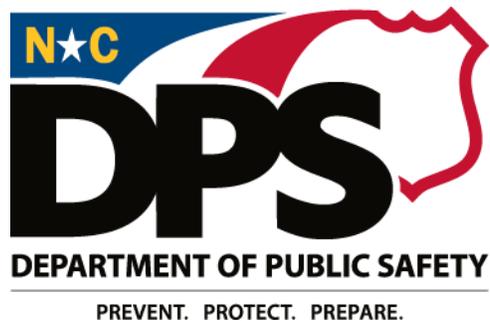


Fiscal Year 2019-2020 Annual Statistical Report



Eric A. Hooks, Secretary

Timothy Moose
Chief Deputy Secretary
Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice

Nicole E. Sullivan
Director
Reentry, Programs and Services

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Overview of the North Carolina Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice

The North Carolina Department of Public Safety (NCDPS) was created in 2012 through the consolidation of the Department of Correction, the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice is one of six divisions within the Department of Public Safety. Adult Correction is responsible for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of adult offenders sentenced to community/intermediate punishment or prison. Adult Correction is responsible for the operation of Prisons, Community Corrections, Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Programs and Correction Enterprises.

Mission Statement

The mission of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice is to safeguard and preserve the lives and property of the people of North Carolina through prevention, protection, and preparation with integrity and honor.

Appropriations & Expenditures

At the end of the 2019-2020 Fiscal Year, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice had 16,997¹ (8,833 male, 8,164 female) permanent employees, primarily working directly with offenders in the community or in secure facilities. The division is funded through legislative appropriations and receipts (e.g., Correction Enterprises). The total authorized budget and actual expenditures for the Division over the past five fiscal years are shown below in Table 1.

**Table 1
Authorized Budget and Actual Expenditures by Fiscal Year**

Fiscal Year	Authorized Budget	Actual Expenditures	Percent Change in Actual Expenditures over Previous Year
2019-2020	\$1,671,760,579	\$1,667,575,374	.98%
2018-2019	\$1,655,916,559	\$1,651,379,560	3.01%
2017-2018	\$1,606,521,181	\$1,603,188,588	3.40%
2016-2017	\$1,553,743,377	\$1,550,399,651	3.47%
2015-2016	\$1,515,484,178	\$1,498,391,311	9.44%

*Excludes required transfers for Medicaid and other Departmental requirements

¹ This number includes employees of the entire Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice.
Source: N.C. Department of Public Safety, Human Resources Division.

Reentry and Program Services

Reentry, Programs & Services

The Reentry, Programs and Services (RP&S) section is responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring correctional interventions for offenders in facilities and on supervision in the community. The goals of the section include

- promoting public safety
- improving offender behavior
- reducing re-offending.

Administrative Analysis Unit

The Administrative Analysis Unit (AAU) assists the Section of Reentry, Programs & Services by providing data analysis on offenders in prison facilities, programs and services that support offenders, and correctional interventions to reduce reoffending behaviors. The AAU activities also include the following:

- prepare statistical and topical reports
- conduct and provide data and methodology review for evaluation
- review and approve human subjects research involving staff and individuals under the supervision of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety
- provide answers to statistical questions about correctional populations
- consult on methods to develop, implement, and monitor plans and policies on correctional populations.

Purpose of the Annual Statistical Report

The purpose of the Annual Statistical Report (ASR) is to provide a summary of relevant and concise statistical information about offenders inside North Carolina prisons and offenders supervised by Community Corrections during the fiscal year being reported.

Prisons

Overview

The North Carolina Department of Public Safety Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice is responsible for the care, custody and supervision of all adults and juveniles sentenced after conviction for violations of North Carolina law.

As of June 30, 2020, there were 55 offender facilities in the North Carolina adult corrections system. Table I.1 provides a breakdown of the types and number of facilities, and the percentage of inmates housed within each type of facility.

**Table I.1
Number of Prisons and Security Designated Prisons**

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Percentage of Inmates</u>
Prisons	52	
Minimum Security	19	31%
Medium Security	19	42%
Close Security	15	22%
Confinement in Response to Violation Centers (CRVs)	2	
Contractual Prison	1	

Costs of Incarceration for the 2019-2020 Fiscal Year

The average incarceration costs for inmates are shown in Table I.2 below. Figures include the direct cost of inmate supervision/custody and programs/activities, and indirect administrative costs for prison support. A comparison of daily costs over the last three fiscal years is provided for each custody level, as well as the average daily inmate population. The average daily cost of incarcerating one inmate was \$99.23 in FY 2017-2018. There has been an increase to \$103.32 in FY 2018-2019 and now \$127.63 in FY 2019-2020.

**Table I.2
Daily Cost per Inmate for FY17-18 – FY19-20: State Prisons**

Custody Level	<u>FY 2017-2018</u>		<u>FY 2018-2019</u>		<u>FY 2019-2020</u>	
	Inmate Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.	Inmate Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.	Inmate Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.
<i>Minimum</i>	\$86.92	12,727	\$90.45	11,871	\$120.22	10,016
<i>Medium</i>	\$102.46	15,346	\$105.11	15,128	\$123.48	13,505
<i>Close</i>	\$116.75	6,738	\$123.18	7,018	\$146.47	6,889
Average	\$99.23	34,811	\$103.32	34,017	\$127.63	30,410

Prison Admission Trends

Figure I.1 and Table I.3 provide a historical examination of the prison population over a ten-year period. From FY 2010-2011 to FY2019-2020 there has been a decline in admissions to prison from 28,975 to 20,838. Misdemeanor admissions has significantly decreased from 9,731 to 1,229 during this same time, whereas, felony admissions only slightly increased from 19,194 to 19,609. Overall, 94% of FY 2019-2020 prison admissions was for felony crime convictions.

Figure I.1
Total Admissions FY 2010-2020

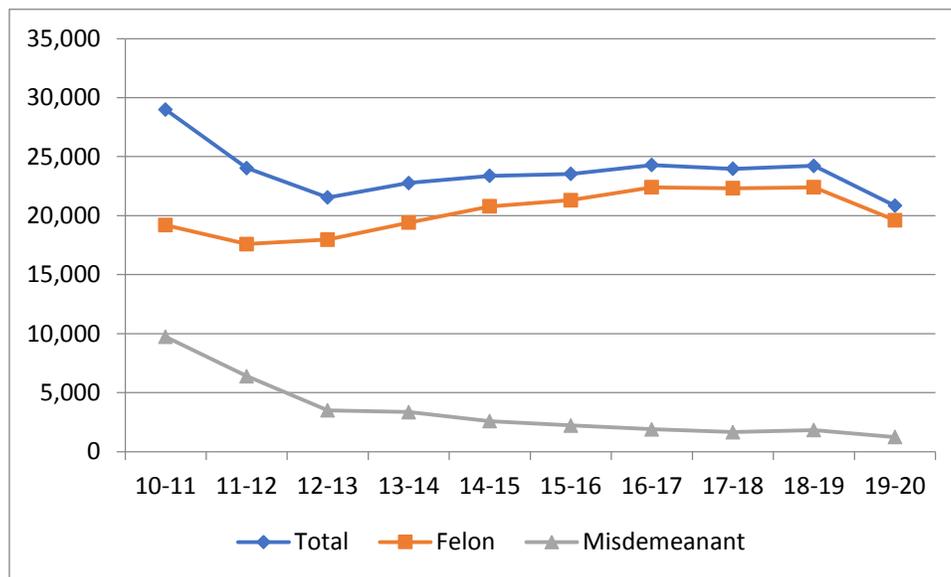


Table I.3
Total Prison Admissions FY 2010-2020

	FY2010-2011	FY2011-2012	FY2012-2013	FY2013-2014	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018	FY2018-2019	FY2019-2020
Totals	28,975	24,036	21,538	22,759	23,367	23,531	24,288	25,209	24,222	20,838

Prison Admission Types

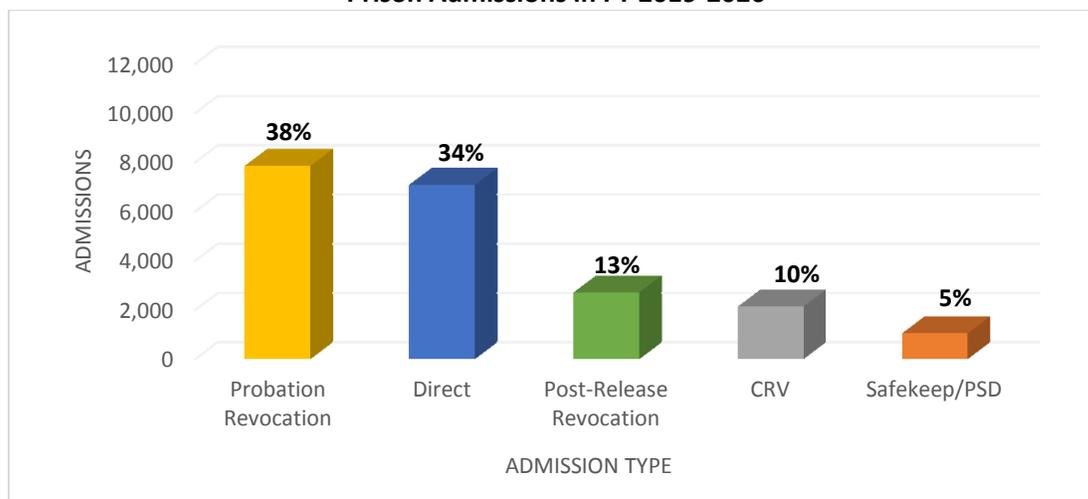
The table below describes the five types of admissions to the prison system in North Carolina.

Table I.4
Prison Admission Types Definitions

Admission Type	Definition
<i>Direct Admissions</i>	An admission that results from a court-imposed active sentence to prison.
<i>Probation Revocations</i>	The activation of a suspended term of imprisonment in response to a violation (G.S. 15A, Article 82).
<i>Post-Release Revocations</i>	The reimprisonment of an individual under post-release supervision to serve the remaining maximum sentence in response to a violation (G.S. 15A, Article 85). This also includes Parole Revocations
<i>Confinements in Response to Violation (CRV)</i>	Supervision in the community for those who have committed a technical violation for which the court has imposed a term up to 90 days to be served in prison before returning to supervision in the community.
<i>Safekeepers/ Pre-sentence Diagnostic Inmates</i>	A defendant who has not been sentenced but is admitted to prison when detention in the local jail poses a danger to the inmate or when medical care is needed. Pre-sentence diagnostic admissions (PSD) are inmates who have been convicted, but the judge requests an assessment before sentencing.

During FY 19-20, the largest percentage of prison admissions was probation revocations (38%) and direct admissions (34%)². These percentages were consistent with those of last year.

Figure I.2
Prison Admissions in FY 2019-2020



² Prison admissions due to revocation are computed as a percentage of offenders entering prisons, whereas probation revocation rates are the percentage of offenders who exited community supervision. These admissions are for offenders who were revoked for a new crime, absconding or previous completion of 2 CRV's.

Prison Admission Crime Categories

Crimes resulting in prison admissions are grouped into the three categories which are defined in the following table.

Table I.5
Crime Categories Definitions

Category	Description
<i>Public Order</i>	Public order crimes involve acts that are outlawed because they conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules, and public opinion e.g., drug crimes and alcohol offenses.
<i>Property</i>	Crimes Against Property, are those crimes to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary.
<i>Crimes Against a Person</i>	Crimes Against Persons are those whose victims are always individuals, e.g., murder, rape, and assault.

Figure I.3 shows that the largest crime category for FY2019-2020 was Public Order Crimes (43%), which increased 1% from FY 2018-2019. Property Crimes decreased 14%, and Crimes Against a Person decreased 10% from the last fiscal year.

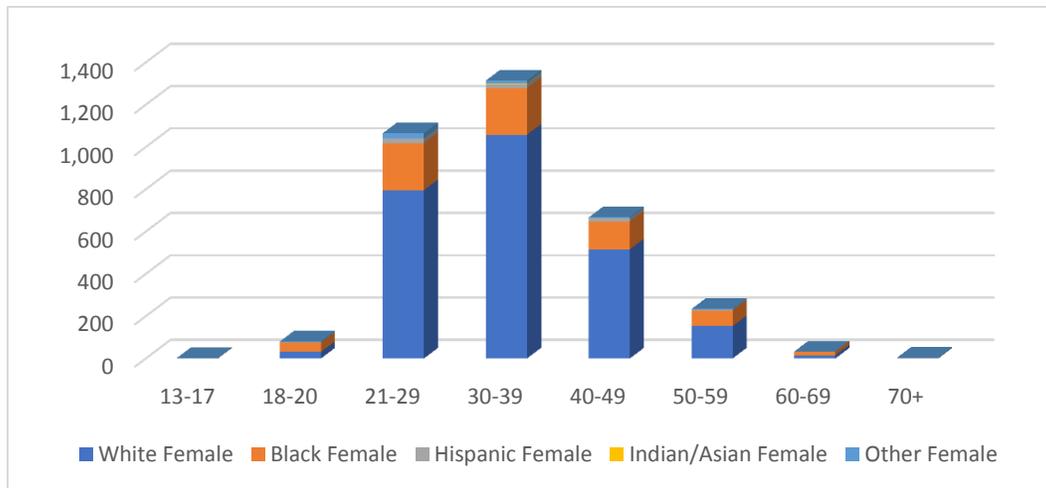
Figure I.3
Crime Type of Prison Admissions in FY 2019-2020



Prison Admission Demographics

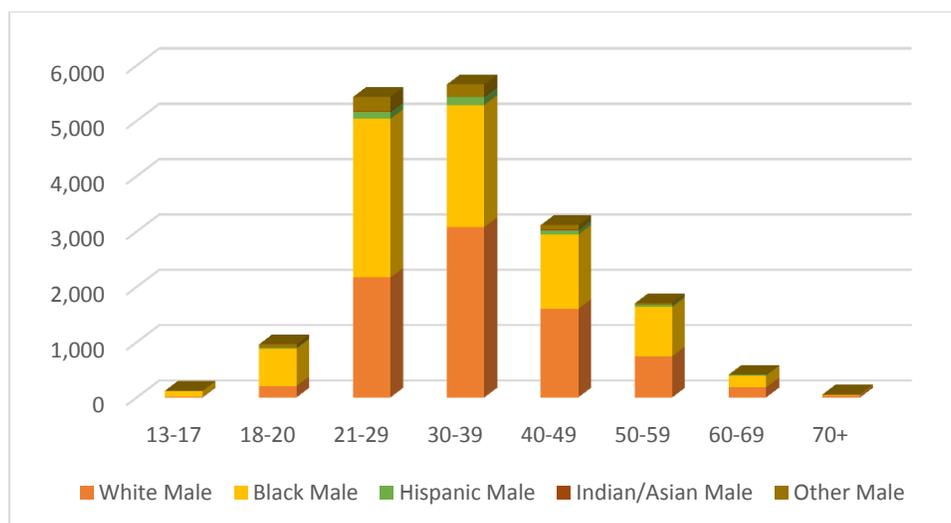
The prison system initially classifies and houses inmates by gender, type of conviction (felony or misdemeanor) and type of custody (close, medium, or minimum). For FY 19-20, the highest age category of females entering prison was 30-39 (N=1,314). In this age category, 81% were White females, 17% Black females, 2% Hispanic females, 1% Other and less than 1% Asian.

Figure I.4
Female Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2019-2020



For FY 19-20, the highest age category of males entering prison was 30-39 (N=5,655). In this age category, 81% were Black males, 17% White males, 2% Hispanic males, 1% Other males and less than 1% Asian.

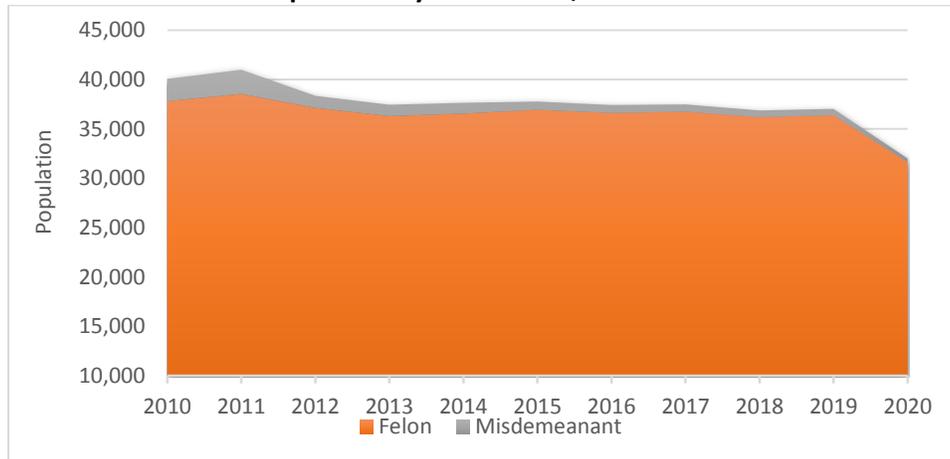
Figure I.5
Male Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2019-2020



Prison Population Trends

The prison population largely consists of felon convictions and a small number of misdemeanor convictions. After FY 13-14, the difference between the number of felons and misdemeanants has been much higher, with the population of felons (31,628) almost dwarfing the population of misdemeanants (401) in FY 19-20. Misdemeanants only consist of 1% of the prison population.

