

**Substance Use Among
Male Inmates Entering
the Texas Department of
Criminal Justice -
Institutional Division:
1993**



**Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

BRINGING TEXAS A NEW VIEW OF HUMAN POTENTIAL.

**Substance Use Among Male Inmates Entering the Texas
Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division: 1993**

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**Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Austin, Texas**

October 1994

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❖ Executive Summary

Data for this study were collected from inmates newly admitted to the Goree Unit of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division (TDCJ-ID) in Huntsville using a simple random sample. Goree is the central facility where incoming male prison inmates are processed and classified before being assigned to one of the various prison units.

Demographic characteristics for the total sample by age group are presented in the table on page xii. The sample consisted of 1030 inmates, ranging in age from 18-67. Their average age was 32.9 years old. African Americans comprised 42.6% of the sample; Whites, 27.5%; and Hispanics, 27.6%. Approximately 2% of the inmates were classified as members of other racial/ethnic groups.

Prevalence of Substance Use

Licit Substance Use

Tobacco

- Almost 74% of the inmates reported tobacco use during their last month on the street before incarceration.
- 90% reported lifetime use of tobacco.

Alcohol

- 97.6% of the inmates reported some level of lifetime alcohol use and 53.6% reported use in their last month on the street.

- Alcohol use was not significantly associated with age, but varied by race/ethnicity. 68.7% of Whites reported past-month (i.e. 30 days prior to incarceration) use of alcohol versus 45.7% of African Americans and 50.1% of Hispanics.
- 24% of the inmates could be classified as heavy drinkers according to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's definition of heavy use.

Inhalants

- Almost 18% of the inmates had used inhalants at least once.
- Current inhalant users (defined as those who had used inhalants during the past year) tended to be 18-24 years old and were more likely to be Hispanic than African American or White.
- The most popular substance reported by those who had used inhalants was spray paint (46.2%), followed by gasoline (28.6%), and Locker Room/Rush (19.2%).

Demographics of the 1993 Male TDCJ-ID Inmate Sample

	Younger Male Inmates (18-24)		Mid-Age Male Inmates (25-34)		Older Male Inmates (35 & older)		All Male Inmates in Sample	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	213	20.7%	427	41.5%	390	37.9%	1030	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity								
White	56	26.3%	100	23.4%	127	32.6%	283	27.5%
African American	85	39.9%	200	46.8%	154	39.5%	439	42.6%
Hispanic	70	32.9%	118	27.6%	96	24.6%	284	27.6%
Other	2	9.4%	9	2.1%	13	3.3%	24	2.3%
Marital Status								
Married	59	27.7%	149	34.9%	134	34.4%	342	33.2%
Widowed	0	0.0%	5	1.2%	13	3.3%	18	1.8%
Divorced	8	3.8%	61	14.3%	129	33.1%	198	19.2%
Separated	8	3.8%	41	9.6%	53	13.6%	102	9.9%
Never married	138	64.8%	171	40.1%	61	15.6%	370	35.9%
Employment Status								
Working full-time	103	48.4%	261	61.1%	222	56.9%	586	56.9%
Working part-time	44	20.7%	74	17.3%	65	16.7%	183	17.8%
Attending school	13	6.1%	6	1.4%	7	1.8%	26	2.5%
Keeping house	5	2.4%	2	0.5%	4	1.0%	11	1.1%
Disabled	2	0.9%	7	1.6%	20	5.1%	29	2.8%
Retired	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	2.8%	11	1.1%
Unemployed	45	21.1%	74	17.3%	59	15.1%	178	17.3%
Don't know/refused	1	0.5%	3	0.7%	2	0.5%	6	0.6%
Family Income								
Under \$10,000	74	34.7%	143	33.5%	148	38.0%	365	35.4%
\$10,001-\$20,000	38	17.8%	106	24.8%	101	25.9%	245	23.8%
\$20,001-\$30,000	29	13.6%	56	13.1%	42	10.8%	127	12.3%
\$30,001-\$40,000	11	5.2%	31	7.3%	20	5.1%	62	6.0%
\$40,001-\$50,000	1	0.5%	16	3.8%	13	3.3%	30	2.9%
\$50,000 and above	11	5.2%	23	5.4%	26	6.7%	60	5.8%
Don't know/refused	49	23.0%	52	12.2%	40	10.3%	141	13.7%
Education								
Did not complete high school	167	78.4%	279	65.3%	230	59.0%	676	65.6%
High school graduate	35	16.4%	99	23.2%	75	19.2%	209	20.3%
Some college	11	5.2%	45	10.5%	69	17.7%	125	12.1%
College graduate	0	0.0%	4	0.9%	16	4.1%	20	1.9%

Prevalence of Illicit Substance Use

Marijuana

- Almost 85% of the inmates reported lifetime use of marijuana, which made it the most popular of the illicit drugs used by the male prisoners.
- 18.5% had used marijuana during the month before their incarceration. These past-month users were more likely to be 18-24 years old and were more likely to be White than African American or Hispanic.
- The median amount spent on marijuana by those who had used within 30 days before being locked up was \$47 for that month.

Cocaine

- Powder cocaine was the second most popular illicit drug among the inmates, with 54.7% reporting lifetime use and 13% reporting use during their last month on the street.
- Injecting cocaine was found to be an almost absolute indicator of heroin injection as well; 96.7% of the inmates who had ever injected

cocaine (181 total) had also injected heroin.

Inmates who had injected both drugs tended to be 35 or older and White.

- Inmates who reported past-month cocaine use spent a median of \$191 to support their habit.
- Almost 33% of the past-month users reported daily use of cocaine.

Crack

- Over 32% of the inmates sampled reported lifetime use of crack and 9.1% reported using it in their last month on the street.
- Inmates 25-34 years old had the highest rates of lifetime and past-month use of crack.
- African American inmates were most likely to report both current and lifetime crack use.
- Those who had used crack during their last month on the street spent a median of \$300 for crack during that month.

Uppers

- About one-third of the sample reported lifetime use of uppers and 4% reported past-month use.

Lifetime and Current Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993

	Percentage Ever Used			Percentage Used Past Month*		
	Whites	African Americans	Hispanics	Whites	African Americans	Hispanics
Tobacco	93.3%	88.4%	89.2%	83.9%	71.9%	67.1%
Alcohol	97.7%	96.3%	99.3%	68.8%	45.8%	50.1%
Marijuana	86.5%	86.7%	80.1%	27.7%	14.7%	15.0%
Inhalants	23.3%	7.5%	27.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%
Cocaine	65.6%	43.7%	60.7%	16.2%	8.1%	18.8%
Crack	34.6%	40.6%	17.8%	8.9%	13.1%	3.9%
Uppers	61.3%	17.9%	24.0%	10.6%	0.5%	2.9%
Downers	44.8%	21.7%	22.2%	7.1%	0.9%	3.6%
Heroin	31.9%	15.5%	26.6%	6.7%	2.6%	12.8%
Other Opiates	22.2%	5.0%	11.5%	4.6%	0.2%	2.2%
Psychedelics	61.6%	15.4%	30.0%	8.7%	0.7%	2.0%
Any Illicit Drug	90.1%	89.8%	82.2%	46.5%	26.7%	35.5%

* Past-month use refers to one month prior to incarceration.

**Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
Texas Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Sampled: 1993**

	Ever Used	Past Month*	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All)	90.0%	73.5%	4.2%	12.3%	10.0%
Inmates 18-24	90.1%	72.6%	5.7%	11.8%	9.9%
Inmates 25-34	86.7%	71.9%	4.2%	10.5%	13.3%
Inmates 35 & older	93.6%	75.8%	3.3%	14.4%	6.4%
Alcohol (All)	97.6%	53.6%	23.2%	20.7%	2.4%
Inmates 18-24	95.8%	58.2%	22.5%	15.0%	4.2%
Inmates 25-34	98.4%	50.8%	24.6%	23.0%	1.6%
Inmates 35 & older	97.7%	54.2%	22.1%	21.3%	2.3%
Marijuana (All)	84.8%	18.5%	14.1%	52.1%	15.2%
Inmates 18-24	87.3%	31.9%	19.7%	35.7%	12.7%
Inmates 25-34	90.9%	18.5%	15.0%	57.4%	9.1%
Inmates 35 & older	76.7%	11.3%	10.0%	55.4%	23.3%
Inhalants (All)	17.7%	0.7%	0.8%	16.2%	82.3%
Inmates 18-24	19.7%	2.3%	2.3%	15.0%	80.3%
Inmates 25-34	18.3%	0.5%	0.5%	17.3%	81.7%
Inmates 35 & older	15.9%	0.0%	0.3%	15.6%	84.1%
Cocaine (All)	54.7%	13.3%	8.4%	33.0%	45.3%
Inmates 18-24	43.9%	11.3%	10.4%	22.2%	56.1%
Inmates 25-34	59.5%	14.1%	8.7%	36.8%	40.5%
Inmates 35 & older	55.3%	13.6%	6.9%	34.7%	44.7%
Crack (All)	32.6%	9.1%	7.6%	15.9%	67.4%
Inmates 18-24	24.9%	5.6%	6.1%	13.1%	75.1%
Inmates 25-34	37.9%	12.6%	8.2%	17.1%	62.1%
Inmates 35 & older	31.0%	7.2%	7.7%	16.2%	69.0%
Cocaine or Crack (All)	59.9%	18.7%	11.8%	29.3%	40.1%
Inmates 18-24	48.4%	15.0%	11.3%	22.1%	51.6%
Inmates 25-34	65.6%	22.2%	11.7%	31.6%	34.4%
Inmates 35 & older	60.0%	16.9%	12.3%	30.8%	40.0%
Uppers (All)	32.0%	4.0%	2.7%	25.2%	68.0%
Inmates 18-24	25.6%	4.7%	3.8%	17.1%	74.4%
Inmates 25-34	32.8%	3.8%	2.8%	26.2%	67.2%
Inmates 35 & older	34.6%	3.9%	2.1%	28.6%	65.4%
Downers (All)	28.5%	3.5%	4.2%	20.8%	71.5%
Inmates 18-24	24.4%	5.2%	6.1%	13.1%	75.6%
Inmates 25-34	29.0%	4.4%	4.0%	20.6%	71.0%
Inmates 35 & older	30.1%	1.5%	3.3%	25.2%	69.9%

* Past month refers to one month prior to incarceration.

Prevalence and Recency of Use (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month*	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Heroin (All)	23.3%	6.6%	3.0%	13.6%	76.7%
Inmates 18-24	12.7%	4.2%	3.8%	4.7%	87.3%
Inmates 25-34	19.5%	4.7%	2.3%	12.4%	80.5%
Inmates 35 & older	33.2%	10.1%	3.4%	19.8%	66.8%
Other Opiates (All)	11.9%	2.0%	1.9%	8.0%	88.1%
Inmates 18-24	7.5%	0.5%	1.9%	5.2%	92.5%
Inmates 25-34	10.3%	1.9%	2.1%	6.3%	89.7%
Inmates 35 & older	15.9%	3.1%	1.5%	11.3%	84.1%
Psychedelics (All)	32.5%	3.4%	3.6%	25.5%	67.5%
Inmates 18-24	38.0%	9.4%	8.5%	20.2%	62.0%
Inmates 25-34	30.5%	2.8%	3.8%	23.9%	69.5%
Inmates 35 & older	31.7%	0.8%	0.8%	30.2%	68.3%
Any Illicit Drug (All)	87.6%	34.7%	17.4%	35.5%	12.4%
Inmates 18-24	90.6%	41.3%	21.1%	28.2%	9.4%
Inmates 25-34	92.3%	36.8%	16.2%	39.3%	7.7%
Inmates 35 & older	80.8%	28.7%	16.7%	35.4%	19.2%

* Past month refers to one month prior to incarceration.

- Those who reported past-month upper use spent a median of \$13 for uppers during that month.

Downers

- 28.5% of the inmates reported lifetime downer use and 3.5% reported past-month use.
- Past-month downer users spent a median amount of \$18 for downers during that time.

Heroin

- Slightly less than one-fourth of the inmates reported lifetime use of heroin and 6.6% reported past-month heroin use.
- Past-month and lifetime users tended to be 35 or older.
- Current users were more likely to be Hispanic, but Whites were most likely to report lifetime use.
- During the last month before incarceration, those who had used heroin spent a median of \$800 for their heroin—by far the highest amount of all drugs included in this study.

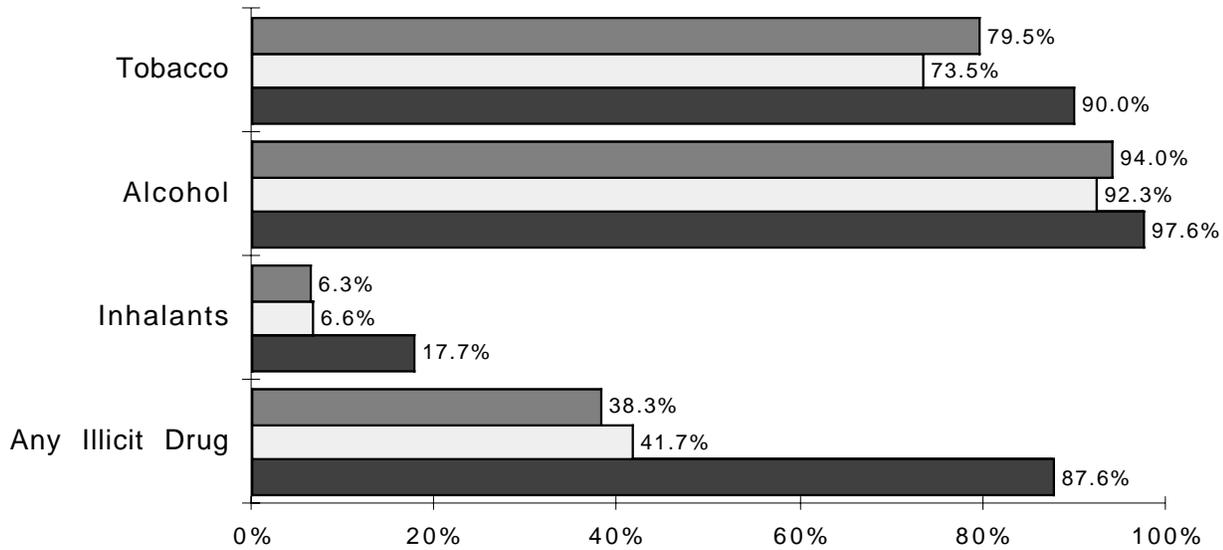
Other Opiates

- 11.9% of the inmates reported lifetime other opiate use and 2% reported past-month use.
- Given the fact that 81.2% of inmates who reported other opiate use had also used heroin, it is likely that heroin users and other opiate users are not two distinct groups. Those who use other opiates most likely do so when they cannot afford or obtain heroin.
- The 16 inmates who reported past-month other opiate use spent a median of \$20 for opiates during that period.

Psychedelics

- Nearly a third of the inmates reported lifetime use of psychedelics or hallucinogens, and 3.4% reported past-month use.
- Those who used psychedelics during their last month on the street spent a median of \$16 for hallucinogens during that time.

Lifetime Substance Use Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates and Nonincarcerated Adult Texas Males: 1993



■ 1993 TDCJ-ID Males □ 1993 Adult Texas Males (Weighted)* ■ 1993 Adult Texas Males (Unweighted)

* The nonincarcerated population was weighted to match the age and racial/ethnic proportions of the male TDCJ-ID inmates.

Any Illicit Drug

- Almost 88% of the inmates reported using at least one illicit drug in their lifetime and almost 35% reported past-month use.
- There is a significant correlation between the number of substances an inmate had used during his lifetime and the number of times he had been arrested. Inmates who reported use of 6-10 substances had over twice as many arrests as inmates who reported use of 0-5 substances.

- TDCJ-ID males were 8 times more likely to report past-month use of any illicit drug than were nonincarcerated males.
- The odds of male inmates using cocaine was 26.7 times higher than for nonincarcerated males.
- The odds of male inmates using crack was 30.3 times higher than for the other males.

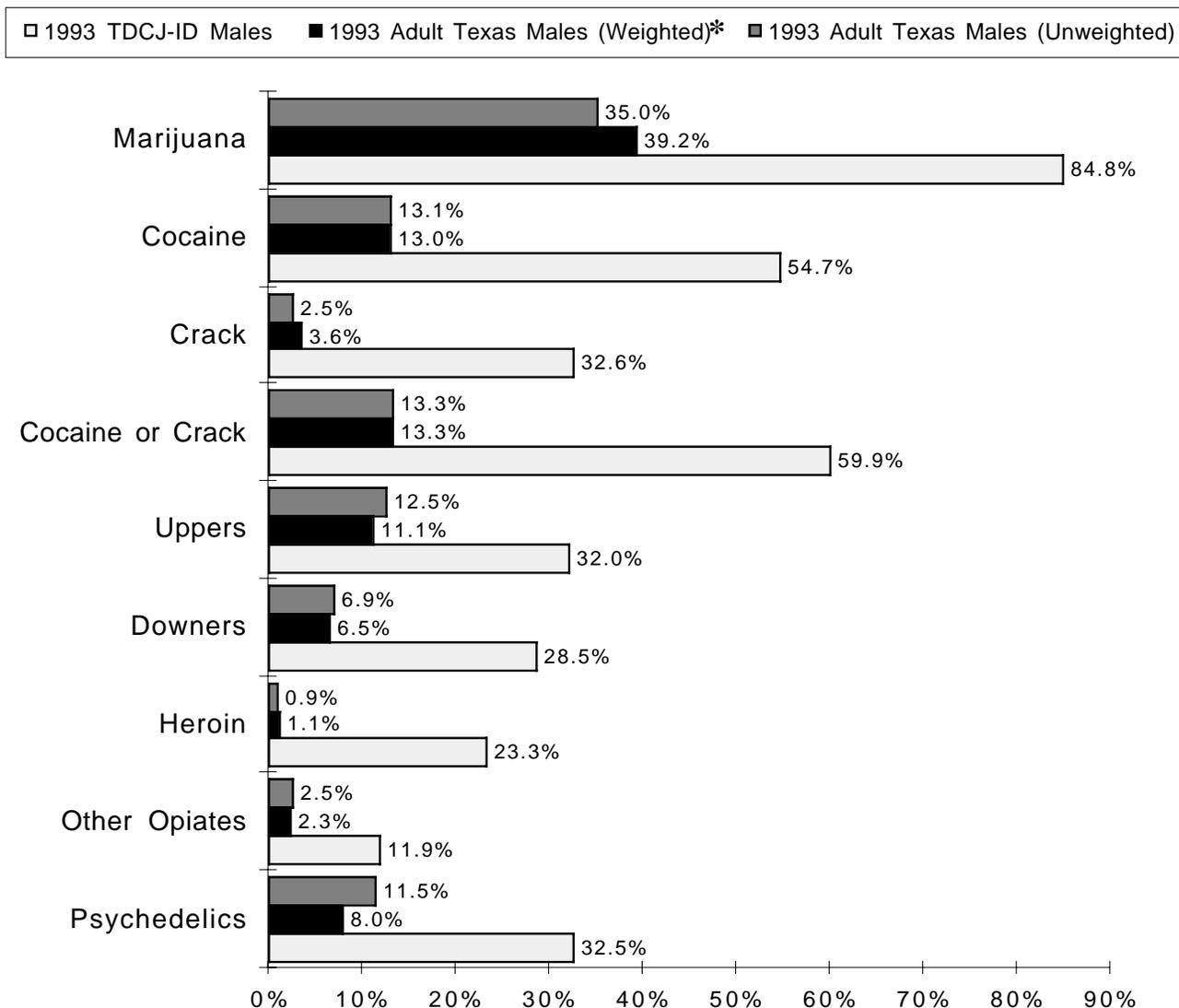
Comparisons with Nonincarcerated Texas Males

- Overall, lifetime illicit drug use is 2.3 times more likely to occur among male inmates than among other Texas males.

Comparisons with the 1988 Survey of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates

- Crack was the only drug used significantly more by the 1993 inmates than by the 1988 inmates.
- There were no significant differences between the 1993 and the 1988 inmates in lifetime prevalence of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and heroin.

Lifetime Illicit Substance Use Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates and Nonincarcerated Adult Texas Males: 1993



* The nonincarcerated population was weighted to match the age and racial/ethnic proportions of the male TDCJ-ID inmates.

Substance Dependence and Abuse Among Male Inmates

- 63% of the inmates were classified as having substance (i.e., alcohol or drug) dependence or abuse.
- Nearly half (46.8%) of the inmates were substance dependent.
- Of the inmates who reported psychological or

emotional problems resulting from alcohol use, inmates ages 25-34 were the most likely to continue drinking despite these problems. The same group, however, was least likely to continue drinking after suffering alcohol-related physical health problems. Prevention efforts for this age group may be most effective when physical health problems are emphasized.

- Of those inmates defined as being in need of treatment, 77.5% could be considered medically indigent (i.e., they were uninsured, covered by Medicaid, had a city or county health card, or had an annual household income of less than \$10,000).
- Half of the inmates classified as having current substance problems had previously received some kind of substance abuse treatment.
- Approximately 24% of those who did not have a current substance abuse problem had received some form of treatment or help in the past.

Crime and Drugs

Criminal Histories

- The crime most commonly committed was burglary (53.8%), followed by assault—no weapon (50.8%), carrying a gun on person (47.4%), buying stolen goods (38.4%), shoplifting (37.3%), drug sales—other than crack (34.1%), car theft (27%), drug sales—crack (25.2%), property damage (24.2%), shot at someone (22%), and seriously injured or killed someone (21.8%).
- When asked which came first, 62.5% of the inmates said they began experimenting with drugs before they engaged in criminal behavior.
- Young inmates, ages 18-24, were much more likely (42.1%) to report criminality before drug use than were the inmates ages 25-34 (28.7%) or the inmates ages 35 and older (23.8%).
- African American inmates (39.2%) were more likely to engage in criminal behavior before drug use than were Whites (20.7%) or Hispanics (24.9%).

Criminal Behavior While Under the Influence

- 39% of the sample claimed to have been drunk or high at the time of the offense that led to

their incarceration.

- Whites were most likely to report being intoxicated while committing their crimes (53%), and African Americans were the least likely (26%).
- 73% of those who reported being drunk or high at the time of their most recent crime said they would not have committed the offense had they not been drunk or high.
- Inmates who reported marijuana or heroin as their most problematic drug were more likely to say that they would have committed the crime even if they had not been high (40.4% and 40.5%, respectively) than those who cited cocaine (21.5%) or crack (12.3%) as their problematic drug.
- The number of drug use problems was the single best predictor of financially motivated criminal behavior—better than all other demographic variables.
- Inmates who misused drugs or alcohol were more likely than the other inmates to commit crimes involving guns and knives.

Drug Expenditures and Criminal Behavior

- 20% of the entire inmate sample spent more per week on drugs than they earned legally in an average week over the past year.
- 32% of the current users spent more per week (median=\$660 more) than they reported earning legally.

Mental Health

- Based on a seven-item depression scale, 23% of those inmates who misused drugs and/or alcohol had scores which placed them in the high depression category versus 15% of inmates who were not drug and/or alcohol misusers.

- Substance-misusing inmates (those who were considered alcohol and/or drug dependent or alcohol and/or drug abusers) were much more likely than non-substance-misusing inmates (25.6% versus 14.2%) to report having mental health problems other than depression. These problems included having hallucinations, feeling anxious and/or tense, feeling suspicious and/or distrustful, getting into arguments or fights, and having serious thoughts of suicide or trying to commit suicide.

Social and Family Background

- Peers of substance-misusing inmates were almost twice as likely as peers of non-substance-misusing inmates to use illicit drugs and to be involved in drug trading.
- During childhood, substance-misusing inmates were significantly more likely than non-substance-misusing inmates to experience symptoms of poverty, to be subjected to physical and emotional abuse, and to receive inadequate emotional support (e.g., left alone, felt unloved, and felt unsafe).

Substance Misuse and Gambling

- Inmates with substance problems were significantly more likely than other inmates to have bet on the lottery or other activities within the past year.
- TDCJ-ID male inmates were more likely than nonincarcerated Texas males to have bet on gambling activities other than the lottery, to have gambled weekly, to have gambled more than they intended, and to have chased their losses.

HIV Risk

- 63.5% of the inmates sampled were classified as being at high risk of contracting HIV.
- Inmates who were substance misusers (i.e., alcohol and/or drug dependent or alcohol and/or drug abusers) were much more likely to be classified as being at high risk of HIV (74.5%) than those who were not classified as substance dependent or substance abusers (44.6%).

Conclusions

- There is a high need for treatment among the TDCJ-ID male inmates. 63% met the criteria for substance abuse or dependence. 50% of the total sample expressed an interest in treatment, and approximately a fourth of all inmates indicated they would be willing to extend their prison stay by three months in order to receive treatment.
- Results from this study support findings from other prison studies that report 66%-84% of mentally ill inmates are also drug or alcohol dependent.
- Due to the inseparable relationship between crime and drug use for many of these inmates, reductions in drug use should lead to reductions in crime.

❖ Chapter 1. Introduction

The 1993 Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Report offered some encouraging statistics about the overall crime rate in Texas. The number of reported offenses per 100,000 people (Index Crime Rate) fell 8.8 percent, marking the second year in a row in which the overall rates decreased. This figure reflected declines in both violent and property crimes. Deviating from this trend of *overall* crime reduction, however, were drug crimes. Between 1992 and 1993, the total number of drug offenses increased 6.8 percent. This measure comprised arrests for drug possession, which increased 5.3 percent, and arrests for drug sales and manufacturing, which increased by 14.7 percent.

Clearly the illicit drug industry is thriving. As drug traffic increases, so does the need to treat those who have become addicted. To plan for this, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) must define the population of those with substance problems and estimate the number of Texans who are in need of substance abuse treatment. Portions of the overall treatment needs estimate are drawn from the *Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*¹ and the *Texas School Survey of Substance Abuse*.² However, samples drawn from these populations exclude people who are institutionalized or for some other reason are inaccessible by telephone or other mainstream sampling strategies. Among these hard-to-reach populations are prison inmates.

This study is part of a series of criminal justice population surveys that attempts to include traditionally high-risk groups such as arrestees, male and female prisoners, and probationers in the overall treatment needs estimate, as well as to explore their unique profiles and patterns of substance use. Additionally, because these populations take an immense social and financial toll on society, a primary goal of this series of studies is to explore ways in which the drug/crime cycle can be broken. The association between criminality and drug misuse³ suggests the following questions: "Which comes first?" "How strongly are they associated?" and "To what extent would reductions in drug use bring about reductions in crime?" All of these are discussed to some extent in this report.

Substance Use Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates, 1988

In 1988, TCADA and the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University conducted an initial large-scale study of Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division (TDCJ-ID) male prison inmates.⁴ The high prevalence of illicit drug use among those inmates as compared to illicit drug use among nonincarcerated Texas males demonstrated a considerable need for treatment within the male prison population. The 1988 study also demonstrated the economic role drug use appears to play in intensifying criminal careers. Specifically, heavy use of more expensive illicit drugs (e.g., cocaine and heroin) was associated with more criminal involvement and higher illegal incomes.

Although a major purpose of the present study is to continue monitoring the incidence and prevalence of substance use among TDCJ-ID male inmates, comparisons with the 1988 data are complicated by changes in the admission process due to increasing prison backlogs. In 1988, only 3 percent of those receiving prison sentences were paroled out of county jail before ever entering prison; by 1993, this figure had risen to 34 percent. In other words, because of the substantial “waiting list” to get into prison, many of the less serious or less chronic offenders who would have been included in the 1988 prison sample now serve their time in jail and avoid prison altogether. In fact, the proportion of offenders admitted to prison with sentences of over five years increased from 43 percent in 1988 to 71 percent in 1993. While both the 1988 and 1993 studies provide valid snapshots of male TDCJ-ID inmates for those time periods,

some differences in the results of these two studies may be due to changes in the system rather than in the population of offenders sentenced to prison.

Endnotes

¹ L. Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Texas: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994).

² L. Y. Liu and E. V. Fredlund, *1992 Texas School Survey of Substance Abuse* (Austin, Texas: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1993).

³ D. N. Nurco, J. C. Ball, J. W. Shaffer, and T. E. Hanlon, “The Criminality of Narcotic Addicts,” *Journal of Nervous Mental Diseases* 173 (1985): 94-102.

⁴ E. V. Fredlund, R. T. Spence, J. C. Maxwell, and J. A. Kavinsky, *Substance Abuse Among Texas Department of Corrections Inmates, 1988* (Austin, Texas: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1990). Since the 1988 study, the Texas Department of Corrections has been reorganized and renamed the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division. For consistency and clarity, the prison system will be referred to as TDCJ-ID throughout the report even though its official name in 1988 was Texas Department of Corrections.

❖ Chapter 2. Methods

This section provides a general summary of the study’s sample, design, and survey instrument. Readers interested in additional information may refer to the technical report available separately.¹

Sampling Issues

Data were collected from inmates newly admitted to the Goree Unit of the TDCJ-ID in Huntsville. Goree is the central facility where state prison inmates are processed and classified before being assigned to one of the various prison units.

Inmates are randomly assigned to cell blocks upon admission to Goree. These inmates were in turn sampled by cell blocks, which essentially produced a simple random sample.

Out of the 1,158 inmates asked to participate, 128 either refused to participate or failed to complete the interview. Thus the remaining sample size for this study was 1030, or 89 percent of those initially approached. Furthermore, to avoid additional strain on prison security, prison officials did not allow known prison gang members or self-professed homosexuals to participate in the study. According to prison officials, these two groups combined typically comprise 5 to 10 percent of total prison admissions.

Survey Instrument and Implementation

The survey instrument, available in both Spanish and English, was a structured interview that took an average of 90 minutes to complete. The number of survey questions varied according to the number of substances the respondent reported having used. Any time a respondent admitted using a particular substance, a series of questions followed to obtain more details as to how and when it was used. In cases where no use was admitted, the interviews could be completed in less than half an hour. This was not made known to the respondents, however, and did not appear to significantly bias their responses.

The survey consisted of five major areas: prevalence of licit and illicit substance use, criminal history, family and peer relations, physical and mental health, and demographics. The survey also included additional exploratory questions to measure prevalence of gambling, perceptions of

punishments, and motivation for substance abuse treatment.

Interviews were conducted by undergraduates from the Criminal Justice and Sociology departments at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, who had received two days of intensive training from PPRI staff. As an additional quality measure, a member of PPRI's field staff was on site during all the interviews. The PPRI representative coordinated the interviews, answered interviewers' questions, and kept track of the TDCJ-ID identification numbers of the inmates who were asked to participate, regardless of whether they participated.

All interviews took place in the visiting room of the intake facility. Although guards were present at all times, they generally remained outside of an audible distance from the inmates. Furthermore, the interviews were conducted far enough from each other to prevent adjacent interviewees from hearing one another.

Facilitation and standardization of the data collection process were enhanced by the Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI) system used by PPRI. Interviewers read survey questions and entered inmates' responses into laptop computers using the CAI system. This program automatically branched each interview into different or additional sets of questions based on an inmate's responses. The CAI system also rejected responses that were out of range or were inconsistent with earlier responses.

Limitations

Self-Report

Reliance on self-report data stems from two major advantages it offers over urinalysis: (1) self-reported drug use information can be obtained at significantly lower cost, and (2) it can provide

information about patterns of use over a long period of time, rather than use during the last few days, as is the case with urinalysis.

