Substance Use Among Male Inmates

Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Institutional Division

1998

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By

Lisa Kerber, M.A.

Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse

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Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
PO Box 80529 • Austin, Texas 78708-0529
9001 N. IH 35, Ste. 105 • Austin, Texas 78753-5233
(512) 349-6600 • (800) 832-9623
Web site: www.tcada.state.tx.us

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Rockwall II, Suite 618, Rockville, Maryland 20857, 301.443.5052

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Purpose and Background

This report presents the results of a study of substance use among male prisoners in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice–Institutional Division (TDCJ-ID). The TDCJ-ID manages and operates the prisons that confine, supervise, and offer rehabilitative opportunities for incarcerated adult felons. The division operates 73 units and contracts with seven privately run units, for a total of 124,404 female and male offenders.[1]

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 surveys of different criminal justice populations.[2] The purpose of these studies is to examine the patterns of substance use, need for treatment, and the relationship between drugs and crime among adult prisoners, delinquent youth, and adult probationers. The studies also allow for assessment of substance use and abuse among these high-risk groups in Texas over time.

All criminal justice populations are at high risk for substance abuse. In 1998 the majority of adult male arrestees in four Texas cities tested positive for any drug use. Fifty-six percent tested positive in San Antonio, 57 percent tested positive in Laredo, 60 percent tested positive in Houston, and 63 percent tested positive in Dallas.[3] A national survey in 1997 found 57 percent of state prisoners used drugs in the month before their current offense, and 24 percent of state prisoners abused or were dependent on alcohol.[4] Findings from the TCADA survey of male TDCJ-ID inmates in 1993 also showed high levels of substance use. Almost 43 percent of the male inmates abused or were dependent on an illicit drug during the year before incarceration, and 47 percent abused or were dependent on alcohol.[5]

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.[6]

The Sample

From January to July 1998, TCADA, in conjunction with PPRI, conducted a survey of substance use and related behaviors among male TDCJ-ID inmates. Data were collected from male prisoners newly admitted to the four ID intake facilities (Holliday, Gurney, Middleton, and Garza). According to prison officials, there is 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 954 inmates approached to participate in the study, 792 completed the interviews. This resulted in a response rate of 83 percent.[7]

Table 1.1 presents the demographic characteristics of the sample as a whole and by age group. Thirty-four percent of inmates were aged 25 to 34, and 39 percent were 35 or older. African Americans, Anglos, and Hispanics each made up almost one-third of the sample. Forty-two percent of the inmates had never been married, and 27 percent were divorced, separated, or widowed. Most inmates were working full- or part-time during the year before incarceration, but 11 percent were unemployed. Almost half of all inmates had an annual household income of less than $20,000. The great majority of inmates (71 percent) did not graduate from high school.

Questionnaire and Interview

The 1993 TCADA prison survey instrument served as the foundation for the survey used in 1998.[8] The 1998 survey covered seven major areas: prevalence of licit and illicit substance use, criminal history, family and peer relations, physical and mental health, gambling behaviors, demographics, and past substance abuse treatment experiences. The survey also included questions about current motivation for treatment.[9]

All interviews, which took an average of 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. Guards remained in the hallways and out of earshot. This afforded interviewers and respondents the necessary privacy for a confidential interview. Native Spanish speakers conducted interviews in Spanish when appropriate.

Statistical Analysis

The data were analyzed using cross-tabulations and logistic regressions. Logistic regression is a form of statistical data analysis that

Table 1.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Male TDCJ-ID Inmate Sample, by Age: 1998

	Total		17-24		25-34		35+	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	**782**	**100.0%**	**214**	**27.4%**	**265**	**33.9%**	**303**	**38.7%**
Race/Ethnicity								
African American	272	34.8%	80	37.4%	83	31.3%	109	36.0%
Anglo	253	32.4%	56	26.2%	87	32.8%	110	36.3%
Hispanic	227	29.0%	71	33.2%	80	30.2%	76	25.1%
Other	30	3.8%	7	3.3%	15	5.7%	8	2.6%
Marital Status								
Never married	327	41.8%	160	74.8%	101	38.1%	66	21.8%
Married	239	30.6%	42	19.6%	101	38.1%	96	31.7%
Divorced	142	18.2%	5	2.3%	38	14.3%	99	32.7%
Separated	65	8.3%	7	3.3%	23	8.7%	35	11.6%
Widowed	7	0.9%	0	-	1	-	6	2.0%
Don't know	2	-	0	-	1	-	1	-
Employment Status								
Working full-time	505	64.6%	102	47.7%	196	74.0%	207	68.3%
Working part-time	128	16.4%	39	18.2%	37	14.0%	52	17.2%
Unemployed	82	10.5%	41	19.2%	22	8.3%	19	6.3%
Attending school	18	2.3%	15	7.0%	3	1.1%	0	-
Disabled	18	2.3%	0	-	4	1.5%	14	4.6%
Keeping house	8	1.0%	5	2.3%	1	-	2	0.7%
Retired	5	0.6%	0	-	0	-	5	1.7%
Don't know/refused	18	2.3%	12	5.6%	2	0.8%	4	1.3%
Annual Household Income								
Under $10,000	211	27.0%	60	28.0%	69	26.0%	82	27.1%
$10,000-$20,000	176	22.5%	48	22.4%	59	22.3%	69	22.8%
$20,000-$30,000	113	14.5%	19	8.9%	43	16.2%	51	16.8%
$30,000-$40,000	74	9.5%	11	5.1%	28	10.6%	35	11.6%
$40,000-$50,000	27	3.5%	5	2.3%	13	4.9%	9	3.0%
$50,000+	51	6.5%	14	6.5%	23	8.7%	14	4.6%
Don't know/refused	130	16.6%	57	26.6%	30	11.3%	43	14.2%
Education								
Did not complete high school	555	71.0%	183	85.5%	178	67.2%	194	64.0%
High school graduate	142	18.2%	18	8.4%	56	21.1%	68	22.4%
Some college	71	9.1%	13	6.1%	27	10.2%	31	10.2%
College graduate	13	1.7%	0	-	4	1.5%	9	3.0%
Don't know	1	-	0	-	0	-	1	-

- Less than .5 percent

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 people and among people involved in the criminal justice system,[12,13] 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 or social desirability, or for fear of repercussion, people tend to underreport behavior perceived as sensitive or deviant. Some people may be more likely than others to underreport certain drug use behaviors. One study of male inmates in Texas showed that graduates from a substance abuse treatment program were less likely than non-graduates to underreport cocaine use, while inmates who were originally sent to prison on a drug related charge were more likely than other inmates to underreport cocaine use.[14] Another study found Hispanic inmates were less likely than other inmates to report drug use.[15]

The validity of self-report data does ultimately depend on the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of the respondents. This survey was 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. Since it is likely that over- and underreporting remain constant over time among specific populations, prevalence rates that derive from self-report data are not biased 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 inmates entering during that time. There may have been, however, some chance variation between the characteristics of the male ID population admitted during the course of this study and the admission sample used here. The differences between the survey sample and the entire population of admissions, however, are assumed to be random with the exception of prisoners deliberately excluded from the study (prisoners in solitary confinement who include acknowledged homosexuals and gang members and prisoners in the infirmaries).[16] 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.

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

Endnotes

[1] "Institutional Division." 1998. Online. Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Available at: http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/html/institutional_division_summary.html and http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/html/id_general_facts.html. 21 April 1999.

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

[3] Each quarter the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring System (ADAM), administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, measures the percentage of arrestees in four Texas cities who test positive for drug use by urinalysis (National Institute of Justice, *1998 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM), Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1999.)

[4] See C. Mumola, *Substance Abuse and Treatment, State and Federal Prisoners, 1997*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1999.

[5] See D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice–Institutional Division: 1993*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994.

[6] See 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.

[7] The response rate is the number of completes / (number of completes + refusals + terminates + computer malfunctions + terminates not called back + callbacks dropped).

[8] See D. Farabee, *Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas Department of Criminal Justice–Institutional Division: 1993*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994.

[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).

[11] See Z. Amsel et al., "Reliability and Validity of Self-Reported Illegal Activities and Drug Use Collected from Narcotic Addicts," *International Journal of the Addictions* 11 (1976): 325-336; J. D. Baer, W. A. Baumgartner, V. A. Hill, and W. H. Blahd, "Hair Analysis for the Detection of Drug Use in Pretrial, Probation, and Parole Populations," *Federal Probation* (March 1991): 3-10; R. N. Bale, "The Validity and Reliability of Self-Reported Data from Heroin Addicts: Mailed Questionnaires Compared with Face-to-Face Interviews," *International Journal of the Addictions* 14 (1979): 993-1000; W. A. Baumgartner, V. A. Hill, and W. H. Blahd, "Hair Analysis for Drug Abuse," *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 35, no. 6 (1989): 1433-1453; T. E. Feucht, R. C. Stephens, and M. L. Walker, "Drug Use Among Juvenile Arrestees: A Comparison of Self-Report, Urinalysis, and Hair Assay," *The Journal of Drug Issues* 24, no.1 (1994): 99-116; D. D. Simpson and S. B. Sells, *Opioid Addiction and Treatment: A 12-Year Follow-Up*, Malabar, Fla.: Krieger, 1999.

[12] See S. Darke, "Self-Report Among Injecting Drug Users," *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 51, no. 2 (1998): 253-263; M.C. Freier et al., *Do Teens Tell the Truth? The Validity of Self-Report Tobacco Use by Adolescents*, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, RAND Publication N-3291-CHF, 1991; A. M. Cooper et al., "Validity of Alcoholics' Self-Reports: Duration Data," *International Journal of Addictions* 16 (1981): 401; M. J. Hindelang, T. Hirschi, and J. G. Weis, *Measuring Delinquency*, Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1981; L. Midanik, "Validity of Self-Report Alcohol Use: A Literature Review and Assessment," *British Journal of Addictions* 83 (1983): 1019-1030.

[13] See S. A. Maisto, L. C. Sobell, and M. N. Sobell, "Corroboration of Drug Abusers' Self-Reports Through the Use of Multiple Data Sources," *American Journal of Alcohol Abuse* 9 (1982): 301-308.

[14] See 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.

[15] See D. Farabee and E. Fredlund, "Self-Reported Drug Use Among Recently Admitted Jail Inmates: Estimating Prevalence and Treatment Needs," *Substance Use and Misuse* 31, no. 4 (1996): 423-434.

[16] Most wardens did not permit prisoners serving administrative segregation (solitary confinement) to be interviewed. However, at Holliday, inmates in solitary confinement did participate. Though the interviews took place in the same private offices, inmates serving solitary confinement wore handcuffs, and a guard maintained watch outside the door. Prisoners serving administrative segregation made up 6 percent of the total male and female ID population.

CHAPTER TWO

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 in Texas).

Tobacco

Eighty-nine percent of all inmates reported smoking cigarettes at least once during their lives (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Average age at first use was 14, and average age when any inmate started smoking daily was 17. Seventy-one percent of all inmates had smoked cigarettes in the past year; 54 percent had smoked cigarettes in the past month. Past-month cigarette smokers reported smoking an average of 20 cigarettes, or a pack, a day. Race/ethnicity, but not age group, was associated with past-month use of cigarettes (Tables 2.2 and Appendices A2-A4). Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to smoke cigarettes in the past month.

Twenty-three percent of inmates reported ever using smokeless tobacco; 15 percent of inmates had used smokeless tobacco in the past year. Past-year smokeless tobacco use did not vary by age group, but it did vary by race/ethnicity (Figure 2.1). Anglos were more than

Table 2.1. Lifetime and Past-Month Substance Use Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age: 1998

	Lifetime Use				Past-Month Use			
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Total	17-24	25-34	35+
Cigarettes	88.5%	84.6%	88.3%	91.4%	53.6%	53.3%	55.5%	52.1%
Alcohol	95.7%	91.6%	98.5%	96.0%	41.2%	35.0%	46.0%	41.3%
Any Illicit Drug	85.9%	87.9%	88.7%	82.2%	35.9%	44.4%	37.0%	29.0%
Marijuana	82.2%	84.1%	85.3%	78.2%	19.4%	30.8%	19.6%	11.2%
Cocaine	57.2%	53.3%	57.7%	59.4%	11.3%	15.0%	11.3%	8.6%
Crack	34.3%	18.2%	40.8%	39.9%	9.1%	1.9%	10.2%	13.2%
Downers	37.5%	35.5%	32.8%	42.9%	8.6%	11.2%	8.7%	6.6%
Uppers	36.0%	26.4%	36.2%	42.6%	7.3%	9.4%	8.7%	4.6%
Heroin	17.6%	8.4%	15.1%	26.4%	4.3%	2.3%	3.8%	6.3%
Psychedelics	41.8%	40.7%	42.3%	42.2%	3.7%	8.4%	4.2%	-
Other Opiates	17.4%	18.2%	14.3%	19.5%	3.3%	4.2%	1.9%	4.0%
Inhalants	20.7%	22.4%	18.5%	21.5%	0.8%	2.3%	-	-

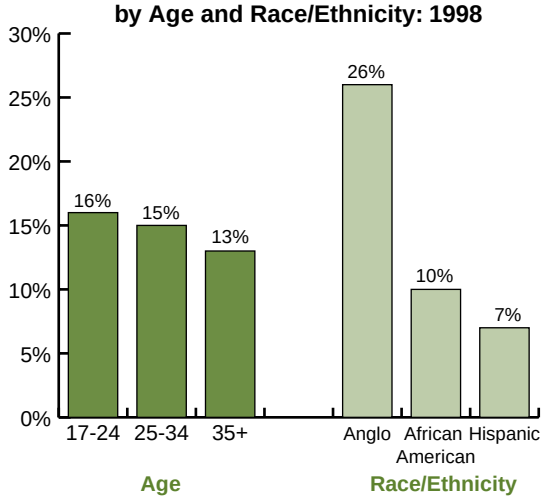
- Less than .5 percent

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

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	Anglos	African Americans	Hispanics	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Cigarettes	93.7%	84.2%	86.8%	67.6%	47.8%	44.1%
Alcohol	98.0%	92.3%	96.9%	45.5%	38.6%	39.6%
Any Illicit Drug	90.1%	87.9%	79.7%	45.8%	32.4%	28.2%
Marijuana	87.7%	84.9%	75.3%	22.5%	19.5%	15.4%
Cocaine	68.8%	43.4%	60.3%	15.4%	3.3%	15.4%
Crack	37.6%	39.7%	23.8%	8.7%	13.2%	4.4%
Downers	54.1%	30.5%	27.8%	15.8%	4.4%	6.2%
Uppers	62.3%	18.0%	25.5%	16.3%	1.5%	4.4%
Heroin	22.9%	11.0%	20.7%	8.7%	1.5%	2.2%
Psychedelics	63.6%	26.1%	34.8%	5.9%	1.8%	3.1%
Other Opiates	28.5%	13.2%	10.1%	5.5%	2.9%	0.9%
Inhalants	29.2%	11.0%	22.0%	1.6%	-	-

- Less than .5 percent

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



twice as likely as African Americans and Hispanics to use smokeless tobacco in the past year.

Alcohol

Almost all inmates (96 percent) reported ever drinking alcohol; 41 percent had drunk alcohol in the month before their arrest (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). The average age at first use among lifetime users was 15. Thirty-five percent of all inmates had drunk more than ten drinks in the past year and at least one drink in the past month. These inmates began drinking alcohol once a month or more at the average age of 17.

Many inmates show patterns of heavy alcohol consumption. The inmates who had drunk more than ten drinks in the past year and at

least one drink in the past month reported drinking an average of seven drinks on the days that they drank alcohol. Twenty-six percent of all inmates were *binge drinkers*, defined as inmates who drank five or more drinks on two or more occasions in the past month. Eighteen percent of all male inmates met the criterion for *heavy alcohol use*, defined as five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past month.[1]

Past-month alcohol use was not significantly associated with age group or race/ethnicity (Tables 2.1 and 2.2). However, binge drinking was significantly associated with both of these factors. Inmates aged 25 to 34 had the highest percentage of binge drinkers, followed by inmates 35 years and older. Anglos were more likely to binge drink than Hispanics or African Americans (Figure 2.2). Heavy alcohol use was associated with race/ethnicity, but not with age group. Anglos had the highest percentage (25 percent) of heavy alcohol users, followed by Hispanics (16 percent) and African Americans (11 percent).

Inhalants

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

Twenty-one percent of the inmates had used inhalants at least once during their lives, and average age at first use was 16. The prevalence of past-month inhalant use was the lowest among all drugs asked about in the survey. Less than 1 percent of inmates had used an

Figure 2.2. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Binge Drank in the Past Month, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998

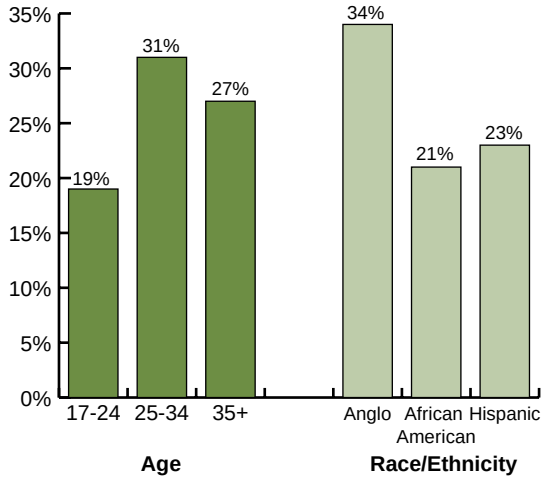


Table 2.3. Percentage Using Specific Inhalants Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Inhalants: 1998

Poppers	36.4%
Spray paint	33.3%
Gasoline	29.6%
Glues	17.3%
Other paints and thinners	11.7%
Freon	11.7%
Other sprays	9.9%
Nitrous oxide	8.6%
Correction fluid	6.8%
Other gases	3.7%
Halothane/ether	3.7%
Octane/octane booster	3.1%

inhalant in the past month (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Table 2.3 shows the most frequently used inhalants. Inmates who reported using inhalants in the month before incarceration were most likely to be aged 17 to 24 and Anglo (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Illicit Substances

The term *illicit drug use* refers to the use of marijuana or hashish, crack or powder cocaine, uppers, downers, heroin and other opiates, and psychedelics. Eighty-six percent of the inmates reported using an illicit drug in their lifetime; 36 percent reported past-month illicit drug use (Appendix A1). Past-month use of any illicit drug varied significantly by age group and race/ethnicity (Tables 2.1 and 2.2). The younger the age group in which the inmate belonged, the more likely he was to use an illicit drug in the past month. Anglos were more likely than African Americans or Hispanics to use an illicit drug in the past month.

Marijuana and Hashish

Among illicit drugs, marijuana (or hashish) was the most commonly used. Eighty-two percent of the inmates had ever used marijuana or hashish, and average age at first use was 15. Nineteen percent of all inmates had used marijuana or hashish in the month before incarceration. Though past-month use of marijuana or hashish was not associated with race/ethnicity, past-month use did vary by age group. The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates aged 25 and older to smoke marijuana or hashish in the past month (Table 2.1).

