table A.11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Youths Entering TYC Facilities Who Had Ever Sold Drugs: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (Drug Sellers)	**86.1%**	**40.1%**	**33.0%**	**12.9%**	**13.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	85.7%	42.9%	34.3%	8.6%	14.3%
Ages 14 and 15	87.4%	41.8%	33.7%	11.9%	12.6%
Ages 16 and Older	84.9%	38.4%	32.3%	14.2%	15.1%
Alcohol (Drug Sellers)	**91.9%**	**62.0%**	**23.3%**	**6.6%**	**8.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	85.7%	54.3%	28.6%	2.9%	14.3%
Ages 14 and 15	92.1%	61.5%	23.7%	6.9%	7.9%
Ages 16 and Older	92.4%	63.3%	22.4%	6.7%	7.6%
Marijuana (Drug Sellers)	**95.3%**	**68.2%**	**20.2%**	**7.0%**	**4.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	94.3%	60.0%	22.9%	11.4%	5.7%
Ages 14 and 15	96.3%	71.8%	19.4%	5.1%	3.7%
Ages 16 and Older	94.6%	65.9%	20.5%	8.2%	5.4%
Inhalants (Drug Sellers)	**33.8%**	**11.2%**	**13.5%**	**9.1%**	**66.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	34.3%	2.9%	20.0%	11.4%	65.7%
Ages 14 and 15	36.4%	12.9%	15.0%	8.5%	63.6%
Ages 16 and Older	31.4%	10.6%	11.5%	9.4%	68.6%
Cocaine (Drug Sellers)	**41.4%**	**17.0%**	**17.1%**	**7.3%**	**58.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	31.4%	11.4%	17.1%	2.9%	68.6%
Ages 14 and 15	41.2%	18.7%	17.3%	5.1%	58.8%
Ages 16 and Older	42.7%	16.1%	17.0%	9.7%	57.3%
Crack (Drug Sellers)	**16.1%**	**5.5%**	**7.3%**	**3.3%**	**83.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	11.4%	8.6%	2.9%	**	88.6%
Ages 14 and 15	15.0%	3.7%	6.8%	4.4%	85.0%
Ages 16 and Older	17.5%	6.6%	8.2%	2.7%	82.5%
Cocaine or Crack (Drug Sellers)	**44.4%**	**19.1%**	**18.2%**	**7.1%**	**55.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	31.4%	14.3%	14.3%	2.9%	68.6%
Ages 14 and 15	43.2%	19.0%	18.4%	5.8%	56.8%
Ages 16 and Older	46.8%	19.6%	18.4%	8.8%	53.2%
Uppers (Drug Sellers)	**19.1%**	**4.5%**	**10.9%**	**3.6%**	**80.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	11.4%	**	11.4%	**	88.6%
Ages 14 and 15	19.7%	5.4%	11.2%	3.1%	80.3%
Ages 16 and Older	19.3%	4.2%	10.6%	4.5%	80.7%
Downers (Drug Sellers)	**27.5%**	**8.2%**	**14.3%**	**5.0%**	**72.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	17.1%	11.4%	5.7%	**	82.9%
Ages 14 and 15	28.2%	9.5%	13.9%	4.8%	71.8%
Ages 16 and Older	27.9%	6.7%	15.5%	5.8%	72.1%
Heroin (Drug Sellers)	**11.1%**	**3.3%**	**5.5%**	**2.3%**	**88.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	8.6%	5.7%	2.9%	**	91.4%
Ages 14 and 15	10.5%	2.4%	6.5%	1.7%	89.5%
Ages 16 and Older	11.8%	3.9%	4.8%	3.0%	88.2%
Other Opiates (Drug Sellers)	**10.0%**	**3.2%**	**5.0%**	**1.8%**	**90.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	9.2%	3.1%	5.4%	0.7%	90.8%
Ages 16 and Older	11.8%	3.6%	5.1%	3.0%	88.2%
Psychedelics (Drug Sellers)	**35.5%**	**13.0%**	**17.9%**	**4.5%**	**64.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	20.0%	**	20.0%	**	80.0%
Ages 14 and 15	33.7%	12.6%	17.3%	3.7%	66.3%
Ages 16 and Older	38.7%	14.8%	18.1%	5.7%	61.3%
Any Illict Drug (Drug Sellers)	**95.8%**	**73.0%**	**18.6%**	**4.1%**	**4.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	94.3%	68.6%	20.0%	5.7%	5.7%
Ages 14 and 15	96.6%	74.8%	18.7%	3.1%	3.4%
Ages 16 and Older	95.2%	71.9%	18.4%	4.8%	4.8%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all youths who had sold drugs = +/- 1.9%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 8.5%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 2.9%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 2.8%.

Table A12. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Youths Entering TYC Who Had Never Sold Drugs: 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (Non-Drug Sellers)	**77.8%**	**35.7%**	**27.3%**	**14.9%**	**22.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	75.8%	39.4%	18.2%	18.2%	24.2%
Ages 14 and 15	77.6%	31.1%	30.4%	16.1%	22.4%
Ages 16 and Older	78.4%	39.2%	26.1%	13.1%	21.6%
Alcohol (Non-Drug Sellers)	**84.8%**	**33.6%**	**33.3%**	**17.9%**	**15.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	75.8%	36.4%	18.2%	21.2%	24.2%
Ages 14 and 15	80.0%	33.8%	29.4%	16.9%	20.0%
Ages 16 and Older	90.9%	33.0%	39.8%	18.2%	9.1%
Marijuana (Non-Drug Sellers)	**75.1%**	**37.7%**	**26.8%**	**10.6%**	**24.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	66.7%	30.3%	27.3%	9.1%	33.3%
Ages 14 and 15	71.3%	37.5%	25.6%	8.1%	28.8%
Ages 16 and Older	80.1%	39.2%	27.8%	13.1%	19.9%
Inhalants (Non-Drug Sellers)	**32.7%**	**10.5%**	**10.8%**	**11.4%**	**67.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.4%	24.2%	15.2%	3.0%	57.6%
Ages 14 and 15	31.7%	11.2%	11.8%	8.7%	68.3%
Ages 16 and Older	31.8%	7.4%	9.1%	15.3%	68.2%
Cocaine (Non-Drug Sellers)	**26.8%**	**8.6%**	**13.0%**	**5.1%**	**73.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	24.2%	9.1%	15.2%	**	75.8%
Ages 14 and 15	29.8%	9.9%	13.7%	6.2%	70.2%
Ages 16 and Older	24.4%	7.4%	11.9%	5.1%	75.6%
Crack (Non-Drug Sellers)	**8.6%**	**3.0%**	**4.9%**	**0.8%**	**91.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	9.1%	3.0%	6.1%	**	90.9%
Ages 14 and 15	9.9%	3.1%	5.6%	1.2%	90.1%
Ages 16 and Older	7.4%	2.8%	4.0%	0.6%	92.6%
Cocaine or Crack (Non-Drug Sellers)	**28.1%**	**9.7%**	**13.8%**	**4.6%**	**71.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	27.3%	9.1%	18.2%	**	72.7%
Ages 14 and 15	31.1%	11.2%	13.7%	6.2%	68.9%
Ages 16 and Older	25.6%	8.5%	13.1%	4.0%	74.4%
Uppers (Non-Drug Sellers)	**11.9%**	**3.2%**	**6.5%**	**2.2%**	**88.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	9.1%	6.1%	3.0%	**	90.9%
Ages 14 and 15	10.6%	3.7%	6.8%	**	89.4%
Ages 16 and Older	13.6%	2.3%	6.8%	4.5%	86.4%
Downers (Non-Drug Sellers)	**11.6%**	**3.8%**	**3.5%**	**4.3%**	**88.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	15.2%	6.1%	6.1%	3.0%	84.8%
Ages 14 and 15	8.7%	3.1%	3.1%	2.5%	91.3%
Ages 16 and Older	13.6%	4.0%	3.4%	6.3%	86.4%
Heroin (Non-Drug Sellers)	**3.5%**	****	**1.9%**	**1.4%**	**96.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	3.0%	**	3.0%	**	97.0%
Ages 14 and 15	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	98.1%
Ages 16 and Older	5.1%	**	2.8%	2.3%	94.9%
Other Opiates (Non-Drug Sellers)	**5.9%**	**1.9%**	**3.0%**	**1.1%**	**94.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	3.0%	3.0%	**	**	97.0%
Ages 14 and 15	4.3%	1.9%	1.9%	0.6%	95.7%
Ages 16 and Older	8.0%	1.7%	4.5%	1.7%	92.0%
Psychedelics (Non-Drug Sellers)	**21.6%**	**6.8%**	**10.3%**	**4.6%**	**78.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	24.2%	12.1%	12.1%	**	75.8%
Ages 14 and 15	18.0%	4.3%	11.2%	2.5%	82.0%
Ages 16 and Older	24.4%	8.0%	9.1%	7.4%	75.6%
Any Illicit Drug (Non-Drug Sellers)	**77.3%**	**41.4%**	**26.5%**	**9.5%**	**22.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	69.7%	33.3%	33.3%	3.0%	30.3%
Ages 14 and 15	72.0%	41.6%	24.8%	5.6%	28.0%
Ages 16 and Older	83.5%	42.6%	26.7%	14.2%	16.5%

** Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all those who had never sold drugs = +/- 2.6%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 8.7%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.7%; for ages 16 and older = +/-3.8%.

Table A.13. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1989

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All)	**85.9%**	**54.4%**	**17.5%**	**13.8%**	**14.1%**
Ages 13 or Younger	83.5%	53.2%	16.5%	13.9%	16.5%
Ages 14-15	85.9%	51.9%	19.2%	14.8%	14.1%
Ages 16 or Older	86.4%	57.1%	16.2%	13.1%	13.6%
Alcohol (All)	**91.2%**	**53.4%**	**31.9%**	**5.9%**	**8.8%**
Ages 13 or Younger	82.1%	44.9%	28.2%	9.0%	17.9%
Ages 14-15	90.5%	51.9%	33.1%	5.6%	9.5%
Ages 16 or Older	94.0%	57.1%	31.2%	5.7%	6.0%
Marijuana (All)	**78.8%**	**44.0%**	**26.3%**	**8.5%**	**21.2%**
Ages 13 or Younger	69.6%	41.8%	21.5%	6.3%	30.4%
Ages 14-15	77.5%	42.9%	27.8%	6.7%	22.5%
Ages 16 or Older	82.1%	44.8%	26.4%	11.0%	17.9%
Inhalants (All)	**39.3%**	**12.6%**	**15.6%**	**11.1%**	**60.7%**
Ages 13 or Younger	39.2%	20.3%	15.2%	3.8%	60.8%
Ages 14-15	41.0%	14.1%	16.4%	10.4%	59.0%
Ages 16 or Older	36.7%	8.8%	14.5%	13.3%	63.3%
Cocaine (All)	**39.2%**	**17.5%**	**19.0%**	**2.7%**	**60.8%**
Ages 13 or Younger	30.4%	19.0%	8.9%	2.5%	69.6%
Ages 14-15	40.0%	16.6%	20.3%	3.0%	60.0%
Ages 16 or Older	40.6%	18.4%	19.8%	2.4%	59.4%
Crack (All)	**24.6%**	**12.4%**	**10.6%**	**1.6%**	**75.4%**
Ages 13 or Younger	26.9%	12.8%	11.5%	2.6%	73.1%
Ages 14-15	24.0%	12.8%	10.3%	9.0%	76.0%
Ages 16 or Older	25.5%	12.1%	11.2%	2.1%	74.5%
Cocaine or Crack (All)	**46.5%**	**23.3%**	**20.9%**	**2.3%**	**53.5%**
Ages 13 or Younger	38.0%	24.1%	13.9%	**	62.0%
Ages 14-15	47.8%	23.0%	22.0%	2.8%	52.2%
Ages 16 or Older	47.6%	23.8%	21.4%	2.4%	52.4%
Uppers (All)	**29.1%**	**10.3%**	**11.9%**	**6.9%**	**70.9%**
Ages 13 or Younger	25.3%	11.4%	10.1%	3.8%	74.7%
Ages 14-15	28.2%	8.2%	13.1%	7.0%	71.8%
Ages 16 or Older	30.4%	11.7%	11.2%	7.4%	69.6%
Downers (All)	**20.7%**	**6.7%**	**9.5%**	**4.4%**	**79.3%**
Ages 13 or Younger	15.4%	5.1%	7.7%	2.6%	84.6%
Ages 14-15	18.8%	4.9%	11.1%	2.8%	81.2%
Ages 16 or Older	23.2%	8.8%	7.9%	6.4%	76.8%
Heroin (All)	**10.6%**	**2.9%**	**5.6%**	**2.1%**	**89.4%**
Ages 13 or Younger	6.3%	2.5%	2.5%	1.3%	93.7%
Ages 14-15	9.5%	1.9%	5.1%	2.6%	90.5%
Ages 16 or Older	12.4%	3.8%	6.7%	1.9%	87.6%
Other Opiates (All)	**9.8%**	**2.5%**	**5.0%**	**2.3%**	**90.2%**
Ages 13 or Younger	6.3%	2.5%	3.8%	**	93.7%
Ages 14-15	7.7%	1.4%	5.1%	1.2%	92.3%
Ages 16 or Older	13.1%	3.8%	5.2%	4.0%	86.9%
Psychedelics (All)	**34.2%**	**12.8%**	**17.1%**	**4.3%**	**65.8%**
Ages 13 or Younger	26.6%	16.5%	8.9%	1.3%	73.4%
Ages 14-15	33.2%	11.0%	17.8%	4.4%	66.8%
Ages 16 or Older	36.9%	13.7%	18.5%	4.8%	63.1%
Any Illicit Drug (All)	**81.2%**	**50.6%**	**23.9%**	**6.8%**	**18.8%**
Ages 13 or Younger	72.2%	46.8%	20.3%	5.1%	27.8%
Ages 14-15	79.9%	49.5%	25.2%	5.1%	20.1%
Ages 16 or Older	84.8%	51.7%	24.0%	9.0%	15.2%

** Less than 0.5%.

SOURCE: E. V. FREDLUND, ET AL., *SUBSTANCE USE AMONG YOUTH ENTERING TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION RECEPTION FACILITIES, 1989* (AUSTIN, TX.: TEXAS COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE, 1990).

Table A.14. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Adult Inmates, Adjusted to Match TYC Sample

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All inmates)	**81.4%**	**66.6%**	**3.7%**	**11.0%**	**8.6%**
Ages 18-24	81.2%	66.0%	4.8%	10.4%	8.8%
Ages 25-34	78.7%	65.4%	3.8%	9.6%	11.3%
Ages 35 and Older	84.3%	68.4%	3.0%	13.0%	5.7%
Alcohol (All Inmates)	**87.5%**	**47.6%**	**21.4%**	**18.5%**	**2.5%**
Ages 18-24	85.9%	50.2%	21.7%	13.9%	4.1%
Ages 25-34	88.2%	45.4%	22.6%	20.2%	1.8%
Ages 35 and Older	87.5%	48.5%	20.0%	19.0%	2.5%
Marijuana (All Inmates)	**76.2%**	**16.3%**	**12.6%**	**47.2%**	**13.8%**
Ages 18-24	78.5%	28.5%	17.6%	32.4%	11.5%
Ages 25-34	81.2%	16.3%	13.5%	51.4%	8.8%
Ages 35 and Older	69.4%	9.8%	9.0%	50.6%	20.6%
Inhalants (All Inmates)	**15.7%**	**0.6%**	**0.7%**	**14.4%**	**74.3%**
Ages 18-24	17.5%	2.1%	2.1%	13.2%	72.5%
Ages 25-34	16.4%	**	**	15.6%	73.6%
Ages 35 and Older	14.0%	**	**	13.7%	76.0%
Cocaine (All Inmates)	**50.1%**	**12.1%**	**7.7%**	**30.3%**	**39.9%**
Ages 18-24	39.8%	10.6%	9.1%	20.0%	50.2%
Ages 25-34	54.0%	12.7%	7.8%	33.4%	36.0%
Ages 35 and Older	51.3%	12.3%	6.7%	32.3%	38.7%
Crack (All Inmates)	**31.3%**	**9.3%**	**7.3%**	**14.7%**	**58.7%**
Ages 18-24	24.0%	6.3%	5.7%	12.0%	66.0%
Ages 25-34	36.3%	12.4%	8.1%	15.8%	53.7%
Ages 35 and Older	29.6%	7.5%	7.2%	14.9%	60.4%
Cocaine or Crack (All Inmates)	**55.4%**	**17.9%**	**11.1%**	**26.4%**	**34.6%**
Ages 18-24	44.7%	14.8%	10.2%	19.7%	45.3%
Ages 25-34	60.4%	21.1%	11.1%	28.3%	29.6%
Ages 35 and Older	55.6%	16.2%	11.5%	27.9%	34.4%
Uppers (All Inmates)	**28.4%**	**3.5%**	**2.5%**	**22.4%**	**61.6%**
Ages 18-24	22.4%	4.4%	3.3%	14.8%	67.6%
Ages 25-34	29.2%	3.4%	2.5%	23.3%	60.8%
Ages 35 and Older	30.8%	3.3%	1.9%	25.6%	59.2%
Downers (All Inmates)	**26.1%**	**3.3%**	**3.8%**	**19.1%**	**63.9%**
Ages 18-24	22.1%	4.5%	5.0%	12.6%	67.9%
Ages 25-34	26.8%	4.0%	3.7%	19.1%	63.2%
Ages 35 and Older	27.5%	1.8%	3.1%	22.7%	62.5%
Heroin (All Inmates)	**22.0%**	**6.4%**	**2.9%**	**12.7%**	**68.0%**
Ages 18-24	12.1%	4.2%	3.5%	4.4%	77.9%
Ages 25-34	18.5%	4.6%	2.2%	11.7%	71.5%
Ages 35 and Older	31.1%	9.6%	3.3%	18.3%	58.9%
Other Opiates (All Inmates)	**11.0%**	**1.9%**	**1.8%**	**7.3%**	**79.0%**
Ages 18-24	6.9%	0.6%	1.8%	4.5%	83.1%
Ages 25-34	9.8%	1.7%	2.1%	6.0%	80.2%
Ages 35 and Older	14.5%	2.7%	1.4%	10.3%	75.5%
Psychedelics (All Inmates)	**29.0%**	**2.8%**	**3.1%**	**23.1%**	**61.0%**
Ages 18-24	33.2%	7.6%	7.2%	18.3%	56.8%
Ages 25-34	27.5%	2.3%	3.3%	21.9%	62.5%
Ages 35 and Older	28.5%	0.6%	0.7%	27.1%	61.5%
Any Illicit Drug (All Inmates)	**79.2%**	**32.0%**	**15.7%**	**31.5%**	**10.8%**
Ages 18-24	81.5%	37.8%	18.3%	25.3%	8.5%
Ages 25-34	83.2%	33.8%	14.8%	34.5%	6.8%
Ages 35 and Older	73.6%	26.8%	15.2%	31.6%	16.4%

** Less than 0.5%.

SOURCE: COMPILED FROM DATA FROM TCADA'S STUDIES OF MALE AND FEMALE INMATES. SEE D. FARABEE, *SUBSTANCE USE AMONG MALE INMATES ENTERING TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE - INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION: 1993* AND D. FARABEE, *SUBSTANCE USE AMONG FEMALE INMATES ENTERING TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE - INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION: 1994* (AUSTIN, TEXAS: TEXAS COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE, 1994 AND 1995).