Frequently the accuracy of self-report data has been called into question. Specifically, since drug use is a sensitive topic, critics of self-report data argue that those questioned will deliberately downplay their level of use or deny use altogether. Long-term retrospective studies have been challenged also on the grounds that respondents can honestly fail to accurately recall their drug use histories.

A literature review, however, suggests that much of the concern over self-report data is unwarranted. In one follow-up mail survey of 55 former VA patients, 86 percent of the subjects with positive urinalyses (UAs) admitted using heroin, and in another study involving face-to-face interviews, 76 percent of positive UA subjects admitted to heroin use.² Also, a follow-up study of 1,500 former narcotic-abusing patients found a 74 percent match between self-reported drug use and urinalysis results.³ Finally, in a sample of 110 heroin addicts in a methadone maintenance program, 70 percent of those with positive UAs (collected after the interviews) had reported some heroin use.⁴ It is also interesting to note that in cases where self-report and UA data are discrepant, it is often due to higher self-reported levels of use. Comparisons of UAs and self-reported use in the Drug Abuse Reporting Program study show that UAs alone would have resulted in lower estimates of cocaine and opiate use.⁵

Similar findings have been observed between self-reported criminal justice involvement and more objective computerized criminal history data bases. Using a dichotomous arrest/no arrest variable, Amsel et al. report a 78 percent match between self-reports and police records.⁶ For the

18 percent with discrepant reports, 45 percent (n=60) of the subjects reported an arrest, while their police records did not. Likewise, in a comparison of preadmission characteristics among therapeutic community clients, self-reports of local alcohol- or drug-related arrests were correlated at .81, with the most discrepancies due to a higher number of self-reported arrests.⁷

Sampling Error

Because this was a simple random sample of inmates entering prison during the interview period, it can be argued that there is no sampling error in terms of representing the population of inmate admissions during that time. Of course, there will be some variation between the male TDCJ-ID population overall and recent admissions, just as there will be some variance between all prison admissions during the course of this study and the admission sample used here. The differences between the survey sample and the population of admissions during that same period, however, are assumed to be random with the exception of the acknowledged homosexuals and gang members who were excluded from the sample frame. Consequently, standard errors of estimates were calculated using the conventional statistical methods. These values (for 95 percent confidence intervals) are footnoted in all prevalence tables listed in Appendices A and B.

Endnotes

- ¹B. Crouch, J. A. Dyer, and L. Halperin, *Methodology Used in the 1993 Survey of Male Prisoners' Drug and Alcohol Use* (College Station, Texas: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A&M University, 1994).
- ²R. N. Bale, "The Validity and Reliability of Self-Reported Data from Heroin Addicts: Mailed Questionnaires Compared with Face-to-Face Interviews," *International Journal of Addictions* 14 (1979): 993-1000.

- ³Z. Amsel, W. Mandell, L. Matthias, C. Mason, and I. Hocherman, "Reliability and Validity of Self-Reported Illegal Activities and Drug Use Collected from Narcotic Addicts," *International Journal of Addictions* 11 (1976): 325-336.
- ⁴T. J. Cox and B. Longwell, "Reliability of Interview Data Concerning Current Heroin Use from Heroin Addicts on Methadone," *International Journal of Addictions* 9 (1974): 161-165.
- ⁵D. D. Simpson and S. B. Sells, *Opioid Addiction and Treatment: A 12-Year Follow-Up* (Malabar, Florida: Krieger, 1990).
- ⁶Z. A. Amsel, et al., "Reliability and Validity of Self-Reported Illegal Activities."
- ⁷S. A. Maisto, L. C. Sobell, and M. E. Sobell, "Corroboration of Drug Abusers' Self-Reports Through the Use of Multiple Data Sources," *American Journal of Alcohol Abuse* 9 (1982): 301-308.

❖ Chapter 3. Description of the Sample

Demographic characteristics for the total sample and by age group are presented in Table 3.1. The average age of the offenders in this sample was 32.9 years, with their ages ranging from 18-67. African Americans comprised 42.6 percent of the sample, and the proportions of Whites and Hispanics were similar (27.5 and 27.6 percent, respectively). Of the 2.3 percent who were classified as “Other,” one was Asian, 12 were Native Americans, and 11 described themselves as something else.

According to the *Texas Department of Corrections 1993 Fiscal Year Statistical Report*,¹ the average age of TDCJ-ID male inmates admitted in 1993 was 32.8 years old. With regard to race/ethnicity, 41.7 percent of the admissions were African American, 28.8 percent were White, and 28.9 percent were Hispanic. These figures indicate that, at least concerning age and race/ethnicity, the current sample was almost identical to the total population of 1993 admissions. In the general Texas population, however, African Americans make up 11.6 percent of the total population; Whites, 60.6 percent; and Hispanics, 25.6 percent.

Also of interest is the large proportion of these offenders (65.6 percent) who did not complete high school. For perspective, public high school dropout rates among the general Texas population is 34.1 percent.²

TDCJ-ID Official Records

In Table 3.2, TDCJ-ID official records data are presented which describe the most recent offenses on file for this sample of inmates.

The largest percentage of inmates (19.3 percent) show burglary as their most recent offense. The second most common offense was possession of cocaine. The overall category of “Substance-Related Crimes” accounted for more inmates than any of the other three categories, though it contained only slightly more than the “Crimes Against Property” category. As can be seen in Table 3.2, there are some interesting interactions between age of the offender and his most recent convicted offense. Youth is clearly associated with the higher likelihood of crimes against persons and/or crimes against property. On the other hand, the offenses committed by older

Table 3.1. Demographics of the 1993 Male TDCJ-ID Inmate Sample

	Younger Inmates (18-24)		Mid-Age Inmates (25-34)		Older Inmates (35 & Older)		All Inmates	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	213	20.7%	427	41.5%	390	37.9%	1030	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity								
White	56	26.3%	100	23.4%	127	32.6%	283	27.5%
African American	85	39.9%	200	46.8%	154	39.5%	439	42.6%
Hispanic	70	32.9%	118	27.6%	96	24.6%	284	27.6%
Other	2	9.4%	9	2.1%	13	3.3%	24	2.3%
Marital Status								
Married	59	27.7%	149	34.9%	134	34.4%	342	33.2%
Widowed	0	0.0%	5	1.2%	13	3.3%	18	1.8%
Divorced	8	3.8%	61	14.3%	129	33.1%	198	19.2%
Separated	8	3.8%	41	9.6%	53	13.6%	102	9.9%
Never married	138	64.8%	171	40.1%	61	15.6%	370	35.9%
Employment Status								
Working full-time	103	48.4%	261	61.1%	222	56.9%	586	56.9%
Working part-time	44	20.7%	74	17.3%	65	16.7%	183	17.8%
Attending school	13	6.1%	6	1.4%	7	1.8%	26	2.5%
Keeping house	5	2.4%	2	0.5%	4	1.0%	11	1.1%
Disabled	2	0.9%	7	1.6%	20	5.1%	29	2.8%
Retired	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	2.8%	11	1.1%
Unemployed	45	21.1%	74	17.3%	59	15.1%	178	17.3%
Don't know/refused	1	0.5%	3	0.7%	2	0.5%	6	0.6%
Family Income								
Under \$10,000	74	34.7%	143	33.5%	148	38.0%	365	35.4%
\$10,001-\$20,000	38	17.8%	106	24.8%	101	25.9%	245	23.8%
\$20,001-\$30,000	29	13.6%	56	13.1%	42	10.8%	127	12.3%
\$30,001-\$40,000	11	5.2%	31	7.3%	20	5.1%	62	6.0%
\$40,001-\$50,000	1	0.5%	16	3.8%	13	3.3%	30	2.9%
\$50,000 and above	11	5.2%	23	5.4%	26	6.7%	60	5.8%
Don't know/refused	49	23.0%	52	12.2%	40	10.3%	141	13.7%
Education								
Did not complete high school	167	78.4%	279	65.3%	230	59.0%	676	65.6%
High school graduate	35	16.4%	99	23.2%	75	19.2%	209	20.3%
Some college	11	5.2%	45	10.5%	69	17.7%	125	12.1%
College graduate	0	0.0%	4	0.9%	16	4.1%	20	1.9%

**Table 3.2. Most Recently Recorded Offenses of
Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993**

	Age Group							
	Younger Inmates		Mid-Aged Inmates		Older Inmates		All Inmates	
	(1 8 - 2 4)		(2 5 - 3 4)		(3 5 & Older)			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes Against Persons	58	27.2%	99	23.2%	81	20.8%	238	23.1%
Homicide	17	7.9%	18	4.2%	18	4.6%	53	5.2%
Kidnapping	1	0.5%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%
Sexual assault	5	2.4%	20	4.7%	21	5.4%	46	4.5%
Robbery	22	10.3%	35	8.2%	22	5.6%	79	7.7%
Assault	13	6.1%	23	5.4%	20	5.1%	56	5.4%
Hit and run	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Crimes Against Property	98	46.0%	150	35.1%	118	30.3%	366	36.0%
Arson	3	1.4%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	5	0.5%
Burglary	53	24.9%	86	20.2%	60	15.4%	199	19.3%
Larceny	14	6.6%	31	7.3%	34	8.7%	79	7.7%
Vehicle theft	20	9.4%	15	3.5%	10	2.3%	45	4.4%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2	0.9%	14	3.3%	11	2.8%	27	2.6%
Fraud	6	2.8%	2	0.5%	2	0.5%	10	1.0%
Substance-Related Crimes	41	19.2%	162	37.9%	171	43.8%	374	36.3%
Distribute heroin	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	8	2.1%	10	1.0%
Possess heroin	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	6	1.5%	7	0.7%
Distribute cocaine	7	3.3%	27	6.3%	14	3.6%	48	4.7%
Possess cocaine	16	7.5%	56	13.2%	62	15.9%	134	13.0%
Distribute other controlled substances	8	3.8%	26	6.1%	11	2.8%	45	4.4%
Possess other controlled substances	6	2.8%	24	5.6%	27	6.9%	57	5.5%
Other drug offenses	4	1.9%	12	2.8%	18	4.6%	34	3.3%
DWI	0	0.0%	14	3.3%	25	6.4%	39	3.8%
Miscellaneous Crimes	14	6.6%	20	4.7%	29	7.4%	63	6.1%
Indecent exposure	3	1.4%	9	2.1%	15	3.9%	27	2.6%
Prostitution or procuring	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
Resisting officer	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Escape	2	0.9%	4	0.9%	3	0.8%	9	0.9%
Perjury	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Carrying concealed weapon	3	1.4%	4	0.9%	5	1.3%	12	1.2%
Public order	5	2.4%	2	0.5%	4	1.0%	11	1.1%

Source: TDCJ-ID.

inmates were more likely to be classified under substance-related and miscellaneous crimes.

Endnotes

¹Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division, *Texas Department of Corrections 1993 Fiscal Year Statistical Report* (Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 1993).

²National Center for Education Statistics, U. S. Department of Education, 1991.

❖ Chapter 4. Prevalence of Substance Use

A complete list of the inmates' rates of use for each substance, categorized by age and race/ethnicity, can be found in Appendix A, Tables A-1 through A-4. For the present discussion, substance use rates for the inmates in their last month on the street and during their lifetimes are displayed in Figure 4.1.

Licit Substance Use

Tobacco

Ninety percent of the sample reported having used tobacco at some point during their lives. Those who reported daily use smoked an average of 16 cigarettes (about three-fourths of a pack) a day. A majority of inmates (73.5 percent) reported using tobacco in the month prior to incarceration. This high prevalence of tobacco use is particularly disturbing given the high rate of medical indigence for this population (see Chapter 5).

Age of first tobacco use has become the subject of increasing attention among prevention researchers and was included in this study as well. Consistent with other studies,¹ this study found that the majority of smokers (81 percent) began smoking before their eighteenth birthday. The average age of first use was 14.2 years, with regular tobacco use beginning at about 17 years of age. Not only is teenage cigarette use associated

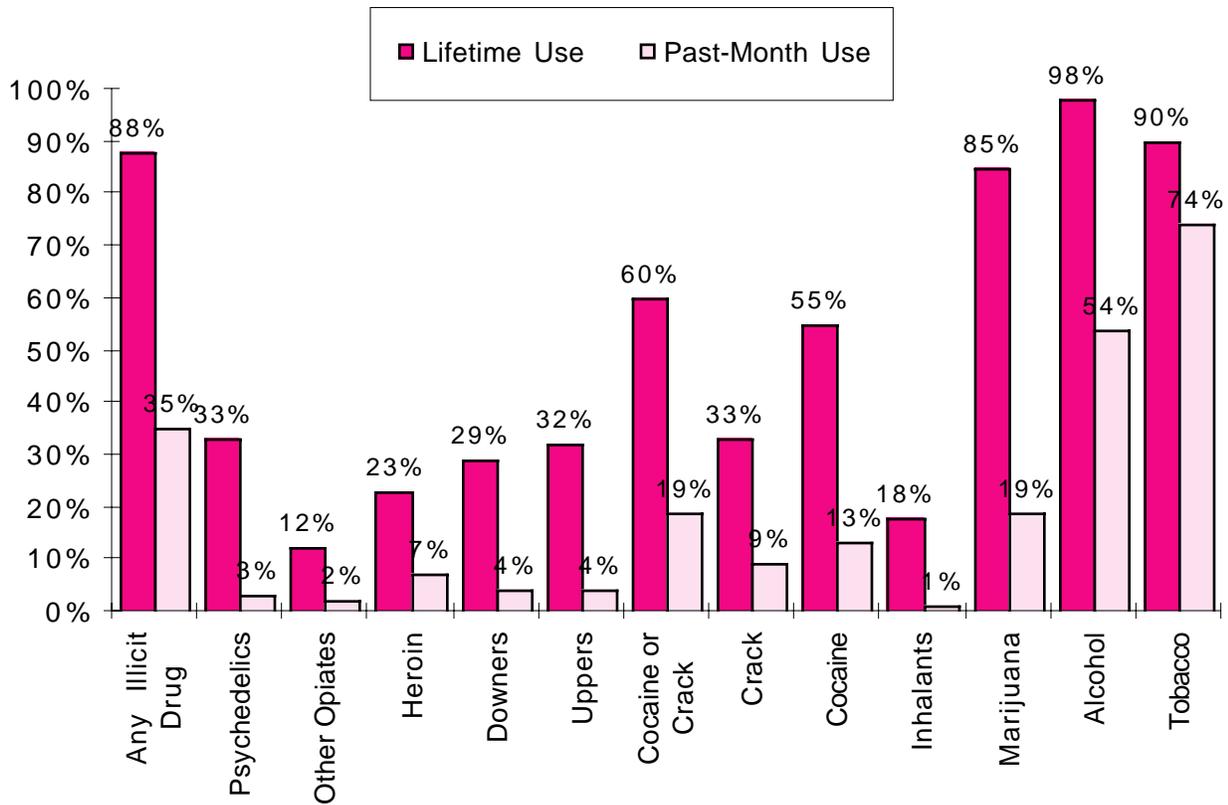
with longer, chronic smoking histories, but data from the present study show that respondents who began smoking cigarettes before age 18 also began smoking marijuana at an earlier age (mean age=15.5) as compared to those who did not start smoking cigarettes regularly until they turned 18 years old (mean age=17.8).

Alcohol

Almost all of the inmates (97.6 percent) reported some level of lifetime alcohol use, with over half of the total sample (53.6 percent) reporting use during their last month on the street. The average age at which these inmates reported having their first drink was 14.8 years.

Those who admitted having 10 or more drinks during the 12 months before being incarcerated were asked additional questions about their drinking behavior. Among these 590 respondents, the majority (74.2 percent) preferred beer over other alcoholic beverages, and were more likely to drink

Figure 4.1. Past-Month and Lifetime Substance Use Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993



at home (46.8 percent) than at a bar (13.7 percent), at a friend’s home (11.2 percent), or at a night club (6.8 percent).

Although alcohol use was not significantly associated with age, it varied by race/ethnicity. Of the total sample, 68.7 percent of White inmates reported past-month use of alcohol versus 45.7 percent of African Americans, and 50.1 percent of Hispanics.

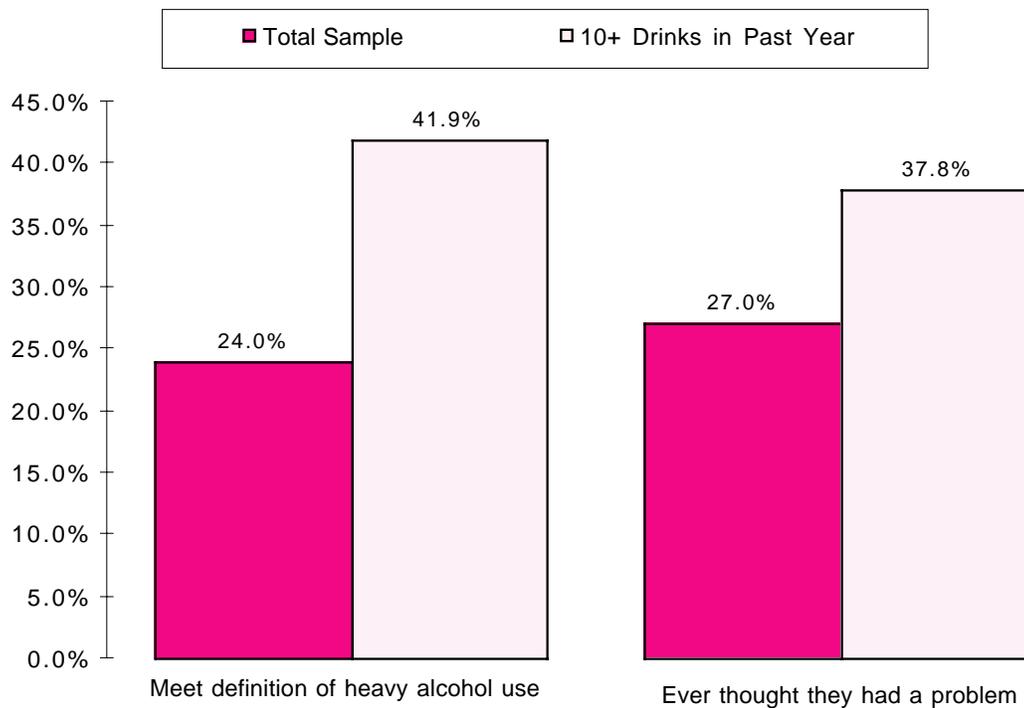
To distinguish between casual and heavy alcohol use, this report borrows from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s (SAMHSA) 1991 *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* definition of heavy alcohol use.² Incorporating both quantity and frequency of use, SAMHSA defines heavy

alcohol use as five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past month. Twenty-four percent of the total sample met this heavy-use criterion. Among those who had 10 or more drinks in the past year, 41.9 percent were classified as heavy users. These figures coincide with self-assessments by the inmates when asked if they had ever thought they had “a drinking problem.” Twenty-seven percent of the total inmate sample and 37.8 percent of those having 10 or more drinks in the past year said “yes” to this question (see Figure 4.2).

Inhalants

The term “inhalants” is used here as a general category of volatile substances (e.g., gasoline,

Figure 4.2. Percentage of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Are Heavy Alcohol Users



glue, and paint), anesthetics, nitrates, and aerosols that can be inhaled to produce states of euphoria, intoxication, or sexual arousal. While it is true that other drugs can be inhaled for these purposes, the term “inhalants” refers to those substances which are almost exclusively so administered. Prolonged use of inhalants, especially in high concentrations, can cause irreversible damage to the nervous system, and can be fatal.³

Almost 18 percent of the inmates had used inhalants at least once during their lives. The average age of first inhalant use was 14.8 years, perhaps due to the ready availability and low cost of inhalants. By far the most popular substance reported by inhalers was spray paint (46.2 percent), followed by gasoline (28.6 percent), and Locker Room/Rush (19.2 percent). The entire list of inhalants and their corresponding rates of use by the inmates are presented in Table 4.1.

Inmates who reported past-month or past-year inhalant use were more likely to be young (18-24 years old) than those who did not. Lifetime inhalers were more likely to be Hispanic or White than African American. Current inhalant use was most common among Hispanics.

Illicit Substance Use

Marijuana

Among the illicit drugs, marijuana was the most popular. Almost 85 percent of inmates had used marijuana at least once in their lives, and 18.5 percent of the overall sample had used marijuana in the month before incarceration. These past-month users were more likely to be White than African American or Hispanic. Lifetime use (not in the past year) was higher among African Americans and Whites than Hispanics. Past-month

Table 4.1. Types of Inhalants Used by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Inhalants

Inhalant	% of Inmates Who Had Ever Used Inhalants
Degreaser	0.0%
Cleaning Fluid	2.7%
Correction Fluid	6.6%
Laughing Gas	1.6%
Whippets	0.0%
Nitrous Oxide	2.2%
Halothane/Ether	2.2%
Locker Room	19.2%
Poppers	1.6%
Butyl Nitrate	0.0%
Amyl Nitrate	1.6%
Paint Thinner	10.9%
Lacquer Thinner	4.4%
Toluene	2.2%
Glue	16.5%
Airplane Glue	13.7%
Shoe Shine	2.2%
Other Aerosols	2.7%
Spray Paint	46.2%
Lighter Fluid	9.3%
Gasoline	28.6%
Other	12.1%

marijuana use was also associated with age, the highest prevalence (31.9 percent) being among those 18-24 years old.

The average age of first marijuana use was about 16 years old, the earliest of all the illicit drugs. Almost 40 percent of the users reported getting high on marijuana 200 times or more. The median amount spent on marijuana by those who had used within 30 days before being locked up was \$47 for that month.⁴

Cocaine

Powder cocaine was the illicit drug second most commonly used by the male inmates. Over

13 percent of the inmates reported having used cocaine within their last 30 days on the street. Overall, 54.7 percent had used cocaine during their lifetimes. Inmates older than age 24 were more likely than younger inmates to report lifetime use. Race/ethnicity also appeared to be related to use, with past-month and/or past-year rates of use significantly higher among Whites and Hispanics than among African Americans. The average age of first use was 23.3 years, relatively high when compared to the ages of first use for most of the other illicit drugs in this study.

Routes of cocaine administration reported by the inmates are shown in Table 4.2. Fully 82 percent of the cocaine users in this sample had snorted cocaine during their lifetimes; 46 percent had injected cocaine. Snorting appeared to be more popular among inmates under 35 years of age, whereas injecting was more popular among the inmates ages 35 and older. Injectors were also more likely to be White than African American or Hispanic.

Interestingly, cocaine injection was a strong, almost absolute, indicator of heroin injection as well. Although a sizable proportion (27.8 percent) of past-year cocaine users also reported past-year heroin use, 96.7 percent of inmates who had ever injected cocaine (n=181) had also injected heroin. Inmates who reported having injected cocaine and heroin were more likely to be ages 35 and older (23.9 percent) than ages 25-34 (14.8 percent) or 18-24 (8.9 percent). They were also more likely to be White (26.9 percent) or Hispanic (18.3 percent) than African American (8.9 percent).

Inmates who reported using cocaine during the 30 days prior to incarceration (n=137) had used an average of 15.6 days during that period and spent a

Table 4.2. Routes of Cocaine Administration Reported by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates

Route	Age			Race/Ethnicity			Total
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 +	White	African American	Hispanic	
Sniffing/Snorting	85%	87%	74%	81%	81%	85%	82%
Swallowing/Drinking	8%	4%	7%	9%	3%	4%	6%
Injecting Intravenously	29%	41%	60%	64%	35%	40%	46%
Skin Popping	3%	3%	6%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Other	10%	8%	12%	12%	11%	3%	10%

median amount of \$191 to support their habit.

Almost 33 percent of these past-month users had used cocaine on a daily basis.

Crack

Crack, a highly addictive smokable form of cocaine, was the third most popular illicit drug reported. Over 32 percent of the sample reported having used crack, and 9.1 percent reported using it during the month preceding incarceration.

The demographic profile of the typical crack user is unusual. Although for most substances the youngest age group had the highest rates of use, in this case the mid-aged inmates (25-34) had the highest rates for both lifetime and past-month use. Likewise, whereas Whites tended to have higher rates of use for many of the other drugs, African Americans were most likely to report both current and lifetime crack use. The onset of crack use also distinguished it from other drugs. The average age of first crack use was 27.6 years, the highest of any drug, possibly because crack did not debut in Texas until around 1986.⁵ The mean age of first use for all of the other illicit drugs combined was 19.2 years.

Inmates who reported using crack during the 30 days prior to incarceration spent a median of \$300 for crack.

Uppers

In this report, use of uppers refers to the non-medical use of stimulants such as amphetamines or methamphetamines. Uppers were the fifth most popular class of illicit drugs, with approximately one-third (32 percent) of the sample reporting lifetime use of uppers, 4 percent reporting past month use, and 2.7 percent reporting use of uppers in the past year but not in the past month.

The average age for first use of uppers was 19 years. Those who reported using uppers during their last 30 days on the street (n=33) spent a median of \$13 to support their habit during that period, the least amount of money spent on any of the illicit drugs. In terms of criminality, however, it has been suggested that it is the frequency of use, rather than the amount spent, which predicts crime. In fact, a comparison between matched groups of heroin and amphetamine users indicated similar crime rates, despite the large difference in the prices of these drugs.⁶

Use of uppers was not significantly associated with age, although there was a tendency for younger inmates not to report lifetime use. With regard to race/ethnicity, however, Whites were by far the most likely to report use.

In order to overcome problems associated with slang terms (which was the case for all of the

Table 4.3. Types of Stimulants Used by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Stimulants

Stimulant	% of Inmates Who Had Ever Used Stimulants
Benzedrine	9.5%
Dexedrine	8.5%
Methadrine	27.3%
Ritalin	2.1%
Preludin	12.3%
Crystal	20.5%
Methamphetamine	31.2%
Uppers	7.1%
Speed	38.7%
Pep Pills	6.1%
Diet Pills	13.5%
No Doz, Vivarin	3.4%
Other	41.1%

broader drug categories such as inhalants, downers, and other opiates), respondents were read a list of drug terms that included more than one name for a single drug. For example, of the male inmates who had used uppers, only 38.7 percent reported having used speed—presumably a synonym for uppers. Responses presented in Table 4.3 are not recategorizations, but are the actual rates reported by the inmates for each type of drug. Response categories were left intact for two

reasons. First, regardless of differences in nomenclature, the overall rate of stimulant use is unaffected. Second, preserving the actual responses given by the inmates better reflects the culture and perceptions of those using these drugs.

Routes of stimulant administration are presented in Table 4.4. The most popular way to ingest stimulants was orally (75 percent), although a large proportion of users (42 percent) reported having injected stimulants. Routes of administration did not vary significantly by age, except for injecting intravenously which was more likely to be reported by the inmates ages 25-34 and ages 35 and older than by the inmates ages 18-24. Among the three racial/ethnic groups, Whites were the most likely to report sniffing/snorting, injecting intravenously, and smoking. Hispanics were most likely to report ingesting stimulants by swallowing or drinking. African Americans were less likely than Hispanics to swallow or drink stimulants, but more likely to do so than Whites.

Downers

The use of downers as described here refers to the nonmedical use of prescription drugs which tend to have a depressant or “downer” effect. Of the entire inmate sample, 28.5 percent reported use

Table 4.4. Routes of Stimulant Administration Reported by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates

Route	Age			Race/Ethnicity			Total
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 +	African			
				White	American	Hispanic	
Sniffing/Snorting	37%	45%	34%	50%	31%	21%	39%
Swallowing/Drinking	81%	71%	78%	69%	78%	91%	75%
Injecting Intravenously	28%	42%	47%	58%	18%	23%	42%
Skin Popping	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%	3%	2%
Smoking	10%	8%	10%	13%	0%	6%	9%
Other	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%

Table 4.5. Routes of Downer Administration Reported by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates

Route	Age			Race/Ethnicity			Total
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 +	White	African American	Hispanic	
Sniffing/Snorting	0%	6%	3%	6%	2%	2%	4%
Swallowing/Drinking	96%	97%	97%	96%	96%	100%	97%
Injecting Intravenously	2%	12%	23%	25%	5%	5%	15%
Skin Popping	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Smoking	0%	5%	1%	6%	1%	0%	3%

of downers during their lifetimes, making them the sixth most popular class of illicit drugs reported. Some 3.5 percent had used downers during their last 30 days on the street. On average, these inmates first used downers at 18.7 years of age. Those who had used in the 30 days before incarceration (n=31) spent a median amount of \$18 for downers during that time.

The most popular downer reported was Valium or diazepam, which had been used by 67.6 percent of those reporting downer use, followed by Quaaludes (36.6 percent), and Seconals, or “reds” (26.6 percent). As was true for uppers, a large percentage of the users (40 percent) claimed to use a type of drug other than those listed. Also like uppers, inmates who reported downer use, whether current or lifetime use, were more likely to be White than African American or Hispanic.

As shown in Table 4.5, swallowing or drinking was the most common way the inmates had taken downers. Fifteen percent of downer users also reported having injected the drugs intravenously. Injecting was significantly more popular among inmates in the older rather than the younger or mid-age groups. Injectors and smokers were also more likely to be White than African American or Hispanic.

Of the inmates who reported past-year downer use, 67.1 percent also reported using either cocaine or crack during this same period. Although it cannot be directly assessed from the present data, it is likely that these depressants, particularly the benzodiazepines, were often used in conjunction with cocaine or crack to offset some of cocaine’s undesirable effects.⁷

Heroin

Heroin was the seventh most popular illicit drug reported. Slightly less than one-fourth of the inmates sampled (23.3 percent) said that they had used heroin at some point in their lives (n=239). During the month before incarceration, 6.6 percent reported using heroin. Past-month and lifetime use were significantly higher among inmates ages 35 and older than among those ages 18-24 or 25-34. Current users were more likely to be Hispanic than African American or White, but Whites were the most likely to report lifetime (i.e., not past-year) use.

Routes of heroin administration are presented in Table 4.6. Clearly injection was still the most popular route, with 87 percent of the heroin users having used this method. It is interesting, however, to note the relatively high rate (30 percent) of heroin users who reported snorting the drug. The

Table 4.6. Routes of Heroin Administration Reported by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates

Route	Age			Race/Ethnicity			Total
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 +	White	African American	Hispanic	
Sniffing/Snorting	19%	36%	28%	20%	41%	34%	30%
Swallowing/Drinking	0%	4%	4%	4%	0%	4%	4%
Injecting Intravenously	85%	86%	88%	91%	77%	89%	87%
Skin Popping	4%	5%	11%	5%	12%	5%	8%
Smoking/Free Basing	7%	7%	90%	13%	8%	3%	8%
Other	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%

preferred route of administration seemed to be independent of age but was associated with race/ethnicity, with African Americans being the most likely to ingest the drug nasally. There was also a marginally significant tendency for heroin smokers to be White.

Of the heroin users in this study, 64.4 percent had used Mexican Brown, 63.6 percent had used Black Tar, and 48.9 percent had used China White. Preferences did not seem to vary by race/ethnicity or age, but there appeared to be a marginal effect for route of administration and type of heroin preferred. Users who preferred snorting heroin were more likely to use finer varieties such as China White and, to a lesser extent, Mexican Brown. Although Black Tar tends to be too gummy to inhale, it was the most popular variety of heroin among injectors.

