

Substance Use Among Female Inmates / State Jail: 1998



Substance Use Among Female State Jail Inmates

Texas Department of Criminal Justice
State Jail Division

1998



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Texas Department of Criminal Justice –
State Jail Division:
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By

Lisa Kerber, Ph.D.



**Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

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

Using a simple random sample, data were collected from inmates newly admitted to the two state jail intake facilities. Face-to-face interviews, averaging 74 minutes to complete, took place in private administrative offices inside the prisons. The survey instrument covered seven major areas: prevalence of licit and illicit substance use, criminal history, past substance abuse treatment experiences and current motivation for treatment, family and peer relations, physical and mental health, gambling behaviors, and demographics. Table 1.1 presents the demographic characteristics of the sample.

**Prevalence of
Substance Use**

Licit Substances

Tobacco

- Eighty-eight percent of inmates reported smoking cigarettes at one time during their lives. Eighty percent had smoked cigarettes in the year before incarceration, and 70 percent had smoked cigarettes in the month before incarceration (Appendix A1).
- Five percent of inmates reported ever using smokeless tobacco; 2 percent had used smokeless tobacco in the past year.

Alcohol

- Eighty-nine percent of inmates reported ever drinking alcohol; 45 percent had drunk alcohol in the month before incarceration (Appendix A1).

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

Inhalants

- Fourteen percent of inmates had used inhalants at least once during their lives. The prevalence of past-month inhalant use (1 percent) was the lowest among all drugs asked about in the survey (Appendix A1).

Illicit Substances

- Ninety-one percent of inmates reported using an illicit drug in their lifetime; 59 percent reported past-month illicit drug use (Appendix A1).
- Female state jail inmates were more likely to use an illicit drug in the month before incarceration than drink alcohol in that month.
- Crack cocaine was the most commonly used illicit drug in the month before incarceration, followed by marijuana or hashish and powder cocaine (Appendix A1).

Treatment Needs

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

Substance Abuse and Dependence

- Overall, 74 percent of inmates abused or were dependent on alcohol or drugs during the year before incarceration. Some 59 percent were dependent on substances and needed treatment. Fifteen percent abused substances and should receive intervention services to improve the quality of their lives and prevent their substance abuse from progressing to dependence.

Motivation for Treatment

- Fifty percent of inmates with substance use problems reported that they would be “willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.” They represented 37 percent of all inmates.

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. Those medically indigent inmates with substance use

problems who would be willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 35 percent of all inmates. These inmates would need publicly funded substance abuse treatment or follow-up care once released.

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

Lifetime Prevalence

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

Abuse and Dependence

- Inmates were more than four times as likely as non-incarcerated women in Texas to have alcohol use problems (36 percent vs. 8 percent) and about 26 times more likely than non-incarcerated women to have drug use problems (68 percent vs. 3 percent).

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

Lifetime Prevalence

- Except for crack cocaine, the prevalence of lifetime use of substances was similar for state jail and Institutional Division inmates (Table 2.12). Sixty-five percent of state jail inmates vs. 49 percent of Institutional Division inmates had ever used crack cocaine.

Abuse and Dependence

- State jail inmates were slightly more likely than Institutional Division inmates to have alcohol use problems (36 percent vs. 30 percent). They (68 percent) were also more likely than Institutional Division inmates (52 percent) to have drug use problems.

**Factors Related
to Substance
Abuse and
Dependence**

Demographic Factors

- Anglos were more likely than Hispanics and African Americans to have substance use problems. Inmates with an annual household income of less than \$10,000 were more likely than other inmates to have substance use problems. Inmates who worked full time in a legal occupation in the year before entering prison were less likely than others to have substance use problems. Currently married and never married inmates were less likely than widowed, separated, or divorced inmates to abuse or be dependent on substances (Table 4.1).

Neglect or Abuse

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

Mental Health

- Fifty percent of inmates said that a mental health problem significantly interfered with their lives at one time. Inmates with substance use problems (57 percent) were more likely than other inmates (29 percent) to say that a mental health problem interfered with their lives.
- Table 4.8 shows the percentage of inmates who had ever sought or received mental health services. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have sought treatment, received diagnoses, and taken medication for a mental health problem.

HIV Risk

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

Pregnancy and Children

- Six percent of inmates were pregnant upon entering the State Jail Division.
- Seventy-two percent of inmates had a child younger than 18 (Table 4.16).
- Fifty-seven percent of the inmates with a dependent child were living with a child at the time of arrest.
- These 57 percent of inmates had 447 dependent children among them. Only 18 percent of these children lived with their father after their mother entered prison.
- Inmates with substance use problems were less likely than other inmates to have lived with their minor child at the time of arrest.

Gambling

- About 13 percent of inmates reported having any of the gambling problems asked about in the survey. Having a gambling problem was not significantly associated with substance use problems.

Criminal Behavior

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

The Role of Substances During Most Recent Crime

- Forty percent of inmates said they were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence. Cocaine/crack was by far the most common substance used among the inmates who were high during the commission of their most recent crime (Table 5.4).
- Sixty-two percent of the inmates who reported being drunk or high at the time of the offense claimed they would not have committed the crime if they had not been intoxicated.

Crime and Substance Abuse/Dependence

- Inmates with drug use problems were more likely than other inmates to commit certain crimes in the past year (Figures 5.5 and 5.6).
- Among state jail inmates who had ever used any substance and who had served time in a Texas prison previously, 28 percent reported that a “very important” factor in returning to prison was their abuse of drugs, and 15 percent said a “very important” factor in returning to prison was their abuse of alcohol. When asked to state the single most important reason for returning to prison, 30 percent said that it was their drug or drinking habit. Another 4 percent said the most important reason was their selling of drugs.

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Introduction

Purpose and Background

This report presents the results of a study of substance use among female inmates in the State Jail Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. The study focuses on the behaviors of inmates before they began their present prison sentence. The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA), in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University, has conducted several criminal justice population surveys.¹ The purpose of these studies is to examine patterns of substance use, 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 substance use among these high-risk groups in Texas over time.

The Texas legislature in 1993 (Senate Bill 532) created the State Jail Division of the TDCJ which allows offenders who commit state jail felonies to serve time in a state jail prison rather than an Institutional Division prison.² Currently, the State Jail Division comprises 25 facilities located in nine judicial regions across the state. These facilities manage state jail inmates, Institutional Division transfer inmates, and clients sentenced to complete substance abuse programs.

The State Jail Division provides community-oriented and cost-effective incarceration for low-level property and drug offenders and allows Texas to reserve many of its prison beds for more dangerous criminals for a longer period of time. Appendix C lists specific crimes for which offenders can be sentenced to the State Jail Division. In 1998, 8 percent of state jail felons were serving time for forgery/fraud, 9 percent were serving time for unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, 15 percent were serving time for theft/larceny, and 53 percent were serving time for possession or delivery of a controlled substance. Even though 85 percent of state jail inmates had prior records, 58 percent of them had not been incarcerated previously. In 1998, state jail felons served an average of one year in state jails.³

Methods

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

The Sample

From February 1998 to January 1999, TCADA, in conjunction with PPRI, conducted a survey of substance use and related behavior among female state jail inmates. Data were collected from prisoners newly admitted to the two state jail intake facilities (Plane and Woodman).⁵ Prison officials said there was no systematic pattern or method followed when sending inmates to the intake facilities from the county jails. Thus, prisoners were sampled from the daily lists of newly arriving inmates generated by the intake facility. To reduce sampling error, interviewers used a random numbers table to select a random starting point on the list of prisoners. From that starting point, they highlighted the names of every second or third inmate during peak intake periods and then interviewed those prisoners. Of the 739 female state jail inmates approached to participate in the study, 542 completed the interviews. This resulted in a response rate of 73 percent.⁶

Table 1.1 presents the demographic characteristics for the sample as a whole and by age group.⁷ Forty-four percent of female state jail inmates were aged 25 to 34, and 40 percent were 35 or older. African Americans made up 46 percent of the sample, Anglos 39 percent, and Hispanics 11 percent. Thirty-eight percent of inmates had never been married, and 24 percent were presently married. Forty percent were working full-time during the year before incarceration, and 27 percent were unemployed. Forty-two percent had an annual household income of less than \$10,000. Sixty-five percent of the inmates did not graduate from high school.

Questionnaire and Interview

The 1994 prison survey instrument served as the foundation for the survey used in 1998.⁸ It covered seven major areas: prevalence of licit and illicit substance use, criminal history, family and peer relations, physical and mental health, gambling behaviors, demographics, and past substance abuse treatment experiences and current motivation for treatment.⁹

All interviews, averaging 74 minutes to complete, were conducted face to face in private administrative offices inside the prisons.¹⁰ While the interviews were being conducted, office doors were left ajar, but guards remained in the hallways and out of earshot. This afforded interviewers and respondents a confidential interview. Interviews were conducted in Spanish when necessary.

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

	Total		17-24		25-34		35+	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	526	100.0%	88	16.7%	229	43.5%	209	39.7%
Race/Ethnicity								
African American	242	46.0%	33	37.5%	103	45.0%	106	50.7%
Anglo	207	39.4%	36	40.9%	93	40.6%	78	37.3%
Hispanic	58	11.0%	16	18.2%	21	9.2%	21	10.1%
Other	19	3.6%	3	3.4%	12	5.2%	4	1.9%
Marital Status								
Never married	198	37.6%	51	58.0%	100	43.7%	47	22.5%
Married	126	24.0%	22	25.0%	51	22.3%	53	25.4%
Separated	91	17.3%	9	10.2%	34	14.9%	48	23.0%
Divorced	90	17.1%	6	6.8%	36	15.7%	48	23.0%
Widowed	20	3.8%	0	-	7	3.1%	13	6.2%
Don't know/refused	1	-	0	-	1	-	0	-
Employment Status								
Working full-time	208	39.5%	34	38.6%	92	40.2%	82	39.2%
Unemployed	140	26.6%	25	28.4%	68	29.7%	47	22.5%
Working part-time	83	15.8%	14	15.9%	33	14.4%	36	17.2%
Keeping house	78	14.8%	14	15.9%	30	13.1%	34	16.3%
Disabled	9	1.7%	0	-	3	1.3%	6	2.9%
Attending school	4	0.8%	1	1.1%	2	0.9%	1	0.5%
Retired	1	-	0	-	0	-	1	0.5%
Don't know/refused	3	0.6%	0	-	1	-	2	1.0%
Annual Household Income								
Less than \$10,000	219	41.6%	32	36.4%	88	38.4%	99	47.4%
\$10,000-\$20,000	75	14.3%	10	11.4%	39	17.0%	26	12.4%
\$20,000-\$30,000	47	8.9%	6	6.8%	19	8.3%	22	10.5%
\$30,000-\$40,000	28	5.3%	4	4.6%	15	6.6%	9	4.3%
\$40,000-\$50,000	11	2.1%	1	1.1%	8	3.5%	2	1.0%
\$50,000+	25	4.8%	5	5.7%	11	4.8%	9	4.3%
Don't know/refused	121	23.0%	30	34.1%	49	21.4%	42	20.1%
Education								
Did not complete high school	344	65.4%	72	81.8%	151	65.9%	121	57.9%
High school graduate	109	20.7%	9	10.2%	53	23.1%	47	22.5%
Some college	60	11.4%	6	6.8%	19	8.3%	35	16.8%
College graduate	12	2.3%	1	1.1%	5	2.2%	6	2.9%
Don't know/refused	1	-	0	-	1	-	0	-

- Less than .5 percent

Statistical Analysis

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

Limitations

Studies that compare the reliability and validity of different methods of assessing drug use offer conflicting findings,¹¹ 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 people¹² and among people involved in the criminal justice system,¹³ 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, social desirability, or fear of repercussion, people tend to underreport behavior perceived as sensitive or deviant. Some people may be more likely than others to report certain drug use behaviors. For example, one study conducted in 1999 found that among female arrestees, those who had received drug treatment were more likely than others 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.¹⁴ Hence, these potential biases 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, and inmates perceived by the interviewers to be dishonest or confused by the questions were excluded from the analysis. Nevertheless, some over- or underreporting may have occurred. Because it is likely that over- and underreporting remain constant over time among specific populations, prevalence rates that derive from self-report data are likely to be unbiased when comparing trends across time.

Because this was a simple random sample of inmates entering prison during the interview period, there was unlikely to be any sampling error in terms of representing the population of inmate admissions during that period. However, there may be some chance variation between the characteristics of the entire female state jail 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 reported for some of the analyses in the text. In several tables, the difference between figures may seem dramatic but the accompanying text asserts that there is no significant difference statistically speaking. This is because comparisons may be based on small subsets (e.g. heroin users) or because the variance of values for a particular factor is large.

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

Endnotes

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- ³ P. Hudson, *The State Jail System Today*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1998; for 1999 figures, see M. Munson and R. Ygnacio, *The State Jail System Today: An Update*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1999.
- ⁴ B. Crouch, J. Dyer, L. Dell, and K. McDonald, *Methodology Used in the 1998 Survey of Texas Prison Inmates: Male and Female Institutional Division*, College Station, Tex.: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A&M University, 1999.
- ⁵ The sample did not include SAFFP inmates.
- ⁶ The response rate is the number of completes / (number of completes + refusals + terminates + computer malfunctions + terminates not called back + callbacks dropped).

- ⁷ Sixteen inmates were excluded from the sample because the interviewers believed that they did not respond truthfully or were confused by the questions.
- ⁸ D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1994*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1995.
- ⁹ A copy of the survey instrument is available upon request from TCADA.
- ¹⁰ The 1993-1994 surveys were conducted in the visitation center of intake facilities where glass partitions separated the interviewer and respondent (B. Crouch, J. Dyer, L. Dell, and K. McDonald, *Methodology Used in the 1998 Survey of Texas Prison Inmates: Male and Female Institutional Division*, College Station, Tex.: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A&M University, 1999).
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Prevalence of Substance Use

Licit Substances

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

Tobacco

Eighty-eight percent of all female state jail inmates reported smoking cigarettes at one time during their lives. Eighty percent had smoked cigarettes in the year before incarceration, and 70 percent had smoked in the month before incarceration. Past-month cigarette smokers reported smoking an average of 21 cigarettes, or about a pack, a day. Inmates 25 and older were more likely than the youngest inmates and Anglos more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to smoke cigarettes in the past month (Tables 2.1 and 2.2). Five percent of inmates reported ever using smokeless tobacco; 2 percent had used smokeless tobacco in the past year.

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

	Lifetime Use				Past-Month Use			
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Total	17-24	25-34	35+
Cigarettes	88.4%	81.8%	86.5%	93.3%	69.5%	56.8%	70.7%	73.7%
Any Illicit Drug	90.9%	80.7%	93.0%	92.8%	58.7%	48.9%	62.4%	58.9%
Alcohol	89.2%	87.5%	90.0%	89.0%	45.4%	34.1%	45.4%	50.2%
Crack Cocaine	65.4%	43.2%	68.1%	71.8%	37.8%	18.2%	40.2%	43.5%
Marijuana	82.0%	78.4%	83.8%	81.3%	27.9%	35.2%	29.7%	23.0%
Powder Cocaine	63.0%	51.1%	62.4%	68.4%	15.2%	15.9%	15.7%	14.4%
Downers	28.4%	30.7%	27.1%	28.7%	8.9%	12.5%	11.8%	4.3%
Uppers	26.1%	23.9%	27.5%	25.4%	6.8%	10.2%	7.4%	4.8%
Heroin	23.5%	17.0%	24.0%	25.4%	4.7%	3.4%	5.2%	4.8%
Other Opiates	13.2%	14.8%	15.4%	10.0%	3.8%	6.8%	4.4%	1.9%
Psychedelics	29.9%	36.4%	30.6%	26.3%	2.1%	6.8%	1.7%	0.5%
Inhalants	13.6%	15.9%	13.5%	12.4%	1.1%	4.5%	0.9%	-

- Less than .5 percent

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

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	Anglo	African American	Hispanic	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Cigarettes	94.2%	83.9%	86.2%	79.2%	62.0%	65.5%
Any Illicit Drug	93.7%	90.1%	84.5%	62.3%	57.4%	46.6%
Alcohol	94.2%	83.1%	93.1%	44.0%	45.1%	50.0%
Crack Cocaine	61.4%	72.7%	43.1%	31.4%	46.7%	22.4%
Marijuana	89.4%	78.5%	69.0%	30.9%	26.4%	24.1%
Powder Cocaine	80.7%	45.5%	69.0%	25.1%	5.4%	19.0%
Downers	43.5%	17.4%	19.0%	16.9%	2.9%	3.4%
Uppers	50.2%	7.9%	13.8%	15.5%	-	3.4%
Heroin	30.0%	12.8%	37.9%	6.3%	1.7%	12.1%
Other Opiates	22.7%	6.2%	6.9%	6.8%	1.6%	1.7%
Psychedelics	52.2%	9.5%	29.3%	3.4%	0.8%	3.4%
Inhalants	16.9%	6.6%	22.4%	1.5%	-	-

- Less than .5 percent

Alcohol : Eighty-nine percent of inmates reported ever drinking alcohol; 45 percent had drunk alcohol in the month before incarceration (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Past-month alcohol use was not significantly associated with race/ethnicity. The older the age group to which the inmate belonged, the more likely she was to have drunk alcohol in the past month (Table 2.1). Thirty-seven percent of inmates had drunk more than 10 drinks in the year before incarceration and at least one drink in the month before incarceration. These inmates began drinking alcohol once a month or more at the average age of 19.

Many inmates showed patterns of heavy alcohol consumption. The inmates who had drunk more than 10 drinks in the past year and at least one drink in the past month reported drinking an average of six drinks on the days that they drank alcohol. Twenty-three percent of all inmates were *binge drinkers*, defined here as inmates who drank five or more drinks on two or more occasions in the month before being locked up. Fourteen percent of inmates met the criterion for *heavy alcohol use*, defined as five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the month before incarceration.¹ 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, 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

Fourteen percent of inmates had used inhalants at least once during their lives. The prevalence of past-month inhalant use (1 percent) was the lowest among all drugs asked about in the survey (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). The most frequently used inhalants were poppers (Table 2.3).

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. Ninety-one percent of the inmates reported using an illicit drug in their lifetime; 59 percent reported illicit drug use during the month before incarceration (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Female state jail inmates were more likely to use an illicit drug in the past month than drink alcohol in the past month. Past-month use of any illicit drug did not vary significantly by age group or race/ethnicity (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Crack Cocaine

Sixty-five percent of inmates had ever used crack, a highly addictive form of cocaine that is smoked. Among the inmates who had ever used crack cocaine, 76 percent reported using it 50 or more times in their lifetime. Thirty-eight percent had used it in the month before incarceration, making crack the most prevalent illicit drug among inmates. Past-month users of crack cocaine reported using it an average of 22 days during the past month. Fifty-nine percent of these past-month users reported using crack cocaine every day.

The two older age groups were more than twice as likely as inmates aged 17 to 24 to use crack cocaine in the past month (Table 2.1). African Americans were more likely than Anglos and more than two times as likely as Hispanics to use crack cocaine (Table 2.2).

