

ETHNIC AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LEGAL SUPERVISION EFFECTIVENESS IN  
CONTROLLING NARCOTICS USE AND CRIME

M. Douglas Anglin

Elizabeth Piper Deschenes

UCLA Drug Abuse Research Group  
Neuropsychiatric Institute

This research was supported by Grant No. 86-IJ-CX-0069 from the National Institute of Justice. Further support was obtained from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Grant No. DA04268 and the State of California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, Contract No. D-0001-8. Address correspondence to M. Douglas Anglin, UCLA Drug Abuse Research Group, 1100 Glendon Avenue, Suite 763, Los Angeles, California 90024-3511.

## ABSTRACT

Significant gender and ethnic differences have been found in the relationship between narcotics use and crime in prior research. The present study replicated earlier analyses of narcotics addicts on the effectiveness of legal supervision in controlling narcotics use and crime and includes examination of gender and ethnic (Anglo versus Chicano) differences. Data were obtained via self-report interviews with 720 heroin addicts admitted to methadone maintenance programs in San Diego, Bakersfield, and Tulare Counties. Results from repeated measures analysis of variance indicated that legal supervision was effective in reducing narcotics use and criminal behavior among all four sex and gender groups. However, Chicano females were different from the other groups, being more chronic in their drug use and criminal behavior and rebounding after discharge from supervision. Legal supervision was more effective in controlling narcotics use by white males and females, but less effective in controlling their criminal behavior.

## INTRODUCTION

The criminal behavior of women (both adult and juvenile) has been shown to be qualitatively and quantitatively different from the criminal behavior of men. Various theories have been proposed to explain these differences (Rosenbaum, 1981; Anglin and Hser, 1987). Drug abuse researchers have also examined sex differences in narcotics use (Anglin, Hser, and McGlothlin, 1987). However, few research studies have examined sex differences in the effectiveness of legal supervision in controlling both criminal and drug use behaviors. The intent of the present study was to replicate prior analyses of legal supervision effectiveness on male narcotic addict offenders and to extend those analyses to female offenders. A brief literature review which highlights ethnic and gender differences in prior research on narcotics addiction and the effects of legal supervision and methadone maintenance follows. This review focuses on Anglos and Chicanos because the data for our study excludes blacks.

### Literature Review

#### **Ethnic and gender differences in narcotics use and criminal behavior**

Drug use. Although Chicano addicts appear to begin drug use earlier and become addicted at younger ages than Anglos (Anglin, Ryan, Booth, and Hser, 1988; Anglin, Booth, Ryan, and Hser, 1988; Chambers, Cuskey, and Moffett, 1970; Scott, Orzen, Muscillo, and Cole, 1973; Desmond and Maddux, 1981; Maddux and Desmond, 1981), they use fewer types of drugs than Anglos (Chambers, Cuskey, and Moffett, 1970; Crowther, 1972; Maddux, 1973; Jackson, Carlisi, Greenway, and Zalesnick, 1981; Wilson and Brown, 1975; Maddux and Desmond, 1981). Initiation into heroin use is quite similar for both groups and is typically through a male friend (Anglin, Hser, and McGlothlin, 1987; Hser, Anglin, and McGlothlin, 1987). Women become addicted more rapidly than men

and Chicanas, of all the groups studied, use heroin most frequently (Anglin, Hser, and McGlothlin (1987)).

On the average, Chicanas begin drug experimentation later than Anglo women, and have experimented less with hallucinogens, PCP, opiates other than heroin, and cocaine (Hser, Anglin, and McGlothlin, 1987; Anglin, Hser, and McGlothlin, 1987; Hser, Anglin, and Booth, 1987). Regardless of sex, Anglos use and abuse a wider variety of non-medical substances than Chicanos.

Addicted women, more often than men in every phase of addiction (more so for Chicanas), live with and are possibly supported by an addicted partner (Hser, Anglin, and Booth, 1987). The data seem to show that men, particularly Chicanos, are far less tolerant of remaining in a relationship with an addicted spouse than are women (Sanchez, 1978), a finding which parallels studies of alcoholic spouses (Fox, 1956; Bailey, 1961).

Criminal behavior. The majority of addicts, regardless of ethnicity, report having some contact with law enforcement agencies during their drug careers. Chicano addicts, however, were generally arrested more often and at younger ages than Anglos (Chambers, Cuskey, and Moffett, 1970; Maddux, 1973; Scott et al., 1973; Wilson and Brown, 1975; Maddux and Desmond, 1981). Burglary, theft, and drug trafficking are the most common sources of illegal income for all addicts; forgery, prostitution, armed robbery, and gambling are the least likely (White, Chambers, and Inciardi, no date; Maddux and Desmond, 1981; Desmond and Maddux, 1984). Several studies indicate that drug dealing by addicted women is a much more common illicit activity than prostitution (Waldorf, 1973; File, McCahill, and Savitz, 1974; Inciardi and Chambers, 1972). However, other studies have found that drug dealing for profit is higher among whites than Chicanos and among men than women (Anglin, Hser and McGlothlin, 1987). The number of property crime arrests was significantly

higher for men than women during the period of becoming addicted (Anglin, Hser and McGlothlin, 1987). In addition to more arrests, Chicanos spend more time in prison (Maddux, 1973; Wilson and Brown, 1975). However, part of the higher rates of arrest, conviction, and incarceration for Chicanos time could be due to discriminatory law enforcement practices (Lemert and Rosberg, 1948; Long and Demaree, 1975; Johnson and Nishi, 1976; Savage and Simpson, 1980).

Employment. Although Chicano addicts generally have less formal education than Anglo men, as a group they typically equal or surpass Anglo employment rates both before and after treatment (Chambers, Cuskey, and Moffett, 1970; Maddux, 1973; Maddux and McDonald, 1973; Scott et al., 1973; Savage and Simpson, 1980; Maddux and Desmond, 1981). Women addicts and particularly Chicanas, typically have lower rates of employment than men, (Hser, Anglin and McGlothlin, 1987; Anglin, Hser and McGlothlin, 1987).

Treatment. Analyses by the UCLA Drug Abuse Research Group have found that prior to methadone maintenance treatment, differences were consistent with traditional sex role expectations: women were more financially dependent on their partners and reported less use of alcohol or marijuana and more use of non-narcotic drugs (Anglin, Hser and Booth, 1988). Women were also shown to have higher motivation for treatment but did not have more positive outcomes than men. Narcotics use by women appeared to be more dependent on use of narcotics by their spouse or partner. Chicanas, particularly, were supported in their narcotics use and were least likely to be employed, most likely to be receiving welfare, and their criminal involvement was extensive.

There is disagreement among experts about the extent to which Chicanos utilize treatment programs. Several researchers have found that minority people of color are overrepresented (Crowther, 1972; Desmond and Maddux, 1984; Anglin and McGlothlin, 1985; Hanson, 1985), while others have found

underrepresentation of minorities in certain drug treatment programs (Lett and Ingram, 1974; Langrod, Ruiz, and Alksne, 1978; Quinones and Doyle, 1981). Brown, Joe, and Thompson (1985) found that successful retention in treatment for members of an ethnic group was related to whether that group constituted the majority in the given program. Thus, where Chicanos were the majority group, their dropout rates were lower than those for Anglos, with the converse result also being true.

Several studies report higher relapse rates into drug use for Chicanos than Anglos (Scott et al., 1973; Savage and Simpson, 1980; Maddux and Desmond, 1981; Desmond and Maddux, 1984; Brecht, Anglin, Woodward and Bonett, 1987). For Chicanos and Anglos, alcohol abuse is often reported to increase both during and after treatment (Chambers, Cuskey, and Moffett, 1970; Scott et al., 1973; Lett and Ingram, 1974; Savage and Simpson, 1980; Judson and Goldstein, 1982).

Within a year after treatment termination, Chicanos have higher rates of employment and longer periods of voluntary abstinence than Anglos, but also have higher rates of arrest and incarceration. Overall, most researchers conclude that Anglo addicts show greater benefit from treatment than minority group addicts (Hanson, 1985; Brown, Joe, and Thompson, 1985).

In contrast to Anglo men who deal drugs profitably and more often than Chicanos in the period prior to addiction, Chicanos deal drugs more than Anglos during treatment and posttreatment periods (Anglin, Booth, Ryan, and Hser, 1988). The crossover pattern of drug dealing for men (with Anglos engaging in behavior more prior to treatment and Chicanos doing more drug dealing during and after treatment) suggests that the double stigma of an addiction and incarceration history becomes a greater liability to legitimate

employment for Chicano men than for Anglo men (Anglin, Booth, Ryan, and Hser, 1988).

For Chicanos the mean percent of time spent in legitimate jobs is significantly lower than that for Anglo men only during and after treatment (Anglin, Booth, Ryan, and Hser, 1988). At younger ages, both groups are employed at low level jobs, but at older ages Anglos have a distinct advantage over Chicanos in attaining better paying jobs (Anglin, Ryan, Booth, and Hser, 1988). Chicanas receive more welfare or disability than Anglo women and Anglo women are employed more than Chicanas in every period in the addiction career (Anglin, Booth, Ryan, and Hser, 1988).

#### Summary

Overall, in prior research, the Chicanas appear to be "more deviant" than their Anglo female counterparts. Although they enter each period of their addiction careers at a later age than Anglo women, have less experience with a variety of drugs, and engage in prostitution less often, Chicanas are less often employed and have more arrests for all types of crimes than do Anglo women. Chicanas appear to be "doubly marginal" persons, that is, they are "marginal" to the larger Anglo society and "marginal" within their own Chicano community. Some studies have shown that drug use in the barrio is tolerated (Moore & Lang, 1981; Moore & Mata, 1981), but this observation appears to apply more to men than women within the community (Jorquez, 1984). For those women who persist in their narcotics use, the consequences may be more severe than for the men. This may account for the fact that the highest prostitution rates for Chicanas (although still low), occurred after discharge from treatment and with the renewed use of heroin. For Chicanas, marginality, disillusionment, and circumstances may not make prostitution any more

acceptable, but prostitution may simply become inevitable in order to survive financially.

The literature suggests that compared to Anglo men, Chicano men may be the less psychologically impaired (Penk, Rabinowitz, Roberts, Dolan, and Atkins, 1981) and seem to be less deviant in their behaviors overall than other addicted men. On the other hand, few suggestions appear in the treatment literature for dealing with the very specialized problems confronting the Chicana addict.

#### Effects of Methadone Maintenance and Legal Supervision

Prior research by the UCLA Drug Abuse Research Group (Anglin and Hser, 1987) has focused on the effectiveness of methadone maintenance in controlling narcotics use and crime among addicted women. In comparing their results to those of Anglin and Speckart (1987) on males, Anglin and Hser found that both men and women addicts commit property crime, but unlike the other groups, only Chicanas have an arrest, most often for theft, prior to their first narcotics use. After addiction to narcotics occurs, Chicanas commit burglary whereas white women are more likely to commit forgery. In evaluating sex differences, Anglin, Hser and Booth (1987) found that the findings for women replicate those for men -- criminality increases and decreases with changes in levels of narcotics use. Summarizing the pre-, during, and post-treatment comparisons Anglin and Hser (1987) state there are few differences between men and women with the exception of the Chicanas. Narcotics use and criminal behavior levels are lower during methadone treatment, but rebounded towards pre-treatment levels after treatment discharge. Chicanas appear to be the worst narcotic addict offenders -- they abscond more often during and post treatment, they are more likely to be on welfare, have the highest levels of narcotics use among all four groups after discharge, and commit the most



crime. Men show little change in the percentage of time dealing drugs for profit while on methadone maintenance, but have generally lower levels of narcotics use and criminal behavior while on methadone.

A more recent time series analysis examined the aggregate effects of legal supervision and methadone maintenance on narcotics use and criminal behavior using the present sample of male and female methadone maintenance patients (Powers, Hser, Hanssens and Anglin, 1988). The long-term relationships between the five outcome variables (no narcotics use, daily narcotics use, crime activity, methadone maintenance, and legal supervision) were tested using equilibrium regressions. The results indicated that these variables form a cointegrated system, that is narcotics use and crime were related to methadone maintenance. Increased narcotics use is associated with increased level of criminality. The authors also found long-term benefits for methadone maintenance in the reduction of narcotics use and criminal behavior. However, a positive relationship was found between legal supervision and narcotics use. It is suggested that the positive effects of legal supervision on narcotics use are a reflection of the legal system response. In conclusion the authors state that the strong evidence of methadone maintenance treatment effectiveness "combined with the importance of legal coercion in linking individuals to treatment suggest that compulsory treatment should be considered for chronic narcotics addicts convicted of crimes." [The results] "further support the use of legal pressure to compel entry and retention in drug abuse treatment" (Powers et al., 1988, pp. 30-31).

Work by Anglin, Deschenes, and Speckart (1988) on male narcotic addict offenders from a cohort of methadone maintenance admissions indicated both a general effect of legal supervision in reducing narcotics use and criminal behavior, and a specialized effect for intensive supervision with testing.

Examining periods on and off supervision revealed patterns similar to those on and off methadone maintenance. Specifically, there were decreases in narcotics use and criminal behavior during supervision, and rebounds toward non-supervision levels upon discharge (Anglin, Deschenes, and Speckart, 1988). Structural equation modeling analyses demonstrated a concurrent suppressive effect of legal supervision on narcotics use and criminality as operationalized by the rate of contact with probation or parole officers and the number of urine tests per month (Speckart, Anglin and Deschenes, 1988).