As mentioned earlier, the use of both cocaine and heroin was quite common among TDCJ-ID male inmates. Of those who reported using heroin during the past year, 62.6 percent also reported using cocaine during the same period. Ninety-one percent of the inmates who had injected heroin had also injected powder cocaine. On the basis of this study and drug use literature regarding other populations, there appears to be a large number of

addicts who prefer the synergistic effects of combining heroin and cocaine (known as speedballing) over either drug individually.⁸

The average heroin user in this sample was 21.9 years old when he first tried heroin. Those who used heroin in the month before incarceration, used an average of 22.8 days during that time, the most of any drug in this study. Likewise, during the month preceding incarceration, those who used spent a median amount of \$800.00 for their heroin—by far the highest amount of all of the drugs included in this study. Comparisons between monthly income and monthly drug expenditures are presented in Chapter 6.

Other Opiates

In addition to heroin, the survey also queried inmates about their nonmedical use of other opiates such as morphine, Percodan, and codeine. Prevalence of other opiate use was the lowest of all of the drug classes included in this study, with 11.9 percent of the sample indicating any lifetime use. Two percent of the sample had used other opiates during the 30 days prior to incarceration.

Before describing the typical other opiate user, two issues should be mentioned. First, comparisons between heroin users and other opiate users in this sample suggest that they were not distinct

groups. In fact, 81.2 percent of inmates who reported lifetime use of other opiates also reported heroin use. Given the comparatively high cost of heroin versus other opiates, it is plausible that many of these other opiate users did so only when they could not afford or obtain heroin. Second, the relatively small number of other opiate users makes it difficult to generate stable estimates of their demographics and opiate use patterns. Because of these two issues, findings for other opiates are presented as “tendencies,” rather than as reliable estimates of the characteristics of this population.

Past-month and lifetime opiate use was higher for inmates ages 35 and older than for those ages 18-24 or 25-34. Race/ethnicity was also a factor, with both past-month and lifetime use higher among Whites than African Americans or Hispanics.

Compared to inhalant, stimulant, or barbiturate users, whose use tended to cluster around two or three preferred drugs, opiate users tended to use more types of opiates. The most frequently reported opiates were codeine tablets (46.7 percent), followed by morphine (40.2 percent), Demerol (39.3 percent), codeine cough syrup (36.9 percent), and opium (36.9 percent). The average age of first use of other opiates was 20.7 years. The 16 inmates who reported using in the past month spent a median amount of \$20.00 for opiates during that period.

Psychedelics

Nearly one-third of the inmates surveyed reported lifetime use of psychedelics, or hallucinogens, making them the fourth most commonly used illicit drugs in this study. Past-month use before incarceration was reported by 3.4 percent of the sample. Psychedelic users were more likely to be White than African American or Hispanic, and

were more likely to be in the youngest age group. The average age of first psychedelic use was 17.8 years; only first use of marijuana occurred earlier. The inmates who had used hallucinogens during their last 30 days on the street spent a median of \$16 for psychedelics during that time.

The most popular psychedelic was LSD, which had been used by 85.9 percent of the psychedelic users. Other popular psychedelics were psilocybin mushrooms, PCP, mescaline, and peyote (reported by 41.9, 25.1, 21.3, and 20.1 percent of the sample, respectively). The full list of psychedelics and their prevalence rates are presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7. Types of Psychedelics Used by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Ever Used Psychedelics

Psychedelic	% of Inmates Who Had Ever Used
Other	6.0%
LSD	85.9%
PCP	25.1%
Peyote	20.1%
Mescaline	21.3%
Ecstasy	24.0%
Eve	2.1%
Psilocybin Mushrooms	41.9%

Any Illicit Drug

Almost 88 percent of the inmates surveyed reported lifetime use of at least one kind of illicit drug. Approximately 35 percent of the sample had used at least one illicit drug during the month preceding incarceration. Rates of past-month and past-year use were higher among the inmates 18-24 years old than among those 25-34 years old or 35 years old and older. Lifetime use was lowest for inmates ages 35 and older. The relationship between race/ethnicity and illicit drug use was

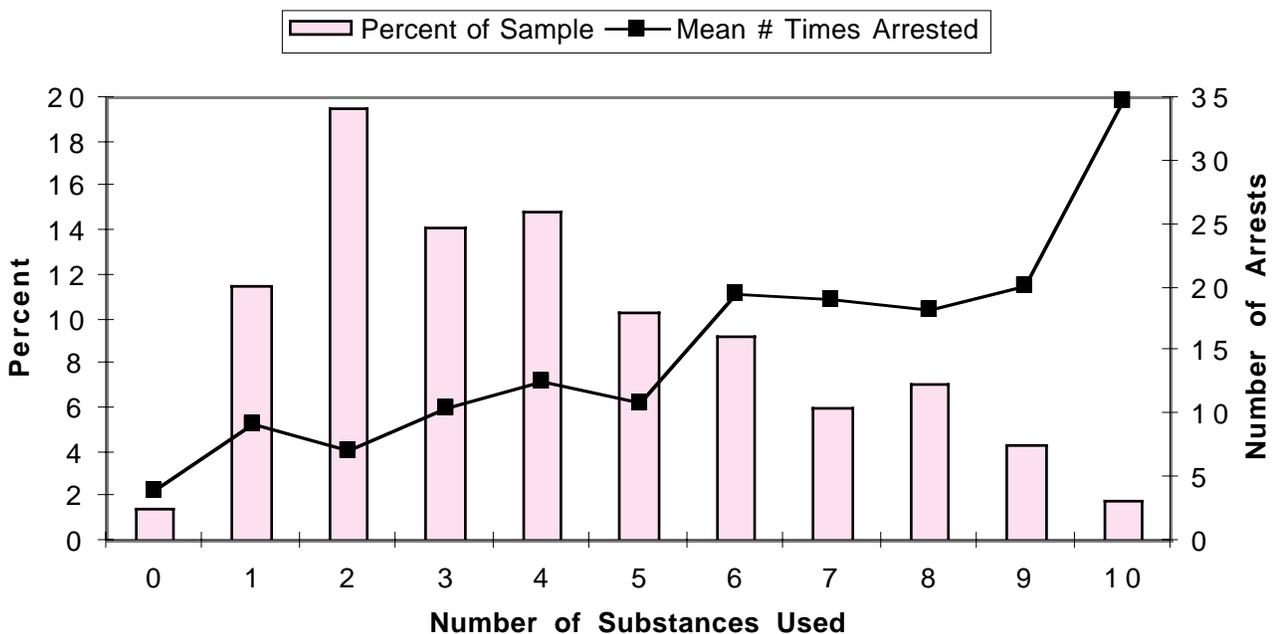
slightly more complex. Of the three main racial/ethnic groups, Whites were the most likely to report using any illicit drugs during the past month (46.5 percent), followed by Hispanics (35.5 percent), and African Americans (26.6 percent). Of these same three groups, however, Hispanics were the least likely to report having used illicit drugs in their lifetimes.

The present survey did not measure prevalence of concurrent substance use (polydrug use). It is possible, however, to determine the number of substance users who had used more than one substance (not necessarily in conjunction with one another). Excluding alcohol,⁹ 28.7 percent of the sample reported using two or more different types of substances during the past year. When alcohol was included, the proportion of multiple substance users increased to 48 percent. The racial/ethnic and age patterns of use were the same for both defini-

tions of multiple substance users—rates were significantly higher among young and White inmates.

A number of studies have demonstrated a positive association between multiple substance use and criminality, especially alcohol.¹⁰ Although criminality is discussed further in Chapter 6, it deserves some mention here with regard to multiple substance use. Data from the present study revealed a significant positive correlation ($r=.24$) between the number of substances an inmate had used in his lifetime and the number of times he had been arrested. As shown in Figure 4.3, inmates who had used 10 substances in their lifetimes (approximately 2 percent of the sample) had an average of 35 arrests. In contrast, inmates using only one substance reported an average of only 10 arrests. Moreover, there appeared to be a threshold number of six substances associated with acceler-

Figure 4.3. Number of Substances Used in Lifetime by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates by Mean Number of Arrests



ated rates of criminality.¹¹ A comparison of arrests between inmates who had used zero to five substances and those who had used six to 10 substances shows that inmates in the latter group report over twice as many arrests as those in the former group (the mean number of arrests equals 9.8 and 20.2, respectively).

Comparisons with Other Texas Populations

It is clear from the preceding section that age and race/ethnicity were often associated with the type and extent of substance use. Because the age and ethnic proportions of the 1993 TDCJ-ID males were not the same as for the 1988 TDCJ-ID study or for the nonincarcerated adult Texas males in

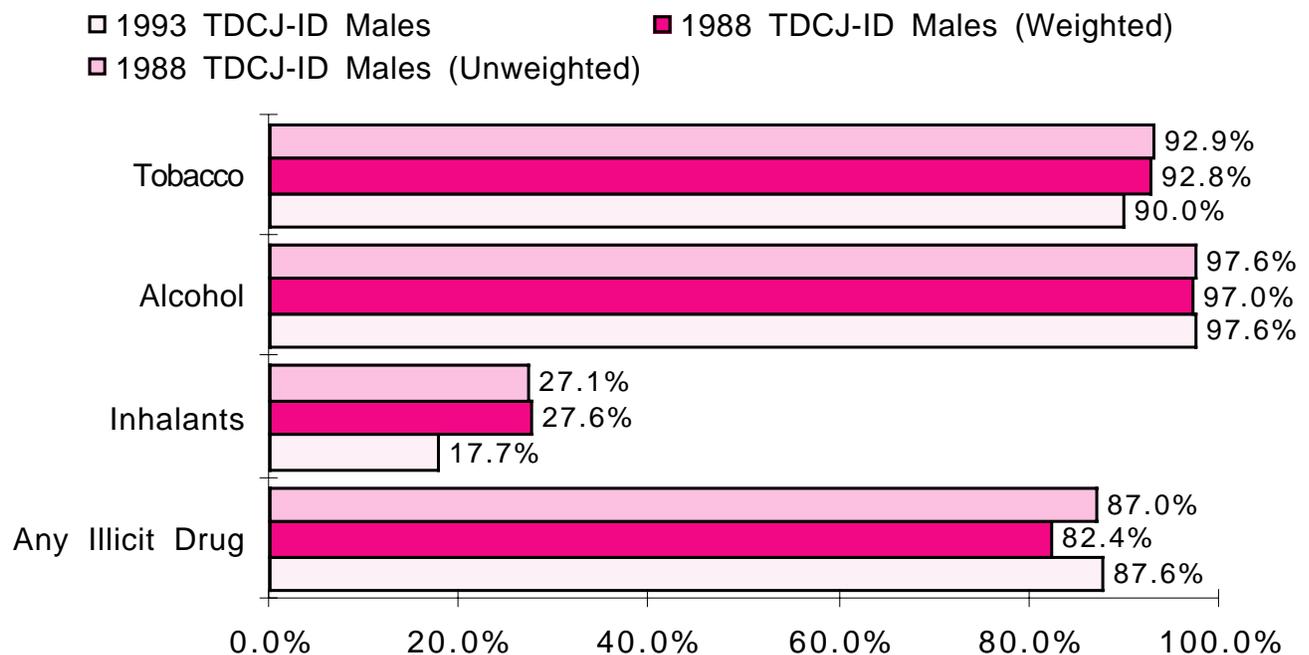
1993, it is possible that some differences in reported substance use among these populations result from these demographic differences only. To take these population differences into account, the unweighted or unadjusted comparisons discussed in both sections below are followed by weighted comparisons which match the age and racial/ethnic proportions of the 1993 TDCJ-ID males.

1988 TDCJ-ID Males

Unadjusted Comparisons

The unweighted prevalence data from the 1988 TDCJ-ID study of male inmates can be found in Table A-5, Appendix A. Not controlling for demographic differences between these two populations, rates of past-month use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, uppers, downers, other opiates, and overall illicit drug use were

Figure 4.4. Lifetime Substance Use: 1988 and 1993 Male TDCJ-ID Inmates

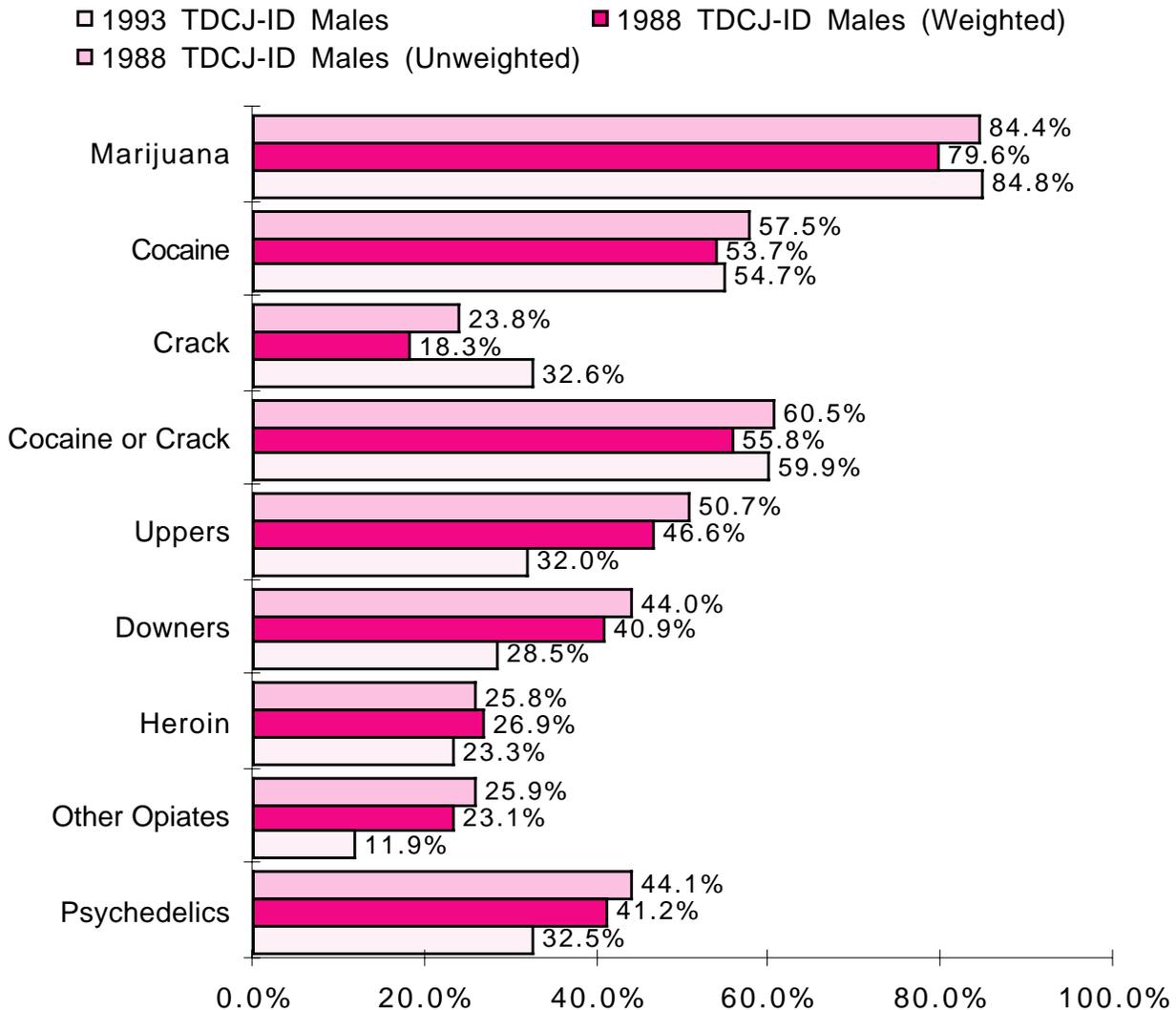


higher among the 1988 TDCJ-ID males than among the present inmate population. However, the percentages of inmates reporting past-month use of crack, heroin, or psychedelics were not significantly different between the 1988 and 1993 samples.

Fewer differences existed between the 1988 and 1993 TDCJ-ID males with regard to lifetime use. The 1988 TDCJ-ID males reported higher

rates of tobacco, inhalant, upper, downer, other opiates, and psychedelic use than did the 1993 inmates. Crack use, on the other hand, was the only drug used significantly more by the 1993 inmates than those in 1988. There were no significant differences between these groups in their lifetime prevalence of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and overall illicit drug use.

Figure 4.5. Lifetime Use of Illicit Substances: 1988 and 1993 Male TDCJ-ID Inmates



Adjusted Comparisons

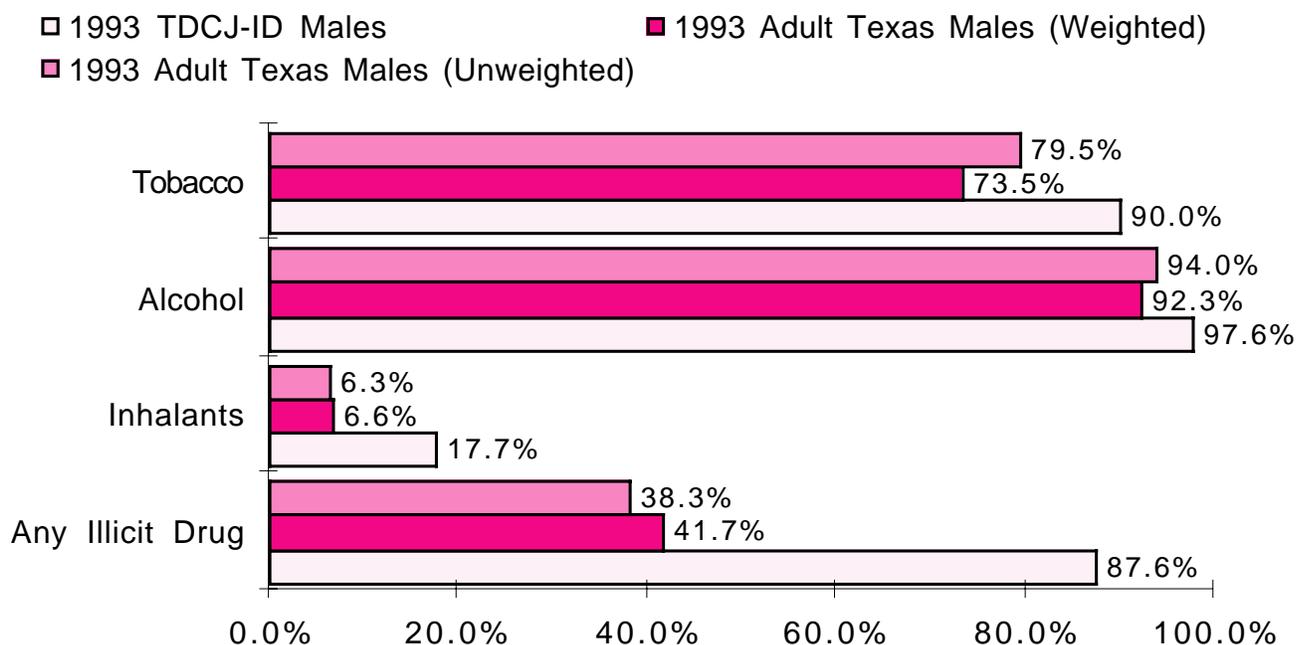
The weighted prevalence data from the 1988 study are presented in Table A-6 located in Appendix A. As mentioned in Chapter 1, systematic differences such as backlogs and policy changes between 1988 and 1993 have affected the demographics of inmates now entering TDCJ-ID. These changes must be considered when comparing these two samples to obtain more valid estimates of the changes in substance use among the general criminal population, regardless of changes in prison admissions policies.

The 1988 inmates were more likely than the 1993 inmates to report past-month use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, uppers, and any illicit drug use. Past-month use of heroin, downers, other opiates, and psychedelics did not differ significantly between the samples. There

was, however, a marginally significant trend for more of the 1993 inmates to report past-month use of crack than the 1988 inmates.

Figures 4.4 and 4.5 show the lifetime prevalence rates for the 1988 and 1993 TDCJ-ID samples. For many substances, lifetime prevalence was also higher among the 1988 than 1993 TDCJ-ID males. This was true for tobacco, inhalants, uppers, downers, other opiates, and psychedelics. Rates of alcohol, cocaine, and heroin use were not significantly different. The 1993 TDCJ-ID males, however, reported higher rates of marijuana and crack use. Interestingly, despite the high rates of use reported by the 1988 sample, the 1993 inmates showed higher prevalence of lifetime use of any illicit drug. This finding suggests a subtle shift in use patterns from a smaller number of inmates using an array of drugs to a larger number of

Figure 4.6. Lifetime Substance Use Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates and Nonincarcerated Adult Texas Males: 1993

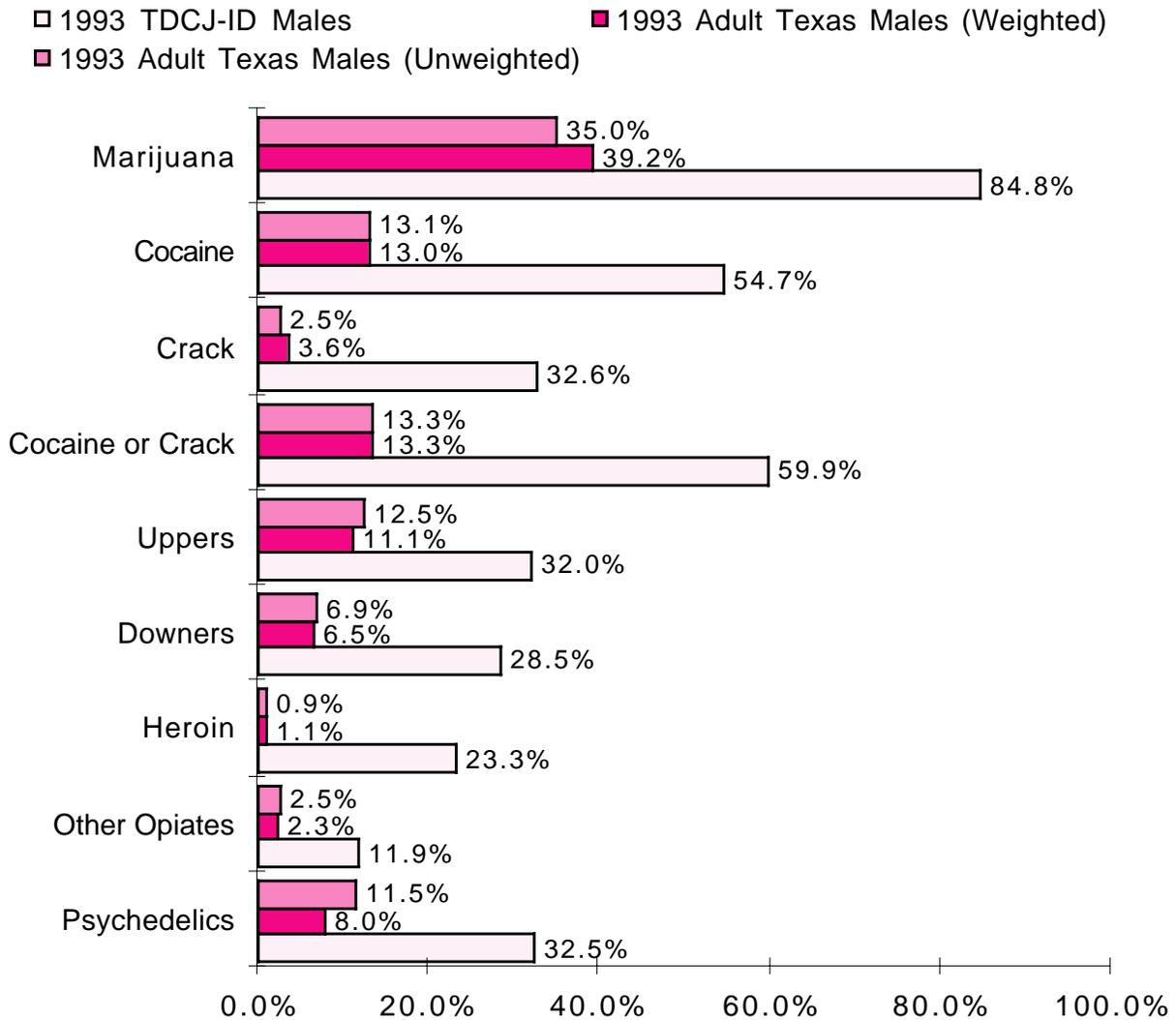


inmates with more singular drug preferences. To test this possibility, the mean weighted numbers of illicit drugs ever used were compared between the 1988 and 1993 samples. As expected, there was a slight, but statistically significant, decrease between the 1988 and 1993 inmates in the average number of illicit drugs ever consumed (the mean number of drugs used equals 3.3 and 2.9, respectively).

1993 Nonincarcerated Texas Males

By comparing substance use between the two samples of prison inmates, it is easy to lose sight of how high these prevalence rates are. For perspective, data are presented in this section (both unweighted and weighted) which allow comparisons of substance use between TDCJ-ID male inmates and nonincarcerated Texas males

Figure 4.7. Lifetime Illicit Substance Use Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates and Nonincarcerated Adult Texas Males: 1993



using data collected for the 1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults.¹²

Unadjusted Comparison

The unweighted prevalence rates of substance use for nonincarcerated Texas males are presented in Appendix A, Table A-7. A comparison of the unweighted substance use prevalence rates among nonincarcerated males and TDCJ-ID inmates shows the substantial differences in use rates between these two populations. Although rates of past-month use for some drug categories (e.g., inhalants and heroin) were too low among Texas males to allow significance testing, it is clear that these two populations represent distinctive and disparate lifestyles with regard to illicit substance use. Past-month alcohol use was the only category of use which did not differ significantly between the incarcerated and nonincarcerated males.

The unweighted lifetime prevalence rates of use for all substances, licit and illicit, were signifi-

cantly higher among TDCJ-ID male inmates than among males in the general Texas population. The largest differences were among rates of illicit drug use. Overall, lifetime illicit drug use was 2.3 times more likely to occur among TDCJ-ID inmates than other Texas males (87.6 percent versus 38.3 percent, respectively). Specific odds ratios of the likelihood of substance use are presented below in the comparisons between the TDCJ-ID sample and the weighted sample of Texas males.

Adjusted Comparison

Figures 4.6 and 4.7 present lifetime comparisons between the 1993 TDCJ-ID males and the weighted and unweighted 1993 nonincarcerated male sample. The reweighted data for this comparison sample are presented fully in Table A-8 in Appendix A. The present discussion, as with the discussion for unweighted data, is limited to past-month and lifetime substance use.

Table 4.8. Comparison of Lifetime and Past-Month Substance Use for Male TDCJ-ID Inmates and Nonincarcerated Texas Males: 1993

	Lifetime			Past 30 Days		
	TDCJ-ID Males	Texas Males (Weighted)	Ratio of Difference	TDCJ-ID Males	Texas Males (Weighted)	Ratio of Difference
Tobacco	90.0%	73.5%	1.2	73.5%	28.0%	2.6
Alcohol	97.6%	92.3%	1.1	53.6%	51.8%	1.0
Marijuana	84.8%	39.2%	2.2	18.5%	3.3%	5.6
Inhalants	17.7%	6.6%	2.7	0.7%	0.1%	7.0
Cocaine	54.7%	13.0%	4.2	13.3%	0.5%	26.6
Crack	32.6%	3.6%	9.1	9.1%	0.3%	30.3
Cocaine or Crack	59.9%	13.3%	4.5	18.7%	0.7%	26.7
Uppers	32.0%	11.1%	2.9	4.0%	0.3%	13.3
Downers	28.5%	6.5%	4.4	3.5%	0.3%	11.7
Heroin	23.3%	1.1%	21.2	6.6%	0.0%	* *
Other Opiates	11.9%	2.3%	5.2	2.0%	0.0%	* *
Psychedelics	32.5%	8.0%	4.1	3.4%	0.5%	6.8
Any Illicit Drug(s)	87.6%	41.7%	2.1	34.7%	4.2%	8.3

***The numbers of nonincarcerated males who had used heroin and other opiates were too low to allow for past-month use rates or a ratio of difference to be computed*

Consistent with the unadjusted comparisons, illicit drug use was significantly higher among TDCJ-ID males than among the general Texas male population. In fact, prevalence rates for TDCJ-ID males were significantly higher for every illicit drug measured in the present study. The contrasts between these two samples become even more apparent when one compares the actual odds of using an illicit drug during either the lifetime or past-month time frames (see Table 4.8).

Although lifetime tobacco and alcohol prevalence rates were higher among TDCJ-ID males than among the general Texas male population, lifetime use of illicit drugs showed the sharpest contrasts. Examination of the odds ratios in Table 4.8 shows that TDCJ-ID males were *at least* twice as likely as their nonincarcerated counterparts to have used inhalants or illicit drugs during their lifetimes. But for some substances, this is a gross understatement. For example, TDCJ-ID males

were over nine times as likely to report lifetime use of crack and over 21 times as likely to report lifetime use of heroin than were males from the general Texas population.

The contrasts between past-month substance use for the two groups were even greater, suggesting a tendency for nonincarcerated males to have experimented with drugs during their lifetimes, but for incarcerated offenders to have used them more recently. Past-month use of any specific illicit drug was at least five times greater among TDCJ-ID males than among nonincarcerated Texas males. The greatest distinctions were for powder cocaine and crack, where the odds of TDCJ-ID males using the drugs were 26.7 and 30.3 times higher, respectively, than the nonincarcerated comparison group rates. Overall, TDCJ-ID males were eight times more likely to report past-month use of any illicit drug than were males in the comparison sample.

Table 4.9. Lifetime and Current Prevalence by Age, Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993

	Percentage Ever Used			Percentage Used Past Month		
	18-24	25-34	35 +	18-24	25-34	35 +
Tobacco	90.1%	86.7%	93.6%	72.6%	71.9%	75.8%
Alcohol	95.8%	98.4%	97.7%	58.2%	50.8%	54.2%
Marijuana	87.3%	90.9%	76.7%	31.9%	18.5%	11.3%
Inhalants	19.7%	18.3%	15.9%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%
Cocaine	43.9%	59.5%	55.3%	11.3%	14.1%	13.6%
Crack	24.9%	37.9%	31.0%	5.6%	12.6%	7.2%
Uppers	25.6%	32.8%	34.6%	4.7%	3.8%	3.9%
Downers	24.4%	29.0%	30.1%	5.2%	4.4%	1.5%
Heroin	12.7%	19.5%	33.2%	4.2%	4.7%	10.1%
Other Opiates	7.5%	10.3%	15.9%	0.5%	1.9%	3.1%
Psychedelics	38.0%	30.5%	31.7%	9.4%	2.8%	0.8%
Any Illicit Drug	90.6%	92.3%	80.8%	41.3%	36.8%	28.7%

Profiles of Substance Users by Subgroup

Patterns of Use by Age

Lifetime and past-month substance use prevalence rates are presented in Table 4.9. For both periods, use of licit substances appears to be unrelated to age. Therefore, this discussion focuses on illicit drug use, particularly those drugs which appear to have age-related use patterns.

The prevalence of overall lifetime illicit drug use was higher among the inmates ages 18-34 than among those ages 35 and older. However, heroin use was significantly higher among the inmates ages 35 and older. Inmates 25-34 years old were the most likely to report cocaine or crack use, but were followed closely by inmates 35 and older. Rates of cocaine, crack, and stimulant use were significantly lower among the youngest group of inmates, but there was a marginally significant tendency for young inmates to report higher psychedelic use.