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

Poppers	45.1%
Spray paint	32.4%
Gasoline	16.9%
Other paints and thinners	15.5%
Glues	12.7%
Nitrous oxide	12.7%
Correction fluid	12.7%
Freon	9.9%
Other gases	7.0%
Other sprays	5.6%
Halothane/ether	4.2%
Octane/octane booster	1.4%

Marijuana and Hashish

Eighty-two percent of inmates had ever used marijuana (and/or hashish). Twenty-eight percent had used marijuana in the month before incarceration, making marijuana the second most commonly used illicit drug. Past-month use of marijuana did not vary significantly by age group or race/ethnicity (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Past-month users of marijuana reported smoking an average of 15 days during that month. Thirty-one percent of past-month users said they smoked marijuana daily. Among past-month users, 49 percent reported using less than an ounce of marijuana in the past month, 14 percent reported using about an ounce, and 30 percent reported using more than an ounce. Past-month users of marijuana spent a median amount of \$15 on marijuana during the month before incarceration.

Thirty-one percent of the past-month marijuana users had smoked “fry,” a marijuana joint or cigar dipped in embalming fluid or formaldehyde that can contain PCP.³ The past-month marijuana smokers who had smoked fry represented 8 percent of all female state jail inmates. Among these inmates, 68 percent said they did not usually smoke fry when they smoked marijuana, 20 percent reported smoking fry with half or less than half of the marijuana they smoked, 2 percent reported usually smoking fry when they smoked marijuana, and 7 percent reported using fry every time they smoked marijuana. Like most adolescent users of fry,⁴ most inmates who smoked fry were unaware of the ingredients of a “fry stick.” Only 18 percent of the inmates who had used fry knew that it often contains PCP.

Powder Cocaine

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

Table 2.4 shows the ways inmates had ever used powder cocaine. State jail inmates were much more likely to sniff or snort than inject powder cocaine. Among inmates who had ever used powder cocaine, the younger the age group to which the inmate belonged, the more likely she was to sniff or snort powder cocaine. Anglos and Hispanics were more likely than African Americans to inject powder cocaine.

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

	Age				Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Sniffing/Snorting	84.9%	95.6%	89.5%	76.9%	86.2%	81.8%	85.0%
Injecting Intravenously	47.7%	37.8%	46.9%	51.8%	57.5%	28.2%	50.0%

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

Valium	81.9%
Quaaludes	45.6%
Xanax	21.5%
Seconal	14.8%
Rohypnol	14.1%
Nembutal	12.1%
Phenobarbitals	10.7%
Librium	9.4%
Other benzodiazepines	8.7%
Thorazine	8.7%
Placidyl	8.1%
GHB	8.1%
Tuinal	4.0%
Amylital, blues	3.4%
Tranxene	3.4%

Among past-month users, 60 percent preferred injecting and 26 percent preferred sniffing or snorting powder cocaine. Although not one of the methods asked about, 9 percent mentioned that they preferred smoking or free-basing cocaine. These inmates may have been referring to crack rather than powder cocaine.

Downers

The term *downers* refers to the non-medical use of prescription drugs that tend to be depressants such as barbiturates or sedatives. Twenty-eight percent of the inmates had ever used downers. Among the inmates who had ever used downers, 47 percent reported using them 50 or more times during their lifetime. Valium was by far the most commonly used downer (Table 2.5).

Nine percent of inmates had used downers in the month before incarceration, making it the fourth most commonly used drug among inmates. Past-month users of downers reported using them an average of 15 days during that month. Twenty-five percent of past-month users reported using them every day in the month before incarceration. The oldest inmates were less likely than inmates 17 to 34 to use downers. Anglos

were about five times more likely than Hispanics or African Americans to use downers in the past month (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Uppers

The term *uppers* refers to the non-medical use of stimulants such as amphetamines and methamphetamines. Twenty-six percent of inmates reported ever using uppers. Crystal (a methamphetamine) and speed were the most commonly used uppers (Table 2.6). Among the inmates who had ever used uppers, 69 percent reported using them 50 or more times. The most common way to use uppers was swallowing. The highest percentage of injecting was found among inmates 35 and older and Anglos (Table 2.7).

Seven percent of inmates had used uppers in the month before incarceration. Past-month users of uppers reported using them an average of 18 days during the month before incarceration. Forty-three percent of past-month users reported daily use. Past-month use of uppers was not significantly associated with age group. Anglos were more than four times as likely as Hispanics and African Americans to use uppers in the month before incarceration (Table 2.2).

Heroin

Twenty-four percent of inmates had ever used heroin. Forty-three percent of lifetime users reported using heroin 50 or more times during their lives. Black Tar and Mexican Brown were the most frequently used types (Table 2.8). Forty percent of the lifetime users had ever used China White, a term which can have two meanings in Texas. Some Texans use China White to refer to powdered white heroin from Southeast Asia, 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."

Injecting intravenously was by far the most common method of using heroin, followed by sniffing or snorting (Table 2.9). The youngest inmates were more likely to smoke heroin than inmates aged 25 and older. Ways of using heroin did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

Five percent of inmates had used heroin in the past month. Past-month users of heroin reported using heroin an average of 23 days during the month before incarceration. Sixty percent of past-month users reported using heroin daily during that month. Inmates who used heroin during the month before incarceration spent a median amount of \$150 per day on their habit. Hispanics were more likely than Anglos or African Americans to use heroin (Table 2.2). Past-month heroin use did not significantly vary by age group.

Table 2.6. Percentage Using Specific Uppers Among Female State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Uppers: Texas, 1998

Crystal	52.6%
Speed	43.8%
Methedrine	37.2%
Black mollies	37.2%
Diet pills	32.8%
Ephedrine	12.4%
No Doz, Vivarine, Caffedrine	11.7%
Pep pills	9.5%
Dexedrine	8.8%
Other methamphetamines	8.0%
Benzedrine	8.0%
Pink or purple hearts	4.4%
White cross	2.9%
Ritalin	2.9%
Methcatinone (CAT)	1.5%

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

	Total	Age			Race/Ethnicity		
		17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Chewing/Swallowing	79.6%	85.7%	79.4%	77.4%	76.9%	89.5%	87.5%
Sniffing/Snorting	52.6%	66.7%	55.6%	43.4%	59.6%	15.8%	37.5%
Injecting Intravenously	51.8%	42.9%	49.2%	58.5%	58.7%	15.8%	25.0%
Smoking/Free-Basing	39.4%	57.1%	46.0%	24.5%	46.2%	5.3%	25.0%

Table 2.8. Percentage Using Types of Heroin Among Female State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Heroin: Texas, 1998

Black Tar	59.3%
Mexican Brown	55.3%
China White	39.8%
White	22.0%
Colombian	4.9%
Other	4.1%
Asian	2.4%

Table 2.9. Ways of Using Heroin Among Female State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Heroin, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	Total	Age			Race/Ethnicity		
		17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Injecting Intravenously	86.2%	73.3%	89.1%	86.8%	88.7%	77.4%	86.4%
Sniffing/Snorting	31.7%	40.0%	29.1%	32.1%	33.9%	32.3%	36.4%
Skin Popping	17.1%	13.3%	23.6%	11.3%	12.9%	19.4%	27.3%
Smoking/Free-Basing	13.0%	33.3%	14.6%	5.7%	11.3%	16.1%	18.2%
Nasal Spraying	8.1%	20.0%	9.1%	3.8%	8.1%	3.2%	13.6%
Chewing/Swallowing	1.6%	-	3.6%	-	1.6%	3.2%	-

- Less than .5 percent

Table 2.10. Percentage Using Specific Opiates Among Female State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Opiates Other than Heroin: Texas, 1998

Codeine tablets	46.4%
Hydrocodone	44.9%
Percodan	42.0%
Codeine cough syrup	42.0%
Demerol	36.2%
Darvon, Darvocet	33.3%
Methadone	21.7%
Morphine	21.7%
Dilaudid	21.7%
Opium	21.7%
Talwin	14.5%
Fentanyl (China White)	7.2%
Doreidin	2.9%

Other Opiates

Opiates other than heroin include Percodan, Demerol, codeine, morphine, and Fentanyl. Thirteen percent of inmates had ever used opiates other than heroin for non-medical purposes. Among the inmates who ever used opiates other than heroin, 52 percent used them 50 times or more. Table 2.10 shows the most commonly used opiates.

Four percent of inmates had used opiates other than heroin in the past month. These inmates had used opiates an average of 18 days during the month before incarceration. Forty-four percent (n=8) of the past-month users reported using opiates every day. Past-month users spent a median amount of \$200 on their personal use of opiates during that period. Prevalence of past-month opiate use was highest for inmates 17 to 24 and Anglos (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Psychedelics

The term *psychedelics* refers to the use of hallucinogens such as LSD, psilocybin mushrooms, mescaline, and PCP (phencyclidine). Thirty percent of inmates had ever used psychedelics. Twenty-three percent of the inmates who had ever used psychedelics had used them 50 or more times. LSD was by far the most commonly used psychedelic (Table 2.11). Even though lifetime prevalence for psychedelics was relatively high among the inmates, past-month use was relatively low (2 percent) (Table 2.1).

Comparisons with Other Female Populations in Texas

This section compares the prevalence of substance use among female State Jail Division inmates aged 18 to 61 and female Institutional Division inmates aged 17 to 65, both interviewed in 1998. It also compares state jail inmates to non-incarcerated women in Texas aged 17 to 65 who were interviewed as part of the *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*.⁵ Because the age and racial/ethnic distributions of the populations being compared in this report were different, the effect of these differences

Table 2.11. Percentage Using Specific Psychedelics Among Female State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Used Psychedelics: Texas, 1998

LSD	91.1%
Psilocybin mushrooms	39.5%
Ecstasy	33.8%
PCP	28.0%
Mescaline	19.1%
Peyote	11.5%
Ketamine	4.5%
Eve	3.2%
DMT	0.6%

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

	State Jail Inmates	ID Inmates (Weighted)	Ratio*	Non-Incarcerated Women (Weighted)	Ratio**
Any Illicit Drug	90.9%	87.0%	1.0	30.2%	3.0
Alcohol	89.2%	89.5%	1.0	83.3%	1.1
Cigarettes	88.4%	88.1%	1.0	61.8%	1.4
Marijuana	81.9%	78.6%	1.0	28.1%	2.9
Crack Cocaine	65.4%	48.8%	1.3	1.3%	50.3
Powder Cocaine	62.9%	57.1%	1.1	5.9%	10.7
Psychedelics	29.8%	29.3%	1.0	4.9%	6.1
Downers	28.3%	25.6%	1.1	3.6%	7.9
Uppers	26.0%	30.0%	0.9	5.6%	4.6
Heroin	23.4%	21.5%	1.1	0.7%	33.4
Inhalants	13.5%	10.5%	1.3	2.1%	6.4
Opiates Other than Heroin	13.1%	12.5%	1.0	1.9%	6.9

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

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

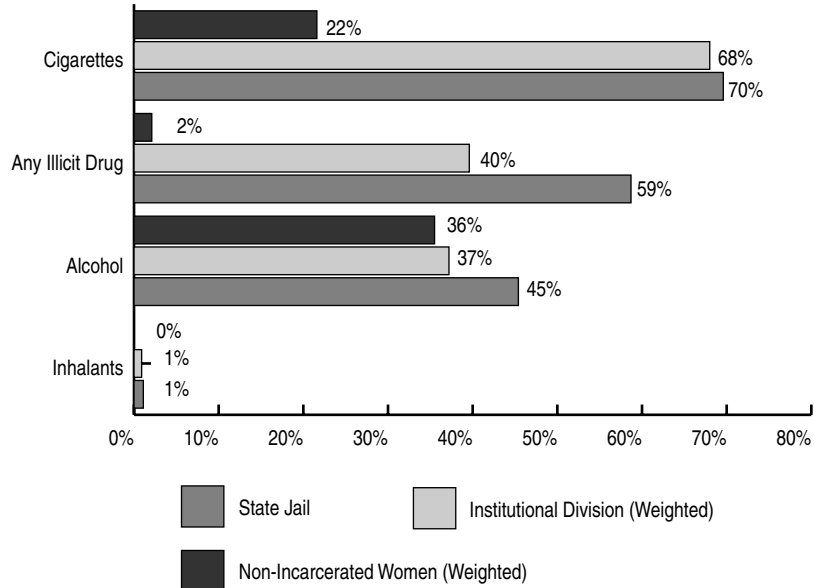
was taken out when analyzing and comparing substance use behaviors. The samples being compared to the sample of state jail inmates were weighted to have the same age and racial/ethnic distribution of the state jail inmates.⁶

Female Institutional Division Inmates (1998)

Except for crack cocaine, the prevalence of lifetime use of substances was similar for state jail and Institutional Division inmates. Sixty-five percent of state jail inmates vs. 49 percent of Institutional Division inmates had ever used crack cocaine (Table 2.12).

Figure 2.1 shows past-month substance use among state jail and Institutional Division inmates. Past-month use of cigarettes and inhalants was similar for state jail and Institutional Division inmates. State jail inmates were more likely than Institutional Division inmates to drink alcohol or use any illicit drug in the past-month.

Figure 2.1. Past-Month Substance Use Among Female State Jail and Institutional Division Inmates (1998) and Non-Incarcerated Women (1996): Texas



Non-Incarcerated Women (1996)

Inmates were more likely than non-incarcerated women in Texas to ever smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol (Table 2.12). They were six times more likely than non-incarcerated women to ever use an inhalant and three times more likely than non-incarcerated women to ever use any illicit drug. They were 50 times more likely than non-incarcerated women to ever use crack cocaine and 33 times more likely to ever use heroin.⁷

Figure 2.1 also shows past-month substance use among non-incarcerated women. Inmates were more likely than non-incarcerated women to drink alcohol and three times more likely to smoke cigarettes in the past-month. They were about 30 times more likely than non-incarcerated women to use any illicit drug. Past-month inhalant use was low for both inmates and non-incarcerated women.

Endnotes

- ¹ This definition comes from the *1991 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Race/Ethnicity, Socioeconomic Status, and Drug Abuse*, Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, DHHS Publication No. [SMA] 93-2062, 1993).
- ² Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inbalant Users: An Overview for Parents, Educators, and Clinicians*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.
- ³ W.N. Elwood, *"Fry": A Study of Adolescents' Use of Embalming Fluid with Marijuana and Tobacco*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1998.
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.
- ⁶ For unweighted comparisons between the 1998 female prison populations, compare the findings from this report to the findings of L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Female Inmates, Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division: 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001. For unweighted comparisons between the 1998 female state jail population and the 1996 non-incarcerated female population in Texas, compare the findings of this report to those of L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.
- ⁷ Methodological differences between the two surveys—for example, the fact that the prison survey was conducted person to person while the general population survey was conducted by telephone—could have contributed to differences in substance use reported.

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Treatment Needs and Options

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

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

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

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

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

**Substance Abuse
and Dependence**

To measure substance abuse and dependence among prisoners and to be consistent with earlier TCADA studies, this study used questions from the Diagnostic Interview Schedule,⁵ which assesses the presence of the nine diagnostic criteria outlined in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Third Edition, Revised (DSM-III-R)*.⁶ 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 report experiencing one or two of the nine symptoms.⁷ These substance abusers may need intervention services to improve the quality of their lives and prevent progression to substance dependence. In many of the analyses presented in this chapter, abuse and dependence are combined to form one variable, which is referred to as “abuse/dependence” or “substance use problems.”

Seventy-four percent of inmates either abused or were dependent on alcohol or an illicit drug during the year before incarceration. The percentage of female state jail inmates who were dependent on substances was much greater than the percentage of inmates who abused substances (Figure 3.1). Anglos and Hispanics were more likely than African Americans to be alcohol dependent (Table 3.2). Having alcohol problems did not vary significantly by age group. Anglos were more likely than both Hispanics and African Americans to be dependent on illicit drugs. The group of 25- to 34-year-olds had the highest percentage of inmates dependent on illicit drugs.

Table 3.3 underscores the high levels of abuse and dependence among state jail inmates, as compared to women in the general population in Texas.⁸ Inmates were more than four times as likely as non-incarcerated women of similar age and race/ethnicity to have alcohol use problems and about 26 times more likely to have drug use problems. State jail inmates were also more likely than Institutional Division inmates to have substance use problems.

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

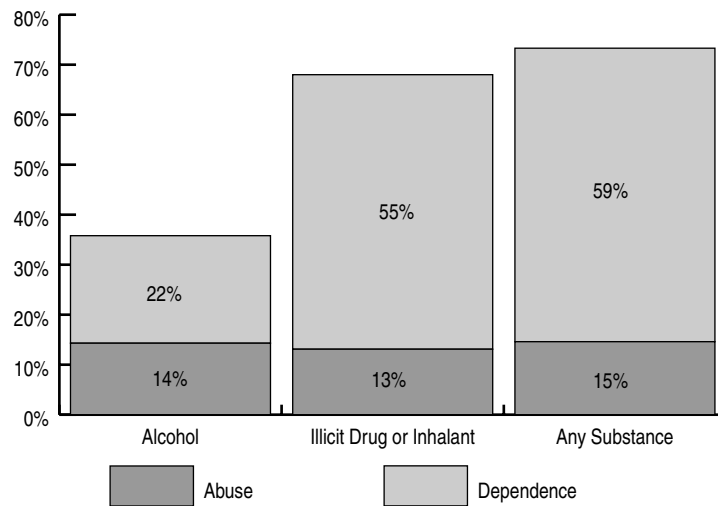


Table 3.2. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates With Substance Use Problems, By Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Alcohol						
Abuse	11.4%	12.2%	17.7%	12.1%	13.6%	22.4%
Dependence	20.5%	21.0%	22.5%	24.6%	16.5%	24.1%
Illicit Drug						
Abuse	11.4%	10.9%	16.3%	11.6%	16.1%	8.6%
Dependence	48.9%	59.8%	52.2%	60.4%	50.0%	48.3%
Any Substance						
Abuse	17.1%	10.9%	17.7%	12.1%	16.5%	19.0%
Dependence	50.0%	63.3%	57.4%	65.2%	52.5%	53.5%

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

	State Jail Inmates	Non-Incarcerated Women (weighted)		ID Inmates (Weighted)	
		%	Ratio*	%	Ratio**
Alcohol					
Abuse	14.3%	6.1%	2.3	10.4%	1.4
Dependence	21.5%	2.3%	9.3	19.9%	1.1
Illicit Drug					
Abuse	13.1%	1.3%	10.1	10.0%	1.3
Dependence	54.9%	1.3%	42.2	42.3%	1.3
Any Substance					
Abuse	14.6%	6.7%	2.2	12.2%	1.2
Dependence	58.7%	3.2%	18.3	48.0%	1.2

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

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

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

Crack Cocaine	65.4%
Powder Cocaine	22.6%
Marijuana	9.8%
Heroin	7.8%
Uppers	6.7%
Downers	2.2%
Other Opiates	1.4%
Psychedelics	-

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

- Less than .5 percent

Table 3.5. Treatment Experience Among Female State Jail Inmates Who Had Ever Participated in Treatment: Texas, 1998

Narcotics Anonymous	56.8%
Alcoholics Anonymous	50.0%
Long-term residential (more than 30 days)	41.4%
Short-term residential (30 days or less)	40.0%
Intensive outpatient (daily)	17.9%
Regular outpatient (weekly)	16.4%
Detoxification only	13.6%
Methadone maintenance	6.8%

Previous Treatment Experience

Among the 68 percent of state jail inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs, 65 percent said that crack cocaine was the drug that caused them the most problems. Twenty-three percent said that powder cocaine caused them the most problems (Table 3.4).

