

# Formative Evaluation of the IMAGE Program at London Correctional Institution



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is a formative evaluation of the IMAGE Program. Located at London Correctional Institution (LOCI), IMAGE is a 70 bed residential program designed to address the needs of adult felons who have been assessed as having a psychoactive substance abuse problem and are in need of literacy skills development.

The evaluation consists of two sections. The first section gives a general description of the program, while the second section offers a profile of the first cohort of clients who participated in the program (from February to June 1995). The findings for this evaluation are provided as answers to three questions, as summarized below:

1. *What are the characteristics of the first cohort of IMAGE clients?*
  - Six out of every ten participants were below the age of thirty. Close to half of all participants were racially classified as African-American, while 44 percent were classified as European-American.
  - Fifteen percent of all participants were drug offenders. The largest group of offenders were those who were in prison for a 'crimes against persons' offense (44 percent).
  - Close to half of all participants tested below a sixth grade reading level when starting the program.
2. *What percentage of IMAGE participants from the first cohort successfully completed/graduated from the program?*
  - Two-thirds of all participants successfully completed the program.
3. *How much did IMAGE participants from the first cohort improve their literacy?*
  - The average reading levels of IMAGE graduates improved by one full grade.

## **Introduction**

The 1992 Intake Study produced by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) reported that 70 percent of all males admitted to prison during that year had alcohol and/or drug problems. Despite this fact, over two-thirds of these new male inmates had never participated in a substance abuse treatment program.

DRC's 1993 Annual Report showed that 53 percent of all inmates admitted during this year had reading levels below ninth grade. About 30 percent of all inmates had reading levels below sixth grade. Because of the need for substance abuse treatment and literacy training in Ohio's prisons, the IMAGE Program (IMAGE) was created.

It should be noted that the Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) was a partial funding source for this grant, with DRC matching these funds. This funding covered the first year of IMAGE's operation (January 1, 1995 to December 31, 1995).

This formative evaluation of IMAGE will consist of two components. The 'qualitative' component will give a general description of the program, while the 'quantitative' component will offer a profile of clients participating in the program from its inception in early 1995 until June 1995.

## **The Qualitative Component**

Located at London Correctional Institution (LoCI), IMAGE is a 70 bed residential program designed to address the needs of adult felons who have been assessed as having a psychoactive substance abuse problem and are in need of literacy skills development.

While substance abuse treatment is the primary focus of IMAGE, the literacy component is incorporated into the overall treatment program. Since a holistic approach is espoused by the IMAGE staff, the physical and mental well-being of the clients is also explored in treatment.

The substance abuse treatment staff consists of counselors and support staff from Parkside Behavioral Healthcare, Inc., a private treatment agency. A LoCI Adult Basic Education instructor is responsible for literacy skills training. The IMAGE staff utilizes various methods to deliver services to clients. These methods may include, but are not limited to, assessments, education, lectures, individual and group counseling, milieu therapy, recreational therapy, self-help groups, and family involvement.

## Eligibility

IMAGE requires inmates to meet the following criteria prior to acceptance into the program. The potential client must (1) have a reading level of ninth grade or below, (2) not have obtained a GED, (3) have at least 20 weeks left on his sentence and (4) be at least 90 days court cleared (for a flow chart of IMAGE participants, see Appendix).

Individuals meeting these four criteria are given the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST), the CAGE (an alcohol and drug screening instrument), and part one of the biopsychosocial assessment. Also, an initial assessment is completed on each individual using the Addiction Severity Index (ASI).

Based on the results of these assessment instruments, the IMAGE counselors attempt to answer two questions. First, the counselors want to decide if the potential client is chemically dependent. Second, they want to determine if this individual is motivated enough to address his substance abuse problem. Individuals who meet these two criteria are eligible for this program and are placed on a waiting list until beds become available in the program. Individuals who are judged to be chemically dependent by the counseling staff but are not motivated are asked to attempt to enter the program again in six months. Those who do not meet both criteria are not considered for the program.

## The Five Phases of the IMAGE Program

Once clients are chosen from the waiting list and enter the program, they are given a full assessment. In this full assessment, the counselors collect client information via these sources: (a) the RAATE testing instrument, (b) part two of the biopsychosocial assessment, (c) a health assessment, (d) the Western Personality Inventory (WPI), (e) the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), (f) a differential diagnosis assessment, (g) a leisure assessment, (h) a mental status screening, and, (i) their treatment history. A patient self-report form and a diagnostic assessment are also given to extract pertinent treatment information from the clients. This initial phase of the program, consisting of the screening of applicants and the full assessment, lasts approximately two weeks.

