



The Transformation Project



2014 ANNUAL REPORT

Prepared by the Nebraska Center for Justice Research

FROM THE COORDINATOR: LAURA SCHOENROCK

For years debate has rumbled in this country over prison overcrowding. More recently, there has been an additional spotlight on issues that are exacerbated when prisons are over capacity, such as prison rape and the use of restrictive housing (housing inmates in isolated conditions). In the case of prison rape, federal standards have been placed on institutions through the passage of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). General consensus among corrections professionals is that a lack of internal action diminished their voice during the creation of the PREA standards. There is consequently a large motivation for correctional institutions to work to address concerns regarding restrictive housing. Groups like Amnesty International, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Association of State Correctional Administrators have all been contributing to this effort by each creating their own guidelines for using restrictive housing.

2014 was a great opportunity for us to reflect on how Transformation Project (TP) will benefit institutions as they look to revise how they house inmates that are a threat to themselves or others. Not only does TP provide programming for restrictive housing, where there has historically been a dearth of programming, it works to increase the amount and quality of interaction between staff and participants, as well as provide a measure for assessing progress in restrictive housing. All of these efforts are included in the recommendations across invested organizations, adding additional value to TP curriculum.

In addition to strengthening TP in restrictive housing, this year we began exploring ways the program can be modified for use in a women's facility. While there is much work to be done in this area, we are excited to bring adaptations to the curriculum that will specifically address the needs of justice involved women. We look forward to continuing the development process with our partners at the Nebraska Correctional Center for Women in York, Nebraska, as this group has been instrumental to providing essential expertise and feedback.

As debates around corrections issues roll on, in the coming months we look forward to solidifying TP's role in the rehabilitation of inmates throughout the course of their incarceration.

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“You don’t think about [some things] in the moment, but [TP] teaches you there’s another road. There are always options.”

-Transformation Project Participant

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Transformation Project (TP) is a prisoner transition and reentry program aimed at promoting positive inmate behavior during incarceration and preparing participants for transition back into the community upon release from prison. TP was initially developed at the encouragement of a generous donor and Nebraska native who wanted to address community needs, including the needs of inmates in the Nebraska prison system. TP expands on the philosophy of Malcolm X who strongly believed in education, commitment to purpose and self-transformation and personal growth as the method of rising above one's circumstances. TP helps inmates explore beliefs, attitudes, and actions that are central to successful reentry by using the practices of motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral therapy. TP relies on the life experiences of Malcolm X to help inmates determine their core values and to identify choices that lead to successful community reentry.

TP was originally designed as a classroom model for inmates housed in the general population of prisons. TP was implemented in 2009 with 175 male inmates from three institutions within the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS). A second trial of the program in general population began at the Work Ethic Camp (WEC) in McCook, Nebraska, in March 2013.



Transformation Project has also been adapted for use in restrictive housing by allowing inmates to engage in programming in their cell through written communication with the program facilitator. The program facilitator provides inmates with written feedback on modules or designated readings in an effort to encourage further thought of topics or ideas relevant to the program. The program lasts approximately six months and targets issues that may better prepare inmates for reintegration into the general population of the prison. This cognitive behavioral technique allows participants to determine their own goals and values, which are then used to help offenders identify their behavioral motivations. Once motivations are identified, inmates' desire for change should increase (Miller & Rollnick, 2002).*

Our Mission

Transformation Project facilitates prisoners in developing a foundation for learning and motivation to change through a process of self-reflection and goal setting

* Restrictive housing is often used to separate inmates from the general population that threaten institutional order and security. Restrictive housing isolates inmates in single-bed cells with few opportunities to socialize or engage in prison programming (Riveland, 1999). For instance, inmates in restrictive housing are typically confined to a cell for 23 hours a day with one hour of recreation and exercise. Approximately 1-2 percent of all inmates in the United States are confined in long-term administrative segregation (King, 1999).

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

TP has also developed programming to help youthful offenders and female inmates successfully reenter the community. Youthful offenders and female inmates have different needs than their adult or male counterparts. For instance, youthful offenders may have more nutritional, educational, and behavioral needs than adults. Additionally, female inmates may have greater need for gender-specific programming. In an effort to develop programming specifically for youthful offenders and female inmates, the Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility (NCYF) and the Nebraska Correctional Center for Women have implemented trial versions of TP.

Our Vision

The vision of Transformation Project is to create a prison system where inmates are committed to values, attitudes, and behaviors they believe will help them successfully transition through incarceration and reentry.

Our Goals

Promote Positive
Inmate Behavior

Reduce Recidivism

Promote Positive
Behavior in the
Community Upon Reentry

TRANSFORMATION PROJECT OVERVIEW 2012-2014

- An evaluation was conducted on a sample of inmates who participated in TP from 2012 through 2014.
- Participants included 459 housed in restrictive housing, 32 in general population, and 5 in general population in a youth facility.
- Participation in Transformation Project reduced misconduct for inmates in restrictive housing at the Tecumseh State Correctional Institution (TSCI) and the Nebraska State Penitentiary (NSP), but not at the Lincoln Correctional Center (LCC).
- While participants in general population at the Work Ethic Camp (WEC) continue to engage in misconduct, they are engaging in fewer misconducts than the control group. Further investigation is needed to determine whether unmeasured effects are influencing inmate behaviors at WEC.
- TP participation does not appear to increase the number of visits participants receive; however, this may be due to administrative regulations that restrict visits for inmates in restrictive housing at LCC, TSCI, and NSP as well as the geographical distance that makes visits to WEC difficult.
- These findings reveal TP reduces misconduct, but the relationship may be contingent on the time inmates serve in restrictive housing during the follow-up period. Inmates that are in restrictive housing have fewer opportunities to engage in misconduct because they are restricted to a single-occupancy cell for 23 hours a day. Future evaluations will focus on the impact these factors have on reoccurring misconducts while in restrictive housing.

