

Measuring Culture: Relationship Models, Heterogeneity, and the Meaning of Trust in a Women's Prison

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Thanks!

- Marie
- Emily
- You!

- When I say "prison culture" you say _____

- When I say "prison culture" you say _____

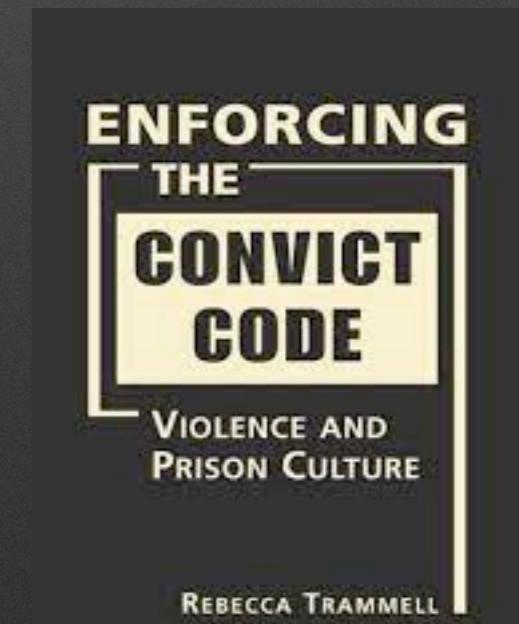
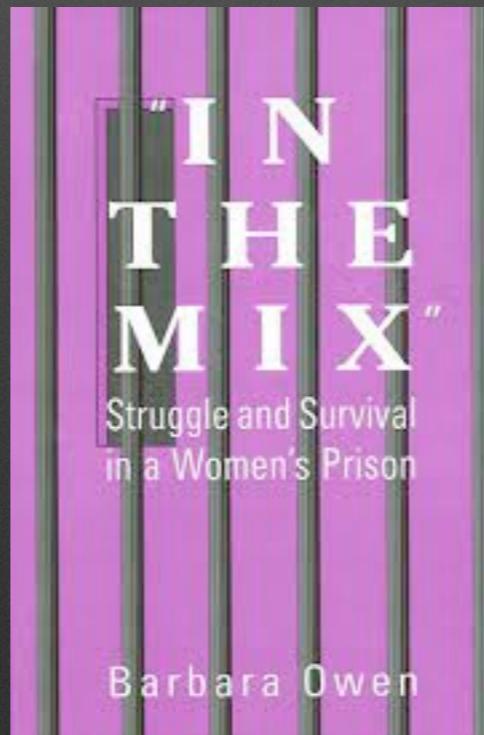
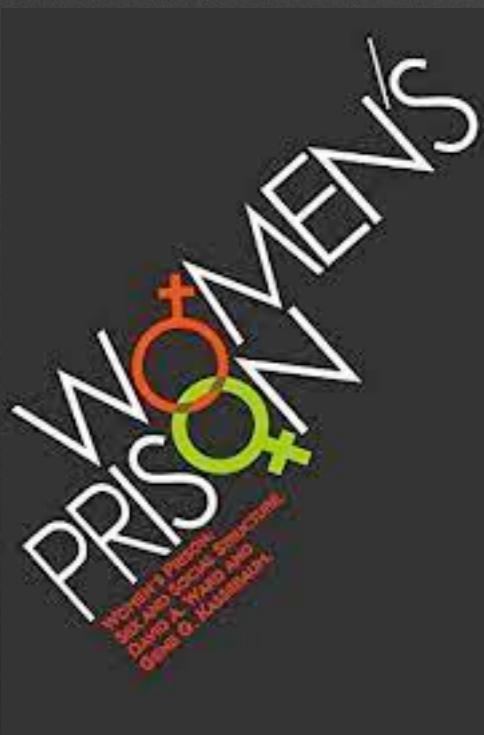
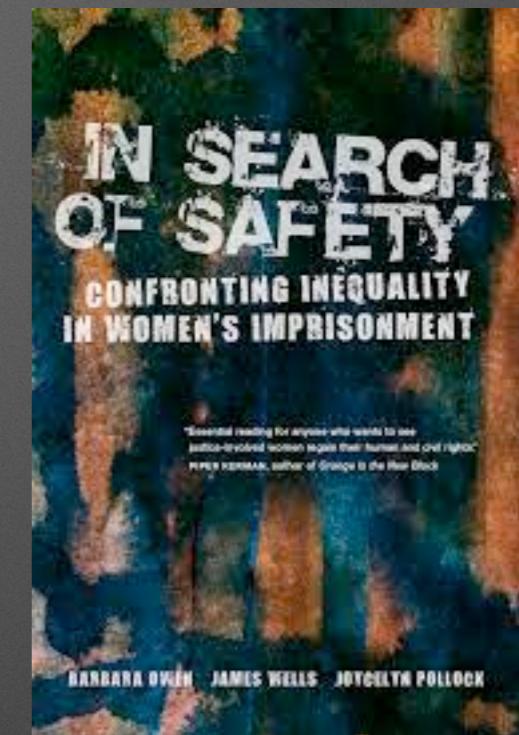
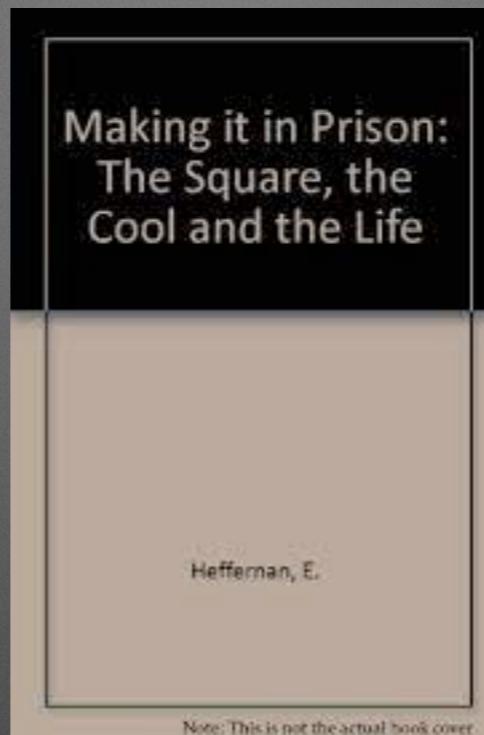
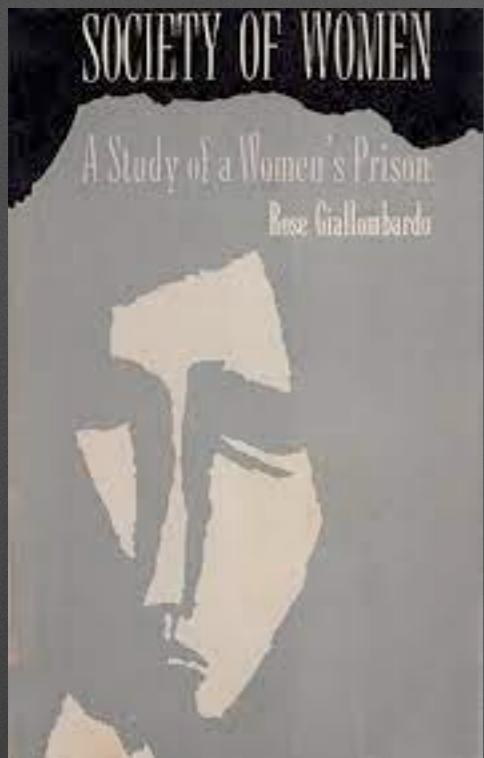


- When I say "*women's* prison culture" you say _____

- When I say "women's prison culture" you say _____



Women's Prison Culture



Women's Prison Culture

- *What do these studies have in common?*
 - Women's prisons are really different from men's prisons.
 - RELATIONSHIPS!!!
- “Interpersonal relationships are the anchors of prison culture” (Owen: 1998, 119)

Relationships are Tricky

- Extensive work shows that women in prison:
 - Want a close relationship to share personal information and cope with the “gendered” pains of imprisonment
 - Concerned about experiencing relational violence

Relational Violence

- The consequences are not trivial...
 - Psychological harm
 - Often grounds for instigating physical violence and property violations
 - Undermines safety
 - Interferes with programming

Relationships are Tricky

- **Women in prison face a dilemma...**

Relationships are Tricky

“[The] imprisoned female must come to terms with what she believes to be the predatory interpersonal pattern of females... She suffers acute insecurity and anxiety in confronting and handling the frequent attacks of ‘penitentiary darby’-gossip which has no respect for truth or consequences and which takes place at all times and on all sides within the prison.” (Giallombardo 1966: 101)

Relationships are Tricky

“These women described relational violence and how rumors and gossip harm the one thing in prison women cherish: their friendships...These women described relational violence as something that *women* do” (Trammell 2009: 266-267; emphasis in original)

Relationships are Tricky

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This is the dilemma...

Trust as a Cultural Domain

- Women in prison face a *trust situation*:
 - Relationships involve uncertainty and vulnerability

WARNING: Shameless Plug!!!

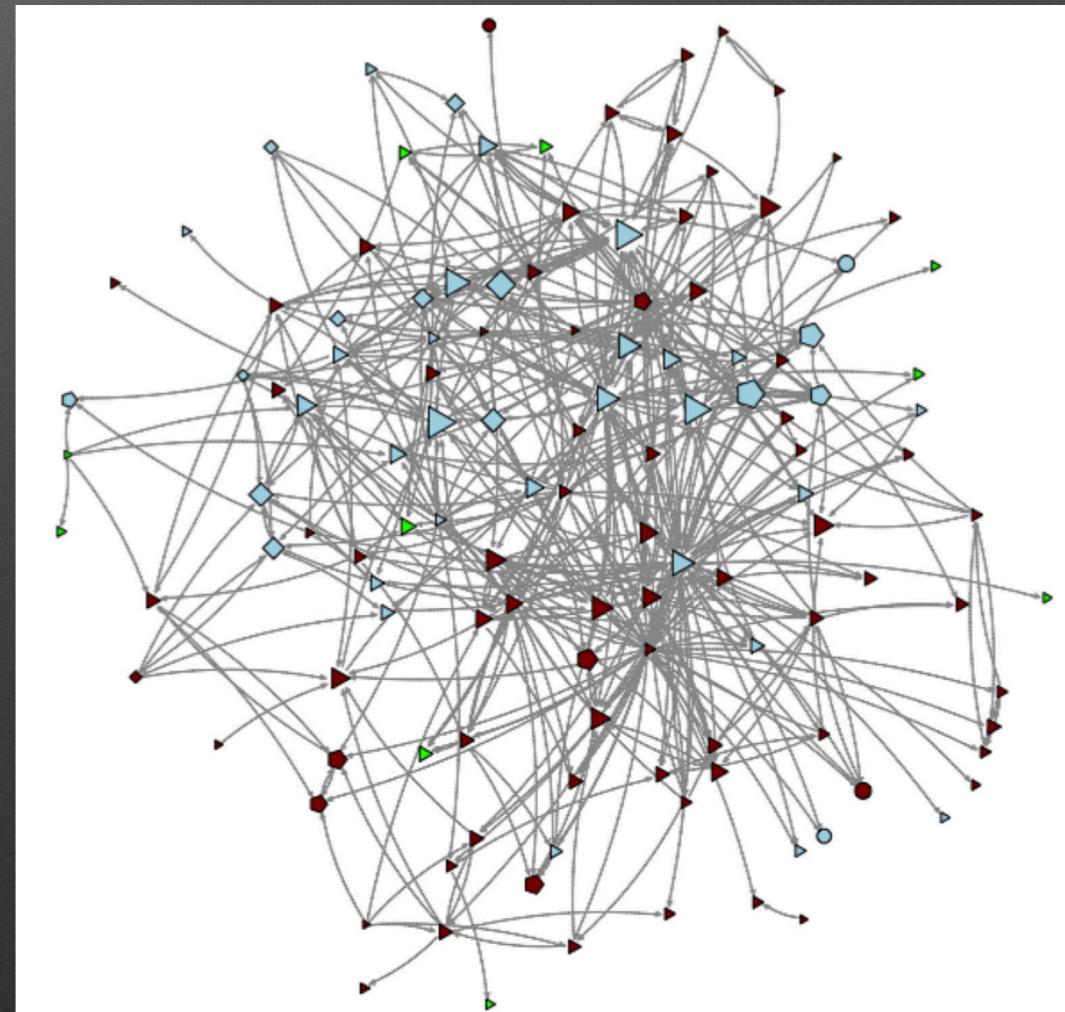
Trusting the Untrustworthy: The Social Organization of Trust Among Incarcerated Women

Jacob T.N. Young^a and Dana L. Haynie^b

JUSTICE QUARTERLY
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ABSTRACT

Although the benefits of trust are well documented across a variety of settings, little empirical attention has been dedicated to trust in carceral settings, particularly among incarcerated women. Knowing how individuals in prison establish relationships of trust with one another is crucial for understanding how individuals adjust to conditions of confinement. Using data from 133 incarcerated women in a Pennsylvania prison unit, this study adopts a network approach to examine the role of individual and structural determinants of trust using exponential random graph models. Findings provide weak support for the claim that individual determinants (e.g. age, religious affiliation) shape whether women are more likely to trust someone to support them during an argument or a dispute. Instead, our findings show that structural determinants are the primary drivers of trust relationships. Trust is deeply entwined with friendship relations among women who get along with each other. Our approach paves a new path for the examination of trust in correctional settings and other criminological contexts.



Trust as a Cultural Domain

- The salience of relationships and navigating these situations makes trust an “organizing sphere of discourse” (Weller & Romney 1988)
- Something people talk about, a “cultural domain”
- This manifests through shared meanings of what a trust relationships *means*.

Today's Presentation

- Much has been said about trust as a domain of prison culture...
 - But, little work has been dedicated to:
 - Describing the meaning of trust
 - Understanding how these meanings are distributed

Today's Presentation

- Describing the meaning of trust
- Understanding how these meanings are distributed
- To do so, I draw on “cognitive culture theory” and theoretical work on “meaning structures” in social networks

Culture, Meaning, and Relationship Models

Quick Tangent...

- What makes a good mentor/mentee relationship?

Quick Tangent...

- What makes a good mentor/mentee relationship?
 - How many of you agree?
 - Why do you agree?

Quick Tangent...

- The *meaning* of the Mentor/Mentee relationship is a cultural domain.
 - It get's talked about, discussed, defined, constructed, etc.
 - Where do these meanings exist?

Quick Tangent...

- In networks, meanings exist as “relationship models” (Fuhse 2009)
 - Cognitive representations of what a relationship means or should look like
 - Like a “cultural model”, but specific to relationships.
 - Relationship models shape expectations and transactions in social exchange

Quick Tangent...

- You become a "good mentor" or a "good mentee" by acting in ways consistent with the meanings shared by others (i.e. a meaning structure).
- You are following the same relationship model.
- This shared property is what makes it cultural.

Quick Tangent...

- But, what if there are different meanings of the relationship?
 - “A mentor does X, Y, and Z”
 - “A mentor doesn’t do X, Y, and Z, and also does A, B, and C”
 - Competing or conflicting models (i.e. cultural heterogeneity [Harding, 2007])
 - Either way, learning these meanings shapes your mentor/mentee relationships and how you evaluate the relationships of others.

Trust as a Cultural Domain

- Prison is the same:
 - "Entering the prison world, like any new experience, involves learning a unique set of strategies, behaviors, and meanings" (Owen 1998: 168)
- There is shared meaning about what defines a trust relationship, and these shared meanings exists as a relationship model (or models).
- This is an empirical question..

