

**Substance Use Among Male Inmates
Texas Department of Criminal Justice –
State Jail Division:
1998**

By

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**Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

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Executive Summary

In 1998, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute at Texas A&M University, conducted a study of substance use and related behaviors among Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)–State Jail male prisoners.

Using a simple random sample, data were collected from inmates newly admitted to the six state jail intake facilities. Face-to-face interviews, averaging 72 minutes to complete, took place in private administrative offices inside the prisons. The survey instrument covered seven major areas: prevalence of licit and illicit substance use, criminal history, past substance abuse treatment experiences and current motivation for treatment, family and peer relations, physical and mental health, gambling behaviors, and demographics. Table 1.1 presents the demographic characteristics of the sample.

Prevalence of Substance Use

Licit Substances

Tobacco

- Ninety-one percent of inmates reported smoking cigarettes at least once during their lives. Seventy-six percent had smoked cigarettes in the year before incarceration, and 64 percent had smoked cigarettes in the month before incarceration (Appendix A1).
- Twenty percent of inmates reported ever using smokeless tobacco; 12 percent had used smokeless tobacco in the past year.

Alcohol

- Ninety-two percent of inmates reported ever drinking alcohol; 55 percent had drunk alcohol in the month before incarceration (Appendix A1).

- Thirty-four percent of inmates were *binge drinkers*, defined as inmates who drank five or more drinks on two or more occasions in the month before incarceration.
- Twenty-three percent of inmates met the criterion for *heavy alcohol use*, defined as five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past month.

Inhalants

- Nineteen percent of inmates had used inhalants at least once during their lives. Less than 1 percent had used an inhalant in the month before incarceration (Appendix A1).

Illicit Substances

- Ninety-three percent of inmates reported using an illicit drug in their lifetime; 50 percent reported past-month illicit drug use (Appendix A1).
- Among illicit drugs, marijuana (or hashish) was the most commonly used in the month before incarceration, followed by crack cocaine and powder cocaine.

Treatment Needs

- To assess the number of inmates in need of publicly-funded substance abuse treatment services, TCADA uses two criteria: substance abuse or dependence and motivation for treatment.

Substance Abuse and Dependence

- Overall, 63 percent of inmates abused or were dependent on alcohol and/or drugs during the year before incarceration. Some 47 percent were dependent on substances and needed treatment. Sixteen percent abused substances and should receive intervention services to improve the quality of their lives and prevent their substance abuse from progressing to dependence.

Motivation for Treatment

- Thirty-eight percent of the inmates with substance use problems reported that they would be “willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.” They represented 24 percent of all male state jail inmates.

Medical Indigence

- In this study, the term *medically indigent* prisoners refers to inmates without health insurance, a city/county health card, Medicaid coverage, or an annual household legal income of at least \$10,000. Those medically indigent inmates with substance use problems who would be willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 19 percent of all inmates. These inmates would need publicly-funded substance abuse treatment or follow-up care once released.

**Comparisons with
Non-incarcerated
Men in Texas
(1996)**

Lifetime Prevalence

- The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use among inmates and non-incarcerated men of comparable age and race/ethnicity was similar. Inmates were more likely than non-incarcerated men to ever smoke cigarettes. The lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use was much higher among inmates (Table 2.12).

Abuse and Dependence

- Inmates were much more likely than non-incarcerated men to have alcohol use problems (41 percent vs. 25 percent) and almost seven times as likely as non-incarcerated men to have drug use problems (54 percent vs. 8 percent).

**Comparisons with
Male TDCJ-
Institutional
Division Inmates
(1998)**

Lifetime Prevalence

- The prevalence of lifetime use of most substances was similar for state jail and Institutional Division inmates (Table 2.12). However, state jail inmates were more likely than Institutional Division inmates to ever use crack cocaine.

Abuse and Dependence

- A slightly lower percentage of state jail inmates (41 percent) than Institutional Division inmates (45 percent) had alcohol use problems. A slightly greater percentage of state jail inmates had drug use problems (54 percent vs. 49 percent).

**Factors Related
to Substance
Abuse and
Dependence**

Demographic Factors

- Anglos and Hispanics were more likely than African Americans to have substance use problems. Inmates who had not completed high school were more likely than high school graduates to have substance use problems. Currently or previously married inmates were more likely than inmates who had never been married to have substance use problems. Inmates aged 25 to 34 were more likely than the youngest and oldest inmates to have substance use problems. Unemployed inmates were more likely than other inmates to have substance use problems (Table 4.1).

Neglect or Abuse

- Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have suffered neglect and abuse as children (Figure 4.1) or as adults (Table 4.6).

Mental Health

- Thirty-three percent of all inmates said that a mental health problem had significantly interfered with their lives at one time. Inmates with substance use problems (42 percent) were more likely than other inmates (19 percent) to say a mental health problem had interfered with their lives.
- Table 4.8 shows the percentage of inmates who had ever sought or received mental health services. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have sought mental health treatment.

HIV Risk

- Thirty-eight percent of inmates were at risk for contracting HIV because they had injected drugs at least once in their lifetime and/or engaged in at least one high-risk sexual behavior in the month before incarceration (Table 4.13). Inmates who were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to be at risk for HIV, both because of their substance use behaviors and their sexual behaviors.

Children

- Fifty-two percent of inmates had children younger than 18. Thirty-nine percent of the inmates who had dependent children were living with them at the time of arrest.
- Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have children younger than 18, but less likely than other inmates with dependent children to have lived with their minor children at the time of arrest.

Gambling

- Sixteen percent of inmates reported having any of the gambling problems asked about in the survey. Ten percent of the inmates with no substance use problem had a gambling problem, compared to 15 percent of the inmates who abused substances and 21 percent of the inmates who were dependent on substances.

Criminal Behavior

- Inmates were asked to report specific crimes they had committed regardless of whether they had been caught or arrested for them. Appendix B1 shows the prevalence and recency of these crimes by age group.

The Role of Substances During Most Recent Crime

- Thirty-nine percent of inmates said they were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence. Cocaine, whether in powder or rock form, was the most commonly used substance among the inmates who were intoxicated during the commission of their most recent crime (Table 5.4).
- Fifty-nine percent of the inmates who reported being drunk or high at the time of the offense claimed they would not have committed the crime if they had not been intoxicated.

Crime and Substance Abuse/Dependence

- Inmates with both alcohol and drug use problems showed the highest percentage of selling drugs or committing a property or violent crime. They were followed by inmates with only drug use problems and inmates with only alcohol use problems (Figure 5.4).
- Among inmates who had ever used any substance and who had served in a Texas prison previously, 28 percent reported that a “very important” factor in returning to prison was their abuse of drugs, and 15 percent said a “very important” factor was their abuse of alcohol. When asked to state the single most important reason for returning to prison, 30 percent said that it was their drug or drinking habit.

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Introduction

Purpose and Background

This report presents the results of a study of substance use among male inmates in the State Jail Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. The study focuses on the behaviors of inmates before they began their present prison sentence. The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute at Texas A&M University, has conducted several surveys of different criminal justice populations.¹ The purpose of these studies is to examine patterns of substance use, need for treatment, and the relationship between drugs and crime among adult prisoners, delinquent youth, and adult probationers. The studies also allow for assessment of substance use among these high-risk groups in Texas over time.

The Texas legislature in 1993 (Senate Bill 532) created the State Jail Division of the TDCJ which allows offenders who commit state jail felonies to serve time in a state jail prison rather than an Institutional Division prison.² Currently, the State Jail Division comprises 25 facilities, located in nine judicial regions across the state. These facilities manage state jail inmates, Institutional Division transfer inmates, and clients sentenced to complete substance abuse programs. Among the 25 facilities, 11 are operated through the state, six are operated by private companies through contract agreement with the state, and eight are Substance Abuse Felony Punishment facilities (SAFP).

The State Jail Division provides community-oriented and cost-effective incarceration for low-level property and drug offenders and allows Texas to reserve many of its prison beds for more dangerous criminals for a longer period of time. Appendix C lists specific crimes for which offenders can be sentenced to the State Jail Division. In 1998, 8 percent of state jail felons were serving time for forgery/fraud, 9 percent were serving time for unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, 15 percent were serving time for theft/larceny, and 53 percent were serving time for possession or delivery

of a controlled substance. Even though 85 percent of state jail inmates had prior records, 58 percent of them had not been incarcerated previously. In 1998, state jail felons served an average of one year in state jails.³

Methods

This section provides a summary of the study's sample, design, and survey instrument. Readers wanting additional information may refer to a separate technical report available through TCADA.⁴

The Sample

From January to July 1998, TCADA, in conjunction with PPRI, conducted a survey of substance use and related behavior among male state jail inmates. Data were collected from prisoners newly admitted to the six state jail intake facilities (Bartlett, Dominguez, Gist, Hutchins, Lindsey, and Lynchner).⁵ Prison officials said there was no systematic pattern or method followed when sending inmates to the intake facilities from the county jails. Thus, prisoners were sampled from the daily lists of newly arriving inmates generated by the intake facility. To reduce sampling error, interviewers used a random numbers table to select a random starting point on the list of prisoners. From that starting point, they highlighted the names of every second or third inmate during peak intake periods and then interviewed those prisoners. Of the 670 male state jail inmates approached to participate in the study, 498 completed the interviews. This resulted in a response rate of 74 percent.⁶

Table 1.1 presents the demographic characteristics of the sample as a whole and by age group. Thirty-one percent of inmates were aged 25 to 34, and 38 percent were 35 or older. African Americans made up 45 percent of the sample, Anglos 35 percent, and Hispanics 17 percent of the sample. Fifty-three percent of inmates had never been married, and 19 percent were currently married. Fifty-nine percent were working full-time during the year before incarceration, but 20 percent were unemployed. Thirty percent of inmates had an annual household income of less than \$10,000. Fifty-nine percent did not graduate from high school.

Questionnaire and Interview

The 1993 prison survey instrument served as the foundation for the survey used in 1998.⁷ It covered seven major areas: prevalence of licit and illicit substance use, criminal history, family and peer relations, physical and mental health, gambling behaviors, demographics, and past substance abuse treatment experiences. The survey also included questions about current motivation for treatment.⁸

Interviews, averaging 72 minutes to complete, were conducted face to face in private administrative offices inside the prisons.⁹ While the interviews were being conducted, office doors were left ajar, but guards remained in the hallways and out of earshot. This afforded interviewers and respondents the necessary privacy for a confidential interview. Spanish speakers conducted interviews in Spanish when appropriate.

Table 1.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Male State Jail Inmate Sample, by Age: Texas, 1998

	Total		17-24		25-34		35+	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	498	100.0%	157	31.5%	152	30.5%	189	38.0%
Race/Ethnicity								
African American	226	45.4%	64	40.8%	60	39.5%	102	54.0%
Anglo	172	34.5%	51	32.5%	53	34.9%	68	36.0%
Hispanic	86	17.3%	35	22.3%	34	22.4%	17	9.0%
Other	14	2.8%	7	4.5%	5	3.3%	2	1.1%
Marital Status								
Never married	265	53.2%	133	84.7%	74	48.7%	58	30.7%
Married	96	19.3%	21	13.4%	34	22.4%	41	21.7%
Divorced	84	16.9%	0	-	25	16.5%	59	31.2%
Separated	48	9.6%	3	1.9%	19	12.5%	26	13.8%
Widowed	5	1.0%	0	-	0	-	5	2.7%
Employment Status								
Working full-time	293	58.8%	85	54.1%	94	61.8%	114	60.3%
Unemployed	97	19.5%	44	8.8%	25	16.5%	28	14.8%
Working part-time	89	17.9%	24	15.3%	26	17.1%	39	20.6%
Keeping house	7	1.4%	2	1.3%	3	2.0%	2	1.1%
Disabled	7	1.4%	0	-	2	1.3%	5	2.7%
Attending school	3	0.6%	2	1.3%	1	0.7%	0	-
Don't know/refused	2	-	0	-	1	0.7%	1	0.5%
Annual Household Income								
Less than \$10,000	149	29.9%	45	28.7%	44	29.0%	60	31.8%
\$10,000-\$20,000	106	21.3%	28	17.8%	40	26.3%	38	20.1%
\$20,000-\$30,000	68	13.7%	26	16.6%	17	11.2%	25	13.2%
\$30,000-\$40,000	45	9.0%	10	6.4%	18	11.8%	17	9.0%
\$40,000-\$50,000	15	3.0%	3	1.9%	5	3.3%	7	3.7%
\$50,000+	42	8.4%	12	7.6%	11	7.2%	19	10.1%
Don't know/refused	73	14.7%	33	21.0%	17	11.2%	23	12.2%
Education								
Did not complete high school	294	59.0%	124	79.0%	91	59.9%	79	41.8%
High school graduate	125	25.1%	25	15.9%	43	28.3%	57	30.2%
Some college	64	12.9%	8	5.1%	17	11.2%	39	20.6%
College graduate	15	3.0%	0	-	1	0.7%	14	7.4%

- Less than .5 percent

Statistical Analysis

The data were analyzed using cross-tabulations and logistic regressions. Logistic regression is a form of statistical data analysis that allows an assessment of the relationship between an outcome (*dependent variable*), such as ever committing a violent crime, and one or more predictors (*independent variables*), such as demographic characteristics that are thought to be associated with the outcome. Such an analysis can show the effect of each predictor variable while controlling for, or holding constant, the effect of the other variables.

Limitations

Studies that compare the reliability and validity of different methods of assessing drug use offer conflicting findings,¹⁰ and methodologies such as hair assay, urinalysis, and surveys each have specific strengths and weaknesses. Based on research establishing the utility of self-reported informa-

tion to estimate the prevalence of substance use and risky behavior among non-incarcerated people¹¹ and among people involved in the criminal justice system,¹² the self-report survey methodology was considered to be the best for the purposes of this study.

A potential source of bias in any survey, however, is the understatement or overstatement of actual behavior. It is generally assumed that, out of concern for privacy or social desirability, or for fear of repercussion, people tend to underreport behavior perceived as sensitive or deviant. Some people may be more likely than others to underreport certain drug use behaviors. One study of male inmates in Texas showed that graduates from a substance abuse treatment program were less likely than non-graduates to underreport cocaine use, while inmates who originally were sent to prison on a drug related charge were more likely than other inmates to underreport cocaine use.¹³ Another study found Hispanic inmates were less likely than other inmates to report drug use.¹⁴

The validity of self-report data ultimately depends on the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of the respondents. This survey was carefully designed and administered to minimize potential sources of error, and inmates perceived by the interviewers to be dishonest or confused by the questions were excluded from the analysis. Nevertheless, some over- or underreporting may have occurred. Because it is likely that over- and underreporting remain constant over time among specific populations, prevalence rates that derive from self-report data are likely to be unbiased when comparing trends across time.

Because this was a simple random sample of inmates entering prison during the interview period, there was unlikely to be any sampling error in terms of representing the population of inmate admissions during that time. There may be, however, some chance variation between the characteristics of the entire male state jail population admitted during the course of this study and the admission sample used here. The differences between the survey sample and the entire population of admissions, however, are assumed to be random. Consequently, standard errors of estimates were calculated using conventional statistical methods. These values were used to compute the 95 percent confidence levels reported for some of the analyses in the text. In several tables, the difference between figures may seem dramatic but the accompanying text asserts that there is no significant difference statistically speaking. This is because comparisons may be based on small subsets (e.g. heroin users) or because the variance of values for a particular factor is large.

It should be emphasized that none of the findings in this report can determine causal relationships. A study such as this cannot determine whether, for example, substance abuse causes certain behaviors or certain behaviors cause substance abuse. This report is valuable in that it highlights the relationships among factors and the strength of these relationships for male state jail inmates.

Endnotes

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- ² T. Fabelo, *A Briefing on State Jail Felon Dynamics*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1994.
- ³ P. Hudson, *The State Jail System Today*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1998; for 1999 figures, see M. Munson and R. Ygnacio, *The State Jail System Today: An Update*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1999.
- ⁴ B. Crouch, J. Dyer, L. Dell, and K. McDonald, *Methodology Used in the 1998 Survey of Texas Prison Inmates: Male and Female Institutional Division*, College Station, Tex.: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A&M University, 1999.
- ⁵ The sample did not include SAFP inmates.
- ⁶ The response rate is the number of completes / (number of completes + refusals + terminates + computer malfunctions + terminates not called back + callbacks dropped).
- ⁷ D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1994*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994.

- ⁸ A copy of the survey instrument is available upon request from TCADA.
- ⁹ The 1993-1994 surveys were conducted in the visitation center of intake facilities where glass partitions separated the interviewer and respondent (B. Crouch, J. Dyer, L. Dell, and K. McDonald, *Methodology Used in the 1998 Survey of Texas Prison Inmates: Male and Female Institutional Division*, College Station, Tex.: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A&M University, 1999).
- ¹⁰ Z. Amsel et al., "Reliability and Validity of Self-Reported Illegal Activities and Drug Use Collected from Narcotic Addicts," *International Journal of the Addictions* 11 (1976):325-336; J.D. Baer, W.A. Baumgartner, V.A. Hill, and W.H. Blahd, "Hair Analysis for the Detection of Drug Use in Pretrial, Probation, and Parole Populations," *Federal Probation* (March, 1991):3-10; R.N. Bale, "The Validity and Reliability of Self-Reported Data from Heroin Addicts: Mailed Questionnaires Compared with Face-to-Face Interviews," *International Journal of the Addictions* 14 (1979):993-1000; W.A. Baumgartner, V.A. Hill, and W.H. Blahd, "Hair Analysis for Drug Abuse," *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 35, no. 6 (1989):1433-1453; T.E. Feucht, R.C. Stephens, and M.L. Walker, "Drug Use Among Juvenile Arrestees: A Comparison of Self-Report, Urinalysis, and Hair Assay," *The Journal of Drug Issues* 24, no.1 (1994):99-116; D.D. Simpson and S.B. Sells, *Opioid Addiction and Treatment: A 12-Year Follow-Up*, Malabar, Fla.: Krieger, 1999.
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- ¹³ K. Knight et al., "The Validity of Self-Reported Cocaine Use in a Criminal Justice Treatment Sample," *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 24, no. 4 (1998):647-660.
- ¹⁴ D. Farabee and E. Fredlund, "Self-Reported Drug Use Among Recently Admitted Jail Inmates: Estimating Prevalence and Treatment Needs," *Substance Use and Misuse* 31, no. 4 (1996):423-434.

Prevalence of Substance Use

Licit Substances

The term *licit substances* refers to tobacco, inhalants, and alcohol (even though alcohol use is illicit for individuals under the age of 21).

Tobacco

Ninety-one percent of all male state jail inmates reported smoking cigarettes at least once during their lives. Seventy-six percent of inmates had smoked cigarettes in the year before incarceration, and 64 percent had smoked cigarettes in the month before incarceration. Past-month cigarette smokers reported smoking an average of 20 cigarettes, or a pack, a day. Age group was not significantly associated with past-month use of cigarettes (Table 2.1 and Appendices A1-A4). Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to smoke cigarettes in the past month (Table 2.2).

Twenty percent of inmates reported ever using smokeless tobacco; 12 percent had used smokeless tobacco in the year before incarceration. Past-year smokeless tobacco use did not vary significantly by age group (Figure 2.1). Anglos were more than five times as likely as African Americans or Hispanics to use smokeless tobacco in the past year.