“I look at situations that could cause problems and try to avoid them.”
-TP Restrictive Housing Participant

EVALUATION SUMMARY

An evaluation was conducted by the Nebraska Center for Justice Research (NCJR) at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. The evaluation was completed to determine the outcomes for initial program participants at the Tecumseh State Correctional Institution (TSCI), Lincoln Correctional Center (LCC), Nebraska State Penitentiary (NSP), Work Ethic Camp (WEC) and Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility (NCYF). Programmatic and institutional data were collected for inmates who participated in the restrictive housing and general population versions of Transformation Project (TP). The programmatic data were collected by NCJR staff and the institutional data were extracted from the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) database.

Outcomes of Interest

The number of misconducts and visitations were examined for up to 6 months after participants completed TP in the general population or completed their most recent module in restrictive housing at the time of data collection.

Participants and Control Groups

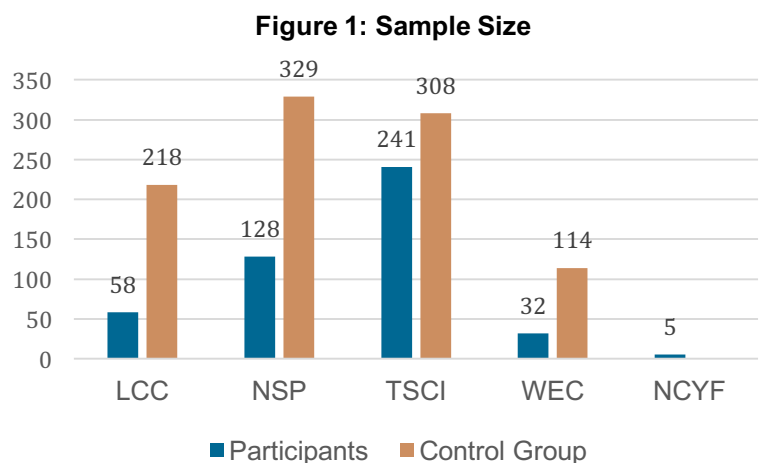
The evaluation involved a comparison between two groups of inmates at each facility. In general population at WEC, participants included inmates who completed the classroom model of Transformation Project. The general population control group at WEC was a randomly selected sample of inmates housed there between 2013 and 2014 that did not participate in the program.

In restrictive housing, three facilities (LCC, NSP, and TSCI) provided Transformation Project. Inmates that completed any TP module while in restrictive housing were included as participants. The control group is comprised of a random sample of inmates that served any time in restrictive housing between 2010 and 2011 at LCC, NSP, or TSCI.

In the youthful offender facility at NCYF, participants included five youth who completed the classroom model of TP while in the general population. Due to the small sample size of participants, a control group was not selected.

The size of each participant group and control group varied and is specified in Figure 1.

Figure 1 illustrates the total sample of participants and inmates in the control groups separated by facility. Due to the small sample size at NCYF, a control group was not selected.



EVALUATION SUMMARY

Analytical Strategy and Control Variables

In order to examine the effect of TP on inmates' behavior, only inmates that served six months in prison after receiving their last TP module (in restrictive housing) or completed the program (in general population) were included in the evaluation. A six-month followup allowed for control for "time at risk" to engage in future misconduct by ensuring all inmates served equal time during the follow-up period. Accordingly, inmates who were paroled or released from prison during the six-month follow-up were not included in the analyses because a release from prison can influence any estimation of a treatment effect.

The analytical strategy for evaluation of TP includes providing summary information, or descriptive statistics, of inmates that received TP or who were in the control group. We also provided illustrated comparisons of the factors that may influence whether inmates engage in misconduct, but complete descriptives tables are provided in the appendix. Finally, we examined whether participation in TP influences inmate behaviors while simultaneously controlling for other factors related to inmate misconduct. The findings from the multivariate models are provided in the appendix.

Several control variables were included in the multivariate analyses, including:

- Age – In years
- Race – White/Black/Hispanic/Other
- Marital Status – Married at time of admission to prison
- Education – A measure of whether an inmate had a high school education
- Gang - A dichotomous measure of whether an inmate self-identified as being a part of a gang
- Modules Completed – A count measure used for the restrictive housing analyses at LCC, NSP and TSCI. Thirteen modules are available for inmates in restrictive housing to complete.
- Prior Misconduct – A measure of the total number of misconducts inmates were sanctioned for while incarcerated
- Family Visits – A measure of the number of times an inmate received a visit from family members in the past six months
- Time Served – The number of months inmates have served for the current sentence
- Mental Health Programming - A dichotomous measure of whether the inmate ever received programming for mental health needs or was referred to a mental health program by staff

EVALUATION SUMMARY



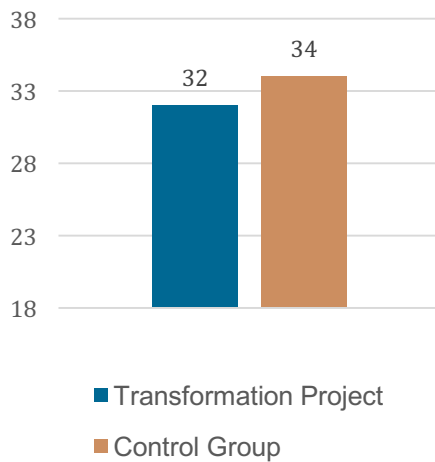
“Now, I’m less impulsive. I have better reactions.”
-TP Restrictive Housing Participant

PARTICIPANT DATA – GENERAL POPULATION

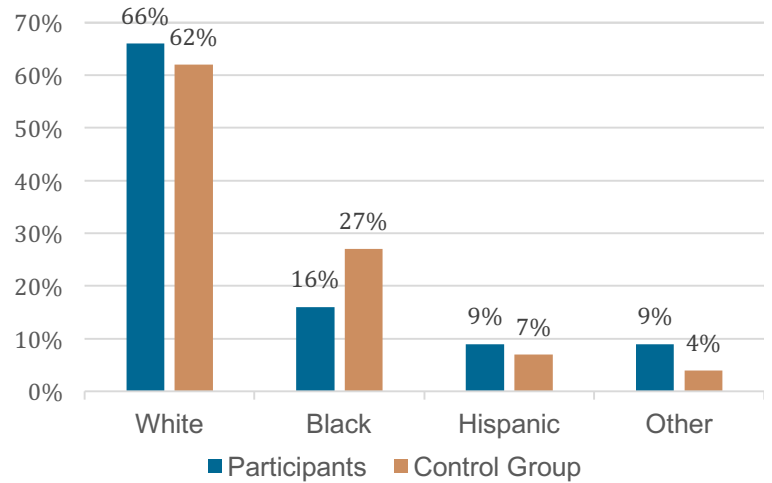
General Population Participants

The following charts illustrate the demographic characteristics of the participants and the control group that received the program in the adult general population at WEC.