During the second phase of the program (weeks three through eight), IMAGE clients begin their treatment by receiving basic addictions education and counseling, basic reading and writing skills education, fundamentals in violence prevention, an introduction to living within a therapeutic community, and family member education.

In the third phase (weeks nine through thirteen), clients are exposed to relapse prevention education and a relapse prevention plan is created. Also, clients take part in a one day program involving the participation of family members.

During the fourth phase (weeks fourteen through eighteen), clients take part in living skills development and a recovery plan is created.

Finally, the fifth phase (weeks nineteen and twenty) involves the creation of a holistic continuing care plan for all clients. They take part in continuing care planning sessions with the program counselors.

Clients who successfully complete the IMAGE program are discharged from the program and return to the general population where they take part in the mandatory continuing care program formed in the last phase of treatment. There are two requirements in this phase of the program. First, graduates must participate in the AA program provided by LoCI recovery services. Second, graduates are expected to return to the IMAGE program once a week to take part in a continuing care group process that involves group discussion dealing with issues related to their substance abuse recovery.

To note, there are two additional ways clients can be discharged from the program. Individuals can be discharged for administrative reasons, and also because of therapeutic concerns. Included in the category of 'administrative discharge' are clients who receive disciplinary tickets, those who decide to drop out of the program against staff advice, individuals who transfer to another institution, and clients who receive shock probation. 'Therapeutic discharges' occur when IMAGE counselors believe that the client is not benefitting from substance abuse treatment due to his lack of participation.

The remainder of the qualitative portion of this report will focus on programmatic changes to the IMAGE program since its inception in early 1995, and obstacles to the implementation of this program. This information was obtained from interviews with staff members and administrators closely involved with the program.

### Changes to the Program's Structure

This section will highlight important changes to the structure of the IMAGE program since its inception in early 1995. Policy and procedural changes will be discussed as well as changes to the curriculum of the program.

*Changes to Policy and Procedure:* Initially, it was anticipated that inmates in the IMAGE program would participate in evening sessions of AA and NA that were run by LoCI Recovery Services for the general population. LoCI Recovery Services resisted this request because of their concern with the number of open seats available. The IMAGE staff decided to modify the program to include their own AA/NA sessions for the program's participants.

An aspect of the grant that was not fully realized involved contracting with an outside consultant to address the topic of violence prevention. Because an outside consultant was never

contracted, the IMAGE staff attempted to include material on violence prevention in their curriculum.

The "finite date" of twenty weeks for completion of this program was changed to an "infinite date" based upon the progress of each individual participant. This change, coupled with the entrance of participants to fill the vacant beds left over by those discharged for administrative or therapeutic reasons, creates a "revolving door" where, instead of having one cohort of participants who enter and are discharged from the program at the same time, participants enter and exit the program during various periods of time.

The changes above were made prior to the graduation of the first cohort of participants. A policy issue that occurred after the graduation of this group concerned the discharge of IMAGE participants. Initially, it was acceptable for a single counselor to discharge an inmate for administrative or therapeutic reasons. This policy was modified to include all counselors in discharge decisions.

*Changes To The Curriculum:* A nurse had been scheduled to address the inmates once a month on topics concerning high risk behaviors associated with AIDS. However, LoCI administrators were concerned that subject matter dealing with sexual lifestyles would be disruptive in a correctional institution. Consequently, this aspect of the program was removed.

The program had initially been designed to identify and address multiple addictions as well as other psychological diagnoses. However, the IMAGE staff discovered that many inmates were wary of being labeled with a psychological disorder. The staff decided to limit their intervention in these areas, instead focusing primarily on alcohol and drug addictions.

Another aspect of the program that has not been implemented are the "family participation" sessions. Because of logistic problems with inmate/family interaction based on LoCI policies, this portion of the program has yet to be approved by LoCI administrators. The IMAGE staff is confident that this roadblock will eventually be overcome.

The computer lab at LoCI, not initially part of the IMAGE program, is being utilized for literacy training, substance abuse education, and improving decision-making skills.

