

Between the Bars

20 October

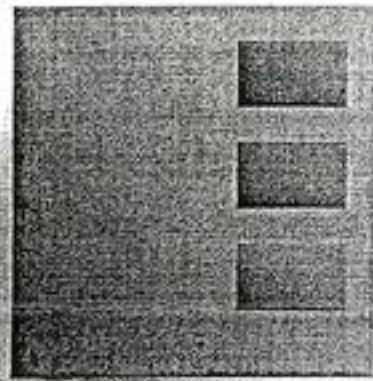
Mule



Creek

State

Prison



Review of Mule Creek State Prison

Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

A wee peek into my Madd Matter world folks!
It appears the Gun Towers and Electric Fences are intended to
Keep the less fortunate OUT ~ right?

Prepared by the Mule Creek State Prison
Community Partnership Manager

CPM = Eddie Escobar

11-2-11 U

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Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

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I've been housed on A-Fac since 2008.

Certificates in SAR & SEW LTAG's

① IMPACT program bumped-out our Monday afternoon Sen. "Religious" grp. time in Chapel, which I documented as a violation of Religious rules & regulations, for possible litigation. This is the incident changing our Sen. grp. time to Tuesday afternoon and consequently ushering in the end of our young VM conducting POW classes.

Innovative Programming Grant "10.6 Billion" incentive

② Considering how many RVR's/Dirty UA's, mandate AA/NA Participation — and now also the SAT... NARCONON courses offered to participants for extra credit, may be recognized with Certificate?, but certainly will be recognized as extra effort by the SAT Supervisor.

Review of Mule Creek State Prison's Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

INTRODUCTION

Today, more than ever before, the field of correctional administration has a fourth leg on that stool—namely, public policy. As an administrator, as a change agent, and as a leader, the field demands—and appropriately so—that this executive be ever mindful of what is good not only for the organization, but also for the ultimate customers: the general public. It is this group that currently demands quality performance, a commitment to the reduction of crime and victimization, and an organization that is both effective and efficient.¹

Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) has the primary task of supporting the criminal justice system by operating the institution in a manner that produces a safe and secure environment for the public, staff, and inmates.

The Warden has the overall responsibility for meeting basic inmate needs and making available programs and services, which promote inmate self-responsibility and development with the goal of returning inmates to the community as citizens more productive than prior to their incarceration.

The purpose of this report is to discuss the warden's primary tool for meeting this rehabilitative goal, MCSP's Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group (ILTAG) programming.

This report will review the Rules Violation Report (RVR) activity of MCSP and discuss the relationship between ILTAG programming and levels of criminal thinking among inmates.

MCSP consists of one main prison (5 facilities Facility 'A' Level IV, Facility 'B' and 'C', Level III), 1 in-fill complex (Facility 'D' and 'E', Level II, activating March – April 2016), and a Minimum Support Facility with Sensitive Need (SNY) designations.

The most salient feature of the SNY designated institution in general, and MCSP specifically, is its level of safety. Largely, offenders are free from the most frequent acts of random and wanton violence cloaked as consequences for cultural/societal violations. This "freedom" facilitates the liberty to engage in many traditionally "taboo" prison activities and behaviors. These include the overt crossing of racial and regional demarcations for the purpose of:

- Engaging in rehabilitative self-help programming
- Engaging in leisure time and recreational activities
- Engaging in illicit criminal activities (trafficking in various contrabands, narcotics and inmate manufactured alcohol)
- Engaging in high risk sexual liaisons
- Engaging in same-sex couplings

The easing of social restraint and sanctions produces three categories of inmate programming or prison lifestyles:

1. *Ongoing addiction and criminal lifestyles:*
Offenders have no desire to change and take advantage of the laissez faire environment to continue to engage in behaviors and thinking which contributed to their incarceration.
2. *Ongoing disinterest and ambivalence:*
Offenders are not actively engaged in criminal behaviors nor are they engaging in rehabilitative activities. This category consists of inmates working in some sort of prison support assignment and or engaging in the available recreational activities. They are simply "doing time" waiting for discharge, parole or death.

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3. *Ongoing rehabilitation participation:*

Offenders at minimum are availing themselves of rehabilitative activities or ideally, engaged in the examination and modification of thinking and behaviors, which contributed to their incarceration and are attempting to find meaning and purpose in their daily lives.

All the previously mentioned factors contribute to an environment that provides the "perfect mix" of constructive and destructive social behaviors. Offenders have the opportunity to engage in positive activities and work on personal change or they can choose to maintain a cognitive and emotional status quo.

For this reason, when offenders choose to engage in rehabilitative programming it is a powerful choice, because it is an optional, not compulsory element of their incarceration. The local goals of MCSP ILTAG programming in support of the CDCR's overall rehabilitative mission are to:

1. Decrease inmate participation in Category 1 with the intent of moving inmates into Categories 2 and 3.
2. Facilitate inmate movement from Category 2 to Category 3
3. Support inmate participation within Category 3

INMATE LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY GROUP (ILTAG) PROGRAMMING

- ① Over the last 24 months, MCSP has expanded ILTAG programming. Currently, inmates participate in 21 various ILTAGS meeting in over 80 groups weekly.

In addition, as a recipient of the California Department of Correction and Rehabilitation Innovative Programming Grant, MCSP received three new programs to benefit the inmate population. These programs include Al-Anon, Inmates Putting Away Childish Things* (IMPACT), Guiding Rage Into Power (GRIP), and International Bodhisattva Sangha (Buddhism Education/Meditation Program).

Three additional groups are to begin in the spring of 2016, Tender Loving Canines, Karma Rescue, and Alternative to Violence Program (AVP).

12-Step Recovery Groups

The primary purpose of 12-Step groups is to help addictions stop using alcohol and other drugs. 12-Step groups are based upon a program of Twelve Steps to recovery that act as a individual guide to sobriety, and the Twelve Traditions that act as guiding principles for the groups.² These groups focus on the principle that addition creates negative consequences such as criminality, victimization of others and incarceration. One of the goals of 12 Step recovery groups at MCSP is the development of an environment of honesty and support where inmates can challenge self-defeating behaviors, take responsibility for their actions and strive for sobriety. These groups include Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Criminals and Gangmembers Anonymous (CGA), and Narcotics Anonymous (NA).

Peer Support Groups

These groups are organized along parliamentary rules (Robert's Rules of Order) and are generally support group, which provide ideas, support and resources to inmate with specific and unique non-racial demographics or theme, such as veterans and life term inmates.

Review of Mule Creek State Prison's Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

Victim Impact Programming

Victim Awareness Offender Program (VAOP)

The Victim Awareness Offender Program (VAOP) is one of Mule Creek State Prison's most participated among the inmate population. In 2005 with only 16 inmates, VAOP began as a component of a life skills curriculum for completion of a vocational class. Since then, the program has evolved into three distinct phases and has expanded to over 1,200 inmates in over 1,600 group sessions. VAOP focuses on exposing offenders to principles, values and ideas that emphasize the need for positive, appropriate relationships and interactions within society.

The various components include Phase 1 – Victim Impact, Phase 2 – Restorative Justice, and Phase 3 – Alternative Reinforcement. Annually, through observance of National Crime Victim's Rights Week, the VAOP provides a venue for guest speakers who are survivors of crime to share their experience with inmates. The guest speakers are not the actual victims of offenders in attendance; rather serve as surrogates for crime victims. For many inmates, it is an opportunity to hear first-hand the personal toll suffered by victims of crime. This group was developed and designed by Pritam Babrah, Psy.D., a Mental Health clinician on staff at MCSP.

Evidence Based Group Programming

*Self-Exploration through Writing (SEW) **

A structured writing program utilizing a cognitive behavioral approach to facilitate the self-exploration of offenders for the purpose of increasing their responsiveness to rehabilitative programming.

*Self-Awareness and Recovery (SAR) **

Inmate self-help program that focuses on inmate self-awareness, recovery from crimes, changing criminal thinking and making better choices. Materials used include the book *Houses of Healing A Prisoner's Guide to Inner Power and Freedom* written by Robin Casarjian.

Anger Management Program 2 x 2

A 12-week Cognitive Behavioral Therapy program where inmates learn impulse control and manage anger as it begins to escalate. Skills acquired reduce anger to levels where the inmate can more effectively deal with stressful situations, plan and execute deliberative action. This group was developed and designed by Robert Landry, Ph.D., a Mental Health clinician on staff at MCSP.

New Options for Wellness (NOW)

NOW is a **Substance Abuse Treatment Program**, utilizing structured and manual driven Transtheoretical 12-Step Facilitation (Interpersonal Neurobiological, DBT, MI, and Stages of Change). This program provides comprehensive substance abuse services including assessments, treatment planning, individual/group modalities, and referral to other institutional based rehabilitative services. NOW utilizes inmate substance abuse counselors and interns. All inmate counselors and interns are graduates of Palo Verde College's Alcohol and Drug Studies (ADS) program. Palo Verde College is regionally accredited and its ADS program is a California Association of Alcohol, Drug Educators (CAADE) approved program. CAADE is the only certification model in California that follows the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) career ladder for addiction counseling.

Review of Mule Creek State Prison's Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

Innovative Grant programs

Inmates Putting Away Childish Things (IMPACT)

Program created by incarcerated men to help other incarcerated men. Issues discussed relate to male accountability and developing the skills necessary to enhance and create healthier and more responsible behavior.

