

**PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE INTAKE AND GENDER ON CRIME  
COMMITTED AMONG PRISONERS**

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## ABSTRACT

This study investigated the influence of psychoactive substance intake (Alcohol, Marijuana, and Cocaine) and gender on crime committed among prisoners. Three hundred and eighty participants (380) were randomly selected from inmates of prisons in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State. The participants were 314 males (82.63%) and 66 females (17.37%) with the mean age of 28.3 years. The design of the study was a survey. In this study four hypotheses were predicted. The first hypothesis indicates that there was a statistically significant influence of alcohol intake on crime committed among prisoners,  $X^2$  (df=4, N = 380) = 29.51,  $P < 0.01$ . The result of the second hypothesis indicates that there was also a significant influence of marijuana intake on crimes committed among prisoners,  $X^2$  (4, N = 380) = 38.1,  $P < 0.01$ . Hypothesis three indicates that Cocaine intake does not significantly influence crime committed among prisoners,  $X^2$  (4, N = 380) = 12.32, ns. While the result of hypothesis four indicates there was no significant difference in crimes committed among male and female prisoners,  $X^2$  (2, N = 380) = 0.12, ns. The findings of the present study were discussed in the context of previous studies. The policy implications of the findings in this study were also discussed.

**KEYWORD:** *Psychoactive Substance, Substance Intake, Gender, Crime, Prisoners*

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of crime as a wrong against the society is a very old one; and indeed, it is unlikely that there was a society without crime. The term crime conjures up such familiar images as; bank robbery, assault, kidnapping, or stealing. Criminologists and other legal scholars have long wrestled with the problem of defining crime so that factors influencing it, the characteristics of criminals and the prevention of crime can be more practically addressed. Presently, there is no single definition of crime acceptable to all. In effect, a crime is anything forbidden or punishable by the criminal justice system.

According to Section 2 of the criminal code of the Federal Republic of Nigeria – CAP 77:3151 – crime has been defined as “an act or omission which renders the person doing the act or making the omission liable to punishment under the criminal code, or under any order in council, ordinance or law or statutes”. Scott (1984) defines crime as an act or default which prejudices the interest of the community and is forbidden by law under pain of punishment. There have been a number of attempts to create a consensus and an all-encompassing definition of crime. For example,

Schafer and Knudten (1970) see crime as a conduct or an action that is defined and codified in Law as a crime. Of course, what this implies is that disturbance of any interest not under the protection of criminal law, by definition, cannot be crime. In the criminal code/law, crime is referred to as offence. Thus, Section 3 of the code has graded offences according to their gravities as follows:

- (i) Felony
- (ii) Misdemeanour and
- (iii) Simple offence.

The above categorization is adopted in this study. Garner (1967) defines felony as offence punishable by death and imprisonment with maximum security, misdemeanour as lower offences and punishable by fine and/or imprisonment, while simple offence is described as any offence other than felony and misdemeanour or is punishable by imprisonment for less than six months. This also has options of fine.

Indeed, criminal activities have cut deep and permeated several aspects of human life. And as well, human beings have equally explored and sunk deep into several aspects of criminal life. But the question remains: Why is it that some people tend to exhibit high criminal tendency, and some others mild, and yet some others are law abiding, given the same social situation? Perhaps, certain factors influence crime.

Legal scholars including the police and forensic psychologists have made frantic efforts to identify certain factors that influence crime. Scott (1984) argues that effects of any single factor cannot sufficiently account for crime as a whole; a number of these influences acting together can be considered significant enough to cause criminal behaviour. Feldman (1993) and Reid (2000) posit that each individual criminal act is a function of a varied number of biological, social, psychological and environmental factors with no two sets of factor necessarily alike. However, any

element, whether known (e.g. psychoactive substance, gender, hunger or poverty) or otherwise not known is invariably rooted in two or more of these factors in interaction.

Certainly, psychoactive substance intake influences criminal behaviour. To this end, an individual's substance abuse habit has remained society's problem. Unfortunately, the tendency to seek pleasure from the environment in order to make life and experiences more palatable seems to take the centre stage in human behaviour (Eze & Omeje, 1999). These authors have argued further that a common feature of substance abuse is that it involves a loss of self-control.