Table 2.1. Lifetime and Past-Month Substance Use Among Male State Jail Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998

	Lifetime Use				Past-Month Use			
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Total	17-24	25-34	35+
Cigarettes	90.7%	86.6%	91.4%	93.7%	64.4%	59.2%	63.6%	69.3%
Alcohol	92.0%	85.4%	94.1%	95.8%	55.2%	54.1%	56.6%	55.0%
Any Illicit Drug	92.6%	89.2%	94.1%	94.2%	50.0%	58.6%	53.9%	39.7%
Marijuana	88.2%	87.3%	88.2%	88.9%	28.9%	43.9%	32.9%	13.2%
Crack	46.8%	18.5%	57.9%	61.4%	18.1%	8.3%	21.7%	23.3%
Cocaine	60.6%	47.8%	64.5%	68.3%	14.7%	15.3%	18.4%	11.1%
Downers	34.9%	36.9%	28.3%	38.6%	7.2%	12.1%	5.3%	4.8%
Heroin	19.5%	10.8%	19.1%	27.0%	6.8%	5.1%	7.9%	7.4%
Psychedelics	40.2%	39.5%	42.8%	38.6%	6.0%	16.6%	2.6%	-
Other Opiates	22.7%	24.8%	19.1%	23.8%	5.6%	8.3%	5.9%	3.2%
Uppers	30.9%	23.6%	32.2%	36.0%	5.2%	9.6%	3.3%	3.2%
Inhalants	18.7%	19.7%	18.4%	18.0%	-	0.6%	-	-

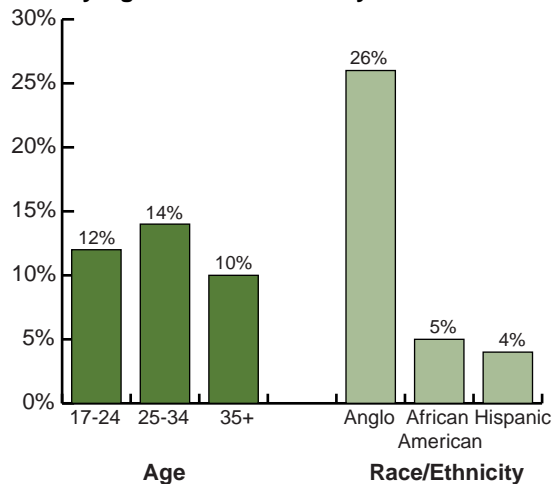
- Less than .5 percent

Table 2.2. Lifetime and Past-Month Substance Use Among Male State Jail Inmates, by Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
		African			African	
	Anglo	American	Hispanic	Anglo	American	Hispanic
Cigarettes	93.0%	88.5%	91.9%	75.6%	61.3%	54.7%
Alcohol	97.7%	88.1%	93.0%	58.2%	50.8%	64.0%
Any Illicit Drug	94.2%	90.7%	95.3%	55.8%	42.4%	60.5%
Marijuana	92.4%	87.2%	83.7%	31.4%	27.0%	29.1%
Crack	57.0%	46.1%	29.1%	22.1%	18.1%	11.6%
Cocaine	77.9%	42.5%	76.7%	19.2%	4.9%	31.4%
Downers	55.8%	22.6%	27.9%	12.2%	2.7%	10.5%
Heroin	29.6%	9.4%	29.1%	7.0%	1.8%	20.9%
Psychedelics	68.6%	20.4%	40.7%	9.9%	3.5%	5.8%
Other Opiates	40.1%	13.8%	15.1%	8.7%	3.5%	5.8%
Uppers	62.8%	12.0%	20.9%	14.5%	-	1.2%
Inhalants	32.0%	7.2%	25.6%	0.6%	-	-

- Less than .5 percent

Figure 2.1. Percentage of Past-Year Smokeless Tobacco Users Among Male State Jail Inmates, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas: 1998

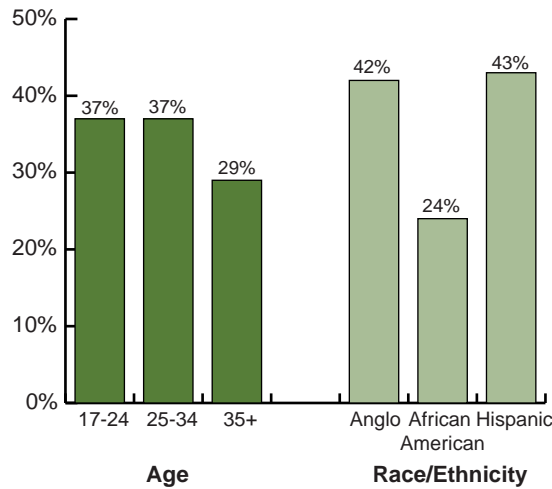


Alcohol

Ninety-two percent of inmates reported ever drinking alcohol; 55 percent had drunk alcohol in the month before incarceration. Past-month alcohol use was not significantly associated with age group or race/ethnicity (Tables 2.1 and 2.2 and Appendix A1). Forty-six percent of inmates had drunk more than 10 drinks in the past year and at least one drink in the past month.

Many inmates showed patterns of heavy alcohol consumption. The inmates who had drunk more than 10 drinks in the past year and at least one drink in the past month reported drinking an average of seven drinks

Figure 2.2. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Binge Drank in the Past Month, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998



on the days that they drank alcohol. Thirty-four percent of all inmates were *binge drinkers*, defined as inmates who drank five or more drinks on two or more occasions in the past month. Twenty-three percent of all inmates met the criterion for *heavy alcohol use*, defined as five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past month.¹

Binge drinking and heavy alcohol use were not significantly associated with age group. Hispanics and Anglos were more likely than African Americans to binge drink (Figure 2.2). Anglos had the highest percentage (31 percent) of heavy alcohol users, followed by Hispanics (24 percent) and African Americans (15 percent).

Inhalants

The term *inhalants* refers to a wide variety of volatile substances (e.g., gasoline, glue, and paint, anesthetics, nitrates, gases, and aerosols) that people sniff, inhale, or huff (inhale through the mouth) to attain states of euphoria, intoxication, or sexual arousal. Inhalants are not in themselves illegal because most products have legitimate uses in homes and businesses. However, these substances can be fatal after a single use and can cause irreversible damage to the nervous system after prolonged use or in high concentrations.²

Nineteen percent of inmates had used inhalants at least once during their lives. The prevalence of past-month inhalant use (less than 1 percent) was the lowest among all substances asked about in the survey (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Inmates who reported using inhalants in the month before incarceration were likely to be aged 17 to 24 and Anglo (Tables 2.1 and 2.2). Table 2.3 shows the most frequently used inhalants.

Table 2.3. Percentage Using Specific Inhalants Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Inhalants: Texas, 1998

Spray paint	31.2%
Poppers	30.1%
Gasoline	23.7%
Glues	17.2%
Other paints and thinners	12.9%
Freon	11.8%
Other gases	10.8%
Nitrous oxide	9.7%
Correction fluid	6.5%
Other sprays	3.2%
Octane/octane booster	3.2%
Halothane/ether	2.2%
Other inhalants	1.1%

Illicit Substances

The term *illicit drug use* refers to the use of marijuana or hashish, crack or powder cocaine, and psychedelics and to the non-medical use of uppers, downers, and opiates other than heroin. Ninety-three percent of inmates reported using an illicit drug in their lifetime; 50 percent reported past-month illicit drug use (Appendix A1). The younger the age group to which the inmate belonged, the more likely he was to use an illicit drug in the month before incarceration (Table 2.1). Hispanics had the highest prevalence of past-month illicit drug use, followed by Anglos and African Americans (Table 2.2).

Marijuana and Hashish

Eighty-eight percent of inmates had ever used marijuana or hashish. Twenty-nine percent had used marijuana or hashish in the month before incarceration, making marijuana (or hashish) the most commonly used illicit drug. The oldest inmates were much less likely than inmates aged 17 to 34 to smoke marijuana or hashish in the past month (Table 2.1). Race/ethnicity was not significantly associated with past-month use of marijuana or hashish.

Past-month users of marijuana or hashish reported smoking an average of 19 days during the past month. Forty-five percent of past-month users said they smoked marijuana or hashish daily during that month. Among past-month users, 38 percent reported using less than an ounce of marijuana in the past month, 16 percent reported using about an ounce, and 47 percent reported using more than an ounce. Past-month users of marijuana spent a median amount of \$30 on marijuana during that month.

Thirty-four percent of the past-month marijuana or hashish users had smoked “fry,” a marijuana joint or cigar dipped in embalming fluid or formaldehyde that can contain PCP.³ The past-month marijuana smokers who had smoked fry represented 10 percent of all inmates. Among

these inmates, 58 percent reported that they did not usually smoke fry when they smoked marijuana, 29 percent reported smoking fry with half or less than half of the marijuana they smoked, and 13 percent reported that they usually or always smoked fry with marijuana. Like most adolescent users of fry,⁴ many inmates who smoked fry were unaware of the ingredients of a “fry stick.” Only 8 percent of the inmates who had used fry knew that it often contains PCP.

Crack Cocaine

Forty-seven percent of inmates had ever used crack cocaine, a highly addictive form of cocaine that is smoked. Among the inmates who had ever used crack cocaine, 59 percent reported using it 50 or more times in their lifetime. Eighteen percent had used it in the month before incarceration, making crack the second most prevalent illicit drug. Past-month users of crack cocaine reported using it an average of 18 days during the month before incarceration. Thirty-eight percent of past-month users reported using crack cocaine every day.

For most other illicit drugs (except powder cocaine and heroin), the youngest inmates had the highest prevalence for past-month use. For crack cocaine, the youngest inmates were much less likely than inmates 25 and older to use it in the past month (Table 2.1). Anglos and African Americans were more likely than Hispanics to use crack cocaine in the past month (Table 2.2).

Powder Cocaine

Sixty-one percent of inmates had ever used powder cocaine; 15 percent had used it in the month before incarceration (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Powder cocaine was the third most commonly used illicit drug. Hispanics were the most likely to use it and African Americans the least likely to use it (Table 2.2). Past-month use of powder cocaine did not vary significantly by age group. Inmates who reported using powder cocaine in the month before incarceration had used it an average of 12 days during that period. Nineteen percent of the past-month users reported using powder cocaine every day during the month before incarceration.

Table 2.4 shows the ways inmates had ever used powder cocaine. Inmates were more than twice as likely to sniff or snort than inject powder cocaine. Inmates aged 35 and older had the lowest prevalence of snorting cocaine and the highest prevalence of injecting cocaine. Anglos were more likely than Hispanics and African Americans to inject powder cocaine. Among past-month users, 55 percent preferred sniffing or snorting, 41 percent preferred injecting, and 1 percent preferred smoking or free-basing powder cocaine.

Table 2.4. Ways of Using Powder Cocaine Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Powder Cocaine, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	Age				Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Sniffing/Snorting	92.4%	94.7%	96.9%	87.6%	91.8%	92.7%	92.4%
Injecting Intravenously	35.1%	24.0%	30.6%	45.0%	46.3%	25.0%	28.8%

Table 2.5. Percentage Using Specific Downers Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Downers: Texas, 1998

Valium	76.9%
Quaaludes	31.8%
Seconal	22.5%
Xanax	18.5%
Rohypnol	16.2%
Phenobarbitals	10.4%
Nembutal	8.1%
Other benzodiazepines	6.4%
Tuinal	5.8%
GHB	5.8%
Thorazine	5.2%
Placidyl	4.0%
Librium	4.0%
Amylital, blues	2.9%
Rainbows	1.7%

Downers

The term *downers* refers to the non-medical use of prescription drugs that tend to be depressants such as barbiturates or sedatives. Thirty-five percent of the inmates had ever used downers. Valium was by far the most commonly used downer (Table 2.5).

Seven percent of inmates had used downers in the month before incarceration. Past-month users of downers reported using them an average of ten days during that period. Thirteen percent of past-month users reported using them every day in that month. The youngest inmates were more than twice as likely as inmates 25 and older to currently use downers (Table 2.1). African Americans had a very low prevalence of past-month use of downers compared to Anglos and Hispanics (Table 2.2).

Heroin

About 20 percent of inmates had ever used heroin. Fifty-one percent of lifetime users reported using heroin 50 or more times during their lifetime. Mexican Brown and Black Tar were the most commonly used types (Table 2.6). Forty-five percent of lifetime users had ever used China White, a term which can have two meanings in Texas. Some Texans use China White to refer to powdered white heroin from Southeast Asia,

Table 2.6. Percentage Using Specific Types of Heroin Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Heroin: 1998

Mexican Brown	74.2%
Black Tar	73.2%
China White	45.4%
White	35.1%
Asian	18.6%
Colombian	13.4%
Other	8.2%

Table 2.7. Ways of Using Heroin Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Heroin, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	Age				Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Injecting Intravenously	74.2%	52.9%	69.0%	84.3%	74.5%	76.2%	72.0%
Sniffing/Snorting	51.6%	76.5%	51.7%	43.1%	51.0%	52.4%	52.0%
Smoking/Free-Basing	16.5%	35.3%	17.2%	9.8%	17.7%	14.3%	16.0%
Nasal Spraying	15.5%	23.5%	24.1%	7.8%	15.7%	9.5%	20.0%
Skin Popping	11.3%	-	10.3%	15.7%	3.9%	19.1%	20.0%
Chewing/Swallowing	10.3%	11.8%	10.3%	9.8%	9.8%	9.5%	12.0%

- Less than .5 percent

while others use it to refer to Fentanyl, a synthetic form of heroin. Because Fentanyl and China White were asked about in different sections of the survey, the use of Fentanyl is reported separately under “other opiates.”

Injecting intravenously was the most common method of using heroin, followed by sniffing or snorting (Table 2.7). The other ways of using heroin were far less common. The youngest inmates (probably those inmates who started using heroin most recently) were less likely than inmates 25 and older to inject heroin. They were more likely than inmates aged 25 and older to smoke it. Ways of using heroin did not significantly vary by race/ethnicity.

Seven percent of inmates had used heroin in the month before incarceration. Past-month users of heroin reported using heroin an average of 22 days during that month. Fifty-nine percent of past-month users reported using heroin daily. Inmates who used heroin during the month before incarceration spent a median amount of \$100 per day on their habit during that period. Hispanics were more likely than Anglos or African Americans to use heroin in the past month (Table 2.2). Age group was not significantly associated with past-month heroin use (Table 2.1).

Table 2.8. Percentage Using Specific Psychedelics Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Psychedelics: Texas, 1998

LSD	85.0%
Psilocybin mushrooms	47.0%
Ecstasy	34.5%
PCP	26.0%
Mescaline	20.5%
Peyote	20.5%
Ketamine	3.5%
Eve	2.0%
DMT	1.5%

Psychedelics : The term *psychedelics* refers to the use of hallucinogens such as LSD, psilocybin mushrooms, mescaline, and PCP (phencyclidine). Forty percent of inmates had ever used psychedelics. Thirty-five percent of the inmates who had ever used psychedelics had used them 50 or more times during their lifetime. LSD was by far the most commonly used psychedelic (Table 2.8).

Even though lifetime prevalence of psychedelic use was relatively high among inmates, past-month use was relatively low (6 percent). Past-month users of psychedelics reported spending a median amount of \$16 on psychedelics during that period. They reported using psychedelics an average of eight days during the past month. This average was skewed upward due to the 4 percent that reported daily use. Fifty-four percent reported using psychedelics one to three days during the past month. The youngest inmates were much more likely than inmates 25 and older to use psychedelics in the past month (Table 2.1). Anglos were more likely than Hispanics or African Americans to use psychedelics (Table 2.2).

Opiates Other than Heroin : Opiates other than heroin include Percodan, Demerol, codeine, morphine, and Fentanyl. Twenty-three percent of inmates had ever used opiates other than heroin. Forty-three percent of lifetime users reported using opiates 50 times or more during their lifetime. Table 2.9 shows the most commonly used opiates.

Six percent of inmates had used opiates other than heroin in the past month. These inmates had used opiates an average of 11 days during the month before incarceration. Five percent (n=1) of the past-month users reported using opiates every day during the past month. Past-month users spent a median amount of \$70 on their personal use of opiates during the month before incarceration. Past-month use of opiates did not significantly vary by age group or race/ethnicity (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Table 2.9. Percentage Using Specific Opiates Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Opiates Other than Heroin: Texas, 1998

Codeine tablets	39.3%
Codeine cough syrup	36.6%
Hydrocodone	35.7%
Morphine	30.4%
Demerol	26.8%
Methadone	24.1%
Percodan	23.2%
Dilaudid	20.5%
Opium	19.6%
Darvon, Darvocet	15.2%
Fentanyl (China White)	13.4%
Talwin	9.8%
Doredin	1.8%

Table 2.10. Percentage Using Specific Uppers Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Uppers: Texas, 1998

Crystal	49.4%
Methedrine	38.3%
Black mollies	36.4%
Speed	27.9%
Diet pills	18.8%
Ritalin	12.3%
Dexedrine	9.7%
No Doz, Vivarine, Caffedrine	9.1%
Other methamphetamines	7.8%
Benzedrine	7.8%
White cross	5.2%
Ephedrine	5.2%
Pink or purple hearts	3.9%
Pep pills	2.6%
Adderall (amphetamine)	1.3%

Table 2.11. Ways of Using Uppers Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Uppers, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	Age				Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Chewing/Swallowing	76.6%	56.8%	77.6%	86.8%	74.1%	85.2%	77.8%
Sniffing/Snorting	70.8%	86.5%	75.5%	58.8%	77.8%	48.2%	61.1%
Injecting Intravenously	40.9%	29.7%	42.9%	45.6%	42.6%	22.2%	55.6%
Smoking/Free-Basing	33.1%	51.4%	40.8%	17.7%	42.6%	11.1%	11.1%

Uppers

The term *uppers* refers to the non-medical use of stimulants such as amphetamines and methamphetamines. Thirty-one percent of inmates ever used uppers. Table 2.10 shows the most commonly used uppers. Among lifetime users, 55 percent reported using them 50 or more times. The most common way to use uppers among all inmates was chewing or swallowing. Among the youngest inmates, sniffing or snorting was the most common way to use uppers (Table 2.11). Anglos were more likely than Hispanics and African Americans to sniff or snort uppers and more likely than Hispanics and African Americans to smoke or free-base uppers.

Five percent of inmates had used uppers in the month before incarceration. Past-month users of uppers reported using them an average of 15 days during that period. Twenty-seven percent of past-month users reported daily use. The youngest inmates were about three times as likely as inmates aged 25 and older to use uppers in the month before incarceration. Anglos were much more likely than Hispanics or African Americans to use uppers in the past month (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Comparisons with Other Populations in Texas

Male TDCJ-ID Inmates (1998)

This section compares the prevalence of substance use among male state jail inmates aged 17 to 64 to male Institutional Division inmates aged 17 to 65, both interviewed in 1998. It also compares the substance use of state jail inmates to non-incarcerated men aged 17 to 65 who were interviewed as part of the *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*.⁵ The previous section showed that substance use is often associated with age and race/ethnicity. Because the age and racial/ethnic distributions of the populations being compared were different, the effect of these differences was taken out in the comparison of substance use behaviors. The sample of non-incarcerated men and the sample of Institutional Division inmates were weighted to have the same age and racial/ethnic distribution as the sample of state jail inmates.⁶

The prevalence of lifetime use of most substances was similar for state jail and Institutional Division inmates. State jail inmates were, however, slightly more likely than Institutional Division inmates to have used crack cocaine (Table 2.12). State jail inmates were more likely than Institutional Division inmates to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, or use any illicit drug in the past month (Figure 2.3). Past-month inhalant use was low for both state jail inmates and Institutional Division inmates.

