

**Substance Use Among Offenders
Entering the Texas Department of
Criminal Justice—Substance Abuse Felony
Punishment Facilities, 1998-2000**

By

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Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

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Executive Summary

This report presents the results of a study of substance use among offenders entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice’s Substance Abuse Felony Punishment program. The SAFP program provides in-prison treatment and counseling and aftercare to non-violent felony offenders whose substance abuse problems contributed significantly to their committing a crime. It serves as an alternative to the TDCJ-State Jail Division, which provides community-oriented incarceration for low-level property and drug offenders,¹ and the TDCJ-Institutional Division, which generally confines more dangerous criminals for a longer period of time.

This study focuses on the behaviors of SAFP offenders before they began their present prison sentence. The report answers the following research questions: 1) What are the backgrounds and current characteristics of offenders? 2) What are the patterns of substance use and misuse among offenders? and 3) How is substance use and misuse related to specific crimes? This study also discusses the similarities and highlights the differences between women and men in the SAFP program. Part of the report focuses exclusively on the characteristics and behaviors of SAFP offenders with special needs. In addition, the report compares the substance use behaviors of Institutional Division, State Jail, and SAFP offenders.

This executive summary presents findings derived from the data collected from women and men in the regular SAFP facilities. For information related to SAFP offenders with special needs, see Chapter 6 in the full report.

Data and Methods

From September 1998 to October 2000, 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 SAFP offenders.

Using a simple random sample, data were collected from offenders newly admitted to the seven regular SAFP intake facilities and the two SAFP intake facilities for offenders with special needs. Face-to-face interviews took place in private administrative offices inside the prisons. The survey instrument covered these 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 samples of women and men in the regular SAFP facilities.

Prevalence of Substance Use

- Appendices A1-A4 show past-month, past-year (not past-month), and lifetime prevalence of substance use by age group and race/ethnicity for women. See Appendices A5-A8 for prevalence of substance use among men.

Licit Substances

Tobacco

- Past-year use of cigarettes was similar for women and men (84 percent and 80 percent). Women (67 percent) were slightly more likely than men (58 percent) to smoke during the month before incarceration.
- Men (22 percent) were much more likely than women (3 percent) to report using smokeless tobacco in the year before incarceration.

Alcohol

- Past-year use of alcohol was similar for women (82 percent) and men (85 percent). Men (51 percent) were slightly more likely than women (44 percent) to drink alcohol during the month before incarceration.
- Twenty-six percent of women and 41 percent of men were *binge drinkers*, defined as offenders who drank five or more drinks on two or more occasions in the past month.
- Twenty percent of women and 33 percent of men met the criterion for *heavy alcohol use*, defined as five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past month.

Inhalants

- Two percent of women and 4 percent of men used inhalants in the past year. The prevalence of past-month inhalant use among women and men (less than 1 percent) was the lowest among all drugs asked about in the survey (Appendices A1 and A5).

Illicit Substances

- Women (84 percent) were slightly more likely than men (73 percent) to report using an illicit drug in the past year. Fifty-nine percent of women and 51 percent of men reported illicit drug use during the month before incarceration (Appendices A1 and A5).
- Among women, those aged 17 to 34 were more likely than the oldest offenders to use an illicit drug in the month before incarceration. Among men, the younger the age group to which the offender belonged, the more likely he was to use any illicit drug in the past month.
- Past-month use of any illicit drug did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity among women or men (Appendices A2-A4 and A6-A8).
- Crack cocaine was the most prevalent illicit drug used in the month before incarceration among women, followed by marijuana and powder cocaine. Among men, the most commonly used drug was marijuana, followed by powder cocaine and crack cocaine (Appendices A1 and A5).

**The Misuse of
Substances and
Treatment Needs**

*Substance Abuse
and Dependence*

- Most women (88 percent) and men (91 percent) reported that they were either abusing or were dependent on some substance during the year before incarceration (Table 3.2).
- Women (52 percent) were less likely than men (72 percent) to have alcohol use problems, but women (81 percent) were more likely than men (69 percent) to have illicit drug use problems.
- Women (48 percent) were most likely to cite crack cocaine as the drug that caused them the most problems. Men were likely to report that marijuana (36 percent) and powder cocaine (33 percent) were the drugs that caused them the most problems.

*Motivation for
Treatment*

- Individual motivation is an important factor in how offenders respond to treatment. The great majority of women and men in SAFFP facilities acknowledged in this survey that substance use affected their lives negatively and expressed the need for help (Table 3.9).
- Women and men who had previously participated in treatment (97 percent and 86 percent) were more likely than other women and men (79 percent and 76 percent) to express the need for help at this time.

Medical Indigence

- Forty-seven percent of women and 23 percent of men were medically indigent when they entered the SAFFP and would likely be so at release. After completing the SAFFP program, these offenders may need publicly-funded treatment services to avoid relapse.

Crime and Drugs

Prevalence

- Forty-seven percent of women and 53 percent of men reported that drugs were somehow involved in the crimes they had committed in the past year. Women were more likely than men to steal drugs for their own use, but they were less likely than men to sell drugs for profit, use or threaten violence because they were high, or use or threaten violence to protect a drug operation (Table 4.9).
- Twenty-seven percent of women and 33 percent of men reported that they were currently in prison for transporting, selling, manufacturing, or possessing drugs.
- Six percent of women, as compared to 26 percent of men, said that they were currently serving time for driving under the influence or driving while intoxicated.

The Use of Drugs During Most Recent Crime

- Fifty-five percent of women and 69 percent of men said they were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence.
- Cocaine, whether powder or crack, was by far the most commonly used substance among women who were high on some substance when they committed the crime for which they were last sentenced (Table 4.11). Alcohol was by far the most commonly used substance among men. Substantial percentages of men also reported using marijuana and cocaine.

Recidivism and the Misuse of Substances

- When asked to state the single most important reason for returning to prison, 49 percent of the women and 54 percent of the men who had served time in a Texas prison previously said that it was their drug or drinking habit.

Other Problems and Needs Among SAFP Offenders

Family Background and Neglect or Abuse During Childhood

- In-prison and follow-up treatment programs need to address the many social, psychological, and health-related problems associated with the misuse of drugs and alcohol.
- Forty-seven percent of women and 36 percent of men had a parent with a substance use problem or psychiatric problem.
- Many offenders had a family member who had been incarcerated (Table 5.1). Women (17 percent) were more likely than men (11 percent) to have a parent who had been incarcerated.
- There was a high prevalence of childhood poverty, neglect, and abuse among offenders (Table 5.4). Women were more likely than men to have felt unloved as a child, to have been homeless, and to have received no care when sick or hurt as a child. They were also much more likely than men to have suffered childhood abuse, especially sexual abuse or rape.

Executive Summary

*Violence and
Victimization During
Adulthood*

- Sixty-six percent of women and 53 percent of men had been beaten or attacked with a weapon as an adult. Thirty-six percent of women and 1 percent of men had been sexually abused or raped as an adult.

Mental Health

- Seventy percent of women and 52 percent of men said that a mental health problem significantly interfered with their lives at one time.
- Table 5.10 shows the percentage of offenders who had ever sought or received mental health treatment. Women were significantly more likely than men to have sought treatment, received diagnoses, taken medication for a mental health problem, or been hospitalized for a mental illness.

HIV Risk

- The majority of offenders were at risk for contracting HIV. Women (60 percent) were more likely than men (53 percent) to be at risk for contracting HIV, primarily because of injection drug use during their lifetime. Women were less likely than men to be at risk specifically because they had engaged in high-risk sex during the month before incarceration (Table 5.14).
- Among offenders at risk for HIV, substantial percentages perceived that they were at very low risk or no risk at all for contracting AIDS (Table 5.16).

*Pregnancy and
Children*

- Less than 1 percent of women were pregnant upon entering the SAFFP program.
- Seventy-one percent of women and 59 percent of men had a child younger than 18.
- Forty-nine percent of women and 35 percent of men were living with a dependent child at the time of arrest.

Gambling

- Ten percent of women and 26 percent of men reported having any of the gambling problems asked about in the survey.

Endnotes

- ¹ Fifty-three percent of State Jail felons were serving time for possession or delivery of a controlled substance (M. Munson and R. Ygnacio, *The State Jail System Today: An Update*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2000).

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Introduction

Purpose and Background

This report presents the results of a study of substance use among offenders entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice’s Substance Abuse Felony Punishment program. The study focuses on the behaviors of offenders before they began their present prison sentence. The report answers the following questions: 1) What are the backgrounds and current characteristics of offenders? 2) What are the patterns of substance use and misuse among offenders, and 3) How is substance use and misuse related to crimes? The study also discusses the similarities and highlights the differences between women and men in the SAFFP program, so that appropriate services and treatment programs can be provided. Chapter 6 of this report focuses exclusively on the characteristics and behaviors of offenders with special needs. In addition, this report compares the substance use behaviors of Institutional Division, State Jail, and SAFFP offenders.

Substance Use Among Offenders Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice–Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities, 1998-2000 is part of an on-going series of studies on criminal justice populations in Texas conducted by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University.¹ The purpose of these studies is to examine patterns of substance use before incarceration, the 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 changes in substance use among these high-risk groups in Texas over time.

In 1991, the 72nd Texas Legislature established the SAFFP program by passing Senate Bill 828 and House Bill 93. Subsequently, the Texas SAFFP program became the largest state-funded inpatient offender drug treatment program in the country, providing treatment and counseling to non-violent felony offenders whose substance abuse problems contributed significantly to their committing a crime. The SAFFP serves as an alternative to the TDCJ-State Jail Division, which provides community-oriented incarceration for low-level property and drug offenders,² and the TDCJ-

Institutional Division, which generally confines more dangerous criminals for a longer period of time. Approximately 70 percent of the offenders in the SAFP program would have been sent to a State Jail Division or Institutional Division prison had the SAFP not been available.³

The SAFP facilities, which contract with private companies specializing in substance abuse treatment, use a therapeutic community approach to substance abuse treatment. First, the SAFP program provides nine to 12 months of intensive treatment in a secure facility. Within this phase, SAFPs offer 24-hour “family” peer-driven substance abuse therapy. The approach combines individual and group counseling and encourages offenders to reject previous negative behaviors and attitudes and develop new values. Second, offenders sentenced to the SAFP program spend one to three months in a residential transitional treatment facility in the community. The final phase of the program is a three to 12 month period of both group and individual outpatient counseling. Clients usually attend about two hours of group counseling per week and one individual counseling session per month. Before the outpatient part of the program, transitional planners assist offenders to prepare for their release into the community by assisting with housing and job placement. They also identify aftercare chemical dependency resources so that newly released offenders can continue treatment after completing the outpatient treatment phase.⁴

Prior to sentencing offenders to the SAFP program, local jurisdictions first use a screening test that indicates need for substance abuse treatment. A local judge who believes an offender is suitable for treatment can then sentence the person with a crime-related substance abuse problem to the SAFP program as an original condition of a new sentence or as a modification of parole or probation.⁵

On August 31, 2000, there were more than 3,900 felons incarcerated in the State Jail Division’s SAFP facilities.⁶ Most SAFP offenders were under probation supervision when the conditions of their supervision were modified to place them in a SAFP facility. In 1998, women comprised 21 percent of the SAFP population.⁷

Methods

This section summarizes the study’s sampling design and survey instrument and explains some of its limitations. See Chapter 6 for information related to the SAFP offenders with special needs.

The Samples

The findings presented in this report are based on a survey of substance use and related behavior conducted among female and male SAFP offenders. Surveys were administered to the women from April 1999 to April 2000 and to the men from June 1999 to October 2000. Data were collected from prisoners newly admitted to the seven regular SAFP intake facilities (for women, Henley and Halbert and for men, Johnson, Wheeler, Sayle, Havins, and Glossbrenner).⁸ Prison officials said there was no systematic pattern or method followed when sending offenders to the

intake facilities from the county jails. Thus, prisoners were sampled from the daily lists of newly arriving offenders generated by the intake facilities. 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 offender and then interviewed those prisoners. Of the 456 women in the regular SAFP facilities asked to participate in the study, 419 completed the interviews, which resulted in a response rate of 92 percent for women. Of the 511 men asked to participate in the study, 440 completed the interviews. The men's response rate was 86 percent.⁹

*Questionnaire
and Interview*

The 1994 prison survey instrument served as the foundation for the survey used in 1998.¹⁰ It covered these 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.¹¹

All interviews were conducted face to face in private administrative offices inside the prisons. They averaged 75 minutes for women to complete and 81 minutes for men to complete. While interviews were being conducted, office doors were left ajar, but guards remained in the hallways and out of earshot. This afforded interviewers and respondents a confidential interview. Interviews were conducted in Spanish when requested by respondents.

*Understanding
the Methodology
and Data*

Studies that compare the reliability and validity of different methods of assessing drug use offer conflicting findings,¹² and methodologies such as hair assay, urinalysis, and surveys each have specific strengths and weaknesses. Based on research establishing the utility of self-reported information to estimate the prevalence of substance use and risky behavior among non-incarcerated people¹³ and among people involved in the criminal justice system,¹⁴ 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 less likely than others to report certain drug use behaviors. For example, one study found Hispanic inmates were less likely than other inmates to report drug use.¹⁵ Another study of male inmates in Texas showed that inmates originally sent to prison on drug-related charges were more likely than other inmates to underreport cocaine use.¹⁶ A study conducted in 1999 found that among female arrestees, those who had received drug treatment were more likely than other arrestees to report recent drug use. Anglo women, women who had been arrested on a drug charge, and women previously in drug treatment

were more likely to report recent use of cocaine. This same study also found that the reporting of drug use increased with more distant periods (past three months or more) for marijuana, heroin, and cocaine.¹⁷ The potential for differential reporting should be kept in mind when interpreting the data.

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. 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 offenders entering prison during the interview period, there was unlikely to be any sampling error in terms of representing the population of offender admissions during that period. However, there may be some chance variation between the characteristics of the entire SAFP population admitted during the course of this study and the admission sample used here. The differences between the survey sample and the 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 that determined the significance of associations described 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.

Two other issues are important to understand when reading this report. First, while the report provides information on a number of offender characteristics such as age group and race/ethnicity, it is important to recognize that these factors can be interrelated and that substance use or criminal behavior patterns are likely to be influenced by several demographic or social factors simultaneously. For instance, criminal behavior may be simultaneously affected by an offender's substance use, employment status, and a history of physical abuse, as well as other factors not examined in this study.

Second, 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. The intention of this report is rather to describe offender characteristics and highlight patterns of substance use and criminal behavior among SAFP offenders.

**Background and
Characteristics of
the SAFP
Offenders**

*Demographic
Characteristics*

Table 1.1 presents the demographic characteristics for the samples of women and men. The average ages of women and men were respectively 33 and 31. Among women, Anglos made up 38 percent of the sample, African Americans 35 percent, and Hispanics 23 percent. Among men, there was a lower percentage of African Americans (26 percent) and a greater percentage of Hispanics (32 percent). Among women, 38 percent had never been married, and 27 percent were presently married. Forty-one percent of men had never been married, and 34 percent were married. Women (44 percent) were more likely than men (38 percent) to not have completed high school.

Women generally had more difficult economic circumstances than men in the year before entering prison. Women were more than twice as likely as men to have been unemployed during the year before incarceration (20 percent and 9 percent). Women (46 percent) were also twice as likely as men (23 percent) to report an annual household income of less than \$10,000. Though their annual household incomes were low, 78 percent of women and 87 percent of men reported that they had not received any welfare or other public assistance during the six months before incarceration (Table 1.2).

Among all of the offenders, 31 percent of women and 32 percent of men received some vocational training.

Table 1.3 shows the types of occupations in which offenders worked part- or full-time during the year before incarceration. Retail trade and services were the most common job types among women. Among men, the most common occupation was construction-related.

*Prior Experience with
Criminal Justice
System*

Thirty-seven percent of women and 18 percent of men said they had served time in a Texas prison previously. Twelve percent of women and 6 percent of men had been in a Texas prison more than one time before entering the SAFP (Table 1.4). Among the women who had served time in a Texas prison, the period spent out of prison before entering the SAFP this time ranged from one month to 14 years. The average time out of prison among women was 29 months, or about two-and-a-half years. For the men, the period since incarceration ranged from one month to 36 years; the average period was 54 months, or about four-and-a-half years.

Table 1.5 shows the legal status of all offenders when they were sentenced to the SAFP program. Women were less likely than men to have been on felony probation, under no legal supervision, or on misdemeanor probation. They were more likely than men to have been on parole when they were sentenced to the SAFP program.

Table 1.1. Demographic Characteristics of the SAFP Offender Samples, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Unweighted			
	Women		Men	
	n	%	n	%
Total	419	48.8%	440	51.2%
Age				
17 to 24	76	18.1%	138	31.4%
25 to 34	150	35.8%	150	34.1%
35 and older	193	46.1%	152	34.6%
Race/Ethnicity				
Anglo	159	38.0%	175	39.8%
African American	148	35.3%	113	25.7%
Hispanic	97	23.2%	142	32.3%
Other	15	3.6%	10	2.3%
Marital Status				
Never married	160	38.2%	178	40.5%
Married	111	26.5%	149	33.9%
Divorced	78	18.6%	68	15.5%
Separated	55	13.1%	40	9.1%
Widowed	14	3.3%	5	1.1%
Don't know/refused	1	-	0	-
Employment Status				
Working full-time	181	43.2%	311	70.7%
Working part-time	75	17.9%	70	15.9%
Unemployed	84	20.1%	40	9.1%
Keeping house	68	16.2%	3	0.7%
Attending school	9	2.2%	6	1.4%
Disabled	1	-	4	0.9%
Don't know/refused	1	-	6	1.4%
Annual Household Income				
Less than \$10,000	195	45.5%	102	23.2%
\$10,000-\$20,000	66	15.8%	113	25.7%
\$20,000-\$30,000	30	7.2%	91	20.7%
\$30,000-\$40,000	28	6.7%	38	8.6%
\$40,000-\$50,000	4	1.0%	17	3.9%
\$50,000+	11	2.6%	41	9.3%
Don't know/refused	85	20.3%	38	8.6%
Education				
Did not complete high school	186	44.4%	168	38.2%
Received GED	114	27.2%	83	18.8%
High school graduate	80	19.1%	120	27.3%

Table 1.2. Source of Basic Support During the Past Six Months Among SAFP Offenders, by Gender: Texas 1999-2000

	Women			Men		
	Some*	Very Little	None	Some*	Very Little	None
Partner, including child support	56.8%	6.2%	36.8%	45.5%	8.2%	46.4%
Job or employment	54.4%	7.2%	38.0%	83.6%	5.0%	11.4%
Family or friends	46.8%	10.5%	42.5%	32.0%	16.8%	51.1%
Illegal activities	21.0%	1.9%	76.9%	21.6%	3.0%	75.5%
Welfare/public assistance	17.4%	4.5%	77.8%	8.6%	4.3%	87.1%
Prostitution	14.6%	4.1%	81.2%	1.4%	0.2%	98.4%
Unemployment compensation	1.4%	0.7%	97.6%	5.0%	3.6%	91.4%
Treatment program or hospital	1.4%	-	98.3%	1.8%	2.1%	95.9%

* Some includes "all/most" and "some."

Table 1.3. Type of Occupation Among SAFP Offenders Who Worked Part- or Full-Time during the Year before Incarceration, by Gender: Texas 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Retail trade	38.3%	10.4%
Services	34.2%	20.0%
Manufacturing	4.1%	10.7%
Construction	2.6%	29.7%
Transport/communication	2.1%	5.6%
Finance/real estate	1.2%	0.7%
Agriculture/forestry	0.9%	6.0%
Public administration	0.6%	0.5%
Mining	-	2.8%

- Less than .5 percent

Table 1.4. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Had Previously Served Time in a Texas Prison: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Previously Served Time	37.0%	18.4%
Once before the present sentence	25.1%	12.0%
Twice before	6.6%	4.1%
Three times before	2.8%	1.6%
Four to six times before	2.5%	0.7%

Table 1.5. Legal Status at the Time of Sentencing for the Crime that Put SAFP Offenders in Prison, by Gender: Texas 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Free, no legal supervision	28.4%	43.2%
Misdemeanor probation	2.9%	8.4%
Felony deferred adjudication	20.5%	17.5%
Felony probation	30.5%	38.9%
Parole	21.5%	5.6%

Table 1.6. Previous Experiences with the Criminal Justice System Among SAFP Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Placed in jail or detention	88.1%	95.3%
Arrested by police for other than traffic violation	87.0%	95.3%
Placed on adult probation with monthly reporting	80.6%	87.2%
Found guilty of a crime by a judge or jury	77.3%	89.8%
Placed in any prison	36.8%	25.7%
Placed on parole or mandatory supervision	33.7%	22.1%
Placed on adult probation with daily reporting	20.4%	33.6%
Placed in juvenile probation	16.3%	25.2%
Placed at home with an electronic monitoring system	11.9%	10.5%
Placed in boot camp	2.2%	8.2%

Though most SAFP offenders had not served time in a Texas prison previously, many reported that they had been involved with the criminal justice system (Table 1.6). The great majority had been placed in jail or detention, arrested by police for an offense other than a traffic violation, placed on adult probation, or found guilty of a crime by a judge or jury. A lower percentage of women, compared to men, reported that they had had most of the experiences listed in Table 1.6. The exceptions were that women were more likely than men to have been placed in any prison or on parole or mandatory supervision. Women and men were similarly likely to have been homebound with an electronic monitoring system.

Present Prison Sentence

The average present prison sentence among women was 2.4 years, compared to 2.1 years among men. Seven percent of women and 11 percent of men were serving an aggravated sentence, or time for a crime that involved a weapon.

Endnotes

¹ D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Offenders Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division: 1993*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994; D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Offenders Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division: 1994*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995; E. Fredlund, R.T. Spence, J.C. Maxwell, and J.A. Kavinsky, *Substance Use Among Texas Department of Corrections Offenders, 1988*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1990; E. Fredlund et al., *Substance Use and Delinquency Among Youth Commission Reception Facilities in 1989, First Report*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1990; E. Fredlund, D. Farabee, L.A. Blair, and L. Wallisch, *Substance Use and Delinquency Among Youths Entering Texas Youth Commission Facilities: 1994*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995; J. Maxwell and L. Wallisch, *Substance Abuse and Crime Among Probationers in Three Texas Counties: 1994-1995*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1998; L. Wallisch, *Substance Use and Delinquency Among Texas Youth Commission Reception Facilities in 1989, Second Report: Substance Use and Crime*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1992; L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Male Offenders, Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division: 1998*,

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Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2000; L. Kerber and R. Harris, *Substance Use Among Female Offenders, Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division: 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001; L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Male Offenders in Texas Department of Criminal Justice—State Jail Division, 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001; L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Female Offenders in Texas Department of Criminal Justice—State Jail Division, 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001.

- ² Fifty-three percent of State Jail felons were serving time for possession or delivery of a controlled substance (M. Munson and R. Ygnacio, *The State Jail System Today: An Update*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2000).
- ³ M. Eisenberg, *The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program: Evaluation and Recommendations*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2001.
- ⁴ “State Jail Division, Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Initiative.” 2000. Online. Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Available: <http://tdcj.state.tx.us/statejail/stjail-subabusin.html> September 2000.
- ⁵ Approximately 500 SAFP beds are reserved for parolees (M. Eisenberg, *The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program: Evaluation and Recommendations*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2001). In fiscal year 1998, 815 parole violators were placed in the SAFP program (Texas Department of Criminal Justice, *Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Department of Criminal Justice, January 1999).
- ⁶ Texas Department of Criminal Justice, *A Safer Texas for the Next Generation*, Annual Report 2000, Austin, Tex.: Texas Department of Criminal Justice.
- ⁷ “Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) Offender Demographics, August 31, 1998.” 2000. Online. Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Available: <http://tdcj.state.tx.us/statistics/stats-SAFP.html> September 2000.
- ⁸ See Chapter 6 for findings related to offenders in the SAFP Special Needs units (Hackberry and Jester-1). The females in the Special Needs units were interviewed in 1998 and the males were interviewed in 2000.
- ⁹ The response rate is the number of completes / (number of completes + refusals + terminates + computer malfunctions + chain outs, or offenders sent from the intake facility to their permanent facility).
- ¹⁰ D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Offenders Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice—Institutional Division: 1994*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995.
- ¹¹ A copy of the survey instrument is available upon request from TCADA.

- ¹² 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.
- ¹³ S. Darke, "Self-Report Among Injecting Drug Users," *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 51, no. 2 (1998):253-263; M.C. Freier et al., *Do Teens Tell the Truth? The Validity of Self-Report Tobacco Use by Adolescents*, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, RAND Publication N-3291-CHE, 1991; A.M. Cooper et al., "Validity of Alcoholics' Self-Reports: Duration Data," *International Journal of Addictions* 16 (1981):401; M.J. Hindelang, T. Hirschi, and J.G. Weis, *Measuring Delinquency*, Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1981; L. Midanik, "Validity of Self-Report Alcohol Use: A Literature Review and Assessment," *British Journal of Addictions* 83, (1983):1019-1030.
- ¹⁴ S.A. Maisto, L.C. Sobell, and M.N. Sobell, "Corroboration of Drug Abusers' Self-Reports Through the Use of Multiple Data Sources," *American Journal of Alcohol Abuse* 9 (1982): 301-308.
- ¹⁵ 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.
- ¹⁶ 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.
- ¹⁷ T.A. Gray and E.D. Wish, "Correlates of Underreporting Recent Drug Use by Female Arrestees," *Journal of Drug Issues* 29, no. 1, (1999):91-106.

Prevalence of Substance Use

Appendices A1-A4 show past-month, past-year (not past-month), and lifetime prevalence of substance use by age group and race/ethnicity for women. See Appendices A5-A8 for prevalence of substance use among men.

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

Women and men (84 percent and 80 percent) were similarly likely to smoke cigarettes in the year before incarceration. Women (67 percent) were slightly more likely than men (58 percent) to smoke in the month before incarceration. Past-month female smokers reported smoking an average of 23 cigarettes, or more than a pack, a day. For men, the average was 20 cigarettes per day. For women, there was no significant difference by age group. Anglo women (76 percent) were more likely than African American (66 percent) and Hispanic (55 percent) women to smoke cigarettes in the month before incarceration (Appendices A2-A4). The youngest men (66 percent) were more likely than those aged 25 to 34 (57 percent) or 35 and older (51 percent) to smoke cigarettes in the past month. For men, there was no significant difference by racial/ethnic group.

Men (32 percent) were more likely than women (8 percent) to report ever using smokeless tobacco, and they (22 percent) were more likely than women (3 percent) to report using it during the year before incarceration. Anglo men (28 percent) were more likely than African Americans (15 percent) and Hispanics (12 percent) to use smokeless tobacco in the past year, and men aged 25 to 34 (26 percent) were more likely than the youngest (18 percent) and oldest men (13 percent) to use it in the past year.

Alcohol

Women (82 percent) and men (85 percent) were similarly likely to report ever drinking alcohol. Men (51 percent) were slightly more likely than women (44 percent) to drink alcohol in the month before incarceration

(Appendices A1 and A5). Past-month alcohol use was not significantly associated with race/ethnicity or age group among women. The youngest men were more likely than those aged 25 and older to drink in the past month. Among men, race/ethnicity was not significantly associated with past-month alcohol use.

Thirty-five percent of women and 47 percent of men had drunk more than 10 drinks in the year before incarceration and at least one drink in the month before incarceration. These women began drinking alcohol once a month or more at the average age of 18; these men, at the average age of 17.

Many offenders showed patterns of heavy alcohol consumption. Women and men 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 nine drinks on the days that they drank alcohol. Twenty-six percent of women and 41 percent of men were *binge drinkers*, defined here as offenders who drank five or more drinks on two or more occasions in the past month. Twenty percent of women and 33 percent of men met the criterion for *heavy alcohol use*, defined as five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past month.¹ Among women and men, binge drinking and heavy alcohol use were not significantly associated with age group or race/ethnicity.

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

Twenty-five percent of women and 26 percent of men had ever used inhalants; 2 percent of women and 4 percent of men had used inhalants in the past year. The prevalence of past-month inhalant use among women and men (less than 1 percent) was the lowest among all drugs asked about in the survey (Appendices A1 and A5).

The most frequently used inhalant among women was, by far, spray paint (54 percent). Men were equally likely to use spray paint (37 percent), gasoline (37 percent), or poppers (33 percent) (Table 2.1). Thirty-nine percent of the women and 27 percent of the men who had ever used inhalants reported spray paint as the first inhalant used. Substantial percentages of women and men reported that poppers such as Locker Room or Rush (17 percent and 16 percent) and gasoline (15 percent and 24 percent) were the first inhalants used.

Table 2.1. Percentage Using Specific Inhalants Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Inhalants: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Spray paint	53.8%	37.2%
Poppers	29.3%	32.7%
Gasoline	23.6%	37.2%
Correction fluid	15.1%	6.2%
Other sprays	11.3%	8.0%
Other paints and thinners	8.5%	11.5%
Nitrous oxide	7.6%	15.9%
Glues	6.6%	13.3%
Freon	6.6%	14.2%
Other gases	2.8%	5.3%
Halothane/ether	1.9%	1.8%
Octane/octane booster	1.9%	2.7%

Illicit Substances

The term *illicit drug use* refers to the use of marijuana or hashish, crack or powder cocaine, psychedelics, and heroin and the non-medical use of uppers, downers, and opiates other than heroin. Women (84 percent) were slightly more likely than men (73 percent) to report using an illicit drug in the past year. Fifty-nine percent of women and 51 percent of men reported illicit drug use during the month before incarceration (Appendices A1 and A5). Among women, those aged 17 to 34 were more likely than the oldest offenders to use an illicit drug in the past month. Among men, the younger the age group to which the offender belonged, the more likely he was to use any illicit drug in the past month. Past-month use of any illicit drug did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity among women or men (Appendices A2-A4 and A6-A8).

Marijuana and Hashish

Women (49 percent) and men (47 percent) were similarly likely to use marijuana or hashish in the past year and in the past month (23 percent and 27 percent). Marijuana (or hashish) was the most commonly used illicit drug among men. Among women and men, the youngest offenders were more likely than those aged 25 and older to use marijuana during the month before incarceration. Past-month use of marijuana did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity among women or men (Appendices A2-A4 and A6-A8).

Past-month female users of marijuana reported smoking an average of 16 days during that month; 31 percent smoked marijuana daily. Past-month male users of marijuana reported smoking an average of 22 days; 52 percent of the men smoked daily. Men reported smoking more marijuana than women. Twenty-eight percent of female past-month users and 61 percent of male past-month users said they smoked more than an ounce of marijuana during that month. Female past-month users of marijuana spent a median amount of \$20 on marijuana during the past month, while men spent a median amount of \$50.

Table 2.2. Frequency of Use Among Past-Month Marijuana Smokers Who Had Used Fry, by Gender: SAFP Offenders, Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Did not usually smoke fry when using marijuana	81.1%	44.4%
Smoked fry with half or less than half of the marijuana used	8.1%	48.2%
Usually smoked fry when using marijuana	2.7%	3.7%
Smoked fry every time marijuana was used	5.4%	3.7%

Thirty-nine percent of the female past-month marijuana users and 23 percent of the men had smoked “fry,” a marijuana joint or cigar dipped in embalming fluid or formaldehyde that can contain PCP.³ The past-month smokers who had used fry represented 9 percent of all women and 6 percent of all men. Among women who had smoked marijuana in the past month, African Americans (58 percent) were more likely than Hispanics (38 percent) and Anglos (22 percent) to use fry. There was no significant difference by age group. Among men, the youngest offenders (35 percent) were more likely than those aged 25 to 34 (8 percent) and those aged 35 and older (0 percent) to use fry. Among men, there was no significant association by race/ethnicity. Table 2.2 shows the frequency of using fry among past-month marijuana smokers who had used it. Men were much more likely than women to occasionally use fry. Most offenders who smoked fry were unaware of the ingredients of a “fry stick.” Only 2 percent of the women and 1 percent of the men who had used fry knew that it could contain PCP.

Powder Cocaine

Men were slightly more likely than women to use powder cocaine in the past year (44 percent and 34 percent) or in the past month (21 percent and 16 percent). Among women and men, the youngest offenders were more likely than those aged 25 and older to use powder cocaine in the past month. Among women, Hispanics (31 percent) were the most likely to use powder cocaine in the past month. African American women (6 percent) were the least likely to use it (Appendices A2-A4). Among men, past-month use of powder cocaine did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity. Female offenders who reported using powder cocaine in the month before incarceration had used it an average of 17 days during that period. The men used it an average of 12 days. Forty-two percent of the female past-month users reported using powder cocaine every day during the month before incarceration as compared to 16 percent of the men.

Table 2.3 shows the ways offenders had ever used powder cocaine. Women and men were much more likely to sniff or snort than inject powder cocaine; older age groups were more likely to inject powder cocaine. Anglo women and men were more likely than Hispanics or African Americans to inject powder cocaine (Table 2.4).