Eyo (2003) defines psychoactive substances (drugs and alcohol) as those substances that alter states of consciousness, that is, modify perception, cognition, mood and behaviours when taken into the body system. He observes further that the use of substance to modify perception is as old as the history of mankind.

The drugs of abuse are broadly categorized as follows:

- i) Depressants – e.g. Alcohol, Opium, etc.
- ii) Stimulants – Cocaine, Caffeine, Amphetamines, etc.
- iii) Hallucinogens – Marijuana, Hashish, etc. (Eze & Omeje, 1999 and Eyo, 2003).

All the same, all psychoactive substances are also known as psychotropics. From all indications, the drugs of abuse are numerous. However, this work aims at studying only three – namely, alcohol, marijuana and cocaine. The researchers are interested in studying these substances because of the prevalence and incidence of their use in Nigeria, bearing in mind that these substances have quite different physiological effects on the central nervous system and the body. The researchers also believe that each of these substances induces peculiar antisocial behaviour relative to its physiological action.

Alcohol is a depressant drug. Eze and Omeje (1999) observed that alcohol comes as a colourless liquid; though other constituents of the substance can colour it. This drug is taken orally; it acts by inhibiting neural and cerebral functioning and offers its peculiar form of pleasure, but at the cost of impaired thinking, memory and decision-making (Eyo, 2003; Halgin and Whitbourne, 2000). Marijuana is usually smoked in wraps or in pipes; and is usually referred to as grass, “igbo”, “ganja”, ‘we-we’, etc. Marijuana is usually taken to alter the perception of the user’s environment and their bodily sensation. Davison and Neale (1990) postulate the desired effects of marijuana to include relaxation, a heightened sense of sensuality and sexuality and an increased awareness of external and internal stimuli. Conversely, a number of maladaptive behaviour may occur, including increased anxiety, distorted judgement of time and social withdrawal (Halgin & Whitbourne, 2000). Cocaine is a stimulant drug. Cocaine, as observed by Davison and Neale (1990) has its active ingredient in coca leaves. Later, this drug was made available in commercial stuff as cocaine hydrochloride. It is odourless and white-powdered in nature. Today cocaine is implicated in various antisocial problems, such as increased crime committed among those dependent on it.

As a matter of fact, it is likely that attempts to combat crime in a community cannot be isolated from attempts to reduce the level of substance intake in the community. McBride and McCoy (1993:10) conclude in this regard, that “there is a strong positive correlation between drug use and criminal behaviour and that increases in substance intake is related to increases in crime”. Therefore, one of the basic goals should be to develop an understanding of the scourge of hard drugs and identify and implement plans for its elimination.

This research also concentrates on the influence of, as well as gender gap in criminality. Coleman (2003:199) defines gender as “the behavioural, social and

cultural attributes associated with sex”. It is also sometimes referred to as the sexually acquired notions regarding masculinity and femininity. Myers (2002) defines gender as the characteristics people associate with male and female. It turns out that males and females are at the moment of conception different, and this difference shows itself in every system of the body and brain. The difference between sexes may boil down to dividing tasks of processing experiences. Thus, male’s and female’s minds are innately drawn to different aspects of the world around them (Marano, 2003). Wootten (1959) cited in Feldman (1993:66) states that: “if men behaved like women, the courts would be idle and the prisons empty”. However, this dramatic statement overstates the true situation, but the gender gap is indeed large in this regard.

The study of crime and factors that influence it is very important to the Law Enforcement agencies, other Criminal Justice experts and mankind in general. Unfortunately, work of this nature is seriously lacking in the literature, possibly because of the sordid state of the Criminal Justice process in Nigeria. Thus, if this work meets this need, then the researchers would have filled a vacuum existing in an important research area. The implications of abusing drugs are observed in multifarious problems which affect the individual, his immediate family members and the society at large. The narrowing gender gap in criminal behaviour is also a course of concern to the society. In this study therefore, the researchers sought to proffer answers through scientific procedure to the following research questions:-

- 1) Does alcohol intake influence crime committed among prisoners?
- 2) Does there exist any relationship between marijuana intake and crime?
- 3) Would there be any relationship between cocaine intake and crime among prisoners?
- 4) Would there be a statistically significant gender difference in crime committed among prisoners?