Figure 2.3. Past-Month Substance Use Among Male State Jail and Institutional Division Inmates (1998) and Non-Incarcerated Men (1996): Texas

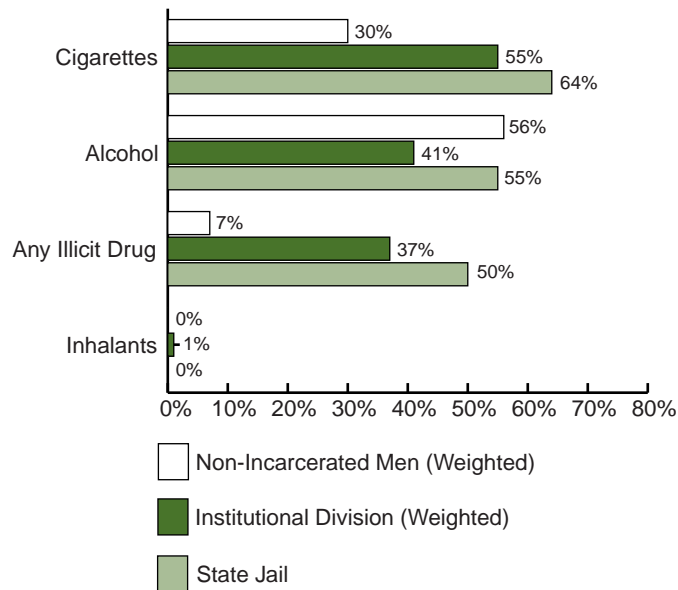


Table 2.12. Lifetime Substance Use for Male State Jail Inmates (1998), Male Institutional Division (ID) Inmates (1998), and Non-Incarcerated Men (1996): Texas

	State Jail Inmates	ID Inmates (weighted)		Non-Incarcerated Men (weighted)	
		Percent	Ratio*	Percent	Ratio**
Any Illicit Drug	92.6%	87.9%	1.1	43.5%	2.1
Alcohol	92.0%	95.1%	1.0	92.9%	1.0
Cigarettes	90.7%	88.1%	1.0	76.0%	1.2
Marijuana	88.2%	84.7%	1.0	40.7%	2.2
Cocaine	60.6%	57.0%	1.1	10.4%	5.8
Crack	46.8%	36.8%	1.3	2.7%	17.3
Psychedelics	40.2%	42.0%	1.0	9.9%	4.1
Downers	34.9%	39.1%	0.9	6.1%	5.7
Uppers	30.9%	35.5%	0.9	9.0%	3.4
Opiates Other Than Heroin	22.7%	18.2%	1.2	3.3%	6.9
Heroin	19.5%	17.0%	1.1	1.4%	13.9
Inhalants	18.7%	20.2%	0.9	5.7%	3.3

* Ratio = (% state jail inmates) / (% ID inmates)

** Ratio = (% state jail inmates) / (% non-incarcerated men)

Non-Incarcerated Men (1996)

The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use among state jail inmates and non-incarcerated men was similar. Inmates were more likely to ever smoke cigarettes (Table 2.12). They were much more likely than non-incarcerated men to ever use inhalants or any illicit drug. Inmates were about 17 times more likely to ever use crack cocaine and 14 times more likely than non-incarcerated men to ever use heroin.

State jail inmates were more than twice as likely as non-incarcerated men to smoke cigarettes in the past month and almost seven times as likely as non-incarcerated men to use any illicit drug in the past month (Figure 2.3).⁷ About half of the inmates and half of the non-incarcerated men drank alcohol in the past month. Past-month use of inhalants was low for both groups.

Endnotes

- ¹ This definition comes from the 1991 *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Race/Ethnicity, Socioeconomic Status, and Drug Abuse*, Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, DHHS Publication No. [SMA] 93-2062, 1993.).
- ² Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users: An Overview for Parents, Educators, and Clinicians*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.
- ³ W.N. Elwood, *"Fry": A Study of Adolescents' Use of Embalming Fluid with Marijuana and Tobacco*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1998.
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.
- ⁶ For unweighted comparisons between the 1998 prison populations, compare the findings from this report to the findings of L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates, Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2000. For unweighted comparisons between the 1998 male state jail population and the 1996 non-incarcerated male population in Texas, compare the findings of this report to the findings of L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.
- ⁷ Methodological differences between the two surveys—for example, the fact that the prison survey was conducted person to person while the general population survey was conducted by telephone—could have contributed to differences in substance use reported.

Treatment Needs and Options

Currently, there are several types of substance abuse programs and services in the State Jail Division. There are self-help programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and Cocaine Anonymous available to all offenders. Also available to all offenders are addiction and treatment education programs, averaging 36 hours, that explain various methods of treatment and programs of recovery. State jail inmates with moderate to severe substance use problems can participate in the modified therapeutic community within four to five months before release. Eligible offenders also can attend counseling sessions in relapse prevention and transitional planning for post-release.

Treatment programs in correctional institutions have some potential advantages over community-based programs serving the same populations. Prison-based treatment programs literally have captive audiences and therefore tend to have relatively high retention rates.¹ Because inmates are being housed, residential treatment costs much less per capita when implemented in prisons as opposed to in the community.² Moreover, studies demonstrate that in-prison substance abuse treatment helps to reduce illegal drug use, victimization, hospital visits, inpatient mental health visits, homelessness, exchange of sex for money or drugs, HIV-related risk behaviors, and unemployment among inmates after release.³ Studies also demonstrate reductions in subsequent recidivism among inmates who have completed substance abuse treatment programs.⁴ Several studies show that therapeutic community treatment, in particular, is effective in reducing relapse and recidivism.⁵

To assess the number of people needing publicly-funded substance abuse treatment services within prison, TCADA uses two criteria: substance abuse or dependence and motivation for treatment.

Substance Abuse and Dependence

To measure abuse and dependence and to be consistent with earlier TCADA studies, this study used questions from the Diagnostic Interview Schedule,⁶ which assesses the presence of nine diagnostic criteria outlined in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Third Edition, Revised (DSM-III-R)*.⁷ The *DSM-III-R* generally defines substance dependence as continued use despite negative cognitive, behavioral, or physiological symptoms or consequences. Table 3.1 shows the nine diagnostic criteria for psychoactive substance dependence. Substance dependence is the presence of three or more of these symptoms, and people who are dependent are considered to need treatment. A second category, substance abuse, includes users who do not meet the criteria for dependence but who do report experiencing one or two of the nine symptoms.⁸ These substance abusers need intervention services to improve the quality of their lives and prevent progression to substance dependence. In many of the analyses presented in this chapter, abuse and dependence were combined to form one variable, which is referred to as “abuse/dependence” or “substance use problems.”

The majority of inmates (63 percent) either abused or were dependent on alcohol or an illicit drug during the year before incarceration. The percentage of inmates who were dependent on substances (47 percent) was much greater than the percentage of inmates who abused substances (16 percent) (Figure 3.1). Anglos and inmates aged 25 to 34 had the highest prevalence of substance dependence (Table 3.2).

Table 3.3 underscores the high levels of abuse and dependence among male state jail inmates, as compared to men of similar age and race/ethnicity in the general population.⁹ Inmates were much more likely than non-incarcerated men in Texas to have alcohol problems and almost seven times as likely as non-incarcerated men to have drug problems. The differences in abuse/dependence between state jail inmates and

Table 3.1. Diagnostic Criteria to Assess Substance Abuse and Dependence from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised

-
- (1) Substance often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than the person intended
 - (2) Persistent desire or one or more unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control substance use
 - (3) A great deal of time spent in activities necessary to get the substance, to take the substance or to recover from its effects
 - (4) Frequent intoxication or withdrawal symptoms when expected to fulfill major role obligations at work, home, or school, or in physically hazardous situations
 - (5) Important social, occupational or recreational activities given up because of substance use
 - (6) Continued substance use despite knowledge of having a persistent recurrent social, psychological, or physical problem caused or exacerbated by the use of the substance
 - (7) Marked tolerance
 - (8) Characteristic withdrawal symptoms
 - (9) Substance often used to reduce withdrawal symptoms
-

Figure 3.1. Substance Abuse and Dependence Among Male State Jail Inmates: Texas, 1998

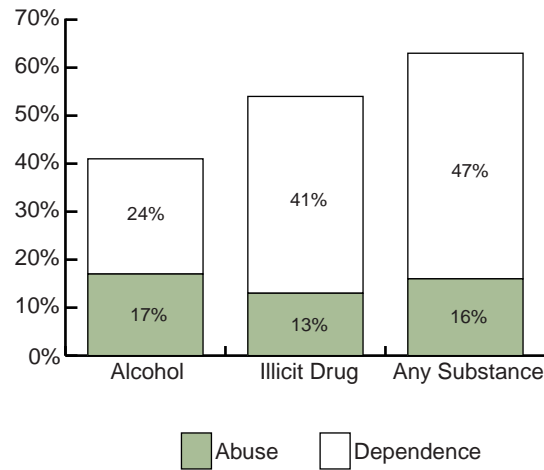


Table 3.2. Percentage of State Jail Male Inmates With Substance Use Problems, By Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Alcohol						
Abuse	20.4%	19.7%	11.1%	20.4%	11.5%	24.4%
Dependence	20.4%	29.0%	23.3%	32.6%	16.8%	27.9%
Illicit Drug						
Abuse	19.8%	10.5%	9.5%	9.3%	13.3%	20.9%
Dependence	35.0%	46.7%	40.2%	55.8%	31.0%	39.5%
Any Substance						
Abuse	21.7%	13.8%	13.2%	13.4%	15.0%	25.6%
Dependence	40.8%	54.6%	47.1%	62.8%	36.3%	48.8%

Table 3.3. Substance Use Problems Among Male State Jail Inmates (1998), Non-Incarcerated Men (1996), and Male Institutional Division Inmates (1998): Texas

	State Jail Inmates	Non-Incarcerated Men (weighted)		ID Inmates (Weighted)	
		%	Ratio*	%	Ratio**
Alcohol					
Abuse	16.7%	16.3%	1.0	17.4%	1.0
Dependence	24.1%	8.2%	2.9	27.8%	0.9
Illicit Drug					
Abuse	13.1%	3.8%	3.4	12.2%	1.1
Dependence	40.6%	3.9%	10.4	37.2%	1.1
Any Substance					
Abuse	16.1%	16.4%	1.0	17.2%	0.9
Dependence	47.4%	10.5%	4.5	47.3%	1.0

* Ratio = (% state jail inmates) / (% non-incarcerated men)

** Ratio = (% state jail inmates) / (% ID inmates)

non-incarcerated men can largely be explained by the much higher percentage of inmates who were substance dependent. Similar percentages of inmates and non-incarcerated men abused alcohol. Inmates, however, were three times more likely than non-incarcerated men to be dependent on alcohol and more than ten times more likely than non-incarcerated men to be dependent on illicit drugs.

A slightly lower percentage of state jail inmates than Institutional Division inmates had alcohol problems. A slightly greater percentage of state jail inmates had drug problems. Among state jail and Institutional Division inmates who had substance use problems, similar proportions abused substances, and similar proportions were dependent (Table 3.3).

Among the 54 percent of inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs, 40 percent said that crack cocaine was the drug that caused them the most problems (Table 3.4). Substantial percentages of inmates also reported that powder cocaine and marijuana caused the most problems.

**Previous
Treatment
Experience**

Among state jail inmates who had ever used alcohol or drugs, 47 percent had participated in some kind of substance abuse treatment or self-help group before their current incarceration. Fifty-nine percent of the inmates with substance use problems in the past year had previously received some kind of treatment, vs. 30 percent of those without a past-year substance use problem. This is not surprising because substance abuse is a disease with the possibility of relapse. Many people with substance use problems receive multiple treatments before recovery. Table 3.5 shows participation in specific programs among those who had ever participated in any treatment.

Table 3.4. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Drugs Other Than Alcohol Reporting Which Substances Caused Them the Most Problems: Texas, 1998*

Crack Cocaine	40.1%
Powder Cocaine	26.6%
Marijuana	19.8%
Heroin	12.0%
Uppers	6.0%
Psychedelics	4.1%
Downers	2.2%
Other Opiates	1.1%

* Totals do not sum to 100 because some inmates reported problems with more than one drug.

Table 3.5. Types of Treatment Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Participated in Treatment: Texas, 1998

Narcotics Anonymous	52.5%
Alcoholics Anonymous	50.4%
Long-term residential (more than 30 days)	46.2%
Short-term residential (30 days or less)	32.2%
Regular outpatient (weekly)	20.3%
Intensive outpatient (daily)	16.1%
Detoxification only	13.6%
Methadone maintenance	7.2%

Table 3.6. In-Prison Substance Abuse Program Attendance Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Previously Served Time in a Texas Prison and Ever Used Substances, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Substance Abuse/Dependence		
	Total	No	Yes
Any Treatment Program	48.7%	32.7%	56.1%
Twelve Step Program(s)	30.8%	20.4%	35.5%
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program	16.0%	8.2%	19.6%
Changes	17.9%	14.3%	19.6%
In Prison Therapeutic Community	13.5%	8.2%	15.9%
SAFP (Residential Parole Program)	3.2%	4.1%	2.8%
SAFP (Residential Probation Program)	5.8%	2.0%	7.5%
Recovery Dynamics	3.2%	2.0%	3.7%

Table 3.7. Percentage Who Agreed With Each Statement Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances: Texas, 1998

My drug or alcohol use has made problems in most areas of my life.	64.5%
Drug and/or alcohol use was making my life worse and worse.	59.7%
I need help in dealing with my drug or alcohol use.	51.5%
I am willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.	37.7%

Thirty-one percent of the inmates who had ever used drugs or alcohol said they had previously served time in a Texas prison, and 49 percent of these inmates said they attended at least one substance abuse program while in prison (Table 3.6). Among inmates who served time previously, those who abused or were dependent on substances in the year before incarceration were more likely than other inmates to have attended any treatment program in the past.

Motivation for Treatment

As Tables 3.5 and 3.6 have shown, high percentages of inmates had sought help previously for their substance use problems. Table 3.7 shows that substantial percentages of inmates with substance use problems acknowledged in the survey that substance use affected their lives negatively, and many acknowledged the need for help or were interested in getting treatment at this time. The 38 percent of inmates with substance use problems who agreed that they would be “willing to enter treatment as soon as possible” represented 24 percent of all male state jail inmates.

Among the inmates who previously had participated in a treatment program inside or outside of a Texas prison, 79 percent abused or were dependent on substances during the year before incarceration according to their responses to the DSM-III-R questions. Only 50 percent of these inmates said they would be interested in participating in another treatment program at this time. They represented 19 percent of all male state jail inmates.

Among previously imprisoned inmates who had received any treatment and who had substance use problems within the past year but were not interested in participating in another treatment program at the present time, 2 percent said it was because they believed it would extend their time in prison. Forty-nine percent said it was because they did not think they had a substance use problem. Seventy-four percent of the inmates who had participated in a treatment program but no longer abused substances according to their survey responses nevertheless reported that they would be interested in participating at this time. They represented 7 percent of all male state jail inmates.

Inmates with substance use problems who had participated in a substance abuse treatment program were more likely than inmates with substance use problems who had not participated in any treatment program to express higher motivation to receive treatment now (Figure 3.2).

Medical Indigence

In this study, the term *medically indigent* prisoners refers to inmates who, before entering prison, did not have health insurance, a city/county health card, Medicaid coverage, or an annual household income of at least \$10,000. The great majority of inmates were medically indigent. Anglos were less likely than African Americans and Hispanics to be medically indigent. Medical indigence was not significantly associated with age group. State jail inmates without substance use problems were as likely as inmates with problems to be medically indigent (Table 3.8).

Figure 3.2. Percentage Who Agreed With Statement Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances, by Treatment Experience: Texas, 1998

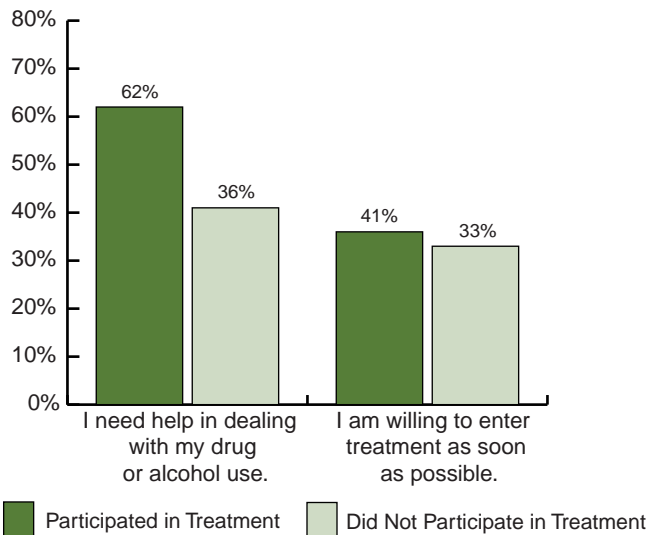


Table 3.8. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Were Medically Indigent, by Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

Total	81.5%
Race/Ethnicity	
Anglo	75.0%
African American	84.5%
Hispanic	87.2%
Age	
17-24	82.8%
25-34	80.3%
35+	81.5%
Abuse/Dependence	
No	81.3%
Yes	81.7%

The high percentage of inmates with substance use problems who were medically indigent before entering prison (82 percent) suggests that a similarly high percentage of inmates with substance use problems would be medically indigent once released and would need publicly-funded treatment services. Medically indigent inmates with substance use problems represented 52 percent of all inmates. Medically indigent inmates with substance use problems who were willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 19 percent of all inmates.

Endnotes

- ¹ G. De Leon, "The Therapeutic Community: Status and Evolution," *International Journal of the Addictions* 20, no. 6 / 7 (1995):823-844; S.L. Tunis, "Outcome Evaluation of Jail-Based Drug Treatment: Effects on Recidivism," in *NCCD Focus* (September), San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1995.
- ² H.K. Wexler, "The Success of Therapeutic Communities for Substance Abusers in American Prisons," *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 27 (1995):57-66.
- ³ California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, "Evaluating Recovery Services: The California Drug and Alcohol Treatment Assessment," Sacramento, Calif.: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 1994; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, *National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study*, Washington, DC: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services, 1996; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, *National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study*, Washington, DC: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services, 1997; R.L. Hubbard, S.G. Craddock, P.M. Flynn, J. Anderson, and R.M. Ethridge, "Overview of 1-Year Follow-Up Outcomes in the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS)," *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* 11 (1997):261-278; K. Knight, D.D. Simpson, L.R. Chatham, and L.M. Camacho, "An Assessment of Prison-Based Drug Treatment: Texas' In-Prison Therapeutic Community Program," *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 24, no. 3 / 4 (1997):75-100; National Institute of Justice, *A Corrections-Based Continuum of Effective Drug Abuse Treatment*. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, 1996; C.P. Rydell and S.M.S. Everingham, *Controlling Cocaine: Supply Versus Demand Programs*, Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand Corporation, 1994.
- ⁴ M. Eisenberg and M. Reed, *Implementation and Cost-Effectiveness of the Correctional Substance Abuse Treatment Initiative*, Report to the 75th Texas Legislature, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1997; T. Fabelo, *Prison Rehabilitation Programs and Recidivism: The Facts, The Policy, and the Next Step, a Presentation to the Sunset Commission*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1998; K. Knight, et al., "The Validity of Self-Reported Cocaine Use in a Criminal Justice Treatment Sample," *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 24, no. 4 (1998):647-660; M.L. Hiller, K. Knight, and D.D. Simpson, "Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment, Residential Aftercare, and Recidivism," *Addiction* 94, no. 6 (1999):833-842; J. Merrill, A. Alterman, J. Cacciola, and M. Rutherford, "Prior Treatment History and Its Impact on Criminal Recidivism," *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 17, no.4 (1999):313-319.