Table 2.3. Ways of Using Powder Cocaine Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Powder Cocaine, by Gender and Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	Total	Women			Total	Men		
		17-24	25-34	35+		17-24	25-34	35+
Sniff/snort	86.8%	93.2%	89.0%	82.1%	94.9%	97.3%	94.8%	92.6%
Inject intravenously	58.4%	47.5%	58.5%	62.9%	31.5%	22.7%	32.2%	39.8%

Table 2.4. Ways of Using Powder Cocaine Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Powder Cocaine, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity : Texas, 1999-2000

	Women			Men		
	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Sniff/snort	85.5%	83.0%	93.8%	94.3%	95.6%	95.0%
Inject intravenously	71.0%	40.9%	56.3%	45.0%	11.8%	27.7%

Crack Cocaine : Seventy-one percent of women and 42 percent of men had ever used crack, a highly addictive form of cocaine that is smoked. Among the women who had ever used crack cocaine, 77 percent reported using it 50 or more times in their lifetime. Among men, 45 percent reported using it 50 or more times in their lifetime. Thirty-five percent of women had used it in the month before incarceration, making crack the most common illicit drug used by women. With a past-month prevalence of 11 percent, crack cocaine was the third most commonly used illicit drug among men. Past-month female users of crack reported using it an average of 22 days during that month. Fifty-seven percent of the past-month users reported using crack every day. Male past-month users used it an average of 19 days; 40 percent used crack cocaine every day.

Among women, there was no significant difference by age group. African Americans (49 percent) were, however, more likely than Anglos (34 percent) and much more likely than Hispanics (19 percent) to use crack cocaine (Appendices A2-A4). Among men, there was no significant difference by age or racial/ethnic group (Appendices A6-A8).

Uppers : The term *uppers* refers to the non-medical use of stimulants such as amphetamines and methamphetamines. Women and men were similarly likely to report ever using uppers (40 percent and 39 percent). Table 2.5 shows the most commonly used uppers among lifetime users. Among lifetime users, 59 percent of women and 54 percent of men reported using uppers 50 or more times during their lifetime.

Seven percent of women and 9 percent of men had used uppers during the month before incarceration. Female past-month users of uppers reported using them an average of 14 days during the month before incarceration. Their male counterparts used them an average of 13 days. Seventeen percent of female and 28 percent of the male past-month users reported daily use. Among women and men, past-month use of uppers

Table 2.5. Percentage Using Specific Uppers Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Uppers, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Methamphetamines-unspecified	51.8%	42.4%
Methedrine	41.1%	41.2%
Speed	35.7%	38.8%
Black mollies	30.4%	32.9%
Diet pills	25.6%	22.4%
Ritalin	10.7%	10.6%
No Doz, Vivarine, Caffedrine	10.1%	11.8%
Dexedrine	6.6%	5.9%
Ephedrine	6.0%	10.6%
Amphetamines-unspecified	5.4%	5.3%
Pep pills	4.8%	11.2%
Benzedrine	3.6%	5.3%
Methcatinone (CAT)	1.2%	2.4%

Table 2.6. Ways of Using Uppers Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Uppers, by Gender and Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women				Men			
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Total	17-24	25-34	35+
Chew/swallow	70.8%	60.6%	69.1%	76.3%	78.7%	71.1%	75.4%	86.6%
Sniff/snort	56.0%	60.6%	61.8%	50.0%	65.7%	80.0%	75.4%	47.8%
Inject intravenously	54.2%	33.3%	56.4%	61.3%	36.1%	31.1%	36.8%	38.8%
Smoke	44.1%	48.5%	56.4%	33.8%	37.9%	60.0%	45.6%	16.4%

was not significantly associated with age group. Anglo women and men were much more likely than Hispanics and African Americans to use uppers in the past month (Appendices A2-A4 and A6-A8).

The most common way to use uppers among lifetime users was by swallowing the drug (Table 2.6). Women (54 percent) were more likely than men (36 percent) to inject uppers. Among women, the older the age group to which an offender belonged, the more likely she was to inject uppers. Among men, injecting was not significantly associated with age. As the appendices show, Anglos were far more likely to use uppers, and among all offenders who reported use, Anglos were more likely than Hispanics or African Americans to sniff, inject, or smoke uppers (Table 2.7).

Downers

The term *downers* refers to the non-medical use of prescription drugs that tend to be depressants such as barbiturates or sedatives. Women and men were similarly likely to report ever using downers (42 percent and 43 percent). Among women who had ever used downers, 46 percent reported using them 50 or more times during their lifetime. Forty-three percent of male lifetime users reported using downers 50 or more times. Valium was by far the most commonly used downer among women and men (Table 2.8). Table 2.9 shows the ways lifetime users had ever used downers.

Table 2.7. Ways of Using Uppers Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Uppers, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women			Men		
	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Chew/swallow	72.8%	73.9%	69.0%	77.5%	88.9%	74.3%
Sniff/snort	64.5%	34.8%	44.8%	76.6%	27.8%	54.3%
Inject intravenously	64.5%	34.8%	37.9%	46.0%	16.7%	20.0%
Smoke	51.4%	21.7%	37.9%	46.0%	16.7%	25.7%

Table 2.8. Percentage Using Specific Downers Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Downers, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Valium	82.9%	68.3%
Quaaludes	28.6%	29.6%
Xanax	21.1%	27.5%
Seconal	16.6%	9.5%
Rohypnol	12.0%	18.5%
Phenobarbitals	10.3%	8.5%
Other benzodiazepines	9.1%	9.0%
Tuinal	9.1%	4.2%
Nembutal	8.6%	7.9%
Placidyl	7.4%	5.8%
Librium	5.7%	3.2%
Thorazine	5.1%	3.2%
GHB	4.6%	5.3%
Amytal, blues	2.9%	3.7%
Equavil	1.7%	-
Rainbows	1.7%	0.5%
Luminal	1.1%	0.5%
Tranxene	1.1%	1.1%

- Less than .5 percent

Table 2.9. Ways of Using Downers Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Downers, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Swallow	99.4%	98.9%
Inject intravenously	17.3%	12.4%
Sniff/snort	7.5%	6.0%
Smoke	1.7%	7.0%

Nineteen percent of women and 23 percent of men used downers in the past year. Women and men were equally likely to use downers in the past month (10 percent). Female past-month users of downers reported using them an average of 13 days during that month. Nineteen percent of these women reported using them every day. Among women, past-month use of downers was not significantly associated with age group or race/ethnicity. Male past-month users reported using downers an average of 12 days; 19 percent reported using them every day. The youngest men were the most likely to use downers. Anglo men (15 percent) were more likely than Hispanics (6 percent) or African Americans (6 percent) to use downers in the past month (Appendices A6-A8).

Heroin

Women (32 percent) were more likely than men (19 percent) to ever use heroin. Fifty-three percent of female lifetime users reported using heroin 50 or more times, compared to 42 percent of the men. Among women and men, Black Tar and Mexican Brown were the most frequently used types (Table 2.10).⁴

Among women and men, injecting intravenously was by far the most common method of using heroin, followed by sniffing or snorting (Table 2.11). The youngest women and men and Hispanics were more likely to use heroin by sniffing or nasal spraying (“shebanging”) than other offenders. Anglos were the most likely to inject heroin (Table 2.12).

Table 2.10. Percentage Using Types of Heroin Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Heroin, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Black Tar	72.0%	61.2%
Mexican Brown	58.3%	58.8%
China White	39.4%	34.1%
White	22.7%	17.7%
Colombian	10.6%	1.2%
Asian	4.6%	7.1%
Other	3.8%	4.7%

Table 2.11. Ways of Using Heroin Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Heroin, by Gender and Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women				Men			
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Total	17-24	25-34	35+
Inject intravenously	79.6%	69.6%	82.2%	81.3%	70.6%	61.9%	64.7%	83.3%
Sniff/Snort	44.0%	47.8%	46.7%	40.6%	43.5%	66.7%	55.9%	13.3%
Nasal spray	18.9%	39.1%	17.8%	12.5%	15.3%	42.9%	11.8%	-
Skin pop	17.4%	13.0%	20.0%	17.2%	12.9%	14.3%	11.8%	13.3%
Smoke	13.6%	13.0%	15.6%	12.5%	12.9%	14.3%	17.7%	6.7%
Chew/swallow	9.1%	8.7%	13.3%	6.3%	7.1%	14.3%	5.9%	3.3%

- Less than .5 percent

Table 2.12. Ways of Using Heroin Among SAFF Offenders Who Had Ever Used Heroin, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women			Men		
	Anglo	American	Hispanic	Anglo	American	Hispanic
Inject intravenously	87.9%	68.8%	81.1%	80.0%	44.4%	65.7%
Sniff/snort	32.8%	46.9%	54.1%	27.5%	55.6%	57.1%
Nasal spray	12.1%	9.4%	37.8%	5.0%	11.1%	28.6%
Skin pop	20.7%	9.4%	16.2%	5.0%	11.1%	22.9%
Smoke	12.1%	12.5%	16.2%	22.5%	-	5.7%
Chew/swallow	12.1%	-	13.5%	5.0%	22.2%	5.7%

- Less than .5 percent

Nine percent of women and 5 percent of men had used heroin in the past month. Among women, those aged 17 to 34 were more likely than older offenders to use heroin during the month before incarceration. Hispanic women (21 percent) were much more likely than Anglos (9 percent) or African Americans (1 percent) to use heroin. Among men, there was no significant difference by age group. Like women, Hispanic men (10 percent) were more likely than Anglo (5 percent) or African American men (1 percent) to use heroin in the past month (Appendices A6-A8).

Female past-month users of heroin reported using heroin an average of 18 days during the month before incarceration, and 42 percent of female past-month users reported using heroin daily during that month. The men used it an average of 24 days, with 70 percent reporting daily use. Women who used heroin during the month before incarceration spent a median amount of \$80 per day on their habit. The men spent a median amount of \$100.

Other Opiates

Opiates other than heroin include Percodan, Demerol, codeine, morphine, and Fentanyl. Women and men were similarly likely to report ever using opiates other than heroin for non-medical purposes (25 percent and 22 percent). Among offenders who ever used opiates, 53 percent of women and 45 percent of men had used them 50 times or more during their lifetime. Table 2.13 shows the most commonly used opiates among lifetime users. Table 2.14 shows the most common ways of using opiates.

Women and men were equally likely to use opiates other than heroin in the past month (8 percent). Among women, there was no significant difference by age group. Anglo women (14 percent) were more likely than Hispanics (8 percent) and African Americans (1 percent) to use opiates during the month before incarceration. Prevalence of past-month opiate use was highest for men 17 to 24. Anglo (11 percent) and African American men (8 percent) were more likely than Hispanics (4 percent) to use opiates in the past month (Appendices A6-A8).

Table 2.13. Percentage Using Specific Opiates Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Opiates Other than Heroin, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Codeine tablets	50.0%	45.5%
Hydrocodone	47.1%	28.3%
Percodan	38.5%	29.3%
Demerol	34.6%	30.3%
Morphine	28.9%	28.3%
Darvon, Darvocet	23.1%	19.2%
Methadone	19.2%	16.2%
Dilaudid	15.4%	11.1%
Opium	9.6%	14.1%
Codeine cough syrup	7.7%	16.2%
Tussionex	7.7%	5.1%
Talwin	5.8%	7.1%
Fentanyl (China White)	5.8%	5.1%
Doredin	1.9%	-

- Less than .5 percent

Table 2.14. Ways of Using Opiates Other Than Heroin Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Opiates, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Swallow	85.6%	96.9%
Inject intravenously	41.4%	20.4%
Sniff/snorting	8.7%	10.2%
Smoke	5.8%	14.3%

Female past-month users had used opiates an average of 14 days during the month before incarceration, and male past-month users had used them an average of 17 days. Among past-month users, 22 percent of women and 26 percent of men reported daily use.

Psychedelics

The term *psychedelics* refers to the use of hallucinogens such as LSD, psilocybin mushrooms, mescaline, and PCP (phencyclidine). Women and men were similarly likely to have ever used psychedelics (43 percent and 44 percent). Among lifetime users, 17 percent of women, compared to 26 percent of men, had used them 50 or more times during their lifetime. LSD was by far the most commonly used psychedelic among women and men (Table 2.15).

Men (8 percent) were more likely than women (3 percent) to use psychedelics during the month before incarceration (Appendices A1 and A5). Among women and men, the highest prevalence of psychedelic use was found among the youngest offenders. Race/ethnicity was not associ-

Table 2.15. Percentage Using Specific Psychedelics Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Used Psychedelics, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
LSD	88.4%	84.6%
Psilocybin mushrooms	34.3%	44.1%
Ecstasy	23.8%	25.6%
PCP	20.4%	28.2%
Mescaline	13.3%	12.8%
Peyote	7.2%	11.8%
Ketamine	1.7%	2.1%
Eve	1.1%	2.1%

Comparisons with Other Incarcerated Populations in Texas

ated with past-month psychedelic use among women. Anglo (11 percent) and African American men (11 percent) were more likely than Hispanic men (3 percent) to use psychedelics in the past month.

This section compares the prevalence of substance use among SAFP offenders, interviewed from 1999 to 2000, to Institutional Division and State Jail Division offenders, both interviewed in 1998.⁵ Table 2.16 compares some demographic characteristics of the SAFP, State Jail, and Institutional Division offenders. African Americans made up a smaller proportion of the SAFP samples, as compared to the State Jail and Institutional Division samples. Among women, Hispanics made up a greater proportion of the SAFP sample than the State Jail or Institutional Division samples. Among men, State Jail offenders were more likely than SAFP or Institutional Division offenders to never have been married. State Jail offenders were more likely than SAFP or Institutional Division offenders to have been unemployed during the year before incarceration.

Female Prison

Table 2.17 shows the prevalence of lifetime substance use among female SAFP, State Jail Division, and Institutional Division offenders. Because SAFP offenders are, by definition, people who have substance use problems and need treatment, it is not surprising that they were more likely than State Jail and Institutional Division offenders to have ever used drugs.

In terms of past-month use, female SAFP offenders were more likely than female State Jail Division and Institutional Division offenders to use most drugs, although there were some variations (Table 2.18). Note that SAFP and State Jail offenders were more likely than Institutional Division inmates to use crack cocaine, marijuana, and powder cocaine during the month before incarceration.

Table 2.16. Demographic Characteristics of the SAFP (1999-2000), State Jail (1998), and Institutional Division (1998) Samples, by Gender: Texas

	Women			Men		
	SAFP	SJ	ID	SAFP	SJ	ID
Age						
17 to 24	18.1%	16.7%	16.2%	31.4%	31.5%	27.4%
25 to 34	35.8%	43.5%	41.4%	34.1%	30.5%	33.9%
35 and older	46.1%	39.7%	42.4%	34.6%	38.0%	38.7%
Race/Ethnicity						
Anglo	38.0%	39.4%	40.7%	39.8%	34.5%	32.4%
African American	35.3%	46.0%	41.3%	25.7%	45.4%	34.8%
Hispanic	23.2%	11.0%	15.0%	32.3%	17.3%	29.0%
Other	3.6%	3.6%	3.1%	2.3%	2.8%	3.8%
Marital Status						
Never married	38.2%	37.6%	34.1%	40.5%	53.2%	41.8%
Married	26.5%	24.0%	28.5%	33.9%	19.3%	30.6%
Divorced, separated, widowed	35.0%	38.2%	37.4%	15.5%	27.5%	27.4%
Unemployed						
	20.1%	26.6%	14.3%	9.1%	19.5%	10.5%
Annual Household Income Less than \$10,000						
	45.5%	41.6%	39.6%	23.2%	29.9%	27.0%
Did Not Complete High School but May Have Received GED						
	71.6%	65.4%	71.2%	57.1%	59.0%	71.0%

Table 2.17. Lifetime Substance Use Among Female SAFP (1999-2000), State Jail (1998), and Institutional Division (ID) Offenders (1998): Texas

	SAFP	State Jail		ID	
			Ratio*		Ratio**
Alcohol	96.9%	89.2%	1.1	89.7%	1.1
Any illicit drug	96.7%	90.9%	1.1	87.1%	1.1
Cigarettes	93.3%	88.4%	1.1	88.8%	1.1
Marijuana	92.1%	81.9%	1.1	79.0%	1.2
Powder cocaine	75.6%	62.9%	1.2	59.1%	1.3
Crack cocaine	70.9%	65.4%	1.1	47.6%	1.5
Psychedelics	43.2%	29.8%	1.4	30.7%	1.4
Downers	41.8%	28.3%	1.5	26.2%	1.6
Uppers	40.1%	26.0%	1.5	30.4%	1.3
Heroin	31.5%	23.4%	1.3	23.8%	1.3
Inhalants	25.3%	13.5%	1.9	11.7%	2.2
Opiates other than heroin	24.8%	13.1%	1.9	13.2%	1.9

* Ratio = (% SAFP offenders)/(% State Jail offenders)

** Ratio = (% SAFP offenders)/(% ID offenders)

Table 2.18. Past-Month Substance Use Among Female SAFP (1999-2000), State Jail (1998), and Institutional Division (ID) Offenders (1998): Texas

	SAFP	State Jail		ID	
			Ratio*		Ratio**
Cigarettes	67.3%	69.5%	1.0	67.9%	1.0
Any illicit drug	59.2%	58.7%	1.0	40.0%	1.5
Alcohol	44.4%	45.4%	1.0	36.6%	1.2
Crack cocaine	34.8%	37.8%	0.9	16.1%	2.2
Marijuana	23.1%	27.9%	0.8	17.4%	1.3
Powder cocaine	16.2%	15.2%	1.1	10.0%	1.6
Downers	10.0%	8.9%	1.1	5.3%	1.9
Heroin	9.1%	4.7%	1.9	6.5%	1.4
Opiates other than heroin	8.1%	3.8%	2.1	4.5%	1.8
Uppers	6.9%	6.8%	1.0	8.1%	0.9
Psychedelics	2.6%	2.1%	1.2	2.0%	1.3
Inhalants	0.5%	1.1%	0.4	0.8%	0.6

* Ratio = (% SAFP offenders)/(% State Jail offenders)

** Ratio = (% SAFP offenders)/(% ID offenders)

Table 2.19. Lifetime Substance Use Among Male SAFP (1999-2000), State Jail (1998), and Institutional Division (ID) Offenders (1998): Texas

	SAFP	State Jail		ID	
			Ratio*		Ratio**
Alcohol	98.4%	92.0%	1.1	95.7%	1.1
Cigarettes	96.1%	90.7%	1.1	88.5%	1.1
Any illicit drug	95.4%	92.6%	1.0	85.9%	1.1
Marijuana	92.0%	88.2%	1.0	82.2%	1.1
Powder cocaine	75.6%	60.6%	1.2	57.2%	1.3
Psychedelics	44.3%	40.2%	1.1	41.8%	1.1
Downers	42.9%	34.9%	1.2	37.5%	1.1
Crack cocaine	42.0%	46.8%	0.9	34.3%	1.2
Uppers	38.6%	30.9%	1.2	36.0%	1.1
Inhalants	25.6%	18.7%	1.4	20.7%	1.2
Opiates other than heroin	22.4%	22.7%	1.0	17.4%	1.3
Heroin	19.2%	19.5%	1.0	17.6%	1.1

* Ratio = (% SAFP offenders)/(% State Jail offenders)

** Ratio = (% SAFP offenders)/(% ID offenders)

Male Prison : Table 2.19 shows the percentage of male SAFP, State Jail Division,
: and Institutional Division offenders who used substances during their
: lifetime. Lifetime prevalence of the use of most substances was more
: similar among male offenders in the three types of facilities than among
: female offenders. SAFP and State Jail offenders were more likely than
: Institutional Division offenders to ever use powder cocaine and crack
: cocaine, but SAFP and Institutional Division offenders were more likely
: than State Jail offenders to ever use uppers.
: .
: .
: .

Table 2.20. Past-Month Substance Use Among Male SAFP (1999-2000), State Jail (1998), and Institutional Division (ID) Offenders (1998): Texas

	SAFP	State Jail		ID	
			Ratio*		Ratio*
Cigarettes	57.8%	64.4%	0.9	53.6%	1.1
Alcohol	51.2%	55.2%	0.9	41.2%	1.2
Any illicit drug	51.0%	50.0%	1.0	35.9%	1.4
Marijuana	26.8%	28.9%	0.9	19.4%	1.4
Powder cocaine	21.2%	14.7%	1.4	11.3%	1.9
Crack cocaine	11.1%	18.1%	0.6	9.1%	1.2
Downers	9.6%	7.2%	1.3	8.6%	1.1
Uppers	8.6%	5.2%	1.7	7.3%	1.2
Psychedelics	8.4%	6.0%	1.4	3.7%	2.3
Opiates other than heroin	7.7%	5.6%	1.4	3.3%	2.3
Heroin	5.2%	6.8%	0.8	4.3%	1.2
Inhalants	0.5%	0.4%	1.1	0.8%	0.6

* Ratio = (% SAFP offenders)/(% State Jail offenders)

** Ratio = (% SAFP offenders)/(% ID offenders)

As with the women, men at each type of facility were similarly likely to use cigarettes, alcohol, downers, or inhalants during the month before incarceration (Table 2.20). The prevalence of past-month use of any illicit drug, crack and powder cocaine, and marijuana was much lower among Institutional Division offenders than among SAFP and State Jail offenders.

Endnotes

¹ This definition comes from the *1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Rockville, Maryland: Office of Applied Studies (August 2000).

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 The term, China White, can have two meanings in Texas. Some Texans use China White to refer to powdered white heroin from Southeast Asia, while others use it to refer to Fentanyl, a synthetic form of heroin. Because Fentanyl and China White were addressed separately in the survey, the use of Fentanyl is reported separately under "other opiates."

⁵ See L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Female Offenders, Texas Department of Criminal Justice–Institutional Division: 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001; L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Female Offenders, Texas Department of Criminal Justice–State Jail Division: 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001; L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Male Offenders, Texas Department of Criminal Justice–Institutional Division: 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2000; L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Male Offenders, Texas Department of Criminal Justice–State Jail Division: 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001.

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Treatment Needs and Options

In-prison substance abuse treatment can benefit both offenders and communities by reducing illegal drug use, hospital visits, inpatient mental health visits, homelessness, HIV-related risk behaviors, and unemployment among offenders after release.¹ A study done in a Texas SAFP unit also showed that offenders who completed therapeutic community treatment were less likely than other offenders to be reincarcerated within three years. This same study found that benefits were most apparent for offenders with more serious crime and drug-related problems.² In-prison therapeutic communities and residential programs that have strong linkages to aftercare, community-based supervision, or treatment programs can be especially effective.³ The SAFP program, which incorporates aftercare services for offenders, has been found to significantly reduce recidivism for offenders who complete the program.⁴

The SAFP therapeutic community program's mission is to treat offenders who are dependent on drugs and who cannot meet their family- and work-related responsibilities because of drug use. The SAFP's goal is to change the negative patterns of behaviors and attitudes associated with drug use and help the offender develop a responsible drug-free lifestyle. During the nine to 12 months of in-prison treatment, the therapeutic community simulates and enforces a model family environment. Within this environment, offenders are, first, expected to confront and reflect on their crimes and drug use behaviors and, second, to practice relapse prevention and problem solving techniques. Offenders may also participate in Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Winners Circle or other peer support groups such as Secular Organization for Sobriety. Immediately after completing treatment in the secure SAFP facility, offenders go to a community-based facility, or a transitional treatment center, where they receive help in making the transition to their communities. After three months in a transitional treatment center, offenders participate in outpatient treatment for about a year.⁵

This chapter shows the levels of reported substance abuse and dependence among SAFP offenders and the drugs that tend to cause them the most problems. Because individual motivation is often a factor in how offenders respond to treatment, this chapter also measures the motivation of offenders to confront and deal with their drug-using behaviors. This information demonstrates the continued need for the SAFP treatment program and can be useful to those who design treatment programs for clients within the SAFP.

Substance Abuse and Dependence

To measure substance abuse and dependence among offenders, this study used questions from the Diagnostic Interview Schedule,⁶ which assesses the presence of the nine diagnostic criteria outlined in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Third Edition, Revised*.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 make up the population 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 Substance abusers are considered to need intervention services to improve the quality of their lives and prevent progression to substance dependence. In some of the analyses presented in this chapter and Chapter 6, abuse and dependence were combined to form one variable, which is referred to as “substance use problems.”

Prevalence

Among SAFP offenders, men (72 percent) were more likely than women (52 percent) to report having alcohol use problems, but women (81 percent) were more likely than men (69 percent) to report having illicit drug use problems.⁹ Because only substance abusers can be sentenced to SAFP units, SAFP offenders were almost twice as likely as State Jail or Institutional Division offenders to report being dependent on alcohol or drugs during the year before incarceration (Table 3.2).

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, take the substance or 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

Related Demographic Factors

The youngest offenders were more likely to be drug dependent, but alcohol use problems did not vary significantly by age group (Table 3.3). Among men, Hispanics (58 percent) and Anglos (61 percent) were more likely than African Americans (46 percent) to be alcohol dependent. Race/ethnicity was not significantly associated with drug use problems among men or with alcohol or drug use problems among women (Table 3.4).

Table 3.2. Substance Use Problems Among SAFP (1999-2000), State Jail (1998) and Institutional Division Offenders (1998), by Gender: Texas

	Women			Men		
	SAFP	SJ	ID	SAFP	SJ	ID
Alcohol						
Abuse	11.0%	14.3%	10.5%	15.7%	16.7%	17.4%
Dependence	41.1%	21.5%	20.2%	55.9%	24.1%	28.4%
Illicit Drug						
Abuse	7.4%	13.1%	9.8%	8.0%	13.1%	11.8%
Dependence	73.8%	54.9%	42.2%	60.5%	40.6%	35.2%
Any Substance						
Abuse	6.2%	14.6%	11.8%	8.9%	16.1%	17.0%
Dependence	81.9%	58.7%	48.0%	82.1%	47.4%	46.5%

Table 3.3. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Reporting Substance Use Problems, By Gender and Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women			Men		
	17-24	25-34	35+	17-24	25-34	35+
Alcohol						
Abuse	13.2%	12.0%	9.3%	20.3%	14.0%	13.2%
Dependence	46.1%	40.0%	39.9%	50.7%	56.7%	59.9%
Illicit Drug						
Abuse	5.3%	6.0%	9.3%	8.7%	10.0%	5.3%
Dependence	88.2%	82.0%	61.7%	80.4%	62.0%	40.8%
Any Substance						
Abuse	4.0%	4.7%	8.3%	7.3%	10.0%	9.2%
Dependence	92.1%	87.3%	73.6%	87.0%	82.0%	77.6%

Table 3.4. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Reporting Substance Use Problems, By Gender and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women			Men		
	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Alcohol						
Abuse	12.0%	8.8%	12.4%	14.9%	14.2%	18.3%
Dependence	40.3%	37.2%	45.4%	61.1%	46.0%	57.8%
Illicit Drug						
Abuse	7.6%	8.8%	4.1%	8.6%	2.7%	11.3%
Dependence	74.8%	75.7%	71.1%	60.0%	68.1%	54.9%
Any Substance						
Abuse	3.8%	6.8%	8.3%	6.9%	7.1%	12.7%
Dependence	84.9%	80.4%	79.4%	85.7%	82.3%	77.5%

Drugs that Caused the Most Problems

When asked which drug had caused them the most problems, 48 percent of women cited crack cocaine (Table 3.5). The drugs most often cited by men were marijuana and powder cocaine. Women were more likely than men to cite heroin as the drug that caused them the most problems.

The most problematic drugs cited were associated with age group and race/ethnicity (Table 3.6). The youngest women and men were more likely to cite marijuana, whereas older offenders were more likely to cite crack cocaine. Offenders aged 25 to 34 were most likely to cite powder cocaine. African Americans were the most likely to report that crack cocaine caused them the most problems but the least likely to cite powder cocaine. Among women, African Americans were also the least likely to cite marijuana.

Previous Treatment Experience

About 57 percent of women and 56 percent of men reported that they had already participated in some kind of substance abuse treatment or self-help group before entering the SAFP program (Table 3.7). More than half reported that they had participated in a residential treatment program, and more than half reported that they had participated in Alcoholics Anonymous. Substantial percentages reported that the programs were part of the TDCJ.

Table 3.5. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Reporting Which Substances Caused Them the Most Problems, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000*

	Women	Men
Crack cocaine	47.9%	13.3%
Powder cocaine	19.3%	32.6%
Marijuana	12.2%	36.1%
Heroin	7.1%	3.2%
Psychedelics	4.8%	4.1%
Uppers	4.3%	3.5%
Downers	1.4%	2.2%
Other opiates	1.4%	1.0%

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

Table 3.6. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Reporting Which Specific Substances Caused Them the Most Problems, by Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women						Men					
	Age			Race/Ethnicity			Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Crack cocaine	25.0%	50.4%	56.9%	36.6%	74.8%	22.7%	3.2%	11.5%	32.9%	12.0%	29.4%	2.0%
Powder cocaine	19.4%	25.9%	13.0%	23.9%	4.6%	38.7%	22.8%	43.4%	32.9%	32.8%	16.5%	48.5%
Marijuana	29.2%	6.7%	8.9%	13.4%	8.4%	16.0%	52.8%	28.3%	19.7%	35.2%	38.8%	32.3%

Table 3.7. Treatment Experience Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Participated in Treatment Before Their Current Incarceration, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women's Participation		Men's Participation	
	Ever	As Part of TDCJ	Ever	As Part of TDCJ
Long-term residential (more than 30 days)	56.5%	43.0%	42.5%	31.6%
Alcoholics Anonymous	50.2%	27.0%	53.0%	34.8%
Narcotics Anonymous	46.4%	24.8%	25.1%	14.9%
Short-term residential (30 days or less)	41.4%	11.4%	37.3%	14.6%
Regular outpatient (weekly)	21.1%	14.7%	25.5%	19.8%
Intensive outpatient (daily)	16.0%	9.3%	14.2%	8.5%
Detoxification only	13.9%	3.0%	8.1%	-
Methadone maintenance	7.2%	2.1%	2.8%	-

Table 3.8. In-Prison Substance Abuse Program Attendance Among SAFP Offenders Who had Previously Served Time in a Texas Prison: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Any Treatment Program	82.6%	64.2%
Twelve Step Program(s)	55.5%	42.0%
Changes	41.3%	9.9%
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program	27.1%	8.6%
SAFP (Residential Probation Program)	25.2%	38.3%
In-Prison Therapeutic Community	21.9%	16.1%
SAFP (Residential Parole Program)	14.2%	4.9%
Recovery Dynamics	3.9%	3.7%

Among the 37 percent of women and 18 percent of men who had served time in a Texas prison previously, women (83 percent) were more likely than men (64 percent) to say that they had attended at least one in-prison substance abuse program. The most common programs or services attended by the women were twelve-step programs and “Changes,” a cognitive intervention program offered on some units through volunteers. These programs and the SAFP residential probation program were the most common programs among men (Table 3.8). Women were more likely than men to have attended most of the in-prison treatment programs listed in Table 3.8, the exceptions being the in-prison therapeutic community and Recovery Dynamics.

Motivation for Treatment

Motivation to receive treatment and counseling may contribute to successful completion of the SAFP program, which can decrease recidivism among offenders.¹⁰ Between 80 and 90 percent of women and men in SAFP facilities acknowledged in this survey that substance use had affected their lives negatively and expressed the desire for help (Table 3.9).

Among women, those aged 17 to 24 (93 percent) and those aged 25 to 34 (93 percent) were more likely than the oldest offenders (84 percent) to express the need for help. Race/ethnicity was not associated with expressing the need for help among women. Women who had previously participated in treatment (97 percent) were more likely than other women (79 percent) to desire help.

Among men, there was no significant association between expressing the need for help and age group or race/ethnicity. Like women, men who had previously participated in treatment (86 percent) were more likely than other men (76 percent) to want help.

Medical Indigence

In this study, the term *medically indigent* prisoners refers to offenders who had no health insurance, but did have a city/county health card, Medicaid coverage, or an annual household income of less than \$10,000. Forty-seven percent of women and 23 percent of men were medically indigent when they entered the SAFP and would likely be so at release. After completing the SAFP program, these offenders may need publicly-funded treatment services to avoid relapse. Among women and men, Hispanics and African Americans were more likely than Anglos to be medically indigent. Medical indigence was not significantly associated with age group for women or men (Table 3.10).

Table 3.9. Percentage Who Agreed With Each Statement Among SAFP Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
My drug or alcohol use has made problems in most areas of my life.	89.3%	80.5%
Drug or alcohol use was making my life worse and worse.	81.6%	78.6%
I need help in dealing with my drug or alcohol use.	88.8%	81.6%

Table 3.10. Percentage of Female and Male SAFP Offenders Who Were Medically Indigent, by Race/Ethnicity and Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Total	46.8%	23.2%
Race/Ethnicity		
Anglo	34.6%	12.0%
African American	54.1%	37.2%
Hispanic	56.7%	27.5%
Age		
17-24	47.4%	29.0%
25-34	51.3%	22.0%
35+	43.0%	19.1%

Endnotes

- ¹ 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.
- ² K. Knight, D. Simpson, and M.L. Hiller, "Three-Year Reincarceration Outcomes for In-Prison Therapeutic Community Treatment in Texas," *The Prison Journal* 79, no. 3 (1999):337-351.
- ³ D.R. Gerstein and H.J. Harwood, *Treating Drug Problems*, Vol. 1, Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1990; K. Knight, D. Simpson, and M.L. Hiller, "Three-Year Reincarceration Outcomes for In-Prison Therapeutic Community Treatment in Texas," *The Prison Journal* 79, no. 3 (1999):337-351.
- ⁴ M. Eisenberg, *The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program: Evaluation and Recommendations*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2001.
- ⁵ "State Jail Division, Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Initiative." 2000. Online. Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Available: <http://tdcj.state.tx.us/statejail/stjail-subabusin.html> September 2000.
- 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* included 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 women—3.6 percentage points lower for alcohol dependence and 1.5 percentage points lower for drug dependence. For men, the estimate using the *DSM-IV* would have been 4.5 percentage points lower for alcohol dependence and 3.2 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 Though sentenced to the SAFP program, 12 percent of women and 9 percent of men reported in the survey that they did not have any substance use problems. Appendix C shows comparisons between offenders who reported substance use problems and those who did not. Offenders who reported substance use were more likely than those who did not to report committing most of the crimes asked about in the past year. With regard to their most recent conviction, there was no significant association for possession, manufacturing, or selling of drugs among women or men. Among women, there was no significant association for DUI/DWI. Men who did not report any problems were almost twice as likely as men who did to be presently serving time because of a DUI/DWI.