APPENDIX B - PREVALENCE AND RECENCY OF CRIME TABLES

Table B.1. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994, by Age

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Month	Never Committed
Burglary (All)	**66.9%**	**17.3%**	**33.0%**	**16.6%**	**33.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	75.0%	25.0%	41.2%	8.8%	25.0%
Ages 14 and 15	66.4%	18.9%	30.1%	17.4%	33.6%
Ages 16 and Older	66.3%	14.8%	34.5%	17.0%	33.7%
Car Theft (All)	**62.1%**	**22.6%**	**25.9%**	**13.6%**	**37.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	60.3%	25.0%	27.9%	7.4%	39.7%
Ages 14 and 15	64.0%	25.7%	26.4%	11.9%	36.0%
Ages 16 and Older	60.7%	19.5%	25.2%	16.0%	39.3%
Auto Parts Theft (All)	**32.7%**	**12.4%**	**13.8%**	**6.5%**	**67.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	39.7%	17.6%	13.2%	8.8%	60.3%
Ages 14 and 15	31.2%	10.1%	14.7%	6.4%	68.8%
Ages 16 and Older	33.1%	13.8%	13.0%	6.3%	66.9%
Shoplifting (All)	**65.9%**	**20.3%**	**19.8%**	**25.8%**	**34.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	72.1%	33.8%	23.5%	14.7%	27.9%
Ages 14 and 15	67.9%	21.8%	20.2%	25.9%	32.1%
Ages 16 and Older	63.3%	17.2%	18.9%	27.2%	36.7%
Forgery or Fraud (All)	**16.1%**	**3.6%**	**8.1%**	**4.5%**	**83.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.2%	5.9%	8.8%	1.5%	83.8%
Ages 14 and 15	14.3%	1.3%	8.4%	4.6%	85.7%
Ages 16 and Older	17.8%	5.3%	7.7%	4.7%	82.2%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching (All)	**20.3%**	**4.8%**	**9.2%**	**6.3%**	**79.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	27.9%	7.4%	11.8%	8.8%	72.1%
Ages 14 and 15	19.1%	3.7%	8.8%	6.6%	80.9%
Ages 16 and Older	20.3%	5.3%	9.3%	5.7%	79.7%
Buying Stolen Goods (All)	**49.8%**	**19.6%**	**22.4%**	**7.8%**	**50.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	45.6%	16.2%	25.0%	4.4%	54.4%
Ages 14 and 15	46.8%	18.5%	22.2%	6.2%	53.2%
Ages 16 and Older	53.1%	21.1%	22.3%	9.7%	46.9%
Robbery, No Weapon (All)	**30.5%**	**9.1%**	**15.1%**	**6.2%**	**69.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	32.4%	14.7%	5.9%	11.8%	67.6%
Ages 14 and 15	29.2%	9.0%	14.5%	5.7%	70.8%
Ages 16 and Older	31.4%	8.5%	17.0%	5.9%	68.6%
Robbery, with Gun (All)	**36.2%**	**14.8%**	**16.5%**	**5.0%**	**63.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.8%	19.1%	13.2%	1.5%	66.2%
Ages 14 and 15	36.3%	15.2%	16.3%	4.8%	63.7%
Ages 16 and Older	36.5%	13.8%	17.2%	5.5%	63.5%
Robbery, with Knife (All)	**7.1%**	**2.0%**	**3.3%**	**1.7%**	**92.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	10.3%	1.5%	8.8%	0.0%	89.7%
Ages 14 and 15	7.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	92.5%
Ages 16 and Older	6.3%	1.8%	3.2%	1.4%	93.7%
Gambling (All)	**37.1%**	**21.8%**	**11.3%**	**4.0%**	**62.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	36.8%	16.2%	17.6%	2.9%	63.2%
Ages 14 and 15	36.7%	23.3%	9.7%	3.7%	63.3%
Ages 16 and Older	37.5%	21.3%	11.8%	4.3%	62.5%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All)	**44.9%**	**25.7%**	**15.2%**	**3.9%**	**55.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	27.9%	16.2%	7.4%	4.4%	72.1%
Ages 14 and 15	46.4%	26.2%	16.5%	3.7%	53.6%
Ages 16 and Older	45.8%	26.6%	15.2%	3.9%	54.2%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All)	**51.2%**	**25.9%**	**20.3%**	**5.0%**	**48.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	35.3%	14.7%	17.6%	2.9%	64.7%
Ages 14 and 15	52.5%	26.8%	22.4%	3.3%	47.5%
Ages 16 and Older	52.1%	26.6%	18.7%	6.7%	47.9%

Table B.1. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Month	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All)	**82.5%**	**35.5%**	**36.1%**	**10.9%**	**17.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	82.4%	45.6%	29.4%	7.4%	17.6%
Ages 14 and 15	79.1%	34.5%	36.0%	8.6%	20.9%
Ages 16 and Older	85.6%	35.1%	37.1%	13.4%	14.4%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All)	**24.9%**	**5.9%**	**11.8%**	**7.1%**	**75.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	23.5%	5.9%	17.6%	0.0%	76.5%
Ages 14 and 15	27.7%	6.2%	12.5%	9.0%	72.3%
Ages 16 and Older	22.5%	5.7%	10.5%	6.3%	77.5%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All)	**48.5%**	**22.3%**	**19.5%**	**6.7%**	**51.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	48.5%	19.1%	25.0%	4.4%	51.5%
Ages 14 and 15	48.1%	23.3%	18.5%	6.4%	51.9%
Ages 16 and Older	48.9%	21.9%	19.7%	7.3%	51.1%
Cut Someone With Knife (All)	**22.8%**	**5.2%**	**10.9%**	**6.7%**	**77.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	26.5%	5.9%	14.7%	5.9%	73.5%
Ages 14 and 15	22.9%	5.1%	11.9%	5.9%	77.1%
Ages 16 and Older	22.3%	5.3%	9.5%	7.5%	77.7%
Shot at Someone (All)	**53.3%**	**23.5%**	**22.0%**	**7.8%**	**46.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.6%	16.2%	23.5%	2.9%	57.4%
Ages 14 and 15	53.4%	24.8%	21.5%	7.0%	46.6%
Ages 16 and Older	54.6%	23.3%	22.3%	9.1%	45.4%
Carried Gun on Person (All)	**72.2%**	**40.2%**	**24.7%**	**7.4%**	**27.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	69.1%	33.8%	27.9%	7.4%	30.9%
Ages 14 and 15	71.4%	41.5%	24.6%	5.3%	28.6%
Ages 16 and Older	73.4%	39.8%	24.3%	9.3%	26.6%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All)	**38.7%**	**15.9%**	**16.5%**	**6.3%**	**61.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	32.4%	13.2%	13.2%	5.9%	67.6%
Ages 14 and 15	39.3%	17.6%	17.4%	4.4%	60.7%
Ages 16 and Older	39.1%	14.8%	16.2%	8.1%	60.9%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All)	**5.9%**	**1.5%**	**3.0%**	**1.5%**	**94.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	7.4%	2.9%	2.9%	1.5%	92.6%
Ages 14 and 15	7.0%	2.0%	3.7%	1.3%	93.0%
Ages 16 and Older	4.7%	0.8%	2.4%	1.6%	95.3%
Prostitution/Procuring (All)	**8.8%**	**4.0%**	**3.9%**	**1.0%**	**91.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	7.4%	4.4%	2.9%	0.0%	92.6%
Ages 14 and 15	7.5%	2.9%	2.9%	1.8%	92.5%
Ages 16 and Older	10.3%	4.9%	4.9%	0.4%	89.7%
Vandalism (All)	**62.8%**	**25.0%**	**26.8%**	**11.0%**	**37.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	61.8%	33.8%	23.5%	4.4%	38.2%
Ages 14 and 15	62.0%	27.7%	24.6%	9.7%	38.0%
Ages 16 and Older	63.7%	21.5%	29.2%	13.0%	36.3%
Stole From Employer (All)	**9.4%**	**3.1%**	**4.1%**	**2.2%**	**90.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	7.4%	1.5%	2.9%	2.9%	92.6%
Ages 14 and 15	11.2%	4.0%	4.8%	2.4%	88.8%
Ages 16 and Older	8.1%	2.6%	3.6%	2.0%	91.9%
Took Weapon to School (All)	**53.7%**	**12.3%**	**25.0%**	**16.4%**	**46.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	52.9%	16.2%	30.9%	5.9%	47.1%
Ages 14 and 15	55.2%	12.1%	28.1%	14.9%	44.8%
Ages 16 and Older	52.5%	12.0%	21.3%	19.1%	47.5%
Graffiti (All)	**53.8%**	**26.3%**	**19.5%**	**8.0%**	**46.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	60.3%	30.9%	25.0%	4.4%	39.7%
Ages 14 and 15	53.8%	28.4%	19.3%	6.2%	46.2%
Ages 16 and Older	52.9%	23.9%	18.9%	10.1%	47.1%

Table B.1. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Month	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All)	**39.1%**	**14.2%**	**18.6%**	**6.3%**	**60.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	32.4%	11.8%	14.7%	5.9%	67.6%
Ages 14 and 15	39.2%	14.8%	19.6%	4.8%	60.8%
Ages 16 and Older	39.8%	14.0%	18.1%	7.7%	60.2%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All)	**20.2%**	**6.8%**	**8.5%**	**4.9%**	**79.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	20.6%	13.2%	7.4%	0.0%	79.4%
Ages 14 and 15	19.3%	7.0%	8.8%	3.5%	80.7%
Ages 16 and Older	20.9%	5.7%	8.5%	6.7%	79.1%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all youths = +/- 2.2%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 5.9%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 2.3%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 2.3%.

Table B.2. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Females Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All Females)	**42.0%**	**8.9%**	**24.9%**	**8.2%**	**58.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	71.4%	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%
Ages 14 and 15	42.2%	11.1%	17.8%	13.3%	57.8%
Ages 16 and Older	37.8%	8.1%	27.0%	2.7%	62.2%
Car Theft (All Females)	**51.5%**	**21.3%**	**22.3%**	**7.9%**	**48.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	71.4%	14.3%	57.1%	0.0%	28.6%
Ages 14 and 15	57.8%	31.1%	17.8%	8.9%	42.2%
Ages 16 and Older	43.2%	13.5%	21.6%	8.1%	56.8%
Auto Parts Theft (All Females)	**19.1%**	**6.9%**	**7.9%**	**4.3%**	**80.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	**	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	17.8%	4.4%	6.7%	6.7%	82.2%
Ages 16 and Older	18.9%	8.1%	8.1%	2.7%	81.1%
Shoplifting (All Females)	**76.9%**	**31.6%**	**24.9%**	**20.5%**	**23.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	85.7%	28.6%	57.1%	**	14.3%
Ages 14 and 15	80.0%	31.1%	26.7%	22.2%	20.0%
Ages 16 and Older	73.0%	32.4%	18.9%	21.6%	27.0%
Forgery or Fraud (All Females)	**20.8%**	**4.0%**	**14.5%**	**2.3%**	**79.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	14.3%	**	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%
Ages 14 and 15	17.8%	**	15.6%	2.2%	82.2%
Ages 16 and Older	24.3%	8.1%	13.5%	2.7%	75.7%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching (All Females)	**20.4%**	**4.6%**	**10.2%**	**5.6%**	**79.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	**	28.6%	**	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	17.8%	4.4%	6.7%	6.7%	82.2%
Ages 16 and Older	21.6%	5.4%	10.8%	5.4%	78.4%
Buying Stolen Goods (All Females)	**34.6%**	**8.9%**	**17.5%**	**8.3%**	**65.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	14.3%	**	14.3%	**	85.7%
Ages 14 and 15	31.1%	11.1%	13.3%	6.7%	68.9%
Ages 16 and Older	40.5%	8.1%	21.6%	10.8%	59.5%
Robbery, No Weapon (All Females)	**21.0%**	**6.2%**	**8.9%**	**5.9%**	**79.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	14.3%	**	28.6%	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	20.0%	8.9%	11.1%	**	80.0%
Ages 16 and Older	18.9%	2.7%	8.1%	8.1%	81.1%
Robbery, with Gun (All Females)	**22.0%**	**7.5%**	**9.5%**	**5.0%**	**78.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	**	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	24.4%	8.9%	13.3%	2.2%	75.6%
Ages 16 and Older	18.9%	5.4%	5.4%	8.1%	81.1%
Robbery, with Knife (All Females)	**5.9%**	**1.0%**	**3.9%**	**1.0%**	**94.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	**	85.7%
Ages 14 and 15	11.1%	2.2%	6.7%	2.2%	88.9%
Ages 16 and Older	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Gambling (All Females)	**27.0%**	**19.7%**	**5.0%**	**2.3%**	**73.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	28.6%	**	**	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	17.8%	13.3%	2.2%	2.2%	82.2%
Ages 16 and Older	35.1%	24.3%	8.1%	2.7%	64.9%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All Females)	**49.5%**	**20.7%**	**21.5%**	**7.3%**	**50.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	28.6%	**	**	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	44.4%	24.4%	15.6%	4.4%	55.6%
Ages 16 and Older	56.8%	16.2%	29.7%	10.8%	43.2%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All Females)	**46.8%**	**19.1%**	**20.8%**	**6.9%**	**53.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	**	85.7%
Ages 14 and 15	46.7%	22.2%	17.8%	6.7%	53.3%
Ages 16 and Older	51.4%	18.9%	24.3%	8.1%	48.6%

Table B.2. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All Females)	**81.2%**	**40.4%**	**34.8%**	**6.0%**	**18.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	100.0%	57.1%	42.9%	**	**
Ages 14 and 15	75.6%	37.8%	33.3%	4.4%	24.4%
Ages 16 and Older	83.8%	40.5%	35.1%	8.1%	16.2%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All Females)	**42.4%**	**10.6%**	**21.3%**	**10.6%**	**57.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	**	42.9%	**	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	44.4%	8.9%	26.7%	8.9%	55.6%
Ages 16 and Older	40.5%	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	59.5%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All Females)	**40.5%**	**17.8%**	**14.4%**	**8.3%**	**59.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	14.3%	28.6%	**	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	40.0%	20.0%	13.3%	6.7%	60.0%
Ages 16 and Older	40.5%	16.2%	13.5%	10.8%	59.5%
Cut Someone with Knife (All Females)	**37.9%**	**4.6%**	**20.4%**	**12.9%**	**62.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	0.0%	28.6%	14.3%	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	31.1%	4.4%	17.8%	8.9%	68.9%
Ages 16 and Older	43.2%	5.4%	21.6%	16.2%	56.8%
Shot at Someone (All Females)	**31.3%**	**16.4%**	**12.2%**	**2.7%**	**68.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	14.3%	28.6%	**	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	22.2%	20.0%	2.2%	**	77.8%
Ages 16 and Older	37.8%	13.5%	18.9%	5.4%	62.2%
Carried Gun on Person (All Females)	**51.7%**	**24.7%**	**19.4%**	**7.6%**	**48.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	42.2%	26.7%	15.6%	**	57.8%
Ages 16 and Older	59.5%	24.3%	21.6%	13.5%	40.5%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All Females)	**33.5%**	**15.1%**	**12.5%**	**6.0%**	**66.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	28.6%	28.6%	0.0%	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	31.1%	17.8%	8.9%	4.4%	68.9%
Ages 16 and Older	32.4%	10.8%	13.5%	8.1%	67.6%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All Females)	**0.0%**	******	******	******	**100.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	0.0%	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	0.0%	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 16 and Older	0.0%	**	0.0%	**	100.0%
Prostitution/Procuring (All Females)	**10.1%**	**5.2%**	**4.9%**	******	**89.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	28.6%	14.3%	**	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	4.4%	4.4%	0.0%	**	95.6%
Ages 16 and Older	10.8%	2.7%	8.1%	**	89.2%
Vandalism (All Females)	**60.5%**	**18.6%**	**36.3%**	**5.6%**	**39.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	28.6%	28.6%	**	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	62.2%	28.9%	26.7%	6.7%	37.8%
Ages 16 and Older	59.5%	8.1%	45.9%	5.4%	40.5%
Stole From Employer (All Females)	**7.2%**	**2.0%**	**5.3%**	******	**92.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	13.3%	4.4%	8.9%	**	86.7%
Ages 16 and Older	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	**	97.3%
Took Weapon to School (All Females)	**40.7%**	**7.5%**	**24.0%**	**9.2%**	**59.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	42.9%	14.3%	**	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	44.4%	4.4%	31.1%	8.9%	55.6%
Ages 16 and Older	35.1%	5.4%	18.9%	10.8%	64.9%
Graffiti (All Females)	**47.6%**	**27.6%**	**16.4%**	**3.6%**	**52.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	71.4%	42.9%	28.6%	**	28.6%
Ages 14 and 15	48.9%	28.9%	17.8%	2.2%	51.1%
Ages 16 and Older	43.2%	24.3%	13.5%	5.4%	56.8%

Table B.2. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All Females)	**33.1%**	**12.4%**	**13.1%**	**7.6%**	**66.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	14.3%	42.9%	0.0%	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	33.3%	20.0%	11.1%	2.2%	66.7%
Ages 16 and Older	29.7%	5.4%	10.8%	13.5%	70.3%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All Females)	**19.8%**	**4.6%**	**11.8%**	**3.3%**	**80.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	26.7%	4.4%	17.8%	4.4%	73.3%
Ages 16 and Older	16.2%	5.4%	8.1%	2.7%	83.8%

** Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all females = +/- 6.7%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 18.3%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 10.9%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 9.3%.

