2022 PROGRAM OUTCOMES
NEW JERSEY COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTERS (CRC)

GEO *Reentry Services®*

FACILITIES
Elizabeth CRC
Neptune CRC
North Brunswick CRC
Pleasantville CRC
Vineland CRC

POPULATION
Individuals on Parole

AGENCY
New Jersey State Parole Board

PROGRAM LENGTH
90 days

PROGRAM SUMMARY
In New Jersey, GEO Reentry Services provides comprehensive treatment programs tailored to meet individual participant's risk and needs. At the foundation of our treatment is evidence-based programming designed to address criminogenic needs as identified through the assessment process. The program model at the New Jersey CRCs includes Moral Reconation Therapy® (MRT), intensive employment program, anger management, life skills, employment readiness, Thinking for a Change (T4C), Wide Range Achievement Test Fifth Edition (WRAT-5), and educational testing. Programming is delivered through group and individual sessions.

The following reflects program data and intermediate outcomes for the five New Jersey CRCs for the reporting period January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022.
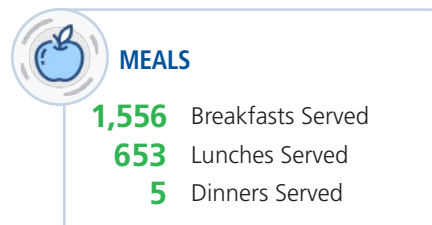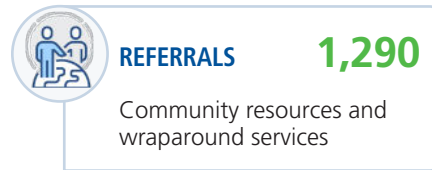
During this time period, the program was still navigating the COVID-19 pandemic. It should be noted that outcomes are based on conducting virtual services, reduced visits, and modified programming during this time. The program resumed normal operations at the end of 2022.

PARTICIPANTS SERVED

703 Participants served during the reporting period

SERVICES
Below is a breakdown of services for the CRC population.

ALL SERVICES — **82%**
All services attendance rate

REFERRALS — **1,290**
Community resources and wraparound services

MEALS
1,556 Breakfasts Served
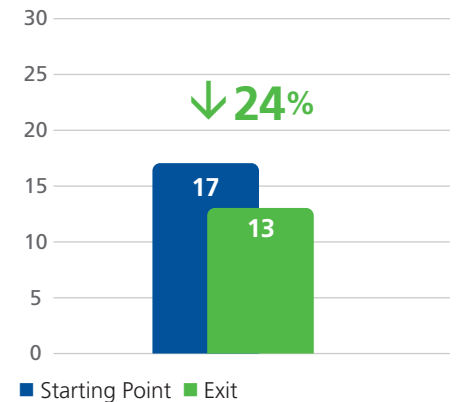**653** Lunches Served
5 Dinners Served

DRUG & ALCOHOL TEST RESULTS
CRC participants are required to test for alcohol and illicit substances. Below is the breakdown of negative and positive test results during the reporting period.

TOTAL DRUG TESTS: 3,080
92% | 8%

TOTAL BREATH ALCOHOL CONTENT (BrAC) TESTS: 955
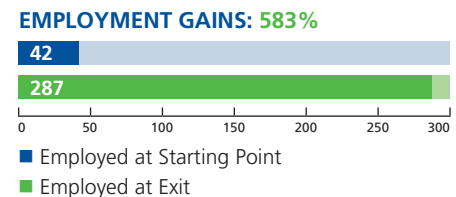100%

■ Clean ■ Substance(s) Detected

LSI-R RISK REDUCTION ASSESSMENT RESULTS
The CRCs use the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) assessment to identify participant risk and needs and the likelihood of recidivism. The assessment is a quantitative tool of justice-involved individuals' attributes and situations relevant to determining levels of supervision and treatment. The assessment data serves as an intermediate outcome when utilized as a pre- and post-treatment measure. During the reporting period, programming at the New Jersey CRCs helped participants reduce their risk scores by an average of 24%, which correlates to a similar reduction in the probability of recidivism.[1] (n=300)

↓**24%**

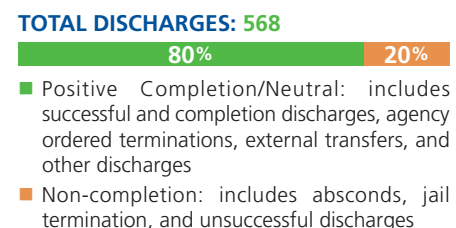|	Starting Point	Exit
Value	17	13

■ Starting Point ■ Exit

EMPLOYMENT
A goal of the CRCs is to assist participants with securing employment. During the reporting period, the number of participants employed increased by 583%.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS: 583%
42
287

■ Employed at Starting Point
■ Employed at Exit

DISCHARGE RESULTS
TOTAL DISCHARGES: 568
80% | 20%

■ Positive Completion/Neutral: includes successful and completion discharges, agency ordered terminations, external transfers, and other discharges
■ Non-completion: includes absconds, jail termination, and unsuccessful discharges