¹⁰ M. Eisenberg, *The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program: Evaluation and Recommendations*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2001.

Criminal Behavior

Studies have identified a strong link between the misuse of substances and criminality.¹ This chapter shows that substance use played an important role in many of the crimes committed by SAFFP offenders. It also shows that about half of the offenders attributed their recidivism to their alcohol or drug use problem. The relationship between drugs and crime emphasizes the need for treatment. Completion of the SAFFP program is important because, as noted in the previous chapter, in-prison substance abuse treatment can reduce recidivism among offenders in Texas.²

**Prevalence and
Related
Demographic
Factors**

Property Crime

Offenders were asked to report all crimes they had committed regardless of whether they had been caught or arrested for them. Table 4.1 lists the most common crimes committed by SAFFP offenders in the past year.

A previous study identified 30 percent of SAFFP clients released in 1997-1998 as having committed property offenses.³ In the present TCADA study, 46 percent of women and 42 percent of men reported that they committed a property crime in the past year (Table 4.2). Shoplifting and buying stolen goods were the most commonly reported crimes among women. Buying stolen goods was the most common crime reported among men. Among women and men, the younger the age group to which an offender belonged, the more likely the offender was to have committed a property crime in the past year. Race/ethnicity was not significantly associated with committing a property crime among women or men in the past year (Table 4.3).

Table 4.1. Past-Year Prevalence of the Most Common Crimes Committed by Female and Male SAFP Offenders: 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Sale of crack cocaine	22.4%	19.0%
Shoplifting	21.7%	12.7%
Buying stolen goods	21.3%	22.8%
Prostitution	20.5%	0.5%
Sale of drugs other than crack	17.6%	27.7%
Forgery or fraud	11.9%	7.3%
Assault without a weapon	10.5%	21.7%
Vandalism	8.8%	12.6%
Carrying gun on person	8.3%	18.6%
Burglary	8.1%	12.6%
Threatening someone with a weapon	6.7%	8.9%
Assault with a weapon	6.0%	7.1%
Stealing from an employer	4.6%	3.8%
Robbery	4.5%	5.9%
Serious injury or murder	2.1%	6.3%

Table 4.2. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Committed a Property Crime in the Past Year, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Any Property Crime	46.3%	42.1%
Shoplifting	21.7%	12.7%
Buying stolen goods	21.3%	22.8%
Forgery or fraud	11.9%	7.3%
Vandalism	8.8%	12.6%
Burglary	8.1%	12.6%
Stealing from an employer	4.6%	3.8%
Pick pocketing or purse snatching	3.6%	0.9%
Car theft	2.5%	3.6%
Auto parts theft	0.9%	4.6%

Table 4.3. Percentage of Female and Male SAFP Offenders Who Committed a Property Crime in the Past Year, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Age		
17-24	65.8%	64.5%
25-34	49.3%	43.3%
35+	36.3%	20.4%
Race/Ethnicity		
Anglo	45.9%	37.7%
African American	44.6%	48.7%
Hispanic	49.5%	42.3%

Violent Crime

Men (29 percent) were more likely than women (18 percent) to report committing any violent crime in the past year (Table 4.4). Among women and men, assault without a weapon was the most commonly reported violent crime. As with property crime, the younger the age group to which an offender belonged, the more likely the offender was to report having committed a violent crime. Race/ethnicity was not associated with committing a violent crime in the past year (Table 4.5).

Prostitution or Procuring

According to one study, women enter prostitution to support a drug habit, whereas men tend to become involved with drugs after they begin prostituting.⁴ About 30 percent of women and 1 percent of men in the SAFF facilities had ever engaged in prostitution. Among women who had ever engaged in prostitution, 24 percent reported that they had sold sex before the age of 18. The average age when women began prostitution was 24. Twenty-one percent of women and about 1 percent of men engaged in prostitution during the year before incarceration (Appendices B1 and B5). Among women, age and race/ethnicity were not significantly associated with past-year prostitution (Appendices B1-B4). About 4 percent of women and men had procured, or pimped, in the past year.

Table 4.4. Percentage of SAFF Offenders Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Any Violent Crime	17.9%	28.6%
Assault without a weapon	10.5%	21.7%
Threatening someone with a weapon	6.7%	8.9%
Assault with a weapon	6.0%	7.1%
Robbery	4.5%	5.9%
Serious injury or murder	2.1%	6.3%
Sexual assault	-	-

- Less than .5 percent

Table 4.5. Percentage of Female and Male SAFF Offenders Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Age		
17-24	35.5%	52.9%
25-34	22.7%	25.3%
35+	7.3%	9.9%
Race/Ethnicity		
Anglo	17.6%	26.3%
African American	16.9%	30.1%
Hispanic	20.6%	29.6%

Driving While Intoxicated

Chapter 3 showed that men (72 percent) were more likely than women (52 percent) to report having alcohol use problems during the past year. Therefore, it is not surprising that men were more likely than women to report that they had driven while intoxicated in the past year (Table 4.6). Age group was not associated with driving while intoxicated in the past year for women or men. Among women, Anglos (40 percent) and Hispanics (43 percent) were more likely than African Americans (22 percent) to have driven while intoxicated. Anglo men (71 percent) were more likely than Hispanic (61 percent) or African American men (51 percent) to have driven while intoxicated in the past year.

Sixteen percent of women and 33 percent of men had driven while intoxicated during the month before incarceration. Women and men who drove while intoxicated in the past month each did so an average of 11 times during that month.

Men (26 percent) were four times more likely than women (6 percent) to say that they were currently serving time for driving under the influence or driving while intoxicated.

Not surprisingly, offenders recently convicted of a DWI/DUI were more likely than other offenders to report having alcohol use problems in past year. More than 80 percent reported having alcohol use problems. They were less likely than others to abuse or be dependent on other drugs (Table 4.7).

Men recently convicted of a DWI/DUI were significantly less likely than other men to have committed almost all of the 10 most common crimes among men in the past year (Table 4.8). There was no significant association between threatening someone with a weapon and recent conviction of a DWI/DUI. Buying stolen goods and assault without a weapon were the most commonly committed past-year crimes among men recently convicted of a DWI/DUI.

Table 4.6. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Drove While Intoxicated, by Gender: Texas 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Ever	61.1%	85.0%
Past year	34.1%	62.7%
Past month	16.2%	32.5%

Table 4.7. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Reported Substance Use Problems, by DWI/DUI at Last Conviction and Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women		Men	
	DUI/DWI		DUI/DWI	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Alcohol abuse or dependence	50.1%	80.8%	68.1%	81.6%
Drug abuse or dependence	84.0%	38.5%	80.7%	33.3%

Transporting, Selling, or Possessing Drugs

A previously published report identified 34 percent of SAFP offenders released in 1997-1998 as drug offenders.⁵ In the present TCADA study, 27 percent of women and 33 percent of men reported that they were currently in prison for transporting, selling, manufacturing, or possessing drugs. During the year before incarceration, substantial percentages of offenders were involved in the illegal sale of drugs (Table 4.9). Similar percentages of women and men sold crack cocaine (22 percent and 19 percent). Men (28 percent) were more likely than women (18 percent) to sell drugs other than crack.

Among all women in the SAFP program, 14 percent had sold only crack cocaine, 10 percent had sold only other drugs, and 8 percent had sold crack cocaine in addition to other drugs during the year before incarceration. Among women, selling crack cocaine in the past year was

Table 4.8. Percentage of Male SAFP Offenders Who Committed Specific Crimes in the Past Year, by DWI/DUI at Last Conviction: Texas, 1999-2000

	DUI/DWI	
	No	Yes
Buying stolen goods	27.9%	7.9%
Assault without a weapon	26.4%	7.9%
Vandalism	15.0%	5.3%
Carrying gun on person	23.0%	5.3%
Shoplifting	15.6%	4.4%
Sale of drugs other than crack	35.6%	4.4%
Threatening someone with a weapon	10.4%	4.4%
Burglary	16.3%	1.8%
Sale of crack cocaine	25.2%	0.9%
Forgery or fraud	9.5%	0.9%

Table 4.9. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Committed a Drug-Related Crime in the Past Year, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Any of These Drug-Related Crimes in Past Year	47.3%	52.5%
Sold any illicit drug	30.1%	34.6%
Sold crack cocaine	22.4%	19.0%
Sold drugs other than crack	17.6%	27.7%
Sold drugs, not for own use, but to make a profit	25.1%	33.6%
Needed to use substance to commit crime or to remove the fear of danger	15.0%	13.6%
Stole drugs for own use	13.8%	8.4%
Used or threatened violence because offender was high and did not know what he was doing	13.1%	18.4%
Committed a property crime (burglary, theft) to get money to buy drugs for own use	12.9%	12.7%
Used or threatened violence to protect a drug operation	4.8%	11.6%
Threatened someone with a weapon to get drugs or money to buy drugs for own use	1.7%	2.3%

not associated with age group (Appendix B1). African American women (34 percent) were more likely than Anglos (15 percent) and Hispanics (16 percent) to sell crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B2-B4). The sale of other drugs was associated with age group, with women aged 17 to 34 more likely than the oldest women to sell drugs other than crack cocaine. Anglos (23 percent) and Hispanics (23 percent) were more likely than African American women (9 percent) to sell drugs other than crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B2-B4).

Among all men in the SAFP program, 8 percent had sold only crack cocaine, 16 percent had sold only other drugs, and 11 percent had sold crack cocaine in addition to other drugs. The younger the man, the more likely he was to sell crack cocaine or other drugs in the past year (Appendix B5). African Americans (46 percent) were more likely than Anglos (7 percent) and Hispanics (13 percent) to sell crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B6-B8). Race/ethnicity was not significantly associated with selling drugs other than crack cocaine.

Linking the Use of Substances to Crime

Forty-seven percent of women and 53 percent of men reported that drugs were somehow involved in the crimes they had committed in the past year (Table 4.9). Women were more likely than men to steal drugs for their own use, but men were more likely than women to sell drugs for profit, use or threaten violence because they were high, or use or threaten violence to protect a drug operation.

The Role of Substance Use During Most Recent Crime

Fifty-five percent of women and 69 percent of men said they were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence (Table 4.10). Among both women and men, Anglos and Hispanics were more likely than African Americans to report being high at the time of the offense. Though age group was not significantly associated with being high or drunk at the time of offense among men, the youngest women were most likely to report being intoxicated during their most recent crime.

Table 4.10. Percentage of Female and Male SAFP Offenders Who Admitted Being High or Drunk During Most Recent Crime, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Total	55.0%	69.0%
Age		
17 to 24	73.7%	66.7%
25 to 34	55.3%	71.3%
35+	46.6%	69.7%
Race/Ethnicity		
Anglo	66.0%	75.4%
African American	40.5%	54.9%
Hispanic	58.8%	72.5%

Women and men who were currently in prison for crimes other than transporting, selling, possessing, or manufacturing drugs were as likely as those who committed one of those drug-related crimes to report being drunk or high.

Although alcohol was used by a substantial percentage, cocaine was by far the most commonly used drug among women who were high on some substance when they committed the crime for which they were presently sentenced (Table 4.11). Alcohol was by far the most commonly used substance among men. Substantial percentages of men also used marijuana and cocaine when they committed the crime for which they were last sentenced. Thirty-one percent of the women and 10 percent of the men used only cocaine. Eighteen percent of the women and 37 percent of the men said that they had used only alcohol. Six percent of the women used only marijuana, while 11 percent of the men used only marijuana.

Forty percent of the women and men who had used substances at the time of offense said they were very drunk or high (Table 4.12). Men were slightly more likely than women to say that they were very or somewhat intoxicated.

Sixty-eight percent of women and 71 percent of men who reported being drunk or high at the time of the offense said they would not have committed the crime if they had not been intoxicated.

Table 4.11. Substances Used by SAFP Offenders Who Admitted Being High or Drunk During Most Recent Crime: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Cocaine/crack	52.8%	25.9%
Alcohol	32.3%	59.3%
Marijuana	13.1%	29.2%
Heroin	12.7%	5.9%
Uppers	9.6%	6.6%
Downers	2.6%	2.6%
Psychedelics	2.2%	3.6%
Opiates other than heroin	1.8%	1.6%
Inhalants	0.9%	-

- Less than .5 percent

Table 4.12. Level of Intoxication Among Female and Male SAFP Offenders Who Admitted Being High or Drunk During Most Recent Crime: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Very high or drunk	41.9%	46.2%
Somewhat high or drunk	21.0%	28.9%
A little high or drunk	14.0%	15.1%
Coming down	21.8%	9.2%

Obtaining Drugs

Table 4.13 shows that the majority of respondents obtained drugs either for free or with money from friends, relatives, or a legal job. Yet, substantial percentages of women and men did engage in criminal behavior to obtain drugs for their personal use. Slightly more than half of all women and men sold drugs to support their own drug habits. Half of the women and a third of the men reported stealing so that they could buy drugs. Forty-three percent of women and 6 percent of men traded sex to obtain drugs.

Recidivism

Among offenders who had served time in a Texas prison previously, 61 percent of women and 43 percent of men reported that a “very important” factor in returning to prison was that they “went back to or starting abusing drugs.” Twenty-eight percent of women and 43 percent of men said a “very important” factor was their abuse of alcohol. When asked to state the single most important reason for returning to prison, 49 percent of women and 54 percent of men said that it was their drug or drinking habit.

Table 4.13. Sources Used to Pay for Drugs Among SAFP Offenders Who Used Drugs in the Past Year, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Given drugs for free	86.2%	77.9%
Borrowed money or got money from friends or relatives	74.9%	51.3%
Spent income from a legal job	63.0%	76.9%
Sold drugs to buy drugs	52.5%	56.0%
Stole drugs or stole something to pay for them	50.6%	34.5%
Traded sex for drugs or money to buy drugs	42.9%	5.7%
Sold possessions or bartered for drugs	9.9%	11.4%
Used hot checks or forgery to buy drugs	3.6%	-
Gambled to buy drugs	-	1.9%
Grew or manufactured drugs	-	1.6%

- Less than .5 percent

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, MA: 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 Offenders 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 M. Eisenberg, *The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program: Evaluation and Recommendations*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2001.
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- ⁴ C.E. Sterk and K.W. Elifson, "Drug-Related Violence and Street Prostitution." In M. de la Rosa, Y.E. Lambert, and B. Gropper (eds.), *Drugs and Violence: Causes, Correlates, and Consequences* (NIDA Research Monograph 103, pp. 208-221), Rockville, Maryland: Department of Health and Human Services, 1990.
- ⁵ M. Eisenberg, *The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program: Evaluation and Recommendations*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2001.

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Other Problems and Issues Among Offenders

SAFP offenders may benefit from interventions that address some of the following problematic behaviors and experiences that are common among them.

Family Background and Childhood Neglect and Abuse

Someone other than a parent raised 19 percent of women and 10 percent of men (Table 5.1). Though no offender reported growing up primarily in a foster home or institution, 7 percent of women and 4 percent of men spent some time in foster care as a child.

The majority of women (66 percent) and men (63 percent) had a family member with a serious substance use or psychiatric problem (Table 5.1). Women (47 percent) were more likely than men (36 percent) to have a parent with a substance use or psychiatric problem. About half of all women and men had family members who had been incarcerated. Women (17 percent) were more likely than men (11 percent) to have a parent who had been incarcerated.

Table 5.1. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Reporting on Their Families, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Primary Family Arrangement While Growing Up		
Both parents	44.0%	55.7%
One parent	37.3%	34.5%
Other relative/person	18.7%	9.8%
Any Family Member Ever Had Substance Abuse or Psychiatric Problem	66.1%	62.6%
Biological or stepparent	47.3%	35.7%
Other relative	44.6%	46.4%
Any Family Member Ever Incarcerated	55.6%	46.1%
Biological or step parent	17.2%	11.4%
Other relative	48.5%	40.7%

Table 5.2. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Ran Away as a Child, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Never	48.9%	73.6%
Once	17.4%	10.5%
Twice	9.1%	6.8%
Three times	7.4%	2.7%
Four times or more	17.2%	6.4%

Table 5.3. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Reporting on Why They Ran Away, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Just unhappy	27.4%	31.6%
To be with friends	27.4%	23.9%
Fights with parents	22.3%	27.4%
Sexual abuse	15.3%	0.9%
Physical abuse	14.0%	6.8%
Psychological abuse	10.7%	4.3%
Verbal abuse	9.3%	5.1%
Pregnancy	3.7%	-
Parents separated	3.3%	0.9%
Family violence	2.3%	1.7%
Kicked out	2.3%	1.7%
In trouble at school	1.4%	6.8%

- Less than .5 percent

Women (51 percent) were about twice as likely as men (26 percent) to have run away at least once as a child (Table 5.2). Seventeen percent of women had run away four or more times. Table 5.3 shows the reasons why offenders ran away during childhood. Though many offenders reported that they ran away to be with friends, because they were unhappy, or because they were fighting with parents, substantial percentages of offenders, especially the women, cited abuse as a reason for running away.

Table 5.4 also shows a high prevalence of childhood poverty, neglect, and abuse among offenders. Women were more likely than men to have felt unloved, to have been homeless, and to have received no care when sick or hurt as a child. They were also much more likely than men to have suffered mental or emotional abuse, beatings, and sexual abuse or rape.

Table 5.5 shows the prevalence of physical and sexual abuse specifically and the perpetrator of the abuse. The great majority of abused women and men were physically or sexually abused by someone they personally knew, usually a family member, and most often a parent or guardian. Women (43 percent) were much more likely than men (13 percent) to have been physically or sexually abused by a relative who was not a parent.

Table 5.4. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Suffered Neglect, Poverty, or Abuse During Childhood, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Neglect or Poverty	44.4%	34.3%
Felt unloved	37.5%	23.9%
Left alone as child	16.5%	14.1%
Homeless	14.8%	9.3%
Not enough to eat	11.0%	10.2%
Inadequate clothing	9.8%	9.8%
No care when sick or hurt	9.1%	5.2%
Abuse	52.0%	30.5%
Mental/emotional abuse	40.6%	20.9%
Sexual abuse/rape	35.8%	3.4%
Beatings	27.9%	18.6%

Table 5.5. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Were Physically or Sexually Abused as Children, by Source of Violence and Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Total	44.4%	20.9%
Known Abuser	95.2%	87.0%
Family member	81.2%	72.8%
Parent or guardian	60.8%	64.1%
Other relative	43.0%	13.0%
Friend/acquaintance	24.2%	18.5%
Husband/ex-husband	3.8%	-
Other	0.5%	-
Unknown Abuser	8.1%	9.8%

Note: Percentages do not add to 100 percent because some offenders were abused by more than one person.

- Less than .5 percent

Violence and Victimization During Adulthood

There was a high prevalence of poverty, neglect, and abuse during adulthood (Table 5.6). Women were more likely than men to report the different forms of poverty or neglect asked about in the survey. They were also more likely than men to report mental or emotional abuse or sexual abuse or rape as adults.

Among women, a spouse or partner was the most common assailant cited by offenders who had been abused as adults. About 19 percent of women reported being raped by an acquaintance or supposed friend. Among men, the most common assailant cited was a stranger (Table 5.7).

Table 5.6. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Suffered Poverty, Neglect, or Abuse During Adulthood, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Neglect or Poverty	63.5%	39.8%
Felt unloved	56.8%	30.7%
Homeless	34.6%	20.2%
Not enough to eat	28.9%	16.1%
No care when sick or hurt	25.8%	7.3%
Inadequate clothing	17.2%	9.8%
Abuse	70.2%	58.4%
Beatings, attacks with weapon	65.9%	52.5%
Mental/emotional abuse	53.9%	15.2%
Sexual abuse/rape	35.3%	1.1%

Table 5.7. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Were Hurt or Abused As Adults Reporting Source of Violence, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

Source of Violence	Women		Men	
	Beatings, Attacks With Weapon	Sexual Abuse/Rape	Beatings, Attacks With Weapon	Sexual Abuse/Rape*
Spouse/partner	56.6%	41.9%	8.7%	-
Stranger	30.1%	36.9%	30.4%	-
Acquaintance/friend	7.8%	18.9%	13.0%	-
John/trick/date	4.8%	6.8%	-	-
Family member	4.8%	3.4%	3.8%	-
Drug dealer	1.2%	-	4.4%	-
Drug dealing partner	-	-	4.9%	-

- Less than .5 percent

* n=5

Mental Health

Women (35 percent) were more likely than men (23 percent) to describe their mental or emotional health as only fair or poor (Table 5.8). Though the majority of offenders did describe their mental or emotional health in positive terms, 70 percent of women and 52 percent of men said that a mental health problem had significantly interfered with their lives at some point.

Table 5.9 shows mean psychological dysfunction scores for offenders. Responses to each item ranged from one (“never”) to four (“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 offenders. “Depression” is the sum of seven items from the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale and ranges from seven to 28.¹ For the

Table 5.8. Description of Mental or Emotional Health, SAFP Offenders: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Excellent	26.3%	33.6%
Good	38.5%	43.4%
Fair	28.5%	20.7%
Poor	6.7%	2.3%

Table 5.9. Mean Psychological Dysfunction Scores for SAFP Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
General Mental Health Problems	39.7	35.3
Anxiety/tension	3.0	2.7
Avoidance of reminders of painful events	2.8	2.5
Difficulty imagining future	2.8	2.3
Suspicion/distrustfulness	2.7	2.5
Upsetting memories/dreams	2.5	2.2
Arguments/fights	2.4	2.2
Inability to remember certain periods of life	2.3	2.0
Hallucinations	1.5	1.4
Depression	19.7	17.5
Suicide		
Serious thoughts of suicide	1.5	1.2
Attempt of suicide	1.3	1.1

general mental health problem score (the sum of the eight items listed in Table 5.9), women's responses ranged from 15 to 60, and men's responses ranged from 15 to 56. Higher scores indicate higher levels of depression or other mental health problems.

As Table 5.9 shows, women scored slightly higher than men on each specific mental health problem. The average score on the depression scale was 20 for women and 18 for men, suggesting that offenders, overall, experienced these symptoms rarely to sometimes.

Table 5.10 shows the percentage of offenders who had ever sought or received mental health treatment. Women were significantly more likely than men to have sought treatment, received a diagnosis, taken medication, or been hospitalized for a mental health problem. The most common diagnosis reported by the women who had been diagnosed was depression (65 percent), followed by bipolar disorder (14 percent). Among men, the most common diagnoses reported were depression (33 percent) and bi-polar disorder (9 percent). The most common drug

Table 5.10. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Had Ever Sought or Received Mental Health Services, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Sought mental health treatment	34.5%	19.8%
Given diagnosis by MH professional	19.1%	10.0%
Taken medication for MH problem	14.8%	6.1%
Hospitalized for MH problem	7.6%	3.0%

Table 5.11. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Ever Had Specific Health Problems, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Allergies	27.9%	22.1%
Kidney problems	18.8%	5.5%
Arthritis	13.5%	6.1%
Asthma	13.2%	11.8%
Pneumonia	12.7%	11.4%
High blood pressure	10.7%	15.5%
Heart problems	7.2%	7.1%
Tuberculosis	5.5%	3.2%
Cancer	3.6%	0.7%
Diabetes	3.6%	0.9%
Thyroid problems	3.1%	0.2%
Emphysema, chronic lung disease	2.4%	1.8%
Stroke	1.4%	0.9%
Sickle cell anemia	1.4%	-

- Less than .5 percent

taken among women who had ever used any prescribed medication was Prozac (48 percent). Among men, the most common drugs taken were Zoloft (27 percent) and Prozac (23 percent).

Physical Health

Medical Problems and Injuries

Table 5.11 shows the percentage of offenders who have had specific illnesses. Women were more likely than men to report having had arthritis, kidney problems, cancer, diabetes, or thyroid problems. Men were more likely to report having had high blood pressure. Men (32 percent) were more likely than women (23 percent) to have ever suffered a serious injury, but women (6 percent) and men (7 percent) were equally likely to have been treated for a serious injury during the year before incarceration.

Diseases Transmitted Through Sexual Contact or Injecting Drug Use

Forty-five percent of women and 21 percent of men reported that they had ever had a sexually transmitted disease (Table 5.12). The category of “any STD” includes diseases such as hepatitis, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome that may be contracted through means other than sexual contact.

Table 5.12. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Ever Had Sexually Transmitted Diseases, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Any STD	45.1%	20.9%
Hepatitis	17.7%	8.9%
Gonorrhea	14.6%	10.5%
Trichomonas	13.4%	0.2%
Chlamydia	12.2%	0.9%
Syphilis	9.1%	1.6%
Genital warts	1.7%	2.3%
Herpes	1.2%	0.7%
HIV, AIDS, ARC	0.7%	-

- Less than .5 percent

HIV Risk

Rates of HIV and AIDS are higher among correctional populations than among the general population. In fact, at year-end 1997, the rate of confirmed AIDS cases in prison (55 per 10,000 inmates) was five and a half times higher than the rate in the U.S. general population (10 per 10,000 U.S. residents). In most states, female inmates had higher HIV infection rates than male inmates. In Texas, 2.3 percent of women and 1.5 percent of men in state prisons reported that they were HIV positive.²

This survey included questions about two primary risk factors for HIV: injecting drug use and high-risk sexual behaviors. If offenders ever injected any illicit substance in their lifetime or engaged in high-risk sexual activities during the 30 days before incarceration, they were considered to be at risk for HIV.

Injecting drug use. Many cases of HIV infection are attributable to injecting drug use. In 1997, a national survey of state prison inmates found that as level of prior involvement in drug use increased, so did the percentage of HIV-positive inmates: 2 percent of those who had ever used drugs, 4 percent of those who injected drugs, and 8 percent of those who ever shared a needle were HIV positive.³ Figure 5.1 shows the percentage of SAFP offenders in Texas who injected drugs. Women (49 percent) were more likely than men (29 percent) to have ever injected drugs. Forty-two percent of the women and 32 percent of the men who had injected in the past six months said they had used a dirty needle or shared cotton, rinse water, or a cooker during those months.

Risky sexual behavior. Men (57 percent) were more likely than women (37 percent) to have had sex without using a latex condom, latex barrier, or dental dam during the month before incarceration. Table 5.13 shows risky sexual activities and the average number of times these offenders engaged in each of the activities during the month before incarceration. Among offenders who did engage in unprotected sex, women traded unprotected sex for money or drugs more often than men and had unprotected sex with an injecting drug user more often than men.

Figure 5.1. Percentage of SAFP Offenders Who Injected Drugs, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

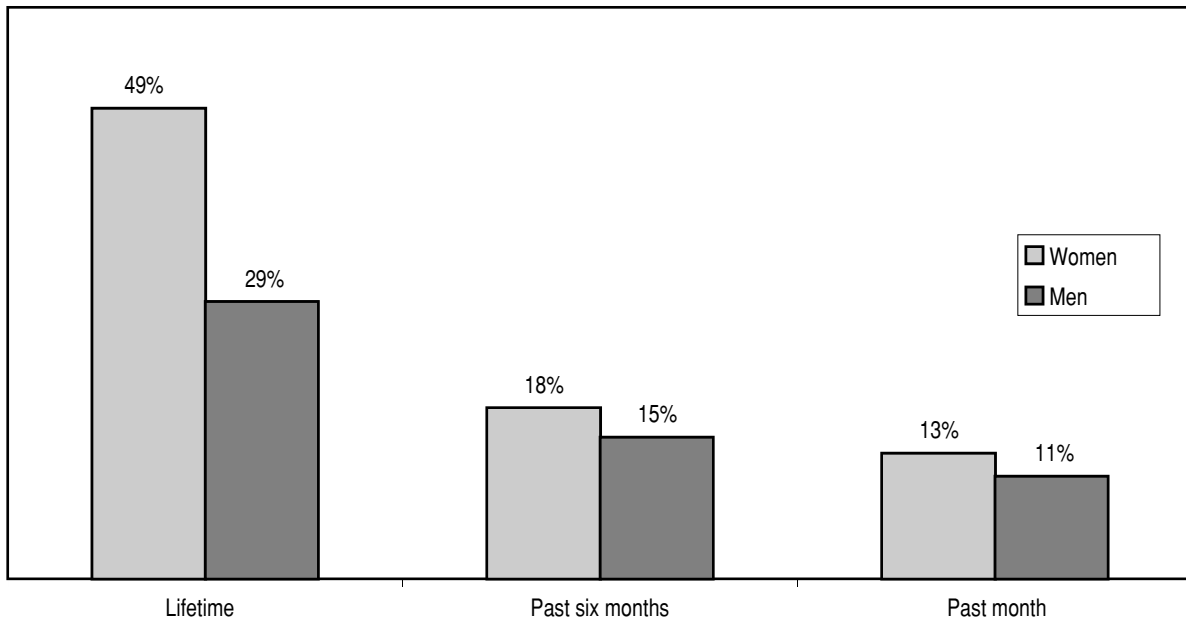


Table 5.13. Mean Scores for Past-Month High-Risk Sexual Behaviors Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Unprotected Sex in the Month Before Incarceration, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
High-Risk Sexual Behaviors	16.0	10.2
Times offender or partner was intoxicated during unprotected sex	6.4	4.7
Times traded unprotected sex for drugs/money	2.9	-
Number of sex partners in which no protection was used	2.8	2.3
Times had unprotected sex with nonregular partner	2.5	1.5
Times had unprotected sex with injecting drug user	1.7	0.6
Times had unprotected anal sex	0.8	0.9

- Less than .5

Being at risk. Due to the high percentages of risky drug-using and sexual behaviors, the majority of offenders were at risk for contracting HIV. Women (60 percent) were more likely than men (53 percent) to be at risk for contracting HIV, primarily because of their injection drug use. Men (37 percent) were more likely than women (25 percent) to be at risk specifically as a result of engaging in high-risk unprotected sex at least once in the past month (Table 5.14). Fifteen percent of women and 13 percent of men were at risk for contracting HIV due to both their risky sexual behaviors and injecting drug use.

As Table 5.14 shows, HIV risk associated with risky sexual behavior varied by age group. The younger the age group to which an offender belonged, the more likely the offender was to be at risk as a result of sexual behaviors.

Table 5.14. HIV Risk Among SAFF Offenders, by Gender and Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women				Men			
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Total	17-24	25-34	35+
At Risk for HIV	59.7%	61.8%	60.0%	58.6%	52.7%	56.5%	52.0%	50.0%
As a result of IV drug use in lifetime	49.4%	42.1%	50.0%	51.8%	29.1%	22.5%	30.7%	33.6%
As a result of taking sexual risks in past month	25.3%	36.8%	28.0%	18.7%	36.8%	47.8%	34.7%	29.0%

Table 5.15. HIV Risk Among SAFF Offenders, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women			Men		
	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
At Risk for HIV	74.8%	41.9%	61.9%	62.9%	46.9%	45.1%
As a result of IV drug use in lifetime	67.9%	29.7%	49.5%	43.4%	8.0%	28.9%
As a result of taking sexual risks in past month	29.6%	18.2%	28.9%	40.0%	40.7%	29.6%

Table 5.16. Percentage Reporting Their Chances of Contracting AIDS Among SAFF Offenders Who Were at Risk for HIV, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women		Men	
	IV Drug Use in Lifetime	Sexual Risks in Past Month	IV Drug Use in Lifetime	Sexual Risks in Past Month
High	24.5%	30.2%	10.9%	9.3%
Medium to low	27.5%	37.7%	39.1%	37.0%
Very low	21.1%	12.3%	22.7%	27.8%
None	27.0%	19.8%	27.3%	25.9%

Race/ethnicity was also associated with being at risk for HIV (Table 5.15). Among women, Anglos (75 percent) were more likely than Hispanics (62 percent) and African Americans (42 percent) to be at risk for HIV. Anglo and Hispanic females were similarly likely to take sexual risks in the past month (30 percent and 29 percent), but Anglos (68 percent) were more likely than Hispanics (50 percent) to have ever injected drugs. Among men, Anglos were most likely to be at risk for HIV, primarily due to their greater injection drug use.

Perceived vulnerability among offenders at risk for HIV. Substantial percentages of offenders who were at risk for contracting HIV perceived that they were at very low risk or no risk at all for contracting AIDS (Table 5.16). Women who had engaged in risky sexual behaviors but not injected drugs themselves perceived themselves at the lowest risk of all. These findings suggest offenders need education programs that focus on increasing HIV-related knowledge and reducing risky behaviors.

**Peer Relations
and Partner
Characteristics**

The provision of extended aftercare and support is an important component of the SAFP program because a high percentage of offenders will be released into inadequate social networks or social networks where drug use and criminality are prevalent. The positive impact of in-prison treatment for these offenders could be weakened without it.⁴ Thirty-two percent of women and 11 percent of men stated they had no friends before entering prison, suggesting that many offenders would have little, if any, social support upon leaving the SAFP. All of the other offenders having at least one friend in the six months before incarceration were asked to rate how often their friends engaged in specific attitudes and behaviors. Response options ranged from zero (“never”) to four (“frequently”). Men were more likely than women to rate their peers lower on positive attitudes and behaviors (Table 5.17).