The changes above cover aspects of the program's initial curriculum that were never implemented. The following changes occurred after the graduation of the first cohort:

- More audio/video tools are being used, and
- More "growth time," or time during class sessions to study freely is being allowed.



## Obstacles To Implementation

With the start of any new program, staff members and administrators are often confronted with issues that can impede the progress of its implementation. The IMAGE program is no exception. In this section, the obstacles faced by IMAGE staff members and administrators will be discussed.

For IMAGE staff members, physical space was a big problem during the first five months of program implementation. During this time period, the IMAGE staff were forced to share space with LoCI's Recovery Services administrators. Sharing the same limited space was difficult for both parties due to differences in philosophies regarding what constituted a proper treatment/working environment. This problem was resolved once the Recovery Services administrators were moved to a different area of the prison.

Another difficulty faced by the IMAGE staff involved drug testing of offenders. For the first few months of the program, the staff had communication problems with LoCI staff who were responsible for drug testing IMAGE participants. This resulted in many participants not being tested on a regular basis. According to the IMAGE staff, this issue was addressed, and participants are now being tested monthly.

It was also noted that obtaining supplies (textbooks, videos, etc.) has been difficult. Books and supplies ordered by the IMAGE staff back in early 1995 have not arrived yet. In addition, there is still some question over whether DRC or Parkside is responsible for paying for certain supplies needed for the IMAGE program. These issues have yet to be resolved.

Finally, the dilemma mentioned most frequently by IMAGE staff members and administrators dealt with the attitudes of LoCI employees toward this program. When the program first began, there was a certain amount of hostility towards the program from LoCI employees. Results from a Parkside initiated "LoCI staff survey" suggested that this was due to a lack of knowledge about the program. The IMAGE staff believes that this hostility may be also due to Parkside's status as an outside-contracted agency. Those involved with this program admitted that the relationship between the two parties has improved over time, although there still seems to be a cooperation problem between the IMAGE staff and LoCI administrators. In fact, their relationship can be characterized by the words of one IMAGE staff member who stated, "they (LoCI administrators) only show their faces when there is a major problem."

## The Quantitative Component

This section will provide a profile of IMAGE participants by presenting demographic, offense, sentence, and treatment information. In addition, some outcome variables will be discussed, and we will reveal our plans for an outcome study.

### Methodology

The cohort examined here consisted of the 73 inmates who had participated in the program between the program start date of February 6, 1995 and the date of the first Graduation, June 28, 1995. As noted previously, not all 73 inmates started at the same time, as some entered when other participants dropped out of the program. Similarly, then, not everyone graduated at the first date; some were held over to continue in the program.

### Data Collection

Some of the data on IMAGE participants was extracted from DRC's Inmate Progression System (IPS), the inmate database. This system stores selected demographic, sentence, and offense information on every inmate who enters the system. In addition, information that was obtained by the IMAGE staff during the initial assessment stage of the program was recorded and added to the IPS data.

### Participant Profile

*Basic demographics:* The age of program participants at the date of assessment ranged from 18 to 46 yrs., with the average being 29 (table 1). Institutional policy mandates that inmate dorms maintain a certain racial balance. This is reflected in the racial composition of the IMAGE program, as the percentages of European and African American inmates for this cohort are 44% and 48% respectively. The inmates involved in the IMAGE program were primarily committed from urban counties (58%), with 42% committed from rural counties. During assessment, inmates were asked if they were currently married. 63% indicated they were not married, with 22% responding they were married. Another 14% were either divorced or separated. To note, there were six missing cases for age and marital status.

**Table 1: Age, Race, County of Commitment and Marital Status**

| <u>Age at Assessment</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent of population**</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| below 21                 | 6             | 9.0                            |
| 21-25                    | 19            | 28.4                           |
| 26-30                    | 13            | 19.4                           |
| 31-35                    | 18            | 26.9                           |
| 36-40                    | 8             | 11.9                           |
| over 40                  | 3             | 4.5                            |

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| <u>Race</u>       |    |      |
|-------------------|----|------|
| European American | 32 | 43.8 |
| African American  | 35 | 47.9 |
| Hispanic American | 3  | 4.1  |
| Other             | 3  | 4.1  |

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| <u>County of Commitment</u> |    |      |
|-----------------------------|----|------|
| rural                       | 31 | 42.5 |
| urban*                      | 42 | 57.5 |

