

2024 PROGRAM OUTCOMES

NORTH PIEDMONT CONFINEMENT IN RESPONSE TO VIOLATION (CRV) CENTER REDUCES CRIMINAL THINKING



FACILITY	AGENCY	POPULATION	PROGRAM LENGTH
North Piedmont CRV Center	North Carolina Department of Adult Correction (NCDAC)	Females in Technical Violation of Parole	90 Days

PROGRAM SUMMARY

In Lexington, NC, GEO Reentry Services delivers in-custody treatment designed to address underlying reasons for antisocial behaviors, and ultimately to change criminal thinking and behavior. The treatment model at the North Piedmont CRV Center includes a suite of validated assessments, comprehensive case management services, evidence-based programming, and transitional planning. Women who are incarcerated face additional challenges compared to the general female population. They are far more likely to struggle with mental health issues, domestic violence, drug use, and poor sexual health.¹ Women have different needs than men, and it is important to take their unique requirements into consideration when facilitating reentry programming. The gender-responsive and trauma-informed curriculum offered at the North Piedmont CRV Center includes Healing Trauma and Helping Women Recover to address the special concerns and issues of women with substance use disorders and trauma who are in correctional settings. Starting treatment before release facilitates consistency in treatment, expedites behavioral change, and promotes effectiveness in reducing recidivism. Treatment is delivered through group sessions.

WHY IS A REDUCTION IN CRIMINAL THINKING IMPORTANT?

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 (TCU) Criminal Thinking Scales (CTS) 3.0, released in 2022, measures the effect of GEO Reentry’s treatment on antisocial cognition and attitudes. The results of this report indicate that GEO Reentry’s treatment 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-treatment CTS scores for 351 individuals, regardless of risk, and a subset of 218 individuals with moderate- to high-risk in at least one domain at intake, who participated in treatment at the North Piedmont CRV Center between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024. The average time between the pre- and post-treatment assessments was 70 days.

- **FIGURE 1** illustrates the results for 351 individuals, regardless of risk level. These participants averaged a 13% reduction (2.7 points) across all five domains. Four of the five domains showed a clinically significant reduction (two points or greater) in criminal thinking patterns.
- **FIGURE 2** illustrates the results for 218 individuals, with moderate- to high-risk scores in at least one domain at intake. Participant risk level is determined by the recommended score ranges outlined by research (see table on page 2). These participants averaged a 21% reduction (5.0 points) across all five domains. All five domains showed a clinically significant reduction (two points or greater) in criminal thinking patterns.