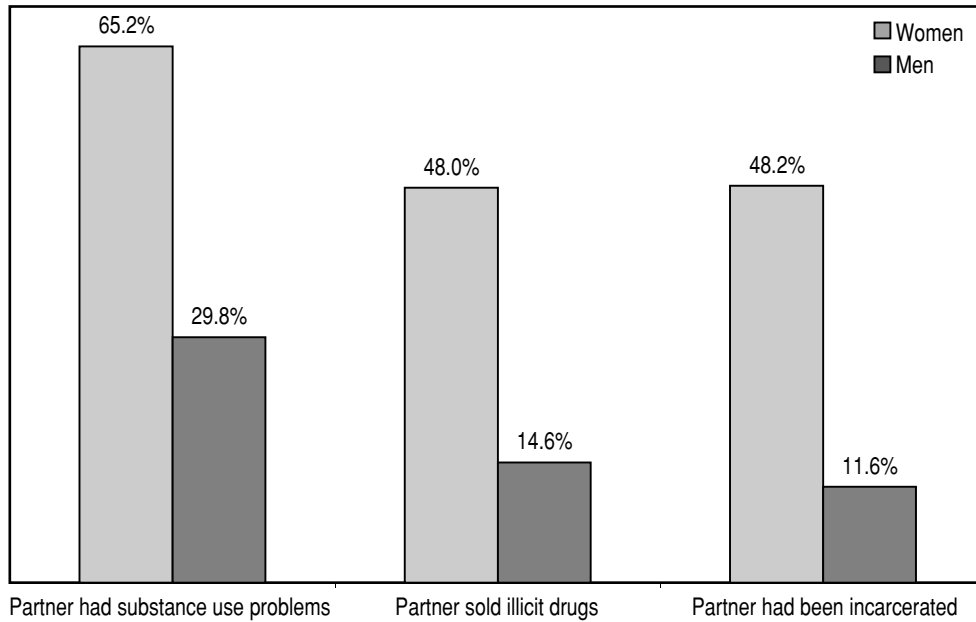
Figure 5.2 shows that substantial percentages of offenders lived with a partner who had a substance use problem or a partner who had been involved with crime. Women were more likely than men to have lived with a partner with a substance use problem, a partner who sold drugs, or a partner who had been incarcerated. Twenty-one percent of women and 9 percent of men had lived with a partner who had serious psychological problems.

Among those who had ever lived with a partner who had a substance use or psychological problem, 32 percent of women and 28 percent of men were living with this person when they were arrested for the offense that led to their present prison sentence. Among those who had ever lived with a partner who sold drugs, 29 percent of women and 40 percent of men were living with this person at the time of arrest. Among those who had ever lived with a partner who had been incarcerated,

Table 5.17. Mean Ratings of Peers' Attitudes and Behaviors Given by SAFP Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Positive Attitudes and Behaviors		
Work regularly	2.8	3.1
Enjoy being with families	2.8	3.1
Interested in working	2.7	3.1
Spend time with families	2.7	3.1
Hopeful about future	2.7	3.0
Negative Attitudes and Behaviors		
Use illegal drugs	2.2	2.0
Get drunk	1.8	2.2
Argue loudly or fight	1.5	1.4
Trade/sell/deal drugs	1.5	1.5
Break other laws	1.2	1.3
Spend time in jail or prison	1.0	0.8
Carry gun regularly	0.5	0.8

Figure 5.2. Characteristics of SAFP Offenders' Partners: Texas, 1999-2000



34 percent of women and 39 percent of men were living with this person at the time of the arrest that led to this prison sentence. If SAFP offenders were to return to these environments after release, they would be at risk for relapse unless appropriate aftercare were available.

Reproductive History and Children

Less than 1 percent of female offenders were pregnant upon entering a SAFP facility, but 86 percent of women had been pregnant in the past. Fifty-six percent of the women who had been pregnant became pregnant for the first time before the age of 18.

Women (83 percent) were more likely than men (66 percent) to be a parent. The average number of children among women and men with a child was 2.7. The majority of offenders had a dependent child when they entered the SAFP program. Women (71 percent) were more likely than men (59 percent) to have a child younger than 18 (Table 5.18).

About 26 percent of women with a child and 8 percent of men with a child said that Child Protective Services had investigated their families at some time. Among offenders who had been investigated by CPS, 41 percent of women and 22 percent of men had had children brought under CPS custody. Most of the offenders who had a child brought under CPS custody said that alcohol or drugs were involved in the matter (74 percent of women and 80 percent of men).

Seventy percent of the women and 59 percent of men with a dependent child were living with a child at the time of arrest. The 208 women left behind 435 children when they entered prison. Thirty-one percent of these children began to live or continued to live with their father after

Table 5.18. Family and Child Care Among SAFP Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
All Offenders		
Had a child	82.8%	66.1%
Had a child under age 18	71.4%	59.3%
Had a child under five	25.3%	30.7%
Offenders with a Child		
Ever investigated by Child Protective Services (CPS)	26.2%	7.9%
Placed a child for adoption/had very little contact with a child	2.6%	3.1%
Offenders with a Dependent Child		
Lived with a child when arrested this time	69.6%	59.0%
Expected a child to live with them after release	88.6%	72.0%

Table 5.19. Current Living Situations of the Children Who Were Living with a SAFP Offender at the Time of the Parent's Arrest: Texas, 1999-2000*

	Women	Men
Other relative (biological, step, in-law)	54.0%	4.5%
Child's mother/father	30.6%	90.3%
On own	4.1%	-
Foster care or adoption	3.9%	-
Friend	3.7%	-
Deceased/not born yet	1.4%	-
Don't know	-	3.2%

- Less than .5 percent

* Includes only offenders who were living with a dependent child; responses do not sum to 100 percent because some responses are not listed.

their mother entered prison. The majority of the women's children began to live or continued to live with some other family member when their mother entered the SAFP (Table 5.19). At the time of sentencing, the 154 men had 311 children living with them. Ninety percent of these children began to live or continued to live with their mother when their father entered prison. Five percent began to live or continued to live with another family member (Table 5.19).

Among offenders with a dependent child who expected to live with a child after release, 1 percent of women and 3 percent of men believed that they would not have a place for themselves or their child when they left prison. About 1 percent of women and men said they did not know if they would have a home.

Table 5.20 shows the characteristics of offenders with a dependent child. Though substantial percentages of women and men with a dependent child were working full-time during the year before incarceration, most of the women and about a quarter of the men would be considered poor. Sixty percent of women and 26 percent of men with a dependent child reported an annual household income of less than \$10,000.

Table 5.20. Demographic Characteristics of SAFP Offenders with a Dependent Child, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Age		
17-24	15.1%	26.1%
25-34	43.1%	40.6%
35+	41.8%	33.3%
Race/Ethnicity		
Anglo	37.9%	38.8%
African American	35.4%	27.5%
Hispanic	26.7%	33.7%
Marital Status		
Never married	34.6%	24.1%
Married	29.2%	45.2%
Divorced, separated, widowed	34.6%	24.1%
Employment Status		
Working full-time	45.3%	72.6%
Unemployed	20.5%	8.9%
Working part-time	14.8%	15.4%
Keeping house, disabled, attending school	19.5%	3.1%
Annual Household Income		
Less than \$10,000	59.8%	25.5%
\$10,000-\$20,000	20.1%	27.6%
\$20,000-\$30,000	9.1%	24.3%
\$30,000+	11.0%	22.6%
Medically Indigent	51.2%	23.8%

The previous table showed that many offenders with a dependent child were single parents at the time of arrest. Sixty-seven percent of unmarried women and 43 percent of unmarried men with a dependent child lived with a child at the time of their arrest.

Interaction between offenders and their children is important for the psychological and emotional well being of both parties, and facilitating contact while parents are in prison may have implications for the success of the offenders after their release.⁵ This section shows that the majority of SAFP offenders in Texas had a dependent child living with them at the time of arrest. It also suggests that many of these offenders were living in poverty or were single parents and would need help in maintaining family ties while in prison or establishing a home after release.

Gambling

Male SAFP offenders (68 percent) were more likely than female offenders (43 percent) to engage in some kind of gambling during the past year, although they were equally likely to have gambled on the lottery. Men (37 percent) were also more likely than women to gamble weekly (11 percent) or to have a gambling problem (26 percent and 10 percent) (Table 5.21).⁶ For women, there was no significant difference by age group or race/ethnicity for past-year or weekly gambling. The youngest men (45 percent) were more likely than those aged 25 to 34 (36 percent) and those aged 35 and older (30 percent) to gamble weekly, and African American men (50 percent) were more likely than Hispanics (38 percent) and Anglos (27 percent) to gamble weekly.

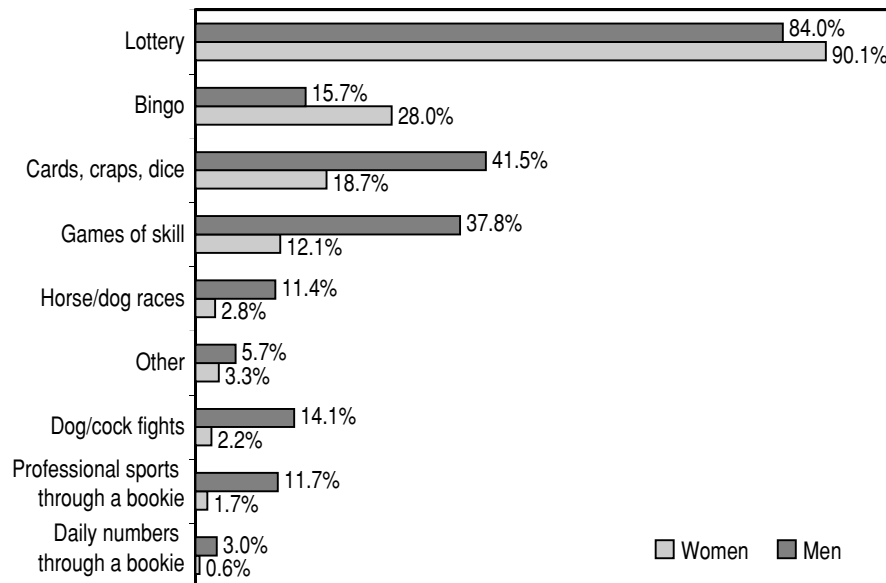
Playing the lottery was by far the most frequently reported gambling activity among women and men who had gambled during the year before incarceration (Figure 5.3).

The median amount spent per month on gambling among women who reported gambling weekly in the past year was \$50. Men who gambled weekly spent a median amount of \$80.

Table 5.21. Prevalence of Gambling and Gambling Problems Among SAFP Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000

	Women	Men
Gambled in past year	43.4%	68.0%
Lottery and other activities	21.2%	46.8%
Lottery only	22.2%	21.1%
Gambled weekly	11.2%	36.6%
Gambling problem	10.3%	26.4%

Figure 5.3. Gambling Activities Among SAFP Offenders Who Had Gambled in the Year Before Incarceration, by Gender: Texas, 1999-2000



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 1997*, Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, December 1999.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ See 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.
- ⁵ C. Hairston, “Family Views in Correctional Programs,” in *Encyclopedia of Social Work*, Washington, DC: NASW Press, 1995.
- ⁶ Weekly gambling does not include playing only the lottery each week.

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SAFP Offenders with Special Needs

Background and Purpose

About 15 percent of the SAFP population in 1996-1997 had both a diagnosed mental illness and a substance abuse problem.¹ Texas is one of the few states that provides treatment for offenders with co-occurring disorders or special needs. Within the SAFP program, there are three units (Estelle and Jester-I for men and Hackberry for women) that supervise and treat offenders with special needs. The Health Services Department of the TDCJ reviews the records of SAFP offenders and decides on a case-by-case basis which offenders will be housed in the Special Needs units. SAFP offenders with special needs are those considered to have mental health needs, mobility impairments (such as needing a wheel chair), vision or hearing problems, a low IQ, or special physical needs (such as needing dialysis). Almost all of the offenders presently in the Special Needs facilities suffer from mental illnesses. Many suffer from schizophrenia or other mental illnesses that require daily medications. Those with special mental needs must demonstrate sufficient mental capacity to participate and benefit from substance abuse treatment.²

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the characteristics and behaviors of SAFP offenders with special needs. It highlights the differences between women's and men's characteristics and behaviors within the Special Needs facilities and also the differences between the offenders with special needs and those in the regular SAFP facilities.

Data and Methodology

The Samples

The samples used in this chapter's analyses include only those offenders who were newly admitted to the Special Needs intake units (Jester-I and Hackberry). Data were collected from these offenders in the same way that the data were collected from offenders newly admitted to the regular SAFP intake facilities (see Chapter 1). Of the 121 women asked to participate in the study, 105 completed the interviews. This resulted in a response rate of 87 percent. Of the 135 men asked to participate in the study, 113 completed the interviews. This resulted in a response rate of 84 percent for men.

Table 6.1 presents the demographic characteristics for the samples of women and men. The men were younger and more likely than women to have been working full-time before incarceration. Men and women were equally likely to be unemployed. Women (43 percent) were more likely than men (22 percent) to have an annual household income of less than \$10,000. Greater percentages of offenders with special needs were Anglo, compared to offenders in the regular SAFP facilities (see Table 1.1).

Questionnaire and Interview

Interviews with the women with special needs took place from September to November 1998. Interviews with the men occurred from October to November 2000. The interviews averaged 89 minutes for women and 77 minutes for men to complete. The survey instrument and the methodology used in conducting the survey of offenders with special needs were the same used for offenders in the regular SAFP units (see Chapter 1).

Limitations

The dynamics of the female and male SAFP populations should be kept in mind when reading this report and when applying the findings of this chapter to the current SAFP population with special needs. Hackberry began to incarcerate female SAFP offenders in 1991 and was designated a Special Needs unit in 1998. Jester-I began to incarcerate male SAFP offenders in 1992 and was designated a Special Needs unit in 1995. As beds became available in the newly designated Special Needs units, those with special needs took the beds previously filled by regular SAFP offenders. In approximately one year, offenders with special needs occupied all beds at Hackberry.³ Currently, about 86 percent of the offenders at Jester-I have special needs, as defined by TDCJ.⁴ This percentage continues to increase as beds become available. Because women with special needs were interviewed in 1998 and men with special needs were interviewed in 2000, it is likely that small percentages of respondents in the samples did not have special needs as defined by the TDCJ.

Prevalence of Substance Use

Appendices A9 and A10 show past-month, past-year (not past-month), and lifetime prevalence of substance use by age group and race/ethnicity for women. See Appendices A11 and A12 for prevalence of substance use among men. To compare the past-month prevalence of substance use among offenders with special needs to offenders in the regular SAFP facilities or the State Jail Division or Institutional Division prisons, compare Table 6.2 to Tables 2.18 and 2.20.

Licit Substances

Tobacco. Ninety percent of women and 77 percent of men with special needs had smoked cigarettes in the past year. Past-month female smokers reported smoking an average of 24 cigarettes, or more than a pack, a day. For men, the average was 27 cigarettes per day. Men (22 percent) were much more likely than women (3 percent) to report using smokeless tobacco in the year before incarceration.

Table 6.1. Demographic Characteristics of the SAFP Special Needs Sample, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women		Men	
	n	%	n	%
Total	105	100.0%	113	100.0%
Age				
17 to 24	14	13.3%	37	32.7%
25 to 34	37	35.2%	26	23.0%
35 and older	54	51.4%	50	44.3%
Race/Ethnicity				
Anglo	56	53.3%	63	55.8%
African American	27	25.7%	22	19.5%
Hispanic	19	18.1%	25	22.1%
Other	3	2.9%	3	2.7%
Marital Status				
Divorced	31	29.5%	26	23.0%
Never married	25	23.8%	51	45.1%
Married	25	23.8%	25	22.1%
Separated	21	20.0%	8	7.1%
Widowed	3	2.9%	2	1.8%
Don't know/refused	0	-	1	0.9%
Employment Status				
Working full-time	44	41.9%	60	53.1%
Unemployed	23	21.9%	25	22.1%
Working part-time	16	15.2%	16	14.2%
Keeping house	16	15.2%	0	-
Disabled	5	4.8%	7	6.2%
Attending school	1	1.0%	3	2.7%
Retired	0	-	1	0.9%
Don't know/refused	0	-	1	0.9%
Annual Household Income				
Less than \$10,000	45	42.9%	25	22.1%
\$10,000-\$20,000	16	15.2%	23	20.4%
\$20,000-\$30,000	8	7.6%	13	11.5%
\$30,000-\$40,000	8	7.6%	9	8.0%
\$40,000-\$50,000	3	2.9%	11	9.7%
\$50,000+	5	4.8%	15	13.3%
Don't know/refused	20	19.1%	17	15.0%
Education				
Never completed high school	41	39.0%	36	31.8%
Received GED	29	27.8%	23	20.5%
High school graduate	22	21.0%	31	27.4%
Some college	8	7.6%	21	18.6%

- Less than .5 percent

Table 6.2. Past-Month Substance Use Among SAFP Special Needs Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Cigarettes	71.0%	59.2%
Any Illicit Drug	66.6%	59.2%
Alcohol	53.8%	58.3%
Crack	40.9%	17.7%
Marijuana	26.6%	29.2%
Cocaine	22.8%	22.1%
Downers	16.2%	21.2%
Other Opiates	14.3%	15.9%
Uppers	11.4%	20.3%
Heroin	9.5%	8.0%
Psychedelics	2.9%	14.1%
Inhalants	2.9%	5.3%

Alcohol. Eighty-two percent of both women and men reported drinking alcohol in the past year and women and men were also about equally likely to drink alcohol in the month before incarceration (54 percent of women and 58 percent of men).

Though the prevalence of alcohol use was similar, men with special needs were more likely than the women to *binge drink* (50 percent and 32 percent) or engage in *heavy alcohol use* (42 percent and 26 percent).⁵ Offenders with special needs were more likely than offenders in the regular SAFP facilities to be binge drinkers or heavy alcohol users.

Inhalants. Men (10 percent) were more likely than women (4 percent) to use inhalants during the year before incarceration. The prevalence of past-month inhalant use was relatively low among women (3 percent) and men (5 percent).

Illicit Substances

Sixty-seven percent of women and 59 percent of men reported using an illicit drug in the year before incarceration (Table 6.2).

Marijuana and hashish. Women (51 percent) and men (50 percent) were similarly likely to use marijuana (or hashish) in the past year. Twenty-seven percent of women and 29 percent of men had used marijuana in the month before incarceration. Among men, marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug in the past month.

Among past-month users of marijuana, similar percentages of women (32 percent) and men (39 percent) had smoked “fry,” a marijuana joint or cigar dipped in embalming fluid or formaldehyde that can contain PCP. Past-month marijuana smokers who had smoked fry represented 2 percent of all women and 3 percent of all men with special needs.

Powder cocaine. Women (86 percent) and men (82 percent) were similarly likely to ever use powder cocaine and similarly likely to report using

powder cocaine in the past year (41 percent and 44 percent). Table 6.3 shows the ways offenders had ever used powder cocaine. The prevalence of sniffing/snorting was much greater than the prevalence of injecting intravenously. Women (57 percent) were more likely than men (45 percent) to inject powder cocaine.

Crack cocaine. Sixty-one percent of women and 33 percent of men used crack cocaine in the past year. Women (41 percent) were more than twice as likely as men (18 percent) to use it during the month before incarceration. Among women, crack was by far the most commonly used illicit drug in the past month.

Uppers. Women (59 percent) were slightly more likely than men (50 percent) to report ever using uppers. The most common way to use uppers among women and men was swallowing (Table 6.4). Men (28 percent) were more likely than women (17 percent) to report using uppers during the year before incarceration.

Downers. The past-year prevalence of using downers was similar for women (25 percent) and men (26 percent).

Heroin. Fourteen percent of women and 12 percent of men reported using heroin in the year before incarceration.

Other opiates. Twenty percent of women and 21 percent of men used opiates other than heroin for non-medical purposes in the past year.

Psychedelics. Men (21 percent) were more likely than women (9 percent) to use psychedelics in the past year.

Table 6.3. Ways of Using Powder Cocaine Among SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Had Ever Used Powder Cocaine, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Sniff/snort	96.7%	94.6%
Inject intravenously	56.7%	45.2%

Table 6.4. Ways of Using Uppers Among SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Had Ever Used Uppers, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Chew/swallow	75.8%	73.2%
Sniff/Snort	54.8%	67.9%
Inject intravenously	46.8%	48.2%
Smoke	27.4%	41.1%

**Treatment Needs
and Previous
Treatment
Experience**

*Substance Abuse
and Dependence*

Most offenders (91 percent of women and 86 percent of men) reported either abuse of or dependence on some substance during the year before incarceration⁶ (Table 6.5). Among women, 57 percent reported having alcohol use problems, while 84 percent reported having drug use problems. Among men, 63 percent reported having alcohol use problems, and 75 percent reported having drug use problems. Almost all of the offenders who reported having any substance use problems were dependent on substances.

When asked which drug caused them the most problems, 39 percent of women and 23 percent of men cited crack cocaine (Table 6.6). Substantial percentages of women and men also cited powder cocaine and marijuana.

Treatment Experience

Seventy-five percent of women and 64 percent of men with special needs had participated in some kind of substance abuse treatment or self-help group before their current incarceration. Offenders with special needs were more likely than women (57 percent) and men (56 percent) in the

Table 6.5. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Reporting Substance Use Problems, By Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Alcohol		
Abuse	10.5%	6.2%
Dependence	46.7%	56.6%
Illicit Drug		
Abuse	3.8%	3.5%
Dependence	80.0%	71.7%
Any Substance		
Abuse	2.9%	0.9%
Dependence	87.6%	85.0%

Table 6.6. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Reporting Which Substances Caused Them the Most Problems, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000*

	Women	Men
Crack cocaine	39.4%	23.3%
Powder cocaine	23.4%	26.7%
Marijuana	16.0%	23.3%
Heroin	3.2%	1.2%
Downers	3.2%	-
Uppers	2.1%	9.3%
Other opiates	2.1%	2.3%
Psychedelics	-	2.3%

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

- Less than .5 percent

regular SAFP facilities to have participated in treatment before their current incarceration. Table 6.7 shows participation in specific programs and services among those with special needs who had ever participated in treatment.

Twenty-seven percent of women and 26 percent of men with special needs said they had served time in a Texas prison previously, compared to 37 percent of women and 18 percent of men in the regular SAFP facilities. Among offenders with special needs who had served time in a Texas prison previously, 86 percent of women and 66 percent of men said they attended at least one substance abuse program while in prison. The most common programs or services attended by prior offenders were 12-step programs and “Changes,” a cognitive intervention program offered by volunteers (Table 6.8).

Motivation for Treatment

The great majority of women and men with special needs acknowledged that drugs or alcohol had negatively affected their lives and expressed the need for help (Table 6.9). Women (93 percent) were more likely than men (78 percent) to agree with the statement, “I need help in dealing with my drug or alcohol use.”

Table 6.7. Treatment Experience Among SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Had Participated in Treatment, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Any Treatment Program	56.6%	56.1%
Alcoholics Anonymous	73.1%	43.1%
Long-term residential (more than 30 days)	62.8%	45.8%
Narcotics Anonymous	57.7%	25.0%
Short-term residential (30 days or less)	53.9%	59.7%
Regular outpatient (weekly)	23.1%	23.6%
Detoxification only	23.1%	11.1%
Intensive outpatient (daily)	21.8%	23.6%
Methadone maintenance	6.4%	1.4%

Table 6.8. In-Prison Substance Abuse Program Attendance Among SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Had Previously Served Time in a Texas Prison, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Any Treatment Program	85.7%	65.5%
Twelve Step Program(s)	57.1%	48.3%
Changes	39.3%	6.9%
SAFP (Residential Probation Program)	28.6%	27.6%
SAFP (Residential Parole Program)	25.0%	17.2%
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program	7.1%	10.3%
In-Prison Therapeutic Community	3.6%	13.8%
Recovery Dynamics	3.6%	3.5%

Table 6.9. Percentage Who Agreed With Each Statement Among SAFP Special Needs Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
My drug or alcohol use has made problems in most areas of my life.	93.3%	82.3%
Drug or alcohol use was making my life worse and worse.	92.3%	82.3%
I need help in dealing with my drug or alcohol use.	93.3%	77.9%

Table 6.10. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Committed a Property Crime in the Past Year, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Any Property Crime	52.4%	48.7%
Shoplifting	28.7%	17.7%
Buying stolen goods	21.1%	16.8%
Forgery or fraud	17.3%	12.4%
Vandalism	13.4%	11.5%
Burglary	1.9%	20.4%
Stealing from an employer	8.7%	8.9%
Car theft	4.8%	7.9%
Pick pocketing or purse snatching	1.9%	2.7%
Auto parts theft	1.0%	1.8%

Medical Indigence : Women (90 percent) with special needs were more than four times as likely as the men (22 percent) to have been medically indigent before entering prison.⁷ They were about twice as likely as women in the regular SAFP facilities (47 percent) to have been medically indigent, whereas, men with special needs and men in the regular SAFP units (23 percent) were similarly likely to have been medically indigent.

Criminal Behavior : Offenders were asked to report all crimes they had committed regardless of whether they had been caught or arrested for them. Appendices B9-B12 show the prevalence of specific crimes by age group and race/ethnicity for women and men.

Property Crime : Women and men were similarly likely to commit a property crime in the past year (52 percent and 49 percent). Shoplifting was the most commonly committed property crime among women, whereas burglary was the most commonly committed property crime among men (Table 6.10).

Violent Crime : Women (28 percent) and men (30 percent) were similarly likely to report committing any violent crime in the past year. Among women and men with special needs, the most common violent crime committed was assault without a weapon (Table 6.11).

Prostitution or Procuring : Women (41 percent) were much more likely than men (3 percent) to have ever engaged in prostitution. Among the women who had ever engaged in prostitution, 15 percent reported that they had sold sex before

Table 6.11. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Any Violent Crime	27.6%	30.1%
Assault without a weapon	22.0%	26.6%
Threatening someone with a weapon	8.6%	8.9%
Robbery	3.8%	8.9%
Assault with a weapon	5.7%	5.3%
Serious injury or murder	1.0%	5.4%
Sexual assault	-	-

- Less than .5 percent

Table 6.12. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Drove While Intoxicated, by Gender: Texas 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Ever	69.5%	81.4%
Past year	39.1%	59.3%
Past month	20.0%	35.4%

the age of 18. The average age when women began prostitution was 25. Women (25 percent) were also much more likely than men (2 percent) to engage in prostitution in the past year (Appendices B9 and B11). Five percent of women and 4 percent of men with special needs had procured, or pimped, in the past year.

Drug-Related Crime

Driving while intoxicated. Thirty-nine percent of women and 59 percent of men said they had driven while intoxicated in the past year (Table 6.12). Five percent of women and 14 percent of men were currently in prison for a DUI or DWI. Men with special needs were less likely than men in the regular SAFP facilities (26 percent) to be in prison currently for a DUI/DWI.

Transporting, selling, or possessing drugs. Thirty percent of women and 36 percent of men reported that they were currently in prison for transporting, selling, possessing, or manufacturing drugs. Thirty-two percent of women and 36 percent of men sold an illicit drug in the year before entering prison (Table 6.13). Though women and men were similarly likely to sell crack cocaine, men (33 percent) were slightly more likely than women (23 percent) to sell drugs other than crack cocaine.

Sixty percent of both women and men reported that drugs were somehow involved in the crimes they had committed in the past year (Table 6.13). These percentages are higher than those reported by offenders in the regular SAFP facilities (see Table 4.9). Sixty-three percent of women and 77 percent of men said they were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present

Other Problems and Issues Among Offenders with Special Needs

Family Background and Childhood Neglect and Abuse

Many offenders experienced family-related hardships or problems. Someone other than a parent raised 27 percent of women and 11 percent of men (Table 6.15). Eight percent of women and 4 percent of men spent some time in foster care as a child.

Sixty-three percent of women and 50 percent of men with special needs said that a parent had a substance use or psychiatric problem, compared to 47 percent of women and 36 percent of men in the regular SAFP facilities. Nineteen percent of women and 13 percent of men had a parent who had been incarcerated. Fifty percent of women and 42 percent of men had run away at least once as a child.

There was a high prevalence of childhood poverty, neglect, and abuse among offenders with special needs (Table 6.16). While women and men were similarly likely to have suffered different forms of neglect or poverty, women were more likely than men to have been mentally or emotionally

Table 6.15. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Reporting on Their Families, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Primary Family Arrangement While Growing Up		
Both parents	48.1%	54.5%
One parent	25.0%	34.8%
Other relative/person	26.9%	10.7%
Any Family Member Ever Had Substance Abuse or Psychiatric Problem	79.1%	67.3%
Biological or step parent	62.9%	49.6%
Other relative	55.2%	37.2%
Any Family Member Ever Incarcerated	42.9%	44.3%
Biological or step parent	19.1%	13.3%
Other relative	29.5%	34.5%

Table 6.16. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Suffered Neglect, Poverty, or Abuse During Childhood, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Neglect or Poverty	59.1%	58.4%
Felt unloved	50.5%	44.3%
Left alone as child	28.6%	24.8%
Homeless	22.9%	22.1%
Inadequate clothing	22.9%	21.2%
Not enough to eat	21.0%	21.2%
No care when sick or hurt	13.3%	12.4%
Abuse	74.3%	44.3%
Mental/emotional abuse	63.8%	35.4%
Sexual abuse/rape	48.6%	11.5%
Beatings	39.1%	33.6%

abused (64 percent and 35 percent) and more than four times as likely as men to have been sexually abused or raped as a child (49 percent and 12 percent). The percentages of offenders with special needs who reported neglect or abuse as children were much higher than the percentages of offenders in the regular SAFP facilities (see Table 5.4).

*Violence and
Victimization During
Adulthood*

Women (76 percent) were more likely than men (53 percent) to report neglect or poverty during adulthood (Table 6.17). High percentages of women and men (86 percent and 63 percent) reported that they had suffered violence during adulthood. Again, women were more likely than men to report beatings or attacks with a weapon, mental or emotional abuse, or sexual abuse or rape during adulthood. Also, women and men with special needs were more likely than offenders in the regular SAFP facilities to report neglect or mental or emotional abuse (see Table 5.6). Women with special needs were more likely than women in the other SAFP facilities to have suffered beatings or sexual abuse as an adult.

Mental Health

More than half of women and men with special needs described their emotional or mental health as only fair or poor (Table 6.18). Eighty-nine percent of women with special needs units said that a mental health problem had significantly interfered with their lives at some point, compared to 64 percent of men.

Table 6.17. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Suffered Poverty, Neglect, or Abuse During Adulthood, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Poverty or Neglect	76.2%	53.1%
Felt unloved	69.5%	46.0%
Homeless	46.7%	28.3%
No care when sick or hurt	39.1%	15.9%
Not enough to eat	38.1%	22.1%
Inadequate clothing	30.5%	16.8%
Abuse	85.7%	62.8%
Beatings, attacks with weapon	78.1%	56.6%
Mental/emotional abuse	66.7%	27.4%
Sexual abuse/rape	48.6%	2.7%

Table 6.18. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Describing Their Emotional or Mental Health, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Excellent	8.6%	19.5%
Good	30.5%	26.6%
Fair	41.0%	39.8%
Poor	18.1%	14.2%

Women were more likely than men to report higher levels of general mental health problems and depression (Table 6.19).⁸ The average score on the depression scale was 24 for women and 20 for men, suggesting that women, overall, experienced these symptoms sometimes to frequently. Men, overall, experienced these symptoms rarely to sometimes.

Table 6.20 shows the percentage of offenders who had ever sought mental health treatment. Women (88 percent) were more likely than men (73 percent) to have sought mental health treatment. The most common diagnoses received by the women who had been diagnosed were depression (59 percent), bipolar disorder (22 percent), and paranoid schizophrenia (15 percent). The most common diagnoses received by men were depression (58 percent), bipolar disorder (32 percent), and anxiety stress disorder (11 percent). The most common drug taken among those who had ever used any prescribed medication was Zoloft (36 percent and 39 percent).

Not surprisingly, this section shows that offenders with special needs were more likely than offenders in the regular SAFP facilities to report mental health problems (see Chapter 5).

Table 6.19. Mean Psychological Dysfunction Scores for SAFP Special Needs Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
General Mental Health Problems	47.3	40.0
Avoidance of reminders of painful events	3.5	2.7
Anxiety/tension	3.4	2.8
Difficulty imagining future	3.3	2.8
Suspicion/distrustfulness	3.2	2.6
Upsetting memories/dreams	3.0	2.3
Inability to remember certain periods of life	2.8	2.3
Arguments/fights	2.7	2.6
Hallucinations	2.0	1.9
Depression	23.5	20.1
Suicide		
Serious thoughts of suicide	2.1	1.9
Attempt of suicide	1.8	1.5

Table 6.20. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Had Ever Sought or Received Mental Health Services, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Sought mental health treatment	87.6%	72.6%
Given diagnosis by MH professional	70.5%	64.6%
Taken medication for MH problem	66.7%	60.2%
Hospitalized for MH problem	37.1%	31.9%

Physical Health

Medical problems and injuries. Table 6.21 shows the percentage of offenders who said they have had specific illnesses. Women (29 percent) were more likely than men (17 percent) to report ever having kidney problems, and they (12 percent) were more likely than men (1 percent) to report having cancer. Twenty-six percent of women and 35 percent of men had suffered a serious injury. Women and men were similarly likely to report that they had been treated for an injury in the past year (10 percent and 9 percent).