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| <u>Marital Status</u> |    |      |
|-----------------------|----|------|
| married               | 15 | 22.4 |
| single                | 42 | 62.7 |
| divorced              | 8  | 11.9 |
| separated             | 2  | 3.0  |

\*Urban counties- Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Montgomery, and Summit

\*\*May not add to 100% due to rounding

*Offense information:* Inmates participating in the IMAGE program were in prison for a variety of offenses (table 2), with the largest group, at 43%, being crimes against persons. The next largest group of offense types were property offenders. Only eleven offenders (15%) had their most serious offense as a drug offense. To note, these categories are based on the offender's most serious offense (for a list of offenses in each offense type category, see Appendix). If we examine all offenses for which an inmate was currently serving time, only 18 were in prison for any type of drug offense (not shown here).

By examining the felony level of the most serious offense, one can try to gauge the seriousness of crimes by offenders in the program. Sixteen percent of the participants had been convicted for a first degree felony offense, the most serious level. The largest single group of IMAGE participants (43%) were incarcerated for a second degree felony offense. The percentage of third degree and fourth degree felony inmates were at 16% and 23%, respectively. The reader, however, should keep in mind that because of the use of plea bargaining, inmates possibly guilty of a more serious offense may have pleaded to a lesser crime.

**Table 2: Characteristics of the Most Serious Commitment Offense**

| <u>Type of Offense</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent of Population</u> |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| persons                | 32            | 43.8                         |
| sex                    | 4             | 5.5                          |
| property               | 24            | 32.9                         |
| drug                   | 11            | 15.1                         |
| other                  | 2             | 2.7                          |

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| <u>Felony Level</u> |    |      |
|---------------------|----|------|
| felony one          | 12 | 16.5 |
| felony two          | 32 | 43.8 |
| felony three        | 12 | 16.4 |
| felony four         | 17 | 23.3 |

*Sentence information:* Table 3 displays the range of aggregate minimum indefinite and definite sentences in years for this cohort. The shortest aggregate minimum indefinite or definite sentence for any of the IMAGE participants was one and one half years, and the largest aggregate

minimum indefinite or definite sentence was fourteen years, with the mean and median being 4.2 years and 3.5 years, respectively.

**Table 3: Range of Aggregate Minimum Indefinite or Definite Sentences**

| <u># of Years Sentenced</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent of Population</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1.5 years                   | 5             | 6.8                          |
| 2.0 years                   | 9             | 12.3                         |
| 2.5 years                   | 3             | 4.1                          |
| 3.0 years                   | 19            | 26.0                         |
| 3.5 years                   | 3             | 4.1                          |
| 4.0 years                   | 7             | 9.6                          |
| 4.5 years                   | 1             | 1.4                          |
| 5.0 years                   | 10            | 13.7                         |
| 5.5 years                   | 1             | 1.4                          |
| 6.0 years                   | 6             | 8.2                          |
| 6.5 years                   | 1             | 1.4                          |
| 7.0 years                   | 3             | 4.1                          |
| 7.5 years                   | 1             | 1.4                          |
| 10.0 years                  | 3             | 4.1                          |
| 14.0 years                  | 1             | 1.4                          |

Mean = 4.2 years  
 Median = 3.5 years

Table 4 shows the amount of time in months that IMAGE program participants had spent in prison prior to admission into IMAGE. The range is from 1 month to 113 months (almost 9 ½ years) with the average being about two years, but over 50% of the cohort had been imprisoned less than 1 year (median = 10 months).

**Table 4: Amount of time in prison**

| <u>Number of Months in Prison</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent of Population</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 0 to ½ year                       | 27            | 40.3                         |
| ½ to 1 year                       | 11            | 16.4                         |
| 1 year to 1 ½ years               | 7             | 10.4                         |
| 1 ½ year to 2 years               | 9             | 13.4                         |
| 2+ years                          | 3             | 4.5                          |
| 3+ years                          | 4             | 6.0                          |
| 4+ years                          | 0             | 0                            |
| 5+ years                          | 2             | 3.0                          |
| 6+ years                          | 0             | 0                            |
| 7+ years                          | 0             | 0                            |
| 8+ years                          | 2             | 3.0                          |
| 9+ years                          | 2             | 3.0                          |

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Mean = 19.4

Median = 10.0

Note: 6 missing cases

*Treatment information:* Counselors gather information from every new program participant to develop a biopsychosocial history for diagnostic purposes. This information is self-reported. One of the questions asked of inmates is the highest grade they completed in school. We compared the highest grade completed with the TABE reading score at admission to determine if the highest grade completed actually represented their level of literacy (table 5).