- ⁵ S.S. Martin, C.A. Butzin, C.A. Saum, and J.A. Inciardi, "3-Year Outcomes of Therapeutic Community Treatment for Drug-Involved Offenders in Delaware: From Prison to Work Release to Aftercare," *The Prison Journal* 79, no.3 (1999):294-320; H.K. Wexler, G. Melnick, L. Lowe, and J. Peters, "3-Year Reincarceration Outcomes for Amity In-Prison Therapeutic Community and Aftercare in California," *The Prison Journal* 79, no.3 (1999):321-336; J.D. Griffith, M.L. Hiller, K. Knight, and D. Simpson, "A Cost-Effective Analysis of In-Prison Therapeutic Community Treatment and Risk Classification," *The Prison Journal* 79, no. 3 (1999):352-368; F.S. Pearson and D.S. Lipton, "A Meta-Analytic Review of the Effectiveness of Corrections-Based Treatments for Drug Abuse," *The Prison Journal* 79, no.4 (1999):384-410.
- ⁶ L. Robbins, L. Cotter, and T. Babor, *Diagnostic Interview Schedule-Substance Abuse Module*, St. Louis, Mo.: Washington University School of Medicine, School of Psychiatry, 1990.
- ⁷ American Psychiatric Association, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised*, Washington DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1987. In May of 1994, the DSM-III-R was updated and released as the DSM-IV (American Psychiatric Association, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition*, Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1994.). 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, to be consistent with other TCADA prevalence studies, estimates of substance dependence in this study were derived according to the DSM-III-R definition. Using the DSM-IV definition of dependence would have resulted in a lower estimate of dependence among inmates-3.4 percentage points lower for alcohol dependence and 1.8 percentage points lower for drug dependence.
- ⁸ This definition of abuse differs from the DSM-III-R definition. The DSM-III-R definition of abuse is a maladaptive pattern of use such as continued use despite adverse consequences and/or regular use in physically hazardous situations. It also stipulates that symptoms must have occurred over a long period.
- ⁹ Percentages for non-incarcerated men were weighted so that they matched the age and race/ethnicity distributions of the 1998 male state jail sample. For unweighted percentages, see L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.

Factors Related to Substance Abuse and Dependence

This chapter highlights the relationships between substance abuse and/or dependence and inmates' characteristics, behaviors, and experiences. As stated in Chapter Three, substance dependence is generally defined as the continued use of substances despite negative cognitive, behavioral, or physiological symptoms or consequences. Substance abuse is a second category that includes users who do not meet the criteria for dependence but who do report experiencing one or two of the nine symptoms described in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Third Edition, Revised*. In many of the analyses presented in this chapter, abuse and dependence were combined to form one variable, which is referred to as "abuse/dependence" or "substance use problems."

Demographic Factors

Several demographic factors were associated with substance abuse/dependence during the year before incarceration (Table 4.1). Anglos and Hispanics were more likely than African Americans to have substance use problems. Inmates who did not complete high school were more likely than high school graduates to have use problems. Currently or previously married inmates were more likely than inmates who had never been married to have substance use problems. Inmates aged 25 to 34 were more likely than the youngest and oldest inmates to have substance use problems. Unemployed inmates were more likely than other inmates to have substance use problems.

Family Background and Childhood Neglect and Abuse

Similar percentages of inmates were primarily raised by one parent or both parents. Primary family arrangement was not significantly associated with having substance use problems (Table 4.2). Though less than 1 percent of inmates grew up primarily in a foster home or institution, 5 percent of inmates spent some time in foster care as a child. Whether or not an inmate was ever in foster care was not significantly associated with substance abuse/dependence.

Table 4.1. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances, by Selected Demographic Factors: Texas, 1998

Race/Ethnicity	
Anglo	76.2%
African American	51.3%
Hispanic	74.4%
Age	
17-24	62.4%
25-34	68.4%
35+	60.3%
Education	
Less than high school	71.1%
High school or above	52.5%
Employment Status	
Full-time	60.4%
Part-time	64.0%
Unemployed	72.2%
Other	64.7%
Annual Household Income	
Less than \$10,000	67.8%
\$10,000-\$20,000	66.0%
\$20,000-\$30,000	51.5%
\$30,000+	58.8%
Marital Status	
Never married	58.1%
Married	69.8%
Widowed, separated, divorced	69.3%
Ever Served in Armed Forces	
No	63.4%
Yes	63.6%

Many inmates grew up in an environment rife with family-related problems (Table 4.2). Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have had some relative with a substance use and/or psychiatric problem. However, inmates with substance use problems were not significantly more likely than other inmates to have family members who had been incarcerated. Thirty-one percent of all inmates had run away at least once as a child. Inmates with substance use problems were (35 percent) were more likely than other inmates (24 percent) to have run away as a child.

Table 4.2. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Reporting on Their Families, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Primary Family Arrangement While Growing Up			
Both Parents	44.8%	40.8%	47.1%
One Parent	42.4%	45.3%	40.8%
Other Relative/Person	12.2%	13.4%	11.5%
Foster/Agency/Other Institution	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Family Member with Substance Abuse or Psychiatric Problem	39.2%	24.7%	47.5%
Biological or Step Parent	26.7%	15.4%	33.2%
Other Relative	23.3%	15.9%	27.5%
Family Member Ever Incarcerated	42.2%	39.0%	44.0%
Biological or Step Parent	14.7%	12.6%	15.8%
Other Relative	34.9%	31.9%	36.7%

Table 4.3. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Suffered Neglect, Poverty, or Abuse During Childhood: Texas, 1998

Neglect or Poverty	32.9%
Felt Unloved	20.5%
Left Alone as Child	15.5%
Not Enough to Eat	11.4%
Homeless	10.8%
Inadequate Clothing	9.0%
No Care When Sick or Hurt	6.8%
Abuse	29.3%
Beatings	18.5%
Mental/Emotional Abuse	17.1%
Sexual Abuse/Rape	3.8%

There was a high prevalence of neglect, poverty, and mental abuse during childhood among inmates (Table 4.3). Table 4.4 shows the prevalence of physical and sexual abuse specifically. Most of the inmates who suffered physical or sexual abuse were hurt by someone they personally knew. This known person was usually a family member, and most often a parent or guardian.

Figure 4.1 depicts the relationship between each form of childhood poverty, neglect, or abuse suffered and past-year substance abuse/dependence. Inmates with substance use problems were significantly more likely than other inmates to have felt unloved, to have suffered beatings, to have suffered mental/emotional abuse, to have been left alone, to have felt unsafe, and to have been homeless as children.

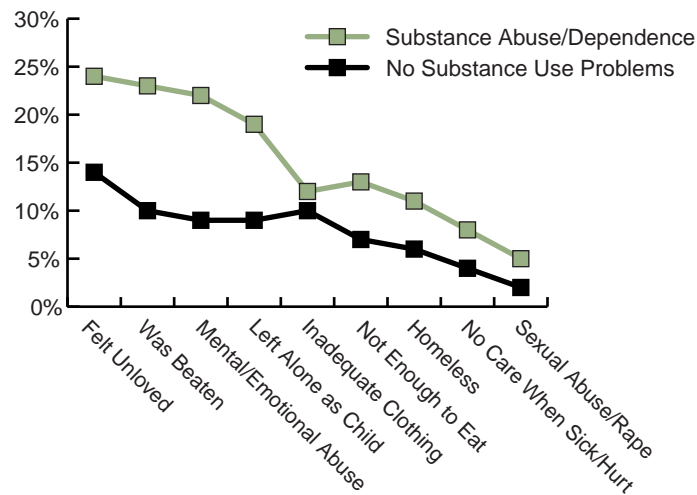
Table 4.4. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Were Physically or Sexually Abused as Children, by Source of Violence: 1998

Total	20.1%
Known Abuser	18.5%
Family Member	16.5%
Parent or Guardian	14.7%
Other Relative	3.6%
Friend/Acquaintance	1.6%
Other	-
Unknown Abuser	1.6%

Note: Percentages do not add to totals because some inmates were abused by more than one person.

- Less than .5 percent

Figure 4.1. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Reporting Neglect, Poverty, or Abuse During Childhood, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998



Violence and Victimization During Adulthood

Forty-six percent of all inmates had been physically or sexually abused as adults (Table 4.5). The most common form of violence was that with a weapon. Twenty-eight percent were abused as adults by a stranger. Inmates who had substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have suffered neglect or abuse as adults (Table 4.6).

Mental Health

Forty-eight percent of the inmates described their emotional or mental health as excellent, 30 percent described it as good, 19 percent described it as fair, and 3 percent described it as poor. However, 33 percent of all inmates said that a mental health problem had significantly interfered with

Table 4.5. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Were Hurt or Abused As Adults, by Source of Violence: Texas, 1998

Hurt or Abused	Any Violence	Attack	Beatings	Sexual
	(Total)	With Weapon		Abuse/Rape*
	46.2%	39.4%	22.3%	1.8%
Source of Violence				
Stranger	28.3%	22.7%	12.8%	-
Acquaintance/Friend	6.6%	4.0%	3.4%	-
Spouse/Partner	4.2%	3.0%	1.6%	-
Drug Dealer, User, or Homeless Person	2.8%	2.5%	1.0%	-
Family Member	1.9%	0.8%	1.6%	-
Group of People	1.9%	1.2%	-	-
Drug Business Partner	1.2%	1.0%	-	-

* n = 9

- Less than .5 percent

Table 4.6. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Suffered Neglect or Abuse During Adulthood, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
	No	Yes
Neglect*	24.2%	49.4%
Abuse	40.1%	56.3%
Beatings, Attacks with Weapon	37.4%	51.0%
Mental/Emotional Abuse	6.6%	14.9%
Sexual Abuse/Rape	-	2.9%

* *Neglect* refers to feeling unloved, having inadequate clothing and/or food, being homeless, or not receiving care when sick or hurt.

- Less than .5 percent

their life at one time. Inmates with substance use problems (27 percent) were more likely than other inmates (14 percent) to describe their mental health as fair or poor. They (42 percent) were also more likely than other inmates (19 percent) to say a mental health problem had interfered with their life at one time.

Table 4.7 shows mean psychological dysfunction scores for male state jail inmates. Responses to each item ranged from 1 (“never”) to 4 (“frequently”). The mean scores were calculated using these values for the responses. Except for “depression,” the mental health problems listed in the table are single-item measures that provide relative contrasts between inmates. “Depression” is a seven-item version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.¹ For the depression index score, responses to the seven items (1 “never” to 4 “frequently”) were summed to produce depression index scores ranging from 7 to 28. For the general mental health problem score (the sum of the eight items listed in Table 4.7),

responses ranged from 15 to 57. Higher scores indicate higher levels of depression or other mental health problems.

As Table 4.7 shows, the average score on the depression scale was 15, suggesting that inmates, overall, rarely experienced these symptoms. Inmates with substance use problems had higher mean depression scores. Inmates with substance use problems were also more likely than other inmates to score higher on each specific mental health problem. Inmates who did not have substance use problems were just as likely as inmates with substance use problems to have serious thoughts of suicide or attempt suicide.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage of inmates who had ever sought or received mental health services. The most common diagnoses received by the 12 percent of inmates who had been diagnosed were depression (51 percent) and bipolar disorder (18 percent). About 8 percent of inmates had ever taken medication for a mental health problem. The most common drug prescribed was Prozac (26 percent). Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have sought mental health treatment.

Table 4.7. Mean Psychological Dysfunction Scores for Male State Jail Inmates, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
General Mental Health Problems	31.0	25.9	33.9
Anxiety/Tension	2.3	1.9	2.6
Suspicion/Distrustfulness	2.2	1.9	2.4
Difficulty Imagining Future	2.1	1.7	2.4
Avoidance of Reminders of Painful Events	2.1	1.6	2.3
Upsetting Memories/Dreams	1.9	1.7	2.0
Arguments/Fights	1.9	1.6	2.1
Inability to Remember Certain Periods of Life	1.7	1.5	1.9
Hallucinations	1.3	1.1	1.4
Depression	15.4	13.0	16.8
Suicide	1.1	1.1	1.2
Serious Thoughts of Suicide	1.2	1.1	1.2
Attempt of Suicide	1.1	1.1	1.1

Table 4.8. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Sought or Received Mental Health Services, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Sought Mental Health Treatment	19.3%	13.7%	22.5%
Given Diagnosis by MH Professional	11.7%	10.5%	12.3%
Taken Medication for MH Problem	7.6%	7.1%	7.9%
Hospitalized for MH Problem	4.4%	5.0%	4.1%

Table 4.9. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Ever Had Specific Health Problems, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Allergies	15.1%	12.6%	16.5%
High Blood Pressure	13.9%	16.6%	12.4%
Asthma	11.1%	9.9%	11.8%
Arthritis	8.5%	9.9%	7.6%
Pneumonia	7.9%	7.2%	8.2%
Heart Problems	5.4%	7.1%	4.4%
Kidney Problems	5.4%	4.4%	6.0%
Tuberculosis	5.2%	6.6%	4.5%
Diabetes	1.6%	2.2%	1.3%
Stroke	1.6%	2.2%	1.3%
Cancer	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Emphysema, Chronic Lung Disease	0.8%	1.7%	-
Thyroid Problems	-	-	0.6%
Sickle Cell Anemia	-	-	-

- Less than .5 percent

Table 4.10. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Ever Had Specific Injuries, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Any Injury*	26.7%	17.0%	32.3%
Broken Bones/Skull Fracture	7.0%	6.0%	7.6%
Shot/Stabbed	6.6%	2.8%	8.9%
Back Injury	3.6%	1.7%	4.8%

* Includes injuries not listed in table

Physical Health

Medical Problems and Injuries

Inmates with substance use problems were not significantly more likely than other inmates to have had any of the health problems listed in Table 4.9. Twenty-seven percent of inmates had ever suffered some kind of injury (Table 4.10). Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have suffered “any injury.”

Diseases Transmitted through Sexual Contact or Injecting Drug Use

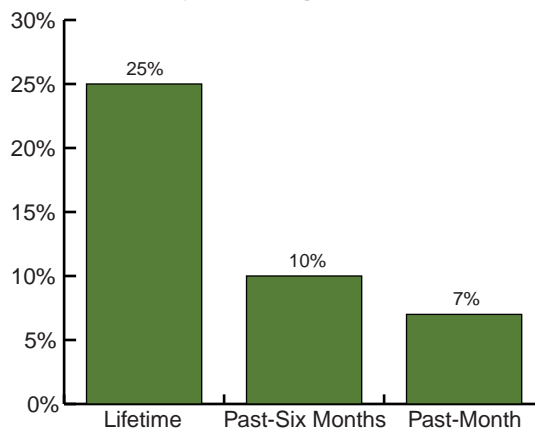
Rates of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the cause of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), are higher among correctional populations than among the general population.² In fact, from 1994 to 1996, the prevalence of AIDS among prisoners in the United States was 199 per 100,000, six times the national rate of 31 per 100,000.³ In 1995, AIDS was the second leading cause of death in state-level correctional systems.⁴ During 1998, 234 AIDS cases and 474 HIV cases were reported within the Texas prison system.⁵ The rates for some other sexually transmitted diseases among prisoners were even higher. For example in 1996, an estimated 300,000 prisoners had hepatitis C, a prevalence nine times that of the general population. Prisoners with hepatitis C accounted for nearly one-third of all people infected with hepatitis C in this country.⁶

Table 4.11. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Ever Had Sexually Transmitted Diseases, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Substance Abuse/Dependence		
	Total	No	Yes
Any STD	21.3%	15.9%	24.4%
Gonorrhea	11.8%	8.8%	13.6%
Hepatitis	7.8%	4.4%	9.8%
Syphilis	2.2%	1.1%	2.9%
Chlamydia	1.2%	0.6%	1.6%
Genital Warts	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
HIV, AIDS, ARC	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%
Herpes	-	-	0.6%

- Less than .5 percent

Figure 4.2. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Injected Drugs: Texas, 1998



Twenty-one percent of male state jail inmates in Texas reported they had ever had a sexually transmitted disease (Table 4.11). The category of “any STD” includes diseases that may be contracted through means other than sex, such as hepatitis and HIV/AIDS. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have had any STD.

HIV Risk

The TCADA survey included questions about two primary risk factors for HIV: injecting drug use and high-risk sexual behaviors. If an inmate injected any illicit substance in his lifetime or engaged in high-risk sexual activities during the 30 days before incarceration, he was considered to be at risk for HIV.

Injecting drug use. Figure 4.2 shows the prevalence of injecting drug use among inmates. Thirty percent of inmates who had injected in the six months before incarceration admitted to using a dirty needle or sharing cotton, rinse water, or a cooker during those months.

Table 4.12. Mean Scores for Past-Month High-Risk Sexual Behaviors Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Sex Without Protection in the Month Before Incarceration, by Substance Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Substance Dependence		
	Total	No	Yes
High-Risk Sexual Behaviors			
Times you or partner were intoxicated during unprotected sex	4.2	1.3	6.5
Number of sex partners in which no protection was used (1 or more)	3.5	2.2	4.6
Times had unprotected sex with nonregular partner	2.3	0.7	3.6
Times traded unprotected sex for drugs/money	1.7	0.1	2.9
Times had unprotected anal sex	1.1	1.7	0.7
Times had unprotected sex with injecting drug user	0.4	-	0.7

- Less than .5

Risky sexual behavior. Thirty-seven percent of inmates had sex in the month before incarceration without using a latex condom, latex barrier, or dental dam. To assess high-risk sexual behaviors among inmates who had sex in the past month without using protection against sexually transmitted disease, a single sex risk index score was constructed. It combined risky sexual behaviors so those that behaviors posing greater risk were more heavily weighted than less risky sexual behaviors.⁷ Table 4.12 shows each item used in the composite score and the average number of times inmates engaged in each of the activities during the month before incarceration. Inmates who were dependent on substances were significantly more likely than other inmates to more often have unprotected sex with a person other than their regular partner.

Sex risk scores for inmates who had sex at least once in the past month without using a latex condom, latex barrier, or dental dam ranged from 0 (no other high-risk sexual behaviors in the past month) to 127.⁸ The average score was 10, and the median score was 1. Forty-two percent of the inmates who had sex in the month before incarceration without using protection against sexually transmitted disease said they did not engage in any of the other risky behaviors. The high average score and low median score indicate a small number of inmates engaged in a relatively high number of other risky sexual behaviors in the past month. Inmates who were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to engage in risky sexual behaviors more often (Figure 4.3).

Being at risk. Thirty-eight percent of inmates were at risk for contracting HIV because they had ever injected drugs and/or engaged in at least one of the six high-risk sexual behaviors in the month before incarceration. Twenty-five percent were at risk due to injecting drug use, and 21 percent were at risk due to risky sexual behavior specifically (Table 4.13). (Eight percent of inmates were at risk due to both risky sexual behavior and injection drug use.) Inmates who were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to be at risk for HIV, both because of

Figure 4.3. Mean Frequency of High-Risk Sexual Behaviors Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Sex Without Protection in the Month Before Incarceration, by Substance Use Problem Status: Texas, 1998

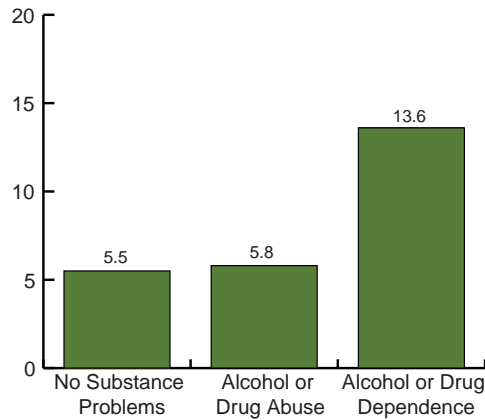


Table 4.13. HIV Risk Among Male State Jail Inmates, by Substance Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Substance Dependence		
	Total	No	Yes
At Risk for HIV	38.2%	21.0%	57.2%
As a Result of IV Drug Use in Lifetime	24.9%	9.2%	42.4%
As a Result of Taking Sexual Risks in the Past Month	21.1%	14.1%	28.8%

Table 4.14. HIV Risk Among Male State Jail Inmates, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
At Risk for HIV	32.5%	31.6%	48.2%	58.1%	23.0%	41.9%
As a Result of IV Drug Use in Lifetime	13.4%	23.7%	35.5%	43.0%	11.5%	26.7%
As a Result of Taking Sexual Risks in Past Month	22.9%	17.8%	22.2%	29.1%	15.5%	20.9%

their substance use behaviors and their sexual behaviors. As Table 4.14 shows, inmates aged 35 and over were more likely than younger inmates to be at risk for HIV, primarily due to the risk associated with injecting drug use. Anglos were more likely to be at risk for HIV than African Americans and Hispanics because of their sexual behaviors and injecting drug use behaviors.

