

Fiscal Year 2017-2018 Annual Statistical Report



**North Carolina
Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile
Justice**

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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 Correctional Enterprises. In 1998, the Division developed a long-range strategic plan, which is based on the following mission statement.

Mission Statement

The mission of the NCDPS Division of Adult Correction is to promote public safety by the administration of a fair and humane system which provides reasonable opportunities for adjudicated offenders to develop progressively responsible behavior.

Appropriations & Expenditures

At the end of the 2017-2018 Fiscal Year, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice had 18,508¹ 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
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%
2014-2015	\$1,396,473,037	\$1,369,196,669	1.17%

*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.

I. 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, 2018, 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 in NC prison units.

Table I.1
Number of Prisons and Security Designated Prisons

Type of Facility	Number of Units	Percentage of Inmates
Prisons	55	
Minimum Security	22	35%
Medium Security	20	41%
Close Security	14	18%
Confinement in Response to Violation Centers (CRVs)	2	
Contractual Prison	1	

Costs of Incarceration for the 2017-2018 Fiscal Year

The average incarceration costs for inmates is show 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 daily cost of incarcerating one inmate was \$79.46 in FY 15-16 and has steadily increased in FY 16-17 and FY 17-18 from \$85.18 to \$86.92, respectively.

Table I.2
Daily Cost per Inmate for FY15-16 – FY17-18: State Prisons

Custody Level	FY 2015-2016		FY 2016-2017		FY 2017-2018	
	Inmate Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.	Inmate Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.	Inmate Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.
<i>Minimum</i>	\$79.46	12,144	\$85.18	12,239	\$86.92	12,727
<i>Medium</i>	\$89.78	18,663	\$98.49	18,460	\$102.46	15,346
<i>Close</i>	\$106.92	6,286	\$114.26	7,109	\$116.75	6,738
Average	\$89.30	37,093	\$96.58	37,808	\$99.23	34,811

Prison Admission Trends

Figure I.1 and Table I.1 provide a historical examination of the prison population over a ten-year period. From FY 2008-2009 to FY2017-2018 there has been a decline in admissions to prison from 30,350 to 25,209. Misdemeanor admissions has significantly decreased from 10,022 to 1,653 during this same time, whereas, felony admissions have slightly increased 20,281 to 22,317, respectively. Overall, 93% of FY 2017-2018 prison admissions were for felony crime convictions.

Figure I.1
Total Admissions FY 2008-2018

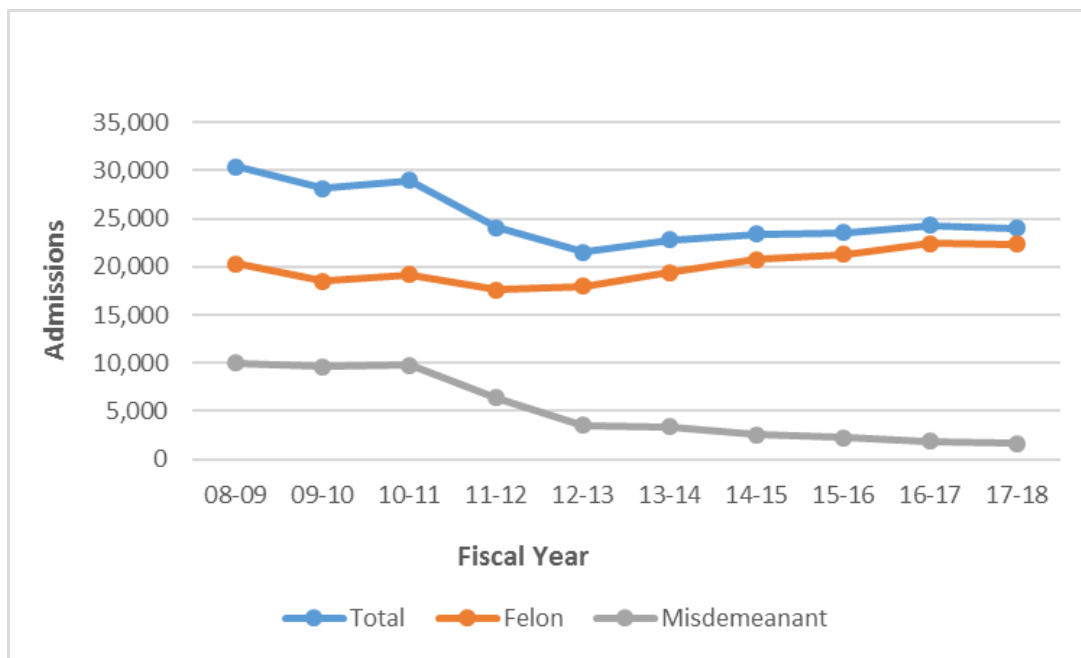


Table I.3
Total Prison Admissions FY 2008-2018

	FY2008-2009	FY2009-2010	FY2010-2011	FY2011-2012	FY2012-2013	FY2013-2014	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018
Totals	30,350	28,164	28,975	24,036	21,538	22,759	23,367	23,531	24,288	25,209

Prison Admission Types

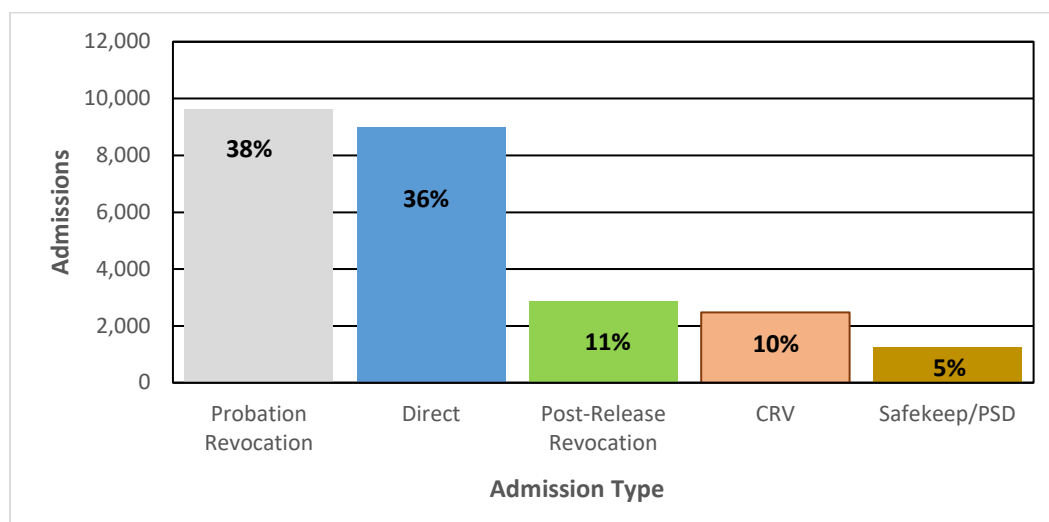
The table below describes the five types of admissions to the prison system in North Carolina.

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>Parole Revocations</i>	The reimprisonment of a parolee to serve the remaining maximum sentence in response to a violation (G.S. 15A, Article 85).
<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 90-day term 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 17-18, the largest percentage of prison admissions was probation revocations (38%) and direct admissions (36%)². These percentages were consistent with those of last year.

Figure I.2
Prison Admissions in FY 2017-2018



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 comprise a subset of offenders with confinement for technical violations, or probation revocation for new crimes or absconding.

Prison Admission Crime Categories

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

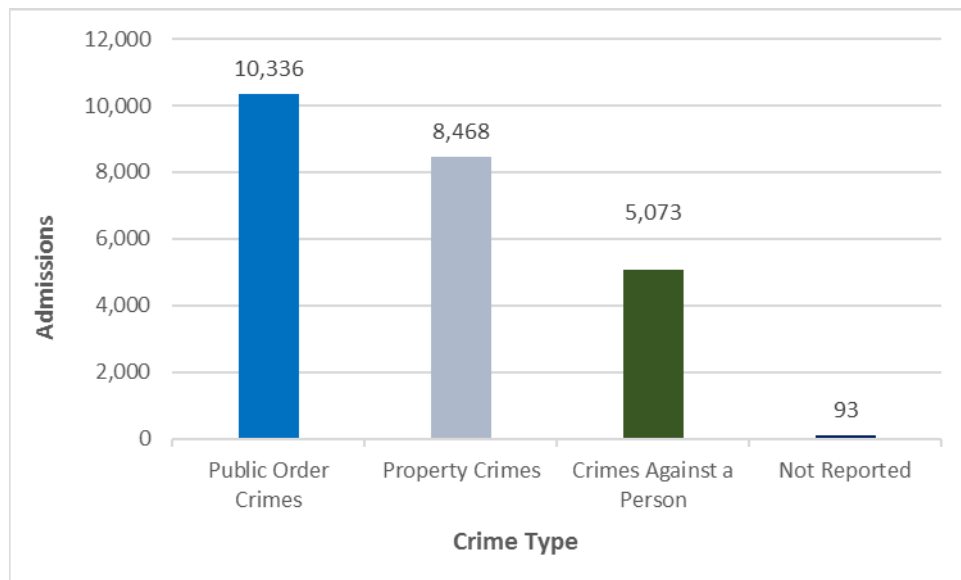
Table I.5
Crime Categories Definitions

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>	The object of Crimes Against Property, e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary, is to obtain money, property, or some other benefit.
<i>Crimes Against a Person</i>	Crimes Against Persons, e.g., murder, rape, and assault, are those whose victims are always individuals.

Figure I.3 shows that the largest crime category for FY2017-2018 was Public Order Crimes (43%), which increased 5% from FY 2015-2016. Property Crimes decreased 4%, and Crimes Against a Person decreased 2% from the last fiscal year.

Figure I.3
Crime Type of Prison Admissions in FY 2017-2018

Figure 1



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 17-18, the highest age category of females entering prison was 30-39 (N=1427). In this age category, 76% were white females and 19% were black females.

Figure I.4
Female Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2017-2018

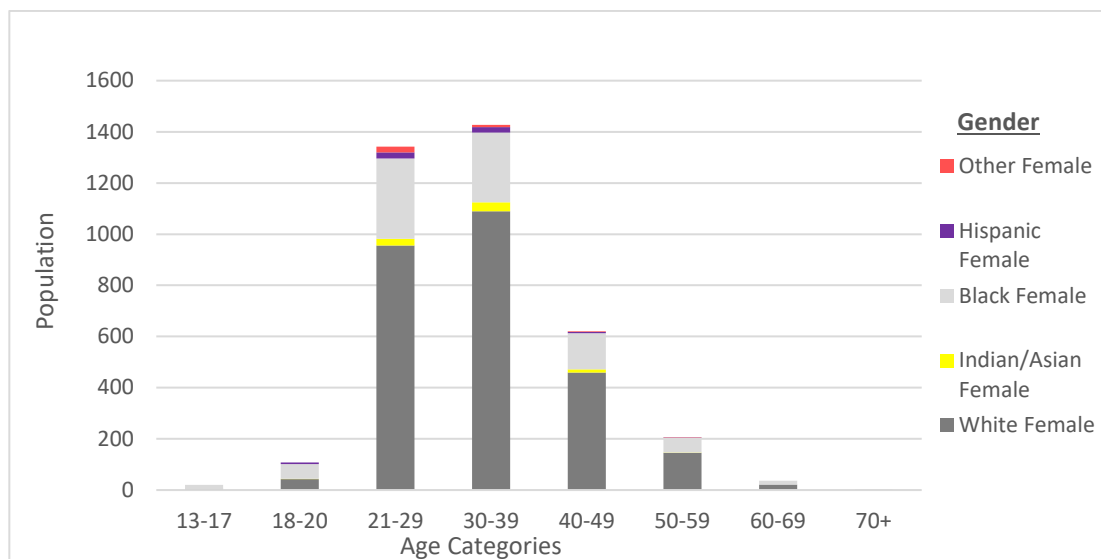
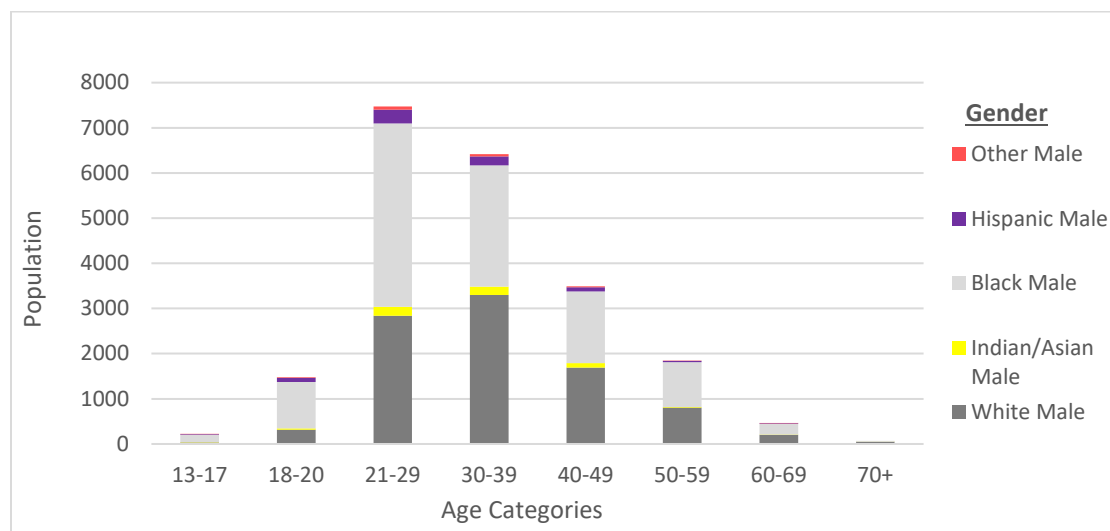


Figure I.5
Male Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2017-2018

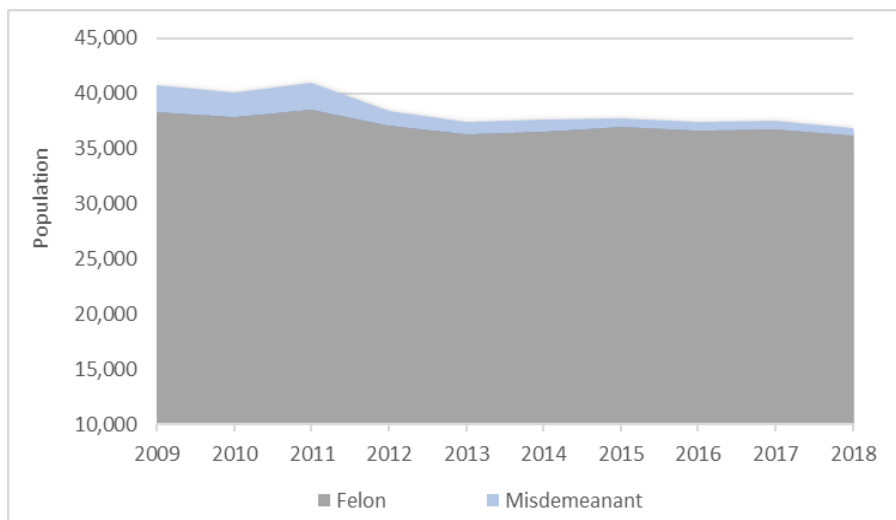
For FY 17-18, the highest age category of males entering prison was 21-29 (N=7,471). In this age category, 54% were black males and 38% were white males.



Prison Population Trends

The prison population has largely consisted of felons and to a lesser degree misdemeanants. After FY 13-14, the difference between the number of felons and misdemeanants has been much higher, with the population of felons (36,879) almost dwarfing the population of misdemeanants (674) in FY 17-18.

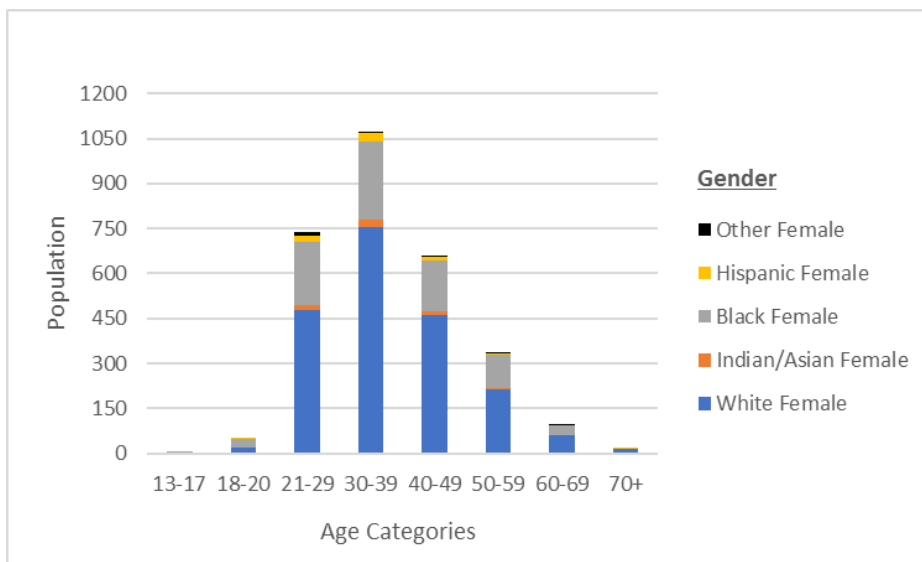
Figure I.6
Prison Population by Crime Class, FY End 2009-2018



Prison Population Demographics

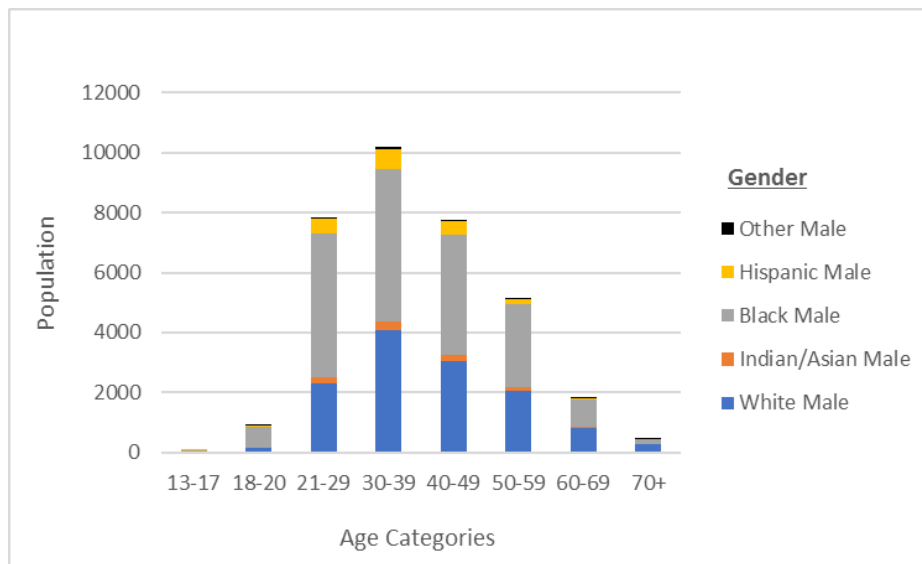
In FY 17-18, the highest age category of females in prison was 30-39 (N=1073). In this age category, 70% were white females and 24% were black females.

Figure I.7
Female Demographics of Prison Population on June 30, 2018



In FY 17-18, the highest age category of males in prison was 30-39 (N=1073). In this age category, 50% were black males and 40% were white males.

Figure I.8
Male Demographics of Prison Population on June 30, 2018

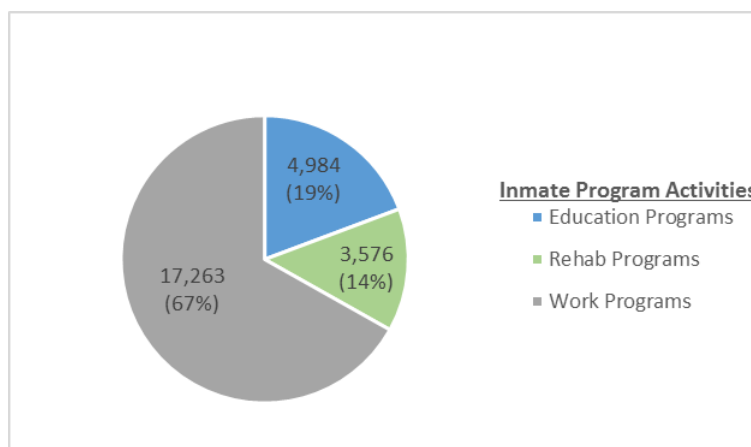


Inmate Activities

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

During FY 2017-2018 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 in Program Activities for FY 2017-2018



Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities

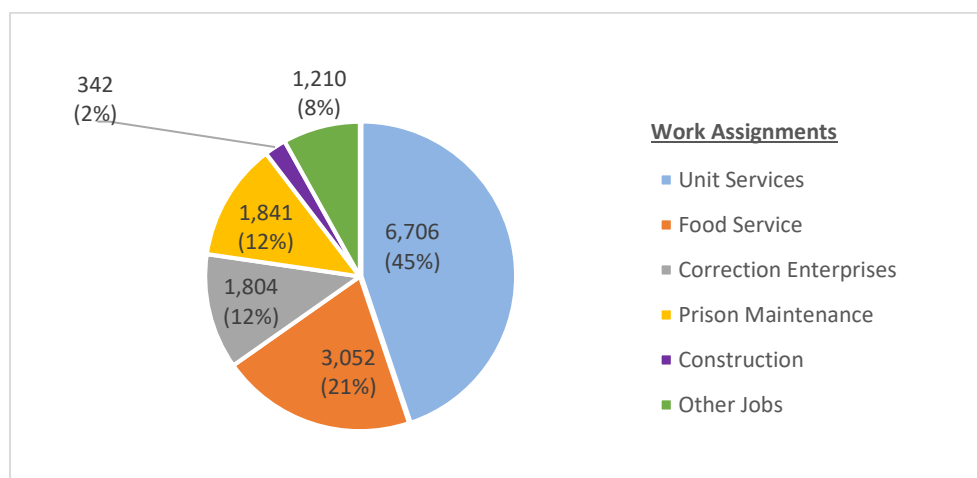
Most inmates who worked (87%) during FY 2017-2018 did so inside prison facilities. In each facility, jobs are assigned to inmates to help reduce the cost of constructing and operating facilities, as well as to provide valuable job skills and work ethics to enable them to find employment upon release 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 and manufacturing tasks and make car license tags, street and 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 work on 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 2017-2018. Unit services and food service assignments comprised over half (66%) of inside prison facility work assignments.

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



Work Assignments Outside of Prison Facilities

Thirteen percent or 2,308 inmates 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.

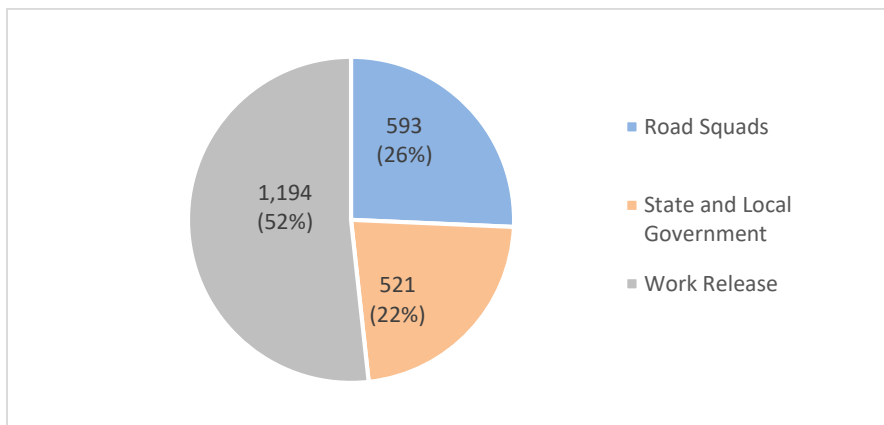
Table I.7
Definitions of Work Assignments Outside of Prison Facilities

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 right-of-ways, and picking up litter.
<i>State/local government employment</i>	State and local government agencies have labor contracts for inmates to work for these agencies, often involving 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, half were assigned to work release (52%), while the other half were assigned to road squads (26%), state and local government offices (22%), as shown in the table below.

Those inmates who were assigned to work release paid the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice \$5,367,155 in per diem and \$1,809,520 for transportation and job-related expenses. They also paid child support and restitution totaling \$1,639,051. During this period, inmates paid an additional \$3,053,694 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.

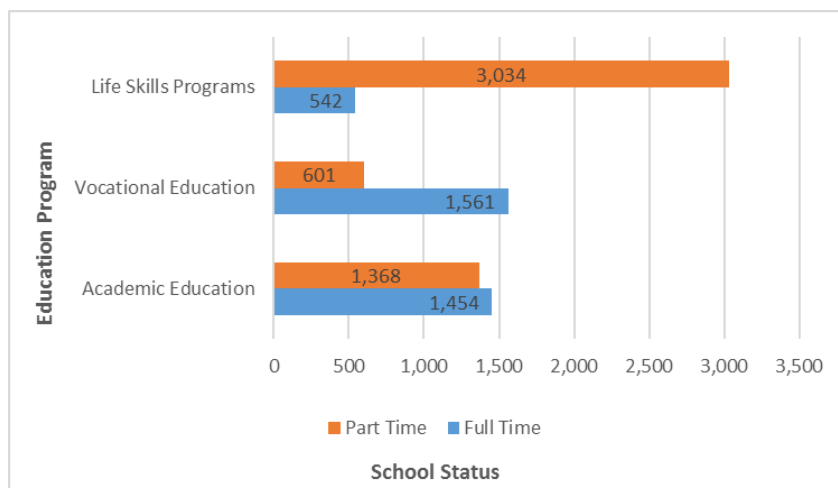
The mission of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety's Educational Services section is to provide educational offerings ranging from basic reading, writing, and computation skills to advanced vocational skills, including training in social development and life skills. The goal is to assist in 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 2017-2018, Life Skills programs had the largest inmate participation (3,576), followed by Academic programs (2,822) and Vocational (2,162) programs as shown below.

Figure I.12
Inmate Program Assignments, FY 2017-2018



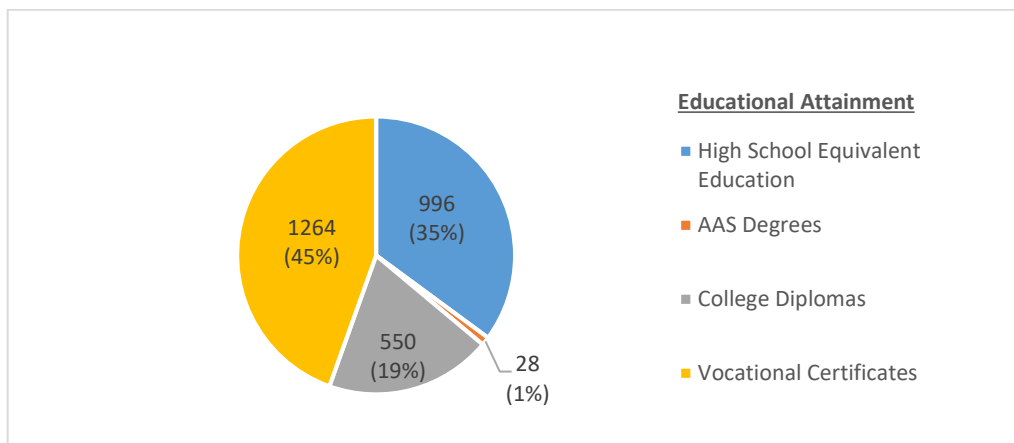
Inmate Educational Attainment

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.9 below shows the outcomes produced through these partnerships. The largest percentage of education attained by inmates was vocational certificates (1264), followed by high school equivalency diplomas (996). College diplomas (550) and AAS degrees (28) made up the remaining categories of educational attainment.

Figure I.13
Inmate Educational Attainment by Degree/Certification, FY 2017-2018



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 2017-2018 there were 69,601 infractions, which is a 2% increase from the number recorded during FY 2016-2017. Table I.7 details the percentage and numbers of infractions for each offense classification. Below is a summary of the table.

Class A:

27% (18,749), of which 26% were for substance possession, followed by sexual act (18%) and Involvement with Gang or Security Threat Group (13%).

Class B:

55% (38,161), of which 43% were for inmates disobeying an order, followed using profane language (16%).

Class C:

18% (12,691), of which 3,697 (29%) were for unauthorized leave. This was the largest group of infractions. Other Class C infractions included unauthorized tobacco use (24%) and theft of property (14%).

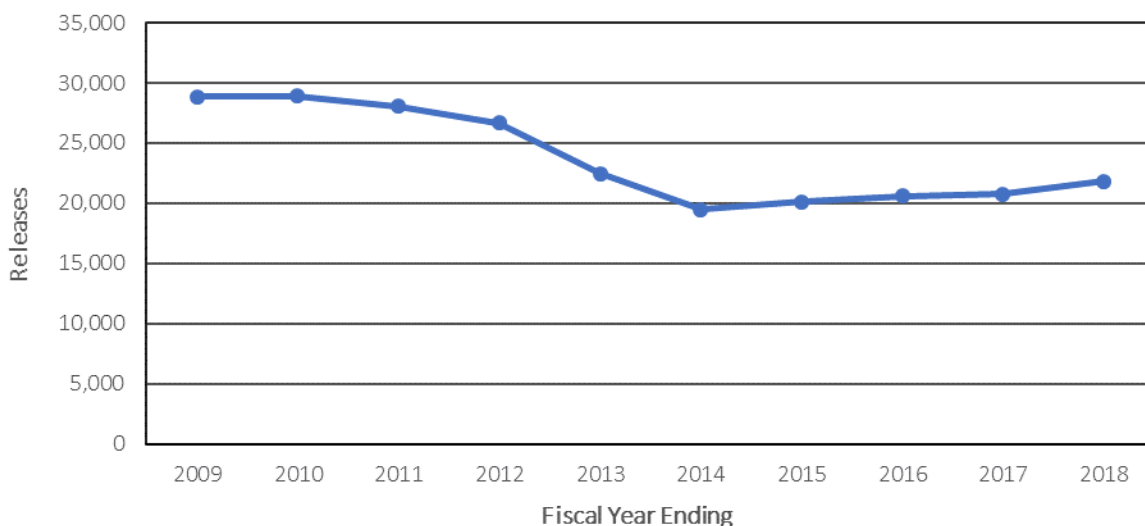
Table I.9
Inmate Disciplinary Infractions for FY 2017-2018

<i>Class</i>	<i>Infraction</i>	<i>Count</i>	
A	Substance Possession	4833	25.8%
	Sexual Act	3281	17.5%
	Assault Staff (with Weapon, Throwing Liquids or Sexual Intent)	845	4.5%
	Refuse to Submit to a Drug/Breath Test	453	2.4%
	Assault Person with Weapon	1435	7.7%
	Involvement with Gang or STG	2469	13.2%
	Fight Involving Weapons	562	3.0%
	Other Inmate Assault	49	0.3%
	Attempt Class A Offense	989	5.3%
	Weapon Possession	1929	10.3%
	Other Class A Offense	1904	10.2%
	<i>Class A Total</i>	18,749	27.0%
B	Disobey Order	16400	43.0%
	Damage State/Another's Property	724	2.0%
	Lock Tampering	2328	6.1%
	High Risk Act	2570	6.7%
	Interfere with Staff	945	2.5%
	Threaten to Harm/Injure Staff	2622	6.9%
	Fighting	2818	7.4%
	Profane Language	6275	16.4%
	Other Class B Offense	3479	9.1%
	<i>Class B Total</i>	38,161	54.8%
C	Unauthorized Leave	3697	29.1%
	Unauthorized Items	1374	10.8%
	Create Offensive Condition	232	1.8%
	Barter/Trade or Loan Money	568	4.5%
	Misuse or Unauthorized Use of Phone/Mail	1796	14.2%
	Theft of Property	1796	7.6%
	Unauthorized Tobacco Use	3270	13.7%
	Illegal Clothing	260	2.1%
	Unauthorized Funds	234	1.8%
	Other Class C Offense	871	6.9%
	<i>Class C Total</i>	12,691	18.2%
Total Infractions		69,601	

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. However, during FY 2017-2018, there were 21,809 releases from prisons, which was a (5%) increase in releases from the previous year.

Figure I.14
Prison Releases, FY 2009-2018



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).

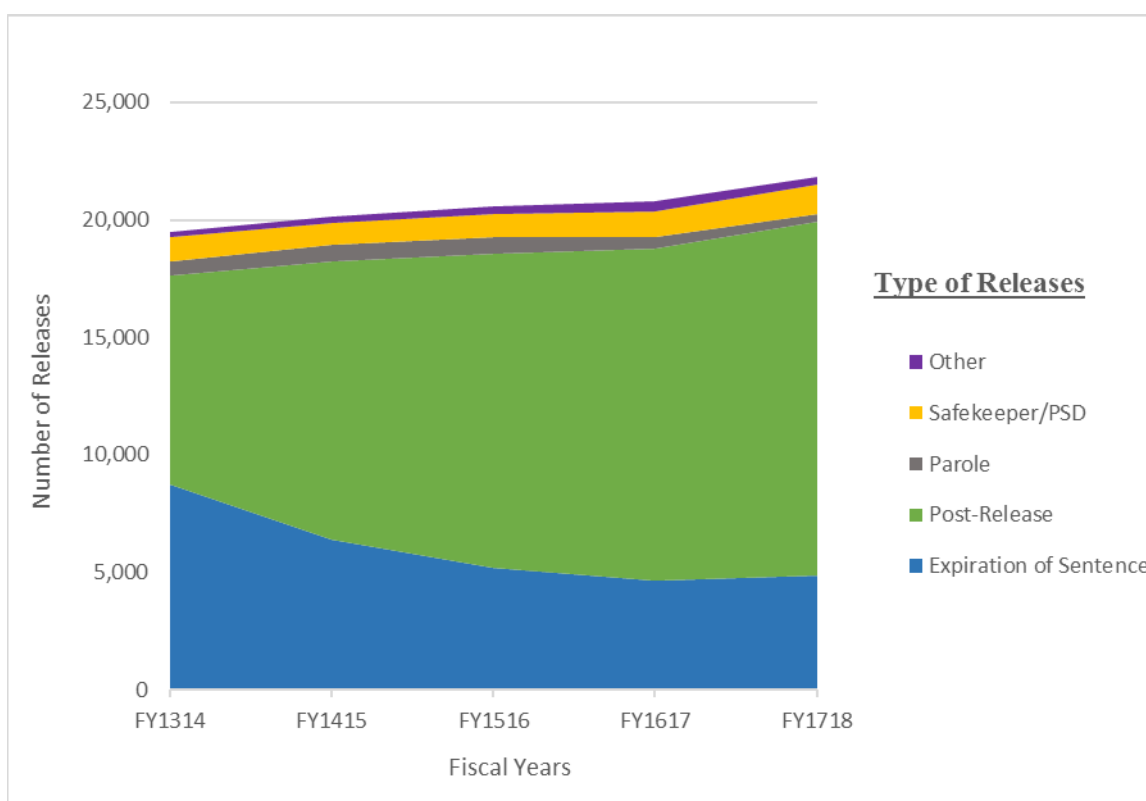
The Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA) extended post-release supervision to all felony offenses committed on or after December 1, 2011. Inmates incarcerated for Class B1- E offenses committed on or after this time have a mandatory twelve months of supervision upon release. Inmates incarcerated for Class F-I offenses committed before December 1, 2011 have a mandatory nine months of supervision upon release. As a result, the majority (69%) of releases from prison in FY 2017-2018 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 and expiration of sentences. The percentage of inmates exiting due to expiration of their sentence further remained the same in FY 2016- 2017 and FY 2017-2018 (22%).

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 2017-2018 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 2017-2018.

Figure I.15
Types of Prison Releases, FY 2017-2018



Time Served by Inmates Released in FY 2017-2018

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 2017-2018 and the average time they served in prison.

Table I.10
Time Served by Inmates Released in FY 2017-2018

Type of Sentence	# of Offenders	Average Months in Prison	% of Sentence Served
<i>Structured Sentence Felons</i>	14,732	31.19	110% of minimum
<i>Structured Sentence Misdemeanants</i>	90	4.96	98% of maximum
<i>Non-Structured Sentence Felons</i>	57 ³	297.52 ⁴	58% of court-imposed sentence
<i>Non-Structured Sentence Misdemeanants</i>	1265 ⁵	6.37	50% 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.

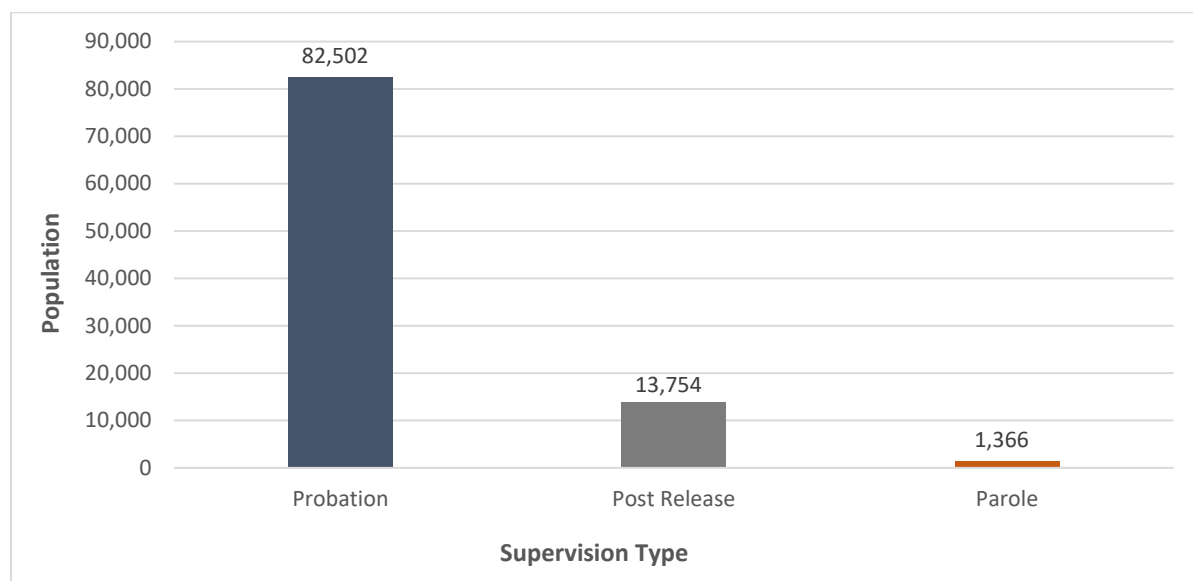
⁵ Most were serving time for Driving While Impaired (DWI) convictions that fall under the Safe Roads Act.

II. 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, 2018, there were 97,622 offenders under the supervision of the Section of Community Corrections.

Figure II.1
Community Corrections Population on 06/30 by Supervision Type



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 court, 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 population, such as sex offenders and domestic violence offenders.

Cost of Programs

The average cost of community corrections programs for FY 2017-2018 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 \$5.62 for Electronic House Arrest/GPS Monitoring of sex offenders and \$5.27 for Offender Supervision.

Table II.1
Cost of Programs for FY 2017-2018

Community Corrections Program	Daily Cost Per Offender
<i>Offender Supervision</i>	\$5.27
<i>Community Based Treatment</i>	\$1.36
<i>Drug Screening (hand-held on-site/per specimen)</i>	\$1.72

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 2017-2018:

- there were 49,457 new offender entries to probation, which was a 2 % decrease from the past year's entries.
- the proportion of felons and misdemeanants in probation entries was 38% felons and 62% misdemeanants.
- the trend of a greater proportion of felons in probation entries continued, with felons representing 38% of the probation entries.

Figure II.A.1
Probation Entries by Crime Class, FY 2008-2018

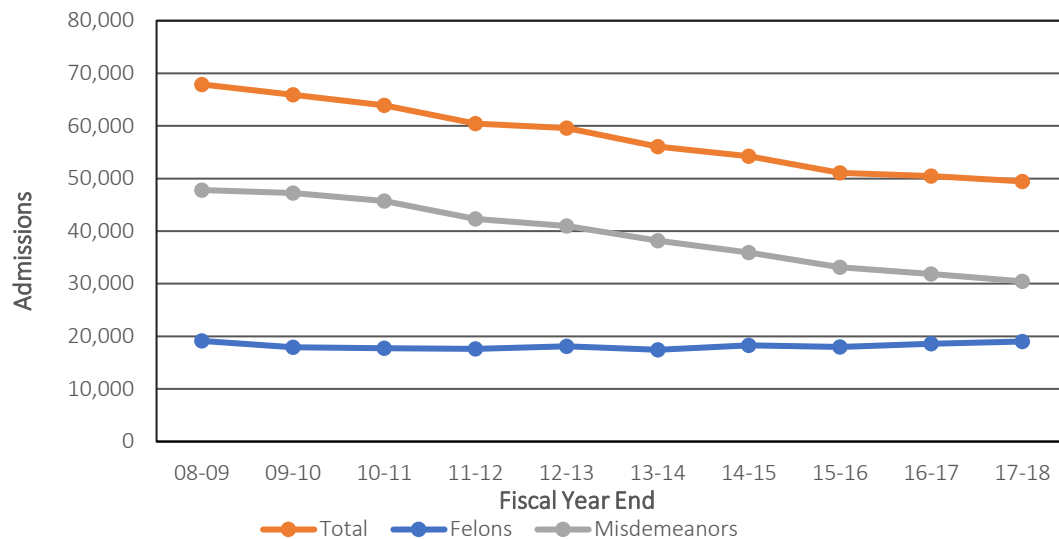


Table II.A.1
Total Probation Entries FY 2008-2018

	FY2008-2009	FY2009-2010	FY2010-2011	FY2011-2012	FY2012-2013	FY2013-2014	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018
Totals	67,884	65,917	63,880	60,440	59,588	56,071	54,247	51,092	50,440	49,457

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

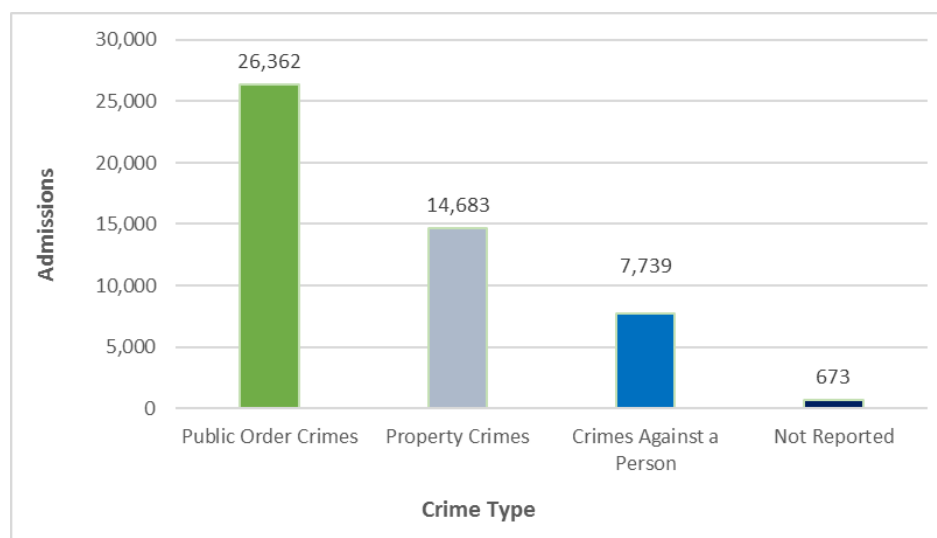
Category	Description
<i>Public Order</i>	Public order crimes involve acts that are outlawed because they conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules, and public opinion e.g., drug crimes and alcohol offenses.
<i>Property</i>	The object of Crimes Against Property, e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary,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

Figure II.3 shows that the largest crime category for probation entries in FY 2017-2018 was Public Order Crimes (53%). The predominant public order crimes were non-trafficking drug offenses (46%), driving while impaired (29%), other traffic violations (12%) and weapons offenses (5%).

Property crimes accounted for 30% of all entries to probation. The most frequent offense in this category was larceny (50%), followed by breaking and entering (17%) and fraud (17%).

There were 7,739 entries to probation for crimes against a person, contributing 16% of all entries to probation for FY 2017-2018. Most of these crimes were assaults (72%). This category also includes, robbery (8%) sexual offenses (8%) and other offenses against a person (8%).

Figure II.A.2
Probation Entries by Crime Type, FY 2017-2018



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, 2018 was 82,502. The majority (52%) of this population was misdemeanor offenders.

Table II.4 details **misdemeanant** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY2017-2018. Here is a summary of the table:

- Class A1: Contributed 12% to the misdemeanor population, most of which were assaults (85%).
- Class 1: Contributed the largest percentage (42%) of the misdemeanor probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class of offenses were larceny (36%), non- trafficking drug offenses (25%), and traffic violations (10%).
- Class 2: Contributed 7% to misdemeanor probationers; with the primary offenses in this class being assaults (27%), other public order offenses (22%), and traffic violations (12%).
- Class 3: Contributed 7% to misdemeanor probations and consisted largely of traffic violations (42%), non-trafficking drug offenses (40%), and larceny convictions (8%).

Table II.A.3
Misdemeanor Sentencing Table for Probation Population on June 30, 2018

Prior Record Level						
<i>Crime Class</i>	I	II	III	Other	Total #	(%)
<i>A1</i>	1,357	1,992	1,783	0	5,132	(12%)
<i>1</i>	5,670	6,930	5,489	1	18,090	(42%)
<i>2</i>	999	1,354	857	0	3,210	(7%)
<i>3</i>	1,021	480	1,347	0	2,848	(7%)
<i>DWI</i>	0	0	0	13,846	13,846	(32%)
<i>Other/Undefined</i>	0	0	0	147	147	(<1%)
Total (%)	9,047 (21%)	10,756 (25%)	9,476 (22%)	13,994 (32%)	43,273 (100%)	

Table II.A.4 details **felony** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY2017-2018. 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 (17%) and included more serious crimes such as weapons offenses (15%), drug trafficking (13%), assault (12%) and sexual offenses (10%).
- Class H: Contributed the largest percentage (39%) of all felons on probation. The most frequent crime categories in this class of offenses were larceny (24%), fraud (22%), and breaking and entering (19%).
- Class I: Contributed 26% to felon probationers and consisted largely of non-trafficking drug offenses (74%) and breaking and entering (8%).

Table II.A.4
Felony Sentencing Table for Probation Population on June 30, 2018

Prior Record Level									
<i>Crime Class</i>	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Undefined or Non-Structured	Total # (%)	
<i>E</i>	1029	765	116	25	2	5	1	1943	5%
<i>F</i>	1577	1191	497	129	11	6	10	3421	9%
<i>G</i>	1079	1715	1096	615	16	7	3	4531	12%
<i>H</i>	5962	5001	2408	1581	320	29	19	15320	39%
<i>I</i>	4432	2769	1478	872	230	254	15	10050	26%
<i>Other</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	3629	3629	9%
<i>PP</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0%
<i>Undefined</i>	153	96	36	17	1	3	27	333	1%
Total (%)	14,234 (36%)	11,537 (29%)	5,631 (14%)	3,239 (8%)	580 (2%)	304 (1%)	3,704 (10%)	39,229 (100%)	

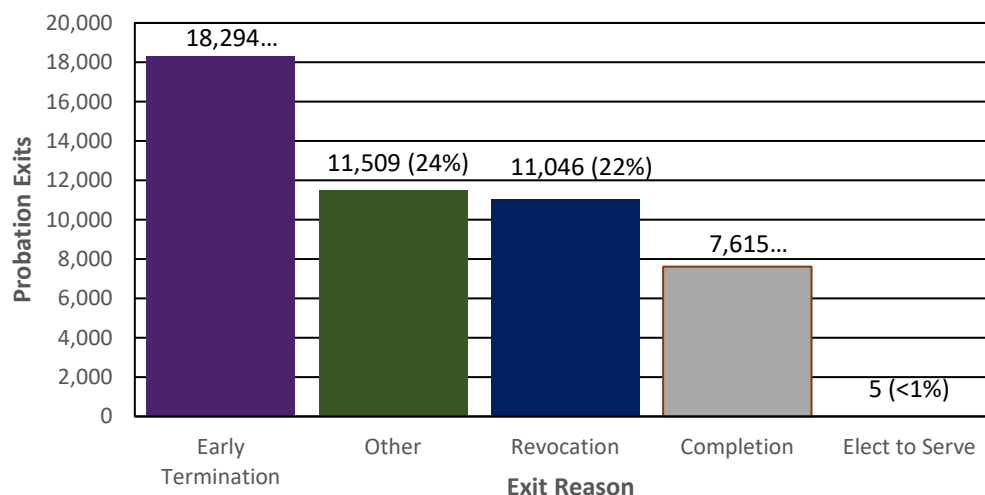
Note: The 'Undefined' category contains offenders that had missing crime information.

Types of Probation Exits

Table II.A.5
Probation Exits Definitions

Exit Type	Description
<i>Early Terminations</i>	This is the largest category of exits (46%) 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 24% 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 19% of all probation exits (probation revocation rate). This is a slight increase from FY 2016-2017. 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 2017-2018

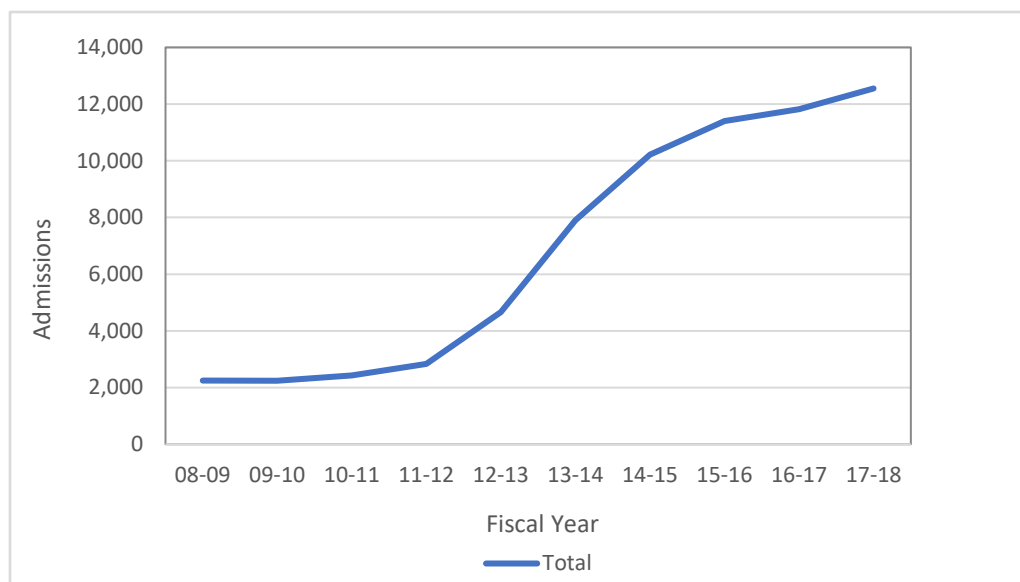


II.B. Post-Release Supervision

Post-Release Entry Trend

During FY 2017-2018, there were 12,551 entries to post-release supervision. This is a 6% increase over FY 2015-2016. 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 2011-2012 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, 2008-2018



	FY2008-2009	FY2009-2010	FY2010-2011	FY2011-2012	FY2012-2013	FY2013-2014	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018
Totals	2,246	2,240	2,430	2,832	4,667	7,907	10,218	11,404	11,815	12,551

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 who serve long prison sentences and need control and assistance readjusting to life outside of the correctional institution.

Under Structured Sentencing

- offenders serving a prison sentence for a Class B1 through 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 servicing a prison sentence for Class F-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 2017-2018. 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, 2018

Prior Record Level								
<i>Crime Class</i>	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Undefined/ Non- Structured	Total (%)
<i>B1</i>	96	35	9	4	0	0	0	144
<i>B2</i>	160	114	33	25	5	0	0	337
<i>C</i>	299	277	219	256	121	115	1	1288
<i>D</i>	298	270	186	156	34	26	1	971
<i>E</i>	360	360	303	279	81	75	1	1459
<i>F</i>	442	462	319	238	94	71	0	1626
<i>G</i>	215	449	424	345	106	82	0	1621
<i>H</i>	639	1359	1068	944	318	437	0	4765
<i>I</i>	182	477	258	284	101	148	0	1450
<i>Undefined</i>	66	1	3	0	0	0	23	93
Total	2,757	3,804	2,822	2,531	860	954	26	13,754
%	20%	28%	21%	19%	6%	7%	0%	

There were 13,754 inmates on post-release at the end of this fiscal year. This reflects a 9% increase from FY 2016-2017 and a 15% increase from the population at the end of FY 2015-2016. Convictions for those on post-release supervision as of June 30, 2018 were as follows:

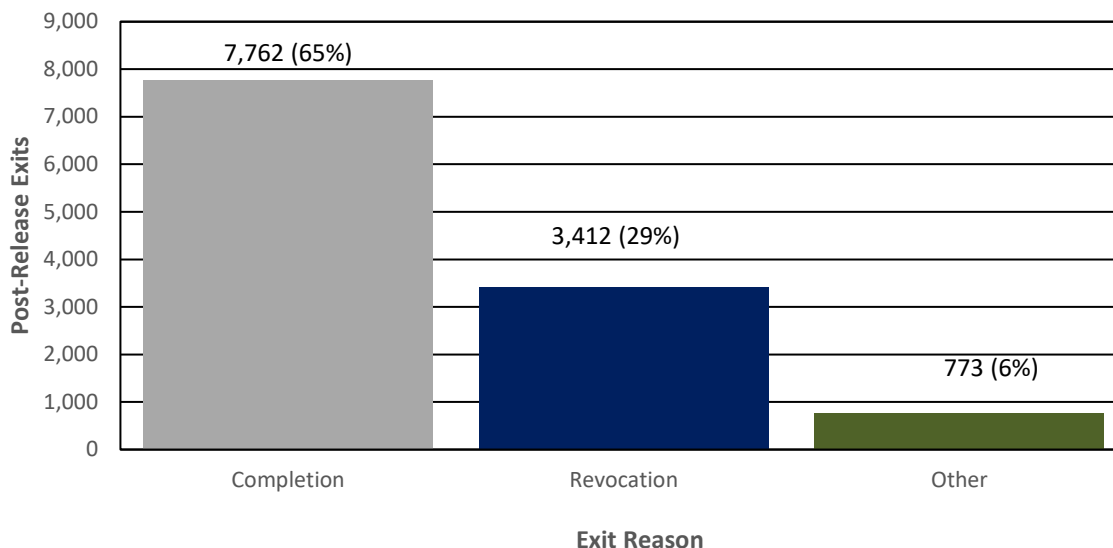
- Class H convictions were the largest class (35%).
- Class G convictions were next largest group with most of offenders serving convictions for weapons offenses (36%) or for non-traffic drug offenses (21%).
- Class F convictions were mostly comprised mostly of sexual offenses (41%). The other predominant or notable crime categories in Class F were drug trafficking offenses (19%)
- sex offense condition violations (10%).
- Class C convictions were largely comprised of habitual felons (40%).
- Class E offenses were predominantly comprised of assaults (28%). The primary undefined offenses were driving while impaired (87%).

Type of Post-Release Exits

The majority (65%) 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 2017-2018 there were 3,412 revocations. Post-release exits that were defined as other included 145 offenders who died and supervision that was unsatisfactorily terminated (300).

Figure II.B.2
Post-Release Exits, FY 2017-2018

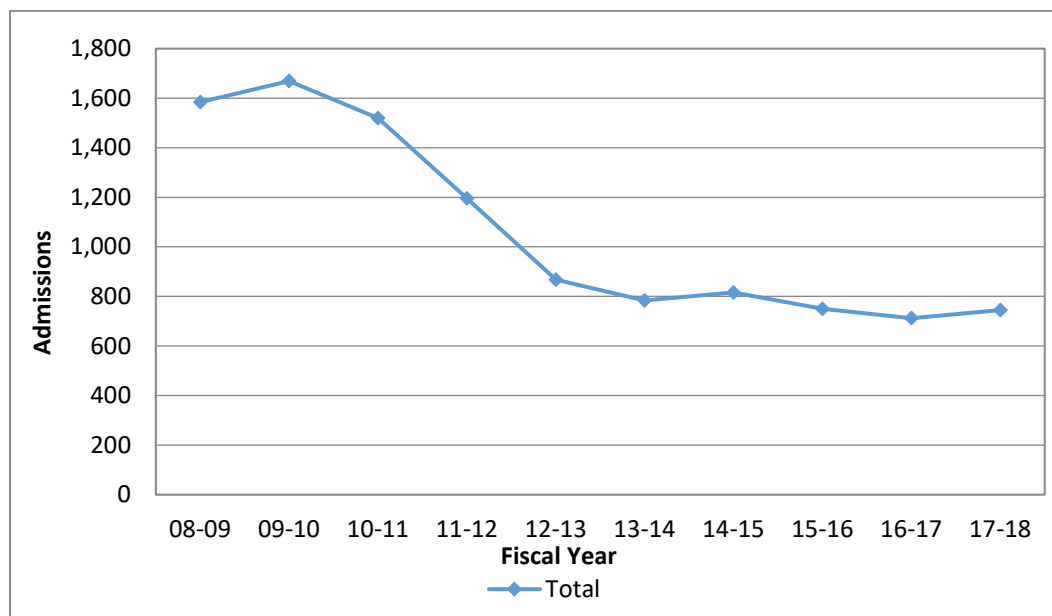


II.C. Parole

Parole Entry Trend

During FY 2017-2018, there were 745 entries to parole supervision. This marks a slight uptick in entries. Overall, there has been a steady decline in parole entries over the past ten years with this past FY, 2009-2010 and 2014-2015 being the exceptions. 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 2008-2018



	FY2008-2009	FY2009-2010	FY2010-2011	FY2011-2012	FY2012-2013	FY2013-2014	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018
Totals	1,584	1,669	1,520	1,196	867	784	816	750	712	745

Inmates who are eligible for parole were sentenced for convictions under other sentencing laws. As of June 30, 2018, non-Structured Sentencing inmates comprised less than 10% of the prison. During FY 2017-2018 approximately 6% of the entries to parole were sentenced under DWI laws. Note that the largest proportion of parole entries (62%) was through Interstate Compact agreements.

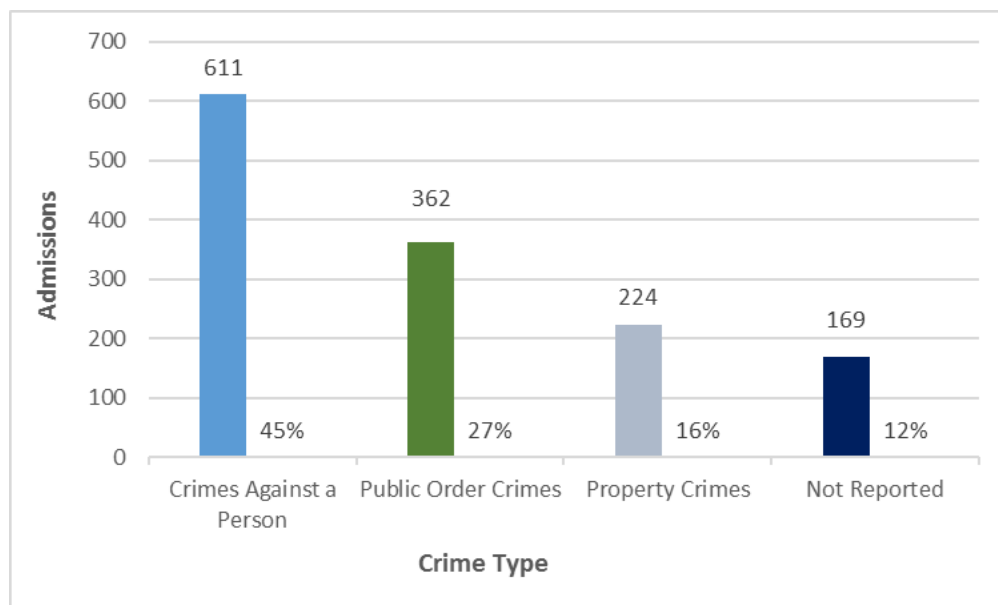
Crime Type of Parole Population

There were 1,366 offenders on parole supervision on June 30, 2018. Offenders were convicted as follows.

Table II.C.1
Parole Population Convictions on June 30, 2018

<i>Crimes against a person</i>	Robbery (31%)
	Homicides (19%)
	• First Degree Murder (9%) • Second Degree Murder (9%) • Manslaughter (1%)
	Assault (18%)
	Sex Offenses (8%)
<i>Public order crimes</i>	Drug Offenses (66%)
	Driving While Impaired (13%)
<i>Property crimes</i>	Burglary (45%)
	Larceny (30%)
	Fraud (13%)

Figure II.C.2
Crime Type of Parole Population on June 30, 2018

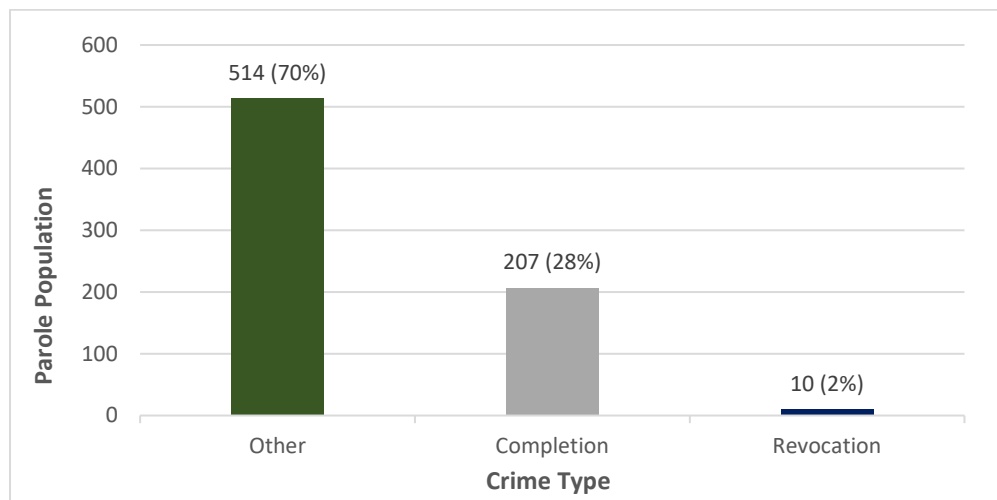


Type of Parole Exits

There were 731 exits from parole during FY 2017-2018. Fewer than half (28%) of these exits from parole supervision were completions. There were 10 (1%) 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 (65%) 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 (2%), unsupervised or unsuccessful terminations (1%), or the offender died (2%).

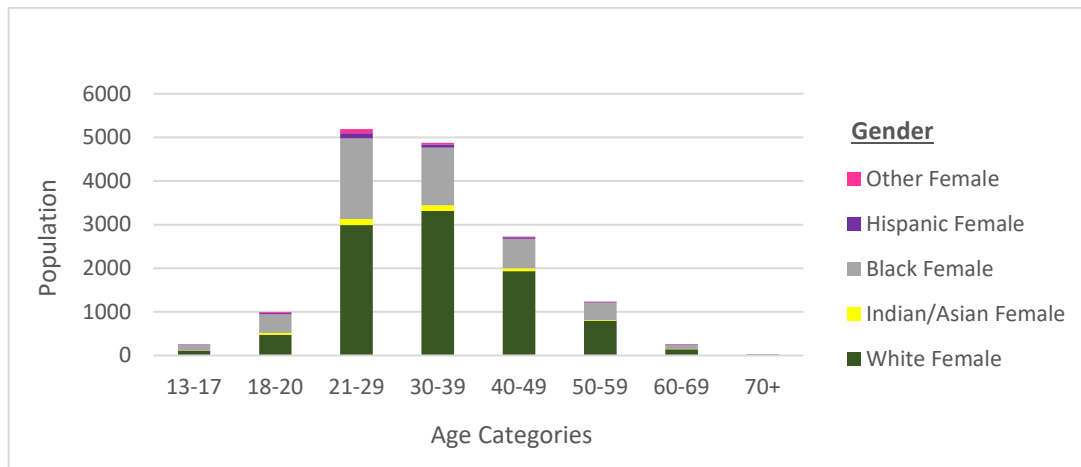
Figure II.C.3
Parole Exits, FY 2017-2018



II.D. Community Corrections Demographics

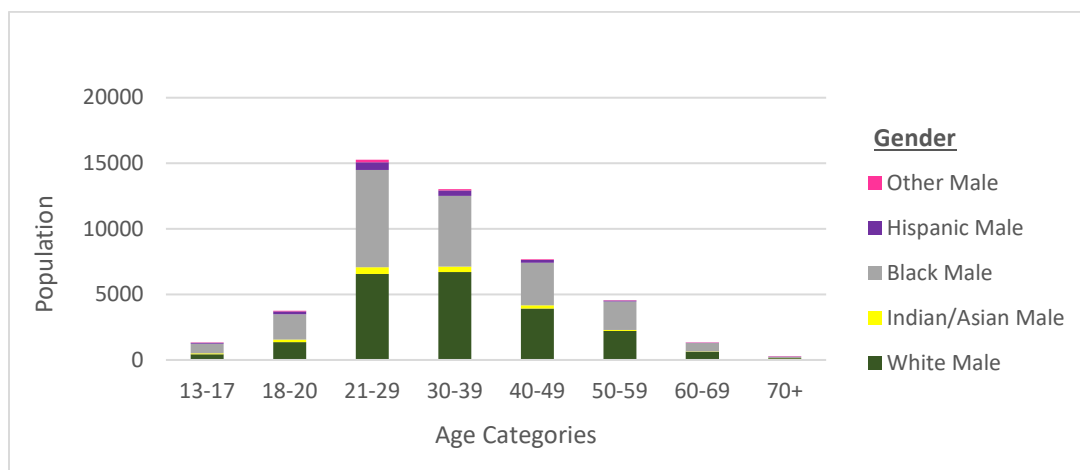
In FY 17-18, the highest demographic population of females entering community correction (n=5,194) were ages 21-29 and white (2,989), followed by black (1,853), Indian/Asian (137), Hispanic/Latino (120), and Other (95), while the leading age group of females entering prison (n=1,427) who were ages 30-39 and white (1,090), followed by black (273), Indian/Asian (34), Hispanic/Latino (22), and Other (8).

Figure II.D.1
Female Demographics of Community Corrections Admissions, FY 2017-2018



In FY 17-18, the highest demographic population of males entering community correction (n=15,268) were ages 21-29 and black (7,415), followed by white (6,551), Hispanic (592), Indian/Asian (519), and Other (191). Similarly, the leading age group of males entering prison were 21-29 (n=7,471), and black (4,058), followed by white (2,837), Hispanic (306), Indian/Asian (201), and Other (69).

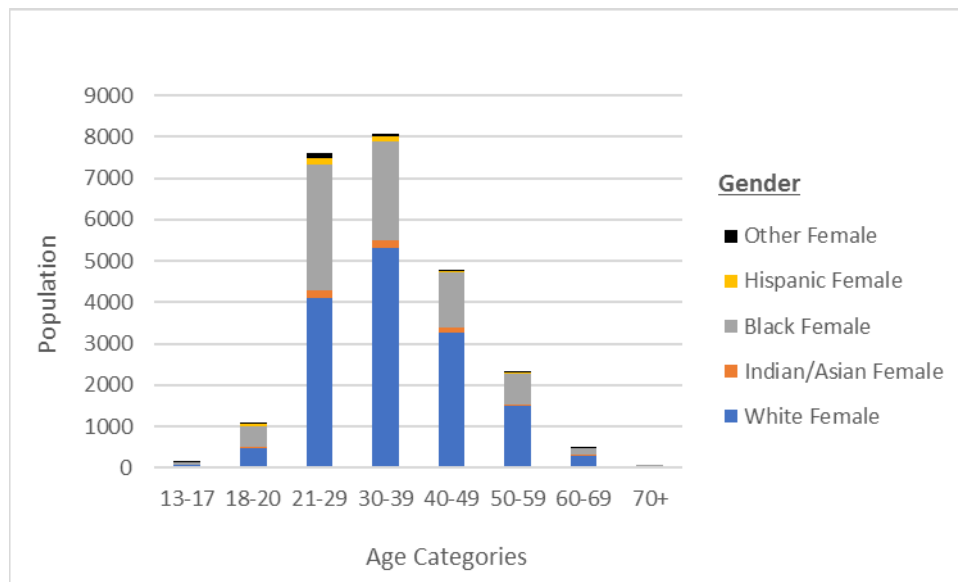
Figure II.D.2
Male Demographics of Community Corrections Admissions, FY 2017-2018



In FY 17-18, there were 24,575 females in the community correction population. Most females in this

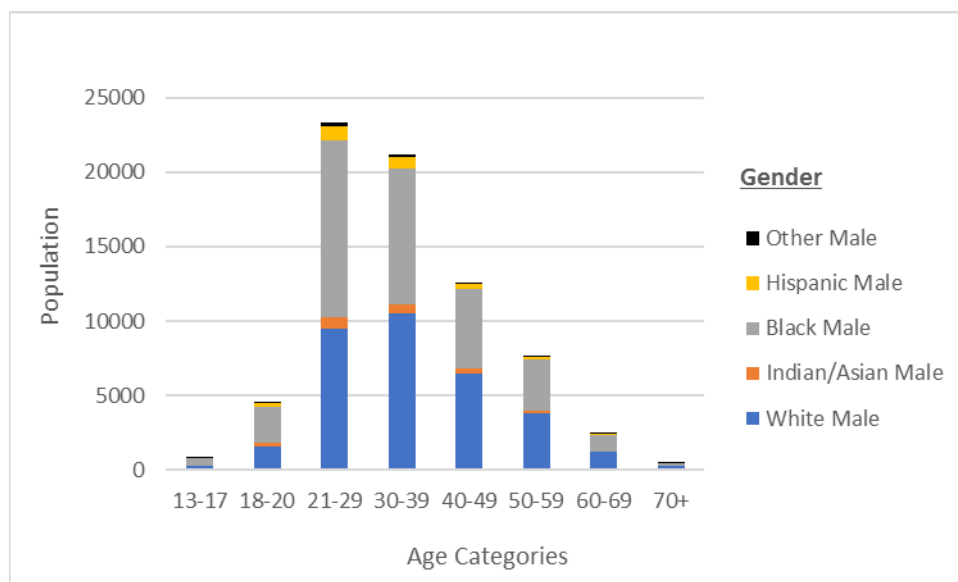
population were white (61%), black (34%) and 30-39 years old. Similarly, this population demographic in the female prison population which was 70% white and 24% black.

Figure II.D.3
Female Demographics of Community Corrections Populations, FY 2017-2018



In FY 17-18, there were 73,047 males in the community correction population. Most males in this population were black (46%), white (46%) and 21-29 years old. In contrast, the prison population for males was black (50%), white (40%) and 30-39 years old.

Figure II.D.4
Male Demographics of Community Corrections Populations, FY 2017-2018



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 2017-2018

	Sanction	FY 2017-2018	as of 6/30/18
	<i>Electronic House/Electronic Monitoring</i>	9,750	3,328
	<i>Continuous or Non-Continuous Split Sentence/Special Probation</i>	16,210	4,807
	<i>Residential Community Correction Facility</i>	1,664	329
	<i>Drug Treatment Court</i>	481	195

Definitions

Electronic House Arrest (EHA): Community Corrections continued operation of the EHA Sanction during FY17-18, combining officer contact with radio/computer technology to monitor offenders. The technologies provide the control elements of supervision, while Intermediate 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 Section, 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 Section of Community Corrections (SCC) 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 FY2017-2018, the types of work performed by offenders included

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

Over 2,000 individual agencies utilized the 34,068 offenders assigned to the Community Service Work Program. Offenders completed 986,697 hours. The total dollar value of the hours performed based on the type of labor was \$7,197,784. Community service fees were collected in the amount of \$5,103,914.

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 Section 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. At the close of FY 2017-2018, approximately 1,393 offenders were being supervised through the Domestic Violence Program. 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

The SCC 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

The SCC recognizes that the offender population in North Carolina consists of individuals from many different cultures and ethnic groups. As a result, the SCC utilizes a telephone translation service to assist staff with offenders who speak languages other than English. This telephone translation service was utilized 541 times during FY 2017-2018. Due to the Hispanic population who comprise the largest group of the limited English proficiency population, the SCC has also had many forms and 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 SCC 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. There are 26 different letters that cover the above mandated notifications. Each day during FY2017-2018, the system generated approximately 66 notices explaining conditions of the offender's supervision or movements into or out of an intermediate sanction, violations, hearings, absconding, capture, restitution, modifications, terminations, discharges, or death. The program is staffed by 4 personnel in the Administrative Programs section, one statewide advocate notification coordinator and three information processing assistants.

Table II.F.1 shows the "snap-shot" numbers of victims that have registered for services and the offenders tied to those victims as of the end of the fiscal year. Also shown are the numbers of notification letters sent during the fiscal year.

Table II.F.1
Victim Notification Program Activity, FY 2017-2018

Division	Offenders	Victims	Notification Letters
<i>First</i>	332	437	2,683
<i>Second</i>	1,284	1,802	11,546
<i>Third</i>	844	1,364	6,929
<i>Fourth</i>	208	406	2,315
<i>Administrative</i>	156	237	682
Total	2,824	4,246	24,155

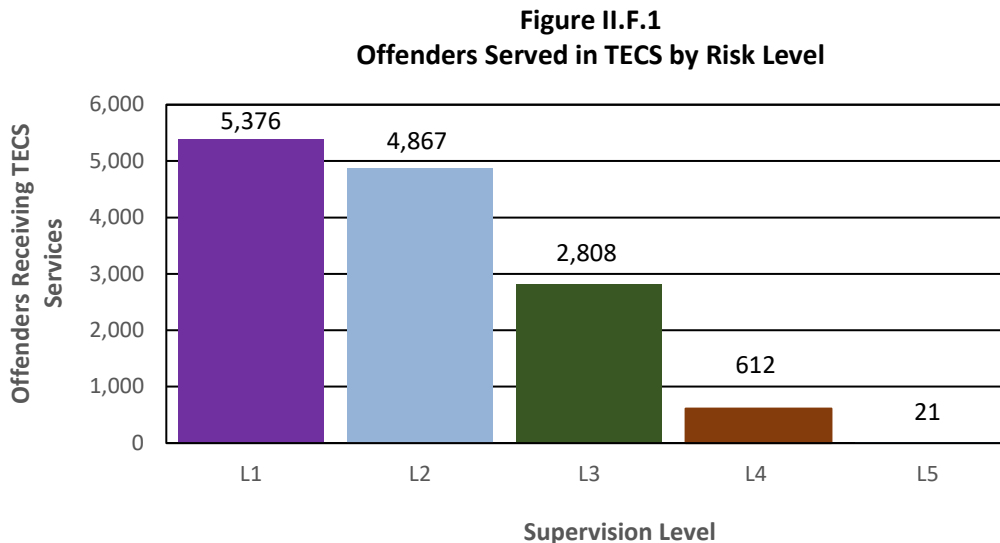
Treatment for Effective Community Supervision (TECS)

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 17-18, the majority offenders served in TECS were L1 (39%) and L2 (36%).



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

II.G. Supervised Population Projections

The Re-Entry 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 2018-2019 – FY 2022-2023

Fiscal Year	Projected End of Year Supervision Population on June 30	Required Officer Resources	Current Officer Resources	Additional Resources Needed
<i>FY 18-19</i>	98,547	1,846	1,855	-9
<i>FY 19-20</i>	98,547	1,846	1,855	-9
<i>FY 20-21</i>	99,543	1,846	1,855	-9
<i>FY 21-22</i>	100,578	1,846	1,855	-9
<i>FY 22-23</i>	99,289	1,833	1,855	-22

III. Alcoholism & Chemical Dependency Programs

Overview

Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (ACDP) is a unit of the Section of the Prisons. Its mission is to plan, administer and coordinate chemical dependency screening, assessment, and treatment services for offenders. ACDP promotes programs that reflect “best practices” for intervention and treatment, as established by the National Institute of Health and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Programs are based on cognitive-behavioral interventions which

- challenge criminal thinking
- confront abuse and addiction processes
- reduce recidivism.

Treatment Program Design

The ACDP unit provides information and education on traditional recovery resources available to inmates both while in prison and upon return to the community. All male prison programs utilize “A New Direction” curriculum, which is an evidence-based program emphasizing identification of destructive thinking patterns and replacement with constructive recovery-driven thoughts and actions.

One hallmark of prison based ACDP programs, and an integral part of the program design, is the use of treatment assistants who are current inmates in recovery from alcoholism and/or drug addiction. To apply for an assistant position, an inmate can apply six months after completion of their treatment program, and if selected, attend an intensive 10- week training program.

Unique to some ACDP treatment environments is the concept of a “Therapeutic Community” (TC) as the core component of treatment design. This model views drug abuse as a disorder of the whole person and promotes an understanding of criminal thinking in relation to substance abuse behavior. Offenders engage in activities that encourage experiential and social learning where those further along in their treatment help others initiate the process of change.

There are three major service levels available. Probationers/Parolees have a male and a female community-based residential treatment program. Both male and female inmates have intermediate and long-term treatment services provided within 17 DACJJ prison facilities.

Program Eligibility

For probationers and parolees, eligibility for admission to a community-based residential treatment program is determined by court order or the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission. Eligible offenses include driving while impaired or other drug charges/convictions.

Eligibility for prison-based treatment programs is established during diagnostic processing utilizing the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) as a severity indicator of substance abuse problems. Prison staff make initial referrals to treatment based on these results. Upon admission to a treatment program, ACDP staff complete a thorough “common assessment” on all participants to further define the history and extent of their substance abuse problem. Together these measures establish the final recommended treatment placement for participants in an ACDP program.

III.A. Community Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

ACDP provides residential treatment facilities for both men and women. The facilities are responsible for the delivery of chemical dependency treatment services to probationers sent by the courts and parolees released from the State Prison System and transitioning back into the community.

Enrollment in DART-Cherry

DART Cherry is a community residential facility in Goldsboro that treats male probationers and parolees. The 90-day program has two Therapeutic Community (TC) programs in separate buildings, each with 100 treatment slots. The therapeutic community model views drug abuse as a disorder of the whole person. Treatment activities promote an understanding of criminal thinking in relation to substance abuse behavior. Offenders are engaged in activities that encourage experiential and social learning. The overall enrollment in DART Cherry programs increased from 1,385 to 1,468 in FY 2017-2018. Probationers made up the largest portion (97%) of the offenders assigned to the 90-day program in FY 2017-2018.

Table III.A.1
Enrollment for DART Cherry, FY 2017-2018

Category	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
<i>90-Day Parole</i>	41	3%
<i>90-Day Probation</i>	1,427	97%
Total	1,468	100%

Exits from DART-Cherry

The majority (72%) of participants at DART-Cherry exit the program as successful completions. The “Other” category includes exits due to administrative reasons, detainers, and illness.

Table III.A.2
DART-Cherry Exits, FY 2017-2018

Exit Reason	90-Day Program	
<i>Completed</i>	870	72%
<i>Absconded/Withdrawn</i>	145	12%
<i>Transferred/Released</i>	9	<1%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	132	11%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	49	4%
<i>Other</i>	11	<1%
Total	1,216	100%

Enrollment in Black Mountain

The Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women is a 60-bed residential treatment facility providing chemical dependency treatment services to probationers sent by the courts, as well as parolees released from prison transitioning home to the community. The program embraces evidence-based practice design and provides a multi-disciplinary approach, focusing on group and individual therapy, in addition to substance abuse education.

Female inmates identified as candidates to participate in the program receive additional screening prior to assignment to ensure that they are appropriate for treatment, and medical and mental health issues are stabilized prior to paroling them to the facility. Overall the enrollment in Black Mountain programs decreased from 315 to 290 in FY 2017-2018. Probationers made up the largest portion (98%) of the offenders assigned to the 90-day program.

Table III.A.3
Enrollment for Black Mountain, FY 2017-2018

Category	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
<i>90-Day Parole</i>	6	2%
<i>90-Day Probation</i>	284	98%
Total	290	100%

Exits from Black Mountain

The majority (84%) of offenders at Black Mountain exited the program as successful completions. Note that the “Other” category includes exits due to administrative reasons, detainees, and illness.

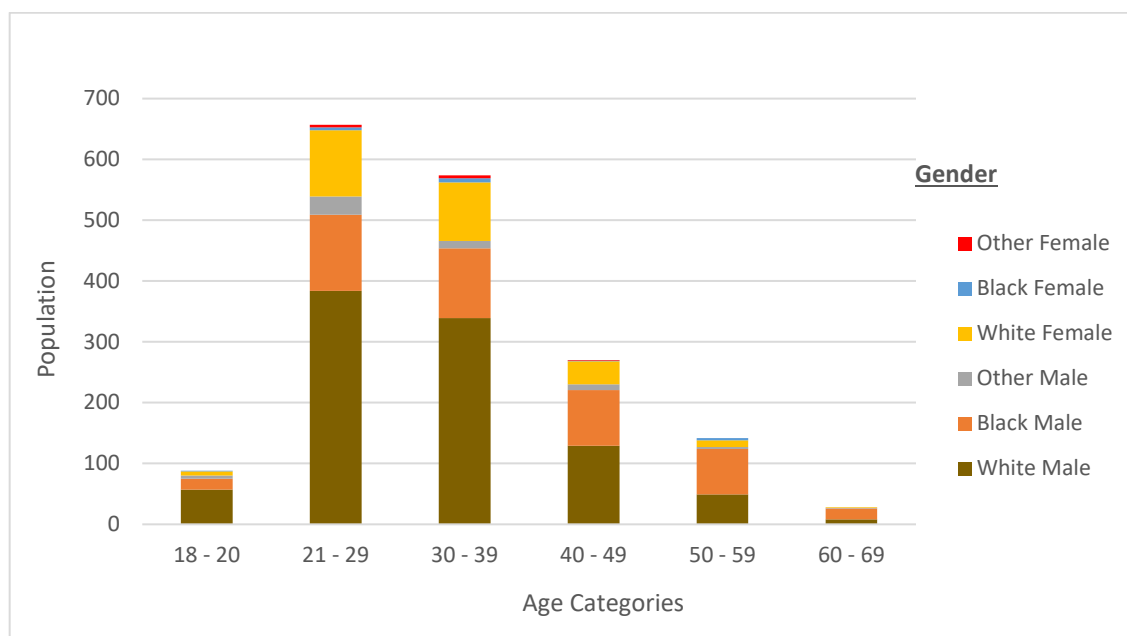
Table III.A.4
Black Mountain Exits, FY 2017-2018

Exit Reason	90-Day Program	
<i>Completed</i>	201	84%
<i>Absconded/Withdrawn</i>	6	2%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	18	8%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	11	5%
<i>Other</i>	1	<1%
Total	237	100%

Demographics of ACDP Community Residential Enrollees

In FY2017-2018, there were 1469 men in the DART-Cherry residential center and 290 women in Black Mountain residential center. The largest age group population in these residential centers was 21-29. This group included 384 white males, 125 black males, 109 white females, 30 other males, 5 black females, and 4 other females. The second highest age group population was 30-39. This group included 339 white males, 115 black males, 96 white females, 12 other males, 7 black females, and 5 other females.

Figure III.A.1
Demographics of ACDP Community Residential Enrollees, FY 2017-2018



III.B. Intermediate ACDP Programs

In FY17-18 intermediate ACDP programs were available in 12 prison facilities. Programs lengths ranged from 35 to 90 days to accommodate varying sentence lengths, as well as inmates referred late in their incarceration. These programs are back-end loaded, meaning that offenders who successfully complete the program leave prison immediately or soon thereafter. There is a mandatory 15-day orientation during which ACDP staff conduct assessments to confirm the inmate's need for treatment.

After orientation 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 to the treatment phase of the program. Treatment involves lectures, role play, thinking reports, and group counseling designed to break through denial of substance abuse problems, and to introduce inmates to recovery-based thinking and action.

Enrollment in Intermediate Programs

Enrollments and exits for most of these programs are open-ended to coordinate with prison transfer schedules. This results in fluctuations in enrolled numbers. The total annual enrollment for intermediate ACDP programs decreased 13% (3,504 offenders) during FY 2017-2018 compared to the those enrolled (4,034) in FY 2016-2017. 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
Enrollment in Intermediate ACDP Programs, FY 2017-2018

Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Additional Resources Needed
<i>Alexander CI</i>	80	462	67	84%
<i>Catawba CI</i>	32	186	28	88%
<i>Craggy CC</i>	68	426	61	90%
<i>Harnett CI</i>	33	174	27	82%
<i>Johnston CI</i>	68	307	51	75%
<i>Lumberton CI</i>	64	232	39	61%
<i>NC CI for Women</i>	68	294	52	76%
<i>Pender CI</i>	106	555	76	72%
<i>Piedmont CI - Minimum</i>	33	210	29	88%
<i>Rutherford CC</i>	34	171	29	85%
<i>Southern CI</i>	32	168	30	94%
<i>Swannanoa CC for Women</i>	60	319	57	95%
Totals	678	3,504	546	83%

Note that the overall capacity utilization rate was affected by start-up programs. Piedmont CI offered two levels of programming, medium and minimum, and the program at Swannanoa CC for Women decreased treatment beds from 90 to 60 due to facility staffing shortages.

Exits from Intermediate Programs

The majority of exits from these programs (65%) were completions, which is defined as satisfactory participation in a program for the required number of treatment days. The second most common exit reason was removal (14%) from a program by staff for administrative reasons or due to offender behavior. Note that withdrawals (9%) from the program were voluntarily and against staff advice. Inmates electing to exit the program are referred to their Prison Case Manager for an alternative assignment. Though every effort is made to facilitate treatment completion, inmates may be transferred to another prison facility or released from prison during treatment. Four percent (4%) exited as a result

of transfer or release. When inmates are assigned to a treatment program, staff conduct thorough assessments of the offender's treatment needs. Only 3% of the inmates who exited from the intermediate programs were considered inappropriate for treatment.

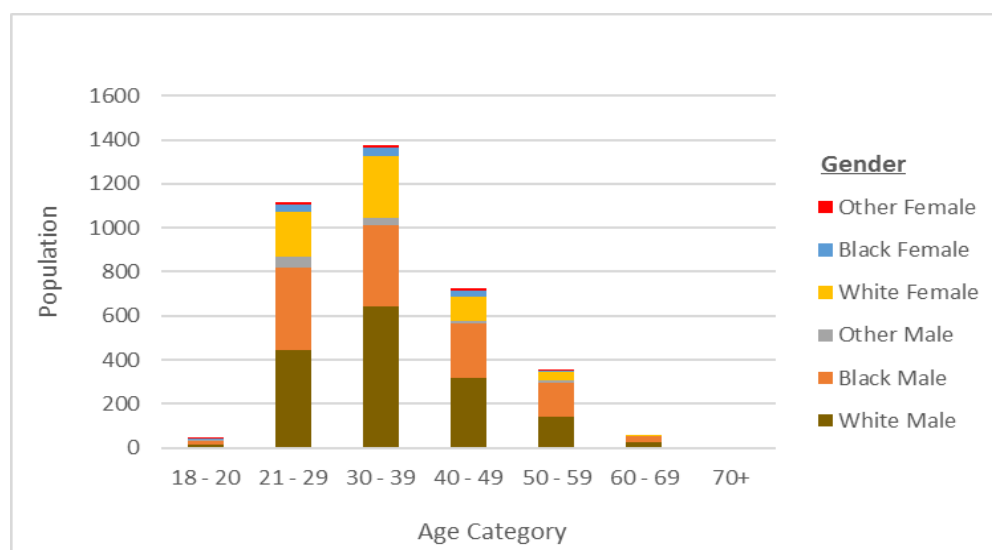
Table III.B.2
Exits from Intermediate ACDP Programs, FY 2017-2018

Exit Reason	Number of Exits	Percent of All Exits
<i>Completion</i>	1,802	65%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	74	3%
<i>Other</i>	112	5%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	405	14%
<i>Transferred</i>	104	4%
<i>Withdrawal</i>	250	9%
Total	2,747	100%

Demographics of ACDP Intermediate Treatment Participants

In FY2017-2018, there were 3664 offenders in intermediate programs. The largest age group population of offenders in these programs was 30-39. This included 642 white males, 368 black males, 282 white females, 43 black females, 32 other males, and 7 other females.

Figure III.B.1
Demographics of ACDP Intermediate Treatment Participants, FY 2017-2018



III.C. Long-Term Treatment Programs

Long-term treatment programs within ACDP range from 120 to 365 days. These programs are reserved for offenders

- who need intensive treatment as indicated by SASSI scores of 4 or 5
- whose abuse history is both lengthy and severe
- with multiple treatment episodes.

Long-term treatment programs address substance abuse and criminal thinking issues throughout the treatment process. All long-term programs are back-end loaded, meaning that offenders who successfully complete the program then leave prison immediately or soon thereafter. Programs utilize a modified Therapeutic Community (TC) model in the correctional environment.

Enrollment in Long-Term Programs

The overall enrollment in long-term programs decreased slightly from 1,013 to 965, while the overall capacity utilization rate for long-term programs was at 80% during FY 2016-2017. This is partially due to two facilities closing resulting in a realignment of program capacity at other facilities. This likely created a brief delay in assigning inmates to programs.

Table III.C.1
Enrollment in Long-Term Treatment Programs, FY 2017-2018

Population	Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Capacity Utilization Rate (%)
<i>Female</i>	NCCI for Women	34	113	31	91%
	Southern CI	32	68	30	94%
<i>Adult Male</i>	Dan River Work	68	278	54	79%
	Neuse CI	62	53	41	66%
	Morrison CI	88	285	78	89%
Totals		284	797	234	84%

Exits from Long-Term Programs

In total, 625 inmates exited a prison long-term substance abuse treatment program during FY 2017-2018. As table III.C.2 shows, less than one-half (41%) successfully completed the program requirements. Approximately one fourth (24%) exited for behavioral or clinical problems identified by program or custody staff. Due to the extended length of these treatment programs, there is more opportunity for disciplinary infractions to occur, and staff to remove participants from the program. In addition, the population served are at a high-risk for re-arrest. As a result, these treatment programs have the highest proportion of exits of any ACDP treatment programs.

Table III.C.2
Exits from Long-Term Treatment Programs FY 2017-2018

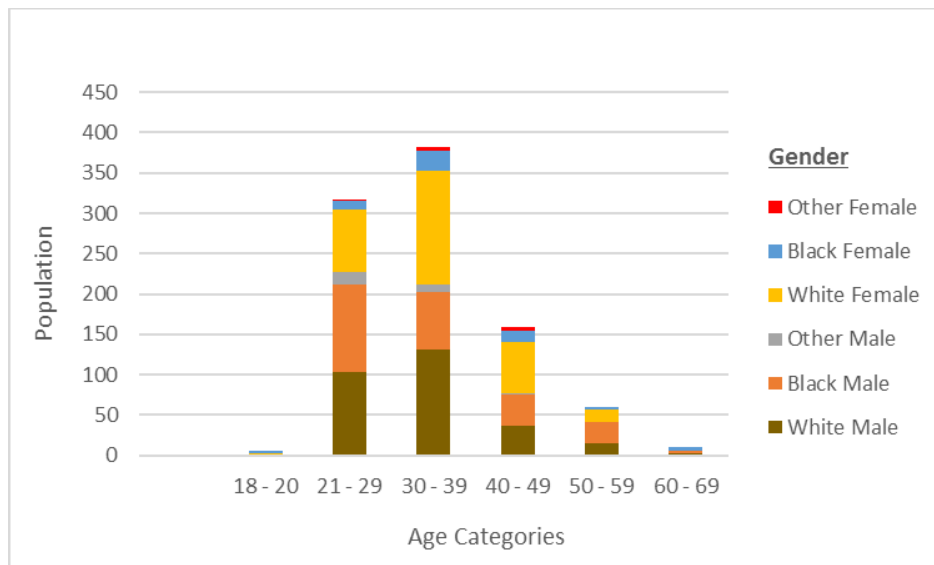
Exit Reason	Number of Exits	Percent of Exits
<i>Completion</i>	256	41%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	16	3%
<i>Other</i>	20	3%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	147	24%
<i>Transferred/Released/Out to Court</i>	39	6%
<i>Withdrawal</i>	147	23%
Total	625	100%

Participant withdrawal (23%) who voluntarily exited the program against staff advice was the next most frequent exit reason. Inmates inappropriately assigned to treatment or deemed medically incapable after program staff conduct assessments during the orientation phase of the treatment program comprised 3% of exits, and 6% transferred to another facility, were released from prison due to sentence completion, or went out to court for more than three consecutive days.

Demographics of Long-Term Treatment Participants

There were 933 offenders in long-term treatment programs. The highest age group of offenders in long-term treatment programs is 30-39, which included 141 white females, 131 white males, 72 black males, 26 black females, 8 other males, and 4 other females.

Figure III.C.1
Demographics of Long-Term Treatment Participants, FY 2017-2018



IV. Correction Enterprises

Overview

North Carolina Correction Enterprises (NCCE) is the prison industry section of the Division of Prisons. NCCE's goal is to provide meaningful work experiences and rehabilitative opportunities for inmates during incarceration, as well as provide quality goods and services to tax-supported entities at a savings to the taxpayers. Correction Enterprises works with other state agencies, such as the Department of Labor, the Employment Security Commission and Community Colleges, to assist inmates in developing work skills and achieving competencies. 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 FY2017-2018 was 1,825.

Table IV.1
Average Daily Enrollment in NCCE, FY 2017-2018

Males				Females			
White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total
761	771	190	1,722	70	29	4	103

In 2012, 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 2018. The goals and objectives include:

- improving the customer experience
- increasing opportunities for inmate success
- increasing market share
- maintaining financial stability
- improving organizational efficiencies
- increasing environmental responsibility
- implementing new product development.

Goods and Services

The total FY 2017-2018 sales for NCCE were \$92,802,996. After accounting for the cost of sales, operating expenses and transfers to other funds, the NCCE net income was a gain of \$967,136, a significant increase from FY 2016-2017 where NCCE showed net income as a loss of \$619,851.

In FY 2017-2018, NCCE had 30 separate operations that produced a variety of goods and services including

- traffic signs and paint
- farming and food processing
- printing, Braille and quick copy
- furniture and re-upholstery
- metal products
- uniforms
- embroidery and other sewn items
- eyeglasses
- license tags
- janitorial products
- laundry services
- warehouse and distribution services.

Operations averaging more than 100 inmate workers were broken down as follows:

Table IV.2
Large NCCE Operations, FY 2017-2018

<i>Tillery Correctional Center</i>	Farm and Cannery Operation
<i>Warren Correctional Institution</i>	Janitorial Products
<i>Sampson Correctional Institution</i>	Laundry Operation
<i>Nash Correctional Institution</i>	Print Plant
<i>Columbus, Scotland, Marion, and Pender Correctional Institutions</i>	Sewing Plants
<i>Franklin Correctional Center</i>	Sign Plan

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 2017-2018

Table V. A1
DAC Populations: Convicting County, FY 2017-2018

County of Conviction	Prison Population	Prison Entries	Community Corrections Population	Community Corrections Entries
<i>Alamance</i>	726	434	1,701	1,177
<i>Alexander</i>	106	69	378	262
<i>Alleghany</i>	45	37	127	108
<i>Anson</i>	108	94	316	244
<i>Ashe</i>	89	66	227	166
<i>Avery</i>	61	47	186	124
<i>Beaufort</i>	352	451	952	576
<i>Bertie</i>	63	43	188	130
<i>Bladen</i>	142	99	518	315
<i>Brunswick</i>	374	309	1,248	855
<i>Buncombe</i>	895	565	1,979	1,299
<i>Burke</i>	374	277	992	671
<i>Cabarrus</i>	731	538	2,521	1,581
<i>Caldwell</i>	270	208	613	470
<i>Camden</i>	22	15	53	35
<i>Carteret</i>	253	174	850	495
<i>Caswell</i>	65	42	166	132
<i>Catawba</i>	575	419	1,416	917
<i>Chatham</i>	156	101	333	234
<i>Cherokee</i>	62	50	237	161
<i>Chowan</i>	54	37	158	129
<i>Clay</i>	18	8	54	33
<i>Cleveland</i>	696	528	1,846	1,212
<i>Columbus</i>	262	189	617	385
<i>Craven</i>	467	343	1,206	811
<i>Cumberland</i>	1,444	963	2,977	2,101
<i>Currituck</i>	51	43	270	176
<i>Dare</i>	119	112	623	380
<i>Davidson</i>	649	483	1,791	1,219
<i>Davie</i>	131	78	455	299

County of Conviction	Prison Population	Prison Entries	Community Corrections Population	Community Corrections Entries
<i>Duplin</i>	289	199	732	504
<i>Durham</i>	1,028	491	1,960	1,277
<i>Edgecombe</i>	320	243	822	499
<i>Forsyth</i>	1,513	774	3,550	2,121
<i>Franklin</i>	125	122	443	292
<i>Gaston</i>	972	715	2,586	1,674
<i>Gates</i>	20	13	80	61
<i>Graham</i>	22	15	51	31
<i>Granville</i>	154	146	400	284
<i>Greene</i>	62	50	197	111
<i>Guilford</i>	2,462	1,316	4,993	2,882
<i>Halifax</i>	218	163	814	477
<i>Harnett</i>	362	230	772	551
<i>Haywood</i>	239	168	673	456
<i>Henderson</i>	320	240	749	544
<i>Hertford</i>	112	62	284	207
<i>Hoke</i>	240	168	580	346
<i>Hyde</i>	22	18	57	49
<i>Iredell</i>	632	444	2,368	1,467
<i>Jackson</i>	83	88	363	225
<i>Johnston</i>	694	550	1,464	1,119
<i>Jones</i>	36	48	115	74
<i>Lee</i>	237	174	561	357
<i>Lenoir</i>	397	289	876	562
<i>Lincoln</i>	358	254	1,131	724
<i>Macon</i>	136	110	369	274
<i>Madison</i>	80	62	372	241
<i>Martin</i>	148	84	369	226
<i>McDowell</i>	283	259	826	547
<i>Mecklenburg</i>	2,613	1,152	4,195	2,511
<i>Mitchell</i>	83	58	173	118
<i>Montgomery</i>	76	75	499	318
<i>Moore</i>	349	266	1,118	761
<i>Nash</i>	391	392	1,261	837
<i>New Hanover</i>	1,103	754	3,005	1,851
<i>Northampton</i>	74	28	167	112
<i>Onslow</i>	640	454	1,532	1,008
<i>Orange</i>	262	142	628	385

County of Conviction	Prison Population	Prison Entries	Community Corrections Population	Community Corrections Entries
<i>Other</i>	22	88	5,284	2,945
<i>Pamlico</i>	56	54	199	133
<i>Pasquotank</i>	136	105	596	459
<i>Pender</i>	181	156	507	299
<i>Perquimans</i>	25	16	132	106
<i>Person</i>	236	143	518	385
<i>Pitt</i>	787	605	2,271	1,629
<i>Polk</i>	34	24	111	86
<i>Randolph</i>	390	303	2,080	1,312
<i>Richmond</i>	210	143	559	412
<i>Robeson</i>	623	274	1,102	637
<i>Rockingham</i>	494	301	976	577
<i>Rowan</i>	751	563	2,140	1,455
<i>Rutherford</i>	338	314	1,000	818
<i>Sampson</i>	376	232	827	553
<i>Scotland</i>	192	102	547	323
<i>Stanly</i>	213	187	675	436
<i>Stokes</i>	187	121	519	332
<i>Surry</i>	233	196	675	475
<i>Swain</i>	55	34	146	89
<i>Transylvania</i>	63	49	155	140
<i>Tyrrell</i>	5	5	77	51
<i>Union</i>	481	327	1,385	913
<i>Vance</i>	182	198	618	400
<i>Wake</i>	2,610	1,856	6,072	4,265
<i>Warren</i>	58	68	176	100
<i>Washington</i>	45	21	161	109
<i>Watauga</i>	135	133	436	315
<i>Wayne</i>	477	297	1,554	1,087
<i>Wilkes</i>	419	242	949	617
<i>Wilson</i>	318	227	881	513
<i>Yadkin</i>	160	123	481	327
<i>Yancey</i>	97	64	220	115
Total	37,104	25,209	100,162	65,193

Appendix B. Listing of Prison Facilities

Table V.B1
Listing of Prison Facilities

Division of Prison Facility Name	Standard Operating Capacity (EOC) Phone #
Albemarle Correctional Institution	Standard Operating Capacity: 624 (816)
44150 Airport Road, New London, P.O. Box 460, Badin, NC 28009	(704) 422-3036
Alexander Correctional Institution	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,138 (1,196)
633 Old Landfill Road, Taylorsville, NC 28681	(828) 632-1331
Avery-Mitchell Correctional Institution	Standard Operating Capacity: 624 (816)
600 Amity Park Road, Spruce Pine, NC 28777	(828) 765-0229
Bertie Correctional Institution	Standard Operating Capacity: 979 (1,036)
218 Cooper Hill Road, P.O. Box 129, Windsor NC 27983	(252) 794-8600
Caldwell Correctional Center	Standard Operating Capacity: 194 (238)
480 Pleasant Hill Road, Lenoir, NC 28645	(828) 726-2509
Caledonia Correctional Institution	Standard Operating Capacity: 958 (1,014)
2787 Caledonia Drive, P.O. Box 137, Tillery, NC 27887	(252) 826-5621
Carteret Correctional Center	Standard Operating Capacity: 244 (300)
1084 Orange Street, P.O. Box 220, Newport, NC 28570-0220	(252) 223-5100
Caswell Correctional Center	Standard Operating Capacity: 354 (460)
444 County Home Road, Blanch, NC 27212	(336) 694-4531
Catawba Correctional Center	Standard Operating Capacity: 192 (230)
1347 Prison Road, Newton, NC 28650	(828) 466-5521
Central Prison	Standard Operating Capacity: 720 (720)
1300 Western Blvd., 4285 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-4285	(919) 733-0800
Community Transition (formerly ECO)	Standard Operating Capacity: 30 (30)
127 West Park Avenue, Charlotte, NC 28233	(704) 342-4100
Columbus Correctional Institution	Standard Operating Capacity: 558 (640)
1255 Prison Camp Road, P.O. Box 8, Brunswick, NC 28424	(910) 642-3285
Craggy Correctional Center	Standard Operating Capacity: 460 (598)
2992 Riverside Drive, Asheville, NC 28804	(828) 645-5315
Craven Correctional Institution	Standard Operating Capacity: 554 (682)
600 Alligator Road, P.O. Box 839, Vanceboro, NC 28586	(252) 244-3337
Dan River Prison Work Farm	Standard Operating Capacity: 500 (620)
981 Murray Road, Blanch, NC 27212	(336) 694-1583
Davidson Correctional Center	Standard Operating Capacity: 196 (258)
1400 Thomason Street, P.O. Drawer 1977, Lexington, NC 27293	(336) 249-7528
Eastern Correctional Institution	Standard Operating Capacity: 431 (431)
2821 Hwy. 903 N., P.O. Box 215, Maury, NC 28554	(252) 747-8101

Division of Prison Facility Name	Standard Operating Capacity (EOC) Phone #
Foothills Correctional Institution 5150 Western Ave., Morganton, NC 28655	Standard Operating Capacity: 828 (878) (828) 438-5585
Forsyth Correctional Center 307 Craft Drive, Winston Salem, NC 27107	Standard Operating Capacity: 196 (248) (336) 896-7041
Franklin Correctional Center 928 Elbridge Drive, Raleigh, NC 27603	Standard Operating Capacity: 356 (452) (919) 496-6119
Gaston Correctional Center 520 Justice Court, Dallas, NC 28034	Standard Operating Capacity: 200 (242) (704) 922-3861
Greene Correctional Institution 2699 Highway 903, P.O. Box 39, Maury, NC 28554	Standard Operating Capacity: 516 (616) (252) 747-3676
Harnett Correctional Institution 1210 E. McNeill Street, P.O. Box 1569, Lillington, NC 27546	Standard Operating Capacity: 816 (954) (910) 893-2751
Hoke Correctional Institution 243 Old Highway 211, Raeford, NC 28376	Standard Operating Capacity: 424 (502) (910) 944-7612
Hyde Correctional Institution 620 Prison Road, P.O. Box 278, Swan Quarter, NC 27885	Standard Operating Capacity: 372 (422) (252) 926-1810
Johnston Correctional Institution 2465 U.S. 70 West, Smithfield, NC 27577	Standard Operating Capacity: 468 (612) (919) 934-8386
Lanesboro Correctional Institution 522 Prison Camp Road, P.O. Box 280, Polkton, NC 28135	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,064 (1,104) (704) 695-1013
Lincoln Correctional Center 464 Roper Drive, Lincolnton, NC 28092	Standard Operating Capacity: 160 (202) (704) 735-0485
Lumberton Correctional Institution 75 Legend Road, P.O. Box 1649, Lumberton, NC 28359-1649	Standard Operating Capacity: 624 (768) (910) 618-5574
Marion Correctional Institution 355 Old Glenwood Road, P.O. Box 2405, Marion, NC 28752	Standard Operating Capacity: 750 (782) (828) 659-7810
Maury Correctional Institution 2568 Moore Rouse Rd., Hookerton, PO Box 506 Maury, NC 28554	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,284 (1,400) (252) 747-1400
Morrison Correctional Institution 1573 McDonald Church Road, P.O. Box 169 Hoffman, NC 28347	Standard Operating Capacity: 620 (765) (910) 281-3161
Mountain View Correctional Institution 545 Amity Park Road, Spruce Pine, NC 28777	Standard Operating Capacity: 552 (884) (828) 766-2555
Nash Correctional Institution 2869 Highway 64 Alt., P.O. Box 600, Nashville, NC 27856-0600	Standard Operating Capacity: 512 (512) (252) 459-4455
NC Correctional Institution for Women 1034 Bragg Street, 4287 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-4287	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,228 (1,512) (919) 733-4340
Neuse Correctional Institution 701 Stevens Mill Rd., P.O. Box 2087, Goldsboro, NC 27530	Standard Operating Capacity: 610 (780) (919) 731-2023
New Hanover Correctional Center 330 Division Drive, P.O. Box 240, Wilmington, NC 28401	Standard Operating Capacity: 300 (384) (910) 251-2666
Odom Correctional Institution 485 Odom Prison Road, P.O. Box 36, Jackson, NC 27845	Standard Operating Capacity: 352 (352) (252) 534-5611

Division of Prison Facility Name	Standard Operating Capacity (EOC) Phone #
Orange Correctional Center 2110 Clarence Walters Rd, PO Box 1149, Hillsborough, NC 27278	Standard Operating Capacity: 162 (200) (919) 732-9301
Pamlico Correctional Institution 601 N. Third Street, Bayboro, NC 28515	Standard Operating Capacity: 552 (552) (252) 745-3074
Pasquotank Correctional Institution 527 Commerce Drive, Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Standard Operating Capacity: 648 (704) (252) 331-4881
Pender Correctional Institution 906 Penderlea Road, P.O. Box 1058, Burgaw, NC 28425	Standard Operating Capacity: 612 (740) (910) 259-8735
Piedmont Correctional Institution 1245 Camp Road, Salisbury, NC 28147	Standard Operating Capacity: 848 (952) (704) 639-7540
Polk Correctional Institution 1001 Veazey Road, P.O. Box 2500, Butner, NC 27509-2500	Standard Operating Capacity: 614 (648) (919) 575-3070
Randolph Correctional Center 2760 S. Fayetteville Street, P.O. Box 4128, Asheboro, NC 27204	Standard Operating Capacity: 176 (226) (336) 625-2578
Rutherford Correctional Center 549 Ledbetter Road, Spindale, NC 28160	Standard Operating Capacity: 190 (236) (828) 286-4121
Sampson Correctional Institution 700 Northwest Blvd., P.O. Box 1109, Clinton, NC 28329	Standard Operating Capacity: 352 (452) (910) 592-2151
Sanford Correctional Center 417 Advancement Center Rd, PO Box 2490, Sanford, NC 27330	Standard Operating Capacity: 242 (298) (919) 776-4325
Scotland Correctional Institution 22385 McGirts Bridge Rd., P.O. Box 1808, Laurinburg, NC 28353	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,478 (1,652) (910) 844-3078
Southern Correctional Institution 272 Glen Road, Troy, NC 27371	Standard Operating Capacity: 600 (632) (910) 572-3784
Swannanoa Correctional Center for Women 55 Lake Eden Road, P.O. Box 609, Black Mountain, NC 28711	Standard Operating Capacity: 366 (366) (828) 259-6000
Tabor Correctional Institution 4600 Swamp Fox Hwy W., P.O. Box 730, Tabor City, NC 28463	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,120 (1,684) (910) 653-6413
Tyrrell Prison Work Farm 620 Snell Road, P.O. Box 840, Columbia, NC 27925-0840	Standard Operating Capacity: 500 (620) (252) 796-1085
Wake Correctional Center 1000 Rock Quarry Road, 4288 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-4288	Standard Operating Capacity: 354 (414) (919) 733-7988
Warren Correctional Institution 379 Collins Road, P.O. Box 399, Manson, NC 27553	Standard Operating Capacity: 537 (633) (252) 456-3400
Wilkes Correctional Center 404 Statesville Road, North Wilkesboro, NC 28659	Standard Operating Capacity: 206 (262) (336) 667-4533

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
District 01	1023 US 17 S. Suite 3, Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Greene, Lori C.	(252) 331-4828	1,831
District 02	1308 Highland Drive, Suite 102, Washington, NC 27889	Stohlman, Jami P.	(252) 946-5199	1,468
District 03	1904 D. South Glenburnie Road, New Bern, NC 28562	Parker, Randall K.	(252) 514-4822	5,706
District 04	207 W Main St. Suite B, Clinton, NC 28328	Joyner, Travis B.	(910) 299-0739	1,539
District 05	721 Market St # 201, Wilmington, NC 28401	Turner, Thurman L.	(910) 251-2732	3,309
District 06	119 Justice Dr., Winton, NC 27986	Mitchell Jr, William	(252) 649-2007	1,585
District 07	113 Nash St. E 2Nd Floor, Wilson, NC 27893	Wade, Catherine P.	(252) 243-0063	3,173
District 08	1401 N. Berkeley Blvd.,# E, Goldsboro, NC 27530	Sutton, Cynthia S.	(919) 731-7905	2,706
District 09	307 E. Nash Street, Louisburg, NC 27549	Robertson, Rodney B.	(919) 496-0200	1,780
District 10	MSC 4256; 2020 Yonkers Raleigh, NC 27604	Noble, Spencer L.	(919) 733-9313	5,406
District 11	1327 Brightleaf Blvd, # B, Smithfield, NC 27577	Dennis, Cindy	(919) 934-9970	2,958
District 12	412 W Russell Street, Fayetteville, NC 28301	Moore, Sheila B.	(910) 486-1161	3,134
District 13	712 Village Rd. SW # 204, Shallotte, NC 28470	Frazier, Jerry M.	(910) 755-3418	2,317
District 14	3325 Chapel Hill Blvd 230A, Durham, NC 27707	Kelly, Celeste L.	(919) 560-5423	3,413
District 15	321 Prison Camp Rd., Graham, NC 27253	Cox, Aries E.	(336) 570-7051	2,190
District 16	113 West 5Th Street, Lumberton, NC 28358	Raines II, Harry T.	(910) 618-5655	2,608
District 17	319 S. Main St, Mount Airy, NC 27030	King, David	(336) 786-4055	2,181
District 18	315 1-A Spring Garden Street, Greensboro, NC 27401	Williams, Angela L.	(336) 334-4162	5,149

District Name	Address	Judicial District Manager	Telephone	Average Number Supervised
District 19A	625 Highway 29 North, China Grove, NC 28023	Idol, Scott A.	(704) 855-3883	3,885
District 19B	131-D Dublin Square Road, Asheboro, NC 27203	Buckingham, Thomas W	(336) 626-9977	3,163
District 20	607-A E. BROAD AVENUE, ROCKINGHAM, NC 28380	RICHARDSON, TARA P.	(910) 997-9130	2,764
District 21	301 North Church , 3rd Floor, Winston-Salem, NC 27101	Cook, Sherri A.	(336) 761-2424	3,840
District 22	672 Suite E Radio Drive, Lexington, NC 27292	Powell, Ronda W.	(336) 249-9332	4,628
District 23	203-A Long Street, Jefferson, NC 28640	Gilchrist, Nancy L.	(336) 246-6840	1,759
District 24	22 North Main Street, Mars Hill, NC 28754	Hodshon, Robin M.	(828) 689-8967	1,177
District 25	110 North Green Street, Morganton, NC 28655	Miller, Kevin D.	(828) 432-2853	3,180
District 26	5701 Executive Center Drive, Charlotte, NC 28212	Deese, Darius T.	(704) 563-4117	5,979
District 27	1355A East Garrison Blvd, Gastonia, NC 28054	Gettys, Kimberly A.	(704) 833-1294	4,913
District 28	56 Central Ave. Suite 103, Asheville, NC 28801	Anderson, Lori E.	(828) 251-6052	2,242
District 29	1347 Spartanburg Hwy., # Hendersonville, NC 28792	Modlin, Cheryl C.	(828) 697-4844	2,715
District 30	800-B Hwy 64 West, Murphy, Nc 28906	McMillian, Dallas F.	(828)837-7001	1,864