**Table 5: Highest Grade Achieved vs. Admission TABE Reading Scores**

|                               |                              | <b>Admission TABE Reading Scores</b> |                              |                             |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                               |                              | <u>6th Grade and Below</u>           | <u>B/W 7th and 9th Grade</u> | <u>10th Grade and Above</u> |
| <b>Highest Grade Achieved</b> | <u>6th Grade and Below</u>   | 3 (75.0%)                            | 1 (25.0%)                    | 0 (0.0%)                    |
|                               | <u>B/W 7th and 9th Grade</u> | 13 (50.0%)                           | 11 (42.3%)                   | 2 (7.7%)                    |
|                               | <u>10th Grade and Above</u>  | 17 (54.8%)                           | 14 (45.2%)                   | 0 (0.0%)                    |

Row Totals = 100%

Note: 8 missing cases for 'Admission TABE scores and 4 missing cases for 'Highest Grade Ach.'

The table above shows that the highest grade achieved by IMAGE participants was not an accurate measure of their level of literacy. Of all individuals who reported an academic achievement of tenth grade or higher, over half (54.8%) had reading levels of sixth grade or below. In fact, no IMAGE participant who had at least a tenth grade education had reading scores at the tenth grade level or higher.

To note, the ideal time to test reading levels of potential IMAGE inmates is either immediately prior to, or shortly after, admittance to the program. However, some of the TABE scores reported here were a result of testing done at initial prison intake, which may have been conducted months, or even years, earlier under very different conditions. For many reasons, these scores may not accurately represent an inmate's reading level at time of entry into IMAGE. This policy was subsequently changed so that all inmates were tested upon admittance to IMAGE regardless of initial testing done at intake.

Inmates were asked about their patterns of using alcohol and drugs. Close to 80% responded that, prior to incarceration, they were using drugs or alcohol on a daily basis (table 6).

**Table 6: How Often Participants Used Substances**

| <u>How Often</u>       | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| daily                  | 52            | 78.8           |
| several times per week | 7             | 10.6           |
| weekend                | 5             | 7.6            |
| binge usage            | 2             | 3.0            |

Note: 7 missing cases

Table 7 allows one to see the number of inmates who have used specific types of psychoactive substances.

**Table 7: Specific Substance Used**

| <u>Substance</u> | <u>% Who Have Used</u> |
|------------------|------------------------|
| alcohol          | 97.3%                  |
| marijuana        | 94.5%                  |
| cocaine          | 63.0%                  |
| tranquilizers    | 47.9%                  |
| stimulants       | 46.6%                  |
| phencyclidine    | 28.8%                  |
| opiates          | 27.3%                  |
| inhalants        | 24.7%                  |
| sedatives        | 20.5%                  |

Program participants were asked about prior treatment they had received for any type of substance abuse problem. Thirty-nine percent responded that they had received some type of inpatient treatment prior to entrance into IMAGE (table 9). Twenty-eight percent stated they had been in an outpatient treatment setting for a substance abuse problem. Additionally, fifteen IMAGE inmates stated they had been involved in at least some level of an Alcoholics Anonymous 12 Step



program (not shown here). To note, only ten participants have received both inpatient and outpatient treatment in their lifetime.

**Table 8: Prior Substance Abuse Treatment**

| <u>Type of Treatment</u> | <b>Yes</b>    |                | <b>No</b>     |                |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|                          | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| inpatient treatment      | 28            | 39.4           | 43            | 60.6           |
| <hr/>                    |               |                |               |                |
| outpatient treatment     | 19            | 27.9           | 49            | 72.1           |

Row Totals = 100%

Note: 2 missing cases for 'inpatient' and 5 missing cases for 'outpatient'

Table 9 focuses on the mental health history of IMAGE participants prior to entering the program. 13.9% have attempted suicide, and 13.9% have received some type of psychiatric treatment. To note, of the individuals who have attempted suicide, only two have received any type of psychiatric treatment.