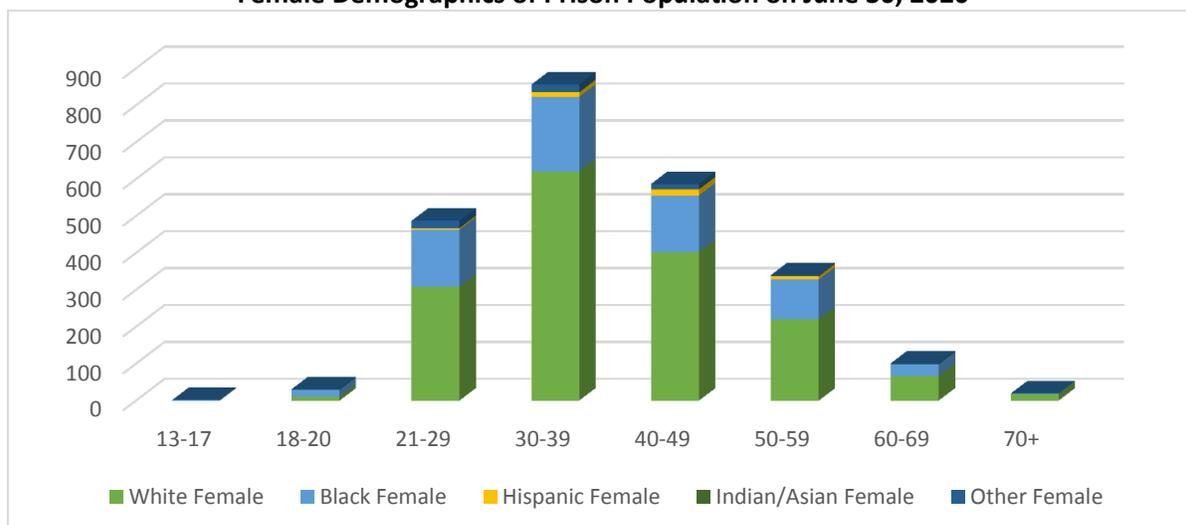
Figure I.6
Prison Population by Crime Class, FY End 2010-2020



Prison Population Demographics

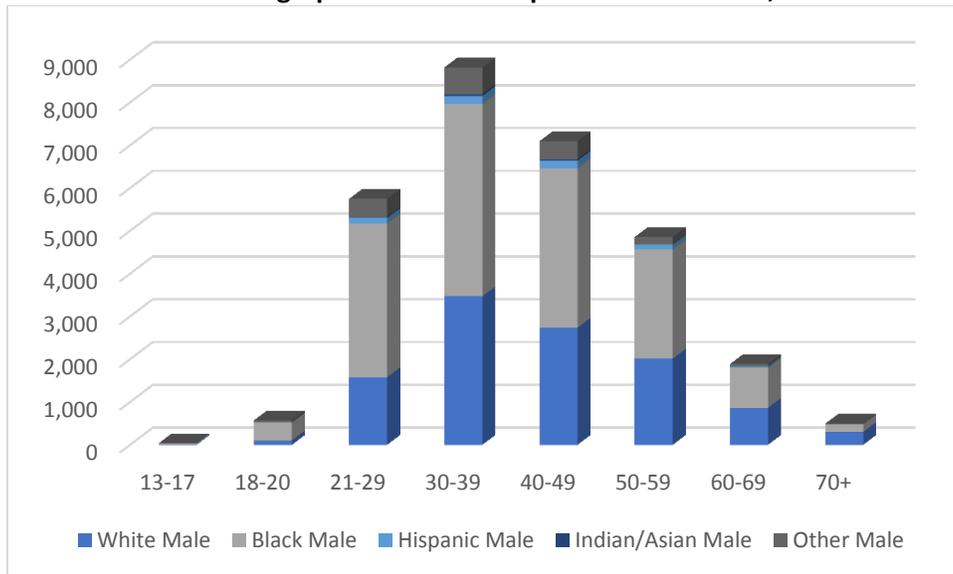
In FY 19-20, the highest age category of females in prison was 30-39 (N=856). In this age category, 73% were White females, 24% Black female, 2% Other female, 1% Hispanic females, and less than 1% Asian female.

Figure I.7
Female Demographics of Prison Population on June 30, 2020



In FY 19-20, the highest age category of males in prison was 30-39 (N=8,108). In this age category, 63% were Black males, 27% White males, 7% Other males, 2% Hispanic males and less than 1% Asian.

Figure I.8
Male Demographics of Prison Population on June 30, 2020

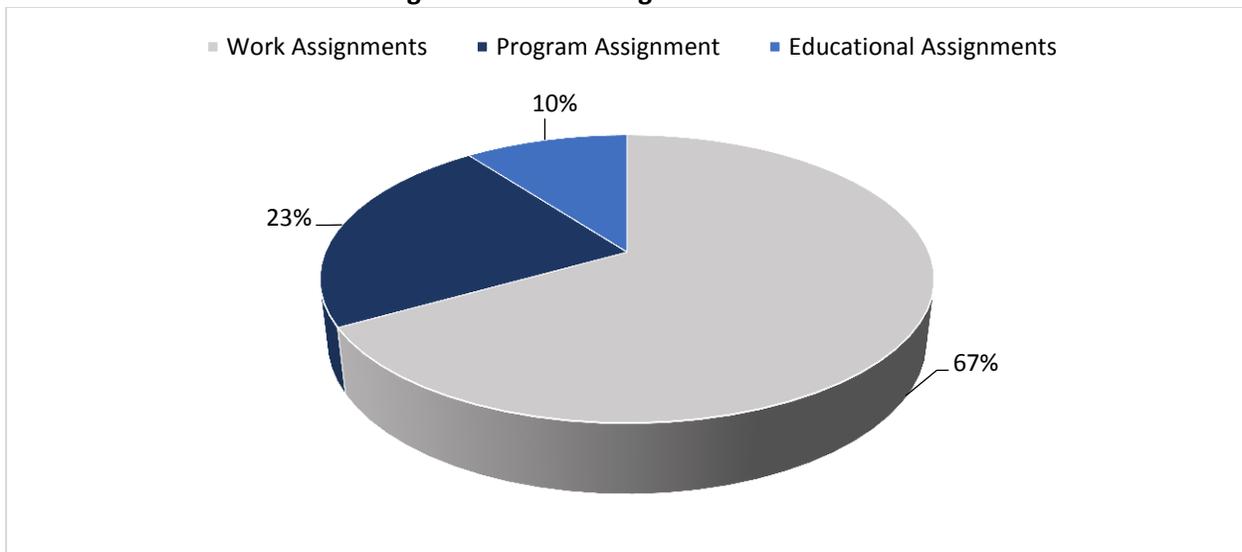


Inmate Activities

Prisons coordinate a wide range of inmate work, program, and educational assignments. Inmates are required to either work full-time, participate in a program or educational assignment. Only inmates who pose a security risk, have health problems, or are in the admissions process are exempt from the policy.

During FY 2019-2020 most inmates (67%) were assigned to work programs either inside or outside of prison facilities. Figure I.9 shows the breakdown of inmate program activities.

Figure I.9
Percentages of Inmates Assignments for FY 2019-2020



Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities

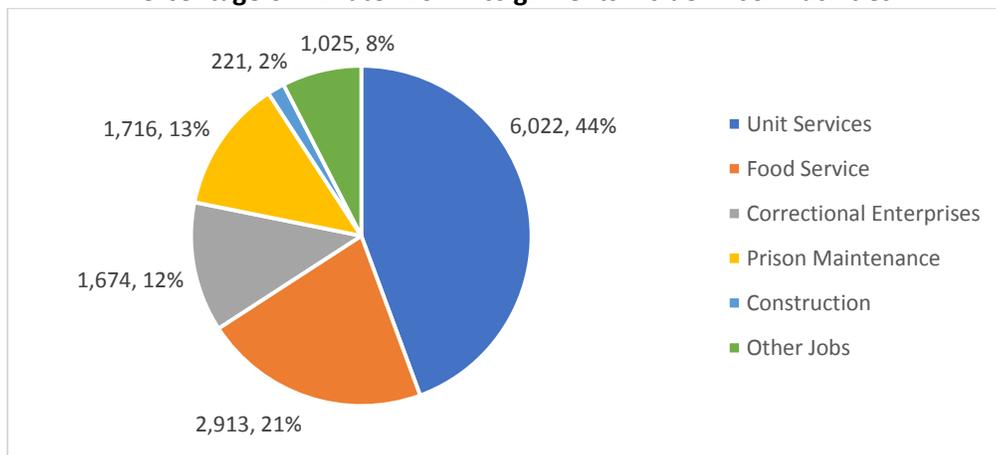
Of the inmates who were assigned to work programs (87%) did so inside prison facilities. In each facility, jobs are assigned to inmates to help reduce the cost of constructing and operating facilities, as well as to provide valuable job skills and work ethics to enable them to find employment upon release from prison. Inmates are paid incentive wages set by statute for most duties. Incentive wages range from \$.40 to \$1.00 per day depending on the type of work assignment. The following definitions categorize the types of inmate work assignments that are performed inside prison facilities.

Table I.6
Definitions of Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities

Work Assignment Category	Definitions
<i>Unit Service</i>	Inmates perform janitorial and general maintenance duties. This is the largest assignment in prison facilities.
<i>Food Service</i>	Inmates work in the kitchens of prison facilities preparing and serving food to other inmates.
<i>Correction Enterprises</i>	Inmates perform farming, food processing, printing, sewing, laundering as well as manufacturing tasks to make car license tags and street/highway signs. These jobs pay up to \$3 per day. Correction Enterprises is a separate section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice which administers these industries at prison sites.
<i>Prison Maintenance</i>	Inmates perform grounds keeping, light construction, repair and maintenance projects at prisons. These jobs include roofing, plumbing, electrical wiring and other unit improvements.
<i>Construction</i>	Inmates participate in new prison construction projects.

The following chart shows the work assignments performed by inmates in FY 2019-2020. Unit services and food service assignments comprised over half (65%) of inside prison facility work assignments.

Figure I.10
Percentage of Inmate Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities



Work Assignments Outside of Prison Facilities

2,198 inmates were assigned to work programs and worked outside of prison facilities. The definitions for the different types of inmate work assignments outside of prison facilities are detailed in the table below.

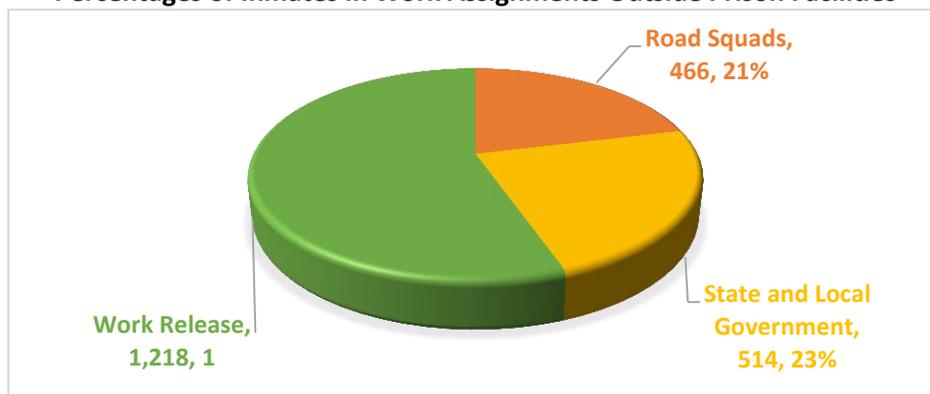
Table I.7
Definitions of Work Assignments Outside of Prison Facilities

Work Assignment Category	Definition
<i>Road Squads</i>	Minimum custody inmates work under the direction of N.C. Department of Transportation employees patching potholes, clearing rights-of-way, and picking up litter.
<i>State/Local Government Employment</i>	State and local government agencies have labor contracts for inmates to work for their agency. This work often involves janitorial services and grounds keeping.
<i>Work Release</i>	Inmates who have proven themselves trustworthy for limited release from custody can leave the prison unit for jobs. These inmates are nearing their release date and work for businesses in the community. North Carolina started the first work release program in the country in 1957. Inmates on work release receive prevailing market wages from their employers but must pay a room-and-board fee to the prison unit.

Of those inmates that worked outside of prison facilities, over half were assigned to work release (56%), while the remaining were split between road squads (21%), state and local government offices (23%), as shown in the table below.

Those inmates who were assigned to work release paid the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice \$3,920,660.62 in per diem and \$1,466,879.03 for transportation and job-related expenses. They also paid child support and restitution totaling \$1,496,780.25. During this period, inmates paid an additional \$2,754,209.82 for personal expenses, spousal support and other family expenses.

Figure I.11
Percentages of Inmates in Work Assignments Outside Prison Facilities



Program Assignments

Inmates are recommended for these programs based on needs, interests, abilities, and whether the time remaining on their sentence allows completion of the program. Large institutions offer academic and vocational programs on a full-time basis, while other institutions offer them on a part-time basis.

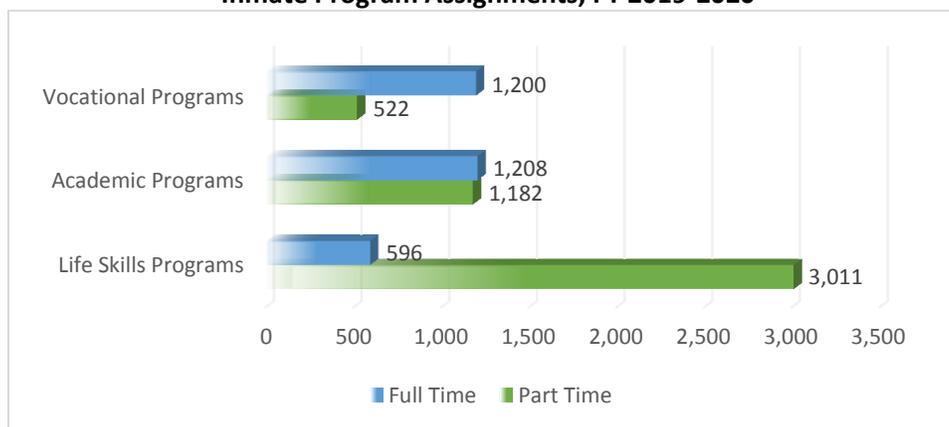
The mission of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety’s Educational Services section is to provide educational offerings ranging from basic reading, writing, and computation skills to advanced vocational skills, including training in social development and life skills. The goal is to assist in preparing inmates for successful community transition and employment development upon release from corrections facilities. Below are the definitions for these types of program offerings.

Table I.8
Inmate Program Assignments Definitions

Program Assignments	Definitions
<i>Academic Programs</i>	Provide the basic knowledge, skills and attitudes to make adult and youth inmates literate. These programs prepare inmates: to read, write and compute; pass the GED test; and acquire survival skills.
<i>Vocational Programs</i>	Provide programs such as computer literacy, food service training, electrical engineering technology, brick masonry and job readiness through local community colleges. Programs help inmates obtain work with Correction Enterprises or work release assignments.
<i>Life Skills Programs</i>	Provide parenting skills and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI). to help offenders “restructure” their thought processes and learn “cognitive skills” for basic decision-making and problem-solving, leading to changes in behavior and actions, and ultimately affecting criminal conduct. Programs are led by prisons or community college staff trained by the Division of Adult Correction & Juvenile Justice.

In FY 2019-2020, Life Skills programs had the largest inmate participation (3,607), followed by Academic programs (2,390) and Vocational (1,722) programs as shown below.