Current Study

- Cultural Domain Analysis (Borgatti 1994; Bernard 2018)
 - Step 1: qualitative analyses used to identify the elements of the domain
 - Step 2: examine the properties of the domain quantitatively

Research Questions

- What are the meanings incarcerated women attribute to “trust relationships”?
- How are relationship models distributed?

Part 1

Data

- Open-ended interview with incarcerated women.
- Collected in September of 2020 in the only complex for women in Arizona and has approximately 4,000 prisoners.
- Overall, 29 women from two mixed-custody units were interviewed. There were 20 women interviewed from Unit A and 9 women interviewed from Unit B.
- No identifying information was collected on particular respondents.
- Women were recruited using a flyer, posted on the facility yard near the CO4's office, which indicated that a researcher would be conducting interviews about trust.
- Women who were interested in participating indicated so to the CO4 and were placed on a list to schedule interviews.

2/5/20

Today was the start of the "Perryville trust project" (Need a better name)
I started by setting up a meeting w/ the Deputy Warden of
operations, Ramil Aguilas. I arrived way to early. I sat in
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2

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Data

- Due to restrictions on facility access for volunteers due to COVID-19, interviews were conducted using videoconferencing.
- Women were placed in front of a computer where the interviewer asked if they were consented and asked whether they felt comfortable discussing their responses in the setting.
- All women agreed to participate in the interview.
- After consenting each respondent and describing the study, the interview asked a variety of questions about the respondent's conceptualization of trust using a semi-structured interview.

Instrument

- Women were asked:
 - "Think of someone on this unit who you trust. What are the things that make that person trustworthy? Now, let's list those things. We can list as many or as few things as you want. You can also use sentences to describe what you mean."
 - "Think of someone on this unit who you do not trust. What are the things that make that person untrustworthy? Now, let's list those things. We can list as many or as few things as you want. You can also use sentences to describe what you mean."
 - "What are the best things about having a trusting relationship with other women on the unit?"
 - "What risks would you say are involved with trusting other women on the unit?"

Approach

- Thematic analysis
 - For each set of open-ended responses, key words or phrases were underlined.
 - Each of these words or phrases was then categorized as belonging to a theme.

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- Each of these words or phrases was then categorized as belonging to a theme.

study_id	q3a	q3bi
2	I can <u>confide</u> in them.	NA
3	<u>Loyalty</u> and confidence. They have to have shown those things.	NA
5	NA	I knew her on the outside. We are very good friends.) M&C
7	I don't know. Her actions. You just have that feeling. I got her back and she has mine.) M&C.	NA
8	NA	She is very easy to talk to. She gives <u>awesome feedback</u> . I don't feel <u>hesitant sharing</u> things with her. Even if I am negative she is positive.

Results

Summary of Findings

- Question: What are the meanings incarcerated women attribute to “trust relationships”?
 - Focus on being able to share information, not have it repeated or used against you, and not judged.
 - Gaining the emotional connection of another person.
 - Putting yourself at risk.

Summary of Findings

- The next step is to ask whether these meanings are measurable quantitatively and exists as relationship models.

Part 2

Perryville Appreciate Inquiry and Participatory Action Research Project

- A different sort of design...
 - Participatory Action Research
 - “the researcher and the participants collaborate at all levels in the research process to help find a suitable solution for a social problem that significantly affects an underserved community” (Creswell et al., 2007: 256)
 - Collaboration among ASU students and incarcerated women at all stages: design, training, collection, analysis.

Design

- Arizona State Prison Complex - Perryville
 - Data were collected among 200 incarcerated women between November 2021-March 2022.
 - Mixed custody (closed/medium) unit of 580 women.
 - Individuals were interviewed by either an ASU student or an incarcerated women (randomly assigned).

Measuring a Cultural Domain

- Developed a measure of the meaning of trust with a focus on:
 - being able to share information, have it not repeated or used against you, and not judged.
- 15 True/False statements to measure the meaning of trust.

SORRY FOR THE FONT!!!

	Proportion Responding True
1. Trust means that you can tell someone something personal and know that they will not judge you.	0.69
2. You shouldn't tell someone anything personal because if they tell someone else, there is little you can do about it.	0.76
3. Trusting someone on this unit means that you can share something personal and know that it will stay with them.	0.67
4. Trust means that if you tell someone something personal about yourself, they won't use it to get something from you.	0.69
5. If you tell someone something in private and they share it, staff can help resolve the problem.	0.14
6. You shouldn't share personal information with anyone in here because you never know who they will tell it to or what they will do with it.	0.78
7. Trusting someone means that you can tell them something personal and know they will not share it with others.	0.80
8. If you tell someone something personal about yourself, they will find a way to use it against you.	0.57
9. Trust means that you can talk to a woman on this unit and know she will be honest with you.	0.65
10. Trusting someone means you can discuss personal matters and they will not judge you.	0.73
11. Trust means that if you tell someone something personal about yourself, they won't use it to manipulate you.	0.67
12. Trusting someone means that you can tell them personal information and know it will not be repeated.	0.73
13. You can't talk to women on this unit about personal matters without being judged.	0.64
14. Trust means that if someone tells you something personal, you should keep it between you and them and not share it with others.	0.98
15. You have to be careful sharing personal information with others because they may share it with other people without you knowing.	0.93
Mean	0.70
Standard deviation	0.19

Measuring a Cultural Domain

- Why “True/False”?
- This is “consensus data”:
 - “a set of *individuals* providing responses to a set of *items* that pertain to a *shared knowledge domain*, where each respondent may be appropriately clustered into a group that shares a *consensus* (Anders et al. 2018: 280; emphasis in original)

Analytic Approach

- Multiple-Culture Consensus Analysis

Cultural Consensus Analysis

- An exam without a key...
- We know the questions, but we don't know the answers.
- How do we figure out the answers?

Cultural Consensus Analysis

- Take all the responses, correlate them, and examine agreement.
 - Consensus
 - If everyone answers "True" to a question, then the "culturally correct" answer is "True".
 - If there are mixed answers, then there isn't a "culturally correct" answer.
 - Agreement among *individuals*, not agreement among *items*.

Cultural Consensus Analysis

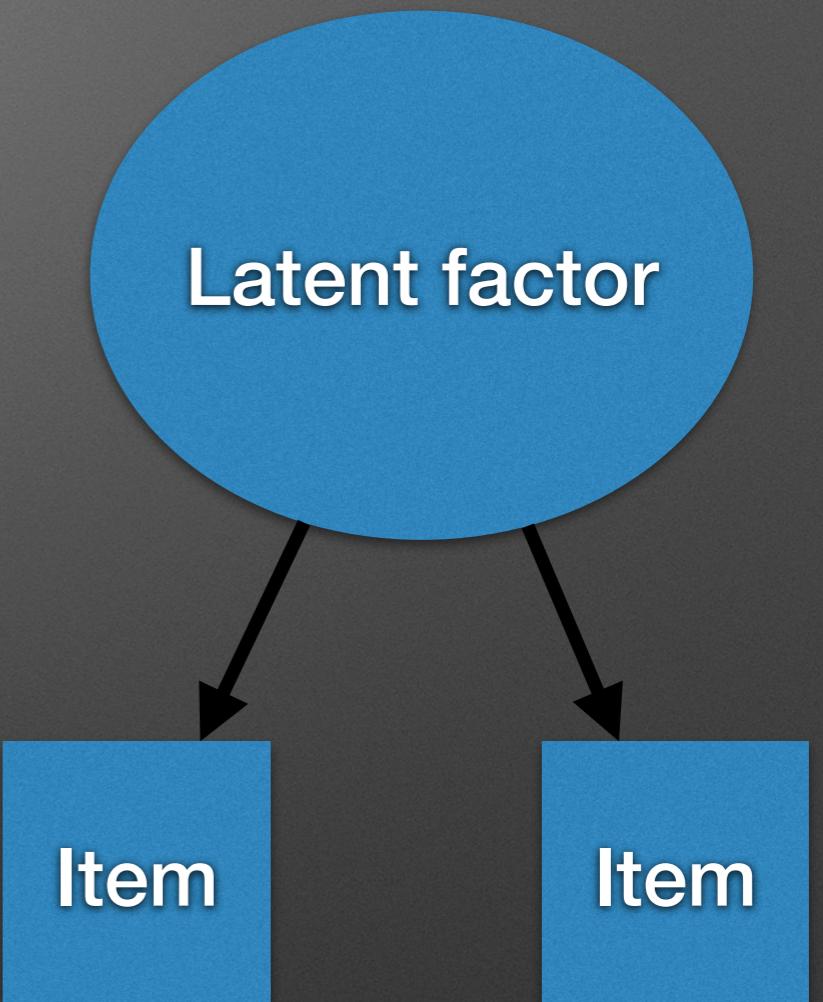
- Culture is not monolithic:
 - Individuals differ in their cultural expertise.
 - Some will know more of the culturally correct answers than others.
 - These individuals have more *cultural knowledge*.

Cultural Consensus Analysis

- Cultural Consensus Analysis (Romney, Weller, and Batchelder 1986)
 - We can approximate *relationship models* the same way.
 - In a group in which there is shared meaning on a domain, there will be consensus in the responses.
 - There is a "key" of culturally correct answers to our questions and we are trying to recover it.
 - *Example: naive researcher studying a “mentor/mentee relationship”*

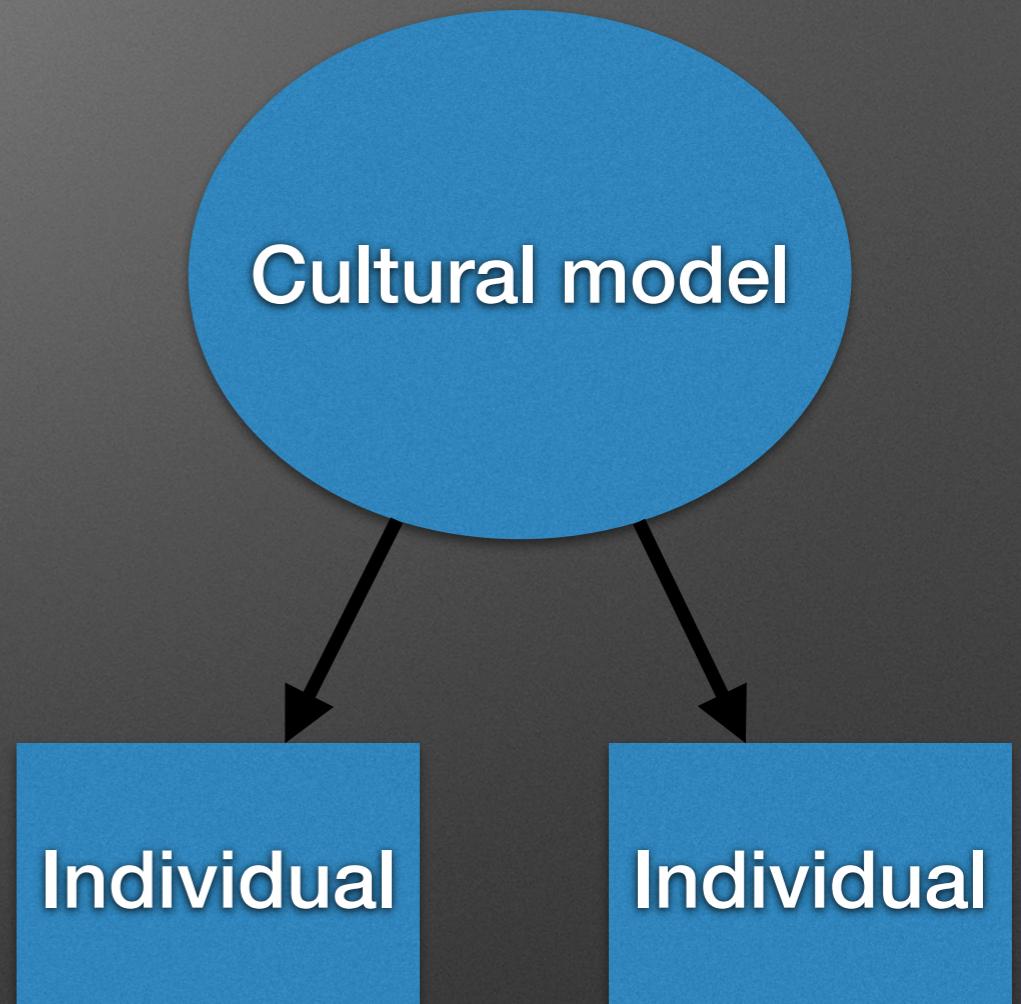
Measuring a Cultural Domain

- Factor analysis
 - Get a matrix of item x item correlations
 - Item i is correlated with item j
 - The first factor represents the latent construct that generates the items
 - Loadings represent how well that item correlates with the latent factor



Measuring a Cultural Domain

- Like a factor analysis
 - Get a matrix of $n \times n$ correlations among respondents
 - i agrees with j
 - The first factor represents the shared cultural model
 - Loadings represent how well that individual knows the cultural model



WARNING: Shameless Plug!!!

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

CRIMINOLOGY

What is “prison culture”? Developing a theoretical and methodological foundation for understanding cultural schema in prison

Jacob T. N. Young¹  | **Travis J. Meyers²**  | **Stephanie J. Morse³**

¹School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University

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That is 2
shameless plugs!

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Measuring *Multiple* Cultural Models

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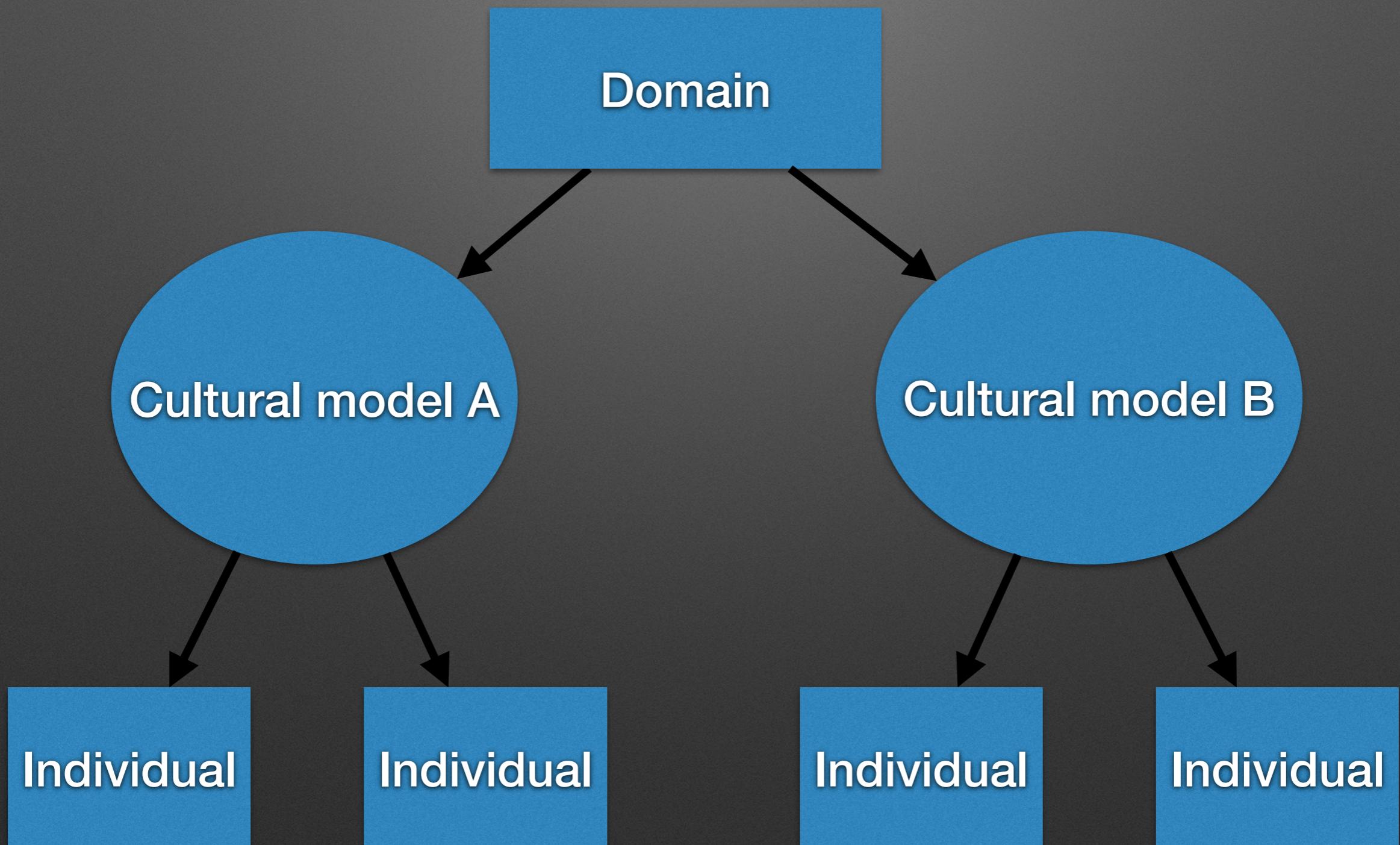