Peer Relations and Partner Characteristics

Twenty-four percent of inmates stated they had no friends in the six months before entering prison. Inmates with at least one friend were asked to rate how often their friends engaged in specific attitudes and behaviors. Response options ranged from “never” to “frequently.” Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to rate their peers lower on positive attitudes and behaviors and higher on negative attitudes and behaviors (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15. Mean Ratings of Peers' Attitudes and Behavior Given by Male State Jail Inmates, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Substance Abuse/Dependence		
	Total	No	Yes
Positive Attitudes and Behaviors			
Enjoy Being with Families	3.2	3.4	3.1
Hopeful about Future	3.1	3.4	3.0
Spend Time with Families	3.1	3.4	2.9
Work Regularly	2.9	3.0	2.9
Interested in Working	2.9	3.1	2.8
Negative Attitudes and Behaviors			
Get Drunk	1.9	1.3	2.2
Use Illegal Drugs	1.9	1.3	2.2
Argue Loudly or Fight	1.5	1.3	1.6
Trade/Sell/Deal Drugs	1.4	1.1	1.5
Break Other Laws	1.3	0.9	1.4
Carry Gun Regularly	0.9	0.8	1.0
Spend Time in Jail or Prison	0.9	0.6	1.1

Figure 4.4. Characteristics of Male State Jail Inmates' Partners, by Inmates' Own Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

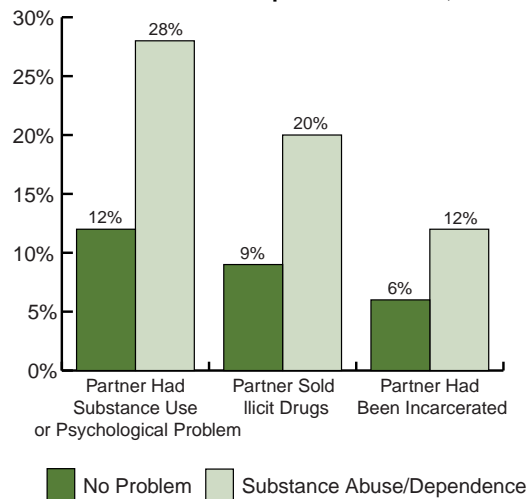


Figure 4.4 shows that inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have ever lived with a partner with a substance use or psychological problem, a partner who sold drugs, or a partner who had been incarcerated. Among the inmates who had ever lived with a partner with a substance use and/or psychological problem, 31 percent were living with this person when they were arrested for the offense that led to their present prison sentence. Among the inmates who had ever lived with a partner who sold drugs, 30 percent were living with this person at the time of arrest. Among the inmates who had ever lived with a partner who had been incarcerated, 30 percent were living with this person at the time of the arrest that led to this prison sentence.

Table 4.16. Family and Child Care Among Male State Jail Inmates, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Substance Abuse/Dependence		
	Total	No	Yes
All Inmates			
Had a Child	60.2%	58.8%	61.1%
Had a Child Under Age 18	52.4%	46.7%	55.7%
Had a Child Under Age 5	28.1%	24.7%	30.1%
Inmates with a Child			
Placed a Child for Adoption/Had Very Little Contact with a Child	7.0%	8.4%	6.2%
Investigated by Child Protective Services (CPS)	3.0%	-	4.7%
Inmates with a Child Under Age 18			
Expected a Child to Live with Them After Release	60.9%	61.2%	60.8%
Lived with a Child When Arrested This Time	38.7%	44.7%	35.8%

- Less than .5 percent

The findings of this section indicate a high percentage of inmates, and an even higher percentage of inmates with substance use problems, will be released into social networks where illicit drug use and criminality are prevalent. The positive impact of in-prison treatment could be enhanced by extended aftercare and support.⁹

Children

Sixty percent of inmates had had a child. The average number of children among these inmates was 2.3. At the time of the survey, 52 percent of the inmates had a child younger than 18 (Table 4.16). Thirty-nine percent of the inmates with a dependent child were living with this child at the time of arrest. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have a child younger than 18, but less likely than other inmates to live with a dependent child if they had one. Three percent of inmates who had had a child (n=9) said that Child Protective Services had investigated their families. Almost all of these inmates had substance use problems during the year before incarceration.

Gambling

Evidence suggests an association between problem gambling and illicit drug use in the general population as well as in samples of clinic patients.¹⁰ Criminal justice populations are more likely than the general population to engage in problem gambling, and substance use among these criminal justice populations may hasten the progression from social gambling to problem gambling.¹¹

Fifty-six percent of inmates engaged in at least one form of gambling during the past year, and 32 percent reported weekly gambling (Table 4.17). Inmates aged 35 and older reported the lowest prevalence of past-year and weekly gambling. Anglos and Hispanics were more likely than African Americans to gamble in the past year or weekly. Playing the lottery was the most frequently reported activity among past-year gamblers (Figure 4.5).

Table 4.17. Prevalence of Gambling Among Male State Jail Inmates, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	Age				Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Gambled in Past Year	55.8%	59.2%	59.2%	50.3%	62.8%	50.9%	59.3%
Gambled Weekly	31.5%	38.9%	32.9%	24.3%	33.7%	27.4%	40.7%

Figure 4.5. Gambling Activities Among Male State Jail Inmates Who Had Gambled in the Year Before Incarceration: Texas, 1998

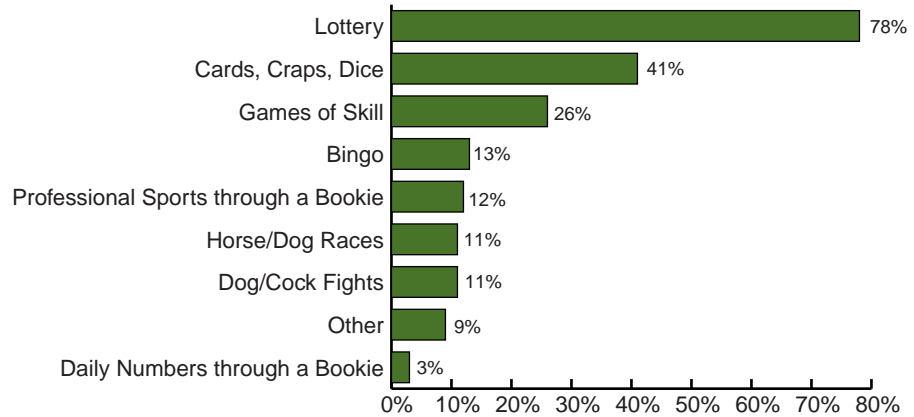


Table 4.18 shows gambling prevalence and problems by substance use problem status. Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to report past-year gambling, especially gambling activities other than the lottery. Inmates, whether or not they abused or were dependent on substances, reported similar percentages of playing only the lottery. Weekly gambling and the existence of gambling problems were also significantly associated with having substance use problems. Inmates with no substance use problems reported the lowest prevalence of weekly gambling, while inmates who were substance dependent reported the highest prevalence. Sixteen percent of all inmates reported having at least one of the gambling problems asked about in the survey.¹² Inmates who did not have a substance use problem were the least likely to have a gambling problem, while inmates who were dependent on substances were the most likely to have a gambling problem.

The median amount spent per month on gambling among inmates who reported gambling weekly in the past year was \$100. Inmates without substance use problems spent the lowest median amount on gambling per month (\$58). Inmates who abused substances spent a median amount of \$150, and inmates dependent on substances spent a median amount of \$100 per month.

Table 4.18. Prevalence of Gambling and Gambling Problems Among Male State Jail Inmates, by Substance Use Problem Status: Texas, 1998

	Substance Use Problem			
	Total	None	Abuse	Dependence
Gambled in Past Year	55.8%	42.9%	60.0%	64.4%
Lottery and Other Activities	36.9%	23.6%	45.0%	44.5%
Lottery Only	18.9%	19.2%	15.0%	19.9%
Gambled Weekly	31.5%	20.9%	32.5%	39.4%
Gambling Problem	16.1%	9.9%	15.0%	21.2%

Endnotes

- ¹ The seven items included: 1) I did not feel like eating; my appetite was poor; 2) I had trouble keeping my mind on what I was doing; 3) I felt depressed; 4) I felt everything I did was an effort; 5) My sleep was restless; 6) I felt sad; and 7) I could not “get going” (N. Breslau, “Depressive Symptoms, Major Depression, and Generalized Anxiety: A Comparison of Self-Reports on CES-D and Results from Diagnostic Interviews,” *Psychiatric Research* 15 (1985):219-229).
- ² L. Maruschak, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1995*, Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, August 1997; Dr. Theodore Hammett (National HIV Prevention Conference, Atlanta), cited in L.K. Altman, “Much More AIDS in Prisons than in General Population,” *New York Times*, 1 September 1999.
- ³ T.P. Flanigan, J.D. Rich, and A. Spaulding, “HIV Care Among Incarcerated Persons: A Missed Opportunity,” *AIDS* 13 (1999):2435-2499.
- ⁴ L. Maruschak, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1995*, Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, August 1997.
- ⁵ Texas Department of Health, *Texas AIDS/STD Surveillance Report: AIDS Case Distribution by County of Residence*. Austin, Tex.: Texas Department of Health HIV/STD Epidemiology Division, Surveillance Branch, 1998.
- ⁶ Dr. Theodore Hammett (National HIV Prevention Conference, Atlanta), cited in L.K. Altman, “Much More AIDS in Prisons than in General Population,” *New York Times*, 1 September 1999.

- ⁷ The rationale for combining and weighting the items used in the composite sex risk score was based on the Southwest Regional Research Group (SWRG) sex risk index, which has been used to predict the occurrence of sexually transmitted diseases (see G.W. Joe, R. Menon, J.I. Copher, and D.D. Simpson, "Needle Use and Sex Risk Indices: A Methodological Report," in *NIDA Research in Progress: Research Summaries from the Southwest Regional Research Group*, pp. 7-10. Bethesda, Minn.: Nova Research, 1990). To maximize the difference between low- and high-risk profiles, the raw frequencies for the individual behaviors were squared before summed. Then, the squared frequencies for unprotected sex with an injecting drug user, unprotected sex with strangers, and unprotected anal sex were multiplied to reflect their greater risk potential. This TCADA study constructed scores based on past-month behavior among inmates who had unprotected sex within the past month. Past TCADA studies constructed the scores based on the past-month behavior of all inmates, and many other studies that use the SWRG sex risk index construct the scores based on past-six-month behavior.
- ⁸ Inmates who had unprotected sex with no more than one partner in the month before incarceration were given a score of zero.
- ⁹ J. Wellisch, M.L. Prendergast, and M.D. Anglin, "Drug Abusing Women Offenders: Results of a National Survey," *National Institute of Justice: Research in Brief* (October 1994):6.
- ¹⁰ H. Lesieur and S. Blume, "Evaluation of Patients Treated for Pathological Gambling in a Combined Alcohol, Substance Abuse, and Pathological Gambling Unit Using the Addiction Severity Index," *British Journal of Addiction* 86 (1991):1017-1028; R. Rosenthal and V. Lorenz, "The Pathological Gambler as Criminal Offender," *The Psychiatric Clinics of North America: Clinical Forensic Psychiatry* 15, no. 3 (1992):647-660; L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1992 Texas Survey of Adult Gambling Behavior*, pp. 54-59. Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1993; L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1995 Surveys of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior*, pp. 54-59. Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1996.
- ¹¹ R. Rosenthal and V. Lorenz, "The Pathological Gambler as Criminal Offender," *The Psychiatric Clinics of North America: Clinical Forensic Psychiatry* 15, no. 3 (1992):647-660.
- ¹² The gambling problem measure was based on a subset of six of the twenty questions of the South Oaks Gambling Screen or SOGS, which has been used to measure gambling problems in the majority of recent statewide and international surveys (see L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1995 Surveys of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior*, pp. 54-59. Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1996). The six questions included: 1) When you participated in these gambling activities (during the past year before arrest), how often did you go back another day to win back money you lost? 2) During that year, did you ever spend either more time or more money gambling than you intended? 3) During that year, did you ever feel guilty about the way you gambled or about what happened when you gambled? 4) During that year, did you ever feel that you would like to stop gambling, but didn't think that you could? 5) During that year, did you ever borrow from someone and not pay him back as a result of your gambling? and 6) Thinking about your entire lifetime, have you ever been in trouble with the law because of activities related to gambling? If an inmate reported having any one of these experiences, he was considered to have a "gambling problem."

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Criminal Behavior

Studies have identified a strong link between the misuse of substances and criminality.¹ In the United States, one of every 144 adults is behind bars for a crime in which drugs or alcohol was involved. Nationally, 76 percent of state prisoners who have regularly used drugs used them in the month before incarceration. Thousands of the people incarcerated for robbery and burglary stole to support their drug habits. Thousands more are incarcerated for violating laws that prohibit the selling, trafficking, manufacturing, or possessing of illegal drugs like heroin and cocaine. And, among inmates nationally, substance abuse has been implicated in assaults, rapes, and homicides.²

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the relationship existing between the misuse of substances and criminal behavior among male state jail inmates in Texas. The first part of the chapter describes the prevalence of crimes and the relationship between past-year crimes and demographic factors. Next, it shows that the use of substances played an important role in crimes committed. In fact, the more crimes an inmate committed in the past year, the more likely he had substance use problems. The second part of the chapter compares the behaviors of inmates with no substance use, those with only alcohol use problems, those with only drug use problems, or those with both drug and alcohol use problems. This part suggests that inmates with only drug use problems or both alcohol and drug use problems were more likely than others to receive an illegal income and commit certain kinds of crimes. The chapter concludes by showing that having illicit drug use problems during the year before incarceration is strongly associated with violent crime.

Prevalence and Related Demographic Factors

Inmates were asked to report all crimes they had committed regardless of whether they had been caught or arrested for them. Figure 5.1 lists the 10 most common crimes committed by inmates in the past year.

Figure 5.1. Ten Most Common Crimes Committed by Male State Jail Inmates in the Past Year: Texas, 1998

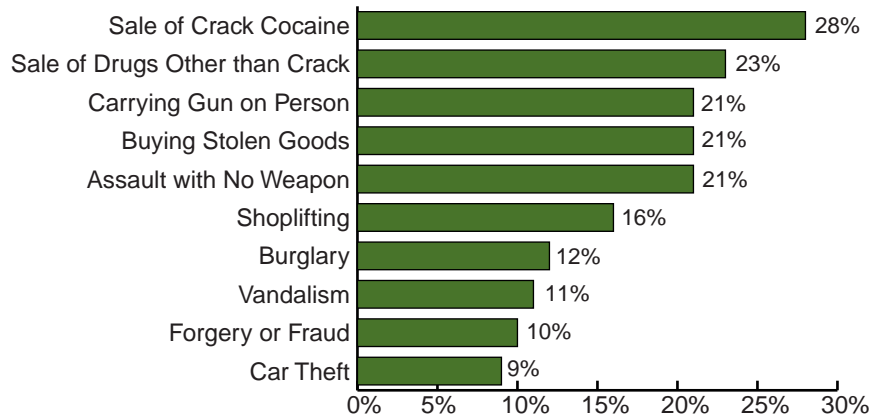


Table 5.1. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Committed a Property Crime in the Past Year: Texas, 1998

Buying Stolen Goods	20.9%
Shoplifting	16.1%
Burglary	12.4%
Vandalism	10.6%
Forgery or Fraud	9.8%
Car Theft	9.4%
Stealing From an Employer	5.6%
Auto Parts Theft	3.0%
Pick Pocketing or Purse Snatching	1.8%

Table 5.2. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year: Texas, 1998

Assault without a Weapon	20.5%
Threatening Someone with a Weapon	6.2%
Assault with a Weapon	6.0%
Robbery	6.0%
Serious Injury or Murder	3.6%
Sexual Assault	-
- Less than .5 percent	

Property Crime : Forty-five percent of inmates reported committing any property crime in the past year. The most common property crime was buying stolen goods (Table 5.1). Hispanics and Anglos were more likely than African Americans and the youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to commit a property crime in the past year (Figure 5.2).

Violent Crime : Twenty-four percent of inmates reported committing any past-year violent crime. The most common past-year violent crime was assault without a weapon (Table 5.2). As with property crime, Hispanics and Anglos were more likely than African Americans and the youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to commit a violent crime (Figure 5.3).

Transporting, Selling, or Possessing Drugs : Forty-eight percent of inmates reported that they were currently in prison for transporting, selling, or possessing drugs. Thirty-seven percent sold any illicit drug in the past year. Twenty-eight percent sold crack cocaine in the past year (Table 5.3). Among these inmates, 55 percent had sold only crack cocaine, and 45 percent had sold crack cocaine in addition to other drugs. The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older

to sell crack cocaine in the past year (Appendix B1). African Americans were more likely than Hispanics and Anglos to sell crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B2-B4). Twenty-three percent of all inmates sold drugs other than crack cocaine (Table 5.3 and Appendix B1). Among these inmates, 46 percent had sold only other drugs, and 54 percent had sold other drugs in addition to crack cocaine. The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to sell drugs other than crack cocaine in the past year. Anglos and Hispanics were more likely than African Americans to sell drugs other than crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B1-B4).

Figure 5.2. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Committed A Property Crime in Past Year, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

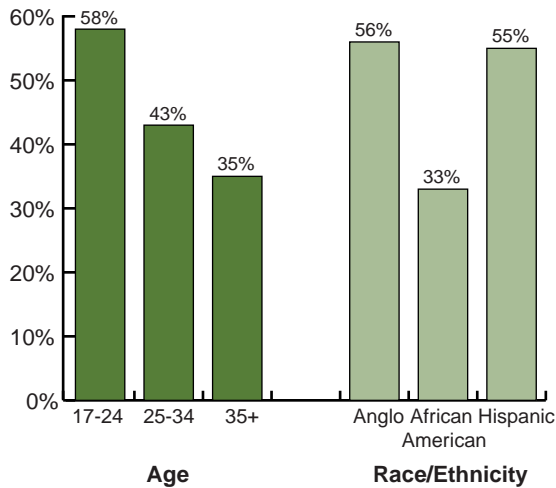


Figure 5.3. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Committed A Violent Crime in Past Year, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

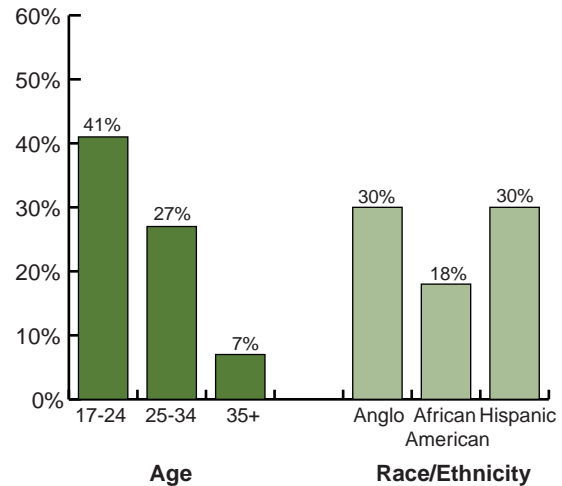


Table 5.3. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Committed a Drug-Related Crime in the Past Year: Texas, 1998

Any Drug-Related Crime in Past Year	48.8%
Sold Any Illicit Drug	37.2%
Sold Crack Cocaine	27.6%
Sold Drugs Other than Crack	22.9%
Sold Drugs, Not for Own Use, but to Make a Profit	29.1%
Committed a Property Crime (Burglary, Theft) to Get Money to Buy Drugs for Own Use	12.2%
Used or Threatened Violence to Protect a Drug Operation	9.4%
Needed to Use Alcohol/Drugs to Commit Crime or to Remove the Fear of Danger	7.6%
Used or Threatened Violence Because You Were High and Did Not Know What You Were Doing	6.0%
Stole Drugs for Own Use	6.0%
Threatened Someone with a Weapon to Get Drugs or Money to Buy Drugs for Own Use	1.4%

Drugs and Crime

Forty-nine percent of all inmates reported that drugs were somehow involved in the crimes they had committed in the past year (Table 5.3). Moreover, among inmates who had ever used any substance and had served in prison previously, 28 percent reported that a “very important” factor in returning to prison was their abuse of drugs, and 15 percent said a “very important” factor was their abuse of alcohol. When asked to state the single most important reason for returning to prison, 30 percent said that it was their drug or drinking habit. Another 4 percent said the most important reason was their selling of drugs.