Among state jail inmates who had ever used alcohol or drugs, 53 percent had participated in some kind of substance abuse treatment or self-help group before their current incarceration. Sixty-two percent of the inmates with substance use problems in the past year had participated in some kind of treatment, while 33 percent of those without a past-year substance use problem had participated in treatment previously. This is not surprising because substance abuse is a disease with the possibility of relapse. Many people with substance use problems receive multiple treatments before recovery. Table 3.5 shows participation in specific programs and services among those who had ever participated in treatment.

Twenty-nine percent of the inmates who had ever used drugs or alcohol said they had served time in a Texas prison previously. Sixty-one percent of these inmates said they attended at least one substance abuse program while in prison. The most common programs or services attended by prior offenders

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

	Substance Abuse/Dependence		
	Total	No	Yes
Any Treatment Program	60.5%	55.2%	61.8%
Twelve Step Program(s)	30.9%	34.5%	30.1%
Changes	22.4%	31.0%	20.3%
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program	16.4%	17.2%	16.3%
In Prison Therapeutic Community	11.8%	6.9%	13.0%
SAFP (Residential Probation Program)	11.2%	10.3%	11.4%
SAFP (Residential Parole Program)	5.3%	-	6.5%
Recovery Dynamics	3.9%	6.9%	3.3%

- Less than .5 percent

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

My drug or alcohol use has made problems in most areas of my life.	79.0%
Drug and/or alcohol use was making my life worse and worse.	73.8%
I need help in dealing with my drug or alcohol use.	65.5%
I am willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.	50.0%

were the 12-step programs, like Alcoholics Anonymous, “Changes,” a cognitive intervention program, offered on a few units through volunteers, and the Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (Table 3.6). With regard to program attendance, there were no significant differences between prior offenders with or without past-year substance use problems.

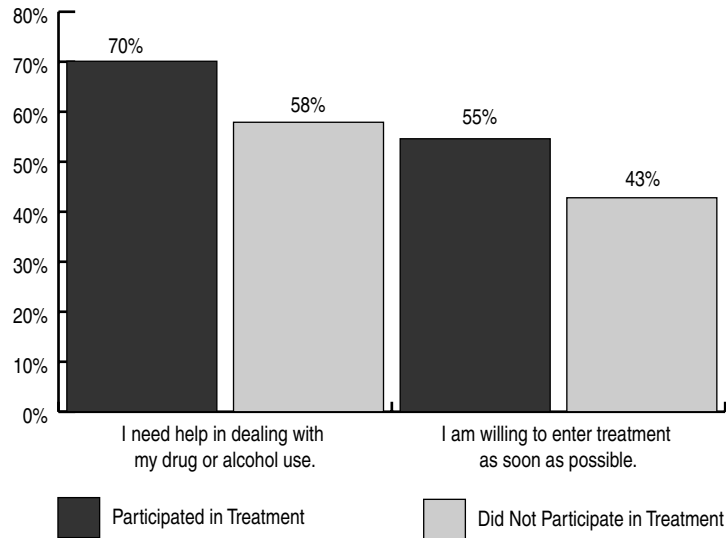
Motivation for Treatment

As Tables 3.5 and 3.6 show, high percentages of inmates had sought help previously for their substance use problems. The majority of inmates with substance use problems acknowledged in this survey that substance use affected their lives negatively, and substantial percentages acknowledged the need for help or were interested in getting treatment at the present time. Fifty percent of inmates with substance use problems agreed with the statement, “I am willing to enter treatment as soon as possible” (Table 3.7). They represented 37 percent of all female state jail inmates.

Among inmates who previously had participated in a treatment program inside or outside of a Texas prison, 86 percent abused or were dependent on substances during the year before incarceration, according to their responses to the *DSM-III-R* questions. Sixty-eight percent of these inmates said they would be interested in participating in another program at this time. They represented 31 percent of all inmates.

Among previously imprisoned female inmates who had received any treatment and who had substance use problems within the past year but were not interested in participating in another treatment program at the present time, 3 percent said it was because they believed it would extend

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



their time in prison. Forty-six percent said it was because they did not think they had a substance use problem at this time. Thirty-three percent of the inmates who had once participated in a treatment program but no longer abused substances, according to their survey responses, nevertheless reported that they would be interested in participating at the present time. They represented 3 percent of all inmates.

Inmates with substance use problems who previously participated in a substance abuse treatment program were more likely than inmates with substance use problems who did not participate in any treatment in the past to be motivated to receive treatment now (Figure 3.2).

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. The great majority of inmates were medically indigent. Medical indigence was not significantly associated with age group. Hispanics were more likely than African Americans and Anglos to be medically indigent. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to be medically indigent (Table 3.8).

The high percentage of inmates with substance use problems who were medically indigent before entering prison (95 percent) suggests that a similarly high percentage of inmates with substance use problems would be medically indigent once released and would therefore need publicly funded treatment services. Medically indigent inmates with substance use problems represented 70 percent of all inmates. Medically indigent inmates with substance use problems who were willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 35 percent of all inmates.

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

Total	91.3%
Race/Ethnicity	
Anglo	87.7%
African American	91.7%
Hispanic	100.0%
Age	
17-24	89.8%
25-34	91.3%
35+	91.9%
Abuse/Dependence	
No	80.7%
Yes	95.1%

Endnotes

- ¹ H.K. Wexler, "The Success of Therapeutic Communities for Substance Abusers in American Prisons," *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 27 (1995):57-66.
- ² 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.

- ³ M. Eisenberg and M. Reed, *Implementation and Cost-Effectiveness of the Correctional Substance Abuse Treatment Initiative*, Report to the 75th Texas Legislature, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1997; T. Fabelo, *Prison Rehabilitation Programs and Recidivism: The Facts, the Policy, and the Next Step, a Presentation to the Sunset Commission*, Austin, Tex.: Criminal Justice Policy Council, 1998; K. Knight, et al., "The Validity of Self-Reported Cocaine Use in a Criminal Justice Treatment Sample," *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 24, no. 4 (1998):647-660; M.L. Hiller, K. Knight, and D.D. Simpson, "Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment, Residential Aftercare, and Recidivism," *Addiction* 94, no. 6 (1999):833-842.
- ⁴ S.S. Martin, C.A. Butzin, C.A. Saum, and J.A. Inciardi, "Three-Year Outcomes of Therapeutic Community Treatment for Drug-Involved Offenders in Delaware: From Prison to Work Release to Aftercare," *The Prison Journal* 79, no.3 (1999):294-320; H.K. Wexler, G. Melnick, L. Lowe, and J. Peters, "Three-Year Reincarceration Outcomes for Amity In-Prison Therapeutic Community and Aftercare in California," *The Prison Journal* 79, no.3 (1999):321-336; J.D. Griffith, M.L. Hiller, K. Knight, and D. Simpson, "A Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of In-Prison Therapeutic Community Treatment and Risk Classification," *The Prison Journal* 79, no. 3 (1999):352-368; F.S. Pearson and D.S. Lipton, "A Meta-Analytic Review of the Effectiveness of Corrections-Based Treatments for Drug Abuse," *The Prison Journal* 79, no.4 (1999):384-410.
- ⁵ 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.
- ⁶ 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 inmates-3.5 percentage points lower for alcohol dependence and 2.5 percentage points lower for drug dependence.
- ⁷ 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.
- ⁸ Percentages for non-incarcerated women derived from TCADA's 1996 *Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* and were weighted so that they matched the age and race/ethnicity distributions of the 1998 female State Jail Division sample. See L. Wallisch, 1996 *Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.

Factors Related to Substance Abuse and Dependence

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

Demographic Factors

Several demographic factors were associated with having substance use problems during the year before incarceration (Table 4.1). Anglos were more likely than Hispanics and African Americans to have substance use problems. Inmates with an annual household income of less than \$10,000 were more likely than other inmates to have substance use problems. Inmates who worked full time in a legal occupation in the year before entering prison were less likely than others to have substance use problems. Currently married and never married inmates were less likely than those widowed, separated, or divorced to abuse or be dependent on substances.

Family Background and Childhood Neglect and Abuse

Someone other than a parent raised 21 percent of the inmates. Primary family arrangement was not significantly associated with substance abuse/dependence (Table 4.2). Though only 2 percent of inmates grew up primarily in a foster home or institution, 9 percent of inmates spent some time in foster care as a child. Whether or not an inmate was ever in foster care was not significantly associated with substance abuse/dependence.

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

Race/Ethnicity	
Anglo	77.3%
African American	69.0%
Hispanic	72.4%
Age	
17-24	67.1%
25-34	74.2%
35+	75.1%
Education	
Less than high school	75.6%
High school or above	69.2%
Employment Status	
Full-time	61.1%
Part-time	83.1%
Unemployed	87.9%
Other	69.6%
Annual Household Income	
Less than \$10,000	78.1%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	70.7%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	53.2%
\$30,000 and over	60.9%
Marital Status	
Married	67.5%
Widowed, separated, divorced	79.1%
Never married	71.2%

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

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Primary Family Arrangement While Growing Up			
One Parent	40.1%	41.7%	39.5%
Both Parents	38.9%	35.3%	40.3%
Other Relative/Person	19.3%	22.3%	18.2%
Foster/Agency/Other Institution	1.7%	0.7%	2.1%
Family Member Ever Had Substance Abuse or Psychiatric Problem	51.5%	38.6%	56.2%
Biological or Step Parent	39.7%	25.7%	44.8%
Other Relative	30.8%	22.9%	33.7%
Family Member Ever Incarcerated	43.7%	35.0%	46.9%
Biological or Step Parent	14.6%	7.9%	17.1%
Other Relative	36.5%	31.4%	38.3%

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

Neglect or Poverty	45.4%
Felt Unloved	37.3%
Left Alone as Child	18.1%
Not Enough to Eat	16.5%
Homeless	16.5%
Inadequate Clothing	13.1%
No Care When Sick or Hurt	9.7%
Abuse	48.9%
Mental/Emotional Abuse	33.8%
Sexual Abuse/ Rape	32.9%
Beatings	26.2%

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

Total	41.4%
Known Abuser	39.5%
Family Member	33.5%
Parent or Guardian	26.2%
Other Relative	12.7%
Friend/Acquaintance	10.6%
Other	0.6%
Unknown Abuser	3.8%

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

Many inmates grew up in an environment rife with family-related problems (Table 4.2). Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have a family member with a substance use or psychiatric problem. They were also more likely than other inmates to have family members who had been incarcerated. Forty-seven percent of all inmates had run away at least once as a child. Inmates with substance use problems (53 percent) were more likely than other inmates (33 percent) to have run away at least once.

There was also a high prevalence of childhood poverty, neglect, and abuse among inmates (Table 4.3). Table 4.4 shows the prevalence of physical and sexual abuse specifically. Forty percent of inmates suffered physical or sexual abuse from someone they personally knew, usually a family member and most often a parent or guardian.

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

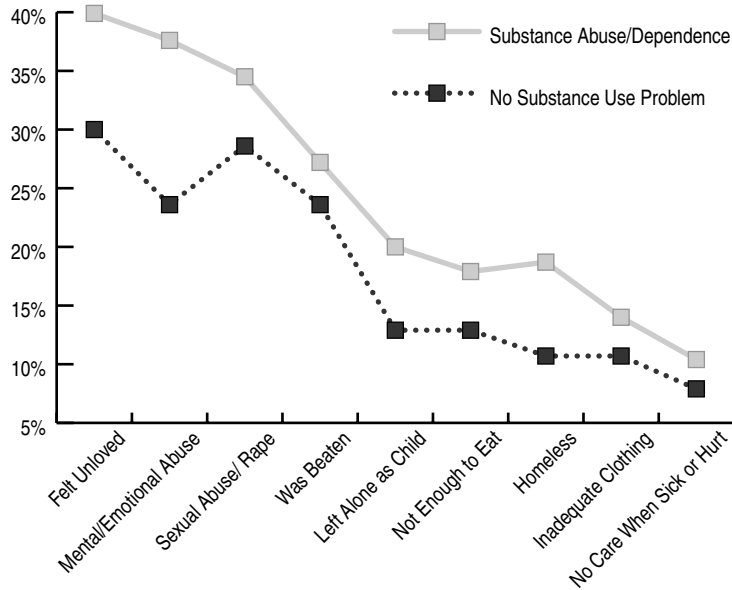


Table 4.5. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Who Were Hurt or Abused as Adults, by Source of Violence: Texas, 1998

Hurt or Abused	Any Violence (Total)			
	Beatings	Attacks With Weapon	Sexual Abuse/Rape	
Hurt or Abused	65.8%	57.4%	40.5%	32.7%
Source of Violence				
Spouse/Partner	49.7%	45.4%	16.9%	9.9%
Stranger	20.9%	4.0%	13.3%	13.3%
Acquaintance/Friend	11.7%	4.9%	5.3%	4.6%
John/Trick/Date	7.2%	2.2%	2.8%	5.5%
Family Member	3.8%	3.0%	1.3%	-

- Less than .5 percent

Violence and Victimization During Adulthood

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

Sixty-six percent of inmates had been physically or sexually abused as adults (Table 4.5). The most common form of violence was that without a weapon (being beaten, punched, kicked, or choked). By far, the most common assailant cited by inmates who were abused as adults was their spouse or partner. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have suffered neglect or abuse as adults (Table 4.6).

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

	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
	No	Yes
Neglect*	39.3%	69.7%
Abuse	51.4%	76.4%
Beatings, Attacks with Weapon	42.1%	71.5%
Mental/Emotional Abuse	33.6%	53.9%
Sexual Abuse/Rape	15.0%	39.1%

* *Neglect* refers to feeling unloved, having inadequate clothing or food, being homeless, or receiving no care when sick or hurt.

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

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
General Mental Health Problems	37.0	31.3	39.1
Anxiety/Tension	2.8	2.4	2.9
Suspicion/Distrustfulness	2.5	2.0	2.6
Difficulty Imagining Future	2.4	1.8	2.6
Avoidance of Reminders of Painful Events	2.6	2.2	2.8
Upsetting Memories/Dreams	2.5	2.3	2.5
Arguments/Fights	2.1	1.6	2.3
Inability to Remember Certain Periods of Life	2.1	1.7	2.2
Hallucinations	1.5	1.2	1.6
Depression	18.6	16.1	19.6
Suicide	1.3	1.1	1.3
Serious Thoughts of Suicide	1.4	1.2	1.5
Attempt of Suicide	1.2	1.1	1.3

Mental Health

Twenty-seven percent of inmates described their emotional or mental health as excellent, 35 percent described it as good, 28 percent described it as fair, and 10 percent described it as poor. However, 50 percent of inmates said that a mental health problem significantly interfered with their life at some point. Inmates with substance use problems (42 percent) were more likely than other inmates (26 percent) to describe their mental health as fair or poor. Inmates with substance use problems (57 percent) were also more likely than other inmates (29 percent) to say that a mental health problem had interfered with their life at one time.

Table 4.7 shows mean psychological dysfunction scores for inmates. 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 inmates. “Depression” is a seven-item version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.¹ For the depression index score, responses to the seven items (one “never” to four “frequently”) were summed to produce depression index scores ranging from seven to 28. For the general mental health problem score (the sum of the eight items listed in Table 4.7), responses ranged from 15 to 60. Higher scores indicate higher levels of depression or other mental health problems.

As Table 4.7 shows, the average score on the depression scale was 19, suggesting that inmates, overall, experienced these symptoms only rarely to sometimes. Inmates with substance use problems had higher average depression scores. Twenty-five percent of the inmates with substance use problems had scores placing them in the high depression category, whereas 11 percent of the inmates without substance use problems had scores placing them in the high depression category.² Inmates with substance use problems were also more likely than other inmates to score higher on each specific mental health problem and more likely than other inmates to seriously think of suicide or attempt suicide.

Table 4.8 shows that 42 percent of inmates had ever sought mental health treatment. The most common diagnosis received by the 27 percent of inmates who had been diagnosed was by far depression (73 percent), followed by mood disorder (11 percent) and anxiety stress disorder (8 percent). About 24 percent of inmates had ever taken medication for a mental health problem. The most common drugs taken among inmates who had ever used any prescribed medication were Prozac (25 percent), Trazadone (19 percent), Zoloft (17 percent), Lithium (15 percent), and Elavil (14 percent). Inmates with substance use problems were significantly more likely than other inmates to have sought treatment, received diagnoses, and taken medication for a mental health problem.

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

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Sought Mental Health Treatment	42.0%	28.1%	53.0%
Given Diagnosis by MH Professional	27.0%	15.0%	31.3%
Taken Medication for MH Problem	23.6%	13.6%	27.2%
Hospitalized for MH Problem	12.7%	8.6%	14.3%

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

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Allergies	27.6%	26.4%	27.7%
Asthma	18.9%	21.4%	17.9%
Kidney Problems	18.3%	16.4%	18.9%
High Blood Pressure	15.0%	19.3%	13.5%
Pneumonia	14.1%	7.1%	16.6%
Arthritis	13.5%	13.0%	13.8%
Heart Problems	9.5%	7.2%	10.4%
Cancer	6.7%	7.1%	6.5%
Diabetes	5.0%	7.2%	4.2%
Tuberculosis	3.8%	2.1%	4.4%
Thyroid Problems	3.4%	1.4%	4.2%
Stroke	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
Emphysema, Chronic Lung Disease	1.5%	0.7%	1.8%
Sickle Cell Anemia	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%

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

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Any Injury*	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Broken Bones/Skull Fracture	3.8%	3.6%	3.9%
Facial Injury	2.5%	2.1%	2.6%
Back Injury	2.3%	2.9%	2.1%
Shot/Stabbed	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%

* Includes injuries not listed in this table

Physical Health

Medical Problems and Injuries

Except for pneumonia, inmates with substance use problems were not significantly more likely than other inmates to report having most of the health problems listed in Table 4.9. Fifteen percent of inmates had ever suffered some kind of injury (Table 4.10). Inmates with substance use problems were not significantly more likely than other inmates to have suffered an injury.

Diseases Transmitted Through Sexual Contact or Injecting Drug Use

Rates of Human Immunodeficiency Virus, the cause of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, are higher among correctional populations than among the general population.³ In fact, from 1994 to 1996, the prevalence of AIDS among prisoners in the United States was 199 per 100,000, six times the national rate of 31 per 100,000.⁴ In 1995, AIDS was the second leading cause of death in state-level correctional systems.⁵ Female inmates have especially high rates of AIDS: 287 per 100,000, or 23 times the national rate for women.⁶

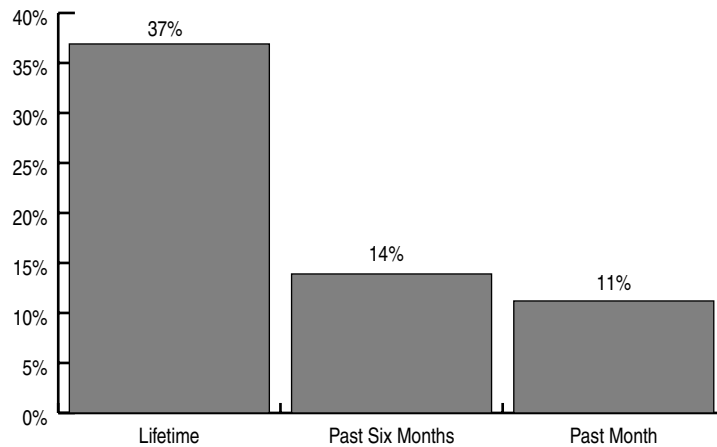
Forty-four percent of female state jail inmates in Texas reported that they had ever had a sexually transmitted disease (Table 4.11). The category of “any STD” includes diseases such as hepatitis and HIV/AIDS that may

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

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Any STD	43.9%	23.6%	51.3%
Trichomonas	15.4%	7.9%	18.1%
Gonorrhea	15.0%	2.9%	19.4%
Hepatitis	14.3%	9.3%	16.1%
Syphilis	12.9%	4.3%	16.1%
Chlamydia	7.0%	5.0%	7.8%
HIV, AIDS, ARC	3.4%	1.4%	4.2%
Genital Warts	2.5%	-	3.4%
Herpes	1.7%	0.7%	2.1%

- Less than .5 percent

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



be contracted through means other than sexual contact. Trichomonas, gonorrhea, and hepatitis were the most common STDs among female state jail inmates. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have had any STD.