Cultural consensus theory for multiple consensus truths

R. Anders*, W.H. Batchelder

Department of Cognitive Sciences, University of California Irvine, United States

Measuring *Multiple* Cultural Models



Multiple Culture Consensus Analysis: General Condorcet Model

GCM Parameters Quick-Reference Guide

Z_{vk} : consensus truth values, as 0 or 1, for each item k by culture v

λ_{vk} : item difficulty values in (0,1) for each item k by culture v

θ_i : knowledge expertise of each respondent i in (0,1), in his/her culture

g_i : individual i 's response bias, probability in (0,1) to guess '1' when the answer is not known

Ω_i : individual i 's cultural membership, in group 1, 2, 3, ... etc

Multiple Culture Consensus Analysis: General Condorcet Model

The “cultural correct”
answer for a cultural
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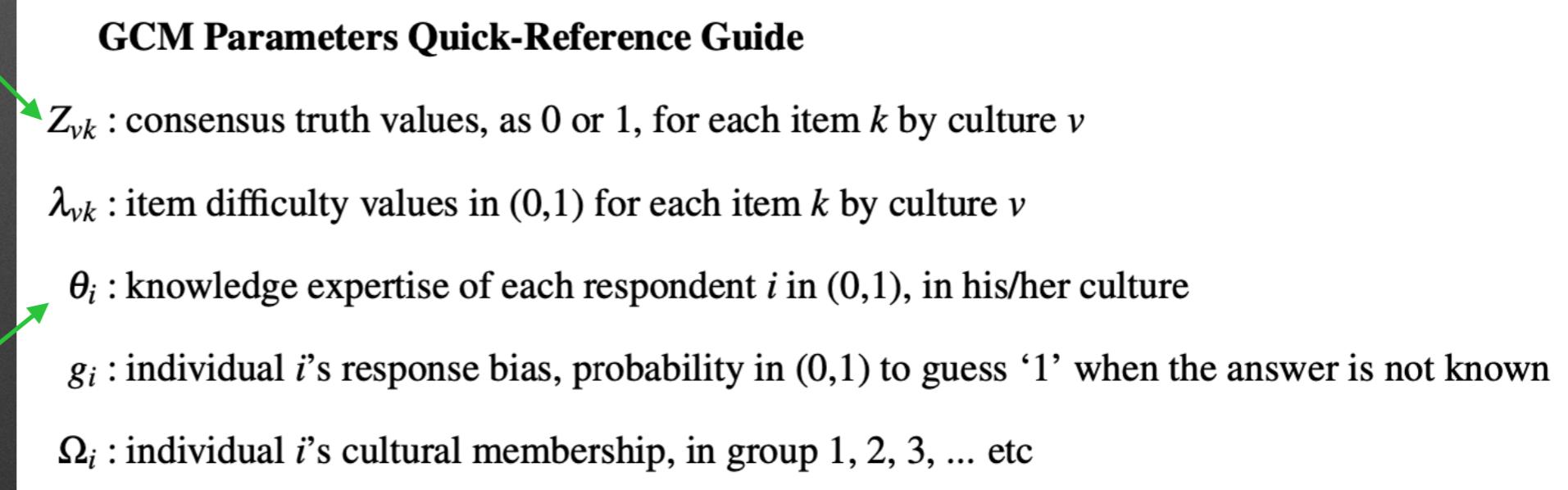
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Multiple Culture Consensus Analysis: General Condorcet Model

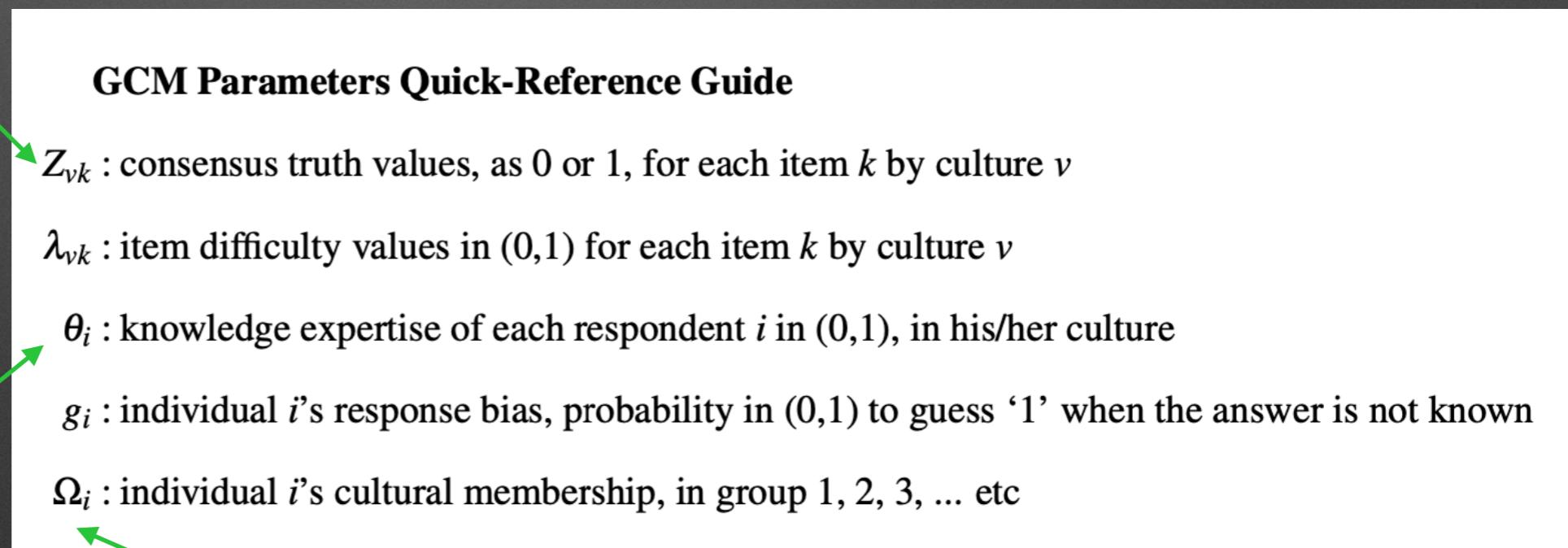
The “cultural correct” answer for a cultural model



How well the individual knows the model

Multiple Culture Consensus Analysis: General Condorcet Model

The “cultural correct” answer for a cultural model



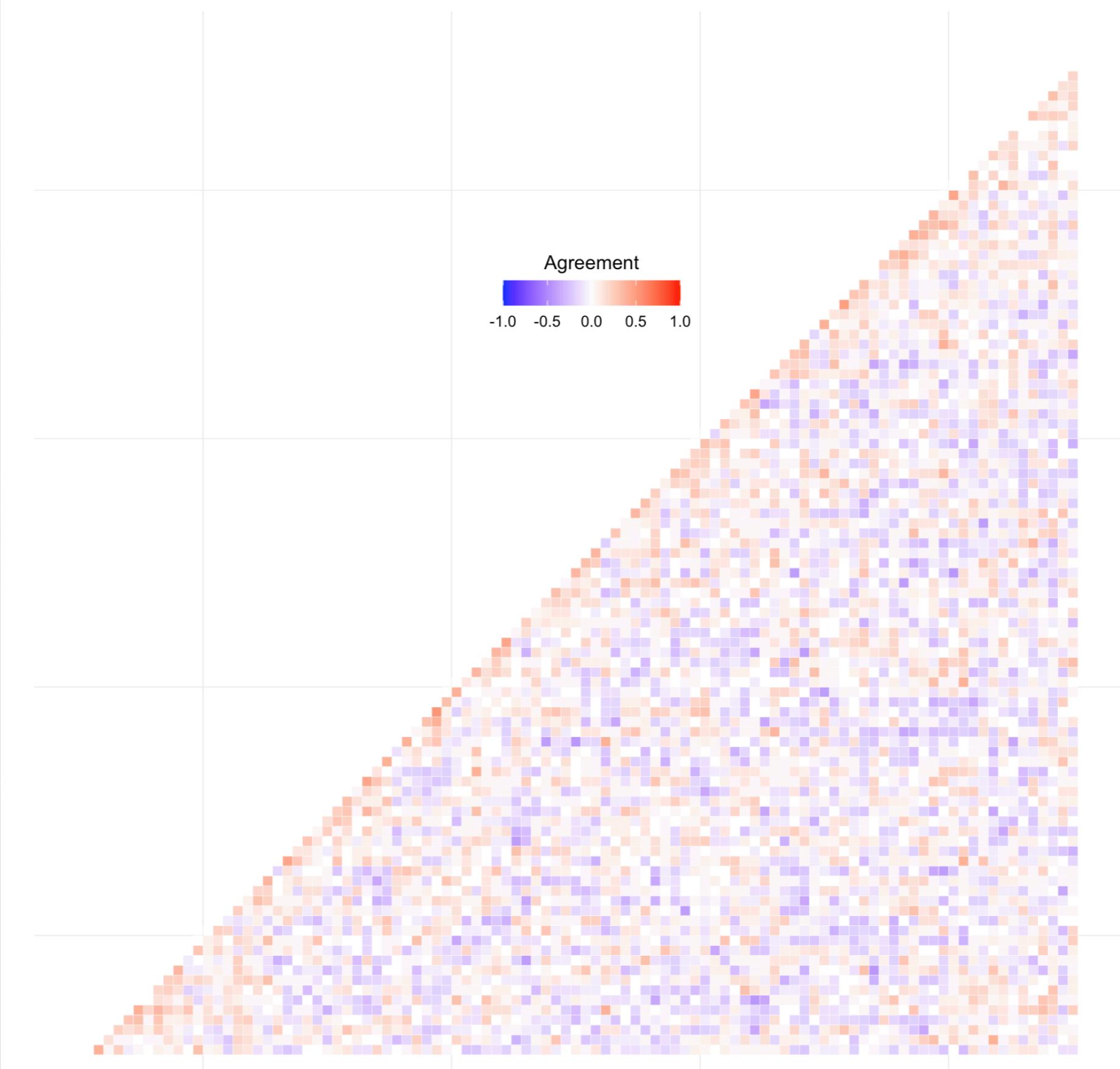
How well the individual knows the model

Cultural membership
(it is a mixture model)

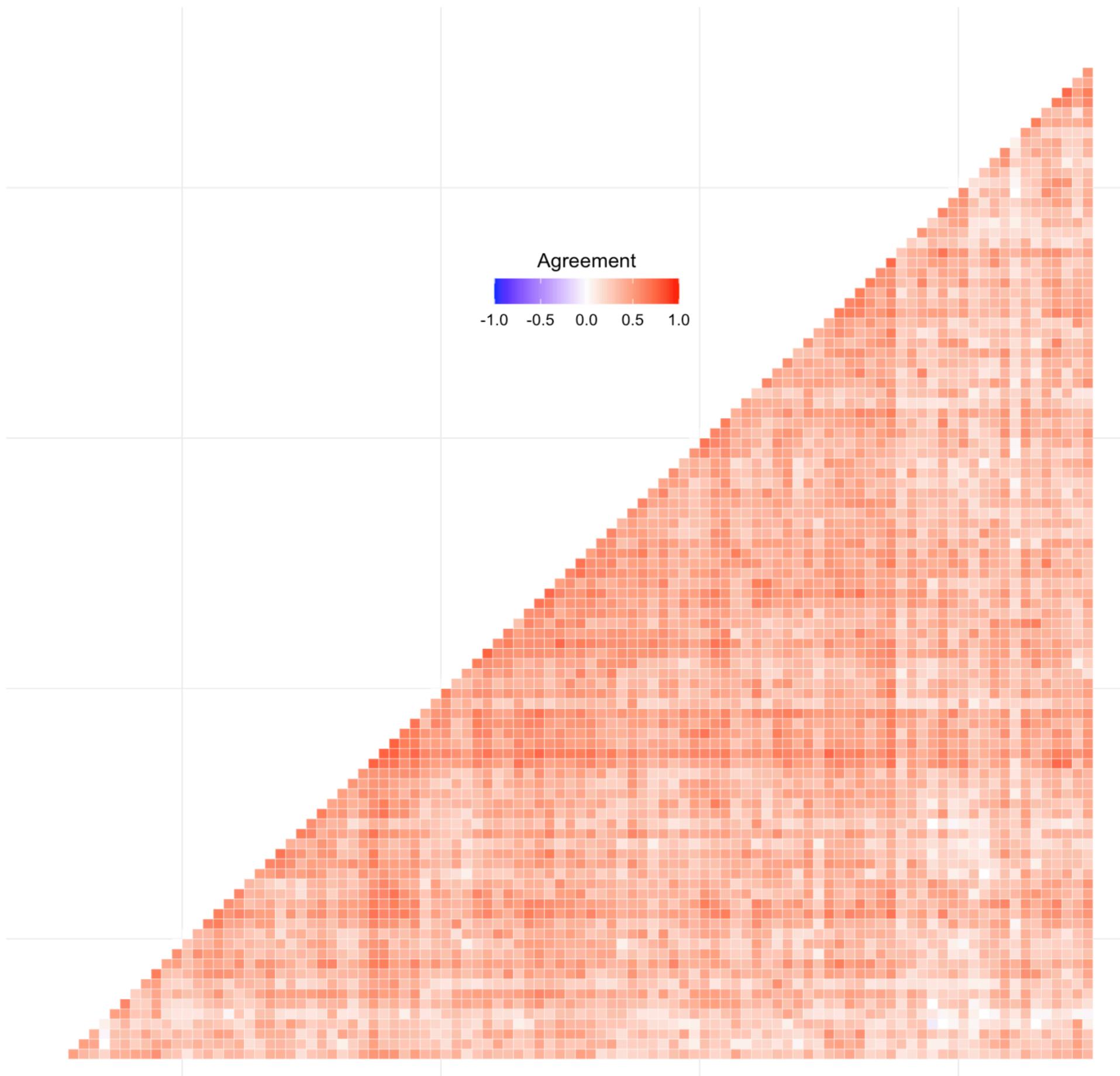
What might we expect?