In recent years, a major security challenge/issue borders on drug-induced vices, as these trends increasingly involve both men and women at unpredictable proportions. This work however, aimed at empirically determining:

- Whether the category of offence (felony, misdemeanor or simple offence) committed among participants is related to the kind of substance (alcohol, cocaine or marijuana) they abused.
- Whether gender (ie. Being a male or a female) has influence on or is related to the category of crime committed among participants.

Without a common understanding of essential terms and concepts, the value of research may be lost through misunderstanding and misinterpretation. For this purpose, the terms/concepts as used in this study are operationalized as follows: Psychoactive Substance refers to alcohol, marijuana and cocaine. Gender is used to mean being a male or a female participant. Crime refers to offences punishable under the criminal law for which the participants were incarcerated, namely; felonies, misdemeanours and simple offences. Felonies refer to offences punishable with imprisonment for three years or above, e.g. murder, manslaughter, stealing, robbery, etc. Misdemeanours refer to offences punishable by imprisonment for not less than six months, but less than three years, e.g. assault, abduction, etc. Simple offences refer to offences that are punishable by imprisonment for less than six months, e.g. gambling, traffic offences, etc. While Prisoners are people who are incarcerated in the prison yard for various criminal offences.

Drugs are related to crime in multiple ways. Most directly, it is a crime to use, possess, manufacture, or distribute drugs classified as having a potential for abuse (such as cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and amphetamine). Drugs are also related to crime through the effects they have on the user's behaviour and by generating

violence and other illegal activities that may be connected with drug trafficking (NDLEA, 1997 and F.B.I, 1998).

Moore (1983) and Wilson & Herrnstein (1985) cited in Feldman, (1993) assembled evidence for the view that drugs, alcohol and guns potentiate crime in general. The latter distinguished between the indirect effect on crime of drugs, such as heroin and cocaine (it is the need to obtain money to buy the drugs which increases crime) and direct effect of alcohol (as the level of alcohol in the blood-stream rises, crime seems more likely, particularly violent crime).

It has been observed that crime orientations, social relations and gender are central to understanding behaviour, especially when seen from offenders' perspectives. Marsland, Kemshall, Boeck and Dunkerton (2006) interviewed eighteen convicted offenders; official data about their offence were also collected. Analysis of these data revealed two central points in participants' accounts of their involvement in crime. More positive crime orientations and more negative social relations were associated with deeper levels of involvement in crime. The analysis also indicated that these were gendered concepts, being experienced differently and having different implications for men and women.

Many researchers concur on the importance of gender to the study of crime. King (2007) presented an article which examined the actual and potential contributions of quantitative methods of gender-crime relationship. Three bodies of literature pertaining to the gender-crime relationship were examined:

- i) Offending
- ii) Victimization, and
- iii) Criminal Justice processing.

The findings from this review indicate that while much knowledge about the gender-crime relationship has been uncovered by the quantitative data, a commensurate amount of theoretical knowledge conversely, does not exist.

Other recent works, however, have suggested that masculinity is an important construct for understanding crime and violence (Messerschmitt, 1993; 1997; 2000 and Bowker,1998). The issue of masculinity and its link to criminal behaviour in men has been identified boldly in criminological studies. In this respect, Cloward and Ohlin (1960) in their differential opportunity theory, assert that younger gang members learn to be “rough and tough” from older male role models which makes them more likely to become delinquent, and eventually criminals. Moreover, Thompson (1991:275) found that “men with more masculine gender orientations were more likely to be involved in violent charges”.

In a study to find out the relationships among perceived alcohol/drug availability, drinking location, drug consumption and drug use problems, Jones-Webb, Toomey, Short, Murray, Wageneer, Wofson (1997) examined 3, 372 adolescent drinkers, aged 16-18. The authors found that perceived alcohol availability was significantly associated with higher levels of alcohol consumption for males, while drinking in a public location, such as bar, restaurant, or party, was marginally associated with higher levels of alcohol consumption for females. A significant relationship was found between heavy beer consumption and perceived risk.