HIV Risk

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

Injecting drug use. Thirty-seven percent of inmates had injected some kind of drug during their lifetime, 14 percent had injected in the six months before incarceration, and 11 percent had injected in the month before incarceration (Figure 4.2). Forty-five percent of inmates who had injected in the six months before incarceration admitted to using a dirty needle or sharing cotton, rinse water, or a cooker during those months.

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

High-Risk Sexual Behaviors	Total	Substance Dependence	
		No	Yes
Times you or partner were intoxicated during unprotected sex	6.2	2.1	8.7
Number of sex partners in which no protection was used (1 or more)	2.3	1.1	3.0
Times traded unprotected sex for drugs/money	1.3	0.1	2.0
Times had unprotected sex with injecting drug user	1.2	0.0	1.9
Times had unprotected sex with nonregular partner	1.2	0.1	1.8
Times had unprotected anal sex	0.4	0.9	0.1

Risky sexual behavior. Forty-one percent of inmates had sex without using a latex condom, latex barrier, or dental dam in the month before incarceration. To assess high-risk sexual behaviors among inmates who had sex in the past month without using protection against STDs, a single sex risk index score was constructed. It combined risky sexual behaviors so that those behaviors posing greater risk were more heavily weighted than less risky sexual behaviors.⁷ Table 4.12 shows each item used in the composite score and the average number of times the inmates engaged in each of the activities during the month before incarceration. Inmates who were dependent on substances were significantly more likely than other inmates to have unprotected sex more often while they or their partners were intoxicated, to trade unprotected sex for money or drugs, to have unprotected sex with an injecting drug user, or to have unprotected sex with someone other than their partner.

Sex risk scores for inmates who had sex in the month before incarceration without using a latex condom, latex barrier, or dental dam ranged from zero (no other high-risk sexual behaviors in the past month) to 129.⁸ The average score was ten, and the median score was one. Forty-six percent of the female inmates who did not use protection against STDs said they did not engage in any of the other risky sexual behaviors. The high average score and low median score indicate a small number of inmates engaged in a relatively high number of risky sexual behaviors in the month before incarceration. Female inmates who were dependent on substances were much more likely than other inmates to engage in risky sexual behaviors more often (Figure 4.3).

Being at risk. Forty-eight percent of inmates were at risk for contracting HIV because they had ever injected drugs or engaged in at least one of the six high-risk sexual behaviors in the month before incarceration. Thirty-seven percent were at risk due to injecting drug use, and 22 percent were at risk due to risky sexual behavior (Table 4.13). (Eleven percent were at risk due to both risky sexual behavior and injecting drug use.) Inmates

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

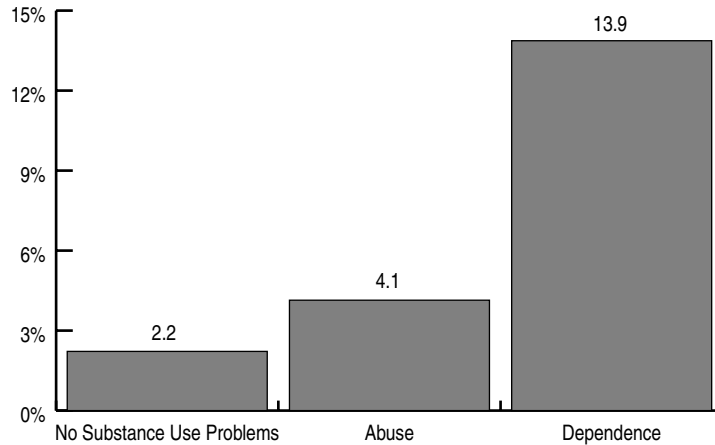


Table 4.13. HIV Risk Among Female State Jail Inmates, by Substance Dependence: Texas, 1998

	Total	Substance Dependence	
		No	Yes
At Risk for HIV	47.9%	30.9%	59.9%
As a Result of IV Drug Use in Lifetime	36.9%	21.2%	47.9%
As a Result of Taking Sexual Risks in Past Month	22.2%	13.4%	28.5%

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

	Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
At Risk for HIV	38.6%	47.2%	52.6%	66.7%	31.4%	44.8%
As a Result of IV Drug Use in Lifetime	23.9%	34.9%	44.5%	57.5%	16.1%	41.4%
As a Result of Taking Sexual Risks in Past Month	22.7%	24.0%	20.1%	30.0%	18.6%	12.1%

who were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to be at risk for HIV, both because of their substance use behavior and their sexual behavior. As Table 4.14 shows, HIV risk associated with injecting drug use increased as age group increased. Anglos were more likely to be at risk for HIV than African Americans and Hispanics, both because of their sexual behavior and injecting drug use behavior.

Peer Relations and Partner Characteristics

In this study, 26 percent of inmates stated they had no friends before entering prison. All of the other inmates 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 “never” to “frequently.” Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to rate their peers lower on positive attitudes and behaviors and higher on negative attitudes and behaviors (Table 4.15).

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

	Substance Abuse/Dependence		
	Total	No	Yes
Positive Attitudes and Behaviors			
Enjoy Being with Families	3.1	3.5	2.9
Hopeful about Future	3.0	3.5	2.8
Spend Time with Families	2.9	3.5	2.8
Work Regularly	2.9	3.4	2.8
Interested in Working	2.9	3.4	2.7
Negative Attitudes and Behaviors			
Use Illegal Drugs	1.8	0.7	2.2
Get Drunk	1.6	1.1	1.7
Argue Loudly or Fight	1.5	1.2	1.6
Trade/Sell/Deal Drugs	1.2	0.5	1.5
Break Other Laws	1.1	0.4	1.3
Spend Time in Jail or Prison	0.9	0.4	1.1
Carry Gun Regularly	0.5	0.2	0.6

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

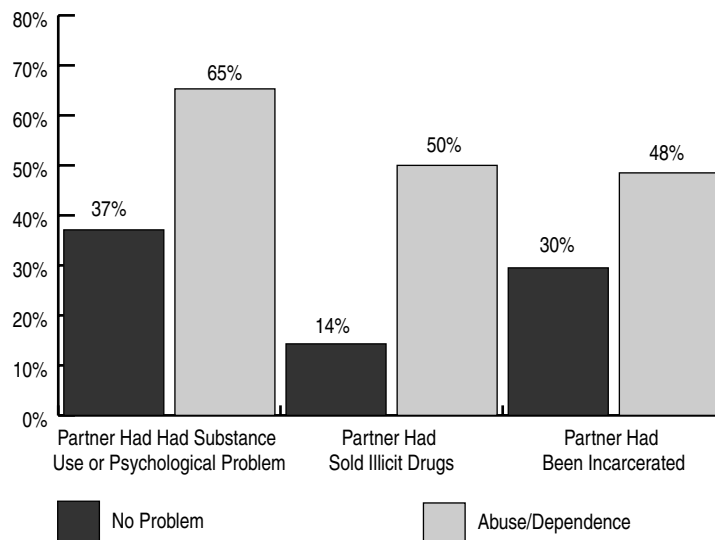


Figure 4.4 shows that inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have ever lived with a partner with a substance use or psychological problem, a partner who sold drugs, or a partner who had been incarcerated. Among the inmates who had ever lived with a partner who had a substance use or psychological problem, 30 percent were living with this person when they were arrested for the offense that led to their present prison sentence. Among the inmates who had ever lived with a partner who had sold drugs, 36 percent were living with this

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

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
All Inmates			
Had a Child	81.7%	85.7%	80.3%
With a Child Under Age 18	71.9%	76.4%	70.2%
With a Child Under Age 5	25.1%	28.6%	23.8%
Inmates Who Had a Child			
Ever Investigated by Child Protective Services	27.9%	23.3%	29.7%
Placed a Child for Adoption/ Had Very Little Contact with a Child	4.9%	3.3%	5.5%
Inmates with a Child Under Age 18			
Lived with a Child When Arrested This Time	57.1%	75.7%	49.8%
Expected a Child to Live with Her After Release	84.4%	88.8%	82.7%

Reproductive History and Children

person at the time of arrest. Among the inmates who had ever lived with a partner who had been incarcerated, 37 percent were living with this person at the time of the arrest that led to this prison sentence.

The findings of this section indicate a high percentage of inmates, and an even higher percentage of inmates who abused or were dependent on substances, will be released into social networks where drug use and criminality are prevalent. The positive impact of in-prison treatment could be enhanced by extended aftercare and support.⁹

Six percent of inmates were pregnant upon entering the State Jail Division of the TDCJ. Eighty-eight percent had ever been pregnant. Fifty-four percent of the women who had been pregnant became pregnant for the first time before the age of 18.

Eighty-two percent of inmates had had a child. The average number of children among inmates who had had a child was 2.6. At the time of the survey, 72 percent of inmates had a child younger than 18 (Table 4.16).

Fifty-seven percent of the inmates with a dependent child were living with a child at the time of arrest. These 215 inmates had 447 dependent children among them. Only 18 percent of these children lived with their father after their mother entered prison. Sixty-seven percent began to live with some other family member. Four percent were brought under Child Protective Services (CPS) custody or began to live with a foster family (Table 4.17). Among inmates with a dependent child, those with substance use problems were less likely than others to live with their child at the time of their arrest.

Of the 84 percent of women with a dependent child who expected to live with a child after release, 3 percent believed that they would not have a place for themselves or their child when they left prison.

Table 4.17. Living Situations of the Dependent Children Who Were Living with their Mothers, the Female State Jail Inmates, at the Time of Their Arrest: Texas, 1998

Other Relative (Biological, Step, In-Law)	66.8%
Child's Father	18.1%
CPS Custody or Foster Care	4.0%
Friend	3.8%
On Own	3.1%
Godmother	1.0%
Detention	-
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	-
Other	-
Don't Know	-
- Less than .5 percent	

Table 4.18. Prevalence of Gambling Among Female State Jail Inmates, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998

	Age				Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Gambled in Past Year	50.2%	47.7%	50.7%	50.7%	58.0%	47.1%	37.9%
Gambled Weekly	27.4%	25.0%	28.8%	26.8%	31.9%	26.9%	17.2%

About 28 percent of inmates with a child said CPS investigated their families. Among inmates who had been investigated by CPS, 43 percent had had a child brought under CPS custody. Fifty-three percent of the inmates who had their child brought under CPS custody said that alcohol or drugs were involved in the matter.

Gambling

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

Fifty percent of inmates engaged in at least one form of gambling during the year before incarceration; 27 percent reported gambling weekly (Table 4.18). There was no significant difference among age groups for past-year or weekly gambling. Anglos were more likely to gamble than African Americans and Hispanics in the past year. Playing the lottery was by far the most frequently reported gambling activity among prisoners who had gambled during the year before incarceration (Figure 4.5).

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

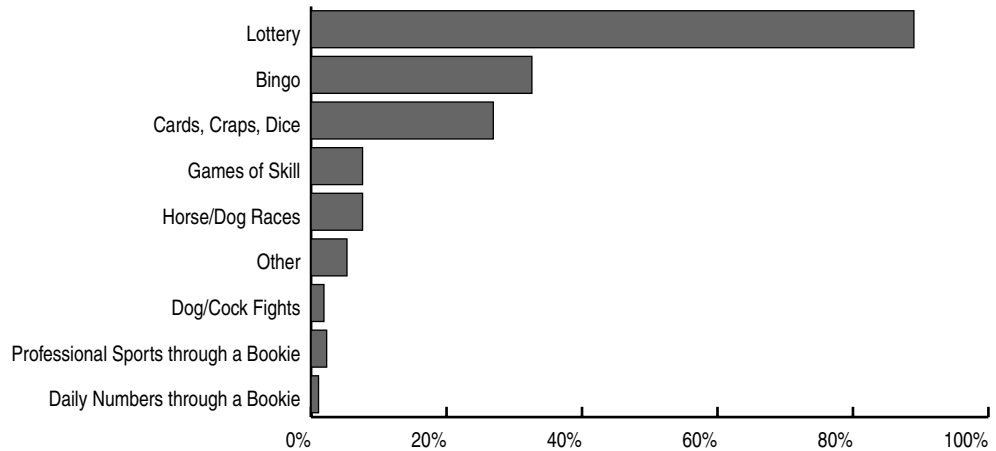


Table 4.19. Prevalence of Gambling and Gambling Problems Among Female State Jail Inmates, by Substance Use Problem Status: Texas, 1998

	Substance Use Problem			
	Total	None	Abuse	Dependence
Gambled in Past Year	50.2%	45.7%	53.3%	51.5%
Lottery and Other Activities	26.8%	22.9%	23.4%	29.5%
Lottery Only	23.4%	22.9%	29.9%	22.0%
Gambled Weekly	27.4%	24.3%	31.2%	27.8%
Gambling Problem	12.5%	10.0%	13.0%	13.6%

Table 4.19 shows gambling prevalence and the existence of gambling problems by substance use problem status. Inmates, whether or not they abused or were dependent on substances, reported similar percentages of past-year and weekly gambling. About 13 percent of inmates reported having at least one of the gambling problems asked about in the survey.¹² Having a gambling problem was not significantly associated with substance use problem status.

The median amount spent per month on gambling among inmates who reported gambling weekly in the past year was \$50. Inmates who abused substances spent the most money per month (\$60), and those inmates without any substance use problems spent the least (\$40). Inmates who were dependent on substances spent a median amount of \$50 per month.

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 To compare percentages, depression scores were divided into low and high categories depending on how inmates scored relative to the 80th percentile score of 24.
- ³ L. Maruschak, *HIV in Prisons and Jails*, 1995, Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, August 1997.
- ⁴ T.P. Flanigan, J.D. Rich, and A. Spaulding, “HIV Care Among Incarcerated Persons: A Missed Opportunity,” *AIDS* 13 (1999):2435-2499.
- ⁵ L. Maruschak, *HIV in Prisons and Jails*, 1995, Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, August 1997.
- ⁶ T.P. Flanigan, J.D. Rich, and A. Spaulding, “HIV Care Among Incarcerated Persons: A Missed Opportunity,” *AIDS* 13 (1999):2435-2499.
- ⁷ The rationale for combining and weighting the items used in the composite sex risk score was based on the Southwest Regional Research Group (SWRG) sex risk index, which has been used to predict the occurrence of sexually transmitted diseases (see G.W. Joe, R. Menon, J.I. Copher, and D.D. Simpson, “Needle Use and Sex Risk Indices: A Methodological Report,” in *NIDA Research in Progress: Research Summaries from the Southwest Regional Research Group*, pp. 7-10. Bethesda, Minn.: Nova Research, 1990). To maximize the difference between low- and high-risk profiles, the raw frequencies for the individual behaviors were squared before summed. Then, the squared frequencies for unprotected sex with an injecting drug user, unprotected sex with strangers, and unprotected anal sex were multiplied to reflect their greater risk potential. This TCADA study constructed scores based on past-month behavior among inmates who had unprotected sex within the past month. Past TCADA studies constructed the scores based on the past-month behavior of all inmates, and many other studies that use the SWRG sex risk index construct the scores based on past-six-month behavior.
- ⁸ Inmates who had unprotected sex with no more than one partner in the month before incarceration were given a score of zero.
- ⁹ 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.

- ¹⁰ H. Lesieur and S. Blume, "Evaluation of Patients Treated for Pathological Gambling in a Combined Alcohol, Substance Abuse, and Pathological Gambling Unit Using the Addiction Severity Index," *British Journal of Addiction* 86 (1991):1017-1028; R. Rosenthal and V. Lorenz, "The Pathological Gambler as Criminal Offender," *The Psychiatric Clinics of North America: Clinical Forensic Psychiatry* 15, no. 3 (1992):647-660; L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1992 Texas Survey of Adult Gambling Behavior*, pp. 54-59. Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1993; L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1995 Surveys of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior*, pp. 54-59. Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1996.
- ¹¹ R. Rosenthal and V. Lorenz, "The Pathological Gambler as Criminal Offender," *The Psychiatric Clinics of North America: Clinical Forensic Psychiatry* 15, no. 3 (1992):647-660.
- ¹² The gambling problem measure was based on a subset of six of the 20 questions of the South Oaks Gambling Screen or SOGS, which has been used to measure gambling problems in the majority of recent statewide and international surveys (see L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1995 Surveys of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior*, pp. 54-59. Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1996). The six questions included: 1) When you participated in these gambling activities (during the past year before arrest), how often did you go back another day to win back money you lost? 2) During that year, did you ever spend either more time or more money gambling than you intended? 3) During that year, did you ever feel guilty about the way you gambled or about what happened when you gambled? 4) During that year, did you ever feel that you would like to stop gambling, but didn't think that you could? 5) During that year, did you ever borrow from someone and not pay him back as a result of your gambling? and 6) Thinking about your entire lifetime, have you ever been in trouble with the law because of activities related to gambling? If an inmate reported having any one of these problems, she was considered to have gambling problems.

Criminal Behavior

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

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

Prevalence and Related Demographic Factors

Inmates were asked to report all crimes they had committed regardless of whether or not they had been caught or arrested for them. Figure 5.1 shows the nine most common crimes committed by female state jail inmates in the past year.

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

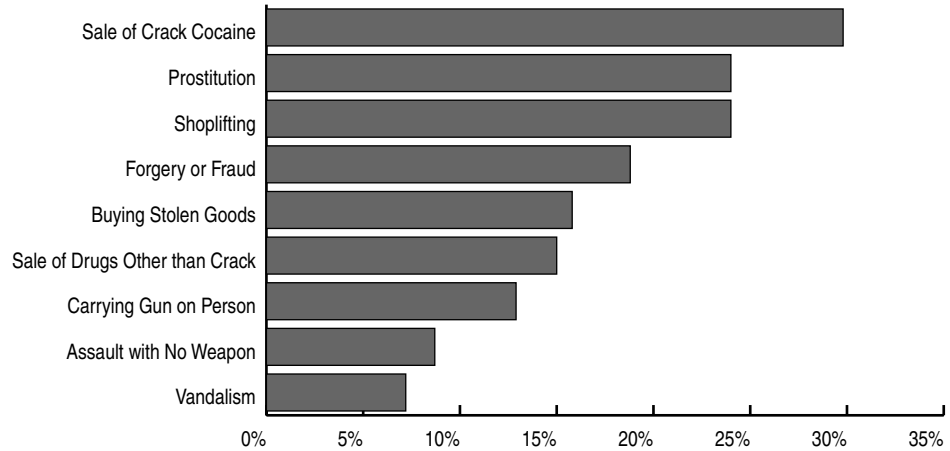


Table 5.1. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Who Committed a Property Crime in the Past Year: Texas, 1998

Shoplifting	24.0%
Forgery or Fraud	18.8%
Buying Stolen Goods	15.8%
Vandalism	7.2%
Car Theft	3.6%
Pick Pocketing or Purse Snatching	3.2%
Burglary	3.0%
Stealing From an Employer	3.0%
Auto Parts Theft	1.3%

Property Crime . . . Fifty percent of inmates reported committing any property crime in the past year. Shoplifting was the most commonly committed property crime (Table 5.1). The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to commit a property crime in the past year. Race/ethnicity was not significantly associated with committing a property crime (Figure 5.2).