Table B.3. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Males Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All Males)	**69.2%**	**18.1%**	**33.8%**	**17.3%**	**30.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	75.4%	27.9%	39.3%	8.2%	24.6%
Ages 14 and 15	69.0%	19.8%	31.5%	17.8%	31.0%
Ages 16 and Older	68.5%	15.3%	35.1%	18.1%	31.5%
Car Theft (All Males)	**63.0%**	**22.7%**	**26.3%**	**14.1%**	**37.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	59.0%	26.2%	24.6%	8.2%	41.0%
Ages 14 and 15	64.6%	25.1%	27.3%	12.2%	35.4%
Ages 16 and Older	62.1%	20.0%	25.5%	16.6%	37.9%
Auto Parts Theft (All Males)	**34.0%**	**12.9%**	**14.4%**	**6.7%**	**66.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	41.0%	18.0%	13.1%	9.8%	59.0%
Ages 14 and 15	32.7%	10.7%	15.6%	6.3%	67.3%
Ages 16 and Older	34.3%	14.3%	13.4%	6.6%	65.7%
Shoplifting (All Males)	**64.9%**	**19.3%**	**19.2%**	**26.3%**	**35.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	70.5%	34.4%	19.7%	16.4%	29.5%
Ages 14 and 15	66.6%	20.7%	19.5%	26.3%	33.4%
Ages 16 and Older	62.6%	16.0%	18.9%	27.7%	37.4%
Forgery or Fraud (All Males)	**15.7%**	**3.6%**	**7.4%**	**4.7%**	**84.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.4%	6.6%	8.2%	1.6%	83.6%
Ages 14 and 15	13.9%	1.5%	7.6%	4.9%	86.1%
Ages 16 and Older	17.2%	5.1%	7.2%	4.9%	82.8%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching (All Males)	**20.3%**	**4.8%**	**9.1%**	**6.4%**	**79.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	27.9%	8.2%	9.8%	9.8%	72.1%
Ages 14 and 15	19.3%	3.7%	9.0%	6.6%	80.7%
Ages 16 and Older	20.2%	5.3%	9.1%	5.7%	79.8%
Buying Stolen Goods (All Males)	**51.3%**	**20.6%**	**23.0%**	**7.7%**	**48.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	49.2%	18.0%	26.2%	4.9%	50.8%
Ages 14 and 15	48.5%	19.3%	23.2%	6.1%	51.5%
Ages 16 and Older	54.0%	22.1%	22.3%	9.6%	46.0%
Robbery, No Weapon (All Males)	**31.3%**	**9.4%**	**15.7%**	**6.3%**	**68.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	31.1%	14.8%	6.6%	9.8%	68.9%
Ages 14 and 15	30.2%	9.0%	14.9%	6.3%	69.8%
Ages 16 and Older	32.3%	8.9%	17.7%	5.7%	67.7%
Robbery, with Gun (All Males)	**37.5%**	**15.4%**	**17.1%**	**5.0%**	**62.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	34.4%	19.7%	13.1%	1.6%	65.6%
Ages 14 and 15	37.6%	15.9%	16.6%	5.1%	62.4%
Ages 16 and Older	37.9%	14.5%	18.1%	5.3%	62.1%
Robbery, with Knife (All Males)	**7.1%**	**2.1%**	**3.2%**	**1.8%**	**92.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	9.8%	1.6%	8.2%	**	90.2%
Ages 14 and 15	7.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	92.9%
Ages 16 and Older	6.8%	1.9%	3.4%	1.5%	93.2%
Gambling (All Males)	**38.2%**	**22.1%**	**11.9%**	**4.1%**	**61.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	37.7%	14.8%	19.7%	3.3%	62.3%
Ages 14 and 15	38.8%	24.4%	10.5%	3.9%	61.2%
Ages 16 and Older	37.7%	21.1%	12.1%	4.5%	62.3%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All Males)	**44.5%**	**26.1%**	**14.8%**	**3.6%**	**55.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	27.9%	14.8%	8.2%	4.9%	72.1%
Ages 14 and 15	46.6%	26.3%	16.6%	3.7%	53.4%
Ages 16 and Older	44.9%	27.4%	14.0%	3.4%	55.1%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All Males)	**51.6%**	**26.6%**	**20.3%**	**4.8%**	**48.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	37.7%	16.4%	18.0%	3.3%	62.3%
Ages 14 and 15	53.2%	27.3%	22.9%	2.9%	46.8%
Ages 16 and Older	52.1%	27.2%	18.3%	6.6%	47.9%

Table B.3. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All Males)	**82.6%**	**35.1%**	**36.2%**	**11.3%**	**17.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	80.3%	44.3%	27.9%	8.2%	19.7%
Ages 14 and 15	79.5%	34.1%	36.3%	9.0%	20.5%
Ages 16 and Older	85.7%	34.7%	37.2%	13.8%	14.3%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All Males)	**23.2%**	**5.5%**	**10.8%**	**6.8%**	**76.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	21.3%	6.6%	14.8%	0.0%	78.7%
Ages 14 and 15	25.9%	5.9%	11.0%	9.0%	74.1%
Ages 16 and Older	21.1%	5.1%	10.2%	5.7%	78.9%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All Males)	**49.3%**	**22.7%**	**20.0%**	**6.6%**	**50.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	49.2%	19.7%	24.6%	4.9%	50.8%
Ages 14 and 15	49.0%	23.7%	19.0%	6.3%	51.0%
Ages 16 and Older	49.6%	22.3%	20.2%	7.0%	50.4%
Cut Someone with Knife (All Males)	**21.5%**	**5.3%**	**10.0%**	**6.2%**	**78.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	24.6%	6.6%	13.1%	4.9%	75.4%
Ages 14 and 15	22.0%	5.1%	11.2%	5.6%	78.0%
Ages 16 and Older	20.6%	5.3%	8.5%	6.8%	79.4%
Shot at Someone (All Males)	**55.5%**	**24.1%**	**23.1%**	**8.3%**	**44.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.6%	16.4%	23.0%	3.3%	57.4%
Ages 14 and 15	56.8%	25.4%	23.7%	7.8%	43.2%
Ages 16 and Older	56.0%	24.0%	22.6%	9.4%	44.0%
Carried Gun on Person (All Males)	**74.3%**	**41.7%**	**25.2%**	**7.4%**	**25.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	70.5%	36.1%	27.9%	6.6%	29.5%
Ages 14 and 15	74.6%	43.2%	25.6%	5.9%	25.4%
Ages 16 and Older	74.5%	41.1%	24.5%	8.9%	25.5%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All Males)	**39.2%**	**16.0%**	**16.9%**	**6.4%**	**60.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	29.5%	11.5%	11.5%	6.6%	70.5%
Ages 14 and 15	40.2%	17.6%	18.3%	4.4%	59.8%
Ages 16 and Older	39.6%	15.1%	16.4%	8.1%	60.4%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All Males)	**6.5%**	**1.6%**	**3.3%**	**1.6%**	**93.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	8.2%	3.3%	3.3%	1.6%	91.8%
Ages 14 and 15	7.8%	2.2%	4.1%	1.5%	92.2%
Ages 16 and Older	5.1%	0.9%	2.6%	1.7%	94.9%
Prostitution/Procuring (All Males)	**8.7%**	**3.8%**	**3.8%**	**1.1%**	**91.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	3.3%	1.6%	1.6%	**	96.7%
Ages 14 and 15	7.8%	2.7%	3.2%	2.0%	92.2%
Ages 16 and Older	10.2%	5.1%	4.7%	**	89.8%
Vandalism (All Males)	**63.0%**	**25.5%**	**26.0%**	**11.4%**	**37.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	62.3%	34.4%	23.0%	4.9%	37.7%
Ages 14 and 15	62.0%	27.6%	24.4%	10.0%	38.0%
Ages 16 and Older	64.0%	22.6%	27.9%	13.6%	36.0%
Stole From Employer (All Males)	**9.6%**	**3.2%**	**3.9%**	**2.4%**	**90.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	8.2%	1.6%	3.3%	3.3%	91.8%
Ages 14 and 15	11.0%	3.9%	4.4%	2.7%	89.0%
Ages 16 and Older	8.5%	2.8%	3.6%	2.1%	91.5%
Took Weapon to School (All Males)	**54.8%**	**12.8%**	**25.0%**	**17.1%**	**45.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	52.5%	13.1%	32.8%	6.6%	47.5%
Ages 14 and 15	56.3%	12.9%	27.8%	15.6%	43.7%
Ages 16 and Older	53.8%	12.6%	21.5%	19.8%	46.2%
Graffiti (All Males)	**54.3%**	**26.2%**	**19.8%**	**8.4%**	**45.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	59.0%	29.5%	24.6%	4.9%	41.0%
Ages 14 and 15	54.4%	28.3%	19.5%	6.6%	45.6%
Ages 16 and Older	53.6%	23.8%	19.4%	10.4%	46.4%

Table B.3. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All Males)	**39.6%**	**14.2%**	**19.0%**	**6.3%**	**60.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	29.5%	11.5%	11.5%	6.6%	70.5%
Ages 14 and 15	39.9%	14.2%	20.5%	5.1%	60.1%
Ages 16 and Older	40.6%	14.7%	18.7%	7.2%	59.4%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All Males)	**20.2%**	**7.0%**	**8.2%**	**5.0%**	**79.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	23.0%	14.8%	8.2%	**	77.0%
Ages 14 and 15	18.5%	7.3%	7.8%	3.4%	81.5%
Ages 16 and Older	21.3%	5.7%	8.5%	7.0%	78.7%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all males = +/- 1.6%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 6.2%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 2.3%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 2.4%.

Table B.4. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among White Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All Whites)	**76.6%**	**25.8%**	**33.7%**	**17.1%**	**23.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	66.7%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%	33.3%
Ages 14 and 15	75.4%	27.7%	33.8%	13.8%	24.6%
Ages 16 and Older	78.9%	25.3%	33.7%	20.0%	21.1%
Car Theft (All Whites)	**62.1%**	**27.1%**	**25.4%**	**9.6%**	**37.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	16.7%	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	67.7%	30.8%	29.2%	7.7%	32.3%
Ages 16 and Older	63.2%	27.4%	23.2%	12.6%	36.8%
Auto Parts Theft (All Whites)	**32.3%**	**11.9%**	**18.7%**	**1.7%**	**67.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	16.7%	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	30.8%	4.6%	24.6%	1.5%	69.2%
Ages 16 and Older	35.8%	20.0%	13.7%	2.1%	64.2%
Shoplifting (All Whites)	**81.2%**	**35.7%**	**23.6%**	**21.9%**	**18.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	**	50.0%
Ages 14 and 15	90.8%	47.7%	21.5%	21.5%	9.2%
Ages 16 and Older	76.8%	25.3%	26.3%	25.3%	23.2%
Forgery or Fraud (All Whites)	**27.2%**	**6.8%**	**13.0%**	**7.3%**	**72.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	16.7%	**	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	26.2%	**	15.4%	10.8%	73.8%
Ages 16 and Older	29.5%	11.6%	12.6%	5.3%	70.5%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching (All Whites)	**22.9%**	**6.0%**	**11.5%**	**5.4%**	**77.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	**	16.7%	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	20.0%	3.1%	10.8%	6.2%	80.0%
Ages 16 and Older	26.3%	9.5%	13.7%	3.2%	73.7%
Buying Stolen Goods (All Whites)	**41.8%**	**17.6%**	**16.3%**	**7.9%**	**58.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	43.1%	20.0%	16.9%	6.2%	56.9%
Ages 16 and Older	46.3%	17.9%	17.9%	10.5%	53.7%
Robbery, No Weapon (All Whites)	**26.8%**	**9.8%**	**13.2%**	**3.9%**	**73.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	**	16.7%	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	23.1%	9.2%	12.3%	1.5%	76.9%
Ages 16 and Older	31.6%	11.6%	15.8%	4.2%	68.4%
Robbery, with Gun (All Whites)	**19.4%**	**9.3%**	**7.3%**	**2.8%**	**80.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	16.9%	4.6%	10.8%	1.5%	83.1%
Ages 16 and Older	24.2%	14.7%	5.3%	4.2%	75.8%
Robbery, with Knife (All Whites)	**8.1%**	**1.7%**	**5.7%**	**0.7%**	**91.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	7.7%	1.5%	4.6%	1.5%	92.3%
Ages 16 and Older	9.5%	2.1%	7.4%	**	90.5%
Gambling (All Whites)	**20.6%**	**11.2%**	**7.7%**	**1.7%**	**79.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	0.0%	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	18.5%	7.7%	9.2%	1.5%	81.5%
Ages 16 and Older	25.3%	15.8%	7.4%	2.1%	74.7%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All Whites)	**26.6%**	**15.4%**	**9.8%**	**1.4%**	**73.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	26.2%	13.8%	9.2%	3.1%	73.8%
Ages 16 and Older	30.5%	18.9%	11.6%	**	69.5%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All Whites)	**49.8%**	**29.6%**	**15.2%**	**5.0%**	**50.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	16.7%	**	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	49.2%	29.2%	16.9%	3.1%	50.8%
Ages 16 and Older	54.7%	31.6%	15.8%	7.4%	45.3%

Table B.4. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All Whites)	**80.2%**	**36.1%**	**35.1%**	**8.9%**	**19.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	100.0%	66.7%	33.3%	**	**
Ages 14 and 15	73.8%	30.8%	32.3%	10.8%	26.2%
Ages 16 and Older	83.2%	36.8%	37.9%	8.4%	16.8%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All Whites)	**40.0%**	**9.8%**	**16.9%**	**13.3%**	**60.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.3%	**	33.3%	**	66.7%
Ages 14 and 15	44.6%	9.2%	16.9%	18.5%	55.4%
Ages 16 and Older	36.8%	11.6%	14.7%	10.5%	63.2%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All Whites)	**38.0%**	**16.0%**	**16.6%**	**5.5%**	**62.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	41.5%	13.8%	20.0%	7.7%	58.5%
Ages 16 and Older	40.0%	20.0%	15.8%	4.2%	60.0%
Cut Someone with Knife (All Whites)	**24.6%**	**4.5%**	**12.9%**	**7.2%**	**75.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	16.7%	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	26.2%	3.1%	13.8%	9.2%	73.8%
Ages 16 and Older	24.2%	6.3%	11.6%	6.3%	75.8%
Shot at Someone (All Whites)	**40.1%**	**18.4%**	**14.2%**	**7.5%**	**59.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	41.5%	16.9%	16.9%	7.7%	58.5%
Ages 16 and Older	44.2%	22.1%	13.7%	8.4%	55.8%
Carried Gun on Person (All Whites)	**54.9%**	**30.2%**	**20.5%**	**4.2%**	**45.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	**	16.7%	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	58.5%	30.8%	27.7%	**	41.5%
Ages 16 and Older	56.8%	33.7%	16.8%	6.3%	43.2%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All Whites)	**32.3%**	**10.6%**	**17.1%**	**4.6%**	**67.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	16.7%	**	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	30.8%	6.2%	20.0%	4.6%	69.2%
Ages 16 and Older	35.8%	13.7%	16.8%	5.3%	64.2%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All Whites)	**13.0%**	**4.3%**	**7.7%**	**1.0%**	**87.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%	**	50.0%
Ages 14 and 15	13.8%	6.2%	7.7%	**	86.2%
Ages 16 and Older	7.4%	1.1%	4.2%	2.1%	92.6%
Prostitution/Procuring (All Whites)	**7.1%**	**1.7%**	**4.7%**	**0.7%**	**92.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	16.7%	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	7.7%	1.5%	4.6%	1.5%	92.3%
Ages 16 and Older	5.3%	2.1%	3.2%	**	94.7%
Vandalism (All Whites)	**78.7%**	**35.0%**	**31.9%**	**11.8%**	**21.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Ages 14 and 15	81.5%	35.4%	36.9%	9.2%	18.5%
Ages 16 and Older	80.0%	32.6%	31.6%	15.8%	20.0%
Stole From Employer (All Whites)	**12.5%**	**5.0%**	**5.8%**	**1.7%**	**87.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	15.4%	7.7%	6.2%	1.5%	84.6%
Ages 16 and Older	11.6%	3.2%	6.3%	2.1%	88.4%
Took Weapon to School (All Whites)	**54.5%**	**15.1%**	**23.5%**	**16.0%**	**45.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	16.7%	**	16.7%	**	83.3%
Ages 14 and 15	60.0%	15.4%	30.8%	13.8%	40.0%
Ages 16 and Older	54.7%	16.8%	17.9%	20.0%	45.3%
Graffiti (All Whites)	**50.7%**	**24.6%**	**19.1%**	**7.0%**	**49.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	**	66.7%
Ages 14 and 15	52.3%	26.2%	18.5%	7.7%	47.7%
Ages 16 and Older	51.6%	24.2%	20.0%	7.4%	48.4%

Table B.4. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All Whites)	**28.3%**	**9.5%**	**17.3%**	**1.6%**	**71.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	27.7%	6.2%	21.5%	**	72.3%
Ages 16 and Older	32.6%	13.7%	15.8%	3.2%	67.4%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All Whites)	**27.1%**	**8.9%**	**11.1%**	**7.1%**	**72.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.3%	33.3%	**	**	66.7%
Ages 14 and 15	20.0%	4.6%	12.3%	3.1%	80.0%
Ages 16 and Older	32.6%	9.5%	11.6%	11.6%	67.4%

** Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all Whites = +/- 3.4%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 18.2%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 5.5%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 4.6%.