Guiding Rage Into Power (GRIP)

Program offers an in-depth journey where the participants are able to understand and transform violent behavior and replaces it with an attitude of mindfulness and emotional intelligence. Participants comprehend the origins of their violence and develop skills to track and manage strong impulses before they act in a destructive way.

Al-Anon

A 12-Step program, which focuses not on the alcoholic but on the family and friends of alcoholics. Through understanding and encouragement, the goal is to empower families and friends. In Al-Anon, members do not give direction or advice to other members. Instead, they share their personal experiences and stories, and invite other members to "take what they like and leave the rest"—that is, to determine for themselves what lesson they could apply to their own lives.

Collaborative community based groups

Celebrate Recovery Inside

A Christian based 12-step program that deals with the whole person, addressing not only alcohol and drug addiction but also other struggles such as sexual addiction, difficulty in overcoming a history of physical or sexual abuse, or anger and co-dependency issues. This 12-step program works through the principles of the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Gavel Club

An inmate self-help program that focuses on inmate self-esteem, leadership, self-confidence and public speaking and is affiliated with Toastmasters International.

Heads Up- Juvenile Diversion Program (JDP)

Among MCSP's most noted Inmate Leisure Time Activity Groups, (ILTAGS) is the "Heads Up" Juvenile Diversion Program (JDP). Since 2007, inmate mentors have mentored hundreds of youth ranging from ages thirteen to eighteen years old. The JDP's purpose is to provide local communities an avenue to expose at-risk youth to the harsh realities of delinquency, gangs, violence, substance abuse, and incarceration through the real-life experiences of inmates. During a series of workshops, JDP inmate mentors encourage youth to examine the fallacies of their belief systems and how their choices and decisions affects not only their lives but also their families, victims, and the communities in which they live; urging the youth to understand the importance of education and the need to value themselves, family and their community. The ultimate objective is not to transform the youth in one day, but rather to plant a seed in the mind and heart of the youth to make a change for the better and be positive members of society. Recently, a local television station conducted a three part series on the Juvenile Diversion Program that illustrated the rigorous preparation for the success of the program. Various other state institutions have modeled their youth intervention programs after MCSP's Heads Up Program.

**Review of Mule Creek State Prison's
Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming**

INMATE LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY GROUP (ILTAG) PROGRAMMING SCHEDULING

FACILITY A

12-Step Recovery Groups

Alcoholics Anonymous

Narcotics Anonymous

Criminals and Gangmembers Anonymous

Criminals and Gangmembers Anonymous Re-Entry

Christian 12-Step

Peer Support Groups

Veteran's Support Group

Lifer's Support Group

Victim Impact Programming

Victim Awareness Offender Program Phase 1

Victim Awareness Offender Program Phase 2

Victim Awareness Offender Program Phase 3

Evidence Based Group Programming

Self-Awareness and Recovery

Self-Exploration through Writing

Innovative Grant programs

Inmates Putting Away Childish Things

Collaborative community based groups.

Juvenile Diversion Program

FACILITY 'B'

12-Step Recovery Groups

Alcoholics Anonymous

Narcotics Anonymous

Criminals and Gangmembers Anonymous

Criminals and Gangmembers Anonymous Re-Entry

Christian 12-Step

Peer Support Groups

Veteran's Support Group

Lifer's Support Group

Victim Impact Programming

Victim Awareness Offender Program Phase 1

Victim Awareness Offender Program Phase 2

Victim Awareness Offender Program Phase 3

Evidence Based Group Programming

Self-Awareness and Recovery

Innovative Grant programs

Guiding Rage Into Power

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Collaborative community based groups

Celebrate Recovery Inside

FACILITY 'C'

Evidence Based Group Programming

Anger Management Program 2 x 2

New Options for Wellness

Innovative Grant programs

Al-Anon

12-Step Recovery Groups

Alcoholics Anonymous

Narcotics Anonymous

Criminals and Gangmembers Anonymous

Criminals and Gangmembers Anonymous Re-Entry

Christian 12-Step

Peer Support and Groups

Veteran's Support Group

Lifer's Support Group

Gavel Club

Victim Impact Programming

Victim Awareness Offender Program Phase 1

Victim Awareness Offender Program Phase 2

Victim Awareness Offender Program Phase 3

MINIMUM SUPPORT FACILITY

12-Step Recovery Groups

Alcoholics Anonymous

Narcotics Anonymous

Criminals and Gangmembers Anonymous

Review of Mule Creek State Prison's Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

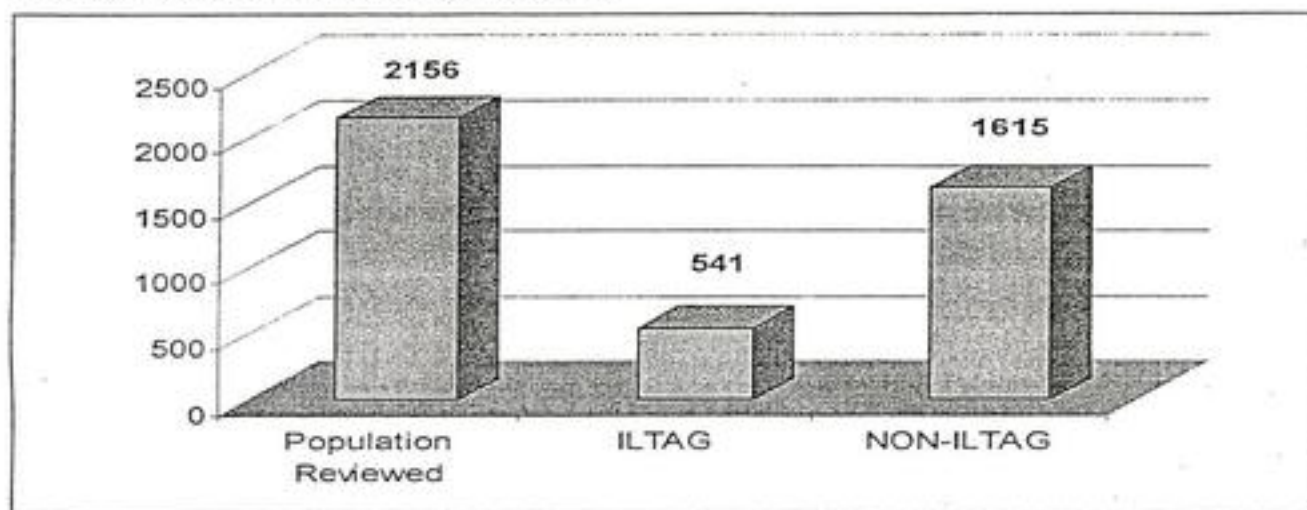
REPORT SAMPLING

At the time of this review (January 2016), the population of MCSP consisted of approximately 2,819 inmates; however inmates who arrived at MCSP after 12/31/2014 were removed in for reviewing and reporting purposes. This resulted in a review population of 2,156 inmates which was divided into two groups

- Inmates who are current participants within MCSP's ILTAG Programming
 - 541 inmates (25% of the reviewed population).
- Inmates who are not participants within MCSP's ILTAG Programming
 - 1,615 inmates (75% of the reviewed population).

Figure 1 below displays the Population and Group totals.

Figure 1 Population and Group totals



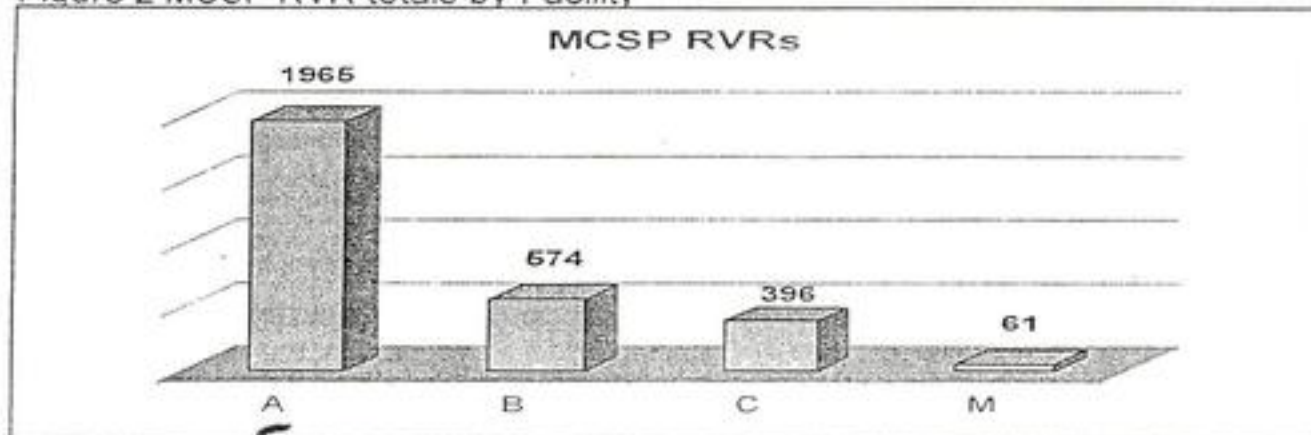
REVIEW OF MCSP RVR ACTIVITY

The RVR data reviewed was limited to the inmate's name, CDCR Number, the California Code of Regulation number violated, COMPSTAT category, date, and the specific act. The collection of RVR data did not require the review of any information related to the inmate's mental health status.

The RVR data collected reflects a two-year period from January 01, 2014 to December 31, 2015. The data set contains only RVRs adjudicated as guilty.

Figure 2 below displays the number of RVRs by facility for MCSP during the review period.