Prior research by the UCLA Drug Abuse Research Group and by other researchers have documented the existence of gender and ethnic differences in narcotics use and criminality by narcotic addicts. Drug treatment, and specifically methadone maintenance, has been shown to be effective in reducing narcotics use and criminal behavior among all groups, even Chicanas who appear to be the most resistant to change. The effectiveness of legal supervision in controlling narcotics use and criminal behavior has only been tested among males, and the current study has been designed to determine the effectiveness of legal supervision for females as well. The major hypotheses of this study, which focuses on the differential effectiveness of legal supervision among the four groups of Chicano males and females and white males and females, are given below.

#### HYPOTHESES

- 1) It is hypothesized that narcotics use levels will be higher for males than females and probably highest for Chicanas. It is also hypothesized that legal supervision will be more effective in reducing narcotics use among women than men and among whites than Chicanos.
- 2) It is hypothesized that criminality will be higher among males than among females and higher among Chicanas, but the differences between supervised and non-supervised time periods will not be as significant as for narcotics use. Legal supervision will also reduce criminal behavior among both males and females, but the effectiveness will be

greater for females and greater for Chicano males than any other group.

- 3) It is hypothesized that drug dealing will be higher among males than females and higher among Chicanos, but will not be significantly changed by legal supervision, regardless of race or sex.
- 4) It is hypothesized that females, particularly Chicanas, will be more likely to be on welfare than males, but males will be more likely to be employed. Legal supervision will increase employment among men, particularly whites, but will make no difference among women for the percentage of time on welfare or the percentage of time employed.

#### SAMPLE

Subjects were sampled from two groups. The first group consisted of male and female methadone maintenance patients selected from rosters of clients active on June 30, 1976, at the clinics in Bakersfield and Tulare, California. The subjects were interviewed during 1978 and 1979, an average of 3.5 years after admission. The second group of subjects consisted of those males and females who were active on September 30, 1978, at the San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange County clinics and who were interviewed during the years 1980-1981, which is an average of 6 years after their admission. The total number of subjects interviewed was 720, including 141 Chicanos, 45 Chicanas, 251 white men, and 283 white women. The samples are generally representative of California methadone maintenance patients. Complete descriptions of these samples are provided in Anglin and McGlothlin (1984).

#### INTERVIEW PROCEDURE

The retrospective interview procedure used to obtain data is also described in an earlier paper (Deschenes, Anglin, Speckart, 1988). This interview takes several hours and provides a detailed characterization of both the addiction career and the criminal career of the addict. The interview

also employs data from "official" sources such as the criminal justice system to construct timelines of events which are verified with the addict during the interview. This natural history interview has been employed with success with many thousands of addicts.

#### THE NARCOTIC ADDICTION CAREER

The retrospective longitudinal interview, in which data are chronologically sequenced from the year prior to initial narcotics use to the time of interview, permits an examination of the relationship between the narcotic addiction and criminal careers, as well as the effects of legal supervision on both. Addiction is defined, for purposes of this study, as daily narcotics use for a consecutive period of 30 days. Termination of addiction occurs at that point when narcotics use becomes less than daily use and does not return to daily use during any subsequent period. Within such a framework, the effects of significant events (such as addiction, entry into and discharge from legal supervision, incarceration, and termination of addiction) can be analyzed and evaluated with respect to their influence on the narcotics-crime relationship. The addiction career and its parameters are described in an earlier paper (Deschenes, Anglin and Speckart, 1988) which also gives a conceptual schema for the stages in an addiction career.

#### MEASURES

Independent Variables: Legal supervision is defined as any type of supervision imposed by the criminal justice system, including probation, parole or outpatient status (a term for the type of intensive parole supervision provided by the California Civil Addict Program) and abscondence<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> To conduct an unbiased assessment of overall effects of legal supervision, abscondence was included in the definition of legal supervision,

from any of these statuses. Although several types of legal supervision could sequentially occur during a career, different legal supervision periods were considered as one until interrupted by a nonincarcerated period without legal supervision. For example, at an early point during the addiction and criminal careers, an addict may commit a crime. Instead of being incarcerated, the addict may be sentenced to probation with periodic urine testing. Following a period of no supervision after the successful end of a period of probation, the addict may commit another crime in which case he may be incarcerated. Following the incarceration, the addict may be released on parole. If he violates the conditions of parole, he may find himself incarcerated again, following which he may be again released on parole. In this situation, the addict would have two periods of legal supervision, the first ended by the no supervision period; the second, although interrupted by incarceration, is not counted as two separate periods of supervision because the addict is supervised during the entire time he is "at risk" or "on the street".

Dependent variables: Many of the same dependent variables were used as were employed in the previous paper, including: (1) drug use (percentage of time of abstinent and daily narcotics use, average number of fixes per month), (2) criminal behavior (percentage of time, number of days, and dollar income from committing property crime, percentage of time and dollars income from drug dealing), (3) social functioning (percentage of time employed or on welfare, percentage of time married, and dollar income from employment and welfare), and (4) treatment (percentage of time on methadone maintenance). All dependent variables are measured during non-incarcerated time.

---

even though it denotes periods during which the legal system failed to maintain the mandated controls over the offender.

## ANALYSES

As in the previous study (Anglin, Deschenes, and Speckart, 1988) repeated measures ANOVAS were used to examine the time periods before, during, and after first and second legal supervisions. Some of the analyses were replicated for men and women in the Cross Section cohort. Other analyses were modified. For those subjects having at least one legal supervision episode, the "before" period for the first legal supervision is from first daily use (FDU) to first legal supervision (LS1), "during" supervision is from entry into first legal supervision until discharge from first legal supervision (LS1 - LSD1), and the first 12 months after discharge from supervision comprises the "after" period (LSD1+12). The time periods of interest for those subjects with at least two episodes are similar and include times before and during the first legal supervision (FDU-LS1 and LS1-LSD1) after the first legal supervision until entry into the second legal supervision (LSD1-LS2), during the second legal supervision (LS2-LSD2), and for the 12 months after the second legal supervision (LSD2+12). The 12 month time period following discharge from legal supervision was chosen as the "after" period for two reasons. First, recidivism and relapse are more likely to occur within the first year after discharge. Second, we wanted to have a consistent measure. If the "after" period had been from legal supervision discharge up until the next entry into supervision or until the interview there would have been too much variance in the number of months during this period to be able to reliably compare different subjects.

The second set of analyses was intended to measure both the immediate impact of legal supervision and possible deterioration effects. In our prior research we compared the 12 months before and after entry into legal supervision and the 12 months before and after discharge from legal

supervision. Our intention in the present analyses was to compare all four time periods simultaneously in one analysis of variance. Unfortunately, sample sizes were too small to allow reliable statistical tests. In addition, inspection of the data revealed that the percentage of time on methadone maintenance was higher in the 12 months before discharge from the first legal supervision (LSD1) than it was during the first legal supervision (LS1). Consequently, we decided to split the legal supervision time periods in half to test the deterioration hypothesis. The time periods are defined as from legal supervision entry to the midpoint and from the midpoint to legal supervision discharge (LS1-LM1 and LM1-LSD1 for first legal supervision and LS2-LM2, LM2-LSD2 for second legal supervision). Furthermore, it seemed unnecessary to test the "immediate" effect of legal supervision as it has already been tested in prior analyses.

Initial statistical analyses comparing the two halves of the first legal supervision revealed significant differences in the percentage of time on methadone maintenance. For the purposes of the present study we decided to control for methadone maintenance by dividing the sample in half into those who were on methadone maintenance at some point during first legal supervision and those who were not.

## RESULTS

### BACKGROUND

The background characteristics of the present sample of narcotic addicts shown in Table 1 are similar to those of the addicts in the Admissions cohort reported in our earlier work (Deschenes, Anglin and Speckart, 1988). The majority of Chicano subjects are from the poor or working classes whereas the majority of whites are from working or middle classes. Women report more family conflict. The average subject had only 9-10 years of education with

Chicanos being less educated than whites. Although the majority of all groups were employed as semi-skilled or unskilled workers, males were more likely than females to have higher level jobs and whites had higher levels of jobs than Chicanos.

---

Insert Table 1 About Here

---

At the time of interview, Chicano males were the oldest among the four groups and white females were the youngest. These age differences are reflected in the subjects' drug use histories. Chicanas began drug use and became addicted at a later age than all other groups. The addiction career was longest for Chicano males as all other groups entered into methadone maintenance treatment at earlier ages.

In comparison to the Admissions cohort, this group of narcotics addicts began narcotics use at an older age, but the males entered methadone maintenance treatment at an earlier age. As found in the earlier study, Chicanos had longer addiction careers than whites, regardless of sex.

The criminal histories of the present sample of males are also slightly different from the earlier sample. A smaller proportion of the cross-section cohort reported gang membership. In particular, gang membership was much lower among white males. Although both male and female Chicanos were more likely to have been gang members than whites, the proportion of females was much lower and very few white females (5.3%) report having been gang members. The mean age at first self-reported arrest is older for the present sample than for the Admissions cohort. Chicanos reported their age at onset as lower than whites, and females did not begin criminal careers until age 18 or 19. These differences in gang membership and age at first arrest may mean that



this cohort was less criminal than the Admissions cohort, committing fewer crimes and responding more to legal supervision.

Subjects in the Admissions cohort had more legal supervisions than the present sample. Less than 10% of all groups had three or more supervisions whereas 15-16% of the Admissions cohort had three periods of legal supervision. The average length of legal supervision was also shorter for the present sample, by about one year on the average. All subjects in both samples report first legal supervision at age 23-24, but the age at entry into second legal supervision varied greatly in the present sample and differed from the Admissions cohort. Chicano males were older than any other group at entry into second legal supervision and females were younger than males. These differences may not be great between or within samples with respect to race and sex but they may have important implications for the analyses due to the known relationship between age and criminal behavior.

The characteristics of the legal supervision periods are presented in Table 2. Chicano males in this sample are older upon entry into the first and second legal supervision periods and white males are younger than those in the Admissions Cohort. Chicano females are younger than the Chicano males in this sample and slightly older than the white females at entry into each of the legal supervisions. Although a similar proportion of subjects were incarcerated prior to the first and second supervision, the length of incarceration was much lower for the present sample. Not as many males were on outpatient status in the Cross-Section sample as the Admissions sample and a greater proportion were on probation for both supervision periods. Females were more likely to be on probation or to have absconded from legal supervision. A much higher proportion of Chicano and white males were likely

to be under supervision with testing at the second legal supervision than the first. This proportion is also higher than that for the Admissions sample.

---

Insert Table 2 About Here

---

### First Legal Supervision

Results from the first set of analyses comparing time periods before, during and after the first legal supervision on all of the variables are shown in Table 3. Among all four groups there was a significant increase in the percentage of time abstinent and a corresponding decrease in percentage of time using narcotics daily during first legal supervision. Chicanas were least responsive to supervision, reducing their daily narcotics use to only 50% time and increasing abstinence to only 16% time. Race differences were significant, with whites continuing to decrease the percentage of time in daily narcotics use and to increase the percentage of time abstinent even after discharge from first legal supervision. Narcotics use by one's spouse has been shown to be related to one's own narcotics use, correlating abstinence and methadone maintenance (Anglin, Booth, Kao, Harlow, and Peters, 1987). Table 3 shows that females were more likely than males to report spousal narcotics use. In the Anglin et al. study it was also found that prior to a relationship females' spouses used drugs more often than males' spouses. The results in Table 3 also suggest that spousal narcotics use decreased during legal supervision episodes.

---

Insert Table 3 About Here

---

The percentage of time using other drugs shows significant sex, race and time differences. For example, among all four groups there was a significant increase in the percentage of time using alcohol during legal supervision which persisted even after discharge. Levels of alcohol and marijuana use were higher among males than females. Other illicit drug use also decreased when subjects were under legal supervision.

Significant sex, race and time differences were found in the percentage of time committing property crime, the number of crime days per month, crime dollars, and the percentage of time dealing drugs and income from drug dealing. The percentage of time committing property crime was highest among Chicanas before first legal supervision and decreased most significantly among Chicano men. Prostitution levels were low among Chicanas and decreased under legal supervision whereas prostitution was higher among white females and increased during supervision.

Although the percentage of time employed increased among all four groups during legal supervision, the changes were greater among Chicanos than whites, particularly among females. Chicanas only increased the percentage of time employed during legal supervision and decreased it again after discharge. In comparison, for all other groups there was an increase in the percentage of time employed which stayed at a fairly high level even after discharge. Chicanas were also the group with the highest level of the percentage of time receiving welfare: this first increased during legal supervision and continued to increase even after discharge. The dollar income from welfare was also highest among Chicanas.

Marital status or common-law relationships were also affected by legal supervision status. For all groups but Chicanas, there was an increase in the percentage of time married as a result of legal supervision. There was also a

significant race difference in the percentage of time married, as whites increased the percentage of time married more than Chicanos did during first legal supervision. Females were more likely than males to be in common-law relationships which remained fairly stable despite entry into legal supervision.

The most significant differences were for the percentage of time on methadone maintenance which increased among all four groups at first legal supervision. Males also spent a greater percentage of time on methadone than females. White females spent a greater percentage of time on methadone maintenance than Chicanas, but the opposite was true among males -- Chicanos had more time on methadone maintenance than whites.

Overall, the results are similar to those found in earlier analyses (Anglin, Deschenes, and Speckart, 1988) which showed that narcotics use and criminal behavior decrease during legal supervision. However, the addition of females and statistical comparisons for sex and ethnic differences have added significant information to these analyses. Not only have these analyses confirmed the effectiveness of legal supervision in reducing deviant behavior and increasing legitimate employment and other measures of stability, but they have also shown that the time period during addiction before legal supervision was significantly different from all other time periods in the analysis. The effectiveness of legal supervision, although decreased after discharge, showed a general improvement in comparison to prior levels of narcotics use and criminal behavior. Further, these analyses have indicated that all groups, with the exception of Chicanas, respond to legal supervision, whites reducing daily narcotics use and increasing abstinence and Chicanos most significantly reducing the percentage of time committing property crime.