Violent Crime . . . Fifteen percent of inmates reported committing any violent crime in the past year. The most common violent crime committed was assault without a weapon (Table 5.2). The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to commit a violent crime in the past year. Hispanics showed the highest percentage of committing a violent crime, followed by African Americans and Anglos (Figure 5.3).

Prostitution or Procuring . . . About 34 percent of inmates had ever engaged in prostitution. Among these inmates, 18 percent reported that they had sold sex before the age of 18. The average age when inmates began prostitution was 26. Twenty-four percent of inmates had engaged in prostitution in the past year (Appendix B1). Race/ethnicity was not significantly associated with past-year prostitution (Appendices B2-B4). About 5 percent of inmates had procured, or pimped, in the past year.

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

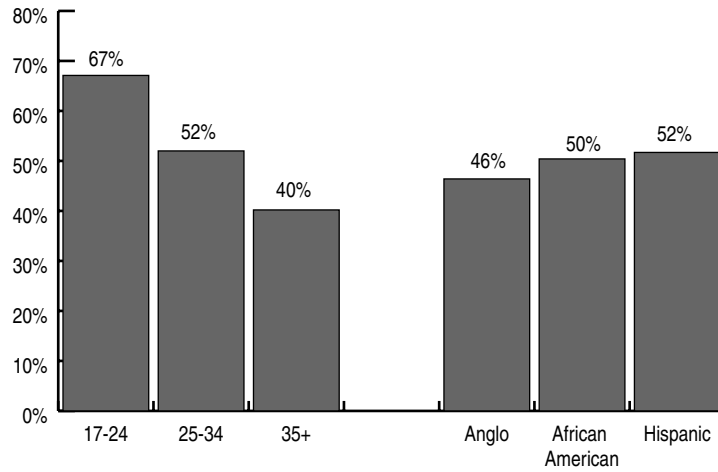


Table 5.2. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year: Texas, 1998

Assault without a Weapon	8.7%
Threatening Someone with a Weapon	6.5%
Assault with a Weapon	4.8%
Robbery	3.4%
Serious Injury or Murder	1.7%
Sexual Assault	-
- Less than .5 percent	

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

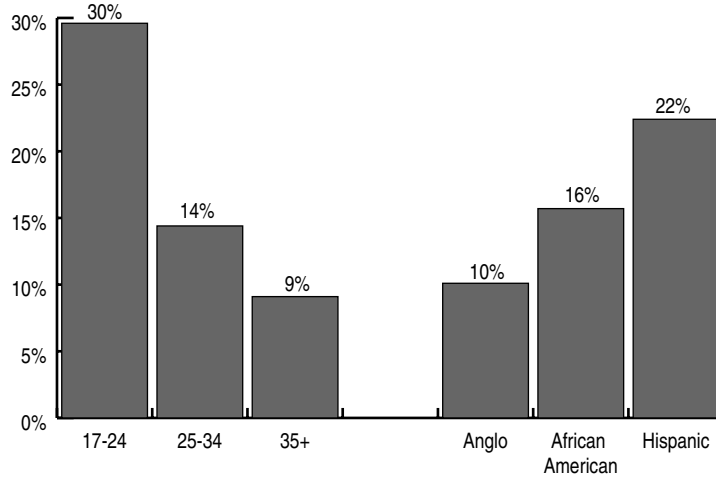
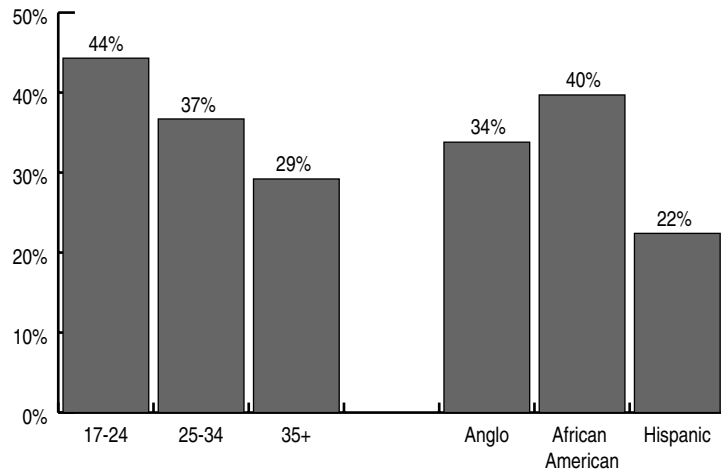


Table 5.3. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Who Committed a Drug-Related Crime in the Past Year: Texas, 1998

Any Drug-Related Crime in Past Year	45.2%
Sold Any Illicit Drug	35.0%
Sold Crack Cocaine	29.9%
Sold Drugs Other than Crack	15.0%
Sold Drugs, Not for Own Use, but to Make a Profit	28.3%
Needed to Use Alcohol/Drugs to Commit Crime or to Remove the Fear of Danger	9.1%
Stole Drugs for Own Use	7.8%
Used or Threatened Violence Because You Were High and Did Not Know What You Were Doing	6.8%
Committed a Property Crime (Burglary, Theft) to Get Money to Buy Drugs for Own Use	6.3%
Used or Threatened Violence to Protect a Drug Operation	3.4%
Threatened Someone with a Weapon to Get Drugs or Money to Buy Drugs for Own Use	1.5%

Figure 5.4. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Who Sold Any Illicit Drug in Past Year, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: Texas, 1998



Transporting, Selling, or Possessing Drugs

Fifty-two percent of inmates reported that they were currently in prison for transporting, selling, or possessing drugs. Thirty-five percent of inmates sold any illicit drug (Table 5.3). The younger the age group to which an inmate belonged, the more likely she was to sell any illicit drug in the year before incarceration. African Americans showed the highest percentage of selling any illicit drug, followed by Anglos and then Hispanics (Figure 5.4).

Thirty percent of inmates sold crack cocaine in the past year (Table 5.3). Among these inmates, 71 percent had sold only crack cocaine, and 29 percent had sold crack cocaine in addition to other drugs. The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to sell crack cocaine in the past year (Appendix B1). African Americans were more likely than Anglos and Hispanics to sell crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B2-B4).

Fifteen percent sold drugs other than crack cocaine (Table 5.3 and Appendix B1). Among these inmates, 58 percent had sold only other drugs, and 25 percent had sold other drugs in addition to crack cocaine. The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older (Appendix B1) and Anglos were more likely than Hispanics or African Americans to sell drugs other than crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B2-B4).

Drugs and Crime

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

The Role of Substance Use During Most Recent Crime

Forty percent of inmates said they were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence. Inmates who were in prison this time for a DUI, DWI, or for transporting, selling, or possessing drugs (48 percent) were more likely than other inmates (31 percent) to report being drunk or high.

Among all inmates, African Americans (29 percent) were less likely than Anglos (48 percent) or Hispanics (43 percent) to report being high at the time of the offense. Being high at the time of the offense did not vary significantly by age group. Among inmates who reported using drugs at the time of the offense, 35 percent reported being “very high or drunk” at the time, 25 percent reported being “somewhat high or drunk,” 17 percent reported being “a little high or drunk,” and 23 percent said they were “coming down.” Sixty-two percent of the inmates who reported being drunk or high at the time of the offense claimed they would not have committed the crime if they had not been intoxicated.

Cocaine, whether in powder or rock form, was by far the most commonly used substance among inmates who were high on some substance when they committed the crime for which they were last sentenced (Table 5.4). Among those who were high on some substance, African Americans (93 percent) were more likely than Hispanics (64 percent) or Anglos (60 percent) to have used cocaine. There was no significant relationship between using cocaine and age group. Among inmates who had used some substance during their most recent crime, 44 percent were high on only powder or crack cocaine when they committed this most recent crime.

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

Cocaine/Crack	72.4%
Alcohol	24.3%
Marijuana	12.4%
Uppers	11.0%
Heroin	8.6%
Opiates Other than Heroin	1.0%
Inhalants	0.5%
Downers	0.5%

Table 5.5. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Alcohol or Drugs: Texas, 1998

Illicit Drugs Only	37.6%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	30.4%
Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	26.6%
Alcohol Only	5.3%

Table 5.6. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates with Selected Demographic Factors, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: Texas, 1998

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs
Age				
17-24	20.7%	21.4%	15.7%	13.8%
25-34	42.1%	28.6%	47.5%	42.5%
35 and older	37.1%	50.0%	36.9%	43.8%
Race/Ethnicity				
Anglo	34.1%	40.7%	43.5%	43.6%
African American	54.4%	25.9%	48.7%	44.3%
Hispanic	11.6%	33.3%	7.8%	12.1%
Annual Household Income of Less than \$10,000	41.0%	52.9%	56.1%	63.6%
High School Graduate	40.0%	14.3%	34.3%	33.8%

Problems with Alcohol Use, Drug Use, or Both Substances

Seventy-four percent of female state jail inmates abused or were dependent on either alcohol or other drugs (see Chapter 3). In this section, the relationships among certain factors related to crime and abuse/dependence were examined by comparing the behaviors of inmates with no substance use problems, those with only alcohol use problems, those with only drug use problems, and those with both alcohol and drug use problems. Table 5.5 shows the percentage of inmates in each of these categories. Table 5.6 shows the demographic characteristics of female state jail inmates by this substance use classification. African Americans made up the largest proportion of inmates who reported having no substance use problems. Inmates who reported having only alcohol use problems were less likely than other inmates to have graduated from high school.

Unemployment. In the year before entering prison, 55 percent of inmates were working full or part time, 17 percent of inmates were going to school, disabled, keeping house, or retired, and 27 percent were unemployed. Inmates with no substance use problems or only alcohol use problems were the least likely to be unemployed, while inmates with drug use problems were the most likely to be unemployed (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Who Were Unemployed in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: Texas, 1998

All Inmates	26.6%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	35.0%
Illicit Drugs Only	32.8%
Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	12.1%
Alcohol Only	7.1%

Table 5.8. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Earning Legal Income in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: Texas, 1998

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs	All Inmates
Weekly Legal Income					
None	24.8%	34.6%	42.9%	43.9%	37.9%
Between \$0 and \$500	62.0%	50.0%	49.2%	47.1%	52.1%
\$500 or more	13.1%	15.4%	7.9%	9.0%	10.0%

Table 5.9. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Receiving Illegal Income in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: Texas, 1998

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs	All Inmates
Weekly Illegal Income					
None	81.0%	79.2%	35.8%	31.7%	49.0%
Between \$0 and \$500	5.6%	12.5%	17.6%	30.2%	17.9%
\$500 or more	13.5%	8.3%	46.6%	38.1%	33.1%

Personal income. Weekly personal income from a job or other legal activity ranged from nothing to more than \$3,000 among all inmates. Median legal income reported was \$200 per week. Inmates with drug use problems were the most likely to report no legal income per week, and those with no substance use problems were the least likely to report no legal income (Table 5.8).

Weekly personal income from illegal activity also ranged from nothing to more than \$3,000. Forty-nine percent of inmates reported no illegal income. Inmates with drug use problems were more than three times as likely as other inmates to report any illegal income (Table 5.9).

Figure 5.5. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Who Sold Drugs or Engaged in Prostitution or Procurement in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: Texas, 1998

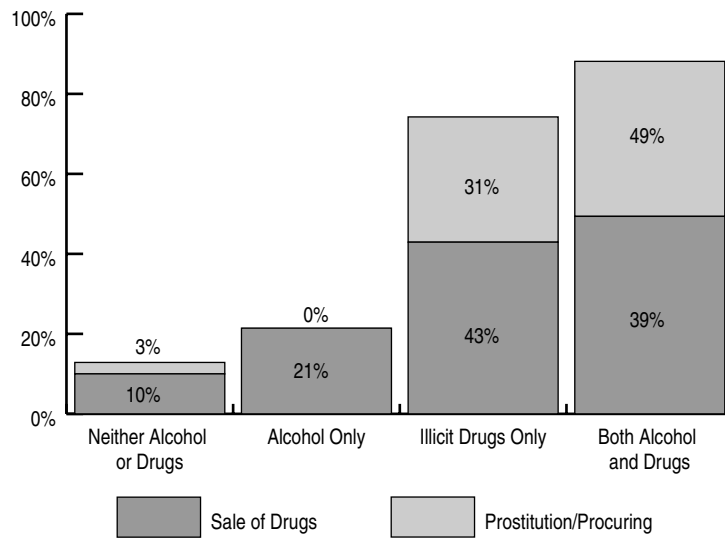
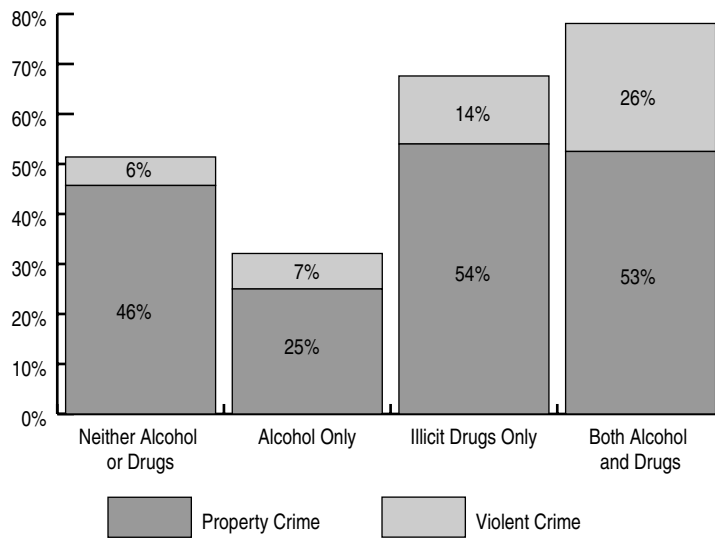


Figure 5.6. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Who Committed a Property or Violent Crime in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: Texas, 1998



Crime. Inmates were asked to report specific crimes they had committed in the past year, regardless of being caught or arrested. Figure 5.5 shows the prevalence of selling drugs and prostituting or procuring by abuse/dependence on type of substance.³ Inmates with drug use problems were much more likely than other inmates to sell drugs or engage in prostitution or procurement. Figure 5.6 shows the prevalence of past-year property and violent crime by abuse/dependence on type of substance. Inmates with drug use problems were more likely than other inmates to commit a property crime. Inmates with both alcohol and drug use problems were the most likely to commit a violent crime.

Table 5.10. Percentage of Female State Jail Inmates Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year, by Selected Variables: Texas, 1998

Employment Status	
Full-time	9.1%
Part-time	16.9%
Other	6.5%
Unemployed	27.1%
Marital Status	
Never married	14.7%
Married	15.1%
Divorced, separated, widowed	14.9%
Childhood Neglect or Poverty	
No	8.0%
Yes	23.0%
Childhood Abuse	
No	9.5%
Yes	23.5%
Ran Away from Home as Child	
No	9.4%
Yes	20.9%
Family Member Ever Incarcerated	
No	11.5%
Yes	19.1%
Ever Had a Mental Health Problem Interfere with Life	
No	9.8%
Yes	19.9%
Abuse of or Dependence on Illicit Drug in Past Year	
No	6.0%
Yes	19.0%

Factors Most Strongly Associated with Past-Year Violent Crime

This section focuses on violent crime and the role of substances, while controlling for other associated factors. Several variables were associated with past-year violent crime at the bivariate level (Table 5.10 and Figure 5.3). Table 5.11 shows the factors most likely to predict committing a violent crime in the past year when all other factors examined were held constant.⁴ Unlike the cross-tabulations shown in the previous table, logistic regression can show which factors are significantly associated with committing a violent crime when controlling for other factors. The variables used in this analysis are those that were significantly associated with committing a violent crime in the past year (see Table 5.10 and Figure 5.3). When other factors were held constant, Anglos were less likely to commit a past-year violent crime. Being in the youngest age group and being neglected as a child increased the likelihood for committing a violent crime in the past year. Inmates who had illicit drug use problems were about four times more likely than inmates without illicit drug use problems to commit a violent crime.

Table 5.11. Estimated Odds Ratios for Logistic Regression of Past-Year Violent Crime on Selected Variables: Female State Jail Inmates, Texas, 1998**

	Odds Ratio
Age (35+ is reference.)	
17-24	5.2 *
25-34	1.5
Race/Ethnicity (African American is ref.)	
Anglo	0.4 *
Hispanic	1.3
Neglected as Child	3.4 *
Drug Abuse/Dependence	4.1 *

* Significant at p <= .05

** n=526, DF=6

Endnotes

- ¹ J.M. Chaiken and M.R. Chaiken, "Crime Rates and the Active Offender," in J.K. Wilson (ed.), *Crime and Public Policy*, pp.203-229. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Books, 1983; J.C. Ball, L. Rosen, J.A. Flueck, and D.N. Nurco, "The Criminality of Heroin Addicts When Addicted and When Off Opiates," in J.A. Inciardi (ed.), *Drugs and Crime*, pp.39-65. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications; 1981; J.C. Ball, J.W. Shaffer, and D.N. Nurco, "Day-to-Day Criminality of Heroin Addicts in Baltimore: A Study in the Continuity of Offense Rates," *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 12 (1983):119-142; B.D. Johnson, P. Goldstein, E. Preble, J. Schmeidler, and D.S. Lipton, *Taking Care of Business: The Economics of Crime by Heroin Abusers*, Lexington, Mass: Lexington Books, 1985; J.C. Merrill, K. Smolar, and H. Liu, "Analyses Done for the National Center on Addiction and Substance Use using Data from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1996," cited in J. Merrill, A. Alterman, J. Cacciola, and M. Rutherford, "Prior Treatment History and Its Impact on Criminal Recidivism," *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 17, no.4 (1999):313-319.
- ² Council of Governments, "Behind Bars: Substance Abuse and America's Prison Population," *Spectrum: The Journal of State Government*, Special Issue: Drug Abuse and the States 72, no. 1(1999):8-14.
- ³ Only 5 percent of inmates engaged in procurement in the past year. Seventy-two percent of these inmates had also engaged in prostitution. Thus, for this analysis, prostitution and procurement were combined to form one variable.
- ⁴ The odds ratio shown in Table 5.11 represents the relative likelihood of committing a violent crime for inmates in each demographic or other category, as compared to individuals in the "reference" category. Odds ratios take only positive values, have no upper limit, and equal one when no relationship exists. Odds ratios greater than one indicate positive covariation between variables, while odds ratios less than one indicate an inverse relationship. For example, Table 5.11 shows that when all other factors were held constant, inmates who had drug use problems were about four times more likely than inmates without illicit drug use problems to commit a violent crime.

Comparisons with Men in the State Jail Division (1998)

This section compares female state jail inmates to male state jail inmates, both interviewed in 1998, to highlight women and men's different backgrounds and needs in the State Jail Division.¹ The sample of men was not weighted to match the age and racial/ethnic distribution of the women's sample.