Diseases transmitted through sexual contact or injecting drug use. Sixty-six percent of women and 34 percent of men reported that they had ever had an STD (Table 6.22). These percentages were higher than those reported by offenders in the regular SAFP facilities. Hepatitis was the most common STD among offenders with special needs.

Table 6.21. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Ever Had Specific Health Problems, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Allergies	36.2%	31.9%
Kidney problems	28.9%	16.8%
Arthritis	23.1%	22.1%
Asthma	20.0%	14.2%
Pneumonia	20.0%	14.2%
High blood pressure	17.1%	25.7%
Heart problems	16.2%	12.4%
Cancer	12.4%	0.9%
Emphysema, chronic lung disease	5.7%	2.7%
Thyroid problems	4.8%	0.9%
Diabetes	3.8%	6.2%
Tuberculosis	2.9%	3.5%
Stroke	2.9%	2.7%
Sickle cell anemia	1.9%	-

- Less than .5 percent

Table 6.22. Percentage of SAFP Special Needs Offenders Who Ever Had Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Any STD	65.7%	33.6%
Hepatitis	34.3%	23.0%
Trichomonas	27.6%	-
Gonorrhea	12.4%	9.7%
Chlamydia	14.3%	-
Syphilis	9.5%	3.5%
Herpes	5.7%	2.7%
Genital warts	3.8%	1.8%
HIV, AIDS, ARC	2.9%	1.8%

- Less than .5 percent

HIV risk. If offenders ever injected any illicit substance in their lifetime or engaged in high-risk unprotected sex during the 30 days before incarceration, they were considered to be at risk for HIV.⁹ Fifty-four percent of women and 41 percent of men had ever injected drugs. Among the 25 percent of women and 20 percent of men who had injected drugs during the six months before incarceration, women (74 percent) were almost two times as likely as men (39 percent) to admit using a dirty needle or sharing cotton, rinse water, or a cooker during those months. Forty-six percent of women and 41 percent of men had sex without using a latex condom, latex barrier, or dental dam in the month before incarceration. Table 6.23 shows other risky sexual behaviors and the average number of times the offenders engaged in each of the activities during the month before incarceration. Men reported engaging in these activities more often than women.

Women with special needs (71 percent) were more likely than the men (54 percent) to be at risk for HIV, primarily because they were more likely than men to have injected drugs (Table 6.24). Women with special needs were more likely than women in the regular SAFF facilities (60 percent) to be at risk for HIV. Men in the two types of SAFF units were similarly likely to be at risk for HIV.

*Reproductive History
and Children*

Six percent of women with special needs were pregnant upon entering the SAFF. Ninety percent had ever been pregnant. Fifteen percent of the women who had been pregnant became pregnant for the first time before the age of 18.

Table 6.23. Mean Scores for Past-Month High-Risk Sexual Behaviors Among SAFF Special Needs Offenders Who Had Sex Without Protection in the Month Before Incarceration: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
High-Risk Sexual Behaviors		
Times you or partner were intoxicated during unprotected sex	9.6	10.0
Times had unprotected sex (1 or more)	1.9	6.3
Times traded unprotected sex for drugs/money	0.7	3.1
Times had unprotected sex with injecting drug user	2.3	4.5
Times had unprotected sex with nonregular partner	0.6	4.7
Times had unprotected anal sex	-	3.2

- Less than .5

Table 6.24. HIV Risk Among SAFF Special Needs Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
At Risk for HIV	71.4%	54.0%
As a result of IV drug use in lifetime	54.3%	40.7%
As a result of taking sexual risks in past month	32.4%	29.2%

Women (82 percent) were more likely than men (64 percent) to have been a parent. The average number of children among women with a child was 2.4. For men with a child, it was 2.0.

Women (70 percent) were more likely than men (50 percent) to have a dependent child when they entered the SAFP (Table 6.25). Sixty-six percent of women and 54 percent of men with a dependent child were living with a child at the time of arrest.

Women with a child (33 percent) were much more likely than men with a child (10 percent) to say that Child Protective Services had investigated their families.

Gambling

Similar percentages of women and men engaged in at least one form of gambling during the past year, gambled weekly,¹⁰ or had a gambling problem¹¹ (Table 6.26). Playing the lottery was by far the most frequently reported gambling activity among past-year female gamblers (96 percent) and male gamblers (77 percent). Women who gambled weekly spent a median amount of \$50 per month. The men spent a median amount of \$90.

Table 6.25. Family and Child Care Among SAFP Special Needs Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
All Offenders		
Had a child	81.9%	63.7%
Had a child under age 18	69.5%	49.6%
Had a child under five	26.7%	24.8%
Offenders with a Child		
Ever investigated by Child Protective Services (CPS)	32.6%	9.7%
Placed a child for adoption/had very little contact with a child	1.2%	8.3%
Offenders with a Dependent Child		
Lived with a child when arrested this time	65.8%	53.6%
Expected a child to live with them after release	79.5%	71.4%

Table 6.26. Prevalence of Gambling and Gambling Problems Among SAFP Special Needs Offenders, by Gender: Texas, 1998/2000

	Women	Men
Gambled in past year	53.3%	50.4%
Lottery and other activities	28.6%	27.4%
Lottery only	24.8%	23.0%
Gambled weekly	19.1%	18.6%
Gambling problem	17.1%	15.0%

Endnotes

- ¹ M. Eisenberg, *The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program: Evaluation and Recommendations*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 2001.
- ² Personal communication, Marge Pulvino, January 2001, and Warden Bruce August, February 2001
- ³ Personal communication, Senior Warden Linda Moten, February 2001.
- ⁴ Personal communication, Warden Bruce August, February 2001.
- ⁵ See Chapter 2 for definitions of binge drinking and heavy alcohol use.
- ⁶ See Chapter 3 for definitions of abuse and dependence.
- ⁷ See Chapter 3 for the definition of medical indigence.
- ⁸ For the depression index score, responses to the seven items (one “never” to four “frequently”) were summed to produce depression index scores ranging from seven to 28 for women and men with special needs. For the general mental health problem score, responses ranged from 17 to 60. See Chapter 5 for a more detailed description of the measures used for mental health problems and depression.
- ⁹ See Chapter 5 for an explanation of the HIV-risk measures.
- ¹⁰ Weekly gambling does not include playing only the lottery each week.
- ¹¹ See Chapter 5 for a description of the gambling problem measure.

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Summary and Conclusions

This study has documented the characteristics, attitudes toward treatment, and behaviors of women and men sent to SAFP facilities in Texas. Thirty-seven percent of women and 18 percent of men said they had served time in a Texas prison previously. Though substantial percentages of all offenders would be considered poor during the year before entering prison, women generally had more difficult economic circumstances than men. Women were about twice as likely as men to have been unemployed or have an annual household income of less than \$10,000 during the year before incarceration. Forty-seven percent of women and 23 percent of men were medically indigent. Only 22 percent of women and 13 percent of men said that they received any welfare or other public assistance in the past six months. After completing the SAFP program, these offenders may continue to need publicly-funded treatment services to avoid relapse.

Though all SAFP offenders are considered to need substance abuse treatment, men (72 percent) were more likely than women (52 percent) to report having alcohol use problems. Women (81 percent) were more likely than men (69 percent) to report having illicit drug use problems. Women in the SAFP facilities were most likely to cite crack cocaine as the drug that caused them the most problems, and high percentages of men cited marijuana and powder cocaine. As expected, SAFP offenders were almost twice as likely as State Jail Division or Institutional Division offenders to report being dependent on alcohol or drugs during the year before incarceration.

Access to in-prison and follow-up treatment programs is especially important, considering the relationship between crime and substance misuse. Forty-seven percent of women and 53 percent of men reported that drugs were somehow involved in crimes they had committed in the past year. The majority of offenders in the SAFP program stated that they were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence. When asked to state the single most important reason for returning to prison, substantial percentages of those

who had served time in a Texas prison previously said that it was their drug or drinking habit.

In addition to acknowledging their substance use problems, most SAFP offenders expressed motivation to enter treatment. Eighty-nine percent of women and 82 percent of men expressed the need for help in dealing with their alcohol or drug use problem.

Many offenders experienced violence and victimization during adulthood, suffered from general mental health problems, including depression, and had suffered neglect and abuse as children. This study showed that offenders were also at high risk for HIV and that many of the offenders at risk did not believe they were vulnerable to AIDS. This report suggests a need for services related to incarcerated parents and their children: 49 percent of women and 35 percent of men were living with a dependent child at the time of arrest. Thus, 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.

Chapter 6 of this report focused on SAFP offenders with special needs, or those with substance use problems who also suffer from mental illnesses or physical problems. Greater percentages of offenders with special needs reported that a parent had a substance use or psychiatric problem. Much greater percentages of offenders with special needs had suffered from childhood neglect or abuse. Women with special needs were more likely than women in the other SAFP units to have suffered beatings or sexual abuse as an adult, to be at risk for HIV, or to have been medically indigent before entering prison. With regard to substance use and crime, offenders with special needs were also more likely than offenders in the regular SAFP units to be heavy alcohol users. They were more likely than offenders in the regular SAFP units to report that drugs were somehow involved in the crimes they had committed in the past year. Lastly, greater percentages of offenders with special needs said they were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence.

This study has shown the high level of impairment of offenders entering the SAFP units and the strong relationship of substance abuse and crime. Yet, treatment works. An evaluation of one SAFP in Texas found that only 25 percent of inmates who completed the in-prison and after-care components were reincarcerated during the three years following prison, as compared to 42 percent who received no treatment.¹ Even the high-severity aftercare completers were reincarcerated only half as often as those not treated (26 percent as compared to 52 percent). Such findings support the effectiveness of intensive treatment when it is integrated with aftercare, even and especially for offenders with the most serious crime and drug-related problems.

Endnotes

- ¹ K. Knight, D.D. Simpson and M.L. Hiller, "Three-year Reincarceration Outcomes for In-prison Therapeutic Community Treatment in Texas," *The Prison Journal* 79(1999): 337-351.

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**APPENDIX
A**

Substance Use Prevalence Tables

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Appendix A1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Female SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	93.3%	67.3%	16.9%	9.1%	6.7%
17-24	97.4%	67.1%	22.4%	7.9%	2.6%
25-34	92.0%	64.0%	17.3%	10.7%	8.0%
35 & older	92.7%	69.9%	14.5%	8.3%	7.3%
Alcohol	96.9%	44.4%	37.9%	14.6%	3.1%
17-24	96.1%	46.1%	43.4%	6.6%	3.9%
25-34	98.0%	46.0%	38.7%	13.3%	2.0%
35 & older	96.4%	42.5%	35.2%	18.7%	3.6%
Marijuana	92.1%	23.1%	26.2%	42.7%	7.9%
17-24	96.1%	44.7%	36.8%	14.5%	3.9%
25-34	95.3%	25.3%	25.3%	44.7%	4.7%
35 & older	88.1%	13.0%	22.8%	52.3%	11.9%
Inhalants	25.3%	0.5%	1.0%	23.9%	74.7%
17-24	34.2%	2.6%	3.9%	27.6%	65.8%
25-34	28.0%	-	0.7%	27.3%	72.0%
35 & older	19.7%	-	-	19.7%	80.3%
Cocaine	75.6%	16.2%	17.5%	41.9%	24.4%
17-24	77.6%	30.3%	19.7%	27.6%	22.4%
25-34	78.7%	20.0%	20.0%	38.7%	21.3%
35 & older	72.4%	7.8%	14.6%	50.0%	27.6%
Crack	70.9%	34.8%	18.6%	17.4%	29.1%
17-24	55.3%	28.9%	14.5%	11.8%	44.7%
25-34	76.0%	36.7%	20.7%	18.7%	24.0%
35 & older	73.1%	35.8%	18.7%	18.7%	26.9%
Cocaine or Crack	89.7%	42.2%	24.3%	23.2%	10.3%
17-24	86.8%	38.2%	26.3%	22.4%	13.2%
25-34	93.3%	50.0%	24.7%	18.7%	6.7%
35 & older	88.1%	37.8%	23.3%	26.9%	11.9%
Uppers	40.1%	6.9%	8.3%	24.8%	59.9%
17-24	43.4%	11.8%	15.8%	15.8%	56.6%
25-34	36.7%	6.0%	9.3%	21.3%	63.3%
35 & older	41.5%	5.7%	4.7%	31.1%	58.5%
Downers	41.8%	10.0%	8.6%	23.2%	58.2%
17-24	40.8%	10.5%	17.1%	13.2%	59.2%
25-34	40.0%	10.7%	8.7%	20.7%	60.0%
35 & older	43.5%	9.3%	5.2%	29.0%	56.5%
Heroin	31.5%	9.1%	6.0%	16.5%	68.5%
17-24	30.3%	14.5%	6.6%	9.2%	69.7%
25-34	30.0%	10.7%	7.3%	12.0%	70.0%
35 & older	33.2%	5.7%	4.7%	22.8%	66.8%
Other Opiates	24.8%	8.1%	6.0%	10.7%	75.2%
17-24	28.9%	5.3%	10.5%	13.2%	71.1%
25-34	23.3%	8.0%	6.0%	9.3%	76.7%
35 & older	24.4%	9.3%	4.1%	10.9%	75.6%
Psychedelics	43.2%	2.6%	4.3%	36.3%	56.8%
17-24	47.4%	7.9%	13.2%	26.3%	52.6%
25-34	42.0%	1.3%	4.7%	36.0%	58.0%
35 & older	42.5%	1.6%	0.5%	40.4%	57.5%
Any Illicit Drugs	96.7%	59.2%	25.1%	12.4%	3.3%
17-24	97.4%	64.5%	28.9%	3.9%	2.6%
25-34	99.3%	66.0%	24.0%	9.3%	0.7%
35 & older	94.3%	51.8%	24.4%	18.1%	5.7%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Substance Use Prevalence Tables

**Appendix A2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Female
Anglo SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000**

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
	(not past month)				
Cigarettes	97.5%	75.5%	12.6%	9.4%	2.5%
17-24	100.0%	80.0%	16.7%	3.3%	-
25-34	98.1%	71.7%	11.3%	15.1%	1.9%
35 & older	96.1%	76.3%	11.8%	7.9%	3.9%
Alcohol	98.1%	42.1%	40.2%	15.7%	1.9%
17-24	100.0%	60.0%	33.3%	6.7%	-
25-34	100.0%	34.0%	50.9%	15.1%	-
35 & older	96.1%	40.8%	35.5%	19.7%	3.9%
Marijuana	94.3%	23.3%	32.7%	38.4%	5.7%
17-24	100.0%	43.3%	33.3%	23.3%	-
25-34	98.1%	24.5%	34.0%	39.6%	1.9%
35 & older	89.5%	14.5%	31.6%	43.4%	10.5%
Inhalants	29.6%	-	-	29.6%	70.4%
17-24	26.7%	-	-	26.7%	73.3%
25-34	35.8%	-	-	35.8%	64.2%
35 & older	26.3%	-	-	26.3%	73.7%
Cocaine	86.8%	17.0%	22.6%	47.2%	13.2%
17-24	90.0%	36.7%	23.3%	30.0%	10.0%
25-34	90.6%	20.8%	26.4%	43.4%	9.4%
35 & older	82.9%	6.6%	19.7%	56.6%	17.1%
Crack	68.5%	34.0%	14.5%	20.1%	31.5%
17-24	66.7%	43.3%	10.0%	13.3%	33.3%
25-34	79.2%	39.6%	18.9%	20.8%	20.8%
35 & older	61.8%	26.3%	13.2%	22.4%	38.2%
Cocaine or Crack	90.6%	40.9%	22.0%	27.7%	9.4%
17-24	93.3%	46.7%	23.3%	23.3%	6.7%
25-34	94.3%	54.7%	24.5%	15.1%	5.7%
35 & older	86.8%	28.9%	19.7%	38.2%	13.2%
Uppers	67.3%	14.5%	16.4%	36.5%	32.7%
17-24	70.0%	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	30.0%
25-34	62.3%	11.3%	20.8%	30.2%	37.7%
35 & older	69.7%	13.2%	10.5%	46.1%	30.3%
Downers	57.2%	13.8%	13.2%	30.2%	42.8%
17-24	46.7%	10.0%	23.3%	13.3%	53.3%
25-34	58.5%	15.1%	11.3%	32.1%	41.5%
35 & older	60.5%	14.5%	10.5%	35.5%	39.5%
Heroin	36.5%	8.8%	6.3%	21.4%	63.5%
17-24	40.0%	20.0%	-	20.0%	60.0%
25-34	30.2%	7.5%	9.4%	13.2%	69.8%
35 & older	39.5%	5.3%	6.6%	27.6%	60.5%
Other Opiates	40.9%	13.8%	10.1%	17.0%	59.1%
17-24	40.0%	6.7%	10.0%	23.3%	60.0%
25-34	37.7%	7.5%	15.1%	15.1%	62.3%
35 & older	43.4%	21.1%	6.6%	15.8%	56.6%
Psychedelics	67.9%	4.4%	6.9%	56.6%	32.1%
17-24	76.7%	13.3%	16.7%	46.7%	23.3%
25-34	66.0%	3.8%	9.4%	52.8%	34.0%
35 & older	65.8%	1.3%	1.3%	63.2%	34.2%
Any Illicit Drugs	98.1%	62.3%	22.0%	13.8%	1.9%
17-24	100.0%	70.0%	20.0%	10.0%	-
25-34	100.0%	73.6%	22.6%	3.8%	-
35 & older	96.1%	51.3%	22.4%	22.4%	3.9%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix A3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Female African American SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	89.9%	66.2%	17.6%	6.1%	10.1%
17-24	92.9%	64.3%	28.6%	-	7.1%
25-34	86.8%	58.5%	22.6%	5.7%	13.2%
35 & older	91.4%	71.6%	12.3%	7.4%	8.6%
Alcohol	97.3%	47.3%	35.1%	14.9%	2.7%
17-24	100.0%	35.7%	57.1%	7.1%	-
25-34	98.1%	50.9%	34.0%	13.2%	1.9%
35 & older	96.3%	46.9%	32.1%	17.3%	3.7%
Marijuana	93.2%	21.0%	25.0%	47.3%	6.8%
17-24	92.9%	35.7%	50.0%	7.1%	7.1%
25-34	92.5%	30.2%	24.5%	37.7%	7.5%
35 & older	93.8%	12.3%	21.0%	60.5%	6.2%
Inhalants	9.5%	-	-	9.5%	90.5%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	11.3%	-	-	11.3%	88.7%
35 & older	9.9%	-	-	9.9%	90.1%
Cocaine	59.2%	6.1%	10.9%	42.2%	40.8%
17-24	35.7%	-	21.4%	14.3%	64.3%
25-34	56.6%	5.7%	13.2%	37.7%	43.4%
35 & older	65.0%	7.5%	7.5%	50.0%	35.0%
Crack	87.1%	48.6%	23.6%	14.9%	12.9%
17-24	42.9%	14.3%	21.4%	7.1%	57.1%
25-34	88.7%	49.1%	22.6%	17.0%	11.3%
35 & older	93.8%	54.3%	24.7%	14.8%	6.2%
Cocaine or Crack	90.5%	49.3%	27.7%	13.5%	9.5%
17-24	64.3%	14.3%	42.9%	7.1%	35.7%
25-34	92.5%	50.9%	26.4%	15.1%	7.5%
35 & older	93.8%	54.3%	25.9%	13.6%	6.2%
Uppers	15.5%	0.7%	1.4%	13.5%	84.5%
17-24	7.1%	-	7.1%	-	92.9%
25-34	17.0%	1.9%	1.9%	13.2%	83.0%
35 & older	16.0%	-	-	16.0%	84.0%
Downers	29.7%	6.8%	4.1%	18.9%	70.3%
17-24	21.4%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	78.6%
25-34	26.4%	9.4%	5.7%	11.3%	73.6%
35 & older	33.3%	4.9%	2.5%	25.9%	66.7%
Heroin	21.6%	1.4%	4.7%	15.5%	78.4%
17-24	14.3%	-	14.3%	-	85.7%
25-34	15.1%	-	3.8%	11.3%	84.9%
35 & older	27.2%	2.5%	3.7%	21.0%	72.8%
Other Opiates	9.5%	1.4%	4.1%	4.1%	90.5%
17-24	21.4%	-	21.4%	-	78.6%
25-34	7.5%	3.8%	-	3.8%	92.5%
35 & older	8.6%	-	3.7%	4.9%	91.4%
Psychedelics	16.9%	0.7%	-	16.2%	83.1%
17-24	7.1%	-	-	7.1%	92.9%
25-34	11.3%	-	-	11.3%	88.7%
35 & older	22.2%	1.2%	-	21.0%	77.8%
Any Illicit Drugs	98.0%	60.1%	28.4%	9.5%	2.0%
17-24	92.9%	42.9%	50.0%	-	7.1%
25-34	100.0%	66.0%	24.5%	9.4%	-
35 & older	97.5%	59.3%	27.2%	11.1%	2.5%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Substance Use Prevalence Tables

**Appendix A4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Female Hispanic
SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000**

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	91.8%	54.6%	24.7%	12.4%	8.2%
17-24	96.6%	51.7%	27.6%	17.2%	3.4%
25-34	92.1%	60.5%	21.1%	10.5%	7.9%
35 & older	86.7%	50.0%	26.7%	10.0%	13.3%
Alcohol	93.8%	42.3%	39.2%	12.4%	6.2%
17-24	89.7%	34.5%	48.3%	6.9%	10.3%
25-34	94.7%	50.0%	31.6%	13.2%	5.3%
35 & older	96.7%	40.0%	40.0%	16.7%	3.3%
Marijuana	85.6%	26.8%	15.5%	43.3%	14.4%
17-24	93.1%	51.7%	31.0%	10.3%	6.9%
25-34	94.7%	18.4%	13.2%	63.2%	5.3%
35 & older	66.7%	13.3%	3.3%	50.0%	33.3%
Inhalants	42.3%	2.1%	3.1%	37.1%	57.7%
17-24	62.1%	6.9%	10.3%	44.8%	37.9%
25-34	39.5%	-	-	39.5%	60.5%
35 & older	26.7%	-	-	26.7%	73.3%
Cocaine	82.5%	30.9%	20.6%	30.9%	17.5%
17-24	86.2%	41.4%	13.8%	31.0%	13.8%
25-34	92.1%	36.8%	23.7%	31.6%	7.9%
35 & older	66.7%	13.3%	23.3%	30.0%	33.3%
Crack	49.5%	18.6%	16.5%	14.4%	50.5%
17-24	51.7%	20.7%	17.2%	13.8%	48.3%
25-34	55.3%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	44.7%
35 & older	40.0%	16.7%	13.3%	10.0%	60.0%
Cocaine or Crack	86.6%	37.1%	22.7%	26.8%	13.4%
17-24	89.7%	41.4%	20.7%	27.6%	10.3%
25-34	94.7%	44.7%	23.7%	26.3%	5.3%
35 & older	73.3%	23.3%	23.3%	26.7%	26.7%
Uppers	29.9%	4.1%	5.2%	20.6%	70.1%
17-24	31.0%	6.9%	6.9%	17.2%	69.0%
25-34	26.3%	2.6%	5.3%	18.4%	73.7%
35 & older	33.3%	3.3%	3.3%	26.7%	66.7%
Downers	34.0%	9.3%	7.2%	17.5%	66.0%
17-24	44.8%	13.8%	13.8%	17.2%	55.2%
25-34	31.6%	7.9%	7.9%	15.8%	68.4%
35 & older	26.7%	6.7%	-	20.0%	73.3%
Heroin	38.1%	20.6%	7.2%	10.3%	61.9%
17-24	31.0%	17.2%	10.3%	3.4%	69.0%
25-34	50.0%	28.9%	7.9%	13.2%	50.0%
35 & older	30.0%	13.3%	3.3%	13.3%	70.0%
Other Opiates	19.6%	8.2%	2.1%	9.3%	80.4%
17-24	20.7%	6.9%	3.4%	10.3%	79.3%
25-34	23.7%	13.2%	2.6%	7.9%	76.3%
35 & older	13.3%	3.3%	-	10.0%	86.7%
Psychedelics	41.2%	3.1%	6.2%	32.0%	58.8%
17-24	37.9%	6.9%	13.8%	17.2%	62.1%
25-34	50.0%	-	5.3%	44.7%	50.0%
35 & older	33.3%	3.3%	-	30.0%	66.7%
Any Illicit Drugs	91.8%	55.7%	21.7%	14.4%	8.2%
17-24	96.6%	69.0%	27.6%	-	3.4%
25-34	97.4%	57.9%	23.7%	15.8%	2.6%
35 & older	80.0%	40.0%	13.3%	26.7%	20.0%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix A5. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Male SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	96.1%	57.8%	22.5%	15.9%	3.9%
17-24	96.4%	65.9%	19.6%	10.9%	3.6%
25-34	96.0%	56.7%	20.0%	19.3%	4.0%
35 & older	96.1%	51.3%	27.6%	17.1%	3.9%
Alcohol	98.4%	51.2%	33.9%	13.4%	1.6%
17-24	97.1%	61.6%	25.4%	10.1%	2.9%
25-34	98.7%	49.3%	34.0%	15.3%	1.3%
35 & older	99.3%	43.4%	41.4%	14.5%	0.7%
Marijuana	92.0%	26.8%	20.5%	44.8%	8.0%
17-24	96.4%	50.0%	24.6%	21.7%	3.6%
25-34	93.3%	24.7%	20.7%	48.0%	6.7%
35 & older	86.8%	7.9%	16.4%	62.5%	13.2%
Inhalants	25.6%	0.5%	3.2%	22.1%	74.4%
17-24	30.4%	0.7%	8.7%	21.0%	69.6%
25-34	26.7%	0.7%	-	26.0%	73.3%
35 & older	20.4%	-	1.3%	19.1%	79.6%
Cocaine	75.6%	21.2%	22.4%	32.1%	24.4%
17-24	79.7%	30.4%	26.8%	22.5%	20.3%
25-34	76.5%	22.1%	28.2%	26.2%	23.5%
35 & older	71.1%	11.8%	12.5%	46.7%	28.9%
Crack	42.0%	11.1%	12.5%	18.4%	58.0%
17-24	32.6%	8.7%	10.9%	13.0%	67.4%
25-34	46.0%	12.0%	12.7%	21.3%	54.0%
35 & older	46.7%	12.5%	13.8%	20.4%	53.3%
Cocaine or Crack	78.6%	28.4%	25.0%	25.3%	21.4%
17-24	80.4%	34.1%	26.8%	19.6%	19.6%
25-34	80.0%	29.3%	30.0%	20.7%	20.0%
35 & older	75.7%	22.4%	18.4%	34.9%	24.3%
Uppers	38.6%	8.6%	8.6%	21.4%	61.4%
17-24	32.6%	10.1%	11.6%	10.9%	67.4%
25-34	38.0%	9.3%	10.0%	18.7%	62.0%
35 & older	44.7%	6.6%	4.6%	33.6%	55.3%
Downers	42.9%	9.6%	13.4%	20.0%	57.1%
17-24	52.9%	18.1%	24.6%	10.1%	47.1%
25-34	40.0%	8.7%	11.3%	20.0%	60.0%
35 & older	36.8%	2.6%	5.3%	28.9%	63.2%
Heroin	19.2%	5.2%	2.5%	11.6%	80.8%
17-24	15.2%	7.2%	3.6%	4.3%	84.8%
25-34	22.7%	6.7%	2.0%	14.0%	77.3%
35 & older	19.7%	2.0%	2.0%	15.8%	80.3%
Other Opiates	22.4%	7.7%	8.2%	6.6%	77.6%
17-24	32.6%	14.5%	14.5%	3.6%	67.4%
25-34	16.7%	5.3%	4.7%	6.7%	83.3%
35 & older	19.1%	3.9%	5.9%	9.2%	80.9%
Psychedelics	44.3%	8.4%	7.3%	28.7%	55.7%
17-24	55.8%	21.0%	14.5%	20.3%	44.2%
25-34	38.7%	5.3%	5.3%	28.0%	61.3%
35 & older	39.5%	-	2.6%	36.8%	60.5%
Any Illicit Drugs	95.4%	51.0%	21.6%	23.0%	4.6%
17-24	99.3%	70.3%	22.5%	6.5%	0.7%
25-34	98.7%	50.7%	24.7%	23.3%	1.3%
35 & older	88.8%	33.6%	17.8%	37.5%	11.2%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Substance Use Prevalence Tables

**Appendix A6. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Male Anglo
SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000**

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	97.7%	57.7%	28.5%	11.4%	2.3%
17-24	100.0%	71.1%	24.4%	4.4%	-
25-34	96.6%	58.6%	25.9%	12.1%	3.4%
35 & older	97.2%	48.6%	33.3%	15.3%	2.8%
Alcohol	99.4%	50.2%	39.4%	9.7%	0.6%
17-24	100.0%	66.7%	28.9%	4.4%	-
25-34	98.3%	43.1%	44.8%	10.3%	1.7%
35 & older	100.0%	45.8%	41.7%	12.5%	-
Marijuana	93.2%	25.7%	21.1%	46.2%	6.8%
17-24	100.0%	53.3%	26.7%	20.0%	-
25-34	93.1%	24.1%	25.9%	43.1%	6.9%
35 & older	88.9%	9.7%	13.9%	65.3%	11.1%
Inhalants	29.8%	-	5.1%	24.5%	70.2%
17-24	42.2%	-	15.6%	26.7%	57.8%
25-34	32.8%	-	-	32.8%	67.2%
35 & older	19.4%	-	2.8%	16.7%	80.6%
Cocaine	80.0%	18.8%	26.3%	34.8%	20.0%
17-24	91.1%	31.1%	31.1%	28.9%	8.9%
25-34	81.0%	15.5%	39.7%	25.9%	19.0%
35 & older	72.2%	13.9%	12.5%	45.8%	27.8%
Crack	48.6%	12.0%	15.4%	21.1%	51.4%
17-24	53.3%	11.1%	24.4%	17.8%	46.7%
25-34	56.9%	15.5%	13.8%	27.6%	43.1%
35 & older	38.9%	9.7%	11.1%	18.1%	61.1%
Cocaine or Crack	81.7%	25.7%	28.5%	27.4%	18.3%
17-24	93.3%	35.6%	35.6%	22.2%	6.7%
25-34	82.8%	24.1%	37.9%	20.7%	17.2%
35 & older	73.6%	20.8%	16.7%	36.1%	26.4%
Uppers	63.5%	17.1%	14.8%	31.4%	36.5%
17-24	75.6%	26.7%	26.7%	22.2%	24.4%
25-34	63.8%	15.5%	15.5%	32.8%	36.2%
35 & older	55.6%	12.5%	6.9%	36.1%	44.4%
Downers	53.2%	15.4%	16.0%	21.7%	46.8%
17-24	71.1%	35.6%	24.4%	11.1%	28.9%
25-34	55.2%	13.8%	20.7%	20.7%	44.8%
35 & older	40.3%	4.2%	6.9%	29.2%	59.7%
Heroin	22.9%	4.6%	3.4%	14.8%	77.1%
17-24	17.8%	4.4%	6.7%	6.7%	82.2%
25-34	25.9%	6.9%	3.4%	15.5%	74.1%
35 & older	23.6%	2.8%	1.4%	19.4%	76.4%
Other Opiates	31.5%	10.8%	10.8%	9.7%	68.5%
17-24	46.7%	20.0%	22.2%	4.4%	53.3%
25-34	22.4%	8.6%	5.2%	8.6%	77.6%
35 & older	29.2%	6.9%	8.3%	13.9%	70.8%
Psychedelics	61.2%	10.8%	10.3%	40.0%	38.8%
17-24	82.2%	31.1%	24.4%	26.7%	17.8%
25-34	63.8%	8.6%	6.9%	48.3%	36.2%
35 & older	45.8%	-	4.2%	41.7%	54.2%
Any Illicit Drugs	94.9%	52.0%	20.0%	22.8%	5.1%
17-24	100.0%	80.0%	17.8%	2.2%	-
25-34	98.3%	50.0%	27.6%	20.7%	1.7%
35 & older	88.9%	36.1%	15.3%	37.5%	11.1%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix A7. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Male African American SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	93.8%	57.6%	18.6%	17.7%	6.2%
17-24	93.0%	62.8%	16.3%	14.0%	7.0%
25-34	89.7%	51.7%	13.8%	24.1%	10.3%
35 & older	97.6%	56.1%	24.4%	17.1%	2.4%
Alcohol	96.5%	48.7%	31.0%	16.8%	3.5%
17-24	93.0%	53.5%	23.3%	16.3%	7.0%
25-34	100.0%	55.2%	27.6%	17.2%	-
35 & older	97.6%	39.0%	41.5%	17.1%	2.4%
Marijuana	94.7%	26.6%	27.5%	40.7%	5.3%
17-24	97.7%	48.8%	30.2%	18.6%	2.3%
25-34	100.0%	27.6%	31.0%	41.4%	-
35 & older	87.8%	2.4%	22.0%	63.4%	12.2%
Inhalants	15.0%	-	-	15.1%	85.0%
17-24	7.0%	-	-	7.0%	93.0%
25-34	20.7%	-	-	20.7%	79.3%
35 & older	19.5%	-	-	19.5%	80.5%
Cocaine	59.7%	15.2%	11.6%	33.0%	40.3%
17-24	55.8%	27.9%	18.6%	9.3%	44.2%
25-34	50.0%	14.3%	7.1%	28.6%	50.0%
35 & older	70.7%	2.4%	7.3%	61.0%	29.3%
Crack	43.3%	15.1%	11.5%	16.8%	56.7%
17-24	4.7%	4.7%	-	-	95.3%
25-34	51.7%	13.8%	17.2%	20.7%	48.3%
35 & older	78.0%	26.8%	19.5%	31.7%	22.0%
Cocaine or Crack	68.1%	30.1%	18.6%	19.5%	31.9%
17-24	55.8%	32.6%	16.3%	7.0%	44.2%
25-34	62.1%	27.6%	20.7%	13.8%	37.9%
35 & older	85.4%	29.3%	19.5%	36.6%	14.6%
Uppers	16.7%	1.8%	3.5%	11.5%	83.3%
17-24	4.7%	-	2.3%	2.3%	95.3%
25-34	13.8%	6.9%	6.9%	-	86.2%
35 & older	31.7%	-	2.4%	29.3%	68.3%
Downers	34.4%	6.2%	12.4%	15.9%	65.6%
17-24	39.5%	11.6%	23.3%	4.7%	60.5%
25-34	31.0%	3.4%	6.9%	20.7%	69.0%
35 & older	31.7%	2.4%	4.9%	24.4%	68.3%
Heroin	7.9%	0.9%	1.8%	5.3%	92.1%
17-24	4.7%	2.3%	2.3%	-	95.3%
25-34	6.9%	-	-	6.9%	93.1%
35 & older	12.2%	-	2.4%	9.8%	87.8%
Other Opiates	26.5%	8.0%	11.5%	7.1%	73.5%
17-24	41.9%	18.6%	18.6%	4.7%	58.1%
25-34	24.1%	3.4%	10.3%	10.3%	75.9%
35 & older	12.2%	-	4.9%	7.3%	87.8%
Psychedelics	34.4%	10.6%	7.1%	16.8%	65.6%
17-24	48.8%	25.6%	11.6%	11.6%	51.2%
25-34	13.8%	3.4%	6.9%	3.4%	86.2%
35 & older	34.1%	-	2.4%	31.7%	65.9%
Any Illicit Drugs	97.3%	51.4%	23.9%	22.1%	2.7%
17-24	97.7%	67.4%	18.6%	11.6%	2.3%
25-34	100.0%	51.7%	31.0%	17.2%	-
35 & older	95.1%	34.1%	24.4%	36.6%	4.9%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Substance Use Prevalence Tables