Figure 1 graphically summarizes the results of this study by presenting representations of the results on several major variables. Note that the information given in Figure 1 is abstracted from Table 3. Graphs are presented for a) the percentage of time in daily narcotics use; b) the percentage of time in all property crime; the percentage of time dealing drugs (general); (d) the percentage of time employed; and e) the percentage of time in methadone maintenance.

#### Split Halves Test

As discussed above, the present set of analyses was designed to test the deterioration effects of legal supervision. The legal supervision period was divided in half and the split halves were then compared. Because both the prevalence of subjects on methadone maintenance and the percentage of time on methadone maintenance increased significantly during the second half, participation in a methadone maintenance treatment program was used as a factor in the analyses. The results are shown in Table 4. These analyses study whether the same levels are found during the first half and second half of the legal supervision period for Chicano males, white males, white females, and Chicano females categorized as to whether they participated in methadone maintenance programs.

---

Insert Figure 1 About Here

---

In general the results indicate that those on methadone show a greater increase in the positive factors (such as the percentage of time abstinent, employed, married) and a greater decrease in the negative factors (such as the percentage of time using narcotics daily, and engaged in criminal behavior). For example, Chicano males not on methadone decreased the percentage of time

using narcotics daily from 67% to 57%, but Chicano males on methadone decreased their percentage of daily narcotics use from 52% to 28%, a 24% increase over the methadone maintenance group. There were no significant effects with respect to sex or race but there were significant effects in terms of time period and methadone. The percentage of time abstinent showed similar patterns, except there was a significant race effect, with whites increasing the percentage of time abstinent more than Chicanos.

The percentage of time using other illicit drugs shows significant race and sex effects as well as time and methadone effects. Illicit drug use was higher among males than females, and higher among whites than non-whites. The percentage of time using marijuana shows little change among males, regardless of methadone and time period, but both Chicano and white males on methadone show a lower percentage of time using other drugs than those not on methadone. The differences with respect to time period show no consistency among the different racial and gender subgroups.

Significant time and methadone effects were also found for the percentage of time committing property crime, number of crime days per month, and crime dollars. There was a greater decrease for all three measures for those subjects on methadone than those not on methadone. For example, Chicano males not on methadone decreased their percentage of time in property crime from 42% to 40% and Chicano males on methadone decreased from 31% of the time engaged in property crime to 18% of the time.

Both drug dealing in general and for profit differed significantly between males and females, with males spending a greater percentage of time dealing drugs. Differences were also found with respect to the time period for drug dealing in general, with the second half of the first legal supervision period showing decreased the percentage of time dealing drugs.

The percentage of time married increased significantly for all groups with the exception of Chicanas. Those subjects on methadone also appear to have greater increases in the percentage of time married than those not on methadone.

Sex differences were found for the percentages of time employed and receiving welfare, as well as the dollar income from employment: females were less likely to be employed and more likely to be receiving welfare. There were significant differences as well for time period in the percentage of time employed, with all groups showing an increase during the second half of the first legal supervision period. For all groups on methadone there was a significant increase in the percentage of time receiving welfare during the second half. For those groups not on methadone, there was a decrease in the percentage of time receiving welfare among white males and Chicanas, but an increase among Chicanos and white females.

Overall, there appear to be significant time and methadone effects for most variables. Contrary to the deterioration hypothesis, all subjects showed improvement during the second half of the legal supervision period in comparison to the first half. In addition, those subjects on methadone show greater improvement than those not on methadone. As can be seen in Table 4, among those on methadone there was an increase in the percentage of time on methadone during the second half of legal supervision.

In general the results of this set of analyses seems to suggest that although legal supervision by itself appears to control both narcotics use and criminal behavior, the addition of methadone maintenance promotes much greater control. In many cases the extra change brought about by methadone maintenance is several hundred percent.

Figure 2 graphically summarizes the results of the study using five major summary variables. Note that the information presented in Figure 2 is abstracted from Table 4. Graphics are presented for: a) the percentage of time in daily narcotics use; b) the percentage of time in all property crime; c) the percentage of time dealing drugs (general); d) the percentage of time in methadone maintenance; and e) the percentage of time employed.

---

Insert Figure 2 About Here

---

### Second Legal Supervision

A reduced sample of subjects was used for the present set of analyses with four time periods: before first legal supervision, during first legal supervision, between first and second legal supervision and during second legal supervision. The twelve month period after discharge from second legal supervision was omitted in order to increase the sample size for analyses.

As can be seen in Table 5, after a reduction in level of daily narcotics use and criminal behavior during first legal supervision, respondents rebounded after discharge. However, a second legal supervision period brought behavior under control. Sex, race, and time effects are also evident. For example, during second legal supervision all four groups show a remarkable increase in the percentage of time abstinent with a corresponding decrease in the percentage of time using narcotics daily. There was a significant racial difference in the percentage of time abstinent, with whites having made greater gains at first legal supervision and Chicanas making greater gains at the second legal supervision. All four groups show substantial reductions in the percentage of time using narcotics daily. Other drug use, particularly alcohol use, increased during the first and second legal supervision among



males, but showed less change among females. With the exception of white females, narcotics use by one's spouse was highest during the time period after discharge from first legal supervision until the second legal supervision (LSD1-LS2). However, among all groups there was a significant reduction in the percentage of time engaged in narcotics use by the spouse during second legal supervision. These trends appear to correspond to the percentage of time one's spouse was on methadone. For example, among white females spousal narcotics use was low during the LSD1-LS2 period when spousal percentage of time on methadone maintenance was also highest. For all other groups, spousal percentage of time on methadone maintenance was highest during the second legal supervision period and narcotics use was suppressed.

---

Insert Table 5 About Here

---

Support of another person's narcotics use or being supported by someone else also responded to legal supervision, differentially according to sex. Among males there was an increase up until entry into second legal supervision in the percentage of time supporting another's drug use. Chicanas reduced the percentage of time they supported another during both the first and second legal supervision but white females decreased the percentage of time supported at first legal supervision and then increased at entry into second legal supervision.

The second legal supervision period effectively decreased the percentage of time spent committing property crime for all four groups. A significant time by sex by race interaction was present. Whereas property crime among Chicanas did not decrease at the first legal supervision as it did for all the other groups, there was an extremely significant decrease at second legal

supervision. Among females, the percentage of time engaged in prostitution was not controlled by legal supervision. Both Chicanas and white females increased their percentage of time engaged in prostitution over the four time periods, with the highest levels being during the second legal supervision period.

Although legal supervision does appear to have reduced the percentage of time dealing drugs for both males and females, females appear to have responded better at the second legal supervision. In comparison to white females, all the other groups had a higher percentage of time dealing for profit and Chicanos (both male and female) rebounded to higher levels in the percentage of time dealing after first legal supervision.

The number of crime days per month were significantly decreased during the second legal supervision beyond the reduction achieved at the first legal supervision. Whereas the percentage of time committing property crime and number of crime days per month had significant time effects, no differences were found in crime dollars.

There were significant sex differences in the percentage of time employed and the percentage of time receiving welfare. Although all four groups increased their percentage of time employed during the legal supervision episodes, Chicanas were the least likely to be employed and white females were employed less time than males. Chicanas were most likely, therefore, to have the highest percentage of time receiving welfare. White females, in comparison, increased their percentage of time receiving welfare during legal supervision. Legal supervision, then, appears to have increased the males ability to hold a job and decreased the percentage of time receiving welfare. Sex differences in the percentage of time working or receiving welfare were also reflected in total dollar income from employment and

welfare. Males were employed a greater percentage of time than females and their income was higher during periods of legal supervision. Significant race differences were also found in that the income from employment for whites was higher than it was for Chicanos. Both white females and Chicanas increased their income from welfare up until entry into the second legal supervision. During the second legal supervision, white income from welfare was higher than it was for Chicanas.

Figure 3 graphically presents the results of these analyses for the five major variables. The values portrayed are the same as those given in Table 5.

---

Insert Figure 3 About Here

---

#### Split halves test

Analyses similar to those for first legal supervision were conducted for the second legal supervision, splitting the time period in half. The results are shown in Table 6.<sup>2</sup>

---

Insert Table 6 About Here

---

Fewer significant differences were found with respect to time and methadone in comparison to the split halves test for the first legal supervision. Most of the differences are between, rather than within, subjects. Nonetheless, the same overall trends in increasing abstinence from narcotics use and decreasing the percentage of time spent using narcotics daily and criminal behavior are evident in the results. Furthermore, those

---

<sup>2</sup> Although the sample sizes are small, the SAS Proc GLM procedure adjusts for unbalanced repeated measures designs, thus the statistical tests are reliable.

subjects on methadone continued to do better than those who were not in methadone maintenance treatment. There was a significant time effect in the percentage of time using narcotics daily, the percentage of time committing property crime, the number of crime days and the total crime dollars. Sex and race differences are largest for the percentage of time and income from employment and welfare, and the percentage of time dealing drugs.

There are two possible explanations for the lack of time differences in comparison to the first legal supervision period. First, the second legal supervision period may have more of a stabilizing effect. In other words, a greater change occurred during first legal supervision and the second legal supervision is reinforcing the control over the narcotics use and criminal behaviors. Second, some of those not on methadone during the second legal supervision may have had methadone maintenance during the first legal supervision time period. Although there were fewer time differences between the first and second halves of the second legal supervision, the trends continue to show change in the right direction. That is, there is a greater abstinence and less daily narcotics use with less time committing property crime.

Figure 4 graphically represents the results of the analyses for the five major variables. The values portrayed are abstracted from Table 6.

---

Insert Figure 4 About Here

---

#### DISCUSSION

The results of the present study have confirmed the findings from our previous analyses on a different cohort of subjects and have added new insights. The replication of the "before", "during" and "after" analyses for

first and second legal supervision episodes have shown that legal supervision immediately reduced the percentage of time using narcotics daily and increased the percentage of time abstinent. There were corresponding decreases in the percentage of time committing property crime and increases in the percentage of time employed. After discharge from the first legal supervision there was a rebound to somewhat higher levels of narcotics use and a return to criminal activity. However, the second period of legal supervision effectively controlled both narcotics use and the criminal activity which showed little rebound after discharge.

Significant gender and ethnic differences were also found in these analyses. Whites responded better to the legal system than Chicanos, increasing their percentage of time abstinent and decreasing their daily narcotics use. Property crime levels and drug dealing were also lower among whites than Chicanos, and employment was higher. Chicanas were the most resistant to change, having higher levels of daily narcotics use. Males had higher levels of criminal behavior and drug dealing. Males were also more likely to be employed and females to be on welfare. Females were more likely to have their narcotics habits supported by another.

The second set of analyses explored the combined effects of legal supervision and methadone maintenance during the first and second periods of legal supervision. There was an increase both in prevalence and in the percentage of time on methadone maintenance during both periods. The results clearly demonstrate the added effect of methadone maintenance in controlling both narcotics use and criminal behavior. During the first legal supervision, the results are more dramatic. There were fewer statistically significant differences for second legal supervision even though the patterns were similar.

The results of the present set of analyses have replicated the findings from earlier analyses of a sample of male narcotic addict offenders in that similar patterns were found in the effectiveness of legal supervision in controlling narcotics use and criminal behavior. The present analyses expanded on earlier results by statistically testing for differences between specific time periods. The time period before first legal supervision was shown to be significantly different from all other time periods. In addition, the first legal supervision period was different from the second legal supervision. In between the first and second legal supervision some narcotics addicts rebounded to higher levels of narcotics use and during the second legal supervision, the level of narcotics use decreased to one lower than that produced by the first legal supervision.

The results from another set of analyses indicate that the addition of methadone maintenance significantly improved the effectiveness of legal supervision alone. This confirms earlier findings by McGlothlin, Anglin, and Speckart (1981). However, the present analyses also indicated that legal supervision by itself can be effective in decreasing narcotics use and criminal behavior.

There were some significant differences between the present analyses on the cross-section cohort and prior analyses on the Admissions cohort. Some of these differences may be accounted for by the slight differences in background characteristics of the two samples. For example, the age at addiction and age at first arrest were younger in the prior study than in the present study. This may explain the lack of responsiveness of the white males in the Admissions cohort to legal supervision in decreasing criminal behavior. Because the current sample was slightly older they may already be "aging out" of crime. White males in the Admissions sample were still fairly young at the

time of first legal supervision and less likely to respond as they were in their highest crime risk years. The Chicano males also responded better in the present study than in the prior study in terms of the percentage of time committing property crime. Although levels of daily narcotics use were about the same before, during, and after first legal supervision, the percentage of time committing property crime was lower during and after the first legal supervision in the present study.

The results for second legal supervision also differ from those in the prior analyses. In the present study, white males appear to respond quite well to legal supervision, dramatically reducing their percentage of time committing property crime, even though the percentage of time using narcotics daily at second legal supervision was only slightly lower than the mean for the Admissions cohort. The results for the Chicano males are about the same in both studies.

In summary, while the replication of the prior analyses of the effectiveness of legal supervision on male methadone maintenance clients' narcotics use and criminal behavior has been successful, there are some differences and there are important enhancements of the earlier analyses. Since the percentage of time on methadone maintenance was increased during the first legal supervision for the present sample, it was included as a factor in the ANOVAS. While the results indicated an improvement over the effect of legal supervision alone, they also confirmed earlier results that show the effectiveness of legal supervision in controlling narcotics use and criminal behavior.