Prevalence of Substance Use

There were significant differences between women and men with regard to the past-month use of some substances (Figure 6.1). Women were more likely than men to use crack cocaine in the past month. Women were less likely than men to use alcohol or psychedelics. Patterns of past-month use among women and men also differed. A greater percentage of women reported using an illicit drug, compared to drinking alcohol, whereas a greater percentage of men reported drinking alcohol. The most commonly reported drug used among women was crack cocaine, while for men it was marijuana.

Treatment Needs and Experience

Similar percentages of women and men abused alcohol and drugs (Table 6.1). Similar percentages were also alcohol dependent. Women, however, were more likely than men to be dependent on drugs. Compared to men, greater percentages of women acknowledged their substance use problems and expressed motivation for treatment (Table 6.2). Fifty percent of women with substance use problems vs. 38 percent of the men with substance use problems said that they were willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.

Women (91 percent) were more likely than men (82 percent) to be medically indigent. Having substance use problems was associated with medical indigence for women, but not for men. Ninety-five percent of women with substance use problems were medically indigent compared to 81 percent of the women without substance use problems. Medically indigent women with substance use problems represented 70 percent of all female inmates, while medically indigent men with substance use problems represented 52 percent of all male inmates.

Figure 6.1. Past-Month Substance Use Among State Jail Inmates, by Gender: Texas, 1998

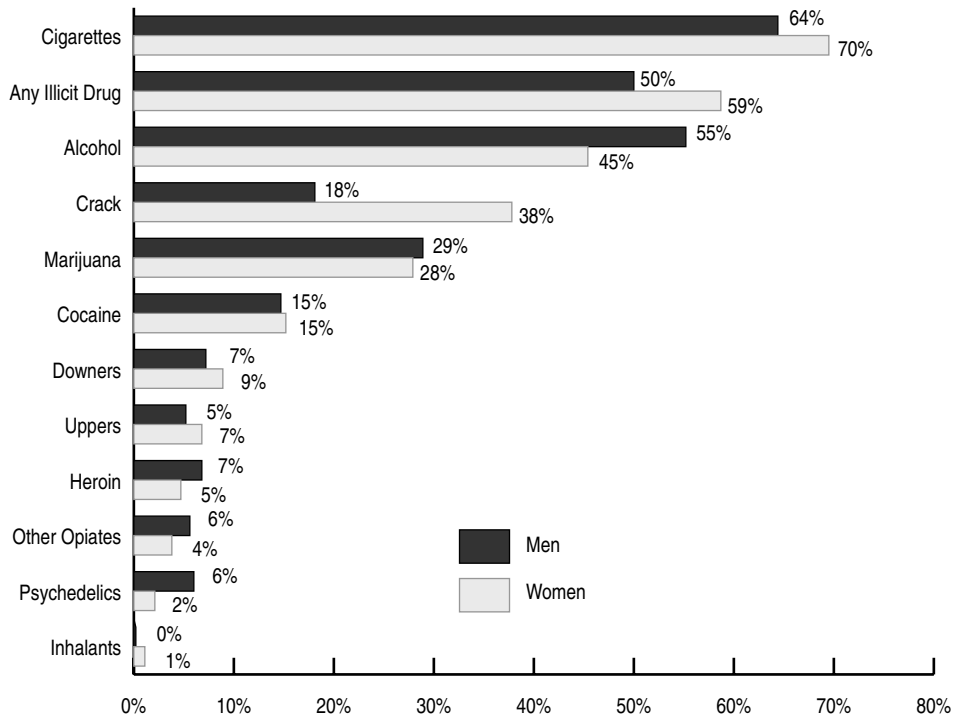


Table 6.1. Substance Abuse and Dependence Among State Jail Inmates, by Gender: Texas, 1998

	Women	Men
Alcohol		
Abuse	14.3%	16.7%
Dependence	21.5%	24.1%
Illicit Drug		
Abuse	13.1%	13.1%
Dependence	54.9%	40.6%
Any Substance		
Abuse	14.6%	16.1%
Dependence	58.7%	47.4%

Table 6.2. Percentage of State Jail Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances Agreeing With Each Statement, by Gender: Texas, 1998

	Women	Men
My drug or alcohol use has made problems in most areas of my life.	79.0%	64.5%
Drug and/or alcohol use was making my life worse and worse.	73.8%	59.7%
I need help in dealing with my drug or alcohol use.	65.5%	51.5%
I am willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.	50.0%	37.7%

Among inmates who had ever used alcohol or drugs, a slightly greater percentage of women (53 percent) than men (47 percent) had received some kind of substance abuse treatment in the past. Among inmates who had ever used alcohol or drugs and had previously served time in a Texas prison, women (61 percent) were more likely than men (49 percent) to have attended an in-prison substance abuse program.

**Factors Related to
Substance Abuse
and Dependence**

This section compares other behaviors and characteristics of women and men and also the association between these behaviors and characteristics and substance abuse and dependence.

*Demographic
Characteristics*

With regard to demographics, the average ages of female and male state jail inmates were similar, 32 and 31 respectively. Women were more likely than men to leave high school before graduating (Table 6.3). There was a lower percentage of Hispanics and a greater percentage of Anglos among women, as compared to men. Women were more likely than men to be divorced, separated, or widowed and less likely than men to have never been married. Women were less likely than men to be working full time in the year before incarceration. They were more likely than men to be unemployed and more likely than men to report an annual household income of less than \$10,000.

Substance abuse/dependence was differentially associated with demographic factors for women and men (Table 6.4). Men aged 25 to 34 were more likely than the youngest and oldest men to have substance use problems. Among women, age was not significantly associated with substance abuse/dependence. Among women, Anglos were more likely than Hispanics and African Americans to have substance use problems. Anglo and Hispanic men were more likely than African American men to have substance use problems. Marital status was also differentially associated with substance use problems among women and men. For women, those who were widowed, separated, or divorced were more likely than other inmates to have substance use problems. For men, those who were currently married or widowed, separated, or divorced were more likely than inmates who were never married to have substance use problems. For both women and men, those who were unemployed were the most likely to have substance use problems. Annual household income was significantly associated with substance use problems for women, but not for men. Women with an annual household income of less than \$10,000 were more likely than other women to have substance use problems.

Children

Women (82 percent) were more likely than men (60 percent) to have a child. Unlike the men who had a dependent child, the majority of women who had a dependent child were living with a child at the time of arrest. Among both women and men with a dependent child, those with substance use problems were less likely than other inmates with a dependent child to have lived with this child at the time of their arrest.

**Table 6.3. Percentage of State Jail Inmates
With Selected Demographic Characteristics,
by Gender: Texas, 1998**

	Women	Men
Education		
Did not complete high school	65.4%	59.0%
High school graduate	20.7%	25.1%
Some college	11.4%	12.9%
College graduate	2.3%	3.0%
Don't know/refused	-	-
Race/Ethnicity		
African American	46.0%	45.4%
Anglo	39.4%	34.5%
Hispanic	11.0%	17.3%
Other	3.6%	2.8%
Marital Status		
Never married	37.6%	53.2%
Married	24.0%	19.3%
Separated	17.3%	9.6%
Divorced	17.1%	16.9%
Widowed	3.8%	1.0%
Don't know/refused	-	-
Employment Status		
Working full-time	39.5%	58.8%
Unemployed	26.6%	19.5%
Working part-time	15.8%	17.9%
Keeping house	14.8%	1.4%
Disabled	1.7%	1.4%
Attending school	0.8%	0.6%
Retired	-	-
Don't know/refused	0.6%	-
Annual Household Income		
Less than \$10,000	41.6%	29.9%
\$10,000-\$20,000	14.3%	21.3%
\$20,000-\$30,000	8.9%	13.7%
\$30,000-\$40,000	5.3%	9.0%
\$40,000-\$50,000	2.1%	3.0%
\$50,000 and above	4.8%	8.4%
Don't know/refused	23.0%	14.7%

- Less than .5 percent

Table 6.4. Percentage of State Jail Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances, by Selected Demographic Factors and Gender: Texas, 1998

	Women	Men
Race/Ethnicity		
Anglo	77.3%	76.2%
African American	69.0%	51.3%
Hispanic	72.4%	74.4%
Age		
17-24	67.1%	62.4%
25-34	74.2%	68.4%
35+	75.1%	60.3%
Marital Status		
Married	67.5%	69.8%
Widowed, separated, divorced	79.1%	69.3%
Never married	71.2%	58.1%
Employment Status		
Full-time	61.1%	60.4%
Part-time	83.1%	64.0%
Unemployed	87.9%	72.2%
Other	69.6%	64.7%
Education		
Less than high school	75.6%	71.1%
High school or above	69.2%	52.5%
Annual Household Income		
Less than \$10,000	78.1%	67.8%
\$10,000-\$20,000	70.7%	66.0%
\$20,000-\$30,000	53.2%	51.5%
\$30,000+	60.9%	58.8%

Table 6.5. Percentage of State Jail Inmates Who Sought or Received Mental Health Services, by Gender: Texas, 1998

	Women	Men
Sought Mental Health Treatment	42.0%	19.3%
Given Diagnosis by MH Professional	27.0%	11.7%
Taken Medication for MH Problem	23.6%	7.6%
Hospitalized for MH Problem	12.7%	4.4%

Health : Compared to men, women were more likely to report having general
: mental health problems and slightly more likely to report depression.
: For both women and men, those with substance use problems were more
: likely than other inmates to have general mental health problems, depres-
: sion, and serious thoughts of suicide. Women were much more likely
: than men to have sought or received mental health services (Table 6.5).
: .
: .
: .

Table 6.6. Percentage of State Jail Inmates Who Ever Had Specific Illnesses, by Gender: Texas, 1998

	Women	Men
Allergies	27.6%	15.1%
Asthma	18.9%	11.1%
Kidney Problems	18.3%	5.4%
High Blood Pressure	15.0%	13.9%
Pneumonia	14.1%	7.9%
Arthritis	13.5%	8.5%
Heart Problems	9.5%	5.4%
Cancer	6.7%	1.0%
Diabetes	5.0%	1.6%
Tuberculosis	3.8%	5.2%
Thyroid Problems	3.4%	-
Stroke	2.9%	1.6%
Emphysema, Chronic Lung Disease	1.5%	0.8%
Sickle Cell Anemia	1.1%	-

- Less than .5 percent

Women were more likely than men to report having allergies, asthma, kidney problems, pneumonia, arthritis, heart problems, cancer, diabetes, and thyroid problems (Table 6.6). Women (44 percent) were more than twice as likely as men (21 percent) to report ever having an STD.

Women (15 percent) were less likely than men (27 percent) to have suffered serious injuries. For women, the most common injuries suffered were broken bones, facial injuries, and back injuries. For men, the most common injuries suffered were broken bones and being shot or stabbed. Women and men who did not abuse or depend on substances were just as likely as inmates with substance use problems to have suffered injuries in general. Among men, those with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have been shot or stabbed.

Partner Characteristics

Women (42 percent) were more likely than men (22 percent) to have ever lived with a partner with a substance abuse or psychological problem. They (41 percent) were more likely than men (16 percent) to have ever lived with a partner who sold drugs and more likely than men to have ever lived with a partner who had been incarcerated (43 percent versus 10 percent). For both women and men, those with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have ever lived with a partner with a substance use or psychological problem, a partner who sold drugs, or a partner who had been incarcerated.

Violence and Victimization

Women were much more likely than men to have suffered neglect and abuse, especially sexual abuse, as children or adults (Table 6.7). For both women and men, those with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to have suffered neglect and abuse as children or adults.

Table 6.7. Percentage of State Jail Inmates Who Suffered Neglect or Abuse, by Gender: Texas, 1998

	As Child		As Adult	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Neglect*	45.4%	32.9%	61.6%	40.2%
Abuse	48.9%	29.3%	69.8%	50.4%
Physical Abuse**	33.8%	18.5%	63.7%	46.0%
Mental/Emotional Abuse	32.9%	17.1%	48.5%	11.8%
Sexual Abuse/Rape	26.2%	3.8%	32.7%	1.8%

* *Neglect as child* refers to feeling unloved, being left alone when too young, having inadequate clothing or food, being homeless, or receiving no care when sick or hurt. *Neglect as adult* excludes "being left alone when too young."

** *Physical Abuse as child* refers to beatings. *Physical Abuse as adult* refers to beatings and being attacked with weapon.

Gambling

Similar percentages of women (50 percent) and men (56 percent) gambled in the past year or gambled weekly in that year (27 percent and 32 percent respectively). Thirteen percent of women and 16 percent of men had a gambling problem. For women, past-year gambling, weekly gambling, and having a gambling problem were not significantly associated with substance use problem status. For men, those who were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to gamble in the past year, gamble weekly, or have a gambling problem.

Criminal Behavior

Table 6.8 lists the crimes in descending order of the most common crimes committed by female state jail inmates. There were significant differences between women and men for many of the crimes committed in the past year. Women were more likely than men to shoplift or commit prostitution, forgery or fraud, or procurement. They were less likely than men to buy stolen goods, sell drugs other than crack cocaine, carry a gun, assault someone without a weapon, gamble, or commit car theft or burglary. With regard to their most recent crime, similar percentages of women (52 percent) and men (48 percent) reported that they were last sentenced for transporting, selling, or possessing drugs.

Similar percentages of women (40 percent) and men (39 percent) said they were drunk or high on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present sentence. Among these inmates, women were much more likely than men to have been using powder cocaine or crack, while men were more likely than women to have been using alcohol or marijuana (Table 6.9).

Table 6.8. Past-Year Prevalence of Selected Crimes Among State Jail Inmates, by Gender: Texas, 1998

	Women	Men
Sale of Crack Cocaine	29.8%	27.5%
Shoplifting	24.0%	16.1%
Prostitution	24.0%	1.0%
Forgery or Fraud	18.8%	9.8%
Buying Stolen Goods	15.8%	20.9%
Sale of Drugs Other than Crack	15.0%	22.9%
Carrying Gun on Person	12.9%	21.1%
Assault with No Weapon	8.7%	20.5%
Vandalism	7.2%	10.6%
Procuring	4.9%	2.4%
Threaten with a Knife	4.0%	2.4%
Gambling	3.8%	8.0%
Car Theft	3.6%	9.4%
Serious Injury or Murder	3.6%	1.7%
Threat with a Gun	3.4%	4.6%
Pick Pocketing/Purse Snatching	3.2%	1.8%
Cutting Someone with a Knife	3.2%	0.8%
Burglary	3.0%	12.4%
Stealing from Employer	3.0%	5.6%
Robbery with No Weapon	2.9%	4.2%
Shooting at Someone	2.7%	5.8%
Auto Parts Theft	1.3%	3.0%
Robbery with a Gun	1.0%	3.0%
Robbery with a Knife	0.6%	0.8%
Sexual Assault/Rape	-	-

- Less than .5 percent

Table 6.9. Substances Used by State Jail Inmates During Most Recent Crime, by Gender: Texas, 1998

	Women	Men
Cocaine/Crack	72.4%	42.5%
Alcohol	24.3%	30.1%
Marijuana	12.4%	27.5%
Uppers	11.0%	8.8%
Heroin	8.6%	11.4%
Opiates Other than Heroin	1.0%	1.0%
Inhalants	0.5%	0.5%
Downers	0.5%	2.1%

Endnotes

- ¹ For the full report on male state jail inmates, see L. Kerber, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates in Texas Department of Criminal Justice—State Jail Division: 1998*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001.

Conclusions

This study has documented the extent of substance abuse and dependence among female state jail inmates in Texas. Seventy-four percent of female prisoners had a drug- or alcohol-related problem. Fifty-nine percent were dependent on these substances and needed treatment. Fifteen percent abused substances and needed intervention or treatment services to improve the quality of their lives and prevent their substance abuse from progressing to dependence. Because individual motivation is often a factor in how inmates respond to treatment,¹ it is important to note that of the 74 percent of inmates with substance use problems, 50 percent agreed with the statement, “I am willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.” These inmates represented 37 percent of all female state jail inmates. Medically indigent women with substance use problems who were willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 35 percent of all inmates. These inmates would likely be medically indigent upon release and need publicly funded substance abuse treatment or follow-up care in the community.

Access to treatment is especially important considering the relationship between crime and substance misuse. Inmates with drug use problems were more likely than other inmates to commit certain crimes. Moreover, among inmates who had ever used any substance and had served time in a Texas prison previously, 28 percent reported that a “very important” factor in returning to prison was their abuse of drugs, and 15 percent said a “very important” factor was their abuse of alcohol. When asked to state the single most important reason for returning to prison, 30 percent said that it was their drug or drinking habit. Another 4 percent said the most important reason was their selling of drugs.

In addition to their need for substance abuse treatment, inmates with substance use problems may benefit from programs that address some of the other problems that are prevalent among them. For example, state jail inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates

to experience violence and victimization during adulthood, to suffer from general mental health problems, including depression, and to have suffered neglect and abuse as children. In addition, they were more likely than other inmates to contract STDs. Injecting drug use and high-risk sexual behaviors were also more prevalent among inmates with substance use problems. This study showed that female state jail inmates were also at high risk for HIV. In summary, in-prison and follow-up treatment programs should address not only drug and alcohol problem behaviors but also the many social, psychological, and health related problems associated with them.

