

**Arkansas
Department of Correction**

Prison Inmate Inventory

Summary Report

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PREFACE

Any inmate intervention program (education, counseling or treatment) must be based on reliable, accurate and valid assessment. Accurate assessment is important for maximizing resources while avoiding the provision of unnecessary intervention services. The Prison Inmate Inventory is a valuable inmate screening instrument for determining the extent to which inmates have substance abuse, violence and adjustment problems. The PII is specifically designed for prison inmates and incorporates many factors important for determining inmates' risk, establish supervision levels, and readiness for classification or status changes.

This report summarizes Prison Inmate Inventory (PII) tests administered by Arkansas Department of Correction. All tests administered from April 1999 through January 2000 that were contained on returned diskettes are included in this report. **There are a total of 2,382 inmate test results summarized in this report.** The research analyses reported include PII accuracy for establishing inmate risk, statistical reliability coefficients (alphas) for each PII scale, discriminant validity analyses between first offenders and multiple offenders and predictive validity analyses for identification of problem and non-problem drinkers/drug users.

Prison Inmate Inventory measures or scales are briefly described as follows: **1. Truthfulness Scale:** measures truthfulness, guardedness as well as denial and faking. **2. Adjustment Scale:** measures risk of continuing the same problem-prone behavior. **3. Alcohol Scale:** measures alcohol proneness or severity and alcohol-related problems. Alcohol refers to beer, wine, and other liquor. **4. Drug Scale:** measures drug (marijuana, cocaine, crack, amphetamines, barbiturates and heroin) abuse and drug-related problems. **5. Antisocial Scale:** measures antisocial behavior, e.g. lying, uncaring, irresponsible, unsocial, emotionally blunted, needless conning, etc. **6. Violence Scale:** measures use of physical force to injure, damage or destroy. It identifies inmates who are dangerous to self and others. **7. Distress Scale:** incorporates measures of anxiety and depression. Distress is the most common reason for counseling. **8. Judgment Scale:** judgment involves understanding and affects decision-making. **9. Self-esteem Scale:** measures inmates' sense of dignity and feelings of self-worth. **10. Stress Coping Abilities Scale:** measures ability to cope effectively with stress, tension or anxiety. A score at the 90th percentile or higher on this scale identifies established emotional and mental health problems.

For ease in interpreting inmate risk, the PII scoring methodology classifies inmate scale scores into one of four risk ranges: **low risk** (zero to 39th percentile), **medium risk** (40 to 69th percentile), **problem risk** (70 to 89th percentile), and **severe problem risk** (90 to 100th percentile). By definition the expected percentage of inmates scoring in each risk range (for each scale) is: low risk (39%), medium risk (30%), problem risk (20%), and severe problem risk (11%). **Inmates who score at or above the 70th percentile are identified as having problems.** For example, inmates' Alcohol Scale scores of 70 or above identify them as problem drinkers. It is expected, then, that for each PII scale 31 percent of the inmates tested will be classified as having problems.

The following table summarizes PII scale scores and associated risk ranges and predicted percentages for each PII risk category.

<u>SCORE</u>	<u>RISK RANGE</u>	<u>PREDICTED PERCENT</u>
0 – 39 percentile	Low Risk	39%
40 – 69 percentile	Medium Risk	30%
70 – 89 percentile	Problem Risk	20%
90 – 100 percentile	Severe Problem	11%

Enclosed PII test results clearly show that the PII accurately determines inmate risk. The percentages of offenders scoring in each of the four risk ranges (for each scale) very closely approximates predicted percentages. Comparisons between attained risk range percentages and the predicted percentages show that in 31 out of the 40 (10 scales x 4 risk ranges) possible comparisons the attained percentages were within one percent of predicted. There were only two instances where the attained percentages were more than 1.7 percent off the predicted and these attained risk range percentages were within 2.7 percent of predicted. **This is very accurate assessment.**