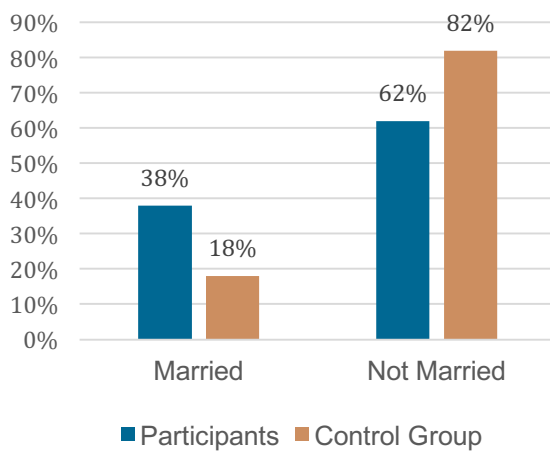
Average Age



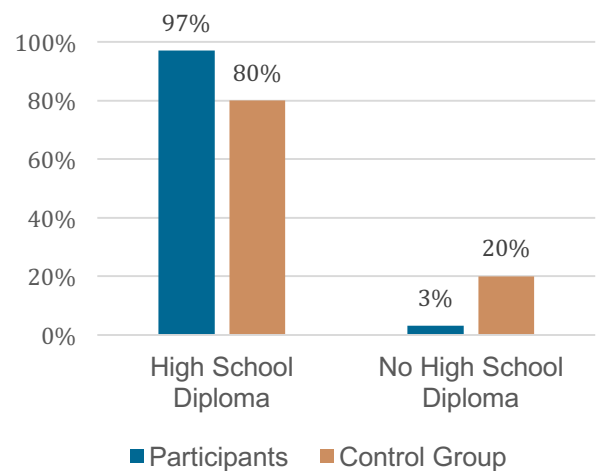
Race



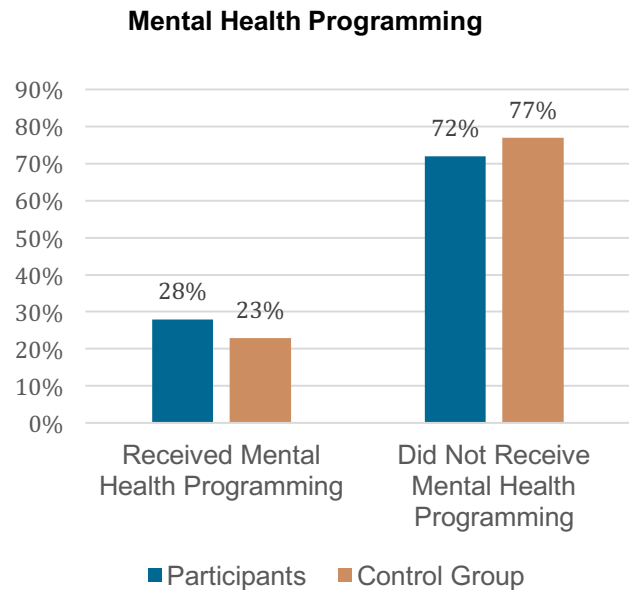
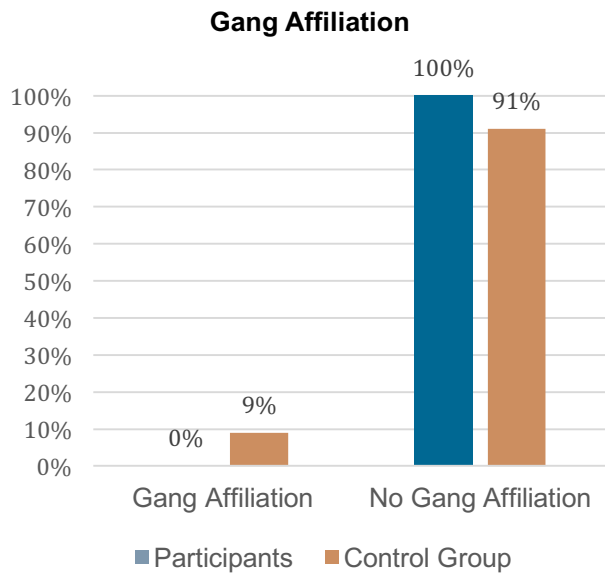
Marital Status



Education Level



PARTICIPANT DATA – GENERAL POPULATION



NCYF, unlike the other facilities, had only 5 inmates that completed the program in general population. NCYF inmates:

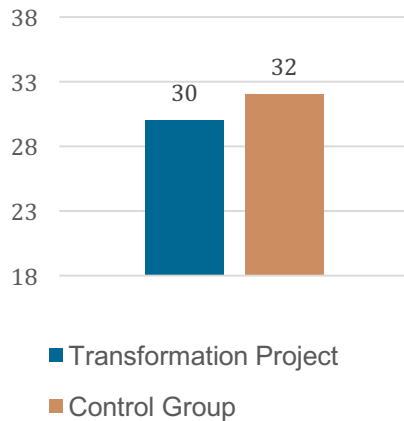
- On average, were 19 years old
- Were all nonwhite
- 4 reported being in a gang
- 4 inmates also reported having a high school education