Figure 2 MCSP RVR totals by Facility



**Review of Mule Creek State Prison's
Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming**

GROUP RVR FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

ILTAG Participants

Table 1 below displays the frequency distribution of RVRs for ILTAG inmates. The RVR column reflects the number of RVRs with a finding of guilt and the frequency column reflects the number of inmates with the corresponding number of RVRs.

Table 1 ILTAG RVR Frequency Distribution

ILTAG RVR Frequency Distribution		
<i>RVRs</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>% of Group population</i>
0	349	64.51%
1	81	14.97%
2	37	6.84%
3	30	5.55%
4	12	2.22%
5	6	1.11%
6	8	1.48%
7	3	0.55%
8	1	0.18%
9	1	0.18%
10	3	0.55%
11	1	0.18%
21	1	0.18%
23	1	0.18%
25	1	0.18%
27	1	0.18%
31	1	0.18%
33	1	0.18%
46	1	0.18%
50	1	0.18%
58	1	0.18%
	541	100.00%

There are 541 Inmates in this group.

There were 746 RVRs were issued to this group.

13 inmates comprise 2% of this group and are responsible for 46% (355 RVRs) the issued RVRs.

349 inmates in this group (64%) are disciplinary free.

Many of the 2% group were ordered to NA or AA as a disciplinary sanction for positive urinalysis test results or for refusing to provide a urine sample for testing.

**Review of Mule Creek State Prison's
Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming**

NON-ILTAG Participants

Table 2 below displays the frequency distribution of RVRs for Non-ILTAG inmates. The RVR column reflects the number of RVRs with a finding of guilt and the frequency column reflects the number of inmates with the corresponding number of RVRs.

Table 2 Non-ILTAG RVR Frequency Distribution

NON-ILTAG RVR Frequency Distribution		
<i>RVRs</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>% of Group population</i>
0	837	51.83%
1	334	20.68%
2	180	11.15%
3	99	6.13%
4	45	2.79%
5	32	1.98%
6	23	1.42%
7	11	0.68%
8	8	0.50%
9	10	0.62%
10	6	0.37%
11	8	0.50%
12	6	0.37%
13	2	0.12%
14	1	0.06%
15	3	0.19%
16	1	0.06%
18	1	0.06%
19	1	0.06%
20	1	0.06%
24	1	0.06%
26	1	0.06%
27	2	0.12%
30	1	0.06%
38	1	0.06%
	1615	100%

There are 1615 Inmates in this group.

There were 2,250 RVRs were issued to this group.

36 inmates comprise 2% of this group and are responsible for 46% (550 RVRs) the issued RVRs.

837 inmates in this group (51%) are disciplinary free.

**Review of Mule Creek State Prison's
Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming**

Table 3 below displays the number of RVRs by facility and COMPSTAT category.

Table 3 MCSP RVRs by Facility and COMPSTAT category

Comparative Statistic Category	A	B	C	M	Totals	Percentage
Assault on Inmate	0	0	1	0	1	0.03%
Assault on Staff	6	2	1	0	9	0.30%
Battery on Inmate	30	23	14	0	67	2.24%
Battery on Staff	8	5	3	0	16	0.53%
Conduct	649	281	149	4	1083	36.15%
Indecent Exposure	2	8	2	0	12	0.40%
Murder/Attempted Murder	3	0	0	0	3	0.10%
Other	262	145	98	20	525	17.52%
Possession of a Weapon	12	6	7	0	25	0.83%
Possession of Cell Phone	65	0	4	13	82	2.74%
Resisting Staff	9	4	3	0	16	0.53%
Riot/Disturbance Control	14	6	0	0	20	0.67%
Sexually Disorderly Conduct	2	0	1	0	3	0.10%
Stimulants and Sedatives	903	94	113	24	1134	37.85%
Totals	1965	574	396	61	2996	100.00%

The implementation of the drug interdiction policy generally and the Mandatory Random Urinalysis Program (MRUP) specifically has had a significant impact on the RVR activity of MCSP, by increasing the number of RVRs issued by nearly 40%.

As shown, 37.85% of MCSP's RVRs are within the stimulants and sedatives COMPSTAT category. It is important to note, as of July 1, 2016, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP)* will activate In-Level Non Reentry Hub Substance Abuse Treatment programming at MCSP on facilities 'A' and 'B'.

② S A T

The two categories that comprise 53.67% of the RVR activity, CONDUCT and OTHER, primarily consists of fights, disobeying orders, (conduct), contraband and work incentive (Other) related violations. Less than of 4% of RVR activity is related to violence (Assault, Battery, or Indecent Exposure) directed towards staff.

② *DRP is CCIII Mr Gibney's project (Townhall meeting); The Substance Abuse Treatment Program is expected to begin 2017. Perhaps Narconon tech (courses) would be a good ice-breaker introduction as an ally in Rehab. Services.

Review of Mule Creek State Prison's Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Inmate within ILTAG groups on Facilities 'A', 'B', and 'C' anonymously participated and inmates outside of ILTAG groups anonymously participated. Inmate facilitators were trained in delivering the survey and gave the survey in the groups they facilitated. The same facilitators were tasked with finding Non-ILTAG inmates and this task provide difficult as many refused.

A locally created survey was used to collect offender demographics, which included:

- Age, length of term, time at MCSP, education level, self-help group participation, length of self-help group participation, if the self-help group requires homework, and the number of RVRs they have received in the last twenty-four 24 months.

The following section summarizes the demographics of survey respondents.

Table 4 Ages of Survey Respondents

Ages	Totals	%
Under 21	4	1%
22-29	25	9%
30-39	84	30%
40-49	73	26%
50+	95	34%
Total	281	

Figure 3 Ages of Respondents

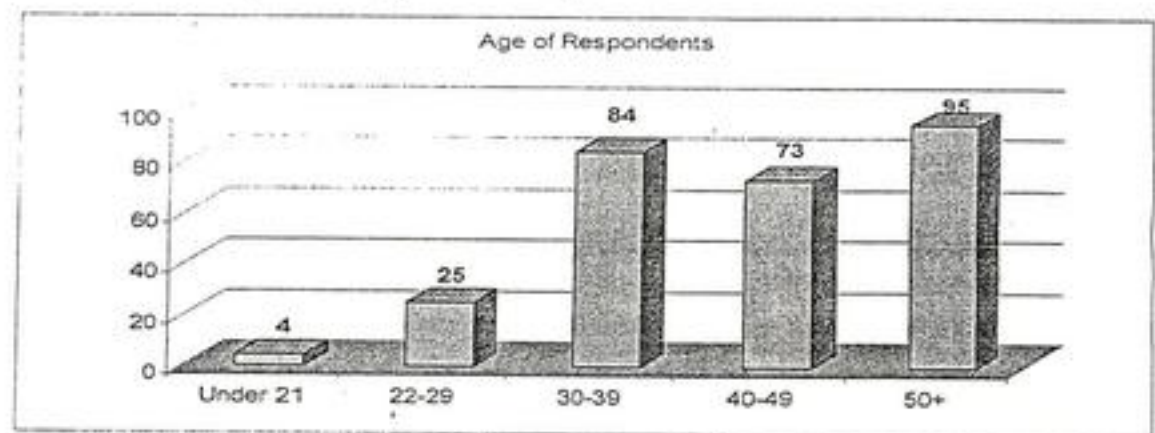
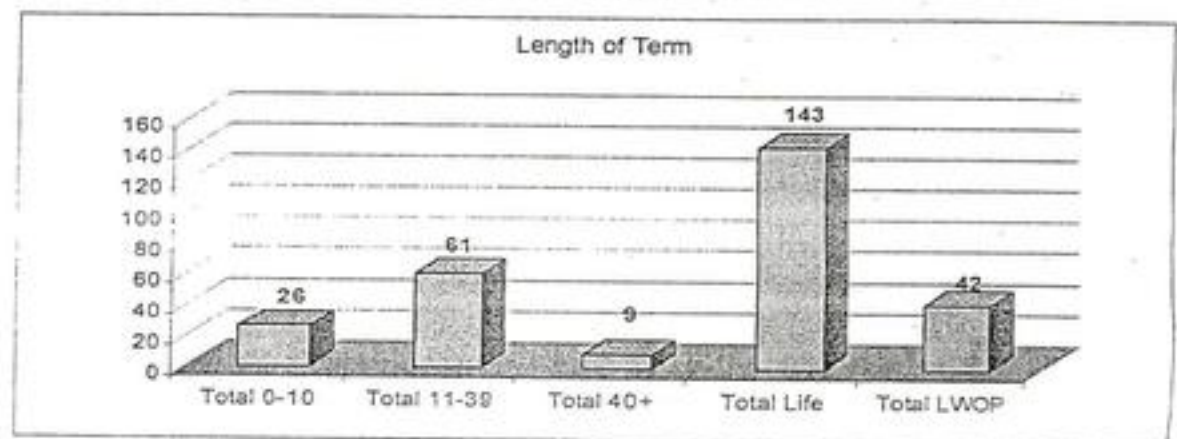


Table 5 Length of Term of Respondents

Term	Totals	%
0-10 Years	26	9%
11-39 Years	61	22%
40+ Years	9	3%
Life	143	51%
* LWOP	42	15%
Total	281	