The Prison Inmate Inventory accurately identifies inmates who have serious problems. Validity analyses clearly demonstrate that the PII impressively meets these validity criteria. Multiple offenders (having prior arrests) are shown to score significantly higher than first offenders on all PII scales. For example, Alcohol Scale identifies inmates who have had prior treatment for alcohol. **The Prison Inmate Inventory measures what it purports to measure.**

This report discusses the accuracy, reliability and validity of the Prison Inmate Inventory. Inmate demographics are also summarized at the end of the report. This document is presented as a professional courtesy. The intent is to assist Arkansas Department of Correction staff better understand Arkansas prison inmates. There are 2,382 Arkansas prison inmates summarized in this report.

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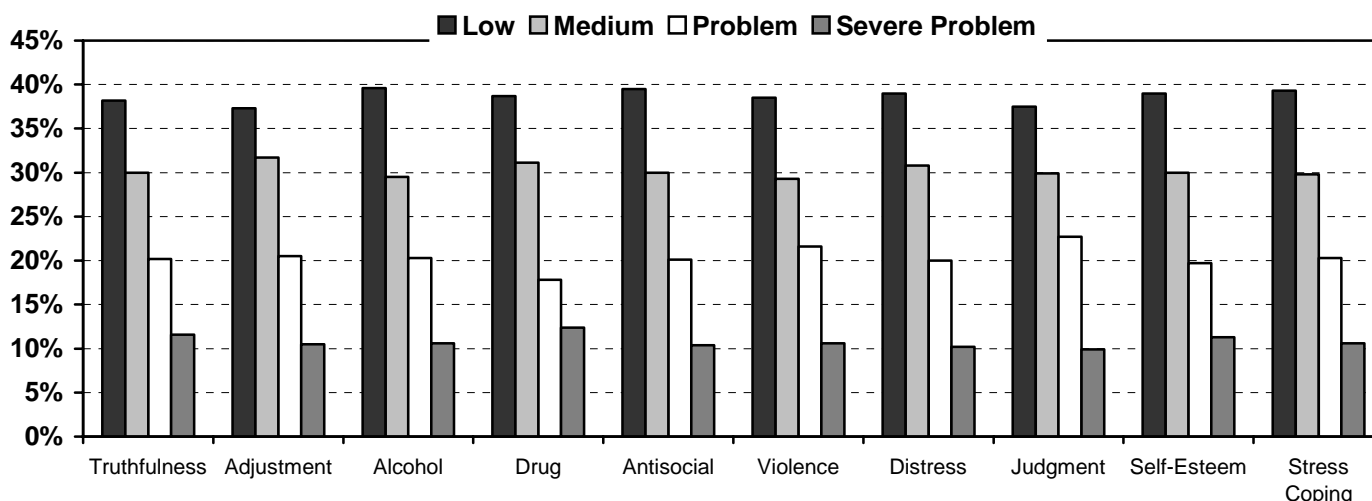
Prison Inmate Inventory

This report summarizes Arkansas Department of Correction Prison Inmate Inventory test results. There were 2,382 inmates tested during the period April 1999 through January 2000. Statistical summaries are presented along with demographics and self-perceptions of problems and concerns.

Accuracy of the Prison Inmate Inventory

The PII contains ten measurement (or severity) scales. The percentage of inmates scoring in each of the four risk categories (low, medium, problem and severe problem risk) is compared to the predicted percentage for each of the ten PII scales. The following table presents these statistics. The differences between obtained and predicted percentages are presented in parentheses in the table below the graph.