#### CONCLUSION

In conjunction with earlier research by the UCLA Drug Abuse Research Group, the present study expands our knowledge about the effectiveness of

various strategies in controlling narcotics use and associated criminal behavior. Although there were important ethnic and gender differences which may have implications for social policy, it is obvious that legal supervision plays an important part in controlling the behavior of chronic narcotics addicts. Before legal supervision, the percentage of time using narcotics daily was similar for both Chicanos and whites, regardless of sex. During first legal supervision Chicano males decreased to a level lower than white males but Chicano females decreased to a level higher than white females. Both Chicano males and females showed a greater rebound between first and second legal supervision than whites. At the second legal supervision whites responded better than Chicanos. These differences do not appear to be affected by the percentage of time on methadone maintenance as this was higher among Chicanos than whites. Thus, it may be that legal supervision was only marginally effective in controlling narcotics use by Chicanos and was effective among whites in gradually reducing narcotics use with repeated supervision episodes. There were also ethnic and gender differences in the effectiveness of legal supervision in controlling the percentage of time committing property crime, but they appear to be opposite those of narcotics use. Whereas Chicanos reduced the percentage of time committing property crime in response to legal supervision, whites rebounded after first legal supervision and then reduce their percentage of time committing property crime to lower levels than Chicanos at second legal supervision. These differences do not appear to be related to the type of crime committed, although among males it may be related to the percentage of time spent dealing drugs. Whereas Chicanos decreased their drug dealing during the first legal supervision and then rebounded to higher levels, whites continually decreased



the percentage of time spent dealing drugs. The same pattern was shown among females.

In order to further delineate the effectiveness of legal supervision among chronic narcotic addicts, it will be necessary to conduct further analyses controlling for the participation in methadone maintenance programs. Although legal supervision, which is less costly than methadone, is effective in reducing narcotics use and criminal behavior, greater gains appear to be made with the addition of methadone maintenance. The rebound phenomena seems to be a natural occurrence among both Chicanos and whites, regardless of sex. More than one legal supervision period, or participation in a methadone maintenance program appear to be necessary to control narcotics use and criminal behavior among this group of addicts. Future research is also needed to study the desistance process as well as the prevention of relapse among chronic narcotics addicts. While methadone maintenance may be the key to success for some addicts, it is not a cure-all for the majority of narcotics addicts. Further, legal supervision may still be necessary to coerce some of the addicts into methadone maintenance.

## REFERENCES

- Anglin, M. Douglas & Yih-Ing Hser (1987). Addicted Women and Crime. Criminology 25(2):359-397.
- Anglin, M. Douglas, Elizabeth Piper Deschenes & George Speckart (1988). Effects of Legal Supervision on Narcotics Use and Criminal Behavior over the Addiction Career. Unpublished manuscript. University of California, Los Angeles.
- Anglin, M. D., Booth, M. W., Ryan, T. M., & Hser, Y. (1988). Ethnic differences in narcotics addiction: Part II. Chicano and Anglo addiction career patterns. International Journal of the Addictions, 23, in press.
- Anglin, M. D., Hser, Y., & Booth, M. W. (1987). Sex differences in addict careers. 4. Treatment. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 13, 253-280.
- Anglin, M. D., Hser, Y., & McGlothlin, W. H. (1987). Sex differences in addict careers. 2. Becoming addicted. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 13, 59-71.
- Anglin, M. D., and McGlothlin, W. H. (1985). Methadone maintenance in California: A Decade's experience. In L. Brill and C. Winick (eds.), The Yearbook of Substance Use and Abuse. Volume III. New York: Human Sciences Press.
- Anglin, M. D., Ryan, T. M., Booth, M. W., & Hser, Y. (1988). Ethnic differences in narcotics addiction: Part I. Characteristics of Chicano and Anglo methadone maintenance clients. International Journal of the Addictions, 23, in press.
- Anglin, M. D., & Speckart, G. (1987). Narcotics use, property crime and dealing: Structural dynamics across the addiction career. Perspectives on Drug Abuse, in press.
- Bailey, M. B. (1961). Alcoholism and Marriage: A review of research and professional literature. Quart. J. Stud. Alc., 22:81-97.
- Brecht, Mary Lynn, M. Douglas Anglin, J. Arthur Woodward & Douglas G. Bonett (1987). Conditional factors of maturing out: Personal resources and preaddiction sociopathy. The International Journal of the Addictions 22(1): 55-69.
- Brown, B. S., Joe, G. W., and Thompson, P. (1985). Minority group status and treatment retention. The International Journal of the Addictions, 20:319-335.
- Chambers, C., Cuskey, W., & Moffett, A. (1970). Demographic factors in opiate addiction among Mexican Americans. Public Health Reports, 85(6), 523-531.

- Crowther, B. (1972). Patterns of drug use among Mexican-Americans. International Journal of the Addictions, 7(4), 637-647.
- Deschenes, Elizabeth Piper, M. Douglas Anglin, & George Speckart (1988). Criminal Careers and Social Economic Costs of Narcotic Addiction. Unpublished manuscript. University of California, Los Angeles.
- Desmond, D. P., and Maddux, J. F. Mexican-American heroin addicts. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 10:317-346, 1984.
- Desmond, D. P., and Maddux, J. F. Religious programs and careers of chronic heroin users. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 8:71-83, 1981.
- File, K. N., T. W. McCahill, and L. D. Savitz (1974). Narcotics involvement and female criminality, Addictive Diseases, 1:177-188.
- Fox, R. (1956). The alcoholic spouse. In V. W. Eisenstein (ed.), Neurotic Interaction in Marriage. New York: Basic Books.
- Hanson, B. (1985). Drug treatment effectiveness: The case of racial and ethnic minorities in America--some research questions and proposals. International Journal of the Addictions, 20(1), 99-137.
- Hser, Y., Anglin, M. D., & Booth, M. W. (1987). Sex differences in addict careers. 3. Addiction. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 13, 231-251.
- Hser, Y., Anglin, M. D., & McGlothlin, W. H. (1987). Sex differences in addict careers. 1. Initiation of use. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 13, 33-57.
- Inciardi, J., and Chambers, C. (1972). Unreported criminal involvement of narcotic addicts. Journal of Drug Issues, 2:57-64.
- Jackson, N. Carlisi, Greenway, C., and Zalesnick, M. Age of initial drug experimentation among white and non-white ethnics. The International Journal of the Addictions, 16:1373-1386, 1981.
- Johnson, B., & Nishi, S. (1976). Myths and realities of drug use by minorities. In Iiyama, P., et al. (eds.), Drug use and abuse among U.S. minorities (pp. 3-68). New York: Praeger.
- Jorquez, J. S. (1984). Heroin use in the *barrio*: Solving the problem of relapse or keeping the tecato gusano asleep. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 10(1), 63-75.
- Judson, B. A., and Goldstein, A. (1982). Prediction of long-term outcome or heroin addicts admitted to a MMTP. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 10:383-391.
- Langrod, J., Ruiz, P., Alksne, L. Understanding cultural conflict in community-based treatment for the Hispanic addict. In. S. Schector, H.

- Alksne, and L. Kaufman (eds.), Drug Abuse--Modern Trends, Issues, and Perspectives. New York: Dekker, 1978, pp. 837-848.
- Lemert, E. M., and Rosberg, J. (1948). The administration of justice to minority groups in Los Angeles County. In Beals, R. L., Bloom, L., and Fearing, F. (eds.). University of California Publications in Culture and Society, 2:1-18.
- Lett, C. R., and Ingram, C. R. (1974). Progression time to narcotic use in a southwestern addict population, The International Journal of the Addictions, 9:352-354.
- Long, G. L., & Demaree, R. G. (1975). Indicators on criminality during treatment for drug abuse. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse 2, 123-136.
- Maddux, J. (1973). Characteristics of Mexican-American addicts. In National Institute of Mental Health, Proceedings, Institute on Narcotic Addiction Among Mexican Americans in the Southwest, April 21-23, 1971 (pp. 59-68). Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.
- Maddux, J. F., and Desmond, D. P. (1981). Careers of Opioid Users. New York: Praeger.
- Maddux, J. F., & McDonald, L. K. (1973). Status of 100 San Antonio addicts one year after admission to methadone maintenance. Drug Forum, 2(3), 239-252.
- Moore, J. W., & Long, J. (1981). Barrio impact of high incarceration rates. Los Angeles: Chicano Pinto Research Project.
- Moore, J. W., and Mata, A. (1981). Women and Heroin in Chicano Communities. Los Angeles: Chicano Pinto Research Project.
- Penk, W. E., Rabinowitz, R., Roberts, W. R., Dolan, M. P., and Atkins, H. G. (1981). MMPI differences of male Hispanic-American, black, and white heroin addicts. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 49: 488-490.
- Powers, Keiko, Hser, Y., Hanssens, D. and Anglin, M.D. (1988). Long-term and short-term impact of methadone treatment and legal supervision on narcotics use and crime. Unpublished manuscript. University of California, Los Angeles.
- Quinones, M. A., & Doyle, K. M. (1981). Cultural variables and the Hispanic drug abuser. In A. J. Schecter (ed.), Drug dependence and alcoholism. Vol. 2. Social and behavioral issues (pp. 1-9). New York: Plenum Press.
- Rosenbaum, M. (1981a). Sex roles among deviants: The woman addict. International Journal of the Addictions, 16, 859-877.
- Sanchez, A. F. (1978). Drug abuse and treatment of the 'tecato' or Mexican American junkie. In D. E. Smith, S. M. Anderson, M. Buxton, N.

- Gottlieb, W. Harvey, & T. Chung, (Eds.). A multicultural view of drug abuse. Proceedings of the National Drug Abuse Conference, 1977 (pp. 574-579). Cambridge, MA: Schenckman.
- Savage, L. J., & Simpson, D. D. (1980). Posttreatment outcomes of sex and ethnic groups treated in methadone maintenance during 1969-1972. Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, 12(1), 55-64.
- Scott, N. R., Orzen, W., Muscillo, C., & Cole., P. T. (1973). Methdone in the Southwest: A three-year follow-up of Chicano heroin addicts. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 43, 355-361.
- Speckart, G., & Anglin, M. D. (1986). Narcotics use and crime: A causal modeling approach. Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 2, 3-28.
- Waldorf, D. (1973). Careers in Dope. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- White, O. Z., Chambers, C. D., & Inciardi, J. A. (no date). Mexican-American criminals: A comparative study of heroin using and non-using felons. Unpublished manuscript. Department of Sociology, Trinity University, San Antonio, TX.
- Wilson, B. D., & Brown, T. R. (1975). Ethnic and drug usage differences of heroin addicts: A comparison between Whites, Blacks, and Chicanos. Paper presented at the meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Annual Meeting, Sacramento, CA, April, 1975.

Table 1. Background Variables

	Male		Female	
	<u>Chicano</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Chicano</u>	<u>White</u>
<u>N</u>	141	251	45	283
<u>Family SES</u>				
Poor	20.7	2.4	22.7	2.1
Working class	58.6	24.9	56.8	24.8
Middle	17.9	55.8	15.9	54.6
Upper - Middle	2.9	16.9	4.6	18.4
<u>Problems in Family*</u>	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.1
<u>School</u>				
Mean highest grade	9.4	11.4	10.0	11.2
Problems	83.0	70.9	82.2	65.7
<u>Occupation</u>				
Professional	0.7	3.2	0.0	1.8
Sales/Services	3.0	8.5	2.4	14.6
Skilled	17.3	32.9	0.0	8.2
Semi-skilled	57.1	48.4	48.8	43.9
Unskilled, Never worked	21.8	6.9	48.8	31.4
<u>Mean age at interview</u>	36.3	31.7	32.4	29.7
<u>Drug Use History</u>				
Mean age first narcotics use	19.3	19.3	20.6	19.5
Mean age addiction	21.3	20.8	21.5	20.4
Mean age at MM admission	30.3	26.6	26.8	24.7
Mean age at last daily use	33.6	29.2	31.7	27.3
Mean career length (FDU-LDU)	147.6	160.8	110.4	82.8
<u>Criminal History</u>				
Gang member	40.4	17.6	25.0	5.3
Mean age at first arrest**	16.0	16.9	17.8	18.6
<u>Legal Supervision</u>				
Mean age at entry into first***	24.6	22.8	23.0	22.8
Mean age at discharge	28.5	26.5	26.3	25.7
Length first (in months)	54.3	42.7	39.3	33.3
Mean age at entry into second	31.9	26.7	26.8	26.5
Mean age at discharge	34.3	29.6	28.8	28.8
Length second (in months)	49.3	34.1	22.8	27.7
<u>Number of Legal Supervisions (Mean)</u>	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8
None	14.3	23.5	22.2	35.3
One	50.0	46.2	46.7	48.1
Two	32.1	23.5	24.4	15.6
Three	2.1	6.0	6.7	1.1
Four	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0