Figure I.12
Inmate Program Assignments, FY 2019-2020

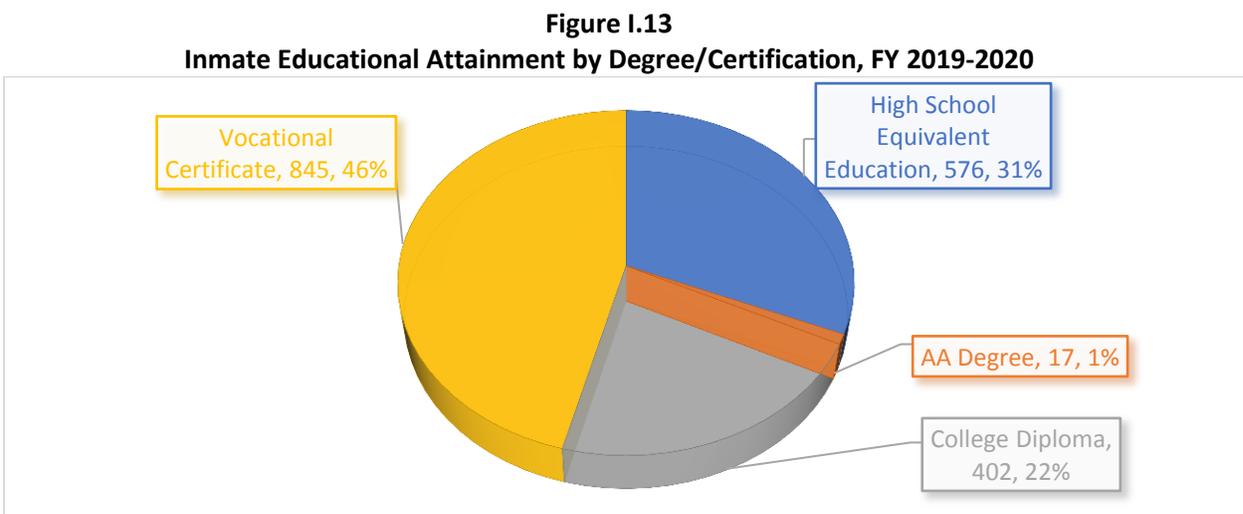


Inmate Educational Attainment

The North Carolina Department of Public Safety (NCDPS) partners with the North Carolina Community College System (NCCCS) to provide academic and vocational programs that can assist incarcerated offenders with obtaining high school diplomas or high school equivalency diplomas. The NCCCS partnership also provides post-secondary education opportunities for offenders to obtain various certification and Associate of Science Degrees.

NCDPS also partners with other colleges and universities to provide select post-secondary college courses. These courses are delivered through instruction at the correctional facility or through mail correspondence.

Figure I.13 below shows the outcomes produced through these partnerships. The largest percentage of education attained by inmates was vocational certificates (46%), followed by high school equivalency diplomas (31%), College diplomas (22%) and AAS degrees (1%).



Inmate Disciplinary Infractions

Inmate conformity to prison rules is necessary for the orderly, safe and secure operation of correctional facilities. Effective, fair and consistent disciplinary procedures enhance the orderly operation of the facilities and reinforce appropriate behavior and responsibility.

Presumptive punishments are established for each infraction such as:

- confinement in restrictive housing for up to 60 days
- demotion in custody
- revocation of reduction credits and suspension of privileges, including radio access, organized sports, visitation and other leisure time activities.

Additionally, to offset the costs of staff time, there is an administrative fee of ten dollars paid by inmates found guilty of committing an infraction.

In November 2000, disciplinary offenses were reclassified from five to four classes. In addition, all substance possession offenses (e.g., alcohol or drugs) are now defined as Class A offenses. The most serious offenses remain in Class A, while the least serious offenses are defined as Class D.

Note that an inmate can be charged with an attempt to commit an offense.

In FY 2019-2020 there were 63,845 infractions, which is an increase of only 35 from the number recorded during FY 2018-2019. Table I.9 details the percentage and numbers of infractions for each offense classification. Below is a summary of the table.

Class A:

30% (20,150), of which 38% were for Substance Possession, followed by Sexual Act (14%) and Involvement with Gang or Security Threat Group (10%).

Class B:

53% (33,762), of which 47% were for Inmates Disobeying an Order. The only other category is significant percentage is Use of Profane Language (16%).

Class C:

11% (11,181), of which the largest group 27% was for Unauthorized Leave and Unauthorized Tobacco Use. The only other Class C categories that has a significant number was Other Class C Offenses (17%).

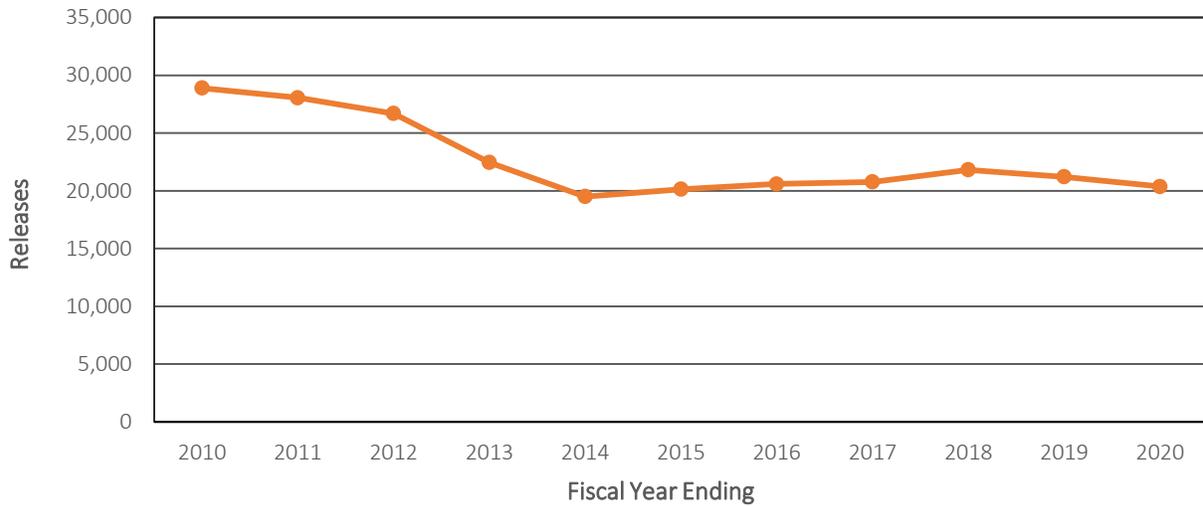
**Table I.9
Inmate Disciplinary Infractions for FY 2019-2020**

Class	Infraction	Count	
A	Substance Possession	7573	38%
	Sexual Act	2812	14%
	Assault Staff (with Weapon, Throwing Liquids or Sexual Intent)	573	3%
	Refuse to Submit to a Drug/Breath Test	694	3%
	Assault Person with Weapon	1165	6%
	Involvement with Gang or SRG	2023	10%
	Fight Involving Weapons	563	3%
	Other Inmate Assault	55	0%
	Weapon Possession	1790	9%
	Attempt Class A Offense	1112	6%
	Other	1790	9%
		<i>Class A Total</i>	20,150
B	Disobey Order	15958	47%
	Damage State/Another's Property	660	2%
	Lock Tampering	1766	5%
	High Risk Act	2244	7%
	Interfere with Staff	438	1%
	Threaten to Harm/Injure Staff	1852	5%
	Fighting	2439	7%
	Profane Language	5322	16%
	Other Class B Offense	3083	9%
		<i>Class B Total</i>	33,762
C	Unauthorized Leave	3,027	27%
	Create Offensive Condition	228	2%
	Barter/Trade or Loan Money	346	3%
	Misuse or Unauthorized Use of Phone/Mail	579	5%
	Theft of Property	1614	14%
	Unauthorized Tobacco Use	3063	27%
	Illegal Clothing	238	2%
	Unauthorized Funds	163	1%
	Other Class C Offense	1923	17%
		<i>Class C Total</i>	11,181
	Total Infractions	65,093	

Prison Release Trend

Releases from prison are affected by sentencing policies and the stock population. As the stock population has continued to fall, the number of releases has fallen accordingly. During FY 2019-2020, there were 20,370 releases from prisons, which was a (4%) decrease in releases from the previous year.

Figure I.14
Prison Releases, FY 2010-2020



Types of Prison Releases

Inmates are typically released from prison for the following reasons:

- expiration of their sentence
- released on post-release (under structured sentencing)
- released on parole (sentences prior to Structured Sentencing or violations of the Safe Roads Act).

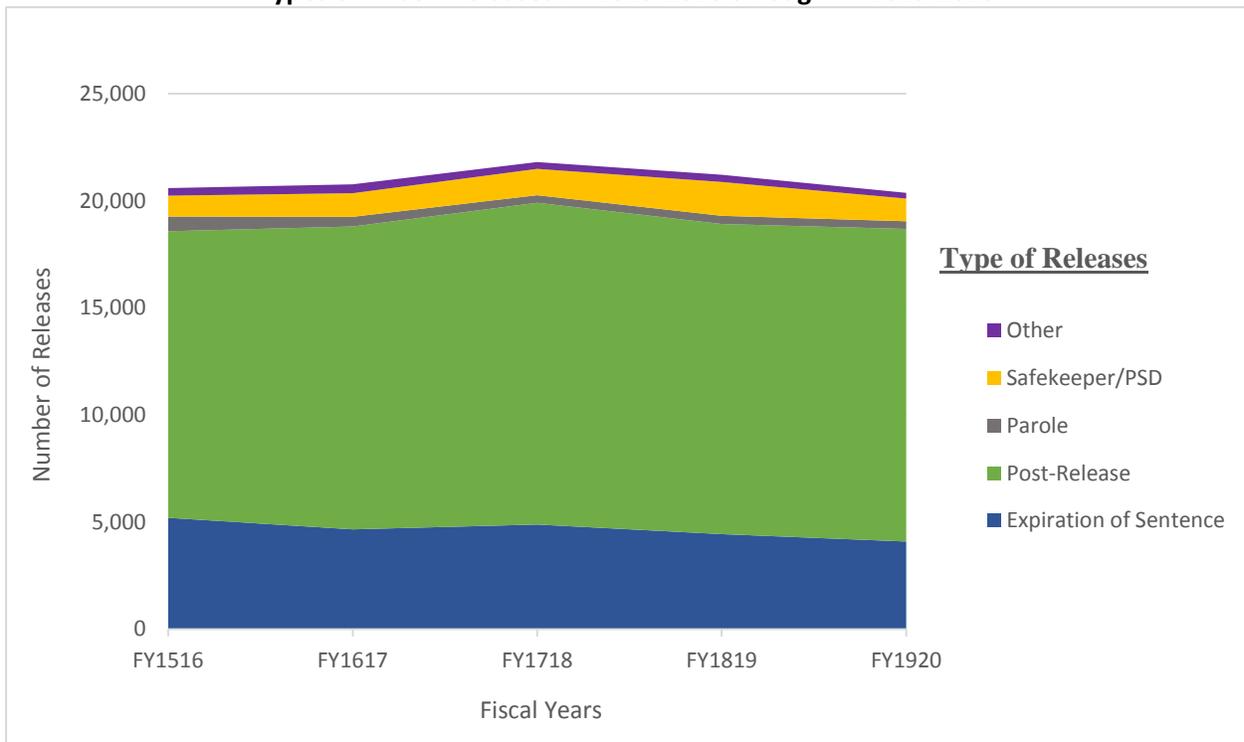
The Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA) extended post-release supervision to all felony offenses committed on or after December 1, 2011. Inmates incarcerated for Class B1- E offenses committed on or after this time have a mandatory twelve months of supervision upon release. Inmates incarcerated for Class F-I offenses committed before December 1, 2011 have a mandatory nine months of supervision upon release. As a result, the majority (72%) of releases from prison in FY 2019-2020 are now assigned to a period of supervised post-release. Conversely, as the population of non-JRA sentenced inmates continues to shrink, a smaller percentage of inmates will exit with expired sentences.

The area graph below shows that the largest type of prison releases in the past five years is due to post-releases followed by the expiration of the sentence. The percentage of inmates exiting due to expiration of their sentence decreased by 1% from FY 2018-2019 to FY 2019-2020 (20%).

Releases due to parole have decreased steadily since only non-structured sentence and Safe Roads Act inmates are eligible for parole. In FY 1998-1999, 21% of prison exits were to parole, whereas, during FY 2019-2020 only 2% of prison exits were to parole. The proportion of the prison population sentenced prior to Structured Sentencing has continued to decrease, so parole exits will diminish over time.

Safekeeper and Pre-sentenced diagnostic (PSD) releases are un-sentenced inmates who are held temporarily in prison. Most prison exits in the category labeled “Other” were court ordered releases, but also included the death of the inmate, interstate compact and execution. There were no executions in FY 2019-2020.

Figure I.15
Types of Prison Releases FY 2015-2016 through FY 2019-2020



Time Served by Inmates Released in FY 2019-2020

North Carolina has enacted numerous sentencing laws governing when and how inmates are released from prison. Current laws fall under Structured Sentencing, which went into effect on October 1, 1994, and apply to all felony offenses and most misdemeanor offenses committed on or after that date.

Structured Sentencing:

Structured Sentencing guidelines were enacted to reserve prison for the most serious and chronic offender, and to incarcerate those offenders for longer periods of time. Less serious/chronic offenders receive punishments in the community, or shorter prison sentences. Structured Sentencing abolished discretionary parole release and authorized judges to set a minimum and maximum sentence for felons based on the severity of the crime and the offender's prior record.

- Felons: Serve at least 100% of their minimum sentence and may serve the maximum sentence, which is an additional 20% above the minimum sentence, unless credits are earned for good behavior, working and participating in programs. Inmates can earn 3, 6, or 9 days of credit per month.
- Misdemeanants: Serve flat sentences. These offenders can earn 4 days per month off their sentence for good behavior, working and participating in programs.

Non-Structured Sentencing: Prior to structured sentencing inmates were sentenced under several different sentencing laws which allowed the Parole Commission to release inmates early from prison into parole. The major determinants of when inmates were released from prison under these parole-eligibility laws depended on the good time and gain time credits the inmate earned. Under Non-Structured Sentencing, as soon as the inmate entered prison, he/she was awarded good time credits which reduced the sentence by 50%, and he/she could also earn additional gain time credits to decrease their sentence for positive behaviors.

The table below reports the number of structured and non-structured offenders released from prison in FY 2019-2020 and the average time they served in prison.

Table I.10
Time Served by Inmates Released in FY 2019-2020

Type of Sentence	# of Offenders	Average Months in Prison	% of Sentence Served
Structured Sentence Felons	13,538	31.88	110% of minimum
Structured Sentence Misdemeanants	128	5.14	98% of maximum
Non-Structured Sentence Felons	98 ³	334.44 ⁴	68% of court-imposed sentence
Non-Structured Sentence Misdemeanants	849 ⁵	5.92	51% of court-imposed sentence

³Those who were paroled and then returned to prison were excluded from these calculations.

⁴ Since these inmates represented some very serious offenses, they served a greater amount of time.

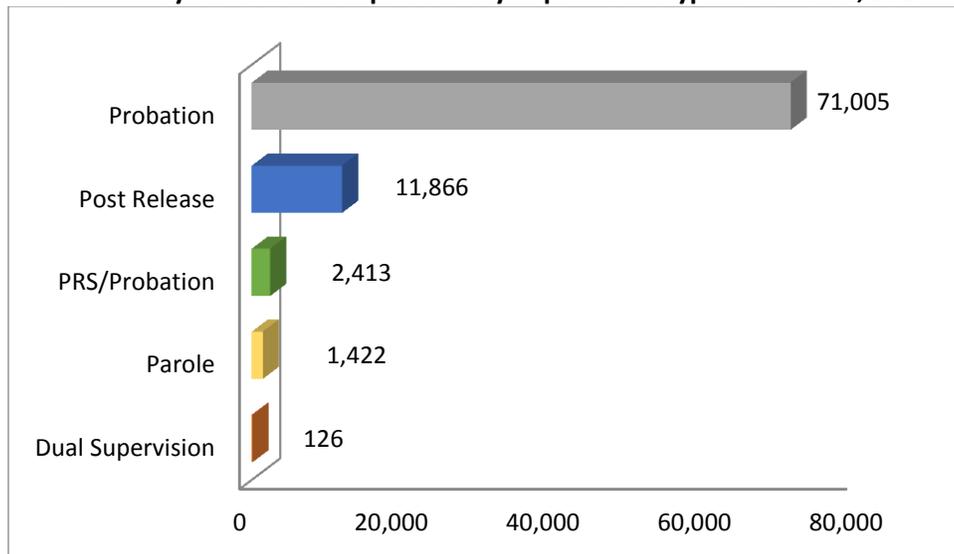
⁵ Most were serving time for Driving While Impaired (DWI) convictions that fall under the Safe Roads Act.

I. Community Corrections

Overview

Community Corrections provides supervision of offenders sentenced to probation or released from prisons on parole or post-release supervision. Probation and parole officers supervise offenders in the community by enforcing compliance with the conditions of probation, parole or post-release supervision and monitoring offender behavior. As of June 30, 2020, there were 86,832 offenders under the supervision of the Division of Community Corrections.

Figure II.1
Community Corrections Population by Supervision Type on June 30, 2020



Offender Supervision

Offenders on probation, parole or post-release are supervised based on

- the conditions imposed
- their behavior
- their assessed risk of re-arrest
- their assessed needs.

Low risk/low need cases are supervised with traditional probation strategies, primarily in an office setting. Higher risk/needs cases have more rigorous individualized case plans, which may include contact in their home and work environments.

Offenders violating their conditions of supervision may subsequently receive additional sanctions from the court or Parole and Post Release Commission, or other supervision requirements mandated by the officer through delegated authority, such as requiring increased Community Service hours, drug screening or time in CRV.

Officer Responsibilities

Officers refer offenders to rehabilitative service and work with other agencies to encourage participation in programs such as substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, educational and vocational training. Additionally, officers are responsible for a wealth of administrative work associated with servicing the course, such as pre-sentence investigations and processing new cases.