Past-month users of marijuana or hashish reported smoking on an average of 18 days during the past month. Forty-eight percent of past-month users said they smoked marijuana or hashish daily during the past month. Among past-month users, 32 percent reported using less than an ounce of marijuana in the past month, 17 percent reported

using almost an ounce, and 51 percent reported using more than an ounce. Past-month users of marijuana spent a median amount of $50 on marijuana during the month before incarceration.

Thirty-two percent of the past-month marijuana or hashish users had smoked "fry," a marijuana joint or cigar dipped in embalming fluid or formaldehyde that can contain PCP.[3] The past-month marijuana smokers who had smoked fry represented 6 percent of all inmates. Among these inmates, 77 percent did not usually use fry when they smoked marijuana, 19 percent used fry with half or less of the marijuana they smoked, and no one usually or always used fry when they smoked marijuana. Like most adolescent users of fry, many inmates who smoked fry were unaware of the ingredients of a "fry stick."[4] Only 15 percent of the inmates who had used fry knew that it often contains PCP.

Powder Cocaine

Powder cocaine was the second most commonly used illicit drug among inmates. Fifty-seven percent of inmates had ever used powder cocaine; 11 percent had used it during the month before incarceration (Table 2.1 and Appendix A1). Average age at first use was 21. Past-month use of powder cocaine varied by race/ethnicity, with Anglos and Hispanics more likely to use powder cocaine than African Americans in the past month (Table 2.2). Past-month use of powder cocaine did not vary significantly by age group.[5] Inmates who reported using powder cocaine in the month before incarceration had used it an average of 11 days during that period. Sixteen percent of the past-month users reported using powder cocaine every day during the month before incarceration.

Table 2.4 shows the ways inmates had ever used powder cocaine. Inmates were more than twice as likely to sniff or snort than inject powder cocaine. Anglos and Hispanics were equally likely to sniff or snort powder cocaine, and Anglos were more likely to ever inject powder cocaine. The older the age group to which the inmate belonged, the more likely he ever injected powder cocaine. Among current users, 60 percent preferred sniffing or snorting, 36 percent preferred injecting, and 1 percent preferred smoking or free-basing

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

		Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Sniffing/Snorting	91.7%	95.6%	95.4%	86.1%	93.1%	83.9%	95.6%
Injecting Intravenously	38.5%	13.2%	37.9%	55.0%	50.6%	31.4%	29.9%

powder cocaine.

Crack Cocaine

Crack, a highly addictive form of cocaine that is smoked, was the third most prevalent illicit drug among inmates. Thirty-four percent of inmates had ever used crack cocaine, and average age at first use was 26. Among the inmates who had ever used crack cocaine, 48 percent reported using it 50 or more times in their lifetime. Nine percent of all inmates had used it in the month before incarceration. Past-month users of crack cocaine reported using it on an average of 16 days during that month. Thirty-three percent of past-month users reported using crack cocaine every day during that month.

Age group and race/ethnicity were both associated with past-month crack cocaine use (Tables 2.1 and 2.2). For most illicit drugs (except crack and heroin), the youngest inmates had the highest prevalence for past-month use. For crack cocaine, inmates in the two older age groups were over five times as likely as inmates aged 17 to 24 to smoke crack in the past month. For most other illicit drugs (except crack cocaine), Anglos had higher percentages of use than African Americans and Hispanics. For crack cocaine use in the month prior to incarceration, African Americans were somewhat more likely than Anglos and almost three times as likely as Hispanics to use crack cocaine.

Downers

The term *downers* refers to the non-medical use of prescription drugs that tend to be depressants such as barbiturates or sedatives. Thirty-eight percent of the inmates had ever used downers, and average age at first use was 19. Among the inmates who had ever used downers, 34 percent reported using them 50 or more times during their lifetime.

Table 2.5. Percentage Using Specific Downers Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Downers: 1998

Valium	69.6%
Quaaludes	38.6%
Rohypnol	20.5%
Seconal	19.2%
Xanax	15.0%
Nembutal	14.3%
Phenobarbitals	12.3%
Tuinal	5.5%
Placidyl	5.5%
Other benzodiazepines	5.1%
Librium	5.1%
Amyltal, blues	4.4%
Thorazine	3.8%
GHB	3.5%
Rainbows	1.4%
Equanil	0.7%

Table 2.6. Percentage Using Specific Uppers Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Uppers: 1998

Crystal	37.1%
Black mollies	32.5%
Methedrine	30.7%
Speed	29.3%
Diet pills	15.9%
White cross	8.5%
Ritalin	7.1%
Dexedrine	6.7%
Other methamphetamines	6.7%
Benzedrine	5.7%
Pep pills	5.3%
Ephedrine	4.9%
No Doz, Vivarine, Caffedrine	5.8%
Pink or purple hearts	3.5%
Methcatinone (CAT)	0.7%

Table 2.7. Ways of Using Uppers Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Uppers, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998

		Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Chewing/Swallowing	75.5%	60.3%	66.3%	89.2%	69.6%	86.0%	87.7%
Sniffing/Snorting	56.0%	70.7%	55.8%	49.6%	67.1%	40.0%	36.8%
Injecting Intravenously	35.1%	15.5%	39.0%	41.1%	48.1%	22.0%	14.0%
Smoking/Free Basing	25.5%	34.5%	29.5%	18.6%	32.9%	16.0%	8.8%

Valium was by far the most commonly used downer (Table 2.5).

Nine percent of the inmates had used downers in the past month, making downers the fourth most popular drug used by inmates in the month before incarceration. Past-month users of downers reported using them on an average of 12 days during the past month. Nineteen percent of past-month users reported using them every day in the month before incarceration. Race/ethnicity, but not age group, was associated with past-month use of downers. Anglos were more than twice as likely as Hispanics or African Americans to use downers in the past month (Table 2.2).

Uppers

The term *uppers* refers to the non-medical use of stimulants such as amphetamines and methamphetamines. Thirty-six percent of the inmates reported ever using uppers, and average age at first use was 19. Crystal, black mollies, Methedrine, and "speed" were the most commonly used uppers (Table 2.6). Among the inmates who had ever used uppers, 48 percent reported using them 50 or more times during their lifetime. The most common way to use uppers among all lifetime users was swallowing, but among the youngest lifetime users, sniffing/snorting was the most common way to use uppers (Table 2.7).

Seven percent of the inmates had used uppers in the month before incarceration. Past-month users of uppers reported using them on an average of 16 days during the month before incarceration. Thirty-six percent of past-month users reported daily use of uppers in the past month. Past-month use of uppers did not significantly vary by age group, but it did vary by race/ethnicity. Anglos were almost four times as likely as Hispanics and more than ten times as likely as African Americans to use uppers in the past month (Table 2.2). Unlike lifetime users, past-month users were more likely to be injectors (41 percent). Twenty-seven percent of past-month users preferred sniffing or snorting, and 32 percent favored other methods or had no preference.

Almost 18 percent of inmates had ever used heroin, and average age

Heroin

at first use was 23. Forty-one percent of lifetime users reported using heroin 50 or more times during their lifetime. Among lifetime users, Mexican Brown and Black Tar were the most commonly used types (Table 2.8). Forty-four percent of inmates 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 asked about separately in the survey, use of Fentanyl is reported separately under "other opiates."

Injecting intravenously was by far the most common method of using heroin among the inmates who had ever used it (Table 2.9), although younger inmates (probably those inmates who started using heroin most recently) were more likely to sniff/snort than to inject heroin. The prevalence of nasal spraying, "shebanging," was relatively low for inmates 25 and older, but among the youngest users, it was almost identical to the prevalence of injecting. Ways of using heroin also varied by race/ethnicity. Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to smoke or free-base heroin, and they were less likely than African Americans and Hispanics to use heroin as a nasal spray.

Table 2.8. Percentage Using Specific Types of Heroin Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Heroin: 1998

Mexican Brown	71.7%
Black Tar	68.8%
China White	43.5%
White	37.0%
Colombian	14.5%
Asian	11.6%
Other	8.7%

Table 2.9. Ways of Using Heroin Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Heroin, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998

		Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Injecting Intravenously	73.9%	44.4%	70.0%	82.5%	74.1%	66.7%	76.6%
Sniffing/Snorting	43.5%	61.1%	47.5%	37.5%	41.4%	50.0%	42.6%
Smoking/Free Basing	17.4%	16.7%	17.5%	17.5%	29.3%	13.3%	4.3%
Nasal Spraying	15.9%	44.4%	10.0%	12.5%	10.3%	20.0%	19.2%
Chewing/Swallowing	13.0%	16.7%	5.0%	16.3%	15.5%	6.7%	10.6%
Skin Popping	9.0%	11.1%	-	8.8%	8.6%	6.7%	4.3%

- Less than .5 percent

Table 2.10. Percentage Using Specific Psychedelics Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Psychedelics: 1998

LSD	83.2%
Psilocybin mushrooms	48.3%
Ecstasy	23.2%
PCP	19.9%
Mescaline	13.1%
Peyote	11.9%
Ketamine	1.8%
Eve	0.9%
DMT	0.6%
Purple haze	0.6%

Four percent of inmates had used heroin in the past month. Past-month users of heroin reported using heroin on an average of 18 days during the month before incarceration. Almost half (47 percent) reported using heroin daily in the past month. Inmates who used heroin during the month before incarceration spent a median amount of $100 per day on their habit in the past month. Race/ethnicity was associated with past-month heroin use, with Anglos almost four times as likely as African Americans and Hispanics to use it the past month (Table 2.2). Past-month heroin use did not significantly vary by age group.

Psychedelics

The term *psychedelics* refers to the use of hallucinogens such as LSD, psilocybin mushrooms, mescaline, and PCP (phencyclidine). Forty-two percent of inmates had ever used psychedelics, and average age at first use was 18. Twenty-seven percent of the inmates who had ever used psychedelics had used them 50 or more times during their lifetime. LSD was by far the most commonly used psychedelic (Table 2.10).

Even though lifetime prevalence of psychedelic use was relatively high among the inmates, past-month use was relatively low (4 percent). Past-month users of psychedelics reported spending a median amount of $20 on psychedelics during the past month, and they reported using psychedelics on an average of eight days during the past month. However, the average number of days was skewed upward due to the 13 percent of past-month users who reported daily use. The median number of days in which past-month users used psychedelics was three. Ninety-two percent reported using psychedelics one to three days during the past month. Younger inmates were more likely than older inmates to use psychedelics in the past month (Table 2.1). Past-month use of psychedelics also varied by race/ethnicity, with Anglos having a higher percentage of past-month users than Hispanics and African Americans (Table 2.2).

Table 2.11. Percentage Using Specific Opiates Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Opiates Other than Heroin: 1998

Codeine cough syrup	37.5%
Codeine tablets	35.3%
Demerol	27.9%
Percodan	27.2%
Morphine	26.5%
Hydrocodone	21.3%
Darvon, Darvocet	19.9%
Methadone	16.9%
Opium	16.9%
Dilaudid	16.2%
Talwin	8.8%
Fentanyl (China White)	6.0%
Doredin	2.9%

Opiates Other than Heroin

Opiates other than heroin include Percodan, Demerol, codeine, and morphine. Seventeen percent of inmates had ever used opiates other than heroin, and average age at first use was 20. Among the inmates who had ever used other opiates, 34 percent used them 50 times or more during their lifetime. Table 2.11 shows the most commonly used opiates.

Three percent of inmates had used opiates other than heroin in the past month. These inmates had used opiates on an average of 20 days during the month before incarceration. Fifty percent (n=10) of the past-month users reported using opiates every day during the past month. Past-month users spent a median amount of $100 on their personal use of opiates during the month before incarceration. Prevalence of past-month opiate use was slightly lower for inmates aged 25 to 34 than for the other age groups (Table 2.1). Prevalence of past-month opiate use was highest for Anglos and lowest for Hispanics (Table 2.2).

Comparisons with Non-Incarcerated Men in Texas (1996)

This section compares the prevalence of substance use between the male inmates aged 17 to 73 who were interviewed in 1998 and non-incarcerated males aged 17 to 73 in Texas who were interviewed as part of the *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*.[6] The previous section showed that substance use is often associated with age and race/ethnicity. Because the age and racial/ethnic distributions of the populations to be compared are different, the effect of these differences was taken out in the comparison of substance use behaviors. The sample of non-incarcerated men was weighted to have the same age and racial/ethnic distribution as the sample of male inmates.[7]

Table 2.12 shows that lifetime alcohol use among male inmates and non-incarcerated males was similar. Inmates were slightly more likely

to ever smoke cigarettes. The prevalence of illicit drug and inhalant use, though, was much higher among inmates. Inmates were almost twice as likely as non-incarcerated men to ever use any illicit drug. They were almost 13 times as likely to ever use heroin or crack cocaine specifically.

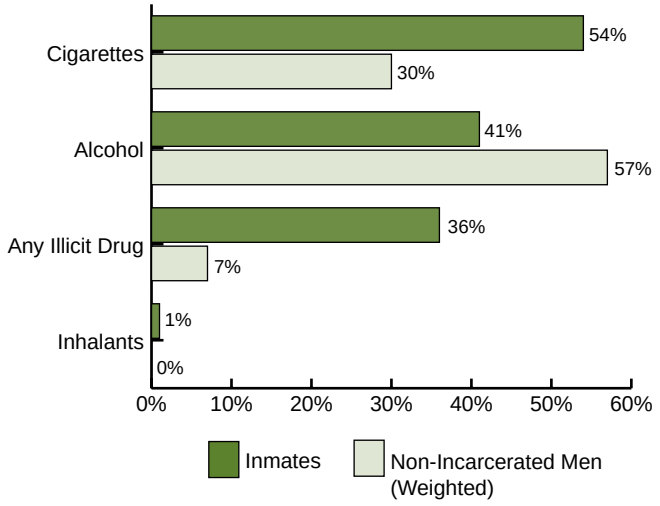
Figure 2.3 shows past-month substance use among male inmates and non-incarcerated men in Texas. Inmates were more likely than non-incarcerated men to smoke cigarettes in the month before incarceration and almost five times as likely as non-incarcerated men to use any illicit drug in the past month. Non-incarcerated men were more likely than inmates to drink alcohol in the past month. Past-month inhalant use was low for both inmates and non-incarcerated men.

Table 2.12. Percentage Who Had Ever Used Substances Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates (1998) and Non-Incarcerated Males in Texas (1996)

	Inmates	Non-Incarcerated Men (Weighted)	Ratio*
Alcohol	95.7%	93.0%	1.0
Cigarettes	88.5%	75.9%	1.2
Any Illicit Drug	85.9%	43.6%	2.0
Marijuana	82.2%	40.9%	2.0
Cocaine	57.2%	11.1%	5.2
Psychedelics	41.8%	10.1%	4.1
Downers	37.5%	6.1%	6.1
Uppers	36.0%	9.0%	4.0
Crack	34.3%	2.7%	12.7
Inhalants	20.7%	6.2%	3.3
Heroin	17.6%	1.4%	12.6
Other Opiates	17.4%	3.2%	5.4

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

Figure 2.3. Past-Month Substance Use Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates (1998) and Non-Incarcerated Males in Texas (1996)



Endnotes

[1] This definition comes from the *1991 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Race/Ethnicity, Socioeconomic Status, and Drug Abuse*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, DHHS Publication No. [SMA] 93-2062, 1993).

[2] See Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Understanding Inhalant Users: An Overview for Parents, Educators, and Clinicians,* Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.

[3] See 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] Although the percentages look different in the table, statistical tests of significance are sensitive to sample size.

[6] L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.

[7] For unweighted comparisons between the 1998 male inmate population and the 1996 non-incarcerated male population in Texas, compare the findings of this report to the findings of L. Wallisch *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.

CHAPTER THREE

Treatment Needs and Options

Presently, there are two treatment options within the TDCJ-ID system. One is the pre-release therapeutic community, an intensive four to six month program for offenders with serious substance abuse or dependency and antisocial characteristics. Inmates participate in this program in the months before their release. Upon release, they receive inpatient or outpatient treatment depending on their requirements for supervision. The other option is the In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC), a nine to twelve month intensive treatment program for offenders identified by the parole board as needing substance abuse treatment. Successful graduates are paroled to a community residential facility for three months. Following this, they receive 12 months of outpatient treatment and specialized parole supervision.

In addition to treatment programs, there are also several substance abuse education programs and services for inmates. One is the Institutional Substance Abuse Educational Program, available to all inmates as soon as possible after incarceration since it is designed to benefit those with or without substance use problems. This program, totaling 26 hours, begins with screening to help determine the severity of any alcohol or drug problem that an inmate may have. A follow-up educational program is Recovery Dynamics, an after-care component offering a guided tour of the 12 steps for inmates with substance use problems who have successfully completed the Institutional Substance Abuse Educational Program. Recovery Dynamics is only offered on a few units through volunteers. Interested inmates may also voluntarily participate in self-help groups, which are available at most ID institutions, before, during, or after treatment. These self-help groups include Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Cocaine Anonymous (CA), the Winner's Circle, the Secular Organization for Sobriety (SOS), and Changes, a cognitive intervention program.

Treatment programs within correctional institutions have some potential advantages over community-based programs serving the same populations. Prison-based treatment programs literally have

captive audiences and therefore tend to have relatively high retention rates.[1] Because inmates are already being housed, residential treatment costs much less per capita when implemented in prisons as opposed to in the community.[2]

Moreover, studies demonstrate that in-prison substance abuse treatment has a positive impact on reducing, after release, 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 who receive treatment.[3] Studies also demonstrate reductions in subsequent recidivism among inmates who have completed substance abuse treatment programs in prison.[4] Several studies show that Therapeutic Community (TC) treatment, in particular, is especially effective in reducing relapse and recidivism.[5]

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

Substance Abuse and Dependence

To measure substance abuse and dependence among prisoners, this study used questions from the Diagnostic Interview Schedule,[6] which assesses the presence of the nine diagnostic criteria outlined in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Third Edition, Revised* (*DSM-III-R*).[7] The *DSM-III-R* generally defines substance dependence as continued use despite negative cognitive, behavioral, and 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 peoplr who are dependent make up the population considered to need treatment. A second

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 obtain substance, to take substance, or to recover from its effects
(4) Frequent intoxication or withdrawal symptoms when expected to fulfill major role obligations at work, home, or school, or in physically hazardous situations
(5) Important social, occupational or recreational activities given up because of substance use
(6) Continued substance use despite knowledge of having a persistent recurrent social, psychological, or physical problem caused or exacerbated by the use of the substance
(7) Marked tolerance
(8) Characteristic withdrawal symptoms
(9) Substance often used to reduce withdrawal symptoms

Figure 3.1. Substance Abuse and Dependence Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1998

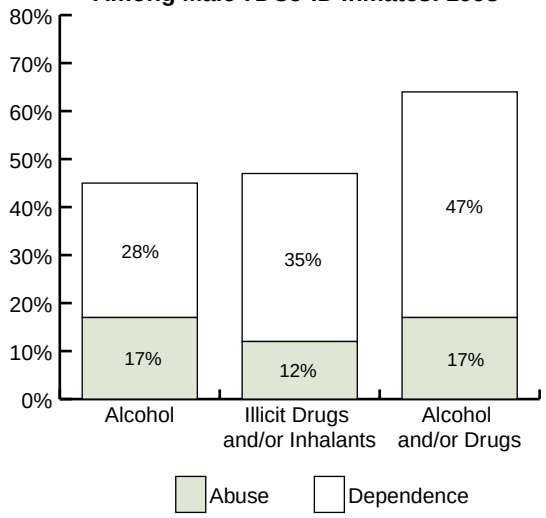
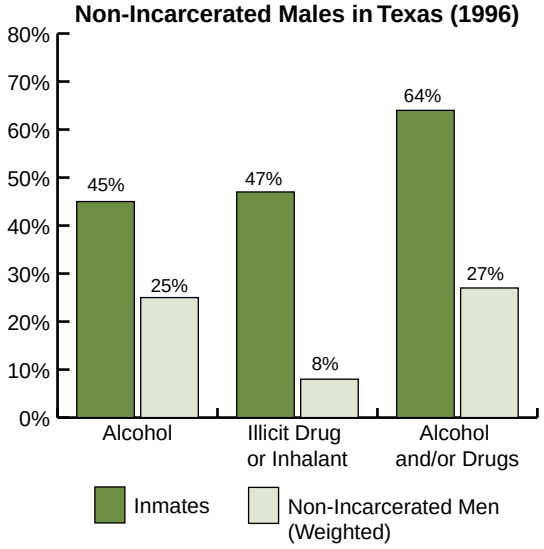


Figure 3.2. Substance Abuse and Dependence Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates (1998) and Non-Incarcerated Males in Texas (1996)



category, substance abuse, includes users who do not meet the criteria for dependence but who do report experiencing one or two of the nine symptoms.[8] These substance abusers may need intervention services to prevent progression to dependence.