PARTICIPANT DATA – RESTRICTIVE HOUSING

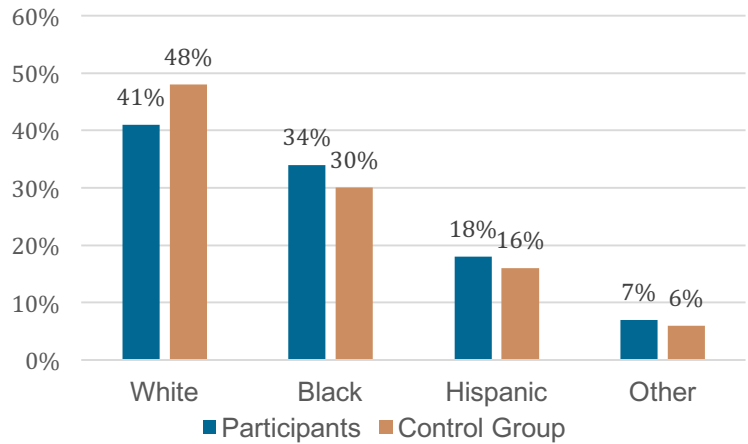
Restrictive Housing Participants

The following charts illustrate the demographic characteristics of the participants and the control group that received the program in restrictive housing at LCC, NSP, or TSCI.

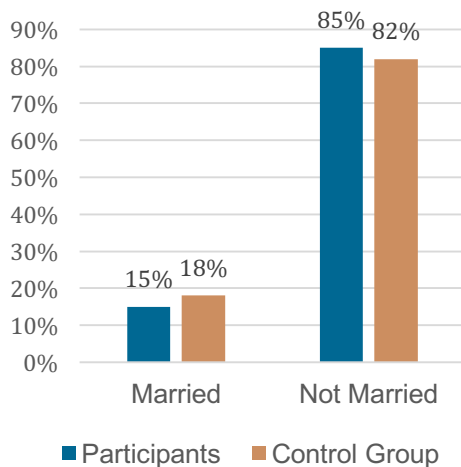
Average Age



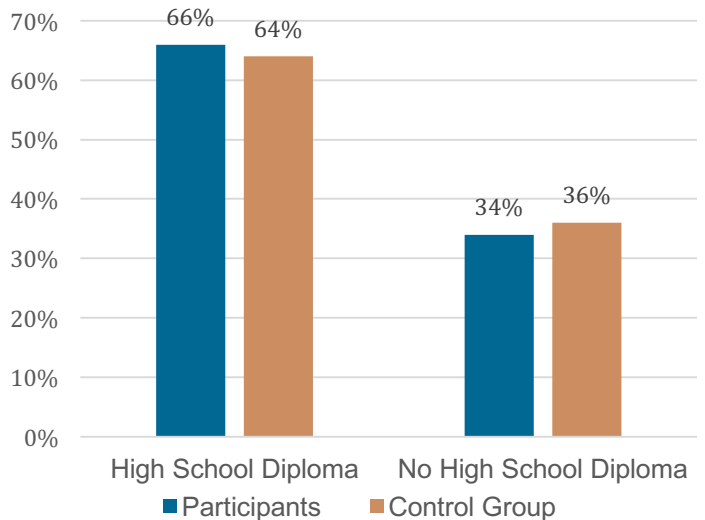
Race



Marital Status

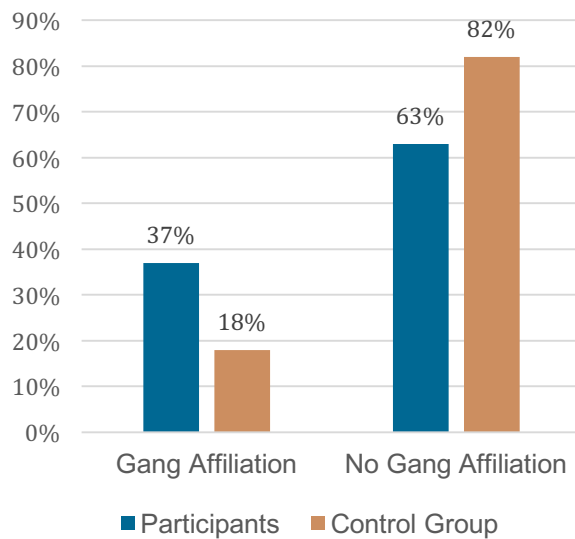


Education Level

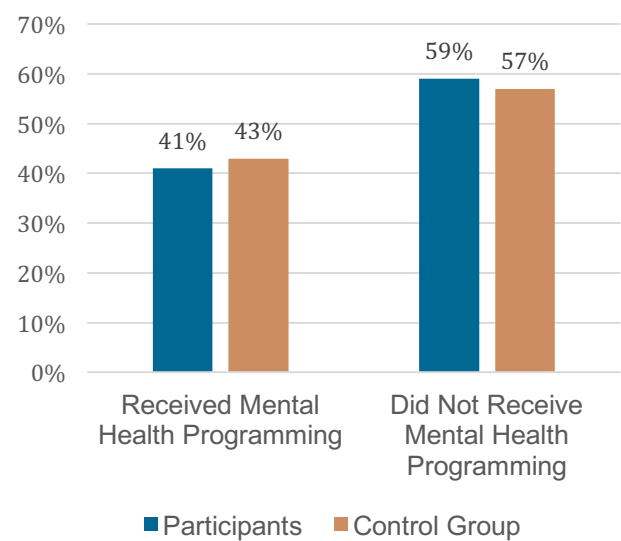


PARTICIPANT DATA – RESTRICTIVE HOUSING

Gang Affiliation



Mental Health Programming



OUTCOMES OF INTEREST

Misconduct

One outcome of interest, institutional misconduct, was the primary focus of this evaluation. Institutional misconduct jeopardizes the security and orderly operations of prisons (Steiner & Wooldredge, 2008) and misconduct is also related to higher rates of recidivism upon release (Cochran, Mears, Bales, & Stewart, 2014). Therefore, we examined whether Transformation Project reduced institutional misconducts. To capture this outcome, the number of misconducts that occurred six months before exposure to TP was compared to the number of misconducts during the six months after receiving their final program module (if in restrictive housing) or completed the program (if in the general population).