The Role of Substance Use During Most Recent Crime

Thirty-nine percent of inmates said they were high or drunk on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present incarceration. Inmates who were in prison this time for a DUI, DWI, or for transporting, selling, or possessing drugs (46 percent) were more likely than other inmates (32 percent) to report being drunk or high.

Among all inmates, Anglos (48 percent) were more likely than Hispanics (42 percent) or African Americans (31 percent) to report being high at the time of the offense. Inmates 25 to 34 (47 percent) were more likely than the youngest inmates (38 percent) and oldest inmates (32 percent) to report being high at the time of the offense. Among inmates who were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense, 40 percent reported being “very high or drunk” at the time, 23 percent reported being “somewhat high or drunk,” 16 percent reported being “a little high or drunk,” and 21 percent said they were “coming down.” Fifty-nine percent of the inmates who reported being drunk or high at the time of the offense claimed they would not have committed the crime if they had not been intoxicated.

Cocaine, whether in powder or rock form, was the most commonly used substance among the inmates who had used alcohol or drugs when they committed the crime for which they were last sentenced (Table 5.4). There was no significant relationship between using cocaine and race/ethnicity or age group. Twenty-nine percent of the inmates who had used any substance had used only cocaine when they committed their most recent crime.

**Table 5.4. Substances Used by Male
State Jail Inmates Who Admitted Being
High or Drunk During Most Recent
Crime: Texas, 1998**

Cocaine/Crack	42.5%
Alcohol	30.1%
Marijuana	27.5%
Heroin	11.4%
Uppers	8.8%
Psychedelics	3.1%
Downers	2.1%
Other Opiates	1.0%
Inhalants	0.5%

Table 5.5. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates with Substance Use Problems Among Those Who Had Committed Types of Crime in the Past Year: Texas, 1998

Sale of Illicit Drugs	
Never	55.6%
1 to 4 times	64.7%
5 to 19 times	87.5%
20 or more times	78.5%
Property Crime	
Never	53.5%
1 to 4 times	68.9%
5 to 19 times	75.6%
20 or more times	86.1%
Violent Crime	
Never	58.8%
1 to 4 times	74.7%
5 to 19 times	79.0%
20 or more times	100.0%

Table 5.6. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances: Texas, 1998

Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	36.6%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	30.9%
Illicit Drugs	22.7%
Alcohol Only	9.8%

Alcohol and marijuana were the next most commonly used substances when committing the most recent crime. Drinking alcohol was not significantly associated with race/ethnicity. The oldest inmates (43 percent) were more likely than inmates 17 to 24 (22 percent) and inmates 25 to 34 (26 percent) to have drunk alcohol during the commission of their crime. African Americans (40 percent) were more likely than Anglos (20 percent) and Hispanics (17 percent) and younger inmates (55 percent) were more likely than inmates 25 to 34 (22 percent) and inmates 35 or older (7 percent) to have used marijuana. Nineteen percent of the inmates who had used some kind of substance had drunk only alcohol when they committed the crime, and 13 percent had used only marijuana.

Substance Abuse/Dependence and Number of Crimes Committed

The number of times an inmate sold drugs or committed a property crime or violent crime in the past year was associated with having substance use problems. Inmates who sold drugs 5 to 19 times in the past year were the most likely to have substance use problems, followed by inmates who sold drugs 20 or more times in the past year. The more property crimes or violent crimes an inmate committed in the past year, the more likely he had problems with substance use (Table 5.5).

Problems with Alcohol Use, Drug Use, or Both Substances

Sixty-three percent of inmates had either alcohol use or drug use problems (see Chapter 3). In this section, the relationships among certain factors and substance abuse/dependence were examined by comparing the behaviors of inmates with no substance use problems, those with only alcohol use problems, those with only drug use problems, and those with both alcohol and drug use problems. Table 5.6 shows the percentage of inmates in each of these categories. Table 5.7 shows the demographic

Table 5.7. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates with Selected Demographic Factors, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs
Age				
17-24	32.4%	24.5%	30.1%	33.8%
25-34	26.4%	34.7%	26.6%	37.0%
35 and older	41.2%	40.8%	43.4%	29.2%
Race/Ethnicity				
Anglo	23.7%	40.4%	36.0%	47.1%
African American	63.6%	34.0%	46.9%	31.4%
Hispanic	12.7%	25.5%	17.1%	21.6%
Annual Household Income of Less than \$10,000	30.2%	33.3%	42.3%	36.2%
High School Graduate	53.3%	32.7%	64.6%	66.9%

Table 5.8. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Were Unemployed in the Past Year, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

All Inmates	19.5%
Illicit Drugs Only	28.3%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	21.4%
Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	14.8%
Alcohol Only	10.2%

characteristics of inmates by this substance use classification. Inmates who reported not having any substance use problem were likely to be 35 years or older, African American, or have an annual household income of more than \$10,000.

Unemployment. In the year before entering prison, 77 percent of inmates were working full- or part-time, 3 percent of inmates were going to school, disabled, keeping house, or retired, and 20 percent were unemployed. Inmates with only alcohol use problems were the least likely to be unemployed, and inmates with drug use problems were the most likely to be unemployed (Table 5.8).

Personal income. Weekly personal income from a job or other legal activity ranged from nothing to more than \$3,000 among all inmates. Median legal income reported was \$300 per week. Inmates with only drug use problems were more likely than other inmates to have no legal income (Table 5.9). Those with only alcohol use problems reported higher legal income than those who reported no substance use problems.

Table 5.9. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Earning Legal Income in the Past Year, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs	All Inmates
Weekly Legal Income					
None	20.5%	10.6%	26.6%	18.7%	20.3%
Between \$0 and \$500	58.5%	51.1%	49.5%	64.0%	57.5%
\$500 or more	21.0%	38.3%	23.9%	17.3%	22.2%

Table 5.10. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Making Illegal Income in the Past Year, by Type of Substance Abuse/Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs	All Inmates
Weekly Illegal Income					
None	70.2%	72.7%	47.5%	37.2%	55.1%
Between \$0 and \$500	8.2%	4.6%	16.8%	24.8%	15.0%
\$500 or more	21.6%	22.7%	35.6%	37.9%	29.9%

Weekly personal income from illegal activity also ranged from nothing to more than \$3,000. Fifty-five percent reported receiving no illegal income. Inmates with drug use problems were more likely than other inmates to report any illegal income (Table 5.10).

Crime. Inmates were asked to report the number of times they had committed specific crimes in the past year, regardless of being caught or arrested. Figure 5.4 shows the prevalence of types of crimes committed by abuse/dependence on type of substance. Inmates with both alcohol and drug use problems showed the highest percentage of selling drugs, committing a property crime, or committing a violent crime. They were followed by inmates with only drug use problems and inmates with only alcohol use problems.

Factors Most Strongly Associated with Past-Year Violent Crime

This section focuses on violent crime and the role of substances, while controlling for other associated factors. Several variables were associated with past-year violent crime at the bivariate level (Table 5.11 and Figure 5.3). Table 5.12 shows the factors most likely to predict committing a violent crime in the past year when all other factors examined were held constant.³ Unlike the cross-tabulations shown in the previous table, logistic regression can show which factors are significantly associated with committing a violent crime when controlling for other factors. The variables used in this analysis are those that were significantly associated with

Figure 5.4. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Committed a Crime in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: Texas, 1998

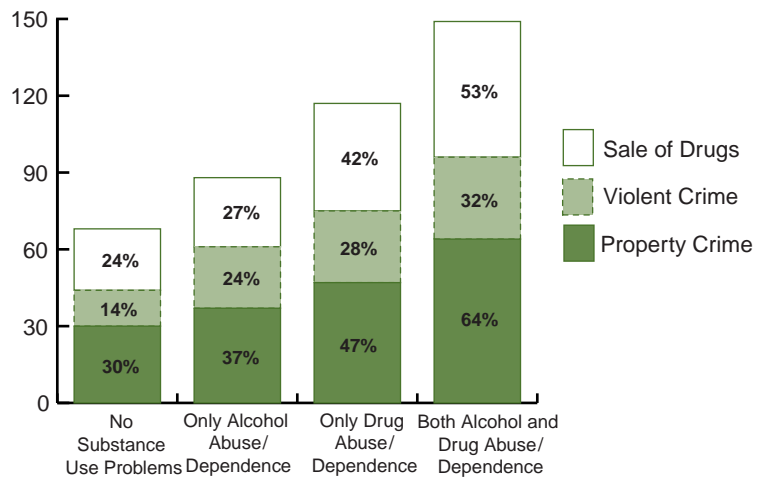


Table 5.11. Percentage of Male State Jail Inmates Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year, by Selected Variables: Texas, 1998

Employment Status	
Full-time	21.2%
Part-time	23.6%
Other	11.8%
Unemployed	34.0%
Marital Status	
Never married	29.4%
Married	16.7%
Divorced, separated, widowed	18.3%
Childhood Neglect and/or Poverty	
No	18.9%
Yes	34.2%
Childhood Abuse	
No	20.9%
Yes	37.4%
Ran Away from Home as Child	
No	18.6%
Yes	36.0%
Family Member Ever Incarcerated	
No	15.7%
Yes	35.1%
Gambling Problem in Past Year	
No	20.9%
Yes	42.7%
Ever Had a Mental Health Problem Interfere with Life	
No	19.9%
Yes	31.9%
Abuse of or Dependence on Illicit Drug in Past Year	
No	16.5%
Yes	30.3%

committing a violent crime in the past year at the bivariate level (see Table 5.11 and Figure 5.3). When other factors were held constant, being in either of the two younger age groups, being neglected as a child, having had a family member who had ever been incarcerated, and having had a gambling problem in the past year increased the likelihood for committing a violent crime in the past year. Having drug use problems also increased the likelihood for committing a violent crime in the past year. Being in the youngest age group was the strongest predictor for committing a violent crime.

Table 5.12. Estimated Odds Ratios for Logistic Regression of Past-Year Violent Crime on Selected Variables: Male State Jail Inmates, Texas, 1998**

	Odds Ratio
Demographic Variables	
Age (35+ is reference.)	
17-24	7.8 *
25-34	4.5 *
Other Variables	
Neglected as a child	2.0 *
Family member ever incarcerated	2.2 *
Gambling problem in past year	1.8 *
Drug Abuse/Dependence	2.0 *

* Significant at $p \leq .05$

** $n = 498$, $DF = 6$

Endnotes

- ¹ J.M. Chaiken and M.R. Chaiken, "Crime Rates and the Active Offender," in J.K. Wilson (ed.), *Crime and Public Policy*, pp. 203-229. New Brunswick, N.J.: *Transaction Books*, 1983; J.C. Ball, L. Rosen, J.A. Flueck, and D.N. Nurco, "The Criminality of Heroin Addicts When Addicted and When Off Opiates," in J.A. Inciardi (ed.), *Drugs and Crime*, pp.39-65. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications; 1981; J.C. Ball, J.W. Shaffer, and D.N. Nurco, "Day-to-Day Criminality of Heroin Addicts in Baltimore: A Study in the Continuity of Offense Rates," *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 12 (1983):119-142; B.D. Johnson, P. Goldstein, E. Preble, J. Schmeidler, and D.S. Lipton, *Taking Care of Business: The Economics of Crime by Heroin Abusers*, Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1985; J.C. Merrill, K. Smolar, and H. Liu, "Analyses Done for the National Center on Addiction and Substance Use using Data from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1996," cited in J. Merrill, A. Alterman, J. Cacciola, and M. Rutherford, "Prior Treatment History and Its Impact on Criminal Recidivism," *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 17, no.4 (1999):313-319.
- ² 1999 Council of Governments, "Behind Bars: Substance Abuse and America's Prison Population," *Spectrum: The Journal of State Government*, Special Issue: Drug Abuse and the States 72, no. 1(1999):8-14.
- ³ The odds ratio shown in Table 5.12 represents the relative likelihood of committing a violent crime for inmates in each demographic or other category, as compared to individuals in the "reference" category. Odds ratios take only positive values, have no upper limit, and equal one when no relationship exists. Odds ratios greater than one indicate positive covariation between variables, while odds ratios less than one indicate an inverse relationship. For example, Table 5.12 shows that when all other factors are held constant, inmates 17- to 24-years-old were about 8 times as likely as inmates 35 and older to commit a violent crime.

Conclusions

This study has documented the extent of substance abuse and dependence among male state jail inmates in Texas. Sixty-three percent of prisoners had a drug or alcohol use problem. Forty-seven percent were dependent on these substances and need treatment. Sixteen percent abused substances and need intervention or treatment services to improve the quality of their lives and prevent their substance abuse from progressing to dependence. Because individual motivation is often a factor in how inmates respond to treatment,¹ it is important to note that 38 percent of state jail inmates with substance use problems said that they would be “willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.” This percentage represented 24 percent of all state jail inmates. Eighty-two percent of the inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were medically indigent before entering prison. These inmates, who represented 52 percent of the total population, need publicly-funded substance abuse treatment or follow-up care once released.

Access to treatment is especially important considering the relationship between crime and substance misuse. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to sell drugs, commit a property crime, or commit a violent crime in the past year. Among inmates who had ever used any substance and who had served time in a Texas prison previously, 28 percent reported that a “very important” factor in returning to prison was their abuse of drugs, and 15 percent said a “very important” factor was their abuse of alcohol. When asked to state the most important single reason for returning to prison, 30 percent said that it was their drug or drinking habit.

In addition to their need for substance abuse treatment, inmates with substance use problems may benefit from programs that address some of the other problems that are especially prevalent among them. For example, inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to experience violence and victimization during adulthood, to suffer from general mental health problems, especially depression, and to

have suffered neglect and abuse as children. They were also more likely than other inmates to have gambling problems, more likely to contract STDs, and more likely to inject drugs. High-risk sexual behaviors were more prevalent among inmates with substance use problems. Due to their previous injecting drug use and risky sexual behaviors, male state jail inmates are at high risk for HIV. In summary, in-prison and follow-up treatment programs should address not only drug and alcohol problem behaviors but also the many social, psychological, and health related problems associated with them.

Endnotes

- ¹ D.D. Simpson and G.W. Joe, "Motivation as a Predictor of Early Dropout from Drug Abuse Treatment," *Psychotherapy* 30, no. 2 (1993):357-368.

**APPENDIX
A**

Substance Use Prevalence Tables



Appendix A1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among State Jail Male Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
	(not past month)				
Cigarettes	90.7%	64.4%	11.1%	15.3%	9.3%
17-24	86.6%	59.2%	10.8%	16.6%	13.4%
25-34	91.4%	63.6%	13.2%	14.6%	8.6%
35 & older	93.7%	69.3%	9.5%	14.8%	6.3%
Alcohol	92.0%	55.2%	20.1%	16.7%	8.0%
17-24	85.4%	54.1%	16.6%	14.6%	14.6%
25-34	94.1%	56.6%	22.4%	15.1%	5.9%
35 & older	95.8%	55.0%	21.2%	19.6%	4.2%
Marijuana	88.2%	28.9%	16.1%	43.2%	11.8%
17-24	87.3%	43.9%	17.8%	25.5%	12.7%
25-34	88.2%	32.9%	17.8%	37.5%	11.8%
35 & older	88.9%	13.2%	13.2%	62.4%	11.1%
Inhalants	18.7%	-	2.0%	16.5%	81.3%
17-24	19.7%	0.6%	3.8%	15.3%	80.3%
25-34	18.4%	-	1.3%	17.1%	81.6%
35 & older	18.0%	-	1.1%	16.9%	82.0%
Cocaine	60.6%	14.7%	12.6%	33.3%	39.4%
17-24	47.8%	15.3%	17.2%	15.3%	52.2%
25-34	64.5%	18.4%	12.5%	33.6%	35.5%
35 & older	68.3%	11.1%	9.0%	48.1%	31.7%
Crack	46.8%	18.1%	13.1%	15.7%	53.2%
17-24	18.5%	8.3%	5.7%	4.5%	81.5%
25-34	57.9%	21.7%	13.2%	23.0%	42.1%
35 & older	61.4%	23.3%	19.0%	19.0%	38.6%
Cocaine or Crack	68.1%	28.1%	17.9%	22.1%	31.9%
17-24	48.4%	19.7%	15.9%	12.7%	51.6%
25-34	75.7%	32.9%	17.8%	25.0%	24.3%
35 & older	78.3%	31.2%	19.6%	27.5%	21.7%
Uppers	30.9%	5.2%	5.6%	20.1%	69.1%
17-24	23.6%	9.6%	5.7%	8.3%	76.4%
25-34	32.2%	3.3%	7.9%	21.1%	67.8%
35 & older	36.0%	3.2%	3.7%	29.1%	64.0%
Downers	34.9%	7.2%	7.0%	20.7%	65.1%
17-24	36.9%	12.1%	13.4%	11.5%	63.1%
25-34	28.3%	5.3%	5.9%	17.1%	71.7%
35 & older	38.6%	4.8%	2.6%	31.2%	61.4%
Heroin	19.5%	6.8%	2.2%	10.4%	80.5%
17-24	10.8%	5.1%	2.5%	3.2%	89.2%
25-34	19.1%	7.9%	1.3%	9.9%	80.9%
35 & older	27.0%	7.4%	2.6%	16.9%	73.0%
Other Opiates	22.7%	5.6%	5.8%	11.2%	77.3%
17-24	24.8%	8.3%	9.6%	7.0%	75.2%
25-34	19.1%	5.9%	4.6%	8.6%	80.9%
35 & older	23.8%	3.2%	3.7%	16.9%	76.2%
Psychedelics	40.2%	6.0%	5.6%	28.5%	59.8%
17-24	39.5%	16.6%	12.7%	10.2%	60.5%
25-34	42.8%	2.6%	3.9%	36.2%	57.2%
35 & older	38.6%	-	1.1%	37.6%	61.4%
Any Illicit Drugs	92.6%	50.0%	19.9%	22.7%	7.4%
17-24	89.2%	58.6%	17.8%	12.7%	10.8%
25-34	94.1%	53.9%	18.4%	21.7%	5.9%
35 & older	94.2%	39.7%	22.8%	31.7%	5.8%

- Less than 0.5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix A: Substance Use Prevalence Tables