**Appendix A8. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Male Hispanic
SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000**

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
		(not past month)			
Cigarettes	97.2%	57.8%	18.3%	21.2%	2.8%
17-24	97.9%	66.0%	17.0%	14.9%	2.1%
25-34	98.3%	55.0%	18.3%	25.0%	1.7%
35 & older	94.3%	51.4%	20.0%	22.9%	5.7%
Alcohol	98.6%	53.6%	30.3%	14.8%	1.4%
17-24	97.9%	66.0%	23.4%	8.5%	2.1%
25-34	98.3%	51.7%	28.3%	18.3%	1.7%
35 & older	100.0%	40.0%	42.9%	17.1%	-
Marijuana	88.7%	28.9%	12.7%	47.2%	11.3%
17-24	91.5%	46.8%	17.0%	27.7%	8.5%
25-34	90.0%	25.0%	8.3%	56.7%	10.0%
35 & older	82.9%	11.4%	14.3%	57.1%	17.1%
Inhalants	30.2%	1.4%	3.5%	25.4%	69.8%
17-24	42.6%	2.1%	10.6%	29.8%	57.4%
25-34	23.3%	1.7%	-	21.7%	76.7%
35 & older	25.7%	-	-	25.7%	74.3%
Cocaine	83.8%	29.6%	26.1%	28.2%	16.2%
17-24	93.6%	34.0%	31.9%	27.7%	6.4%
25-34	83.3%	33.3%	25.0%	25.0%	16.7%
35 & older	71.4%	17.1%	20.0%	34.3%	28.6%
Crack	33.7%	7.8%	9.9%	16.2%	66.3%
17-24	40.4%	10.6%	8.5%	21.3%	59.6%
25-34	31.7%	8.3%	10.0%	13.3%	68.3%
35 & older	28.6%	2.9%	11.4%	14.3%	71.4%
Cocaine or Crack	84.5%	31.7%	26.1%	26.8%	15.5%
17-24	93.6%	36.2%	29.8%	27.7%	6.4%
25-34	85.0%	36.7%	25.0%	23.3%	15.0%
35 & older	71.4%	17.1%	22.9%	31.4%	28.6%
Uppers	24.6%	3.5%	5.6%	15.5%	75.4%
17-24	19.1%	4.3%	6.4%	8.5%	80.9%
25-34	23.3%	5.0%	6.7%	11.7%	76.7%
35 & older	34.3%	-	2.9%	31.4%	65.7%
Downers	35.1%	5.6%	9.9%	19.7%	64.9%
17-24	44.7%	8.5%	23.4%	12.8%	55.3%
25-34	28.3%	6.7%	3.3%	18.3%	71.7%
35 & older	34.3%	-	2.9%	31.4%	65.7%
Heroin	24.6%	9.9%	2.1%	12.7%	75.4%
17-24	23.4%	14.9%	2.1%	6.4%	76.6%
25-34	26.7%	10.0%	1.7%	15.0%	73.3%
35 & older	22.9%	2.9%	2.9%	17.1%	77.1%
Other Opiates	8.4%	3.5%	2.1%	2.8%	91.6%
17-24	10.6%	4.3%	4.3%	2.1%	89.4%
25-34	6.7%	3.3%	-	3.3%	93.3%
35 & older	8.6%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	91.4%
Psychedelics	30.2%	2.8%	4.2%	23.3%	69.8%
17-24	34.0%	4.3%	8.5%	21.3%	66.0%
25-34	25.0%	3.3%	3.3%	18.3%	75.0%
35 & older	34.3%	-	-	34.3%	65.7%
Any Illicit Drugs	95.1%	50.7%	20.4%	24.0%	4.9%
17-24	100.0%	63.8%	29.8%	6.4%	-
25-34	98.3%	53.3%	15.0%	30.0%	1.7%
35 & older	82.9%	28.6%	17.1%	37.1%	17.1%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix A9. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Female SAFF Special Needs Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1998

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	97.1%	71.0%	19.2%	6.7%	2.9%
17-24	100.0%	85.7%	7.1%	7.1%	-
25-34	100.0%	70.3%	21.6%	8.1%	-
35 & older	94.3%	67.9%	20.8%	5.7%	5.7%
Alcohol	97.1%	53.8%	27.8%	15.4%	2.9%
17-24	100.0%	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	-
25-34	100.0%	51.4%	32.4%	16.2%	-
35 & older	94.3%	54.7%	24.5%	15.1%	5.7%
Marijuana	93.3%	26.6%	24.7%	41.9%	6.7%
17-24	100.0%	57.1%	21.4%	21.4%	-
25-34	91.9%	27.0%	29.7%	35.1%	8.1%
35 & older	92.6%	18.5%	22.2%	51.9%	7.4%
Inhalants	28.9%	2.9%	1.0%	25.0%	71.1%
17-24	42.9%	7.1%	-	35.7%	57.1%
25-34	21.6%	5.4%	2.7%	13.5%	78.4%
35 & older	30.2%	-	-	30.2%	69.8%
Cocaine	85.7%	22.8%	18.1%	44.7%	14.3%
17-24	85.7%	35.7%	21.4%	28.6%	14.3%
25-34	83.8%	29.7%	18.9%	35.1%	16.2%
35 & older	87.0%	14.8%	16.7%	55.6%	13.0%
Crack	77.2%	40.9%	20.0%	16.2%	22.8%
17-24	71.4%	35.7%	21.4%	14.3%	28.6%
25-34	75.7%	37.8%	21.6%	16.2%	24.3%
35 & older	79.6%	44.4%	18.5%	16.7%	20.4%
Cocaine or Crack	94.3%	52.3%	24.7%	17.1%	5.7%
17-24	100.0%	50.0%	28.6%	21.4%	-
25-34	94.6%	54.1%	24.3%	16.2%	5.4%
35 & older	92.6%	51.9%	24.1%	16.7%	7.4%
Uppers	59.1%	11.4%	5.7%	41.9%	40.9%
17-24	42.9%	21.4%	7.1%	14.3%	57.1%
25-34	62.2%	24.3%	2.7%	35.1%	37.8%
35 & older	61.1%	-	7.4%	53.7%	38.9%
Downers	54.3%	16.2%	8.6%	29.5%	45.7%
17-24	28.6%	7.1%	7.1%	14.3%	71.4%
25-34	54.1%	16.2%	8.1%	29.7%	45.9%
35 & older	61.1%	18.5%	9.3%	33.3%	38.9%
Heroin	30.6%	9.5%	4.8%	16.2%	69.4%
17-24	14.3%	-	7.1%	7.1%	85.7%
25-34	18.9%	10.8%	-	8.1%	81.1%
35 & older	42.6%	11.1%	7.4%	24.1%	57.4%
Other Opiates	33.4%	14.3%	5.7%	13.3%	66.6%
17-24	21.4%	14.3%	-	7.1%	78.6%
25-34	35.1%	13.5%	8.1%	13.5%	64.9%
35 & older	35.2%	14.8%	5.6%	14.8%	64.8%
Psychedelics	56.2%	2.9%	5.7%	47.6%	43.8%
17-24	57.1%	7.1%	14.3%	35.7%	42.9%
25-34	56.8%	5.4%	5.4%	45.9%	43.2%
35 & older	55.6%	-	3.7%	51.9%	44.4%
Any Illicit Drugs	96.2%	66.6%	23.8%	5.7%	3.8%
17-24	100.0%	78.6%	21.4%	-	-
25-34	97.3%	73.0%	18.9%	5.4%	2.7%
35 & older	94.4%	59.3%	27.8%	7.4%	5.6%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Substance Use Prevalence Tables

**Appendix A10. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Female
SAFP Special Needs Offenders, by Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998**

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
		(not past month)			
Cigarettes					
Anglo	98.2%	78.6%	14.3%	5.4%	1.8%
African American	96.3%	74.1%	14.8%	7.4%	3.7%
Hispanic	94.7%	47.4%	36.8%	10.5%	5.3%
Alcohol					
Anglo	96.4%	53.6%	25.0%	17.9%	3.6%
African American	100.0%	59.3%	22.2%	18.5%	-
Hispanic	94.7%	47.4%	42.1%	5.3%	5.3%
Marijuana					
Anglo	94.6%	32.1%	19.6%	42.9%	5.4%
African American	88.9%	18.5%	25.9%	44.4%	11.1%
Hispanic	100.0%	26.3%	36.8%	36.8%	-
Inhalants					
Anglo	25.0%	3.6%	-	21.4%	75.0%
African American	14.8%	-	-	14.8%	85.2%
Hispanic	57.9%	5.3%	5.3%	47.4%	42.1%
Cocaine					
Anglo	91.1%	30.4%	14.3%	46.4%	8.9%
African American	66.7%	7.4%	7.4%	51.9%	33.3%
Hispanic	100.0%	26.3%	47.4%	26.3%	-
Crack					
Anglo	75.0%	37.5%	21.4%	16.1%	25.0%
African American	88.9%	63.0%	14.8%	11.1%	11.1%
Hispanic	68.4%	26.3%	21.1%	21.1%	31.6%
Cocaine or Crack					
Anglo	94.6%	51.8%	21.4%	21.4%	5.4%
African American	92.6%	66.7%	14.8%	11.1%	7.4%
Hispanic	100.0%	42.1%	47.4%	10.5%	-
Uppers					
Anglo	75.0%	14.3%	8.9%	51.8%	25.0%
African American	33.3%	7.4%	3.7%	22.2%	66.7%
Hispanic	52.6%	10.5%	-	42.1%	47.4%
Downers					
Anglo	71.4%	17.9%	14.3%	39.3%	28.6%
African American	33.3%	11.1%	-	22.2%	66.7%
Hispanic	36.8%	15.8%	5.3%	15.8%	63.2%
Heroin					
Anglo	33.9%	12.5%	3.6%	17.9%	66.1%
African American	22.2%	3.7%	7.4%	11.1%	77.8%
Hispanic	36.8%	10.5%	5.3%	21.1%	63.2%
Other Opiates					
Anglo	42.9%	19.6%	7.1%	16.1%	57.1%
African American	18.5%	7.4%	3.7%	7.4%	81.5%
Hispanic	31.6%	10.5%	5.3%	15.8%	68.4%
Psychedelics					
Anglo	69.6%	3.6%	7.1%	58.9%	30.4%
African American	25.9%	-	3.7%	22.2%	74.1%
Hispanic	68.4%	5.3%	5.3%	57.9%	31.6%
Any Illicit Drugs					
Anglo	98.2%	73.2%	17.9%	7.1%	1.8%
African American	92.6%	70.4%	22.2%	-	7.4%
Hispanic	100.0%	47.4%	47.4%	5.3%	-

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix A11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Male SAFP Special Needs Offenders, by Age: Texas, 2000

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	92.9%	59.2%	17.7%	15.9%	7.1%
17-24	97.3%	70.3%	16.2%	10.8%	2.7%
25-34	96.2%	57.7%	19.2%	19.2%	3.8%
35 & older	88.0%	52.0%	18.0%	18.0%	12.0%
Alcohol	97.3%	58.3%	23.9%	15.0%	2.7%
17-24	97.3%	56.8%	29.7%	10.8%	2.7%
25-34	96.2%	61.5%	15.4%	19.2%	3.8%
35 & older	98.0%	58.0%	24.0%	16.0%	2.0%
Marijuana	90.3%	29.2%	20.3%	40.7%	9.7%
17-24	91.9%	45.9%	21.6%	24.3%	8.1%
25-34	100.0%	30.8%	19.2%	50.0%	-
35 & older	84.0%	16.0%	20.0%	48.0%	16.0%
Inhalants	35.5%	5.3%	4.4%	25.6%	64.5%
17-24	43.2%	10.8%	10.8%	21.6%	56.8%
25-34	53.8%	7.7%	3.8%	42.3%	46.2%
35 & older	20.0%	-	-	20.0%	80.0%
Cocaine	82.3%	22.1%	22.1%	38.0%	17.7%
17-24	86.5%	40.5%	24.3%	21.6%	13.5%
25-34	92.3%	15.4%	23.1%	53.8%	7.7%
35 & older	74.0%	12.0%	20.0%	42.0%	26.0%
Crack	55.8%	17.7%	15.0%	23.0%	44.2%
17-24	43.2%	13.5%	16.2%	13.5%	56.8%
25-34	61.5%	23.1%	11.5%	26.9%	38.5%
35 & older	62.0%	18.0%	16.0%	28.0%	38.0%
Cocaine or Crack	87.6%	32.7%	27.4%	27.4%	12.4%
17-24	86.5%	40.5%	29.7%	16.2%	13.5%
25-34	92.3%	34.6%	23.1%	34.6%	7.7%
35 & older	86.0%	26.0%	28.0%	32.0%	14.0%
Uppers	49.6%	20.3%	8.0%	21.2%	50.4%
17-24	51.4%	27.0%	10.8%	13.5%	48.6%
25-34	38.5%	11.5%	11.5%	15.4%	61.5%
35 & older	54.0%	20.0%	4.0%	30.0%	46.0%
Downers	47.8%	21.2%	4.4%	22.1%	52.2%
17-24	51.4%	29.7%	10.8%	10.8%	48.6%
25-34	53.8%	23.1%	3.8%	26.9%	46.2%
35 & older	42.0%	14.0%	-	28.0%	58.0%
Heroin	23.1%	8.0%	3.5%	11.5%	76.9%
17-24	32.4%	13.5%	8.1%	10.8%	67.6%
25-34	19.2%	7.7%	-	11.5%	80.8%
35 & older	18.0%	4.0%	2.0%	12.0%	82.0%
Other Opiates	37.2%	15.9%	5.3%	15.9%	62.8%
17-24	56.8%	32.4%	5.4%	18.9%	43.2%
25-34	34.6%	15.4%	7.7%	11.5%	65.4%
35 & older	24.0%	4.0%	4.0%	16.0%	76.0%
Psychedelics	62.0%	14.1%	7.1%	40.7%	38.0%
17-24	78.4%	35.1%	10.8%	32.4%	21.6%
25-34	57.7%	11.5%	11.5%	34.6%	42.3%
35 & older	52.0%	-	2.0%	50.0%	48.0%
Any Illicit Drugs	96.5%	59.2%	17.7%	19.5%	3.5%
17-24	100.0%	67.6%	21.6%	10.8%	-
25-34	100.0%	61.5%	15.4%	23.1%	-
35 & older	92.0%	52.0%	16.0%	24.0%	8.0%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Substance Use Prevalence Tables

**Appendix A12. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Male
SAFP Special Needs Offenders, by Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 2000**

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
(not past month)					
Cigarettes					
Anglo	93.7%	69.8%	17.5%	6.3%	6.3%
African American	86.4%	45.5%	18.2%	22.7%	13.6%
Hispanic	96.0%	48.0%	16.0%	32.0%	4.0%
Alcohol					
Anglo	96.8%	68.3%	23.8%	4.8%	3.2%
African American	95.5%	40.9%	31.8%	22.7%	4.5%
Hispanic	100.0%	56.0%	16.0%	28.0%	-
Marijuana					
Anglo	90.5%	28.6%	17.5%	44.4%	9.5%
African American	81.8%	27.3%	31.8%	22.7%	18.2%
Hispanic	96.0%	36.0%	16.0%	44.0%	4.0%
Inhalants					
Anglo	38.1%	3.2%	4.8%	30.2%	61.9%
African American	18.2%	9.1%	-	9.1%	81.8%
Hispanic	48.0%	8.0%	8.0%	32.0%	52.0%
Cocaine					
Anglo	85.7%	23.8%	23.8%	38.1%	14.3%
African American	54.5%	-	22.7%	31.8%	45.5%
Hispanic	96.0%	40.0%	16.0%	40.0%	4.0%
Crack					
Anglo	54.0%	17.5%	11.1%	25.4%	46.0%
African American	68.2%	22.7%	27.3%	18.2%	31.8%
Hispanic	48.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	52.0%
Cocaine or Crack					
Anglo	87.3%	33.3%	30.2%	23.8%	12.7%
African American	77.3%	22.7%	31.8%	22.7%	22.7%
Hispanic	96.0%	44.0%	16.0%	36.0%	4.0%
Uppers					
Anglo	61.9%	28.6%	9.5%	23.8%	38.1%
African American	22.7%	4.5%	4.5%	13.6%	77.3%
Hispanic	40.0%	12.0%	8.0%	20.0%	60.0%
Downers					
Anglo	55.6%	27.0%	4.8%	23.8%	44.4%
African American	27.3%	9.1%	-	18.2%	72.7%
Hispanic	52.0%	20.0%	8.0%	24.0%	48.0%
Heroin					
Anglo	28.6%	11.1%	4.8%	12.7%	71.4%
African American	13.6%	-	4.5%	9.1%	86.4%
Hispanic	20.0%	8.0%	-	12.0%	80.0%
Other Opiates					
Anglo	46.0%	19.0%	4.8%	22.2%	54.0%
African American	31.8%	18.2%	4.5%	9.1%	68.2%
Hispanic	20.0%	8.0%	8.0%	4.0%	80.0%
Psychedelics					
Anglo	77.8%	17.5%	9.5%	50.8%	22.2%
African American	31.8%	9.1%	-	22.7%	68.2%
Hispanic	48.0%	12.0%	8.0%	28.0%	52.0%
Any Illicit Drugs					
Anglo	96.8%	63.5%	17.5%	15.9%	3.2%
African American	95.5%	54.5%	27.3%	13.6%	4.5%
Hispanic	96.0%	56.0%	12.0%	28.0%	4.0%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Crime Prevalence Tables

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Appendix B1. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	28.2%	2.6%	5.5%	20.0%	71.8%
17-24	43.4%	6.6%	13.2%	23.7%	56.6%
25-34	32.7%	3.3%	4.7%	24.7%	67.3%
35 & older	18.7%	0.5%	3.1%	15.0%	81.3%
Car Theft	14.1%	0.5%	2.4%	11.2%	85.9%
17-24	19.7%	2.6%	6.6%	10.5%	80.3%
25-34	20.0%	-	3.3%	16.7%	80.0%
35 & older	7.3%	-	-	7.3%	92.7%
Auto Parts Theft	4.8%	0.7%	0.2%	3.8%	95.2%
17-24	5.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%	94.7%
25-34	6.7%	-	-	6.7%	93.3%
35 & older	3.1%	1.0%	-	2.1%	96.9%
Shoplifting	58.0%	11.0%	10.7%	36.3%	42.0%
17-24	65.8%	15.8%	22.4%	27.6%	34.2%
25-34	61.3%	10.7%	10.7%	40.0%	38.7%
35 & older	52.3%	9.3%	6.2%	36.8%	47.7%
Forgery or Fraud	35.8%	1.9%	10.0%	23.9%	64.2%
17-24	38.2%	2.6%	22.4%	13.2%	61.8%
25-34	34.7%	2.0%	8.0%	24.7%	65.3%
35 & older	35.8%	1.6%	6.7%	27.5%	64.2%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	8.4%	1.9%	1.7%	4.8%	91.6%
17-24	10.5%	2.6%	1.3%	6.6%	89.5%
25-34	11.3%	2.7%	2.7%	6.0%	88.7%
35 & older	5.2%	1.0%	1.0%	3.1%	94.8%
Buying Stolen Goods	42.5%	6.7%	14.6%	21.2%	57.5%
17-24	36.8%	7.9%	19.7%	9.2%	63.2%
25-34	52.7%	9.3%	17.3%	26.0%	47.3%
35 & older	36.8%	4.1%	10.4%	22.3%	63.2%
Robbery with No Weapon	10.5%	1.4%	2.6%	6.4%	89.5%
17-24	10.5%	2.6%	3.9%	3.9%	89.5%
25-34	14.0%	1.3%	4.7%	8.0%	86.0%
35 & older	7.8%	1.0%	0.5%	6.2%	92.2%
Robbery with Gun	3.6%	0.2%	1.0%	2.4%	96.4%
17-24	9.2%	1.3%	3.9%	3.9%	90.8%
25-34	2.0%	-	0.7%	1.3%	98.0%
35 & older	2.6%	-	-	2.6%	97.4%
Robbery with Knife	0.7%	-	0.5%	-	99.3%
17-24	1.3%	-	1.3%	-	98.7%
25-34	1.3%	-	0.7%	0.7%	98.7%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Gambling	5.2%	1.4%	0.7%	3.1%	94.8%
17-24	6.6%	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	93.4%
25-34	8.0%	1.3%	1.3%	5.3%	92.0%
35 & older	2.6%	0.5%	-	2.1%	97.4%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	37.0%	10.7%	11.7%	14.6%	63.0%
17-24	30.3%	10.5%	13.2%	6.6%	69.7%
25-34	44.7%	16.0%	11.3%	17.3%	55.3%
35 & older	33.7%	6.7%	11.4%	15.5%	66.3%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	37.2%	8.8%	8.8%	19.6%	62.8%
17-24	42.1%	17.1%	11.8%	13.2%	57.9%
25-34	42.7%	12.0%	10.7%	20.0%	57.3%
35 & older	31.1%	3.1%	6.2%	21.8%	68.9%

Crime Prevalence Tables

Appendix B1. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000 (cont.)

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	23.9%	2.4%	8.1%	13.4%	76.1%
17-24	43.4%	6.6%	19.7%	17.1%	56.6%
25-34	28.7%	3.3%	8.0%	17.3%	71.3%
35 & older	12.4%	-	3.6%	8.8%	87.6%
Threat with Knife	15.5%	0.7%	4.1%	10.7%	84.5%
17-24	18.4%	-	9.2%	9.2%	81.6%
25-34	19.3%	1.3%	5.3%	12.7%	80.7%
35 & older	11.4%	0.5%	1.0%	9.8%	88.6%
Threat with Gun	11.2%	1.0%	2.1%	8.1%	88.8%
17-24	15.8%	1.3%	5.3%	9.2%	84.2%
25-34	9.3%	2.0%	1.3%	6.0%	90.7%
35 & older	10.9%	-	1.6%	9.3%	89.1%
Cutting Someone With Knife	18.1%	1.0%	4.3%	12.9%	81.9%
17-24	18.4%	-	9.2%	9.2%	81.6%
25-34	23.3%	0.7%	6.0%	16.7%	76.7%
35 & older	14.0%	1.6%	1.0%	11.4%	86.0%
Shooting at Someone	10.5%	0.7%	0.7%	9.1%	89.5%
17-24	10.5%	1.3%	-	9.2%	89.5%
25-34	10.0%	1.3%	0.7%	8.0%	90.0%
35 & older	10.9%	-	1.0%	9.8%	89.1%
Carrying Gun on Person	23.4%	3.3%	5.0%	15.1%	76.6%
17-24	25.0%	6.6%	7.9%	10.5%	75.0%
25-34	18.8%	4.0%	4.7%	10.1%	81.2%
35 & older	26.4%	1.6%	4.1%	20.7%	73.6%
Serious Injury or Murder	8.9%	0.7%	1.4%	6.7%	91.1%
17-24	13.2%	-	2.6%	10.5%	86.8%
25-34	8.0%	1.3%	1.3%	5.3%	92.0%
35 & older	7.9%	0.5%	1.0%	6.3%	92.1%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	100.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	29.6%	14.3%	6.2%	9.1%	70.4%
17-24	19.7%	9.2%	7.9%	2.6%	80.3%
25-34	33.3%	20.0%	6.7%	6.7%	66.7%
35 & older	30.6%	11.9%	5.2%	13.5%	69.4%
Procuring	7.9%	1.9%	1.9%	4.1%	92.1%
17-24	7.9%	2.6%	3.9%	1.3%	92.1%
25-34	10.0%	2.7%	1.3%	6.0%	90.0%
35 & older	6.3%	1.0%	1.6%	3.6%	93.8%
Vandalism	25.5%	3.8%	5.0%	16.7%	74.5%
17-24	36.8%	5.3%	11.8%	19.7%	63.2%
25-34	31.3%	6.7%	4.7%	20.0%	68.7%
35 & older	16.6%	1.0%	2.6%	13.0%	83.4%
Stealing From Employer	15.3%	0.5%	4.1%	10.7%	84.7%
17-24	21.1%	-	5.3%	15.8%	78.9%
25-34	14.7%	0.7%	2.0%	12.0%	85.3%
35 & older	13.5%	0.5%	5.2%	7.8%	86.5%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	1.7%	-	0.5%	1.2%	98.3%
17-24	3.9%	-	2.6%	1.3%	96.1%
25-34	1.3%	-	-	1.3%	98.7%
35 & older	1.0%	-	-	1.0%	99.0%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B2. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female Anglo SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	29.6%	3.1%	6.3%	20.1%	70.4%
17-24	40.0%	6.7%	10.0%	23.3%	60.0%
25-34	39.6%	3.8%	7.5%	28.3%	60.4%
35 & older	18.4%	1.3%	3.9%	13.2%	81.6%
Car Theft	13.8%	-	1.3%	12.6%	86.2%
17-24	3.3%	-	-	3.3%	96.7%
25-34	26.4%	-	3.8%	22.6%	73.6%
35 & older	9.2%	-	-	9.2%	90.8%
Auto Parts Theft	5.0%	1.3%	-	3.8%	95.0%
17-24	6.7%	-	-	6.7%	93.3%
25-34	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.2%
35 & older	5.3%	2.6%	-	2.6%	94.7%
Shoplifting	57.2%	10.7%	11.3%	35.2%	42.8%
17-24	60.0%	16.7%	26.7%	16.7%	40.0%
25-34	60.4%	13.2%	11.3%	35.8%	39.6%
35 & older	53.9%	6.6%	5.3%	42.1%	46.1%
Forgery or Fraud	46.5%	3.8%	15.1%	27.7%	53.5%
17-24	56.7%	3.3%	40.0%	13.3%	43.3%
25-34	45.3%	3.8%	13.2%	28.3%	54.7%
35 & older	43.4%	3.9%	6.6%	32.9%	56.6%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	6.3%	1.9%	0.6%	3.8%	93.7%
17-24	3.3%	-	-	3.3%	96.7%
25-34	13.2%	3.8%	1.9%	7.5%	86.8%
35 & older	2.6%	1.3%	-	1.3%	97.4%
Buying Stolen Goods	32.7%	1.9%	11.9%	18.9%	67.3%
17-24	13.3%	3.3%	10.0%	-	86.7%
25-34	43.4%	3.8%	17.0%	22.6%	56.6%
35 & older	32.9%	-	9.2%	23.7%	67.1%
Robbery with No Weapon	10.7%	1.3%	4.4%	5.0%	89.3%
17-24	10.0%	3.3%	6.7%	-	90.0%
25-34	15.1%	-	7.5%	7.5%	84.9%
35 & older	7.9%	1.3%	1.3%	5.3%	92.1%
Robbery with Gun	3.1%	-	1.3%	1.9%	96.9%
17-24	3.3%	-	3.3%	-	96.7%
25-34	3.8%	-	1.9%	1.9%	96.2%
35 & older	2.6%	-	-	2.6%	97.4%
Robbery with Knife	0.6%	-	0.6%	-	99.4%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	1.9%	-	1.9%	-	98.1%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Gambling	3.8%	0.6%	-	3.1%	96.2%
17-24	3.3%	-	-	3.3%	96.7%
25-34	7.5%	1.9%	-	5.7%	92.5%
35 & older	1.3%	-	-	1.3%	98.7%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	26.4%	9.4%	5.7%	11.3%	73.6%
17-24	23.3%	13.3%	3.3%	6.7%	76.7%
25-34	37.7%	11.3%	9.4%	17.0%	62.3%
35 & older	19.7%	6.6%	3.9%	9.2%	80.3%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	45.9%	10.1%	12.6%	23.3%	54.1%
17-24	46.7%	26.7%	13.3%	6.7%	53.3%
25-34	52.8%	11.3%	18.9%	22.6%	47.2%
35 & older	40.8%	2.6%	7.9%	30.3%	59.2%

Crime Prevalence Tables

Appendix B2. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female Anglo SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000 (cont.)