As with lifetime use of any illicit drug, past-month use was higher among the 18-24 and 25-34 year-old age groups than among inmates 35 and older. These overall differences can be attributed to marijuana and psychedelic use, which were most common among young inmates, and crack use, which was most common among inmates 25-34 years old. The only illicit drug dominated by the older inmates was heroin, which was consistent with lifetime use.

Typical Illicit Drug Users by Age Category

Another illustrative way of arranging these data is to generate descriptive profiles for each age category of past-year illicit drug users based on their most common traits. For this section, as well as the ensuing race/ethnicity section, the following

descriptors comprised the profiles: (1) the drug which caused the inmate the most trouble, (2) marital status, (3) level of education, (4) employment status, (5) household income, and (6) the mean lifetime number of arrests. It is important to note that these profiles describe general tendencies of this population, and by necessity may simplify the true variations associated with illicit drug use.

In general, the typical inmate in the 18-24 year-old category who had used at least one illicit drug during the past year was equally likely to be African American, White, or Hispanic. He reported marijuana as being his most problematic drug and he was single, had less than a twelfth-grade education, had a full- or part-time job before incarceration, and came from a household earning less than \$10,000 a year. On average, illicit drug users in this age group reported 10 arrests during their lifetimes.

The typical inmate in the 25-34 year-old age group who reported past-year illicit drug use was African American and cited crack as the drug which caused him the most problems. He was single, had less than a twelfth-grade education, and had a full- or part-time job before falling under legal supervision. He came from a household earning less than \$10,000 a year and reported 17 lifetime arrests.

The typical inmate 35 or older was also African American and was equally likely to report either powder cocaine or crack as his most problematic drug. He was single, had less than a high school degree, and held either a full- or part-time job before being incarcerated. He was also poor (i.e., annual household income < \$10,000) and reported having been arrested 18 times.

Table 4.10. Lifetime and Current Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993

	Percentage Ever Used			Percentage Used Past Month		
	Whites	African Americans	Hispanics	Whites	African Americans	Hispanics
Tobacco	93.3%	88.4%	89.2%	83.9%	71.9%	67.1%
Alcohol	97.7%	96.3%	99.3%	68.8%	45.8%	50.1%
Marijuana	86.5%	86.7%	80.1%	27.7%	14.7%	15.0%
Inhalants	23.3%	7.5%	27.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%
Cocaine	65.6%	43.7%	60.7%	16.2%	8.1%	18.8%
Crack	34.6%	40.6%	17.8%	8.9%	13.1%	3.9%
Uppers	61.3%	17.9%	24.0%	10.6%	0.5%	2.9%
Downers	44.8%	21.7%	22.2%	7.1%	0.9%	3.6%
Heroin	31.9%	15.5%	26.6%	6.7%	2.6%	12.8%
Other Opiates	22.2%	5.0%	11.5%	4.6%	0.2%	2.2%
Psychedelics	61.6%	15.4%	30.0%	8.7%	0.7%	2.0%
Any Illicit Drug	90.1%	89.8%	82.2%	46.5%	26.7%	35.5%

Patterns of Use by Race/Ethnicity

For all race/ethnicity analyses, the category of “Other” has been excluded. This decision was based on two factors: (1) the small number of observations in this category made it difficult to analyze statistically, and (2) because of this group’s heterogeneity, it was unclear as to what actual population the results could be generalized. As a result, this discussion is limited to the three largest populations: African Americans, Whites, and Hispanics.

Lifetime and past-month substance use rates are shown in Table 4.10. Lifetime use of any illicit drug was the same for African Americans and Whites, and lowest among Hispanics. However, Hispanics had the highest rates of use for inhalants. Reports of lifetime use of uppers, downers, heroin, other opiates, and psychedelics were all highest among Whites. Lifetime use of cocaine was higher among Whites and Hispanics than among African Americans. However, African Americans were significantly more likely to use

crack than either of the other racial/ethnic groups.

Past-month use of any illicit drug, alcohol, and tobacco were highest among Whites. A review of the individual drugs listed in Table 4.10 shows that illicit drug use is largely a White phenomenon for this population. In the month prior to incarceration, Whites were also more likely to have used marijuana, uppers, downers, other opiates, and psychedelics. Hispanics were more likely to have used heroin and less likely to have used crack. African Americans were the most likely to have used crack but the least likely to have used powder cocaine.

Typical Illicit Drug Users by Racial/Ethnic Category¹³

The typical White inmate who reported past-year illicit drug use was between the ages of 25-34 and reported cocaine as being his most problematic drug. He was single, did not have a high school degree, and held a full- or part-time job prior to incarceration. Of the three racial/ethnic groups, his had the only household income above

\$10,000, although it was below \$40,000. The typical user in this category reported 15 arrests in his lifetime.

The typical African American inmate who had used at least one illicit drug in the past year was 25-34 years old and reported crack as his most problematic drug. He, too, was single, had full- or part-time employment, and had less than a twelfth-grade education. He was poor, with a household income below \$10,000, and had been arrested 15 times.

The typical Hispanic inmate shared many characteristics with the other two groups. He, too, was 25-34 years old, unmarried, had less than a high school degree, and was employed before entering jail or prison. He reported 17 arrests in his lifetime. However, in contrast to the other groups, two problematic drugs emerged among Hispanics—powder cocaine and heroin. Although it is feasible that these were two separate groups of users, it is also possible that their shared problem status resulted from their combined use or speedballing.

Endnotes

¹Center for Disease Control, “Cigarette Smoking Among Youth—United States, 1989,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 40 (1991): 712-715.

²Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *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).

³J. T. Holmes, C. M. Filley, and N. L. Rosenberg, “Neurologic Sequelae of Chronic Solvent Vapor Abuse,” *Neurology* 36 (1986): 698-702.

⁴The median rather than the mean dollar amounts were used for all illicit drug expenditures because it is less sensitive to the extreme values reported and, therefore, provided a better measure of true central tendencies.

⁵R. Spence, “Drug Abuse Trends in Texas,” in *Drug Abuse Trends and Research Issues: Community Epidemiology Work Group Proceedings* (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1986), II-7 through II-27.

⁶H. Klee and J. Morris, “Crime and Drug Misuse: Economic and Psychological Aspects of the Criminal Activities of Heroin and Amphetamine Injectors,” *Addiction Research* 1 (1994): 377-386.

⁷D. E. Smith and R. B. Richard, “Benzodiazepines,” in *Comprehensive Handbook of Drug and Alcohol Addiction*, ed. N. Miller (New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc., 1991), 405-426.

⁸H. I. Spitz and J. S. Rosecan, *Cocaine Abuse: New Directions in Treatment and Research* (New York: Brunner/Mazel, 1987), 100-101.

⁹Tobacco was not included in either of the multiple substance use estimates.

¹⁰R. R. Clayton, “Multiple Drug Use: Epidemiology, Correlates, and Consequences,” *Recent Developments in Alcohol* 4 (1986): 7.

¹¹Inferences are based on the assumption that arrest rates can at least serve as surrogate indicators of criminal behavior.

¹²L. Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Texas: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994). The data used for the 1993 survey was weighted for that study so that it accurately reflected the total Texas male population with regard to demographics and age. In this study, the data was *reweighted* to reflect the demographics and age of the 1993 TDCJ-ID male inmate population.

¹³As with the preceding discussion of typical users by age category, these profiles describe general tendencies of this population and by necessity may simplify the true variations associated with illicit drug use.

❖ Chapter 5. Substance Abuse Treatment

It is necessary to consider a host of factors when estimating treatment needs among this population. The primary consideration, of course, is the proportion of inmates who met established criteria for substance dependence or abuse. However, additional information such as their motivation for treatment and their ability to pay for such services is indicative of how many of these inmates would be unlikely to receive treatment were they not under legal coercion.

Defining Treatment Need

Inmates who reported having 10 or more drinks in the past year or who reported using inhalants or any illicit drug in the past year were asked 12 additional questions to assess the level of problems associated with their use. To distinguish between casual and problematic drug or alcohol use, the questions were based upon the Diagnostic Interview Schedule,¹ which assesses the presence of nine diagnostic criteria in the *Revised Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-III (DSM-III-R)* definition of dependence.² The *DSM-III-R* generally defines dependence as the presence of cognitive, behavioral, and physiological symptoms indicating continued use of a psychoactive drug despite its negative consequences.

The nine diagnostic criteria for psychoactive substance dependence are shown in Table 5.1.

According to the *DSM-III-R*, substance *dependence* is defined as the presence of three or more of these symptoms. A second category, that of substance *abuse*, is defined in this study as a category of users who fail to meet the dependence criteria but report experiencing one or two dependence symptoms. This definition of abuse differs from the standard *DSM-III-R* definition which includes only those who (1) show a maladaptive pattern of use such as continued use despite adverse consequences, and/or regular use in physically hazardous situations; and (2) have had some of the symptoms for at least one month, or repeatedly over a longer period.

The present study used the less restrictive definition of abuse because it allowed comparisons to be made between inmates based on a continuum of substance problems. Furthermore, using the *DSM-III-R* definition of abuse would have excluded many inmates who, themselves, believed

Table 5.1. Diagnostic Criteria for Psychoactive Substance Dependence from the Revised Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-III

At least three of the following:

- (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 abuse.
- (3) A great deal of time spent in activities necessary to get the substance, taking the substance, or recovering from its effects.
- (4) Frequent intoxication or withdrawal symptoms when expected to fulfill major role obligations at work, home, or school, or when substance use is physically hazardous.
- (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 that is caused or exacerbated by the use of the substance.
- (7) Marked tolerance.
- (8) Characteristic withdrawal symptoms.
- (9) Substance often used to reduce withdrawal symptoms.

they needed treatment.³ The proportions of inmates who met the dependence or abuse criteria for drug and alcohol use are displayed in Figure 5.1.

Thirty percent of the sample met the DSM-III-R criteria for alcohol dependence. A slightly higher proportion (32.1 percent) of inmates met the criteria for drug dependence. It is interesting to note that fewer inmates were classified as alcohol or drug abusers (16.5 and 11.3 percent, respectively) rather than as alcohol or drug dependent. According to the *DSM-III-R*, beginning users are the most likely to be classified as substance abusers. Taking this into consideration, the high rates of dependence among these inmates, combined with the low rates of abuse, suggest that substance-using inmates were likely to have entered prison with established substance use histories.

To provide an overall estimate of substance dependence, the alcohol and drug categories were combined by summing the number of inmates

meeting either drug *or* alcohol dependence criteria. Despite considerable overlap between categorizations, the resulting combined estimate indicated that nearly half (46.8 percent) of the inmates were substance dependent. **When the combined rates for alcohol or drug abuse are added, the overall proportion of inmates with alcohol or drug dependence or abuse problems was 63 percent.**

As the field of substance abuse research has developed, so have the number of ways in which substance users are classified. Breaking the analyses down into drug *dependence* and alcohol *dependence* as well as drug and alcohol *abuse* tends to become awkward in a study of this size. Therefore, in parts of this study, these definitions have been combined to provide a more general measure classifying inmates who do or do not have substance problems. Those classified with *dependence* or *abuse* are grouped together under the term *misusers*.

Prevalence of Individual Alcohol Problems by Demographics

The prevalence rates for alcohol dependence criteria are presented in Table 5.2. Younger inmates were the most likely to report successful attempts to reduce their alcohol use. It is not clear, however, whether this can be attributed to their high frequency of success or to their low frequency of attempts. In contrast, these younger inmates were more likely than the other age groups to report developing a tolerance for alcohol. Not only does tolerance indicate the onset of physical dependence, it is also associated with increased risk of relapse and medical problems.⁴

Another interesting contrast emerged among the inmates ages 25-34. Of the inmates reporting psychological or emotional problems resulting from alcohol use (Item 7, Table 5-2), these inmates

were the most likely to continue drinking despite these problems. This same age group, however, was least likely to continue drinking after suffering alcohol-related physical health problems (Item 8, Table 5.2). This finding suggests that prevention efforts for this mid-age group may be most effective when physical health problems are emphasized.

Race/ethnicity was also associated with individual dependence criteria. Of the three racial/ethnic categories examined, Whites were the most likely to be drunk in dangerous situations (e.g., driving a car or boat). Whites were also the most likely to report developing a tolerance for alcohol. African Americans were significantly more likely than Whites or Hispanics to report having been successful in trying to reduce their alcohol use. African Americans were also the least likely group to have ever experienced withdrawal effects of alcohol.

Figure 5.1. Substance Dependence and Abuse Among Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993

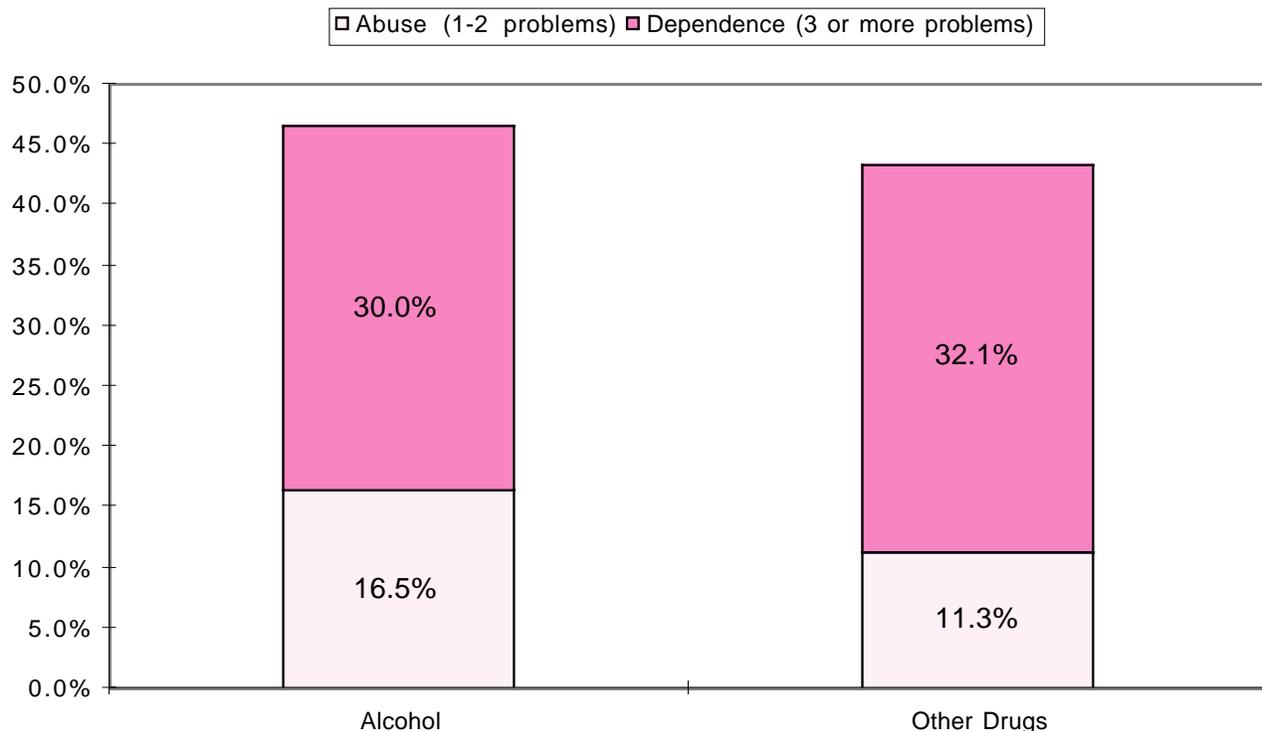


Table 5.2. Alcohol Problems Reported by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1993

Problem*	Age Category				Race/Ethnicity			Total
	18-24	25-34	35+	African American				
	18-24	25-34	35+	White	American	Hispanic		
(1) Drunk larger amounts than intended	56%	50%	42%	54%	43%	48%	48%	
(2) Tried to cut down but couldn't	28%	42%	39%	40%	32%	44%	38%	
(3) Great deal of time drinking/recovering from alcohol	31%	37%	34%	40%	30%	33%	34%	
(4) Been high at work, school, or taking care of children	39%	36%	29%	36%	34%	33%	34%	
(5) Been high in dangerous situations	52%	53%	48%	63%	45%	42%	51%	
(6) Given up important activities to drink	29%	28%	26%	33%	24%	25%	27%	
(7) Continued use despite psychological problems**	86%	98%	84%	93%	85%	92%	90%	
(8) Continued to use despite health problems**	91%	62%	88%	82%	63%	84%	79%	
(9) Continued to use despite family/work problems**	90%	85%	88%	86%	83%	91%	87%	
(10) Needed more to get the same effect	43%	34%	31%	43%	33%	27%	35%	
(11) Stopping caused withdrawal	11%	15%	16%	20%	7%	15%	14%	
(12) Ever drink to reduce withdrawal	11%	16%	20%	22%	11%	15%	16%	

* Percentages are based on the subsample who reported having 10 or more drinks during the past year (n=590).

** These questions are asked only of inmates who reported having these problems initially (n's=141, 80 and 242, respectively).

**Table 5.3. Drug Problems Reported by Male TDCJ-ID Inmates
by Age and Race/Ethnicity: 1993**

Problem*	Age Category				Race/Ethnicity			Total
	1 8 - 2 4	2 5 - 3 4	3 5 - 4 4	4 5 - 5 4	White	African American	Hispanic	
(1) Used larger amounts than intended	48%	63%	50%	50%	57%	54%	53%	55%
(2) Tried to cut down but couldn't	42%	52%	49%	49%	45%	53%	47%	49%
(3) Great deal of time using/recovering from drug use	44%	54%	47%	47%	52%	49%	45%	49%
(4) Been high at work, school, or taking care of children	45%	47%	42%	42%	55%	38%	41%	45%
(5) Been high in dangerous situations	45%	53%	49%	49%	66%	40%	42%	50%
(6) Given up important activities to use	30%	48%	47%	47%	48%	41%	40%	43%
(7) Continued use despite psychological problems**	85%	92%	79%	79%	86%	85%	86%	86%
(8) Continued use despite health problems**	100%	75%	92%	92%	81%	79%	100%	87%
(9) Continued use despite family/work problems**	81%	88%	81%	81%	86%	84%	80%	84%
10) Needed more to get the same effect	42%	51%	51%	51%	63%	41%	43%	49%
11) Stopping caused withdrawal	15%	29%	33%	33%	34%	16%	33%	27%
12) Ever use to reduce withdrawal	14%	28%	35%	35%	30%	16%	35%	27%

* Percentages are based on the subsample who reported having used inhalants or any illicit drug during the past year (n=533).

** These questions were asked only of inmates who reported having these problems initially (n's=190, 67, and 324, respectively).

Prevalence of Individual Drug Problems by Demographics

As can be seen in Table 5.3, the prevalence of specific drug dependence criteria varied considerably by age and racial/ethnic categories. The 18-24 year-old inmates appeared to be the most resilient users. They were the least likely to give up important activities to use drugs, the most likely to continue use despite health problems, and the least likely to have experienced withdrawal or to use drugs to reduce withdrawal. Inmates ages 25-34 were the most likely to use larger amounts of drugs than intended, and, once confronted with drug-related health problems, the least likely to continue using. Of the inmates who had experienced psychological or emotional problems due to drug use, inmates 35 and older were the least likely to continue use.

In general, where racial/ethnic differences exist, drug-related problems were most common among

Whites. Whites were more likely than the other groups to have been high at work, school, or while taking care of their children, to have been high in dangerous situations, and to have used increasing amounts of the drug to get the same effect. African Americans were less likely than Whites or Hispanics to have experienced withdrawal or to have used drugs to reduce the effects of withdrawal.

Medical Indigence

Assessing the need for drug or alcohol treatment among prison inmates involves more than just dependence and abuse prevalence rates. Another variable of interest is the proportion of substance-abusing inmates who would not have been able to afford treatment services. For many substance abusers, incarceration provides the first and only exposure to treatment.⁵ Cost is perceived as a major barrier to treatment (especially for

Figure 5.2. Percentage of Medically Indigent Male TDCJ-ID Inmates as Compared to Medically Indigent Nonincarcerated Texas Males

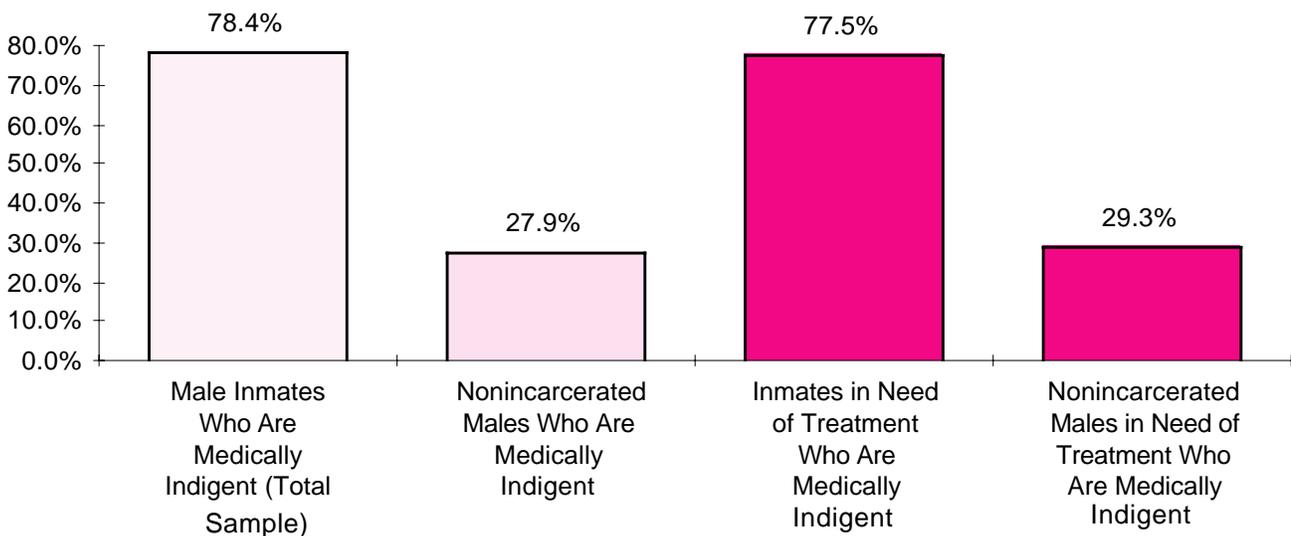


Figure 5.3. Motivation of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates for Treatment

Would you be interested in participating in a drug or alcohol treatment program at this time?



inpatient services) not only by the inmates but by the general population as well.⁶

To determine the need for publicly funded treatment among the male inmates sampled, inmates were categorized as medically indigent if they were uninsured, covered by Medicaid, had a city or county health card, or had an annual household income of less than \$10,000. Of those defined as being in need of treatment, 77.5 percent met the medical indigence criteria, roughly the same as the proportion of the total inmate sample considered medically indigent (78.4 percent). In other words, most of the inmates who were classified as substance misusers would not be able to enter treatment unless it was publicly funded or subsidized in some way. In contrast, the rate of medical indigence among males in the general Texas population is estimated to be 27.9 percent (see Figure 5.2).⁷

Motivation for Treatment

Although it could be argued that motivation for treatment is unnecessary when legal coercion is involved, there is some evidence that clients perceived by treatment staff as being motivated are more likely to comply with treatment and remain abstinent following discharge better than their unwilling counterparts.⁸

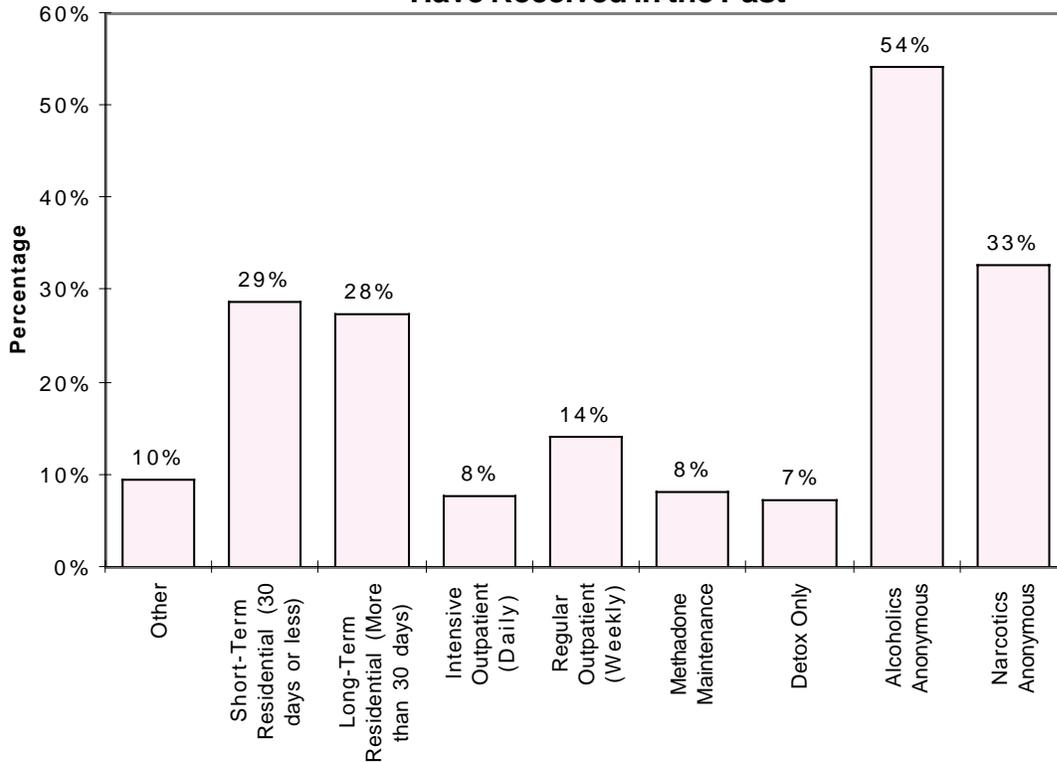
To measure treatment motivation, inmates were asked:

- *Would you be interested in participating in a drug or alcohol treatment program at this time?*

Virtually one-half (49.8 percent) of the total inmate sample answered “yes” to this question.

When developing the survey protocol, the authors considered the possibility that the number of positive responses to the preceding question might be inflated if treatment were perceived as an easier or faster alternative to one’s current sentence.

Figure 5.4. Type of Help or Treatment Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Have Received in the Past



Consequently, inmates who answered “yes” to the preceding question were then asked:

- *Would you be willing to participate in an in-prison drug or alcohol program if it meant extending your stay in prison for three months?*

Fully 50 percent of those originally expressing interest in treatment agreed to this hypothetical condition. This represents one-fourth of the total prison inmate sample, as illustrated in Figure 5.3.

Previous Treatment Experience

Forty-one percent of the total inmate sample reported that they had received help or had been in drug or alcohol treatment at least once during their lives. The most common form of help for these inmates was Alcoholics Anonymous (54.3 percent), followed by Narcotics Anonymous (32.8

percent), and short-term residential treatment of less than 30 days (28.7 percent). The list of treatment modalities and the percentages of inmates who have participated in them is presented in Figure 5.4.

One-half of the inmates with current substance problems (i.e., drug or alcohol abuse or dependence) had received some kind of substance abuse treatment or help before. Approximately 24 percent of those who do not have a current substance abuse problem had received some form of treatment or help in the past. In addition, these inmates who underwent treatment and no longer qualified as being substance misusers were significantly less likely to be unemployed than those who had never received treatment and continued to misuse substances (8.7 percent v. 17.9 percent).

Endnotes

- ¹L. L. Robins, L. Cottler, and T. Babor, *Diagnostic Interview Schedule—Substance Abuse Module* (St. Louis, Mo.: Washington University School of Medicine, School of Psychiatry, 1990).
- ²American Psychiatric Association, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition, Revised* (Washington, D. C., 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, in order to be consistent with other recent and ongoing prevalence studies, the estimates of substance dependence are derived according to the *DSM-III-R* definition.
- ³Using the stricter *DSM-III-R* definition of substance abuse includes 11 inmates who claimed to be interested in treatment but did not meet the criteria for abuse. The classification used in this study, however, includes an additional 114 inmates in the estimate who were interested in treatment but would not have been classified under the more exclusive definition.
- ⁴American Psychiatric Association, *DSM-IV*, 179.
- ⁵F. M. Tims and C. G. Leukefeld, "The Challenge of Drug Abuse Treatment in Prisons and Jails," in *Drug Abuse Treatment in Prisons and Jails*, eds. C. G. Leukefeld and C. R. Schuster (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, NIDA Research Monograph 118, DHHS Publication No. [ADM] 92-1884, 1992), 1-7.
- ⁶R. W. Pickens and B. W. Fletcher, "Overview of Treatment Issues," in *Improving Drug Abuse Treatment*, eds., R. W. Pickens, C. G. Leukefeld, and C. R. Schuster (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, NIDA Monograph 106, DHHS Publication No. [ADM] 91-1754, 1991), 1-19.
- ⁷The unpublished estimate of the indigence rate for nonincarcerated Texas males was computed from data collected for the *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Texas: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994). The estimate was not weighted to account for demographic differences between incarcerated and nonincarcerated Texas males.
- ⁸D. G. Finlay, "Changing Problem Drinkers," *Social Work Research and Abstracts*, 13 (1977): 30-37.

❖ Chapter 6. Crime and Drugs

Research on drugs and criminality suggests that their association is complex. Causal influences of drug use on crime, or vice versa, have not been easy to demonstrate. There is evidence, however, that drug dependence often leads to an increase in crime among those already engaged in criminal behavior.¹ Furthermore, rates of criminal behavior tend to diminish following drug abuse treatment.²

This chapter examines survey data which relate drug use to crime. Although these data are subject to the limitations found in other correlational studies, they uncover some notable patterns between the two behaviors and serve as a reminder that the association is as powerful as it is complex.

Criminal Histories

Since it is estimated that most criminal acts go unpunished, the present study queried inmates about their “unofficial” criminal histories. Specifically, inmates were asked if they had ever committed any of 25 crimes and, if so, during what time period. Inmates were asked to report crimes whether or not they resulted in being caught or arrested. These crimes are listed in Table B-1 located in Appendix B. Inclusion of these items was based on prior experience and informal pilot testing with criminal populations.

As shown in Table B-1, the crime most commonly committed was burglary (53.8 percent). The

next 10 most commonly perpetrated crimes were as follows: assault—no weapon (50.8 percent), carrying gun on person (47.4 percent), buying stolen goods (38.4 percent), shoplifting (37.3 percent), drug sales—other than crack (34.1 percent), car theft (27.0 percent), drug sales—crack (25.2 percent), property damage (24.2 percent), shot at someone (22.0 percent), and seriously injured or killed someone (21.8 percent). The present discussion of demographic differences is limited to these 11 most prevalent types of self-reported crime.

Differences by Age Category

There were significant variations by age group for all of these 11 types of crime. In each case, the highest proportion of offenders was in the youngest age group (18-24 year-olds), followed by the mid-age group (25-34 year-olds) and oldest group (ages 35 and over). The disparities were greatest between the youngest and oldest groups for violent and nonutilitarian (i.e., not done solely for the

acquisition of money or goods) crimes. As calculated from the data in Table B-1, young inmates, as compared to the oldest inmates, were twice as likely to have shot at someone during their lifetimes, 1.6 times more likely to have illegally carried a firearm, and 1.6 times more likely to have damaged someone else's property. The fact that these percentages are based on lifetime crime rates makes these age differences even more surprising, given that inmates 35 and older have had at least 11 more years of opportunity than their younger counterparts.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

With the exception of two crimes (i.e., shoplifting and seriously injuring or killing someone), self-reported crime rates varied by race/ethnicity as well. These percentage rates accompany the age category data in Tables B-2 through B-4 (Appendix B). In general, Whites were most likely to report having committed these crimes. The most striking contrast, however, can be seen in crack sales, which involved 49 percent of African Americans versus 7 percent of Whites and 7 percent of Hispanics.