Prison Inmate Inventory Scale Risk Ranges (N=2,382)



Scale	Low Risk (39%)		Medium Risk (30%)		Problem Risk (20%)		Severe Problem (11%)	
Truthfulness	38.2	(0.8)	30.0	(0.0)	20.2	(0.2)	11.6	(0.6)
Adjustment	37.3	(1.7)	31.7	(1.7)	20.5	(0.5)	10.5	(0.5)
Alcohol	39.6	(0.6)	29.5	(0.5)	20.3	(0.3)	10.6	(0.4)
Drug	38.7	(0.3)	31.1	(1.1)	17.8	(2.2)	12.4	(1.4)
Antisocial	39.5	(0.5)	30.0	(0.0)	20.1	(0.1)	10.4	(0.6)
Violence	38.5	(0.5)	29.3	(0.7)	21.6	(1.6)	10.6	(0.4)
Distress	39.0	(0.0)	30.8	(0.8)	20.0	(0.0)	10.2	(0.8)
Judgment	37.5	(1.5)	29.9	(0.1)	22.7	(2.7)	9.9	(1.1)
Self-esteem	39.0	(0.0)	30.0	(0.0)	19.7	(0.3)	11.3	(0.3)
Stress Coping	39.3	(0.3)	29.8	(0.2)	20.3	(0.3)	10.6	(0.4)

As shown in the graph and table above, the PII scale scores are very accurate. The objectively obtained percentages of inmates falling in each risk range are very close to the predicted percentages for each risk category. All of the obtained risk range percentages were within 2.7 percentage points of the expected percentages and most (31) were within 1.0

percentage point. Only two obtained percentages were more than 1.7% from the predicted, and these were within 2.7 percent. These results demonstrate that the PII scale scores accurately identify inmate risk.

For those inmates who are identified as having problems (Problem-20% and Severe Problem-11% risk ranges or 31% of the inmates), the obtained percentages were extremely accurate. The differences between obtained and predicted percentages are as follows: Truthfulness (0.8), Adjustment (0), Alcohol (0.1), Drug (0.8), Antisocial (0.5), Violence (1.2), Distress (0.8), Judgment (1.6), Self-esteem (0) and Stress Coping Abilities (0.1). The Problematic risk profiles for all Prison Inmate Inventory scale scores were within 1.6 percent of the predicted percentages. These results further demonstrate the accuracy of the PII.

Reliability of the Prison Inmate Inventory

Within-test reliability, or inter-item reliability coefficient alphas for the Prison Inmate Inventory are presented in the table below. The higher the Alpha level the more reliable the scale is. Generally Alphas of .80 are the accepted standard for test reliability. Alpha coefficients at or above .85 are considered to be very reliable.

Reliability of the Prison Inmate Inventory (N=2,382)

All coefficient alphas are significant at p<.001.

<u>PII SCALES</u>	<u>Coefficient Alphas</u>
Truthfulness Scale	.86
Alcohol Scale	.94
Drug Scale	.94
Antisocial Scale	.83
Violence Scale	.89
Distress Scale	.87
Judgment Scale	.80
Self-esteem Scale	.87
Stress Coping Abilities	.90

Note: The Adjustment Scale is a compilation of answer sheet items and a few test items. The number of test items is insufficient to measure reliability.

As demonstrated above, the Alpha coefficients for all of the Prison Inmate Inventory scales are above the professionally accepted standard of .80. Indeed, a majority of the scales are at or near .90. These results show that the PII is a reliable instrument for inmate risk assessment.

Validity of the Prison Inmate Inventory

The Prison Inmate Inventory scales measure severity and the extent to which inmates have problems. It would be expected, then, that multiple offenders (inmates who have 2 or more arrests) have higher scale scores than first offenders. Therefore **discriminant validity** of the Prison Inmate Inventory is shown by significant differences between first and multiple offenders. In the following analyses the answer sheet item "Total number of times arrested" was used to define first offenders and multiple offenders (2 or more arrests). There were 161 first offenders and 2,221 multiple offenders. The Alcohol and Drug Scales were also analyzed using alcohol and drug arrests. "Number of alcohol arrests" was used for the Alcohol Scale,

which had 1,567 first offenders and 815 multiple offenders. “ Number of drug arrests” was used for the Drug Scale, which had 1,545 first offenders and 837 multiple offenders.

Because “risk” is often defined in terms of severity of problem behavior it is expected that multiple offenders would score significantly higher on PII scales than first offenders. The t-test comparisons between first offenders and multiple offenders for each PII scale are presented in the table below (N=2,382). Multiple offenders had two or more arrests as reported on the PII answer sheet.