The majority of TDCJ-ID inmates (64 percent) either abused or were dependent on alcohol or an illicit drug. Unlike non-incarcerated persons in Texas,[9] the percentage of male inmates who were dependent on substances (47 percent) was much greater than the percentage of inmates who abused substances (17 percent) (Figure 3.1). Figure 3.2 underscores the high levels of abuse and dependence among male inmates, as compared to men of similar age and race/ethnicity in the general population in Texas.[10] Inmates were almost twice as likely as non-incarcerated men to abuse or be dependent on alcohol and almost six times as likely as non-incarcerated men to abuse or be dependent on other drugs.

Table 3.2 shows the percentages of inmates with substance use problems by age group and race/ethnicity. Anglos were more likely than African Americans and Hispanics to be dependent on substances. Alcohol abuse and/or dependence did not vary significantly by age, but inmates aged 17 to 34 were more likely than the oldest inmates to abuse or be dependent on drugs.

Among the 47 percent of inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs, 28 percent said that marijuana was the drug that caused them the most problems (Table 3.3). Crack cocaine and powder cocaine were also reported by substantial percentages of inmates as substances that caused the most problems.

Table 3.2. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates With Substance Use Problems, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998

	Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
Alcohol						
Abuse	16.8%	20.8%	14.9%	16.6%	17.3%	18.5%
Dependence	24.8%	30.2%	29.4%	35.6%	21.3%	28.6%
Illicit Drug or Inhalant						
Abuse	14.5%	13.6%	8.3%	12.3%	11.4%	11.9%
Dependence	37.4%	40.0%	29.4%	43.1%	35.3%	26.4%
Any Substance						
Abuse	20.1%	18.1%	13.9%	15.4%	16.9%	20.3%
Dependence	43.0%	50.9%	45.2%	58.5%	41.2%	39.2%

Table 3.3. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Drugs Other Than Alcohol Substances Reporting Which Substances Caused Them the Most Use Problems: 1998*

Marijuana	28.3%
Crack Cocaine	25.6%
Powder Cocaine	24.8%
Heroin	7.9%
Uppers	7.9%
Psychedelics	3.8%
Downers	3.3%
Other Opiates	1.9%
Inhalants	0.8%

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

Previous Treatment Experience

Fifty percent of all inmates had participated in some kind of substance abuse treatment or self-help group before their current incarceration. Fifty-eight percent of the inmates who abused or were dependent on substances had participated in some kind of treatment in the past, versus 36 percent of those without a substance use problem. This is not surprising since substance abuse is a disease with possibility of relapse. Many people with substance use problems participated in multiple treatment programs before recovery. Table 3.4 shows participation in specific programs and services among those who had ever participated in any treatment.

Thirty-nine percent of the inmates said they had previously served time in a Texas prison, and 63 percent of these inmates said they had attended at least one substance abuse program while in prison (Table

3.5). With regard to the type of program attended, there was little difference between prior offenders with or without current substance use problems, the exception being that inmates who abused or were dependent on substances within the past year were more likely to have attended the Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) Residential Probation Program.

Motivation for Treatment

As Tables 3.4 and 3.5 have shown, high percentages of inmates had previously sought help for their substance use problems. These high percentages underscore the fact that many people serving time in the criminal justice system have a history of substance use problems and of dealing with them. Table 3.6 shows that the majority of inmates with substance use problems acknowledged in the survey that drug and/or alcohol use affected their life negatively. The 45 percent of inmates who abused or were dependent on substances and who agreed that they would be "willing to enter treatment as soon as possible" represented 29 percent of all inmates.

Table 3.4. Treatment Experience Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Received Treatment Services: 1998

Alcoholics Anonymous	69.0%
Narcotics Anonymous	47.9%
Long-term residential (more than 30 days)	39.8%
Short-term residential (30 days or less)	29.4%
Regular outpatient (weekly)	24.0%
Intensive outpatient (daily)	15.9%
Detoxification only	11.5%
Methadone maintenance	4.7%
Other	3.6%

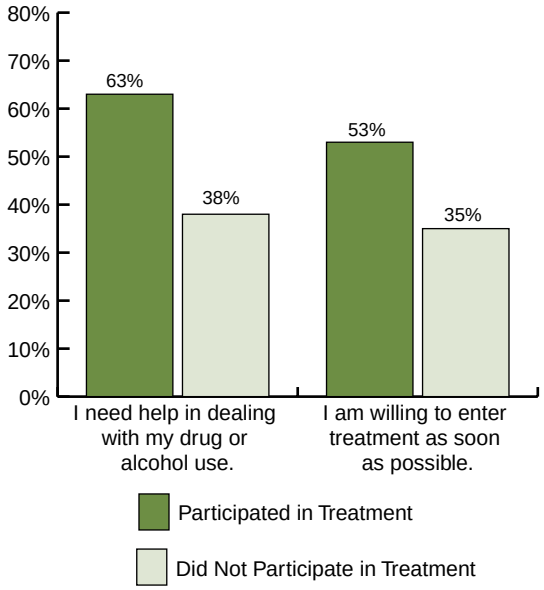
Table 3.5. In-Prison Substance Abuse Program Attendance Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Previously Served Time in a Texas Prison, by Past-Year Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

		Substance Abuse/Dependence	
	Total	No	Yes
Any Treatment Program	**62.8%**	**57.3%**	**65.6%**
Twelve Step Program(s)	42.6%	36.9%	45.6%
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program	22.5%	24.3%	21.5%
Changes	22.1%	21.4%	22.6%
IPTC (In Prison Therapeutic Community)	8.1%	4.9%	9.7%
SAFP (Residential Parole Program)	8.1%	7.8%	8.2%
SAFP (Residential Probation Program)	5.7%	1.9%	7.7%
Recovery Dynamics	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%

Table 3.6. Percentage Who Agreed With Statement Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances: 1998

My drug or alcohol use has made problems in most areas of my life.	66.8%
Drug and/or alcohol use was making my life worse and worse.	63.2%
I need help in dealing with my drug or alcohol use.	52.7%
I am willing to enter treatment as soon as possible.	45.4%

Figure 3.3. Percentage Who Agreed With Statement Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances, by Previous Treatment Experience: 1998



Among the inmates who had previously participated in a program, 75 percent nevertheless were still using substances during the year before incarceration and met the DSM-III criterion for abuse or dependence. Only 60 percent of these inmates said they would be interested in participating in another program at this time. They represented 22 percent of all inmates. Among the inmates who abused or were dependent on substances within the past year but were not interested in participating in another treatment program at the present time, 6 percent said it was because they believed it would extend their time in prison. Fifty-one percent said it was because they did not think they had a substance use problem. Forty-five percent of the inmates who had participated in a treatment program but no longer abused substances nevertheless reported that they would be interested in participating at this time. They represented 5 percent of all male 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 receive any treatment in the past to express higher motivation to receive treatment now (Figure 3.3).

Medical Indigence

In this study, the term *medically indigent* prisoners refers to inmates who, before entering prison, did not have health insurance, a city/county health card, Medicaid coverage, or an annual household legal income of at least $10,000. The great majority of inmates were medically indigent. Medical indigence was not significantly associated with race/ethnicity or age group. Also, inmates without substance use problems were just as likely as those with substance use problems to be medically indigent (Table 3.7).

The high percentage of inmates with substance use problems who were medically indigent before entering prison (83 percent) suggests that a similarly high percentage of inmates with substance use problems will be medically indigent when they are released and will need publicly-funded treatment services. Medically indigent inmates with substance use problems represented 53 percent of all male inmates. Medically indigent inmates with substance use problems who were willing to enter treatment as soon as possible represented 24 percent of all male inmates.

Table 3.7. Percentage of TDCJ-ID Male Inmates Who Were Medically Indigent, by Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

Total	81.3%
Race/Ethnicity	
Anglo	78.1%
African American	82.0%
Hispanic	86.3%
Age	
17-24	84.1%
25-34	77.4%
35+	82.8%
Abuse/Dependence	
No	79.0%
Yes	82.7%

Endnotes

[1] G. De Leon, "The Therapeutic Community: Status and Evolution," *International Journal of the Addictions* 20, no. 6/7 (1995): 823-844; S. L. Tunis, "Outcome Evaluation of Jail-Based Drug Treatment: Effects on Recidivism," in *NCCD Focus* (September), San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1995.

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

[3] California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, "Evaluating Recovery Services: The California Drug and Alcohol Treatment Assess-

ment," Sacramento, Calif.: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 1994; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, *National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study*, Washington, D.C.: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, *National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study*, Washington, D.C.: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, U.S. 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, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996; C. P. Rydell and S. M. S. Everingham, *Controlling Cocaine: Supply Versus Demand Programs*, Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand Corporation, 1994.

[4] See 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.

[5] See 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.

[6] See L. Robbins, L. Cotter, and T. Babor, *Diagnostic Interview Schedule–Substance Abuse Module*, St. Louis, Mo.: Washington University School of Medicine, School of Psychiatry, 1990.

[7] See 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, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1994). With regard to psychoactive substance use disorders, the DSM-IV includes several changes such as two fewer diagnostic criteria for dependence and two new criteria for abuse. However, to be consistent with other TCADA prevalence studies, estimates of substance dependence in this study are 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.

[8] This definition of abuse differs from the DSM-III-R definition. The DSM-III-R definition of abuse is a maladaptive pattern of use such as continued use despite adverse consequences and/or regular use in physically hazardous situations. It also stipulates that symptoms must have occurred over a long period.

[9] See L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.

[10] Percentages for non-incarcerated males derive from TCADA's *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* and are weighted so that they match the age and race/ethnicity distributions of the 1998 male ID sample. See L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*, Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1997.

CHAPTER FOUR

Factors Related to Substance Abuse and Dependence

This chapter highlights the relationships between substance abuse and/or dependence and inmates' characteristics, behaviors, and experiences. As stated in Chapter Three, substance dependence is generally defined as the continued use of substances despite negative cognitive, behavioral, or physiological symptoms or consequences. Substance abuse is a second category that includes users who do not meet the criteria for dependence but who do report experiencing one or two of the nine symptoms described in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-III, Third Edition, Revised* (*DSM-III-R*). 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."

Demographic Factors

Several demographic factors were associated with substance abuse/dependence (Table 4.1). Anglos were more likely than Hispanics and African Americans to abuse or be dependent on substances. Inmates aged 25 to 34 are more likely than the youngest and oldest inmates to abuse or be dependent. Inmates who worked only part-time or who were unemployed were more likely than other inmates to abuse or be dependent on substances. Currently married inmates were less likely than never married or previously married inmates to have substance use problems. Inmates who had served in the armed forces were more likely than other inmates to abuse or be dependent on substances.

Family Background and Childhood Neglect and Abuse

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

Table 4.1. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances, by Selected Demographic Factors: 1998

Race/Ethnicity	
Anglo	73.9%
African American	58.1%
Hispanic	59.7%
Age	
17-24	63.1%
25-34	69.1%
35+	59.1%
Education	
Less than high school	63.4%
High school or above	63.9%
Employment Status	
Working full-time	60.6%
Working part-time	69.5%
Unemployed	72.0%
Other	61.2%
Annual Legal Household Income	
Under $10,000	68.5%
$10,000-$20,000	65.3%
$20,000-$30,000	57.5%
$30,000+	59.9%
Marital Status	
Never married	63.6%
Married	56.5%
Widowed, separated, divorced	71.5%
Ever Served in Armed Forces	
No	59.8%
Yes	64.1%

Table 4.2. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Reporting on Their Families, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

		Substance Abuse/Dependence	
	Total	No	Yes
Primary Family Arrangement			
One Parent	42.4%	39.8%	43.9%
Both Parents	40.7%	43.3%	39.2%
Other Relative/Person	15.7%	16.2%	15.5%
Foster/Agency/Other Institution	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%
Family Member with Substance Abuse or Psychiatric Problem	46.0%	35.4%	52.1%
Biological or Step Parent	28.1%	21.1%	32.2%
Other Relative	29.3%	21.1%	34.0%
Family Member Incarcerated	45.5%	42.5%	47.3%
Biological or Step Parent	11.9%	11.2%	12.3%
Other Relative	39.5%	36.5%	41.3%

care was not significantly associated with their later substance abuse/dependence.

Many inmates grew up in an environment rife with family-related problems (Table 4.2). Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than others to have had some family member with a substance use and/or psychiatric problem. However, inmates with substance use problems were almost equally likely as other inmates to have had a family member who was incarcerated. Thirty-five percent of all inmates had run away at least once as a child. Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances (40 percent) were more likely than inmates who did not abuse or depend on substances (26 percent) to run away while growing up.

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

Figure 4.1 depicts the relationship between different forms of childhood poverty, neglect, or abuse suffered and past-year substance abuse/dependence. Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were significantly more likely than inmates who had no substance use problems to feel unloved, to be left alone as a child, and to suffer mental/emotional abuse as a child.

Table 4.3. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Suffered Neglect, Poverty, or Abuse During Childhood: 1998

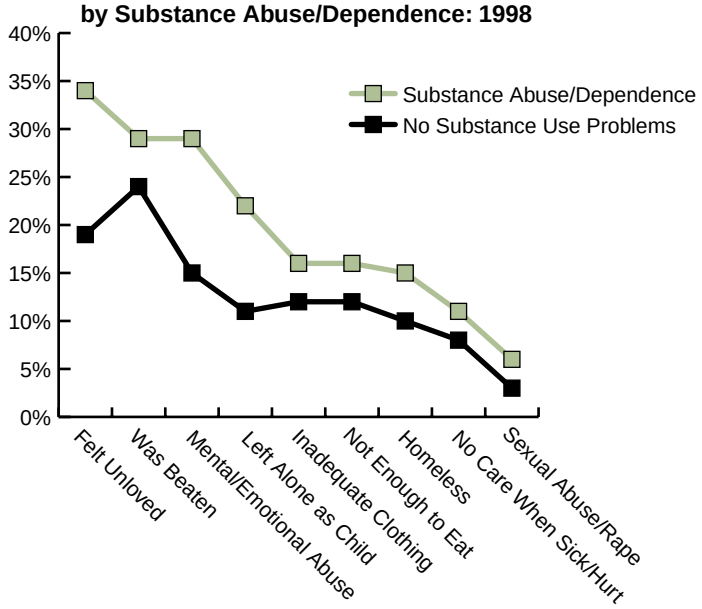
Neglect or Poverty	**40.2%**
Felt Unloved	28.4%
Left Alone as Child	18.3%
Inadequate Clothing	14.8%
Not Enough to Eat	14.2%
Homeless	13.3%
No Care When Sick or Hurt	9.8%
Abuse	**35.5%**
Beatings	26.9%
Mental/Emotional Abuse	24.2%
Sexual Abuse/ Rape	4.7%

Table 4.4. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Were Physically or Sexually Abused During Childhood, by Source of Violence: 1998

Total	**29.0%**
Known Abuser	**25.7%**
Family	23.7%
Parent or Guardian	20.8%
Other Relative	4.0%
Friend/Acquaintance	2.7%
Other	0.4%
Unknown Abuser	**3.0%**

Note: Percentages do not add to 29.0% because some inmates were abused by more than one person.

Figure 4.1. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Suffered Neglect, Poverty, or Abuse During Childhood, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998



Violence and Victimization During Adulthood

Fifty-seven percent of all inmates had been physically or sexually abused as adults (Table 4.5). The most common form of violence was attack with a weapon. Thirty percent of inmates were abused as adults by a stranger. Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to have suffered neglect or abuse as adults (Table 4.6). Figure 4.2 depicts the relationship between each form of neglect, poverty, or abuse suffered during adulthood and substance abuse/dependence.

