

arrestees were charged with assault, traffic offenses, DUI, public intoxication and drug sales. Juvenile and adult arrestees had similar prevalence of arrests for drug possession and larceny.

- Compared to juvenile arrestees, adult arrestees had higher prevalence of use of alcohol and every other drug with the major exceptions of marijuana and hallucinogens in the 30 days prior to arrest.
- Adults were more likely to test positive for most AOD use, compared to juveniles in this study. The former were also more likely to under-report or deny substance use than juvenile arrestees.
- Thus, 37% of juvenile arrestees reported AOD use in the 72 hours prior to arrest, while 41% tested positive for AOD. Among adult arrestees, 70% reported AOD use proximate to their arrest, with 78% testing positive for AOD use.
- Under-reporting is most serious for adults and youth when it comes to use of illicit drugs.
- Compared to adult arrestees in Tennessee, juvenile arrestees are less likely to need substance abuse treatment (43% versus 62%), specifically less likely to need treatment for both alcohol and other drugs (21% versus 31% of adults) and alcohol abuse alone (2% versus 21% adults). However juvenile arrestees are more likely to need treatment for drug abuse alone (20%) than adult arrestees (10%).
- The treatment gap is generally greater for youth in detention than for adults . For example, 87% of juvenile arrestees and 81% of adult arrestees need current treatment for substance abuse but had not received it in the past 12 months.
- If one in three juveniles entering Tennessee law enforcement agencies/detention centers is dependent on alcohol or other drugs and two in three adults arrestees are estimated to be dependent, the challenge for detention centers to coordinate and focus resources to target substance abuse among residents is clear.

#### Physical Health Among Arrestees

- Forty-two percent of adult arrestees and 36% of juvenile arrestees in Tennessee report fair or poor physical health, with the former more than twice as likely to report poor health (13% versus 6% respectively).
- Eighteen percent of adult arrestees, compared to 12% of juveniles, report some form of disabling condition that interferes with normal functioning or roles.
- Lifetime prevalence of selected communicable diseases and injury is very high among arrestees. Thus,