Figure 4 Length of Term of Respondents

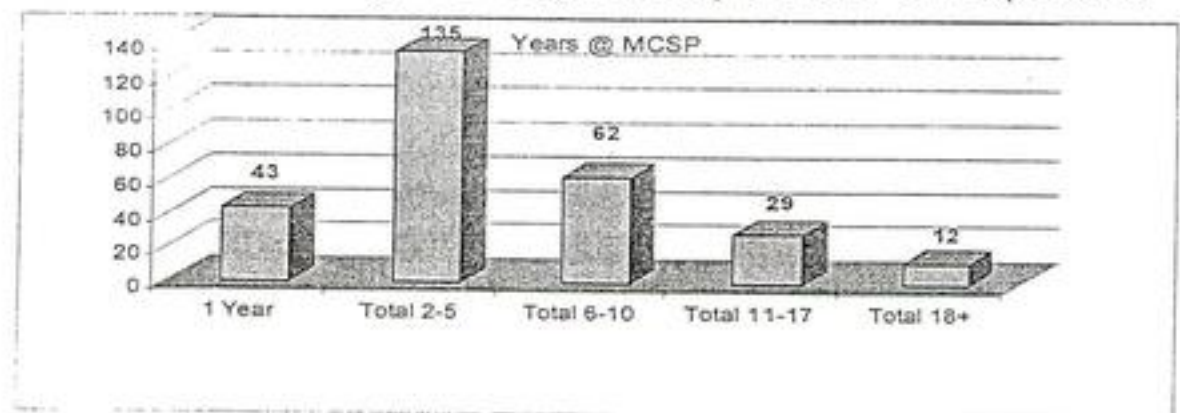


* Life without Parole

Table 6 Length of Stay at MCSP of Respondents

Length of Stay	Totals	%
1 Year @ MCSP	43	15%
2-5 Yrs. @ MCSP	135	48%
6-10 Yrs. @ MCSP	62	22%
11-17 Yrs. @ MCSP	29	10%
18+ Yrs. @ MCSP	12	4%
Total	281	

Figure 5 Length of Stay at MCSP of Respondents



Review of Mule Creek State Prison's Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

Table 7 Education Level of Respondents

Education Level	Totals	%
1-8	18	6%
9-12	45	16%
Diploma	23	8%
GED	80	28%
Some College	77	27%
AA/AS	24	9%
BA/BS	8	3%
MA/MS	3	1%
Doctorate	3	1%
Total	281	

Figure 6 Education Level of Respondents

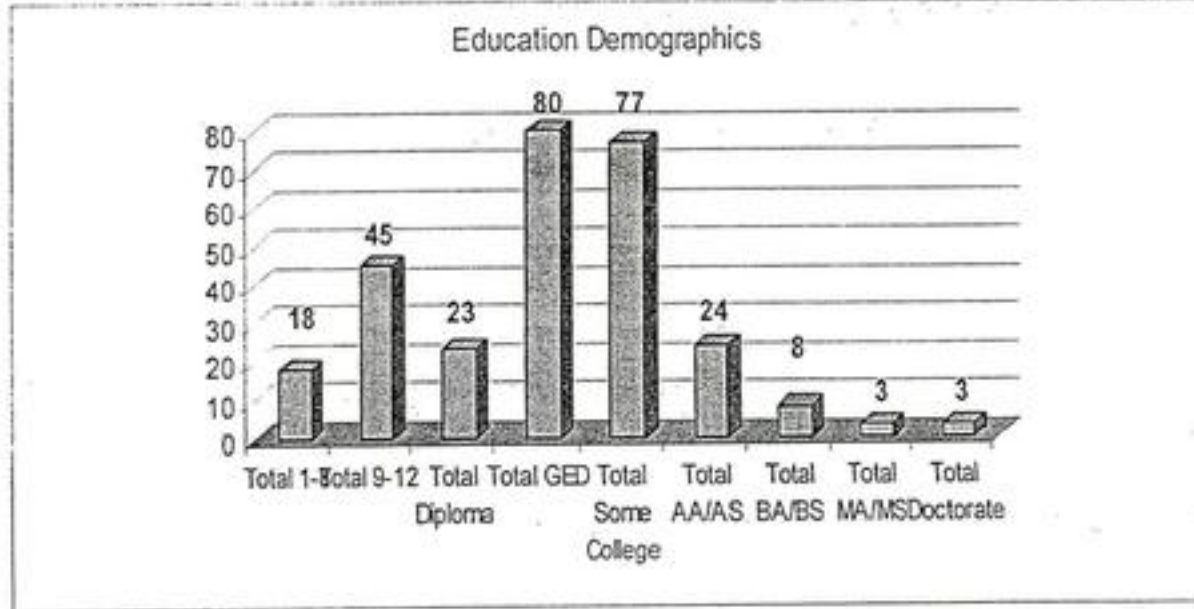
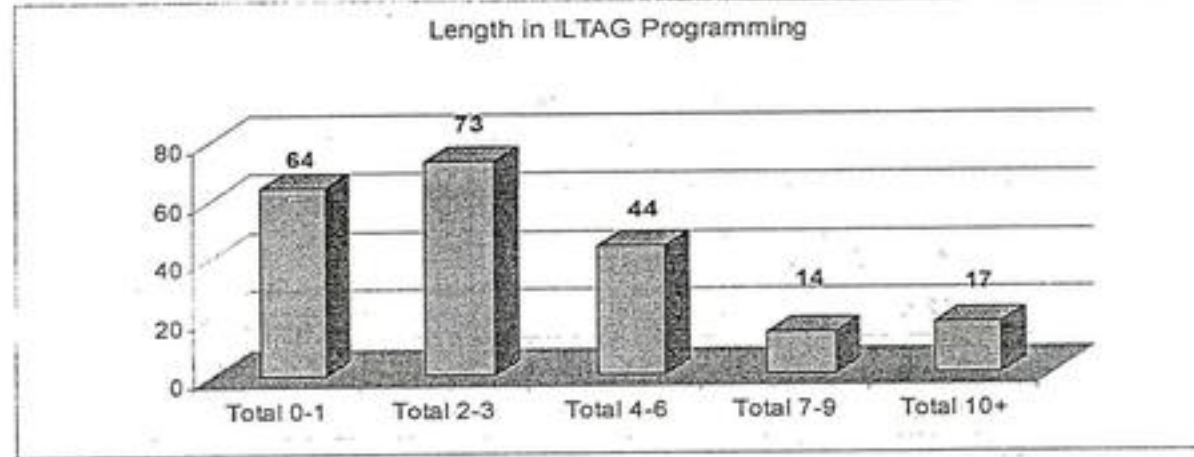


Table 8 Length of ILTAG participation of Respondents

Time In ILTAG	Totals	%
0-1 Yrs. in ILTAGs	64	23%
2-3 Yrs. in ILTAGs	73	26%
4-6 Yrs. in ILTAGs	44	16%
7-9 Yrs. in ILTAGs	14	5%
10+ Yrs. in ILTAGs	17	6%
N	281	

Figure 7 Length of ILTAG participation of



**Review of Mule Creek State Prison's
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Rehabilitative Programming Participation by ILTAG group:

Table 9 below details group participation totals and percentages of ILTAG respondents.

Table 9 ILTAG Participation totals and percentages of respondents.

Group	Total	Percentage
AA	97	35%
ALANON	8	3%
NA	95	34%
CGA	117	42%
CGA-R	25	9%
CGA-WS	5	2%
CELEBRATE RECOVERY	10	4%
NOW	11	4%
GAVEL	6	2%
CHRISTIAN 12S	17	6%
SAR	13	5%
GRIP	9	3%
SEW	14	5%
JDP	15	5%
VSG	14	5%
LSG	27	10%
BREAKING BARRIERS	27	10%
VAOP 1	15	5%
VAOP 2	56	20%
VAOP 3	34	12%
IMPACT	56	20%
ANGER MANAGEMENT	37	13%
Total	281	

Review of Mule Creek State Prison's Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

REVIEW OF MCSP INMATE CRIMINAL THINKING

CDCR has rejected the position that "nothing works" regarding rehabilitation programming within its institutions. "Nothing works" was a notion based on New York sociologist Robert Martinson's opinion regarding rehabilitation, specifically, "...with few and isolated exceptions, the rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have had no appreciable effect on recidivism."³ It is important to note that Martinson did not include in his analysis did not include cognitive behavioral approaches, stating, "*methods not evaluated included...recent forms of so-called 'behavior modification,'...*"⁴

Currently, CDCR utilizes the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) to determine individual offender risk and the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) assessment tool for assessing individual offender criminogenic need. These instruments facilitate putting the right inmate in the right program.

Historically, MCSP has not had Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) programs to refer inmates and has deployed locally developed self-help programming for its inmate population.

One of the secondary purposes of this report is to review this programming and determine if there is a relationship between inmate criminal thinking and participation in ILTAG programming. This is an interesting question in order to determine if MCSP's level of RVR activity is a matter of simple behavioral change based on eternal restraint and fear of consequences or based on changes in thinking and values.

The *Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scales (TCU CTS)* was used to measure "criminal thinking". The TCU CTS was adapted from original work by Glenn Walters (1995) and from the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) "Survey of Program participants", with refinements made as part of studies conducted by TCU in collaboration with the BOP and National Institute of Corrections. The 6 CTS scales include entitlement, justification, personal irresponsibility, power orientation, cold heartedness, and criminal rationalization, which represent concepts with special significance in treatment setting for correctional populations. (TCU CTS Assessment Fact Sheet (Aug05)) The following is a description of the CTS scales and scores.