T-test comparisons between first offenders and multiple offenders (N=2,382).

PII Scale	First Offenders Mean	Multiple Offenders Mean	T-value	Level of significance
Truthfulness Scale	7.91	9.31	t = 3.17	p<.002
Adjustment Scale	22.38	33.40	t = 12.04	p<.001
*Alcohol Scale	14.64	30.61	t = 30.74	p<.001
*Drug Scale	25.25	35.59	t = 19.51	p<.001
Antisocial Scale	19.34	28.28	t = 11.72	p<.001
Violence Scale	17.06	21.88	t = 5.15	p<.001
Distress Scale	20.04	22.48	t = 2.59	p=.010
Judgment Scale	11.65	15.88	t = 8.94	p<.001
Self-esteem Scale	8.24	3.78	t = 3.96	p<.001
Stress Coping Abilities	101.65	94.20	t = 2.33	p=.020

*Note: Offender status defined by alcohol and drug arrests. Also the Stress Coping Abilities Scale is reversed in that the higher the score the better one copes with stress.

All PII scales demonstrate that multiple offenders score significantly higher than first offenders. The PII accurately differentiated between first offenders and multiple offenders. These results support the validity of the Prison Inmate Inventory.

Both the Alcohol Scale and Drug Scale demonstrate even greater differences than total number of arrests in scale scores between first offenders and multiple offenders. Both scales are significant at p<.001. The mean Alcohol Scale score for the multiple offender group was 30.61 while the first offender group mean score was 14.64. The mean Drug Scale score for the multiple offender group was 35.59 while the first offender group mean score was 25.25.

Predictive validity

To be considered accurate a screening test must accurately identify both problem inmates (drinkers or drug abusers) and non-problem inmates. Accurate tests differentiate problem and non-problem inmates. An inaccurate test, for example, may too often call non-problem drinkers problem drinkers or vice versa. The PII demonstrates it accurately identifies both problem prone and non-problem drinkers and drug abusers.

The criterion in this analysis for identifying inmates as problem drinkers is having been in alcohol treatment and for identifying problem drug abusers is direct admission of drug dependency. Having been in treatment identifies inmates as having had an alcohol problem. If a person has never had an alcohol problem it is very likely they have not been treated for an alcohol problem. In the PII treatment and admission of drug dependency information is obtained from the inmate. Thus, inmates are separated into two groups, those who had treatment or

admit drug dependency and those who have not had treatment or did not admit drug dependency. Then, inmate scores on the Alcohol and Drug Scales are compared. It is predicted that inmates with an alcohol treatment history and/or drug dependency will score in the problem risk range (70th percentile and above) on the Alcohol Scale and/or Drug Scale. Non-problem is defined in terms of low risk scores (39th percentile and below) on the Alcohol Scale and/or Drug Scale. Alcohol treatment information is obtained from inmate answers to PII test item #73 regarding alcohol treatment. Admission of drug dependency is obtained from inmate answers to PII test item #81.

Predictive validity analyses show that the Alcohol and Drug Scales accurately identify inmates who have had alcohol treatment and/or admit drug dependency. The PII Alcohol Scale is very accurate in identifying inmates who have alcohol problems. There were 550 inmates who reported having been in alcohol treatment and these inmates are classified as problem drinkers. Of these 550 inmates, 517 inmates, or 94 percent, had Alcohol Scale scores at or above the 70th percentile. The Alcohol Scale correctly identified nearly all of the inmates categorized as problem drinkers. It is interesting to note that 218 inmates (19.3%) had Alcohol Scale scores in the problem risk range and did not have treatment. It is likely that some inmates have alcohol problems but have not been in treatment. For these individuals treatment is recommended.

The PII Drug Scale is also very accurate in identifying inmates who have drug problems. There were 641 inmates who admitted being drug dependent, of these, 624 inmates, or 97.3 percent, had Drug Scale scores at or above the 70th percentile. These results strongly substantiate the accuracy of the PII Drug Scale.