Table B.5. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among African-American Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All African Americans)	**55.4%**	**13.2%**	**26.4%**	**15.8%**	**44.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	65.2%	26.1%	26.1%	13.0%	34.8%
Ages 14 and 15	54.4%	14.8%	23.1%	16.5%	45.6%
Ages 16 and Older	55.0%	10.0%	29.5%	15.5%	45.0%
Car Theft (All African Americans)	**55.9%**	**17.5%**	**24.0%**	**14.4%**	**44.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	65.2%	21.7%	26.1%	17.4%	34.8%
Ages 14 and 15	55.5%	21.4%	21.4%	12.6%	44.5%
Ages 16 and Older	55.0%	13.5%	26.0%	15.5%	45.0%
Auto Parts Theft (All African Americans)	**24.0%**	**9.8%**	**8.6%**	**5.5%**	**76.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	26.1%	4.3%	8.7%	13.0%	73.9%
Ages 14 and 15	23.1%	9.3%	7.7%	6.0%	76.9%
Ages 16 and Older	24.5%	11.0%	9.5%	4.0%	75.5%
Shoplifting (All African Americans)	**61.6%**	**15.4%**	**17.1%**	**29.2%**	**38.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	78.3%	26.1%	21.7%	30.4%	21.7%
Ages 14 and 15	61.5%	17.0%	16.5%	28.0%	38.5%
Ages 16 and Older	59.5%	12.5%	17.0%	30.0%	40.5%
Forgery or Fraud (All African Americans)	**13.1%**	**3.4%**	**5.2%**	**4.4%**	**86.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	8.7%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%	91.3%
Ages 14 and 15	11.0%	1.1%	6.0%	3.8%	89.0%
Ages 16 and Older	15.5%	6.0%	4.5%	5.0%	84.5%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching (All African Americans)	**20.2%**	**3.8%**	**9.4%**	**7.0%**	**79.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	34.8%	13.0%	8.7%	13.0%	65.2%
Ages 14 and 15	16.5%	3.3%	8.2%	4.9%	83.5%
Ages 16 and Older	21.5%	3.0%	10.5%	8.0%	78.5%
Buying Stolen Goods (All African Americans)	**55.1%**	**22.0%**	**25.9%**	**7.2%**	**44.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	52.2%	17.4%	26.1%	8.7%	47.8%
Ages 14 and 15	48.4%	17.6%	25.8%	4.9%	51.6%
Ages 16 and Older	61.5%	26.5%	26.0%	9.0%	38.5%
Robbery, No Weapon (All African Americans)	**32.7%**	**9.6%**	**15.6%**	**7.5%**	**67.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	39.1%	4.3%	17.4%	17.4%	60.9%
Ages 14 and 15	33.0%	11.0%	14.3%	7.7%	67.0%
Ages 16 and Older	31.5%	9.0%	16.5%	6.0%	68.5%
Robbery, with Gun (All African Americans)	**45.4%**	**20.0%**	**19.8%**	**5.6%**	**54.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	39.1%	17.4%	21.7%	**	60.9%
Ages 14 and 15	42.9%	22.5%	14.8%	5.5%	57.1%
Ages 16 and Older	48.5%	18.0%	24.0%	6.5%	51.5%
Robbery, with Knife (All African Americans)	**3.5%**	**0.5%**	**1.3%**	**1.7%**	**96.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	4.3%	**	4.3%	**	95.7%
Ages 14 and 15	3.3%	0.5%	1.1%	1.6%	96.7%
Ages 16 and Older	3.5%	0.5%	1.0%	2.0%	96.5%
Gambling (All African Americans)	**53.5%**	**34.4%**	**13.7%**	**5.5%**	**46.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	47.8%	17.4%	21.7%	8.7%	52.2%
Ages 14 and 15	53.3%	37.4%	11.0%	4.9%	46.7%
Ages 16 and Older	54.5%	34.0%	15.0%	5.5%	45.5%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All African Americans)	**70.3%**	**41.8%**	**23.0%**	**5.5%**	**29.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	60.9%	26.1%	21.7%	13.0%	39.1%
Ages 14 and 15	69.2%	44.0%	20.9%	4.4%	30.8%
Ages 16 and Older	72.5%	42.0%	25.0%	5.5%	27.5%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All African Americans)	**50.4%**	**25.5%**	**20.4%**	**4.5%**	**49.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	26.1%	8.7%	13.0%	4.3%	73.9%
Ages 14 and 15	53.3%	30.2%	20.3%	2.7%	46.7%
Ages 16 and Older	51.0%	23.5%	21.5%	6.0%	49.0%

Table B.5. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All African Americans)	**82.9%**	**37.3%**	**33.1%**	**12.6%**	**17.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	78.3%	34.8%	30.4%	13.0%	21.7%
Ages 14 and 15	79.7%	37.9%	30.8%	11.0%	20.3%
Ages 16 and Older	86.5%	37.0%	35.5%	14.0%	13.5%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All African Americans)	**12.6%**	**1.8%**	**6.0%**	**4.9%**	**87.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	17.4%	4.3%	13.0%	**	82.6%
Ages 14 and 15	13.7%	1.6%	5.5%	6.6%	86.3%
Ages 16 and Older	11.0%	1.5%	5.5%	4.0%	89.0%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All African Americans)	**55.1%**	**24.4%**	**22.3%**	**8.4%**	**44.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	60.9%	21.7%	26.1%	13.0%	39.1%
Ages 14 and 15	52.7%	27.5%	18.7%	6.6%	47.3%
Ages 16 and Older	56.5%	22.0%	25.0%	9.5%	43.5%
Cut Someone with Knife (All African Americans)	**12.9%**	**1.8%**	**5.3%**	**5.9%**	**87.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	17.4%	4.3%	13.0%	**	82.6%
Ages 14 and 15	9.3%	1.1%	4.9%	3.3%	90.7%
Ages 16 and Older	15.5%	2.0%	4.5%	9.0%	84.5%
Shot at Someone (All African Americans)	**55.9%**	**25.7%**	**23.5%**	**6.7%**	**44.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	39.1%	8.7%	26.1%	4.3%	60.9%
Ages 14 and 15	58.8%	29.7%	24.2%	4.9%	41.2%
Ages 16 and Older	55.5%	24.5%	22.5%	8.5%	44.5%
Carried Gun on Person (All African Americans)	**78.0%**	**45.3%**	**25.0%**	**7.7%**	**22.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	69.6%	30.4%	30.4%	8.7%	30.4%
Ages 14 and 15	76.9%	50.0%	22.0%	4.9%	23.1%
Ages 16 and Older	80.0%	43.0%	27.0%	10.0%	20.0%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All African Americans)	**38.5%**	**15.5%**	**15.8%**	**7.2%**	**61.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	39.1%	8.7%	17.4%	13.0%	60.9%
Ages 14 and 15	39.0%	20.3%	15.4%	3.3%	61.0%
Ages 16 and Older	38.0%	12.0%	16.0%	10.0%	62.0%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All African Americans)	**4.0%**	**0.7%**	**1.5%**	**1.8%**	**96.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	4.3%	**	**	4.3%	95.7%
Ages 14 and 15	4.4%	1.1%	2.7%	0.5%	95.6%
Ages 16 and Older	3.5%	0.5%	0.5%	2.5%	96.5%
Prostitution/Procuring (All African Americans)	**12.0%**	**5.6%**	**4.9%**	**1.5%**	**88.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	4.3%	**	4.3%	**	95.7%
Ages 14 and 15	8.8%	2.7%	3.8%	2.2%	91.2%
Ages 16 and Older	16.0%	9.0%	6.0%	1.0%	84.0%
Vandalism (All African Americans)	**57.6%**	**21.7%**	**24.2%**	**11.6%**	**42.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	60.9%	26.1%	21.7%	13.0%	39.1%
Ages 14 and 15	57.7%	25.3%	21.4%	11.0%	42.3%
Ages 16 and Older	57.0%	18.0%	27.0%	12.0%	43.0%
Stole From Employer (All African Americans)	**8.2%**	**2.4%**	**2.8%**	**3.0%**	**91.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	17.4%	0.0%	8.7%	8.7%	82.6%
Ages 14 and 15	7.1%	2.2%	2.7%	2.2%	92.9%
Ages 16 and Older	8.0%	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	92.0%
Took Weapon to School (All African Americans)	**50.8%**	**11.1%**	**23.0%**	**16.8%**	**49.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	47.8%	4.3%	30.4%	13.0%	52.2%
Ages 14 and 15	50.5%	10.4%	26.9%	13.2%	49.5%
Ages 16 and Older	51.5%	12.5%	18.5%	20.5%	48.5%
Graffiti (All African Americans)	**40.9%**	**18.4%**	**16.0%**	**6.5%**	**59.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	30.4%	8.7%	13.0%	8.7%	69.6%
Ages 14 and 15	39.6%	20.3%	14.8%	4.4%	60.4%
Ages 16 and Older	43.5%	18.0%	17.5%	8.0%	56.5%

Table B.5. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All African Americans)	**33.8%**	**12.3%**	**16.3%**	**5.2%**	**66.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	26.1%	4.3%	13.0%	8.7%	73.9%
Ages 14 and 15	34.1%	12.6%	17.6%	3.8%	65.9%
Ages 16 and Older	34.5%	13.0%	15.5%	6.0%	65.5%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All African Americans)	**17.5%**	**5.7%**	**7.9%**	**3.9%**	**82.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	13.0%	4.3%	8.7%	**	87.0%
Ages 14 and 15	20.9%	7.7%	8.2%	4.9%	79.1%
Ages 16 and Older	15.0%	4.0%	7.5%	3.5%	85.0%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all African Americans = +/- 2.6%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 10.9%; for ages 14-15 =+/- 3.9%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 3.7%.

Table B.6. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Hispanic Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All Hispanics)	**74.2%**	**17.9%**	**38.7%**	**17.7%**	**25.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	85.7%	28.6%	51.4%	5.7%	14.3%
Ages 14 and 15	74.4%	19.5%	35.4%	19.5%	25.6%
Ages 16 and Older	72.5%	15.0%	39.9%	17.6%	27.5%
Car Theft (All Hispanics)	**68.0%**	**24.6%**	**28.1%**	**15.3%**	**32.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	65.7%	28.6%	34.3%	2.9%	34.3%
Ages 14 and 15	70.3%	27.2%	30.3%	12.8%	29.7%
Ages 16 and Older	66.3%	21.8%	25.4%	19.2%	33.7%
Auto Parts Theft (All Hispanics)	**40.5%**	**13.7%**	**17.2%**	**9.5%**	**59.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	54.3%	28.6%	17.1%	8.6%	45.7%
Ages 14 and 15	37.9%	11.8%	17.9%	8.2%	62.1%
Ages 16 and Older	40.9%	13.5%	16.6%	10.9%	59.1%
Shoplifting (All Hispanics)	**64.2%**	**18.9%**	**21.0%**	**24.4%**	**35.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	74.3%	37.1%	28.6%	8.6%	25.7%
Ages 14 and 15	66.2%	16.9%	23.6%	25.6%	33.8%
Ages 16 and Older	61.1%	18.1%	17.6%	25.4%	38.9%
Forgery or Fraud (All Hispanics)	**15.1%**	**2.5%**	**8.7%**	**3.9%**	**84.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	20.0%	8.6%	11.4%	0.0%	80.0%
Ages 14 and 15	14.4%	2.1%	8.7%	3.6%	85.6%
Ages 16 and Older	15.0%	2.1%	8.3%	4.7%	85.0%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching (All Hispanics)	**19.1%**	**4.7%**	**8.0%**	**6.3%**	**80.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	5.7%	17.1%	5.7%	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	21.5%	4.6%	8.7%	8.2%	78.5%
Ages 16 and Older	15.5%	4.7%	6.2%	4.7%	84.5%
Buying Stolen Goods (All Hispanics)	**49.5%**	**19.1%**	**21.4%**	**8.9%**	**50.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	51.4%	20.0%	28.6%	2.9%	48.6%
Ages 14 and 15	47.7%	19.5%	20.5%	7.7%	52.3%
Ages 16 and Older	50.8%	18.7%	21.2%	10.9%	49.2%
Robbery, No Weapon (All Hispanics)	**31.1%**	**8.5%**	**16.4%**	**6.1%**	**68.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	31.4%	22.9%	0.0%	8.6%	68.6%
Ages 14 and 15	29.2%	7.7%	16.4%	5.1%	70.8%
Ages 16 and Older	32.6%	7.3%	18.7%	6.7%	67.4%
Robbery, with Gun (All Hispanics)	**33.9%**	**11.8%**	**16.6%**	**5.5%**	**66.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	34.3%	20.0%	11.4%	2.9%	65.7%
Ages 14 and 15	36.9%	12.8%	18.5%	5.6%	63.1%
Ages 16 and Older	31.1%	9.8%	15.5%	5.7%	68.9%
Robbery, with Knife (All Hispanics)	**9.7%**	**3.3%**	**4.1%**	**2.4%**	**90.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	17.1%	2.9%	14.3%	0.0%	82.9%
Ages 14 and 15	11.3%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%	88.7%
Ages 16 and Older	7.3%	2.6%	3.1%	1.6%	92.7%
Gambling (All Hispanics)	**27.2%**	**12.8%**	**10.8%**	**3.6%**	**72.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	37.1%	17.1%	20.0%	0.0%	62.9%
Ages 14 and 15	27.2%	14.9%	8.7%	3.6%	72.8%
Ages 16 and Older	25.9%	10.4%	11.4%	4.1%	74.1%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All Hispanics)	**27.6%**	**14.3%**	**9.9%**	**3.4%**	**72.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	8.6%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	91.4%
Ages 14 and 15	31.8%	13.8%	14.9%	3.1%	68.2%
Ages 16 and Older	26.4%	15.5%	6.7%	4.1%	73.6%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All Hispanics)	**53.0%**	**24.7%**	**22.9%**	**5.3%**	**47.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	48.6%	20.0%	25.7%	2.9%	51.4%
Ages 14 and 15	54.4%	23.6%	27.2%	3.6%	45.6%
Ages 16 and Older	52.3%	26.4%	18.7%	7.3%	47.7%

Table B.6. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All Hispanics)	**83.1%**	**33.0%**	**39.8%**	**10.3%**	**16.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	82.9%	48.6%	28.6%	5.7%	17.1%
Ages 14 and 15	80.0%	32.3%	42.6%	5.1%	20.0%
Ages 16 and Older	86.0%	31.6%	38.9%	15.5%	14.0%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All Hispanics)	**30.0%**	**7.5%**	**15.4%**	**7.2%**	**70.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	8.6%	20.0%	**	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	34.9%	8.7%	17.9%	8.2%	65.1%
Ages 16 and Older	25.9%	6.2%	12.4%	7.3%	74.1%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All Hispanics)	**46.7%**	**22.7%**	**18.3%**	**5.8%**	**53.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	48.6%	20.0%	28.6%	**	51.4%
Ages 14 and 15	47.2%	23.6%	17.4%	6.2%	52.8%
Ages 16 and Older	46.1%	22.3%	17.6%	6.2%	53.9%
Cut Someone with Knife (All Hispanics)	**30.9%**	**7.8%**	**15.4%**	**7.7%**	**69.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	37.1%	8.6%	17.1%	11.4%	62.9%
Ages 14 and 15	33.8%	8.2%	17.9%	7.7%	66.2%
Ages 16 and Older	27.5%	7.3%	13.0%	7.3%	72.5%
Shot at Someone (All Hispanics)	**56.1%**	**22.7%**	**24.2%**	**9.1%**	**43.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	51.4%	20.0%	28.6%	2.9%	48.6%
Ages 14 and 15	52.8%	23.6%	20.5%	8.7%	47.2%
Ages 16 and Older	59.6%	22.3%	26.9%	10.4%	40.4%
Carried Gun on Person (All Hispanics)	**74.3%**	**39.0%**	**26.6%**	**8.6%**	**25.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	80.0%	40.0%	34.3%	5.7%	20.0%
Ages 14 and 15	71.3%	37.9%	25.6%	7.7%	28.7%
Ages 16 and Older	76.2%	39.9%	26.4%	9.8%	23.8%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All Hispanics	**41.3%**	**18.1%**	**17.0%**	**6.3%**	**58.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	11.4%	14.3%	2.9%	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	42.6%	18.5%	19.0%	5.1%	57.4%
Ages 16 and Older	42.0%	18.7%	15.5%	7.8%	58.0%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All Hispanics)	**5.1%**	**1.2%**	**2.6%**	**1.4%**	**94.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	2.9%	2.9%	**	**	97.1%
Ages 14 and 15	7.2%	1.0%	3.6%	2.6%	92.8%
Ages 16 and Older	3.6%	1.0%	2.1%	0.5%	96.4%
Prostitution/Procuring (All Hispanics)	**6.2%**	**2.8%**	**2.7%**	**0.7%**	**93.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	5.7%	5.7%	**	**	94.3%
Ages 14 and 15	6.2%	3.1%	1.5%	1.5%	93.8%
Ages 16 and Older	6.2%	2.1%	4.1%	**	93.8%
Vandalism (All Hispanics)	**61.9%**	**23.9%**	**27.8%**	**10.2%**	**38.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	68.6%	37.1%	31.4%	**	31.4%
Ages 14 and 15	59.0%	26.7%	23.1%	9.2%	41.0%
Ages 16 and Older	63.7%	19.7%	31.6%	12.4%	36.3%
Stole From Employer (All Hispanics)	**9.2%**	**3.2%**	**4.5%**	**1.4%**	**90.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	2.9%	2.9%	**	**	97.1%
Ages 14 and 15	12.8%	4.6%	6.2%	2.1%	87.2%
Ages 16 and Older	6.7%	2.1%	3.6%	1.0%	93.3%
Took Weapon to School (All Hispanics)	**57.2%**	**11.8%**	**28.6%**	**16.8%**	**42.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	62.9%	22.9%	37.1%	2.9%	37.1%
Ages 14 and 15	59.5%	12.8%	29.7%	16.9%	40.5%
Ages 16 and Older	54.4%	9.3%	26.4%	18.7%	45.6%
Graffiti (All Hispanics)	**68.2%**	**34.3%**	**23.6%**	**10.2%**	**31.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	85.7%	45.7%	37.1%	2.9%	14.3%
Ages 14 and 15	68.7%	37.4%	24.1%	7.2%	31.3%
Ages 16 and Older	65.3%	30.1%	21.2%	14.0%	34.7%

Table B.6. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All Hispanics)	**49.0%**	**18.1%**	**21.6%**	**9.2%**	**51.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	17.1%	20.0%	5.7%	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	48.5%	20.6%	21.1%	6.7%	51.5%
Ages 16 and Older	50.3%	16.1%	22.3%	11.9%	49.7%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All Hispanics)	**19.4%**	**6.4%**	**8.5%**	**4.4%**	**80.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	22.9%	14.3%	8.6%	0.0%	77.1%
Ages 14 and 15	17.9%	6.7%	8.7%	2.6%	82.1%
Ages 16 and Older	20.2%	5.2%	8.3%	6.7%	79.8%

** Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all Hispanics = +/- 2.3%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 8.1%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.4%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 3.5%.