Entitlement scores indicate the level of inmate agreement with statements communicating a belief that society owes them and statements linked to their beliefs regarding what conduct is permissible for them.

Justification scores indicates the level of inmate agreement with statements communicating reasons why criminal conduct is justified and statements assigning responsibility to people other than the one committing the act.

Personal Irresponsibility scores indicate the level of inmate agreement with statements, which do not place responsibility for criminal conduct on the offender, and with statements, which communicate beliefs regarding racial bias being the cause of incarceration.

Power Orientation scores indicate the level of inmate agreement with statements about issues related to others having power and authority over them and they having power over others.

Cold Heartedness scores indicate the level of inmate agreement with statements regarding how connected they feel to others and their capacity to be empathetic.

Criminal Rationalization scores indicate the level of inmate agreement with statements communicating absolute beliefs regarding the criminal justice system and a sense of unfairness that those of a higher social class are treated more leniently than they.

Review of Mule Creek State Prison's Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

Scores range from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 50, a score of 10 being the absolute lowest score possible and a score of 50 being the highest score possible.

Resulting scores represent levels of agreement within the six scales. Scores in the 10's equal Strong disagreement. Scores in the 20's equal disagreement. Scores in the 30's equal uncertainty. Scores in the 40's equal agreement. A score of 50 equals Strong agreement.

Graphic Display and Interpretation.

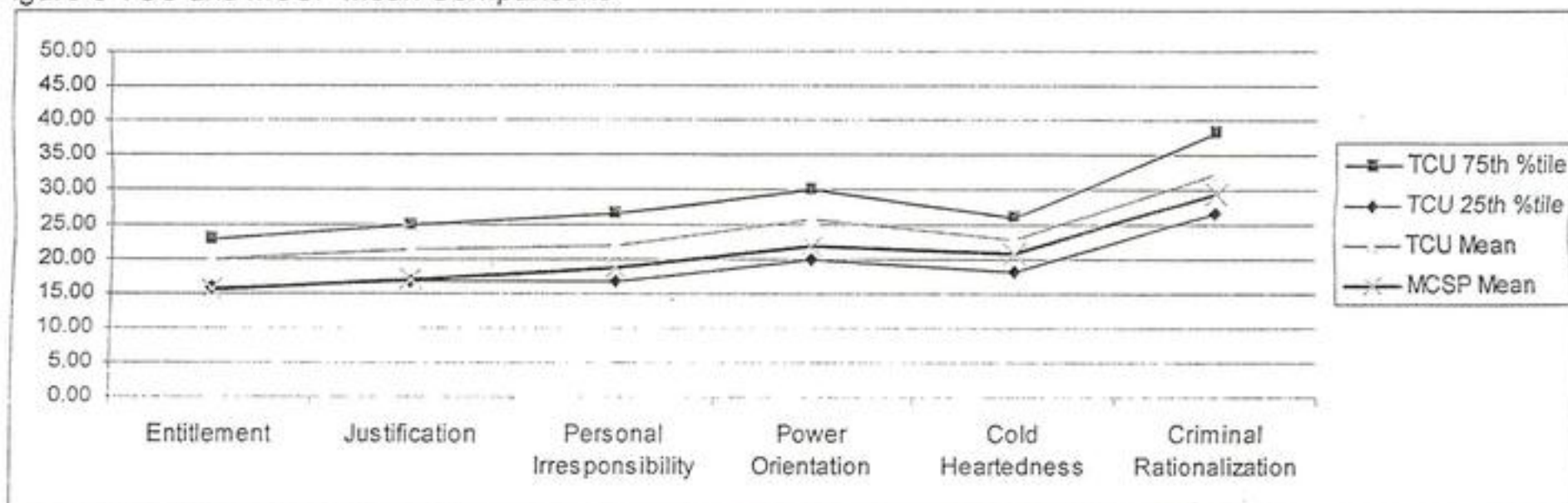
Score profiles for the CTS, including mean scores and 25% norms (25th %: 25 percent of the scores are below those values) and 75% norms (75th %: 75 percent of the scores are below those values), are presented graphically the table and chart below.

Table 10 and figure 8 were created using the accumulated set of CTS assessments contained in the TCU Institute of Behavioral Research (IBR) data files (3,266 clients from 26 programs, including 5 Research Centers). By plotting the average scores from MCSP into this chart, direct comparisons can be made with clients from other programs tested previously, and scale scores that fall above or below the middle 50% (mean) of clients can be identified.

Table 10 TCU and MCSP Mean Comparisons

Norms	N:	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU 75th %tile	3266	22.86	25.00	26.67	30.00	26.00	38.33
TCU 25th %tile	3266	15.71	16.67	16.67	20.00	18.00	26.67
TCU Mean	3266	19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
MCSP Mean	281	15.40	17.07	18.79	22.07	20.77	29.55
Mean Difference		-4.34	-4.23	-3.09	-3.69	-2.16	-2.77

Figure 8 TCU and MCSP Mean Comparisons



The MCSP mean includes all respondents. The MCSP mean scale scores were also below the TCU 75% tile scale scores, only one scale (Entitlement) was below the 25% tile. Overall, this is a positive finding because the MCSP mean indicates a significant level of disagreement with the criminal thinking lifestyle statements of TCU CTS scales.

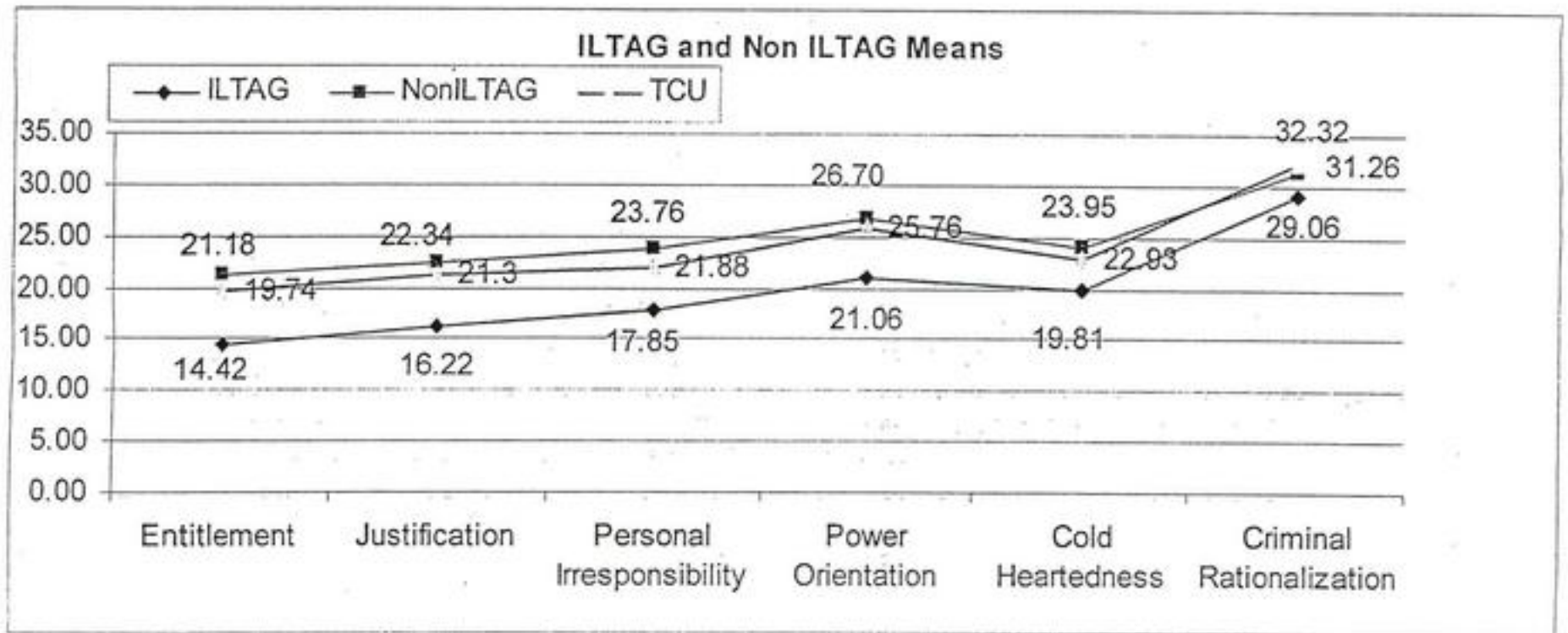
Review of Mule Creek State Prison's Inmate Leisure Time Activity Group Programming

Table 11 and figure 9 below displays and compares the mean scores of those of do and those who do not participate in ILTAG programming.

Table 11 Non ILTAG and ILTAG mean comparison

Category	N	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU Mean	3266	19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
Non ILTAG	68	21.18	22.34	23.76	26.70	23.95	31.26
ILTAG	213	14.42	16.22	17.85	21.06	19.81	29.06
Diff.		-6.76	-6.12	-5.90	-5.64	-4.14	-2.20

Figure 9 Non ILTAG and ILTAG mean comparison



The scores above reflect the means scores of all respondents. The findings are positive, as the ILTAG scores are significantly lower than the Non-ILTAG and TCU Means.