The PII Violence Scale was studied in a similar manner using direct admission of violent behavior as the criterion for violence (PII test item #59, "I am a violent person."). Of the 223 inmates who admitted to being violent an astounding 222 or 99.6 percent of the inmates had Violence Scale scores at or above the 70th percentile. These results support the validity of the PII Violence Scale.

PII ACCURACY: WHAT IS THE ACCURACY OF THE PII?

The PII is a very accurate screening or assessment instrument. This was discussed earlier regarding risk range percentile scores for all PII scales, scale score comparisons between problem and non-problem inmates and correct identification of problem drinkers and drug abusers. It can reasonably be assumed that the inclusion of a review of available records and interview with inmates would improve assessment accuracy even further. The PII identifies inmates with substance (alcohol and other drugs) abuse problems. In addition, the PII also accurately identifies malingerers (Truthfulness Scale), antisocial thinking/behavior (Antisocial Scale), violence (lethality) potential (Violence Scale), problematic attitudes/thinking (Adjustment and Judgment Scales) and the emotionally disturbed (Distress, Self-esteem and Stress Coping Abilities Scales). What does this mean? The PII is both comprehensive and accurate. Comprehensive in the sense that it screens important areas of inquiry. Accurate in the sense that the PII does what it is purported to do - - that is accurately identify inmate risk.

PII Inmate Self-Perceptions

The inmate's own opinions, perceptions and biases of their problems, as well as their motivation for help are presented in the following table. The percentages of inmates who agreed with each statement are presented. There were 2,382 inmates included (2,349 males and 33 females).

Alcohol and Drug Problems	Males %	Females %
#45. I have a drug problem	56.9	48.5
#21. I have a drinking problem	37.1	12.1
#39. I am concerned that, when I get out of prison, drinking will be a problem for me.	22.6	15.2
#64. I am concerned about using drugs when I get out of prison	45.3	48.5
#140. How would you describe your drinking?		
1. A serious problem	22.0	6.1
2. A moderate problem	10.1	0.0
3. A mild problem	14.2	12.1
#144. How would you describe your drug use?		
1. A serious problem	36.6	36.4
2. A moderate problem	15.6	18.2
3. A mild problem	12.8	6.1
#142. Even though I am in prison, I have a:		
1. Drinking problem.....	10.2	0.0
2. Drug problem	21.2	27.3
3. Both 1 and 2 (drinking and drugs)	16.0	12.1
#143. Even though I am in prison, I am a recovering:		
1. Alcoholic. Have a drinking problem but do not drink anymore.....	14.1	0.0
2. Drug abuser. Have a drug problem but do not use drugs anymore.....	34.9	51.5
3. Both 1 and 2 (recovering alcoholic and drug abuser)	26.2	15.2
#137. How many different substance abuse programs have you been enrolled in?		
1. One	32.1	39.4
2. Two or Three	28.0	9.1
3. Four or more.....	12.5	0.0
Incarceration		
#135. During the last six months, I have been given:		
1. A verbal reprimand	8.4	24.2
2. A written reprimand	7.3	0.0
3. Both 1 and 2	8.1	6.1
#139. During the last six months, I have had conflicts or problems with:		
1. Some inmates.....	16.7	27.3
2. Some corrections officers.....	5.1	9.1
3. Both 1 and 2	12.7	6.1
#128. During the last year I have:		
1. Had disciplinary action	17.3	9.1
2. Lost privileges.....	5.1	6.1
3. Been written up – as a warning	9.0	18.2
Emotional Problems		
#59. I am a violent person.....	9.9	0.0
#131. During the last six months I have been:		
1. Dangerous to myself (suicidal)	3.3	6.1
2. Dangerous to others (homicidal)	2.3	3.0
3. Both 1 and 2 (suicidal and homicidal)	2.9	0.0

PII Inmate Demographics and Self-reported Court History

Population				
Males		Females		Total
N	%	N	%	N
2,349	98.6	33	1.4	2,382

Race/Ethnicity				
Race	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
Caucasian	1,254	20	1,274	53.6
Black	1,084	13	1,097	46.2
Hispanic	4	0	4	0.2
Asian	1	0	1	0.1
American Indian	1	0	1	0.1
Other	0	0	0	0.0

Note: There were 5 cases with missing race information.

