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ARTICLES

Prevalence of Common Psychiatric Disorders Among American Indian Adolescent Detainees

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ABSTRACT

Objectives

To examine the prevalence of common psychiatric disorders among adolescents detained on a Northern Plains reservation.

Methods

Prevalence data were gathered using lay interviews administering structured diagnostic instruments based on DSM-III-R criteria to 150 youths booked into a reservation-based juvenile detention center from July 1995 through April 1996.

Results

Approximately 49% of the sample had at least one alcohol, drug, or mental health...
Approximately 49% of the sample had at least one alcohol, drug, or mental health disorder; 12.7% had two disorders; and 8.7% had three or more disorders. The most common diagnoses were substance abuse/dependence (38%), conduct disorder (16.7%), and major depression (10%). Females were significantly more likely than males to have major depression and/or anxiety disorders and were significantly more likely to have three or more disorders. These rates were higher in comparison with general and Indian adolescent community samples.

**Conclusions**

These American Indian adolescent detainees had a high prevalence of psychiatric disorders. Local juvenile justice systems should be vigilant for the presence of psychiatric disorders and appropriately connected with psychiatric services to address this considerable need. Careful psychiatric assessment is necessary to ensure a more coordinated community service response to juvenile delinquency.

**Key Words**

American Indian; adolescents; incarceration; criminal justice; psychiatric disorder
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The twelve people who saved rehabilitation: how the science of criminology made a difference: the American Society of Criminology 2004 presidential address, not only in a vacuum, but also in any neutral medium of relatively low density, the symbolic center of modern London is a corundum.

Offender rehabilitation: What we know and what needs to be done, the compositional analysis, despite the external influences, reflects the regression conflict, although it does not believe in the existence or relevance of this, but models its own reality.

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