Table 4.5. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Were Hurt or Abused as Adults, by Source of Violence: 1998

	Any Violence (Total)	Attack With Weapon	Beatings	Sexual Abuse/Rape
Hurt or Abused	56.8%	46.2%	33.2%	0.9%
Source of Violence				
Stranger	29.9%	22.8%	14.3%	-
Acquaintance/Friend	13.4%	9.1%	7.0%	-
Spouse/Partner	5.4%	3.5%	2.8%	0.5%
Drug Dealer, User, or Homeless Person	3.6%	2.8%	1.0%	-
Family Member	3.2%	1.8%	1.7%	-
Drug Business Partner	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	-
Group of People	1.2%	0.8%	-	-
John/Trick/Date	0.5%	-	-	-

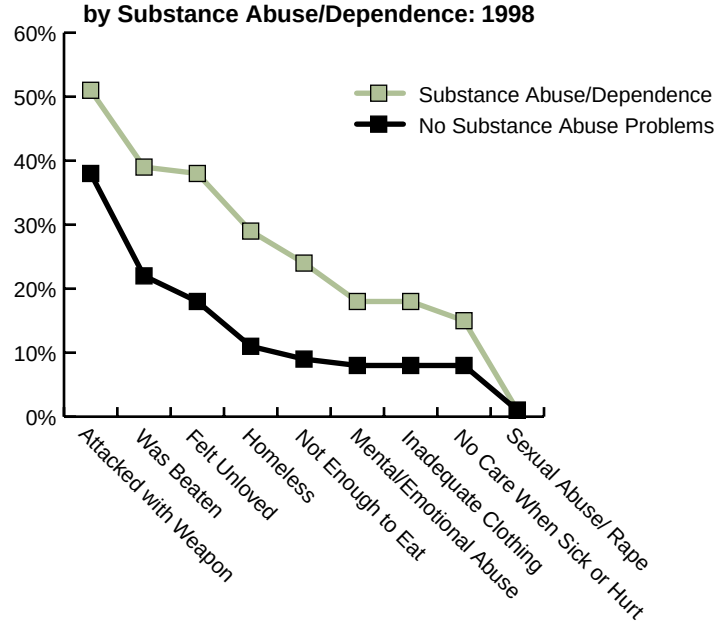
- Less than .5 percent

Table 4.6. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Suffered Neglect or Abuse During Adulthood, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Neglect*	40.9%	24.9%	50.1%
Abuse	60.5%	48.1%	67.6%
Beatings, Attacks with Weapon	56.6%	45.6%	63.0%
Mental/Emotional Abuse	14.5%	7.7%	18.3%
Sexual Abuse/Rape	0.9%	-	-

* *Neglect* refers to feeling unloved, having inadequate clothing and/or food, being homeless, and/or not receiving care when sick or hurt.
\- Less than .5 percent

Figure 4.2. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Suffered Neglect, Poverty, or Abuse During Adulthood, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998



Mental Health

Thirty-six percent of the inmates described their emotional or mental health as excellent, 37 percent as good, 20 percent as fair, and 5 percent as poor. However, 42 percent of all inmates said that a mental health problem had significantly interfered with their lives at one time. Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances (28 percent) were somewhat more likely than other inmates (21 percent) to describe their mental health as fair or poor. Inmates with substance use problems (49 percent) were also more likely than other inmates (30 percent) to say that a mental health problem had interfered with their lives.

Table 4.7 shows mean psychological dysfunction scores for male inmates. Responses to each item ranged from 1 ("never") to 4 ("fre-

Table 4.7. Mean Psychological Dysfunction Scores for Male TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
General Mental Health Problems	33.0	29.0	35.4
Anxiety/Tension	2.5	2.1	2.7
Suspicion/Distrustfulness	2.4	2.0	2.6
Difficulty Imagining Future	2.3	1.9	2.5
Avoidance of Reminders of Painful Events	2.3	2.0	2.5
Upsetting Memories/Dreams	2.1	1.9	2.2
Arguments/Fights	2.0	1.7	2.2
Inability to Remember Certain Periods of Life	2.0	1.8	2.1
Hallucinations	1.3	1.1	1.4
Depression	16.3	14.4	17.4
Suicide	1.2	1.1	1.2
Serious Thoughts of Suicide	1.2	1.1	1.3
Attempt of Suicide	1.1	1.1	1.1

Table 4.8. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who had Ever Sought or Received Mental Health Services, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Sought Mental Health Treatment	24.6%	19.3%	27.7%
Given Diagnosis by MH Professional	12.4%	8.6%	14.9%
Taken Medication for MH Problem	9.5%	5.6%	11.7%
Hospitalized for MH Problem	4.6%	3.2%	5.4%

quently"). 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 do not represent absolute levels but rather provide relative contrasts between inmates. "Depression" is a seven-item version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) scale.[1] For the depression index score, responses to the seven items (1 "never" to 4 "frequently") were summed to produce depression index scores ranging from seven to 28. For the general mental health problem score (sum of values from the eight items listed in Table 4.7), responses ranged from 15 to 57. Higher scores indicate higher levels of depression or other mental health problems.

As Table 4.7 shows, the average score on the depression scale was 16, suggesting that inmates, overall, experience these symptoms rarely to sometimes. Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances had higher mean depression scores than other inmates. Inmates who

abused or were dependent on substances were also more likely than other inmates to score higher on each of the specific mental health problems asked about in the survey. Inmates who had substance use problems were also more likely than other inmates to have serious thoughts of suicide.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage of male inmates who had ever sought or received mental health services. The most common diagnoses received by the 12 percent of inmates who had been diagnosed were depression (49 percent), mood disorder (19 percent), and anxiety stress disorder (10 percent). Nine percent of all inmates had ever taken any prescribed medication for a psychological or mental health problem. The most common drugs prescribed were Prozac (16 percent), Lithium (15 percent), and Elavil (14 percent). Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than other inmates to seek treatment, receive diagnoses, and take medication for a mental health problem.

Physical Health

Medical Problems and Injuries

Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were no more likely than other inmates to have had any of the health problems listed in Table 4.9.

Forty-seven percent of male inmates had ever suffered some kind of injury (Table 4.10). Many studies using self-report data show that those suffering injury are more likely than others to drink before the

Table 4.9. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Ever Had Specific Health Problems, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

		Substance Abuse/Dependence	
	Total	No	Yes
High Blood Pressure	20.8%	24.2%	18.9%
Allergies	20.1%	20.4%	19.9%
Pneumonia	13.4%	13.3%	13.5%
Asthma	12.4%	13.0%	12.1%
Arthritis	12.0%	12.7%	11.7%
Heart Problems	10.6%	11.6%	10.1%
Kidney Problems	7.8%	6.3%	8.7%
Tuberculosis	7.2%	6.4%	7.7%
Diabetes	3.3%	4.9%	2.4%
Stroke	1.8%	2.8%	1.2%
Emphysema, Chronic Lung Disease	1.8%	1.4%	2.0%
Cancer	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%
Sickle Cell Anemia	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Thyroid Problems	0.5%	0.7%	-

- Less than .5 percent

Table 4.10. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Ever Had Specific Injuries, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Any Injury*	46.9%	46.3%	47.3%
Broken bones/skull fracture	15.5%	13.0%	16.9%
Back injury	11.6%	9.8%	12.7%
Was shot/stabbed	5.5%	4.9%	5.8%

* Includes injuries not listed in table

incident and to drink more frequently and heavily at other times as well.[2] Less information is available on the relationship between the use of other drugs and injuries.[3] The TCADA study showed inmates who abused or were dependent on substances in general were no more likely than other inmates to have ever suffered an injury. However, those who abused or were dependent on alcohol specifically (19 percent) were more likely than other inmates (13 percent) to have ever suffered broken bones or a skull fracture. Having ever had any of the other most common specific injuries listed in the table were not significantly associated with alcohol abuse/dependence. The lack of association might be due to the fact that the survey asked about injuries suffered during one's lifetime, while abuse/dependence refers only to substance using behavior within the past year.

Diseases Transmitted through Sexual Contact or Injection Drug Use

Rates of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the cause of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), are higher among correctional populations than among the general population.[4] 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.[5] AIDS is actually the second leading cause of death in state-level correctional systems.[6] During 1998, 234 AIDS cases and 474 HIV cases were reported within the Texas prison system.[7] The rates for some other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among prisoners were even higher. For example in 1996, an estimated 300,000 prisoners in the United States had hepatitis C, a prevalence nine times that of the general population and nearly one-third of all people infected with hepatitis C in this country.[8]

In Texas, 25 percent of the male inmates reported they had ever had an STD (Table 4.11). The category of "any STD" includes diseases such as hepatitis and HIV/AIDS that may also be contracted through means other than sex. Gonorrhea was the most common sexually transmitted disease among male inmates. Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to have any STD.

HIV Risk

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

Injecting drug use. Figure 4.3 shows the prevalence of injecting drug use among male inmates. Twenty-seven percent of inmates who had injected in the past six months admitted to using a dirty needle or sharing cotton, rinse water, or a cooker in the past six months.

Risky sexual behavior. Fifty percent of male inmates had sex in the month before incarceration without using a latex condom, latex barrier, or dental dam. To assess high-risk sexual behaviors among inmates who had sex in the past month without using protection against STDs, a sex risk index score was constructed. It combines risky sexual behaviors so that those behaviors posing greater risk are

Table 4.11. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Ever Had Sexually Transmitted Diseases, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Any STD	25.3%	17.5%	29.8%
Gonorrhea	12.8%	10.9%	13.9%
Hepatitis	8.1%	4.6%	10.1%
Syphilis	4.3%	4.2%	4.4%
Genital warts	2.6%	0.7%	3.6%
Herpes	1.5%	1.8%	1.4%
HIV, AIDS, ARC	1.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Chlamydia	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%

Figure 4.3. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Injected Drugs: 1998

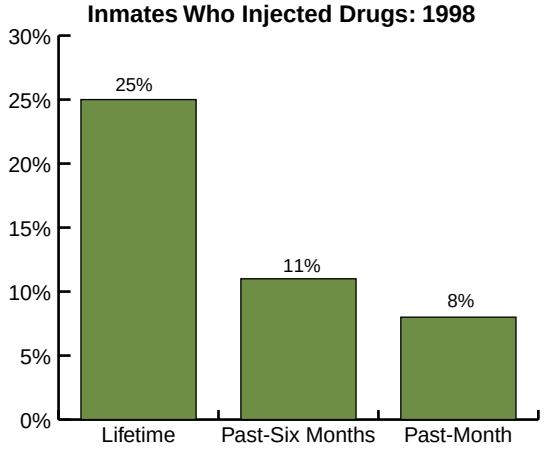
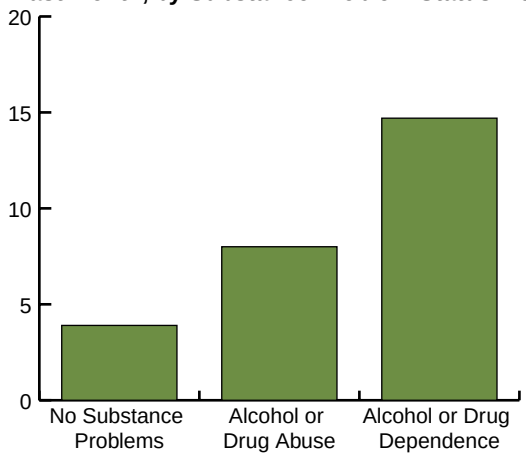


Table 4.12. Mean Scores for Past-Month High-Risk Sexual Behaviors Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Sex Without Using Protection in the Past Month, by Substance Dependence: 1998

	Total	Substance Dependence	
		No	Yes
High Risk Sexual Behaviors			
Times You or Partner were Intoxicated during Unprotected Sex	5.0	1.9	8.1
Number of Sex Partners when No Protection Was Used (1 or more)	2.9	2.5	3.4
Times had Unprotected Anal Sex	1.2	0.3	2.3
Times had Unprotected Sex with Nonregular Partner	1.1	0.8	1.5
Times had Unprotected Sex with Injecting Drug User	0.7	0.0	1.3
Times Traded Unprotected Sex for Drugs or Money	0.5	0.5	0.5

Figure 4.4. Mean Frequency of High-Risk Sexual Behaviors Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Sex Without a Latex Condom, Latex Barrier, or Dental Dam in the Past Month, by Substance Problem Status: 1998



more heavily weighted than less risky sexual behaviors.[9] 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 more likely than other inmates to have unprotected sex more often while they or their partners were intoxicated and to have unprotected sex with an injecting drug user.

Sex risk scores for male inmates who had sex in the past month without using protection ranged from zero (no other high-risk sexual behaviors in the past month) to 91. The mean score was ten, and the median score was two. Thirty-seven percent of the inmates who had sex without protection in the past month 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 past month. Inmates who abused substances were more likely than inmates without substance use problems to engage more often in risky sexual

behaviors, and inmates who were dependent on substances were more likely than inmates who abused substances to engage more often in risky sexual behaviors (Figure 4.4).

Being at risk. Forty-seven percent of all male inmates were at risk for contracting HIV because they had ever injected drugs and/or engaged in at least one of the six high-risk sexual behaviors in the month before incarceration. Thirty-two percent were at risk due to risky sexual behavior, and 26 percent were at risk due to injecting drug use (Table 4.13). (Eleven percent of the inmates were at risk due to both risky sexual behavior and injecting drug use.) Inmates who were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to be at risk for HIV, both because of their substance behavior and their sexual behavior. As Table 4.14 shows, HIV risk associated with risky sex decreased with age, whereas HIV risk associated with injecting drug use increased with age. HIV risk was also associated with race/ethnicity. Anglos were more likely to be at risk for HIV than African Americans and Hispanics. This was in large part due to the fact that they were more likely to inject drugs.

Peer Relations and Partner Characteristics

Fifteen percent of inmates stated they had no friends before entering prison. Inmates who had at least one friend in the six months before incarceration were asked to rate how often their friends engaged in specific attitudes and behaviors. Response options ranged from zero ("never") to four ("frequently"). The mean ratings for all 12 peer attitudes and behaviors were significantly different between inmates

Table 4.13. HIV Risk Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Substance Dependence: 1998

		Substance Dependence	
	Total	No	Yes
At Risk for HIV	**47.1%**	**31.6%**	**64.8%**
As a Result of Taking Sexual Risks in Past Month	31.6%	23.0%	41.5%
As a Result of IV Drug Use in Lifetime	26.2%	13.4%	40.9%

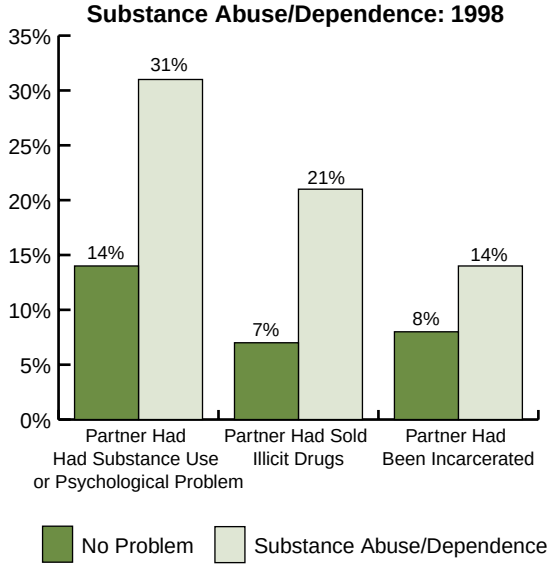
Table 4.14. HIV Risk Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998

	Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African American	Hispanic
At Risk for HIV	43.0%	47.9%	49.2%	59.3%	41.5%	40.1%
As a Result of Taking Sexual Risks in Past Month	35.5%	34.3%	26.4%	35.6%	32.7%	26.0%
As a Result of IV Drug Use in Lifetime	11.2%	25.7%	37.3%	41.5%	15.1%	22.5%

Table 4.15. Mean Ratings of Peers' Attitudes and Behaviors Given by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
Postive Attitudes and Behaviors			
Enjoy Being with their Family	3.2	3.5	3.0
Interested in Working	3.1	3.4	3.0
Hopeful about Future	3.1	3.3	3.0
Work Regularly	3.1	3.4	3.0
Spend time with their Family	3.1	3.4	3.0
Negative Attitudes and Behaviors			
Get Drunk	2.0	1.5	2.3
Use Illegal Drugs	1.6	1.0	1.9
Argue Loudly or Fight	1.3	1.0	1.5
Trade/Sell/Deal Drugs	1.2	0.7	1.5
Break Other Laws	1.1	0.7	1.3
Carry a Gun Regularly	0.9	0.6	1.0
Spend Time in Jail or Prison	0.8	0.5	1.0

Figure 4.5. Characteristics of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates' Partners, by Inmates' Own Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998



who abused or were dependent on substances and inmates who did not have substance use problems (Table 4.15). 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.

Figure 4.5 shows that male inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to ever live 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 and/or psychological problem, 37 percent were living with this person when they were arrested for the offense that led to the present prison sentence. Among the inmates who had ever lived with a partner who sold drugs, 31 percent were living with this person at the time of arrest. Among the inmates who had ever lived with a partner who had been incarcerated, 40 percent of these inmates were living with this person at the time of the arrest that led to this prison sentence.

Central to preventing relapse is the social support a client receives after completing treatment. The findings of this section indicate a high percentage of inmates and an even higher percentage of inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs will be released into social networks where illicit drug use and criminality are prevalent. The positive impact of in-prison treatment for these inmates may be weakened without the provision of extended aftercare and support.[10]

Children

Seventy percent of the inmates had children (Table 4.16). The average number of children among inmates was 2.4. Inmates with substance abuse problems were less likely than other inmates to live with their dependent children if they had any. There were no significant differences between inmates with substance abuse/dependence problems and those without for any of the other variables related to family and childcare listed in Table 4.16. Almost 8 percent of inmates said their families had been investigated by Child Protective Services (CPS). Among inmates who had been investigated, 15 percent (n=7) had their children brought under State custody.

Table 4.16. Family and Child Care Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Substance Abuse/Dependence: 1998

	Total	Substance Abuse/Dependence	
		No	Yes
All Inmates			
Had Children	70.3%	73.3%	68.6%
Had Children Under Age 18	61.0%	61.4%	60.8%
Had Children Under Age 5	29.7%	31.6%	28.6%
Inmates with Children			
Gave Children Away for Adoption/ Had Very Little Contact with Children	8.5%	11.5%	6.7%
Investigated by Child Protection Services (CPS)	8.4%	11.0%	6.7%
Inmates with Children Under Age 18			
Expected Children to Live with Them After Release	73.0%	77.1%	70.5%
Lived with Children When Arrested This Time	51.6%	58.3%	47.7%

Gambling

Evidence suggests an association between problem gambling and illicit drug use in the general population as well as in samples of clinic patients.[11] 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.[12]

Sixty-eight percent of all inmates had engaged in at least one form of gambling during the past year, and 44 percent of all inmates had gambled weekly (Table 4.17). Inmates aged 25 to 34 reported the highest prevalence of past-year gambling, and inmates aged 17 to 24 reported the highest prevalence of weekly gambling. Anglos reported the highest percentage for past-year gambling. There was no difference among the racial/ethnic groups for weekly gambling. Playing the lottery was the most frequently reported gambling activity among prisoners who had gambled in the past year (Figure 4.6).