Appendix A2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among State Jail Male African American Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
	(not past month)				
Cigarettes	88.5%	61.3%	11.1%	16.0%	11.5%
17-24	81.3%	56.3%	14.1%	10.9%	18.8%
25-34	88.1%	66.1%	8.5%	13.6%	11.9%
35 & older	93.1%	61.8%	10.8%	20.6%	6.9%
Alcohol	88.1%	50.8%	19.0%	18.1%	11.9%
17-24	73.4%	35.9%	20.3%	17.2%	26.6%
25-34	91.7%	56.7%	20.0%	15.0%	8.3%
35 & older	95.1%	56.9%	17.6%	20.6%	4.9%
Marijuana	87.2%	27.0%	19.4%	40.7%	12.8%
17-24	78.1%	39.1%	18.8%	20.3%	21.9%
25-34	90.0%	33.3%	26.7%	30.0%	10.0%
35 & older	91.2%	15.7%	15.7%	59.8%	8.8%
Inhalants	7.2%	-	0.9%	6.2%	92.8%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	5.0%	-	1.7%	3.3%	95.0%
35 & older	12.7%	-	1.0%	11.8%	87.3%
Cocaine	42.5%	4.9%	4.4%	33.2%	57.5%
17-24	18.8%	7.8%	1.6%	9.4%	81.3%
25-34	33.3%	3.3%	6.7%	23.3%	66.7%
35 & older	62.7%	3.9%	4.9%	53.9%	37.3%
Crack	46.1%	18.1%	11.1%	16.8%	53.9%
17-24	1.6%	-	1.6%	-	98.4%
25-34	53.3%	21.7%	10.0%	21.7%	46.7%
35 & older	69.6%	27.5%	17.6%	24.5%	30.4%
Cocaine or Crack	55.4%	21.2%	12.8%	21.2%	44.6%
17-24	18.8%	7.8%	3.1%	7.8%	81.3%
25-34	56.7%	21.7%	13.3%	21.7%	43.3%
35 & older	77.5%	29.4%	18.6%	29.4%	22.5%
Uppers	12.0%	-	-	11.9%	88.0%
17-24	1.6%	-	-	1.6%	98.4%
25-34	10.0%	-	-	10.0%	90.0%
35 & older	19.6%	-	-	19.6%	80.4%
Downers	22.6%	2.7%	4.4%	15.5%	77.4%
17-24	28.1%	6.3%	12.5%	9.4%	71.9%
25-34	8.3%	1.7%	-	6.7%	91.7%
35 & older	27.5%	1.0%	2.0%	24.5%	72.5%
Heroin	9.4%	1.8%	1.3%	6.2%	90.6%
17-24	1.6%	-	1.6%	-	98.4%
25-34	1.7%	1.7%	-	-	98.3%
35 & older	18.6%	2.9%	2.0%	13.7%	81.4%
Other Opiates	13.8%	3.5%	3.5%	6.6%	86.2%
17-24	18.8%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	81.3%
25-34	8.3%	5.0%	3.3%	-	91.7%
35 & older	13.7%	1.0%	2.0%	10.8%	86.3%
Psychedelics	20.4%	3.5%	2.7%	14.1%	79.6%
17-24	17.2%	9.4%	4.7%	3.1%	82.8%
25-34	18.3%	3.3%	3.3%	11.7%	81.7%
35 & older	23.5%	-	1.0%	22.5%	76.5%
Any Illicit Drugs	90.7%	42.4%	21.7%	26.5%	9.3%
17-24	78.1%	45.3%	20.3%	12.5%	21.9%
25-34	95.0%	46.7%	25.0%	23.3%	5.0%
35 & older	96.1%	38.2%	20.6%	37.3%	3.9%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix A3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among State Jail Male Anglo Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	93.0%	75.6%	8.1%	9.3%	7.0%
17-24	92.2%	76.5%	3.9%	11.8%	7.8%
25-34	92.5%	69.8%	13.2%	9.4%	7.5%
35 & older	94.1%	79.4%	7.4%	7.4%	5.9%
Alcohol	97.7%	58.2%	24.4%	15.1%	2.3%
17-24	98.0%	74.5%	11.8%	11.8%	2.0%
25-34	96.2%	50.9%	30.2%	15.1%	3.8%
35 & older	98.5%	51.5%	29.4%	17.6%	1.5%
Marijuana	92.4%	31.4%	13.4%	47.7%	7.6%
17-24	98.0%	58.8%	13.7%	25.5%	2.0%
25-34	88.7%	32.1%	13.2%	43.4%	11.3%
35 & older	91.2%	10.3%	13.2%	67.6%	8.8%
Inhalants	32.0%	0.6%	4.1%	27.3%	68.0%
17-24	43.1%	2.0%	9.8%	31.4%	56.9%
25-34	32.1%	-	1.9%	30.2%	67.9%
35 & older	23.5%	-	1.5%	22.1%	76.5%
Cocaine	77.9%	19.2%	21.5%	37.2%	22.1%
17-24	74.5%	25.5%	31.4%	17.6%	25.5%
25-34	86.8%	22.6%	20.8%	43.4%	13.2%
35 & older	73.5%	11.8%	14.7%	47.1%	26.5%
Crack	57.0%	22.1%	20.9%	13.9%	43.0%
17-24	43.1%	21.6%	15.7%	5.9%	56.9%
25-34	73.6%	24.5%	24.5%	24.5%	26.4%
35 & older	54.4%	20.6%	22.1%	11.8%	45.6%
Cocaine or Crack	81.4%	34.3%	25.0%	22.1%	18.6%
17-24	76.5%	37.3%	25.5%	13.7%	23.5%
25-34	90.6%	39.6%	28.3%	22.6%	9.4%
35 & older	77.9%	27.9%	22.1%	27.9%	22.1%
Uppers	62.8%	14.5%	12.8%	35.5%	37.2%
17-24	62.7%	27.5%	15.7%	19.6%	37.3%
25-34	64.2%	9.4%	17.0%	37.7%	35.8%
35 & older	61.8%	8.8%	7.4%	45.6%	38.2%
Downers	55.8%	12.2%	11.1%	32.5%	44.2%
17-24	56.9%	23.5%	17.6%	15.7%	43.1%
25-34	54.7%	7.5%	15.1%	32.1%	45.3%
35 & older	55.9%	7.4%	2.9%	45.6%	44.1%
Heroin	29.6%	7.0%	3.5%	19.2%	70.4%
17-24	21.6%	7.8%	5.9%	7.8%	78.4%
25-34	34.0%	7.5%	1.9%	24.5%	66.0%
35 & older	32.4%	5.9%	2.9%	23.5%	67.6%
Other Opiates	40.1%	8.7%	9.9%	21.5%	59.9%
17-24	47.1%	17.6%	17.6%	11.8%	52.9%
25-34	35.8%	5.7%	9.4%	20.8%	64.2%
35 & older	38.2%	4.4%	4.4%	29.4%	61.8%
Psychedelics	68.6%	9.9%	11.6%	47.1%	31.4%
17-24	74.5%	31.4%	29.4%	13.7%	25.5%
25-34	71.7%	1.9%	7.5%	62.3%	28.3%
35 & older	61.8%	-	1.5%	60.3%	38.2%
Any Illicit Drugs	94.2%	55.8%	18.6%	19.8%	5.8%
17-24	98.0%	80.4%	5.9%	11.8%	2.0%
25-34	92.5%	54.7%	20.8%	17.0%	7.5%
35 & older	92.6%	38.2%	26.5%	27.9%	7.4%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before Incarceration

Appendix A: Substance Use Prevalence Tables

Appendix A4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among State Jail Male Hispanic Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	91.9%	54.7%	13.9%	23.3%	8.1%
17-24	88.6%	45.7%	14.3%	28.6%	11.4%
25-34	94.1%	52.9%	17.6%	23.5%	5.9%
35 & older	94.1%	76.5%	5.9%	11.8%	5.9%
Alcohol	93.0%	64.0%	12.8%	16.3%	7.0%
17-24	91.4%	62.9%	14.3%	14.3%	8.6%
25-34	97.1%	64.7%	14.7%	17.6%	2.9%
35 & older	88.2%	64.7%	5.9%	17.6%	11.8%
Marijuana	83.7%	29.1%	11.6%	43.0%	16.3%
17-24	91.4%	37.1%	17.1%	37.1%	8.6%
25-34	82.4%	29.4%	11.8%	41.2%	17.6%
35 & older	70.6%	11.8%	-	58.8%	29.4%
Inhalants	25.6%	-	1.2%	24.4%	74.4%
17-24	25.7%	-	2.9%	22.9%	74.3%
25-34	23.5%	-	-	23.5%	76.5%
35 & older	29.4%	-	-	29.4%	70.6%
Cocaine	76.7%	31.4%	17.4%	27.9%	23.3%
17-24	62.9%	17.1%	25.7%	20.0%	37.1%
25-34	85.3%	35.3%	11.8%	38.2%	14.7%
35 & older	88.2%	52.9%	11.8%	23.5%	11.8%
Crack	29.1%	11.6%	4.7%	12.8%	70.9%
17-24	11.4%	5.7%	-	5.7%	88.6%
25-34	41.2%	17.6%	2.9%	20.6%	58.8%
35 & older	41.2%	11.8%	17.6%	11.8%	58.8%
Cocaine or Crack	76.7%	36.1%	18.6%	22.1%	23.3%
17-24	62.9%	20.0%	25.7%	17.1%	37.1%
25-34	85.3%	41.2%	11.8%	32.4%	14.7%
35 & older	88.2%	58.8%	17.6%	11.8%	11.8%
Uppers	20.9%	1.2%	7.0%	12.8%	79.1%
17-24	11.4%	2.9%	2.9%	5.7%	88.6%
25-34	23.5%	-	8.8%	14.7%	76.5%
35 & older	35.3%	-	11.8%	23.5%	64.7%
Downers	27.9%	10.5%	5.8%	11.6%	72.1%
17-24	25.7%	8.6%	11.4%	5.7%	74.3%
25-34	23.5%	8.8%	-	14.7%	76.5%
35 & older	41.2%	17.6%	5.9%	17.6%	58.8%
Heroin	29.1%	20.9%	2.3%	5.8%	70.9%
17-24	14.3%	11.4%	-	2.9%	85.7%
25-34	29.4%	20.6%	2.9%	5.9%	70.6%
35 & older	58.8%	41.2%	5.9%	11.8%	41.2%
Other Opiates	15.1%	5.8%	4.7%	4.7%	84.9%
17-24	8.6%	-	5.7%	2.9%	91.4%
25-34	14.7%	8.8%	-	5.9%	85.3%
35 & older	29.4%	11.8%	11.8%	5.9%	70.6%
Psychedelics	40.7%	5.8%	2.3%	32.6%	59.3%
17-24	37.1%	11.4%	5.7%	20.0%	62.9%
25-34	44.1%	2.9%	-	41.2%	55.9%
35 & older	41.2%	-	-	41.2%	58.8%
Any Illicit Drugs	95.3%	60.5%	16.3%	18.6%	4.7%
17-24	100.0%	60.0%	22.9%	17.1%	-
25-34	94.1%	61.8%	5.9%	26.5%	5.9%
35 & older	88.2%	58.8%	23.5%	5.9%	11.8%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before Incarceration

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**APPENDIX
B**

Crime Prevalence Tables

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**Appendix B1. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among State Jail Male Inmates,
by Age: Texas, 1998**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
	(not past month)				
Burglary	36.9%	5.9%	6.6%	24.4%	63.1%
17-24	44.6%	7.6%	12.1%	24.8%	55.4%
25-34	33.8%	5.3%	6.0%	22.5%	66.2%
35 & older	33.2%	4.8%	2.7%	25.7%	66.8%
Car Theft	23.3%	4.6%	4.8%	13.9%	76.7%
17-24	33.1%	8.9%	8.3%	15.9%	66.9%
25-34	25.7%	3.9%	4.6%	17.1%	74.3%
35 & older	13.3%	1.6%	2.1%	9.6%	86.7%
Auto Parts Theft	9.7%	1.8%	1.2%	6.6%	90.3%
17-24	15.9%	4.5%	3.2%	8.3%	84.1%
25-34	6.6%	-	0.7%	5.9%	93.4%
35 & older	6.9%	1.1%	-	5.9%	93.1%
Shoplifting	42.3%	8.5%	7.6%	26.2%	57.7%
17-24	35.0%	7.0%	8.3%	19.7%	65.0%
25-34	50.0%	8.6%	7.2%	34.2%	50.0%
35 & older	42.0%	9.6%	7.4%	25.0%	58.0%
Forgery or Fraud	23.9%	2.8%	7.0%	14.1%	76.1%
17-24	23.6%	3.2%	10.8%	9.6%	76.4%
25-34	25.0%	2.0%	7.2%	15.8%	75.0%
35 & older	23.4%	3.2%	3.7%	16.5%	76.6%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	6.4%	0.6%	1.2%	4.6%	93.6%
17-24	8.9%	1.3%	2.5%	5.1%	91.1%
25-34	6.6%	0.7%	0.7%	5.3%	93.4%
35 & older	4.3%	-	0.5%	3.7%	95.7%
Buying Stolen Goods	39.8%	9.6%	11.3%	18.9%	60.2%
17-24	48.4%	15.3%	18.5%	14.6%	51.6%
25-34	41.4%	8.6%	8.6%	24.3%	58.6%
35 & older	31.4%	5.9%	7.4%	18.1%	68.6%
Robbery with No Weapon	10.5%	1.8%	2.4%	6.2%	89.5%
17-24	15.3%	3.2%	4.5%	7.6%	84.7%
25-34	10.5%	1.3%	2.0%	7.2%	89.5%
35 & older	6.4%	1.1%	1.1%	4.3%	93.6%
Robbery with Gun	7.9%	1.6%	1.4%	4.8%	92.1%
17-24	12.2%	2.6%	2.6%	7.1%	87.8%
25-34	5.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	94.1%
35 & older	5.9%	0.5%	-	5.3%	94.1%
Robbery with Knife	2.4%	-	0.6%	1.6%	97.6%
17-24	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	98.1%
25-34	2.0%	-	0.7%	1.3%	98.0%
35 & older	3.2%	-	0.5%	2.7%	96.8%
Gambling	13.1%	5.0%	3.0%	5.0%	86.9%
17-24	18.5%	9.6%	3.2%	5.7%	81.5%
25-34	13.2%	4.6%	4.6%	3.9%	86.8%
35 & older	8.5%	1.6%	1.6%	5.3%	91.5%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	35.0%	18.5%	9.1%	7.5%	65.0%
17-24	43.9%	27.4%	11.5%	5.1%	56.1%
25-34	38.2%	18.4%	10.5%	9.2%	61.8%
35 & older	25.1%	11.2%	5.9%	8.0%	74.9%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	39.2%	13.5%	9.4%	16.3%	60.8%
17-24	47.1%	24.2%	13.4%	9.6%	52.9%
25-34	42.8%	12.5%	9.2%	21.1%	57.2%
35 & older	29.8%	5.3%	6.4%	18.1%	70.2%

Appendix B: Crime Prevalence Tables

Appendix B1. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among State Jail Male Inmates,
by Age: Texas, 1998 (cont.)

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	41.7%	7.0%	13.5%	21.2%	58.3%
17-24	58.6%	11.5%	26.1%	21.0%	41.4%
25-34	43.4%	9.9%	11.2%	22.4%	56.6%
35 & older	26.2%	1.1%	4.8%	20.3%	73.8%
Threat with Knife	6.8%	0.6%	1.8%	4.4%	93.2%
17-24	5.7%	1.3%	1.3%	3.2%	94.3%
25-34	7.9%	0.7%	3.9%	3.3%	92.1%
35 & older	6.9%	-	0.5%	6.4%	93.1%
Threat with Gun	15.5%	2.2%	2.4%	10.9%	84.5%
17-24	24.2%	4.5%	5.1%	14.6%	75.8%
25-34	13.8%	2.0%	2.0%	9.9%	86.2%
35 & older	9.6%	0.5%	0.5%	8.5%	90.4%
Cutting Someone With Knife	6.5%	-	-	5.7%	93.5%
17-24	5.1%	-	-	5.1%	94.9%
25-34	7.9%	0.7%	1.3%	5.9%	92.1%
35 & older	6.5%	0.5%	-	5.9%	93.5%
Shooting at Someone	16.9%	2.2%	3.6%	11.1%	83.1%
17-24	25.5%	4.5%	9.6%	11.5%	74.5%
25-34	13.2%	1.3%	2.0%	9.9%	86.8%
35 & older	12.9%	1.1%	-	11.8%	87.1%
Carrying Gun on Person	40.9%	13.9%	7.2%	19.8%	59.1%
17-24	55.4%	25.5%	11.5%	18.5%	44.6%
25-34	37.5%	14.5%	6.6%	16.4%	62.5%
35 & older	31.6%	3.7%	4.3%	23.5%	68.4%
Serious Injury or Murder	10.7%	1.2%	2.4%	7.1%	89.3%
17-24	15.5%	0.6%	5.2%	9.7%	84.5%
25-34	11.2%	2.6%	2.6%	5.9%	88.8%
35 & older	6.4%	0.5%	-	5.9%	93.6%
Sexual Assault or Rape	0.8%	-	-	0.8%	99.2%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	1.3%	-	-	1.3%	98.7%
35 & older	1.1%	-	-	1.1%	98.9%
Prostitution	2.6%	-	0.6%	1.6%	97.4%
17-24	3.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%	96.8%
25-34	2.6%	-	0.7%	2.0%	97.4%
35 & older	2.1%	-	-	2.1%	97.9%
Procuring	5.2%	1.6%	0.8%	2.8%	94.8%
17-24	7.0%	3.2%	1.3%	2.5%	93.0%
25-34	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	96.1%
35 & older	4.8%	0.5%	-	4.3%	95.2%
Vandalism	28.2%	3.4%	7.2%	17.5%	71.8%
17-24	39.5%	7.6%	14.6%	17.2%	60.5%
25-34	30.9%	2.0%	7.9%	21.1%	69.1%
35 & older	16.6%	1.1%	0.5%	15.0%	83.4%
Stealing From Employer	15.5%	1.6%	4.0%	9.9%	84.5%
17-24	10.8%	3.8%	2.5%	4.5%	89.2%
25-34	23.2%	0.7%	6.6%	15.9%	76.8%
35 & older	13.3%	0.5%	3.2%	9.6%	86.7%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	5.0%	1.2%	0.6%	3.2%	95.0%
17-24	7.0%	1.9%	1.9%	3.2%	93.0%
25-34	3.3%	1.3%	-	2.0%	96.7%
35 & older	4.8%	0.5%	-	4.2%	95.2%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B2. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among State Jail African American Male Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
	(not past month)				
Burglary	26.4%	2.7%	5.3%	18.3%	73.6%
17-24	31.3%	3.1%	10.9%	17.2%	68.8%
25-34	23.3%	1.7%	3.3%	18.3%	76.7%
35 & older	25.0%	3.0%	3.0%	19.0%	75.0%
Car Theft	13.8%	1.3%	2.7%	9.8%	86.2%
17-24	18.8%	3.1%	7.8%	7.8%	81.3%
25-34	18.3%	1.7%	1.7%	15.0%	81.7%
35 & older	7.9%	-	-	7.9%	92.1%
Auto Parts Theft	5.9%	1.3%	-	4.0%	94.1%
17-24	7.8%	3.1%	1.6%	3.1%	92.2%
25-34	5.0%	-	-	5.0%	95.0%
35 & older	5.0%	1.0%	-	4.0%	95.0%
Shoplifting	35.2%	4.9%	5.3%	24.9%	64.8%
17-24	21.9%	1.6%	6.3%	14.1%	78.1%
25-34	45.0%	3.3%	6.7%	35.0%	55.0%
35 & older	37.6%	7.9%	4.0%	25.7%	62.4%
Forgery or Fraud	15.6%	0.9%	4.4%	10.2%	84.4%
17-24	12.5%	1.6%	6.3%	4.7%	87.5%
25-34	16.7%	1.7%	5.0%	10.0%	83.3%
35 & older	16.8%	-	3.0%	13.9%	83.2%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	5.4%	0.9%	-	4.4%	94.6%
17-24	3.1%	1.6%	-	1.6%	96.9%
25-34	10.0%	1.7%	-	8.3%	90.0%
35 & older	4.0%	-	-	4.0%	96.0%
Buying Stolen Goods	36.0%	8.9%	8.4%	18.6%	64.0%
17-24	42.2%	15.6%	14.1%	12.5%	57.8%
25-34	46.7%	6.7%	6.7%	33.3%	53.3%
35 & older	25.7%	5.9%	5.9%	13.9%	74.3%
Robbery with No Weapon	10.3%	1.3%	1.8%	7.1%	89.7%
17-24	17.2%	4.7%	3.1%	9.4%	82.8%
25-34	11.7%	-	1.7%	10.0%	88.3%
35 & older	5.0%	-	1.0%	4.0%	95.0%
Robbery with Gun	9.4%	2.2%	0.9%	6.2%	90.6%
17-24	14.1%	4.7%	1.6%	7.8%	85.9%
25-34	10.0%	3.3%	1.7%	5.0%	90.0%
35 & older	5.9%	-	-	5.9%	94.1%
Robbery with Knife	1.9%	-	-	1.8%	98.1%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	3.3%	-	-	3.3%	96.7%
35 & older	2.0%	-	-	2.0%	98.0%
Gambling	15.2%	5.3%	3.5%	6.2%	84.8%
17-24	26.6%	14.1%	4.7%	7.8%	73.4%
25-34	13.3%	3.3%	6.7%	3.3%	86.7%
35 & older	8.9%	1.0%	1.0%	6.9%	91.1%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	54.8%	27.5%	13.8%	13.4%	45.2%
17-24	76.6%	46.9%	17.2%	12.5%	23.4%
25-34	60.0%	28.3%	20.0%	11.7%	40.0%
35 & older	38.0%	15.0%	8.0%	15.0%	62.0%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	31.6%	11.5%	5.8%	14.2%	68.4%
17-24	40.6%	21.9%	9.4%	9.4%	59.4%
25-34	28.3%	10.0%	6.7%	11.7%	71.7%
35 & older	27.7%	5.9%	3.0%	18.8%	72.3%

Appendix B: Crime Prevalence Tables

Appendix B2. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among State Jail African American Male Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998 (cont.)