In Nigeria it might be difficult to rely on the accuracy or the appropriateness of data on type of criminality and gender in relation to psychoactive drug intake, it is against the background of the foregoing that the researchers set out to systematically find out if :-

- 1) There would be a statistically significant influence of alcohol intake on crime committed among prisoners.

- 2) There would be a statistically significant influence of marijuana intake on crime committed among prisoners.
- 3) There would be a statistically significant degree of relatedness between cocaine intake and crime.
- 4) There would be a statistically significant difference between males and females on crime committed among prisoners.

## **METHOD**

### **Participants**

Three hundred and eighty (380) prison inmates were randomly selected from the total population of four hundred and twelve (412) prisoners incarcerated in Uyo Main Prisons. The prisoners comprised 314 males and 66 females whose ages ranged from 18 to 46 years. Their mean age was 28.3 years.

### **Instruments**

Two instruments were used in this study. The first was a questionnaire which was used to collect some demographic data as well as data regarding the categories of offence committed by the respondents. A second instrument was a 3-point Psychoactive Substance Intake Scale (PSIQ) which was used to assess alcohol, cocaine and marijuana intake. The two questionnaires were however, joined in one, not only to ease administration, but also to ensure accuracy in the arrangement of the data from each participant. The data generated was analysed using chi-square by categorizing the responses into frequencies of “most of the time” for heavy users, “sometimes” for light users, while “never” were categorized as none users.

### **Procedure**

The research was conducted in the main yard of Uyo Prisons of the Nigerian Prison Service. A largely closed-ended questionnaire focusing directly on the respondents' drug intake before their arrest for the offence for which they were

serving a sentence was randomly administered to each respondent by the researchers. Special attention was, however, given to their ability to establish rapport. In order to avoid concentration difficulties on the part of the respondents, care was taken to construct a questionnaire that needed a maximum of 30 minutes to administer. Moreover, issues in the questionnaire were dealt with in a less detailed or sensitive manner, so as to ease administration and response flow. At best, respondents were given assurance of anonymity and confidentiality regarding their identities and information they gave. Thus, the researchers apparently put it across to them that “names and addresses were not necessary for the research”. The researchers also told the participants that the research aimed at discovering the best way to addressing the teaming problems in the Nigerian Prisons, most especially as it borders on the issue of over-population. The researchers were assisted by a research assistant (a Warden Officer who was officially detailed to do so). After all the questionnaires had been completed and returned, the researcher debriefed the participants on what the research is all about. Generally, the treatment of participant was in fact, in accordance with the ethical principles of psychologists (APA, 1994).

### **Design/Statistics**

The design of the study was a survey, the participants responded to a questionnaire designed for the purpose of this study. Chi-square statistical technique was used for the analysis of the data collected. This was because the research borders on the study of relationship rather than cause-effect; along side the fact that the data collected were frequency data.

## **RESULTS**

**Table 1: A 3 x 3 Contingency Table for Alcohol and Crimes.**

<b>Crime</b>	<b>ALCOHOL</b>				
		<b>Heavy</b>	<b>Light</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Row</b>
<b>Felony</b>		6.48%	28.16%	19.47%	54,.47%

	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	5.79%	22.63%	3.16%	31.58%
	<b>Simple Offence</b>	3.16%	8.16%	2.63%	13.95%
	<b>Column</b>	15.79%	58.95%	25.26%	Grand Total 100%

The results as presented in table 1 above show that there was a statistically significant influence of alcohol intake on crime among the participants,  $X^2(4, N = 380) = 29.51, P < 0.01$ . Among heavy consumers of alcohol (15.79%) were: (6.84%), 5.79% and 3.16% who committed Felony, Misdemeanour and simple offence, respectively. Light takers of alcohol (58.95%) feature prominently in crime as follows: felony (28.16%), Misdemeanour (22.63%) and Simple offence (8.16%). Non-takers of alcohol: 19.47%, 3.16% and 2.63% accounted for Felony, Misdemeanour and Simple offence, respectively.