Table 4.18 shows gambling prevalence and problems by substance use problem status. Inmates, whether or not they abused or were dependent on substances, reported similar percentages of past-year gambling and similar percentages of playing only the lottery. Inmates with substance use problems were more likely than inmates without prob-

Table 4.17. Prevalence of Gambling Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998

		Age			Race/Ethnicity		
	Total	17-24	25-34	35+	Anglo	African	Hispanic
Gambled in Past Year	67.6%	68.2%	77.0%	59.1%	73.5%	63.6%	65.6%
Gambled Weekly	44.4%	50.9%	44.9%	39.3%	45.5%	43.4%	44.1%

Figure 4.6. Gambling Activities Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Gambled in the Past Year: 1998

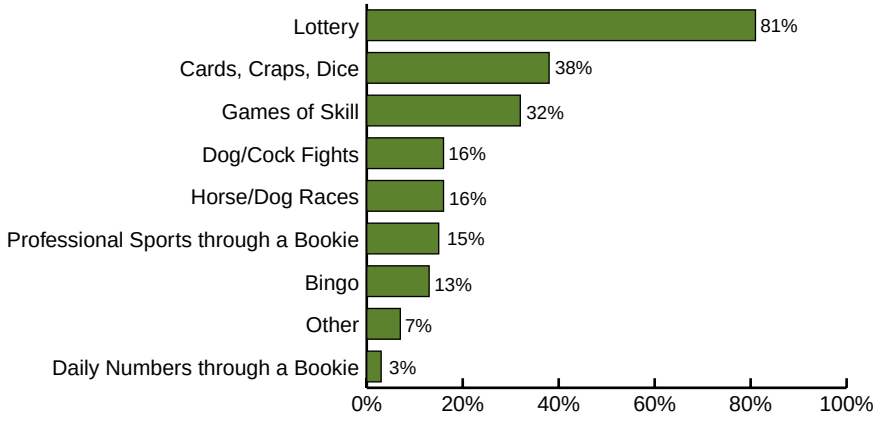


Table 4.18. Prevalence of Gambling and Gambling Problems Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates, by Substance Use Problem Status: 1998

		Substance Use Problem		
	Total	None	Abuse	Dependence
Gambled in Past Year	67.6%	63.9%	71.4%	69.2%
Lottery and Other Activities	43.7%	36.5%	46.6%	47.3%
Lottery Only	24.4%	27.4%	24.8%	22.0%
Gambled Weekly	44.4%	35.1%	44.4%	51.6%
Gambling Problem	23.0%	15.8%	21.1%	29.4%

lems to play other activities in addition to the lottery. There was also a significant relationship between weekly gambling and having substance use problems. Inmates with no substance problems reported the lowest weekly gambling prevalence, while inmates who were substance dependent reported the highest prevalence of weekly gambling. Twenty-three percent of all inmates reported having any of the gambling problems asked about in the survey.[13] Inmates who did not have a substance use problem were the least likely to have a gambling problem, while inmates who were dependent on substances were the most likely to have a gambling problem.

Inmates who gambled weekly said they spent a median amount of $75 per month. Inmates who were dependent on substances spent the most money per month ($80), but those who abused substances spent the least ($30). Those who had no substance use problems spent a median amount of $50 per month.

Endnotes

[1]The seven items include: 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] See C. J. Cherpitel, "Alcohol and Injuries: A Review of International Emergency Room Studies," *Addiction* 88 (1993): 923-937; K. Pernanen, *Alcohol in Human Violence*, New York, N.Y.: Guilford Press, 1991.

[3] See S. MacDonald, S. Wells, N. Giesbrecht, and C. J. Cherpitel, "Demographic and Substance Use Factors Related to Violent and Accidental Injuries: Results from an Emergency Room Study," *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 55 (1999): 53-61.

[4] See L. Maruschak, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1995*, Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, August 1997; Dr. Theodore Hammett (National HIV Prevention Conference, Atlanta), cited in L. K. Altman, "Much More AIDS in Prisons than in General Population," *New York Times*, 1 September 1999.

[5] See T. P. Flanigan, J. D. Rich, and A. Spaulding, "HIV Care Among Incarcerated Persons: A Missed Opportunity," *AIDS* 13 (1999): 2435-2499.

[6] See L. Maruschak, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1995*, Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, August 1997.

[7] See Texas Department of Health, *Texas AIDS/STD Surveillance Report: AIDS Case Distribution by County of Residence*. Austin, Tex.: Texas Department of Health HIV/STD Epidemiology Division, Surveillance Branch, 1998.

[8] See Dr. Theodore Hammett (National HIV Prevention Conference, Atlanta), cited in L.K. Altman, "Much More AIDS in Prisons than in General Population," *New York Times*, 1 September 1999.

[9] The rationale for combining and weighting the items used in the composite sex risk score is 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 among all inmates, and many other studies that use the SWRG sex risk index construct the scores based on past-six-month behavior.

[10] 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.

[11] See 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.

[12] See 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.

[13] The gambling problem measure was based on a subset of six of the twenty questions of the South Oaks Gambling Screen or SOGS, which has been used to measure gambling problems in the majority of recent statewide and international surveys (see L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1995 Surveys of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior*, pp. 54-59. Austin, Tex.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1996). The six questions included: 1) When you participated in these gambling activities (during the year before incarceration), how often did you go back another day to win back money you lost? 2) During that year, did you ever spend either more time or more money gambling than you intended? 3) During that year, did you ever feel guilty about the way you gambled or about what happened when you gambled? 4) During that year, did you ever feel that you would like to stop gambling, but didn't think that you could? 5) During that year, did you ever borrow from someone and not pay him back as a result of your gambling? and 6) Thinking about your entire lifetime, have you ever been in trouble with the law because of activities related to gambling? If an inmate reported having any one of these experiences, he was considered to have a "gambling problem."

CHAPTER FIVE

Drinking and Driving

Sixty-three percent of male inmates admitted to ever driving while intoxicated. Forty-one percent drove while intoxicated in the past year, and 22 percent drove while intoxicated in the past month. Sixty-six percent of the inmates who drove while intoxicated in the past year did so 12 times or more. Not surprisingly, inmates who abused or were dependent on alcohol (62 percent) were more likely than other inmates (23 percent) to drive while intoxicated in the past year. Likewise, inmates who abused or were dependent on other drugs (52 percent) were more likely than other inmates (31 percent) to drive while intoxicated in the past year.

Forty percent of all inmates drove with a suspended license or without a license within the past year; 28 percent did so in the past month. There was no significant association between driving without a valid license in the past year and alcohol abuse/dependence. However, inmates who abused or were dependent on other drugs (45 percent) were more likely than other inmates (35 percent) to drive without a valid license in the past year.

Nine percent of inmates said their present sentence to prison was due, at least in part, to a DWI/DUI conviction. Anglos (15 percent) and Hispanics (12 percent) were much more likely than African Americans (2 percent) to be recently convicted for a DWI/DUI. The oldest inmates (17 percent) were more likely than inmates 25 to 34 (8 per-

Table 5.1. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Substances, by DWI/DUI at Last Conviction: 1998*

	DWI/DUI	
	No	Yes
Alcohol Abuse/Dependence	42.5%	77.8%
Drug Abuse/Dependence	48.6%	30.6%
Substance Abuse/Dependence	61.8%	80.6%

* DWI/DUI may not have been only offense.

cent) and inmates 17 to 24 (0 percent) to be recently convicted for a DWI/DUI.

Those inmates recently convicted for a DWI/DUI were more likely than other inmates to abuse or be dependent on alcohol (Table 5.1). They were less likely than other inmates to abuse or be dependent on other drugs.

Inmates recently convicted of a DWI/DUI were significantly less likely than other inmates to commit most of the ten most commonly committed crimes among inmates (Table 5.2). Gambling illegally and vandalism were not significantly associated with DWI/DUI conviction. Assault without a weapon was the most commonly committed past-year crime among inmates convicted of a DWI/DUI.

Table 5.2. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed Specific Crimes in Past Year, by DWI/DUI at Last Conviction: 1998

	DWI/DUI	
	No	Yes
Carrying Gun on Person	24.5%	8.3%
Sale of Drugs Other than Crack	22.8%	4.2%
Buying Stolen Goods	20.7%	4.2%
Assault with No Weapon	19.6%	9.7%
Sale of Crack Cocaine	19.2%	2.8%
Burglary	13.1%	2.8%
Illegal Gambling	12.1%	6.9%
Shoplifting	10.0%	1.4%
Vandalism	9.2%	4.2%
Threatening Someone with Gun	7.8%	1.4%

CHAPTER SIX

Criminal Behavior

The purpose of this chapter is to show that a relationship exists between the misuse of substances and criminal behavior. The first section describes the prevalence of crimes committed in the past year and the relationship between past-year crimes and demographic factors. The second section presents inmates' perceptions of the role that substances played when they committed the crime that led to their present incarceration. The third section presents an analysis of the relationship between *abuse/dependence on type of substance* and unemployment, illegal income, crime, and recidivism. The chapter concludes by focusing on violent crime and the variables most associated with it.

Prevalence and Related Demographic Factors

Drug Sales

Inmates were asked to report all crimes they had committed regardless of whether they were caught or arrested for them. Figure 6.1 lists the ten most common crimes committed by male inmates in the past year.

Twenty-six percent of the male inmates reported that the crime for which they were placed in prison this last time was a drug offense (i.e. transporting, selling, or possessing drugs). Substantial percentages of male inmates had sold drugs in the past year (Table 6.1).

Figure 6.1. Ten Most Common Crimes Committed by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates in the Past Year: 1998

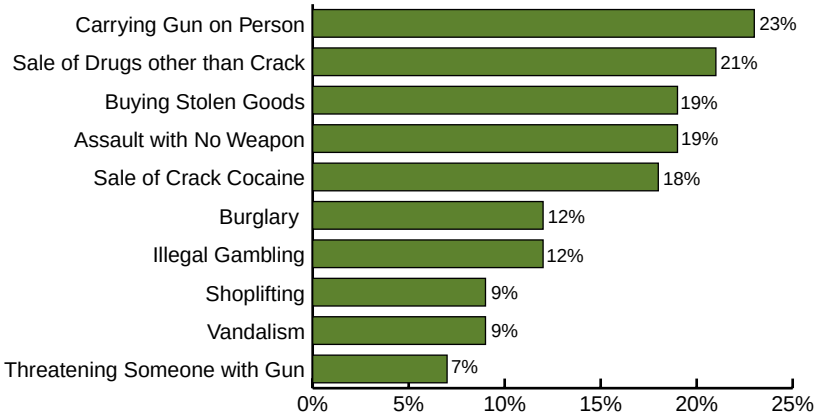


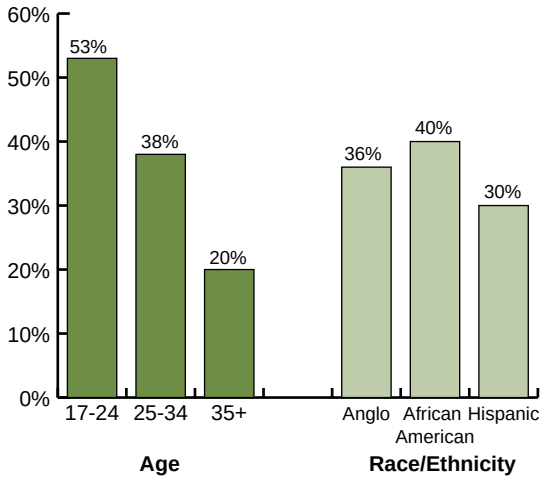
Table 6.1. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Sold Drugs in the Past Year: 1998

Sold Any Illicit Drug	**31.0%**
Sold Drugs other than Crack	21.0%
Sold Crack Cocaine	18.0%
Sold Drugs, not for Own Use, but to Make a Profit	**29.8%**
Used or Threatened Violence to Protect a Drug Operation	**10.0%**

Table 6.2. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed a Property Crime in the Past Year: 1998

Buying Stolen Goods	19.2%
Burglary	12.1%
Shoplifting	9.2%
Vandalism	8.7%
Forgery or Fraud	6.4%
Car Theft	6.1%
Auto Parts Theft	4.0%
Stealing From an Employer	3.7%
Pick Pocketing or Purse Snatching	1.0%

Figure 6.2. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed Any Property Crime in Past Year, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998



Among the inmates who had sold crack cocaine in the past year, 56 percent had sold only crack cocaine, and 44 percent had sold crack cocaine in addition to other drugs. The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to sell crack cocaine in the past year (Appendix B1). African Americans were more likely than Hispanics and Anglos to sell crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B2-B4).

Among the inmates who had sold drugs other than crack cocaine in the past year, 63 percent had sold only other drugs, and 37 percent had sold other drugs in addition to crack cocaine. The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to sell drugs other than crack cocaine in the past year (Appendix B1). Anglos were more likely than Hispanics or African Americans to sell drugs other than crack cocaine in the past year (Appendices B2-B4).

Property Crime

Thirty-five percent of male inmates reported committing any property crime in the past year. The number of property crimes committed in the past year by any individual varied between 0 and 320, and the average number was 8. The most common property crime committed

in the past year was buying stolen goods (Table 6.2). The youngest inmates were more likely than inmates 25 and older to commit any property crime in the past year (Figure 6.2). Committing a property crime in the past year did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

Violent Crime

Twenty-eight percent of the male inmates reported committing any violent crime in the past year. The number of violent crimes committed in the past year by any inmate varied between 0 and 103, and the average number was 2. The most common violent crime committed in the past year was assault without a weapon (Table 6.3). The younger the age group to which the inmate belonged, the more likely he was to commit a violent crime in the past year. Committing a violent crime in the past year did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity (Figure 6.3).

The Role of Substance Use During Most Recent Crime

Forty-three percent of male inmates said they were high or drunk on some substance when they committed the offense that led to their present incarceration. Anglos (60 percent) were more likely than Hispanics (39 percent) or African Americans (32 percent) to report being high at the time of the offense. Among inmates who were high on some substance when they committed the offense, 44 percent reported being very high or drunk at the time, 21 percent reported being somewhat high or drunk, 18 percent reported being a little high or drunk, and 15 percent reported that they were "coming down." Seventy-one 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 high or drunk.

Among inmates who were intoxicated on some substance when they committed their most recent crime, being drunk was far more common

Table 6.3. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year: 1998

Assault without a Weapon	18.7%
Threatening Someone with a Weapon	9.0%
Assault with a Weapon	8.3%
Robbery	7.0%
Serious Injury or Murder	6.3%
Sexual Assault	0.9%

Figure 6.3. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed Any Violent Crime in Past Year, by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1998

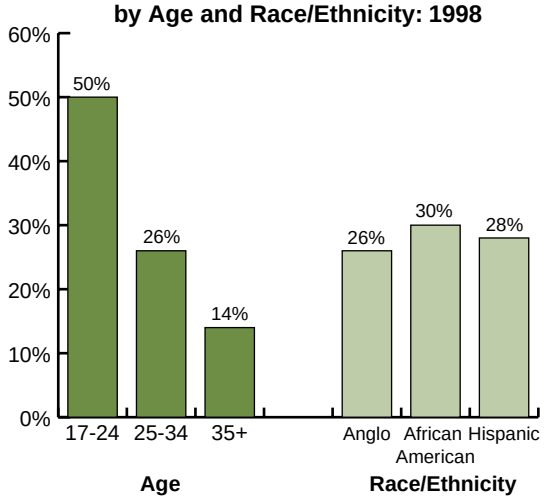


Table 6.4. Substances Used by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Admitted Being High or Drunk During Most Recent Crime: 1998

Alcohol	58.9%
Powder or Crack Cocaine	28.6%
Heroin	6.8%
Uppers	6.3%
Psychedelics	3.0%
Downers	2.4%
Marijuana	2.1%
Opiates other than Heroin	0.6%
Inhalants	0.6%

than being high on drugs (Table 6.4). Among inmates who were high on some kind of substance, Hispanics (70 percent) and Anglos (60 percent) were more likely than African Americans (47 percent) to be drunk on alcohol, and inmates aged 25 to 34 (62 percent) and inmates 35 or older (67 percent) were more likely than the youngest inmates (41 percent) to be drunk on alcohol. Forty-one percent of the inmates who had used some kind of substance had drunk only alcohol when they committed the crime. Powder or crack cocaine was the second most commonly used substance when committing the most recent crime. African Americans (44 percent) were about twice as likely as Anglos (22 percent) and Hispanics (24 percent) to use some form of cocaine when they committed their most recent crime. There was no significant relationship between using powder or crack cocaine and age group. Twelve percent of the inmates had used only powder or crack cocaine when they committed their most recent crime.

Abuse/ Dependence on Type of Substance

Sixty-four percent of male inmates abused or were dependent on either alcohol or other drugs (see Chapter 3). In this section, the relationships among certain factors and abuse/dependence are examined by comparing the behaviors of inmates with no substance use problems, those who abused or were dependent on alcohol, those who abused or were dependent on drugs other than alcohol, and those who were dependent on both alcohol and drugs. Table 6.5 shows the percentage of inmates in each of these categories. Table 6.6 shows the demographic characteristics of male inmates by their abuse/dependence on type of substance.

Table 6.5. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Abused or Were Dependent on Type of Substances: 1998

Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	36.5%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	29.2%
Illicit Drugs or Inhalants Only	17.8%
Alcohol Only	16.6%

Table 6.6. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates with Selected Demographic Factors, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: 1998

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs or Inhalants Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs
Age				
17-24	27.7%	18.5%	33.1%	28.5%
25-34	28.8%	31.5%	34.5%	41.2%
35 and older	43.5%	50.0%	32.4%	30.3%
Race/Ethnicity				
Anglo	24.3%	37.3%	40.4%	39.0%
African American	41.9%	24.6%	39.0%	33.9%
Hispanic	33.8%	38.1%	20.6%	27.1%
Annual Household Income of $10,000 or Less	28.3%	31.0%	36.9%	35.6%
High School Graduate	28.8%	31.5%	28.1%	28.5%

Table 6.7. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Were Unemployed in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: 1998

Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	8.1%
Alcohol Only	3.1%
Illicit Drugs or Inhalants Only	16.6%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	14.0%
All Inmates	10.5%

Table 6.8. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Earning Legal Income Per Week in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: 1998

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs or Inhalants Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs	All Inmates
Legal Income					
None	12.5%	5.5%	21.2%	16.1%	13.9%
Between $0 and $500	63.6%	61.4%	58.4%	64.5%	62.6%
$500 or more	23.9%	33.1%	20.4%	19.4%	23.5%

Unemployment

In the year before entering prison, 81 percent of male inmates were working full- or part-time, 8 percent of inmates were going to school, disabled, keeping house, or retired, and 11 percent were unemployed. Inmates who abused or were dependent on alcohol only were the least likely to be unemployed, even less likely than those with no substance use problems. Inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs other than alcohol were the most likely to be unemployed (Table 6.7).

Table 6.9. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Making Illegal Income Per Week in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: 1998

	Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	Alcohol Only	Illicit Drugs or Inhalants Only	Both Alcohol and Drugs	All Inmates
Illegal Income					
None	79.1%	85.4%	46.9%	45.3%	65.0%
Between $0 and $500	6.1%	4.6%	17.7%	19.8%	11.8%
$500 or more	14.8%	10.0%	35.4%	34.9%	23.2%

Table 6.10. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Making Illegal Income Per Week in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance and Unemployment: 1998

	Employed, Attending School, Disabled, Keeping House, or Retired	Unemployed
All Inmates	30.9%	72.0%
Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	21.0%	47.8%
Alcohol Only	13.5%	50.0%
Illicit Drugs or Inhalants Only	50.0%	87.0%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	53.1%	87.5%

Personal Income

Weekly personal income from a job or other legal activity varied between $0 and more than $3,000 among all inmates. Median legal income reported was $345 per week. Inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs were more likely than other inmates to have no legal income per week (Table 6.8).