General Population Participants

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the number of misconducts reported for members of the control group and participants at WEC and NCYF during the six-month period prior to the introduction of Transformation Project and the six-month period after TP.

Figure 2: WEC Average Number of Misconducts

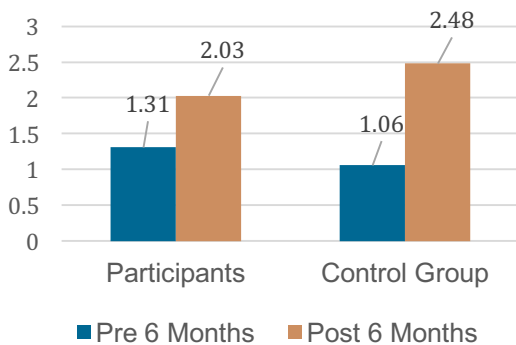
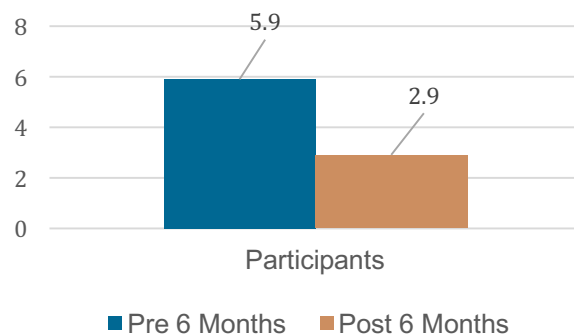



Figure 3: NCYF Average Number of Misconducts



Inmates who received Transformation Project at WEC were not less likely to engage in misconduct during the followup period. However, it is important to note that the control group experienced a greater increase in misconducts during the evaluation period.

Inmates at NCYF, however, experienced a decrease of 3 misconducts during the followup period, though it is important to note only five inmates completed Transformation Project at NCYF.

OUTCOMES OF INTEREST



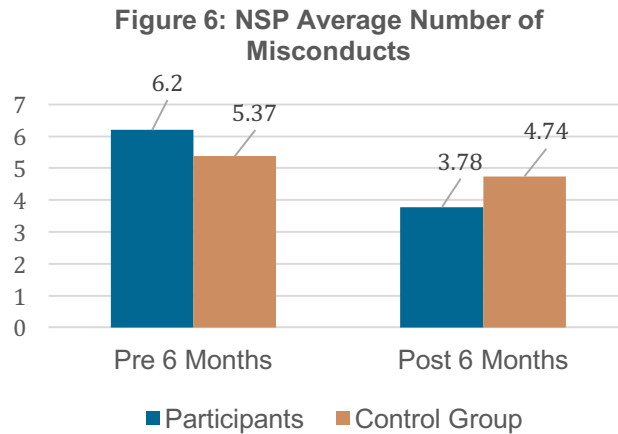
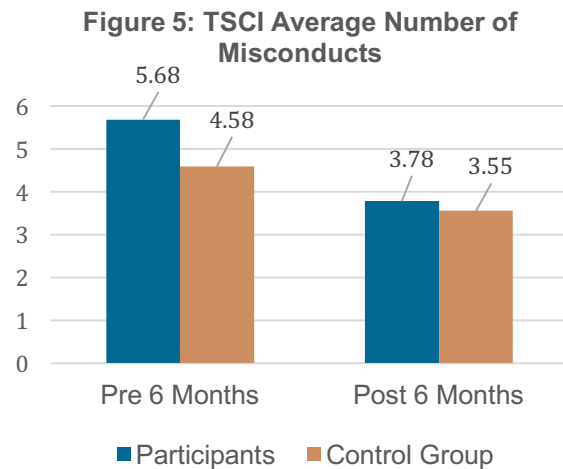
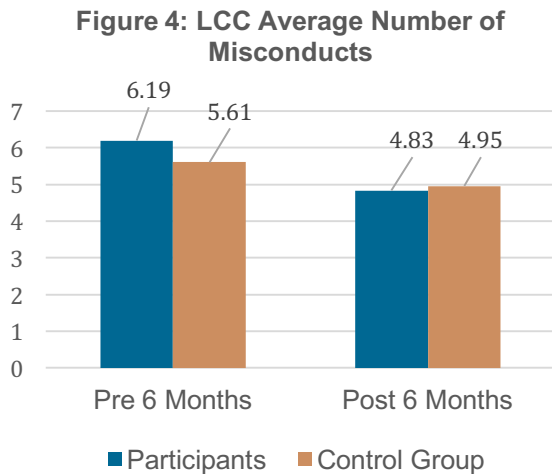
“I know it’s not always going to go my way...and I gotta do what’s best for my future instead of right now. [In the future,] I could play basketball if I played with the right people. I’ll have to think about how people are and situations are to avoid putting myself in a bad situation. It’s hard. It takes a lot of work.”

-TP Restrictive Housing Participant

OUTCOMES OF INTEREST

Restrictive Housing Participants

Figures 4 - 6 illustrate the average number of misconducts reported for members of the control group and participants during the six-month period prior to the introduction of Transformation Project and the six-month period after TP.



OUTCOMES OF INTEREST

Figures 4 - 6 reveal inmates who received TP engaged in fewer misconducts during the six-month follow-up. However, inmates in the control group also engaged in fewer misconducts during the six-month follow-up. In order to examine whether participation in TP reduced misconduct compared to the control group at LCC, TSCI, and NSP, multivariate analysis was used. The results and interpretation of the multivariate analysis for each facility are provided in the appendix. In summary, the multivariate analyses revealed participation in TP reduced misconducts at TSCI and NSP but not at LCC.