- Distributions of Cultural Domains (See Caulkins and Hyatt 1999; Henderson et. al. 2022)
 - A cultural domain can be:
 - Noncoherent, Monocentric, or Multicentric

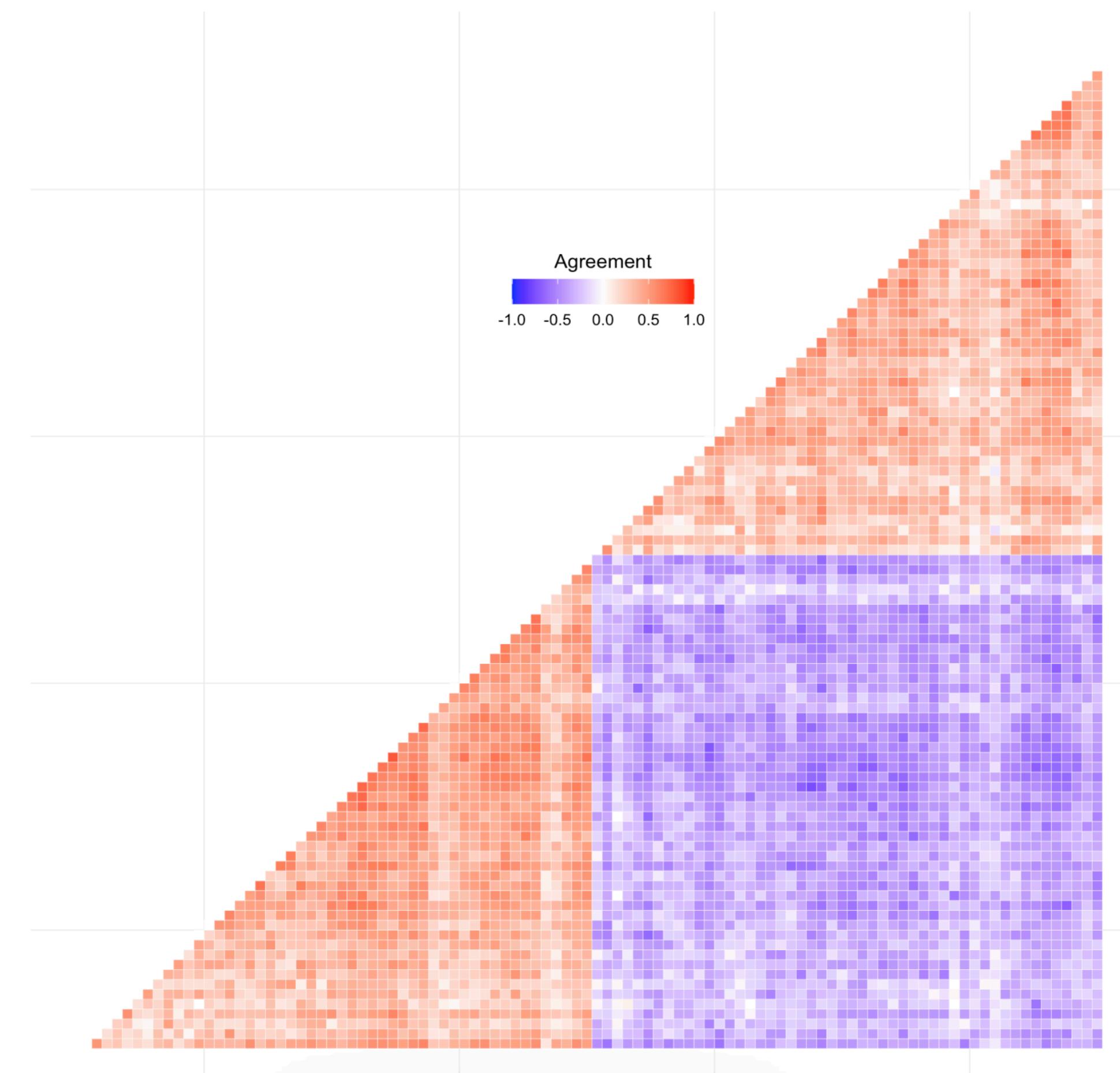
Noncoherent



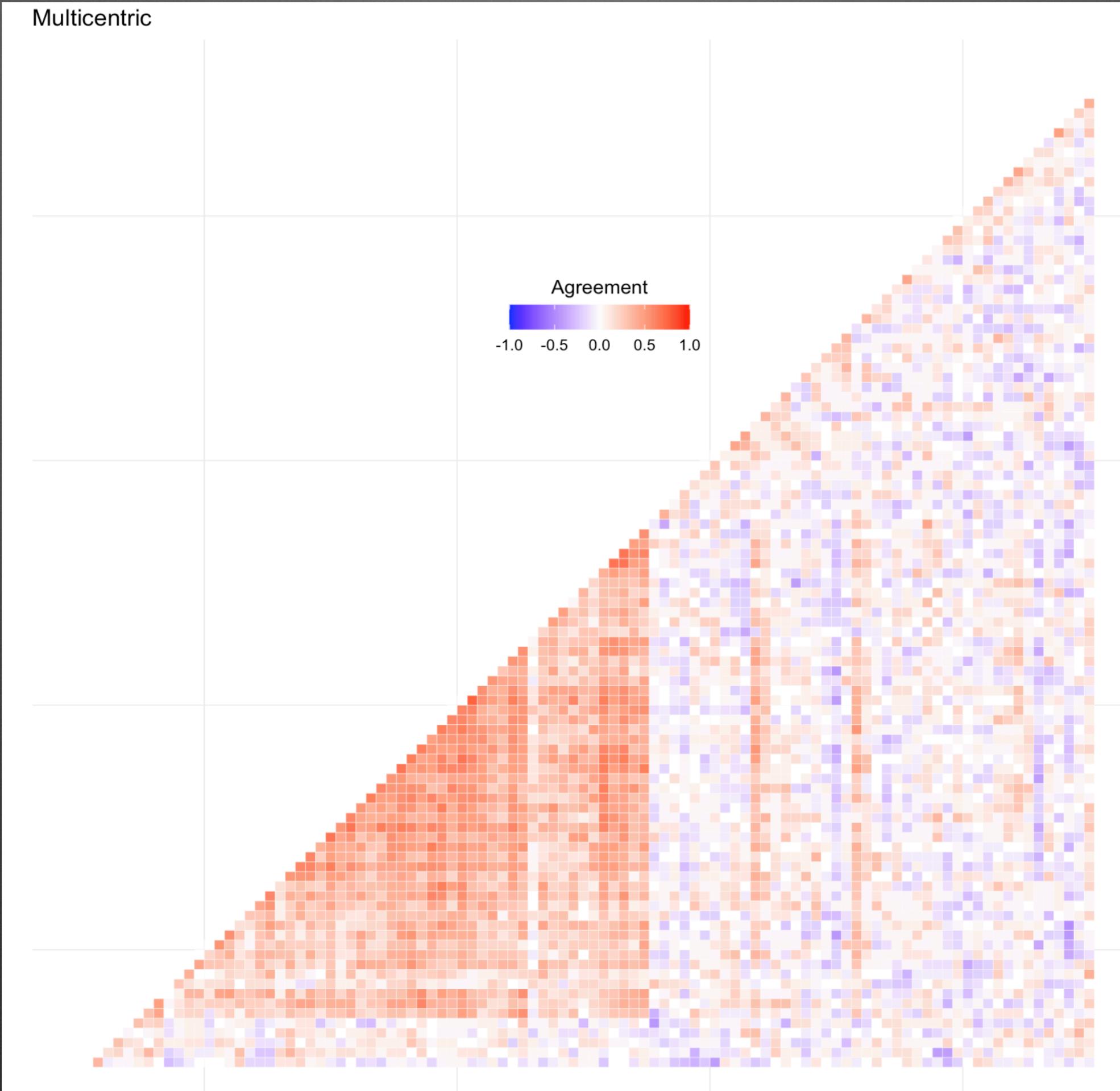
Monocentric



Multicentric

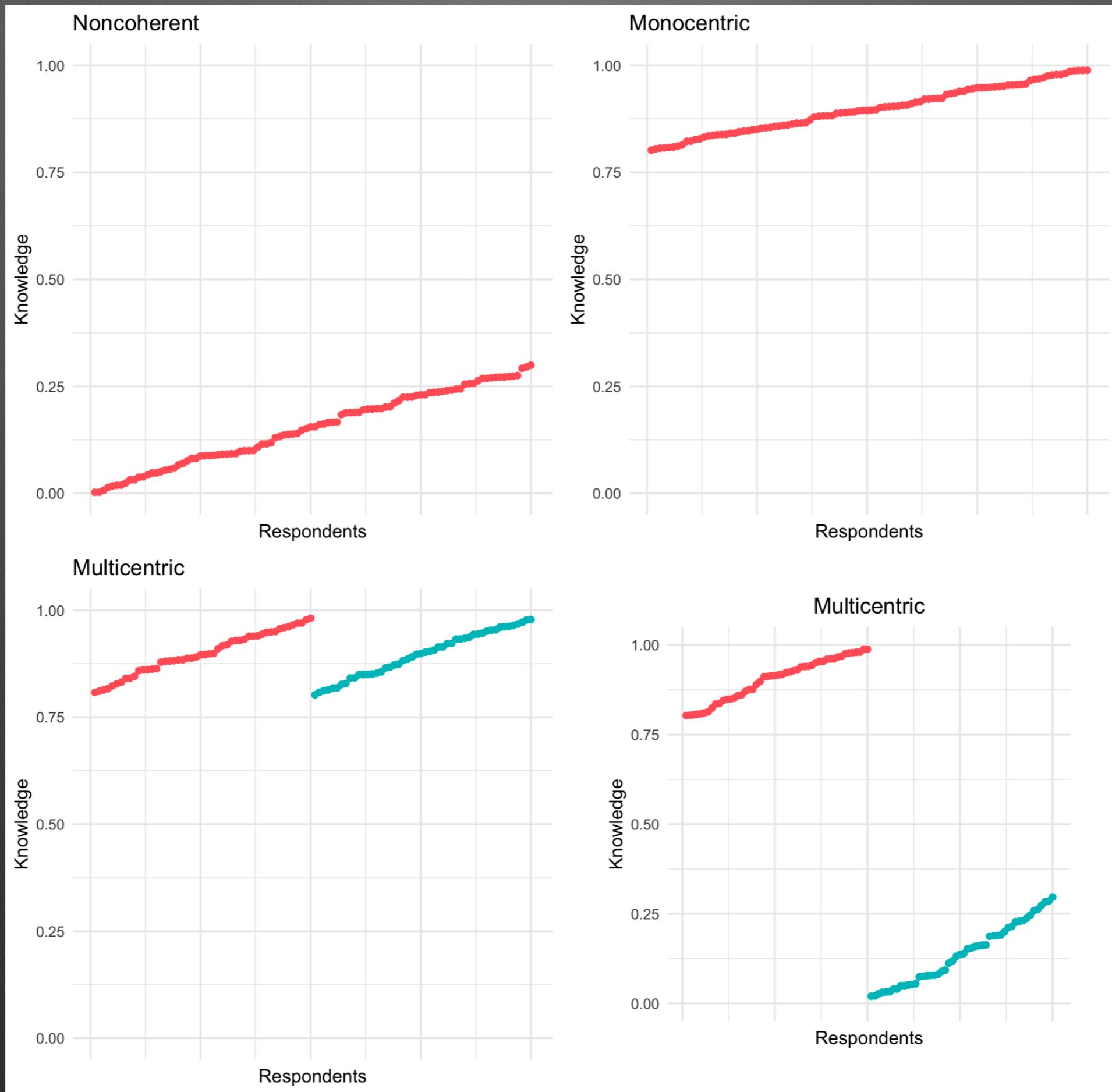


Multicentric

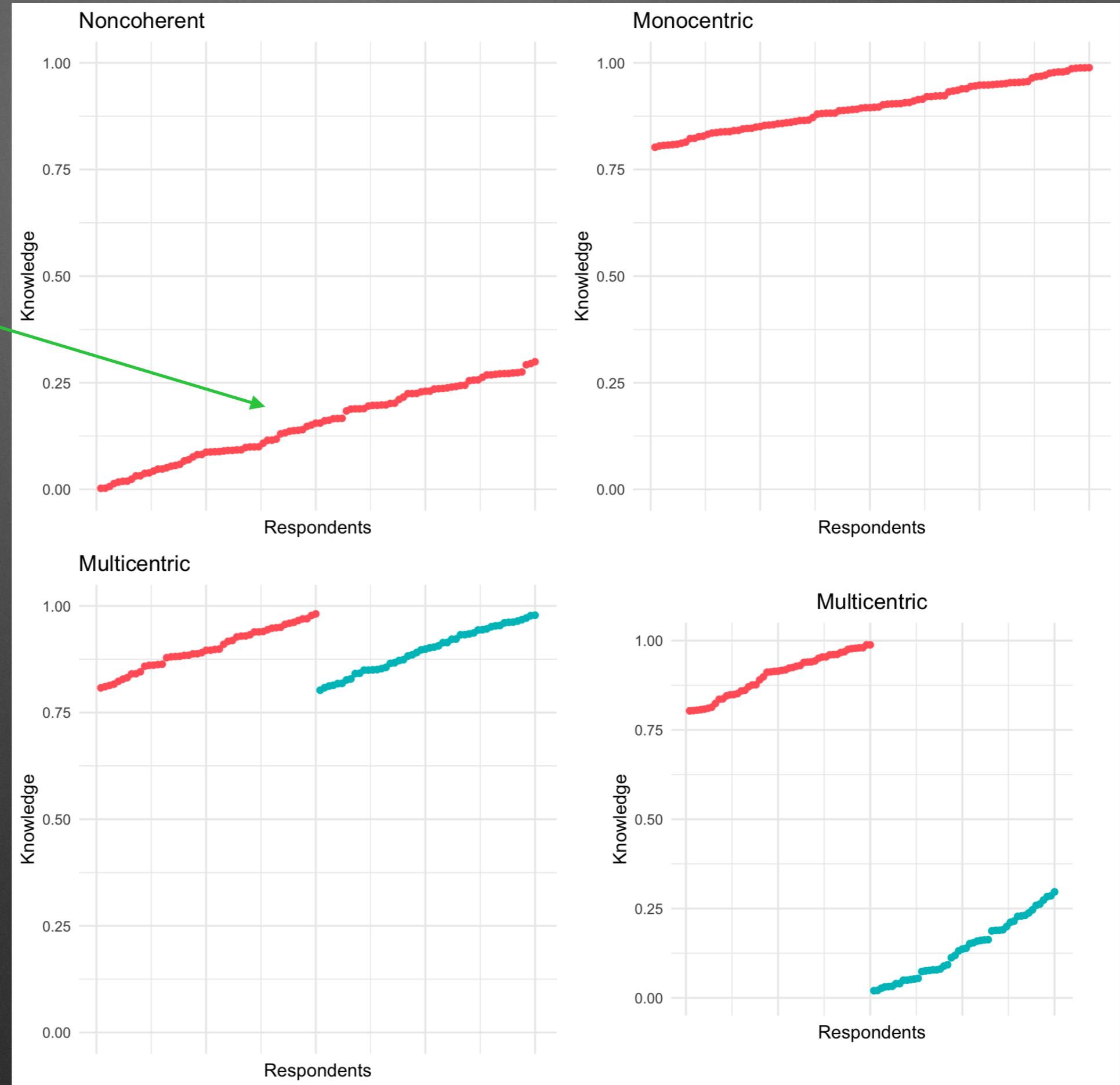


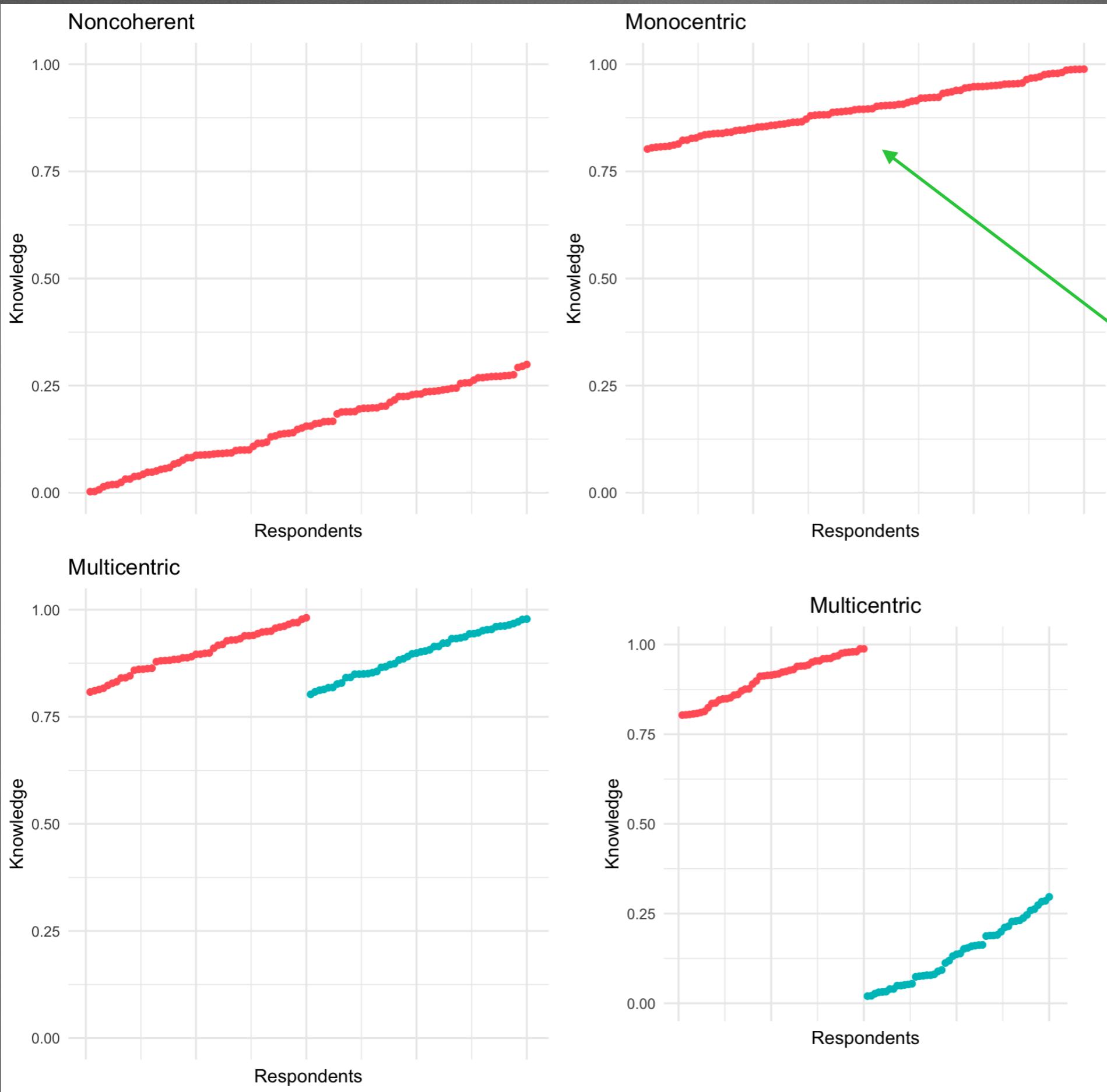
What might we expect?

- Distributions of “Knowledge”
 - The correlation of a respondent’s responses with the “culturally correct” answers