Age Group				
Age	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
15 & Under	6	0	6	0.3
16 – 20	155	3	158	6.6
21 – 25	445	8	453	19.1
26 – 30	422	7	429	18.0
31 – 35	431	5	436	18.3
36 – 40	415	4	419	17.6
41 – 45	279	3	282	11.9
46 – 50	113	2	115	4.8
51 – 55	53	0	53	2.2
56 or Over	25	1	26	1.1

Note: There were 5 cases with missing age information.

Education				
Grade	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
8th Grade or Less	221	3	224	9.5
Partial H.S.	782	20	802	33.9
HS Graduate	1,057	9	1,066	45.0
Partial College	232	1	233	9.8
College Graduate	27	0	27	1.1
Prof/Grad School	17	0	17	0.7

Note: There were 13 cases with missing education information.

Marital Status				
Status	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
Single	1,170	14	1,184	49.8
Married	1,133	19	1,152	48.4
Divorced	28	0	28	1.2
Separated	12	0	12	0.5
Widowed	2	0	2	0.1

Note: There were 4 cases with missing information.

Age	Age of first Arrest			
	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	(%)
10 & Under	58	0	58	2.4
11-12	113	0	113	4.7
13-14	278	3	281	11.8
15-16	492	5	497	20.9
17-18	504	3	507	21.3
19-20	240	3	243	10.2
21-22	187	4	191	8.0
23-24	73	1	74	3.1
25-29	159	5	164	6.9
30-34	102	3	105	4.4
35 & Over	140	6	146	6.1

Note: There were 3 cases with missing age of first arrest information.

PII Self-reported Court History, continued

Number of Felony Arrests				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	9	0	9	0.4
1	581	14	595	25.0
2	561	10	571	24.0
3	402	3	405	17.0
4	275	2	277	11.6
5	169	0	169	7.1
6 or More	351	4	355	14.9

Note: There was 1 case with missing information.

Number of Times on Probation				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	660	9	669	28.1
1	1,011	19	1,030	43.3
2	446	1	447	18.8
3	141	2	143	6.0
4	47	2	49	2.1
5	28	0	28	1.2
6 or More	15	0	15	0.6

Note: There was 1 case with missing information.

Number of Probation Revocations				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	1,245	18	1,263	53.1
1	840	14	854	35.9
2	173	1	174	7.3
3	54	0	54	2.3
4	14	0	14	0.6
5	8	0	8	0.3
6 or More	11	0	11	0.5

Note: There were 4 cases with missing information.

Number of Times on Parole				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	1,100	32	1,132	47.6
1	633	1	634	26.7
2	336	0	336	14.1
3	154	0	154	6.5
4	74	0	74	3.1
5	23	0	23	1.0
6 or More	25	0	25	1.1

Note: There were 4 cases with missing information.

Number of Parole Revocations				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	1,377	32	1,409	59.3
1	568	1	569	23.9
2	234	0	234	9.8
3	105	0	105	4.4
4	29	0	29	1.2
5	22	0	22	0.9
6 or More	9	0	9	0.4

Note: There were 5 cases with missing information.

Total Number of Times Arrested				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	12	0	12	0.5
1	136	6	142	6.0
2	211	6	217	9.1
3	262	4	266	11.2
4	254	4	258	10.9
5	259	4	263	11.1
6 or More	1,208	9	1,217	51.2

Note: There were 7 cases with missing information.

Number of Years in Jail or Prison				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	314	18	332	14.0
1	389	10	399	16.8
2	393	4	397	16.7
3	317	0	317	13.4
4	213	0	213	9.0
5	178	1	179	7.5
6 or More	537	0	537	22.6

Note: There were 8 cases with missing information.