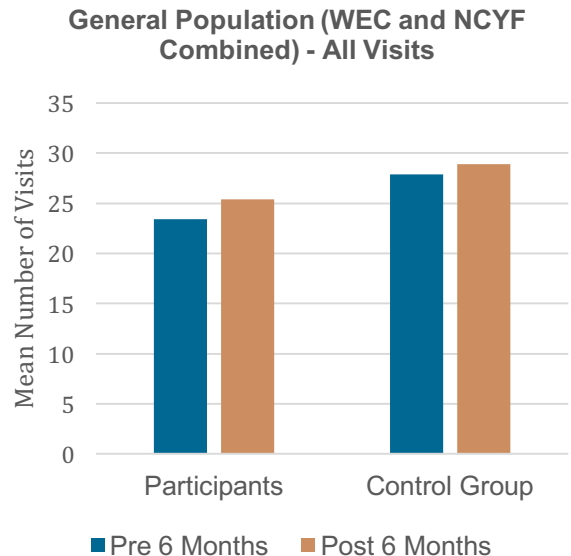
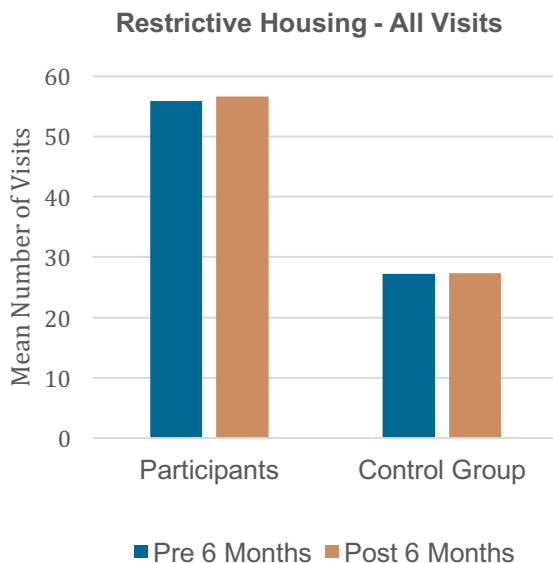
It is also important to note that the implementation of programming in restrictive housing is complex. These findings reveal TP reduces misconduct, but the relationship may be contingent on the time inmates serve in restrictive housing during the follow-up period. Inmates that are in restrictive housing have fewer opportunities to engage in misconduct because they are restricted to a single-occupancy cell for up to 23 hours a day. Future evaluations will focus on the impact these factors have on reoccurring misconducts while in restrictive housing.



OUTCOMES OF INTEREST

Visitation

The second outcome of interest is visitations received by inmates. Research has found that an increased number of prison visits can help create successful community reentry (Duwe and Clark, 2011). The evaluation examined whether participation in TP promoted additional visits with family. As with testing misconducts, the number of visits received six months before exposure to TP was compared to the number of visits received during the six months after completing their final program module (if in restrictive housing) or the program (in general population).



As the preceding charts illustrate, visits do not appear to substantially increase for many participants, but this may be due to administrative regulations that restrict visits for inmates in restrictive housing at LCC, TSCI, and NSP.

The number of visits also did not substantially increase for those at WEC/NCYF. It should be noted that WEC is located in a remote location in the state, which makes it difficult for visits to occur.

As visitations are a key factor in determining success upon reentry, this outcome will continue to be reviewed in future research.

FUTURE RESEARCH

Women's Facilities

Transformation Project developers recognize that women are typically incarcerated for different reasons than men. For this reason, NCJR has begun development of Transformation Project modules for use in women's facilities. The aim of this adapted program is to maintain the integral components of the original TP curriculum while modifying the modules to fit the specific needs of female inmates and address criminogenic needs in a gender-specific manner. A core theme of the women's program is building self-efficacy and empowering them to work through victimization issues. Additional focal points of women-specific curriculum include fostering healthy relationships with family and children and utilizing trauma informed techniques. Transformation Project will continue to use motivational interviewing techniques, which help participants identify their own values and motivations for change, as well as how to set goals that align with identified values. This adapted program is currently being piloted at the Nebraska Correctional Center for Women in York, NE.

Expansion to Neighboring States

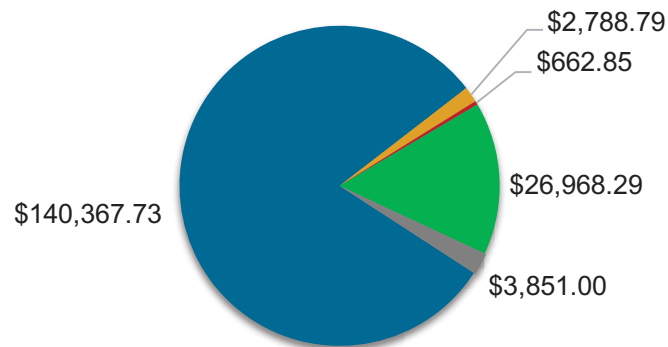
Transformation Project is also working with other states in the Midwest to pilot project expansion outside of Nebraska. NCJR researchers recently traveled to Lansing Correctional Facility in Lansing, Kansas to discuss possibilities for program implementation. Upon conclusion of the pilot, NCJR will look to expand Transformation Project to additional Midwestern states and beyond. There are also opportunities for implementation of the program in county jails and youth facilities beyond the pilot program conducted at the NCYF.

"It starts with me...whoever I associate with...who I am. I should pick people who are on the same level as I want to be on. If I get into the same situation, it will be the same outcome."

-TP Restrictive Housing Participant

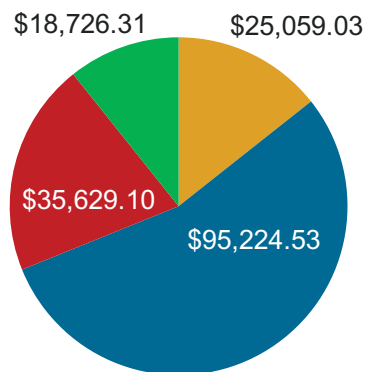
FINANCIAL SUMMARY

2014 Total Expenses
\$174,638.66



■ Personnel ■ Travel ■ Misc Operations ■ Consulting ■ Printing and Training Materials

2014 Total Expenses by Population



■ General Population Curriculum ■ Restrictive Housing Curriculum
■ Women's Curriculum ■ Total Operating

APPENDIX

Summary Information – General Population

Tables 1-2 illustrate the descriptive statistics for the general population housing samples at WEC and NCYF, respectively.