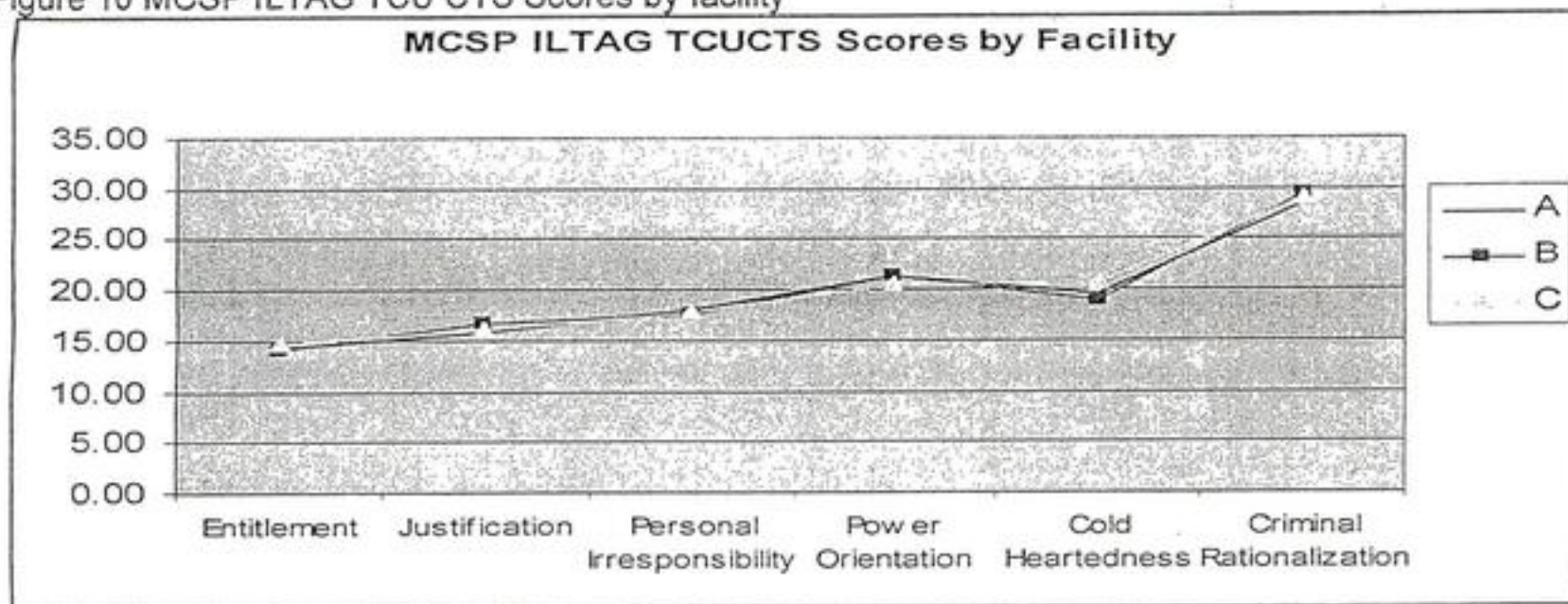
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Table 12 and figure 10 below displays and compares the mean TCU CTS scores of MCSP ILTAG respondents by facility.

Table 12 MCSP ILTAG TCU CTS Scores by facility

Facility	N	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU Mean	3266	19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
A	66	14.39	15.86	18.11	21.32	19.67	28.59
B	70	14.19	16.69	17.55	21.43	19.03	29.57
C	77	14.68	16.13	17.90	20.43	20.73	29.03
Total	213						

Figure 10 MCSP ILTAG TCU CTS Scores by facility



The scores above reflect the means scores of all ILTAG respondents. The findings are positive, as the ILTAG scores are significantly similar on each facility and lower than the TCU mean.

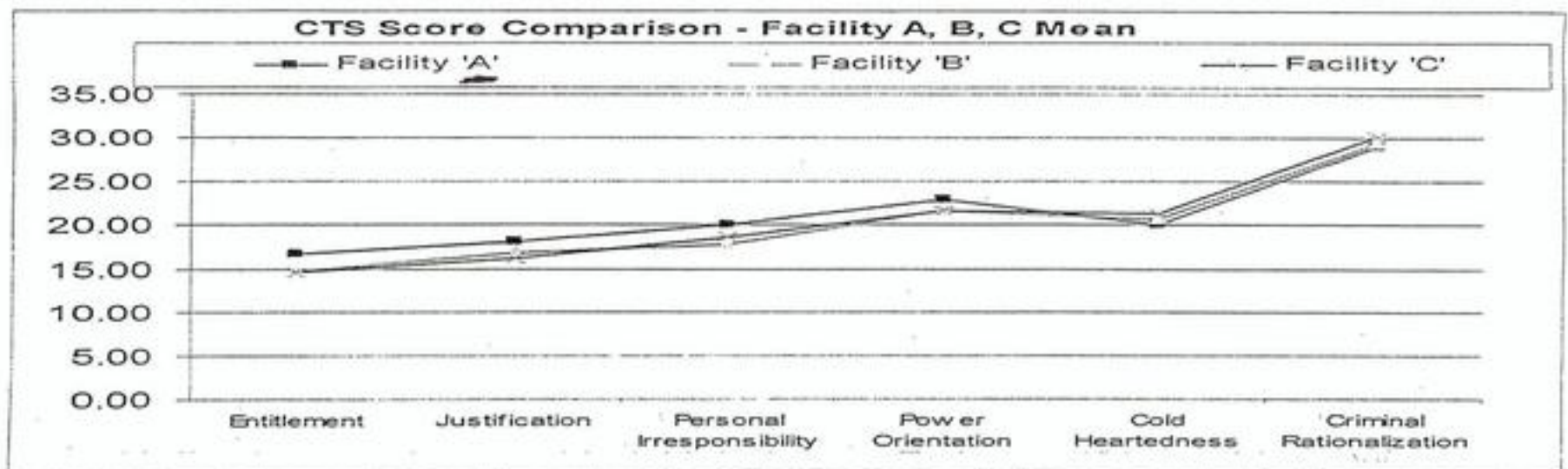
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Table 13 and figure 11 below displays and compares the mean scores of all respondents by facility.

Table 13 MCSP TCU CTS Scores by facility

Facility	N	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU Mean	3266	19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
A	76	16.78	18.16	20.02	22.89	20.13	28.99
B	95	14.75	16.81	17.77	21.62	20.78	29.46
C	110	14.68	16.26	18.59	21.69	21.40	30.21

Figure 11 MCSP TCU CTS Scores by facility



The scores above reflect the means scores of all ILTAG respondents. The findings indicate the TCU CTS mean scores are similar on each facility and lower than the TCU mean.

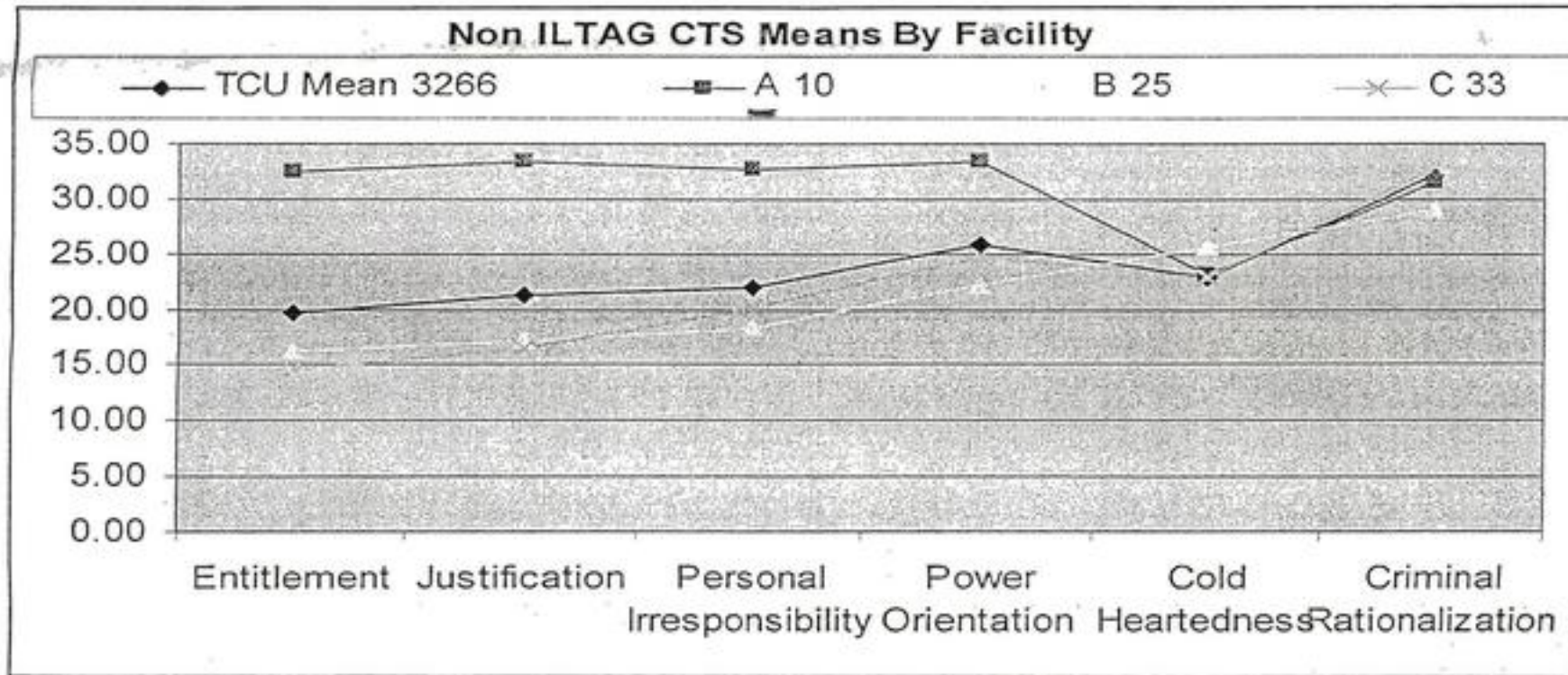
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Table 14 and figure 12 below displays and compares the mean scores MCSP Non ILTAG inmates by facility compared with the TCU mean.