**Table 2: A 3 x 3 Contingency Table for Marijuana Intake and Crime.**

	<b>MARIJUANA</b>				<b>Row</b>
	<b>Heavy</b>	<b>Light</b>	<b>None</b>		
<b>Crime</b>					
	<b>Felony</b>	25.79%	12.89%	15.79%	54.47%
	<b>Misdemeanour</b>	13.16%	9.74%	8.68%	31.58%
	<b>Simple Offence</b>	1.84%	2.37%	9.74%	13.95%
	<b>Column</b>	40.79%	25%	34.21%	Grand Total 100%

The results of the second hypothesis as presented in table 2 above indicate that there was a significant influence of Marijuana intake on crimes committed among prisoners,  $X^2(4, N = 380) = 38.1, P < 0.01$ . Heavy users of Marijuana enacted more felony (25.79%), followed by Misdemeanour (13.16%) and Simple offence (1.84%). Light users of Marijuana: 12.89%, 9.74% and 2.37% accounted for Felony, Misdemeanour and Simple offence, respectively. The results also show that non-takers of Marijuana (15.79%) involved in Felony exceeded light takers (12.89%) in the same offence category. The total of 8.68% and 9.74% accounted for Misdemeanour and simple offence, respectively.

**Table 3: A 3 x 3 Contingency Table Showing Cocaine Intake and Crimes among Prisoners.**

Crime	COCAINE				
		Heavy	Light	None	Row
Felony		3.94%	12.37%	38.16%	54.47%
Misdemeanor		1.32%	5.26%	25%	31.58%
Simple Offence		2.11%	4.21%	7.63%	13.95%
Column		7.37%	21.84%	70.79%	100%

The results of hypothesis three as presented in table 3 above indicate that there was no statistically significant influence of cocaine intake on crimes among prisoners,  $X^2(4, N = 380) = 12.32, ns$ . Heavy takers of cocaine (7.37%) were involved in crime as follows: Felony (3.94%), Misdemeanour (1.32%) and Simple offence (2.11%). Light takers (21.84%) among the prisoners were incarcerated for felony (12.37%), Misdemeanour (5.26%) and Simple offence (4.21%). Non-takers of cocaine (70.79%) were more than twice larger than both heavy and light takers put together: 38.16%, 25% and 7.63% accounted for Felony, Misdemeanour and Simple offence, respectively.

**Table 4: A 3 x 2 contingency table which shows gender difference in crime among prisoners.**

CRIME	GENDER			
		Female	Male	Row
Felony		9.21%	45.26%	54.47%
Misdemeanour		5.53%	26.05%	31.58%
Simple Offence		2.63%	11.32%	13.95%
Column		17.37%	82.63%	100%

As presented in table 4 above, there was no statistically significant difference in crimes among the male and female prisoners,  $X^2(2, N = 380) = 0.12, ns$ . A total of 45.26%, 26.05% and 11.32% of the males accounted for Felony, Misdemeanour and

Simple offence, respectively; whereas a total of 9.21%, 5.53% and 2.63% accounted for female felony, Misdemeanour and Simple offence, respectively.

## **DISCUSSION**

The results supported hypotheses I and II. Hypothesis I stated that “there would be a statistically significant influence of alcohol intake on crime committed among prisoners”, while hypothesis II stated that “there would be a statistically significant influence of Marijuana intake on crime committed among prisoners”. However, hypothesis III which stated that “there would be a significant influence of cocaine intake on crime committed” was rejected. Hypothesis IV which stated that “there would be a statistically significant difference in crimes enacted among male and female prisoners” was also rejected, on the ground that it was not supported by the research data/ results.

In this study, the finding that levels of alcohol intake influence certain categories of crime agrees with no existing findings in the previous researches (at least those reviewed by the researchers). What the majority of the researches (McBride & McCoy, 1993; Cloward & Ohlin, 1960; NDLEA, 1997; seem to be saying is that the general level of alcohol/drug intake and alcohol/drug-related problems correlate. The past studies ignored the fact that different categories of crime could be differently accounted for, not only by the general level of drug intake, but also by the types of substance/drug taken by the culprit before the enactment of the crime. Thus, not all drugs are the same in terms of action. The physiological effects of a particular drug determine the behavioural effects on the taker. Therefore, the depressant effect of alcohol in the Central Nervous System (CNS) relative to the level of intake, the amount of food in the stomach, and the personality of the taker, could account for the finding that alcohol intake influences criminal behaviour. For instance, offenders who were serving a sentence for rape particularly reported that

they took alcohol immediately before or at the time of the offence that landed them in prison.