Table B7. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Substance-Dependent Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All Substance Dependent)	**76.2%**	**20.2%**	**38.0%**	**18.0%**	**23.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	81.8%	24.2%	48.5%	9.1%	18.2%
Ages 14 and 15	74.4%	23.3%	33.3%	17.8%	25.6%
Ages 16 and Older	77.0%	16.8%	40.8%	19.4%	23.0%
Car Theft (All Substance Dependent)	**71.1%**	**27.1%**	**29.4%**	**14.5%**	**28.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	75.8%	33.3%	36.4%	6.1%	24.2%
Ages 14 and 15	74.4%	31.1%	30.0%	13.3%	25.6%
Ages 16 and Older	67.4%	22.7%	28.0%	16.8%	32.6%
Auto Parts Theft (All Substance Dependent)	**39.4%**	**15.2%**	**17.0%**	**7.1%**	**60.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	51.5%	21.2%	18.2%	12.1%	48.5%
Ages 14 and 15	38.5%	13.3%	18.5%	6.7%	61.5%
Ages 16 and Older	38.5%	16.1%	15.5%	6.9%	61.5%
Shoplifting (All Substance Dependent)	**71.3%**	**25.7%**	**20.3%**	**25.2%**	**28.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	78.8%	39.4%	24.2%	15.2%	21.2%
Ages 14 and 15	72.6%	27.4%	20.7%	24.4%	27.4%
Ages 16 and Older	69.1%	22.4%	19.4%	27.3%	30.9%
Forgery or Fraud (All Substance Dependent)	**18.9%**	**4.5%**	**9.3%**	**5.0%**	**81.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	27.3%	9.1%	18.2%	0.0%	72.7%
Ages 14 and 15	18.1%	1.9%	10.0%	6.3%	81.9%
Ages 16 and Older	18.4%	6.3%	7.6%	4.6%	81.6%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching (All Substance Dependent)	**26.0%**	**6.1%**	**12.3%**	**7.6%**	**74.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.3%	6.1%	21.2%	6.1%	66.7%
Ages 14 and 15	25.2%	5.2%	10.7%	9.3%	74.8%
Ages 16 and Older	25.7%	6.9%	12.5%	6.3%	74.3%
Buying Stolen Goods (All Substance Dependent)	**57.4%**	**25.6%**	**24.0%**	**7.7%**	**42.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	48.5%	21.2%	21.2%	6.1%	51.5%
Ages 14 and 15	57.8%	25.9%	24.1%	7.8%	42.2%
Ages 16 and Older	58.2%	26.0%	24.3%	7.9%	41.8%
Robbery, No Weapon (All Substance Dependent)	**37.1%**	**12.2%**	**18.2%**	**6.7%**	**62.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	51.5%	27.3%	12.1%	12.1%	48.5%
Ages 14 and 15	36.7%	12.2%	18.1%	6.3%	63.3%
Ages 16 and Older	35.5%	10.2%	19.1%	6.3%	64.5%
Robbery, with Gun (All Substance Dependent)	**44.1%**	**19.2%**	**19.5%**	**5.4%**	**55.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	39.4%	24.2%	15.2%	0.0%	60.6%
Ages 14 and 15	45.2%	19.3%	19.6%	6.3%	54.8%
Ages 16 and Older	43.8%	18.4%	20.1%	5.3%	56.3%
Robbery, with Knife (All Substance Dependent)	**9.3%**	**2.8%**	**4.5%**	**2.0%**	**90.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	15.2%	3.0%	12.1%	0.0%	84.8%
Ages 14 and 15	9.6%	3.0%	4.1%	2.6%	90.4%
Ages 16 and Older	8.2%	2.6%	3.9%	1.6%	91.8%
Gambling (All Substance Dependent)	**41.9%**	**25.6%**	**12.7%**	**3.6%**	**58.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	45.5%	18.2%	24.2%	3.0%	54.5%
Ages 14 and 15	43.3%	28.9%	10.7%	3.7%	56.7%
Ages 16 and Older	40.1%	23.7%	12.8%	3.6%	59.9%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All Substance Dependent)	**52.6%**	**31.8%**	**16.3%**	**4.4%**	**47.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	30.3%	21.2%	6.1%	3.0%	69.7%
Ages 14 and 15	57.0%	34.4%	17.8%	4.8%	43.0%
Ages 16 and Older	51.6%	30.9%	16.4%	4.3%	48.4%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All Substance Dependent)	**65.5%**	**34.9%**	**24.9%**	**5.8%**	**34.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	48.5%	18.2%	24.2%	6.1%	51.5%
Ages 14 and 15	68.1%	37.8%	25.9%	4.4%	31.9%
Ages 16 and Older	65.5%	34.5%	24.0%	6.9%	34.5%

Table B.7. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All Substance Dependent)	**89.3%**	**41.4%**	**39.2%**	**8.7%**	**10.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	90.9%	57.6%	24.2%	9.1%	9.1%
Ages 14 and 15	88.5%	37.8%	43.3%	7.4%	11.5%
Ages 16 and Older	89.8%	42.4%	37.5%	9.9%	10.2%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All Substance Dependent)	**31.5%**	**7.6%**	**15.3%**	**8.6%**	**68.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	33.3%	9.1%	24.2%	0.0%	66.7%
Ages 14 and 15	35.9%	8.5%	16.3%	11.1%	64.1%
Ages 16 and Older	27.3%	6.6%	13.2%	7.6%	72.7%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All Substance Dependent)	**60.0%**	**29.5%**	**24.0%**	**6.5%**	**40.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	63.6%	30.3%	30.3%	3.0%	36.4%
Ages 14 and 15	60.7%	31.1%	23.0%	6.7%	39.3%
Ages 16 and Older	58.9%	28.0%	24.0%	6.9%	41.1%
Cut Someone with Knife (All Substance Dependent)	**28.3%**	**6.0%**	**14.4%**	**7.9%**	**71.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	36.4%	9.1%	21.2%	6.1%	63.6%
Ages 14 and 15	27.8%	5.6%	15.9%	6.3%	72.2%
Ages 16 and Older	27.6%	5.9%	12.2%	9.5%	72.4%
Shot at Someone (All Substance Dependent)	**63.2%**	**30.5%**	**25.8%**	**6.9%**	**36.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	60.6%	30.3%	24.2%	6.1%	39.4%
Ages 14 and 15	65.6%	31.9%	26.3%	7.4%	34.4%
Ages 16 and Older	61.5%	29.3%	25.7%	6.6%	38.5%
Carried Gun on Person (All Substance Dependent)	**82.0%**	**50.2%**	**25.7%**	**6.1%**	**18.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	81.8%	48.5%	24.2%	9.1%	18.2%
Ages 14 and 15	83.7%	52.2%	25.9%	5.6%	16.3%
Ages 16 and Older	80.6%	48.7%	25.7%	6.3%	19.4%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All Substance Dependent)	**47.3%**	**19.7%**	**20.7%**	**6.9%**	**52.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	45.5%	24.2%	15.2%	6.1%	54.5%
Ages 14 and 15	47.4%	20.4%	22.2%	4.8%	52.6%
Ages 16 and Older	47.4%	18.4%	20.1%	8.9%	52.6%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All Substance Dependent)	**5.0%**	**1.3%**	**2.1%**	**1.6%**	**95.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	5.6%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%	94.4%
Ages 16 and Older	5.3%	1.0%	2.3%	2.0%	94.7%
Prostitution/Procuring (All Substance Dependent)	**12.1%**	**5.4%**	**5.6%**	**1.1%**	**87.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	9.1%	3.0%	6.1%	0.0%	90.9%
Ages 14 and 15	10.4%	4.4%	3.7%	2.2%	89.6%
Ages 16 and Older	14.1%	6.6%	7.2%	0.3%	85.9%
Vandalism (All Substance Dependent)	**73.8%**	**32.3%**	**32.1%**	**9.5%**	**26.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	75.8%	42.4%	30.3%	3.0%	24.2%
Ages 14 and 15	73.7%	35.2%	30.4%	8.1%	26.3%
Ages 16 and Older	73.7%	28.3%	33.9%	11.5%	26.3%
Stole From Employer (All Substance Dependent)	**13.0%**	**4.8%**	**5.6%**	**2.6%**	**87.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	9.1%	3.0%	6.1%	0.0%	90.9%
Ages 14 and 15	15.6%	5.9%	6.7%	3.0%	84.4%
Ages 16 and Older	11.2%	3.9%	4.6%	2.6%	88.8%
Took Weapon to School (All Substance Dependent)	**64.7%**	**16.6%**	**30.5%**	**17.6%**	**35.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	72.7%	27.3%	42.4%	3.0%	27.3%
Ages 14 and 15	67.8%	15.6%	35.2%	17.0%	32.2%
Ages 16 and Older	60.9%	16.1%	24.7%	20.1%	39.1%
Graffiti (All Substance Dependent)	**63.1%**	**35.4%**	**20.2%**	**7.6%**	**36.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	78.8%	48.5%	24.2%	6.1%	21.2%
Ages 14 and 15	65.6%	39.3%	20.0%	6.3%	34.4%
Ages 16 and Older	58.9%	30.3%	19.7%	8.9%	41.1%

Table B.7. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All Substance Dependent)	**50.5%**	**19.4%**	**24.1%**	**7.1%**	**49.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	51.5%	24.2%	21.2%	6.1%	48.5%
Ages 14 and 15	52.4%	19.3%	26.0%	7.1%	47.6%
Ages 16 and Older	48.7%	18.8%	22.7%	7.2%	51.3%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All Substance Dependent)	**22.8%**	**8.2%**	**10.0%**	**4.6%**	**77.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	30.3%	21.2%	9.1%	0.0%	69.7%
Ages 14 and 15	21.9%	7.4%	10.7%	3.7%	78.1%
Ages 16 and Older	22.7%	7.2%	9.5%	5.9%	77.3%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all substance-dependent youths = +/- 2.0%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 8.8%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.1%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 2.9%.

Table B.8. Prevalence and Recency of Crimes Among Non-Substance-Dependent Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All Non-Dependent)	**53.4%**	**13.0%**	**25.9%**	**14.5%**	**46.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	68.6%	25.7%	34.3%	8.6%	31.4%
Ages 14 and 15	54.6%	12.4%	25.4%	16.8%	45.4%
Ages 16 and Older	50.2%	11.8%	25.1%	13.3%	49.8%
Car Theft (All Non-Dependent)	**49.5%**	**16.3%**	**21.1%**	**12.1%**	**50.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	45.7%	17.1%	20.0%	8.6%	54.3%
Ages 14 and 15	48.6%	17.8%	21.1%	9.7%	51.4%
Ages 16 and Older	50.7%	14.8%	21.2%	14.8%	49.3%
Auto Parts Theft (All Non-Dependent)	**23.3%**	**8.4%**	**9.2%**	**5.7%**	**76.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	14.3%	8.6%	5.7%	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	20.5%	5.4%	9.2%	5.9%	79.5%
Ages 16 and Older	25.1%	10.3%	9.4%	5.4%	74.9%
Shoplifting (All Non-Dependent)	**58.2%**	**12.5%**	**19.1%**	**26.7%**	**41.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	65.7%	28.6%	22.9%	14.3%	34.3%
Ages 14 and 15	61.1%	13.5%	19.5%	28.1%	38.9%
Ages 16 and Older	54.7%	9.4%	18.2%	27.1%	45.3%
Forgery or Fraud (All Non-Dependent)	**12.4%**	**2.4%**	**6.5%**	**3.6%**	**87.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	5.7%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	94.3%
Ages 14 and 15	8.6%	0.5%	5.9%	2.2%	91.4%
Ages 16 and Older	16.7%	3.9%	7.9%	4.9%	83.3%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching (All Non-Dependent)	**12.1%**	**2.7%**	**5.0%**	**4.4%**	**87.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	22.9%	8.6%	2.9%	11.4%	77.1%
Ages 14 and 15	10.3%	1.6%	5.9%	2.7%	89.7%
Ages 16 and Older	12.3%	3.0%	4.4%	4.9%	87.7%
Buying Stolen Goods (All Non-Dependent)	**38.7%**	**10.9%**	**19.9%**	**7.9%**	**61.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	11.4%	28.6%	2.9%	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	30.8%	7.6%	19.5%	3.8%	69.2%
Ages 16 and Older	45.3%	13.8%	19.2%	12.3%	54.7%
Robbery, No Weapon (All Non-Dependent)	**21.4%**	**5.0%**	**10.8%**	**5.6%**	**78.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	14.3%	2.9%	0.0%	11.4%	85.7%
Ages 14 and 15	18.4%	4.3%	9.2%	4.9%	81.6%
Ages 16 and Older	25.1%	5.9%	13.8%	5.4%	74.9%
Robbery, with Gun (All Non-Dependent)	**24.8%**	**8.4%**	**12.1%**	**4.3%**	**75.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	14.3%	11.4%	2.9%	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	23.2%	9.2%	11.4%	2.7%	76.8%
Ages 16 and Older	25.6%	6.9%	12.8%	5.9%	74.4%
Robbery, with Knife (All Non-Dependent)	**4.0%**	**1.0%**	**1.6%**	**1.4%**	**96.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	5.7%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	94.3%
Ages 14 and 15	4.3%	1.6%	0.5%	2.2%	95.7%
Ages 16 and Older	3.4%	0.5%	2.0%	1.0%	96.6%
Gambling (All Non-Dependent)	**30.3%**	**16.4%**	**9.4%**	**4.5%**	**69.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.6%	14.3%	11.4%	2.9%	71.4%
Ages 14 and 15	27.0%	15.1%	8.1%	3.8%	73.0%
Ages 16 and Older	33.5%	17.7%	10.3%	5.4%	66.5%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All Non-Dependent)	**33.5%**	**16.9%**	**13.6%**	**3.0%**	**66.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	25.7%	11.4%	8.6%	5.7%	74.3%
Ages 14 and 15	30.8%	14.1%	14.6%	2.2%	69.2%
Ages 16 and Older	36.9%	20.2%	13.3%	3.4%	63.1%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All Non-Dependent)	**30.4%**	**12.8%**	**13.7%**	**3.9%**	**69.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	22.9%	11.4%	11.4%	0.0%	77.1%
Ages 14 and 15	29.7%	10.8%	17.3%	1.6%	70.3%
Ages 16 and Older	32.0%	14.8%	10.8%	6.4%	68.0%

Table B.8. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All Non-Dependent)	**72.8%**	**27.3%**	**31.4%**	**14.1%**	**27.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	74.3%	34.3%	34.3%	5.7%	25.7%
Ages 14 and 15	65.4%	29.7%	25.4%	10.3%	34.6%
Ages 16 and Older	79.3%	24.1%	36.5%	18.7%	20.7%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All Non-Dependent)	**15.4%**	**3.6%**	**7.0%**	**4.8%**	**84.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	14.3%	2.9%	11.4%	0.0%	85.7%
Ages 14 and 15	15.7%	2.7%	7.0%	5.9%	84.3%
Ages 16 and Older	15.3%	4.4%	6.4%	4.4%	84.7%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All Non-Dependent)	**32.1%**	**12.1%**	**13.1%**	**6.9%**	**67.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	34.3%	8.6%	20.0%	5.7%	65.7%
Ages 14 and 15	29.7%	11.9%	11.9%	5.9%	70.3%
Ages 16 and Older	34.0%	12.8%	13.3%	7.9%	66.0%
Cut Someone with Knife (All Non-Dependent)	**15.1%**	**4.3%**	**5.9%**	**4.9%**	**84.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	17.1%	2.9%	8.6%	5.7%	82.9%
Ages 14 and 15	15.7%	4.3%	5.9%	5.4%	84.3%
Ages 16 and Older	14.3%	4.4%	5.4%	4.4%	85.7%
Shot at Someone (All Non-Dependent)	**39.3%**	**13.7%**	**16.4%**	**9.2%**	**60.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	25.7%	2.9%	22.9%	0.0%	74.3%
Ages 14 and 15	35.7%	14.6%	14.6%	6.5%	64.3%
Ages 16 and Older	44.3%	14.3%	17.2%	12.8%	55.7%
Carried Gun on Person (All Non-Dependent)	**58.2%**	**25.9%**	**23.0%**	**9.3%**	**41.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	20.0%	31.4%	5.7%	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	53.5%	25.9%	22.7%	4.9%	46.5%
Ages 16 and Older	62.6%	26.6%	22.2%	13.8%	37.4%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All Non-Dependent)	**26.6%**	**10.8%**	**10.4%**	**5.4%**	**73.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	20.0%	2.9%	11.4%	5.7%	80.0%
Ages 14 and 15	27.6%	13.5%	10.3%	3.8%	72.4%
Ages 16 and Older	26.6%	9.4%	10.3%	6.9%	73.4%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All Non-Dependent)	**6.9%**	**1.6%**	**4.2%**	**1.2%**	**93.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	14.3%	5.7%	5.7%	2.9%	85.7%
Ages 14 and 15	9.2%	2.2%	5.9%	1.1%	90.8%
Ages 16 and Older	3.9%	0.5%	2.5%	1.0%	96.1%
Prostitution/Procuring (All Non-Dependent)	**4.0%**	**1.8%**	**1.4%**	**0.7%**	**96.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	5.7%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	94.3%
Ages 14 and 15	3.2%	0.5%	1.6%	1.1%	96.8%
Ages 16 and Older	4.4%	2.5%	1.5%	0.5%	95.6%
Vandalism (All Non-Dependent)	**47.0%**	**14.7%**	**19.2%**	**13.1%**	**53.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	48.6%	25.7%	17.1%	5.7%	51.4%
Ages 14 and 15	44.9%	16.8%	16.2%	11.9%	55.1%
Ages 16 and Older	48.8%	11.3%	22.2%	15.3%	51.2%
Stole From Employer (All Non-Dependent)	**4.2%**	**0.7%**	**1.9%**	**1.6%**	**95.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	94.3%
Ages 14 and 15	4.9%	1.1%	2.2%	1.6%	95.1%
Ages 16 and Older	3.4%	0.5%	2.0%	1.0%	96.6%
Took Weapon to School (All Non-Dependent)	**38.1%**	**6.4%**	**17.2%**	**14.5%**	**61.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	34.3%	5.7%	20.0%	8.6%	65.7%
Ages 14 and 15	36.8%	7.0%	17.8%	11.9%	63.2%
Ages 16 and Older	39.9%	5.9%	16.3%	17.7%	60.1%
Graffiti (All Non-Dependent)	**40.6%**	**13.5%**	**18.5%**	**8.6%**	**59.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	42.9%	14.3%	25.7%	2.9%	57.1%
Ages 14 and 15	36.8%	12.4%	18.4%	5.9%	63.2%
Ages 16 and Older	43.8%	14.3%	17.7%	11.8%	56.2%

Table B.8. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All Non-Dependent)	**22.9%**	**7.0%**	**10.7%**	**5.2%**	**77.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	14.3%	0.0%	8.6%	5.7%	85.7%
Ages 14 and 15	20.0%	8.1%	10.3%	1.6%	80.0%
Ages 16 and Older	26.6%	6.9%	11.3%	8.4%	73.4%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All Non-Dependent)	**16.7%**	**4.9%**	**6.4%**	**5.3%**	**83.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	11.4%	5.7%	5.7%	0.0%	88.6%
Ages 14 and 15	15.7%	6.5%	5.9%	3.2%	84.3%
Ages 16 and Older	18.2%	3.4%	6.9%	7.9%	81.8%

** Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all non-substance-dependent youths = +/-2.4%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 8.5%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.7%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 3.5%.