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	32.6%	3.5%	11.5%	17.4%	67.4%
17-24	53.1%	4.7%	26.6%	21.9%	46.9%
25-34	30.0%	6.7%	5.0%	18.3%	70.0%
35 & older	21.0%	1.0%	6.0%	14.0%	79.0%
Threat with Knife	6.8%	-	1.3%	4.9%	93.2%
17-24	4.7%	-	-	4.7%	95.3%
25-34	8.3%	1.7%	3.3%	3.3%	91.7%
35 & older	6.9%	-	1.0%	5.9%	93.1%
Threat with Gun	15.6%	1.8%	2.2%	11.5%	84.4%
17-24	26.6%	4.7%	6.3%	15.6%	73.4%
25-34	15.0%	-	1.7%	13.3%	85.0%
35 & older	8.9%	1.0%	-	7.9%	91.1%
Cutting Someone With Knife	7.3%	-	-	6.7%	92.7%
17-24	4.7%	-	-	4.7%	95.3%
25-34	5.0%	1.7%	-	3.3%	95.0%
35 & older	10.0%	-	-	10.0%	90.0%
Shooting at Someone	19.3%	0.9%	4.9%	13.5%	80.7%
17-24	28.1%	1.6%	14.1%	12.5%	71.9%
25-34	15.0%	-	3.3%	11.7%	85.0%
35 & older	16.2%	1.0%	-	15.2%	83.8%
Carrying Gun on Person	41.9%	13.3%	7.5%	21.0%	58.1%
17-24	62.5%	29.7%	14.1%	18.8%	37.5%
25-34	40.0%	13.3%	8.3%	18.3%	60.0%
35 & older	30.0%	3.0%	3.0%	24.0%	70.0%
Serious Injury or Murder	9.4%	-	2.2%	7.1%	90.6%
17-24	14.1%	-	4.7%	9.4%	85.9%
25-34	10.0%	-	3.3%	6.7%	90.0%
35 & older	5.9%	-	-	5.9%	94.1%
Sexual Assault or Rape	0.5%	-	-	-	99.5%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	1.0%	-	-	1.0%	99.0%
Prostitution	2.8%	-	-	2.2%	97.2%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	3.3%	-	1.7%	1.7%	96.7%
35 & older	4.0%	-	-	4.0%	96.0%
Procuring	5.4%	1.8%	-	3.1%	94.6%
17-24	7.8%	3.1%	-	4.7%	92.2%
25-34	6.7%	3.3%	1.7%	1.7%	93.3%
35 & older	3.0%	-	-	3.0%	97.0%
Vandalism	16.1%	1.8%	4.4%	9.8%	83.9%
17-24	23.4%	4.7%	7.8%	10.9%	76.6%
25-34	18.3%	-	8.3%	10.0%	81.7%
35 & older	10.0%	1.0%	-	9.0%	90.0%
Stealing From Employer	7.7%	-	2.7%	4.9%	92.3%
17-24	1.6%	-	-	1.6%	98.4%
25-34	11.9%	-	5.1%	6.8%	88.1%
35 & older	8.9%	-	3.0%	5.9%	91.1%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	2.8%	-	-	2.2%	97.2%
17-24	4.7%	-	1.6%	3.1%	95.3%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	2.9%	-	-	2.9%	97.1%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B3. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among State Jail Anglo Male Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	43.8%	8.8%	8.8%	26.3%	56.2%
17-24	56.9%	11.8%	19.6%	25.5%	43.1%
25-34	34.6%	9.6%	5.8%	19.2%	65.4%
35 & older	41.2%	5.9%	2.9%	32.4%	58.8%
Car Theft	29.1%	4.7%	4.7%	19.8%	70.9%
17-24	45.1%	9.8%	7.8%	27.5%	54.9%
25-34	26.4%	1.9%	1.9%	22.6%	73.6%
35 & older	19.1%	2.9%	4.4%	11.8%	80.9%
Auto Parts Theft	12.2%	1.2%	2.3%	8.7%	87.8%
17-24	25.5%	3.9%	7.8%	13.7%	74.5%
25-34	7.5%	-	-	7.5%	92.5%
35 & older	5.9%	-	-	5.9%	94.1%
Shoplifting	54.1%	12.8%	11.6%	29.6%	45.9%
17-24	54.9%	19.6%	13.7%	21.6%	45.1%
25-34	66.0%	15.1%	7.5%	43.4%	34.0%
35 & older	44.1%	5.9%	13.2%	25.0%	55.9%
Forgery or Fraud	41.3%	4.7%	13.4%	23.3%	58.7%
17-24	45.1%	3.9%	25.5%	15.7%	54.9%
25-34	45.3%	3.8%	11.3%	30.2%	54.7%
35 & older	35.3%	5.9%	5.9%	23.5%	64.7%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	8.1%	-	2.9%	5.2%	91.9%
17-24	17.6%	-	5.9%	11.8%	82.4%
25-34	5.7%	-	1.9%	3.8%	94.3%
35 & older	2.9%	-	1.5%	1.5%	97.1%
Buying Stolen Goods	46.5%	9.9%	14.0%	22.7%	53.5%
17-24	64.7%	17.6%	21.6%	25.5%	35.3%
25-34	41.5%	11.3%	9.4%	20.8%	58.5%
35 & older	36.8%	2.9%	11.8%	22.1%	63.2%
Robbery with No Weapon	10.5%	2.3%	1.7%	6.4%	89.5%
17-24	13.7%	2.0%	3.9%	7.8%	86.3%
25-34	11.3%	3.8%	-	7.5%	88.7%
35 & older	7.4%	1.5%	1.5%	4.4%	92.6%
Robbery with Gun	6.5%	0.6%	2.4%	3.5%	93.5%
17-24	10.0%	-	6.0%	4.0%	90.0%
25-34	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	-	96.2%
35 & older	5.9%	-	-	5.9%	94.1%
Robbery with Knife	2.3%	-	0.6%	1.7%	97.7%
17-24	3.9%	-	2.0%	2.0%	96.1%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	2.9%	-	-	2.9%	97.1%
Gambling	10.5%	4.1%	2.9%	3.5%	89.5%
17-24	13.7%	5.9%	3.9%	3.9%	86.3%
25-34	13.2%	5.7%	3.8%	3.8%	86.8%
35 & older	5.9%	1.5%	1.5%	2.9%	94.1%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	18.0%	9.9%	5.8%	2.3%	82.0%
17-24	23.5%	13.7%	9.8%	-	76.5%
25-34	24.5%	11.3%	5.7%	7.5%	75.5%
35 & older	8.8%	5.9%	2.9%	-	91.2%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	50.0%	15.1%	13.4%	21.5%	50.0%
17-24	66.7%	35.3%	21.6%	9.8%	33.3%
25-34	60.4%	13.2%	11.3%	35.8%	39.6%
35 & older	29.4%	1.5%	8.8%	19.1%	70.6%

Appendix B: Crime Prevalence Tables

Appendix B3. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among State Jail Anglo Male Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998 (cont.)

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	51.8%	7.6%	18.0%	26.2%	48.2%
17-24	74.5%	15.7%	33.3%	25.5%	25.5%
25-34	52.8%	9.4%	20.8%	22.6%	47.2%
35 & older	33.8%	-	4.4%	29.4%	66.2%
Threat with Knife	8.1%	0.6%	2.9%	4.7%	91.9%
17-24	9.8%	2.0%	3.9%	3.9%	90.2%
25-34	9.4%	-	5.7%	3.8%	90.6%
35 & older	5.9%	-	-	5.9%	94.1%
Threat with Gun	16.3%	2.3%	4.1%	9.9%	83.7%
17-24	25.5%	3.9%	7.8%	13.7%	74.5%
25-34	17.0%	3.8%	3.8%	9.4%	83.0%
35 & older	8.8%	-	1.5%	7.4%	91.2%
Cutting Someone With Knife	7.0%	-	1.2%	5.8%	93.0%
17-24	7.8%	-	-	7.8%	92.2%
25-34	13.2%	-	3.8%	9.4%	86.8%
35 & older	1.5%	-	-	1.5%	98.5%
Shooting at Someone	14.0%	2.9%	2.3%	8.7%	86.0%
17-24	21.6%	5.9%	7.8%	7.8%	78.4%
25-34	13.2%	3.8%	-	9.4%	86.8%
35 & older	8.8%	-	-	8.8%	91.2%
Carrying Gun on Person	42.5%	11.1%	9.3%	22.1%	57.5%
17-24	54.9%	21.6%	13.7%	19.6%	45.1%
25-34	35.8%	11.3%	7.5%	17.0%	64.2%
35 & older	38.2%	2.9%	7.4%	27.9%	61.8%
Serious Injury or Murder	12.4%	2.3%	2.4%	7.7%	87.6%
17-24	18.0%	2.0%	6.0%	10.0%	82.0%
25-34	15.1%	5.7%	1.9%	7.5%	84.9%
35 & older	6.0%	-	-	6.0%	94.0%
Sexual Assault or Rape	0.6%	-	-	0.6%	99.4%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	1.9%	-	-	1.9%	98.1%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	3.5%	0.6%	1.2%	1.7%	96.5%
17-24	7.8%	2.0%	3.9%	2.0%	92.2%
25-34	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.2%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Procuring	6.4%	1.2%	1.7%	3.5%	93.6%
17-24	9.8%	3.9%	3.9%	2.0%	90.2%
25-34	3.8%	-	1.9%	1.9%	96.2%
35 & older	5.9%	-	-	5.9%	94.1%
Vandalism	48.3%	6.4%	11.1%	30.8%	51.7%
17-24	68.6%	15.7%	23.5%	29.4%	31.4%
25-34	54.7%	5.7%	11.3%	37.7%	45.3%
35 & older	27.9%	-	1.5%	26.5%	72.1%
Stealing From Employer	28.5%	4.1%	7.0%	17.4%	71.5%
17-24	27.5%	9.8%	7.8%	9.8%	72.5%
25-34	43.4%	1.9%	11.3%	30.2%	56.6%
35 & older	17.6%	1.5%	2.9%	13.2%	82.4%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	8.1%	3.5%	1.2%	3.5%	91.9%
17-24	11.8%	5.9%	3.9%	2.0%	88.2%
25-34	7.5%	3.8%	-	3.8%	92.5%
35 & older	5.9%	1.5%	-	4.4%	94.1%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B4. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among State Jail Hispanic Male Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	50.0%	8.1%	4.6%	37.2%	50.0%
17-24	54.3%	11.4%	2.9%	40.0%	45.7%
25-34	44.1%	2.9%	8.8%	32.4%	55.9%
35 & older	52.9%	11.8%	-	41.2%	47.1%
Car Theft	38.4%	12.8%	11.6%	14.0%	61.6%
17-24	48.6%	20.0%	11.4%	17.1%	51.4%
25-34	35.3%	8.8%	14.7%	11.8%	64.7%
35 & older	23.5%	5.9%	5.9%	11.8%	76.5%
Auto Parts Theft	16.3%	4.7%	1.2%	10.5%	83.7%
17-24	20.0%	8.6%	-	11.4%	80.0%
25-34	8.8%	-	2.9%	5.9%	91.2%
35 & older	23.5%	5.9%	-	17.6%	76.5%
Shoplifting	39.5%	9.3%	7.0%	23.3%	60.5%
17-24	31.4%	-	5.7%	25.7%	68.6%
25-34	35.3%	5.9%	8.8%	20.6%	64.7%
35 & older	64.7%	35.3%	5.9%	23.5%	35.3%
Forgery or Fraud	11.6%	4.7%	1.2%	5.8%	88.4%
17-24	11.4%	5.7%	-	5.7%	88.6%
25-34	8.8%	-	2.9%	5.9%	91.2%
35 & older	17.6%	11.8%	-	5.9%	82.4%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	7.0%	1.2%	1.2%	4.7%	93.0%
17-24	8.6%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	91.4%
25-34	2.9%	-	-	2.9%	97.1%
35 & older	11.8%	-	-	11.8%	88.2%
Buying Stolen Goods	38.4%	9.3%	15.1%	14.0%	61.6%
17-24	37.1%	8.6%	25.7%	2.9%	62.9%
25-34	35.3%	5.9%	11.8%	17.6%	64.7%
35 & older	47.1%	17.6%	-	29.4%	52.9%
Robbery with No Weapon	11.6%	2.3%	5.8%	3.5%	88.4%
17-24	17.1%	2.9%	8.6%	5.7%	82.9%
25-34	5.9%	-	5.9%	-	94.1%
35 & older	11.8%	5.9%	-	5.9%	88.2%
Robbery with Gun	8.1%	2.3%	1.2%	4.7%	91.9%
17-24	14.3%	2.9%	-	11.4%	85.7%
25-34	2.9%	-	2.9%	-	97.1%
35 & older	5.9%	5.9%	-	-	94.1%
Robbery with Knife	4.7%	1.2%	2.3%	1.2%	95.3%
17-24	2.9%	2.9%	-	-	97.1%
25-34	2.9%	-	2.9%	-	97.1%
35 & older	11.8%	-	5.9%	5.9%	88.2%
Gambling	15.1%	7.0%	2.3%	5.8%	84.9%
17-24	14.3%	8.6%	-	5.7%	85.7%
25-34	14.7%	5.9%	2.9%	5.9%	85.3%
35 & older	17.6%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	82.4%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	19.8%	12.8%	4.7%	2.3%	80.2%
17-24	17.1%	11.4%	5.7%	-	82.9%
25-34	23.5%	14.7%	2.9%	5.9%	76.5%
35 & older	17.6%	11.8%	5.9%	-	82.4%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	40.7%	14.0%	12.8%	14.0%	59.3%
17-24	34.3%	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%	65.7%
25-34	44.1%	14.7%	11.8%	17.6%	55.9%
35 & older	47.1%	17.6%	17.6%	11.8%	52.9%

Appendix B: Crime Prevalence Tables

Appendix B4. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among State Jail Hispanic Male Inmates, by Age: Texas, 1998 (cont.)

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	48.8%	16.3%	10.5%	22.1%	51.2%
17-24	54.3%	20.0%	17.1%	17.1%	45.7%
25-34	52.9%	17.6%	8.8%	26.5%	47.1%
35 & older	29.4%	5.9%	-	23.5%	70.6%
Threat with Knife	5.8%	1.2%	1.2%	3.5%	94.2%
17-24	2.9%	2.9%	-	-	97.1%
25-34	5.9%	-	2.9%	2.9%	94.1%
35 & older	11.8%	-	-	11.8%	88.2%
Threat with Gun	15.1%	3.5%	-	11.6%	84.9%
17-24	22.9%	5.7%	-	17.1%	77.1%
25-34	5.9%	2.9%	-	2.9%	94.1%
35 & older	17.6%	-	-	17.6%	82.4%
Cutting Someone With Knife	4.8%	1.2%	-	3.5%	95.2%
17-24	2.9%	-	-	2.9%	97.1%
25-34	5.9%	-	-	5.9%	94.1%
35 & older	6.3%	6.3%	-	-	93.8%
Shooting at Someone	17.4%	4.7%	2.3%	10.5%	82.6%
17-24	28.6%	8.6%	2.9%	17.1%	71.4%
25-34	8.8%	-	2.9%	5.9%	91.2%
35 & older	11.8%	5.9%	-	5.9%	88.2%
Carrying Gun on Person	38.4%	19.8%	3.5%	15.1%	61.6%
17-24	48.6%	22.9%	5.7%	20.0%	51.4%
25-34	38.2%	20.6%	2.9%	14.7%	61.8%
35 & older	17.6%	11.8%	-	5.9%	82.4%
Serious Injury or Murder	13.0%	2.3%	3.6%	7.1%	87.0%
17-24	17.6%	-	5.9%	11.8%	82.4%
25-34	8.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	91.2%
35 & older	11.8%	5.9%	-	5.9%	88.2%
Sexual Assault or Rape	1.2%	-	-	1.2%	98.8%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	2.9%	-	-	2.9%	97.1%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	1.2%	1.2%	-	-	98.8%
17-24	2.9%	2.9%	-	-	97.1%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Procuring	3.5%	2.3%	-	1.2%	96.5%
17-24	2.9%	2.9%	-	-	97.1%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	11.8%	5.9%	-	5.9%	88.2%
Vandalism	20.9%	2.3%	5.8%	12.8%	79.1%
17-24	28.6%	2.9%	11.4%	14.3%	71.4%
25-34	17.6%	-	2.9%	14.7%	82.4%
35 & older	11.8%	5.9%	-	5.9%	88.2%
Stealing From Employer	11.6%	1.2%	2.3%	8.1%	88.4%
17-24	5.7%	2.9%	-	2.9%	94.3%
25-34	11.8%	-	2.9%	8.8%	88.2%
35 & older	23.5%	-	5.9%	17.6%	76.5%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	5.8%	-	-	5.8%	94.2%
17-24	5.7%	-	-	5.7%	94.3%
25-34	2.9%	-	-	2.9%	97.1%
35 & older	11.8%	-	-	11.8%	88.2%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

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Crimes for Which Offenders Can Be Sentenced to the Texas State Jail System: 1998

Property Offenses

- Forgery, credit or debit card abuse
- Burglary of a building
- Theft/larceny (\$1,500 to \$20,000 value)
- Unauthorized use of a vehicle
- Criminal mischief (\$1,500 to \$20,000 value)

Drug Offenses

- Possession or delivery of under one gram of Penalty Groups I & II controlled substances (heroin, other opiates, cocaine, and crack)
- Manufacturing or delivery of Penalty Groups III & IV controlled substances (barbiturates and steroids) under 28 grams
- Possession of marijuana (greater than 4 ounces and less than 5 pounds)
- Delivery of marijuana (greater than one fourth ounce and less than 5 pounds)

Offenses of Assault

- Injury to a child, elderly person, or disabled person by criminal negligence
- Reckless injury to a child
- Attempted assault of public servant
- Assault-family violence

Family Offenses

- Interference with child custody
- Abandonment/endangerment of child by criminal negligence
- Criminal nonsupport
- Abandonment/endangerment of child with intent to return

Other Offenses

- Attempted escape
- Tampering with government records
- Criminally negligent homicide
- Attempt to take weapon from police officer
- Evading arrest
- Probation revocation
- Organized criminal activity