Which Comes First?

All inmates in the sample who reported using at least one type of illicit drug during their lives were asked:

- *In your own experience, which did you start experimenting with first—doing drugs or crime?*

More than twice as many respondents reported first experimenting with drugs (62.5 percent) than with crime (28.7 percent). A smaller percentage (4.7 percent) said they began to experiment with

both at around the same time. Responses to this question showed some interesting variations by age and race/ethnicity. The 18-24 year-old inmates were much more likely (42.1 percent) to report criminality before drug use than were the inmates 25-34 years old (28.7 percent) or inmates 35 and older (23.8 percent). By race/ethnicity, African Americans (39.2 percent) were more likely than Whites (20.7 percent) or Hispanics (24.9 percent) to have engaged in criminal behavior before drug use.

Criminal Behavior While Under the Influence

All inmates were asked the following questions regarding their level of substance use at the time of their most recent offenses:

Think about the offense that led to your being in prison . . .

- *Were you high on anything when you committed it? (yes/no)*

Thirty-nine percent of the sample claimed to have been either drunk or high at the time of their most recent officially recorded crime. Whites were the most likely to report being intoxicated while committing their crimes (53 percent), and African Americans were the least likely (26 percent). Responses to this question did not appear to vary with age.

- *At the time of the offense, would you say that you were: very high/drunk, somewhat high/drunk, a little high/drunk, or coming down?*

This question was asked only of inmates who reported being drunk or high at the time of their most recent offenses. Of this subsample (n=403), the largest group, by far, reported being very drunk/high (45 percent). Level of intoxication at

the time of offense was not significantly associated with race/ethnicity or age.

- *Would you have committed the offense had you not been high/drunk? (yes/no)*

Seventy-three percent of this same subsample responded “no” to this question. These responses, however, showed an interesting difference by age. Young inmates were more likely than the other age groups to say that they would have committed the crime even if they had not been drunk or high. Another interesting pattern emerged when those responses were broken down by the type of drug that inmates considered most problematic.³ Those reporting marijuana or heroin as their problem drug were more likely to report that they would have committed the crime even if they had not been high (40.4 and 40.5 percent, respectively) than those citing cocaine (21.5 percent) or crack (12.3 percent).

Substance Use as a Predictor of Criminal Behavior

One plausible explanation for the strong relationship between drug use and crime is that both behaviors are expressions of deviance. Therefore, those whose social environments place them at high risk for one form of deviance are also likely to engage in the other. Substance abuse alone, according to this perspective, should not significantly enhance the ability to predict criminality once other background variables are taken into account.

To test this hypothesis, an attempt was made to predict the frequency of property and violent crimes using two classes of predictors: *Demographics*—age, race, education level, marital status, employment status, and income; and *Substance use*—number of

DSM-III-R alcohol problems and number of *DSM-III-R* drug problems. Demographics were included as a way to approximate one’s social background. The substance use variables were included in the equation to determine their unique contributions to predicting criminal behavior, statistically controlling for the effects of the demographic predictors. All of these variables were entered in a stepwise multiple regression model.⁴

Rather than predicting frequency of criminal behavior in the general sense, the types of crimes reported were divided into financially motivated, or *property* crimes, and *violent* crimes. These variables were further divided into past-month and lifetime occurrences, resulting in a total of four criteria variables. The property crime measure included crimes such as burglary, car theft, and shoplifting. Violent crimes included crimes such as threatening someone with a gun or knife, seriously injuring or killing someone, and rape.

The results of the four stepwise regressions are presented in Table 6.1. The predictor variables listed in each regression table are the only ones which uniquely and significantly predicted crime after controlling for the effects of all the other predictors in the overall regression model. The following are shown for each predictor:

- a parameter estimate value, which is a standardized measure of each variable’s relative contribution to the predictive equation, as well as the direction of the predictor variable’s relationship to the variable being predicted (i.e., positive or negative);
- its R-square value, which indicates what portion of the overall variation in the crime variable that predictor can explain;
- its F value, which is the ratio of total variance to error variance; and

Table 6.1: Multiple Stepwise Regression Results for Models Predicting Past-Year and Lifetime Property and Violent Crimes, Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993

	Parameter Estimate	R Square	F	Probability
Property Crimes				
Past Year				
Number of drug problems	0.11	0.0831	80.36	0.0001
In school or employed	-0.73	0.0528	54.16	0.0001
Age	-0.03	0.0516	56.23	0.0001
African American	0.46	0.0269	30.21	0.0001
Model*		0.2144		
Lifetime				
Number of drug problems	0.13	0.1278	129.99	0.0001
Age	-0.03	0.0398	42.41	0.0001
Hispanic	-0.29	0.0356	39.55	0.0001
In school or employed	-0.38	0.0196	22.31	0.0001
African American	0.25	0.0070	8.04	0.0047
Level of education	0.07	0.0040	4.57	0.0328
Model*		0.2339		
Violent Crimes				
Past Year				
Age	-0.03	0.0715	68.35	0.0001
In school or employed	-0.42	0.0273	26.82	0.0001
Hispanic	-0.21	0.0117	11.62	0.0007
Number of drug problems	0.02	0.0021	2.10	0.1480
African American	0.15	0.0025	2.54	0.1111
Model*		0.1152		
Lifetime				
Age	-0.03	0.0510	47.63	0.0001
Hispanic	-0.43	0.0259	24.87	0.0001
Number of drug problems	0.05	0.0181	17.66	0.0001
In school or employed	-0.33	0.0118	11.67	0.0007
Model*		0.1068		

* Model refers to the combination of all of the predictor variables selected in the stepwise process.

- the probability of these findings occurring by chance.

For example, by looking at past-year property crimes in Table 6.1, it can be seen that four variables were selected from the total set of possible predictors as having the strongest unique associations (these can be positively associated or negatively associated) with perpetration of property crimes within the past year. Examination of the parameter estimates suggests that the typical inmate committing at least one property crime during the past year (relative to those who did not) had a higher number of drug-related problems, was *less* likely to be employed or in school (i.e., this predictor had a negative parameter value), was younger, and more likely to be African American. The cumulative R-square for this model indicates that these variables combined are able to account for about 21 percent of the overall variation in property crimes committed by this population of inmates.

In all four of the regressions, the number of drug problems emerged as a unique and significant predictor. More importantly, while the drug-problem variable is among the limited sets of past-month and lifetime violent crime predictors, it is the single best predictor of both past-year and lifetime property crime—more so than any of the background variables.

Crime Factor Profiles by Dependence

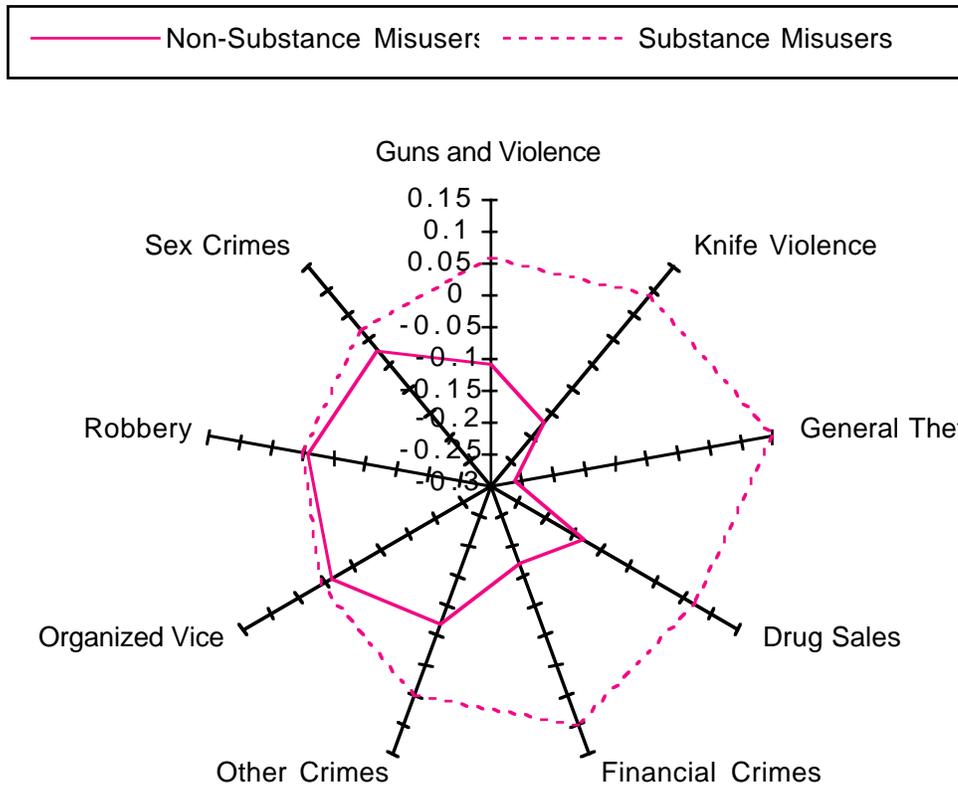
The preceding analysis provides compelling evidence of the association between problematic drug use and criminality. As drug use problems increase, so does the frequency of criminal behavior, especially property crimes. The analysis in this section sought to clarify this finding in two ways. First, the types of crime were further divided into

more specific groups. Second, since a primary focus of this research is to learn more about the proportion of inmates needing treatment, the crime comparisons in this analysis are made between substance-misusing (i.e., those qualifying for treatment) and nonmisusing inmates.

Twenty-six types of self-reported crimes were subgrouped into similar categories using factor analysis. Factor analysis is a statistical procedure allowing a large number of variables to be condensed into a smaller number of dimensions, or factors, based on underlying patterns of responses to these variables. The resulting factors were named based on the individual variables which were most strongly associated with them. The factor names and some of their constituent crimes are listed below:

- Factor 1: *Guns & Violence* (e.g., menacing with a gun, shot at someone, seriously injured or killed someone)
- Factor 2: *General Theft* (e.g., auto parts theft, car theft, burglary)
- Factor 3: *Knife Violence* (e.g., menacing with a knife, cut someone with a knife, robbery with a knife)
- Factor 4: *Drug Sales* (i.e., selling crack or selling drugs other than crack)
- Factor 5: *Robbery* (e.g., robbery without a weapon, pickpocketing, robbery with a weapon)
- Factor 6: *Financial Crimes* (e.g., forgery, stole from employer)
- Factor 7: *Organized Vice* (e.g., procuring or providing clients for prostitutes, illegal betting)
- Factor 8: *Sex Crimes* (e.g., prostitution, rape/sexual assault)
- Factor 9: *Other Crimes*

Figure 6.1. Crime Factor Scores for Male TDCJ-ID Inmates by Substance Problem Classification

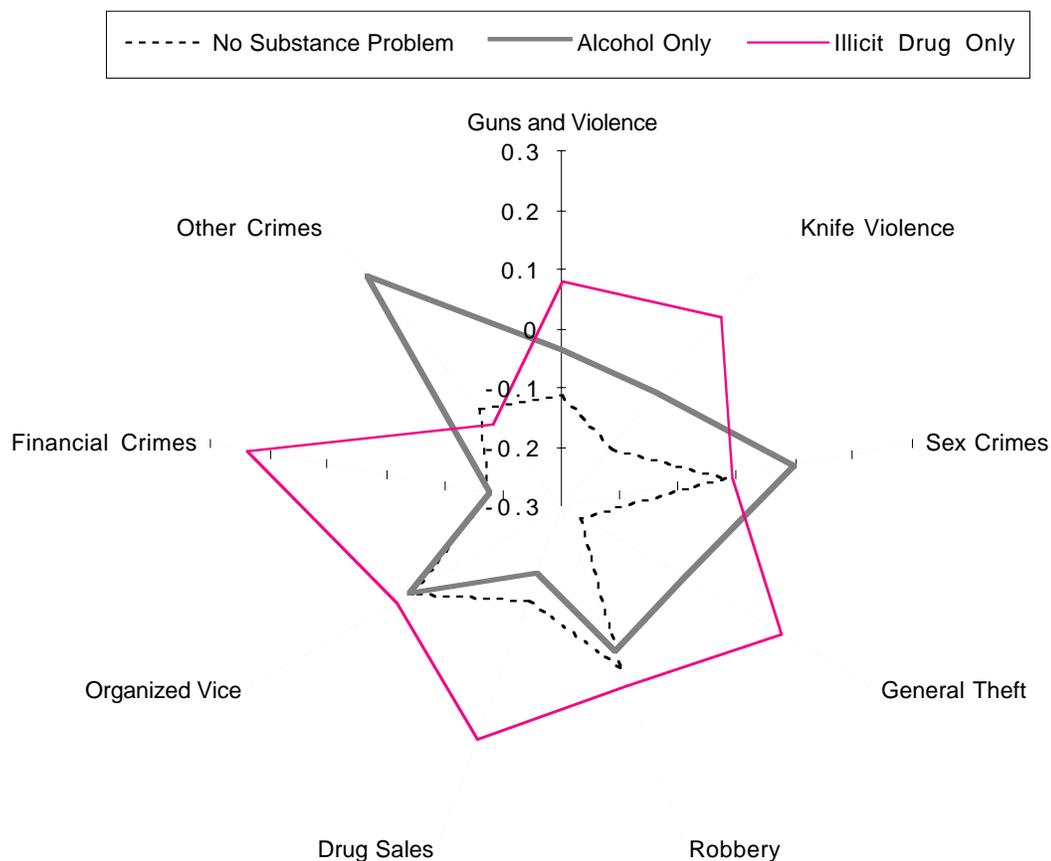


Based on these factors, scores were computed which represent the relative frequency for each crime factor. The actual factor scores themselves do not indicate the number of times these crimes were committed; they are only standardized measures of the relative reporting rates of individuals on the most heavily weighted crimes for each factor. In other words, these profiles indicate relative rates of substance-misusing and nonmisusing inmates who committed the types of crimes represented by each factor. Averages for each of these factor scores were computed for drug- and alcohol-misusing and nonmisusing inmates. The results are presented in the radar chart in Figure 6.1.

Except for the factors of *Organized Vice*, *Robbery*, *Sex Crimes*, and *Other Crimes*, where both groups had roughly the same scores, the crime rate profiles of the misusing inmates were significantly higher than those of the nonmisusing inmates. Drug or alcohol misusers scored significantly higher on the *Guns and Violence*, *Financial Crimes*, *General Theft*, *Knife Violence*, and *Drug Sales* factors than did nonmisusing inmates.⁵

Because the regression analyses reported earlier suggest that the number of drug problems was more predictive of criminality than number of alcohol problems, substance misuse was separated into alcohol-only and drug-only groups. Figure 6.2 shows the crime factor scores for these groups, as

Figure 6.2. Mean Crime Factor Scores for Male TDCJ-ID Inmates by Substance Problem Status



well as for nonmisusers. This analysis excludes inmates who were both drug *and* alcohol misusers, thus leaving out an important class of substance-misusing offenders. Nevertheless, Figure 6.2 displays some interesting patterns which are unique to drug or alcohol dependence.

Drug-only misusing offenders scored significantly higher than alcohol-only misusers on the *General Theft*, *Drug Sales*, and *Financial Crimes* factors. Alcohol-only misusing offenders scored higher only on the *Other Crimes* factor. To summarize, *Guns and Violence*, *Financial Crimes*, *General Theft*, *Knife Violence*, and *Drug Sales* all had strong associations with the number of drug and alcohol problems.

Drug Expenditures and Criminal Behavior

Comparing average weekly drug expenditures with average weekly legal incomes illustrates the economic aspect of the drug/crime association. The analysis was based on the following free-response questions:

- *In the last year, prior to being locked up, about how much money would you say you made per week from your job or other legal activities?*
- *How much money did you spend per week on drugs in the last year prior to being locked up?*

To determine the relative drug costs for each inmate, the average amount of money spent

weekly on drugs was subtracted from that person’s average weekly income. This resulted in a positive or negative value of each inmate’s net income after drug expenses.

Twenty percent of the total sample spent more on drugs than they had earned legally in an average week over the past year. This general analysis is interesting because it relates the economic toll of drug use to the total population of TDCJ-ID inmates, not just to those reporting extreme use. However, this analysis includes many inmates (48 percent) who denied using any drugs during the past year.

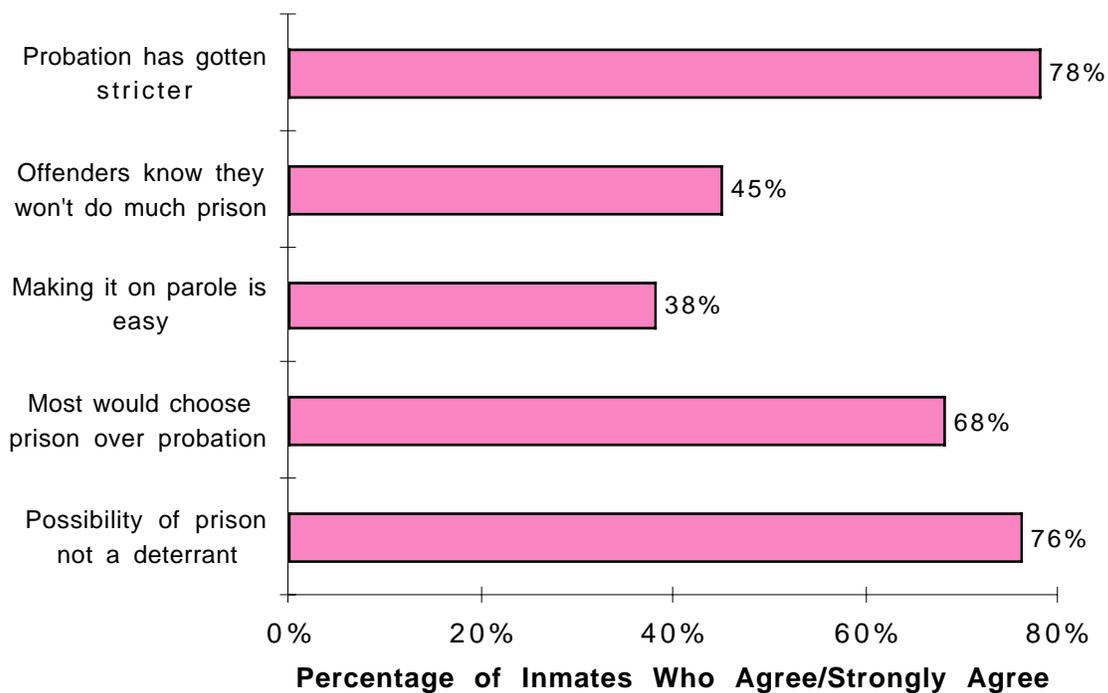
For a more precise estimate of the economic toll of drug use on drug users, the same analysis was conducted on a sample limited to inmates who reported past-month or past-year drug use. Thirty-two percent of these current users exceeded their

average weekly income with their average drug expenditures. This group spent a median amount of \$660 more per week than they reported earning legally. While this study does not show the other financial sources used by inmates to support their substance use, the implication is clear that among those using drugs in the past year, legal sources of income are commonly supplemented by illegal sources as a result of inordinate drug expenditures.

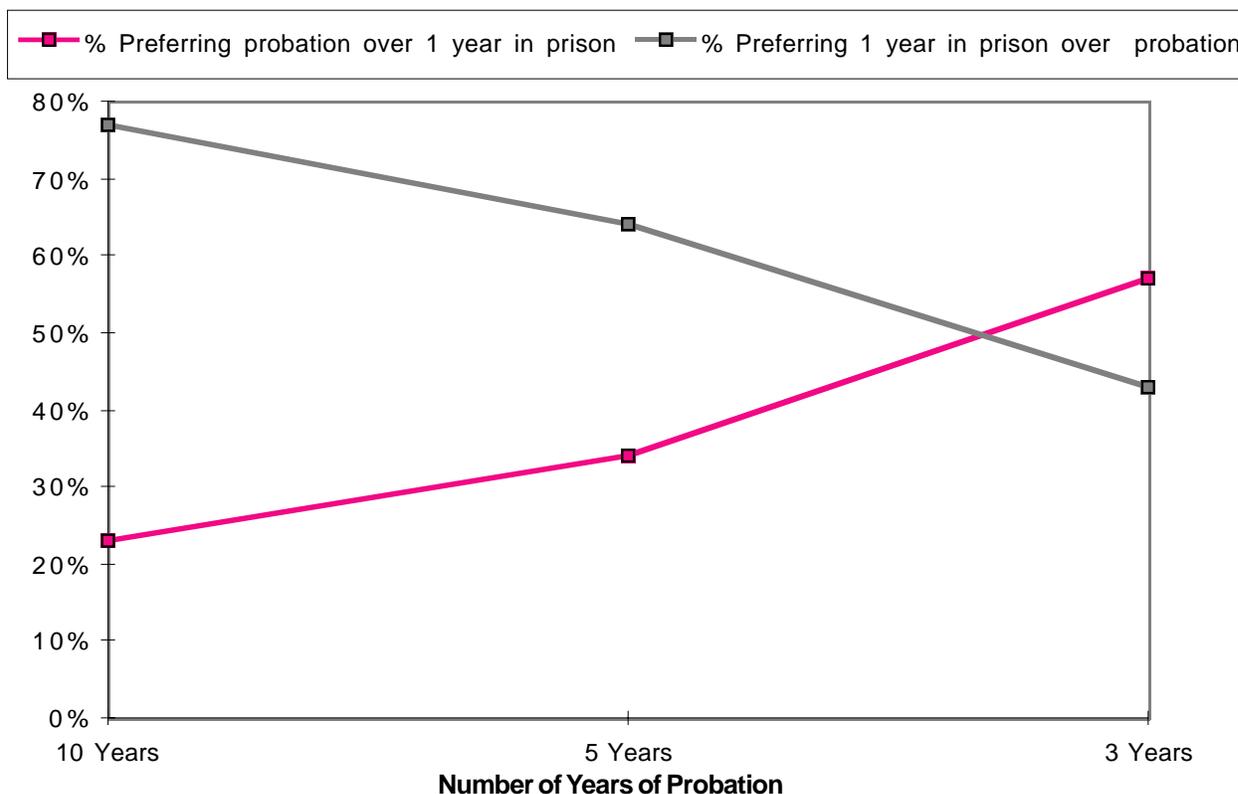
Perceptions of Punishments

The entire inmate sample was asked a set of questions assessing perceptions of different types of punishments. As shown in Figure 6.3, a majority of inmates believe that probation has become stricter in recent years. Likewise, a majority of inmates disagreed with the statement that “making

Figure 6.3. Perceptions of Punishment of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993



**Figure 6.4. Perceptions of Punishment of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates:
Which Would be Easier—Probation or Prison?**



it on parole is easy.” In contrast, the idea of going to prison was not as great of a threat as one might expect. Seventy-six percent of the inmates indicated that the possibility of going to prison is not a deterrent. Two-thirds of the sample said that they would even choose prison over probation—perhaps because many (45 percent) believe that they will not have to serve all of their prison term.

To get a clearer sense of the relative perceptions of probation versus prison, inmates were asked whether they preferred one year in prison as opposed to three, five, or 10 years on probation. As displayed in Figure 6.4, one year in prison is construed as being as punitive as approximately three-and-one-half years on probation. Therefore, it seems the general preference for prison over

probation is most likely due to the shorter time commitment of prison.

Endnotes

- ¹D. N. Nurco, J. C. Ball, J. W. Shaffer, and T. E. Hanlon, “The Criminality of Narcotic Addicts,” *Journal of Nervous Mental Disorders*, 173 (1985): 94-102.
- ²G. DeLeon, “The Therapeutic Community: Status and Evolution,” *International Journal of the Addictions* 20 (1985), 823-844; D. D. Simpson and H. J. Friend, “Legal Status and Long-Term Outcomes for Addicts in the DARP Followup Project,” in *Compulsory Treatment of Drug Abuse: Research and Clinical Practice*, eds. C. G. Leukefeld and F. M. Tims (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, NIDA Monograph 86. DHHS Publication No. [ADM] 84-1143, 1988), 81-98.
- ³To avoid problems associated with insufficient sample sizes, this analysis was limited to the four most commonly reported illicit drugs: marijuana, cocaine, crack, and heroin.
- ⁴This is a statistical procedure in which the predictor variable that has the highest correlation with the criterion variable is first entered into the equation, followed by the variable which explains the largest amount of the remaining variation, and so

on. After each step, the predictor variables are reexamined to determine if they still uniquely account for a significant amount of the variance. Those that do not are removed from the equation. This procedure continues until no other variable can be added that significantly improves the model's predictive power.

⁵ Based on two-tailed T-test comparisons, $p < .01$.

❖ Chapter 7. Social and Family Background

The likelihood of engaging in substance misuse or other forms of deviant behavior has been partially accounted for by one's social environment. Among adolescents, substance use by one's peers is consistently the best predictor of individual use.¹ Within the family, a lack of parental closeness or involvement, and weak parental control are often associated with adolescent substance use.² As a result, a relatively large portion of the present survey was devoted to assessing peer and family relations to determine their associations with substance problems among this special population.

Peer Relations

All inmates who acknowledged having at least one friend during the last six months were asked to rate how often their friends engaged in each of the 13 behaviors listed in Figure 7.1. Response options ranged from 0 ("Never") to 4 ("Frequently"). The mean ratings for all 13 peer behaviors were significantly different between substance-misusing and non-substance-misusing inmates. Peers of substance-misusing inmates, as compared to peers of non-substance-misusing inmates, were rated lower on all five positive behaviors/traits (e.g., maintaining a job; spending time with family) and higher on all eight antisocial behaviors (e.g., getting into fights; carrying a gun regularly). Interestingly, 207 of the inmates sampled (20.1 percent) indicated they had *no* friends.

Data from this survey corroborated the widespread finding that peer substance use is among the best predictors of individual use. Peers of substance-misusing inmates were almost twice as likely as peers of non-substance-misusing inmates to use illicit drugs (odds ratio=1:1.9) and to be involved in drug trading (odds ratio=1:1.8). These findings underscore the need for continuing care as prisoners are released from treatment back into social networks where substance misuse is likely to be the norm.

Family Background

To assess the quality of family life and parenting during childhood, inmates were asked 10 questions which were assembled to informally measure poverty, emotional support, and abuse. The per-

Figure 7.1. Mean Ratings of Peer Behavior by Substance Use Problem Status for Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993

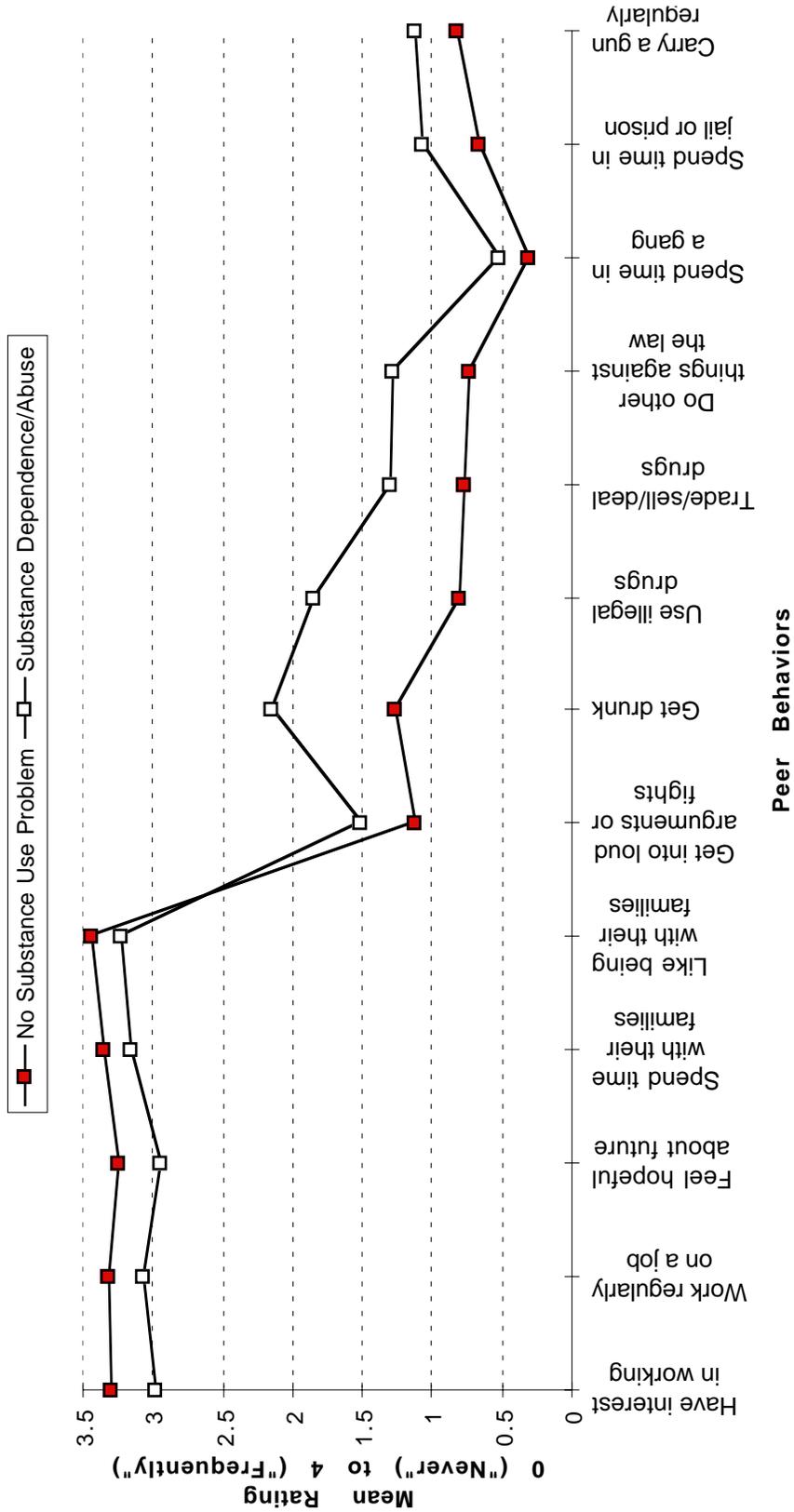
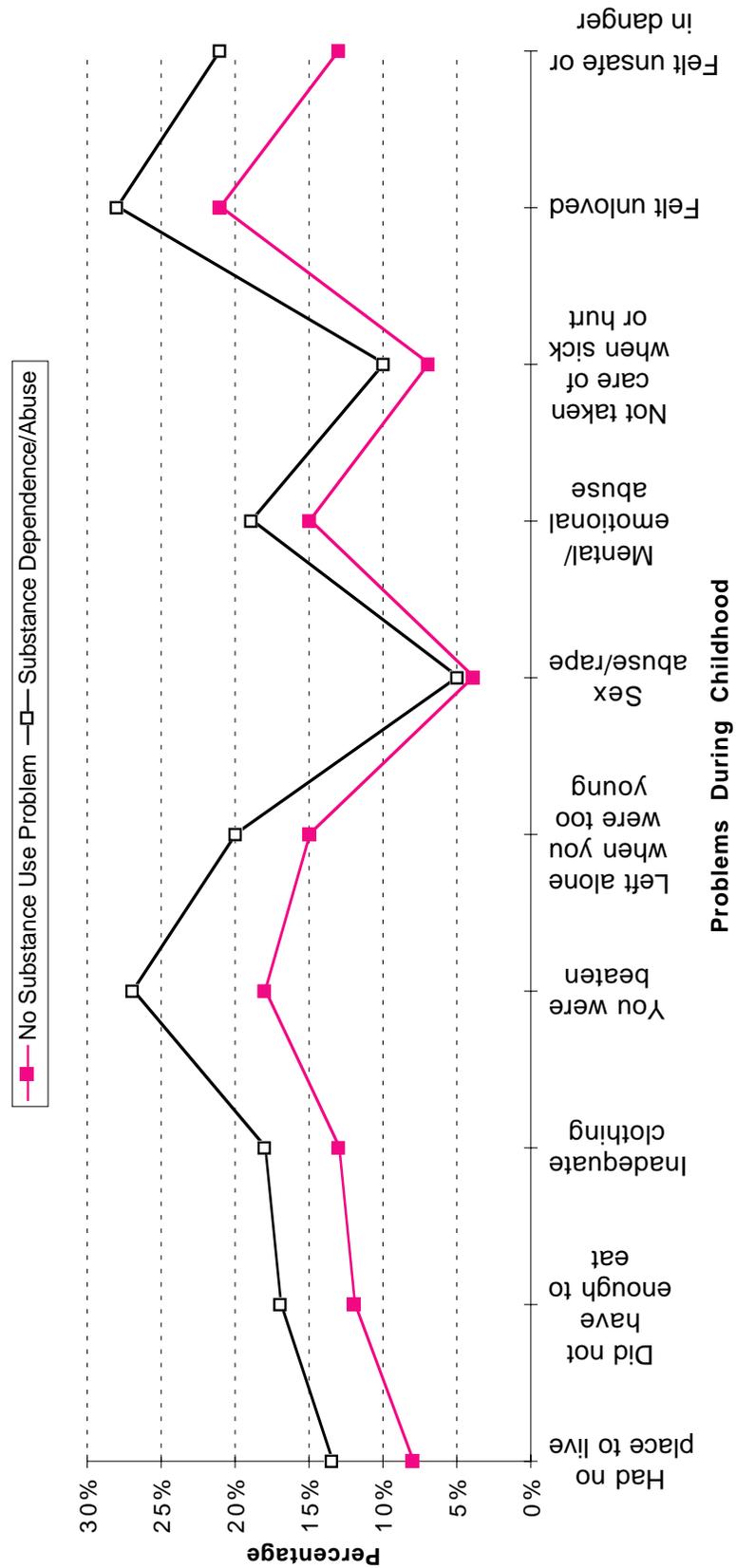


Figure 7.2. Percentages of TDCJ-ID Male Inmates Reporting Family Problems During Childhood by Substance Use Problem Status



centages of inmates indicating problems on each of these items are displayed in Figure 7.2. Except for “sexual abuse/rape” and “not taken care of when sick or hurt,” substance-misusing inmates were significantly more likely than nonmisusers to report family-related problems while growing up.

