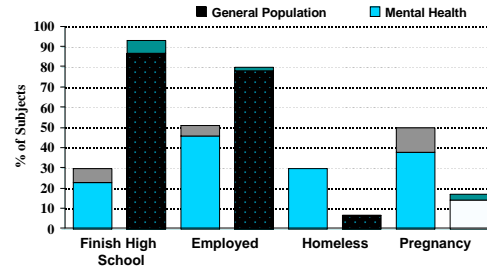


Arrests during the Transition to Adulthood; Gender and Public Mental Health System Involvement

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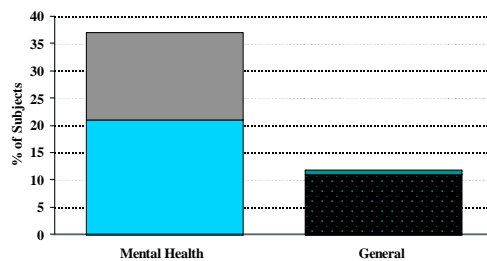
Center for Mental Health Services Research
Department of Psychiatry
Research Funded by NIMH R01-MH67862 03

Youth with Serious Mental Health Conditions Struggle as Adults



Valdes et al., 1990; Wagner et al., 1991; Wagner et al., 1992; Wagner et al., 1993; Kutash et al., 1995; Silver et al., 1992; Vander Stoep, 1992; Vander Stoep and Taub, 1994; Vander Stoep et al., 1994; Vander Stoep et al., 2000; Davis & Vander Stoep, 1997

Trouble with the Law



Vander Stoep, A., Beresford, S., Weiss, N. S., McCluskey, J., & Gershenson, B. (2000). Community-based study of the transition to adulthood for adolescents with psychiatric disorders. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 39(2), 352-362.



Develop Knowledge to Help Prevent or Minimize Juvenile & Criminal Justice System Involvement of Youth in MH Services

- Good target; high risk and in services
- Need specific information; when, what, who?

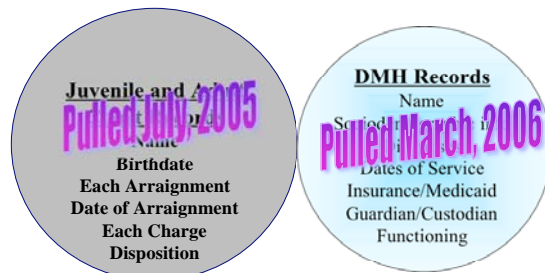
Gender Differences in Offending Aboard

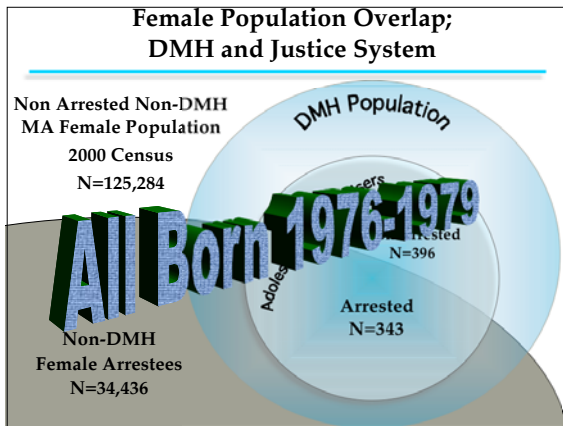


- Offending rates are lower in females
- Females may require more aversive experience to engage in antisocial behavior
- Members of the opposite, not same sex encourage female criminal behavior
- Incarcerated juvenile girls are almost 1.5 times more likely than boys to have a non conduct psychiatric disorder with impairment

(e.g. Silver, Smith, & Banks, 2000; Herrera, & McCluskey, 2001; Pettway, 1987; Teplin, et al. 2002)
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Administrative Databases





Specific Question

In what ways do DMH involved and non-DMH involved females differ in the following:

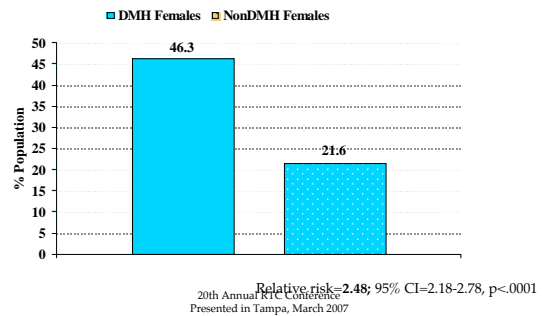
1. Proportion of total population arrested by age 25
2. Age of first arrest
3. Arrest rate at each age
4. Effect of recent arrest on current arrest risk

Male/Female Comparison within DMH population

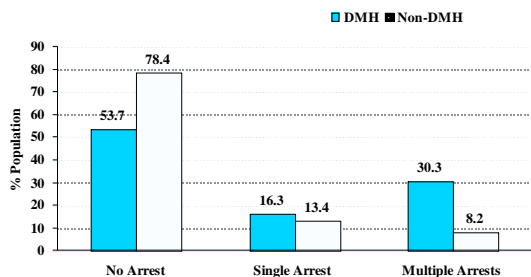
- **Males compared to Females;**
 - More arrested in total and at each age to age 25
 - Arrested younger
 - Accumulate more arrests and more total charges,
 - More likely to be re-arrested
- **JS involvement of concern in females;**
 - Almost half arrested by age 25,
 - Arrest rates elevated at 15-23,
 - Re-arrest rates markedly elevated

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Proportion Arrested by Age 25



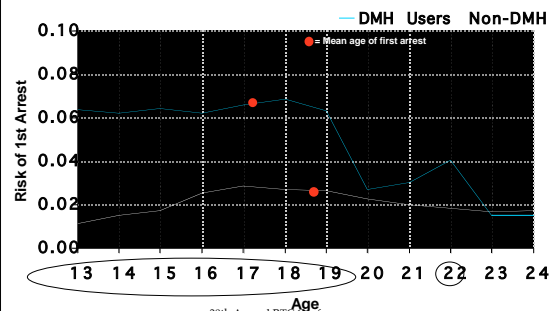
Frequency of Arrest by Age 25 DMH vs Non-DMH Females



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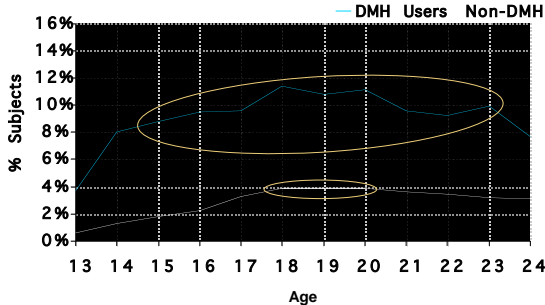
χ^2 (df=2)=487.4, p<.001

Risk of 1st Arrest for Each Age DMH vs. NON DMH FEMALES



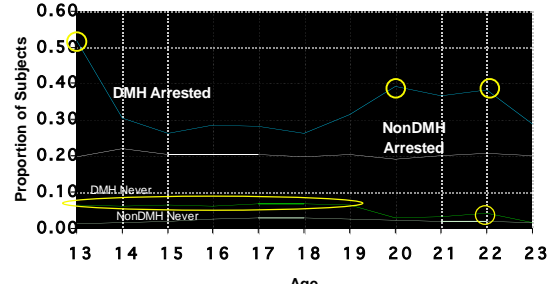
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Different at 13-19, 22 (χ^2 (df=1)=466.3, p<.001) not significantly different at 20, 21 or 23, 24

Proportion of Population Arrested at Each Age
DMH vs. NON DMH FEMALES



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Within DMH, no significant difference in arrest rate at ages 15-23
Within NonDMH, no significant differences at 18-20

Proportion Arrested the Following Year
Arrested that year vs. Never Before
DMH vs. NON DMH FEMALES



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Summary

DMH Females in Comparison to Non-DMH Females

- More arrested by 25 and at every age
- Start Younger
- More with multiple arrests
- Greatest risk in both groups around the transition ages of 18-20
- Elevated risk ages span child and adult MH systems
- Elevated risk in both groups in year following arrest

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Practice & Policy Implications

1. Adolescent and Adult Services for DMH females should be aware of arrests
2. Expensive prevention interventions will need more detailed information to focus targets; less expensive approaches could be implemented at ages 13-20
3. Opportunity to intervene present after an arrest