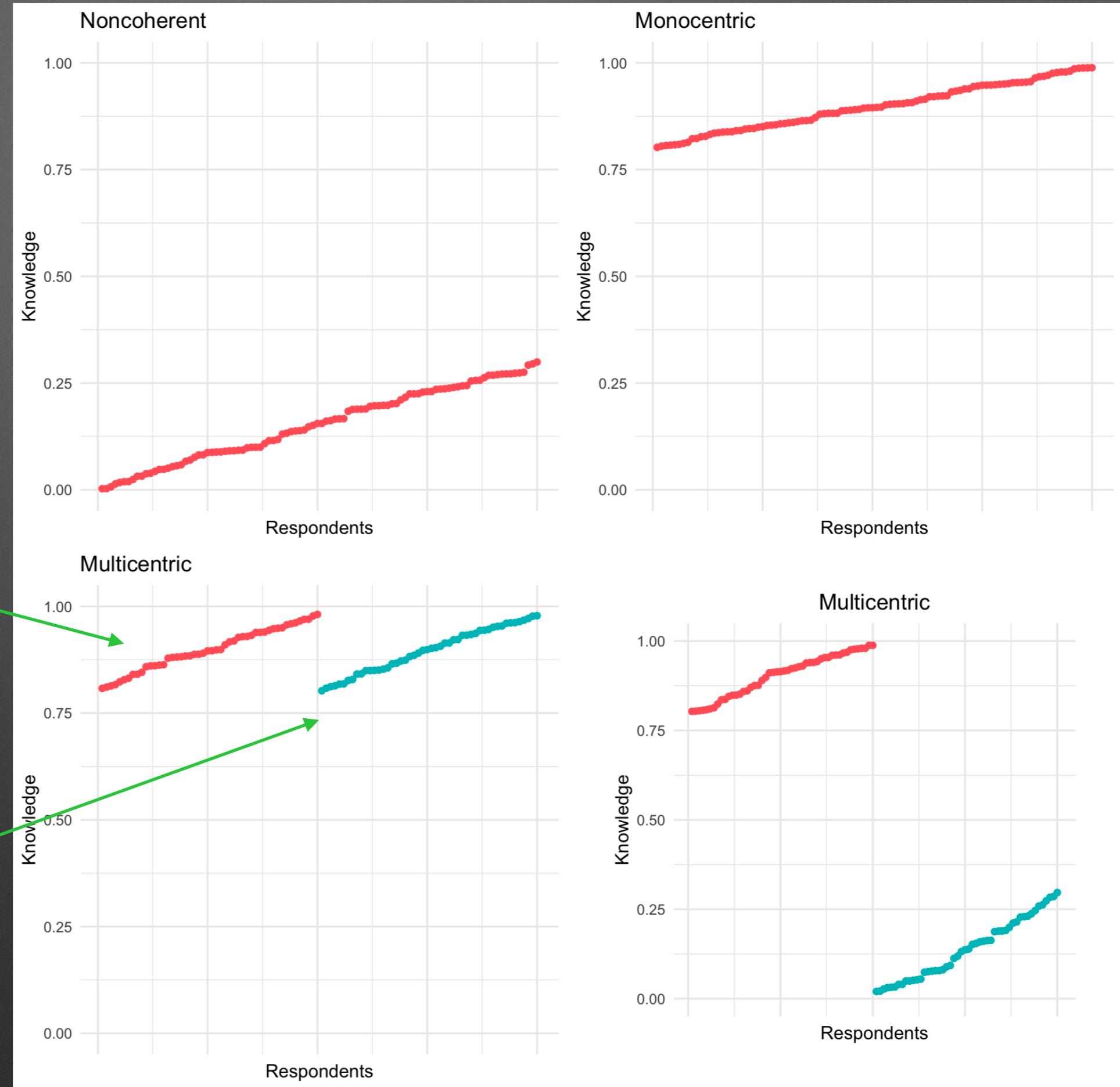
Individuals
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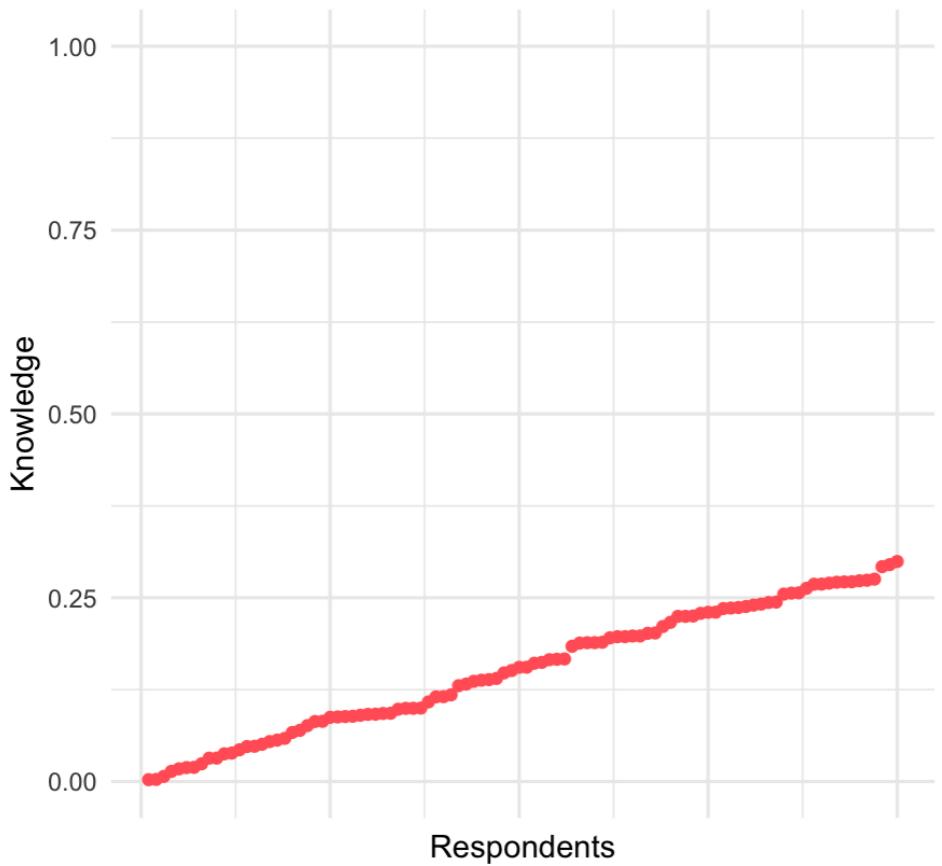


Individuals have high levels of knowledge because there is a culturally correct answer

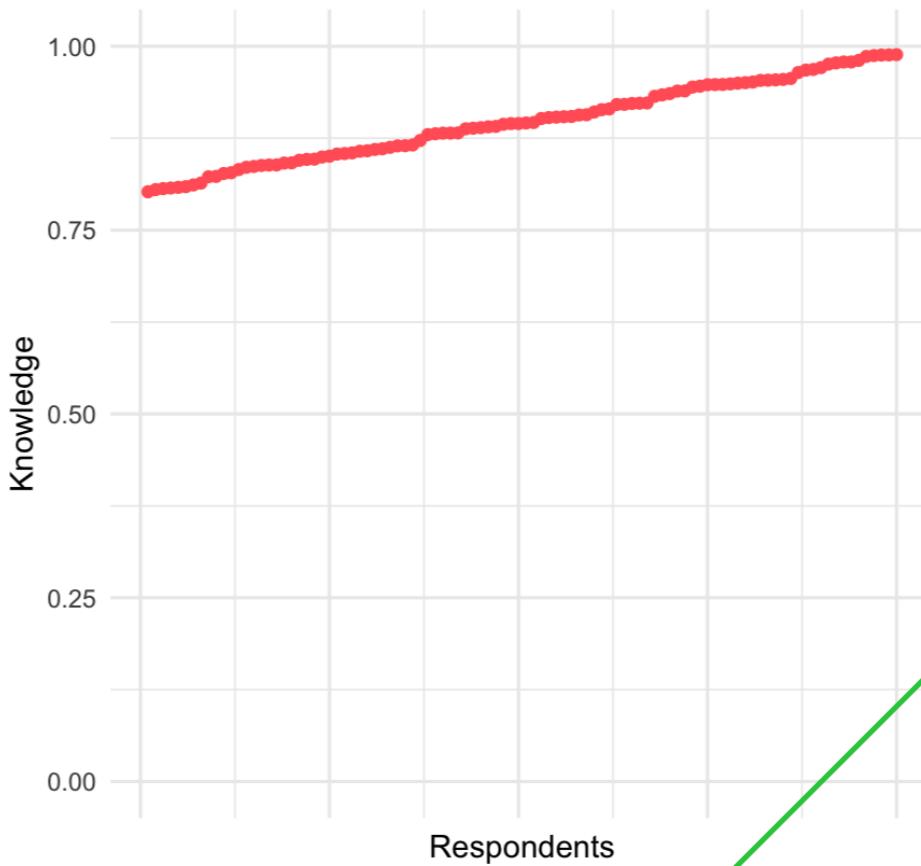
Individuals
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answer, but
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different
models



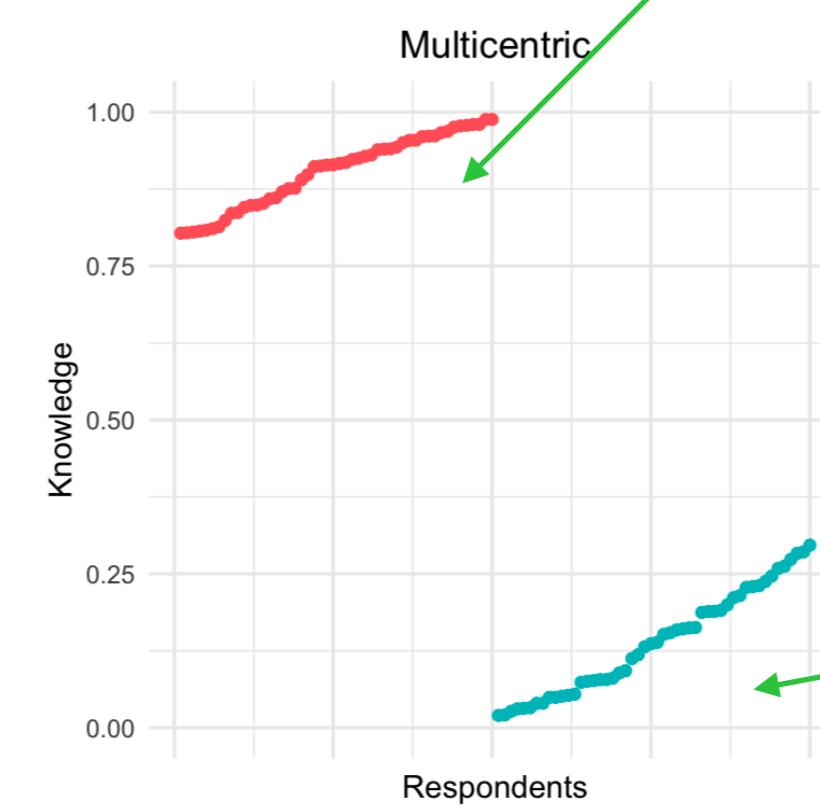
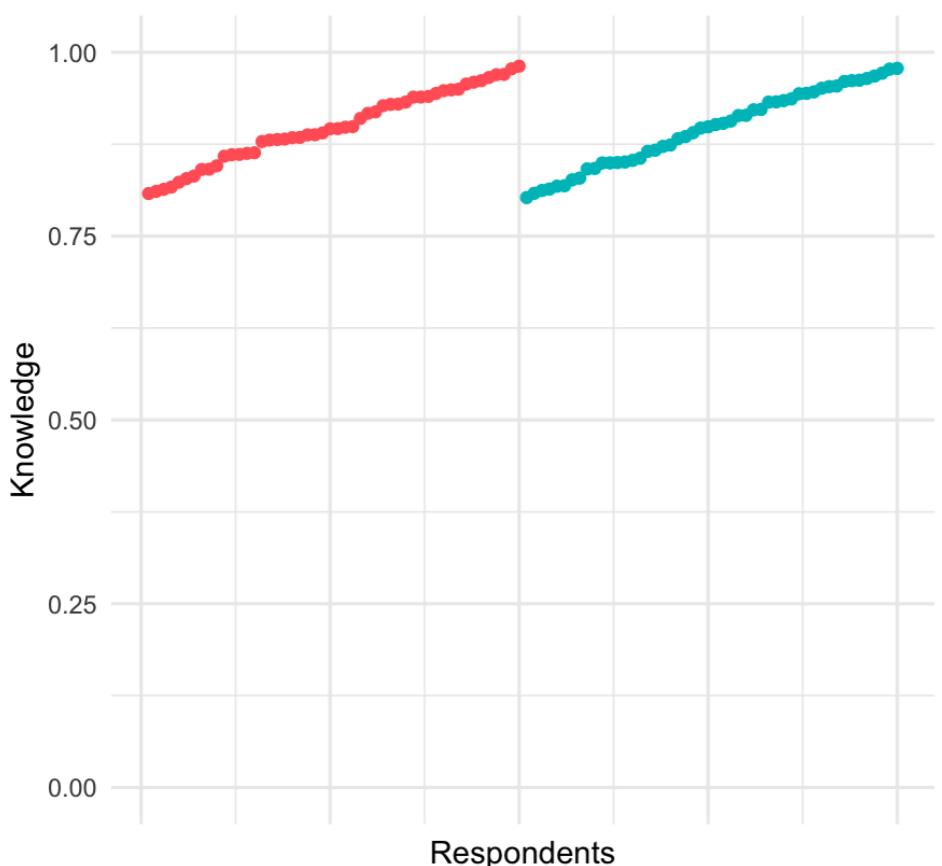
Noncoherent



Monocentric



Multicentric



For the model in which there is coherence, individuals have high knowledge

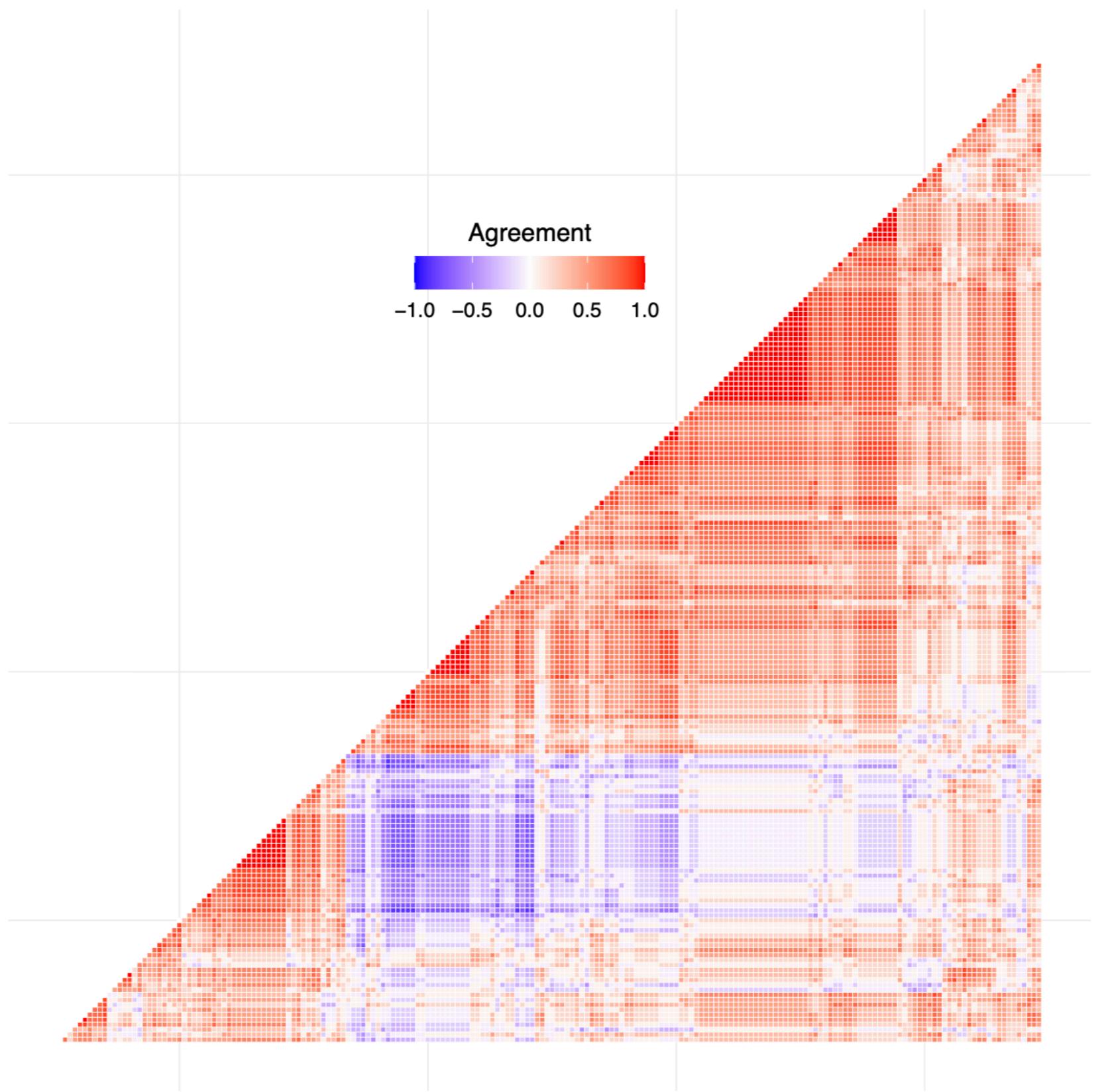
For the model in which there is less coherence, individuals have low knowledge

Results

SORRY FOR THE FONT!!!

	Proportion Responding True
1. Trust means that you can tell someone something personal and know that they will not judge you.	0.69
2. You shouldn't tell someone anything personal because if they tell someone else, there is little you can do about it.	0.76
3. Trusting someone on this unit means that you can share something personal and know that it will stay with them.	0.67
4. Trust means that if you tell someone something personal about yourself, they won't use it to get something from you.	0.69
5. If you tell someone something in private and they share it, staff can help resolve the problem.	0.14
6. You shouldn't share personal information with anyone in here because you never know who they will tell it to or what they will do with it.	0.78
7. Trusting someone means that you can tell them something personal and know they will not share it with others.	0.80
8. If you tell someone something personal about yourself, they will find a way to use it against you.	0.57
9. Trust means that you can talk to a woman on this unit and know she will be honest with you.	0.65
10. Trusting someone means you can discuss personal matters and they will not judge you.	0.73
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12. Trusting someone means that you can tell them personal information and know it will not be repeated.	0.73
13. You can't talk to women on this unit about personal matters without being judged.	0.64
14. Trust means that if someone tells you something personal, you should keep it between you and them and not share it with others.	0.98
15. You have to be careful sharing personal information with others because they may share it with other people without you knowing.	0.93
Mean	0.70
Standard deviation	0.19

Plot of Agreement for Trust Items



Meaning Structures

- Model suggests two “relationship models” of the meaning of trust.
 - Multicentric cultural domain
- What do the meanings represent?
 - Examining the “consensus truth values” describes how each relationship model differs

SORRY FOR THE FONT!!! (AGAIN)

		Posterior Mean		
		Cultural Model 1 (54%)	Cultural Model 2 (45%)	Difference between groups
1.	Trust means that you can tell someone something personal and know that they will not judge you.	0.64	1.00	0.36
2.	You shouldn't tell someone anything personal because if they tell someone else, there is little you can do about it.	1.00	0.96	0.04
3.	Trusting someone on this unit means that you can share something personal and know that it will stay with them.	0.42	1.00	0.58
4.	Trust means that if you tell someone something personal about yourself, they won't use it to get something from you.	0.69	1.00	0.31
5.	If you tell someone something in private and they share it, staff can help resolve the problem.	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	You shouldn't share personal information with anyone in here because you never know who they will tell it to or what they will do with it.	1.00	0.88	0.12
7.	Trusting someone means that you can tell them something personal and know they will not share it with others.	0.92	1.00	0.08
8.	If you tell someone something personal about yourself, they will find a way to use it against you.	1.00	0.02	0.98
9.	Trust means that you can talk to a woman on this unit and know she will be honest with you.	0.52	1.00	0.48
10.	Trusting someone means you can discuss personal matters and they will not judge you.	0.71	1.00	0.29
11.	Trust means that if you tell someone something personal about yourself, they won't use it to manipulate you.	0.64	1.00	0.36
12.	Trusting someone means that you can tell them personal information and know it will not be repeated.	0.69	1.00	0.31
13.	You can't talk to women on this unit about personal matters without being judged.	1.00	0.29	0.71
14.	Trust means that if someone tells you something personal, you should keep it between you and them and not share it with others.	1.00	1.00	0.00
15.	You have to be careful sharing personal information with others because they may share it with other people without you knowing.	1.00	1.00	0.00
Mean		0.75	0.81	0.39
Standard deviation		0.29	0.37	0.27

SORRY FOR THE FONT!!! (AGAIN)

		Posterior Mean		
		Cultural Model 1 (54%)	Cultural Model 2 (45%)	Difference between groups
		0.64	1.00	0.36
1.	Trust means that you can tell someone something personal and know that they will not judge you.			
2.	You shouldn't tell someone anything personal because if they tell someone else, there is little you can do about it.	1.00	0.96	0.04
3.	Trusting someone on this unit means that you can share something personal and know that it will stay with them.	0.42	1.00	0.58
4.	Trust means that if you tell someone something personal about yourself, they won't use it to get something from you.	0.69	1.00	0.31
5.	If you tell someone something in private and they share it, staff can help resolve the problem.	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	You shouldn't share personal information with anyone in here because you never know who they will tell it to or what they will do with it.	1.00	0.88	0.12
7.	Trusting someone means that you can tell them something personal and know they will not share it with others.	0.92	1.00	0.08
8.	If you tell someone something personal about yourself, they will find a way to use it against you.	1.00	0.02	0.98
9.	Trust means that you can talk to a woman on this unit and know she will be honest with you.	0.52	1.00	0.48
10.	Trusting someone means you can discuss personal matters and they will not judge you.	0.71	1.00	0.29
11.	Trust means that if you tell someone something personal about yourself, they won't use it to manipulate you.	0.64	1.00	0.36
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Standard deviation	0.29	0.37	0.27

One model sees these items as representing what trust means

SORRY FOR THE FONT!!! (AGAIN)

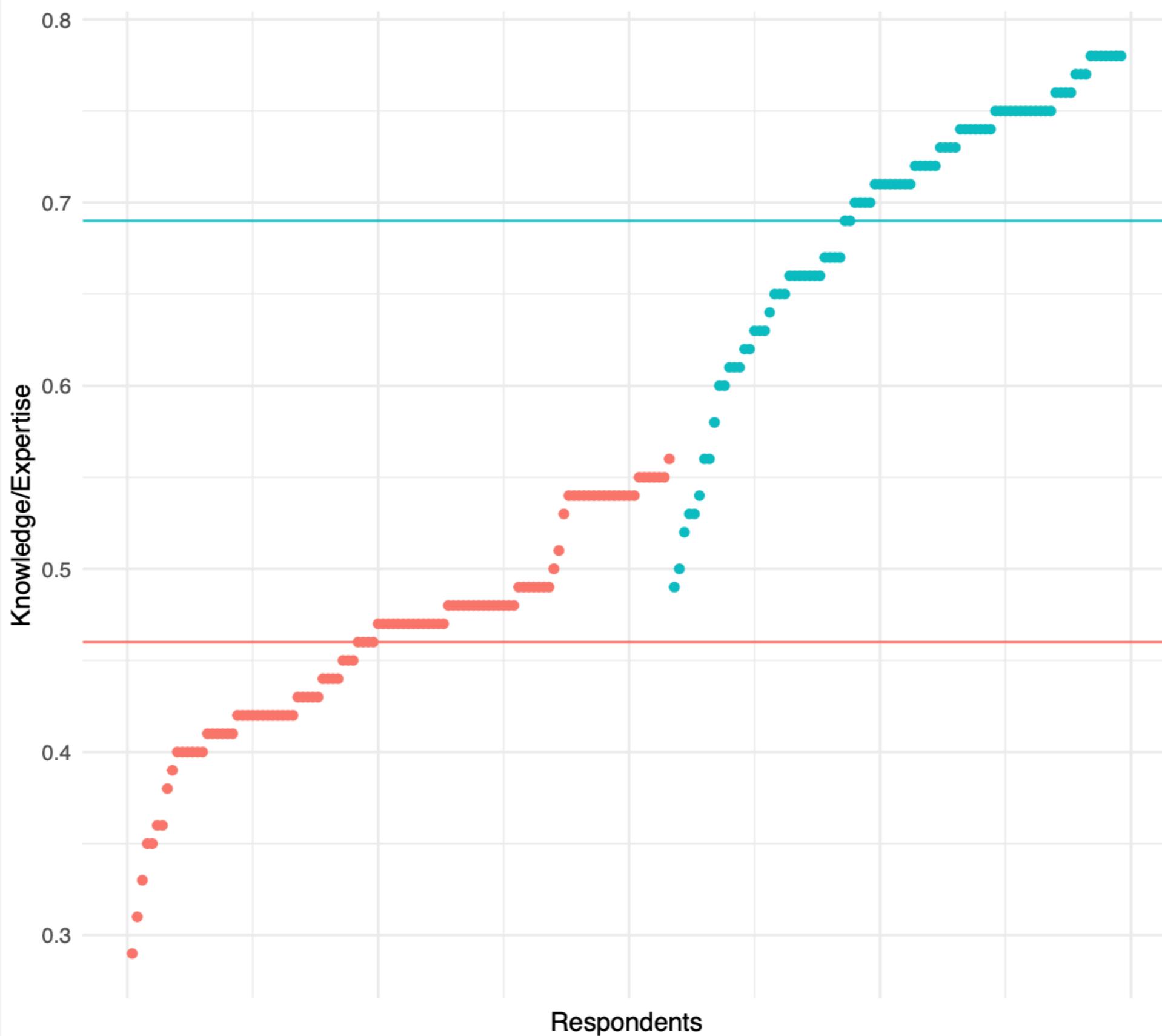
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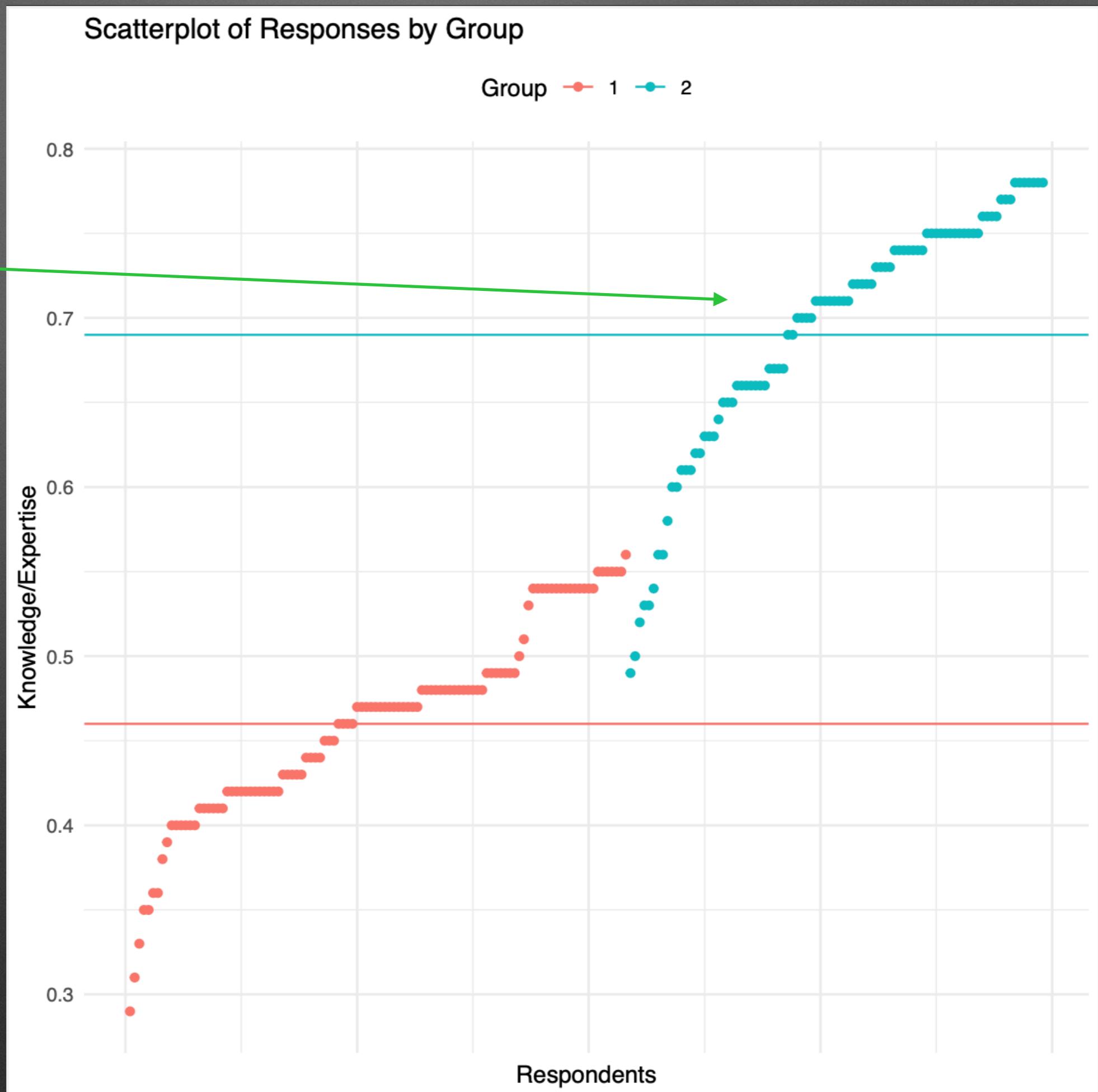
For the other model, these items do not resonate as strongly

Scatterplot of Responses by Group

Group 1 2

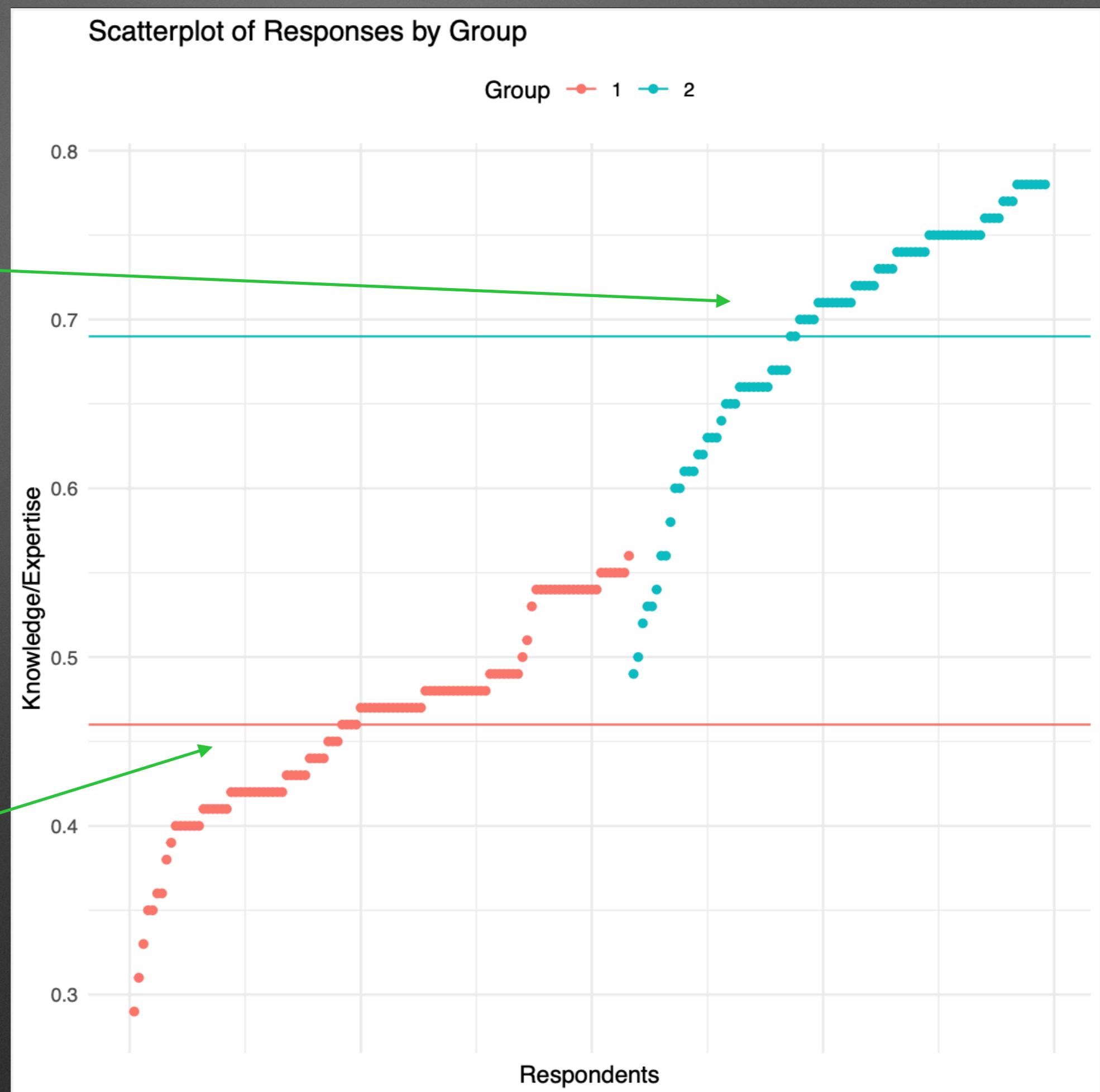


For group 2,
there is higher
average
expertise
because
individuals are
knowledgeable
of the model



For group 2,
there is higher
average
expertise
because
individuals are
knowledgable
of the model

Less so for
group 1
because there
is less
coherence on
the meaning of
trust



What does this mean?

- Model suggests two “relationship models” of the meaning of trust.
 - One in which there is coherence and the meaning of trust reflects the themes identified in the qualitative analysis.
 - Another in which there is less coherence and the themes do not resonate.

Recap

- Much has been said about prison culture...
 - But, little work examining the meaning of trust in detail.
- This study:
 - What are the meanings women attribute to trust?
 - How are those meanings distributed?

Repository

Overview of Repository

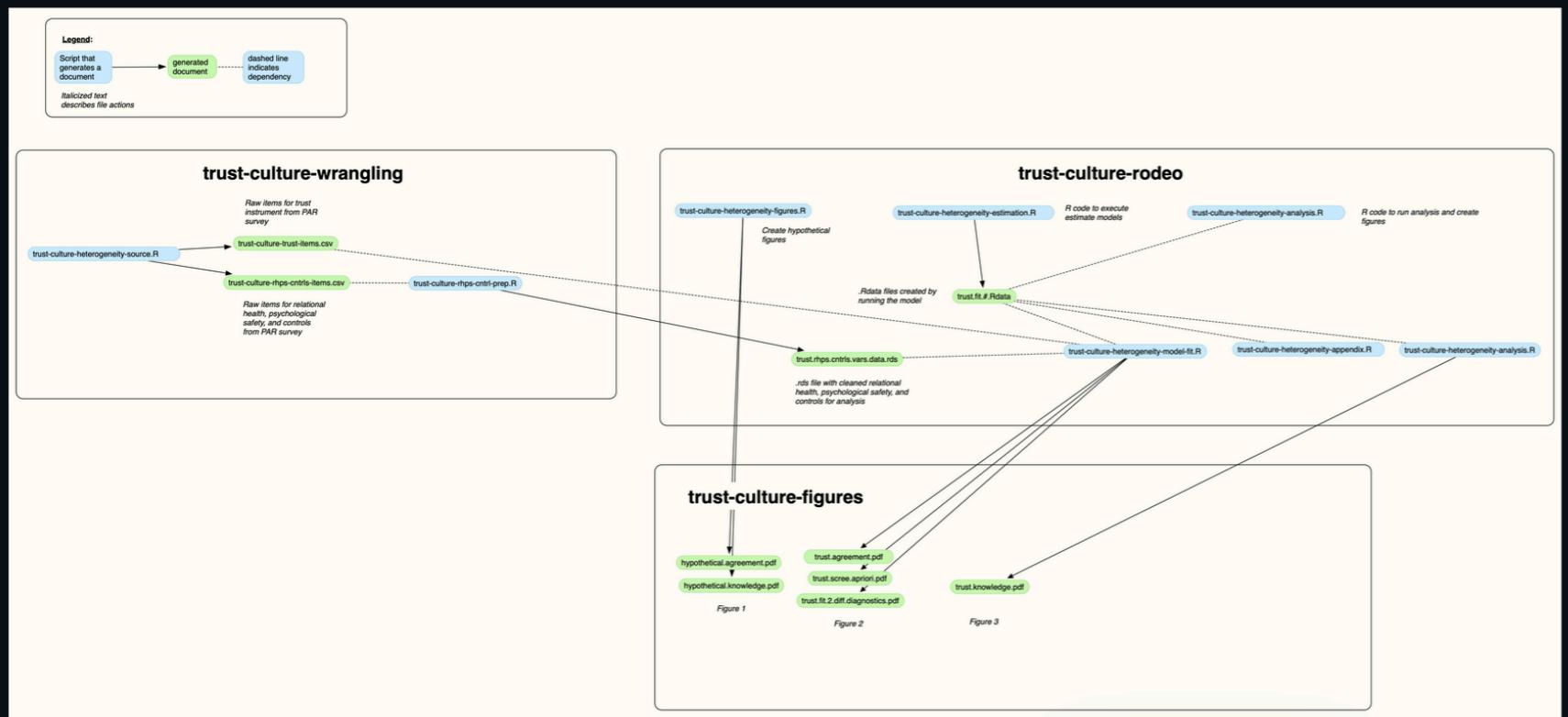
Folders

There are two folders:

- The rodeo folder-this folder contains the cleaned data and the files to render the analyses.
- The wrangling folder-this contains the raw data and the scripts to prepare the data for analysis (that is, the rodeo folder).

Workflow Map

The workflow map provides a visualization of the workflow:



<https://github.com/jacobtnyoung/trust-culture>

Limitations

- Cultural domains are measurable, but operationalization is *hard*. Did we have enough items?
- One unit. Are these generalizable?
- Cross sectional.
 - Limits causal inference
 - Limits the questions we can ask

So, what? Who cares?

- Culture matters:
 - Psychological harm, physical violence, property violations, safety concerns, etc.
 - Relational-Cultural Theory and gender-responsive programming (Bloom, et. al. 2003)
- “You have to change the culture”
 - How do you do that?
 - Conceptualization, Operationalization, and Measurement

Thank you!

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Extra Slides

TABLE #. Descriptive Statistics for Unit A and Unit B

Variables	Unit A (n = 695)					Unit B (n = 685)				
	Mean/ Proportion	Median	SD	Min	Max	Mean/ Proportion	Median	SD	Min	Max
Age	37.41	35.99	10.48	19.11	76.44	38.74	36.34	10.83	19.88	81.75
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>										
White	0.38	----	0.49	0.00	1.00	0.45	----	0.50	0.00	1.00
Black	0.15	----	0.36	0.00	1.00	0.10	----	0.30	0.00	1.00
Hispanic	0.31	----	0.46	0.00	1.00	0.27	----	0.44	0.00	1.00
Native American	0.09	----	0.29	0.00	1.00	0.11	----	0.32	0.00	1.00
Other	0.06	----	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.07	----	0.25	0.00	1.00
<i>Education</i>										
Less than high school	0.60	----	0.49	0.00	1.00	0.54	----	0.50	0.00	1.00
High school	0.30	----	0.46	0.00	1.00	0.33	----	0.47	0.00	1.00
Greater than high school	0.09	----	0.29	0.00	1.00	0.11	----	0.32	0.00	1.00
<i>Marital/Family Status</i>										
Single	0.65	----	0.48	0.00	1.00	0.62	----	0.48	0.00	1.00
Married	0.18	----	0.38	0.00	1.00	0.19	----	0.39	0.00	1.00
Divorced	0.08	----	0.27	0.00	1.00	0.09	----	0.29	0.00	1.00
Has children	0.61	----	0.49	0.00	1.00	0.61	----	0.49	0.00	1.00
<i>Substance Use</i>										
History of substance use	0.89	----	0.31	0.00	1.00	0.91	----	0.28	0.00	1.00
History of methamphetamine use	0.40	----	0.49	0.00	1.00	0.42	----	0.49	0.00	1.00
History of alcohol use	0.24	----	0.43	0.00	1.00	0.23	----	0.42	0.00	1.00
<i>Custody Level</i>										
Close	0.22	----	0.41	0.00	1.00	0.18	----	0.38	0.00	1.00
Medium	0.76	----	0.43	0.00	1.00	0.81	----	0.39	0.00	1.00
Minimum	0.02	----	0.14	0.00	1.00	0.01	----	0.10	0.00	1.00
<i>Offense History</i>										
Age at admission	33.08	31.00	9.65	16.00	74.00	33.90	32.00	9.68	16.00	70.00
Years in prison	3.83	2.28	4.43	0.64	35.33	4.33	2.57	4.82	0.64	32.29
Prior felonies as adult	1.11	0.00	1.60	0.00	13.00	1.08	0.00	1.65	0.00	17.00
Prior prison terms	1.71	1.00	1.05	1.00	7.00	1.68	1.00	1.01	1.00	7.00
<i>Misconduct Violations (in past 6 months)</i>										
Violations	0.31	----	0.46	0.00	1.00	0.24	----	0.43	0.00	1.00
Assault on other prisoner	0.14	----	0.35	0.00	1.00	0.10	----	0.30	0.00	1.00
Assault on staff	0.04	----	0.20	0.00	1.00	0.02	----	0.16	0.00	1.00

Part 1 Extra Slides

Themes

- Women were asked:
 - "Think of someone on this unit who you trust. What are the things that make that person trustworthy? Now, let's list those things. We can list as many or as few things as you want. You can also use sentences to describe what you mean."
 - Of the 29 women interviewed, 4 (13%) did not provide a response to this question as they indicated that there were no women on the unit whom they trusted.
 - Three themes identified.

Themes

"What are the things
that make this person
trustworthy?"

Trust Themes

Talk with about personal/emotional content	24%
Not share confidential information or gossip	52%
Be honest and non-judgemental in conversation with me	48%
Misc.	16%
Cases with single theme identified	64%

Themes

"What are the things
that make this person
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Trust Themes

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Not share confidential information or gossip	52%
Be honest and non-judgemental in conversation with me	48%
Misc.	16%
Cases with single theme identified	64%

- Someone to talk with about personal information and/or emotional content
 - "I can confide in them"
 - "I trust them to provide emotional help. I can trust them with what I am going through."
- This theme appeared in 24% of the responses.

Themes

"What are the things
that make this person
trustworthy?"

Trust Themes

Talk with about personal/emotional content	24%
Not share confidential information or gossip	52%
Be honest and non-judgemental in conversation with me	48%
Misc.	16%
Cases with single theme identified	64%

- Will not share confidential information or gossip.
 - "I have been able to open up to her about certain things...I have not heard things repeated."
 - This theme appeared in 52% of the responses.

Themes

"What are the things
that make this person
trustworthy?"

Trust Themes

Talk with about personal/emotional content	24%
Not share confidential information or gossip	52%
Be honest and non-judgemental in conversation with me	48%
Misc.	16%
Cases with single theme identified	64%

- **Being honest in discussions and non-judgmental.**
 - "Non-judgmental, someone who you trust doesn't judge you for what you are saying"
 - "Speaks thoughts honestly whether positive or negative or whether we agree."
 - This theme appeared in 48% of the responses.

Themes

- Women were then asked:
 - "Think of someone on this unit who you do not trust. What are the things that make that person untrustworthy? Now, let's list those things. We can list as many or as few things as you want. You can also use sentences to describe what you mean."
 - Of the 29 women interviewed, all provide a response to this question.
 - Four themes identified.

Themes

"What are the things
that make this person
untrustworthy?"

Distrust Themes

Manipulative/Exploitative	31%
Spread confidential information or gossip	48%
Liar, dishonest, or judgmental	34%
Steals	10%
Misc.	14%
Cases with single theme identified	69%

"What are the things
that make this person
untrustworthy?"

Themes

Distrust Themes

Manipulative/Exploitative	31%
Spread confidential information or gossip	48%
Liar, dishonest, or judgmental	34%
Steals	10%
Misc.	14%
Cases with single theme identified	69%

- Manipulative or exploitative
 - "You don't know what their thoughts or intentions are. What is behind their faces. Everyone has an agenda"
 - "Un-loyal and scandalous. Malicious."
 - This theme appeared in 31% of the responses and emphasized that there are women who actively seek to hurt other women and that they should be avoided.

"What are the things
that make this person
untrustworthy?"

Themes

Distrust Themes

Manipulative/Exploitative	31%
Spread confidential information or gossip	48%
Liar, dishonest, or judgmental	34%
Steals	10%
Misc.	14%
Cases with single theme identified	69%

- Women emphasized that they did not trust women who spread confidential information or gossip about them or others.
 - "Talking behind your back. Spreading rumors."
 - "Saying things and they come back...They try to gain your confidence and you tell them things and then they go and tell people."
- This theme appeared in 48% of the responses.

Themes

"What are the things
that make this person
untrustworthy?"

Distrust Themes

Manipulative/Exploitative	31%
Spread confidential information or gossip	48%
Liar, dishonest, or judgmental	34%
Steals	10%
Misc.	14%
Cases with single theme identified	69%

- Women indicated that they did not trust women because they were liars, dishonest, or judgmental of them.
 - "Being shady, fake, someone that is a hypocrite"
 - "That is easy for me. Somebody who says one thing but does another."
 - This theme appeared in 34% of the responses.

"What are the things
that make this person
untrustworthy?"

Themes

Distrust Themes

Manipulative/Exploitative	31%
Spread confidential information or gossip	48%
Liar, dishonest, or judgmental	34%
Steals	10%
Misc.	14%
Cases with single theme identified	69%

- A fourth theme focused on theft.
- In 10% of the responses, women emphasized that they did not trust someone because they steal.

Themes for Trust and Distrust Open-Ended Narratives

Themes	"What are the things that make this person trustworthy?"	"What are the things that make this person untrustworthy?"
<i>Trust Themes</i>		
Talk with about personal/emotional content	24%	---
Not share confidential information or gossip	52%	---
Be honest and non-judgemental in conversation with me	48%	---
Misc.	16%	---
Cases with single theme identified	64%	
<i>Distrust Themes</i>		
Manipulative/Exploitative	---	31%
Spread confidential information or gossip	---	48%
Liar, dishonest, or judgemental	---	34%
Steals	---	10%
Misc.	---	14%
Cases with single theme identified	---	69%

- Some overlap, but a great deal of focus on a single theme for each respondent.

Themes for Trust and Distrust Open-Ended Narratives

Themes	"What are the things that make this person trustworthy?"	"What are the things that make this person untrustworthy?"
<i>Trust Themes</i>		
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Be honest and non-judgemental in conversation with me	48%	---
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<i>Distrust Themes</i>		
Manipulative/Exploitative	---	31%
Spread confidential information or gossip	---	48%
Liar, dishonest, or judgemental	---	34%
Steals	---	10%
Misc.	---	14%
Cases with single theme identified	---	69%

- Overall, a focus on sharing personal information to someone who will not spread it or judge you.

Themes

- Women were asked:
 - "What are the best things about having a trusting relationship with other women on the unit?"
 - Three themes were identified.

Benefits Themes

Talk with about personal/emotional content	79%
Not share confidential information or gossip	21%
Be honest and non-judgemental in conversation with me	14%
Misc.	17%
Cases with single theme identified	72%

Benefits Themes

Talk with about personal/emotional content	79%
Not share confidential information or gossip	21%
Be honest and non-judgemental in conversation with me	14%
Misc.	17%
Cases with single theme identified	72%

- The relationship provides someone to talk with about personal and emotional content.
 - "Being able to do your time. Having friends helps you get through every day...I can talk and vent with them"
 - "It is nice to have someone you can go to when you are having a bad day or when you are feeling down. A shoulder to lean on."
 - This theme appeared in nearly 80% of the responses.

Benefits Themes

Talk with about personal/emotional content	79%
Not share confidential information or gossip	21%
Be honest and non-judgemental in conversation with me	14%
Misc.	17%
Cases with single theme identified	72%

- Other themes:
 - Not sharing personal information.
 - Being honest and non-judgmental.

Themes

- Women were then asked:
 - "What risks would you say are involved with trusting other women on the unit?"
 - Three themes were identified.

Risks Themes

Vulnerable to exploitation	41%
Spread confidential information or gossip	48%
Loss of emotional connection or being let down	31%
Misc.	10%
Cases with single theme identified	72%

Risks Themes

Vulnerable to exploitation	41%
Spread confidential information or gossip	48%
Loss of emotional connection or being let down	31%
Misc.	10%
Cases with single theme identified	72%

- Making oneself vulnerable to exploitation appeared in 41% of the responses.
 - "Being taken advantage of. Put into drama that is unnecessary. Fighting."

Risks Themes

Vulnerable to exploitation	41%
Spread confidential information or gossip	48%
Loss of emotional connection or being let down	31%
Misc.	10%
Cases with single theme identified	72%

- The risk of having someone spread privately shared information and being susceptible to gossip.
 - "Them turning around and stabbing you in the back. Telling other people your business."
 - "People knowing things that you don't want everyone to know."

Risks Themes

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Spread confidential information or gossip	48%
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Cases with single theme identified	72%

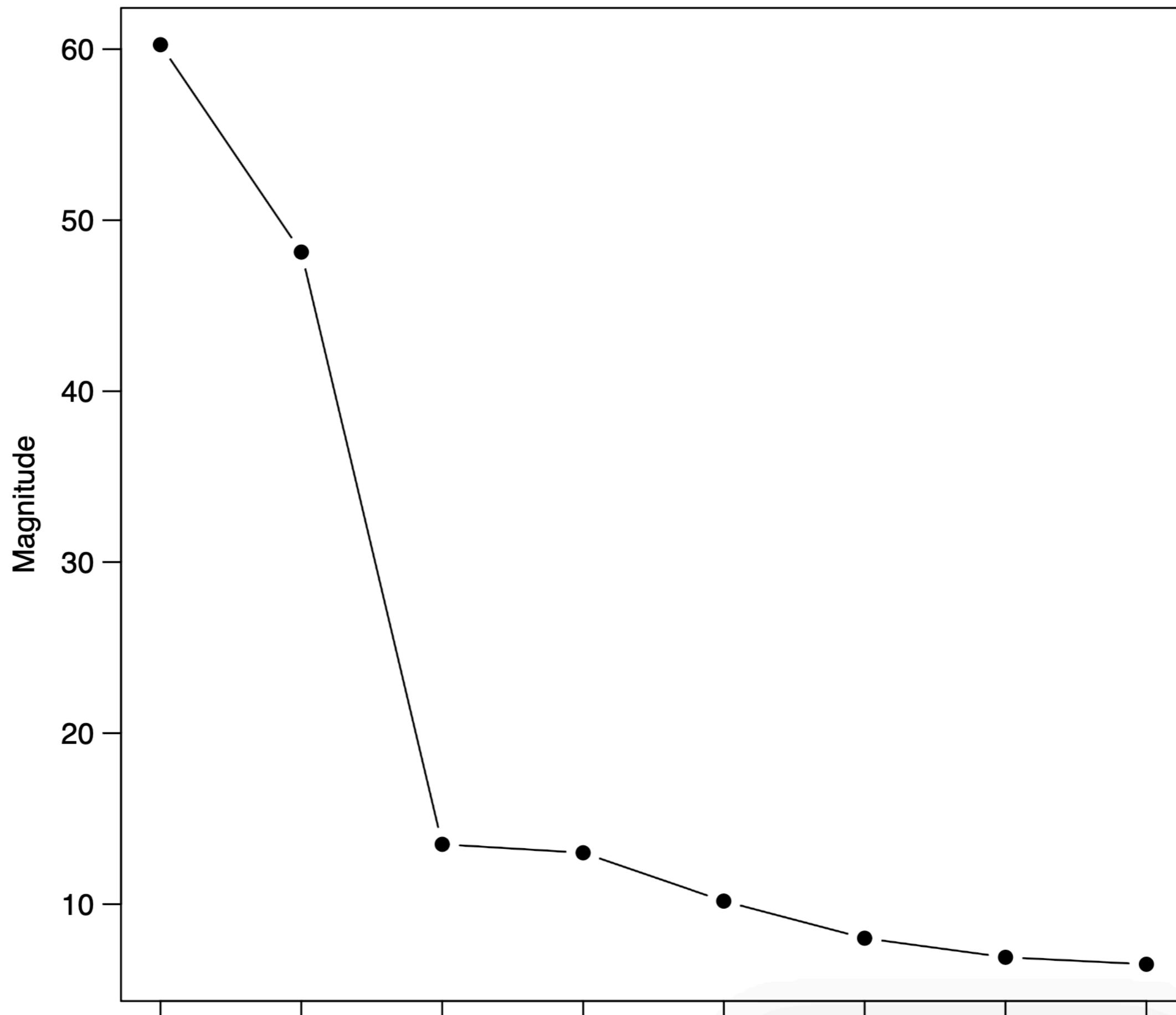
- The risk of losing an emotional connection or being let down.
- "Losing that trust. Doing something that is out of character. If someone doesn't live up to your expectations."
- "Getting moved to a different unit and losing that relationship."

Summary of Findings

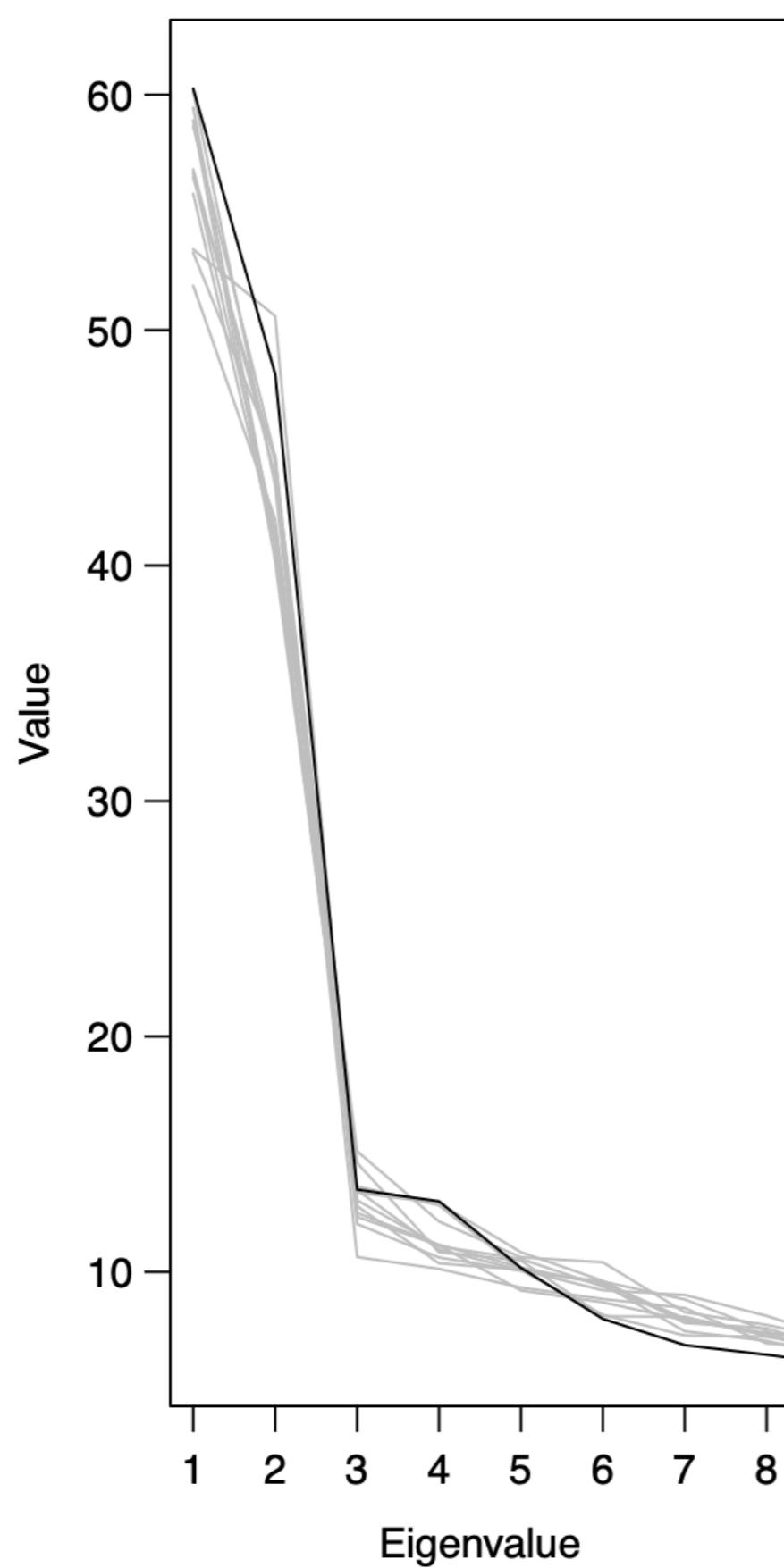
- Question: What does it mean to trust someone in prison?
 - Focus on being able to share information, have it not repeated or used against you, and not judged.
 - Gaining the emotional connection of another person.
 - Putting yourself at risk.

Part 2 Extra Slides

Scree Plot of Data



Culture Number Check



Item Difficulty Check