Endnotes

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

**APPENDIX
A**

Substance Use Prevalence Tables

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

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	88.4%	69.5%	10.4%	8.4%	11.6%
17-24	81.8%	56.8%	15.9%	9.1%	18.2%
25-34	86.5%	70.7%	8.7%	7.0%	13.5%
35 & older	93.3%	73.7%	10.0%	9.6%	6.7%
Alcohol	89.2%	45.4%	22.6%	21.1%	10.8%
17-24	87.5%	34.1%	27.3%	26.1%	12.5%
25-34	90.0%	45.4%	22.3%	22.3%	10.0%
35 & older	89.0%	50.2%	21.1%	17.7%	11.0%
Marijuana	82.0%	27.9%	13.1%	40.8%	18.0%
17-24	78.4%	35.2%	12.5%	30.7%	21.6%
25-34	83.8%	29.7%	14.0%	40.2%	16.2%
35 & older	81.3%	23.0%	12.4%	45.9%	18.7%
Inhalants	13.6%	1.1%	0.8%	11.6%	86.4%
17-24	15.9%	4.5%	1.1%	10.2%	84.1%
25-34	13.5%	0.9%	1.3%	11.4%	86.5%
35 & older	12.4%	-	-	12.4%	87.6%
Cocaine	63.0%	15.2%	12.3%	35.3%	37.0%
17-24	51.1%	15.9%	14.8%	20.5%	48.9%
25-34	62.4%	15.7%	14.8%	31.9%	37.6%
35 & older	68.4%	14.4%	8.6%	45.5%	31.6%
Crack	65.4%	37.8%	14.4%	13.1%	34.6%
17-24	43.2%	18.2%	12.5%	12.5%	56.8%
25-34	68.1%	40.2%	14.8%	13.1%	31.9%
35 & older	71.8%	43.5%	14.8%	13.4%	28.2%
Cocaine or Crack	80.8%	45.6%	16.9%	18.2%	19.2%
17-24	59.1%	31.8%	18.2%	9.1%	40.9%
25-34	82.5%	46.7%	17.9%	17.9%	17.5%
35 & older	88.0%	50.2%	15.3%	22.5%	12.0%
Uppers	26.1%	6.8%	4.7%	14.4%	73.9%
17-24	23.9%	10.2%	8.0%	5.7%	76.1%
25-34	27.5%	7.4%	4.8%	15.3%	72.5%
35 & older	25.4%	4.8%	3.3%	17.2%	74.6%
Downers	28.4%	8.9%	6.1%	13.3%	71.6%
17-24	30.7%	12.5%	10.2%	8.0%	69.3%
25-34	27.1%	11.8%	5.2%	10.0%	72.9%
35 & older	28.7%	4.3%	5.3%	19.1%	71.3%
Heroin	23.5%	4.7%	4.0%	14.6%	76.5%
17-24	17.0%	3.4%	9.1%	4.5%	83.0%
25-34	24.0%	5.2%	2.2%	16.6%	76.0%
35 & older	25.4%	4.8%	3.8%	16.7%	74.6%
Other Opiates	13.2%	3.8%	3.8%	5.5%	86.8%
17-24	14.8%	6.8%	5.7%	2.3%	85.2%
25-34	15.4%	4.4%	4.8%	6.1%	84.6%
35 & older	10.0%	1.9%	1.9%	6.2%	90.0%
Psychedelics	29.9%	2.1%	3.2%	24.5%	70.1%
17-24	36.4%	6.8%	9.1%	20.5%	63.6%
25-34	30.6%	1.7%	3.1%	25.8%	69.4%
35 & older	26.3%	0.5%	1.0%	24.9%	73.7%
Any Illicit Drugs	90.9%	58.7%	16.5%	15.6%	9.1%
17-24	80.7%	48.9%	19.3%	12.5%	19.3%
25-34	93.0%	62.4%	14.4%	16.2%	7.0%
35 & older	92.8%	58.9%	17.7%	16.3%	7.2%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

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

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	83.9%	62.0%	12.0%	9.9%	16.1%
17-24	69.7%	45.5%	12.1%	12.1%	30.3%
25-34	79.6%	63.1%	9.7%	6.8%	20.4%
35 & older	92.5%	66.0%	14.2%	12.3%	7.5%
Alcohol	83.1%	45.1%	21.1%	16.9%	16.9%
17-24	75.8%	15.2%	36.4%	24.2%	24.2%
25-34	85.4%	42.7%	22.3%	20.4%	14.6%
35 & older	83.0%	56.6%	15.1%	11.3%	17.0%
Marijuana	78.5%	26.4%	12.4%	39.7%	21.5%
17-24	72.7%	33.3%	12.1%	27.3%	27.3%
25-34	76.7%	28.2%	12.6%	35.9%	23.3%
35 & older	82.1%	22.6%	12.3%	47.2%	17.9%
Inhalants	6.6%	-	-	6.2%	93.4%
17-24	3.0%	-	-	3.0%	97.0%
25-34	5.8%	1.0%	-	4.9%	94.2%
35 & older	8.5%	-	-	8.5%	91.5%
Cocaine	45.5%	5.4%	5.4%	34.7%	54.5%
17-24	18.2%	-	9.1%	9.1%	81.8%
25-34	41.7%	5.8%	5.8%	30.1%	58.3%
35 & older	57.5%	6.6%	3.8%	47.2%	42.5%
Crack	72.7%	46.7%	12.4%	13.6%	27.3%
17-24	27.3%	21.2%	6.1%	-	72.7%
25-34	75.7%	47.6%	11.7%	16.5%	24.3%
35 & older	84.0%	53.8%	15.1%	15.1%	16.0%
Cocaine or Crack	77.7%	47.9%	14.0%	15.7%	22.3%
17-24	33.3%	21.2%	12.1%	-	66.7%
25-34	79.6%	49.5%	12.6%	17.5%	20.4%
35 & older	89.6%	54.7%	16.0%	18.9%	10.4%
Uppers	7.9%	-	1.2%	6.2%	92.1%
17-24	3.0%	-	3.0%	-	97.0%
25-34	6.8%	1.0%	1.0%	4.9%	93.2%
35 & older	10.4%	-	0.9%	9.4%	89.6%
Downers	17.4%	2.9%	3.3%	11.2%	82.6%
17-24	21.2%	9.1%	6.1%	6.1%	78.8%
25-34	11.7%	2.9%	1.0%	7.8%	88.3%
35 & older	21.7%	0.9%	4.7%	16.0%	78.3%
Heroin	12.8%	1.7%	2.1%	9.1%	87.2%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	8.7%	1.9%	1.0%	5.8%	91.3%
35 & older	20.8%	1.9%	3.8%	15.1%	79.2%
Other Opiates	6.2%	1.6%	2.9%	1.7%	93.8%
17-24	15.2%	9.1%	6.1%	-	84.8%
25-34	6.8%	1.0%	3.9%	1.9%	93.2%
35 & older	2.8%	-	0.9%	1.9%	97.2%
Psychedelics	9.5%	0.8%	-	8.7%	90.5%
17-24	9.1%	3.0%	-	6.1%	90.9%
25-34	6.8%	1.0%	-	5.8%	93.2%
35 & older	12.3%	-	-	12.3%	87.7%
Any Illicit Drugs	90.1%	57.4%	16.1%	16.5%	9.9%
17-24	75.8%	42.4%	18.2%	15.2%	24.2%
25-34	92.2%	59.2%	14.6%	18.4%	7.8%
35 & older	92.5%	60.4%	17.0%	15.1%	7.5%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

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

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	94.2%	79.2%	7.7%	7.2%	5.8%
17-24	88.9%	63.9%	19.4%	5.6%	11.1%
25-34	93.5%	79.6%	6.5%	7.5%	6.5%
35 & older	97.4%	85.9%	3.8%	7.7%	2.6%
Alcohol	94.2%	44.0%	22.7%	27.5%	5.8%
17-24	94.4%	41.7%	25.0%	27.8%	5.6%
25-34	93.5%	45.2%	21.5%	26.9%	6.5%
35 & older	94.9%	43.6%	23.1%	28.2%	5.1%
Marijuana	89.4%	30.9%	15.5%	43.0%	10.6%
17-24	83.3%	36.1%	19.4%	27.8%	16.7%
25-34	90.3%	34.4%	15.1%	40.9%	9.7%
35 & older	91.0%	24.4%	14.1%	52.6%	9.0%
Inhalants	16.9%	1.5%	0.5%	15.0%	83.1%
17-24	16.7%	8.3%	-	8.3%	83.3%
25-34	18.3%	-	1.1%	17.2%	81.7%
35 & older	15.4%	-	-	15.4%	84.6%
Cocaine	80.7%	25.1%	16.9%	38.6%	19.3%
17-24	75.0%	22.2%	19.4%	33.3%	25.0%
25-34	80.6%	25.8%	17.2%	37.6%	19.4%
35 & older	83.3%	25.6%	15.4%	42.3%	16.7%
Crack	61.4%	31.4%	17.9%	12.1%	38.6%
17-24	55.6%	19.4%	19.4%	16.7%	44.4%
25-34	64.5%	34.4%	19.4%	10.8%	35.5%
35 & older	60.3%	33.3%	15.4%	11.5%	39.7%
Cocaine or Crack	85.5%	44.4%	18.4%	22.7%	14.5%
17-24	80.6%	36.1%	22.2%	22.2%	19.4%
25-34	86.0%	45.2%	20.4%	20.4%	14.0%
35 & older	87.2%	47.4%	14.1%	25.6%	12.8%
Uppers	50.2%	15.5%	9.2%	25.6%	49.8%
17-24	47.2%	19.4%	16.7%	11.1%	52.8%
25-34	53.8%	17.2%	8.6%	28.0%	46.2%
35 & older	47.4%	11.5%	6.4%	29.5%	52.6%
Downers	43.5%	16.9%	8.7%	17.9%	56.5%
17-24	38.9%	19.4%	11.1%	8.3%	61.1%
25-34	47.3%	22.6%	9.7%	15.1%	52.7%
35 & older	41.0%	9.0%	6.4%	25.6%	59.0%
Heroin	30.0%	6.3%	3.9%	19.8%	70.0%
17-24	22.2%	8.3%	11.1%	2.8%	77.8%
25-34	32.3%	6.5%	1.1%	24.7%	67.7%
35 & older	30.8%	5.1%	3.8%	21.8%	69.2%
Other Opiates	22.7%	6.8%	4.3%	11.6%	77.3%
17-24	19.4%	5.6%	8.3%	5.6%	80.6%
25-34	25.8%	8.6%	5.4%	11.8%	74.2%
35 & older	20.5%	5.1%	1.3%	14.1%	79.5%
Psychedelics	52.2%	3.4%	7.2%	41.5%	47.8%
17-24	58.3%	11.1%	19.4%	27.8%	41.7%
25-34	54.8%	3.2%	6.5%	45.2%	45.2%
35 & older	46.2%	-	2.6%	43.6%	53.8%
Any Illicit Drugs	93.7%	62.3%	16.9%	14.5%	6.3%
17-24	86.1%	55.6%	22.2%	8.3%	13.9%
25-34	94.6%	66.7%	12.9%	15.1%	5.4%
35 & older	96.2%	60.3%	19.2%	16.7%	3.8%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

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

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH* (not past month)	PAST YEAR	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	86.2%	65.5%	12.1%	8.6%	13.8%
17-24	87.5%	62.5%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
25-34	90.5%	61.9%	19.0%	9.5%	9.5%
35 & older	81.0%	71.4%	4.8%	4.8%	19.0%
Alcohol	93.1%	50.0%	25.9%	17.2%	6.9%
17-24	93.8%	62.5%	12.5%	18.8%	6.3%
25-34	90.5%	47.6%	19.0%	23.8%	9.5%
35 & older	95.2%	42.9%	42.9%	9.5%	4.8%
Marijuana	69.0%	24.1%	6.9%	37.9%	31.0%
17-24	75.0%	37.5%	-	37.5%	25.0%
25-34	85.7%	19.0%	14.3%	52.4%	14.3%
35 & older	47.6%	19.0%	4.8%	23.8%	52.4%
Inhalants	22.4%	-	3.4%	19.0%	77.6%
17-24	31.3%	-	6.3%	25.0%	68.8%
25-34	14.3%	-	4.8%	9.5%	85.7%
35 & older	23.8%	-	-	23.8%	76.2%
Cocaine	69.0%	19.0%	20.7%	29.3%	31.0%
17-24	56.3%	31.3%	6.3%	18.8%	43.8%
25-34	76.2%	14.3%	42.9%	19.0%	23.8%
35 & older	71.4%	14.3%	9.5%	47.6%	28.6%
Crack	43.1%	22.4%	8.6%	12.1%	56.9%
17-24	37.5%	12.5%	6.3%	18.8%	62.5%
25-34	33.3%	19.0%	9.5%	4.8%	66.7%
35 & older	57.1%	33.3%	9.5%	14.3%	42.9%
Cocaine or Crack	74.1%	37.9%	20.7%	15.5%	25.9%
17-24	56.3%	43.8%	12.5%	0.0%	43.8%
25-34	76.2%	28.6%	33.3%	14.3%	23.8%
35 & older	85.7%	42.9%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%
Uppers	13.8%	3.4%	-	10.3%	86.2%
17-24	12.5%	6.3%	-	6.3%	87.5%
25-34	9.5%	-	-	9.5%	90.5%
35 & older	19.0%	4.8%	-	14.3%	81.0%
Downers	19.0%	3.4%	6.9%	8.6%	81.0%
17-24	31.3%	6.3%	18.8%	6.3%	68.8%
25-34	9.5%	4.8%	-	4.8%	90.5%
35 & older	19.0%	-	4.8%	14.3%	81.0%
Heroin	37.9%	12.1%	12.1%	13.8%	62.1%
17-24	31.3%	-	18.8%	12.5%	68.8%
25-34	47.6%	14.3%	14.3%	19.0%	52.4%
35 & older	33.3%	19.0%	4.8%	9.5%	66.7%
Other Opiates	6.9%	1.7%	3.4%	1.7%	93.1%
17-24	6.3%	6.3%	-	-	93.8%
25-34	4.8%	-	-	4.8%	95.2%
35 & older	9.5%	-	9.5%	-	90.5%
Psychedelics	29.3%	3.4%	1.7%	24.1%	70.7%
17-24	31.3%	6.3%	6.3%	18.8%	68.8%
25-34	28.6%	-	-	28.6%	71.4%
35 & older	28.6%	4.8%	-	23.8%	71.4%
Any Illicit Drugs	84.5%	46.6%	17.2%	20.7%	15.5%
17-24	75.0%	43.8%	12.5%	18.8%	25.0%
25-34	90.5%	47.6%	23.8%	19.0%	9.5%
35 & older	85.7%	47.6%	14.3%	23.8%	14.3%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

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Crime Prevalence Tables

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

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	14.3%	1.5%	1.5%	11.2%	85.7%
17-24	14.8%	3.4%	2.3%	9.1%	85.2%
25-34	16.2%	1.3%	1.7%	13.1%	83.8%
35 & older	12.0%	1.0%	1.0%	10.0%	88.0%
Car Theft	10.9%	0.8%	2.8%	7.2%	89.1%
17-24	22.7%	1.1%	4.5%	17.0%	77.3%
25-34	11.4%	0.9%	3.1%	7.4%	88.6%
35 & older	5.3%	0.5%	1.9%	2.9%	94.7%
Auto Parts Theft	2.2%	0.9%	-	0.8%	97.8%
17-24	3.4%	1.1%	2.3%	-	96.6%
25-34	3.5%	1.7%	-	1.7%	96.5%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Shoplifting	49.5%	12.0%	12.0%	25.4%	50.5%
17-24	52.3%	12.5%	13.6%	26.1%	47.7%
25-34	52.4%	13.5%	11.4%	27.5%	47.6%
35 & older	45.0%	10.0%	12.0%	23.0%	55.0%
Forgery or Fraud	40.7%	6.1%	12.7%	21.8%	59.3%
17-24	48.9%	12.5%	17.0%	19.3%	51.1%
25-34	44.5%	4.8%	14.0%	25.8%	55.5%
35 & older	33.0%	4.8%	9.6%	18.7%	67.0%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	6.2%	1.7%	1.5%	2.8%	93.8%
17-24	9.1%	3.4%	1.1%	4.5%	90.9%
25-34	6.1%	1.7%	1.3%	3.1%	93.9%
35 & older	4.8%	1.0%	1.9%	1.9%	95.2%
Buying Stolen Goods	28.2%	7.8%	8.0%	12.3%	71.8%
17-24	29.5%	9.1%	10.2%	10.2%	70.5%
25-34	31.9%	8.3%	10.0%	13.5%	68.1%
35 & older	23.4%	6.7%	4.8%	12.0%	76.6%
Robbery with No Weapon	6.2%	1.5%	1.3%	3.2%	93.8%
17-24	8.0%	2.3%	2.3%	3.4%	92.0%
25-34	4.8%	0.9%	0.9%	3.1%	95.2%
35 & older	6.7%	1.9%	1.4%	3.3%	93.3%
Robbery with Gun	2.9%	0.8%	-	1.9%	97.1%
17-24	5.7%	3.4%	1.1%	1.1%	94.3%
25-34	1.7%	-	-	1.7%	98.3%
35 & older	2.9%	0.5%	-	2.4%	97.1%
Robbery with Knife	1.6%	-	-	0.9%	98.4%
17-24	1.1%	1.1%	-	-	98.9%
25-34	1.3%	-	-	1.3%	98.7%
35 & older	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	98.1%
Gambling	6.0%	2.7%	1.1%	2.1%	94.0%
17-24	5.7%	3.4%	1.1%	1.1%	94.3%
25-34	9.2%	3.5%	1.7%	3.9%	90.8%
35 & older	2.4%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	97.6%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	37.2%	22.1%	7.8%	7.2%	62.8%
17-24	44.3%	28.4%	8.0%	8.0%	55.7%
25-34	36.8%	20.2%	9.6%	7.0%	63.2%
35 & older	34.4%	21.5%	5.7%	7.2%	65.6%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	28.6%	9.1%	5.9%	13.5%	71.4%
17-24	38.6%	19.3%	11.4%	8.0%	61.4%
25-34	31.4%	9.6%	5.7%	16.2%	68.6%
35 & older	21.1%	4.3%	3.8%	12.9%	78.9%

Appendix B: Crime Prevalence Tables

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

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	21.0%	3.8%	4.9%	12.2%	79.0%
17-24	37.5%	8.0%	11.4%	18.2%	62.5%
25-34	23.1%	3.9%	3.9%	15.3%	76.9%
35 & older	11.5%	1.9%	3.3%	6.2%	88.5%
Threat with Knife	11.5%	1.9%	2.1%	7.4%	88.5%
17-24	18.2%	3.4%	4.5%	10.2%	81.8%
25-34	10.9%	2.2%	1.7%	7.0%	89.1%
35 & older	9.1%	1.0%	1.4%	6.7%	90.9%
Threat with Gun	9.8%	2.1%	1.3%	6.3%	90.2%
17-24	17.0%	6.8%	3.4%	6.8%	83.0%
25-34	9.6%	0.9%	1.7%	7.0%	90.4%
35 & older	6.7%	1.4%	-	5.3%	93.3%
Cutting Someone With Knife	9.0%	0.8%	2.5%	5.7%	91.0%
17-24	11.4%	2.3%	1.1%	8.0%	88.6%
25-34	9.6%	0.9%	3.5%	5.2%	90.4%
35 & older	7.2%	-	1.9%	5.3%	92.8%
Shooting at Someone	11.0%	1.3%	1.3%	8.2%	89.0%
17-24	13.8%	3.4%	3.4%	6.9%	86.2%
25-34	10.9%	1.3%	1.7%	7.9%	89.1%
35 & older	9.6%	0.5%	-	9.1%	90.4%
Carrying Gun on Person	26.5%	8.7%	4.2%	13.5%	73.5%
17-24	34.1%	17.0%	6.8%	10.2%	65.9%
25-34	27.5%	8.7%	5.2%	13.5%	72.5%
35 & older	22.0%	5.3%	1.9%	14.8%	78.0%
Serious Injury or Murder	7.3%	1.1%	0.6%	5.5%	92.7%
17-24	12.5%	4.5%	1.1%	6.8%	87.5%
25-34	6.6%	0.9%	0.9%	4.8%	93.4%
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	33.8%	16.0%	8.0%	9.7%	66.2%
17-24	23.9%	13.6%	5.7%	4.5%	76.1%
25-34	39.5%	19.7%	9.6%	10.1%	60.5%
35 & older	31.6%	12.9%	7.2%	11.5%	68.4%
Procuring	8.5%	3.0%	1.9%	3.4%	91.5%
17-24	12.5%	6.8%	1.1%	4.5%	87.5%
25-34	7.9%	2.2%	3.5%	2.2%	92.1%
35 & older	7.2%	2.4%	0.5%	4.3%	92.8%
Vandalism	17.8%	3.0%	4.2%	10.4%	82.2%
17-24	27.3%	9.1%	10.2%	8.0%	72.7%
25-34	19.7%	1.7%	3.9%	14.0%	80.3%
35 & older	11.5%	1.9%	1.9%	7.7%	88.5%
Stealing From Employer	9.6%	0.8%	2.3%	6.5%	90.4%
17-24	11.4%	2.3%	5.7%	3.4%	88.6%
25-34	11.0%	-	1.3%	9.2%	89.0%
35 & older	7.2%	0.5%	1.9%	4.8%	92.8%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	3.9%	0.8%	0.9%	2.1%	96.1%
17-24	5.7%	-	4.5%	1.1%	94.3%
25-34	3.1%	-	-	2.2%	96.9%
35 & older	3.8%	1.4%	-	2.4%	96.2%

- Less than .5 percent

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

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	9.9%	-	1.7%	7.9%	90.1%
17-24	9.1%	-	-	9.1%	90.9%
25-34	12.6%	1.0%	2.9%	8.7%	87.4%
35 & older	7.5%	-	0.9%	6.6%	92.5%
Car Theft	6.6%	-	2.1%	4.1%	93.4%
17-24	18.2%	-	3.0%	15.2%	81.8%
25-34	7.8%	1.0%	2.9%	3.9%	92.2%
35 & older	1.9%	-	0.9%	0.9%	98.1%
Auto Parts Theft	2.1%	0.8%	-	1.2%	97.9%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	4.9%	1.9%	-	2.9%	95.1%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Shoplifting	46.7%	8.7%	12.0%	26.0%	53.3%
17-24	42.4%	6.1%	12.1%	24.2%	57.6%
25-34	50.5%	13.6%	10.7%	26.2%	49.5%
35 & older	44.3%	4.7%	13.2%	26.4%	55.7%
Forgery or Fraud	38.0%	5.4%	13.2%	19.4%	62.0%
17-24	45.5%	6.1%	15.2%	24.2%	54.5%
25-34	43.7%	6.8%	15.5%	21.4%	56.3%
35 & older	30.2%	3.8%	10.4%	16.0%	69.8%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	5.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	95.0%
17-24	3.0%	-	3.0%	-	97.0%
25-34	5.8%	2.9%	1.0%	1.9%	94.2%
35 & older	4.7%	0.9%	1.9%	1.9%	95.3%
Buying Stolen Goods	30.2%	9.1%	8.7%	12.4%	69.8%
17-24	24.2%	6.1%	9.1%	9.1%	75.8%
25-34	34.0%	8.7%	10.7%	14.6%	66.0%
35 & older	28.3%	10.4%	6.6%	11.3%	71.7%
Robbery with No Weapon	4.1%	1.2%	-	2.5%	95.9%
17-24	3.0%	-	-	3.0%	97.0%
25-34	5.8%	1.9%	1.0%	2.9%	94.2%
35 & older	2.8%	0.9%	-	1.9%	97.2%
Robbery with Gun	3.3%	0.8%	-	2.5%	96.7%
17-24	3.0%	3.0%	-	-	97.0%
25-34	2.9%	-	-	2.9%	97.1%
35 & older	3.8%	0.9%	-	2.8%	96.2%
Robbery with Knife	0.8%	-	-	-	99.2%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	1.0%	-	-	1.0%	99.0%
35 & older	0.9%	-	0.9%	-	99.1%
Gambling	9.9%	3.7%	2.1%	4.1%	90.1%
17-24	12.1%	6.1%	3.0%	3.0%	87.9%
25-34	15.5%	4.9%	2.9%	7.8%	84.5%
35 & older	3.8%	1.9%	0.9%	0.9%	96.2%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	48.5%	29.9%	10.0%	8.7%	51.5%
17-24	51.5%	33.3%	12.1%	6.1%	48.5%
25-34	46.1%	28.4%	10.8%	6.9%	53.9%
35 & older	50.0%	30.2%	8.5%	11.3%	50.0%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	19.0%	5.0%	5.0%	9.1%	81.0%
17-24	27.3%	12.1%	12.1%	3.0%	72.7%
25-34	20.4%	4.9%	3.9%	11.7%	79.6%
35 & older	15.1%	2.8%	3.8%	8.5%	84.9%

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

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	24.0%	4.1%	6.6%	13.2%	76.0%
17-24	39.4%	6.1%	15.2%	18.2%	60.6%
25-34	29.1%	4.9%	6.8%	17.5%	70.9%
35 & older	14.2%	2.8%	3.8%	7.5%	85.8%
Threat with Knife	12.8%	2.1%	2.1%	8.7%	87.2%
17-24	15.2%	3.0%	3.0%	9.1%	84.8%
25-34	15.5%	2.9%	1.9%	10.7%	84.5%
35 & older	9.4%	0.9%	1.9%	6.6%	90.6%
Threat with Gun	9.5%	2.1%	1.2%	6.2%	90.5%
17-24	12.1%	3.0%	3.0%	6.1%	87.9%
25-34	10.7%	1.9%	1.9%	6.8%	89.3%
35 & older	7.5%	1.9%	-	5.7%	92.5%
Cutting Someone With Knife	11.6%	-	4.5%	7.0%	88.4%
17-24	9.1%	-	3.0%	6.1%	90.9%
25-34	13.6%	-	6.8%	6.8%	86.4%
35 & older	10.4%	-	2.8%	7.5%	89.6%
Shooting at Someone	13.6%	0.8%	1.7%	11.2%	86.4%
17-24	12.1%	-	3.0%	9.1%	87.9%
25-34	12.6%	1.0%	2.9%	8.7%	87.4%
35 & older	15.1%	0.9%	-	14.2%	84.9%
Carrying Gun on Person	27.3%	9.9%	3.7%	13.6%	72.7%
17-24	36.4%	15.2%	9.1%	12.1%	63.6%
25-34	26.2%	8.7%	2.9%	14.6%	73.8%
35 & older	25.5%	9.4%	2.8%	13.2%	74.5%
Serious Injury or Murder	8.3%	-	-	7.4%	91.7%
17-24	6.1%	-	-	6.1%	93.9%
25-34	7.8%	1.0%	1.0%	5.8%	92.2%
35 & older	9.4%	-	-	9.4%	90.6%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	100.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	36.6%	16.2%	9.6%	10.8%	63.4%
17-24	21.2%	9.1%	6.1%	6.1%	78.8%
25-34	44.1%	22.5%	11.8%	9.8%	55.9%
35 & older	34.0%	12.3%	8.5%	13.2%	66.0%
Procuring	9.1%	2.1%	2.9%	4.2%	90.9%
17-24	9.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	90.9%
25-34	11.8%	2.0%	4.9%	4.9%	88.2%
35 & older	6.6%	1.9%	0.9%	3.8%	93.4%
Vandalism	16.5%	2.5%	4.5%	9.5%	83.5%
17-24	21.2%	6.1%	9.1%	6.1%	78.8%
25-34	18.4%	1.9%	4.9%	11.7%	81.6%
35 & older	13.2%	1.9%	2.8%	8.5%	86.8%
Stealing From Employer	7.4%	0.8%	1.7%	5.0%	92.6%
17-24	6.1%	3.0%	-	3.0%	93.9%
25-34	10.7%	1.0%	1.9%	7.8%	89.3%
35 & older	4.7%	-	1.9%	2.8%	95.3%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	2.1%	-	-	2.1%	97.9%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	1.0%	-	-	1.0%	99.0%
35 & older	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.2%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

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

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	17.9%	1.0%	1.0%	15.9%	82.1%
17-24	19.4%	5.6%	2.8%	11.1%	80.6%
25-34	18.3%	-	1.1%	17.2%	81.7%
35 & older	16.7%	-	-	16.7%	83.3%
Car Theft	15.5%	0.5%	3.4%	11.6%	84.5%
17-24	25.0%	-	2.8%	22.2%	75.0%
25-34	17.2%	1.1%	4.3%	11.8%	82.8%
35 & older	9.0%	-	2.6%	6.4%	91.0%
Auto Parts Theft	2.4%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	97.6%
17-24	5.6%	2.8%	2.8%	-	94.4%
25-34	3.2%	2.2%	-	1.1%	96.8%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Shoplifting	49.3%	12.6%	10.6%	26.1%	50.7%
17-24	61.1%	19.4%	19.4%	22.2%	38.9%
25-34	48.4%	10.8%	8.6%	29.0%	51.6%
35 & older	44.9%	11.5%	9.0%	24.4%	55.1%
Forgery or Fraud	49.8%	7.2%	13.0%	29.5%	50.2%
17-24	55.6%	19.4%	16.7%	19.4%	44.4%
25-34	54.8%	3.2%	16.1%	35.5%	45.2%
35 & older	41.0%	6.4%	7.7%	26.9%	59.0%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	5.3%	1.0%	1.4%	2.9%	94.7%
17-24	11.1%	5.6%	-	5.6%	88.9%
25-34	4.3%	-	2.2%	2.2%	95.7%
35 & older	3.8%	-	1.3%	2.6%	96.2%
Buying Stolen Goods	26.6%	5.8%	7.7%	13.0%	73.4%
17-24	36.1%	11.1%	11.1%	13.9%	63.9%
25-34	31.2%	7.5%	10.8%	12.9%	68.8%
35 & older	16.7%	1.3%	2.6%	12.8%	83.3%
Robbery with No Weapon	5.8%	0.5%	1.9%	3.4%	94.2%
17-24	11.1%	2.8%	5.6%	2.8%	88.9%
25-34	2.2%	-	-	2.2%	97.8%
35 & older	7.7%	-	2.6%	5.1%	92.3%
Robbery with Gun	2.4%	0.5%	-	1.9%	97.6%
17-24	5.6%	2.8%	-	2.8%	94.4%
25-34	1.1%	-	-	1.1%	98.9%
35 & older	2.6%	-	-	2.6%	97.4%
Robbery with Knife	2.4%	0.5%	-	1.9%	97.6%
17-24	2.8%	2.8%	-	-	97.2%
25-34	2.2%	-	-	2.2%	97.8%
35 & older	2.6%	-	-	2.6%	97.4%
Gambling	2.4%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	97.6%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	5.4%	3.2%	1.1%	1.1%	94.6%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	28.0%	15.9%	6.3%	5.8%	72.0%
17-24	38.9%	25.0%	8.3%	5.6%	61.1%
25-34	31.2%	15.1%	8.6%	7.5%	68.8%
35 & older	19.2%	12.8%	2.6%	3.8%	80.8%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	38.6%	14.5%	6.8%	17.4%	61.4%
17-24	50.0%	22.2%	13.9%	13.9%	50.0%
25-34	43.0%	18.3%	6.5%	18.3%	57.0%
35 & older	28.2%	6.4%	3.8%	17.9%	71.8%
Assault with No Weapon	15.0%	2.4%	2.9%	9.7%	85.0%
17-24	38.9%	8.3%	11.1%	19.4%	61.1%
25-34	15.1%	2.2%	2.2%	10.8%	84.9%
35 & older	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.2%

Appendix B: Crime Prevalence Tables

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

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	15.0%	2.4%	2.9%	9.7%	85.0%
17-24	38.9%	8.3%	11.1%	19.4%	61.1%
25-34	15.1%	2.2%	2.2%	10.8%	84.9%
35 & older	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.2%
Threat with Knife	7.7%	1.4%	0.5%	5.8%	92.3%
17-24	19.4%	5.6%	-	13.9%	80.6%
25-34	5.4%	1.1%	1.1%	3.2%	94.6%
35 & older	5.1%	-	-	5.1%	94.9%
Threat with Gun	8.2%	1.9%	1.4%	4.8%	91.8%
17-24	22.2%	11.1%	5.6%	5.6%	77.8%
25-34	7.5%	-	1.1%	6.5%	92.5%
35 & older	2.6%	-	-	2.6%	97.4%
Cutting Someone With Knife	4.8%	1.4%	0.5%	2.9%	95.2%
17-24	11.1%	5.6%	-	5.6%	88.9%
25-34	4.3%	1.1%	-	3.2%	95.7%
35 & older	2.6%	-	1.3%	1.3%	97.4%
Shooting at Someone	9.7%	2.4%	1.0%	6.3%	90.3%
17-24	19.4%	8.3%	5.6%	5.6%	80.6%
25-34	9.7%	2.2%	-	7.5%	90.3%
35 & older	5.1%	-	-	5.1%	94.9%
Carrying Gun on Person	27.1%	8.2%	3.4%	15.5%	72.9%
17-24	33.3%	16.7%	2.8%	13.9%	66.7%
25-34	31.2%	11.8%	5.4%	14.0%	68.8%
35 & older	19.2%	0.0%	1.3%	17.9%	80.8%
Serious Injury or Murder	5.8%	1.9%	0.5%	3.4%	94.2%
17-24	16.7%	8.3%	2.8%	5.6%	83.3%
25-34	4.3%	1.1%	-	3.2%	95.7%
35 & older	2.6%	-	-	2.6%	97.4%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	100.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	30.9%	16.9%	5.3%	8.7%	69.1%
17-24	25.0%	19.4%	2.8%	2.8%	75.0%
25-34	34.4%	16.1%	7.5%	10.8%	65.6%
35 & older	29.5%	16.7%	3.8%	9.0%	70.5%
Procuring	7.2%	2.9%	1.0%	3.4%	92.8%
17-24	13.9%	8.3%	-	5.6%	86.1%
25-34	5.4%	3.2%	2.2%	-	94.6%
35 & older	6.4%	-	-	6.4%	93.6%
Vandalism	18.4%	2.4%	3.4%	12.6%	81.6%
17-24	30.6%	8.3%	13.9%	8.3%	69.4%
25-34	21.5%	2.2%	1.1%	18.3%	78.5%
35 & older	9.0%	-	1.3%	7.7%	91.0%
Stealing From Employer	12.6%	0.5%	2.9%	9.2%	87.4%
17-24	19.4%	2.8%	11.1%	5.6%	80.6%
25-34	11.8%	-	1.1%	10.8%	88.2%
35 & older	10.3%	-	1.3%	9.0%	89.7%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	6.3%	1.4%	2.4%	2.4%	93.7%
17-24	13.9%	-	11.1%	2.8%	86.1%
25-34	6.5%	1.1%	1.1%	4.3%	93.5%
35 & older	2.6%	2.6%	-	-	97.4%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

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

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	20.7%	6.9%	3.4%	10.3%	79.3%
17-24	18.8%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	81.3%
25-34	23.8%	4.8%	-	19.0%	76.2%
35 & older	19.0%	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	81.0%
Car Theft	12.1%	3.4%	5.2%	3.4%	87.9%
17-24	25.0%	6.3%	12.5%	6.3%	75.0%
25-34	4.8%	-	-	4.8%	95.2%
35 & older	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	-	90.5%
Auto Parts Theft	1.7%	-	1.7%	-	98.3%
17-24	6.3%	-	6.3%	-	93.8%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Shoplifting	55.2%	20.7%	17.2%	17.2%	44.8%
17-24	50.0%	12.5%	6.3%	31.3%	50.0%
25-34	61.9%	19.0%	23.8%	19.0%	38.1%
35 & older	52.4%	28.6%	19.0%	4.8%	47.6%
Forgery or Fraud	20.7%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	79.3%
17-24	37.5%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	62.5%
25-34	9.5%	4.8%	-	4.8%	90.5%
35 & older	19.0%	4.8%	9.5%	4.8%	81.0%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	10.3%	5.2%	1.7%	3.5%	89.7%
17-24	18.8%	6.3%	-	12.5%	81.3%
25-34	4.8%	4.8%	-	-	95.2%
35 & older	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	-	90.5%
Buying Stolen Goods	22.4%	8.6%	5.2%	8.6%	77.6%
17-24	31.3%	12.5%	12.5%	6.3%	68.8%
25-34	19.0%	4.8%	4.8%	9.5%	81.0%
35 & older	19.0%	9.5%	-	9.5%	81.0%
Robbery with No Weapon	15.5%	6.9%	1.7%	6.9%	84.5%
17-24	12.5%	6.3%	-	6.3%	87.5%
25-34	9.5%	-	-	9.5%	90.5%
35 & older	23.8%	14.3%	4.8%	4.8%	76.2%
Robbery with Gun	3.5%	1.7%	1.7%	-	96.6%
17-24	12.5%	6.3%	6.3%	-	87.5%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Robbery with Knife	1.7%	1.7%	-	-	98.3%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	4.8%	4.8%	-	-	95.2%
Gambling	3.4%	3.4%	-	-	96.6%
17-24	6.3%	6.3%	-	-	93.8%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	4.8%	4.8%	-	-	95.2%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	24.1%	15.5%	3.4%	5.2%	75.9%
17-24	37.5%	25.0%	-	12.5%	62.5%
25-34	19.0%	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	81.0%
35 & older	19.0%	14.3%	4.8%	-	81.0%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	31.0%	6.9%	5.2%	19.0%	69.0%
17-24	31.3%	18.8%	6.3%	6.3%	68.8%
25-34	38.1%	-	4.8%	33.3%	61.9%
35 & older	23.8%	4.8%	4.8%	14.3%	76.2%

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

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH*	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	31.0%	8.6%	5.2%	17.2%	69.0%
17-24	37.5%	12.5%	6.3%	18.8%	62.5%
25-34	33.3%	9.5%	-	23.8%	66.7%
35 & older	23.8%	4.8%	9.5%	9.5%	76.2%
Threat with Knife	13.8%	1.7%	5.2%	6.9%	86.2%
17-24	18.8%	-	12.5%	6.3%	81.3%
25-34	4.8%	-	-	4.8%	95.2%
35 & older	19.0%	4.8%	4.8%	9.5%	81.0%
Threat with Gun	17.2%	3.4%	1.7%	12.1%	82.8%
17-24	18.8%	6.3%	-	12.5%	81.3%
25-34	19.0%	-	4.8%	14.3%	81.0%
35 & older	14.3%	4.8%	-	9.5%	85.7%
Cutting Someone With Knife	10.3%	-	-	10.3%	89.7%
17-24	18.8%	-	-	18.8%	81.3%
25-34	4.8%	-	-	4.8%	95.2%
35 & older	9.5%	-	-	9.5%	90.5%
Shooting at Someone	7.0%	-	1.7%	5.3%	93.0%
17-24	6.7%	-	-	6.7%	93.3%
25-34	14.3%	-	4.8%	9.5%	85.7%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Carrying Gun on Person	24.1%	6.9%	6.9%	10.3%	75.9%
17-24	31.3%	18.8%	12.5%	-	68.8%
25-34	23.8%	-	9.5%	14.3%	76.2%
35 & older	19.0%	4.8%	-	14.3%	81.0%
Serious Injury or Murder	5.2%	1.7%	-	3.4%	94.8%
17-24	12.5%	6.3%	-	6.3%	87.5%
25-34	4.8%	-	-	4.8%	95.2%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Sexual Assault or Rape	-	-	-	-	100.0%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Prostitution	27.6%	10.3%	8.6%	8.6%	72.4%
17-24	18.8%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	81.3%
25-34	28.6%	19.0%	4.8%	4.8%	71.4%
35 & older	33.3%	4.8%	14.3%	14.3%	66.7%
Procuring	8.6%	8.6%	-	-	91.4%
17-24	12.5%	12.5%	-	-	87.5%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	14.3%	14.3%	-	-	85.7%
Vandalism	20.7%	8.6%	3.4%	8.6%	79.3%
17-24	37.5%	18.8%	6.3%	12.5%	62.5%
25-34	14.3%	-	4.8%	9.5%	85.7%
35 & older	14.3%	9.5%	-	4.8%	85.7%
Stealing From Employer	5.2%	1.7%	3.4%	-	94.8%
17-24	6.3%	-	6.3%	-	93.8%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	-	90.5%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	1.7%	1.7%	-	-	98.3%
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	-	-	-	-	100.0%
35 & older	4.8%	4.8%	-	-	95.2%

- Less than .5 percent

* Month before incarceration

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

Property Offenses

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

Drug Offenses

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

Offenses of Assault

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

Family Offenses

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

Other Offenses

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