**Table 9: Attempted Suicide and Prior Mental Health Treatment**

| <u>Attempted Suicide</u>     | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| yes                          | 10            | 13.9              |
| no                           | 62            | 86.1              |
| <hr/>                        |               |                   |
| <u>Psychiatric Treatment</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
| yes                          | 10            | 13.9              |
| no                           | 62            | 86.1              |

Note: 1 missing case for both 'attempted suicide' and 'psychiatric treatment'

Outcome

In subsequent evaluation reports, our staff will produce a summative evaluation that will focus on crucial outcome variables in order to determine what effect the program has had on its

participants. At this point in IMAGE’s development, former participants have not been out of the program long enough to generate an exhaustive outcome study.

Table 10 gives a breakdown of how IMAGE participants exited the program. Clients who successfully complete the IMAGE program are discharged from the program and return to the general population where they take part in the mandatory continuing care program formed in the last phase of treatment. There are two additional ways clients can be discharged from the program. First, individuals can be discharged for administrative reasons. Included in the category of administrative discharge are clients who receive disciplinary tickets, those who decide to drop out of the program against staff advice, individuals who transfer to another institution, and clients who receive shock probation. Second, participants can be therapeutically discharged. These discharges occur when IMAGE counselors believe that the client is not benefitting from substance abuse treatment due to his lack of participation. The table below shows that over two-thirds (67.1 percent) of all participants in this cohort successfully completed the program.

**Table 10: Reason for Discharge**

| <u>Reason for Discharge</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| graduation                  | 49            | 67.1           |
| administrative              | 18            | 24.7           |
| therapeutic                 | 6             | 8.2            |

n=73

The California TABE test was given to all graduates of the program (n=49). This score was compared with the inmate’s original TABE score in order to determine the amount of change in his reading level (table 11). The average reading level of the 49 graduates at admission was 6.19, or the equivalent of a sixth grade reading level. This average reading level after the twenty weeks in IMAGE had risen to 7.57, an increase of more than one full reading grade level.

For IMAGE graduates who had admission TABE reading scores of sixth grade and below, their average score improved from 4.32 to 5.87, an increase of a grade and a half. Those participants who had admission TABE reading levels between sixth and ninth grade improved their reading scores by one grade by graduation. To note, out of all IMAGE graduates, 19% demonstrated no improvement in TABE reading levels (not shown here).

**Table 11: Average Admission TABE vs. Graduation TABE Scores**

| <u>Grade</u>          | <u>Adm. TABE</u> | <u>Grad. TABE</u> | <u>Difference</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| all grades            | 6.19             | 7.57              | +1.38             |
| <hr/>                 |                  |                   |                   |
| 6th grade and below   | 4.32             | 5.87              | +1.55             |
| b/w 7th and 9th grade | 8.24             | 9.46              | +1.22             |
| 10th grade and above  | 10.90            | 10.90             | 0                 |

## Appendix

**Table 12: List of Most Serious Commitment Offenses, IMAGE Participants**

| <u>Offenses</u>               | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Offense Type</u> |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| burglary                      | 14            | 19.2           | property            |
| trafficking in drugs          | 9             | 12.3           | drug                |
| felonious assault             | 8             | 11.0           | persons             |
| robbery                       | 7             | 9.6            | persons             |
| aggravated burglary           | 4             | 5.5            | persons             |
| aggravated robbery            | 4             | 5.5            | persons             |
| grand theft                   | 4             | 5.5            | property            |
| aggravated assault            | 2             | 2.7            | persons             |
| domestic violence             | 2             | 2.7            | persons             |
| drug abuse                    | 2             | 2.7            | drug                |
| gross sexual imposition       | 2             | 2.7            | sex                 |
| rape                          | 2             | 2.7            | sex                 |
| receiving stolen property     | 2             | 2.7            | property            |
| abduction                     | 1             | 1.4            | persons             |
| aggravated vehicular assault  | 1             | 1.4            | persons             |
| arson                         | 1             | 1.4            | property            |
| carrying a concealed weapon   | 1             | 1.4            | other               |
| escape                        | 1             | 1.4            | persons             |
| forgery                       | 1             | 1.4            | property            |
| having a weapon under disab.  | 1             | 1.4            | other               |
| involuntary manslaughter      | 1             | 1.4            | persons             |
| kidnapping                    | 1             | 1.4            | persons             |
| tampering with a coin machine | 1             | 1.4            | property            |
| vandalism                     | 1             | 1.4            | property            |

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