The finding that Marijuana intake coexists with the category of crime committed could also be explained on the basis of the physiological action of Marijuana in the brain, in which case, the offences committed vary considerably according to the level of intake. Heavy takers of Marijuana are more likely than light takers to engage in more violent types of crime (Aloye,1997).

Previous finding on the general drug use as pointed out earlier was contradicted by the finding of this research on cocaine intake (before incarceration) among prison inmates. The use of cocaine seems to be quite unpopular among prisoners. This result could be due to the expensiveness of the drug. No wonder, the majority of those involved in the drug tended toward high crime of monetary nature , in which case, their involvement in criminal activity to support cocaine use is rampant – (committing crime to procure drugs and taking drug to engage in crime). Thus, a tendency for the onset of criminal activity to be more or less concurrent with the onset of cocaine use is very likely. It is in line with the findings of Wilson and Herrnstien (1985) which assert that it is the need to obtain money to buy the drug (cocaine) that increases crime.

The finding of this study is consistent with the findings by King (2007) and Bowker (1978) that crime orientation and gender closely intertwine. The finding of this research underscores the fact that there was no significant difference in the crime committed between male and female prisoners. This may be due to unequal number of male and female criminals with the criminal justice system in favour of males.

### **Policy Implications of Results**

Drug does not necessarily initiate criminality, rather it tends to intensify and perpetuate them. Thus, the finding that drug intake influences crime implies that

attempts to combat crime in a community cannot be isolated from attempts to reduce the level of drug intake in a community. A positive association can also be expected between drug use and recidivism. Hence, it is clear that efforts at arresting drug-related crime will have to be part and parcel of a comprehensive initiative in which agencies in criminal justice, health, education, welfare, labour and industry work in close collaboration with one another.

Therefore, if the findings of this research are taken cognizance of, special attention should be given to drug-related tradition in which:

- 1) The prevention and treatment services should be established among the general population as well as in prisons;
- 2) All persons who are arrested should be screened for the use of drug through urine analysis; persons who test positive should be tested in more depth as a first step towards placing them in appropriate treatment, either while in prison or on their return to the community;
- 3) The government should adequately punish those involved in drug offences (cultivation, sales and usage of drugs)
- 4) The government and members of the society should give serious support to the police and NDLEA to carry out their statutory functions;
- 5) Drug education should be incorporated in the academic curricula in all educational institutions to educate the youths on the menace of hard drugs;
- 6) Rather than promoting drug use through advertisement, the media also should be used to enlighten the public on the dangers of drug misuse or abuse.
- 7) More employment opportunities should be created for the youths in this country;

- 8) Religious leaders, other role models and significant others should consolidate on leading and teaching the importance of living an upright life.

Conclusively, findings of this research underscore the fact that certain crimes and certain drugs taken were significantly associated and that crimes committed among the male and female prisoners do not differ statistically significantly. Finally, many inmates reported being lifetime substance abusers, and significant numbers admitted they had used drugs/alcohol just prior to the arrest that led to their incarceration.

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#### APPENDIX I

##### PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE (PSIQ)

**Gender:** Male

Female

**Age:**.....

**Marital Status:**

Married

Single

Divorced

**Religion:**

Christianity

Moslem

Traditional Religion

others

**Years of Imprisonment:**

3 years and above

Less than 3 years

Less than 6 months

**Instruction:**

This questionnaire is for academic research purpose. Please your honest responses are needed; and will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Kindly indicate the extent to which you used to engage in these substances before you found yourself here.

Here is an example on how you will respond.

If you used to take alcohol sometimes, indicate as follows:

Alcohol	Most of the times	Sometimes	Never
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please Note:

1. Be sure you tick on every scale
2. Don't tick on more than one on a single scale
3. Be very honest in your response.
4. Don't write your names.

Thank you.

1.	ALCOHOL Hot Drink, Beer, Ogogoro, Kai-kai	Most of the times	Sometimes	Never
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	MARIJUANA Grass, Smoke, We-we, igboo.	Most of the times	Sometimes	Never
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	COCAINE Crack, rocks, coke, snow.	Most of the times	Sometimes	Never
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>