\* rated on scale of 1 to 5, from excellent to poor

\*\* self-reported arrest

\*\*\* after addiction

Table 2. Characteristics of Legal Supervision Periods

	<u>Legal Supervision Number</u>				<u>Legal Supervision Number</u>			
	<u>First</u>		<u>Second</u>		<u>First</u>		<u>Second</u>	
	MALES				FEMALES			
	<u>Chicano</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Chicano</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Chicano</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Chicano</u>	<u>White</u>
N	120	192	50	76	35	183	14	47
Mean age at entry	24.6	22.8	31.8	26.7	23.0	22.8	26.8	26.5
Mean age at discharge	29.2	26.5	36.0	29.6	26.3	25.7	28.8	28.8
Average months duration	54.3	42.7	49.3	34.1	39.3	33.3	22.8	27.7
% preceded by incarceration	62.5	55.2	76.0	69.7	57.1	38.8	78.6	61.7
Duration of incarceration (mos.)	9.2	4.8	12.4	7.2	4.0	2.0	5.1	4.0
<u>Type of Legal Supervision %</u>								
Probation	42.5	66.7	44.0	57.9	62.9	73.8	50.0	70.2
Parole	30.0	9.9	22.0	15.8	5.7	3.8	0.0	6.4
Outpatient Status (OPS)	10.0	12.0	28.0	17.1	8.6	7.1	14.3	12.8
Abscond	15.8	7.8	6.0	9.2	22.9	10.9	35.7	10.6
<u>Testing %</u>								
Abscond	16.7	7.8	6.0	10.5	22.9	10.9	35.7	10.6
No	41.7	44.3	12.0	28.9	17.1	35.0	7.1	25.5
Yes	41.7	47.9	82.0	60.5	60.0	54.1	57.1	63.8
<u>Mean Percent Time</u>								
Incarcerated	20.3	12.0	14.0	11.8	10.6	6.8	9.8	6.5
Parole	23.7	7.1	20.6	15.9	2.6	3.5	4.5	7.7
Probation	32.9	59.7	35.9	53.6	53.1	67.9	46.0	69.5
Any supervision with testing	57.3	53.6	81.1	63.3	59.7	58.9	53.1	66.9
OPS	19.7	17.4	32.8	21.5	14.8	12.5	13.2	11.2
Abscondence	12.3	7.7	11.2	6.9	24.0	10.8	36.2	11.6

Table 3. Pre, During, and Post First Legal Supervision By Sex and Race

MALE	CHICANO (N=59)			WHITE (N=99)			ANOVAS	
	FDU-LS1	LS1-LSD1	LSD1+12	FDU-LS1	LS1-LSD1	LSD1+12	Significant Factors	Contrasts
<u>Percent Time Narcotics Use<sup>#</sup></u>								
Abstinent	5.3	20.4	22.2	7.5	23.0	31.8	R*, T***	1,2
Daily	86.6	43.2	49.6	85.3	46.8	38.7	R, T***	1,2
Number of Fixes	84.9	43.3	47.8	77.0	38.7	36.9	R*, T***, RT	1,2,1,3
<u>Supported Drug Use<sup>#</sup></u>								
Supporter	4.8	6.6	14.2	13.8	17.1	15.5	S*, T	1,3
Supported	3.9	0.5	3.5	0.5	1.9	1.8	S	
<u>Percent Time Other Drug Use<sup>#</sup></u>								
Alcohol	24.8	38.0	27.2	15.4	20.5	23.9	S**, T*, RT	1,2,1,3
Marijuana	21.8	22.2	20.8	25.5	25.8	24.4	S	
Other illicit drugs	4.9	0.4	0.2	8.2	5.4	5.6	R, T**	1,2,1,3
Spouse using Narcotics	3.4	2.7	11.0	13.9	12.5	9.9	S***, T***, ST***	1,2,1,3
Spouse on Methadone	0.0	3.2	8.6	1.4	9.6	15.9	R, T***	1,2,1,3
<u>Percent Time Crime<sup>#</sup></u>								
All Property Crime	43.2	25.7	18.3	38.0	23.6	26.7	R, SR, T***	1,2,1,3
Robbery	3.7	0.9	0.2	2.4	2.0	3.9	SR, SRT*	2,3
Burglary	27.1	13.8	6.9	19.2	11.2	10.3	T***, RT*	1,2,3
Theft	17.2	9.1	8.3	20.0	11.4	13.9	S, R, T***	1,2,1,3
<u>Drug Dealing<sup>#</sup></u>								
General	55.1	43.6	47.0	63.4	44.1	43.1	S***, T***, RT	1,2
Profit	23.0	18.6	18.6	30.6	22.1	18.6	S*, T*	1,2,1,3
<u>Number of Crime Days<sup>#</sup></u>								
All Property Crime	7.2	3.9	3.3	7.5	4.3	5.2	R, SR**, T***	1,2,1,3
Robbery	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	SRT	
Burglary	3.3	2.0	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	T***, RT	1,2,1,3
Theft	3.0	1.1	1.2	3.7	2.0	3.2	S, SR*, T***	1,2,1,3
<u>Crime Dollars<sup>#</sup></u>								
All Property Crime	597	340	214	566	549	702	SR, T**	1,2,1,3
Robbery	75	25	2	35	79	108		
Burglary	354	216	146	180	205	171	T**, RT**	1,2,1,3
Theft	95	52	38	217	155	255		
<u>Percent Time<sup>#</sup></u>								
Employed	45.2	62.3	57.4	48.5	56.3	58.6	R, S***, SR, T**	1,2,1,3
Receiving Welfare	7.2	5.9	10.7	4.1	4.9	8.4	R**, S**, SR*	1,2,1,3
Methadone Maintenance	3.2	29.5	45.4	5.6	29.2	39.8	R, SR, T***, SRT	1,2,3
Married	36.6	40.0	41.7	15.4	30.9	34.5	R, T**	1,3,2,3
Common Law spouse	14.0	23.4	26.9	20.2	22.0	30.8	S*	
<u>Income<sup>##</sup></u>								
Employment	59	92	123	80	114	136	R, S***, T***, ST	1,2,1,3
Welfare	31	41	49	12	16	28	R**, S***, SR, T***, ST***	1,2,1,3
Drug Dealing <sup>#</sup>	82	57	128	157	67	78	S	1,2,3

# per month

FDU

= first daily use

## per week

LS1

= entry into first legal supervision

R = Race

\* = &lt; .01

S = Sex

\*\* =



Table 3. Continued

FEMALE	CHICANO (N=25)			WHITE (N=112)			ANOVAS	
	<u>FDU-LS1</u>	<u>LS1-LS1</u>	<u>LS1+12</u>	<u>FDU-LS1</u>	<u>LS1-LS1</u>	<u>LS1+12</u>	<u>Significant Factors</u>	<u>Contrasts</u>
<u>Percent Time Narcotics Use<sup>#</sup></u>								
Abstinent	3.0	15.6	16.8	8.6	30.2	33.1	R*, T***	1,2
Daily	88.5	50.1	54.5	83.1	40.3	34.4	R, T***	1,2
Number of Fixes	76.4	47.3	65.9	75.1	39.3	33.8	R*, T***, RT	1,2,1,3
<u>Supported Drug Use<sup>#</sup></u>								
Supporter	1.2	0.0	8.0	5.3	6.1	6.2	S*, T	1,3
Supported	28.2	28.1	32.5	29.3	24.9	22.7S		
<u>Percent Time Other Drug Use<sup>#</sup></u>								
Alcohol	8.9	12.7	10.3	6.7	11.7	17.6	S**, T*, RT	1,2,1,3
Marijuana	12.0	9.6	8.0	17.2	19.0	17.4S		
Other	8.3	1.7	0.0	9.9	4.4	3.6	R, T**	1,2,1,3
Spouse using Narcotics	50.2	24.7	31.0	39.6	23.6	21.3	S***, T***, ST***	1,2,1,3
Spouse on methadone	1.1	6.0	11.9	4.9	15.4	22.4	R, T***	1,2,1,3
<u>Percent Time Crime<sup>#</sup></u>								
All Property Crime	53.3	38.7	36.2	34.4	22.8	20.9	R, SR, T***	1,2,1,3
Robbery	1.7	0.8	8.6	1.6	0.8	0.2	SR, SRT*	2,3
Burglary	26.1	10.3	9.4	11.2	9.3	5.5	T***, RT*	1,2,3
Theft	32.3	26.6	19.8	21.5	12.5	14.1	S, R, T***	1,2,1,3
<u>Drug Dealing<sup>#</sup></u>								
General	41.2	23.9	37.1	42.5	22.2	20.5	S***, T***, RT	1,2
For Profit	17.8	10.6	18.0	17.3	8.3	9.0	S*, T*	1,2,1,3
<u>Number of Crime Days<sup>#</sup></u>								
All Property Crime	13.5	8.3	7.8	5.9	3.7	4.0	R, SR**, T***	1,2,1,3
Robbery	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	SRT	
Burglary	4.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	T***, RT	1,2,1,3
Theft	7.6	4.9	4.1	3.7	1.7	2.3	S, SR*, T***	1,2,1,3
<u>Crime Dollars<sup>#</sup></u>								
All Property Crime	1169	548	565	526	347	374	SR, T**	1,2,1,3
Robbery	31	5	88	39	10	0		
Burglary	676	37	84	121	96	88	T**, RT**	1,2,1,3
Theft	183	274	256	202	118	209		
Prostitution	52	25	27	208	367	307	R, S*, SR	
<u>Percent Time<sup>#</sup></u>								
Employed	4.8	18.7	7.9	19.9	26.5	31.9	R, S***, SR, T**	1,2,1,3
Receiving Welfare	40.1	54.0	62.0	22.9	35.6	32.1	R**, S**, SR*	1,2,1,3
Methadone Maintenance	2.8	12.0	23.6	6.6	34.7	43.0	R, SR, T***, SRT	1,2,3
Married	32.2	20.6	34.8	18.7	22.6	30.9	R, T**	1,3,2,3
Common Law spouse	30.6	31.4	32.9	38.0	30.8	32.2	S*	
<u>Income<sup>#</sup></u>								
Employment	4	26	12	25	34	52	R, S***, T***, ST	1,2,1,3
Welfare	128	189	241	60	103	110	R**, S***, SR, T***, ST***	
Drug Dealing	61	37	48	46	27	24	S	1,2,3
Prostitution	4.0	2.0	2.0	9.3	12.3	13.2	R	

Table 4. First and Second Halves of First Legal Supervision By Methadone Maintenance

MALE	CHICANO				WHITE				
Methadone	No		Yes		No		Yes		
N	68		52		94		98		
Time Period	LS1-LM1	LM1-LSD1	LS1-LM1	LM1-LSD1	LS1-LM1	LM1-LSD1	LS1-LM1	LM1-LSD1	ANOVAS
<u>Percent Time Narcotics Use*</u>									
Abstinent	14.3	18.8	15.6	25.9	18.0	21.6	19.4	32.8	R*, T***, TM**
Daily	67.3	57.5	51.7	28.0	65.8	56.9	51.0	27.6	M***, T***, TM***
<u>Supported Drug Use*</u>									
Supporter	1.8	4.2	7.2	10.4	12.3	10.7	17.1	16.7	S**, R*
Supported	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0	S***, M***
<u>Percent Time Other Drug Use*</u>									
Marijuana	17.7	16.7	17.7	17.1	27.6	29.1	24.6	25.3	S*, SM***, SRM*
Other	2.2	2.4	0.6	0.9	8.8	6.8	3.6	4.1	R*, TM*
<u>Percent Time Crime*</u>									
All Property Crime	42.5	39.7	31.2	17.8	34.5	29.1	31.3	18.1	T***, M**, TM*
Robbery	0.2	0.6	3.8	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	
Burglary	25.4	17.7	16.4	4.5	19.0	15.8	18.0	9.3	S*, M**, T***, ST*, RT**
Theft	19.6	20.1	15.4	10.1	16.7	14.1	15.5	8.7	T**
<u>Drug Dealing*</u>									
General	51.3	51.6	53.9	45.0	50.0	47.4	44.9	34.6	S***, T**
Profit	18.4	19.2	21.2	22.8	31.0	28.9	14.1	13.2	S**
<u>Number of Crime Days*</u>									
All Property Crime	7.5	6.9	5.3	2.5	7.3	6.6	5.4	2.8	M**, T***, TM**
Robbery	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Burglary	3.2	2.1	2.3	0.7	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.2	M*, T**, RT*
Theft	3.8	4.1	2.1	1.2	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.2	M*, T*, TM*
<u>Crime Dollars*</u>									
All Property Crime	549	520	551	210	743	654	536	526	M*, T*
Robbery	1	5	150	57	47	13	8	145	
Burglary	242	200	261	66	367	324	268	175	S*, T*, ST*
Theft	277	244	93	55	222	190	106	79	M*, T*
<u>Percent Time*</u>									
Employed	47.7	48.0	49.5	63.6	48.5	52.8	53.1	58.5	S***, T**
Receiving Welfare	5.3	6.2	5.6	7.8	3.8	2.0	3.8	9.0	S***, T*, TM*
Methadone Maintenance	0.0	0.0	31.2	73.8	0.0	0.0	35.9	62.4	
Married	38.3	39.0	42.1	50.9	22.1	26.4	26.5	35.6	S**, M*, T**
Common Law spouse	17.9	20.5	25.3	30.9	19.1	19.8	27.1	26.6	S*
<u>Income</u>									
Employment**	57	59	75	115	85	96	120	173	S***, R*, M*, T**, TM*
Welfare	17	19	28	64	9	4	13	26	S***, R**, T**, TM**
Drug Dealing*	39	58	129	86	120	105	55	44	

\* per month

\*\* per week

LS1 = entry into first legal supervision  
 LM1 = mid-point of first legal supervision  
 LSD1 = discharge from first legal supervision

R = Race \* =  $\leq .05$   
 S = Sex \*\* =  $\leq .05$   
 T = Time \*\*\* =  $\leq .01$