DWI, parole, non-North Carolina, non-judgment and deferred prosecution cases are not included in the intermediate and community populations but are supervised by probation and parole officers per court order, Interstate Compact Agreement and/or the Parole, and Post Release Commission. Officers are also responsible for supervising special populations, such as sex offenders and domestic violence offenders.

Cost of Programs

The average cost of community corrections programs for FY 2019-2020 are shown in the table below. The figures include the direct costs of supervision and indirect administrative costs. The average daily cost of supervising one offender ranges between approximately \$5 to \$6, with \$6.18 for Electronic House Arrest/GPS Monitoring of sex offenders and \$5.59 for Offender Supervision.

Table II.1
Cost of Programs for FY 2019-2020

Community Corrections Program	Daily Cost Per Offender
Offender Supervision	\$5.59
TECS Recidivism Reduction Services	\$8.34
Drug Screening (hand-held on-site/per specimen)	\$1.45
DART Cherry	\$8.70
Electronic Monitoring and GPS	\$6.18

II.A. Probation

Probation Entry Trends

Figure II.A.1 provides a historical examination of the probation population over a ten-year period. During FY 2019-2020:

- there were 35,815 new offender entries to probation, which was a 24% decrease from the past year's entries.
- the proportion of felons and misdemeanants in probation entries was 43% felons and 57% misdemeanants.

Figure II.A.1
Probation Entries by Crime Class, FY 2010-2020

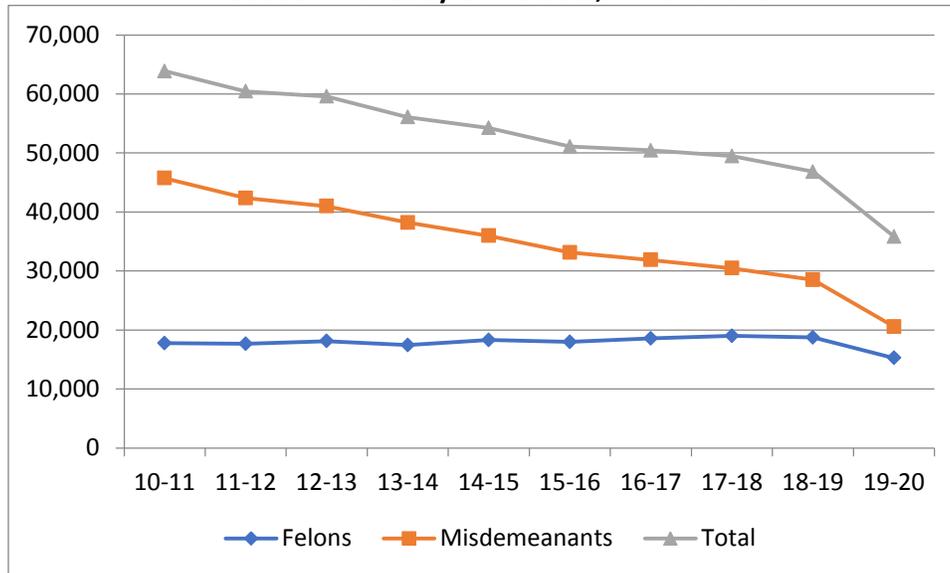


Table II.A.1
Total Probation Entries FY 2010-2020

	FY2009-2010	FY2010-2011	FY2011-2012	FY2012-2013	FY2013-2014	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018	FY2018-2019
Totals	63,880	60,440	59,588	56,071	54,247	51,092	50,440	49,457	47,220	35,815

Probation Entry Crime Types

Crimes resulting in probation supervision are grouped into the three categories which are defined in the following table.

Table II.A.2
Crime Categories Definitions

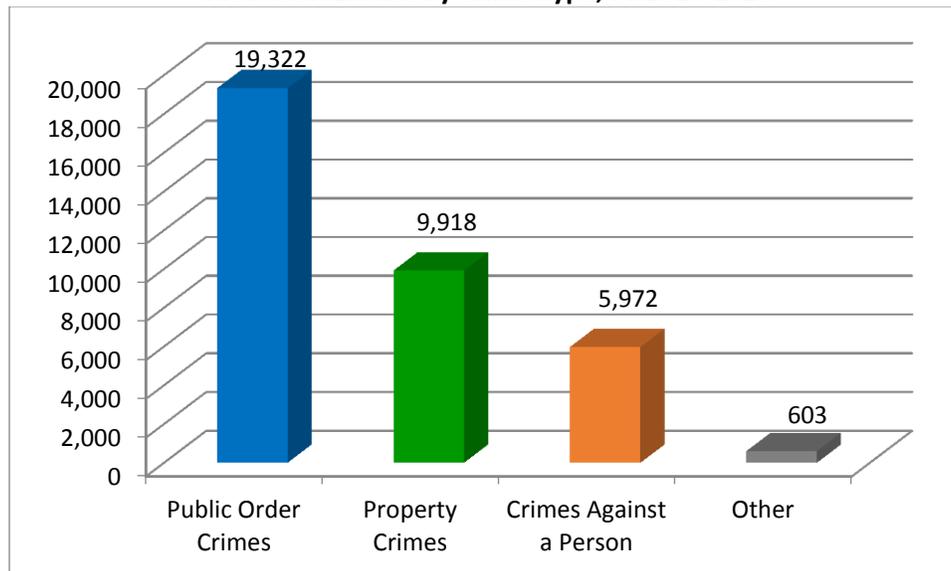
Category	Description
<i>Public Order</i>	Public order crimes involve acts that are outlawed because they conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules, and public opinion e.g., drug crimes and alcohol offenses.
<i>Property</i>	Crimes Against Property, are those crimes to obtain money, property, or some other benefit. e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary
<i>Crimes Against a Person</i>	Crimes Against Persons are those whose victims are always individuals, e.g., murder, rape, and assault

Figure II.A.2 shows that the largest crime category for probation entries in FY 2019-2020 was Public Order Crimes (54%). The predominant public order crimes were non-trafficking drug offenses (48%), driving while impaired (28%), other traffic violations (9%) and weapons offenses (6%).

Property crimes accounted for 28% of all entries to probation. The most frequent offense in this category was larceny (48%), followed by breaking and entering (17%) and fraud (17%).

There were 5,972 entries to probation for crimes against a person, contributing 17% of all entries to probation for FY 2019-2020. Most of these crimes were assaults (72%). This category also includes, other sexual offense (8%), robbery (7%) and other offenses against a person (9%).

Figure II.A.2
Probation Entries by Crime Type, FY 2019-2020



Probation Population by Sentencing Grids

The Structured Sentencing Act prescribes community-based punishments based on the seriousness of the crime and criminal history. The probation population on June 30, 2020 was 71,131. The majority (51%) of this population were felony offenders.

Table II.A.3 details **misdemeanant** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY2019-2020. Here is a summary of the table:

- Class A1: Contributed 13% to the misdemeanorant population, most of which were assaults (83%).
- Class 1: Contributed the largest percentage (42%) of the misdemeanorant probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class of offenses were larceny (33%) and non- trafficking drug offenses (28%).
- Class 2: Contributed 7% to misdemeanorant probationers; with the primary offenses in this class being assaults (28%) and other public order offenses (22%).
- Class 3: Contributed 5% to misdemeanorant probations and consisted largely of traffic violations (46%) and non-trafficking drug offenses (37%).

Table II.A.3
Misdemeanor Sentencing Table for Probation Population on June 30, 2020

Prior Record Level	Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6
<i>Crime Class</i>	I	II	III	Other	Total	
					#	%
<i>A1</i>	1,181	1,732	1,573	0	4,486	13%
<i>1</i>	4,247	5,303	4,956	0	14,506	42%
<i>2</i>	774	978	744	0	2,496	7%
<i>3</i>	516	269	908	0	1,693	5%
<i>DWI</i>	0	0	0	11,646	11,646	33%
<i>Other/Undefined</i>	0	0	0	61	61	<1%
<i>Total</i>	6,718	8,282	8,181	11,707	34,888	
<i>(%)</i>	19%	24%	23%	34%		

Table II.A.4 details **felony** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY2019-2020. Here is a summary of that table:

- Classes E, F and G represented the smallest proportion of felon probationers. Most of these crimes were drug related offenses (27%) and included more serious crimes such as weapons offenses (16%), assault (14%) and sexual offenses (10%).
- Class H: Contributed the largest percentage (38%). The most frequent crime categories in this class of offenses were larceny (24%) and fraud (21%).
- Class I: Contributed (28%) of all felons on probation and consisted mostly of non-trafficking drug offenses (76%).

**Table II.A.4
Felony Sentencing Table for Probation Population on June 30, 2020**

Prior Record Level	Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6	Column7	Column8	Column9
<i>Crime Class</i>	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Undefined	Total	
<i>E</i>	975	696	107	19	3	3	1	1804	5%
<i>F</i>	1415	1029	469	134	19	7	2	3075	8%
<i>G</i>	863	1504	1070	645	19	7	1	4109	11%
<i>H</i>	5057	4403	2304	1569	365	51	12	13761	38%
<i>I</i>	4496	2560	1444	918	261	285	4	9968	28%
<i>DWI</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	3220	3220	9%
<i>Other/Undefined</i>	142	94	24	14	8	3	20	305	<1%
<i>Total</i>	12948	10286	5,418	3,299	675	356	3,260	36,242	
<i>(%)</i>	36%	28%	15%	9%	2%	1%	9%		

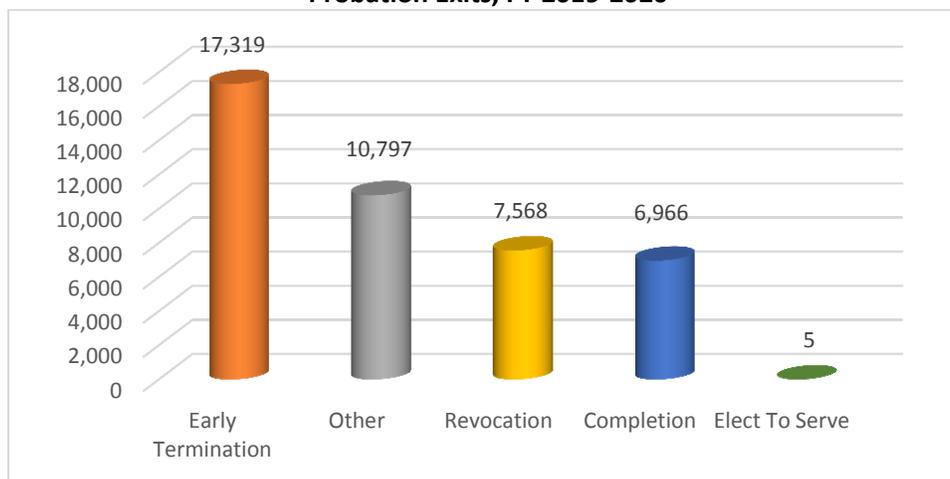
Note: The 'Undefined' category contains offenders that had missing crime information.

Types of Probation Exits

**Table II.A.5
Probation Exits Definitions**

<i>Exit Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Early Terminations</i>	This is the largest category of exits (41%) in which the court may satisfactorily terminate probation for several reasons, including cases where all conditions of probation are met early and supervision ends. Unsuccessful exits include probation cases in which the offender absconded and is not apprehended prior to the expiration of the case (also known as an “expired absconder”). In this case, the probationer is moved to unsupervised probation with approval of the District Attorney, or probation ends due to incarceration on an unrelated conviction.
<i>Other Exits</i>	This category accounts for 25% of probation exits including exits due to offender death; closure of a case sentenced in another state but supervised in North Carolina through an Interstate Compact Agreement; or, other termination not further described.
<i>Revocations</i>	This category represents 18% of all probation exits (probation revocation rate). This is a slight decrease from FY 2018-2019. An offender is revoked due to non-compliance with the conditions of probation, including committing a new crime or absconding. Offenders may also be revoked for technical violations of probation such as positive drug tests; non-reporting; and, failing to attend treatment but only after they have served two periods of confinement in response to violation.
<i>Completions</i>	This category accounted for 16% of probation exits. To exit probation supervision as a completion, the offender must serve the entire term sentenced by the court and meet all conditions of probation.
<i>Elect to Serve</i>	This category accounts for less than 1% of all probation exits. These exits are often combined with revocations for an overall revocation rate because offenders elect to serve their suspended sentence rather than comply with additional sanctions imposed during the violation process. Both exits result in incarceration in state prisons or county jails.

**Figure II.A.3
Probation Exits, FY 2019-2020**

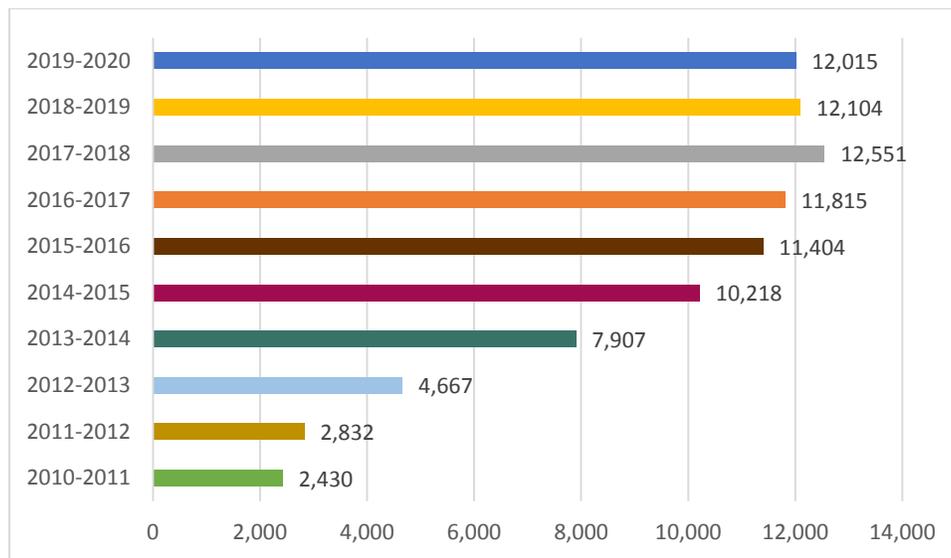


II.B. Post-Release Supervision

Post-Release Entry Trend

During FY 2019-2020, there were 12,015 entries to post-release supervision. This is only slightly lower than 2018-2019. There were approximately 2,000 annual entries to post-release supervision from FY 2005/2006 through FY 2010/2011. The sharp increases beginning in FY 2012-2013 are a result of the first full year of implementation under the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA), in which all felons exiting prison receive a period of post-release supervision.

Figure II.B.1
Post-Release Entries by Fiscal Year, 2010-2020



	FY2010-2011	FY2011-2012	FY2012-2013	FY2013-2014	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018	FY2018-2019	FY2019-2020
Totals	2,430	2,832	4,667	7,907	10,218	11,404	11,815	12,551	12,104	12,015

Post-release supervision provides oversight during the period of re-entry in the community for offenders who have been sentenced and served prison terms. This form of supervision was initially incorporated into the Structured Sentencing Act for only serious offenders serving long prison sentences and needing control and assistance readjusting to life outside of the correctional institution.

Under Structured Sentencing offenders serving a prison sentence for a Class B1 through Class E felony conviction are supervised for nine months to five years, depending on the offense, after completion of their required prison term.

JRA requires post-release supervision for all felony offenses committed on or after December 1, 2011.

Under JRA

- offenders serving a prison sentence for Class B1 through Class E felony convictions are supervised for twelve months
- offenders serving a prison sentence for Class F- Class I are supervised for nine months
- sex offenders convicted of registerable offenses are supervised up to five years depending on the date of the offense.

Also, beginning in FY 2011-2012, a new level for Driving While Impaired (DWI) was legislated. Individuals convicted of Aggravated DWI are assigned a four-month period of post-release supervision upon completion of any prison term imposed.

Post-Release Population by Structured Sentencing Grids

The Sentencing Grid below reflects the population on post-release supervision at the end of FY 2019-2020. The distribution of the offenders on post-release supervision will not adequately reflect the prison population convicted of these crimes for many years due to the long sentences they serve.