During childhood, substance-misusing inmates were significantly more likely to experience symptoms of poverty (e.g., no place to live, not enough food, and inadequate clothing), to be subjected to physical and emotional abuse, and to receive what they felt was inadequate emotional support (e.g., left alone, felt unloved, and felt unsafe).

Endnotes

¹D. B. Kandel, “Drug Use and Drinking Behavior Among Youth,” *Annual Review of Sociology*, 6 (1980): 235-285.

²G. Beschner and A. Friedman, “Treatment of Adolescent Drug Abusers,” *International Journal of the Addictions*, 20 (1985): 971-993.

❖ Chapter 8. Mental Health

The association between drug and/or alcohol use and mental health status is as complex as the relationship between drugs and criminality. There is clear evidence that prolonged use of certain substances produces long-term psychoactive effects such as depression, as is the case with alcohol, or paranoia, as is the case with stimulants.¹ On the other hand, some addicts report using drugs or alcohol as a way to “self-medicate” preexisting mental disorders.

Establishing the dynamics of the relationship between mental health problems and substance use stretches beyond the scope of this study. However, the survey included a brief depression scale and some single-item mental health indicators that allowed for some interesting comparisons between substance-misusing and nonmisusing inmates.

Except for the depression scale, which is a seven-item version of the 20-item Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) scale,² the mental health measures are single-item measures which were intended to provide relative contrasts between inmates. There are no established norms for these items.

The questioning began with, *“Please tell me how often you have felt this way prior to being locked-up.”*

Depression

The short version of the CES-D consisted of the following seven items:

- (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*
- (7) *I could not “get going”*

Responses to these individual items ranged from 1 (“Never”) to 4 (“Frequently”). These responses were then summed to produce depression index scores which ranged from 7 to 28, with higher scores indicating higher levels of depression. The average score on this scale was 15.6, which suggests that inmates, overall, experience these symptoms rarely to occasionally. As can be seen in Table 8.1, however, inmates classified as being drug or alcohol misusers had significantly higher depression scores than nonmisusers. **Twenty-three percent of the drug or alcohol misusers had scores which**

Table 8.1. Mean Psychological Functioning Scores of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates by Substance Problem Status

Problem	Nonmisusers		Misusers	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Depression	14.20	(5.4)	16.40	(5.1)
Hallucinations	1.20	(.63)	1.35	(.79)
Anxiety/Tension	2.12	(1.11)	2.51	(1.04)
Arguments/Fights	1.63	(.90)	2.01	(.96)
Suspicious/Distrustful	2.00	(1.12)	2.36	(1.06)
Suicidal ideation	1.09	(.42)	1.21	(.59)
Attempted suicide	1.03	(.25)	1.11	(.42)

* All T-test comparisons are significant at the .001 level. Standard deviation (SD) is an indication of how representative the mean is of the group it represents. Higher SDs indicate a greater spread of values around the mean.

placed them in the high depression category, versus 15 percent of nonmisusers.³

Other Indicators

These were the six other single-item measures of mental health:

- *I had hallucinations*
- *I felt anxious or had a lot of tension*
- *I got into arguments or fights with other people*
- *I felt suspicious and distrustful of other people*
- *I had serious thoughts of suicide*
- *I attempted suicide*

As with the depression scale items, response options ranged from 1 (“Never”) to 4 (“Frequently”). Differences between the mean responses of misusing and nonmisusing inmates for all of these statements were consistently in the same direction: substance-misusing inmates

reported having these problems significantly more often.

Inmates were also asked the following questions:

- *Have any of these problems ever significantly interfered with your life or activities?*
- *Have you ever seen a health professional (doctor, nurse, psychologist, therapist) for “nerves” or psychological problems you were having?*

Consistent with the above self-reported occurrences of mental health problem indicators, substance-misusing inmates (25.6 percent) were more likely than other inmates (14.2 percent) to report that these problems had significantly interfered with their lives. Similar differences were found in the proportions of inmates who had actually sought treatment in the past. Twenty-four percent of the substance misusers (versus 16 percent of nonmisusers) said that they had seen a mental health professional for their problems.

Implications for Treatment

Although the measures of psychological functioning used in this study were superficial by necessity, they suggest more mental health problems among misusing inmates compared to nonmisusing inmates. These results corroborate findings from other prison studies which report 66 to 84 percent of mentally ill inmates are also drug or alcohol dependent.⁴

The disproportionately high number of mental health problems among substance misusing inmates should be addressed in treatment programs for this population. One could optimistically point out that providing treatment for substance-misusing offenders would bring into a treatment setting a large number of mentally ill inmates who would not have entered treatment otherwise. Furthermore, some drug abuse treatment modalities—especially residential programs—have been shown to reduce depression and suicidal ideation.⁵

Endnotes

¹G. E. Woody, A. T. McLellan, C. P. O'Brien, and L. Luborsky, "Addressing Psychiatric Comorbidity," in *Improving Drug Abuse Treatment*, eds. R. W. Pickens, C. G. Leukefeld, and C. R. Schuster (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, NIDA Monograph 106. DHHS Publication No. [ADM] 91-1754, 1991), 152-166.

²N. 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.

³In order to compare percentages, depression scores were divided into low and high categories depending on how inmates scored relative to the 80th percentile score of 20.

⁴D. A. Regier, "Comorbidity of Mental Disorders, with Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: Results from the Epidemiologic Catchment Area (ECA) Study," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 264 (1990): 2511-2518; and J. A. Chiles, E. Von Cleve, R. P. Jemelka, and E. Trupin, "Substance Abuse and Psychiatric Disorders in Prison Inmates," *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 41 (1989): 1132-1133.

⁵R. L. Hubbard, M. E. Marsden, J. V. Rachal, H. J. Harwood, E. R. Cavanaugh, and H. M. Ginzburg, *Drug Abuse Treatment: A National Study of Effectiveness* (Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1989), 141-146.

❖ Chapter 9. HIV Risk

Rates of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the cause of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), tend to be higher among correctional populations than the general population.¹ During 1993, 180 AIDS cases were reported within the TDCJ-ID system.² In some correctional systems, AIDS is now the leading cause of death.³ The rates of HIV infection among prisoners also differs from the general population in terms of the primary way in which it is spread. Whereas male to male sex is still the most prevalent risk factor in the general population, HIV infection among prison inmates is most commonly associated with injecting drug use prior to incarceration.⁴

Although HIV seroprevalence rates were not measured as part of this study, the survey included questions regarding two primary risk factors—injecting drug use and certain high-risk sexual behaviors.

Injecting Drug Use

As mentioned above, injecting drug use is the greatest risk factor associated with HIV among prison inmates. According to a study of New York State prison inmates, over 90 percent of the 1,630 cases of AIDS reported thus far are related to injecting drug use.⁵

Of the total TDCJ-ID sample in the present study, 30 percent reported injecting drugs at some time in their lives. Powder cocaine was the most

commonly injected drug, reported by one-fourth of the total sample. About 20 percent of the sample reported injecting heroin, making it the second most popular drug of injection.

Of the inmates who reported injecting drug use, 84.7 percent were classified as drug or alcohol misusers. In other words, the majority of inmates who inject or have injected would probably qualify for some type of substance abuse treatment. This group also had the highest risk of HIV infection and would benefit from intensive HIV/AIDS education.

High-Risk Sexual Behavior

A composite measure was used to consolidate the many types of high-risk sexual behaviors into a single index score. This sex risk score combines

these various risky behaviors in such a way that those behaviors posing the highest risk are weighted most heavily in the overall composite. The items forming the scale (see Table 9.1), as well as the rationale by which they are combined, are based on the Southwest Regional Research Group (SWRG) sex risk index, which has been used to predict the occurrence of sexually transmitted diseases.⁶

Table 9.1 shows the average number of times that the respondents reported engaging in each of the high-risk sexual activities during their last 30 days on the street. Substance-misusing inmates, more often than other inmates, reported having sex with injecting drug users (IDUs), trading sex for money or drugs, and having sex while they or their partners were intoxicated.

The present sex risk scale combines past 30-day frequencies in which the respondent has had unprotected sex with different sex partners, with IDUs, with strangers, anally, while trading for money or drugs, and while intoxicated.⁷

Actual sex risk scores for this population ranged from 0 (no high-risk sexual behaviors

during the past 30 days) to 184. The average score was 10.1 and the median score was 1. This median provides a convenient distinction between the one-half of the sample who had not engaged in any high-risk sexual behaviors during the month prior to incarceration, and the other half who had.

Figure 9.1 presents mean sex risk scores by type and level of substance misuse. Rationale for these comparisons comes from a large body of literature which suggests an association between an individual's inebriation and engagement in any high-risk sexual activity, primarily due to impaired decision-making skills. It is clear from these mean comparisons that substance misuse is associated with greater frequencies of high-risk sexual behavior. Dividing the sample into inmates who had engaged in high-risk sexual behavior (high sex risk) and those who had not (low sex risk), shows equally compelling differences—drug or alcohol misusers are significantly more likely to be in the high sex risk group (58.3 percent) than are the nonmisusers (37.5 percent).

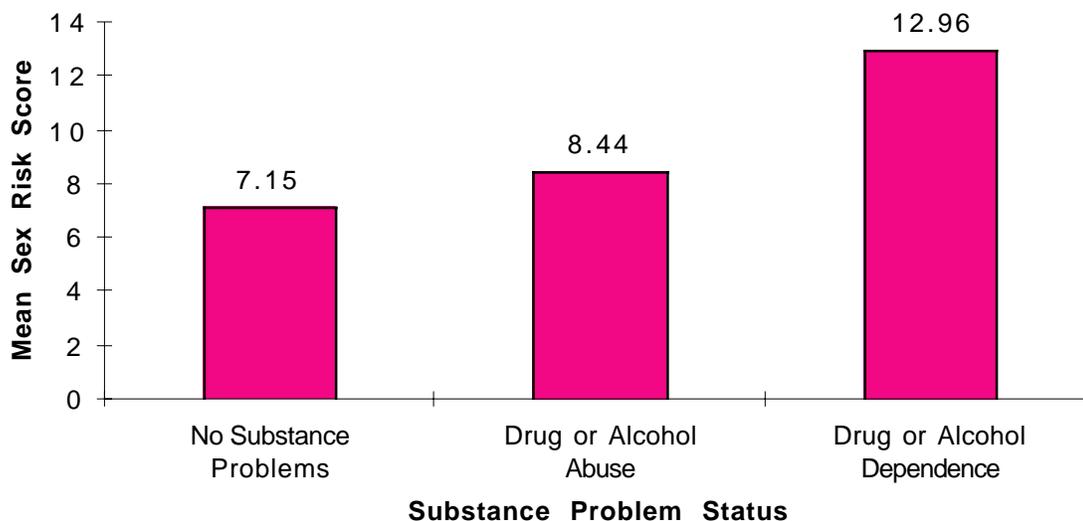
Table 9.1. Mean Scores of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates for Individual High-Risk Sex Items

High Risk Sex Item	No Substance Problem		Substance Problem		Overall	
	Mean	SD**	Mean	SD**	Mean	SD**
Number of sex partners	2.29	(7.00)	2.50	(5.51)	2.42	(6.10)
Times with injecting drug user	0.35	(2.94)	*1.10	(6.37)	0.85	(5.49)
Times with nonregular mate/partner	3.87	(9.12)	3.47	(9.75)	3.60	(9.53)
Times involving anal sex	0.44	(2.94)	0.55	(3.10)	0.51	(3.04)
Times while trading sex for drugs/money	0.30	(2.22)	0.84	(5.40)	0.66	(4.60)
Times while you or partner were intoxicated	1.78	(8.24)	*6.90	(14.40)	5.21	(12.90)

* Indicates that means are significantly different at the $P < .05$ level between inmates with substance problems and those without.

** Standard deviation (SD) is an indication of how representative the mean is of the sample. Higher SDs indicate a greater spread of values around the mean.

Figure 9.1. Mean Sex Risk Scores* of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates by Substance Problem Status



*The lower the mean sex risk score, the lower the frequency of risky sexual behavior.

Overall Risk

To determine the overall proportion of offenders whose behaviors place them at high risk of contracting HIV, an overall risk category was created. In order to be placed in this overall high-risk category, inmates had to meet one or both the following criteria:

- *Current or past injecting drug use*
- *Engaging in at least one of the six high-risk sexual behaviors described in the previous section during the 30 days prior to incarceration*

Of the total sample, 63.5 percent were classified as being at high risk of contracting HIV.

Inmates who are drug- or alcohol-misusers were much more likely to be classified as being at high overall HIV risk (74.5 percent) than were nonmisusers (44.6 percent).

Endnotes

- ¹ T. R. Hammett, and S. Moini, *Drug Abuse Treatment: A National Study of Effectiveness* (Washington, D. C.: National Institute of Justice, 1991).
- ² Texas Department of Health, *Texas AIDS Cases: Surveillance Report* (Austin, Texas: Texas Department of Health, 1994).
- ³ CDC Weekly, "Florida: AIDS Primary Cause of Death in Prison," *CDC Weekly* (1989); and M. E. Salive, G. S. Smith, and T. F. Brewer, "Death in Prison: Changing Mortality Patterns Among Male Prisoners in Maryland," *American Journal of Public Health* 80 (1990): 1479-1480.
- ⁴ Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, *AIDS Surveillance Monthly Update* (Albany, N. Y.: New York State Department of Health, 1989).
- ⁵ New York State Department of Health, *AIDS in New York State* (Albany, N. Y.: New York State Department of Health, 1989).
- ⁶ 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* (Bethesda, Md.: Nova Research, December, 1990), 7-10.
- ⁷ To maximize the difference between low- and high-risk profiles, the raw frequencies for the individual behaviors were squared before they were summed. Furthermore, the squared frequencies for sex with injecting drug users, sex with strangers, and anal sex were multiplied by two to reflect their greater risk potential. Possible scores on this scale range from 0 to 225. Scores in the present study tend to be suppressed, however, because they refer to high-risk sexual behavior in the past 30 days prior to incarceration as opposed to the past six-month time frame used in the SWRG sex risk index.

❖ Chapter 10. Substance Misuse and Gambling

There is some evidence that suggests an association between problem gambling and illicit drug use.¹ The survey included items which measured gambling behavior among male TDCJ-ID inmates and explored the relationship between the extent of gambling behavior and substance misuse.

Sixty percent of the overall sample reported engaging in at least one form of gambling during the past year. The full list of activities and their percentages for those inmates who had gambled

during the past year is presented in Figure 10.1.

The proportions of inmates who engaged in these activities once a week or more, though lower, parallel the rates for past-year gambling.

Figure 10.1. Gambling Activities Among Those Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Who Had Gambled in the Past Year

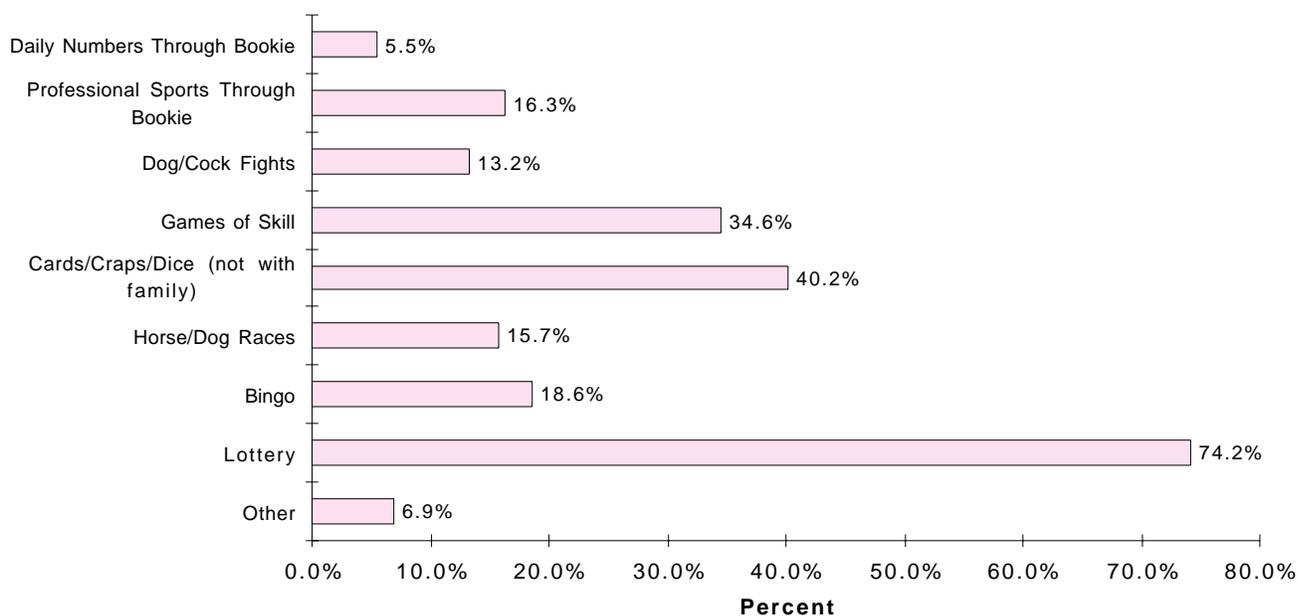


Table 10.1. Gambling Problems of Male TDCJ-ID Inmates by Substance Problem Status

	No Substance Problem	Substance Abuse	Substance Dependence	Total
Bought Texas Lottery tickets	36%	51%	49%	45%
Median amount spent per month on gambling	\$40	\$45	\$0	\$40
Gambled on other activities	31%	42%	46%	56%
If so:				
Bet weekly or more	58%	53%	55%	56%
Spent too much money/time	38%	44%	44%	42%
Chased losses	24%	26%	24%	24%
Wanted to stop but couldn't	19%	10%	18%	17%

Some 26.5 percent of the total inmate sample reported gambling on the lottery at least once a week, followed by cards (12.4 percent), and other games of skill (8.3 percent).

As shown in Table 10.1, inmates with substance problems are more likely than the other inmates to have bet on the lottery or other gambling activities. There were not significant differences, however, between these two groups or the actual amount spent on these activities per month, or the extent of the other gambling-related problems shown in the table.

Age groups did not differ significantly in their levels of gambling for either the past year or weekly time frames. Rates of past-year gambling varied by race/ethnicity, with Hispanics being the least likely to have gambled at all, and Whites being the most likely. African Americans showed a tendency to either engage in two or more types of gambling, or to abstain from gambling altogether.

Similar items on both the present survey and the *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*² allows some limited, but enlightening, comparisons between TDCJ-ID males and males

in the general Texas population. As shown in Table 10.2, TDCJ-ID males were more likely than their nonincarcerated counterparts to have bet on gambling activities other than the lottery, to have gambled weekly, to have gambled more than they intended, and to have chased their losses. Although the data are not available to explain the lower rate of lottery gambling by TDCJ-ID males, it is possible that many of these inmates have been in jail since the inception of the Texas Lottery and have not had the opportunity to play the lottery.

The gap between prevalence of problem gambling behaviors narrowed when both samples were limited to those with substance problems. This was almost entirely due to the increased rates of gambling problems associated with substance misuse among nonincarcerated Texas males. Whereas the gambling behaviors among TDCJ-ID males remained relatively constant regardless of their substance problem status, substance misuse was strongly associated with increased gambling and gambling problems among nonincarcerated Texas males.

Table 10.2. Comparison of Gambling Behaviors Between Nonincarcerated Adult Texas Males and Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993*

	Total Sample		Substance Problem	
	Nonincarcerated Males (N=3131)	TDCJ-ID Inmates (N=1030)	Nonincarcerated Males (N=802)	TDCJ-ID Inmates (N=649)
Gambled on Texas Lottery in past year	70.3%	44.6%	80.3%	49.6%
Gambled on lottery only	55.5%	18.6%	55.4%	20.0%
	(N=608)	(N=410)	(N=255)	(N=292)
Gambled on other activities in past year	18.0%	39.8%	28.8%	45.0%
If yes:				
Gambled weekly	24.4%	55.9%	33.4%	54.8%
Gambled more than intended	16.0%	42.2%	24.1%	43.8%
Chased losses most/every time	6.6%	24.4%	8.1%	24.7%

* Adult males were weighted to have same age and racial/ethnic distribution as TDCJ inmates.

Endnotes

¹L. Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1992 Texas Survey of Adult Gambling Behavior*. (Austin, Texas: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1993), 54-59.

²L. Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults*. (Austin, Texas: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994).

❖ Chapter 11. Conclusions

Clearly, there is a high need for treatment among this population. Nearly half of the inmates surveyed met *DSM III-R* criteria for either alcohol or drug dependence; 63% of the sample met criteria for either substance abuse or dependence. The fact that these results are based on self-report data suggests that even this high estimate of substance misuse may be conservative. Nevertheless, a large percentage of inmates were willing to talk about their substance use and, of those, a substantial portion (50 percent) expressed a willingness to enter treatment. This willingness was underscored by the high proportion of respondents—approximately 25 percent of the entire inmate sample—who were even willing to extend their stay in prison by three months to receive treatment.

Special Needs

Findings from this study also revealed special treatment needs of this population. Injecting drug use and high-risk sexual behaviors were more prevalent among misusing inmates than among nonmisusing inmates. Treatment programs should capitalize on access to this high-risk audience by offering HIV/AIDS-risk reduction classes. There are HIV/AIDS prevention training programs used elsewhere that have shown significant decreases in needle use and high-risk sexual behaviors in a one-year follow-up of their graduates.¹

In substance abuse treatment, patients with high levels of psychiatric symptoms tend to have the least favorable outcomes.² These differences, however, can be reduced by providing psycho-

therapy.³ Substance-misusing inmates in the present study were more likely than nonmisusers to report emotional or psychological problems such as depression, suicidal ideation, and anxiety. In fact, substance misusers reported more problems on all of the seven measures of psychological functioning. Concurring with other studies, the present data show that offering treatment to substance-misusing inmates provides professional mental health services to those who need it most.

Criminality and Substance Dependence

More so than age, race, education level, marital status, employment status, and family income, the number of drug use problems was the

single best predictor of financially motivated criminal behavior. Drug use problems were also significantly associated with violent crimes. Similarly, using statistically derived crime factors, drug- or alcohol-misusing inmates were more likely than other inmates to commit crimes involving guns and knife violence, and more likely to commit general theft, financial crimes, and drug-sale crimes. Approximately one-third of the current (past-year) drug-using inmates exceeded their average legal weekly income with their average weekly expenditures on drugs.

Due to the inseparable relationship between drug use and crime for many of these inmates, it appears that reductions in drug use should lead to reductions in crime. Major drug treatment evaluation studies have demonstrated significant reductions in criminality among program graduates.⁴ Even among treatment dropouts, there is a positive association between the time spent in treatment and reduction of criminality.⁵

In summary, TDCJ-ID male inmates have higher rates of drug and alcohol use than do males in the general Texas population. The data also demonstrate a powerful association between drug use and the extent of criminality. Substance-misusers, versus nonmisusers, are also at higher risk of contracting HIV and tend to report more mental health problems. The present study confirms and contributes to the existing research literature that shows the valuable role substance abuse treatment can play in reducing criminality and promoting the mental and physical welfare of this high-risk population.

Endnotes

¹ H. K. Wexler, S. Magura, M. M. Beardsley, and H. Josepher, "ARRIVE: An AIDS Education/Relapse Prevention Model for

High-Risk Parolees," *International Journal of the Addictions*, 29 (1994): 361-386.

² A. T. McLellan, L. Luborsky, G. E. Woody, K. A. Druley, and C. P. O'Brien, "Predicting Response to Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatments: Role of Psychiatric Severity," *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 40 (1983): 620-625.

³ G. E. Woody, A. T. McLellan, L. Luborsky, C. P. O'Brien, J. Blaine, S. Fox, I. Herman, and A. T. Beck, "Psychiatric Severity as a Predictor of Benefits from Psychotherapy: The Penn-VA Study," *American Journal of Psychiatry* 141 (1984): 1172-1177.

⁴ D. Anglin, "The Efficacy of Civil Commitment in Treating Narcotic Addiction," in *Compulsory Treatment of Drug Abuse: Research and Clinical Practice*, eds. C. G. Leukefeld and F. M. Tims (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, NIDA Monograph 86. DHHS Publication No. [ADM] 84-1143, 1988).

⁵ R. L. Hubbard, M. E. Marsden, J. V. Rachal, H. J. Harwood, E. R. Cavanaugh, and H. M. Ginzburg, *Drug Abuse Treatment: A National Study of Effectiveness*. (Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1989), 165.

❖ **Appendix A. Substance Use Prevalence Tables**

**Table A.1. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
Texas Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Sampled: 1993**

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All)	90.0%	73.5%	4.2%	12.3%	10.0%
Inmates 18-24	90.1%	72.6%	5.7%	11.8%	9.9%
Inmates 25-34	86.7%	71.9%	4.2%	10.5%	13.3%
Inmates 35 & older	93.6%	75.8%	3.3%	14.4%	6.4%
Alcohol (All)	97.6%	53.6%	23.2%	20.7%	2.4%
Inmates 18-24	95.8%	58.2%	22.5%	15.0%	4.2%
Inmates 25-34	98.4%	50.8%	24.6%	23.0%	1.6%
Inmates 35 & older	97.7%	54.2%	22.1%	21.3%	2.3%
Marijuana (All)	84.8%	18.5%	14.1%	52.1%	15.2%
Inmates 18-24	87.3%	31.9%	19.7%	35.7%	12.7%
Inmates 25-34	90.9%	18.5%	15.0%	57.4%	9.1%
Inmates 35 & older	76.7%	11.3%	10.0%	55.4%	23.3%
Inhalants (All)	17.7%	0.7%	0.8%	16.2%	82.3%
Inmates 18-24	19.7%	2.3%	2.3%	15.0%	80.3%
Inmates 25-34	18.3%	0.5%	0.5%	17.3%	81.7%
Inmates 35 & older	15.9%	0.0%	0.3%	15.6%	84.1%
Cocaine (All)	54.7%	13.3%	8.4%	33.0%	45.3%
Inmates 18-24	43.9%	11.3%	10.4%	22.2%	56.1%
Inmates 25-34	59.5%	14.1%	8.7%	36.8%	40.5%
Inmates 35 & older	55.3%	13.6%	6.9%	34.7%	44.7%
Crack (All)	32.6%	9.1%	7.6%	15.9%	67.4%
Inmates 18-24	24.9%	5.6%	6.1%	13.1%	75.1%
Inmates 25-34	37.9%	12.6%	8.2%	17.1%	62.1%
Inmates 35 & older	31.0%	7.2%	7.7%	16.2%	69.0%
Cocaine or Crack (All)	59.9%	18.7%	11.8%	29.3%	40.1%
Inmates 18-24	48.4%	15.0%	11.3%	22.1%	51.6%
Inmates 25-34	65.6%	22.2%	11.7%	31.6%	34.4%
Inmates 35 & older	60.0%	16.9%	12.3%	30.8%	40.0%
Uppers (All)	32.0%	4.0%	2.7%	25.2%	68.0%
Inmates 18-24	25.6%	4.7%	3.8%	17.1%	74.4%
Inmates 25-34	32.8%	3.8%	2.8%	26.2%	67.2%
Inmates 35 & older	34.6%	3.9%	2.1%	28.6%	65.4%
Downers (All)	28.5%	3.5%	4.2%	20.8%	71.5%
Inmates 18-24	24.4%	5.2%	6.1%	13.1%	75.6%
Inmates 25-34	29.0%	4.4%	4.0%	20.6%	71.0%
Inmates 35 & older	30.1%	1.5%	3.3%	25.2%	69.9%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all inmates is 3.0%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 4.7%.

Table A.1. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
Table A.1. (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Heroin (All)	23.3%	6.6%	3.0%	13.6%	76.7%
Inmates 18-24	12.7%	4.2%	3.8%	4.7%	87.3%
Inmates 25-34	19.5%	4.7%	2.3%	12.4%	80.5%
Inmates 35 & older	33.2%	10.1%	3.4%	19.8%	66.8%
Other Opiates (All)	11.9%	2.0%	1.9%	8.0%	88.1%
Inmates 18-24	7.5%	0.5%	1.9%	5.2%	92.5%
Inmates 25-34	10.3%	1.9%	2.1%	6.3%	89.7%
Inmates 35 & older	15.9%	3.1%	1.5%	11.3%	84.1%
Psychedelics (All)	32.5%	3.4%	3.6%	25.5%	67.5%
Inmates 18-24	38.0%	9.4%	8.5%	20.2%	62.0%
Inmates 25-34	30.5%	2.8%	3.8%	23.9%	69.5%
Inmates 35 & older	31.7%	0.8%	0.8%	30.2%	68.3%
Any Illicit Drug (All)	87.6%	34.7%	17.4%	35.5%	12.4%
Inmates 18-24	90.6%	41.3%	21.1%	28.2%	9.4%
Inmates 25-34	92.3%	36.8%	16.2%	39.3%	7.7%
Inmates 35 & older	80.8%	28.7%	16.7%	35.4%	19.2%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all inmates is 3.0%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 4.7%.