Table 4. continued

FEMALE	CHICANO				WHITE				ANOVAS
	No 21		Yes 78		No 14		Yes 103		
Time Period	LS1-LM1	LM1-LSD1	LS1-LM1	LM1-LSD1	LS1-LM1	LM1-LSD1	LS1-LM1	LM1-LSD1	
<u>Percent Time Narcotics Use*</u>									
Abstinent	16.9	16.4	13.6	33.5	26.4	28.4	25.9	38.4	R*, T***, TM**
Daily	55.0	50.9	61.5	30.1	51.2	51.1	47.4	25.0	M***, T***, TM***
<u>Supported Drug Use*</u>									
Supporter	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.2	4.8	6.1	4.8	S**, R*
Supported	10.3	11.4	44.0	37.9	16.3	15.0	29.3	25.2	S***, M***
<u>Percent Time Other Drug Use*</u>									
Marijuana	5.9	4.8	18.0	17.9	19.4	19.1	10.6	12.3	S*, SM***, SRM*
Other	3.5	0.0	1.1	6.7	4.9	4.8	6.0	5.2	R*, TM*
<u>Percent Time Crime*</u>									
All Property Crime	39.3	36.7	32.1	24.7	31.3	28.0	21.9	14.8	T***, M**, TM*
Robbery	1.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	
Burglary	13.7	9.0	6.5	1.2	16.2	17.0	3.0	3.3	S*, M**, T***, ST*, RT**
Theft	27.4	27.7	18.0	13.5	15.4	12.2	14.6	9.9	T**
Prostitution									
<u>Drug Dealing*</u>									
General	26.0	16.8	40.7	34.9	23.2	24.5	25.2	17.2	S***, T**
Profit	9.9	9.5	19.3	23.1	9.6	9.6	9.3	5.6	S**
<u>Number of Crime Days*</u>									
All Property Crime	9.3	9.5	6.9	3.8	5.7	5.6	3.8	1.9	M**, T***, TM**
Robbery	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	
Burglary	2.5	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.1	M*, T**, RT*
Theft	5.0	5.7	3.8	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.0	M*, T*, TM*
<u>Crime Dollars*</u>									
All Property Crime	1019	931	377	119	524	483	314	155	M*, T*
Robbery	10	0	10	7	19	16	13	11	
Burglary	64	11	41	6	140	218	23	25	S*, T*, ST*
Theft	446	461	260	97	192	117	156	63	M*, T*
<u>Percent Time*</u>									
Employed	17.8	22.6	22.1	25.9	24.6	24.7	25.0	32.4	S***, T**
Receiving Welfare	50.6	47.0	42.9	48.3	24.4	26.8	36.3	45.7	S***, T*, TM*
Methadone Maintenance	0.0	0.0	25.3	38.6	0.0	0.0	40.2	61.8	
Married	15.0	15.6	26.3	24.3	12.9	15.2	25.7	31.5	S**, M*, T**
Common Law spouse	33.0	34.2	37.1	36.3	31.9	28.1	31.5	34.7	S*
<u>Income</u>									
Employment**	19	24	25	35	25	29	33	50	S***, R*, M*, T**, TM*
Welfare*	170	163	138	175	65	71	106	152	S***, R**, T**, TM**
Drug Dealing*	34	36	101	69	23	23	46	21	
Prostitution*	92	208	14	74	378	542	346	326	

Table 5. Pre, During, and Post First and Second Legal Supervisions By Sex and Race

MALE	CHICANO (N=32)				WHITE (N=44)				ANOVAS	
	FDU-LS1	LS1-LS2	LS2-LS2	LS2-LS2	FDU-LS1	LS1-LS2	LS2-LS2	LS2-LS2	Factors	Contrasts
<u>Percent Time Narcotics Use<sup>#</sup></u>										
Abstinent	4.2	13.9	14.1	26.5	5.2	19.5	22.8	42.1	R, T***	1,2,3,4,2,4,3,4
Daily	88.1	46.1	65.0	33.5	90.8	60.9	61.1	25.2	T***	1,2,3,4,2,4,3,4
Number of Fixes	73.5	41.9	69.9	32.2	82.1	62.7	61.9	23.6	R, SR, T***, RT	1,2,1,4,2,3,2,4,3,4
<u>Supported Drug Use<sup>#</sup></u>										
Supporter	1.6	5.5	17.1	16.3	7.8	13.4	15.4	9.8	T*	1,3,2,3
Supported	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	1.8	4.7	S***	1,2
<u>Percent Time Other Drug Use<sup>#</sup></u>										
Alcohol	20.0	22.5	21.5	40.8	17.9	20.4	20.4	34.7	T, ST	
Marijuana	17.9	20.6	16.9	15.4	18.9	20.0	16.2	20.9		
Other illicit drug	2.9	0.6	0.0	5.8	11.3	4.1	5.7	2.4		
Spouse using narcotics	2.1	1.4	17.7	13.2	1.8	9.7	14.5	10.2	S**, T***, ST***	1,2,1,4,2,3,3,4
Spouse on methadone	0.0	3.1	9.5	18.3	2.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	T***	1,2,1,3,1,4,2,3,2,4
<u>Percent Time Crime<sup>#</sup></u>										
All Property Crime	54.7	40.3	30.0	22.9	35.6	27.8	40.3	11.4	T***, SRT	1,4,2,4,3,4
Robbery	3.1	1.6	0.0	4.7	2.4	3.1	7.0	0.7	SRT	2,3
Burglary	36.8	17.9	16.2	12.8	24.7	15.6	18.3	6.9	T**	1,2,2,4,1,4,3,4
Theft	20.1	17.4	17.2	14.2	15.3	10.4	16.1	6.1	T***	1,4,2,4,3,4
<u>Drug Dealing<sup>#</sup></u>										
General	47.1	32.3	55.3	39.5	65.5	52.8	55.8	31.5	S**, T***, RT	1,2,1,4,2,3,2,4,3,4
For Profit	12.7	7.7	26.6	11.7	37.0	26.1	29.6	16.2	SR, T*	1,4,2,4,3,4
<u>Number of Crime Days<sup>#</sup></u>										
All Property Crime	8.9	7.4	7.3	4.7	5.2	6.1	8.3	2.2	T***	1,4,2,4,3,4
Robbery	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0		
Burglary	4.3	2.9	2.3	1.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	0.9	T*	1,4,3,4
Theft	2.8	3.1	3.7	2.5	1.5	1.8	3.8	1.3	T*	1,4,2,3,3,4
<u>Crime Dollars<sup>#</sup></u>										
All Property Crime	890	631	436	485	333	767	1246	446		
Robbery	22	47	0	177	61	20	227	7		
Burglary	647	311	246	164	138	329	327	208		
Theft	118	203	143	122	117	150	330	182		
<u>Percent Time<sup>#</sup></u>										
Employed	59.9	62.0	42.0	53.2	49.2	52.4	50.6	61.0	S***	
Receiving Welfare	3.9	5.8	13.4	5.0	2.3	3.4	9.6	12.3	R**, S***, SR**, RT**	
Methadone Maintenance	2.1	24.3	31.2	44.0	4.2	20.9	32.0	32.0	T***	1,2,1,3,1,4,2,3,2,4,3,4
Married	34.6	27.1	28.5	37.2	13.1	32.3	29.1	32.3	S	
Common Law spouse	18.4	28.7	31.7	33.5	14.6	16.8	29.4	31.8		
<u>Income<sup>##</sup></u>										
Employment	75	84	61	91	69	93	125	172	R*, S***	1,4
Welfare	9	18	41	14	7	11	31	48	R**, S***, SR*, RT	1,2,1,3
Drug Dealing	11	23	398	197	188	110	80	61		

# per month

## per week

FDU = first daily use

LS1 = entry into first legal supervision

LSD1 = discharge from first legal supervision

LS2 = entry into second

LSD2 = discharge from second legal supervision

R = Race \* = &lt; .01

S = Sex \*\* = &lt; .01

T = T... \*\*\* = &lt; .001

Table 5. Continued

FEMALE	CHICANO (N=9)				WHITE (N=34)				ANOVAS	
	FDU-LS1	LS1-LSD1	LSD1-LS2	LS2-LSD2	FDU-LS1	LS1-LSD1	LSD1-LS2	LS2-LSD2	Factors	Contrasts
<u>Percent Time Narcotics Use*</u>										
Abstinent	2.2	9.1	7.2	35.8	5.0	24.3	16.3	36.2	R, T***	1,2,1,3,1,4,2,4,3,4
Daily	85.7	59.0	72.9	38.6	86.0	49.8	54.8	23.7	T***	1,2,1,3,1,4,2,4,3,4
Number of Fixes	74.2	63.5	97.1	59.5	64.1	48.2	51.3	24.0	R, SR, T***, RT	1,2,1,4,2,3,2,4,3,4
<u>Supported Drug Use*</u>										
Supporter	0	0	11.1	0	4.7	9.2	7.2	4.8	T*	1,3,2,3
Supported	22.2	15.0	22.2	17.8	28.0	18.5	18.4	23.6	S***	1,2
<u>Percent Time Other Drug Use*</u>										
Alcohol	18.5	21.0	13.8	4.9	1.8	15.9	16.4	22.4	T, ST	
Marijuana	0	0	0	5.8	11.9	14.6	11.8	18.8		
Other illicit drug	5.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	9.0	5.0	6.4	1.3		
Spouse using narcotics	44.1	23.0	47.6	8.2	35.8	26.1	23.2	5.5	S**, T***, ST***	1,2,1,4,2,3,3,4
Spouse on methadone	3.1	1.4	6.0	16.2	0.8	9.6	27.1	20.0	T***	1,2,1,3,1,4,2,3,2,4
<u>Percent Time Crime*</u>										
All Property Crime	45.5	55.0	55.4	14.7	55.6	34.5	43.5	13.6	T***, SRT	1,4,2,4,3,4
Robbery	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	2.9	1.4	3.8	0.4	SRT	2,3
Burglary	17.7	4.1	25.9	2.0	18.7	14.2	10.4	4.4	T**	1,2,2,4,1,4,3,4
Theft	28.1	35.1	25.7	9.7	34.7	19.0	24.3	11.2	T***	1,4,2,4,3,4
Prostitution	11.1	2.5	8.7	12.0	6.8	13.0	16.9	17.0		2,4
<u>Drug Dealing*</u>										
General	40.9	16.1	44.9	17.7	41.7	26.5	27.5	12.2	S**, T***, RT	1,2,1,4,2,3,2,4,3,4
For Profit	25.9	12.6	22.7	11.1	12.0	11.0	11.3	3.7	SR, T*	1,4,2,4,3,4
<u>Number of Crime Days*</u>										
All Property Crime	12.8	11.4	13.2	4.0	9.4	6.5	8.6	2.5	T***	1,4,2,4,3,4
Robbery	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0		
Burglary	2.1	0.3	4.1	0.5	3.2	1.7	1.2	0.2	T*	1,4,3,4
Theft	7.2	4.8	7.6	2.8	5.5	2.5	4.0	2.0	T*	1,4,2,3,3,4
<u>Crime Dollars*</u>										
All Property Crime	585	1118	688	1016	806	639	803	206		
Robbery	0	0	39	0	109	14	33	3		
Burglary	2	3	33	63	233	256	273	26		
Theft	173	482	490	409	185	127	280	148		
<u>Percent Time*</u>										
Employed	0.0	10.0	0.0	7.2	14.3	25.5	24.7	26.8	S***	
Receiving Welfare	55.6	32.1	58.3	32.7	15.7	21.5	23.1	28.0	R**, S***, SR**, RT**	
Methadone Maintenance	3.1	4.8	19.8	42.5	1.2	15.2	38.5	45.8	T***	1,2,1,3,1,4,2,3,2,4,3,4
Married	29.0	12.0	22.2	6.7	15.0	12.3	26.4	21.2	S	
Common Law spouse	35.3	47.0	32.5	38.1	31.8	31.0	33.2	30.2		
<u>Income**</u>										
Employment	0	15	0	9	16	26	35	37	R*, S***	1,4
Welfare	183	207	208	174	44	63	77	109	R**, S***, SR*, RT	1,2,1,3
Drug Dealing	35	30	84	35	46	49	56	13		
Prostitution	143	32	271	171	172	301	334	284	S**	1,3

Table 6. First and Second Halves of Second Legal Supervision By Methadone Maintenance THESE TABLES NOT PROOFED

MALE		CHICANO				WHITE				
Methadone		No		Yes		No		Yes		
N		19		31		29		46		
Time Period	LS2-LM2	LM2-LSD2	LS2-LM2	LM2-LSD2	LS2-LM2	LM2-LSD2	LS2-LM2	LM2-LSD2	ANOVAS	
<u>Percent Time Narcotics Use*</u>										
Abetinent	22.7	23.8	26.0	36.8	47.3	44.7	29.9	34.4	RM*	
Daily	45.4	40.9	38.8	24.3	23.9	21.5	37.1	22.0	R*, T*	
<u>Supported Drug Use*</u>										
Supporter	5.3	5.3	20.1	17.7	9.0	4.9	17.3	13.3		
Supported	5.3	8.4	2.2	6.4	2.3	0.3	5.8	9.0	S**	
<u>Percent Time Other Drug Use*</u>										
Marijuana	5.3	5.3	22.6	22.2	36.9	38.5	15.3	14.2	SRM*, SRTM*	
Other	6.8	2.2	3.4	4.5	1.5	0.0	3.3	5.5		
<u>Percent Time Crime*</u>										
All Property Crime	33.6	25.2	31.2	21.5	19.0	17.0	22.4	13.3	T*	
Robbery	5.3	5.3	1.8	2.0	0.9	0.1	3.5	0.7		
Burglary	21.9	18.3	17.7	9.6	12.1	12.9	9.2	4.8	S*	
Theft	11.7	6.1	18.4	14.9	13.6	11.3	7.0	3.2	T*	
<u>Drug Dealing*</u>										
General	40.8	40.9	46.4	38.8	23.3	27.5	36.4	28.0	S**, SR*, SRM*	
Profit	11.2	13.4	16.6	11.6	15.4	16.8	18.3	13.1		
<u>Number of Crime Days*</u>										
All Property Crime	6.3	4.7	5.4	3.7	3.6	2.8	4.4	2.3	R*, RM*, SRM*, T*	
Robbery	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1		
Burglary	3.6	3.4	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	S*	
Theft	1.7	0.8	3.5	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.6	0.6	T*	
<u>Crime Dollars*</u>										
All Property Crime	500	542	507	269	455	582	379	361	S, R, M, SR, SM, RM, SRM, TM, SRT	
Robbery	226	317	2	31	2	3	76	12		
Burglary	220	148	313	102	140	259	168	128		
Theft	32	32	181	121	237	245	80	57	SRM**	
<u>Percent Time*</u>										
Employed	51.5	49.9	52.4	48.6	68.9	65.1	54.0	60.1	S***, R*	
Receiving Welfare	9.0	9.9	10.7	11.5	6.0	5.2	9.9	15.2		
Methadone Maintenance	0.0	0.0	50.4	73.7	0.0	0.0	55.3	62.4	M***, T*, TM**	
Married	31.7	36.4	40.8	48.6	30.0	32.7	32.7	41.7	S**	
Common Law spouse	37.7	42.1	30.0	32.6	27.9	24.8	33.2	35.2		
<u>Income</u>										
Employment**	80	74	87	92	176	179	126	137	S***, R*	
Welfare*	34	37	35	38	25	25	33	49	S***, M*, SRM*, T**, ST**	
Drug Dealing*	55	278	218	20	90	112	63	40		