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	18.2%	3.8%	6.9%	7.5%	81.8%
17-24	23.3%	10.0%	6.7%	6.7%	76.7%
25-34	24.5%	5.7%	9.4%	9.4%	75.5%
35 & older	11.8%	-	5.3%	6.6%	88.2%
Threat with Knife	11.3%	-	2.5%	8.8%	88.7%
17-24	6.7%	-	3.3%	3.3%	93.3%
25-34	15.1%	-	5.7%	9.4%	84.9%
35 & older	10.5%	-	-	10.5%	89.5%
Threat with Gun	8.8%	1.3%	1.3%	6.3%	91.2%
17-24	13.3%	-	3.3%	10.0%	86.7%
25-34	7.5%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	92.5%
35 & older	7.9%	-	-	7.9%	92.1%
Cutting Someone With Knife	10.7%	0.6%	3.8%	6.3%	89.3%
17-24	6.7%	-	6.7%	-	93.3%
25-34	15.1%	-	5.7%	9.4%	84.9%
35 & older	9.2%	1.3%	1.3%	6.6%	90.8%
Shooting at Someone	8.2%	-	1.3%	6.9%	91.8%
17-24	6.7%	-	-	6.7%	93.3%
25-34	5.7%	-	1.9%	3.8%	94.3%
35 & older	10.5%	-	1.3%	9.2%	89.5%
Carrying Gun on Person	25.8%	2.5%	5.0%	18.2%	74.2%
17-24	20.0%	6.7%	3.3%	10.0%	80.0%
25-34	18.9%	3.8%	7.5%	7.5%	81.1%
35 & older	32.9%	-	3.9%	28.9%	67.1%
Serious Injury or Murder	8.9%	1.3%	1.3%	6.4%	91.1%
17-24	10.0%	-	-	10.0%	90.0%
25-34	13.2%	3.8%	3.8%	5.7%	86.8%
35 & older	5.4%	-	-	5.4%	94.6%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	100.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	29.6%	15.7%	5.0%	8.8%	70.4%
17-24	26.7%	16.7%	6.7%	3.3%	73.3%
25-34	34.0%	17.0%	7.5%	9.4%	66.0%
35 & older	27.6%	14.5%	2.6%	10.5%	72.4%
Procuring	6.9%	1.9%	1.3%	3.8%	93.1%
17-24	3.3%	3.3%	-	-	96.7%
25-34	11.3%	1.9%	1.9%	7.5%	88.7%
35 & older	5.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.7%	94.7%
Vandalism	28.9%	3.8%	5.7%	19.5%	71.1%
17-24	33.3%	3.3%	6.7%	23.3%	66.7%
25-34	37.7%	7.5%	7.5%	22.6%	62.3%
35 & older	21.1%	1.3%	3.9%	15.8%	78.9%
Stealing From Employer	22.6%	0.6%	5.0%	17.0%	77.4%
17-24	30.0%	-	6.7%	23.3%	70.0%
25-34	20.8%	-	1.9%	18.9%	79.2%
35 & older	21.1%	1.3%	6.6%	13.2%	78.9%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	3.8%	-	1.3%	2.5%	96.2%
17-24	6.7%	-	6.7%	-	93.3%
25-34	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.2%
35 & older	2.6%	-	-	2.6%	97.4%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B3. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female African American SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	18.9%	1.4%	2.0%	15.5%	81.1%
17-24	28.6%	-	7.1%	21.4%	71.4%
25-34	20.8%	3.8%	1.9%	15.1%	79.2%
35 & older	16.0%	-	1.2%	14.8%	84.0%
Car Theft	6.1%	-	0.7%	5.4%	93.9%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	11.3%	-	1.9%	9.4%	88.7%
35 & older	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.3%
Auto Parts Theft	2.7%	-	-	2.7%	97.3%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.2%
35 & older	2.5%	-	-	2.5%	97.5%
Shoplifting	54.7%	8.8%	8.8%	37.2%	45.3%
17-24	78.6%	14.3%	21.4%	42.9%	21.4%
25-34	50.9%	5.7%	7.5%	37.7%	49.1%
35 & older	53.1%	9.9%	7.4%	35.8%	46.9%
Forgery or Fraud	29.7%	-	6.1%	23.6%	70.3%
17-24	14.3%	-	14.3%	-	85.7%
25-34	26.4%	-	3.8%	22.6%	73.6%
35 & older	34.6%	-	6.2%	28.4%	65.4%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	8.8%	1.4%	2.7%	4.7%	91.2%
17-24	7.1%	-	-	7.1%	92.9%
25-34	7.5%	1.9%	3.8%	1.9%	92.5%
35 & older	9.9%	1.2%	2.5%	6.2%	90.1%
Buying Stolen Goods	52.7%	10.8%	15.6%	26.4%	47.3%
17-24	64.3%	-	35.7%	28.6%	35.7%
25-34	66.0%	17.0%	20.8%	28.3%	34.0%
35 & older	42.0%	8.6%	8.6%	24.7%	58.0%
Robbery with No Weapon	8.8%	2.0%	1.4%	5.4%	91.2%
17-24	7.1%	7.1%	-	-	92.9%
25-34	13.2%	3.8%	3.8%	5.7%	86.8%
35 & older	6.2%	-	-	6.2%	93.8%
Robbery with Gun	2.0%	-	-	2.0%	98.0%
17-24	14.3%	-	-	14.3%	85.7%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	1.2%	-	-	1.2%	98.8%
Robbery with Knife	-	-	-	-	100.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Gambling	6.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	93.2%
17-24	14.3%	7.1%	7.1%	-	85.7%
25-34	9.4%	1.9%	3.8%	3.8%	90.6%
35 & older	3.7%	1.2%	-	2.5%	96.3%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	56.1%	14.2%	20.3%	21.6%	43.9%
17-24	64.3%	-	42.9%	21.4%	35.7%
25-34	62.3%	24.5%	15.1%	22.6%	37.7%
35 & older	50.6%	9.9%	19.8%	21.0%	49.4%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	23.7%	2.0%	6.8%	14.9%	76.3%
17-24	28.6%	-	14.3%	14.3%	71.4%
25-34	28.3%	1.9%	5.7%	20.8%	71.7%
35 & older	19.8%	2.5%	6.2%	11.1%	80.2%

Crime Prevalence Tables

**Appendix B3. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female African American SAFP Offenders,
by Age: Texas, 1999–2000 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	23.7%	0.7%	6.8%	16.2%	76.3%
17-24	64.3%	-	35.7%	28.6%	35.7%
25-34	28.3%	1.9%	5.7%	20.8%	71.7%
35 & older	13.6%	-	2.5%	11.1%	86.4%
Threat with Knife	18.9%	0.7%	4.1%	14.2%	81.1%
17-24	42.9%	-	7.1%	35.7%	57.1%
25-34	20.8%	-	5.7%	15.1%	79.2%
35 & older	13.6%	1.2%	2.5%	9.9%	86.4%
Threat with Gun	14.2%	0.7%	2.0%	11.5%	85.8%
17-24	21.4%	-	-	21.4%	78.6%
25-34	13.2%	1.9%	1.9%	9.4%	86.8%
35 & older	13.6%	-	2.5%	11.1%	86.4%
Cutting Someone With Knife	25.7%	1.4%	4.1%	20.3%	74.3%
17-24	42.9%	-	14.3%	28.6%	57.1%
25-34	26.4%	-	5.7%	20.8%	73.6%
35 & older	22.2%	2.5%	1.2%	18.5%	77.8%
Shooting at Someone	12.8%	1.4%	0.7%	10.8%	87.2%
17-24	21.4%	-	-	21.4%	78.6%
25-34	13.2%	3.8%	-	9.4%	86.8%
35 & older	11.1%	-	1.2%	9.9%	88.9%
Carrying Gun on Person	23.8%	2.1%	6.1%	15.6%	76.2%
17-24	35.7%	-	21.4%	14.3%	64.3%
25-34	17.3%	5.8%	1.9%	9.6%	82.7%
35 & older	25.9%	-	6.2%	19.8%	74.1%
Serious Injury or Murder	11.5%	0.7%	2.7%	8.1%	88.5%
17-24	14.3%	-	14.3%	-	85.7%
25-34	9.4%	-	-	9.4%	90.6%
35 & older	12.3%	1.2%	2.5%	8.6%	87.7%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	100.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	33.1%	14.9%	7.4%	10.8%	66.9%
17-24	14.3%	-	14.3%	-	85.7%
25-34	37.7%	26.4%	7.5%	3.8%	62.3%
35 & older	33.3%	9.9%	6.2%	17.3%	66.7%
Procuring	7.4%	1.4%	2.7%	3.4%	92.6%
17-24	7.1%	-	7.1%	-	92.9%
25-34	7.5%	1.9%	1.9%	3.8%	92.5%
35 & older	7.4%	1.2%	2.5%	3.7%	92.6%
Vandalism	23.0%	3.4%	4.7%	14.9%	77.0%
17-24	42.9%	-	28.6%	14.3%	57.1%
25-34	30.2%	9.4%	1.9%	18.9%	69.8%
35 & older	14.8%	-	2.5%	12.3%	85.2%
Stealing From Employer	10.1%	-	4.7%	5.4%	89.9%
17-24	14.3%	-	-	14.3%	85.7%
25-34	9.4%	-	3.8%	5.7%	90.6%
35 & older	9.9%	-	6.2%	3.7%	90.1%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	-	-	-	-	100.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B4. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female Hispanic SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	39.2%	4.1%	9.3%	25.8%	60.8%
17-24	51.7%	10.3%	17.2%	24.1%	48.3%
25-34	39.5%	2.6%	5.3%	31.6%	60.5%
35 & older	26.7%	-	6.7%	20.0%	73.3%
Car Theft	25.8%	2.1%	6.2%	17.5%	74.2%
17-24	44.8%	6.9%	13.8%	24.1%	55.2%
25-34	21.1%	-	5.3%	15.8%	78.9%
35 & older	13.3%	-	-	13.3%	86.7%
Auto Parts Theft	7.2%	1.0%	1.0%	5.2%	92.8%
17-24	6.9%	3.4%	3.4%	-	93.1%
25-34	13.2%	-	-	13.2%	86.8%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Shoplifting	65.0%	14.4%	13.4%	37.1%	35.0%
17-24	69.0%	13.8%	20.7%	34.5%	31.0%
25-34	78.9%	15.8%	13.2%	50.0%	21.1%
35 & older	43.3%	13.3%	6.7%	23.3%	56.7%
Forgery or Fraud	26.8%	1.0%	8.2%	17.5%	73.2%
17-24	31.0%	3.4%	6.9%	20.7%	69.0%
25-34	31.6%	-	7.9%	23.7%	68.4%
35 & older	16.7%	-	10.0%	6.7%	83.3%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	11.3%	3.1%	2.1%	6.2%	88.7%
17-24	17.2%	6.9%	3.4%	6.9%	82.8%
25-34	15.8%	2.6%	2.6%	10.5%	84.2%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Buying Stolen Goods	42.3%	8.2%	15.5%	18.6%	57.7%
17-24	48.3%	13.8%	24.1%	10.3%	51.7%
25-34	47.4%	7.9%	10.5%	28.9%	52.6%
35 & older	30.0%	3.3%	13.3%	13.3%	70.0%
Robbery with No Weapon	12.4%	1.0%	2.1%	9.3%	87.6%
17-24	10.3%	-	3.4%	6.9%	89.7%
25-34	13.2%	-	2.6%	10.5%	86.8%
35 & older	13.3%	3.3%	-	10.0%	86.7%
Robbery with Gun	6.2%	1.0%	2.1%	3.1%	93.8%
17-24	10.3%	3.4%	6.9%	-	89.7%
25-34	2.6%	-	-	2.6%	97.4%
35 & older	6.7%	-	-	6.7%	93.3%
Robbery with Knife	1.0%	-	1.0%	-	99.0%
17-24	3.4%	-	3.4%	-	96.6%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Gambling	5.2%	2.1%	-	3.1%	94.8%
17-24	6.9%	6.9%	-	-	93.1%
25-34	5.3%	-	-	5.3%	94.7%
35 & older	3.3%	-	-	3.3%	96.7%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	24.7%	8.3%	7.2%	9.3%	75.3%
17-24	24.1%	13.8%	10.3%	-	75.9%
25-34	28.9%	10.5%	7.9%	10.5%	71.1%
35 & older	20.0%	-	3.3%	16.7%	80.0%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	41.2%	15.5%	7.2%	18.6%	58.8%
17-24	41.4%	13.8%	10.3%	17.2%	58.6%
25-34	47.4%	23.7%	7.9%	15.8%	52.6%
35 & older	33.3%	6.7%	3.3%	23.3%	66.7%

Crime Prevalence Tables

Appendix B4. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female Hispanic SAFF Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000 (cont.)

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	35.1%	3.1%	11.3%	20.6%	64.9%
17-24	55.2%	6.9%	24.1%	24.1%	44.8%
25-34	36.8%	2.6%	7.9%	26.3%	63.2%
35 & older	13.3%	-	3.3%	10.0%	86.7%
Threat with Knife	16.5%	2.1%	7.2%	7.2%	83.5%
17-24	20.7%	-	17.2%	3.4%	79.3%
25-34	21.1%	5.3%	5.3%	10.5%	78.9%
35 & older	6.7%	-	-	6.7%	93.3%
Threat with Gun	9.3%	1.0%	3.1%	5.2%	90.7%
17-24	13.8%	3.4%	6.9%	3.4%	86.2%
25-34	5.3%	-	-	5.3%	94.7%
35 & older	10.0%	-	3.3%	6.7%	90.0%
Cutting Someone With Knife	16.5%	1.0%	6.2%	9.3%	83.5%
17-24	17.2%	-	10.3%	6.9%	82.8%
25-34	26.3%	2.6%	7.9%	15.8%	73.7%
35 & older	3.3%	-	-	3.3%	96.7%
Shooting at Someone	8.2%	1.0%	-	7.2%	91.8%
17-24	10.3%	3.4%	-	6.9%	89.7%
25-34	7.9%	-	-	7.9%	92.1%
35 & older	6.7%	-	-	6.7%	93.3%
Carrying Gun on Person	18.6%	5.2%	4.1%	9.3%	81.4%
17-24	24.1%	6.9%	6.9%	10.3%	75.9%
25-34	18.4%	-	5.3%	13.2%	81.6%
35 & older	13.3%	10.0%	-	3.3%	86.7%
Serious Injury or Murder	6.2%	-	-	6.2%	93.8%
17-24	17.2%	-	-	17.2%	82.8%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	3.3%	-	-	3.3%	96.7%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	100.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	25.8%	13.4%	5.2%	7.2%	74.2%
17-24	13.8%	6.9%	6.9%	-	86.2%
25-34	28.9%	18.4%	2.6%	7.9%	71.1%
35 & older	33.3%	13.3%	6.7%	13.3%	66.7%
Procuring	10.3%	3.1%	2.1%	5.2%	89.7%
17-24	13.8%	3.4%	6.9%	3.4%	86.2%
25-34	10.5%	5.3%	-	5.3%	89.5%
35 & older	6.7%	-	-	6.7%	93.3%
Vandalism	22.7%	3.1%	4.1%	15.5%	77.3%
17-24	34.5%	10.3%	6.9%	17.2%	65.5%
25-34	23.7%	-	5.3%	18.4%	76.3%
35 & older	10.0%	-	-	10.0%	90.0%
Stealing From Employer	11.3%	1.0%	2.1%	8.2%	88.7%
17-24	13.8%	-	6.9%	6.9%	86.2%
25-34	13.2%	2.6%	-	10.5%	86.8%
35 & older	6.7%	-	-	6.7%	93.3%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	1.0%	-	-	1.0%	99.0%
17-24	3.4%	-	-	3.4%	96.6%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B5. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	38.4%	4.6%	8.0%	25.8%	61.6%
17-24	55.9%	9.6%	15.4%	30.9%	44.1%
25-34	37.3%	3.3%	6.0%	28.0%	62.7%
35 & older	23.7%	1.3%	3.3%	19.1%	76.3%
Car Theft	19.8%	1.1%	2.5%	16.2%	80.2%
17-24	37.2%	2.9%	5.8%	28.5%	62.8%
25-34	16.0%	0.7%	1.3%	14.0%	84.0%
35 & older	7.9%	-	0.7%	7.2%	92.1%
Auto Parts Theft	12.5%	2.1%	2.5%	8.0%	87.5%
17-24	20.4%	3.6%	3.6%	13.1%	79.6%
25-34	10.7%	2.0%	2.7%	6.0%	89.3%
35 & older	7.2%	0.7%	1.3%	5.3%	92.8%
Shoplifting	41.2%	5.2%	7.5%	28.5%	58.8%
17-24	46.0%	6.6%	9.5%	29.9%	54.0%
25-34	44.0%	5.3%	8.7%	30.0%	56.0%
35 & older	34.2%	3.9%	4.6%	25.7%	65.8%
Forgery or Fraud	23.6%	1.8%	5.5%	16.4%	76.4%
17-24	26.8%	2.9%	8.0%	15.9%	73.2%
25-34	23.3%	2.0%	4.7%	16.7%	76.7%
35 & older	21.1%	0.7%	3.9%	16.4%	78.9%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	4.0%	-	0.7%	3.4%	96.0%
17-24	8.0%	-	1.4%	6.5%	92.0%
25-34	3.3%	-	0.7%	2.7%	96.7%
35 & older	1.3%	-	-	1.3%	98.7%
Buying Stolen Goods	42.6%	8.9%	13.9%	19.8%	57.4%
17-24	56.9%	16.8%	24.1%	16.1%	43.1%
25-34	42.7%	8.7%	14.7%	19.3%	57.3%
35 & older	29.6%	2.0%	3.9%	23.7%	70.4%
Robbery with No Weapon	14.7%	1.4%	3.7%	9.8%	85.3%
17-24	26.3%	3.6%	8.8%	13.9%	73.7%
25-34	12.0%	0.7%	2.0%	9.3%	88.0%
35 & older	7.2%	-	0.7%	6.6%	92.8%
Robbery with Gun	5.6%	-	1.4%	4.1%	94.4%
17-24	10.9%	0.7%	3.6%	6.5%	89.1%
25-34	4.0%	-	0.7%	3.3%	96.0%
35 & older	2.6%	-	-	2.6%	97.4%
Robbery with Knife	1.5%	-	-	1.6%	98.5%
17-24	0.7%	-	-	0.7%	99.3%
25-34	2.7%	-	-	2.7%	97.3%
35 & older	1.3%	-	-	1.3%	98.7%
Gambling	12.9%	5.0%	4.1%	3.9%	87.1%
17-24	21.0%	11.6%	8.7%	0.7%	79.0%
25-34	11.3%	3.3%	2.7%	5.3%	88.7%
35 & older	7.2%	0.7%	1.3%	5.3%	92.8%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	25.8%	11.0%	8.0%	6.9%	74.2%
17-24	41.2%	22.1%	14.0%	5.1%	58.8%
25-34	23.3%	9.3%	6.0%	8.0%	76.7%
35 & older	14.6%	2.6%	4.6%	7.3%	85.4%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	44.1%	17.2%	10.5%	16.5%	55.9%
17-24	66.2%	34.6%	15.4%	16.2%	33.8%
25-34	41.3%	14.7%	11.3%	15.3%	58.7%
35 & older	27.0%	3.9%	5.3%	17.8%	73.0%

Crime Prevalence Tables

Appendix B5. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male SAFF Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000 (cont.)

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	47.0%	6.4%	15.3%	25.4%	53.0%
17-24	62.0%	13.9%	29.2%	19.0%	38.0%
25-34	44.3%	5.4%	12.8%	26.2%	55.7%
35 & older	36.2%	0.7%	5.3%	30.3%	63.8%
Threat with Knife	9.5%	0.5%	1.6%	7.5%	90.5%
17-24	6.5%	0.7%	0.7%	5.1%	93.5%
25-34	10.0%	0.7%	1.3%	8.0%	90.0%
35 & older	11.8%	-	2.6%	9.2%	88.2%
Threat with Gun	20.9%	2.3%	5.0%	13.7%	79.1%
17-24	30.4%	4.3%	10.9%	15.2%	69.6%
25-34	17.4%	2.0%	4.0%	11.4%	82.6%
35 & older	15.8%	0.7%	0.7%	14.5%	84.2%
Cutting Someone With Knife	8.3%	0.7%	1.4%	6.4%	91.7%
17-24	5.1%	-	1.5%	3.6%	94.9%
25-34	9.3%	2.0%	0.7%	6.7%	90.7%
35 & older	10.5%	-	2.0%	8.6%	89.5%
Shooting at Someone	18.3%	0.9%	4.8%	12.6%	81.7%
17-24	30.1%	2.2%	11.0%	16.9%	69.9%
25-34	12.7%	0.7%	4.0%	8.0%	87.3%
35 & older	13.2%	-	-	13.2%	86.8%
Carrying Gun on Person	41.6%	10.1%	8.5%	23.1%	58.4%
17-24	58.8%	19.9%	14.0%	25.0%	41.2%
25-34	34.0%	10.0%	7.3%	16.7%	66.0%
35 & older	33.6%	1.3%	4.6%	27.6%	66.4%
Serious Injury or Murder	14.2%	0.5%	5.8%	8.0%	85.8%
17-24	22.8%	1.5%	13.2%	8.1%	77.2%
25-34	12.8%	-	4.0%	8.7%	87.2%
35 & older	7.9%	-	0.7%	7.3%	92.1%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	99.6%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	1.3%	0.7%	-	0.7%	98.7%
Prostitution	1.0%	0.5%	-	0.5%	99.0%
17-24	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	-	98.6%
25-34	0.7%	-	-	0.7%	99.3%
35 & older	1.3%	0.7%	-	0.7%	98.7%
Procuring	5.4%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	94.6%
17-24	8.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.2%	92.0%
25-34	6.7%	2.7%	2.7%	1.3%	93.3%
35 & older	2.0%	0.7%	-	1.3%	98.0%
Vandalism	35.3%	3.0%	9.6%	22.8%	64.7%
17-24	47.4%	6.6%	18.2%	22.6%	52.6%
25-34	38.7%	2.7%	10.0%	26.0%	61.3%
35 & older	21.1%	-	1.3%	19.7%	78.9%
Stealing From Employer	15.4%	1.1%	2.7%	11.6%	
17-24	13.0%	1.4%	3.6%	8.0%	87.0%
25-34	18.0%	0.7%	3.3%	14.0%	82.0%
35 & older	15.1%	1.3%	1.3%	12.5%	84.9%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	4.7%	0.5%	1.1%	3.2%	95.3%
17-24	6.5%	0.7%	1.4%	4.3%	93.5%
25-34	3.3%	0.7%	0.7%	2.0%	96.7%
35 & older	4.6%	-	1.3%	3.3%	95.4%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B6. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male Anglo SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999-2000

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	40.6%	5.1%	5.7%	29.7%	59.4%
17-24	68.9%	15.6%	13.3%	40.0%	31.1%
25-34	44.8%	3.4%	5.2%	36.2%	55.2%
35 & older	19.4%	-	1.4%	18.1%	80.6%
Car Theft	19.5%	1.7%	1.7%	16.0%	80.5%
17-24	44.4%	4.4%	4.4%	35.6%	55.6%
25-34	12.1%	1.7%	-	10.3%	87.9%
35 & older	9.7%	-	1.4%	8.3%	90.3%
Auto Parts Theft	13.8%	3.4%	2.3%	8.0%	86.2%
17-24	22.2%	6.7%	2.2%	13.3%	77.8%
25-34	17.2%	3.4%	3.4%	10.3%	82.8%
35 & older	5.6%	1.4%	1.4%	2.8%	94.4%
Shoplifting	46.9%	7.4%	8.0%	31.4%	53.1%
17-24	62.2%	13.3%	13.3%	35.6%	37.8%
25-34	53.4%	8.6%	8.6%	36.2%	46.6%
35 & older	31.9%	2.8%	4.2%	25.0%	68.1%
Forgery or Fraud	32.1%	3.4%	4.6%	24.0%	67.9%
17-24	44.4%	8.9%	8.9%	26.7%	55.6%
25-34	31.0%	3.4%	1.7%	25.9%	69.0%
35 & older	25.0%	-	4.2%	20.8%	75.0%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	3.0%	-	1.1%	1.7%	97.0%
17-24	8.9%	-	4.4%	4.4%	91.1%
25-34	1.7%	-	-	1.7%	98.3%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Buying Stolen Goods	40.6%	6.3%	10.8%	23.4%	59.4%
17-24	53.3%	17.8%	17.8%	17.8%	46.7%
25-34	48.3%	5.2%	15.5%	27.6%	51.7%
35 & older	26.4%	-	2.8%	23.6%	73.6%
Robbery with No Weapon	17.2%	2.9%	2.3%	12.0%	82.8%
17-24	35.6%	8.9%	8.9%	17.8%	64.4%
25-34	15.5%	1.7%	-	13.8%	84.5%
35 & older	6.9%	-	-	6.9%	93.1%
Robbery with Gun	3.0%	-	1.1%	1.7%	97.0%
17-24	11.1%	-	4.4%	6.7%	88.9%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Robbery with Knife	0.7%	-	-	0.6%	99.3%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	1.7%	-	-	1.7%	98.3%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Gambling	9.8%	4.0%	1.1%	4.6%	90.2%
17-24	11.1%	8.9%	2.2%	-	88.9%
25-34	10.3%	5.2%	-	5.2%	89.7%
35 & older	8.3%	-	1.4%	6.9%	91.7%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	10.9%	4.0%	3.4%	3.4%	89.1%
17-24	15.6%	6.7%	6.7%	2.2%	84.4%
25-34	15.5%	5.2%	3.4%	6.9%	84.5%
35 & older	4.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	95.8%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	47.5%	19.4%	11.4%	16.6%	52.5%
17-24	73.3%	46.7%	15.6%	11.1%	26.7%
25-34	48.3%	15.5%	15.5%	17.2%	51.7%
35 & older	30.6%	5.6%	5.6%	19.4%	69.4%

Crime Prevalence Tables

Appendix B6. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male Anglo SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000 (cont.)

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	42.3%	5.7%	15.4%	21.1%	57.7%
17-24	51.1%	13.3%	31.1%	6.7%	48.9%
25-34	48.3%	5.2%	15.5%	27.6%	51.7%
35 & older	31.9%	1.4%	5.6%	25.0%	68.1%
Threat with Knife	5.2%	0.6%	-	4.6%	94.8%
17-24	4.4%	2.2%	-	2.2%	95.6%
25-34	10.3%	-	-	10.3%	89.7%
35 & older	1.4%	-	-	1.4%	98.6%
Threat with Gun	20.7%	2.9%	4.6%	13.1%	79.3%
17-24	31.1%	4.4%	11.1%	15.6%	68.9%
25-34	19.0%	3.4%	3.4%	12.1%	81.0%
35 & older	15.3%	1.4%	1.4%	12.5%	84.7%
Cutting Someone With Knife	5.2%	-	-	5.1%	94.8%
17-24	2.2%	-	-	2.2%	97.8%
25-34	5.2%	-	-	5.2%	94.8%
35 & older	6.9%	-	-	6.9%	93.1%
Shooting at Someone	16.1%	1.7%	2.3%	12.0%	83.9%
17-24	26.7%	4.4%	6.7%	15.6%	73.3%
25-34	8.6%	1.7%	1.7%	5.2%	91.4%
35 & older	15.3%	-	-	15.3%	84.7%
Carrying Gun on Person	38.9%	7.4%	6.9%	24.5%	61.1%
17-24	53.3%	20.0%	13.3%	20.0%	46.7%
25-34	36.2%	5.2%	6.9%	24.1%	63.8%
35 & older	31.9%	1.4%	2.8%	27.8%	68.1%
Serious Injury or Murder	10.4%	0.6%	4.6%	5.2%	89.6%
17-24	20.0%	2.2%	15.6%	2.2%	80.0%
25-34	10.3%	-	1.7%	8.6%	89.7%
35 & older	4.2%	-	-	4.2%	95.8%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	99.9%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	0.7%	-	-	0.6%	99.3%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	1.7%	-	-	1.7%	98.3%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Procuring	4.7%	1.7%	1.1%	1.7%	95.3%
17-24	8.9%	4.4%	-	4.4%	91.1%
25-34	5.2%	-	3.4%	1.7%	94.8%
35 & older	1.4%	1.4%	-	-	98.6%
Vandalism	44.6%	4.6%	8.6%	31.4%	55.4%
17-24	64.4%	13.3%	17.8%	33.3%	35.6%
25-34	55.2%	3.4%	8.6%	43.1%	44.8%
35 & older	23.6%	-	2.8%	20.8%	76.4%
Stealing From Employer	20.1%	1.7%	4.6%	13.7%	79.9%
17-24	28.9%	4.4%	6.7%	17.8%	71.1%
25-34	24.1%	-	5.2%	19.0%	75.9%
35 & older	11.1%	1.4%	2.8%	6.9%	88.9%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	4.7%	0.6%	1.7%	2.3%	95.3%
17-24	8.9%	2.2%	4.4%	2.2%	91.1%
25-34	5.2%	-	1.7%	3.4%	94.8%
35 & older	1.4%	-	-	1.4%	98.6%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B7. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male African American SAFP Offenders, by Age: Texas, 1999–2000

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	32.7%	3.5%	5.3%	23.9%	67.3%
17-24	39.5%	2.3%	4.7%	32.6%	60.5%
25-34	31.0%	3.4%	6.9%	20.7%	69.0%
35 & older	26.8%	4.9%	4.9%	17.1%	73.2%
Car Theft	22.9%	0.9%	2.7%	19.5%	77.1%
17-24	41.9%	2.3%	7.0%	32.6%	58.1%
25-34	13.8%	-	-	13.8%	86.2%
35 & older	9.8%	-	-	9.8%	90.2%
Auto Parts Theft	11.4%	0.9%	1.8%	8.9%	88.6%
17-24	20.9%	2.3%	4.7%	14.0%	79.1%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	9.8%	-	-	9.8%	90.2%
Shoplifting	40.6%	6.2%	7.1%	27.5%	59.4%
17-24	39.5%	4.7%	7.0%	27.9%	60.5%
25-34	44.8%	6.9%	6.9%	31.0%	55.2%
35 & older	39.0%	7.3%	7.3%	24.4%	61.0%
Forgery or Fraud	22.9%	0.9%	7.1%	15.1%	77.1%
17-24	14.0%	-	4.7%	9.3%	86.0%
25-34	31.0%	-	13.8%	17.2%	69.0%
35 & older	26.8%	2.4%	4.9%	19.5%	73.2%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	7.0%	-	-	7.1%	93.0%
17-24	11.6%	-	-	11.6%	88.4%
25-34	3.4%	-	-	3.4%	96.6%
35 & older	4.9%	-	-	4.9%	95.1%
Buying Stolen Goods	47.7%	12.4%	16.8%	18.6%	52.3%
17-24	65.1%	20.9%	30.2%	14.0%	34.9%
25-34	37.9%	10.3%	13.8%	13.8%	62.1%
35 & older	36.6%	4.9%	4.9%	26.8%	63.4%
Robbery with No Weapon	14.1%	-	2.7%	11.5%	85.9%
17-24	23.3%	-	7.0%	16.3%	76.7%
25-34	10.3%	-	-	10.3%	89.7%
35 & older	7.3%	-	-	7.3%	92.7%
Robbery with Gun	8.8%	0.9%	1.8%	6.2%	91.2%
17-24	14.0%	2.3%	4.7%	7.0%	86.0%
25-34	6.9%	-	-	6.9%	93.1%
35 & older	4.9%	-	-	4.9%	95.1%
Robbery with Knife	0.8%	-	-	0.9%	99.2%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	2.4%	-	-	2.4%	97.6%
Gambling	22.9%	10.6%	8.0%	4.4%	77.1%
17-24	41.9%	23.3%	16.3%	2.3%	58.1%
25-34	17.2%	6.9%	3.4%	6.9%	82.8%
35 & older	7.3%	-	2.4%	4.9%	92.7%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	59.6%	29.3%	16.9%	13.4%	40.4%
17-24	83.7%	51.2%	23.3%	9.3%	16.3%
25-34	55.2%	27.6%	13.8%	13.8%	44.8%
35 & older	37.5%	7.5%	12.5%	17.5%	62.5%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	45.1%	20.4%	8.0%	16.8%	54.9%
17-24	72.1%	44.2%	14.0%	14.0%	27.9%
25-34	31.0%	10.3%	6.9%	13.8%	69.0%
35 & older	26.8%	2.4%	2.4%	22.0%	73.2%

Crime Prevalence Tables

**Appendix B7. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male African American SAFP Offenders,
by Age: Texas, 1999–2000 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	53.4%	7.1%	12.5%	33.9%	46.6%
17-24	72.1%	16.3%	23.3%	32.6%	27.9%
25-34	42.9%	3.6%	7.1%	32.1%	57.1%
35 & older	41.5%	-	4.9%	36.6%	58.5%
Threat with Knife	11.4%	-	2.7%	8.9%	88.6%
17-24	4.7%	-	-	4.7%	95.3%
25-34	10.3%	-	3.4%	6.9%	89.7%
35 & older	19.5%	-	4.9%	14.6%	80.5%
Threat with Gun	27.6%	2.7%	8.0%	16.9%	72.4%
17-24	37.2%	4.7%	16.3%	16.3%	62.8%
25-34	21.4%	3.6%	7.1%	10.7%	78.6%
35 & older	22.0%	-	-	22.0%	78.0%
Cutting Someone With Knife	10.5%	0.9%	1.8%	8.0%	89.5%
17-24	2.3%	-	-	2.3%	97.7%
25-34	13.8%	3.4%	-	10.3%	86.2%
35 & older	17.1%	-	4.9%	12.2%	82.9%
Shooting at Someone	28.8%	0.9%	9.0%	19.0%	71.2%
17-24	42.9%	2.4%	16.7%	23.8%	57.1%
25-34	24.1%	-	10.3%	13.8%	75.9%
35 & older	17.5%	-	-	17.5%	82.5%
Carrying Gun on Person	56.6%	16.8%	11.5%	28.3%	43.4%
17-24	74.4%	27.9%	20.9%	25.6%	25.6%
25-34	34.5%	20.7%	3.4%	10.3%	65.5%
35 & older	53.7%	2.4%	7.3%	43.9%	46.3%
Serious Injury or Murder	16.9%	0.9%	6.3%	9.8%	83.1%
17-24	23.8%	2.4%	9.5%	11.9%	76.2%
25-34	13.8%	-	10.3%	3.4%	86.2%
35 & older	12.2%	-	-	12.2%	87.8%
Sexual Assault or Rape	0.8%	-	-	0.9%	99.2%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	2.4%	-	-	2.4%	97.6%
Prostitution	1.7%	0.9%	-	0.9%	98.3%
17-24	2.3%	2.3%	-	-	97.7%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	2.4%	-	-	2.4%	97.6%
Procuring	10.5%	3.5%	5.3%	1.8%	89.5%
17-24	14.0%	4.7%	9.3%	-	86.0%
25-34	13.8%	6.9%	6.9%	-	86.2%
35 & older	4.9%	-	-	4.9%	95.1%
Vandalism	30.0%	2.7%	8.9%	18.6%	70.0%
17-24	46.5%	4.7%	16.3%	25.6%	53.5%
25-34	24.1%	3.4%	10.3%	10.3%	75.9%
35 & older	17.1%	-	-	17.1%	82.9%
Stealing From Employer	12.3%	-	0.9%	11.5%	87.7%
17-24	7.0%	-	2.3%	4.7%	93.0%
25-34	6.9%	-	-	6.9%	93.1%
35 & older	22.0%	-	-	22.0%	78.0%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	8.8%	0.9%	0.9%	7.1%	91.2%
17-24	7.0%	-	-	7.0%	93.0%
25-34	6.9%	3.4%	-	3.4%	93.1%
35 & older	12.2%	-	2.4%	9.8%	87.8%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