Table 14 MCSP NON ILTAG TCU CTS Scores by facility compared with the TCU.

		Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU Mean	3266	19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
A	10	32.50	33.33	32.67	33.29	23.20	31.67
B	25	16.33	17.13	18.40	22.17	25.68	29.13
C	33	14.70	16.57	20.20	24.63	22.97	32.98

Figure 12 MCSP NON ILTAG TCU CTS Scores by facility compared with the TCU mean.



The scores above reflect the means scores of all Non-ILTAG respondents by facility. The findings indicate Facility 'A' significant above the TCU mean and Facilities 'B' and 'C' similar the TCU mean. These results align with the RVR activity summary in Table 3.

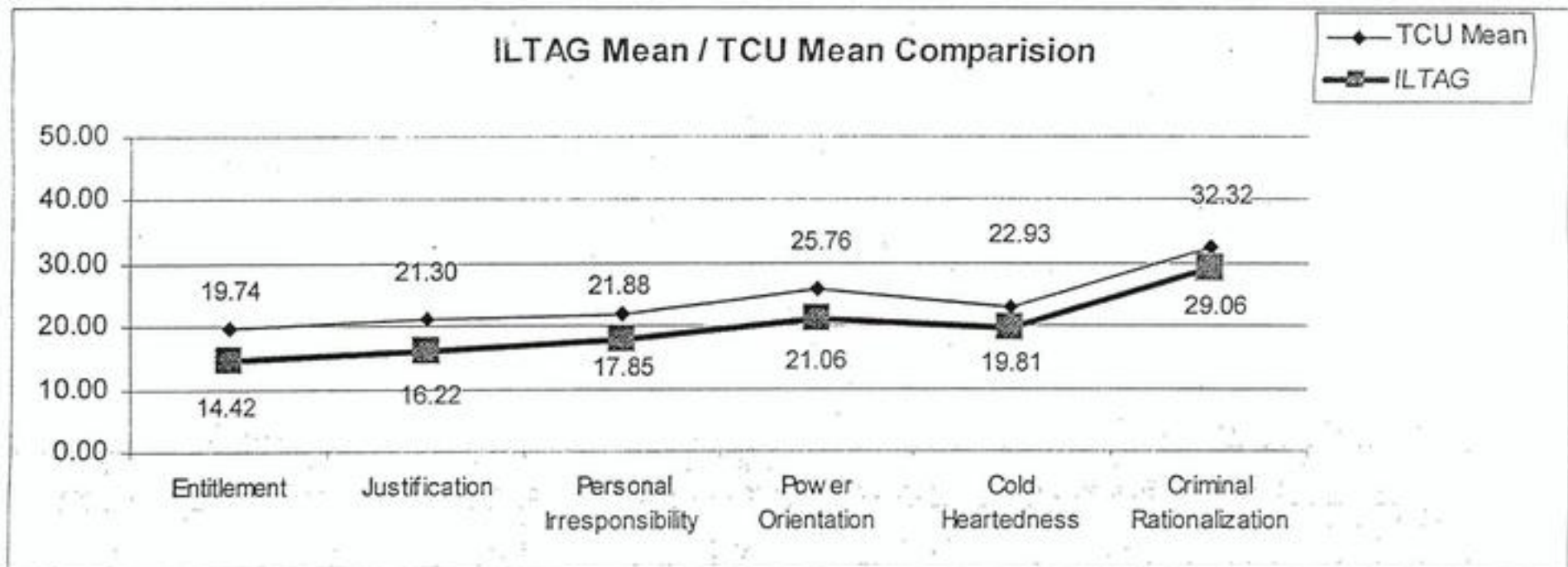
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Table 14 and figure 12 below displays the comparative mean scores of the TCU instrument and inmates who participate in ILTAG programming.

Table 14 MCSP NON ILTAG TCU CTS Scores by facility

	N	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU Mean	3266	19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
ILTAG	213	14.42	16.22	17.85	21.06	19.81	29.06
Diff +/-		-5.32	-5.08	-4.03	-4.70	-3.12	-3.26

Figure 12 MCSP NON ILTAG TCU CTS Scores by facility



The scores above reflect the means scores of all ILTAG respondents. The findings are positive and indicate the overall ILTAG TCU CTS mean scores significantly lower than the TCU mean.

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TCU CTS Scores by Age Group

Table 15 below displays the Means of TCU CTS scores by Age demographic.

N	Age	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU Mean (3266)		19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
4	Under 21	24.17	26.67	24.58	30.71	19.50	30.83
25	22-29	15.87	19.20	20.53	24.00	22.24	31.33
84	30-39	16.15	17.80	19.62	22.28	21.33	29.27
73	40-49	13.65	14.93	17.26	21.66	20.58	28.81
95	50+	15.21	16.77	18.26	21.10	20.32	30.07
281							

The scores above reflect the means scores of all respondents between the age of 40 and 49 had the lowest scores across scales.

TCU CTS Scores by Term

Table 16 below displays the Means of TCU CTS scores by Term demographic.

N	Term	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU Mean (3266)		19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
26	0-10	17.88	20.00	20.26	22.97	21.77	29.55
61	11-39	16.48	18.61	20.60	24.12	23.08	31.45
9	40+	17.78	19.81	21.11	27.14	19.11	32.04
143	Life	14.67	16.32	18.04	21.45	20.15	29.02
42	LWOP	13.41	14.25	16.71	19.05	19.76	28.57
281							

The scores above reflect the means scores of all respondents severing a term of LWOP had the lowest scores across scales. This is consistent with historical levels of institutional adjustment for this demographic.

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TCU CTS Scores by Education

Table 17 below displays the Means of TCU CTS scores by Education demographic.

N	Education	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU Mean (3266)		19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
18	1-8	19.07	21.11	21.76	24.44	25.00	34.07
45	9-12	16.44	19.00	21.00	23.02	20.67	30.04
80	GED	16.00	17.96	19.73	22.96	21.23	30.83
23	Diploma	14.20	15.58	17.10	20.68	19.48	29.78
77	Some College	13.83	15.13	17.32	21.80	21.12	28.03
24	AA/AS	14.86	15.35	16.46	18.15	18.06	29.24
8	BA/BS	13.13	15.00	15.42	20.89	16.25	26.46
3	MA/MS	10.00	12.22	14.44	15.71	18.00	18.33
3	Doctorate	15.00	15.00	17.22	20.95	29.33	27.22
281							

The scores above reflect the means scores of all respondents with master's levels of education had the lowest scores across scales. This may be a confounding result due to the number of respondents in this demographic. However, the largest group in this demographic (some college) has mean scores lower than the TCU Mean.

TCU CTS Scores by Length of Stay at MCSP

Table 18 below displays the Means of TCU CTS scores by Length of Stay at MCSP.

N	Time @ MCSP	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU Mean (3266)		19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
43	1	14.34	16.09	18.64	22.56	21.02	28.88
135	2-5	16.35	18.04	19.90	22.91	21.21	31.28
62	6-10	13.71	15.54	16.80	20.92	20.42	27.58
29	11-17	14.14	15.63	16.90	19.01	21.17	26.78
12	18+	17.36	18.47	19.58	22.38	17.50	31.11
281							

The scores above reflect the means scores of all respondents who have been housed at MCSP longer than 6 years had the lowest mean scores within the demographic.

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TCU CTS Scores by ILTAG Participation

Table 19 below displays the Means of TCU CTS scores by ILTAG participation.

Group	N	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization
TCU Mean	3266	19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
AA	97	15.45	17.13	18.61	21.44	20.80	29.12
AL-ANON	8	14.17	16.46	19.38	21.07	18.75	31.25
NA	95	14.19	16.54	17.86	21.04	19.52	28.63
CGA-R	25	15.93	18.53	19.13	21.09	20.32	30.40
CGA-WS	5	15.67	17.00	15.33	17.43	25.20	27.33
Celebrate Recovery	10	14.83	17.00	16.83	22.29	19.00	29.33
NOW	11	12.58	13.33	13.18	17.79	14.91	18.03
Gavel Club	6	11.39	14.44	14.72	17.86	16.00	30.83
Christian 12 Step	17	12.65	13.63	13.82	18.66	17.41	22.84
SAR	13	13.33	13.72	15.64	19.23	16.62	27.18
GRIP	9	14.26	19.44	18.70	23.17	19.33	33.89
SEW	14	13.81	15.71	19.05	21.43	18.14	26.67
JDP	15	13.00	12.22	15.67	16.76	16.80	23.67
VSG	14	13.21	14.76	15.83	21.53	17.29	29.17
LSG	27	13.15	14.94	16.48	18.31	19.78	26.91
Breaking Barriers	15	13.00	14.56	15.22	18.10	18.93	26.44
VAOP-P1	56	13.48	16.25	16.55	21.38	18.61	27.47
VAOP-P2	34	11.96	13.87	14.41	17.23	17.29	26.57
VAOP-P3	56	12.92	14.46	15.51	19.06	17.11	26.76
IMPACT	37	14.82	16.17	18.51	21.58	19.84	28.56
Anger Management	43	13.88	15.85	17.75	19.80	20.37	29.81
No Groups	68	17.92	19.24	21.37	25.00	24.00	31.37