Table 1: Descriptions for the WEC Transformation Project and Control Group Samples

Independent Variables	Control			TP		
	Mean	(SD)	Range	Mean	(SD)	Range
Prior Misconduct	0.68	-0.92	0-3.22	1.3	1.24	0-3.69
Age	33.56	10.24	19-58	31.94	8.64	19-51
Nonwhite	0.38	0.49	0-1	0.34	0.48	0-1
Gang	0.09	0.28	0-1	--	--	--
Family Visits	0.61	1	0-3.87	1.14	1.36	0-4.81
Time Served (In Months)	1.56	1.13	0-4.82	2.32	1.21	.69-4.44
Married	0.18	0.39	0-1	0.38	0.49	0-1
Mental Health Programming	0.23	0.42	0-1	0.28	0.46	0-1
> high school diploma	0.39	0.49	0-1	0.41	0.5	0-1

Note: The natural log was taken for prior misconduct, family visits, and time served. Control (n=114); Transformation Project (n=32).

Inmates at WEC who received Transformation Project reported a higher number of prior misconducts than the control group. The average age of inmates who received Transformation Project was 32, and 34% were nonwhite. No participants self-identified as gang members, and 38% were married.

APPENDIX

Table 2: Descriptions for the NCYF Study Site (N = 5)

Independent Variables	TP		
	Mean	(SD)	Range
Prior Misconduct	2.93	0.56	2.48-3.83
Age	18.8	0.45	18-19
Nonwhite	1	0	--
Gang	0.8	0.45	0-1
Family Visits	3.68	0.32	3.33-4.11
Time Served (In Months)	2.76	0.33	2.48-3.33
Mental Health Programming	1	0	--
> high school diploma	0.8	0.45	0-1

APPENDIX

Summary Information – Restrictive Housing

Tables 3-5 provide the descriptives for the restrictive housing samples at LCC, NSP and TSCI, respectively.

Table 3: Descriptions for the LCC Transformation Project and Control Group Samples

Independent Variables	Control			TP		
	Mean	(SD)	Range	Mean	(SD)	Range
Prior Misconduct	1.91	0.86	0-4.38	2.89	1.52	0-6.90
Age	29.2	11.52	18-77	29.34	8.89	17-52
Nonwhite	0.48	0.5	0-1	0.47	0.5	0-1
Gang	0.19	0.39	0-1	0.28	0.45	0-1
Family Visits	0.93	1.21	0-4.75	1.09	1.31	0-3.76
Time Served (In Months)	2.88	1.34	0-6.07	2.98	1.35	0-5.44
Married	0.14	0.35	0-1	0.05	0.22	0-1
Mental Health Programming	0.51	0.5	0-1	0.52	0.5	0-1
> high school diploma	0.23	0.42	0-1	0.14	0.35	0-1

Note: The natural log was taken for prior misconduct, family visits, and time served.
Control (N=218); Transformation Project (N=58).

LCC inmates who received TP had a higher number of prior misconducts than the control group. Their average age was 29. Approximately 14% of the participants had a high school education or higher and 47% were nonwhite.

APPENDIX

Table 4: Descriptions for the NSP Transformation Project and Control Group Samples

Independent Variables	Control			TP		
	Mean	(SD)	Range	Mean	(SD)	Range
Prior Misconduct	1.87	0.79	.69-4.14	2.96	1.22	0-5.70
Age	31.21	10.32	18-66	29.48	8.29	19-70
Nonwhite	0.51	0.5	0-1	0.59	0.49	0-1
Gang	0.18	0.39	0-1	0.37	0.48	0-1
Family Visits	1.09	1.33	0-4.39	1.29	1.42	0-4.36
Time Served (In Months)	2.97	1.2	0-5.84	3.19	1.07	.69-5.80
Married	0.22	0.41	0-1	0.18	0.39	0-1
Mental Health Programming	0.4	0.49	0-1	0.43	0.5	0-1
> high school diploma	0.19	0.39	0-1	0.17	0.38	0-1

Note: The natural log was taken for prior misconduct, family visits, and time served. Control (n=329); Transformation Project (n=128).

Inmates that received Transformation Project at NSP had a higher number of prior misconducts than the control group. Similar to the inmates at LCC, the average age of the inmates who received Transformation Project was 29. Approximately 18% of participants reported being married and 17% reported having a high school education or higher.

APPENDIX

Table 5: Descriptions for the TSCI Transformation Project and Control Group Samples

Independent Variables	Control			TP		
	Mean	(SD)	Range	Mean	(SD)	Range
Prior Misconduct	1.86	0.77	0-4.74	3.37	1.16	0-6.64
Age	35.77	11.78	19-77	31.23	9.72	19-70
Nonwhite	0.57	0.5	0-1	0.62	0.49	0-1
Gang	0.17	0.38	0-1	0.39	0.49	0-1
Family Visits	0.9	1.2	0-4.34	0.9	1.23	0-4.56
Time Served (In Months)	3.44	1.19	.69-6.05	3.57	1.08	.69-6.10
Married	0.18	0.39	0-1	0.16	0.37	0-1
Mental Health Programming	0.4	0.49	0-1	0.37	0.48	0-1
> high school diploma	0.18	0.38	0-1	0.16	0.37	0-1

Note: The natural log was taken for prior misconduct, family visits, and time served. Control (n=308); Transformation Project (n=241).

The participant group at TSCI had a higher number of prior misconducts than the Control Group. The average age for inmates that received Transformation Project was 31.

