

## **The treatment of drug abuse in juvenile offenders: an analysis in the Spanish population**

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The main objective of this study was to evaluate the variables influencing the efficacy of different approaches to addressing the problem of drug use among juvenile offenders. A longitudinal study was conducted with 79 adolescent internees at the Teresa de Calcuta CEMJ (*Centro de Ejecución de Medidas Judiciales*) in Madrid. Therapeutic interventions were conducted with adolescents with severe drug-related problems. For data analysis, binary logistic regression analysis was used. Therapeutic success after a three-month follow-up period was 53.2%. The regression analysis correctly classified 86.1% of the cases, effectively predicting 85.7% of therapeutic success and 86.5% of therapeutic failure. The analysis identified 4 predictive factors: the number of criminal charges resulting in internment, number of minor infractions committed during detention, prior consumption of ecstasy and risk factors in personality and/or behavioural issues. The results suggest that judicial and therapeutic interventions should be based on the chronicity of delinquency and other individual personality traits.

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