**Table A.2. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
African-American Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Sampled: 1993**

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All)	88.4%	71.9%	3.7%	12.8%	11.6%
African-American inmates 18-24	82.4%	64.7%	4.7%	12.9%	17.6%
African-American inmates 25-34	85.5%	70.0%	3.0%	12.5%	14.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	94.8%	77.8%	3.9%	13.1%	5.2%
Alcohol (All)	96.3%	45.7%	22.8%	27.7%	3.7%
African-American inmates 18-24	90.6%	50.6%	20.0%	20.0%	9.4%
African-American inmates 25-34	97.5%	43.0%	25.5%	29.0%	2.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	98.1%	46.1%	21.4%	30.5%	1.9%
Marijuana (All)	86.7%	14.7%	12.0%	60.0%	13.3%
African-American inmates 18-24	88.2%	29.4%	16.5%	42.4%	11.8%
African-American inmates 25-34	91.5%	15.5%	13.5%	62.5%	8.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	80.5%	5.8%	7.8%	66.9%	19.5%
Inhalants (All)	7.6%	0.5%	0.0%	7.1%	92.4%
African-American inmates 18-24	7.1%	1.2%	0.0%	5.9%	92.9%
African-American inmates 25-34	7.0%	0.5%	0.0%	6.5%	93.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	91.6%
Cocaine (All)	43.7%	8.1%	3.2%	32.3%	56.3%
African-American inmates 18-24	18.8%	3.5%	2.4%	12.9%	81.2%
African-American inmates 25-34	45.0%	6.0%	2.5%	36.5%	55.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	55.8%	13.0%	4.5%	38.3%	44.2%
Crack (All)	40.7%	13.0%	10.3%	17.3%	59.3%
African-American inmates 18-24	22.4%	9.4%	3.5%	9.4%	77.6%
African-American inmates 25-34	46.0%	15.5%	9.5%	21.0%	54.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	44.8%	12.3%	14.9%	17.5%	55.2%
Cocaine or Crack (All)	55.1%	17.1%	11.5%	26.5%	44.9%
African-American inmates 18-24	29.4%	11.8%	4.7%	12.9%	70.6%
African-American inmates 25-34	56.5%	17.5%	10.0%	29.0%	43.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	67.5%	19.5%	16.9%	31.2%	32.5%
Uppers (All)	18.0%	0.5%	0.5%	17.0%	82.0%
African-American inmates 18-24	10.7%	1.2%	0.0%	9.5%	89.3%
African-American inmates 25-34	17.6%	0.0%	0.5%	17.1%	82.4%
African-American inmates 35 & older	22.4%	0.7%	0.7%	21.1%	77.6%
Downers (All)	21.7%	0.9%	2.6%	18.3%	78.3%
African-American inmates 18-24	10.6%	1.2%	1.2%	8.2%	89.4%
African-American inmates 25-34	21.5%	1.5%	1.5%	18.5%	78.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	28.1%	0.0%	4.6%	23.5%	71.9%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all African-American inmates is 4.7%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 10.6%.

Table A.2. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
Table A.2. (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Heroin (All)	15.5%	2.6%	0.9%	11.9%	84.5%
African-American inmates 18-24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
African-American inmates 25-34	10.0%	1.0%	0.5%	8.5%	90.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	30.1%	5.9%	2.0%	22.2%	69.9%
Other Opiates (All)	5.1%	0.2%	0.2%	4.6%	94.9%
African-American inmates 18-24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
African-American inmates 25-34	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	96.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	9.2%	0.7%	0.7%	7.8%	90.8%
Psychedelics (All)	15.5%	0.7%	0.7%	14.1%	84.5%
African-American inmates 18-24	10.6%	1.2%	1.2%	8.2%	89.4%
African-American inmates 25-34	13.5%	1.0%	0.5%	12.0%	86.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	20.3%	0.0%	0.7%	19.6%	79.7%
Any Illicit Drug (All)	89.8%	26.6%	19.2%	43.9%	10.2%
African-American inmates 18-24	89.4%	32.9%	17.6%	38.8%	10.6%
African-American inmates 25-34	92.5%	26.5%	18.0%	48.0%	7.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	87.0%	23.4%	21.4%	42.2%	13.0%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all African-American inmates is 4.7%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 10.6%.

**Table A.3. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
White Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Sampled: 1993**

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All)	93.3%	83.8%	1.7%	7.8%	6.7%
White inmates 18-24	94.5%	85.5%	0.0%	9.1%	5.5%
White inmates 25-34	91.0%	84.0%	2.0%	5.0%	9.0%
White inmates 35 & older	95.3%	82.7%	2.4%	10.2%	4.7%
Alcohol (All)	97.7%	68.7%	19.2%	9.8%	2.3%
White inmates 18-24	98.2%	75.0%	16.1%	7.1%	1.8%
White inmates 25-34	99.0%	66.0%	21.0%	12.0%	1.0%
White inmates 35 & older	96.0%	68.3%	19.0%	8.7%	4.0%
Marijuana (All)	86.5%	27.7%	16.3%	42.5%	13.5%
White inmates 18-24	89.3%	44.6%	19.6%	25.0%	10.7%
White inmates 25-34	95.0%	28.0%	18.0%	49.0%	5.0%
White inmates 35 & older	75.6%	18.1%	12.6%	44.9%	24.4%
Inhalants (All)	23.3%	0.4%	0.7%	22.2%	76.7%
White inmates 18-24	21.4%	1.8%	3.6%	16.1%	78.6%
White inmates 25-34	29.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.0%	71.0%
White inmates 35 & older	18.1%	0.0%	0.0%	18.1%	81.9%
Cocaine (All)	65.7%	16.2%	12.4%	37.0%	34.3%
White inmates 18-24	60.7%	19.6%	12.5%	28.6%	39.3%
White inmates 25-34	77.0%	17.0%	18.0%	42.0%	23.0%
White inmates 35 & older	55.9%	13.4%	6.3%	36.2%	44.1%
Crack (All)	34.7%	8.9%	7.9%	17.8%	65.3%
White inmates 18-24	32.1%	5.4%	7.1%	19.6%	67.9%
White inmates 25-34	41.0%	13.0%	12.0%	16.0%	59.0%
White inmates 35 & older	29.1%	6.3%	3.9%	18.9%	70.9%
Cocaine or Crack (All)	66.1%	21.6%	11.9%	32.6%	33.9%
White inmates 18-24	60.7%	21.4%	12.5%	26.8%	39.3%
White inmates 25-34	78.0%	27.0%	16.0%	35.0%	22.0%
White inmates 35 & older	55.9%	15.7%	7.1%	33.1%	44.1%
Uppers (All)	61.3%	10.5%	6.8%	44.0%	38.7%
White inmates 18-24	60.0%	12.7%	10.9%	36.4%	40.0%
White inmates 25-34	68.7%	11.1%	8.1%	49.5%	31.3%
White inmates 35 & older	54.0%	8.7%	3.2%	42.1%	46.0%
Downers (All)	44.8%	7.1%	6.4%	31.3%	55.2%
White inmates 18-24	42.9%	8.9%	10.7%	23.2%	57.1%
White inmates 25-34	50.0%	9.0%	8.0%	33.0%	50.0%
White inmates 35 & older	40.2%	3.9%	2.4%	33.9%	59.8%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all White inmates is 5.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 9.8%.

Table A.3. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
Table A.3. (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Heroin (All)	32.0%	6.7%	5.5%	19.7%	68.0%
White inmates 18-24	21.4%	0.0%	10.7%	10.7%	78.6%
White inmates 25-34	32.3%	6.1%	5.1%	21.2%	67.7%
White inmates 35 & older	37.3%	11.1%	3.2%	23.0%	62.7%
Other Opiates (All)	22.3%	4.6%	2.9%	14.9%	77.7%
White inmates 18-24	20.0%	1.8%	5.5%	12.7%	80.0%
White inmates 25-34	22.2%	5.1%	2.0%	15.2%	77.8%
White inmates 35 & older	23.6%	5.5%	2.4%	15.7%	76.4%
Psychedelics (All)	61.6%	8.7%	7.7%	45.2%	38.4%
White inmates 18-24	78.6%	26.8%	19.6%	32.1%	21.4%
White inmates 25-34	66.0%	7.0%	8.0%	51.0%	34.0%
White inmates 35 & older	47.6%	0.8%	0.8%	46.0%	52.4%
Any Illicit Drug (All)	90.1%	46.5%	13.7%	30.0%	9.9%
White inmates 18-24	94.6%	58.9%	17.9%	17.9%	5.4%
White inmates 25-34	99.0%	54.0%	14.0%	31.0%	1.0%
White inmates 35 & older	78.0%	31.5%	11.0%	35.4%	22.0%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all White inmates is 5.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 9.8%.

Table A.4. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age, Hispanic Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Sampled: 1993

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All)	89.2%	67.0%	6.7%	15.5%	10.8%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	95.7%	71.4%	11.4%	12.9%	4.3%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	84.7%	66.1%	7.6%	11.0%	15.3%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	90.6%	65.6%	3.1%	21.9%	9.4%
Alcohol (All)	99.3%	50.1%	27.7%	21.5%	0.7%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	100.0%	52.9%	31.4%	15.7%	0.0%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	99.2%	51.7%	25.4%	22.0%	0.8%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	99.0%	46.9%	28.1%	24.0%	1.0%
Marijuana (All)	80.1%	15.0%	14.9%	50.2%	19.9%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	84.3%	22.9%	24.3%	37.1%	15.7%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	85.6%	14.4%	15.3%	55.9%	14.4%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	71.9%	11.5%	9.4%	51.0%	28.1%
Inhalants (All)	27.9%	1.2%	1.7%	24.9%	72.1%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	32.9%	4.3%	2.9%	25.7%	67.1%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	28.0%	0.8%	1.7%	25.4%	72.0%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	25.0%	0.0%	1.0%	24.0%	75.0%
Cocaine (All)	60.7%	18.8%	12.8%	29.1%	39.3%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	59.4%	14.5%	18.8%	26.1%	40.6%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	67.8%	23.7%	11.0%	33.1%	32.2%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	53.7%	15.8%	11.6%	26.3%	46.3%
Crack (All)	17.9%	3.9%	2.9%	11.2%	82.1%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	22.9%	1.4%	8.6%	12.9%	77.1%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	20.3%	7.6%	1.7%	11.0%	79.7%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	12.5%	1.0%	1.0%	10.4%	87.5%
Cocaine or Crack (All)	61.0%	19.4%	12.4%	29.2%	39.0%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	60.0%	14.3%	18.6%	27.1%	40.0%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	68.6%	25.4%	10.2%	33.1%	31.4%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	53.1%	15.6%	11.5%	26.0%	46.9%
Uppers (All)	24.1%	2.9%	2.2%	19.0%	75.9%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	14.3%	2.9%	2.9%	8.6%	85.7%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	25.6%	2.6%	0.9%	22.2%	74.4%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	27.7%	3.2%	3.2%	21.3%	72.3%
Downers (All)	22.3%	3.6%	4.7%	14.0%	77.7%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	25.7%	7.1%	8.6%	10.0%	74.3%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	22.9%	4.2%	5.1%	13.6%	77.1%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	19.8%	1.0%	2.1%	16.7%	80.2%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all Hispanic inmates is 5.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 9.0%.

Table A.4. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
Table A.4. (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Heroin (All)	26.6%	12.8%	3.6%	10.2%	73.4%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	20.0%	12.9%	2.9%	4.3%	80.0%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	22.9%	9.3%	2.5%	11.0%	77.1%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	34.4%	16.7%	5.2%	12.5%	65.6%
Other Opiates (All)	11.6%	2.2%	2.8%	6.6%	88.4%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	7.1%	0.0%	1.4%	5.7%	92.9%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	10.2%	2.5%	5.1%	2.5%	89.8%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	15.6%	3.1%	1.0%	11.5%	84.4%
Psychedelics (All)	30.0%	2.0%	4.3%	23.7%	70.0%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	37.1%	4.3%	8.6%	24.3%	62.9%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	28.2%	0.9%	6.0%	21.4%	71.8%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	28.1%	2.1%	0.0%	26.0%	71.9%
Any Illicit Drugs (All)	82.2%	35.5%	17.4%	29.3%	17.8%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	88.6%	35.7%	28.6%	24.3%	11.4%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	85.6%	36.4%	15.3%	33.9%	14.4%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	75.0%	34.4%	13.5%	27.1%	25.0%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all Hispanic inmates is 5.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 9.0%.

**Table A.5. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
TDCJ Male Inmates (Unweighted): 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
			<i>(Not Past Year)</i>		
Tobacco (All Adults)	92.9%	81.5%	3.6%	7.8%	7.1%
Adults 18-24	90.7%	81.5%	5.4%	3.8%	9.3%
Adults 25-34	92.7%	81.1%	3.0%	8.6%	7.3%
Adults 35 & Older	96.2%	82.1%	2.6%	11.5%	3.8%
Alcohol (All Adults)	97.6%	65.3%	23.3%	9.1%	2.4%
Adults 18-24	96.8%	64.2%	27.2%	5.4%	3.2%
Adults 25-34	98.1%	67.6%	21.5%	9.0%	1.9%
Adults 35 & Older	97.9%	62.1%	21.7%	14.0%	2.1%
Marijuana (All Adults)	84.4%	32.0%	18.8%	33.6%	15.6%
Adults 18-24	87.8%	42.3%	21.8%	23.7%	12.2%
Adults 25-34	88.8%	31.7%	19.7%	37.4%	11.2%
Adults 35 & Older	71.1%	18.7%	13.2%	39.1%	28.9%
Inhalants (All Adults)	27.0%	2.1%	2.1%	22.9%	73.0%
Adults 18-24	27.2%	3.8%	3.5%	19.9%	72.8%
Adults 25-34	31.1%	1.7%	2.1%	27.3%	68.9%
Adults 35 & Older	18.7%	0.4%	0.0%	18.3%	81.3%
Cocaine (All Adults)	57.5%	21.5%	18.1%	17.9%	42.5%
Adults 18-24	55.4%	23.1%	18.9%	13.5%	44.6%
Adults 25-34	65.3%	22.8%	20.0%	22.4%	34.7%
Adults 35 & Older	44.9%	16.7%	13.2%	15.0%	55.1%
Crack (All Adults)	23.8%	9.6%	8.4%	5.8%	76.2%
Adults 18-24	27.0%	12.2%	8.0%	6.8%	73.0%
Adults 25-34	26.2%	10.1%	9.7%	6.4%	73.8%
Adults 35 & Older	15.0%	5.1%	6.4%	3.4%	85.0%
Cocaine or Crack (All Adults)	60.5%	25.1%	19.1%	16.2%	39.5%
Adults 18-24	59.4%	28.1%	19.5%	11.8%	40.6%
Adults 25-34	68.0%	26.8%	21.2%	20.0%	32.0%
Adults 35 & Older	46.8%	17.9%	14.5%	14.5%	53.2%
Uppers (All Adults)	50.7%	10.3%	12.0%	28.4%	49.3%
Adults 18-24	49.8%	12.6%	15.9%	21.4%	50.2%
Adults 25-34	54.8%	12.3%	11.4%	31.2%	45.2%
Adults 35 & Older	43.6%	3.4%	8.1%	32.1%	56.4%
Downers (All Adults)	44.0%	5.5%	10.8%	27.7%	56.0%
Adults 18-24	38.9%	8.7%	11.6%	18.6%	61.1%
Adults 25-34	49.6%	5.4%	11.9%	32.3%	50.4%
Adults 35 & Older	39.7%	1.3%	7.7%	30.8%	60.3%

Maximum 95% confidence level for all inmates is 3.0%.

Maximum 95% confidence level for age category is 6.0%.

Table A.5. (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Year)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Heroin (All Adults)	25.8%	7.9%	5.5%	12.3%	74.2%
Adults 18-24	21.8%	4.8%	8.0%	9.0%	78.2%
Adults 25-34	26.9%	9.9%	4.3%	12.7%	73.1%
Adults 35 & Older	28.9%	8.1%	4.7%	16.2%	71.1%
Other Opiates (All Adults)	25.9%	3.8%	4.9%	17.2%	74.1%
Adults 18-24	21.7%	3.5%	6.7%	11.5%	78.3%
Adults 25-34	29.0%	4.5%	3.9%	20.6%	71.0%
Adults 35 & Older	25.2%	2.6%	4.7%	17.9%	74.8%
Psychedelics (All Adults)	44.0%	4.7%	8.1%	31.2%	56.0%
Adults 18-24	42.8%	10.0%	14.8%	18.0%	57.2%
Adults 25-34	49.6%	3.0%	6.3%	40.3%	50.4%
Adults 35 & Older	34.8%	0.9%	3.0%	30.9%	65.2%
Any Illicit Drug (All Adults)	87.1%	47.1%	17.0%	23.0%	12.9%
Adults 18-24	90.7%	54.3%	20.1%	16.3%	9.3%
Adults 25-34	90.6%	49.4%	17.4%	23.8%	9.4%
Adults 35 & Older	75.3%	33.2%	11.9%	30.2%	24.7%

Maximum 95% confidence level for all inmates is 3.0%.

Maximum 95% confidence level for age category is 6.0%.

Table A.6. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age
TDCJ Male Inmates (Weighted): 1988
'Adjusted to Race and Age Proportions of 1993 Male TDCJ-ID Inmates

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Year)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All Adults)	92.8%	80.2%	3.6%	9.0%	7.2%
Adults 18-24	90.6%	81.4%	5.4%	3.8%	9.4%
Adults 25-34	93.1%	78.9%	3.9%	10.3%	6.9%
Adults 35 & Older	93.7%	81.1%	2.3%	10.4%	6.3%
Alcohol (All Adults)	97.0%	65.9%	20.7%	10.4%	3.0%
Adults 18-24	97.4%	66.8%	25.8%	4.7%	2.6%
Adults 25-34	98.1%	70.3%	17.7%	10.1%	1.9%
Adults 35 & Older	95.5%	60.5%	21.3%	13.7%	4.5%
Marijuana (All Adults)	79.6%	29.5%	16.3%	33.8%	20.4%
Adults 18-24	88.8%	44.4%	20.7%	23.7%	11.2%
Adults 25-34	87.2%	33.3%	17.9%	36.0%	12.8%
Adults 35 & Older	66.3%	17.2%	12.1%	37.0%	33.7%
Inhalants (All Adults)	27.6%	1.8%	2.0%	23.8%	72.4%
Adults 18-24	28.5%	4.3%	4.0%	20.3%	71.5%
Adults 25-34	36.2%	1.8%	2.8%	31.5%	63.8%
Adults 35 & Older	17.7%	0.3%	0.0%	17.3%	82.3%
Cocaine (All Adults)	53.7%	20.5%	16.4%	16.8%	46.3%
Adults 18-24	56.7%	23.9%	19.3%	13.5%	43.3%
Adults 25-34	63.4%	24.3%	18.0%	21.1%	36.6%
Adults 35 & Older	41.5%	14.5%	13.1%	13.9%	58.5%
Crack (All Adults)	18.3%	6.8%	6.5%	5.0%	81.7%
Adults 18-24	25.2%	11.4%	7.3%	6.6%	74.8%
Adults 25-34	20.9%	7.4%	7.9%	5.6%	79.1%
Adults 35 & Older	11.7%	3.7%	4.6%	3.5%	88.3%
Cocaine or Crack (All Adults)	55.8%	22.8%	17.5%	15.5%	44.2%
Adults 18-24	60.4%	28.6%	19.8%	11.9%	39.6%
Adults 25-34	65.3%	26.6%	19.5%	19.2%	34.7%
Adults 35 & Older	42.9%	15.3%	14.0%	13.6%	57.1%
Uppers (All Adults)	46.6%	7.6%	10.6%	28.4%	53.4%
Adults 18-24	48.7%	11.3%	14.4%	23.0%	51.3%
Adults 25-34	53.7%	10.5%	11.4%	31.8%	46.3%
Adults 35 & Older	37.6%	2.5%	7.5%	27.6%	62.4%
Downers (All Adults)	40.9%	4.6%	10.2%	26.1%	59.1%
Adults 18-24	38.0%	10.1%	11.5%	16.4%	62.0%
Adults 25-34	47.7%	5.1%	12.4%	30.1%	52.3%
Adults 35 & Older	35.1%	1.0%	7.1%	27.0%	64.9%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all inmates is 3.0%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 6.0%.

Table A.6. (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Year)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Heroin (All Adults)	26.9%	8.9%	5.9%	12.2%	73.1%
Adults 18-24	23.8%	6.4%	8.9%	8.5%	76.2%
Adults 25-34	28.4%	10.6%	4.9%	12.9%	71.6%
Adults 35 & Older	27.1%	8.3%	5.4%	13.4%	72.9%
Other Opiates (All Adults)	23.1%	3.2%	4.5%	15.4%	76.9%
Adults 18-24	21.3%	3.6%	6.4%	11.3%	78.7%
Adults 25-34	25.4%	4.1%	3.6%	17.7%	74.6%
Adults 35 & Older	21.5%	1.9%	4.5%	15.2%	78.5%
Psychedelics (All Adults)	41.2%	3.5%	6.0%	31.7%	58.8%
Adults 18-24	41.6%	9.4%	13.9%	18.3%	58.4%
Adults 25-34	49.3%	3.1%	5.0%	41.2%	50.7%
Adults 35 & Older	32.1%	0.7%	2.7%	28.8%	67.9%
Any Illicit Drug (All Adults)	82.4%	43.8%	14.7%	23.9%	17.6%
Adults 18-24	91.5%	56.6%	19.3%	15.6%	8.5%
Adults 25-34	88.5%	50.3%	15.3%	22.9%	11.5%
Adults 35 & Older	70.9%	29.6%	11.7%	29.6%	29.1%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all inmates is 3.0%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 6.0%.

**Table A.7. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
Nonincarcerated Adult Texas Males (Unweighted): 1993**

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All)	79.5%	26.2%	4.3%	49.0%	20.5%
Adult males 18-24	67.1%	28.4%	8.4%	30.2%	32.9%
Adult males 25-34	77.2%	24.3%	6.2%	46.7%	22.8%
Adult males 35 & older	83.4%	26.3%	2.6%	54.5%	16.6%
Alcohol (All)	94.0%	53.1%	20.7%	20.2%	6.0%
Adult males 18-24	90.0%	54.4%	26.3%	9.2%	10.0%
Adult males 25-34	96.9%	58.1%	25.0%	13.9%	3.1%
Adult males 35 & older	93.9%	50.9%	17.6%	25.3%	6.1%
Marijuana (All)	35.0%	2.1%	3.6%	29.3%	65.0%
Adult males 18-24	37.0%	5.9%	8.1%	22.9%	63.0%
Adult males 25-34	55.0%	3.5%	5.2%	46.2%	45.0%
Adult males 35 & older	26.9%	0.7%	1.8%	24.5%	73.1%
Inhalants (All)	6.3%	0.1%	0.1%	6.1%	93.7%
Adult males 18-24	11.5%	0.3%	0.5%	10.8%	88.5%
Adult males 25-34	12.5%	0.1%	0.0%	12.4%	87.5%
Adult males 35 & older	2.7%	0.1%	0.0%	2.6%	97.3%
Cocaine (All)	13.1%	0.7%	0.8%	11.6%	86.9%
Adult males 18-24	11.8%	0.8%	1.9%	9.1%	88.2%
Adult males 25-34	26.0%	2.3%	1.7%	22.0%	74.0%
Adult males 35 & older	8.6%	0.0%	0.2%	8.3%	91.4%
Crack (All)	2.5%	0.1%	0.3%	2.2%	97.5%
Adult males 18-24	2.2%	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	97.8%
Adult males 25-34	7.2%	0.3%	0.7%	6.2%	92.8%
Adult males 35 & older	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	99.1%
Cocaine or Crack (All)	13.3%	0.8%	0.9%	11.6%	86.7%
Adult males 18-24	12.3%	0.8%	2.0%	9.5%	87.7%
Adult males 25-34	26.1%	2.4%	1.9%	21.8%	73.9%
Adult males 35 & older	8.7%	0.1%	0.3%	8.3%	91.3%
Uppers (All)	12.5%	0.1%	0.9%	11.5%	87.5%
Adult males 18-24	12.3%	0.7%	3.1%	8.5%	87.7%
Adult males 25-34	19.4%	0.1%	0.9%	18.3%	80.6%
Adult males 35 & older	10.0%	0.0%	0.3%	9.7%	90.0%
Downers (All)	6.9%	0.3%	0.4%	6.3%	93.1%
Adult males 18-24	7.0%	0.3%	1.2%	5.4%	93.0%
Adult males 25-34	13.1%	0.8%	0.3%	12.0%	86.9%
Adult males 35 & older	4.6%	0.1%	0.2%	4.4%	95.4%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all adult Texas males is 2.4%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 5.7%.

Table A.7. (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Heroin (All)	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	99.1%
Adult males 18-24	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	99.0%
Adult males 25-34	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	99.5%
Adult males 35 & older	1.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	98.9%
Other Opiates (All)	2.5%	0.1%	0.2%	2.3%	97.5%
Adult males 18-24	3.2%	0.0%	0.9%	2.2%	96.8%
Adult males 25-34	3.9%	0.0%	0.2%	3.7%	96.1%
Adult males 35 & older	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%	98.1%
Psychedelics (All)	11.5%	0.7%	0.9%	10.0%	88.5%
Adult males 18-24	17.0%	2.0%	4.0%	11.1%	83.0%
Adult males 25-34	18.8%	1.0%	1.1%	16.7%	81.2%
Adult males 35 & older	7.4%	0.2%	0.0%	7.2%	92.6%
Any Illicit Drug (All)	38.3%	3.0%	4.1%	31.2%	61.7%
Adult males 18-24	41.4%	7.7%	10.5%	23.2%	58.6%
Adult males 25-34	57.8%	5.4%	5.1%	47.3%	42.2%
Adult males 35 & older	30.2%	1.0%	2.1%	27.1%	69.8%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all adult Texas males is 2.4%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 5.7%.

**Table A.8. Prevalence and Recency of Use by Age,
Nonincarcerated Adult Texas Males (Weighted): 1993**
Adjusted to Race and Age Proportions for TDCJ-ID Male Inmates

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco (All)	73.5%	28.0%	4.6%	41.0%	26.5%
Adult males 18-24	62.5%	26.8%	7.8%	27.9%	37.5%
Adult males 25-34	72.8%	27.2%	4.0%	41.5%	27.2%
Adult males 35 & older	80.4%	29.5%	3.5%	47.5%	19.6%
Alcohol (All)	92.3%	51.8%	21.8%	18.8%	7.7%
Adult males 18-24	87.9%	51.0%	26.3%	10.6%	12.1%
Adult males 25-34	95.6%	57.5%	24.1%	14.0%	4.4%
Adult males 35 & older	91.1%	46.0%	16.7%	28.4%	8.9%
Marijuana (All)	39.2%	3.3%	2.9%	33.1%	60.8%
Adult males 18-24	35.4%	7.5%	6.7%	21.2%	64.6%
Adult males 25-34	51.9%	3.4%	2.6%	45.9%	48.1%
Adult males 35 & older	27.4%	0.8%	1.1%	25.4%	72.6%
Inhalants (All)	6.6%	0.1%	0.0%	6.4%	93.4%
Adult males 18-24	8.0%	0.2%	0.2%	7.6%	92.0%
Adult males 25-34	8.9%	0.1%	0.0%	8.8%	91.1%
Adult males 35 & older	3.3%	0.1%	0.0%	3.2%	96.7%
Cocaine (All)	13.0%	0.5%	0.8%	11.8%	87.0%
Adult males 18-24	9.2%	0.9%	1.3%	7.1%	90.8%
Adult males 25-34	20.4%	0.6%	0.8%	19.0%	79.6%
Adult males 35 & older	7.0%	0.1%	0.5%	6.4%	93.0%
Crack (All)	3.6%	0.3%	0.6%	2.7%	96.4%
Adult males 18-24	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	98.9%
Adult males 25-34	6.5%	0.4%	0.9%	5.2%	93.5%
Adult males 35 & older	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	98.3%
Cocaine or Crack (All)	13.3%	0.7%	1.2%	11.4%	86.7%
Adult males 18-24	9.6%	0.9%	1.5%	7.2%	90.4%
Adult males 25-34	20.6%	0.9%	1.5%	18.2%	79.4%
Adult males 35 & older	7.4%	0.4%	0.8%	6.2%	92.6%
Uppers (All)	11.1%	0.3%	0.9%	10.0%	88.9%
Adult males 18-24	10.2%	0.9%	3.0%	6.2%	89.8%
Adult males 25-34	13.9%	0.2%	0.3%	13.4%	86.1%
Adult males 35 & older	8.6%	0.0%	0.3%	8.2%	91.4%
Downers (All)	6.5%	0.3%	0.5%	5.8%	93.5%
Adult males 18-24	4.7%	0.3%	0.8%	3.7%	95.3%
Adult males 25-34	8.6%	0.3%	0.5%	7.7%	91.4%
Adult males 35 & older	5.3%	0.3%	0.2%	4.8%	94.7%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all adult Texas males is 1.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 3.8%.

Table A.8. (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Heroin (All)	1.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	98.9%
Adult males 18-24	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	99.5%
Adult males 25-34	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	99.2%
Adult males 35 & older	1.8%	0.0%	0.1%	1.7%	98.2%
Other Opiates (All)	2.3%	0.0%	0.4%	1.9%	97.7%
Adult males 18-24	1.9%	0.0%	0.9%	1.0%	98.1%
Adult males 25-34	3.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.5%	97.0%
Adult males 35 & older	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	98.3%
Psychedelics (All)	8.0%	0.5%	0.9%	6.7%	92.0%
Adult males 18-24	11.8%	1.2%	3.2%	7.3%	88.2%
Adult males 25-34	8.9%	0.4%	0.6%	7.9%	91.1%
Adult males 35 & older	5.1%	0.1%	0.0%	5.0%	94.9%
Any Illicit Drug (All)	41.7%	4.2%	4.0%	33.5%	58.3%
Adult males 18-24	39.2%	9.5%	8.8%	20.9%	60.8%
Adult males 25-34	53.7%	4.1%	4.0%	45.6%	46.3%
Adult males 35 & older	30.0%	1.5%	1.4%	27.0%	70.0%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all adult Texas males is 1.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 3.8%.