# per month

LS2

= entry into second legal supervision

\*\* per week

LM2

= mid-point of second legal supervision

LSD2

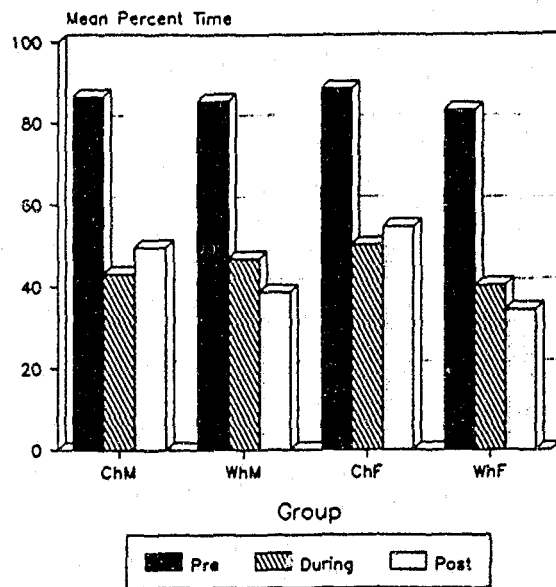
= discharge from second legal supervision

R = Race \* =  $\leq .05$   
 S = Sex \*\* =  $\leq .005$   
 T = Time \*\*\* =  $\leq .001$   
 \*\* =  $\leq .01$

Table 6. Continued

FEMALE	CHICANO				WHITE				
Methadone N	No 7		Yes 7		No 13		Yes 34		
Time Period	<u>LS2-LM2</u>	<u>LM2-LSD2</u>	<u>LS2-LM2</u>	<u>LM2-LSD2</u>	<u>LS2-LM2</u>	<u>LM2-LSD2</u>	<u>LS2-LM2</u>	<u>LM2-LSD2</u>	<u>ANOVAS</u>
<u>Percent Time Narcotics Use*</u>									
Abstinent	16.8	15.9	38.8	47.8	51.1	55.1	24.8	37.0	RM*
Daily	47.1	50.8	49.1	39.4	23.7	15.4	36.0	20.9	R*, T*
<u>Supported Drug Use*</u>									
Supporter	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	6.9	
Supported	34.5	24.2	10.7	8.4	29.7	30.8	20.5	22.4	S**
<u>Percent Time Other Drug Use*</u>									
Marijuana	7.8	7.8	10.7	4.1	7.7	7.7	18.8	23.5	SRM*, SRTM*
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.6	
<u>Percent Time Crime*</u>									
All Property Crime	29.4	30.2	4.8	2.0	13.8	7.7	20.2	10.8	T*
Robbery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	
Burglary	0.8	1.6	2.7	0.0	7.7	7.7	5.6	0.7	S*
Theft	14.3	9.5	2.0	0.0	13.8	7.7	16.4	10.0	T*
Prostitution									
<u>Drug Dealing*</u>									
General	13.6	23.8	17.9	25.4	13.8	7.7	20.2	14.3	S**, SR*, SRM*
Profit	13.6	17.5	17.9	15.8	7.7	7.7	3.8	3.6	
<u>Number of Crime Days*</u>									
All Property Crime	8.8	8.9	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	5.2	1.6	R*, RM*, SRM*, T*
Robbery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Burglary	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	S*
Theft	4.3	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	4.2	1.5	T*
<u>Crime Dollars*</u>									
All Property Crime	4167	5136	88	4	15	15	435	104	S, R, M, SR, SM, RM, SRM, TM, SRT
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	
Burglary	28	52	83	0	15	15	47	1	
Theft	654	436	5	0	0	0	332	94	SRM**
<u>Percent Time*</u>									
Employed	19.7	13.0	7.1	4.9	21.5	26.1	28.2	25.3	S***, R*
Receiving Welfare	17.6	20.6	39.0	56.3	26.4	36.1	29.1	37.7	
Methadone Maintenance	0.0	0.0	52.2	69.4	0.0	0.0	58.6	61.5	M***, T*, TM**
Married	12.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	12.2	7.7	22.5	33.1	S**
Common Law spouse	30.9	33.3	50.0	58.2	31.0	40.4	31.2	26.8	
<u>Income</u>									
Employment*	30	19	7	5	20	29	37	39	S***, R*
Welfare	45	59	217	270	103	128	105	130	S***, M*, SRM*, T**, ST**
Drug Dealing*	76	103	33	28	58	58	12	13	
Prostitution	0	0	476	15	116	116	308	205	T*, TM*, TSM*

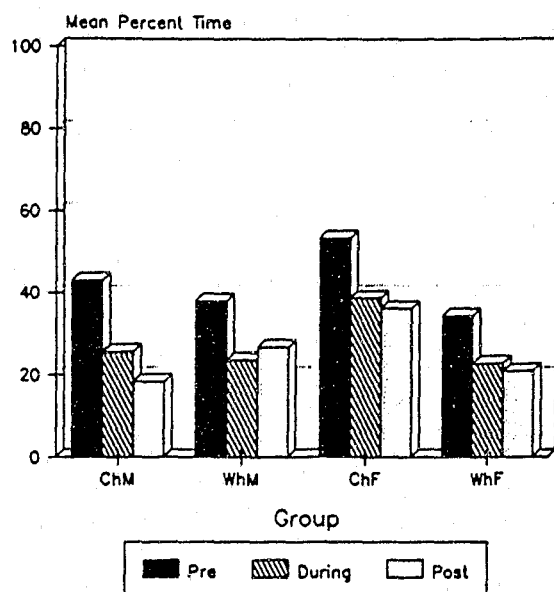
Figure 1(a)  
Daily Narcotics Use



ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

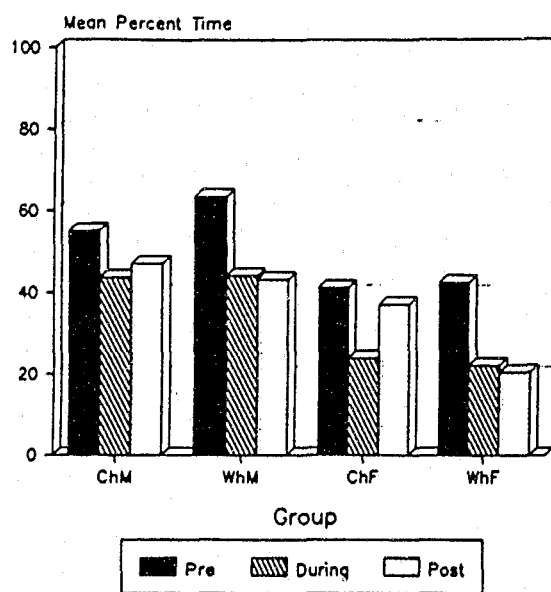


Figure 1(b)  
All Property Crime



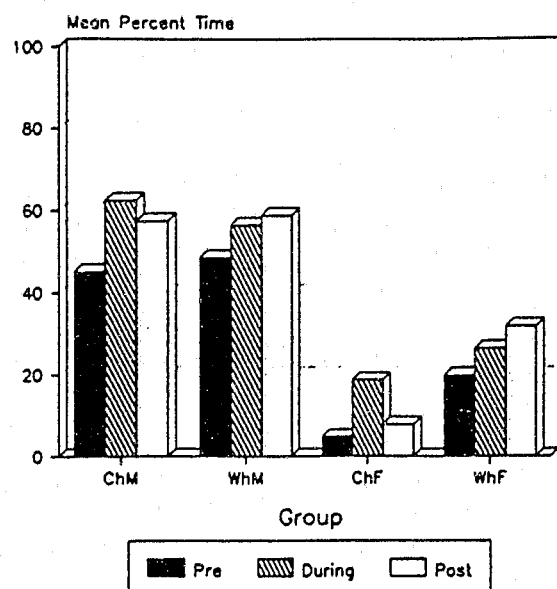
ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

Figure 1(c)  
Drug Dealing: General



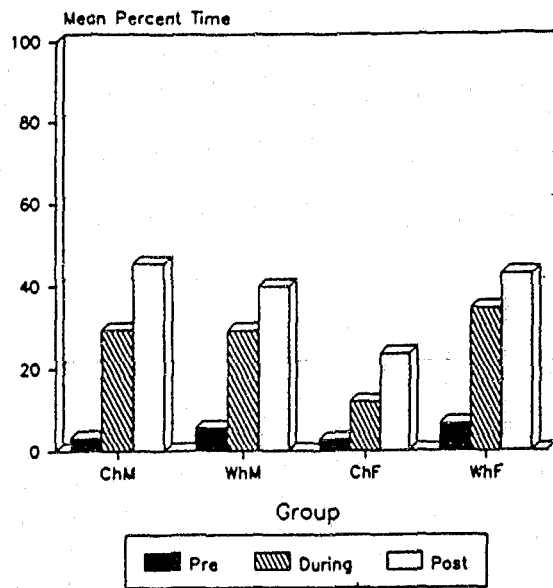
ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

Figure 1(d)  
Employment



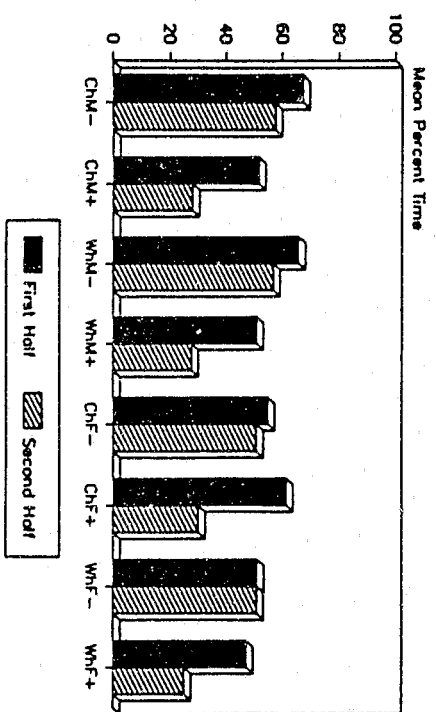
ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

Figure 1(e)  
Methadone Maintenance



ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

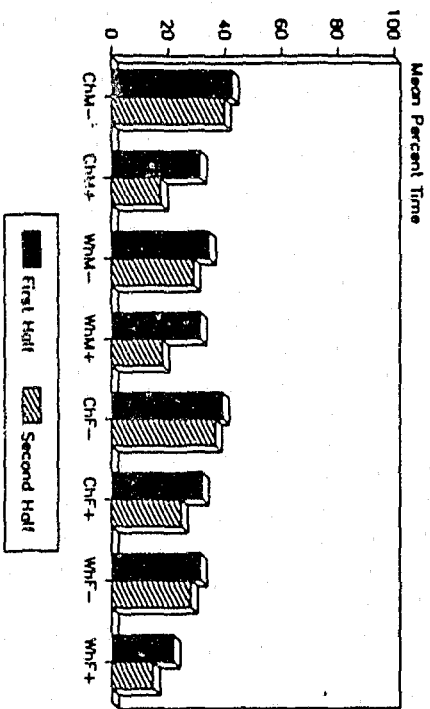
Figure 2(a)  
Daily Narcotics Use



CHM - Chicano Male; WHM - White Male  
CHF - Chicano Female; WHF - White Female

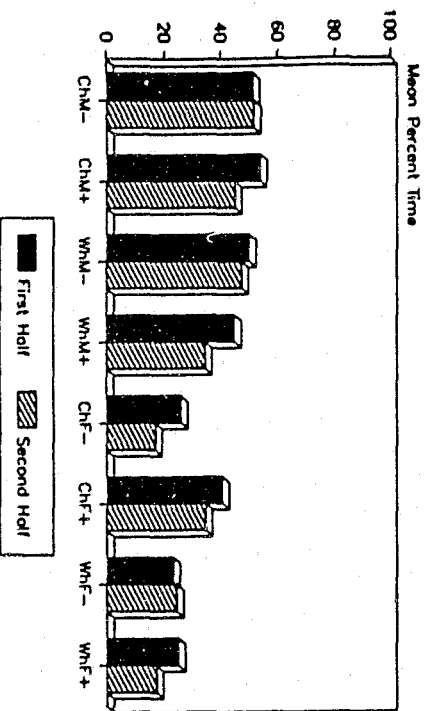
First Hair Second Hair

Figure 2(b)  
All Property Crime



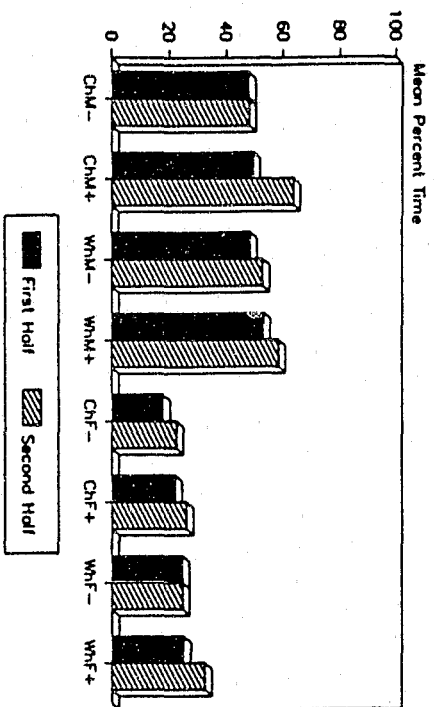
ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = white Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = white Female