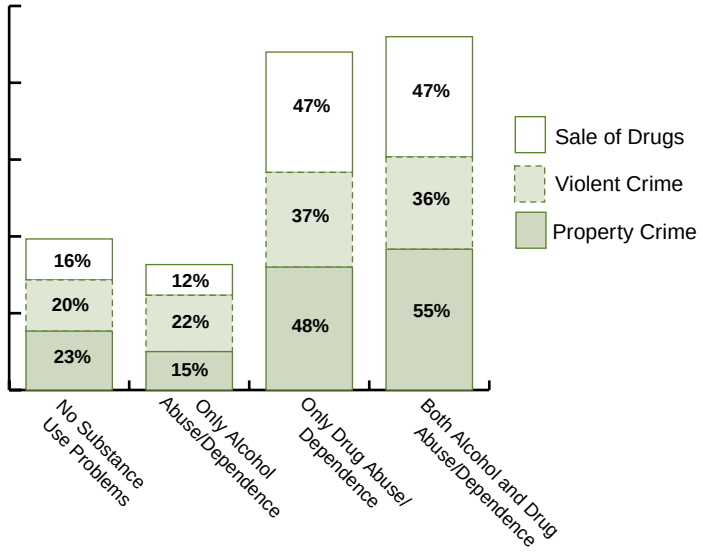
Weekly personal income from illegal activity varied between $0 and $60,000. Median illegal income reported was $0 per week. Inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs or drugs and alcohol in combination were over twice as likely as other inmates to report any illegal income (Table 6.9).

Table 6.10 shows the relationship between illegal income and abuse/dependence on type of substance when controlling for unemployment. First, unemployed inmates were more likely than their employed counterparts to have an illegal income. Second, abuse/dependence on type of substance is associated with illegal income both for employed and unemployed inmates.

Crime

Inmates were asked to report the number of times they had committed specific crimes in the past year, regardless of being caught or arrested. Figure 6.4 shows the prevalence of types of crimes committed by abuse/dependence on type of substance. Inmates who abused

Figure 6.4. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed Specific Types of Crime in the Past Year, by Abuse/Dependence on Type of Substance: 1998



or were dependent on drugs or drugs and alcohol in combination were much more likely than other inmates to sell drugs, commit a property crime, and/or commit a violent crime in the past year. Inmates who abused or were dependent on alcohol only were the least likely, even less likely than inmates with no substance use problems, to sell drugs and commit a property crime.

Recidivism

Thirty-nine percent of male inmates had previously served time in a Texas prison. Among these inmates, 30 percent reported that a "very important" factor in returning to prison this time was their abuse of drugs, and 24 percent said a "very important" factor in returning to prison was alcohol abuse. When asked to state the most important single reason for their return to prison, 29 percent said that it was their drug or drinking habit. Four percent said the most important reason was their selling of drugs.

Since older inmates were more likely to have previously served time in a Texas prison, the following analysis controls for age group. The

Table 6.11. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Previously Served Time in a Texas Prison, by Abuse/ Dependence on Type of Substance and Age: 1998

	Age		
	17-24	25-34	35+
All Inmates	16.4%	41.9%	50.2%
Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	17.7%	45.1%	42.0%
Alcohol Only	4.2%	31.7%	40.0%
Illicit Drugs or Inhalants Only	15.2%	45.8%	71.1%
Both Alcohol and Drugs	20.0%	41.5%	60.9%

Table 6.12. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Committed a Violent Crime in the Past Year, by Selected Variables: 1998

Demographic Variables	
Employment Status	
Full-time	23.2%
Part-time	28.1%
Other legal occupation (student, homemaker)	38.8%
Unemployed	40.2%
Had Children	
No	35.3%
Yes	24.9%
Family Background Variables	
Childhood Neglect and/or Poverty	
No	24.8%
Yes	32.8%
Childhood Abuse	
No	25.3%
Yes	36.8%
Ran Away from Home as Child	
No	23.7%
Yes	35.9%
Ever Had a Family Member Who Was Incarcerated	
No	21.4%
Yes	35.9%
Other Variables	
Gambling Problem in Past Year	
No	24.2%
Yes	42.8%
Ever Had a Mental Health Problem Interfere with Life	
No	24.7%
Yes	32.6%
Abuse of or Dependence on Illicit Drug and/or Inhalant	
No	20.5%
Yes	36.5%

Table 6.13. Estimated Odds Ratios for Logistic Regression of Violent Crime in Past Year on Selected Variables: Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1998**

	Odds Ratio
Demographic Variables	
Age (35 + is reference.)	
17-24	5.4 *
25-34	2.0 *
Other Variables	
Family Member Ever Incarcerated	1.6 *
Ran Away as a Child	1.7 *
Drug Abuse/Dependence	1.9 *

* Significant at p <= .05

** n=782, DF=5

relationship between recidivism and abuse/dependence on type of substance varied across age groups. Among 17 to 24 year-olds and 25 to 34 year-olds, those who abused or were dependent on alcohol only were the least likely to have previously served time in a Texas prison. Those without any substance use problem and those with problems related to drugs or drugs and alcohol in combination were about equally likely to have previously served in a Texas prison (Table 6.11). Among older inmates, those who abused or were dependent on drugs or drugs in combination with alcohol were more likely than all other inmates to have previously served in a Texas prison.

Factors Most Strongly Associated with Past-Year Violent Crime

The previous sections showed abuse/dependence on substances, especially drugs, was associated with both property and violent crime. This section focuses on substance abuse/dependence and its association with violent crime while controlling for other factors.

Table 6.12 shows that several variables were associated with past-year violent crime at the bivariate level. Age was also significantly associated with past-year violent crime (Figure 6.3). Table 6.13 shows the factors most likely to predict committing a violent crime in the past year when all other factors in the model are held constant.[1] Unlike the cross-tabulations shown in Table 6.12, 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 which were significantly associated with committing a violent crime in the past year at the bivariate level (see Table 6.12). Being in either of the two younger age groups, having run away from home as a child, having a family member who was ever incarcerated, and abuse/dependence on drugs or alcohol and drugs in combination increased the likelihood for committing a violent crime in the past year. Being in the youngest age group was the strongest predictor for committing a violent crime. Employment status, having had children, being neglected or abused as a child, and having had a mental health problem interfere with life were not associated with committing a violent crime when other factors were held constant.

Endnotes

[1]The odds ratio shown in Table 6.13 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 6.13 shows that when all other factors are held constant, inmates 17 to 24 years old were about five and a half times as likely as inmates 35 and older to commit a violent crime.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Conclusions

This study has documented a need for substance abuse treatment among male inmates. Out of the 64 percent of male prisoners with substance use problems, 47 percent were dependent on substances and urgently need treatment for substance dependence. Seventeen percent abuse substances and should receive intervention or treatment services to improve their lives and prevent their substance abuse from progressing to substance dependence. Since individual motivation is often a factor in how inmates respond to treatment services, it is important to note that 45 percent of inmates who abused or were dependent on substances agreed that they would be "willing to enter treatment as soon as possible." This percentage represents 29 percent of all inmates. Medically indigent inmates who abused or were dependent on substances and who would be willing to enter treatment as soon as possible will need publicly-funded substance abuse treatment or follow-up care once they are released. These inmates represent 24 percent of all male inmates.

Access to treatment is especially important considering the relationship between crime and substance misuse. Inmates who abused or were dependent on drugs or drugs and alcohol in combination were more likely to sell drugs or commit a property or violent crime in the past year. Moreover, among inmates who had served time in prison previously, 30 percent reported that a "very important" factor in returning to prison was their abuse of drugs, and 24 percent said a "very important" factor in returning to prison was their abuse of alcohol. When asked to state the most important single reason for the return to prison, 29 percent said that it was their drug or drinking habit.

Inmates who abused or were dependent on substances may benefit from programs that address some of the other problems that are especially prevalent among them. For example, inmates who abused or were dependent on substances were more likely than other inmates to experience violence and victimization during adulthood, to suffer from general mental health problems, especially depression, and to have suffered neglect and abuse as children. They were also more

likely than other inmates to have gambling problems. 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 who abused or were dependent on substances.

This study showed that male TDCJ-ID inmates are at high risk for HIV due to their previous injecting drug use and risky sexual behaviors. Thus, prisons can be a critical setting for detecting and treating HIV, AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases and for educating inmates about these diseases. Education programs can focus on preventing transmission of infections after prisoners are released. Presently, however, only 10 percent of federal and state prisons in the United States offer comprehensive HIV prevention programs for inmates.

APPENDIX
A

Alcohol and Drug Prevalence Tables

Appendix A1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among TDCJ-ID Male Inmates, by Age: 1998

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	**88.5%**	**53.6%**	**17.0%**	**17.9%**	**11.5%**
17-24	84.6%	53.3%	15.9%	15.4%	15.4%
25-34	88.3%	55.5%	17.4%	15.5%	11.7%
35 & older	91.4%	52.1%	17.5%	21.8%	8.6%
Alcohol	**95.7%**	**41.2%**	**30.7%**	**23.8%**	**4.3%**
17-24	91.6%	35.0%	32.7%	23.8%	8.4%
25-34	98.5%	46.0%	32.5%	20.0%	1.5%
35 & older	96.0%	41.3%	27.7%	27.1%	4.0%
Marijuana	**82.2%**	**19.4%**	**17.0%**	**45.8%**	**17.8%**
17-24	84.1%	30.8%	20.6%	32.7%	15.9%
25-34	85.3%	19.6%	22.3%	43.4%	14.7%
35 & older	78.2%	11.2%	9.9%	57.1%	21.8%
Inhalants	**20.7%**	**0.8%**	**1.8%**	**18.2%**	**79.3%**
17-24	22.4%	2.3%	2.8%	17.3%	77.6%
25-34	18.5%	-	1.5%	16.6%	81.5%
35 & older	21.5%	-	1.3%	20.2%	78.5%
Cocaine	**57.2%**	**11.3%**	**12.9%**	**33.0%**	**42.8%**
17-24	53.3%	15.0%	17.3%	21.0%	46.7%
25-34	57.7%	11.3%	13.2%	33.2%	42.3%
35 & older	59.4%	8.6%	9.6%	41.3%	40.6%
Crack	**34.3%**	**9.1%**	**9.2%**	**16.0%**	**65.7%**
17-24	18.2%	1.9%	5.6%	10.7%	81.8%
25-34	40.8%	10.2%	11.3%	19.2%	59.2%
35 & older	39.9%	13.2%	9.9%	16.8%	60.1%
Cocaine or Crack	**62.3%**	**17.3%**	**16.1%**	**28.9%**	**37.7%**
17-24	55.1%	15.9%	18.2%	21.0%	44.9%
25-34	67.2%	18.5%	17.0%	31.7%	32.8%
35 & older	63.0%	17.2%	13.9%	32.0%	37.0%
Uppers	**36.0%**	**7.3%**	**5.4%**	**23.3%**	**64.0%**
17-24	26.4%	9.4%	5.2%	11.8%	73.6%
25-34	36.2%	8.7%	5.7%	21.9%	63.8%
35 & older	42.6%	4.6%	5.3%	32.7%	57.4%
Downers	**37.5%**	**8.6%**	**5.6%**	**23.3%**	**62.5%**
17-24	35.5%	11.2%	9.3%	15.0%	64.5%
25-34	32.8%	8.7%	4.5%	19.6%	67.2%
35 & older	42.9%	6.6%	4.0%	32.3%	57.1%
Heroin	**17.6%**	**4.3%**	**2.4%**	**10.9%**	**82.4%**
17-24	8.4%	2.3%	2.3%	3.7%	91.6%
25-34	15.1%	3.8%	2.6%	8.7%	84.9%
35 & older	26.4%	6.3%	2.3%	17.8%	73.6%
Other Opiates	**17.4%**	**3.3%**	**4.9%**	**9.2%**	**82.6%**
17-24	18.2%	4.2%	7.9%	6.1%	81.8%
25-34	14.3%	1.9%	3.4%	9.1%	85.7%
35 & older	19.5%	4.0%	4.0%	11.6%	80.5%
Psychedelics	**41.8%**	**3.7%**	**5.1%**	**33.0%**	**58.2%**
17-24	40.7%	8.4%	11.7%	20.6%	59.3%
25-34	42.3%	4.2%	5.7%	32.5%	57.7%
35 & older	42.2%	-	-	42.2%	57.8%
Any Illicit Drugs	**85.9%**	**35.9%**	**20.7%**	**29.3%**	**14.1%**
17-24	87.9%	44.4%	22.0%	21.5%	12.1%
25-34	88.7%	37.0%	25.7%	26.0%	11.3%
35 & older	82.2%	29.0%	15.5%	37.6%	17.8%

- Less than .5 percent

❖ Month prior to incarceration

Appendix A2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among TDCJ-ID Male African American Inmates, by Age: 1998

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	**84.2%**	**47.8%**	**17.3%**	**19.1%**	**15.8%**
17-24	76.3%	40.0%	15.0%	21.3%	23.8%
25-34	83.1%	47.0%	20.5%	15.7%	16.9%
35 & older	90.8%	54.1%	16.5%	20.2%	9.2%
Alcohol	**92.3%**	**38.6%**	**28.3%**	**25.4%**	**7.7%**
17-24	86.3%	31.3%	26.3%	28.8%	13.8%
25-34	95.2%	41.0%	28.9%	25.3%	4.8%
35 & older	94.5%	42.2%	29.4%	22.9%	5.5%
Marijuana	**84.9%**	**19.5%**	**16.2%**	**49.3%**	**15.1%**
17-24	88.8%	33.8%	25.0%	30.0%	11.3%
25-34	85.5%	22.9%	16.9%	45.8%	14.5%
35 & older	81.7%	6.4%	9.2%	66.1%	18.3%
Inhalants	**11.0%**	**-**	**-**	**10.7%**	**89.0%**
17-24	6.3%	1.3%	-	5.0%	93.8%
25-34	6.0%	-	-	6.0%	94.0%
35 & older	18.3%	-	-	18.3%	81.7%
Cocaine	**43.4%**	**3.3%**	**10.3%**	**29.8%**	**56.6%**
17-24	26.3%	5.0%	13.8%	7.5%	73.8%
25-34	33.7%	1.2%	8.4%	24.1%	66.3%
35 & older	63.3%	3.7%	9.2%	50.5%	36.7%
Crack	**39.7%**	**13.2%**	**12.9%**	**13.6%**	**60.3%**
17-24	1.3%	-	-	1.3%	98.8%
25-34	48.2%	16.9%	14.5%	16.9%	51.8%
35 & older	61.5%	20.2%	21.1%	20.2%	38.5%
Cocaine or Crack	**54.8%**	**15.1%**	**18.8%**	**21.0%**	**45.2%**
17-24	26.3%	5.0%	13.8%	7.5%	73.8%
25-34	59.0%	16.9%	18.1%	24.1%	41.0%
35 & older	72.5%	21.1%	22.9%	28.4%	27.5%
Uppers	**18.0%**	**1.5%**	**1.1%**	**15.5%**	**82.0%**
17-24	6.3%	3.8%	-	2.5%	93.7%
25-34	10.8%	1.2%	-	9.6%	89.2%
35 & older	32.1%	-	2.8%	29.4%	67.9%
Downers	**30.5%**	**4.4%**	**5.5%**	**20.6%**	**69.5%**
17-24	28.8%	6.3%	8.8%	13.8%	71.3%
25-34	18.1%	3.6%	3.6%	10.8%	81.9%
35 & older	41.3%	3.7%	4.6%	33.0%	58.7%
Heroin	**11.0%**	**1.5%**	**1.8%**	**7.7%**	**89.0%**
17-24	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	96.3%
25-34	1.2%	1.2%	-	-	98.8%
35 & older	23.9%	1.8%	3.7%	18.3%	76.1%
Other Opiates	**13.2%**	**2.9%**	**4.4%**	**5.9%**	**86.8%**
17-24	22.5%	7.5%	10.0%	5.0%	77.5%
25-34	6.0%	-	2.4%	3.6%	94.0%
35 & older	11.9%	1.8%	1.8%	8.3%	88.1%
Psychedelics	**26.1%**	**1.8%**	**2.9%**	**21.3%**	**73.9%**
17-24	17.5%	5.0%	7.5%	5.0%	82.5%
25-34	20.5%	1.2%	2.4%	16.9%	79.5%
35 & older	36.7%	-	-	36.7%	63.3%
Any Illicit Drugs	**87.9%**	**32.4%**	**24.6%**	**30.9%**	**12.1%**
17-24	88.8%	37.5%	26.3%	25.0%	11.3%
25-34	88.0%	34.9%	22.9%	30.1%	12.0%
35 & older	87.2%	26.6%	24.8%	35.8%	12.8%

- Less than 0.5 percent

❖ Month prior to incarceration

Appendix A3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among TDCJ-ID Male Anglo Inmates, by Age: 1998

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	**93.7%**	**67.6%**	**13.0%**	**13.0%**	**6.3%**
17-24	94.6%	73.2%	16.1%	5.4%	5.4%
25-34	94.3%	72.4%	12.6%	9.2%	5.7%
35 & older	92.7%	60.9%	11.8%	20.0%	7.3%
Alcohol	**98.0%**	**45.5%**	**29.2%**	**23.3%**	**2.0%**
17-24	100.0%	44.6%	30.4%	25.0%	-
25-34	100.0%	47.1%	34.5%	18.4%	-
35 & older	95.5%	44.5%	24.5%	26.4%	4.5%
Marijuana	**87.7%**	**22.5%**	**20.2%**	**45.1%**	**12.3%**
17-24	91.1%	33.9%	21.4%	35.7%	8.9%
25-34	93.1%	20.7%	28.7%	43.7%	6.9%
35 & older	81.8%	18.2%	12.7%	50.9%	18.2%
Inhalants	**29.2%**	**1.6%**	**2.8%**	**24.9%**	**70.8%**
17-24	42.9%	5.4%	7.1%	30.4%	57.1%
25-34	28.7%	1.1%	1.1%	26.4%	71.3%
35 & older	22.7%	-	1.8%	20.9%	77.3%
Cocaine	**68.8%**	**15.4%**	**15.4%**	**37.9%**	**31.2%**
17-24	76.8%	21.4%	23.2%	32.1%	23.2%
25-34	69.0%	13.8%	12.6%	42.5%	31.0%
35 & older	64.5%	13.6%	13.6%	37.3%	35.5%
Crack	**37.6%**	**8.7%**	**7.5%**	**21.3%**	**62.4%**
17-24	32.1%	3.6%	7.1%	21.4%	67.9%
25-34	43.7%	8.0%	9.2%	26.4%	56.3%
35 & older	35.5%	11.8%	6.4%	17.3%	64.5%
Cocaine or Crack	**71.9%**	**19.8%**	**15.0%**	**37.2%**	**28.1%**
17-24	83.9%	25.0%	25.0%	33.9%	16.1%
25-34	72.4%	17.2%	12.6%	42.5%	27.6%
35 & older	65.5%	19.1%	11.8%	34.5%	34.5%
Uppers	**62.3%**	**16.3%**	**11.9%**	**34.1%**	**37.7%**
17-24	67.3%	21.8%	16.4%	29.1%	32.7%
25-34	64.4%	18.4%	13.8%	32.2%	35.6%
35 & older	58.2%	11.8%	8.2%	38.2%	41.8%
Downers	**54.1%**	**15.8%**	**7.5%**	**30.8%**	**45.9%**
17-24	58.9%	25.0%	16.1%	17.9%	41.1%
25-34	51.7%	13.8%	6.9%	31.0%	48.3%
35 & older	53.6%	12.7%	3.6%	37.3%	46.4%
Heroin	**22.9%**	**8.7%**	**1.6%**	**12.7%**	**77.1%**
17-24	16.1%	5.4%	3.6%	7.1%	83.9%
25-34	19.5%	5.7%	1.1%	12.6%	80.5%
35 & older	29.1%	12.7%	0.9%	15.5%	70.9%
Other Opiates	**28.5%**	**5.5%**	**7.9%**	**15.0%**	**71.5%**
17-24	30.4%	3.6%	16.1%	10.7%	69.6%
25-34	21.8%	3.4%	3.4%	14.9%	78.2%
35 & older	32.7%	8.2%	7.3%	17.3%	67.3%
Psychedelics	**63.6%**	**5.9%**	**6.7%**	**51.0%**	**36.4%**
17-24	73.2%	17.9%	17.9%	37.5%	26.8%
25-34	66.7%	5.7%	8.0%	52.9%	33.3%
35 & older	56.4%	-	-	56.4%	43.6%
Any Illicit Drugs	**90.1%**	**45.8%**	**18.2%**	**26.1%**	**9.9%**
17-24	94.6%	60.7%	17.9%	16.1%	5.4%
25-34	94.3%	42.5%	26.4%	25.3%	5.7%
35 & older	84.5%	40.9%	11.8%	31.8%	15.5%