Table II.B.1
Sentencing Table for the Post-Release Population on June 30, 2020

Prior Record Level								
Crime Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Undefined/	Total (%)
							Non-Structured	
<i>B1</i>	125	51	10	4	0	0	0	190
<i>B2</i>	159	122	50	26	3	1	0	361
<i>C</i>	305	261	217	235	87	97	1	1,203
<i>D</i>	344	285	209	171	68	52	1	1,130
<i>E</i>	377	372	278	270	111	110	0	1,518
<i>F</i>	604	532	341	289	111	12	0	1,989
<i>G</i>	208	448	451	436	123	112	0	1,778
<i>H</i>	505	1,207	1,059	916	398	469	0	4,554
<i>I</i>	198	442	284	342	118	167	0	1,551
<i>Undefined</i>	79	3	3	0	0	0	20	105
Total	2,904	3,723	2,902	2,689	1,019	1,120	22	14,379
%	20%	26%	20%	19%	7%	8%	0%	

There were 14,379 inmates on post-release at the end of this fiscal year. Convictions for those on post-release supervision as of June 30, 2020 were as follows:

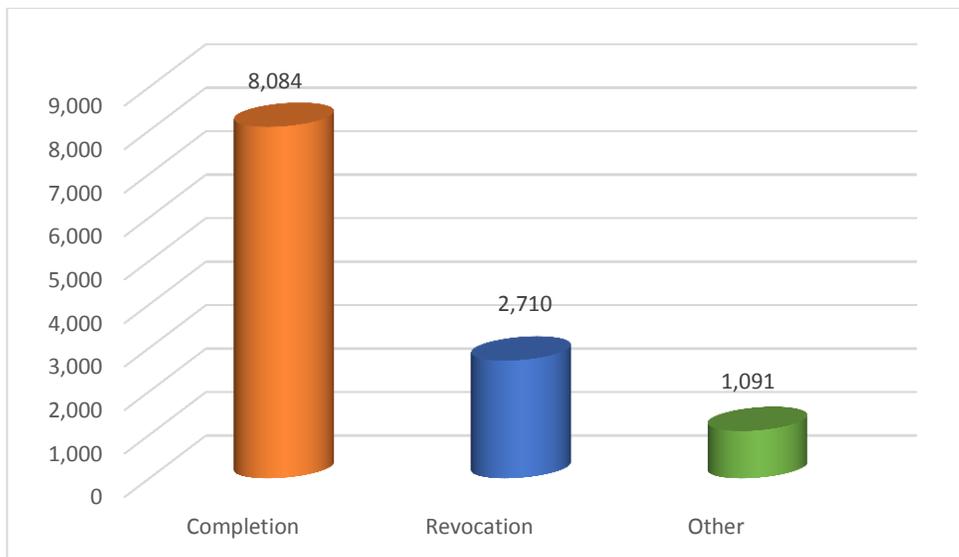
- Class H convictions were the largest class (32%).
- Class F convictions were the next largest group, mostly comprised of sexual offenses (40%). The other predominant or notable crime categories in Class F were drug trafficking offenses (22%) sex offense condition violations (12%).
- Class G convictions were mostly offenders serving convictions for weapons offenses (38%) or for non-traffic drug offenses (21%).
- Class C convictions were largely comprised of sexual assault (38%) and habitual felons (34%).
- Class E offenses were predominantly comprised of assaults (27%) and habitual felons (22%).

Type of Post-Release Exits

The majority (68%) of exits from post-release supervision were completions. When the offender completes this period of supervision, the sentence for which the offender was placed on supervision is terminated. An offender on post-release supervision may be revoked for a technical violation, such as positive drug tests, non-reporting, failing to attend treatment or for additional criminal convictions.

In FY 2019-2020 there were 2,710 revocations. Post-release exits that were defined as other included offenders who died (158) and supervision that was unsatisfactorily terminated (499).

Figure II.B.2
Post-Release Exits, FY 2019-2020

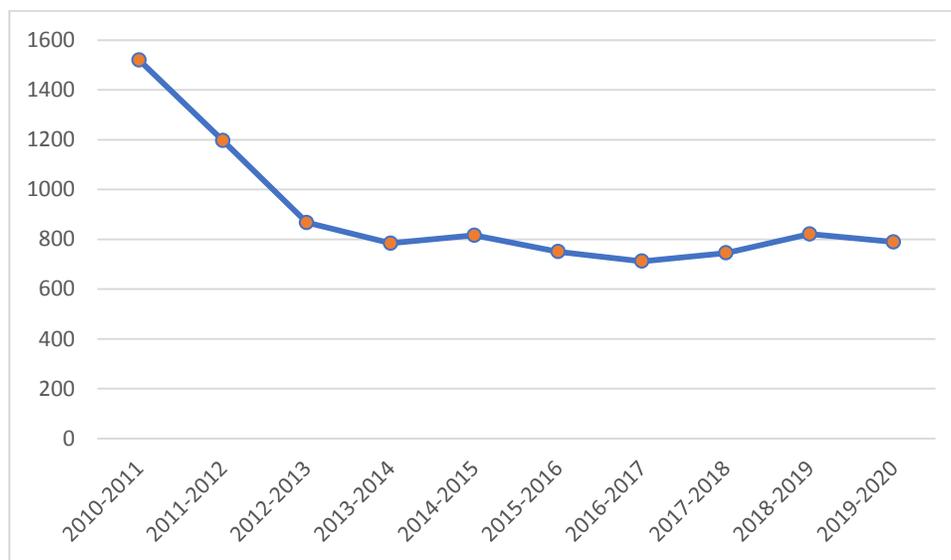


II.C. Parole

Parole Entry Trend

During FY 2019-2020, there were 789 entries to parole supervision. Overall, there was a steady decline in parole entries over the past ten years until FY 2017-2018 and an increase over the next 2 years. Any entries to parole were individuals sentenced prior to the adoption of Structured Sentencing or convictions for DWI under the Safe Roads Act. The Structured Sentencing Act eliminated parole for offenders sentenced under those laws.

Figure II.C.1
Parole Entries, FY 2010-2020



	FY2010-2011	FY2011-2012	FY2012-2013	FY2013-2014	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018	FY2018-2019	FY2019-2020
Totals	1,520	1,196	867	784	816	750	712	745	821	789

Inmates who are eligible for parole were sentenced for convictions under other sentencing laws. As of June 30, 2020, non-Structured Sentencing inmates comprised less than 9% of the entries to parole. During FY 2019-2020 approximately 7% of the entries to parole were sentenced under DWI laws. Note that the largest proportion of parole entries (60%) was through Interstate Compact agreements.

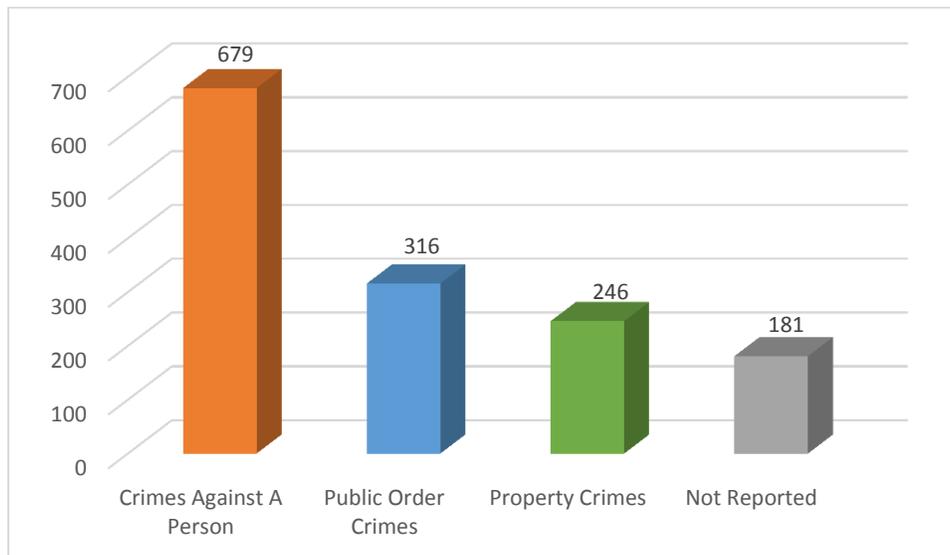
Crime Type of Parole Population

There were 789 offenders on parole supervision on June 30, 2020. Offenders were convicted as follows.

Table II.C.1
Parole Population Convictions on June 30, 2020

<i>Crimes against a person</i>	Robbery (27%)
	Homicides (23%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Degree Murder (13%) • Second Degree Murder (9%) • Manslaughter (1%)
	Assault (19%)
	Sex Offenses (8%)
<i>Public order crimes</i>	Drug Offenses (68%)
	Driving While Impaired (8%)
<i>Property crimes</i>	Burglary (43%)
	Larceny (31%)
	Fraud (10%)

Figure II.C.2
Crime Types of Parole Population on June 30, 2020

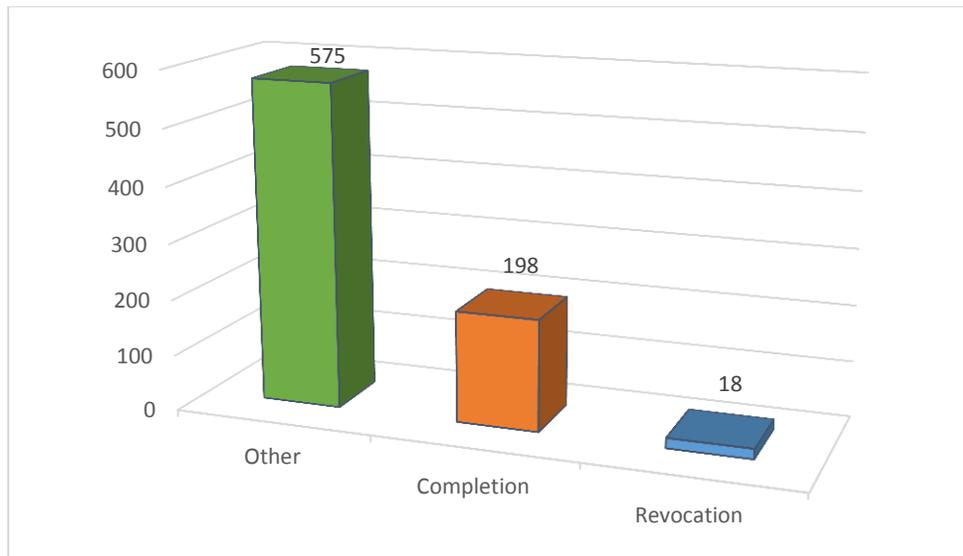


Type of Parole Exits

There were 791 exits from parole during FY 2019-2020. One fourth (25%) of these exits from parole supervision were completions. There were 18 (2%) exits from parole supervision due to revocation. An offender on parole supervision may be revoked for the same reasons as probation and post-release cases.

The 'Other Exits' category (73%) includes cases in which there was a closure of a casesupervised in North Carolina but sentenced in another state. Parole exits also include other termination (6%), unsupervised (<1%) , unsuccessful terminations (<1%), and the offender died (2%).

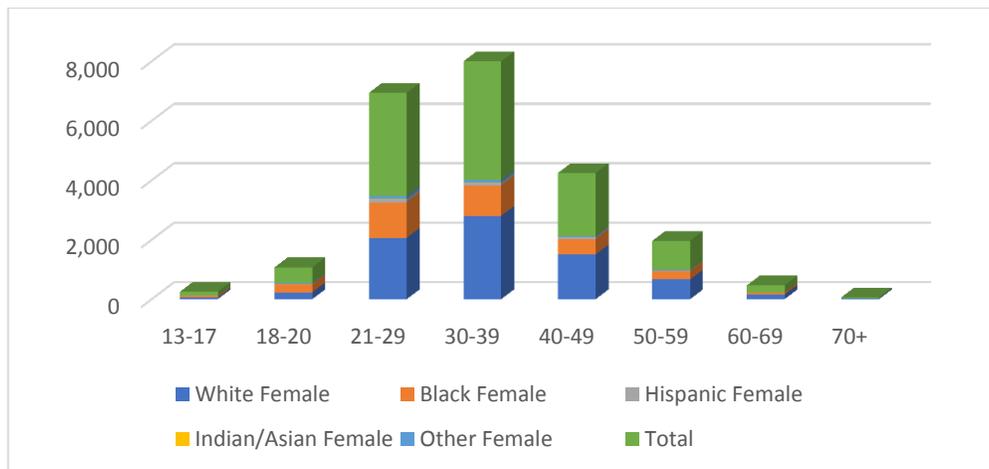
Figure II.C.3
Parole Exits, FY 2019-2020



II.D. Community Corrections Demographics

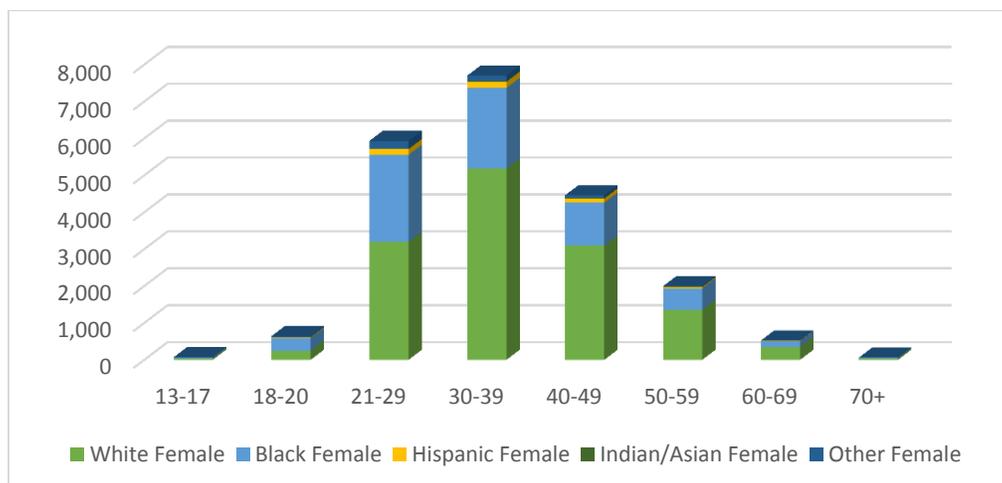
In FY 19-20, the highest demographic population of females entering community correction (n=4,003) were ages 30-39 and White (2,803), followed by Black (1,019), Indian/Asian (7), Hispanic/Latino (86), and Other (88). This age group was also the leading age group of females entering prison (n=1,314) who were ages 30-39 and White (1,058), followed by Black (220), Indian/Asian (3), Hispanic/Latino (20), and Other (13).

Figure II.D.1
Female Demographics of Community Corrections Admissions, FY 2019-2020



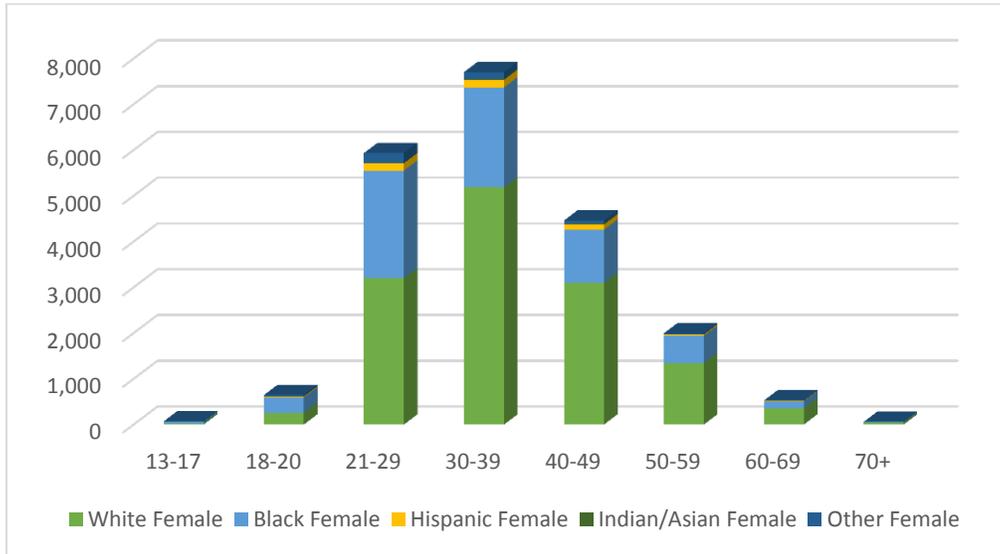
In FY 19-20, the highest demographic population of males entering community correction (n=11,200) were ages 30-39 and White (5,729), followed by Black (4,647), Hispanic (329), Indian/Asian (66), and Other (439). Similarly, the leading age group of males entering prison were 30-39 (n=5,655), and White (3,078), followed by Black (2,208), Hispanic (143), Indian/Asian (13), and Other (213).

Figure II.D.2
Male Demographics of Community Corrections Admissions, FY 2019-2020



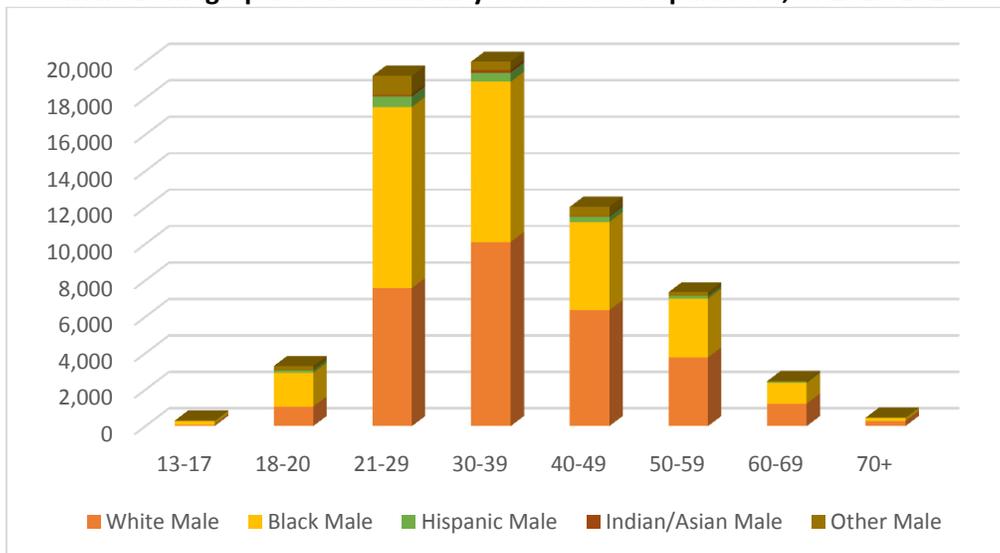
In FY 19-20, there were 21,392 females in the community correction population. Most females in this population were White (67%), Black (28%) and 30-39 years old. Similarly, this population demographic in the female prison population which was 70% White and 25% Black.

