

# 2023 PROGRAM OUTCOMES

## NAPA COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICE CENTER



### AGENCY

Napa County Probation

### POPULATION

Adults on Probation

### PROGRAM SUMMARY

In Napa County, GEO Reentry Services provides comprehensive programs tailored to meet individual participant's risk and needs. At the foundation of our approach is cognitive behavioral programming designed to address criminogenic needs as identified through the assessment process. The program model at the Napa Community Corrections Service Center (CCSC) includes Moral Reconciliation Therapy® (MRT), Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Substance Use Adult (CBI-SUA), parenting, anger management, life skills, domestic violence classes, education and employment services, gender-responsive programming, community connections, and alcohol and drug testing.

The following reflects the annual (January 1, 2023-December 31, 2023) program data and intermediate outcomes for the Napa County CCSC in California.

### PARTICIPANTS SERVED

**119** Participants served during the reporting period

### AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

**54** Average number of participants in the program per day

### REFERRALS

**128** Participants referred from the agency during the reporting period

### NEW ARRIVALS

**70** Participants who started the program during the reporting period, based on the referrals received

### RE-ADMITS

**58** Participants started the program during the reporting period that had previously enrolled in the program, based on the referrals received

### GRADUATED PARTICIPANTS

**26** Participants graduated the program during the reporting period

### SERVICE ATTENDANCE RATES

Below is the breakdown of the average service attendance rates for the CCSC population based on those scheduled for the service. Noted are the increases from the previous reporting period and the rates by phase. As participants progressed through the phases, the attendance rates increased, showing strong participant engagement.



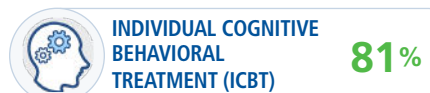
15% increase from previous reporting period at 79%

PHASE 1	80%	PHASE 3	96%
PHASE 2	90%	AFTERCARE	97%



28% increase from previous reporting period at 64%

PHASE 1	60%	PHASE 3	92%
PHASE 2	78%	AFTERCARE	97%



33% increase from previous reporting period at 61%

PHASE 1	75%	PHASE 3	83%
PHASE 2	77%	AFTERCARE	90%

### DOSAGE HOURS

Below are the total programming events and dosage hours completed by the CCSC population during the reporting period.

**16,092** Total Programming Events Attended

**7,741** Total Programming Hours

**5,862** Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Hours of the Total Programming Hours

### EMPLOYMENT

A goal of the CCSC is to assist participants in securing employment and/or enrolling in school. During the reporting period, the number of participants employed increased by 90% based on total individuals served. (n=119)

**EMPLOYMENT GAINS: 90%**

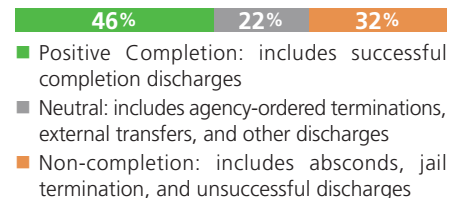


- Employed at Starting Point
- Employed During the Program

### DISCHARGE RESULTS

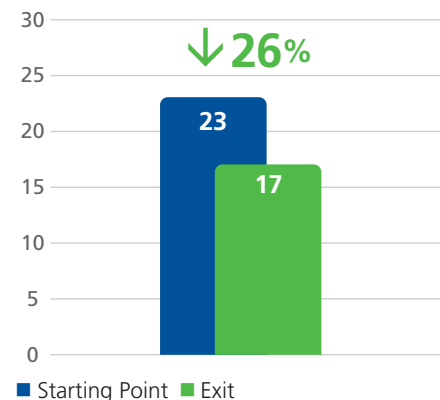
Below are the discharge results for the reporting period. The average number of participation days was 320 days for all discharge types.

**TOTAL DISCHARGES: 65**



### LS/CMI RISK REDUCTION ASSESSMENT RESULTS

During the reporting period, programming at the CCSC helped participants reduce their risk scores by an average of 26%, which correlates to a similar reduction in the probability of recidivism.<sup>1</sup> (n=68) The average reduction for the previous reporting period was 14%.



### ALCOHOL & DRUG TEST RESULTS

CCSC participants are required to test for alcohol and illicit drugs. Below is the breakdown of negative and positive test results during the reporting period.

**TOTAL BREATH ALCOHOL CONTENT (BrAC) TESTS: 3,653**



As participants progressed through the phases, the percentage of clean drug tests increased.

**TOTAL DRUG TESTS: 2,245**



## COMMUNITY RESOURCE REFERRALS

The CCSC provided valuable resource referrals to assist with participant stabilization in the community. Referral types included:

- Clothing
- Education
- Employment
- Food
- Housing
- Job Search
- Mental Health
- Transportation
- Travel Documentation

## IN THEIR WORDS

Below is a sample of the participant testimonials from the July 2023 survey.