Number of Alcohol Arrests				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	1,099	24	1,123	47.2
1	438	2	440	18.5
2	212	2	214	9.0
3	141	2	143	6.0
4	112	1	113	4.8
5	84	2	86	3.6
6 or More	259	0	259	10.9

Note: There were 4 cases with missing information.

PII Self-reported Court History, Continued

Number of Drug Arrests				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	849	8	857	36.1
1	661	17	678	28.6
2	418	4	422	17.8
3	190	0	190	8.0
4	92	2	94	4.0
5	59	1	60	2.5
6 or More	70	1	71	3.0

Note: There were 10 cases with missing information.

Number of DUI/DWI Arrests				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	1,345	26	1,371	57.8
1	449	3	452	19.0
2	207	2	209	8.8
3	127	1	128	5.4
4	91	1	92	3.9
5	41	0	41	1.7
6 or More	81	0	81	3.4

Note: There were 8 cases with missing information.

Number of Escape Attempts				
Number	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
0	2,236	33	2,269	95.9
1	74	0	74	3.1
2	7	0	7	0.3
3	8	0	8	0.3
4	3	0	3	0.1
5 - 9	6	0	6	0.3
10 or More	0	0	0	0.0

Note: There were 15 cases with missing escape attempts information.

Months	Number of Months left to Serve			
	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	(%)
0	133	1	134	5.6
1 - 2	689	0	689	29.0
3 - 4	305	7	312	13.2
5 - 6	142	4	146	6.2
7 - 8	135	2	137	5.8
9 - 10	183	2	185	7.8
11 - 14	160	6	166	7.0
15 - 22	182	4	186	7.8
23 - 35	135	6	141	5.9
36 - 69	158	1	159	6.7
70 - 131	117	0	117	4.9
132 or more	0	0	0	0.0

Note: There were 10 cases with missing information.

SUMMARY

The Prison Inmate Inventory was administered to 2,382 Arkansas Department of Correction inmates. There were 2,349 males (98.6%) and 33 females (1.4%). The inmate population is broadly defined as Caucasian (53.6%) or Black (46.2%), 21 through 40 years of age (73%), and education level of partial High School (33.9%) or High School Graduate (45%).

PII Accuracy, Reliability and Validity

- PII scale risk range percentile scores were accurate to within 2.7 percent of predicted for **all PII scales and all risk ranges**
- All PII scales reliability coefficients were **.80 or higher and most were at or near .90**.
- Discriminant validity analyses show that all PII Scales **significantly discriminate between first and multiple offenders**.
- **Predictive validity analyses show that PII Alcohol, Drugs and Violence Scales accurately identify problem drinkers, drug abusers and dangerous inmates.**
- **PII Alcohol Scale correctly identified 94 percent problem drinkers.**
- **PII Drug Scale correctly identified 97.3 percent problem drug abusers.**
- **PII Violence Scale correctly identified 99.6 percent of violent inmates.**

Alcohol and Drug Problems

- 37.1% males and 12.1% females admit to a drinking problem.
- 56.9% males and 48.5% females indicate having a drug problem.
- 72.6% males and 48.5% females indicated they have been in a substance abuse program at least once.
- 22% males and 6.1% females indicate having a serious drinking problem.
- 36.6% males and 36.4% females indicate having a serious drug problem.
- 45.3% males and 48.5% females indicating they are concerned about using drugs when they get out of prison.
- 75.2% males and 66.7% females indicate that they are a recovering alcoholic, drug abuser, or both.

Emotional Problems

- 232 males (9.9%, no females) indicated that they were violent.
- 77 males (3.3%) and 2 females (6.1%) indicated that within the last six months they have been suicidal.
- 53 males (2.3%) and 1 female (3%) indicated that within the last six months they have been homicidal
- 69 males (2.9%) and no females indicated that within the last six months they have been both suicidal and homicidal.