Table B.9. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Gang-Affiliated* Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All Gang Affiliated)	**77.1%**	**20.1%**	**39.2%**	**17.8%**	**22.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	86.1%	27.8%	47.2%	11.1%	13.9%
Ages 14 and 15	74.0%	22.9%	34.2%	16.9%	26.0%
Ages 16 and Older	78.7%	16.6%	42.6%	19.5%	21.3%
Car Theft (All Gang Affiliated)	**71.3%**	**27.5%**	**30.7%**	**13.1%**	**28.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	77.8%	36.1%	36.1%	5.6%	22.2%
Ages 14 and 15	71.0%	30.7%	31.2%	9.1%	29.0%
Ages 16 and Older	70.8%	23.5%	29.6%	17.7%	29.2%
Auto Parts Theft (All Gang Affiliated)	**41.7%**	**17.2%**	**17.9%**	**6.6%**	**58.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	50.0%	30.6%	16.7%	2.8%	50.0%
Ages 14 and 15	40.3%	14.3%	19.5%	6.5%	59.7%
Ages 16 and Older	41.9%	18.1%	16.6%	7.2%	58.1%
Shoplifting (All Gang Affiliated)	**69.3%**	**22.8%**	**21.5%**	**24.9%**	**30.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	77.8%	41.7%	22.2%	13.9%	22.2%
Ages 14 and 15	68.0%	22.1%	22.1%	23.8%	32.0%
Ages 16 and Older	69.3%	20.9%	20.9%	27.4%	30.7%
Forgery or Fraud (All Gang Affiliated)	**18.5%**	**4.3%**	**9.2%**	**5.0%**	**81.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	27.8%	8.3%	16.7%	2.8%	72.2%
Ages 14 and 15	16.9%	2.2%	9.1%	5.6%	83.1%
Ages 16 and Older	18.8%	5.8%	8.3%	4.7%	81.2%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching (All Gang Affiliated)	**24.1%**	**5.7%**	**11.9%**	**6.4%**	**75.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	27.8%	8.3%	13.9%	5.6%	72.2%
Ages 14 and 15	23.8%	5.6%	11.3%	6.9%	76.2%
Ages 16 and Older	23.8%	5.4%	12.3%	6.1%	76.2%
Buying Stolen Goods (All Gang Affiliated)	**57.4%**	**23.5%**	**26.7%**	**7.3%**	**42.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	50.0%	19.4%	27.8%	2.8%	50.0%
Ages 14 and 15	55.0%	22.1%	26.8%	6.1%	45.0%
Ages 16 and Older	60.6%	25.3%	26.4%	9.0%	39.4%
Robbery, No Weapon (All Gang Affiliated)	**37.1%**	**11.6%**	**19.6%**	**5.8%**	**62.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	44.4%	22.2%	11.1%	11.1%	55.6%
Ages 14 and 15	34.6%	12.6%	17.7%	4.3%	65.4%
Ages 16 and Older	38.3%	9.4%	22.4%	6.5%	61.7%
Robbery, with Gun (All Gang Affiliated)	**45.4%**	**19.0%**	**20.6%**	**5.9%**	**54.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	44.4%	19.4%	22.2%	2.8%	55.6%
Ages 14 and 15	46.3%	20.8%	19.9%	5.6%	53.7%
Ages 16 and Older	44.8%	17.3%	20.9%	6.5%	55.2%
Robbery, with Knife (All Gang Affiliated)	**9.0%**	**2.6%**	**4.4%**	**2.0%**	**91.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	13.9%	2.8%	11.1%	0.0%	86.1%
Ages 14 and 15	9.5%	3.0%	3.9%	2.6%	90.5%
Ages 16 and Older	7.9%	2.2%	4.0%	1.8%	92.1%
Gambling (All Gang Affiliated)	**39.0%**	**23.4%**	**12.3%**	**3.3%**	**61.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	44.4%	25.0%	19.4%	0.0%	55.6%
Ages 14 and 15	39.0%	25.1%	11.3%	2.6%	61.0%
Ages 16 and Older	38.3%	21.7%	12.3%	4.3%	61.7%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All Gang Affiliated)	**50.2%**	**28.7%**	**17.1%**	**4.4%**	**49.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	36.1%	25.0%	8.3%	2.8%	63.9%
Ages 14 and 15	51.5%	28.6%	18.6%	4.3%	48.5%
Ages 16 and Older	50.9%	29.2%	17.0%	4.7%	49.1%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All Gang Affiliated)	**61.2%**	**32.2%**	**24.9%**	**4.2%**	**38.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	50.0%	22.2%	25.0%	2.8%	50.0%
Ages 14 and 15	62.8%	33.3%	26.4%	3.0%	37.2%
Ages 16 and Older	61.4%	32.5%	23.5%	5.4%	38.6%

* Ever belonged to a gang, even if not a gang member at the time of the study.

Table B.9. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All Gang Affiliated)	**87.5%**	**42.7%**	**36.2%**	**8.6%**	**12.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	83.3%	55.6%	22.2%	5.6%	16.7%
Ages 14 and 15	83.5%	42.4%	37.7%	3.5%	16.5%
Ages 16 and Older	91.7%	41.2%	36.8%	13.7%	8.3%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All Gang Affiliated)	**30.3%**	**6.7%**	**16.1%**	**7.6%**	**69.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	30.6%	5.6%	25.0%	**	69.4%
Ages 14 and 15	35.5%	7.8%	17.3%	10.4%	64.5%
Ages 16 and Older	25.6%	5.8%	13.7%	6.1%	74.4%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All Gang Affiliated)	**62.2%**	**30.3%**	**25.3%**	**6.6%**	**37.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	72.2%	27.8%	41.7%	2.8%	27.8%
Ages 14 and 15	62.8%	35.1%	22.1%	5.6%	37.2%
Ages 16 and Older	60.3%	26.4%	26.0%	7.9%	39.7%
Cut Someone with Knife (All Gang Affiliated)	**31.5%**	**8.3%**	**15.5%**	**7.7%**	**68.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	36.1%	8.3%	19.4%	8.3%	63.9%
Ages 14 and 15	32.5%	7.8%	17.7%	6.9%	67.5%
Ages 16 and Older	30.0%	8.7%	13.0%	8.3%	70.0%
Shot at Someone (All Gang Affiliated)	**68.7%**	**31.9%**	**28.6%**	**8.2%**	**31.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	63.9%	27.8%	36.1%	**	36.1%
Ages 14 and 15	68.0%	35.9%	25.5%	6.5%	32.0%
Ages 16 and Older	70.0%	28.9%	30.3%	10.8%	30.0%
Carried Gun on Person (All Gang Affiliated)	**84.5%**	**48.9%**	**28.7%**	**6.9%**	**15.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	88.9%	47.2%	36.1%	5.6%	11.1%
Ages 14 and 15	84.0%	50.6%	28.6%	4.8%	16.0%
Ages 16 and Older	84.5%	47.7%	27.8%	9.0%	15.5%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All Gang Affiliated)	**50.3%**	**21.0%**	**22.4%**	**6.9%**	**49.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	41.7%	19.4%	16.7%	5.6%	58.3%
Ages 14 and 15	49.8%	23.4%	22.1%	4.3%	50.2%
Ages 16 and Older	52.0%	19.1%	23.5%	9.4%	48.0%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All Gang Affiliated)	**5.9%**	**1.5%**	**2.4%**	**2.0%**	**94.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	8.2%	2.6%	3.0%	2.6%	91.8%
Ages 16 and Older	4.7%	0.7%	2.2%	1.8%	95.3%
Prostitution/Procuring (All Gang Affiliated)	**10.8%**	**4.9%**	**4.5%**	**1.3%**	**89.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	13.9%	8.3%	5.6%	**	86.1%
Ages 14 and 15	8.7%	3.5%	3.0%	2.2%	91.3%
Ages 16 and Older	12.3%	5.8%	5.8%	0.7%	87.7%
Vandalism (All Gang Affiliated)	**73.8%**	**30.2%**	**32.3%**	**11.4%**	**26.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	75.0%	38.9%	30.6%	5.6%	25.0%
Ages 14 and 15	72.3%	32.5%	29.4%	10.4%	27.7%
Ages 16 and Older	75.1%	27.1%	35.0%	13.0%	24.9%
Stole from Employer (All Gang Affiliated)	**11.6%**	**4.1%**	**5.0%**	**2.6%**	**88.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	5.6%	2.8%	2.8%	**	94.4%
Ages 14 and 15	13.9%	5.6%	6.1%	2.2%	86.1%
Ages 16 and Older	10.5%	2.9%	4.3%	3.2%	89.5%
Took Weapon to School (All Gang Affiliated)	**67.7%**	**17.1%**	**32.0%**	**18.7%**	**32.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	72.2%	25.0%	41.7%	5.6%	27.8%
Ages 14 and 15	70.6%	16.9%	36.8%	16.9%	29.4%
Ages 16 and Older	64.6%	16.2%	26.4%	22.0%	35.4%
Graffiti (All Gang Affiliated)	**74.4%**	**39.7%**	**25.3%**	**9.3%**	**25.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	83.3%	47.2%	33.3%	2.8%	16.7%
Ages 14 and 15	77.1%	45.5%	23.4%	8.2%	22.9%
Ages 16 and Older	70.8%	33.6%	26.0%	11.2%	29.2%

Table B. 9. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All Gang Affiliated)	**58.0%**	**23.1%**	**25.6%**	**9.3%**	**42.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	52.8%	19.4%	25.0%	8.3%	47.2%
Ages 14 and 15	58.3%	24.3%	26.5%	7.4%	41.7%
Ages 16 and Older	58.5%	22.4%	24.9%	11.2%	41.5%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All Gang Affiliated)	**24.0%**	**8.1%**	**10.6%**	**5.3%**	**76.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	27.8%	16.7%	11.1%	**	72.2%
Ages 14 and 15	22.5%	8.7%	9.1%	4.8%	77.5%
Ages 16 and Older	24.9%	6.5%	11.9%	6.5%	75.1%

** Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all youths who had ever been affiliated with gangs = +/- 2.2%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 8.4%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.3%; for ages 16 and older = 3.3%.

Table B.10. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Youths Not Affiliated* with Gangs Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**55.2%**	**14.0%**	**26.0%**	**15.2%**	**44.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	62.5%	21.9%	34.4%	6.3%	37.5%
Ages 14 and 15	58.6%	14.4%	26.1%	18.0%	41.4%
Ages 16 and Older	51.3%	12.6%	24.8%	13.9%	48.7%
Car Theft (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**51.5%**	**16.9%**	**20.6%**	**14.0%**	**48.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	40.6%	12.5%	18.8%	9.4%	59.4%
Ages 14 and 15	56.3%	19.8%	21.6%	14.9%	43.7%
Ages 16 and Older	48.7%	14.8%	20.0%	13.9%	51.3%
Auto Parts Theft (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**22.5%**	**7.1%**	**9.1%**	**6.4%**	**77.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.1%	3.1%	9.4%	15.6%	71.9%
Ages 14 and 15	21.6%	5.9%	9.5%	6.3%	78.4%
Ages 16 and Older	22.6%	8.7%	8.7%	5.2%	77.4%
Shoplifting (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**61.8%**	**17.0%**	**17.9%**	**26.8%**	**38.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	65.6%	25.0%	25.0%	15.6%	34.4%
Ages 14 and 15	67.6%	20.7%	18.5%	28.4%	32.4%
Ages 16 and Older	56.1%	12.6%	16.5%	27.0%	43.9%
Forgery or Fraud (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**13.5%**	**2.8%**	**6.8%**	**3.9%**	**86.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	3.1%	3.1%	**	**	96.9%
Ages 14 and 15	11.7%	0.5%	7.7%	3.6%	88.3%
Ages 16 and Older	16.5%	4.8%	7.0%	4.8%	83.5%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**16.1%**	**3.8%**	**6.2%**	**6.2%**	**83.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.1%	6.3%	9.4%	12.5%	71.9%
Ages 14 and 15	14.4%	1.8%	6.3%	6.3%	85.6%
Ages 16 and Older	16.1%	5.2%	5.7%	5.2%	83.9%
Buying Stolen Goods (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**41.4%**	**15.3%**	**17.8%**	**8.3%**	**58.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	40.6%	12.5%	21.9%	6.3%	59.4%
Ages 14 and 15	38.7%	14.9%	17.6%	6.3%	61.3%
Ages 16 and Older	43.9%	16.1%	17.4%	10.4%	56.1%
Robbery, No Weapon (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**22.9%**	**6.2%**	**10.1%**	**6.6%**	**77.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	18.8%	6.3%	0.0%	12.5%	81.3%
Ages 14 and 15	23.4%	5.0%	11.3%	7.2%	76.6%
Ages 16 and Older	23.0%	7.4%	10.4%	5.2%	77.0%
Robbery, with Gun (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**25.8%**	**9.9%**	**12.0%**	**3.9%**	**74.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	21.9%	18.8%	3.1%	0.0%	78.1%
Ages 14 and 15	25.7%	9.0%	12.6%	4.1%	74.3%
Ages 16 and Older	26.5%	9.6%	12.6%	4.3%	73.5%
Robbery, with Knife (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**4.7%**	**1.2%**	**2.1%**	**1.4%**	**95.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	6.3%	**	6.3%	0.0%	93.8%
Ages 14 and 15	5.0%	1.4%	1.4%	2.3%	95.0%
Ages 16 and Older	4.3%	1.3%	2.2%	0.9%	95.7%
Gambling (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**35.2%**	**20.2%**	**10.2%**	**4.7%**	**64.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	28.1%	6.3%	15.6%	6.3%	71.9%
Ages 14 and 15	34.7%	21.6%	8.1%	5.0%	65.3%
Ages 16 and Older	36.5%	20.9%	11.3%	4.3%	63.5%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**38.8%**	**22.3%**	**13.2%**	**3.3%**	**61.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	18.8%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	81.3%
Ages 14 and 15	41.0%	23.4%	14.4%	3.2%	59.0%
Ages 16 and Older	39.6%	23.5%	13.0%	3.0%	60.4%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**39.9%**	**18.8%**	**15.2%**	**5.9%**	**60.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	18.8%	6.3%	9.4%	3.1%	81.3%
Ages 14 and 15	41.9%	19.8%	18.5%	3.6%	58.1%
Ages 16 and Older	40.9%	19.6%	13.0%	8.3%	59.1%

*Those who have never belonged to a gang.

Table B.10. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**76.7%**	**27.5%**	**36.0%**	**13.2%**	**23.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	81.3%	34.4%	37.5%	9.4%	18.8%
Ages 14 and 15	74.3%	26.1%	34.2%	14.0%	25.7%
Ages 16 and Older	78.3%	27.8%	37.4%	13.0%	21.7%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**18.6%**	**5.0%**	**7.2%**	**6.4%**	**81.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	15.6%	6.3%	9.4%	0.0%	84.4%
Ages 14 and 15	18.9%	4.1%	7.7%	7.2%	81.1%
Ages 16 and Older	18.7%	5.7%	6.5%	6.5%	81.3%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**33.3%**	**13.5%**	**13.0%**	**6.8%**	**66.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	21.9%	9.4%	6.3%	6.3%	78.1%
Ages 14 and 15	32.9%	10.8%	14.9%	7.2%	67.1%
Ages 16 and Older	35.2%	16.5%	12.2%	6.5%	64.8%
Cut Someone with Knife (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**13.0%**	**1.8%**	**5.6%**	**5.6%**	**87.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	15.6%	3.1%	9.4%	3.1%	84.4%
Ages 14 and 15	12.6%	2.3%	5.4%	5.0%	87.4%
Ages 16 and Older	13.0%	1.3%	5.2%	6.5%	87.0%
Shot at Someone (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**35.9%**	**14.1%**	**14.6%**	**7.2%**	**64.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	18.8%	3.1%	9.4%	6.3%	81.3%
Ages 14 and 15	38.3%	13.1%	17.6%	7.7%	61.7%
Ages 16 and Older	36.1%	16.5%	12.6%	7.0%	63.9%
Carried Gun on Person (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**58.5%**	**30.3%**	**20.2%**	**7.9%**	**41.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	46.9%	18.8%	18.8%	9.4%	53.1%
Ages 14 and 15	58.6%	32.0%	20.7%	5.9%	41.4%
Ages 16 and Older	60.0%	30.4%	20.0%	9.6%	40.0%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**25.5%**	**10.1%**	**9.8%**	**5.6%**	**74.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	21.9%	6.3%	9.4%	6.3%	78.1%
Ages 14 and 15	28.4%	11.3%	12.6%	4.5%	71.6%
Ages 16 and Older	23.5%	9.6%	7.4%	6.5%	76.5%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**6.0%**	**1.4%**	**3.7%**	**0.8%**	**94.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	15.6%	6.3%	6.3%	3.1%	84.4%
Ages 14 and 15	5.9%	1.4%	4.5%	**	94.1%
Ages 16 and Older	4.8%	0.9%	2.6%	1.3%	95.2%
Prostitution/Procuring (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**6.6%**	**2.9%**	**3.1%**	**0.6%**	**93.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	6.3%	2.3%	2.7%	1.4%	93.7%
Ages 16 and Older	7.8%	3.9%	3.9%	**	92.2%
Vandalism (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**50.2%**	**19.1%**	**20.5%**	**10.6%**	**49.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	46.9%	28.1%	15.6%	3.1%	53.1%
Ages 14 and 15	50.9%	22.5%	19.4%	9.0%	49.1%
Ages 16 and Older	50.0%	14.8%	22.2%	13.0%	50.0%
Stole from Employer (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**7.0%**	**2.1%**	**3.1%**	**1.8%**	**93.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	9.4%	**	3.1%	6.3%	90.6%
Ages 14 and 15	8.6%	2.3%	3.6%	2.7%	91.4%
Ages 16 and Older	5.2%	2.2%	2.6%	**	94.8%
Took Weapon to School (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**37.8%**	**6.8%**	**17.1%**	**13.9%**	**62.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	31.3%	6.3%	18.8%	6.3%	68.8%
Ages 14 and 15	38.7%	6.8%	18.9%	13.1%	61.3%
Ages 16 and Older	37.8%	7.0%	15.2%	15.7%	62.2%
Graffiti (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**30.6%**	**11.4%**	**12.7%**	**6.5%**	**69.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	34.4%	12.5%	15.6%	6.3%	65.6%
Ages 14 and 15	29.3%	10.4%	14.9%	4.1%	70.7%
Ages 16 and Older	31.3%	12.2%	10.4%	8.7%	68.7%

Table B. 10. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All Not Affiliated w/ Gangs)	**22.9%**	**7.0%**	**10.7%**	**5.2%**	**77.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	9.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	90.6%
Ages 14 and 15	19.4%	4.5%	12.6%	2.3%	80.6%
Ages 16 and Older	17.4%	3.9%	10.0%	3.5%	82.6%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All Not Affilated w/ Gangs)	**15.7%**	**5.4%**	**5.9%**	**4.4%**	**84.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	12.5%	9.4%	3.1%	**	87.5%
Ages 14 and 15	15.8%	5.4%	8.1%	2.3%	84.2%
Ages 16 and Older	16.1%	4.8%	4.3%	7.0%	83.9%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all youths who had never been affiliated with gangs = +/- 2.3%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 8.9%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 3.3%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 3.3%.

Table B.11. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Youths Who Had Sold Drugs Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**72.6%**	**19.4%**	**36.2%**	**17.0%**	**27.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	82.9%	28.6%	45.7%	8.6%	17.1%
Ages 14 and 15	72.8%	21.1%	34.4%	17.3%	27.2%
Ages 16 and Older	71.0%	16.6%	36.6%	17.8%	29.0%
Car Theft (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**68.5%**	**25.4%**	**27.4%**	**15.7%**	**31.5%**
Ages 13 and Younger	77.1%	28.6%	34.3%	14.3%	22.9%
Ages 14 and 15	69.4%	28.6%	28.2%	12.6%	30.6%
Ages 16 and Older	66.5%	22.1%	25.7%	18.7%	33.5%
Auto Parts Theft (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**37.2%**	**14.9%**	**15.9%**	**6.4%**	**62.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	40.0%	20.0%	11.4%	8.6%	60.0%
Ages 14 and 15	36.4%	12.6%	17.0%	6.8%	63.6%
Ages 16 and Older	37.5%	16.3%	15.4%	5.7%	62.5%
Shoplifting (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**70.0%**	**23.3%**	**19.5%**	**27.1%**	**30.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	77.1%	42.9%	17.1%	17.1%	22.9%
Ages 14 and 15	70.7%	23.1%	19.0%	28.6%	29.3%
Ages 16 and Older	68.3%	20.8%	20.2%	27.2%	31.7%
Forgery or Fraud (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**19.1%**	**4.7%**	**9.5%**	**4.8%**	**80.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	20.0%	8.6%	8.6%	2.9%	80.0%
Ages 14 and 15	16.3%	2.0%	9.2%	5.1%	83.7%
Ages 16 and Older	21.5%	6.6%	10.0%	4.8%	78.5%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**25.4%**	**5.9%**	**11.4%**	**8.0%**	**74.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	31.4%	8.6%	14.3%	8.6%	68.6%
Ages 14 and 15	24.8%	4.4%	11.9%	8.5%	75.2%
Ages 16 and Older	25.1%	6.9%	10.6%	7.6%	74.9%
Buying Stolen Goods (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**60.1%**	**25.5%**	**26.9%**	**7.7%**	**39.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	54.3%	20.0%	31.4%	2.9%	45.7%
Ages 14 and 15	59.9%	23.8%	28.9%	7.1%	40.1%
Ages 16 and Older	61.0%	27.8%	24.5%	8.8%	39.0%
Robbery, No Weapon (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**36.0%**	**11.4%**	**17.7%**	**6.9%**	**64.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	34.3%	11.4%	8.6%	14.3%	65.7%
Ages 14 and 15	35.7%	11.2%	18.0%	6.5%	64.3%
Ages 16 and Older	36.6%	11.5%	18.7%	6.3%	63.4%
Robbery, with Gun (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**46.1%**	**19.4%**	**20.3%**	**6.3%**	**53.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	45.7%	22.9%	20.0%	2.9%	54.3%
Ages 14 and 15	45.9%	19.7%	20.1%	6.1%	54.1%
Ages 16 and Older	46.2%	18.7%	20.5%	6.9%	53.8%
Robbery, with Knife (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**8.6%**	**2.2%**	**3.9%**	**2.5%**	**91.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	8.6%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	91.4%
Ages 14 and 15	9.5%	2.4%	3.4%	3.7%	90.5%
Ages 16 and Older	7.9%	2.4%	3.6%	1.8%	92.1%
Gambling (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**47.3%**	**28.6%**	**14.4%**	**4.3%**	**52.7%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	22.9%	28.6%	5.7%	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	47.3%	31.3%	12.6%	3.4%	52.7%
Ages 16 and Older	45.9%	26.9%	14.2%	4.8%	54.1%
Drug Sales—Crack Cocaine (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**69.8%**	**40.0%**	**23.7%**	**6.1%**	**30.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	54.3%	31.4%	14.3%	8.6%	45.7%
Ages 14 and 15	71.8%	40.5%	25.5%	5.8%	28.2%
Ages 16 and Older	70.1%	40.8%	23.3%	6.0%	29.9%
Drug Sales—Other Drugs (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**79.7%**	**40.3%**	**31.7%**	**7.7%**	**20.3%**
Ages 13 and Younger	68.6%	28.6%	34.3%	5.7%	31.4%
Ages 14 and 15	81.3%	41.5%	34.7%	5.1%	18.7%
Ages 16 and Older	79.8%	40.8%	28.7%	10.3%	20.2%

Table B.11. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Assault, No Weapon (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**88.1%**	**41.8%**	**36.7%**	**9.6%**	**11.9%**
Ages 13 and Younger	80.0%	48.6%	25.7%	5.7%	20.0%
Ages 14 and 15	87.8%	39.5%	39.8%	8.5%	12.2%
Ages 16 and Older	89.4%	42.9%	35.3%	11.2%	10.6%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**27.8%**	**7.0%**	**13.9%**	**6.9%**	**72.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	20.0%	5.7%	14.3%	**	80.0%
Ages 14 and 15	29.9%	7.1%	14.3%	8.5%	70.1%
Ages 16 and Older	26.9%	6.9%	13.6%	6.3%	73.1%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**61.2%**	**28.6%**	**25.4%**	**7.3%**	**38.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	74.3%	22.9%	42.9%	8.6%	25.7%
Ages 14 and 15	60.9%	30.6%	23.1%	7.1%	39.1%
Ages 16 and Older	59.8%	27.5%	25.1%	7.3%	40.2%
Cut Someone with Knife (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**26.2%**	**5.7%**	**12.5%**	**8.0%**	**73.8%**
Ages 13 and Younger	22.9%	**	14.3%	8.6%	77.1%
Ages 14 and 15	27.6%	5.4%	14.6%	7.5%	72.4%
Ages 16 and Older	25.4%	6.6%	10.3%	8.5%	74.6%
Shot at Someone (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**64.6%**	**30.0%**	**26.6%**	**8.0%**	**35.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	57.1%	20.0%	34.3%	2.9%	42.9%
Ages 14 and 15	64.6%	32.0%	25.5%	7.1%	35.4%
Ages 16 and Older	65.6%	29.6%	26.6%	9.4%	34.4%
Carried Gun on Person (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**84.6%**	**50.9%**	**27.0%**	**6.8%**	**15.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	91.4%	48.6%	37.1%	5.7%	8.6%
Ages 14 and 15	83.3%	51.7%	27.2%	4.4%	16.7%
Ages 16 and Older	84.9%	50.5%	25.4%	9.1%	15.1%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**45.9%**	**19.3%**	**19.8%**	**6.8%**	**54.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	37.1%	14.3%	17.1%	5.7%	62.9%
Ages 14 and 15	46.3%	20.7%	21.4%	4.1%	53.7%
Ages 16 and Older	46.8%	18.7%	18.7%	9.4%	53.2%
Sexual Assault or Rape (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**5.4%**	**1.0%**	**2.4%**	**1.9%**	**94.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	**	**	**	**	100.0%
Ages 14 and 15	6.5%	1.7%	2.7%	2.0%	93.5%
Ages 16 and Older	5.1%	0.6%	2.4%	2.1%	94.9%
Prostitution/Procuring (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**11.6%**	**5.0%**	**5.4%**	**1.2%**	**88.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	8.6%	5.7%	2.9%	**	91.4%
Ages 14 and 15	9.2%	3.7%	3.4%	2.0%	90.8%
Ages 16 and Older	14.2%	6.0%	7.6%	0.6%	85.8%
Vandalism (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**69.6%**	**29.2%**	**30.0%**	**10.4%**	**30.4%**
Ages 13 and Younger	65.7%	37.1%	22.9%	5.7%	34.3%
Ages 14 and 15	67.7%	30.6%	27.9%	9.2%	32.3%
Ages 16 and Older	71.9%	26.9%	32.9%	12.1%	28.1%
Stole from Employer (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**11.4%**	**3.4%**	**5.3%**	**2.7%**	**88.6%**
Ages 13 and Younger	5.7%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	94.3%
Ages 14 and 15	13.6%	4.4%	6.5%	2.7%	86.4%
Ages 16 and Older	10.3%	3.0%	4.5%	2.7%	89.7%
Took Weapon to School (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**63.8%**	**15.0%**	**30.2%**	**18.7%**	**36.2%**
Ages 13 and Younger	65.7%	14.3%	40.0%	11.4%	34.3%
Ages 14 and 15	65.3%	14.6%	34.4%	16.3%	34.7%
Ages 16 and Older	62.2%	15.4%	25.1%	21.8%	37.8%
Graffiti (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**59.9%**	**31.0%**	**21.3%**	**7.7%**	**40.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	65.7%	34.3%	28.6%	2.9%	34.3%
Ages 14 and 15	60.5%	33.3%	21.1%	6.1%	39.5%
Ages 16 and Older	58.6%	28.4%	20.5%	9.7%	41.4%

Table B.11. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Drive-By Shooting (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**48.9%**	**18.0%**	**23.6%**	**7.3%**	**51.1%**
Ages 13 and Younger	40.0%	11.4%	20.0%	8.6%	60.0%
Ages 14 and 15	49.5%	19.5%	24.6%	5.5%	50.5%
Ages 16 and Older	49.5%	17.5%	23.3%	8.8%	50.5%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All Who Had Sold Drugs)	**20.0%**	**6.7%**	**9.5%**	**3.7%**	**80.0%**
Ages 13 and Younger	17.1%	8.6%	8.6%	**	82.9%
Ages 14 and 15	22.1%	7.1%	11.2%	3.7%	77.9%
Ages 16 and Older	18.4%	6.0%	8.2%	4.2%	81.6%

**Less than 0.5%.

Maximum 95% confidence interval for all those who had ever sold drugs = +/-2.0-%; for ages 13 and younger = +/- 8.5%; for ages 14-15 = +/- 2.9%; for ages 16 and older = +/- 2.8%.

APPENDIX C. FAMILY AND EDUCATION TABLES

Table C.1. Summary of Family Characteristics of Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	All Youths	Males	Females	Whites	African Americans	Hispanics	Gang-Affiliated	Non-Gang	Substance-Depend.	Non-Substance-Depen.	Drug Sellers	Non-Drug Sellers
Family Structure												
Mother & Father	22.9%	23.8%	13.5%	21.1%	15.1%	31.0%	22.6%	23.3%	20.9%	25.8%	20.6%	27.0%
Mother & Stepfather	27.5%	27.4%	28.1%	33.1%	29.4%	23.4%	29.8%	24.8%	30.0%	23.9%	29.7%	23.5%
Stepmother & Father	5.5%	5.3%	7.9%	7.8%	4.9%	5.2%	4.6%	6.4%	5.8%	5.2%	4.8%	6.8%
Mother, Father Figure Not Present	31.5%	30.5%	41.6%	19.9%	36.0%	31.2%	29.6%	33.7%	29.2%	34.8%	31.7%	31.1%
Father, Mother Figure Not Present	3.5%	3.6%	2.2%	9.0%	2.7%	2.4%	3.9%	3.1%	4.0%	2.8%	4.1%	2.4%
Grand-parent Headed Household	7.3%	7.5%	4.5%	7.2%	9.4%	5.7%	7.4%	7.2%	8.4%	5.7%	7.3%	7.3%
Other	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	1.8%	2.5%	1.2%	2.2%	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Most Recent Time Lived with Parents												
Immediately Before Detention	78.5%	79.4%	69.7%	75.3%	76.0%	82.3%	76.3%	81.4%	76.1%	82.0%	75.5%	84.1%
Within Past Year	15.7%	15.0%	23.6%	19.9%	17.0%	12.8%	16.9%	14.0%	17.1%	13.7%	17.4%	12.7%
Within Past Two Years	2.6%	2.4%	4.5%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.6%	0.8%
More Than Two Years Ago	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	1.8%	3.5%	1.9%	2.9%	2.1%	3.3%	1.4%	2.9%	1.9%
Never	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%
Other Children in Family												
Siblings Under the Age of 18	68.9%	68.1%	77.5%	57.8%	69.1%	72.3%	69.1%	68.8%	67.5%	70.9%	70.5%	66.2%
Siblings 18 Years of Age or Older	32.3%	32.9%	25.8%	25.9%	30.9%	36.6%	31.4%	33.3%	31.0%	34.3%	32.4%	32.2%
Respondent's Own Child	7.4%	7.1%	10.2%	4.2%	9.0%	6.7%	9.3%	5.2%	7.8%	6.7%	8.7%	4.9%
TYC Youths Who Are Parents												
TYC Youths Who Are Parents	17.8%	18.2%	13.6%	11.6%	24.5%	14.3%	22.2%	12.9%	19.8%	15.0%	20.0%	13.9%
Child Protective Indicators												
Respondent Ever in Foster Care	15.1%	15.0%	15.7%	15.7%	17.4%	13.0%	17.9%	12.0%	16.7%	12.8%	16.1%	13.2%
Past CPS* Investigation of Family	23.9%	21.5%	48.3%	32.9%	21.0%	22.5%	25.6%	22.1%	27.5%	18.7%	24.8%	22.3%
Child Ever Removed from Family	6.8%	6.0%	14.6%	9.6%	5.3%	6.4%	7.1%	6.5%	8.1%	4.8%	6.7%	6.8%
Any of Above	26.4%	23.8%	53.9%	36.7%	23.3%	25.1%	27.6%	25.3%	30.6%	20.4%	27.6%	24.3%

* Child Protective Services

Table C.1. (Continued)

	All Youths	Males	Females	Whites	African Americans	Hispanics	Gang-Affiliated	Non-Gang	Substance-Depend.	Non-Substance-Depen.	Drug Sellers	Non-Drug Sellers
Family Substance Use Indicators												
Father Drinks At Least Several Times/Week	19.7%	20.5%	11.2%	30.1%	15.3%	20.3%	22.4%	16.7%	23.9%	13.7%	22.0%	15.7%
Mother Drinks At Least Several Times/Week	10.2%	10.1%	11.2%	15.7%	13.1%	5.2%	10.8%	9.5%	13.3%	5.7%	12.0%	7.0%
Someone in Family Uses Drugs	34.5%	34.0%	39.3%	47.6%	34.3%	30.3%	41.2%	27.1%	42.7%	22.7%	41.2%	22.4%
Father Uses Drugs	11.1%	11.2%	10.1%	22.3%	8.6%	9.2%	13.2%	8.7%	14.7%	5.9%	12.4%	8.6%
Mother Uses Drugs	12.2%	11.2%	23.6%	23.5%	13.1%	6.9%	14.3%	9.9%	15.2%	8.0%	14.8%	7.6%
Any Of Above	46.8%	46.9%	46.1%	64.5%	44.7%	42.8%	53.7%	39.3%	55.4%	34.5%	53.3%	35.1%
History of Living Situations Lasting for More Than One Month												
Lived at Home with Parents	98.8%	98.8%	98.9%	98.2%	98.5%	99.3%	98.9%	98.8%	98.7%	99.1%	98.9%	98.6%
Lived in Foster Care	7.0%	6.6%	11.2%	15.1%	5.7%	5.7%	7.2%	6.8%	9.1%	4.0%	8.0%	5.1%
Lived in Relative's Home	53.8%	52.9%	62.9%	60.2%	57.8%	47.8%	57.2%	49.8%	59.5%	45.6%	58.2%	45.9%
Lived in Friend's home	36.5%	34.5%	57.3%	50.0%	36.3%	32.2%	41.7%	30.4%	45.1%	24.1%	42.9%	25.1%
Lived in Shelter	12.0%	10.4%	29.2%	14.5%	11.6%	11.1%	14.0%	9.9%	14.0%	9.2%	14.1%	8.4%
Lived on the Street	11.4%	10.8%	16.9%	28.9%	5.4%	10.2%	13.4%	9.1%	14.8%	6.4%	13.9%	6.8%
Lived in Other Placement	30.7%	29.6%	41.6%	47.0%	25.7%	29.1%	33.5%	27.5%	36.6%	22.2%	32.9%	26.8%
Lived in Other Place	10.8%	10.2%	16.9%	8.4%	11.9%	10.6%	13.4%	7.9%	12.4%	8.5%	11.5%	9.5%
Number of Different Living Situations												
One	27.0%	27.9%	16.9%	14.5%	26.4%	32.9%	20.4%	34.5%	19.4%	37.8%	21.5%	36.8%
Two	27.6%	28.6%	16.9%	20.5%	30.9%	26.0%	27.9%	27.3%	25.7%	30.3%	26.4%	29.7%
Three	20.1%	20.0%	21.3%	23.5%	20.0%	18.9%	23.7%	15.9%	22.4%	16.8%	22.6%	15.7%
Four	13.8%	13.1%	21.3%	21.1%	13.1%	12.3%	14.9%	12.4%	17.5%	8.5%	16.1%	9.7%
Five	7.2%	6.8%	11.2%	12.7%	6.7%	5.7%	7.9%	6.4%	9.4%	4.0%	8.0%	5.7%
Six or More	4.4%	3.6%	12.4%	7.8%	3.0%	4.3%	5.1%	3.5%	5.6%	2.6%	5.5%	2.4%
Any of the Above	45.4%	43.5%	66.3%	65.1%	42.7%	41.1%	51.7%	38.2%	54.9%	31.9%	52.1%	33.5%