Figure II.D.3
Female Demographics of Community Corrections Populations, FY 2019-2020



In FY 19-20, there were 65,543 males in the community correction population. Most males in this population were Black (50%), White (43%) and 30-39 years old. In contrast, the prison population for males was White (51%), Black (41%) and 30-39 years old.

Figure II.D.4
Male Demographics of Community Corrections Populations, FY 2019-2020



II.E. Sanctions for Supervised Offenders

Overview

Sanctions provide graduated punishment or control in the community by increasing or decreasing supervision based on offender behavior. Confinement in prison or jail always remains an option for noncompliance with the court or conditions set by the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission. Available sanctions in North Carolina are listed below.

**Table II.E.1
Sanction Utilization, FY 2019-2020**

<i>Sanction</i>	FY 2019-2020	as of 6/30/20
<i>Electronic House/Electronic Monitoring</i>	11,283	4,080
<i>Continuous or Non-Continuous Split Sentence/Special Probation</i>	11,819	4,351
<i>Residential Community Correction Facility</i>	1,367	201
<i>Residential Non-Community Correction Facility</i>	70	27
<i>Drug Treatment Court</i>	516	535

Definitions

Electronic House Arrest (EHA): Community Corrections continued operation of the EHA Sanction during FY19-20, combining officer contact with radio/computer technology to monitor offenders. The technologies provide the control elements of supervision, while officers focus on the supervision and treatment components. Under this most restrictive community sanction, offenders can leave their residence only for treatment, employment, or educational purposes.

Continuous or Non-Continuous Split Sentence/Special Probation: A split sentence, also called special probation, is imposed by the court and includes a period of incarceration which the offender must serve. The offender may have a split sentence to serve only on weekends. In a continuous sentence, the offender serves time with no break (e.g., serves 6 months continuously instead of the sentence broken into weeks and weekends).

Residential Treatment: Residential treatment facilities, operated outside the scope of the Division, exist to address specific treatment or behavior needs. Offenders ordered to participate in this sanction must spend a specific period living within the facility, usually from a 30-day period to as much as a two-year period. Most residential programs are operated by the non-profit sector, although the division does operate two residential treatment programs, DART Cherry Therapeutic Community and Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women.

Drug Treatment Court: Drug Treatment Court uses a team approach that includes representatives from several local district stakeholders. After determining the needs of the Drug Treatment Court participant, a common case plan is developed with each member of the team having a specific role. The participant is placed under the supervision of a Drug Treatment Court Probation Officer. The Probation Officer provides community corrections case management.

II.F. Supervised Offender Programs & Special Initiatives

Overview

The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) offers several programs for offenders during their period of supervision. These programs assist in supervision and provide a specialized intervention design to address offender behavior and promote rehabilitation.

Community Service Work Program

The Community Service Work Program provides oversight of offenders ordered to perform service hours in local communities for criminal offenses, including DWI offenses. These assignments promote rehabilitation and restore or improve the community. In FY2019-2020, the types of work performed by offenders included

- general labor
- clerical labor
- skilled labor
- professional labor
- litter pick-up.

Electronic Monitoring/GPS

Session Law 2006-247 (H1896) required NCDPS to establish a sex offender monitoring program using a continuous satellite-based monitoring system to monitor sex offenders in the community starting January 1, 2007.

Offenders subject to monitoring include those under probation, parole, or post-release supervision, as well as certain offenders who have completed their periods of supervision or incarceration and no longer have supervision requirements but are subject to lifetime tracking pursuant to statute.

G.S. 14-208.40(a) establishes two categories of offenders who are subject to GPS monitoring:

- (1) any offender classified as a sexually violent predator, is a recidivist, or was convicted of an aggravated offense (Mandatory GPS)
- (2) any offender committing an offense involving the physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor who requires the highest possible level of supervision and monitoring based on the results of a risk assessment known as the STATIC-99 (Conditional GPS).

Both categories require that the offender be convicted of a reportable conviction and are required to register as a sex offender. Offenders in the mandatory category also fall into the lifetime tracking category meaning that they will remain under GPS after any supervision or incarceration period ends.

Domestic Violence Offender Supervision

The Division of Community Corrections recognizes that domestic violence offenders are a special population requiring unique case management expectations and higher levels of control and treatment during supervision. Domestic Violence case management combines effective use of supervision tools designed to assist the victim and control the offender, along with treatment resources to break the cycle of violence.

Along with general supervision contact of offenders, officers have other supervision requirements that ensure public and victim safety. These include:

- informing the offender that it is a violation of federal law to possess a firearm or ammunition.
- checking for an existing 50-B order at the beginning of supervision and every 90 days thereafter.
- conducting a warrantless search of the offender's premises at the beginning of supervision and every 90 days thereafter ensuring that neither weapons nor ammunition are in the residence.
- attending one meeting with the offender's treatment provider each month to discuss the offender's progress.

Community Corrections mandates domestic violence training for all field staff. Any new field staff are required to complete the training within the first 45 days of hire. The training is comprehensive and covers topics relevant to community supervision of domestic violence offenders.

Community Corrections has developed partnerships at the state level with local and state agencies, coalitions, and victim service providers, including Batterer's Intervention, Victim Service Agencies, and Treatment Accountability for Safe Communities. The partnerships are maintained through Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) which outline local processes, protocol and the roles of each party.

In addition, the Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Committee reviews and makes recommendations for changes in policy and legislation. The agency investigates additional resources that follow evidence-based practices to effectively supervise this highly volatile population and provide officers with tools to maintain offender accountability and protect victims.

Transition Services

DCC works in collaboration with other sections in NCDPS to provide support to offenders as they transition from prison to community supervision and after their period of supervision ends. Program staff work with prison case managers and probation field staff to

- locate stable residences
- reunite returning offenders with their families
- implement strategies to provide offenders with access to services.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Offender Program

DCC recognizes that the offender population in North Carolina consists of individuals from many different cultures and ethnic groups. As a result, DCC utilizes a telephone translation service to assist staff with offenders who speak languages other than English. Due to the Hispanic population who comprise the largest group of the limited English proficiency population, DCC has also had many forms as well as the Risk Needs Assessment Offender Self Report translated into Spanish.

Victim Notification Program

The Crime Victims' Rights Act, General Statute 15A-837, established requirements for notifying victims of specific crimes committed on or after July 1, 1999. The Automated Victim Notification Program was established by the DCC to fulfill these requirements. The section carried the notification process a step further to give every victim the opportunity to be notified and registered upon their request.

The notification process was established as a centralized victim notification program to ensure the accuracy of the automated notification letters that are generated by updates made to offender records in the OPUS (Offender Population Unified System) computer system.

Treatment for Effective Community Supervision (TECS)

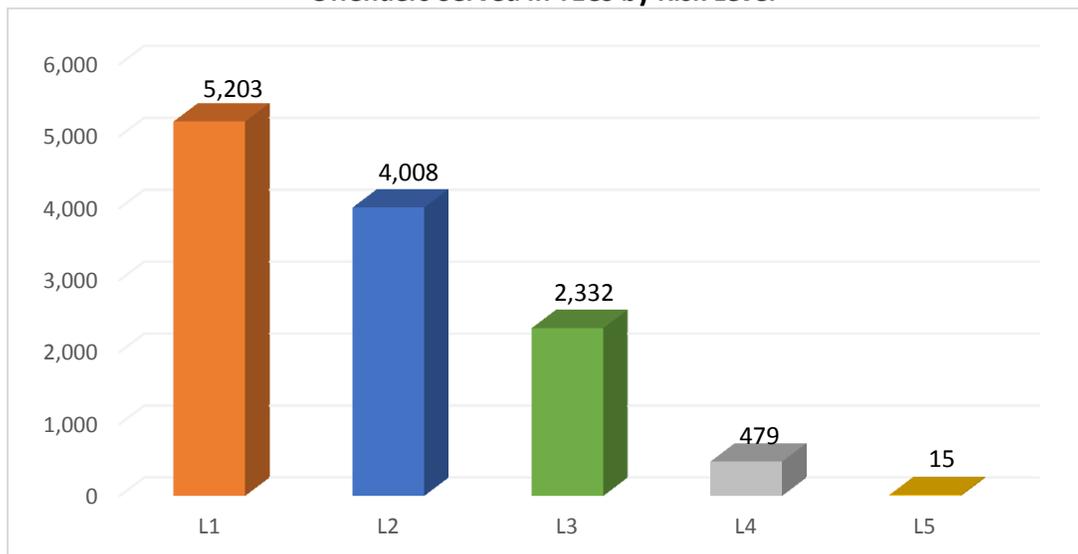
The Justice Reinvestment Act created the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision program (TECS) to support the use of evidence-based practices for reducing recidivism and promoting coordination between State and community-based corrections programs. A large portion of TECS funding is designated for Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI) programming due to National research studies indication that these types of programs have significant impact on recidivism.

The priority populations for TECS programs are offenders convicted of a felony or sentenced under G.S. 90-96 conditional discharge for a felony offense; and offenders identified using a validated risk assessment instrument to have a high likelihood of reoffending.

Core services offered to offenders through TECS include cognitive behavioral interventions with booster sessions and a community-based continuum of substance services to include outpatient, intensive outpatient, and aftercare/recovery management services. Support services such as education, employment, and social supports based on offender needs must also be addressed by vendors through community linkages and collaboration.

There are five supervision levels (L1-L5) which are based on risk and needs assessment. Supervision levels 1-2 are the highest rank offenders and require more post-release supervision. In contrast, supervision levels 3-5 require moderate to minimal supervision. In FY 19-20, the majority offenders served in TECS were L1 (43%) and L2 (33%).

Figure II.F.1
Offenders Served in TECS by Risk Level



**L1 includes offenders not yet assessed being supervised as high-risk offenders.*

II.G. Supervised Population Projections

The Reentry Programs & Services section projects the total number of offenders who will be under probation, post-release and parole supervision at the end of the fiscal year. The statistical model projects the supervision population based on aggregate data trends. The primary factors that influence the population projections are the anticipated number of entries to supervision and the estimated average length of stay for various supervision levels.

The population projection integrates Structured Sentencing probation entry projections for the next five years and is provided by the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission. Length of stay and entries to probation for Driving While Impaired, Post-Release Supervision and Parole are derived by Division staff based on historical trends.

The RPS Section uses a statistical model to project the population supervised in the community based on anticipated population and supervision standards. The five-year population projections use growth assumptions adopted by the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission’s Technical Forecasting Advisory Group and data prepared by the Section.

The analysis shows that probation/parole officer resources remain below the level required to meet the supervision caseload goals. The table below shows the projections for the end of year population assigned to probation/parole officers, and the current position resources versus projected staffing needs.

Table II.G.1
Probation/Parole Officer Caseload Projections, FY 2020-2021 – FY 2024-2025

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	Projected End of Year Supervision Population on June 30	Required Officer Resources	Current Officer Resources	Additional Resources Needed
<i>FY 20-21</i>	86,114	1,765	1,822	-57
<i>FY 21-22</i>	86,114	1,765	1,822	-57
<i>FY 22-23</i>	86,932	1,787	1,822	-35
<i>FY 23-24</i>	86,932	1,787	1,822	-35
<i>FY 24-25</i>	87,740	1,796	1,822	-26

III. Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs

Overview

Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (ACDP) is a Section within the Division of Prisons. Its mission is to provide effective leadership, planning, administration, and coordination for correctional substance use disorder treatment, recovery, and continuing care services. ACDP implements evidence-based male and female programs that reflect “best practices” for treatment, as established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the national Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). These services are delivered by well-trained and clinically supervised professionals and are based on cognitive-behavioral interventions, which:

- challenge criminal thinking,
- confront the substance use identified by program participants, and
- reduce recidivism.

Treatment Program Design

ACDP provides information and education on traditional recovery resources available to offenders while in prison and upon return to the community. The male programs utilize the Hazelden’s evidence-based curriculum “A New Direction”, emphasizing the identification of destructive thinking patterns and replacement with constructive recovery-driven thoughts and actions. The female programs utilize gender specific, cognitive behavioral evidence-based material developed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, along with material from Stephanie Covington, a pioneer in work with female criminal justice populations.

Unique to some ACDP treatment environments is the concept of a Modified Therapeutic Community as a core component of the treatment design. The Modified Therapeutic Community model views addiction as a disorder of the whole person and treatment activities promote an understanding of criminal thinking in relation to substance use behavior and engage the offender in activities that encourage experiential and social learning. The offender community is the change catalyst, as offenders who are further along in treatment help others initiate the process of change.

ACDP programs encompass three major service levels for offenders. There are two community-based residential treatment programs for probationers and parolees: DART Cherry for male offenders and Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women (Black Mountain) for female offenders. The final two categories established for male and female inmates consist of intermediate and long-term prison-based intensive outpatient treatment programs within multiple prison facilities.

Program Eligibility

For probationers, judges may order participation in a community-based residential treatment program as a condition of probation, or the Parole Commission may order participation as a condition of parole or post-release. Eligible offenses include driving while impaired or other drug-related charges/convictions. General Statute §15A-1343(b)(3) mandates that participation of probationers in a residential program be based on a screening and assessment that indicates a substance use disorder.

Professionals from Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC) complete the assessment in the community to determine appropriateness of assignment to a community-based facility.

For inmates, eligibility for prison-based program placement is established during diagnostic processing utilizing the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) as a severity indicator of a substance use disorder. Upon admission into a prison-based program, ACDP staff complete a thorough assessment on all offenders, which defines the history and extent of the substance use disorder. The assessment along with the SASSI establish the final recommended treatment placement for inmates in a program, thereby matching the inmate’s treatment needs to the appropriate level of treatment.

III.A. Community-Based Residential Substance Use Disorder Treatment

ACDP provides services to two community-based residential treatment facilities, DART Cherry for male probationers and parolees and Black Mountain for female probationers and parolees. Both programs are dedicated to providing effective substance use disorder treatment services to probationers sent by the courts and paroles released from the Division of Prisons and transitioning back into the community.

DART Cherry Enrollments

DART Cherry is a 300-bed community-based residential facility located in Goldsboro, NC providing substance use disorder treatment services to male probationers and parolees. The facility has three 90-day Modified Therapeutic Community programs in separate buildings, each with 100 treatment beds. Treatment activities promote an understanding of criminal thinking in relation to substance use behavior and engage the offender in activities that encourage experiential and social learning. The overall enrollment in DART Cherry programs slightly decreased from 1,411 to 1,006 in FY 2019-2020. Probationers made up the largest portion (91%) of the offenders assigned to the 90-day program in FY 2019-2020.

Table III.A.1
DART Cherry Enrollments, FY 2019-2020

<i>Category</i>	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
<i>90-Day Parole</i>	92	9%
<i>90-Day Probation</i>	914	91%
Total	1,006	100%

DART Cherry Exits

The majority (73%) of participants at DART Cherry exited the program as successful completions. The “Other” category includes exits due to demotion or promotion to another custody level, inmate death, or inmates who were assigned to the program in error.

Table III.A.2
DART Cherry Exits, FY 2019-2020

<i>Exit Reason</i>	90-Day Program	
<i>Completed</i>	731	73%
<i>Absconded/Withdrawn</i>	145	14%
<i>Transferred/Released</i>	20	2%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	82	8%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	25	2%
<i>Other</i>	3	0%
Total	1,006	100%

Black Mountain Enrollments

Black Mountain is a 60-bed community-based residential facility located in Black Mountain, NC providing substance use disorder treatment services to female probationers and parolees. The facility’s treatment activities

- encourage healthy social living skills
- integrate cognitive-behavioral interventions using the core curriculum “Residential Drug Abuse Program”
- provide motivational enhancement therapy
- utilize selected material from Stephanie Covington’s work addressing women’s recovery/trauma
- introduce the program participants to a variety of self-help recovery groups

Overall the enrollment in the Black Mountain program decreased from 314 in FY 2018-2018, to 223 in FY 2019-2020. Probationers made up the largest portion (95%) of the offenders assigned to the 90-day program.

Table III.A.5
Black Mountain Enrollments, FY 2019-2020

<i>Category</i>	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
<i>90-Day Parole</i>	12	5%
<i>90-Day Probation</i>	223	95%
Total	314	100%

Black Mountain Exits

The majority (69%) of offenders at Black Mountain exited the program as successful completions.