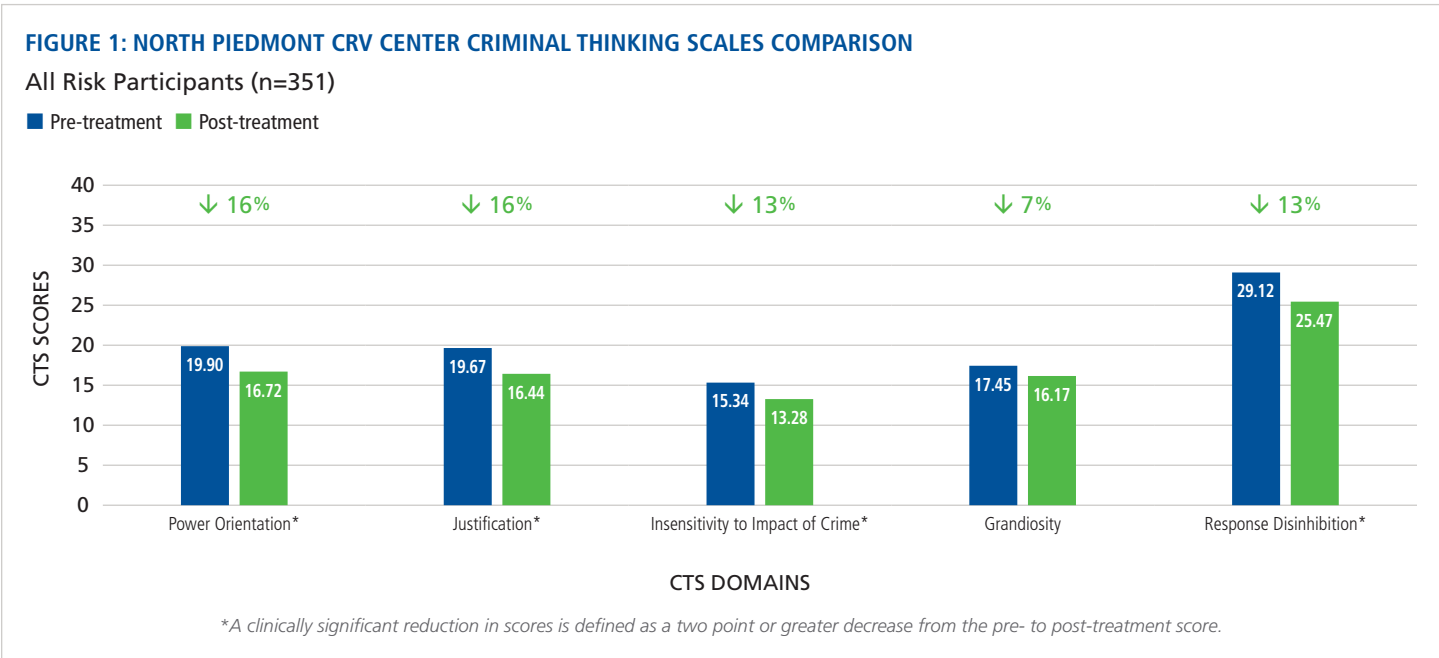
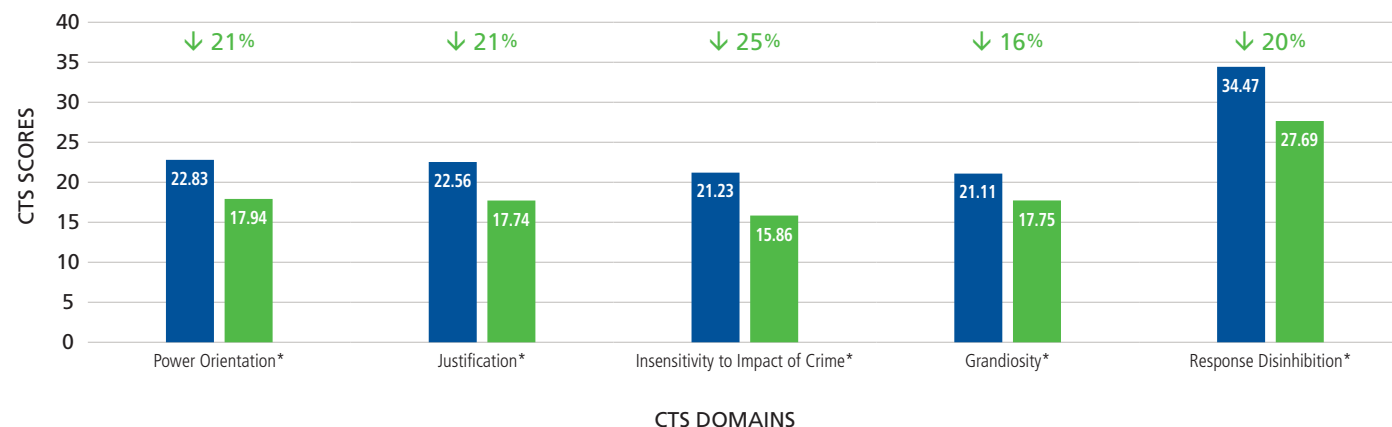


FIGURE 2: NORTH PIEDMONT CRV CENTER CRIMINAL THINKING SCALES COMPARISON

Moderate- and High-risk Participants (n=218)

■ Pre-treatment ■ Post-treatment



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

CTS DOMAINS	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED RISK SCORE RANGES		
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
POWER ORIENTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflects the need for power and control High scores may be associated with an outward display of aggression to control their external environment or others 	10-15	16-23	24-50
JUSTIFICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to the tendency to justify one's criminal behavior High scores reflect a likelihood to make excuses for their crime(s) or blame others for their wrongdoings 	10-15	16-23	24-50
INSENSITIVITY TO IMPACT OF CRIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focuses on a lack of understanding or awareness around the effect their crime has on others or society High scores may be associated with the individual being prone to shrugging off their crime(s), thinking it is not that big of a deal 	10-17	18-21	22-50
GRANDIOSITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to thoughts and feelings of superiority as compared to others High scores are associated with a belief that one is above the law or superior to others 	10-15	16-23	24-50
RESPONSE DISINHIBITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focuses on the inability to regulate behavior in situations when overwhelmed High scores reflect behavior that the individual may later regret such as lashing out or becoming aggressive 	10-23	24-30	31-50

¹National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2020. *The Effects of Incarceration and Reentry on Community Health and Well-Being: Proceedings of a Workshop*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

²Sease, T. B., & Knight, K. (2023). Development and Testing of the Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scales 3.0. *Crime & Delinquency*, 69(13-14), 2699-2718.

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