Table C.2. Familial and Economic Problems Experienced by Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	All	Males	Females	Whites	African-American	Hispanics	Gang-Affiliated	Non Gang Youths	Substance-Dependent Youths	Non-Dependent Youths	Youths Who Had Ever Sold Drugs	Youths Who Had Never Sold Drugs
Total Sample	**1030**	**941**	**89**	**166**	**405**	**423**	**544**	**484**	**607**	**423**	**660**	**370**
Growing Up, Had No Place to Live												
Total Who Experienced Problem	14.3%	13.6%	21.3%	27.1%	11.1%	12.3%	15.6%	12.8%	19.4%	6.9%	16.5%	10.3%
Frequently	2.1%	1.9%	4.5%	9.0%	0.5%	1.2%	1.5%	2.9%	2.3%	1.9%	2.4%	1.6%
Sometimes	3.8%	3.7%	4.5%	5.4%	2.5%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%	5.8%	0.9%	4.7%	2.2%
A Few Times	8.3%	8.0%	12.4%	12.7%	8.1%	7.1%	10.3%	6.2%	11.4%	4.0%	9.4%	6.5%
Never	85.7%	86.4%	78.7%	72.9%	88.9%	87.7%	84.4%	87.2%	80.6%	93.1%	83.5%	89.7%
Growing Up, Didn't Have Enough Food												
Total Who Experienced Problem	20.2%	19.8%	24.7%	30.1%	17.5%	18.7%	20.2%	20.2%	24.2%	14.4%	21.9%	17.3%
Frequently	2.8%	2.7%	4.5%	4.8%	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	3.1%	3.3%	2.1%	3.3%	1.9%
Sometimes	7.9%	7.7%	10.1%	13.3%	7.4%	6.4%	7.4%	8.5%	9.4%	5.7%	8.6%	6.5%
A Few Times	9.5%	9.5%	10.1%	12.0%	7.4%	10.2%	10.3%	8.7%	11.5%	6.6%	9.9%	8.9%
Never	79.8%	80.2%	75.3%	69.9%	82.5%	81.3%	79.8%	79.8%	75.8%	85.6%	78.1%	82.7%
Growing Up, Didn't Have Adequate Clothing												
Total Who Experienced Problem	17.7%	17.1%	23.6%	22.9%	16.3%	16.8%	17.3%	18.2%	20.6%	13.5%	19.0%	15.4%
Frequently	3.0%	2.6%	7.9%	4.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.8%	1.9%	3.2%	2.7%
Sometimes	5.2%	5.3%	4.5%	5.4%	4.7%	5.9%	3.9%	6.8%	5.6%	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%
A Few Times	9.4%	9.2%	11.2%	13.3%	8.9%	8.0%	10.5%	8.3%	11.2%	6.9%	10.3%	7.8%
Never	82.3%	82.9%	76.4%	77.1%	83.7%	83.2%	82.7%	81.8%	79.4%	86.5%	81.0%	84.6%
How Often Were You Beaten?												
Total Who Experienced Problem	24.5%	22.6%	43.8%	34.9%	17.8%	26.5%	26.3%	22.5%	28.3%	18.9%	24.4%	24.6%
Frequently	6.9%	6.1%	15.7%	13.9%	4.7%	5.9%	8.3%	5.4%	8.2%	5.0%	7.1%	6.5%
Sometimes	5.3%	5.2%	6.7%	5.4%	4.2%	6.4%	5.9%	4.8%	6.1%	4.3%	5.9%	4.3%
A Few Times	12.2%	11.4%	21.3%	15.7%	8.9%	14.2%	12.1%	12.4%	14.0%	9.7%	11.4%	13.8%
Never	75.5%	77.4%	56.2%	65.1%	82.2%	73.5%	73.7%	77.5%	71.7%	81.1%	75.6%	75.4%

Table C.2. (Continued)

	All	Males	Females	Whites	African-American	Hispanics	Gang-Affiliated	Non Gang Youths	Substance-Dependent Youths	Non-Dependent Youths	Youths Who Had Ever Sold Drugs	Youths Who Had Never Sold Drugs
How Often Were You Left by Yourself When You Were Young?												
Total Who Experienced Problem	19.5%	18.3%	32.6%	27.1%	18.0%	18.7%	20.8%	18.2%	22.9%	14.7%	19.6%	19.5%
Frequently	5.7%	4.5%	19.1%	10.8%	4.7%	4.5%	6.8%	4.5%	7.6%	3.1%	6.1%	5.1%
Sometimes	4.9%	4.9%	4.5%	7.2%	4.9%	4.3%	5.0%	4.8%	5.6%	3.8%	4.4%	5.7%
A Few Times	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	9.0%	8.4%	9.9%	9.0%	8.9%	9.7%	7.8%	9.1%	8.6%
Never	80.5%	81.7%	67.4%	72.9%	82.0%	81.3%	79.2%	81.8%	77.1%	85.3%	80.4%	80.5%
How Often Were You Sexually Mistreated or Abused?												
Total Who Experienced Problem	8.5%	4.4%	52.8%	15.7%	7.2%	6.1%	8.1%	8.9%	9.6%	7.1%	8.0%	9.5%
Frequently	2.2%	1.4%	11.2%	4.2%	2.0%	1.2%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	3.0%
Sometimes	1.7%	0.9%	10.1%	3.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	2.1%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	1.1%
A Few Times	4.7%	2.1%	31.5%	8.4%	3.5%	3.8%	4.4%	4.8%	5.6%	3.3%	4.2%	5.4%
Never	91.5%	95.6%	47.2%	84.3%	92.8%	93.9%	91.9%	91.1%	90.4%	92.9%	92.0%	90.5%
How Often Were You Mentally Mistreated or Abused?												
Total Who Experienced Problem	21.6%	18.6%	52.8%	42.2%	17.0%	17.7%	22.1%	20.9%	26.7%	14.2%	23.2%	18.6%
Frequently	7.7%	6.6%	19.1%	18.1%	5.9%	5.0%	8.6%	6.6%	9.2%	5.4%	8.3%	6.5%
Sometimes	6.3%	5.5%	14.6%	12.0%	5.7%	4.5%	6.1%	6.4%	8.6%	3.1%	7.9%	3.5%
A Few Times	7.6%	6.5%	19.1%	12.0%	5.4%	8.3%	7.4%	7.9%	8.9%	5.7%	7.0%	8.6%
Never	78.4%	81.4%	47.2%	57.8%	83.0%	82.3%	77.9%	79.1%	73.3%	85.8%	76.8%	81.4%
How Often Were You Not Taken Care of When Sick?												
Total Who Experienced Problem	11.1%	10.3%	19.1%	11.4%	6.9%	14.9%	12.9%	9.1%	14.2%	6.6%	11.8%	9.7%
Frequently	3.4%	3.2%	5.6%	3.0%	2.7%	4.3%	3.5%	3.3%	4.0%	2.6%	3.5%	3.2%
Sometimes	3.2%	2.8%	7.9%	4.8%	1.7%	4.0%	4.0%	2.3%	4.6%	1.2%	3.6%	2.4%
A Few Times	4.5%	4.4%	5.6%	3.6%	2.5%	6.6%	5.3%	3.5%	5.6%	2.8%	4.7%	4.1%
Never	88.9%	89.7%	80.9%	88.6%	93.1%	85.1%	87.1%	90.9%	85.8%	93.4%	88.2%	90.3%
How Often Did You Feel Unloved?												
Total Who Experienced Problem	34.3%	32.3%	55.1%	47.0%	29.9%	33.1%	34.2%	34.1%	39.5%	26.7%	35.4%	32.4%
Frequently	9.6%	8.1%	25.8%	14.5%	8.9%	7.6%	9.9%	9.3%	11.7%	6.6%	11.1%	7.0%
Sometimes	9.8%	9.6%	12.4%	11.4%	8.1%	10.2%	8.6%	11.2%	11.0%	8.0%	10.6%	8.4%
A Few Times	14.9%	14.7%	16.9%	21.1%	12.8%	15.4%	15.6%	13.6%	16.8%	12.1%	13.7%	17.0%
Never	65.7%	67.7%	44.9%	53.0%	70.1%	66.9%	65.8%	65.9%	60.5%	73.3%	64.6%	67.6%

Table C.2. (Continued)

	All	Males	Females	Whites	African-American	Hispanics	Gang-Affiliated	Non Gang Youths	Substance-Dependent Youths	Non-Dependent Youths	Youths Who Had Ever Sold Drugs	Youths Who Had Never Sold Drugs
How Often Did You Feel Unsafe or in Danger?												
Total Who Experienced Problem	31.2%	29.8%	46.1%	38.0%	26.9%	31.9%	33.8%	28.1%	35.4%	25.1%	33.4%	27.3%
Frequently	7.7%	7.1%	13.5%	9.6%	6.7%	6.9%	8.6%	6.4%	9.6%	5.0%	8.6%	5.9%
Sometimes	10.6%	10.2%	14.6%	10.8%	7.9%	12.8%	12.7%	8.3%	12.7%	7.6%	10.8%	10.3%
A Few Times	12.9%	12.4%	18.0%	17.5%	12.3%	12.3%	12.5%	13.4%	13.2%	12.5%	14.0%	11.1%
Never	68.8%	70.2%	53.9%	62.0%	73.1%	68.1%	66.2%	71.9%	64.6%	74.9%	66.6%	72.7%
Number of Problems Above												
Total Who Experienced Any Problem	60.9%	58.9%	82.0%	73.5%	57.3%	59.3%	62.3%	59.1%	67.7%	51.1%	62.7%	57.8%
None of Above	39.1%	41.1%	18.0%	26.5%	42.7%	40.7%	37.7%	40.9%	32.3%	48.9%	37.3%	42.2%
One or Two of Above	28.3%	28.9%	22.5%	27.1%	30.1%	27.4%	28.3%	28.3%	29.2%	27.2%	28.0%	28.9%
Three to Five of Above	21.2%	20.4%	29.2%	24.7%	20.5%	20.8%	21.1%	21.1%	23.2%	18.2%	22.0%	19.7%
Six or More of These Problems	11.4%	9.6%	30.3%	21.7%	6.7%	11.1%	12.9%	9.7%	15.3%	5.7%	12.7%	9.2%

Table C.3. Educational Indicators for Youths Entering TYC Facilities: 1994

	All Youths	Males	Females	Whites	African-Americans	Hispanics	Gang-Affiliated Youths	Non-Gang Youths	Substance-Dependent Youths	Non-Dependent Youths	Youths Who Had Sold Drugs	Youths Who Had Never Sold Drugs
Total Sample	**1030**	**941**	**89**	**166**	**405**	**423**	**544**	**484**	**607**	**423**	**660**	**370**
Current Educational Status												
Dropped Out, Not Currently Attending School	25.5%	24.8%	32.6%	23.6%	18.8%	32.4%	29.1%	21.5%	30.1%	18.8%	28.1%	20.9%
Dropped Out, Completed GED	2.6%	2.8%	1.1%	3.6%	1.5%	3.3%	2.9%	2.3%	3.0%	2.1%	2.3%	3.3%
Not Attending School	5.5%	5.8%	3.4%	7.3%	4.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.4%	6.3%	4.5%	5.5%	5.7%
Below Grade Level, Alternative School	10.6%	10.8%	9.0%	18.2%	8.7%	9.7%	11.2%	9.9%	11.7%	9.0%	11.1%	9.8%
At Grade Level, Alternative School	5.2%	5.0%	6.7%	7.3%	6.7%	3.3%	6.4%	3.7%	5.6%	4.5%	6.7%	2.4%
Below Grade Level, Regular School	26.0%	26.7%	18.0%	21.8%	26.5%	26.7%	23.0%	29.2%	21.3%	32.8%	22.5%	32.2%
At Grade Level, Regular School	24.6%	24.2%	29.2%	18.2%	33.2%	18.9%	21.5%	28.0%	22.1%	28.3%	24.0%	25.7%
Normal Grades in School												
A's	14.7%	13.6%	25.8%	17.6%	15.1%	11.8%	13.8%	15.5%	14.2%	15.4%	13.4%	17.0%
B's	33.7%	33.9%	31.5%	32.7%	35.8%	33.3%	33.1%	34.5%	31.1%	37.4%	33.1%	34.9%
C's	31.9%	32.3%	27.0%	28.5%	35.3%	29.6%	29.3%	34.9%	31.1%	32.9%	32.2%	31.4%
D's	8.8%	8.9%	7.9%	10.3%	6.7%	10.4%	11.0%	6.2%	9.9%	7.3%	8.8%	8.9%
F's	7.6%	7.9%	4.5%	7.9%	4.0%	11.6%	9.4%	5.6%	10.0%	4.0%	9.3%	4.6%
Don''t Know	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%	2.8%	3.3%	3.2%
Number D's & F's on Last Report Card												
None	30.5%	30.2%	33.7%	33.9%	32.6%	27.2%	28.7%	32.4%	27.8%	34.4%	29.0%	33.2%
One to Three	29.1%	29.5%	24.7%	22.4%	32.1%	28.4%	29.1%	29.1%	28.5%	29.9%	29.6%	28.1%
Four or More	18.6%	18.4%	20.2%	26.7%	15.3%	18.7%	20.3%	16.5%	21.4%	14.5%	19.0%	17.8%
Don't Know/Refused	21.9%	21.9%	21.3%	17.0%	20.0%	25.8%	21.9%	21.9%	22.2%	21.3%	22.5%	20.8%
History of Special Resource Classes												
Reading	29.5%	30.3%	21.3%	39.8%	22.5%	31.4%	26.7%	32.6%	32.5%	25.3%	27.6%	33.0%
Writing	15.7%	16.0%	12.4%	22.3%	8.4%	19.9%	14.9%	16.7%	17.1%	13.7%	13.3%	20.0%
English	20.9%	21.6%	13.5%	29.5%	14.8%	22.5%	18.4%	23.8%	23.4%	17.3%	19.5%	23.2%
Math	23.7%	23.6%	24.7%	31.3%	17.0%	26.0%	23.7%	23.8%	27.5%	18.2%	22.4%	25.9%
Other	3.2%	3.4%	1.1%	4.8%	3.5%	2.6%	1.8%	4.8%	3.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%
Any Special Resource Class	38.1%	38.9%	29.2%	48.2%	30.9%	40.2%	36.2%	40.1%	41.8%	32.6%	36.5%	40.8%

Table C.3. (Continued)

	All Youths	Males	Females	Whites	African-Americans	Hispanics	Gang-Affiliated Youths	Non-Gang Youths	Substance-Dependent Youths	Non-Dependent Youths	Youths Who Had Sold Drugs	Youths Who Had Never Sold Drugs
During Your Last Year In School How Many Times Were You Sent To School Authorities For Disciplinary Reasons?												
Never	12.0%	11.5%	16.9%	10.9%	10.9%	12.8%	8.8%	15.5%	7.2%	18.7%	9.3%	16.8%
One or Two Times	27.7%	27.4%	30.3%	27.3%	30.9%	24.3%	24.7%	31.0%	23.9%	33.2%	25.0%	32.4%
Three to Nine Times	16.5%	16.7%	14.6%	11.5%	18.3%	17.5%	16.0%	17.1%	18.1%	14.2%	17.3%	15.1%
Ten or More Times	19.0%	19.7%	11.2%	21.2%	17.8%	19.9%	20.3%	17.4%	20.8%	16.4%	20.6%	15.9%
Too Many Times to Count	13.0%	13.0%	13.5%	15.2%	12.1%	13.0%	16.2%	9.5%	15.8%	9.0%	12.6%	13.8%
Not Applicable/Don't Know/Refused	11.9%	11.7%	13.5%	13.9%	10.1%	12.5%	14.0%	9.5%	14.2%	8.5%	15.2%	5.9%
Reasons For "Frequent" Absences During Last Year in School												
Illness	7.0%	6.9%	7.9%	7.2%	5.7%	8.3%	7.2%	6.8%	6.9%	7.1%	6.1%	8.6%
Cutting	34.5%	33.6%	43.8%	45.2%	30.9%	33.8%	41.2%	26.7%	43.7%	21.3%	40.5%	23.8%
Suspended from School	25.1%	24.9%	28.1%	29.5%	24.0%	24.8%	31.3%	18.0%	30.0%	18.2%	30.5%	15.7%
Personal Problems	8.2%	7.8%	12.4%	9.0%	7.4%	8.3%	9.4%	6.4%	9.6%	6.1%	8.6%	7.3%
Had to Work	4.6%	4.9%	1.1%	5.4%	2.2%	6.4%	5.0%	3.9%	4.8%	4.3%	4.8%	4.1%
Child Care Responsibilities	3.7%	3.3%	7.9%	3.0%	3.0%	4.5%	4.2%	3.1%	4.6%	2.4%	3.9%	3.2%
Other Reason	8.4%	7.8%	15.7%	7.8%	8.4%	8.3%	10.8%	5.4%	10.2%	5.9%	8.8%	7.8%
Any of Above	55.0%	54.1%	65.2%	59.6%	52.1%	55.8%	63.1%	45.9%	63.6%	42.8%	61.4%	43.8%
Father's Educational Background												
Dropped Out, Did Not Complete GED	15.9%	16.6%	9.0%	15.1%	8.4%	23.6%	18.0%	13.4%	17.6%	13.5%	14.8%	17.8%
Dropped Out, Completed GED	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%	4.2%	2.2%	3.8%	3.9%	2.5%	3.5%	2.8%	3.3%	3.0%
Graduated High School	14.6%	15.0%	10.1%	19.9%	16.0%	11.6%	13.2%	16.1%	13.8%	15.6%	15.3%	13.2%
Some College	2.9%	2.9%	3.4%	2.4%	4.4%	1.7%	3.9%	1.9%	3.3%	2.4%	3.0%	2.7%
College Degree	7.3%	7.2%	7.9%	13.9%	7.7%	3.5%	7.0%	7.6%	7.9%	6.4%	6.5%	8.6%
Not Applicable/Don't Know/Refused	56.1%	55.2%	66.3%	44.6%	61.2%	55.8%	54.0%	58.5%	53.9%	59.3%	57.0%	54.6%

Table C.3. (Continued)

	All Youths	Males	Females	Whites	African-Americans	Hispanics	Gang-Affiliated Youths	Non-Gang Youths	Substance-Dependent Youths	Non-Dependent Youths	Youths Who Had Sold Drugs	Youths Who Had Never Sold Drugs
Mother's Educational Background												
Dropped Out, Did Not Complete GED	28.5%	28.4%	30.3%	18.7%	17.8%	43.0%	32.2%	24.6%	29.5%	27.2%	28.2%	29.2%
Dropped Out, Completed GED	6.2%	6.4%	4.5%	3.6%	5.7%	7.6%	5.9%	6.6%	6.4%	5.9%	6.8%	5.1%
Graduated High School	21.2%	21.0%	22.5%	22.9%	28.1%	13.7%	19.1%	23.6%	20.4%	22.2%	20.2%	23.0%
Some College	6.9%	6.6%	10.1%	10.8%	8.9%	3.8%	6.1%	7.9%	6.9%	6.9%	8.0%	4.9%
College Degree	12.3%	12.2%	13.5%	16.3%	17.8%	5.7%	12.3%	12.0%	13.2%	11.1%	13.2%	10.8%
Not Applicable/Don't Know/Refused	24.9%	25.4%	19.1%	27.7%	21.7%	26.2%	24.4%	25.4%	23.6%	26.7%	23.6%	27.0%