❖ **Appendix B. Criminal History Tables**

Table B.1. Prevalence and Recency of Crime by Age, Male TDCJ-ID Inmates Entering Prison: 1993

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All)	53.8%	7.4%	6.3%	40.1%	46.2%
Inmates 18-24	62.0%	11.7%	11.7%	38.5%	38.0%
Inmates 25-34	55.2%	7.3%	6.1%	41.7%	44.8%
Inmates 35 & older	47.8%	5.1%	3.6%	39.1%	52.2%
Car Theft (All)	27.0%	3.2%	2.4%	21.4%	73.0%
Inmates 18-24	46.5%	9.9%	7.5%	29.1%	53.5%
Inmates 25-34	22.3%	1.6%	1.6%	19.0%	77.7%
Inmates 35 & older	21.6%	1.3%	0.5%	19.8%	78.4%
Auto Parts Theft (All)	9.7%	1.5%	1.2%	7.1%	90.3%
Inmates 18-24	17.8%	2.8%	1.9%	13.1%	82.2%
Inmates 25-34	7.3%	1.2%	0.9%	5.2%	92.7%
Inmates 35 & older	8.0%	1.0%	1.0%	5.9%	92.0%
Shoplifting (All)	37.3%	5.5%	4.5%	27.3%	62.7%
Inmates 18-24	44.6%	5.2%	5.2%	34.3%	55.4%
Inmates 25-34	37.1%	6.3%	4.2%	26.5%	62.9%
Inmates 35 & older	33.7%	4.9%	4.4%	24.4%	66.3%
Forgery or Fraud (All)	19.7%	3.0%	2.6%	14.1%	80.3%
Inmates 18-24	16.0%	3.3%	2.8%	9.9%	84.0%
Inmates 25-34	18.8%	2.8%	2.3%	13.6%	81.2%
Inmates 35 & older	22.9%	3.1%	2.8%	17.0%	77.1%
Pickpocketing/Purse Snatching (All)	5.3%	0.4%	0.5%	4.5%	94.7%
Inmates 18-24	9.9%	1.4%	1.4%	7.0%	90.1%
Inmates 25-34	4.0%	0.0%	0.2%	3.8%	96.0%
Inmates 35 & older	4.4%	0.3%	0.3%	3.9%	95.6%
Buying Stolen Goods (All)	38.4%	8.3%	7.9%	22.2%	61.6%
Inmates 18-24	44.1%	12.2%	11.3%	20.7%	55.9%
Inmates 25-34	40.5%	8.9%	8.0%	23.5%	59.5%
Inmates 35 & older	32.9%	5.4%	5.9%	21.6%	67.1%
Robbery -- No Weapon (All)	13.1%	1.8%	1.6%	9.6%	86.9%
Inmates 18-24	17.8%	3.8%	5.2%	8.9%	82.2%
Inmates 25-34	11.7%	1.4%	1.4%	8.9%	88.3%
Inmates 35 & older	12.1%	1.3%	0.0%	10.8%	87.9%
Robbery with Gun (All)	10.3%	2.1%	1.0%	7.2%	89.7%
Inmates 18-24	16.4%	4.7%	3.3%	8.5%	83.6%
Inmates 25-34	8.2%	0.9%	0.2%	7.0%	91.8%
Inmates 35 & older	9.3%	2.1%	0.5%	6.7%	90.7%
Robbery with Knife (All)	4.1%	0.7%	0.6%	2.8%	95.9%
Inmates 18-24	5.2%	1.9%	0.9%	2.3%	94.8%
Inmates 25-34	3.8%	0.2%	0.5%	3.1%	96.2%
Inmates 35 & older	3.9%	0.5%	0.5%	2.8%	96.1%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all inmates is 3.0%.
 Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 4.7%.

Table B.1. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Gambling (All)	13.7%	4.7%	3.2%	5.8%	86.3%
Inmates 18-24	17.8%	8.5%	6.6%	2.8%	82.2%
Inmates 25-34	13.8%	5.2%	2.6%	6.1%	86.2%
Inmates 35 & older	11.3%	2.1%	2.1%	7.2%	88.7%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine (All)	25.2%	10.8%	4.8%	9.6%	74.8%
Inmates 18-24	35.7%	16.0%	5.2%	14.6%	64.3%
Inmates 25-34	31.5%	14.3%	6.8%	10.3%	68.5%
Inmates 35 & older	12.6%	4.1%	2.3%	6.2%	87.4%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs (All)	34.1%	9.1%	4.4%	20.6%	65.9%
Inmates 18-24	40.4%	13.1%	6.6%	20.7%	59.6%
Inmates 25-34	36.6%	8.5%	4.9%	23.2%	63.4%
Inmates 35 & older	28.0%	7.7%	2.6%	17.7%	72.0%
Assault -- No Weapon	50.8%	9.1%	12.5%	29.2%	49.2%
Inmates 18-24	67.1%	15.5%	22.5%	29.1%	32.9%
Inmates 25-34	52.0%	7.5%	13.9%	30.6%	48.0%
Inmates 35 & older	40.6%	7.5%	5.4%	27.8%	59.4%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All)	10.9%	2.3%	1.6%	7.0%	89.1%
Inmates 18-24	13.1%	4.7%	2.3%	6.1%	86.9%
Inmates 25-34	11.0%	2.1%	1.9%	7.0%	89.0%
Inmates 35 & older	9.5%	1.3%	0.8%	7.5%	90.5%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All)	19.5%	4.4%	4.0%	11.2%	80.5%
Inmates 18-24	31.9%	10.3%	10.8%	10.8%	68.1%
Inmates 25-34	19.2%	4.0%	3.8%	11.5%	80.8%
Inmates 35 & older	13.1%	1.5%	0.5%	11.1%	86.9%
Cut Someone with Knife (All)	13.6%	2.1%	1.2%	10.3%	86.4%
Inmates 18-24	12.7%	4.2%	1.4%	7.0%	87.3%
Inmates 25-34	12.9%	1.2%	1.4%	10.3%	87.1%
Inmates 35 & older	14.9%	2.1%	0.8%	12.1%	85.1%
Shot at Someone (All)	22.0%	4.3%	3.5%	14.2%	78.0%
Inmates 18-24	34.3%	10.8%	7.5%	16.0%	65.7%
Inmates 25-34	20.2%	3.3%	4.2%	12.7%	79.8%
Inmates 35 & older	17.2%	1.8%	0.5%	14.9%	82.8%
Carried Gun on Person (All)	47.4%	16.5%	5.5%	25.4%	52.6%
Inmates 18-24	61.0%	30.0%	7.0%	23.9%	39.0%
Inmates 25-34	48.8%	15.7%	5.9%	27.2%	51.2%
Inmates 35 & older	38.4%	10.1%	4.1%	24.2%	61.6%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All)	21.8%	5.6%	3.5%	12.7%	78.2%
Inmates 18-24	30.5%	14.1%	6.1%	10.3%	69.5%
Inmates 25-34	21.1%	3.6%	4.3%	13.3%	78.9%
Inmates 35 & older	17.8%	3.1%	1.3%	13.4%	82.2%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all inmates is 3.0%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 4.7%.

Table B.1. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Sexual Assault or Rape (All)	4.1%	0.4%	1.0%	2.7%	95.9%
Inmates 18-24	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	99.1%
Inmates 25-34	5.2%	0.5%	1.4%	3.3%	94.8%
Inmates 35 & older	4.6%	0.5%	0.8%	3.3%	95.4%
Prostitution (All)	1.9%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	98.1%
Inmates 18-24	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	99.1%
Inmates 25-34	2.6%	0.2%	1.2%	1.2%	97.4%
Inmates 35 & older	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	98.5%
Procuring or Pimping (All)	4.9%	1.2%	0.9%	2.8%	95.1%
Inmates 18-24	4.7%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	95.3%
Inmates 25-34	3.3%	0.2%	0.7%	2.4%	96.7%
Inmates 35 & older	6.7%	1.8%	0.8%	4.1%	93.3%
Property Damage (All)	24.2%	3.5%	4.3%	16.4%	75.8%
Inmates 18-24	41.3%	8.5%	7.0%	25.8%	58.7%
Inmates 25-34	24.1%	2.1%	4.2%	17.8%	75.9%
Inmates 35 & older	14.9%	2.3%	2.8%	9.8%	85.1%
Stole from Employer (All)	10.9%	1.7%	1.2%	8.1%	89.1%
Inmates 18-24	8.5%	0.5%	2.4%	5.7%	91.5%
Inmates 25-34	11.7%	1.9%	0.7%	9.2%	88.3%
Inmates 35 & older	11.3%	2.1%	1.0%	8.2%	88.7%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All)	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	91.0%
Inmates 18-24	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	87.8%
Inmates 25-34	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	91.6%
Inmates 35 & older	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	92.0%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all inmates is 3.0%.
 Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 4.7%.

**Table B.2. Prevalence and Recency of Crime by Age,
African-American Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993**

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All)	47.3%	4.5%	3.7%	39.2%	52.7%
African-American inmates 18-24	41.2%	3.5%	4.7%	32.9%	58.8%
African-American inmates 25-34	53.3%	6.0%	3.0%	44.2%	46.7%
African-American inmates 35 & older	44.2%	3.2%	3.9%	37.0%	55.8%
Car Theft (All)	22.2%	2.6%	2.5%	17.1%	77.8%
African-American inmates 18-24	38.8%	8.2%	7.1%	23.5%	61.2%
African-American inmates 25-34	20.0%	1.0%	2.0%	17.0%	80.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	15.6%	1.3%	0.6%	13.6%	84.4%
Auto Parts Theft (All)	7.9%	0.9%	0.9%	6.1%	92.1%
African-American inmates 18-24	8.2%	1.2%	0.0%	7.1%	91.8%
African-American inmates 25-34	8.5%	0.5%	1.0%	7.0%	91.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	7.1%	1.3%	1.3%	4.5%	92.9%
Shoplifting (All)	38.7%	4.6%	4.8%	29.4%	61.3%
African-American inmates 18-24	41.2%	3.5%	3.5%	34.1%	58.8%
African-American inmates 25-34	39.0%	4.5%	5.0%	29.5%	61.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	37.0%	5.2%	5.2%	26.6%	63.0%
Forgery or Fraud (All)	20.3%	3.4%	2.0%	14.9%	79.7%
African-American inmates 18-24	14.1%	3.5%	1.2%	9.4%	85.9%
African-American inmates 25-34	20.0%	3.0%	3.0%	14.0%	80.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	24.0%	3.9%	1.3%	18.8%	76.0%
Pickpocketing/Purse Snatching (All)	7.5%	0.7%	0.7%	6.1%	92.5%
African-American inmates 18-24	9.4%	2.4%	2.4%	4.7%	90.6%
African-American inmates 25-34	7.5%	0.0%	0.5%	7.0%	92.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	6.5%	0.6%	0.0%	5.8%	93.5%
Buying Stolen Goods (All)	43.4%	9.9%	10.1%	23.4%	56.6%
African-American inmates 18-24	51.8%	16.5%	14.1%	21.2%	48.2%
African-American inmates 25-34	48.0%	11.5%	12.5%	24.0%	52.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	33.8%	4.5%	5.2%	24.0%	66.2%
Robbery -- No Weapon (All)	14.8%	1.8%	2.3%	10.8%	85.2%
African-American inmates 18-24	16.5%	2.4%	5.9%	8.2%	83.5%
African-American inmates 25-34	14.5%	2.0%	2.5%	10.0%	85.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	14.3%	1.3%	0.0%	13.0%	85.7%
Robbery with Gun (All)	13.6%	2.8%	1.5%	9.4%	86.4%
African-American inmates 18-24	23.5%	5.9%	5.9%	11.8%	76.5%
African-American inmates 25-34	10.5%	1.5%	0.0%	9.0%	89.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	11.7%	2.6%	0.6%	8.4%	88.3%
Robbery with Knife (All)	2.7%	0.2%	0.5%	2.0%	97.3%
African-American inmates 18-24	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	98.8%
African-American inmates 25-34	3.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.5%	97.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	3.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.9%	96.8%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all African-American inmates is 4.7%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 10.6%.

Table B.2. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Gambling (All)	18.3%	6.7%	4.1%	7.5%	81.7%
African-American inmates 18-24	22.4%	10.6%	9.4%	2.4%	77.6%
African-American inmates 25-34	20.5%	8.0%	4.0%	8.5%	79.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	13.6%	3.2%	1.3%	9.1%	86.4%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine (All)	48.5%	21.3%	9.6%	17.7%	51.5%
African-American inmates 18-24	69.4%	36.5%	9.4%	23.5%	30.6%
African-American inmates 25-34	57.5%	26.0%	13.0%	18.5%	42.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	27.3%	7.8%	5.8%	13.6%	72.7%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs (All)	28.6%	7.6%	2.7%	18.2%	71.4%
African-American inmates 18-24	31.8%	14.1%	4.7%	12.9%	68.2%
African-American inmates 25-34	30.5%	6.5%	2.5%	21.5%	69.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	24.7%	5.2%	1.9%	17.5%	75.3%
Assault -- No Weapon (All)	50.6%	8.9%	13.3%	28.4%	49.4%
African-American inmates 18-24	65.9%	12.9%	22.4%	30.6%	34.1%
African-American inmates 25-34	54.8%	8.5%	15.6%	30.7%	45.2%
African-American inmates 35 & older	37.7%	7.1%	5.8%	24.7%	62.3%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All)	7.7%	1.4%	0.9%	5.5%	92.3%
African-American inmates 18-24	7.1%	1.2%	1.2%	4.7%	92.9%
African-American inmates 25-34	8.5%	1.5%	1.5%	5.5%	91.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	7.1%	1.3%	0.0%	5.8%	92.9%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All)	23.4%	5.0%	5.3%	13.2%	76.6%
African-American inmates 18-24	38.8%	9.4%	16.5%	12.9%	61.2%
African-American inmates 25-34	23.5%	5.5%	4.5%	13.5%	76.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	14.9%	1.9%	0.0%	13.0%	85.1%
Cut Someone with Knife (All)	11.4%	2.1%	0.7%	8.6%	88.6%
African-American inmates 18-24	4.7%	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%	95.3%
African-American inmates 25-34	11.5%	1.5%	1.0%	9.0%	88.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	14.9%	3.2%	0.6%	11.0%	85.1%
Shot at Someone (All)	27.8%	5.1%	4.5%	18.3%	72.2%
African-American inmates 18-24	44.7%	12.9%	9.4%	22.4%	55.3%
African-American inmates 25-34	26.5%	4.0%	5.5%	17.0%	73.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	20.1%	1.9%	0.6%	17.5%	79.9%
Carried Gun on Person (All)	51.9%	20.7%	6.1%	25.2%	48.1%
African-American inmates 18-24	70.6%	40.0%	7.1%	23.5%	29.4%
African-American inmates 25-34	54.5%	20.5%	7.0%	27.0%	45.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	39.0%	10.4%	4.5%	24.0%	61.0%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All)	22.3%	4.9%	5.3%	12.0%	77.7%
African-American inmates 18-24	25.9%	9.4%	8.2%	8.2%	74.1%
African-American inmates 25-34	25.3%	3.5%	7.6%	14.1%	74.7%
African-American inmates 35 & older	17.0%	3.9%	1.3%	11.8%	83.0%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all African-American inmates is 4.7%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 10.6%.

Table B.2. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Sexual Assault or Rape (All)	2.3%	0.2%	0.5%	1.8%	97.7%
African-American inmates 18-24	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	98.8%
African-American inmates 25-34	2.5%	0.0%	0.5%	2.0%	97.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	2.6%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	97.4%
Prostitution (All)	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	98.0%
African-American inmates 18-24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
African-American inmates 25-34	3.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%	97.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	98.1%
Procuring or Pimping (All)	6.9%	1.7%	1.1%	4.1%	93.1%
African-American inmates 18-24	4.7%	3.5%	1.2%	0.0%	95.3%
African-American inmates 25-34	6.0%	0.0%	1.5%	4.5%	94.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	9.1%	2.6%	0.6%	5.8%	90.9%
Property Damage (All)	18.9%	2.6%	2.4%	13.9%	81.1%
African-American inmates 18-24	28.2%	8.2%	2.4%	17.6%	71.8%
African-American inmates 25-34	21.5%	0.5%	3.5%	17.5%	78.5%
African-American inmates 35 & older	11.0%	1.9%	1.3%	7.8%	89.0%
Stole from Employer (All)	11.1%	2.1%	1.6%	7.4%	88.9%
African-American inmates 18-24	5.9%	0.0%	2.4%	3.5%	94.1%
African-American inmates 25-34	12.0%	2.0%	1.0%	9.0%	88.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	13.0%	3.2%	1.9%	7.8%	87.0%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All)	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	94.2%
African-American inmates 18-24	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	95.3%
African-American inmates 25-34	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	93.0%
African-American inmates 35 & older	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	94.8%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all African-American inmates is 4.7%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 10.6%.

**Table B.3. Prevalence and Recency of Crime by Age,
White Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993**

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All)	58.0%	11.1%	6.7%	40.2%	42.0%
White inmates 18-24	73.2%	16.1%	12.5%	44.6%	26.8%
White inmates 25-34	54.5%	10.1%	7.1%	37.4%	45.5%
White inmates 35 & older	53.5%	9.4%	3.1%	40.9%	46.5%
Car Theft (All)	37.3%	3.3%	2.5%	31.5%	62.7%
White inmates 18-24	57.1%	7.1%	10.7%	39.3%	42.9%
White inmates 25-34	31.3%	3.0%	0.0%	28.3%	68.7%
White inmates 35 & older	33.1%	1.6%	0.8%	30.7%	66.9%
Auto Parts Theft (All)	12.2%	2.1%	1.5%	8.5%	87.8%
White inmates 18-24	32.1%	5.4%	5.4%	21.4%	67.9%
White inmates 25-34	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	96.0%
White inmates 35 & older	10.2%	1.6%	0.0%	8.7%	89.8%
Shoplifting (All)	41.5%	6.1%	2.3%	33.1%	58.5%
White inmates 18-24	58.9%	8.9%	1.8%	48.2%	41.1%
White inmates 25-34	38.4%	8.1%	1.0%	29.3%	61.6%
White inmates 35 & older	35.4%	2.4%	3.9%	29.1%	64.6%
Forgery or Fraud (All)	28.6%	2.7%	4.7%	21.1%	71.4%
White inmates 18-24	25.0%	3.6%	5.4%	16.1%	75.0%
White inmates 25-34	31.3%	4.0%	3.0%	24.2%	68.7%
White inmates 35 & older	27.6%	0.8%	6.3%	20.5%	72.4%
Pickpocketing or Purse Snatching (All)	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	95.5%
White inmates 18-24	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%
White inmates 25-34	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	99.0%
White inmates 35 & older	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	96.1%
Buying Stolen Goods (All)	40.5%	7.0%	7.4%	26.1%	59.5%
White inmates 18-24	46.4%	10.7%	12.5%	23.2%	53.6%
White inmates 25-34	37.8%	7.1%	5.1%	25.5%	62.2%
White inmates 35 & older	40.2%	4.7%	7.1%	28.3%	59.8%
Robbery -- No Weapon (All)	12.7%	1.9%	0.7%	10.1%	87.3%
White inmates 18-24	14.3%	3.6%	3.6%	7.1%	85.7%
White inmates 25-34	12.1%	2.0%	0.0%	10.1%	87.9%
White inmates 35 & older	12.6%	0.8%	0.0%	11.8%	87.4%
Robbery with Gun (All)	11.0%	1.8%	0.7%	8.5%	89.0%
White inmates 18-24	7.1%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%	92.9%
White inmates 25-34	12.1%	1.0%	1.0%	10.1%	87.9%
White inmates 35 & older	11.8%	1.6%	0.8%	9.4%	88.2%
Robbery with Knife (All)	6.7%	1.4%	1.1%	4.3%	93.3%
White inmates 18-24	8.9%	5.4%	1.8%	1.8%	91.1%
White inmates 25-34	6.1%	0.0%	1.0%	5.1%	93.9%
White inmates 35 & older	6.3%	0.8%	0.8%	4.7%	93.7%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all White inmates is 5.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 8.7%.

Table B.3. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Gambling (All)	9.6%	3.1%	2.7%	3.7%	90.4%
White inmates 18-24	16.1%	5.4%	8.9%	1.8%	83.9%
White inmates 25-34	7.1%	4.0%	0.0%	3.0%	92.9%
White inmates 35 & older	8.7%	0.8%	2.4%	5.6%	91.3%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine (All)	6.5%	1.8%	1.2%	3.5%	93.5%
White inmates 18-24	14.3%	1.8%	3.6%	8.9%	85.7%
White inmates 25-34	7.1%	2.0%	1.0%	4.0%	92.9%
White inmates 35 & older	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	98.4%
Drug Sales -- Other Drugs (All)	39.5%	8.9%	4.9%	25.7%	60.5%
White inmates 18-24	48.2%	10.7%	10.7%	26.8%	51.8%
White inmates 25-34	45.5%	11.1%	5.1%	29.3%	54.5%
White inmates 35 & older	28.3%	5.5%	1.6%	21.3%	71.7%
Assault -- No Weapon	60.0%	9.6%	13.8%	36.6%	40.0%
White inmates 18-24	73.2%	19.6%	26.8%	26.8%	26.8%
White inmates 25-34	63.6%	9.1%	14.1%	40.4%	36.4%
White inmates 35 & older	48.8%	4.7%	6.3%	37.8%	51.2%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All)	16.4%	4.9%	1.8%	9.8%	83.6%
White inmates 18-24	23.2%	10.7%	3.6%	8.9%	76.8%
White inmates 25-34	15.2%	5.1%	1.0%	9.1%	84.8%
White inmates 35 & older	14.2%	1.6%	1.6%	11.0%	85.8%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All)	22.4%	4.9%	2.7%	14.8%	77.6%
White inmates 18-24	33.9%	12.5%	5.4%	16.1%	66.1%
White inmates 25-34	21.2%	4.0%	3.0%	14.1%	78.8%
White inmates 35 & older	17.3%	1.6%	0.8%	15.0%	82.7%
Cut Someone with Knife (All)	13.2%	1.8%	1.3%	10.1%	86.8%
White inmates 18-24	16.1%	5.4%	3.6%	7.1%	83.9%
White inmates 25-34	13.1%	1.0%	0.0%	12.1%	86.9%
White inmates 35 & older	11.8%	0.8%	1.6%	9.4%	88.2%
Shot at Someone (All)	17.8%	3.3%	2.3%	12.3%	82.2%
White inmates 18-24	28.6%	8.9%	8.9%	10.7%	71.4%
White inmates 25-34	15.2%	2.0%	1.0%	12.1%	84.8%
White inmates 35 & older	15.0%	1.6%	0.0%	13.4%	85.0%
Carried Gun on Person (All)	50.0%	16.8%	4.3%	28.9%	50.0%
White inmates 18-24	60.7%	30.4%	1.8%	28.6%	39.3%
White inmates 25-34	52.5%	15.2%	5.1%	32.3%	47.5%
White inmates 35 & older	41.3%	11.1%	4.8%	25.4%	58.7%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All)	22.1%	5.6%	2.9%	13.6%	77.9%
White inmates 18-24	37.5%	16.1%	7.1%	14.3%	62.5%
White inmates 25-34	19.6%	4.1%	2.1%	13.4%	80.4%
White inmates 35 & older	16.5%	1.6%	1.6%	13.4%	83.5%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all White inmates is 5.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 8.7%.

Table B.3. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Sexual Assault or Rape (All)	6.6%	1.1%	1.4%	4.0%	93.4%
White inmates 18-24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
White inmates 25-34	10.2%	2.0%	2.0%	6.1%	89.8%
White inmates 35 & older	6.3%	0.8%	1.6%	3.9%	93.7%
Prostitution (All)	1.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	98.5%
White inmates 18-24	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	98.2%
White inmates 25-34	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	98.0%
White inmates 35 & older	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	99.2%
Procuring or Pimping (All)	2.6%	1.0%	0.3%	1.3%	97.4%
White inmates 18-24	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	98.2%
White inmates 25-34	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.0%
White inmates 35 & older	4.7%	1.6%	0.8%	2.4%	95.3%
Property Damage (All)	37.1%	5.9%	7.7%	23.5%	62.9%
White inmates 18-24	64.3%	10.7%	17.9%	35.7%	35.7%
White inmates 25-34	38.0%	6.0%	6.0%	26.0%	62.0%
White inmates 35 & older	21.3%	3.1%	3.9%	14.2%	78.7%
Stole from Employer (All)	16.8%	2.3%	1.5%	13.0%	83.2%
White inmates 18-24	19.6%	1.8%	3.6%	14.3%	80.4%
White inmates 25-34	19.2%	4.0%	1.0%	14.1%	80.8%
White inmates 35 & older	12.6%	0.8%	0.8%	11.0%	87.4%
Other Crime not Mentioned (All)	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%	85.1%
White inmates 18-24	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	80.4%
White inmates 25-34	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	86.0%
White inmates 35 & older	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13.4%	86.6%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all White inmates is 5.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 8.7%.

**Table B.4. Prevalence and Recency of Crime by Age,
Hispanic Male TDCJ-ID Inmates: 1993**

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Burglary (All)	57.0%	6.9%	10.5%	40.5%	43.0%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	78.6%	17.1%	20.0%	41.4%	21.4%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	57.3%	5.1%	10.3%	41.9%	42.7%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	45.8%	3.1%	5.2%	37.5%	54.2%
Car Theft (All)	21.9%	4.1%	1.6%	17.2%	78.1%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	48.6%	14.3%	5.7%	28.6%	51.4%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	16.1%	1.7%	0.8%	13.6%	83.9%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	15.6%	1.0%	0.0%	14.6%	84.4%
Auto Parts Theft (All)	7.8%	1.3%	1.1%	6.5%	92.2%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	17.1%	2.9%	1.4%	12.9%	82.9%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	6.8%	1.7%	0.8%	4.2%	93.2%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	6.3%	0.0%	1.0%	5.2%	93.8%
Shoplifting (All)	31.4%	7.6%	5.1%	19.7%	68.6%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	38.6%	4.3%	10.0%	24.3%	61.4%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	31.4%	8.5%	4.2%	18.6%	68.6%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	29.2%	8.3%	3.1%	17.7%	70.8%
Forgery or Fraud (All)	9.8%	2.9%	1.4%	6.6%	90.2%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	11.4%	2.9%	2.9%	5.7%	88.6%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	5.9%	1.7%	0.8%	3.4%	94.1%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	15.6%	4.2%	1.0%	10.4%	84.4%
Pickpocketing or Purse Snatching (All)	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	2.0%	98.4%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	8.6%	1.4%	1.4%	5.7%	91.4%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	99.2%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	99.0%
Buying Stolen Goods (All)	28.2%	7.5%	4.9%	16.8%	71.8%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	34.3%	8.6%	7.1%	18.6%	65.7%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	29.7%	5.9%	3.4%	20.3%	70.3%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	25.0%	8.3%	5.2%	11.5%	75.0%
Robbery -- No Weapon (All)	10.2%	2.0%	1.6%	7.7%	89.8%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	22.9%	5.7%	5.7%	11.4%	77.1%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	6.8%	0.0%	0.8%	5.9%	93.2%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	9.4%	2.1%	0.0%	7.3%	90.6%
Robbery with Gun (All)	4.2%	1.7%	0.6%	2.9%	95.8%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	15.7%	4.3%	2.9%	8.6%	84.3%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	98.3%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	3.1%	2.1%	0.0%	1.0%	96.9%
Robbery with Knife (All)	2.7%	0.7%	0.3%	2.8%	97.3%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	7.1%	1.4%	1.4%	4.3%	92.9%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	3.4%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%	96.6%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	97.9%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all Hispanic inmates is 5.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 11.7%.

Table B.4. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Gambling (All)	9.9%	3.3%	2.2%	5.5%	90.1%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	14.3%	8.6%	1.4%	4.3%	85.7%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	8.5%	1.7%	2.5%	4.2%	91.5%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	11.5%	2.1%	2.1%	7.3%	88.5%
Drug Sales -- Crack Cocaine (All)	6.8%	2.8%	1.0%	4.1%	93.2%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	12.9%	2.9%	1.4%	8.6%	87.1%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	8.5%	4.2%	1.7%	2.5%	91.5%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	4.2%	1.0%	0.0%	3.1%	95.8%
Drug Sales -- Other Than Crack Cocaine (All)	36.5%	12.1%	6.7%	18.7%	63.5%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	45.7%	14.3%	5.7%	25.7%	54.3%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	38.1%	8.5%	8.5%	21.2%	61.9%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	31.3%	14.6%	5.2%	11.5%	68.8%
Assault -- No Weapon (All)	41.2%	9.4%	9.7%	23.1%	58.8%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	65.7%	15.7%	20.0%	30.0%	34.3%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	36.4%	4.2%	10.2%	22.0%	63.6%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	34.4%	11.5%	3.1%	19.8%	65.6%
Threatened Someone with Knife (All)	8.4%	1.7%	1.8%	6.0%	91.6%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	11.4%	4.3%	1.4%	5.7%	88.6%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	10.2%	0.8%	2.5%	6.8%	89.8%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	7.3%	1.0%	1.0%	5.2%	92.7%
Threatened Someone with Gun (All)	9.0%	2.6%	3.2%	4.2%	91.0%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	21.4%	8.6%	8.6%	4.3%	78.6%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	9.3%	0.8%	3.4%	5.1%	90.7%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	4.2%	1.0%	0.0%	3.1%	95.8%
Cut Someone with Knife (All)	15.7%	2.6%	1.7%	12.3%	84.3%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	18.6%	7.1%	1.4%	10.0%	81.4%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	14.4%	0.8%	3.4%	10.2%	85.6%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	17.7%	2.1%	0.0%	15.6%	82.3%
Shot at Someone (All)	14.8%	3.7%	3.4%	8.8%	85.2%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	25.7%	8.6%	4.3%	12.9%	74.3%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	13.6%	2.5%	5.1%	5.9%	86.4%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	12.5%	2.1%	1.0%	9.4%	87.5%
Carried Gun on Person (All)	37.2%	9.6%	4.7%	23.9%	62.8%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	50.0%	17.1%	11.4%	21.4%	50.0%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	34.7%	7.6%	2.5%	24.6%	65.3%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	34.4%	7.3%	3.1%	24.0%	65.6%
Seriously Injured or Killed Someone (All)	19.3%	6.3%	1.4%	12.7%	80.7%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	30.0%	17.1%	2.9%	10.0%	70.0%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	14.4%	2.5%	0.8%	11.0%	85.6%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	20.8%	4.2%	1.0%	15.6%	79.2%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all Hispanic inmates is 5.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 11.7%.

Table B.4. (Continued)

	Ever Committed	Past Month	Past Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Committed
Sexual Assault or Rape (All)	3.4%	0.0%	1.5%	2.9%	96.6%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	98.6%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	5.9%	0.0%	2.5%	3.4%	94.1%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	4.2%	0.0%	1.0%	3.1%	95.8%
Prostitution (All)	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%	99.2%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	98.6%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	98.3%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	97.9%
Procuring or Pimping (All)	1.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	98.3%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	7.1%	1.4%	2.9%	2.9%	92.9%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	3.1%	1.0%	0.0%	2.1%	96.9%
Property Damage (All)	18.7%	2.7%	3.6%	13.4%	81.3%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	38.6%	5.7%	4.3%	28.6%	61.4%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	15.3%	1.7%	2.5%	11.0%	84.7%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	13.5%	2.1%	4.2%	7.3%	86.5%
Stole from Employer (All)	4.5%	0.8%	0.3%	4.4%	95.5%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	2.9%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	97.1%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	94.9%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	7.3%	2.1%	0.0%	5.2%	92.7%
Other Crime Not Mentioned (All)	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	93.5%
Hispanic inmates 18-24	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	87.1%
Hispanic inmates 25-34	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	93.2%
Hispanic inmates 35 & older	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	94.8%

Maximum 95% confidence limit for all Hispanic inmates is 5.8%.

Maximum 95% confidence limit for age category is 11.7%.