Approximately 16% of the participants are married, 39% self-identified as gang members, 37% report receiving or being referred to mental health programming, and 62% were nonwhite.

APPENDIX

Models Predicting Institutional Misconduct – General Population

Inmates at WEC did not receive modules, but instead either completed the program or did not complete the program. Transformation Project for inmates at WEC does not appear to affect subsequent misconduct. Inmates that have a greater number of prior misconducts are more likely to engage in subsequent misconduct. Older inmates and inmates with more time served are less likely to engage in misconduct.

Table 6: Regression Results Predicting Misconducts at WEC
(N=146)

Independent Variables	<i>b</i>	(SE)	% Change
Transformation Project	-0.11	-0.25	-10.3
Prior Misconduct	0.45*	0.15	57.6
Age	-0.04*	0.01	-3.6
Nonwhite	-0.24	0.21	-21
Gang	0.59	0.37	81.1
Family Visits	-0.01	0.01	-0.7
Time Served (In Months)	-0.49*	0.14	-38.5
Married	-0.31	0.26	-26.3
Mental Health Programming	0.18	0.23	19.8
> high school diploma	0.24	0.19	26.9
Pseudo R ²	0.07		

Note: $p < .05^*$; The natural log was taken for prior misconduct, family visits, and time served. Transformation Project (n= 32); Control Group (n=114).

APPENDIX

Table 7 provides a difference of means test for the five inmates that completed TP at NCYF. Specifically, this table reveals whether there are differences between the inmates' misconduct prior to TP and after receiving the program. The table reveals a decrease of 3 misconducts after receiving Transformation Project programming. It is important to note, however, that this is a very small sample size, and future evaluations will include a greater number of program participants.

Table 7: Pre- and Post- Transformation Project Misconduct Differences (NCYF)

Outcome Measure	Mean		Mean Difference	<i>t</i>
	Pre-TP	Post-TP		
Misconduct	5.8	2.8	3.00	5.48

Note: A *t*-value greater than 1.96 indicates a significant difference between the two groups.

APPENDIX

Models Predicting Institutional Misconduct – Restrictive Housing

Several factors influence institutional misconduct, which may have an effect on program evaluations. The following section includes models that control for several factors related to misconduct and includes data from inmates in restrictive housing at three different facilities to help predict institutional misconduct six months after receiving a TP module. The percentage change column provides the effect of a control variable on institutional misconducts when controlling for each other variable in the model. For example, Table 8 provides the regression results for findings from the LCC sample, indicating participation in TP did not significantly reduce the likelihood of inmates engaging in future misconduct. However, inmates with lengthier misconduct histories are more likely to engage in subsequent misconduct. It also indicates that the amount of time served and an inmate's educational background are other significant predictors of institutional misconduct. Inmates with more time served are less likely to engage in future misconduct, and inmates with a high school education are less likely to engage in future misconduct than inmates without a high school education.

APPENDIX

Table 8: Regression Results Predicting Misconducts at LCC
(N=276)

Independent Variables	<i>b</i>	(SE)	% Change
Modules Completed	-0.05	0.04	-4.8
Prior Misconduct	0.37*	0.07	44.5
Age	0	0.01	0.3
Nonwhite	0	0.14	-0.2
Gang	-0.22	0.17	-20.1
Family Visits	0	0.01	-0.2
Time Served (In Months)	-0.38*	0.06	-31.4
Married	-0.09	0.21	-8.4
Mental Health Programming	-0.16	0.13	-15
> High School Diploma	-0.39*	0.16	-32.4
Pseudo R ²	0.04		

Note: $p < .05^*$; The natural log was taken for prior misconduct, family visits, and time served. Transformation Project (n= 58); Control Group (n=218).

APPENDIX

Table 9 provides the regression results for the restrictive housing sample at NSP. Results reveal inmates that completed modules in TP are less likely to engage in subsequent misconduct. Prior misconduct increases the likelihood of engaging in subsequent misconducts, and inmates with more time served are less likely to engage in misconduct. Older inmates are less likely to engage in misconduct, but inmates that are married are more likely to engage in subsequent misconduct.

Table 9: Regression Results Predicting Misconducts at NSP
(N=457)

Independent Variables	<i>b</i>	(SE)	% Change
Modules Completed	-0.17*	-0.02	-15.7
Prior Misconduct	0.56*	0.06	74.9
Age	-0.01*	0.01	-1.4
Nonwhite	0.02	0.1	2.1
Gang	-0.02	0.12	-1.9
Family Visits	0	0	-0.3
Time Served (In Months)	-0.33*	0.05	-28.3
Married	0.25*	0.12	28.5
Mental Health Programming	-0.04	0.1	-3.8
> High School Diploma	-0.01	0.13	-0.7
Pseudo R ²	0.06		

Note: $p < .05^*$; The natural log was taken for prior misconduct, family visits, and time served. Transformation Project (n= 128); Control Group (n=329).

APPENDIX

The regression results predicting misconduct at TSCI are provided in Table 10. Results reveal inmates who complete more TP modules at TSCI are less likely to engage in subsequent misconduct. It also indicates that inmates with a history of prior misconducts are more likely to engage in misconduct during the evaluation period. Older inmates and inmates with more time served in prison are less likely to engage in misconduct.

Table 10: Regression Results Predicting Misconducts at TSCI
(N=549)

Independent Variables	<i>b</i>	(SE)	% Change
Modules Completed	-0.19*	0.03	-17.4
Prior Misconduct	0.41*	0.05	50.2
Age	-0.02*	0.01	-1.9
Nonwhite	-0.12	0.1	-11.3
Gang	0.05	0.11	4.6
Family Visits	0	0	-0.3
Time Served (In Months)	-0.16*	0.05	-15
Married	-0.09	0.13	-8.8
Mental Health Programming	0.02	0.1	2
> High School Diploma	-0.04	0.13	-3.7
Pseudo R ²	0.06		

Note: $p < .05^*$; The natural log was taken for prior misconduct, family visits, and time served. Transformation Project (n= 241); Control Group (n=308).

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