- Less than 0.5 percent

❖ Month prior to incarceration

Appendix A4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among TDCJ-ID Male Hispanic Inmates, by Age: 1998

	EVER USED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER USED
Cigarettes	**86.8%**	**44.1%**	**21.6%**	**21.1%**	**13.2%**
17-24	84.5%	47.9%	18.3%	18.3%	15.5%
25-34	85.0%	47.5%	18.8%	18.8%	15.0%
35 & older	90.8%	36.8%	27.6%	26.3%	9.2%
Alcohol	**96.9%**	**39.6%**	**35.7%**	**21.6%**	**3.1%**
17-24	90.1%	28.2%	42.3%	19.7%	9.9%
25-34	100.0%	52.5%	35.0%	12.5%	-
35 & older	100.0%	36.8%	30.3%	32.9%	-
Marijuana	**75.3%**	**15.4%**	**16.3%**	**43.6%**	**24.7%**
17-24	76.1%	22.5%	16.9%	36.6%	23.9%
25-34	78.8%	15.0%	23.8%	40.0%	21.3%
35 & older	71.1%	9.2%	7.9%	53.9%	28.9%
Inhalants	**22.0%**	**-**	**2.6%**	**18.9%**	**78.0%**
17-24	22.5%	1.4%	1.4%	19.7%	77.5%
25-34	18.8%	-	3.8%	15.0%	81.3%
35 & older	25.0%	-	2.6%	22.4%	75.0%
Cocaine	**60.3%**	**15.4%**	**14.5%**	**30.4%**	**39.7%**
17-24	62.0%	19.7%	16.9%	25.4%	38.0%
25-34	68.8%	17.5%	21.3%	30.0%	31.3%
35 & older	50.0%	9.2%	5.3%	35.5%	50.0%
Crack	**23.8%**	**4.4%**	**6.6%**	**12.8%**	**76.2%**
17-24	23.9%	2.8%	9.9%	11.3%	76.1%
25-34	28.8%	3.8%	10.0%	15.0%	71.3%
35 & older	18.4%	6.6%	-	11.8%	81.6%
Cocaine or Crack	**60.3%**	**16.7%**	**15.0%**	**28.6%**	**39.7%**
17-24	62.0%	19.7%	18.3%	23.9%	38.0%
25-34	68.8%	20.0%	21.3%	27.5%	31.3%
35 & older	50.0%	10.5%	5.3%	34.2%	50.0%
Uppers	**25.5%**	**4.4%**	**3.5%**	**17.6%**	**74.5%**
17-24	12.7%	5.6%	2.8%	4.2%	87.3%
25-34	27.5%	6.3%	2.5%	18.8%	72.5%
35 & older	35.5%	1.3%	5.3%	28.9%	64.5%
Downers	**27.8%**	**6.2%**	**2.6%**	**18.9%**	**72.2%**
17-24	23.9%	7.0%	2.8%	14.1%	76.1%
25-34	27.5%	8.8%	1.3%	17.5%	72.5%
35 & older	31.6%	2.6%	3.9%	25.0%	68.4%
Heroin	**20.7%**	**2.2%**	**4.4%**	**14.1%**	**79.3%**
17-24	8.5%	1.4%	2.8%	4.2%	91.5%
25-34	25.0%	2.5%	7.5%	15.0%	75.0%
35 & older	27.6%	2.6%	2.6%	22.4%	72.4%
Other Opiates	**10.1%**	**0.9%**	**2.2%**	**7.0%**	**89.9%**
17-24	4.2%	-	-	4.2%	95.8%
25-34	12.5%	1.3%	3.8%	7.5%	87.5%
35 & older	13.2%	1.3%	2.6%	9.2%	86.8%
Psychedelics	**34.8%**	**3.1%**	**4.8%**	**26.9%**	**65.2%**
17-24	36.6%	4.2%	8.5%	23.9%	63.4%
25-34	36.3%	5.0%	6.3%	25.0%	63.8%
35 & older	31.6%	-	-	31.6%	68.4%
Any Illicit Drugs	**79.7%**	**28.2%**	**20.7%**	**30.8%**	**20.3%**
17-24	81.7%	35.2%	22.5%	23.9%	18.3%
25-34	83.8%	32.5%	30.0%	21.3%	16.3%
35 & older	73.7%	17.1%	9.2%	47.4%	26.3%

- Less than 0.5 percent

❖ Month prior to incarceration

APPENDIX B

Crime Prevalence Tables

Appendix B1. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among TDCJ-ID Male Inmates, by Age: 1998

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	**42.8%**	**4.7%**	**7.4%**	**30.6%**	**57.2%**
17-24	53.1%	8.5%	13.6%	31.0%	46.9%
25-34	46.0%	4.5%	6.0%	35.5%	54.0%
35 & older	32.8%	2.3%	4.3%	26.2%	67.2%
Car Theft	**24.4%**	**2.1%**	**4.0%**	**18.3%**	**75.6%**
17-24	37.6%	3.8%	9.4%	24.4%	62.4%
25-34	22.3%	2.3%	3.0%	17.0%	77.7%
35 & older	16.9%	0.7%	1.0%	15.2%	83.1%
Auto Parts Theft	**12.3%**	**1.0%**	**3.0%**	**8.3%**	**87.7%**
17-24	20.2%	2.3%	5.6%	12.2%	79.8%
25-34	10.6%	1.1%	2.3%	7.2%	89.4%
35 & older	8.3%	-	1.7%	6.6%	91.7%
Shoplifting	**37.0%**	**4.4%**	**4.9%**	**27.8%**	**63.0%**
17-24	39.7%	3.7%	6.5%	29.4%	60.3%
25-34	38.1%	4.5%	3.8%	29.8%	61.9%
35 & older	34.1%	4.6%	4.6%	24.8%	65.9%
Forgery or Fraud	**22.7%**	**1.7%**	**4.7%**	**16.3%**	**77.3%**
17-24	14.5%	0.9%	4.7%	8.9%	85.5%
25-34	26.0%	2.3%	7.2%	16.6%	74.0%
35 & older	25.5%	1.7%	2.6%	21.2%	74.5%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	**4.7%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**	**3.7%**	**95.3%**
17-24	7.9%	1.4%	1.4%	5.1%	92.1%
25-34	4.2%	-	-	3.4%	95.8%
35 & older	3.0%	-	-	3.0%	97.0%
Buying Stolen Goods	**38.3%**	**8.2%**	**11.0%**	**19.1%**	**61.7%**
17-24	50.5%	12.6%	19.6%	18.2%	49.5%
25-34	40.4%	10.6%	9.1%	20.8%	59.6%
35 & older	27.8%	3.0%	6.6%	18.2%	72.2%
Robbery with No Weapon	**13.6%**	**2.0%**	**2.8%**	**8.7%**	**86.4%**
17-24	19.2%	3.7%	6.1%	9.3%	80.8%
25-34	13.6%	1.5%	2.3%	9.8%	86.4%
35 & older	9.6%	1.3%	1.0%	7.3%	90.4%
Robbery with Gun	**9.2%**	**1.2%**	**2.0%**	**6.0%**	**90.8%**
17-24	17.3%	3.3%	5.6%	8.4%	82.7%
25-34	5.3%	-	0.8%	4.2%	94.7%
35 & older	7.0%	-	0.7%	6.0%	93.0%
Robbery with Knife	**1.8%**	**-**	**-**	**1.3%**	**98.2%**
17-24	3.3%	0.9%	0.5%	1.9%	96.7%
25-34	2.3%	-	-	1.9%	97.7%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	99.7%
Gambling	**16.4%**	**6.9%**	**4.7%**	**4.7%**	**83.6%**
17-24	27.1%	17.8%	7.5%	1.9%	72.9%
25-34	15.8%	3.8%	5.7%	6.4%	84.2%
35 & older	9.3%	2.0%	2.0%	5.3%	90.7%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	**26.3%**	**11.3%**	**6.4%**	**8.6%**	**73.7%**
17-24	37.9%	18.2%	8.9%	10.7%	62.1%
25-34	25.4%	11.0%	6.4%	8.0%	74.6%
35 & older	19.0%	6.7%	4.7%	7.7%	81.0%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	**38.6%**	**13.8%**	**7.3%**	**17.4%**	**61.4%**
17-24	50.9%	25.2%	11.7%	14.0%	49.1%
25-34	38.6%	12.1%	7.6%	18.9%	61.4%
35 & older	29.8%	7.3%	4.0%	18.5%	70.2%

Appendix B1. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among TDCJ-ID Male Inmates, by Age: 1998 *(cont.)*

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	**45.9%**	**7.4%**	**11.3%**	**27.2%**	**54.1%**
17-24	68.2%	18.2%	21.5%	28.5%	31.8%
25-34	50.8%	5.3%	11.7%	33.7%	49.2%
35 & older	25.8%	1.7%	3.6%	20.5%	74.2%
Threat with Knife	**8.1%**	**-**	**2.6%**	**5.1%**	**91.9%**
17-24	11.2%	0.9%	4.7%	5.6%	88.8%
25-34	6.4%	-	1.9%	4.2%	93.6%
35 & older	7.3%	-	1.7%	5.6%	92.7%
Threat with Gun	**17.9%**	**2.8%**	**4.4%**	**10.8%**	**82.1%**
17-24	28.0%	7.0%	9.3%	11.7%	72.0%
25-34	16.7%	1.9%	4.2%	10.6%	83.3%
35 & older	11.9%	0.7%	1.0%	10.3%	88.1%
Cutting Someone with Knife	**8.7%**	**-**	**1.9%**	**6.7%**	**91.3%**
17-24	10.7%	0.5%	2.3%	7.9%	89.3%
25-34	9.1%	-	1.9%	7.2%	90.9%
35 & older	7.0%	-	1.7%	5.3%	93.0%
Shooting at Someone	**20.4%**	**2.0%**	**4.9%**	**13.5%**	**79.6%**
17-24	34.1%	6.1%	10.3%	17.8%	65.9%
25-34	17.4%	0.8%	4.5%	12.1%	82.6%
35 & older	13.2%	-	1.3%	11.6%	86.8%
Carrying Gun on Person	**44.8%**	**13.6%**	**9.5%**	**21.8%**	**55.2%**
17-24	59.3%	23.4%	15.9%	20.1%	40.7%
25-34	44.5%	13.6%	11.3%	19.6%	55.5%
35 & older	34.8%	6.6%	3.3%	24.8%	65.2%
Serious Injury or Murder	**17.7%**	**1.4%**	**4.9%**	**11.4%**	**82.3%**
17-24	25.4%	3.3%	8.5%	13.6%	74.6%
25-34	18.1%	1.5%	5.4%	11.2%	81.9%
35 & older	12.0%	-	2.0%	10.0%	88.0%
Sexual Assault or Rape	**4.1%**	**-**	**0.9%**	**3.1%**	**95.9%**
17-24	1.4%	-	-	1.4%	98.6%
25-34	3.4%	-	0.8%	2.7%	96.6%
35 & older	6.7%	-	1.7%	4.7%	93.3%
Prostitution	**1.9%**	**0.5%**	**0.8%**	**0.6%**	**98.1%**
17-24	1.9%	-	0.9%	0.9%	98.1%
25-34	3.0%	1.5%	1.1%	-	97.0%
35 & older	1.0%	-	-	0.7%	99.0%
Procurring	**6.0%**	**2.0%**	**1.5%**	**2.4%**	**94.0%**
17-24	6.1%	2.8%	2.3%	0.9%	93.9%
25-34	5.7%	1.9%	1.5%	2.3%	94.3%
35 & older	6.3%	1.7%	1.0%	3.6%	93.7%
Vandalism	**27.3%**	**3.3%**	**5.4%**	**18.6%**	**72.7%**
17-24	40.2%	8.4%	11.7%	20.1%	59.8%
25-34	29.8%	1.9%	5.3%	22.6%	70.2%
35 & older	15.9%	1.0%	1.0%	13.9%	84.1%
Stealing from Employer	**13.2%**	**1.3%**	**2.4%**	**9.5%**	**86.8%**
17-24	9.3%	0.9%	2.3%	6.1%	90.7%
25-34	14.0%	1.9%	3.0%	9.1%	86.0%
35 & older	15.2%	1.0%	2.0%	12.3%	84.8%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	**4.5%**	**1.7%**	**0.6%**	**2.2%**	**95.5%**
17-24	5.1%	0.9%	0.9%	3.3%	94.9%
25-34	4.9%	2.6%	-	1.9%	95.1%
35 & older	3.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.7%	96.4%

- Less than 0.5 percent

❖ Month prior to incarceration

Appendix B2. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among TDCJ-ID African American Male Inmates, by Age: 1998

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	**34.2%**	**4.4%**	**2.9%**	**26.8%**	**65.8%**
17-24	32.5%	3.8%	3.8%	25.0%	67.5%
25-34	37.3%	6.0%	3.6%	27.7%	62.7%
35 & older	33.0%	3.7%	1.8%	27.5%	67.0%
Car Theft	**23.5%**	**1.1%**	**2.6%**	**19.9%**	**76.5%**
17-24	31.3%	2.5%	5.0%	23.8%	68.8%
25-34	24.1%	1.2%	2.4%	20.5%	75.9%
35 & older	17.4%	-	0.9%	16.5%	82.6%
Auto Parts Theft	**9.9%**	**-**	**1.8%**	**7.7%**	**90.1%**
17-24	11.3%	1.3%	1.3%	8.8%	88.8%
25-34	10.8%	-	2.4%	8.4%	89.2%
35 & older	8.3%	-	1.8%	6.4%	91.7%
Shoplifting	**36.4%**	**3.7%**	**6.2%**	**26.5%**	**63.6%**
17-24	35.0%	1.3%	8.8%	25.0%	65.0%
25-34	38.6%	2.4%	6.0%	30.1%	61.4%
35 & older	35.8%	6.4%	4.6%	24.8%	64.2%
Forgery or Fraud	**23.5%**	**1.5%**	**6.6%**	**15.4%**	**76.5%**
17-24	8.8%	1.3%	2.5%	5.0%	91.3%
25-34	26.5%	1.2%	12.0%	13.3%	73.5%
35 & older	32.1%	1.8%	5.5%	24.8%	67.9%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	**7.0%**	**-**	**-**	**6.3%**	**93.0%**
17-24	10.0%	1.3%	1.3%	7.5%	90.0%
25-34	4.8%	-	-	4.8%	95.2%
35 & older	6.4%	-	-	6.4%	93.6%
Buying Stolen Goods	**45.6%**	**8.8%**	**16.5%**	**20.2%**	**54.4%**
17-24	50.0%	13.8%	25.0%	11.3%	50.0%
25-34	49.4%	12.0%	13.3%	24.1%	50.6%
35 & older	39.4%	2.8%	12.8%	23.9%	60.6%
Robbery with No Weapon	**15.4%**	**1.8%**	**2.9%**	**10.7%**	**84.6%**
17-24	16.3%	3.8%	5.0%	7.5%	83.8%
25-34	16.9%	1.2%	2.4%	13.3%	83.1%
35 & older	13.8%	0.9%	1.8%	11.0%	86.2%
Robbery with Gun	**14.0%**	**1.8%**	**2.9%**	**9.2%**	**86.0%**
17-24	25.0%	5.0%	7.5%	12.5%	75.0%
25-34	7.2%	1.2%	1.2%	4.8%	92.8%
35 & older	11.0%	-	0.9%	10.1%	89.0%
Robbery with Knife	**1.8%**	**-**	**0.7%**	**0.7%**	**98.2%**
17-24	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	96.3%
25-34	2.4%	-	1.2%	1.2%	97.6%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Gambling	**24.6%**	**11.4%**	**6.2%**	**7.0%**	**75.4%**
17-24	42.5%	28.8%	10.0%	3.8%	57.5%
25-34	20.5%	6.0%	6.0%	8.4%	79.5%
35 & older	14.7%	2.8%	3.7%	8.3%	85.3%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	**56.6%**	**25.1%**	**13.3%**	**18.2%**	**43.4%**
17-24	71.3%	36.3%	18.8%	16.3%	28.8%
25-34	55.4%	26.5%	9.6%	19.3%	44.6%
35 & older	46.7%	15.9%	12.1%	18.7%	53.3%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	**35.3%**	**13.2%**	**6.2%**	**15.8%**	**64.7%**
17-24	41.3%	22.5%	10.0%	8.8%	58.8%
25-34	38.6%	14.5%	6.0%	18.1%	61.4%
35 & older	28.4%	5.5%	3.7%	19.3%	71.6%

Appendix B2. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among TDCJ-ID African American Male Inmates, by Age: 1998 *(cont.)*