[1] Andrews, D.A., Ph.D, Bonta, J.L., Ph.D. (2003). "Level of Service Inventory-Revised, U.S. Norms Manual Supplement"
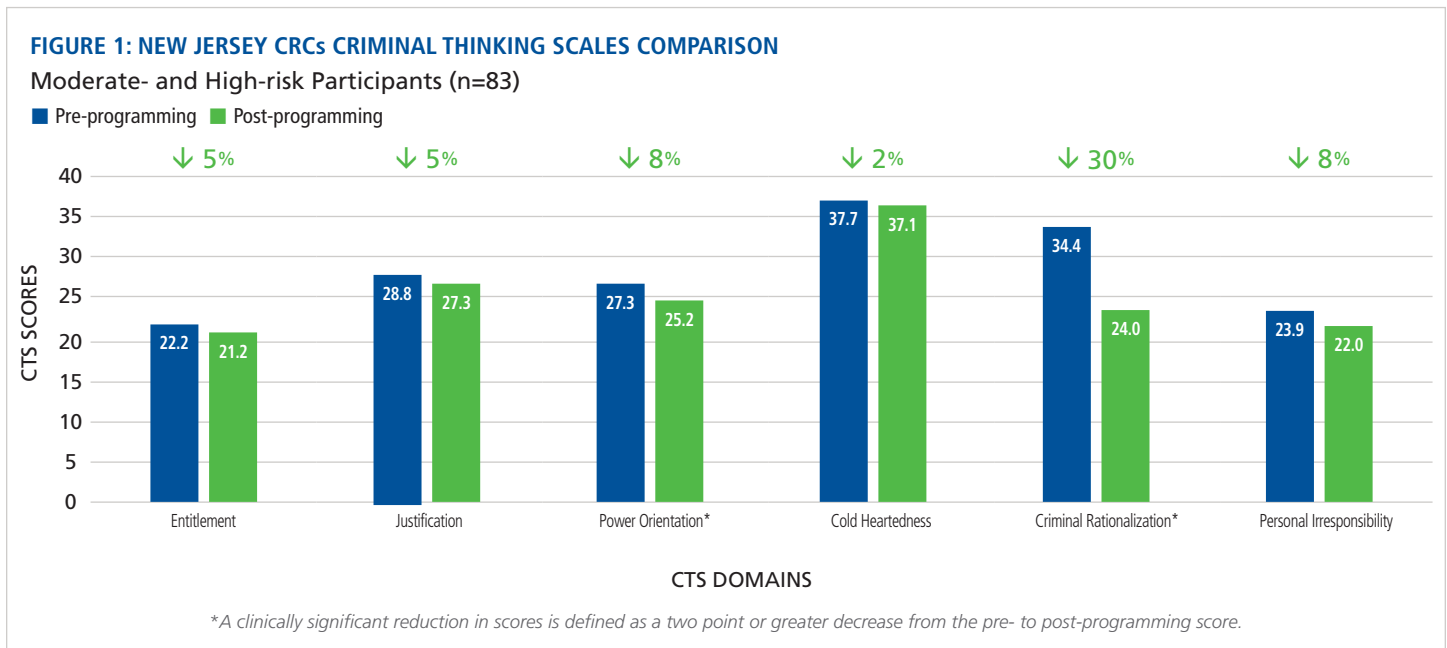
NEW JERSEY CRCs PROGRAMMING REDUCES CRIMINAL THINKING

Criminal thinking domains, such as antisocial cognitions and antisocial attitudes, are frequent targets for change in correctional treatment, and are described in current theories of criminal behavior.[2] The research on "What Works" to reduce recidivism indicates that antisocial cognition and antisocial attitudes (criminal thinking) are among the top three risk factors as drivers of recidivism. The Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scales (CTS), a reliable and validated instrument, measures the effect of GEO Reentry's programming on antisocial cognition and attitudes. The results of this report indicate that GEO Reentry's program reduced criminal thinking patterns as measured by the CTS, and therefore lowers the potential for future recidivism.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Research evaluators analyzed the pre- and post-programming CTS scores for 83 individuals who participated in programming at the New Jersey CRCs between January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. These individuals had moderate- to high-risk scores in at least one domain at starting point. Participant risk level is determined by the recommended score ranges outlined by research (see table below). The average number of days between the pre- and post-assessment was 177 days.

The results indicated in Figure 1 illustrate these participants had a clinically significant reduction, averaging 9% (2.9 points) across all six domains.

FIGURE 1: NEW JERSEY CRCs CRIMINAL THINKING SCALES COMPARISON
Moderate- and High-risk Participants (n=83)

■ Pre-programming ■ Post-programming

	Entitlement	Justification	Power Orientation*	Cold Heartedness	Criminal Rationalization*	Personal Irresponsibility
Reduction	↓ 5%	↓ 5%	↓ 8%	↓ 2%	↓ 30%	↓ 8%
Pre-programming	22.2	28.8	27.3	37.7	34.4	23.9
Post-programming	21.2	27.3	25.2	37.1	24.0	22.0

CTS DOMAINS

A clinically significant reduction in scores is defined as a two point or greater decrease from the pre- to post-programming score.

CTS DOMAINS	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED RISK SCORE RANGES[2]		
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
ENTITLEMENT	· Focuses on a sense of ownership and privilege · High scores are associated with the individual's belief that the world "owes them" and they deserve special consideration	10-17	18-20	21-40
JUSTIFICATION	· Refers to patterns of thought that minimize the seriousness of antisocial acts and by justifying actions based on external circumstances · High scores may be associated with perceived social injustice	10-18	19-22	23-40
POWER ORIENTATION	· Measures the need of power and control · High scores are associated with higher levels of aggression and controlling behaviors	10-22	23-37	28-40
COLD HEARTEDNESS	· High scores reflect a lack of emotional involvement	10-20	21-23	24-40
CRIMINAL RATIONALIZATION	· High scores are associated with negative attitude towards the law and authority figures	10-28	29-35	36-40
PERSONAL RATIONALIZATION	· Assesses the degree to which an individual is willing to accept ownership for criminal actions · High scores are associated with non-acceptance of criminal actions and often blaming others	10-18	19-24	25-40

[2]Knight, K., Garner, B.R., Simpson D.W. Morey, J.T., & Flynn, P.M. (2006). "An assessment for criminal thinking" Crime & Delinquency, Vol. 52, No. 1, 159-17

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