Table III.A.6
Black Mountain Exits, FY 2019-2020

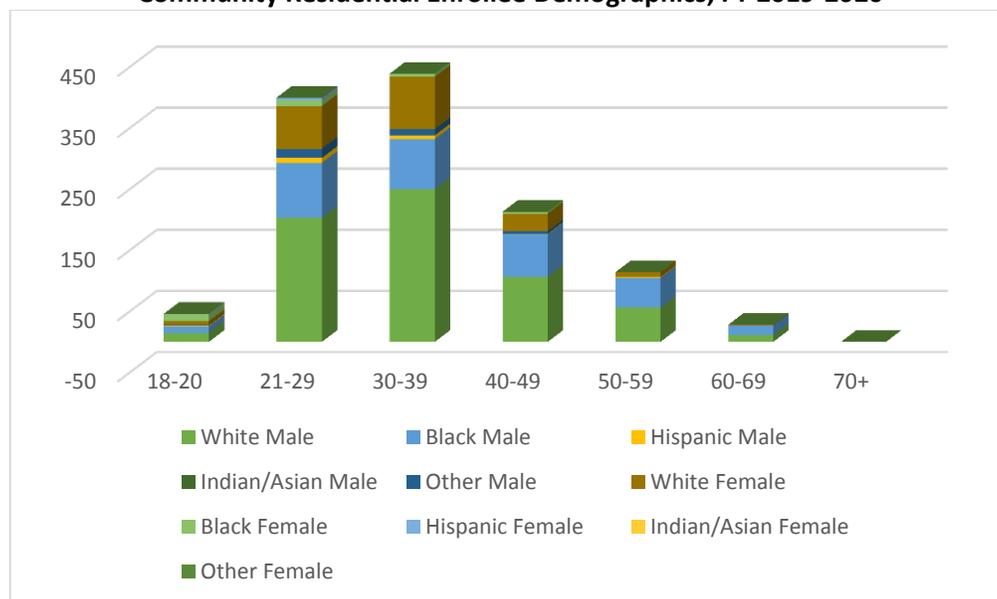
<i>Exit Reason</i>	90-Day Program	
<i>Completed</i>	177	69%
<i>Absconded/Withdrawn</i>	9	4%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	22	9%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	23	9%
<i>Other</i>	3	1%
Total	234	100%

Note that the “Other” category includes exits due to demotion or promotion to another custody level, inmate death, or inmates who were assigned to the program in error.

Community-Based Residential Enrollee Demographics

In FY 2019-2020, there were 1006 men enrolled in the DART Cherry residential facility and 234 women enrolled in the Black Mountain residential facility. The largest age group at the residential facilities was 30-39. This includes 250 White males, 82 Black males, 6 Hispanic males, and 10 Other males, 86 White females and 5 Black females.

Figure III.A.1
Community Residential Enrollee Demographics, FY 2019-2020



III.B. Prison-based Intermediate Programs

At the end of the Fiscal Year, ACDP 90-day intermediate treatment programs were available in 12 prison facilities across the state. Intermediate programs begin with a mandatory orientation period, where ACDP staff members conduct assessments to confirm the inmate’s need for treatment.

After the orientation period, and depending upon the results of the assessment and the inmate’s level of motivation, the inmate may opt to leave the program. Otherwise, the inmate will continue through the treatment process. Treatment includes lectures, group counseling, individual counseling, and is designed to break through denial about the substance use problems and introduce the inmate to recovery-based thinking and actions.

Prison-Based Intermediate Program Enrollments

The intermediate programs are open-ended, and the weekly enrollments are coordinated with prison transfer schedules. This coordination results in fluctuations in the number of inmates enrolled in the treatment program. The total annual enrollment for intermediate programs decreased 22% (3,031 offenders) during FY 2019-2020 compared to those enrolled (3,702) in FY 2018-2019. This decrease could be attributed to population management to address prison closures, and subsequent program start-up at units receiving treatment slots from closed facilities.

**Table III.B.1
Prison-Based Intermediate Program Enrollments, FY 2019-2020**

Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Utilization Rate
<i>Alexander CI</i>	100	512	89	89%
<i>Catawba CI</i>	32	178	30	94%
<i>Craggy CC</i>	68	374	55	81%
<i>Harnett CI</i>	33	109	23	70%
<i>Johnston CI</i>	68	268	54	79%
<i>Lincoln CI</i>	32	162	25	79%
<i>Lumberton CI</i>	64	272	49	77%
<i>Pender CI</i>	106	484	87	82%
<i>Piedmont CI - Minimum</i>	33	180	28	85%
<i>Rutherford CC</i>	34	150	27	79%
<i>NC CI for Women</i>	68	69	54	93%
<i>Swannanoa CC for Women</i>	64	273	60	94%
Totals	634	3,031	581	85%

Note the overall capacity utilization rate may have been affected by program expansions, reductions, closures, and available staffing such as Lincoln and Neuse beginning operations for males and NCCIW suspending operations.

Prison-Based Intermediate Program Exits

Of all exits from the intermediate programs

49% were completions, defined as the satisfactory participation for the required number of treatment days.

14% were removed from the program by staff for administrative reasons or removal due to the inmate's behavior

7%, were due to inmate election to withdrawal after the orientation period from the program

7%, were transfers and releases

6% were a result of inmates being demoted or promoted to another custody level and reassigned to another prison facility, inmates who died, or inmates who were assigned to the program in error

5% of exits were inappropriate for treatment because they did not meet the clinical criteria for treatment at the program as determined during the assessment process.

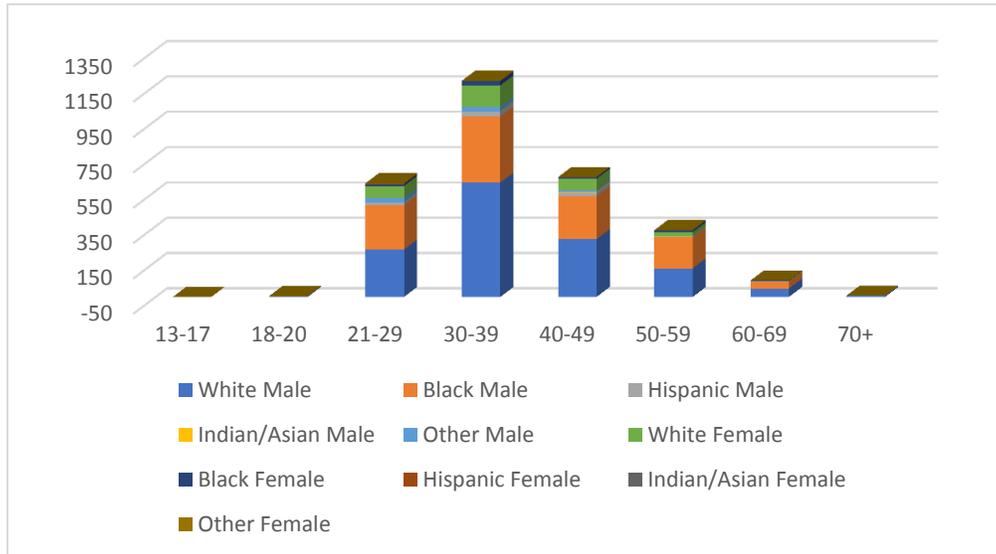
**Table III.B.2
Prison-Based Intermediate Program Exits, FY 2019-2020**

<i>Exit Reason</i>	Number of Exits	Percent of All Exits
<i>Completion</i>	1,483	49%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	433	14%
<i>Still Enrolled at end of FY</i>	283	9%
<i>Transferred</i>	222	7%
<i>Withdrawal</i>	222	7%
<i>Other</i>	182	6%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	155	5%
Total	3,031	100%

Prison-Based Intermediate Treatment Participant Demographics

In FY 2019-2020, there were 3,031 offenders in intermediate programs. The largest age group population of offenders in these programs was 30-39. This included 647 White males, 375 Black males, 26 Hispanic males, 3 Asian males, 25 Other males, 122 White females, 24 Black females, 1 Hispanic females and 1 Other females.

**Figure III.B.1
Prison-Based Intermediate Treatment Participant Demographics, FY 2019-2020**



III.C. Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Programs

At the end of the fiscal year, ACDP long-term treatment programs were available in 7 prison facilities across the state with program lengths ranging from 120 to 365 days. These programs are best identified for inmates who need intensive treatment as indicated by a SASSI score of 4 or 5, with a substance use history that is lengthy, severe, multiple treatment episodes.

Long-term programs begin with a mandatory orientation period, where ACDP staff members conduct assessments to confirm the inmate’s need for treatment. After the orientation period and depending upon the results of the assessment, and the inmate’s level of motivation, the inmate may opt to leave the program. Otherwise, the inmate will continue through the treatment process. Long-term treatment programs address substance use problems and criminal thinking issues throughout the treatment process. Some long-term programs utilize a Modified Therapeutic Community model within the correctional environment. All long-term programs are back-end loaded, meaning, inmates leave prison immediately or as soon as possible after successful completion of the program.

Prison-Based Long-Term Program Enrollment

The overall enrollment in long-term programs increased from 1,278 to 1,712. The overall capacity utilization rate for long-term programs was at 91% during FY 2019-2020.

**Table III.C.1
Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Program Enrollment, FY 2019-2020**

Population	Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Capacity Utilization Rate
Adult Female	NCCIW	102	353	70	77%
	Neuse	62	302	47	76%
	Morrison	88	296	71	81%
Adult Male	Alexander CI	20	68	18	56%
	Dan River Work Farm	68	291	54	79%
	Greene	64	228	56	80%
	Lincoln	32	50	18	56%
Youth Male	Foothills	32	124	28	88%
Totals		404	1,712	372	91%

Note the overall capacity utilization rate may have been affected by program expansions, reductions, closures, and available. Examples include

- the new 20 bed, adult male, 180-365-day, intensive outpatient program at Lincoln Correctional Institution
- NCCIW suspended operations

Prison- Based Long-Term Program Exit

Of all exits from the intermediate programs,

- 29% were completions, defined as the satisfactory participation in the program throughout the treatment process.
- 21% comprised the Removed/Discipline where inmates were removed from the program by staff for administrative reasons or removal due to the inmate’s behavior.
- 14% were due to inmate election to withdraw after the orientation period against staff advice.
- 9% were transfers and releases due to inmates moving to another prison facility or reaching the end of their prison sentence.
- 12% were a result of inmates being demoted or promoted to another custody level and being reassigned to another prison facility, inmates who died, or inmates who were assigned to the program in error.
- 3% of exits were Inappropriate for Treatment because they did not meet the clinical criteria for treatment at the program as determined during the assessment process.

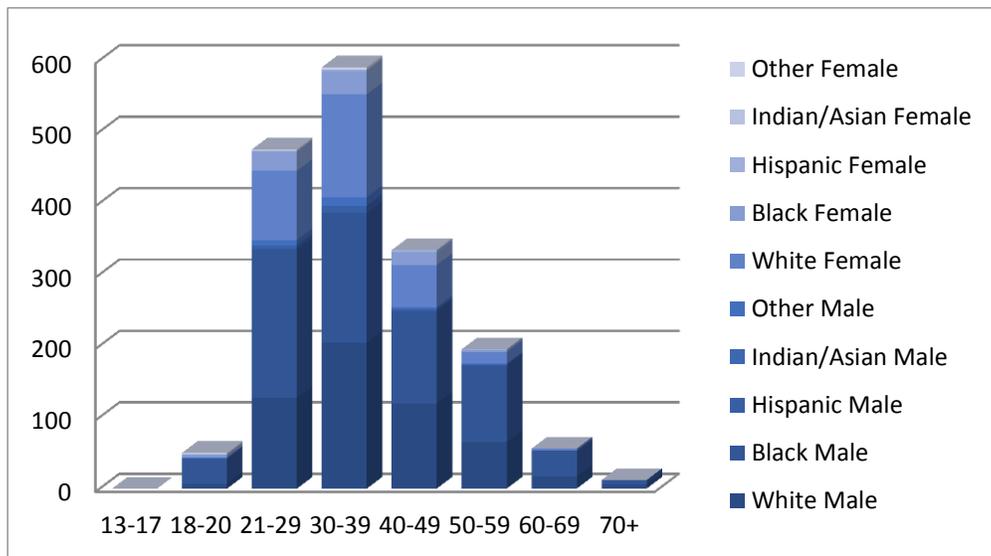
**Table III.C.2
Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Program Exit, FY 2019-2020**

<i>Exit Reason</i>	Number of Exits	Percent of Exits
<i>Completion</i>	500	29%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	362	21%
<i>Transferred/Released/Out to Court</i>	154	9%
<i>Withdrawal</i>	248	14%
<i>Other</i>	200	12%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	44	3%
Total	1,508	100%

Demographics of Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Participants

There were 1,508 offenders in long-term treatment programs. The highest age group of offenders in long-term treatment programs is 30-39, which included 204 White males, 182 Black males, 10 Hispanic males, 1 Asian males, 12 Other males, 144 White females, 33 Black females, 2 Hispanic females, and 2 Other females.

**Figure III.C.1
Demographics of Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Participants, FY 2019-2020**



IV. Correction Enterprises

Overview

North Carolina Correction Enterprises (NCCE) is the prison industry section of the Division of Prisons. NCCE's mission is to provide marketable job skills and transitional opportunities for offenders in a professional and safe work environment while providing quality goods and excellent service to our customers at a savings to the citizens of North Carolina. Correction Enterprises is dedicated to two core principles:

- providing technical and behavioral job training to offenders that will increase their opportunity for successful reentry upon release; and
- operating a self-sufficient business that mirrors real life work environment at no cost to the taxpayers of North Carolina.

The objective is for the former offender to obtain and maintain gainful employment upon release, thus significantly reducing his/her recidivism risk.

The average daily number of inmates enrolled in NCCE during FY2019-2020 was 1,593 for males and 97 for females.

Table IV.1
Average Daily Enrollment in NCCE, FY 2019-2020

Males				Females			
White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total
704	705	184	1,593	65	27	5	97

In 2017, NCCE implemented a strategic plan to define the agency's mission, vision, core values and achievements for the next five years. The plan lays out specific goals that Correction Enterprises embarked upon to accomplish by the end of Fiscal Year 2020. The goals and objectives include:

- grow
- equip Offenders for Reentry Success
- educate, Engage and Persuade Stakeholders
- recruit, Train and Engage Staff

Goods and Services

The total FY 2019-2020 sales for NCCE were \$89,517,905. After accounting for the cost of sales, operating expenses and transfers to other funds, the NCCE net income was a loss of \$5,883,157 which was a significant increase from the net loss of \$1,086,601, in FY 2018-2019.

In FY 2019-2020, NCCE had 30 separate revenue producing operations located throughout the state, plus administrative offices in Raleigh and a central warehouse in Apex.

**Table IV.2
NCCE Operations, FY 2019-2020**

Location	Industry	Offender Jobs
Apex	Package and Distribution, Employee Awards	29
Asheville	Laundry	56
Bunn	Sign Plant	145
Burgaw	Sewing	56
Carthage	Sign Reclaiming Plant	20
Clinton	Laundry	240
Goldsboro	Laundry	120
Laurinburg	Sewing, Braille	182
Lillington	Meat Processing Plant	86
Morganton	Laundry	56
Nashville	Printing Services Plant, Optical Plant	200
Polkton	Metal Products, Inmate Packaging	124
Raleigh	Administration, Framing and Matting, License Tag Plant, Laundry	135
Salisbury	Reupholster	42
Spruce Pine	Sewing	81
Tabor City	Sewing	210
Taylorsville	Woodworking Plant, Upholstery Plant	96
Tillery	Caledonia Farm, Cannery, Fresh Produce Warehouse	295
Warrenton	Janitorial Products Plant	97
Whiteville	Sewing	143

Correction Enterprises is authorized to sell products and services to taxpayer-supported agencies and to North Carolina's 501(c)(3) organizations that receive some level of tax support.

Correction Enterprises Apprenticeship Programs

For over 10 years Correction Enterprises has partnered with the state and federal Departments of Labor (DOL), the Section of Prisons and the Community College System to establish apprenticeship programs that will eventually lead the successful inmate to certification as a Journeyman in a trade skill. By using DOL job competency standards, Correction Enterprises ensures that training provided to inmates is consistent with those skills recognized by an industry, as necessary for competent performance at the Journeyman level in that industry. These standards usually require at least 144 hours of related classroom instruction for every 2,000 hours of on-the- job training.

Currently, Correction Enterprises has the following apprenticeship programs:

- Combination Welding
- Printing (nine separate programs)
- Re-upholstery
- Duplicating Services Technology
- Sewing Machine Repair
- Digital Design (Embroidery)
- Woodworking
- Sewing Operator
- Upholstery
- Laundry Wash Technician
- Apprenticeship programs in Dental Technology, Braille Transcription, and Chemical Products Quality Control are planned.