“The program helped me [change my mindset](#) and the way I think about life.”

“The people here are very flexible with my schedule...[and] I [am able to keep working](#) with little disruption.”

“[The one-on-ones with my case manager](#) have made the biggest impact for positive change in my life. I was able to be vulnerable and express myself about anything I wanted or needed.”

“The [staff does a great job of trying to understand each individual](#) participant and their needs.”

## NAPA COUNTY CCSC REDUCES CRIMINAL THINKING

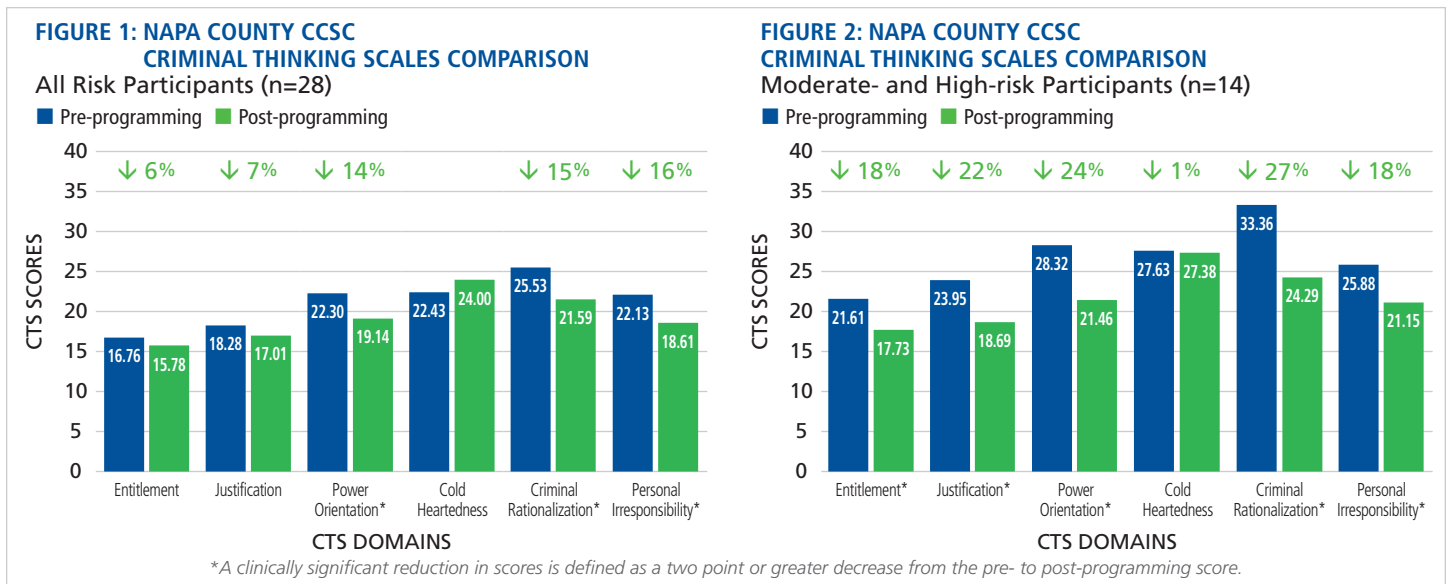
Criminal thinking domains, such as antisocial cognitions and antisocial attitudes, are frequent targets for change in correctional treatment, and are described in current theories of criminal behavior.<sup>2</sup> The research on “What Works” to reduce recidivism indicates that antisocial cognition and 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 programming 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 28 individuals, regardless of risk, and a subset of 14 individuals with moderate- to high-risk scores in at least one domain at starting point, who participated in the programming at the Napa County CCSC between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023. The average number of days between the pre- and post-programming assessments was 486 days.

• **FIGURE 1** illustrates the results of 28 individuals regardless of risk level. [These participants averaged a 9% reduction \(2 points\) across all six domains. Three of the six domains showed a clinically significant reduction \(two points or greater\) in participant criminal thinking patterns.](#)

• **FIGURE 2** illustrates the results of 14 individuals with 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). [These participants averaged an 18% reduction \(5 points\) across all six domains. Five of the six domains showed a clinically significant reduction \(two points or greater\) in criminal thinking patterns.](#)



CTS DOMAINS	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED RISK SCORE RANGES <sup>3</sup>		
		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 IRRESPONSIBILITY	• 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

<sup>1</sup>Andrews, D.A., Ph.D, Bonta, J.L., Ph.D. (2003). “Level of Service Inventory-Revised, U.S. Norms Manual Supplement

<sup>2</sup>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, 159-177.

<sup>3</sup>Knight, K., Ekelund, B., Barbour, P. (2015). “Simplifying Assessment in Criminal Justice and Treatment Settings: Using TCU Tools to Ensure Effective Services”.

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