TCU Mean		19.74	21.30	21.88	25.76	22.93	32.32
Groups below the TCU Mean	21	21	21	15	18	19	20
% Groups below the Mean		100%	100%	71%	86%	90%	95%

The table comparing the mean TCU CTS scores of individual ILTAGs and the mean score of the TCU CTS data indicate a low level of criminal thinking among surveyed inmates participating in ILTAG programming. Specifically;

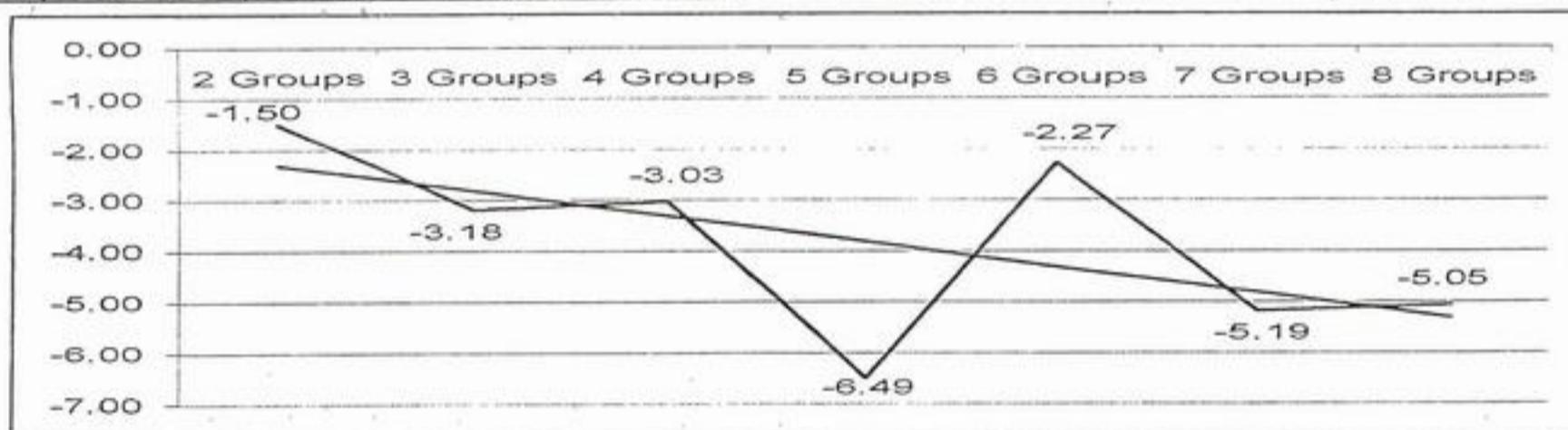
- 100% of ILTAGs have a mean **Entitlement** score below the TCU Mean
- 100% of ILTAGs have a mean **Justification** score below the TCU Mean
- 71% of ILTAGs have a mean **Personal Irresponsibility** score below the TCU Mean
- 86% of ILTAGs have a mean **Power Orientation** score below the TCU Mean
- 90% of ILTAGs have a mean **Cold Heartedness** score below the TCU Mean
- 95% of ILTAGs have a mean **Criminal Rationalization** score below the TCU Mean

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TCU CTS Scores by ILTAG Intensity

The Table below displays the Means of TCU CTS scores by ILTAG intensity of participation.

Total	Intensity	Entitlement	Justification	Personal Irresponsibility	Power Orientation	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization	Average
39	2 Groups	16.45	17.65	19.91	23.41	21.23	31.24	
68	Non-ILTAG	17.92	19.24	21.37	25.00	24.00	31.37	
	Difference	-1.46	-1.59	-1.46	-1.59	-2.77	-0.13	-1.50
42	3 Groups	13.77	16.03	17.38	22.11	21.24	29.29	
68	Non-ILTAG	17.92	19.24	21.37	25.00	24.00	31.37	
	Difference	-4.15	-3.21	-3.99	-2.89	-2.76	-2.09	-3.18
28	4 Groups	15.18	17.26	18.69	20.61	18.64	30.36	
68	Non-ILTAG	17.92	19.24	21.37	25.00	24.00	31.37	
	Difference	-2.74	-1.98	-2.68	-4.39	-5.36	-1.02	-3.03
24	5 Groups	12.22	13.54	14.93	18.33	16.50	24.44	
68	Non-ILTAG	17.92	19.24	21.37	25.00	24.00	31.37	
	Difference	-5.69	-5.70	-6.44	-6.67	-7.50	-6.93	-6.49
10	6 Groups	16.67	18.33	20.83	21.57	20.40	27.50	
68	Non-ILTAG	17.92	19.24	21.37	25.00	24.00	31.37	
	Difference	-1.25	-0.91	-0.54	-3.43	-3.60	-3.87	-2.27
18	7 Groups	12.87	15.74	15.74	19.52	17.33	26.57	
68	Non-ILTAG	17.92	19.24	21.37	25.00	24.00	31.37	
	Difference	-5.05	-3.50	-5.63	-5.48	-6.67	-4.80	-5.19
8	8 Groups	13.13	14.58	15.63	17.50	19.00	28.75	
68	Non-ILTAG	17.92	19.24	21.37	25.00	24.00	31.37	
	Difference	-4.79	-4.66	-5.75	-7.50	-5.00	-2.62	-5.05



Cullen and Gendreau cite research, which supports intensive participation as a key to successful correction interventions. *"the services should be intensive, lasting 3 to 9 months and occupying 40 to 70 percent of the offender's time while they are in the program."*⁵ The results indicate those respondents who participated in five groups had the lowest average scores across all scales when compared with Non-ILTAG respondents.

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ILTAG PROGRAMMING AND CRIMINAL THINKING STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This section of the report will be devoted to discussing the statistical significance of the collected survey data. A review of the data indicates ILTAG program participation might be associated with lower TCU CTS scores. However, in order to prevent a mistake in reasoning regarding correlation, it is important to calculate the odds and probabilities to determine if the means scores are *statistically significant*. This created a directional assumption, specifically stated as, *participation in ILTAG programming is associated with lower TCU CTS scores and this assumption was tested*.

The data was statistically analyzed in a planned comparison of the combined mean TCU CTS scores of Non-ILTAG inmates and ILTAG inmates. The test used was insensitive to equality of variances of data (the amount each score differs from the average score) regardless of whether *the sample sizes are different*. This resolved the issue of having 68 Non-ILTAG completed surveys to compare against 213 ILTAG completed surveys.

Overall, ILTAG participation resulted in an average decrease of 15% in TCU CTS score across all scales and the differences in scores were statistically significant. The first value in each result statement is the Non-ILTAG mean, followed by the ILTAG mean, followed by the difference between the two. The next value is the statistical value of the test result (*t-statistic*); it is followed by the degree of freedom (df), which is the total number of scores calculated minus the number of groups. The last value is the probability value (p) this number is a statement regarding the significance level of the result. For example, the *t-statistic is 3.12 and (p) <.001* states the odds of that result being random are, *Less than one out of a thousand chances of being random*.

Entitlement mean scores for Non-ILTAG and ILTAG participation was significantly different, 17.92 vs. 14.40 respectively (-3.51). This result did reach a level of statistical significance, $t = 3.12$, $df = 81$, $p < .001$. *Less than one out of a thousand chances of being random*.

Justification mean scores for Non-ILTAG and ILTAG participation was significantly different, 19.24 vs. 16.21 respectively (-3.03). This result did reach a level of statistical significance, $t = 2.72$, $df = 88$, $p < .003$. *Less than three out of a thousand chances of being random*.

Personal Irresponsibility mean scores for Non-ILTAG and ILTAG participation was significantly different, 21.37 vs. 17.84 respectively (-3.53). This result did reach a level of statistical significance, $t = 3.21$, $df = 88$, $p < .0009$. *Less than nine out of ten thousand chances of being random*.

Power Orientation mean scores for Non-ILTAG and ILTAG participation was significantly different, 25.00 vs. 21.04 respectively (-3.96). This result did reach a level of statistical significance, $t = 3.73$, $df = 104$, $p < .0001$. *Less than one out of ten thousand chances of being random*.

Cold Heartedness mean scores for Non-ILTAG and ILTAG participation was significantly different, 24.00 vs. 19.87 respectively (-4.13). This result did reach a level of statistical significance, $t = 3.73$, $df = 104$, $p < .000001$. *Less than one out of a hundred thousand chances of being random*.

~~**Criminal Rationalization** mean scores for Non-ILTAG and ILTAG participation was significantly different, 31.37 vs. 29.08 respectively (-2.29). This result did reach a level of statistical significance, $t = 3.73$, $df = 104$, $p < .03$. *Less than three out of a hundred chances of being random*.~~

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DISCUSSION

The purpose of this report was to discuss the warden's primary tool for meeting this rehabilitative goal, MCSP's ILTAG programming and review the RVR activity of MCSP and discuss the relationship between ILTAG programming and levels of criminal thinking among inmates.

It is evident MCSP has a robust ILTAG program and RVR activity which does not impede in its delivery. Additionally, the results of the survey clearly indicate ILTAG programming has a positive effect on criminal thinking, specifically; increased levels of ILTAG programming appear to be associated with ILTAG participating inmates having lower TCU CTS scores of.

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