To be eligible to participate in an apprenticeship program, inmates must have a high school diploma or be currently enrolled in a GED program. All apprenticeship programs are administered and awarded by the North Carolina Department of Labor.

Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program

Correction Enterprises is also the North Carolina administrator for the Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP). The U.S. Department of Justice Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) program regulates partnerships between prison industries and private business for the manufacture of goods that are sold in inter-state commerce. Inmates who work in PIE manufacturing operations earn a prevailing wage, comparable to that earned by workers performing similar jobs in the local community. Mandatory inmate wage deductions provide DAC with the means of collecting taxes and partially recovering inmate room and board.

Inmate wage deductions are also used to assist with family support and for providing crime victims with greater opportunity to obtain compensation. Correction Enterprises' active PIE partnerships include S2 Clean at Warren Janitorial Plant to supply eco-friendly cleaning products, and an Inmate Packaging program at Lanesboro Correctional Institution. A new partner for the Dental program is planned at Pamlico Correctional Institution.

V. Appendices

Appendix A: DAC Populations: County of Conviction, FY 2019-2020

Table V. A1
DAC Populations: Convicting County, FY 2019-2020

COUNTY	PRISON ENTRIES	PRISON POPULATION	DCC ENTRIES	DCC POPULATION
ALAMANCE	373	669	1,031	1,633
ALEXANDER	37	89	183	344
ALLEGHANY	33	42	75	109
ANSON	80	99	140	252
ASHE	60	74	154	221
AVERY	52	52	102	206
BEAUFORT	243	313	489	882
BERTIE	45	66	84	168
BLADEN	79	146	198	381
BRUNSWICK	279	367	625	1,206
BUNCOMBE	421	766	863	1,615
BURKE	212	308	398	782
CABARRUS	429	560	983	1,992
CALDWELL	172	231	397	632
CAMDEN	4	18	27	41
CARTERET	193	272	419	779
CASWELL	38	58	109	173
CATAWBA	398	544	716	1,281
CHATHAM	85	150	174	280
CHEROKEE	48	54	135	250
CHOWAN	19	32	94	176
CLAY	16	19	38	64
CLEVELAND	497	668	948	1,838
COLUMBUS	153	217	268	495
CRAVEN	308	426	626	1,062
CUMBERLAND	740	1,186	1,484	2,231
CURRITUCK	38	36	92	238
DARE	59	97	263	526
DAVIDSON	429	603	959	1,700
DAVIE	56	107	180	333
DUPLIN	180	274	420	714
DURHAM	321	776	749	1,418
EDGECOMBE	141	215	347	584
FORSYTH	655	1,426	1,581	3,033

FRANKLIN	117	115	320	595
GASTON	699	820	1,279	2,474
GATES	14	16	36	69
GRAHAM	19	19	32	53
GRANVILLE	102	117	314	502
GREENE	34	47	108	166
GUILFORD	870	2,031	1,931	4,084
HALIFAX	113	185	309	602
HARNETT	191	281	408	594
HAYWOOD	162	254	340	556
HENDERSON	259	270	454	710
HERTFORD	50	94	121	222
HOKE	153	199	349	561
HYDE	4	13	16	47
IREDELL	395	591	1,102	2,036
JACKSON	65	72	187	346
JOHNSTON	490	620	985	1,351
JONES	32	29	61	94
LEE	131	186	270	478
LENOIR	262	310	466	701
LINCOLN	291	356	631	1,081
MACON	104	126	164	335
MADISON	46	75	152	347
MARTIN	60	143	237	387
MCDOWELL	218	248	429	704
MECKLENBURG	688	2,119	1,584	3,164
MITCHELL	38	60	98	190
MONTGOMERY	68	86	166	306
MOORE	197	305	520	797
NASH	489	333	598	977
NEW HANOVER	635	976	1,471	2,762
NORTHAMPTON	10	61	64	128
ONslow	342	517	823	1,417
ORANGE	121	271	337	558
PAMLICO	46	47	109	191
PASQUOTANK	66	107	271	415
PENDER	121	140	233	466
PERQUIMANS	15	31	70	115
PERSON	103	161	300	449
PITT	543	665	1,169	1,952
POLK	40	41	91	120
RANDOLPH	304	375	737	1,614
RICHMOND	133	177	269	449

ROBESON	214	527	604	937
ROCKINGHAM	355	476	728	1,086
ROWAN	454	600	939	1,709
RUTHERFORD	229	230	406	740
SAMPSON	209	291	441	776
SCOTLAND	105	167	283	492
STANLY	135	145	313	583
STOKES	175	186	314	512
SURRY	230	241	410	666
SWAIN	36	52	78	150
TRANSYLVANIA	44	64	132	190
TYRRELL	7	4	33	66
UNION	314	449	690	1,282
VANCE	163	147	314	645
WAKE	1,227	2,125	3,119	5,452
WARREN	51	47	73	178
WASHINGTON	15	35	73	138
WATAUGA	83	100	190	338
WAYNE	330	459	813	1,414
WILKES	234	393	501	838
WILSON	241	282	403	642
YADKIN	114	133	254	398
YANCEY	50	78	107	199
OTHER	15	22	1,918	4,619
Total	20,763	31,902	48,098	86,854

Appendix B. Listing of Prison Facilities

Table V.B1
Listing of Prison Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Telephone	Expanded Operating Capacity
ALBEMARLE CI	44150 AIRPORT ROAD, NEW LONDON, NC 28127	(704) 422-3036	816
ALEXANDER CI	633 OLD LANDFILL RD., TAYLORSVILLE, NC 28681	(828) 632-1331	1,148
ANSON CI	552 PRISON CAMP RD, POLKTON, NC 28135	(704) 695-1013	1,984
AVERY-MITCHELL CI	600 AMITY PARK ROAD, SPRUCE PINE, NC 28777	(828) 765-0229	816
BERTIE CI	218 COOPER HILL ROAD, WINDSOR, NC 27983	(252) 794-8601	1,352
BURKE CRV	5161 WESTERN AVENUE, MORGANTON, NC 28655	(828) 433-4036	248
CALDWELL CC	480 PLEASANT HILL ROAD, LENOIR, NC 28645	(828) 726-2509	238
CALEDONIA CI	2787 CALEDONIA DRIVE, TILLERY, NC 27887	(252) 826-5621	1,114
CARTERET CC	1084 ORANGE STREET, NEWPORT, NC 285700220	(252) 223-5100	300
CASWELL CC	444 COUNTY HOME ROAD, BLANCH, NC 27212	(336) 694-4531	460
CATAWBA CC	1347 PRISON CAMP RD., NEWTON, NC 286581347	(828) 466-5521	230
CENTRAL PRISON	1300 WESTERN BLVD, RALEIGH, NC 276064285	(919) 733-0800	672
COLUMBUS CI	1255 PRISON CAMP ROAD, WHITEVILLE, NC 28472	(910) 642-3285	670
CRAGGY CC	2992 RIVERSIDE DR., ASHEVILLE, NC 288048909	(828) 645-5315	590
CRAVEN CI	600 ALLIGATOR ROAD, VANCEBORO, NC 28586	(252) 244-3337	682
DAN RIVER PWF	981 MURRAY ROAD, BLANCH, NC 27212	(336) 694-1583	620
DAVIDSON CC	1400 THOMASON STREET, LEXINGTON, NC 27292	(336) 249-7528	258
EASTERN CI	2821 HIGHWAY 903 N, MAURY, NC 28554	(252) 747-8101	429

FOOTHILLS CI	5150 WESTERN AVE., MORGANTON, NC 286551644	(828) 438-5585	878
FORSYTH CC	307 CRAFT DR., WINSTON SALEM, NC 27105	(336) 896-7041	248
FRANKLIN CC	5918 NC HIGHWAY 39 SOUTH, BUNN, NC 27508	(919) 496-6119	452
GASTON CC	520 JUSTICE COURT, DALLAS, NC 28034	(704) 922-3861	242
GREENE CI	2699 HIGHWAY 903 N, MAURY,, NC 28554	(252) 747-3676	638
HARNETT CI	1210 E. MCNEILL STREET, LILLINGTON, NC 27546	(910) 893-2751	954
HYDE CI	620 PRISON ROAD, SWAN QUARTER, NC 27885	(252) 926-1810	648
JOHNSTON CI	2465 US 70 WEST, SMITHFIELD, NC 27577	(919) 934-8386	612
LINCOLN CC	464 ROPER DRIVE, LINCOLNTON, NC 28092	(704) 735-0485	218
LUMBERTON CI	75 LEGEND ROAD, LUMBERTON, NC 28358	(910) 618-5574	768
MARION CI	355 OLD GLENWOOD ROAD, MARION, NC 287527766	(828) 659-7810	766
MAURY CI	2568 MOORE ROUSE RD, HOOKERTON, NC 285387276	(252) 747-1400	1,400
MORRISON CI	1573 MCDONALD CHURCH ROAD, HOFFMAN, NC 283470169	(910) 281-3161	765
MOUNTAIN VIEW CI	545 AMITY PARK ROAD, SPRUCE PINE, NC 287776210	(828) 766-2555	884
NASH CI	2869 US HWY 64A, NASHVILLE, NC 278568765	(252) 459-4455	512
NC CI WOMEN	1034 BRAGG STREET, RALEIGH, NC 276104287	(919) 733-4340	1,515
NEUSE CI	701 STEVENS MILL RD., GOLDSBORO, NC 275338009	(919) 731-2023	758
NEW HANOVER CC	330 DIVISION DRIVE, WILMINGTON, NC 28402	(910) 251-2666	384
NORTH PIEDMONT CRV	1420 RALEIGH RD, LEXINGTON, NC 27292	(336) 242-1259	136

ORANGE CC	2110 CLARENCE WALTERS RD, HILLSBOROUGH, NC 27278	(919) 732-9301	200
PAMLICO CI	601 NORTH THIRD STREET, BAYBORO, NC 285159497	(252) 745-3074	589
PASQUOTANK CI	527 COMMERCE DRIVE, ELIZABETH CITY, NC 279065005	(252) 331-4881	640
PENDER CI	906 PENDERLEA HWY, BURGAW, NC 284251058	(910) 259-8735	740
PIEDMONT CI	1245 CAMP ROAD, SALISBURY, NC 281479223	(704) 639-7540	952
POLK CI	1001 VEAZEY RD., BUTNER, NC 275091649	(919) 575-3070	908
RANDOLPH CC	2760 US HWY 220 BUS., ASHEBORO, NC 27203	(336) 625-2578	226
ROBESON CRV	803 NC HIGHWAY 711, LUMBERTON, NC 283600433	(910) 618-5535	192
RUTHERFORD CC	549 LEDBETTER ROAD, SPINDALE, NC 28160	(828) 286-4121	242
SAMPSON CI	700 NORTH WEST BLVD., CLINTON, NC 28329	(910) 592-2151	408
SANFORD CC	417 ADVANCEMENT CENTER ROAD, SANFORD, NC 27330	(919) 776-4325	298
SCOTLAND CI	22385 MCGIRTS BRIDGE RD., LAURINBURG, NC 283536602	(910) 844-3078	1,652
SOUTHERN CI	272 GLEN ROAD, TROY, NC 273718321	(910) 572-3784	696
SWANNANOA CCW	55 LAKE EDEN ROAD, BLACK MOUNTAIN, NC 28711	(828) 259-6000	366
TABOR CI	4600 SWAMP FOX HWY W.- HWY 904W, TABOR CITY, NC 28463	(910) 653-6413	1,708
TYRRELL PWF	620 SNELL ROAD, COLUMBIA, NC 279258211	(252) 796-1085	310
WAKE CC	1000 ROCK QUARRY ROAD, RALEIGH,, NC 276054288	(919) 733-7988	414
WARREN CI	379 COLLINS ROAD, MANSON,, NC 27553	(252) 456-3400	721
WILKES CC	404 STATESVILLE ROAD, NORTH WILKESBORO, NC 286594712	(336) 667-4533	286

Appendix C: Listing of Adult Judicial District Offices

Table V.C1
Listing of Adult Judicial District Offices

District	Address	Judicial District Manager	Telephone	Average Number Supervised
JUD DIST 01	1023 US 17 S. SUITE 3, ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27909	GREENE, LORI C.	(252) 331-4828	1,794
JUD DIST 02	1308 HIGHLAND DRIVE, SUITE 102, WASHINGTON, NC 27889	STEVENS, SHARON H.	(252) 946-5199	1,372
JUD DIST 03	1904 D. SOUTH GLENBURNIE ROAD, NEW BERN, NC 28562	PARKER, RANDALL K.	(252) 514-4822	5,537
JUD DIST 04	207 W MAIN ST. SUITE B, CLINTON, NC 28328	JOYNER, TRAVIS B.	(910) 299-0739	1,523
JUD DIST 05	721 MARKET ST STE 201, WILMINGTON, NC 28401	TURNER, THURMAN L.	(910) 251-2732	3,103
JUD DIST 06	119 JUSTICE DR., WINTON, NC 27986	MITCHELL JR, WILLIAM	(252) 649-2007	1,359
JUD DIST 07	113 NASH ST. E 2ND FLOOR, WILSON, NC 27893	WADE, CATHERINE P.	(252) 243-0063	2,675
JUD DIST 08	1401 N.SHD03ELEY BLVD.,STE E, GOLDSBORO, NC 27530	BEVELL, HEATHER S.	(919) 731-7905	2,606
JUD DIST 09	101 N. MAIN STREET SUITE 201, LOUISBURG, NC 27549	ROBERTSON, RODNEY B.	(919) 496-0200	2,090
JUD DIST 10	MSC 4256; 2020 YONKERS ROAD, RALEIGH, NC 27604	NOBLE, SPENCER L.	(919) 733-9313	5,505
JUD DIST 11	1327 BRIGHTLEAF BLVD, SUITE C, SMITHFIELD, NC 27577	WALKER, STEVE	(919) 934-9970	2,578
JUD DIST 12	231 MEED COURT SUITE 203, FAYETTEVILLE, NC 28303	AMMONS, LODIE R.	(910) 486-1161	2,643
JUD DIST 13	324 VILLAGE RD. UNIT G, LELAND, NC 28451	FRAZIER, JERRY M.	(910) 755-3418	2,293
JUD DIST 14	3325 CHAPEL HILL BLVD #230A, DURHAM, NC 27707	KELLY, CELESTE L.	(919) 560-5423	2,780
JUD DIST 15	321 PRISON CAMP RD., GRAHAM, NC 272533357	COX, ARIES E.	(336) 570-7051	2,119
JUD DIST 16	113 WEST 5TH STREET, LUMBERTON, NC 28358	RAINES II, TRUMAN	(910) 618-5655	2,290
JUD DIST 17	1406 FRONT STREET, REIDSVILLE, NC 27320	KING, DAVID F.	(336) 634-5661	2,340
JUD DIST 18	315 1-A SPRING GARDEN STREET, GREENSBORO, NC 27401	WILLIAMS, ANGELA L.	(336) 334-4162	4,783

JUD DIST 191	600 S MAIN STREET, LANDIS, NC 28088	IDOL, SCOTT A.	(704) 855-3883	3,508
JUD DIST 192	131-D DUBLIN SQUARE ROAD, ASHEBORO, NC 27203	BUCKINGHAM, THOMAS W	(336) 626-0191	2,732
JUD DIST 20	2258 WEST ROOSEVELT BLVD,STE E, MONROE, NC 28110	RICHARDSON, TARA P.	(704) 289-6932	2,701
JUD DIST 21	301 NORTH CHURCH STR, 3RD FLR, WINSTON-SALEM, NC 27101	COOK, SHERRI A.	(336) 761-2424	3,725
JUD DIST 22	507 WEST CENTER STREET STE C, LEXINGTON, NC 27295	POWELL, RONDA W.	(336) 249-9332	4,388
JUD DIST 23	203-A LONG STREET, JEFFERSON, NC 28640	GILCHRIST, NANCY L.	(336) 246-6840	1,629
JUD DIST 24	22 NORTH MAIN STREET, MARS HILL, NC 28754	HODSHON, ROBIN M.	(828) 689-8967	1,156
JUD DIST 25	110 NORTH GREEN STREET, MORGANTON, NC 28655	MILLER, KEVIN D.	(828) 432-2853	3,072
JUD DIST 26	5701 EXECUTIVE CENTER DRIVE, CHARLOTTE, NC 28212	DEESE, DARIUS T.	(704) 563-4117	5,028
JUD DIST 27	1355A EAST GARRISON BLVD, GASTONIA, NC 28054	GETTYS, KIMBERLY A.	(704) 833-1294	5,158
JUD DIST 28	60 COURTH PLAZA, 13TH FLOOR, ASHEVILLE, NC 28801	ANDERSON, LORI E.	(828) 251-6052	2,144
JUD DIST 29	1347 SPARTANBURG HWY., SUITE 4, HENDERSONVILLE, NC 287926441	CHITWOOD, JESSICA P.	(828) 697-4844	2,611
JUD DIST 30	800-B US HWY 64 WEST, MURPHY, NC 289060557	SELLERS, TODD C.	(828) 837-7001	2,007