Figure 2(c)  
Drug Dealing



CHM - Oricone Male; WHM - White Male  
CNF - Oricone Female; WHF - White Female

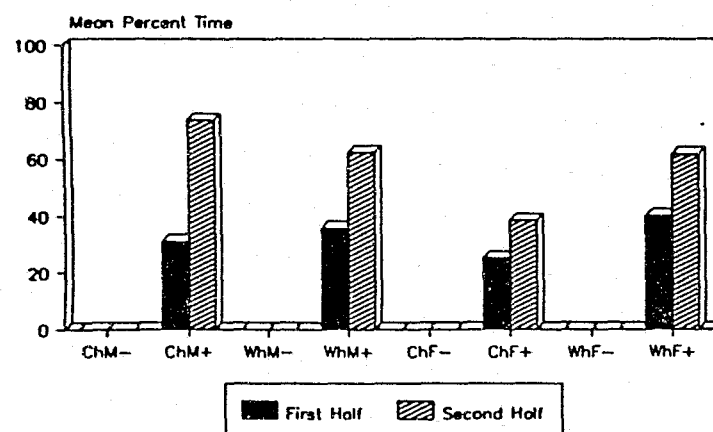
Figure 2(d)  
Employment



CM- = Chicano Male; WM- = White Male  
CM+ = Chicano Female; WM+ = White Female

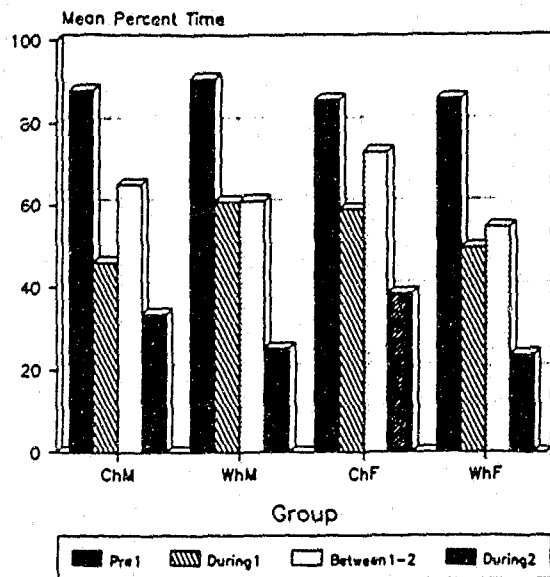


Figure 2(e)  
Methadone Maintenance



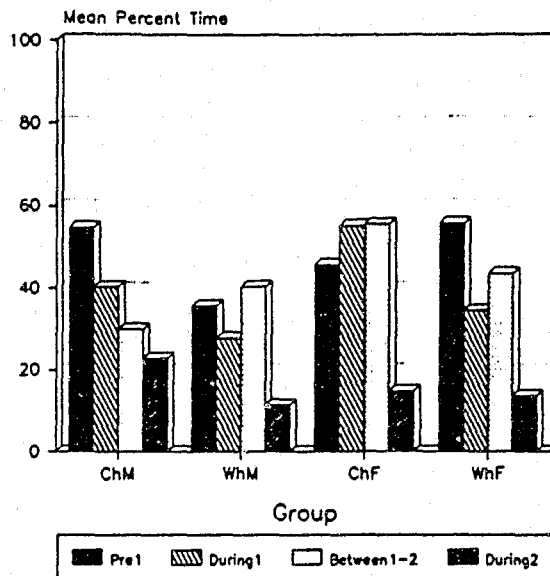
ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

Figure 3(a)  
Daily Narcotics Use



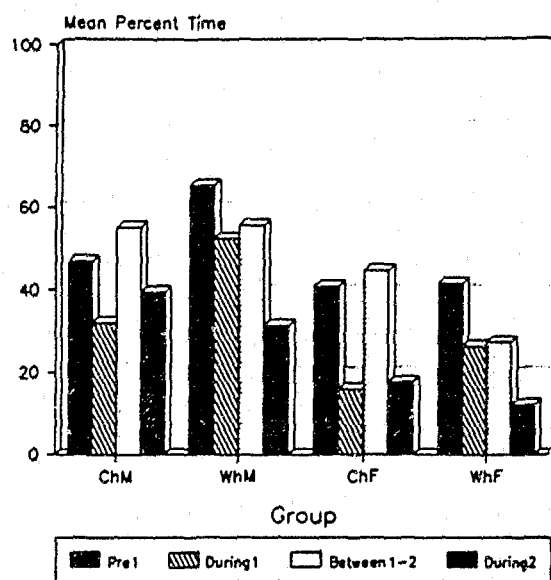
ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

Figure 3(b)  
All Property Crime



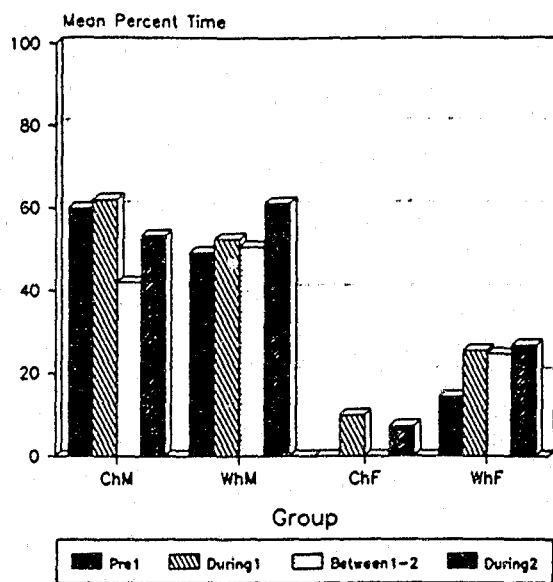
ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

Figure 3(c)  
Drug Dealing



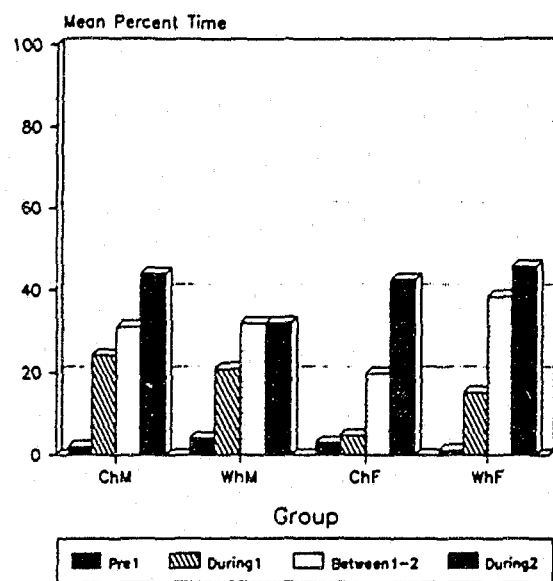
ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

Figure 3(d)  
Employment



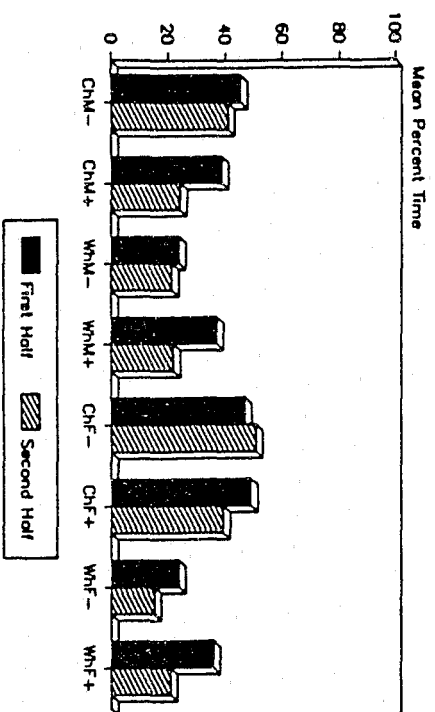
ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

Figure 3(e)  
Methadone Maintenance



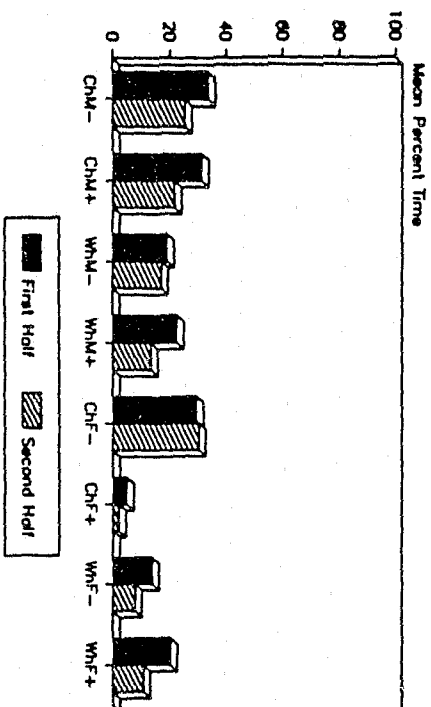
ChM = Chicano Male; WhM = White Male  
ChF = Chicano Female; WhF = White Female

Figure 4(a)  
Daily Narcotics Use



CHM = Chicano Male; WHM = White Male  
CHF = Chicano Female; WHF = White Female

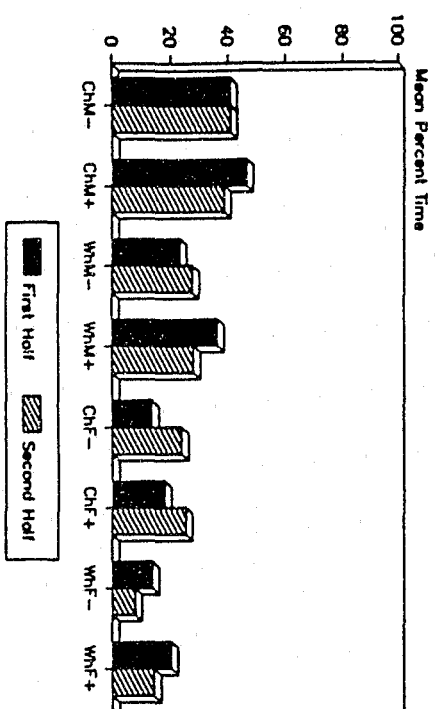
Figure 4(b)  
All Property Crime



CHM = Chicano Male; WHM = White Male  
 CHF = Chicano Female; WHF = White Female

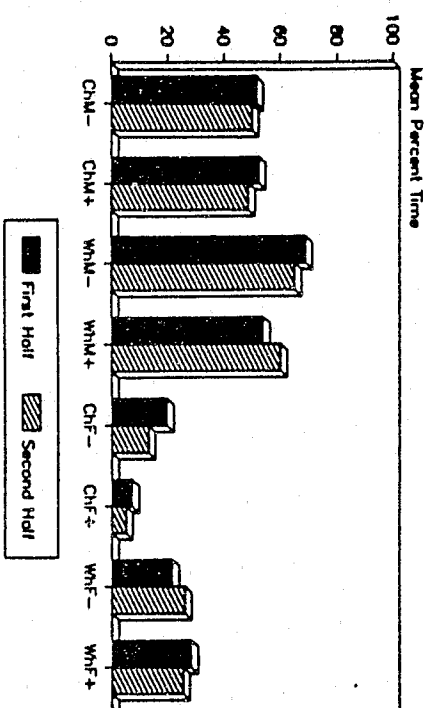


Figure 4(c)  
Drug Dealing



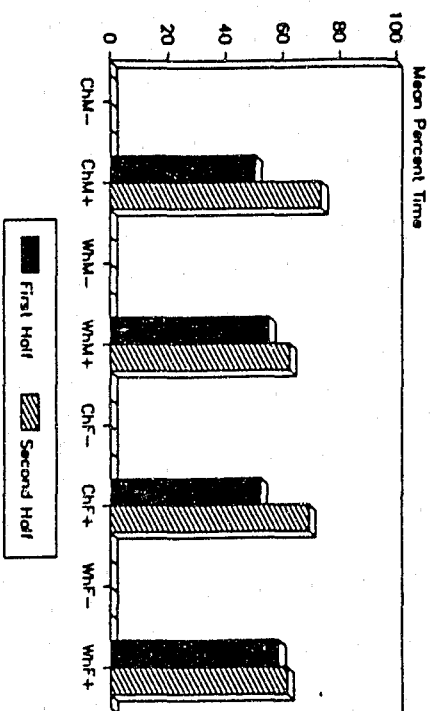
CHM = Chicano Male; WHM = White Male  
CHF = Chicano Female; WHF = White Female

Figure 4(d)  
Employment



CHM = Chicano Male; WHM = White Male  
CHF = Chicano Female; WHF = White Female

Figure 4(e)  
Methadone Maintenance



CHM = Chicano Male; WHM = White Male  
 CHF = Chicano Female; WHF = White Female