**Appendix B8. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male Hispanic SAFP Offenders,
by Age: Texas, 1999-2000**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	41.6%	5.1%	13.1%	23.6%	58.4%
17-24	60.0%	11.1%	26.7%	22.2%	40.0%
25-34	35.0%	3.3%	6.7%	25.0%	65.0%
35 & older	28.6%	-	5.7%	22.9%	71.4%
Car Theft	19.1%	0.7%	3.6%	14.9%	80.9%
17-24	28.3%	2.2%	6.5%	19.6%	71.7%
25-34	21.7%	-	3.3%	18.3%	78.3%
35 & older	2.9%	-	-	2.9%	97.1%
Auto Parts Theft	12.0%	1.4%	3.6%	7.1%	88.0%
17-24	19.6%	2.2%	4.3%	13.0%	80.4%
25-34	10.0%	1.7%	3.3%	5.0%	90.0%
35 & older	5.7%	-	2.9%	2.9%	94.3%
Shoplifting	34.7%	2.1%	7.1%	25.6%	65.3%
17-24	37.0%	2.2%	6.5%	28.3%	63.0%
25-34	36.7%	1.7%	10.0%	25.0%	63.3%
35 & older	28.6%	2.9%	2.9%	22.9%	71.4%
Forgery or Fraud	13.3%	0.7%	5.6%	7.0%	86.7%
17-24	19.1%	-	10.6%	8.5%	80.9%
25-34	11.7%	1.7%	3.3%	6.7%	88.3%
35 & older	8.6%	-	2.9%	5.7%	91.4%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	3.4%	-	0.7%	2.8%	96.6%
17-24	4.3%	-	-	4.3%	95.7%
25-34	5.0%	-	1.7%	3.3%	95.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Buying Stolen Goods	41.2%	9.2%	16.4%	15.6%	58.8%
17-24	54.3%	10.9%	26.1%	17.4%	45.7%
25-34	38.3%	11.7%	15.0%	11.7%	61.7%
35 & older	28.6%	2.9%	5.7%	20.0%	71.4%
Robbery with No Weapon	13.4%	0.7%	6.4%	6.4%	86.6%
17-24	21.7%	2.2%	10.9%	8.7%	78.3%
25-34	10.0%	-	5.0%	5.0%	90.0%
35 & older	8.6%	-	2.9%	5.7%	91.4%
Robbery with Gun	6.9%	-	1.4%	5.6%	93.1%
17-24	8.5%	-	2.1%	6.4%	91.5%
25-34	6.7%	-	1.7%	5.0%	93.3%
35 & older	5.7%	-	-	5.7%	94.3%
Robbery with Knife	3.4%	-	-	3.5%	96.6%
17-24	2.1%	-	-	2.1%	97.9%
25-34	5.0%	-	-	5.0%	95.0%
35 & older	2.9%	-	-	2.9%	97.1%
Gambling	9.8%	2.1%	4.9%	2.8%	90.2%
17-24	12.8%	4.3%	8.5%	-	87.2%
25-34	10.0%	-	5.0%	5.0%	90.0%
35 & older	5.7%	2.9%	-	2.9%	94.3%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	18.6%	5.8%	7.2%	5.7%	81.4%
17-24	28.9%	11.1%	13.3%	4.4%	71.1%
25-34	16.7%	5.0%	5.0%	6.7%	83.3%
35 & older	8.6%	-	2.9%	5.7%	91.4%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	39.4%	12.9%	12.2%	14.4%	60.6%
17-24	53.3%	15.6%	17.8%	20.0%	46.7%
25-34	40.0%	16.7%	10.0%	13.3%	60.0%
35 & older	20.0%	2.9%	8.6%	8.6%	80.0%

Crime Prevalence Tables

**Appendix B8. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male Hispanic SAFP Offenders,
by Age: Texas, 1999–2000 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	47.6%	6.4%	17.1%	24.1%	52.4%
17-24	63.0%	10.9%	32.6%	19.6%	37.0%
25-34	41.7%	6.7%	11.7%	23.3%	58.3%
35 & older	37.1%	-	5.7%	31.4%	62.9%
Threat with Knife	12.6%	0.7%	2.1%	9.9%	87.4%
17-24	10.6%	-	2.1%	8.5%	89.4%
25-34	10.0%	1.7%	1.7%	6.7%	90.0%
35 & older	20.0%	-	2.9%	17.1%	80.0%
Threat with Gun	16.1%	1.4%	2.8%	12.0%	83.9%
17-24	23.4%	4.3%	4.3%	14.9%	76.6%
25-34	15.0%	-	3.3%	11.7%	85.0%
35 & older	8.6%	-	-	8.6%	91.4%
Cutting Someone With Knife	10.5%	1.4%	2.8%	6.4%	89.5%
17-24	10.9%	-	4.3%	6.5%	89.1%
25-34	11.7%	3.3%	1.7%	6.7%	88.3%
35 & older	8.6%	-	2.9%	5.7%	91.4%
Shooting at Someone	13.4%	-	4.3%	9.3%	86.6%
17-24	21.7%	-	8.7%	13.0%	78.3%
25-34	11.7%	-	3.3%	8.3%	88.3%
35 & older	5.7%	-	-	5.7%	94.3%
Carrying Gun on Person	34.4%	8.6%	7.8%	18.1%	65.6%
17-24	51.1%	13.3%	6.7%	31.1%	48.9%
25-34	33.3%	10.0%	10.0%	13.3%	66.7%
35 & older	14.3%	-	5.7%	8.6%	85.7%
Serious Injury or Murder	15.7%	-	6.5%	9.3%	84.3%
17-24	23.9%	-	13.0%	10.9%	76.1%
25-34	13.6%	-	3.4%	10.2%	86.4%
35 & older	8.6%	-	2.9%	5.7%	91.4%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	100.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	-	98.7%
17-24	2.1%	-	2.1%	-	97.9%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	2.9%	2.9%	-	-	97.1%
Procuring	2.7%	1.4%	-	1.4%	97.3%
17-24	2.1%	-	-	2.1%	97.9%
25-34	5.0%	3.3%	-	1.7%	95.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Vandalism	26.9%	1.4%	10.7%	14.9%	73.1%
17-24	32.6%	2.2%	19.6%	10.9%	67.4%
25-34	30.0%	1.7%	10.0%	18.3%	70.0%
35 & older	14.3%	-	-	14.3%	85.7%
Stealing From Employer	11.9%	0.7%	2.1%	9.2%	88.1%
17-24	4.3%	-	2.1%	2.1%	95.7%
25-34	16.7%	1.7%	3.3%	11.7%	83.3%
35 & older	14.3%	-	-	14.3%	85.7%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	2.0%	-	0.7%	1.4%	98.0%
17-24	4.3%	-	-	4.3%	95.7%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	2.9%	-	2.9%	-	97.1%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Substance Use Among TDCJ-SAFP Offenders: 1998-2000

**Appendix B9. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female SAFP Special Needs Offenders,
by Age: Texas, 1998**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	19.3%	-	1.9%	17.3%	80.7%
17-24	42.9%	-	-	42.9%	57.1%
25-34	10.8%	-	2.7%	8.1%	89.2%
35 & older	18.9%	-	1.9%	17.0%	81.1%
Car Theft	14.4%	1.0%	3.8%	9.6%	85.6%
17-24	35.7%	-	7.1%	28.6%	64.3%
25-34	16.2%	2.7%	8.1%	5.4%	83.8%
35 & older	7.5%	-	-	7.5%	92.5%
Auto Parts Theft	2.0%	-	1.0%	1.0%	98.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	2.7%	-	-	2.7%	97.3%
35 & older	1.9%	-	1.9%	-	98.1%
Shoplifting	69.2%	11.5%	17.2%	40.4%	30.8%
17-24	85.7%	21.4%	28.6%	35.7%	14.3%
25-34	64.9%	8.1%	21.6%	35.1%	35.1%
35 & older	67.9%	11.3%	11.3%	45.3%	32.1%
Forgery or Fraud	44.2%	4.8%	12.5%	26.9%	55.8%
17-24	42.9%	7.1%	28.6%	7.1%	57.1%
25-34	54.1%	10.8%	5.4%	37.8%	45.9%
35 & older	37.7%	-	13.2%	24.5%	62.3%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	7.7%	-	1.9%	5.7%	92.3%
17-24	21.4%	-	7.1%	14.3%	78.6%
25-34	10.8%	-	2.7%	8.1%	89.2%
35 & older	1.9%	-	-	1.9%	98.1%
Buying Stolen Goods	35.6%	12.5%	8.6%	14.4%	64.4%
17-24	21.4%	7.1%	14.3%	-	78.6%
25-34	40.5%	13.5%	8.1%	18.9%	59.5%
35 & older	35.8%	13.2%	7.5%	15.1%	64.2%
Robbery with No Weapon	10.7%	1.9%	1.9%	6.7%	89.3%
17-24	28.6%	7.1%	-	21.4%	71.4%
25-34	5.4%	-	2.7%	2.7%	94.6%
35 & older	9.4%	1.9%	1.9%	5.7%	90.6%
Robbery with Gun	3.0%	-	-	2.9%	97.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	2.7%	-	-	2.7%	97.3%
35 & older	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.2%
Robbery with Knife	1.1%	-	-	1.0%	98.9%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	2.7%	-	-	2.7%	97.3%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Gambling	3.9%	1.0%	1.9%	1.0%	96.1%
17-24	14.3%	7.1%	7.1%	-	85.7%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	3.8%	-	1.9%	1.9%	96.2%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	30.9%	12.5%	5.8%	12.5%	69.1%
17-24	28.6%	21.4%	-	7.1%	71.4%
25-34	29.7%	10.8%	2.7%	16.2%	70.3%
35 & older	32.1%	11.3%	9.4%	11.3%	67.9%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	44.3%	14.4%	8.7%	21.1%	55.7%
17-24	57.1%	21.4%	7.1%	28.6%	42.9%
25-34	43.2%	16.2%	2.7%	24.3%	56.8%
35 & older	41.5%	11.3%	13.2%	17.0%	58.5%

Crime Prevalence Tables

**Appendix B9. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female SAFP Special Needs Offenders,
by Age: Texas, 1998 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	36.5%	7.7%	14.3%	14.4%	63.5%
17-24	64.3%	-	42.9%	21.4%	35.7%
25-34	40.5%	10.8%	16.2%	13.5%	59.5%
35 & older	26.4%	7.5%	5.7%	13.2%	73.6%
Threat with Knife	21.2%	-	4.8%	16.3%	78.8%
17-24	35.7%	-	14.3%	21.4%	64.3%
25-34	21.6%	-	5.4%	16.2%	78.4%
35 & older	17.0%	-	1.9%	15.1%	83.0%
Threat with Gun	19.3%	-	4.8%	14.4%	80.7%
17-24	21.4%	-	7.1%	14.3%	78.6%
25-34	18.9%	-	8.1%	10.8%	81.1%
35 & older	18.9%	-	1.9%	17.0%	81.1%
Cutting Someone With Knife	13.5%	-	1.9%	11.5%	86.5%
17-24	21.4%	-	14.3%	7.1%	78.6%
25-34	10.8%	-	-	10.8%	89.2%
35 & older	13.2%	-	-	13.2%	86.8%
Shooting at Someone	14.5%	-	3.9%	10.6%	85.5%
17-24	14.3%	-	-	14.3%	85.7%
25-34	10.8%	-	2.7%	8.1%	89.2%
35 & older	17.0%	-	5.7%	11.3%	83.0%
Carrying Gun on Person	29.9%	4.8%	6.8%	18.3%	70.1%
17-24	21.4%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	78.6%
25-34	29.7%	8.1%	2.7%	18.9%	70.3%
35 & older	32.1%	1.9%	9.4%	20.8%	67.9%
Serious Injury or Murder	6.8%	-	1.0%	5.8%	93.2%
17-24	7.1%	-	-	7.1%	92.9%
25-34	8.1%	-	2.7%	5.4%	91.9%
35 & older	5.7%	-	-	5.7%	94.3%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	99.9%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	40.5%	14.4%	10.5%	15.4%	59.5%
17-24	14.3%	-	14.3%	-	85.7%
25-34	45.9%	21.6%	13.5%	10.8%	54.1%
35 & older	43.4%	13.2%	7.5%	22.6%	56.6%
Procuring	5.8%	3.8%	1.0%	1.0%	94.2%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	10.8%	8.1%	2.7%	-	89.2%
35 & older	3.8%	1.9%	-	1.9%	96.2%
Vandalism	36.6%	4.8%	8.6%	23.1%	63.4%
17-24	50.0%	-	28.6%	21.4%	50.0%
25-34	32.4%	8.1%	8.1%	16.2%	67.6%
35 & older	35.8%	3.8%	3.8%	28.3%	64.2%
Stealing From Employer	19.3%	1.0%	7.7%	10.5%	80.7%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	24.3%	-	5.4%	18.9%	75.7%
35 & older	20.8%	1.9%	11.3%	7.5%	79.2%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	9.6%	1.0%	3.8%	4.8%	90.4%
17-24	7.1%	-	7.1%	-	92.9%
25-34	8.1%	-	-	8.1%	91.9%
35 & older	11.1%	1.9%	5.6%	3.7%	88.9%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B10. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female SAFP Special Needs Offenders, by Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary					
Anglo	37.0%	3.4%	9.2%	24.4%	63.0%
African American	24.5%	2.0%	2.0%	20.4%	75.5%
Hispanic	43.2%	6.8%	9.1%	27.3%	56.8%
Car Theft					
Anglo	17.6%	1.7%	0.8%	15.1%	82.4%
African American	16.3%	4.1%	2.0%	10.2%	83.7%
Hispanic	27.3%	2.3%	15.9%	9.1%	72.7%
Auto Parts Theft					
Anglo	5.0%	-	0.8%	4.2%	95.0%
African American	10.2%	2.0%	-	8.2%	89.8%
Hispanic	6.8%	2.3%	-	4.5%	93.2%
Shoplifting					
Anglo	62.2%	8.4%	16.8%	37.0%	37.8%
African American	51.0%	14.3%	6.1%	30.6%	49.0%
Hispanic	54.5%	6.8%	15.9%	31.8%	45.5%
Forgery or Fraud					
Anglo	45.4%	7.6%	10.9%	26.9%	54.6%
African American	32.7%	2.0%	10.2%	20.4%	67.3%
Hispanic	22.7%	4.5%	4.5%	13.6%	77.3%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching					
Anglo	6.7%	0.8%	0.8%	5.0%	93.3%
African American	8.2%	2.0%	-	6.1%	91.8%
Hispanic	11.4%	-	4.5%	6.8%	88.6%
Buying Stolen Goods					
Anglo	40.3%	10.9%	7.6%	21.8%	59.7%
African American	38.8%	14.3%	4.1%	20.4%	61.2%
Hispanic	52.3%	11.4%	9.1%	31.8%	47.7%
Robbery with No Weapon					
Anglo	12.6%	1.7%	4.2%	6.7%	87.4%
African American	18.4%	6.1%	4.1%	8.2%	81.6%
Hispanic	20.5%	2.3%	4.5%	13.6%	79.5%
Robbery with Gun					
Anglo	5.1%	0.8%	0.8%	3.4%	94.9%
African American	14.3%	6.1%	-	8.2%	85.7%
Hispanic	9.1%	4.5%	-	4.5%	90.9%
Robbery with Knife					
Anglo	1.7%	-	0.8%	0.8%	98.3%
African American	2.0%	-	-	2.0%	98.0%
Hispanic	4.5%	-	2.3%	2.3%	95.5%
Gambling					
Anglo	5.9%	2.5%	-	3.4%	94.1%
African American	16.3%	6.1%	6.1%	4.1%	83.7%
Hispanic	6.8%	-	-	6.8%	93.2%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine					
Anglo	20.2%	10.9%	2.5%	6.7%	79.8%
African American	55.1%	22.4%	12.2%	20.4%	44.9%
Hispanic	20.5%	9.1%	-	11.4%	79.5%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs					
Anglo	52.1%	18.5%	11.8%	21.8%	47.9%
African American	38.8%	12.2%	10.2%	16.3%	61.2%
Hispanic	52.3%	18.2%	9.1%	25.0%	47.7%

Crime Prevalence Tables

**Appendix B10. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Female SAFF Special Needs Offenders,
by Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon					
Anglo	42.0%	6.7%	14.3%	21.0%	58.0%
African American	34.7%	12.2%	12.2%	10.2%	65.3%
Hispanic	52.3%	18.2%	15.9%	18.2%	47.7%
Threat with Knife					
Anglo	17.6%	1.7%	2.5%	13.4%	82.4%
African American	24.5%	2.0%	6.1%	16.3%	75.5%
Hispanic	29.5%	2.3%	6.8%	20.5%	70.5%
Threat with Gun					
Anglo	18.6%	-	3.4%	15.3%	81.4%
African American	30.6%	4.1%	2.0%	24.5%	69.4%
Hispanic	25.0%	4.5%	9.1%	11.4%	75.0%
Cutting Someone With Knife					
Anglo	12.6%	0.8%	0.8%	10.9%	87.4%
African American	24.5%	-	2.0%	22.4%	75.5%
Hispanic	9.3%	-	4.7%	4.7%	90.7%
Shooting at Someone					
Anglo	12.7%	-	1.7%	11.0%	87.3%
African American	32.7%	4.1%	8.2%	20.4%	67.3%
Hispanic	27.9%	2.3%	2.3%	23.3%	72.1%
Carrying Gun on Person					
Anglo	39.5%	8.4%	12.6%	18.5%	60.5%
African American	38.8%	12.2%	8.2%	18.4%	61.2%
Hispanic	39.5%	14.0%	7.0%	18.6%	60.5%
Serious Injury or Murder					
Anglo	6.0%	-	0.9%	5.1%	94.0%
African American	16.3%	2.0%	-	14.3%	83.7%
Hispanic	18.6%	4.7%	4.7%	9.3%	81.4%
Sexual Assault or Rape					
Anglo	-	-	-	-	100.0%
African American	2.0%	-	-	2.0%	98.0%
Hispanic	2.3%	-	-	2.3%	97.7%
Prostitution					
Anglo	19.3%	10.9%	4.2%	4.2%	80.7%
African American	30.6%	6.1%	8.2%	16.3%	69.4%
Hispanic	13.6%	2.3%	4.5%	6.8%	86.4%
Procuring					
Anglo	6.7%	3.4%	0.8%	2.5%	93.3%
African American	8.2%	2.0%	-	6.1%	91.8%
Hispanic	9.1%	4.5%	2.3%	2.3%	90.9%
Vandalism					
Anglo	40.3%	5.0%	8.4%	26.9%	59.7%
African American	30.6%	4.1%	4.1%	22.4%	69.4%
Hispanic	31.8%	2.3%	13.6%	15.9%	68.2%
Stealing From Employer					
Anglo	28.6%	1.7%	7.6%	19.3%	71.4%
African American	18.4%	2.0%	10.2%	6.1%	81.6%
Hispanic	11.4%	2.3%	2.3%	6.8%	88.6%
Other Crime Not Mentioned					
Anglo	5.0%	0.8%	1.7%	2.5%	95.0%
African American	8.2%	-	2.0%	6.1%	91.8%
Hispanic	4.5%	-	2.3%	2.3%	95.5%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B11. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male SAFP Special Needs Offenders,
by Age: Texas, 2000

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	49.5%	8.0%	12.4%	29.2%	50.5%
17-24	64.9%	13.5%	16.2%	35.1%	35.1%
25-34	53.8%	7.7%	15.4%	30.8%	46.2%
35 & older	36.0%	4.0%	8.0%	24.0%	64.0%
Car Theft	23.0%	3.5%	4.4%	15.0%	77.0%
17-24	24.3%	5.4%	2.7%	16.2%	75.7%
25-34	30.8%	3.8%	7.7%	19.2%	69.2%
35 & older	18.0%	2.0%	4.0%	12.0%	82.0%
Auto Parts Theft	10.6%	1.8%	-	8.8%	89.4%
17-24	16.2%	2.7%	-	13.5%	83.8%
25-34	11.5%	3.8%	-	7.7%	88.5%
35 & older	6.0%	-	-	6.0%	94.0%
Shoplifting	46.9%	7.1%	10.6%	29.2%	53.1%
17-24	70.3%	10.8%	16.2%	43.2%	29.7%
25-34	38.5%	11.5%	7.7%	19.2%	61.5%
35 & older	34.0%	2.0%	8.0%	24.0%	66.0%
Forgery or Fraud	31.0%	6.2%	6.2%	18.6%	69.0%
17-24	35.1%	5.4%	10.8%	18.9%	64.9%
25-34	23.1%	11.5%	-	11.5%	76.9%
35 & older	32.0%	4.0%	6.0%	22.0%	68.0%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	8.0%	1.8%	0.9%	5.3%	92.0%
17-24	8.1%	-	-	8.1%	91.9%
25-34	15.4%	3.8%	-	11.5%	84.6%
35 & older	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	-	96.0%
Buying Stolen Goods	47.8%	11.5%	5.3%	31.0%	52.2%
17-24	62.2%	16.2%	5.4%	40.5%	37.8%
25-34	46.2%	19.2%	3.8%	23.1%	53.8%
35 & older	38.0%	4.0%	6.0%	28.0%	62.0%
Robbery with No Weapon	19.5%	3.5%	6.2%	9.7%	80.5%
17-24	35.1%	5.4%	5.4%	24.3%	64.9%
25-34	23.1%	3.8%	15.4%	3.8%	76.9%
35 & older	6.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	94.0%
Robbery with Gun	13.5%	5.4%	0.9%	7.2%	86.5%
17-24	27.8%	13.9%	-	13.9%	72.2%
25-34	7.7%	3.8%	3.8%	-	92.3%
35 & older	6.0%	-	-	6.0%	94.0%
Robbery with Knife	3.5%	-	1.8%	1.8%	96.5%
17-24	8.1%	-	5.4%	2.7%	91.9%
25-34	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.2%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Gambling	12.4%	4.4%	0.9%	7.1%	87.6%
17-24	21.6%	8.1%	2.7%	10.8%	78.4%
25-34	7.7%	3.8%	-	3.8%	92.3%
35 & older	8.0%	2.0%	-	6.0%	92.0%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	26.5%	13.3%	3.5%	9.7%	73.5%
17-24	29.7%	16.2%	2.7%	10.8%	70.3%
25-34	34.6%	19.2%	7.7%	7.7%	65.4%
35 & older	20.0%	8.0%	2.0%	10.0%	80.0%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	53.1%	19.5%	13.3%	20.4%	46.9%
17-24	73.0%	32.4%	18.9%	21.6%	27.0%
25-34	57.7%	19.2%	11.5%	26.9%	42.3%
35 & older	36.0%	10.0%	10.0%	16.0%	64.0%

Crime Prevalence Tables

**Appendix B11. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male SAFF Special Needs Offenders,
by Age: Texas, 2000 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	47.8%	12.4%	14.2%	21.2%	52.2%
17-24	62.2%	16.2%	27.0%	18.9%	37.8%
25-34	61.5%	26.9%	7.7%	26.9%	38.5%
35 & older	30.0%	2.0%	8.0%	20.0%	70.0%
Threat with Knife	23.0%	3.5%	3.5%	15.9%	77.0%
17-24	24.3%	2.7%	5.4%	16.2%	75.7%
25-34	30.8%	11.5%	3.8%	15.4%	69.2%
35 & older	18.0%	-	2.0%	16.0%	82.0%
Threat with Gun	26.9%	3.6%	4.5%	18.8%	73.1%
17-24	38.9%	8.3%	5.6%	25.0%	61.1%
25-34	30.8%	3.8%	11.5%	15.4%	69.2%
35 & older	16.0%	-	-	16.0%	84.0%
Cutting Someone With Knife	16.9%	0.9%	1.8%	14.2%	83.1%
17-24	13.9%	-	5.6%	8.3%	86.1%
25-34	19.2%	3.8%	-	15.4%	80.8%
35 & older	18.0%	-	-	18.0%	82.0%
Shooting at Someone	27.1%	2.8%	2.8%	21.6%	72.9%
17-24	31.4%	5.7%	5.7%	20.0%	68.6%
25-34	34.6%	3.8%	3.8%	26.9%	65.4%
35 & older	20.0%	-	-	20.0%	80.0%
Carrying Gun on Person	49.2%	16.1%	15.2%	17.8%	50.8%
17-24	61.1%	22.2%	22.2%	16.7%	38.9%
25-34	50.0%	15.4%	15.4%	19.2%	50.0%
35 & older	40.0%	12.0%	10.0%	18.0%	60.0%
Serious Injury or Murder	15.4%	2.7%	2.7%	10.0%	84.6%
17-24	16.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	83.3%
25-34	19.2%	3.8%	-	15.4%	80.8%
35 & older	12.5%	-	2.1%	10.4%	87.5%
Sexual Assault or Rape	1.8%	-	-	1.8%	98.2%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	7.7%	-	-	7.7%	92.3%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	2.7%	1.8%	-	0.9%	97.3%
17-24	2.7%	2.7%	-	-	97.3%
25-34	7.7%	3.8%	-	3.8%	92.3%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Procuring	8.8%	2.7%	0.9%	5.3%	91.2%
17-24	5.4%	2.7%	2.7%	-	94.6%
25-34	23.1%	7.7%	-	15.4%	76.9%
35 & older	4.0%	-	-	4.0%	96.0%
Vandalism	35.4%	3.5%	8.0%	23.9%	64.6%
17-24	48.6%	5.4%	16.2%	27.0%	51.4%
25-34	38.5%	7.7%	3.8%	26.9%	61.5%
35 & older	24.0%	-	4.0%	20.0%	76.0%
Stealing From Employer	24.8%	2.7%	6.2%	15.9%	75.2%
17-24	21.6%	-	5.4%	16.2%	78.4%
25-34	34.6%	7.7%	11.5%	15.4%	65.4%
35 & older	22.0%	2.0%	4.0%	16.0%	78.0%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	1.8%	-	-	1.8%	98.2%
17-24	2.7%	-	-	2.7%	97.3%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	2.0%	-	-	2.0%	98.0%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

Appendix B12. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male SAFP Special Needs Offenders, by Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 2000

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary					
Anglo	37.0%	3.4%	9.2%	24.4%	63.0%
African American	24.5%	2.0%	2.0%	20.4%	75.5%
Hispanic	43.2%	6.8%	9.1%	27.3%	56.8%
Car Theft					
Anglo	17.6%	1.7%	0.8%	15.1%	82.4%
African American	16.3%	4.1%	2.0%	10.2%	83.7%
Hispanic	27.3%	2.3%	15.9%	9.1%	72.7%
Auto Parts Theft					
Anglo	5.0%	-	0.8%	4.2%	95.0%
African American	10.2%	2.0%	-	8.2%	89.8%
Hispanic	6.8%	2.3%	-	4.5%	93.2%
Shoplifting					
Anglo	62.2%	8.4%	16.8%	37.0%	37.8%
African American	51.0%	14.3%	6.1%	30.6%	49.0%
Hispanic	54.5%	6.8%	15.9%	31.8%	45.5%
Forgery or Fraud					
Anglo	45.4%	7.6%	10.9%	26.9%	54.6%
African American	32.7%	2.0%	10.2%	20.4%	67.3%
Hispanic	22.7%	4.5%	4.5%	13.6%	77.3%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching					
Anglo	6.7%	0.8%	0.8%	5.0%	93.3%
African American	8.2%	2.0%	-	6.1%	91.8%
Hispanic	11.4%	-	4.5%	6.8%	88.6%
Buying Stolen Goods					
Anglo	40.3%	10.9%	7.6%	21.8%	59.7%
African American	38.8%	14.3%	4.1%	20.4%	61.2%
Hispanic	52.3%	11.4%	9.1%	31.8%	47.7%
Robbery with No Weapon					
Anglo	12.6%	1.7%	4.2%	6.7%	87.4%
African American	18.4%	6.1%	4.1%	8.2%	81.6%
Hispanic	20.5%	2.3%	4.5%	13.6%	79.5%
Robbery with Gun					
Anglo	5.1%	0.8%	0.8%	3.4%	94.9%
African American	14.3%	6.1%	-	8.2%	85.7%
Hispanic	9.1%	4.5%	-	4.5%	90.9%
Robbery with Knife					
Anglo	1.7%	-	0.8%	0.8%	98.3%
African American	2.0%	-	-	2.0%	98.0%
Hispanic	4.5%	-	2.3%	2.3%	95.5%
Gambling					
Anglo	5.9%	2.5%	-	3.4%	94.1%
African American	16.3%	6.1%	6.1%	4.1%	83.7%
Hispanic	6.8%	-	-	6.8%	93.2%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine					
Anglo	20.2%	10.9%	2.5%	6.7%	79.8%
African American	55.1%	22.4%	12.2%	20.4%	44.9%
Hispanic	20.5%	9.1%	-	11.4%	79.5%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs					
Anglo	52.1%	18.5%	11.8%	21.8%	47.9%
African American	38.8%	12.2%	10.2%	16.3%	61.2%
Hispanic	52.3%	18.2%	9.1%	25.0%	47.7%

Crime Prevalence Tables

**Appendix B12. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among Male SAFP Special Needs Offenders,
by Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 2000 (cont.)**

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
	(not past month)				
Assault with No Weapon					
Anglo	42.0%	6.7%	14.3%	21.0%	58.0%
African American	34.7%	12.2%	12.2%	10.2%	65.3%
Hispanic	52.3%	18.2%	15.9%	18.2%	47.7%
Threat with Knife					
Anglo	17.6%	1.7%	2.5%	13.4%	82.4%
African American	24.5%	2.0%	6.1%	16.3%	75.5%
Hispanic	29.5%	2.3%	6.8%	20.5%	70.5%
Threat with Gun					
Anglo	18.6%	-	3.4%	15.3%	81.4%
African American	30.6%	4.1%	2.0%	24.5%	69.4%
Hispanic	25.0%	4.5%	9.1%	11.4%	75.0%
Cutting Someone With Knife					
Anglo	12.6%	0.8%	0.8%	10.9%	87.4%
African American	24.5%	-	2.0%	22.4%	75.5%
Hispanic	9.3%	-	4.7%	4.7%	90.7%
Shooting at Someone					
Anglo	12.7%	-	1.7%	11.0%	87.3%
African American	32.7%	4.1%	8.2%	20.4%	67.3%
Hispanic	27.9%	2.3%	2.3%	23.3%	72.1%
Carrying Gun on Person					
Anglo	39.5%	8.4%	12.6%	18.5%	60.5%
African American	38.8%	12.2%	8.2%	18.4%	61.2%
Hispanic	39.5%	14.0%	7.0%	18.6%	60.5%
Serious Injury or Murder					
Anglo	6.0%	-	0.9%	5.1%	94.0%
African American	16.3%	2.0%	-	14.3%	83.7%
Hispanic	18.6%	4.7%	4.7%	9.3%	81.4%
Sexual Assault or Rape					
Anglo	-	-	-	-	100.0%
African American	2.0%	-	-	2.0%	98.0%
Hispanic	2.3%	-	-	2.3%	97.7%
Prostitution					
Anglo	19.3%	10.9%	4.2%	4.2%	80.7%
African American	30.6%	6.1%	8.2%	16.3%	69.4%
Hispanic	13.6%	2.3%	4.5%	6.8%	86.4%
Procuring					
Anglo	6.7%	3.4%	0.8%	2.5%	93.3%
African American	8.2%	2.0%	-	6.1%	91.8%
Hispanic	9.1%	4.5%	2.3%	2.3%	90.9%
Vandalism					
Anglo	40.3%	5.0%	8.4%	26.9%	59.7%
African American	30.6%	4.1%	4.1%	22.4%	69.4%
Hispanic	31.8%	2.3%	13.6%	15.9%	68.2%
Stealing From Employer					
Anglo	28.6%	1.7%	7.6%	19.3%	71.4%
African American	18.4%	2.0%	10.2%	6.1%	81.6%
Hispanic	11.4%	2.3%	2.3%	6.8%	88.6%
Other Crime Not Mentioned					
Anglo	5.0%	0.8%	1.7%	2.5%	95.0%
African American	8.2%	-	2.0%	6.1%	91.8%
Hispanic	4.5%	-	2.3%	2.3%	95.5%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

**APPENDIX
C**

**Selected Characteristics of
SAFP Offenders, by Substance
Use Problems and Gender:
Texas, 1999-2000**

Appendix C. Selected Characteristics of SAFP Offenders, by Substance Use Problems and Gender: Texas, 1999–2000

	Women		Men	
	Substance Use Problems		Substance Use Problems	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Total	11.9%	88.1%	9.0%	91.0%
Age				
17 to 24	6.0%	19.8%	20.0%	32.5%
25 to 34	24.0%	37.4%	30.0%	34.5%
35 or older	70.0%	42.8%	50.0%	33.0%
Previous Experience with Criminal Justice System				
Placed in jail or detention before this time	89.4%	88.0%	85.0%	96.4%
Found guilty by a judge or jury before this time	75.0%	77.7%	80.0%	90.8%
Placed on adult probation with daily or weekly reporting before this time	8.0%	22.1%	27.5%	34.2%
Placed on parole or mandatory supervision before this time	54.0%	30.9%	23.1%	22.0%
Previously served time in Texas prison	54.0%	34.7%	20.0%	18.3%
Prevalence of Criminal Behavior in the Past Year				
Past-year property crime	12.0%	51.0%	17.5%	44.5%
Past-year violent crime	-	20.3%	10.0%	30.5%
Past-year prostitution or procuring	2.0%	25.2%	2.5%	4.5%
Sale of drugs in the past year	14.0%	32.3%	20.0%	36.0%
Committed a property crime to get money to buy drugs for own use	2.0%	14.4%	2.5%	13.8%
Sold drugs to make a profit	12.0%	26.8%	17.5%	35.3%
Stole drugs for own use	-	15.7%	2.5%	9.0%
Most Recent Conviction				
Recent conviction due to possession, manufacturing, or selling of drugs	24.0%	27.9%	30.0%	33.8%
Recent conviction of DUI/DWI	8.0%	6.0%	45.0%	24.0%
High when committed most recent crime	22.0%	59.1%	45.0%	71.8%
Ever Participated in Treatment	42.0%	58.5%	27.5%	59.0%