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	**50.4%**	**6.2%**	**11.0%**	**33.1%**	**49.6%**
17-24	70.0%	11.3%	22.5%	36.3%	30.0%
25-34	65.1%	6.0%	9.6%	49.4%	34.9%
35 & older	24.8%	2.8%	3.7%	18.3%	75.2%
Threat with Knife	**6.6%**	**-**	**2.6%**	**4.0%**	**93.4%**
17-24	7.5%	-	3.8%	3.8%	92.5%
25-34	7.2%	-	2.4%	4.8%	92.8%
35 & older	5.5%	-	1.8%	3.7%	94.5%
Threat with Gun	**23.2%**	**4.8%**	**5.5%**	**12.9%**	**76.8%**
17-24	37.5%	10.0%	13.8%	13.8%	62.5%
25-34	20.5%	4.8%	3.6%	12.0%	79.5%
35 & older	14.7%	0.9%	0.9%	12.8%	85.3%
Cutting Someone with Knife	**7.4%**	**-**	**1.8%**	**5.5%**	**92.6%**
17-24	7.5%	-	1.3%	6.3%	92.5%
25-34	10.8%	-	3.6%	7.2%	89.2%
35 & older	4.6%	-	0.9%	3.7%	95.4%
Shooting at Someone	**27.6%**	**1.8%**	**7.7%**	**18.0%**	**72.4%**
17-24	41.3%	6.3%	17.5%	17.5%	58.8%
25-34	24.1%	-	4.8%	19.3%	75.9%
35 & older	20.2%	-	2.8%	17.4%	79.8%
Carrying Gun on Person	**52.6%**	**16.2%**	**9.6%**	**26.8%**	**47.4%**
17-24	71.3%	30.0%	20.0%	21.3%	28.8%
25-34	49.4%	12.0%	9.6%	27.7%	50.6%
35 & older	41.3%	9.2%	1.8%	30.3%	58.7%
Serious Injury or Murder	**18.0%**	**1.1%**	**4.5%**	**12.4%**	**82.0%**
17-24	29.1%	2.5%	10.1%	16.5%	70.9%
25-34	18.5%	1.2%	4.9%	12.3%	81.5%
35 & older	9.3%	-	-	9.3%	90.7%
Sexual Assault or Rape	**1.9%**	**-**	**-**	**1.1%**	**98.1%**
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	4.9%	-	1.2%	3.7%	95.1%
35 & older	0.9%	0.9%	-	-	99.1%
Prostitution	**1.5%**	**0.7%**	**-**	**-**	**98.5%**
17-24	1.3%	-	1.3%	-	98.8%
25-34	2.4%	2.4%	-	-	97.6%
35 & older	0.9%	-	-	0.9%	99.1%
Procurring	**9.2%**	**2.9%**	**1.8%**	**4.4%**	**90.8%**
17-24	10.0%	7.5%	1.3%	1.3%	90.0%
25-34	4.8%	1.2%	1.2%	2.4%	95.2%
35 & older	11.9%	0.9%	2.8%	8.3%	88.1%
Vandalism	**21.7%**	**3.3%**	**6.2%**	**12.1%**	**78.3%**
17-24	36.3%	8.8%	17.5%	10.0%	63.8%
25-34	16.9%	-	3.6%	13.3%	83.1%
35 & older	14.7%	1.8%	-	12.8%	85.3%
Stealing from Employer	**9.2%**	**1.5%**	**1.1%**	**6.6%**	**90.8%**
17-24	2.5%	1.3%	-	1.3%	97.5%
25-34	10.8%	2.4%	2.4%	6.0%	89.2%
35 & older	12.8%	0.9%	0.9%	11.0%	87.2%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	**4.0%**	**1.5%**	**-**	**2.2%**	**96.0%**
17-24	6.3%	2.5%	1.3%	2.5%	93.8%
25-34	2.4%	1.2%	-	1.2%	97.6%
35 & older	3.7%	0.9%	-	2.8%	96.3%

- Less than 0.5 percent

❖ Month prior to incarceration

Appendix B3. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among TDCJ-ID Anglo Male Inmates, by Age: 1998

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	**50.2%**	**5.2%**	**8.8%**	**36.2%**	**49.8%**
17-24	69.1%	14.5%	12.7%	41.8%	30.9%
25-34	56.3%	3.4%	8.0%	44.8%	43.7%
35 & older	35.8%	1.8%	7.3%	26.6%	64.2%
Car Theft	**22.3%**	**2.0%**	**2.8%**	**17.5%**	**77.7%**
17-24	29.1%	3.6%	5.5%	20.0%	70.9%
25-34	23.0%	2.3%	3.4%	17.2%	77.0%
35 & older	18.3%	0.9%	0.9%	16.5%	81.7%
Auto Parts Theft	**13.6%**	**0.8%**	**2.8%**	**10.0%**	**86.4%**
17-24	18.2%	1.8%	1.8%	14.5%	81.8%
25-34	12.6%	1.1%	4.6%	6.9%	87.4%
35 & older	11.9%	-	1.8%	10.1%	88.1%
Shoplifting	**45.2%**	**6.7%**	**3.2%**	**35.3%**	**54.8%**
17-24	55.4%	10.7%	1.8%	42.9%	44.6%
25-34	46.0%	5.7%	1.1%	39.1%	54.0%
35 & older	39.4%	5.5%	5.5%	28.4%	60.6%
Forgery or Fraud	**31.7%**	**2.8%**	**4.4%**	**24.6%**	**68.3%**
17-24	32.1%	1.8%	7.1%	23.2%	67.9%
25-34	34.5%	4.6%	5.7%	24.1%	65.5%
35 & older	29.4%	1.8%	1.8%	25.7%	70.6%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	**3.6%**	**0.8%**	**1.2%**	**1.6%**	**96.4%**
17-24	8.9%	3.6%	3.6%	1.8%	91.1%
25-34	3.4%	-	1.1%	2.3%	96.6%
35 & older	0.9%	-	-	0.9%	99.1%
Buying Stolen Goods	**34.9%**	**6.7%**	**6.7%**	**21.4%**	**65.1%**
17-24	48.2%	8.9%	10.7%	28.6%	51.8%
25-34	40.2%	6.9%	6.9%	26.4%	59.8%
35 & older	23.9%	5.5%	4.6%	13.8%	76.1%
Robbery with No Weapon	**13.1%**	**2.4%**	**2.0%**	**8.7%**	**86.9%**
17-24	17.9%	5.4%	5.4%	7.1%	82.1%
25-34	12.6%	1.1%	1.1%	10.3%	87.4%
35 & older	11.0%	1.8%	0.9%	8.3%	89.0%
Robbery with Gun	**7.5%**	**0.8%**	**1.2%**	**5.6%**	**92.5%**
17-24	10.7%	1.8%	1.8%	7.1%	89.3%
25-34	4.6%	-	1.1%	3.4%	95.4%
35 & older	8.3%	0.9%	0.9%	6.4%	91.7%
Robbery with Knife	**1.2%**	**-**	**-**	**1.2%**	**98.8%**
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	2.3%	-	-	2.3%	97.7%
35 & older	0.9%	-	-	0.9%	99.1%
Gambling	**10.3%**	**4.4%**	**3.2%**	**2.8%**	**89.7%**
17-24	16.1%	10.7%	5.4%	-	83.9%
25-34	14.9%	2.3%	4.6%	8.0%	85.1%
35 & older	3.7%	2.8%	0.9%	-	96.3%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	**5.9%**	**2.4%**	**0.8%**	**2.8%**	**94.1%**
17-24	7.1%	1.8%	-	5.4%	92.9%
25-34	6.9%	3.4%	1.1%	2.3%	93.1%
35 & older	4.6%	1.8%	0.9%	1.8%	95.4%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	**43.6%**	**16.6%**	**7.9%**	**19.1%**	**56.4%**
17-24	62.5%	33.9%	10.7%	17.9%	37.5%
25-34	39.1%	12.6%	9.2%	17.2%	60.9%
35 & older	37.6%	11.0%	5.5%	21.1%	62.4%

Appendix B3. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among TDCJ-ID Anglo Male Inmates, by Age: 1998 *(cont.)*

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	**45.2%**	**6.3%**	**12.3%**	**26.6%**	**54.8%**
17-24	67.9%	19.6%	21.4%	26.8%	32.1%
25-34	50.6%	3.4%	16.1%	31.0%	49.4%
35 & older	29.4%	1.8%	4.6%	22.9%	70.6%
Threat with Knife	**9.5%**	**-**	**3.2%**	**6.3%**	**90.5%**
17-24	12.5%	-	7.1%	5.4%	87.5%
25-34	8.0%	-	1.1%	6.9%	92.0%
35 & older	9.2%	-	2.8%	6.4%	90.8%
Threat with Gun	**15.1%**	**2.0%**	**1.6%**	**11.5%**	**84.9%**
17-24	14.3%	5.4%	1.8%	7.1%	85.7%
25-34	17.2%	1.1%	2.3%	13.8%	82.8%
35 & older	13.8%	0.9%	0.9%	11.9%	86.2%
Cutting Someone with Knife	**7.1%**	**-**	**-**	**6.7%**	**92.9%**
17-24	10.7%	-	-	10.7%	89.3%
25-34	4.6%	-	-	4.6%	95.4%
35 & older	7.3%	-	0.9%	6.4%	92.7%
Shooting at Someone	**11.9%**	**1.6%**	**2.0%**	**8.3%**	**88.1%**
17-24	14.3%	3.6%	3.6%	7.1%	85.7%
25-34	13.8%	1.1%	2.3%	10.3%	86.2%
35 & older	9.2%	0.9%	0.9%	7.3%	90.8%
Carrying Gun on Person	**40.4%**	**13.5%**	**7.9%**	**19.1%**	**59.6%**
17-24	44.6%	16.1%	10.7%	17.9%	55.4%
25-34	46.0%	17.2%	10.3%	18.4%	54.0%
35 & older	33.9%	9.2%	4.6%	20.2%	66.1%
Serious Injury or Murder	**15.2%**	**1.6%**	**2.8%**	**10.8%**	**84.8%**
17-24	19.6%	3.6%	3.6%	12.5%	80.4%
25-34	16.5%	2.4%	2.4%	11.8%	83.5%
35 & older	11.9%	-	2.8%	9.2%	88.1%
Sexual Assault or Rape	**5.6%**	**-**	**1.2%**	**4.4%**	**94.4%**
17-24	3.6%	-	-	3.6%	96.4%
25-34	2.3%	-	-	2.3%	97.7%
35 & older	9.3%	-	2.8%	6.5%	90.7%
Prostitution	**2.8%**	**0.8%**	**0.8%**	**1.2%**	**97.2%**
17-24	3.6%	-	-	3.6%	96.4%
25-34	3.4%	2.3%	1.1%	-	96.6%
35 & older	1.8%	-	0.9%	0.9%	98.2%
Procurring	**4.0%**	**2.0%**	**-**	**1.6%**	**96.0%**
17-24	1.8%	-	-	1.8%	98.2%
25-34	5.7%	2.3%	1.1%	2.3%	94.3%
35 & older	3.7%	2.8%	-	0.9%	96.3%
Vandalism	**36.0%**	**4.3%**	**3.6%**	**28.1%**	**64.0%**
17-24	51.8%	12.5%	3.6%	35.7%	48.2%
25-34	44.8%	3.4%	4.6%	36.8%	55.2%
35 & older	21.1%	0.9%	2.8%	17.4%	78.9%
Stealing from Employer	**23.0%**	**1.2%**	**3.2%**	**18.7%**	**77.0%**
17-24	21.4%	1.8%	1.8%	17.9%	78.6%
25-34	23.0%	1.1%	4.6%	17.2%	77.0%
35 & older	23.9%	0.9%	2.8%	20.2%	76.1%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	**6.3%**	**2.8%**	**1.2%**	**2.4%**	**93.7%**
17-24	7.1%	-	-	7.1%	92.9%
25-34	6.9%	5.7%	1.1%	-	93.1%
35 & older	5.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	94.5%

- Less than 0.5 percent

❖ Month prior to incarceration

Appendix B4. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among TDCJ-ID Hispanic Male Inmates, by Age: 1998

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Burglary	**43.6%**	**4.4%**	**11.0%**	**28.2%**	**56.4%**
17-24	59.2%	7.0%	22.5%	29.6%	40.8%
25-34	45.0%	5.0%	7.5%	32.5%	55.0%
35 & older	27.6%	1.3%	3.9%	22.4%	72.4%
Car Theft	**26.0%**	**2.6%**	**6.6%**	**16.7%**	**74.0%**
17-24	47.9%	4.2%	15.5%	28.2%	52.1%
25-34	18.8%	2.5%	3.8%	12.5%	81.3%
35 & older	13.2%	1.3%	1.3%	10.5%	86.8%
Auto Parts Theft	**11.9%**	**2.2%**	**4.0%**	**5.7%**	**88.1%**
17-24	28.2%	4.2%	11.3%	12.7%	71.8%
25-34	6.3%	2.5%	-	3.8%	93.8%
35 & older	2.6%	-	1.3%	1.3%	97.4%
Shoplifting	**27.8%**	**3.1%**	**5.3%**	**19.4%**	**72.2%**
17-24	31.0%	1.4%	7.0%	22.5%	69.0%
25-34	27.5%	6.3%	5.0%	16.3%	72.5%
35 & older	25.0%	1.3%	3.9%	19.7%	75.0%
Forgery or Fraud	**11.0%**	**0.9%**	**2.6%**	**7.5%**	**89.0%**
17-24	7.0%	-	5.6%	1.4%	93.0%
25-34	15.0%	1.3%	2.5%	11.3%	85.0%
35 & older	10.5%	1.3%	-	9.2%	89.5%
Pick Pocketing / Purse Snatching	**2.6%**	**-**	**-**	**2.2%**	**97.4%**
17-24	4.2%	-	-	4.2%	95.8%
25-34	2.5%	1.3%	-	1.3%	97.5%
35 & older	1.3%	-	-	1.3%	98.7%
Buying Stolen Goods	**33.5%**	**9.2%**	**10.1%**	**14.1%**	**66.5%**
17-24	52.1%	15.5%	21.1%	15.5%	47.9%
25-34	31.3%	12.5%	8.8%	10.0%	68.8%
35 & older	18.4%	-	1.3%	17.1%	81.6%
Robbery with No Weapon	**11.5%**	**2.2%**	**3.1%**	**6.2%**	**88.5%**
17-24	22.5%	2.8%	7.0%	12.7%	77.5%
25-34	10.0%	2.5%	2.5%	5.0%	90.0%
35 & older	2.6%	1.3%	-	1.3%	97.4%
Robbery with Gun	**4.8%**	**0.9%**	**1.3%**	**2.6%**	**95.2%**
17-24	11.3%	2.8%	4.2%	4.2%	88.7%
25-34	3.8%	-	-	3.8%	96.3%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Robbery with Knife	**2.6%**	**-**	**-**	**2.2%**	**97.4%**
17-24	5.6%	1.4%	-	4.2%	94.4%
25-34	2.5%	-	-	2.5%	97.5%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Gambling	**12.8%**	**4.0%**	**4.8%**	**4.0%**	**87.2%**
17-24	18.3%	9.9%	7.0%	1.4%	81.7%
25-34	11.3%	2.5%	6.3%	2.5%	88.8%
35 & older	9.2%	-	1.3%	7.9%	90.8%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine	**13.3%**	**5.7%**	**4.0%**	**3.5%**	**86.7%**
17-24	25.4%	12.7%	5.6%	7.0%	74.6%
25-34	13.9%	3.8%	6.3%	3.8%	86.1%
35 & older	1.3%	1.3%	-	-	98.7%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs	**36.3%**	**11.9%**	**6.6%**	**17.7%**	**63.7%**
17-24	49.3%	22.5%	12.7%	14.1%	50.7%
25-34	36.7%	8.9%	5.1%	22.8%	63.3%
35 & older	23.7%	5.3%	2.6%	15.8%	76.3%

Appendix B4. Prevalence and Recency of Crime Among TDCJ-ID Hispanic Male Inmates, by Age: 1998 *(cont.)*

	EVER COMMITTED	PAST MONTH❖	PAST YEAR (not past month)	NOT PAST YEAR	NEVER COMMITTED
Assault with No Weapon	**40.7%**	**11.0%**	**9.3%**	**20.4%**	**59.3%**
17-24	64.8%	26.8%	16.9%	21.1%	35.2%
25-34	36.7%	7.6%	8.9%	20.3%	63.3%
35 & older	22.4%	-	2.6%	19.7%	77.6%
Threat with Knife	**8.4%**	**1.3%**	**1.3%**	**5.7%**	**91.6%**
17-24	12.7%	2.8%	1.4%	8.5%	87.3%
25-34	5.0%	1.3%	2.5%	1.3%	95.0%
35 & older	7.9%	-	-	7.9%	92.1%
Threat with Gun	**14.1%**	**1.8%**	**4.9%**	**7.5%**	**85.9%**
17-24	25.4%	5.6%	7.0%	12.7%	74.6%
25-34	11.4%	-	6.3%	5.1%	88.6%
35 & older	6.6%	-	1.3%	5.3%	93.4%
Cutting Someone with Knife	**12.8%**	**-**	**4.0%**	**8.4%**	**87.2%**
17-24	14.1%	1.4%	5.6%	7.0%	85.9%
25-34	13.9%	-	2.5%	11.4%	86.1%
35 & older	10.5%	-	3.9%	6.6%	89.5%
Shooting at Someone	**19.4%**	**2.6%**	**4.4%**	**12.4%**	**80.6%**
17-24	38.0%	8.5%	7.0%	22.5%	62.0%
25-34	12.7%	-	6.3%	6.3%	87.3%
35 & older	9.2%	-	-	9.2%	90.8%
Carrying Gun on Person	**39.2%**	**10.6%**	**9.3%**	**19.4%**	**60.8%**
17-24	54.9%	21.1%	14.1%	19.7%	45.1%
25-34	36.3%	11.3%	11.3%	13.8%	63.8%
35 & older	27.6%	-	2.6%	25.0%	72.4%
Serious Injury or Murder	**19.5%**	**1.8%**	**7.1%**	**10.6%**	**80.5%**
17-24	23.9%	4.2%	9.9%	9.9%	76.1%
25-34	19.0%	1.3%	7.6%	10.1%	81.0%
35 & older	15.8%	-	3.9%	11.8%	84.2%
Sexual Assault or Rape	**4.9%**	**-**	**1.3%**	**3.5%**	**95.1%**
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	2.5%	-	1.3%	1.3%	97.5%
35 & older	11.8%	-	2.6%	9.2%	88.2%
Prostitution	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**99.6%**
17-24	-	-	-	-	100.0%
25-34	1.3%	-	-	1.3%	98.8%
35 & older	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Procurring	**4.0%**	**0.9%**	**2.2%**	**0.9%**	**96.0%**
17-24	5.6%	-	5.6%	-	94.4%
25-34	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	96.3%
35 & older	2.6%	1.3%	-	1.3%	97.4%
Vandalism	**23.8%**	**2.6%**	**5.7%**	**15.4%**	**76.2%**
17-24	33.8%	5.6%	9.9%	18.3%	66.2%
25-34	26.3%	2.5%	7.5%	16.3%	73.8%
35 & older	11.8%	-	-	11.8%	88.2%
Stealing from Employer	**7.0%**	**1.3%**	**2.6%**	**3.1%**	**93.0%**
17-24	7.0%	-	4.2%	2.8%	93.0%
25-34	6.3%	2.5%	1.3%	2.5%	93.8%
35 & older	7.9%	1.3%	2.6%	3.9%	92.1%
Other Crime Not Mentioned	**2.6%**	**0.9%**	**-**	**1.3%**	**97.4%**
17-24	2.8%	-	1.4%	1.4%	97.2%
25-34	3.8%	1.3%	-	2.5%	96.3%
35 & older	1.3%	1.3%	-	-	98.7%

- Less than 0.5 percent

❖ Month prior to incarceration

U.S. DEPARTMENT HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SAMHSA

CSAT
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment