

Fiscal Year

2018-2019

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.

Mission Statement

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

Appropriations & Expenditures

At the end of the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice had 17,700¹ 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
2018-2019	\$1,655,916,559	\$1,651,379,560	3.01%
2017-2018	\$1,606,521,181	\$1,603,188,588	3.40%
2016-2017	\$1,553,743,377	\$1,550,399,651	3.47%
2015-2016	\$1,515,484,178	\$1,498,391,311	9.44%
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, 2019, there were 55 offender facilities in the North Carolina adult corrections system. Table I.1 provides a breakdown of the types and number of facilities, and the percentage of inmates housed within each type of facility.

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

<i>Type of Facility</i>	Number of Units	Percentage of Inmates
Prisons	52	
Minimum Security	20	33%
Medium Security	19	42%
Close Security	13	19%
Confinement in Response to Violation Centers (CRVs)	2	
Contractual Prison	1	

Costs of Incarceration for the 2018-2019 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 \$88.19 in FY 2016-2017. There has been a steady increase with FY2017 -2018 at \$86.92 and FY2018-2019 at \$90.45.

**Table I.2
Daily Cost per Inmate for FY16-17 – FY18-19: State Prisons**

<i>Custody Level</i>	<u>FY 2016-2017</u>		<u>FY 2017-2018</u>		<u>FY 2018-2019</u>	
	Inmate Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.	Inmate Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.	Inmate Daily Cost	Average Daily
<i>Minimum</i>	\$85.18	12,239	\$86.92	12,727	\$90.45	11,871
<i>Medium</i>	\$98.49	18,460	\$102.46	15,346	\$105.11	15,128
<i>Close</i>	\$114.26	7,109	\$116.75	6,738	\$123.18	7,018
Average	\$96.58	37,808	\$99.23	34,811	\$103.32	34,017

Prison Admission Trends

Figure I.1 and Table I.3 provide a historical examination of the prison population over a ten-year period. From FY 2009-2010 to FY2018-2019 there has been a decline in admissions to prison from 28,164 to 24,222. Misdemeanor admissions has significantly decreased from 9,605 to 1,823 during this same time, whereas, felony admissions have increased from 18,506 to 22,399. Overall, 92% of FY 2018-2019 prison admissions were for felony crime convictions.

Figure I.1
Total Admissions FY 2009-2019

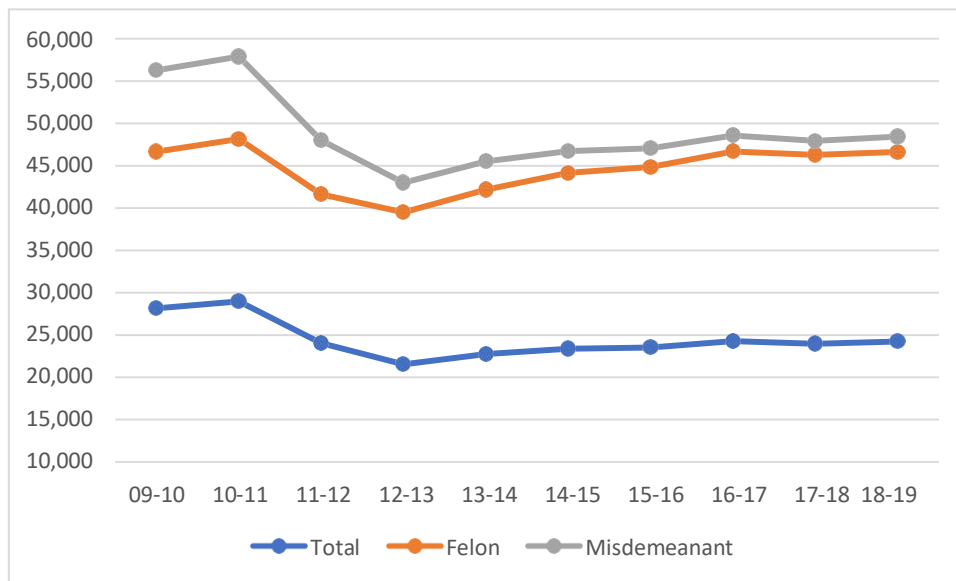


Table I.3
Total Prison Admissions FY 2009-2019

	FY2009-2010	FY2010-2011	FY2011-2012	FY2012-2013	FY2013-2014	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018	FY2018-2019
Totals	28,164	28,975	24,036	21,538	22,759	23,367	23,531	24,288	25,209	24,222

Prison Admission Types

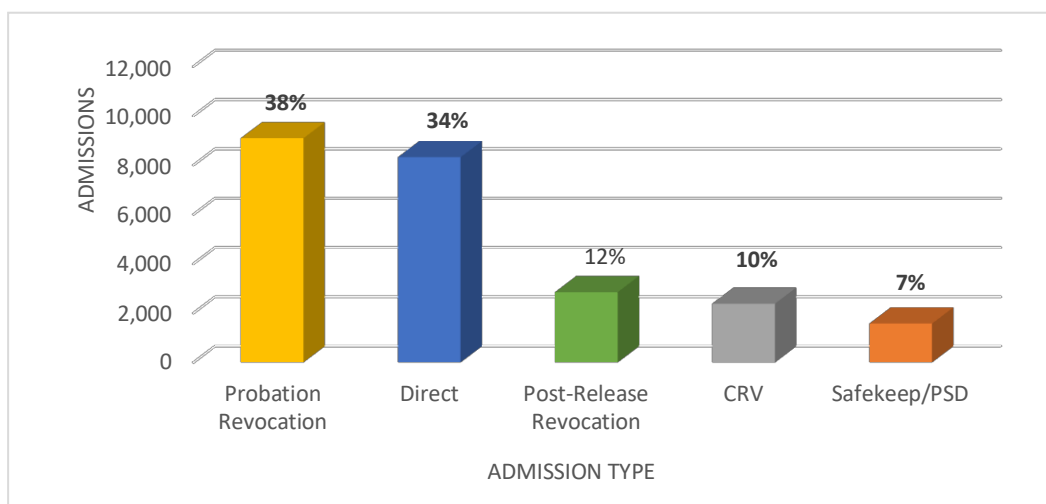
The table below describes the five types of admissions to the prison system in North Carolina.

Table I.4
Prison Admission Types Definitions

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

During FY 18-19, the largest percentage of prison admissions was probation revocations (38%) and direct admissions (34%)². These percentages were consistent with those of last year.

Figure I.2
Prison Admissions in FY 2018-2019



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

Prison Admission Crime Categories

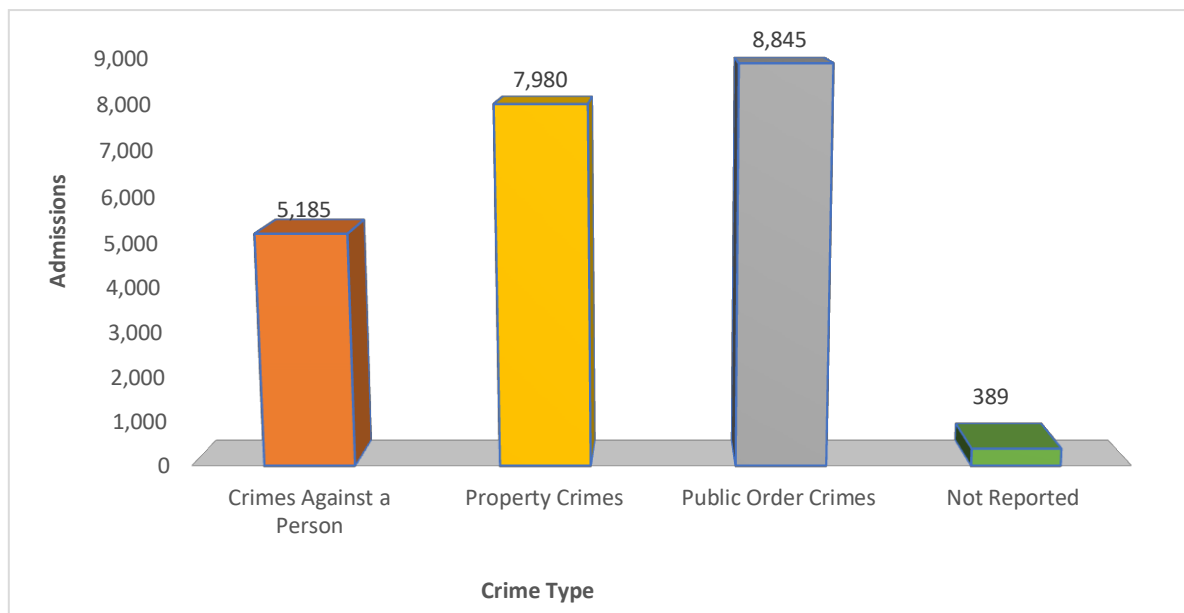
Crimes resulting in prison admissions are grouped into the three categories which are defined in the following table.

**Table I.5
Crime Categories Definitions**

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

Figure I.3 shows that the largest crime category for FY2018-2019 was Public Order Crimes (39%), which decreased 6% from FY 2017-2018. Property Crimes decreased 8%, and Crimes Against a Person decreased 17% from the last fiscal year.

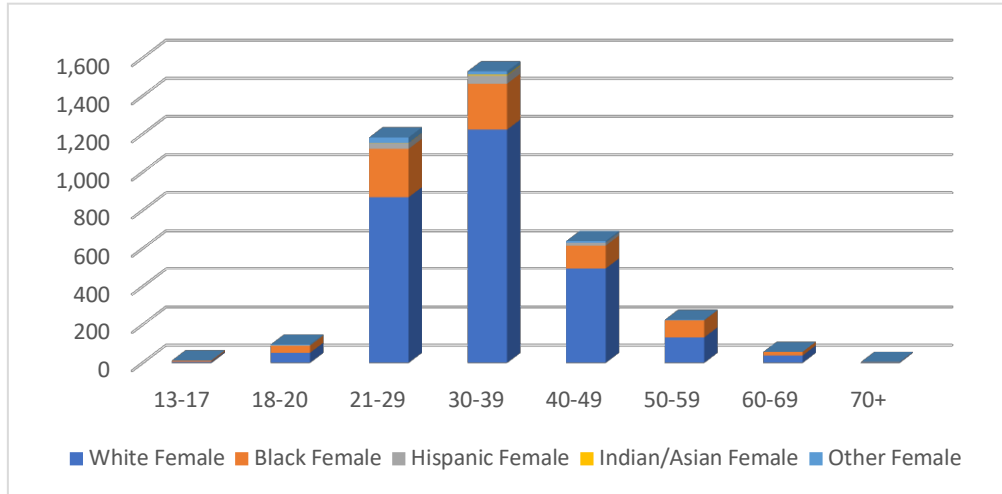
**Figure I.3
Crime Type of Prison Admissions in FY 2018-2019**



Prison Admission Demographics

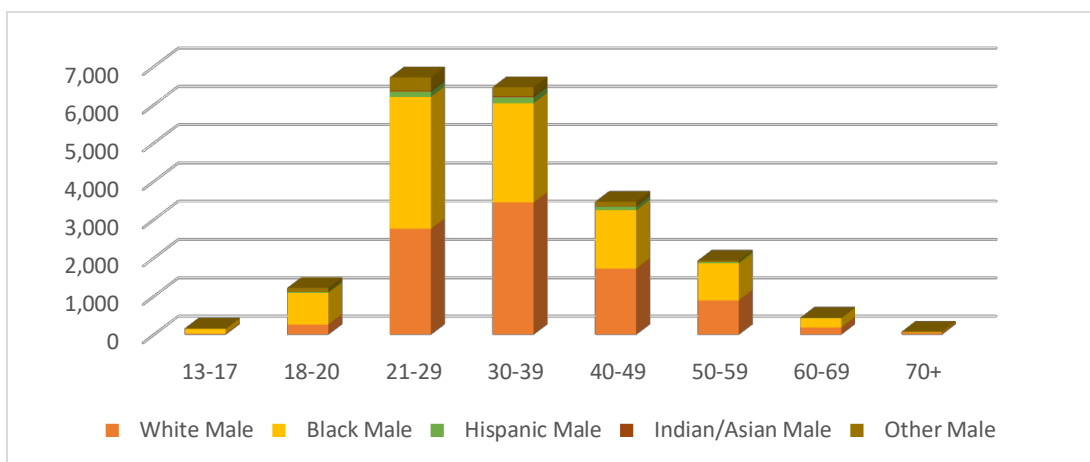
The prison system initially classifies and houses inmates by gender, type of conviction (felony or misdemeanor) and type of custody (close, medium, or minimum). For FY 18-19, the highest age category of females entering prison was 30-39 (N=1530). In this age category, 80% were White females, 16% Black females, 3% Hispanic females, 1% Other and less than 1% Asian.

Figure I.4
Female Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2018-2019



For FY 18-19, the highest age category of males entering prison was 21-29 (N=6,716). In this age category, 51% were Black males, 41% White males, 2% Hispanic males, 4% Other males and less than 1% Asian.

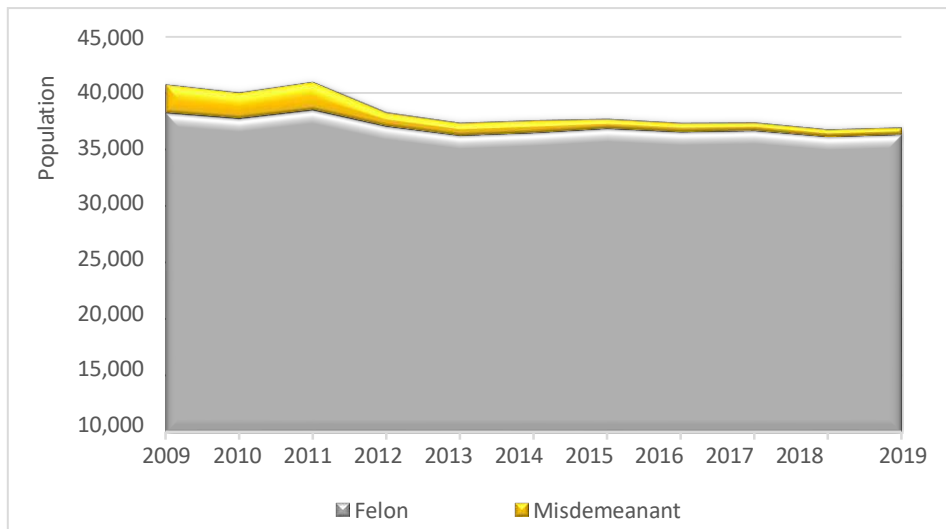
Figure I.5
Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2018-2019



Prison Population Trends

The prison population largely consists of felony convictions and a small number of misdemeanor convictions. After FY 13-14, the difference between the number of felons and misdemeanants has been much higher, with the population of felons (35,402) almost dwarfing the population of misdemeanants (651) in FY 18-19. Misdemeanants only consist of 2% of the prison population.

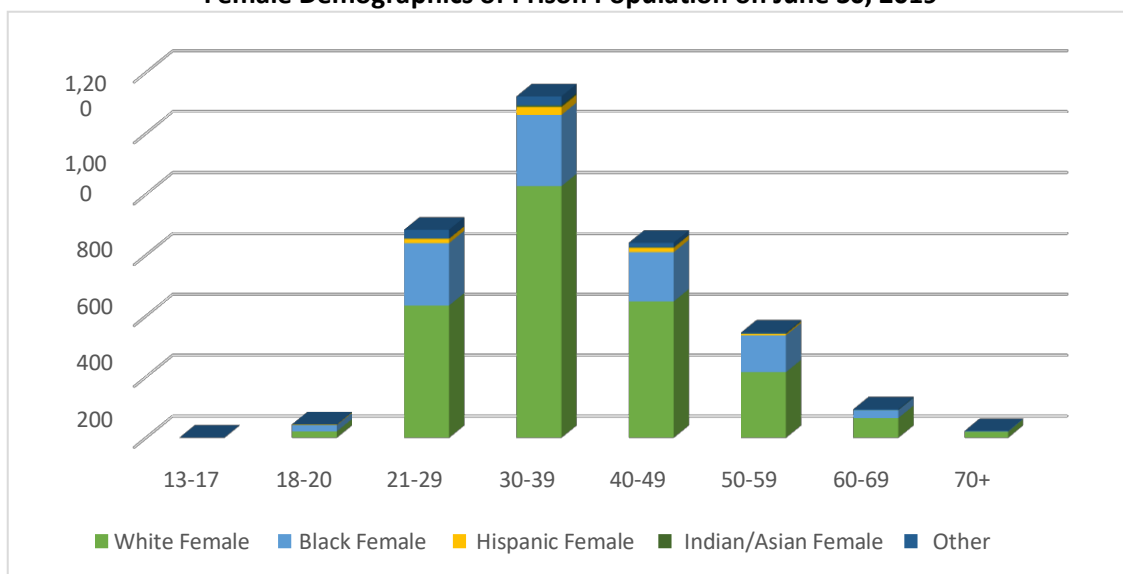
Figure I.6
Prison Population by Crime Class FY End 2009-2019



Prison Population Demographics

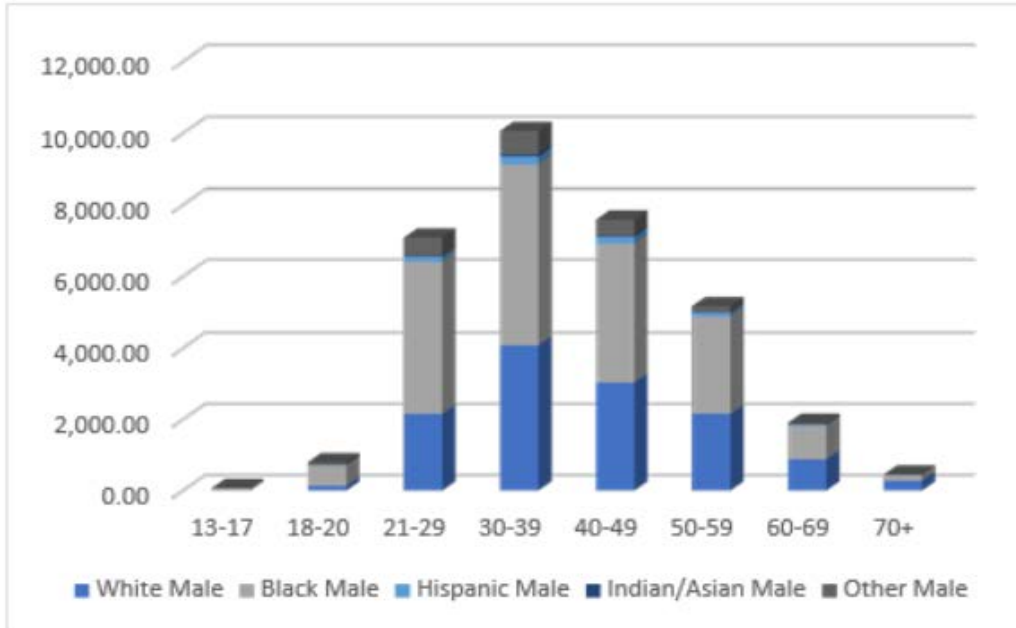
In FY 18-19, the highest female age category in prison was 30-39 (N=1122). In this category, 74% were White females, 21% Black females, 2% Hispanic females, 3% Other female and less than 1% Asian Female.

Figure I.7
Female Demographics of Prison Population on June 30, 2019



In FY 18-19, the highest age category of males in prison was 30-39 (N=10061). In this age category, 60% were Black males, 30% White males, 2% Hispanic males, 7% Other males and less than 1% Asian.

Figure I.8
Male Demographics of Prison Population on June 30, 2019

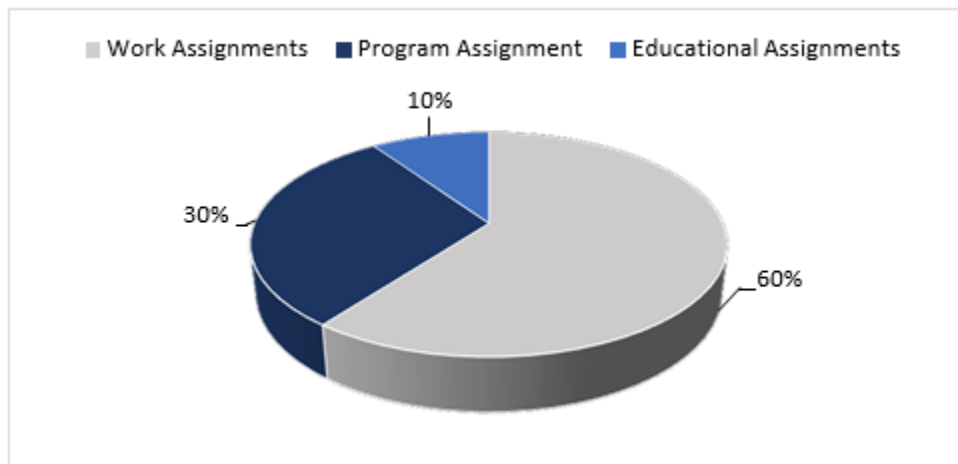


Inmate Activities

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

During FY 2018-2019 most inmates (67%) were assigned to work programs either inside or outside of prison facilities. Figure I.9 shows the breakdown of inmate program activities.

Figure I.9
Percentages of Inmates Assignments for FY 2018-2019



Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities

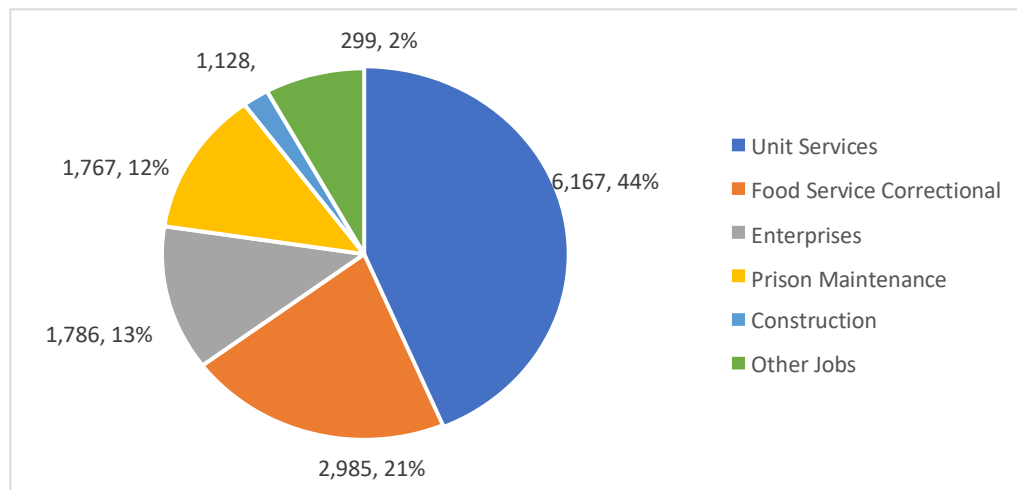
Of the inmates who were assigned to work programs (87%) did so inside prison facilities. In each facility, jobs are assigned to inmates to help reduce the cost of constructing and operating facilities, as well as to provide valuable job skills and work ethics to enable them to find employment upon release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

Table I.6
Definitions of Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities

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

The following chart shows the work assignments performed by inmates in FY 2018-2019. Unit services and food service assignments comprised over half (65%) of inside prison facility work assignments.

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



Work Assignments Outside of Prison Facilities

The remaining 13% (2,198) of inmates who were assigned to work programs worked outside of prison facilities. The definitions for the different types of inmate work assignments outside of prison facilities are detailed in the table below.

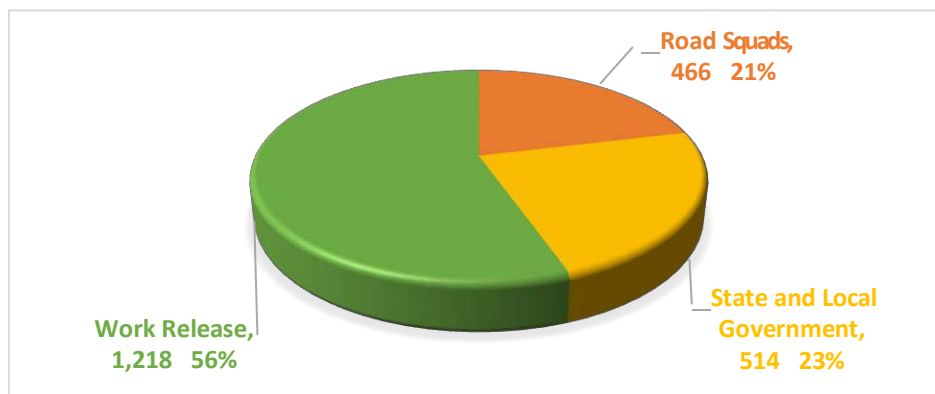
Table I.7
Definitions of Work Assignments Outside of Prison Facilities

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

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

Those inmates who were assigned to work release paid the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice \$5,554,113.38 in per diem and \$1,961,000.66 for transportation and job-related expenses. They also paid child support and restitution totaling \$1,806,998.83. During this period, inmates paid an additional \$2,813,790.94 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.

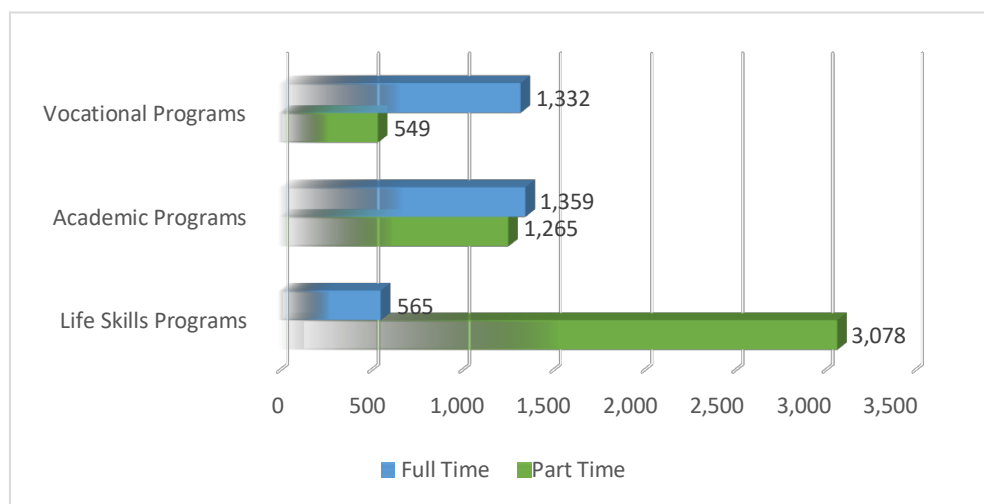
The mission of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety’s Educational Services section is to provide educational offerings ranging from basic reading, writing, and computation skills to advanced vocational skills, including training in social development and life skills. The goal is to assist in 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 basic knowledge, skills and attitudes to make adult and youth inmates literate. Prepare them to read, write and compute; pass the GED; and acquire survival skills.
<i>Vocational Programs</i>	Provide programs such as computer literacy, food service training, brick masonry and job readiness through local community colleges. 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 2018-2019, Life Skills programs had the largest inmate participation (3,643), followed by Academic programs (2,624) and Vocational (1,881) programs as shown below.

**Figure I.12
Inmate Program Assignments, FY 2018-2019**



Inmate Educational Attainment

The North Carolina Department of Public Safety (NCDPS) partners with the North Carolina Community College System (NCCCS) to

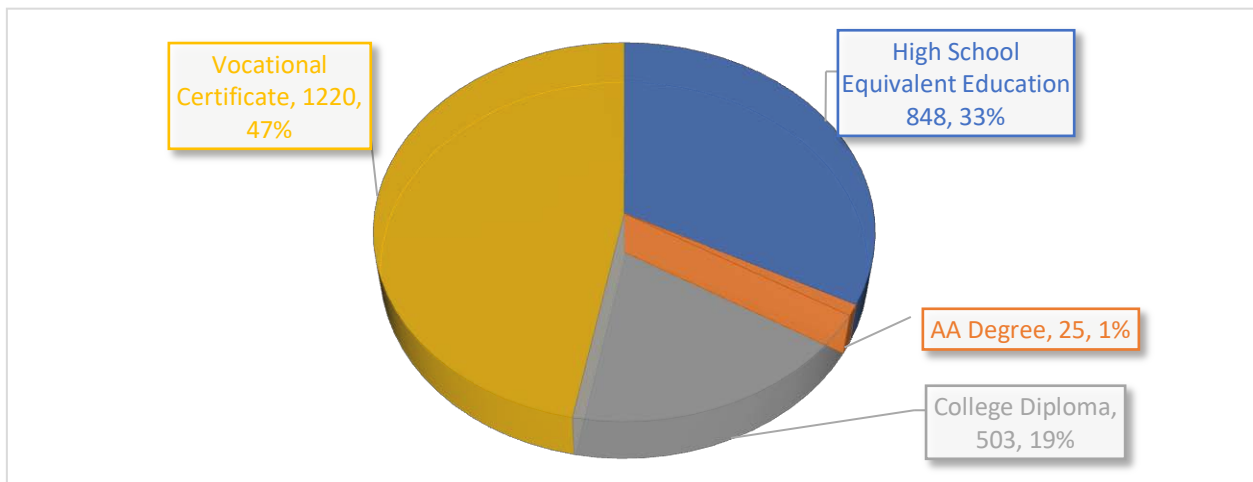
- provide academic and vocational programs that can assist incarcerated offenders with obtaining high school diplomas or high school equivalency diplomas.
- provide post-secondary education opportunities for offenders to obtain various certification and Associate of Science Degrees.

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

Figure I.13 below shows the outcomes produced through these partnerships.

- Vocational Certificates was the largest percentage of education attained by inmates (47%).
- High School Equivalency Diplomas was the second largest percentage attained (33%).
- College Diplomas was the third largest percentage attained (19%).
- AAS Degrees were the next largest percentage of education attained by inmates (1%).

Figure I.13
Inmate Educational Attainment by Degree/Certification, FY 2018-2019



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 2018-2019 there were 63,880 infractions, which is an 8% decrease from the number recorded during FY 2017-2018. Table I.9 details the percentage and numbers of infractions for each offense classification. Below is a summary of the table.

Class A:

30% (18,902), of which 31% were for Substance Possession, followed by Other Class A Offenses (15%), Sexual Act (13%) and Involvement with Gang or Security Threat Group (12%).

Class B:

54% (34,594), of which 46% were for Inmates Disobeying an Order. The only other category is significant percentage is Use of Profane Language (16%).

Class C:

16% (10,384), of which the largest group 33% was for Unauthorized Leave. The only other Class C categories that has a significant number are Unauthorized Tobacco Use (29%) or Other Class C Offenses (22%).

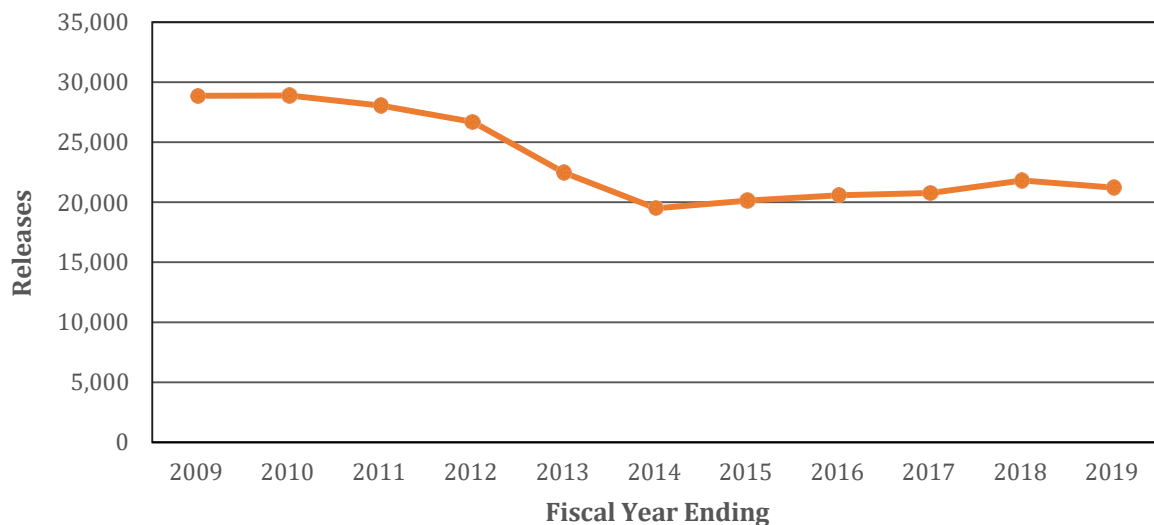
**Table I.9
Inmate Disciplinary Infractions for FY 2018-2019**

Class	Infraction	Count		
A	Substance Possession	5837	31%	
	Sexual Act	2404	13%	
	Assault Staff (with Weapon, Throwing Liquids or Sexual Intent)	539	3%	
	Refuse to Submit to a Drug/Breath Test	494	3%	
	Assault Person with Weapon	1266	7%	
	Involvement with Gang or SRG	2286	12%	
	Fight Involving Weapons	532	3%	
	Other Inmate Assault	50	0%	
	Weapon Possession	1690	9%	
	Attempt Class A Offense	944	5%	
	Other Class A Offense	2860	15%	
	<i>Class A Total</i>		<i>18,902</i>	<i>30%</i>
	B	Disobey Order	16071	46%
Damage State/Another's Property		595	2%	
Lock Tampering		2025	6%	
High Risk Act		2332	7%	
Interfere with Staff		556	2%	
Threaten to Harm/Injure Staff		1921	6%	
Fighting		2442	7%	
Profane Language		5363	16%	
Other Class B Offense		3289	10%	
<i>Class B Total</i>		<i>34,594</i>	<i>54%</i>	
C	Unauthorized Leave	3,411	33%	
	Create Offensive Condition	214	2%	
	Barter/Trade or Loan Money	496	5%	
	Misuse or Unauthorized Use of Phone/Mail	679	7%	
	Theft of Property	12	0%	
	Unauthorized Tobacco Use	2969	29%	
	Illegal Clothing	298	3%	
	Unauthorized Funds	2	0%	
	Other Class C Offense	2303	22%	
	<i>Class C Total</i>		<i>10,384</i>	<i>16%</i>
Total Infractions		63,880		

Prison Release Trend

Releases from prison are affected by sentencing policies and the stock population. As the stock population has continued to fall, the number of releases has fallen accordingly. During FY 2018-2019, there were 21,214 releases from prisons, which was a (3%) decrease 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).

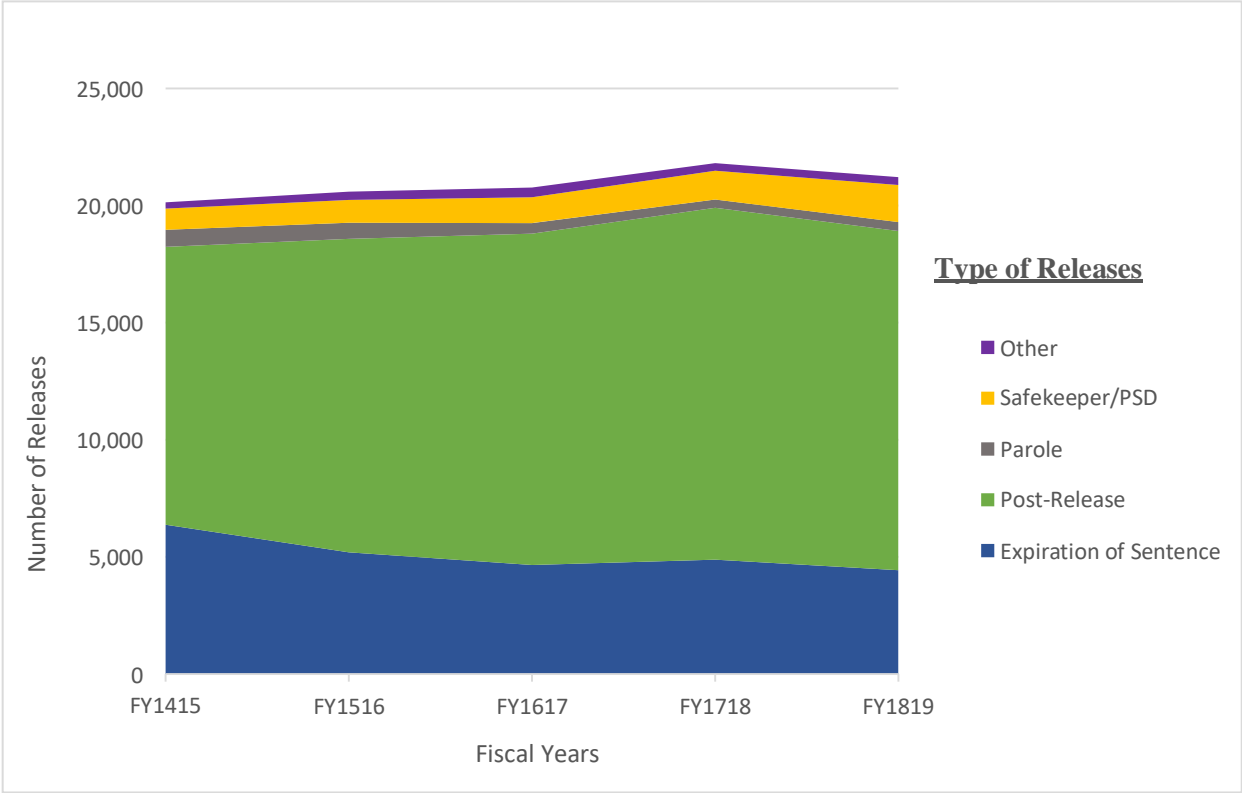
The Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA) extended post-release supervision to all felony offenses committed on or after December 1, 2011. Inmates incarcerated for Class B1- E offenses committed on or after this time have a mandatory twelve months of supervision upon release. Inmates incarcerated for Class F-I offenses committed before December 1, 2011 have a mandatory nine months of supervision upon release. As a result, the majority (68%) of releases from prison in FY 2018-2019 are now assigned to a period of supervised post-release. Conversely, as the population of non-JRA sentenced inmates continues to shrink, a smaller percentage of inmates will exit with expired sentences.

The area graph below shows that the largest type of prison releases in the past five years is due to post-releases followed by the expiration of the sentence. The percentage of inmates exiting due to expiration of their sentence decreased by 1% from FY 2017-2018 to FY 2018-2019 (21%).

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 2018-2019 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 2018-2019.

Figure I.15
Types of Prison Releases FY 2014-2015 through FY 2018-2019



Time Served by Inmates Released in FY 2018-2019

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 2018-2019 and the average time they served in prison.

Table I.10
Time Served by Inmates Released in FY 2018-2019

Type of Sentence	# of Offenders	Average Months in	% of Sentence
<i>Structured Sentence Felons</i>	14,006	31.45	109% of minimum
<i>Structured Sentence Misdemeanants</i>	95	5.32	98% of maximum
<i>Non-Structured Sentence Felons</i>	61 ³	317.72 ⁴	65% of court-imposed sentence
<i>Non-Structured Sentence Misdemeanants</i>	1038 ⁵	6.56	50% of court-imposed sentence

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

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

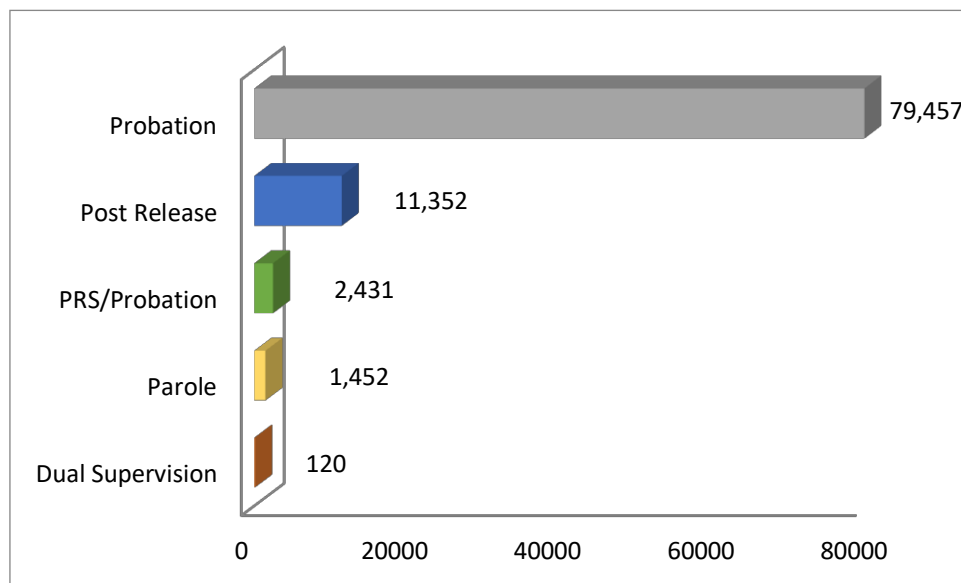
⁵Most were serving time for Driving While Impaired (DWI) convictions that fall under the Safe Roads Act.

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, 2019, there were 94,812 offenders under the supervision of the Division of Community Corrections.

Figure II.1
Community Corrections Population by Supervision Type on June 30, 2019



Offender Supervision

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

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

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

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

Officer Responsibilities

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

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

Cost of Programs

The average cost of community corrections programs for FY 2018-2019 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 \$9.40 for Electronic House Arrest/GPS Monitoring of sex offenders and \$5.55 for Offender Supervision.

Table II.1
Cost of Programs for FY 2018-2019

<i>Community Corrections Program</i>	Daily Cost Per Offender
<i>Offender Supervision</i>	\$5.55
<i>Community Service Work Program</i>	\$1.97
<i>Drug Screening (hand-held on-site/per specimen)</i>	\$1.13
<i>DART Cherry</i>	\$6.66
<i>Electronic Monitoring and GPS</i>	\$9.40

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 2018-2019:

- there were 47,220 new offender entries to probation, which was a 5% decrease from the past year's entries.
- the proportion of felons and misdemeanants in probation entries was 44% felons and 56% misdemeanants.
- a greater proportion of entries were misdemeanants rather than felons, which is a change from past years.

Figure II.A.1
Probation Entries by Crime Class, FY 2009-2019

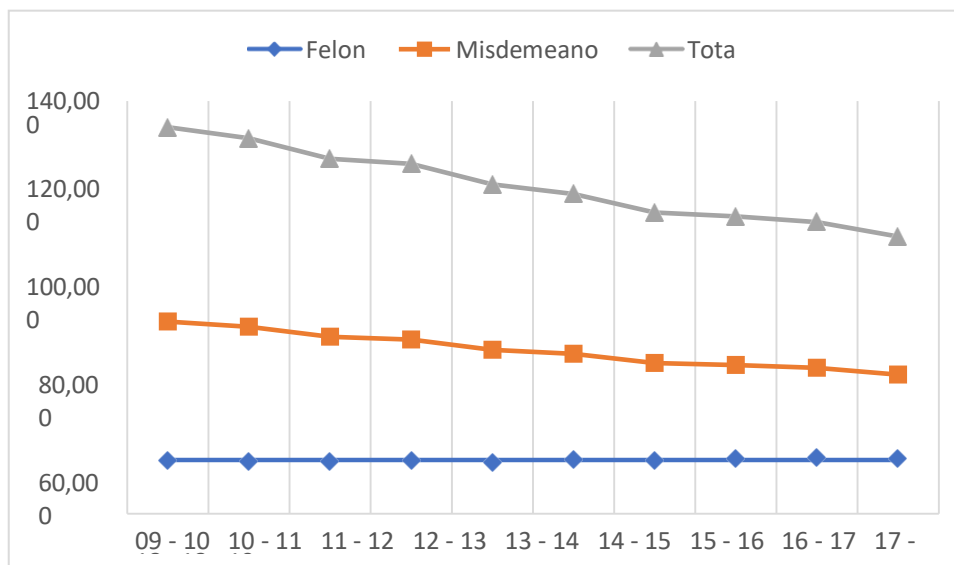


Table II.A.1
Total Probation Entries FY 2009-2019

	FY2009 -2010	FY2010 -2011	FY2011 -2012	FY2012 -2013	FY2013 -2014	FY2014 -2015	FY2015 -2016	FY2016 -2017	FY2017 -2018	FY2018 -2019
Totals	65,917	63,880	60,440	59,588	56,071	54,247	51,092	50,440	49,457	47,220

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**

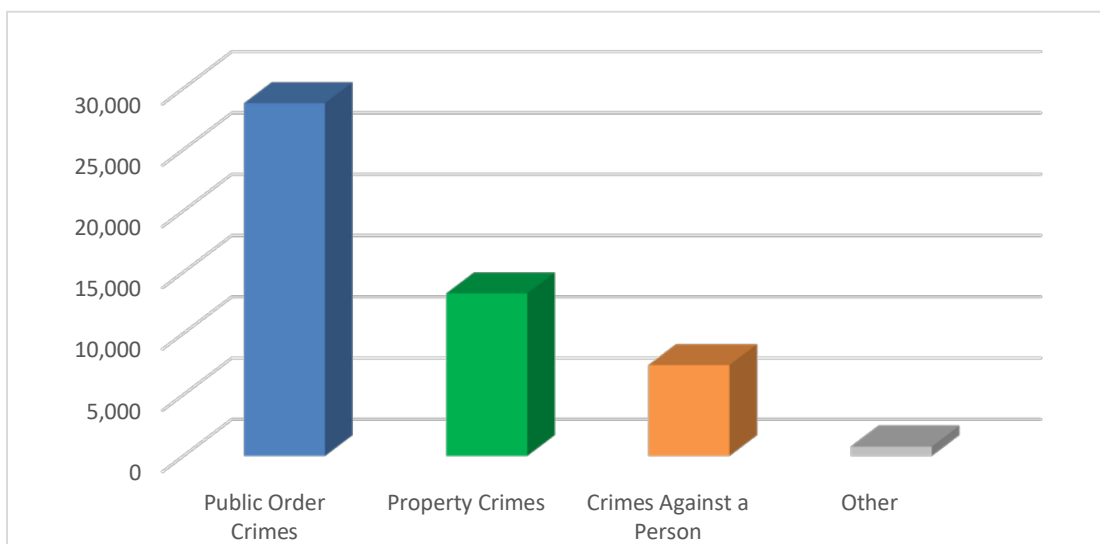
<i>Category</i>	Description
<i>Public Order</i>	Public order crimes involve acts that are outlawed because they conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules, and public opinion e.g., drug crimes and alcohol offenses.
<i>Property</i>	Crimes Against Property, are those crimes to obtain money, property,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

Figure II.A.2 shows that the largest crime category for probation entries in FY 2018-2019 was Public Order Crimes (57%). The predominant public order crimes were non-trafficking drug offenses (47%), driving while impaired (29%), other traffic violations (10%) and weapons offenses (5%).

Property crimes accounted for 26% of all entries to probation. The most frequent offense in this category was larceny (49%), followed by fraud (17%) and breaking and entering (16%).

There were 7,415 entries to probation for crimes against a person, contributing 15% of all entries to probation for FY 2018-2019. Most of these crimes were assaults (72%). This category also includes, robbery (7%) sexual offenses (8%) and other offenses against a person (9%).

**Figure II.A.2
Probation Entries by Crime Type, FY 2018-2019**



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, 2019 was 79,577. The majority (51%) of this population were misdemeanor offenders.

Table II.A.3 details **misdemeanant** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY2018-2019. Here is a summary of the table:

- Class A1: Contributed 12% to the misdemeanor population, most of which were assaults (84%).
- Class 1: Contributed the largest percentage (42%) of the misdemeanor probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class of offenses were larceny (35%) and non- trafficking drug offenses (27%).
- Class 2: Contributed 8% to misdemeanor probationers; with the primary offenses in this class being assaults (26%) and other public order offenses (23%).
- Class 3: Contributed 6% to misdemeanor probations and consisted largely of traffic violations (43%) and non-trafficking drug offenses (39%).

Table II.A.3
Misdemeanor Sentencing Table for Probation Population on June 30, 2019

<i>Crime Class</i>	I	II	III	Other	Total	
<i>A1</i>	1,317	1,899	1,736	0	4,952	12%
<i>1</i>	5,138	6,306	,5481	0	16,925	42%
<i>2</i>	972	1,257	871	0	3,100	8%
<i>3</i>	846	389	1,220	0	2,455	6%
<i>DWI</i>	0	0	0	13,120	13,120	32%
<i>Other/Undefined</i>	0	0	0	119	119	<1%
Total	8,273	9,851	9,308	13,239	40,671	
(%)	20%	24%	23%	33%		

Table II.A.4 details **felony** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY2018-2019. Here is a summary of that table:

- Classes E, F and G represented the smallest proportion of felon probationers. Most of these crimes were drug related offenses (27%) and included more serious crimes such as weapons offenses (16%), assault (14%) and sexual offenses (10%).
- Class H: Contributed 16% of all felons on probation. The most frequent crime categories in this class of offenses were larceny (24%) and fraud (21%).
- Class I: Contributed the largest percentage (37%) of all felons on probation and consisted mostly of non-trafficking drug offenses (76%).

**Table II.A.4
Felony Sentencing Table for Probation Population on June 30, 2019**

<i>Crime Class</i>	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Un-defined	Total	
<i>E</i>	1,045	742	113	30	2	2	1	1,935	7%
<i>F</i>	1,512	1,140	472	134	13	5	9	3,285	12%
<i>G</i>	1,007	1,638	1,093	615	12	10	2	4,377	15%
<i>H</i>	1	1	2,438	1,580	348	39	13	4,420	16%
<i>I</i>	4,781	2,780	1,512	893	250	280	9	10,505	37%
<i>DWI</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,553	3,553	13%
<i>Other/ Undefined</i>	146	100	23	16	3	2	25	315	<1%
Total	8,492	6,401	5,651	3,268	628	338	3,612	28,390	
(%)	30%	23%	20%	12%	2%	<1%	13%		

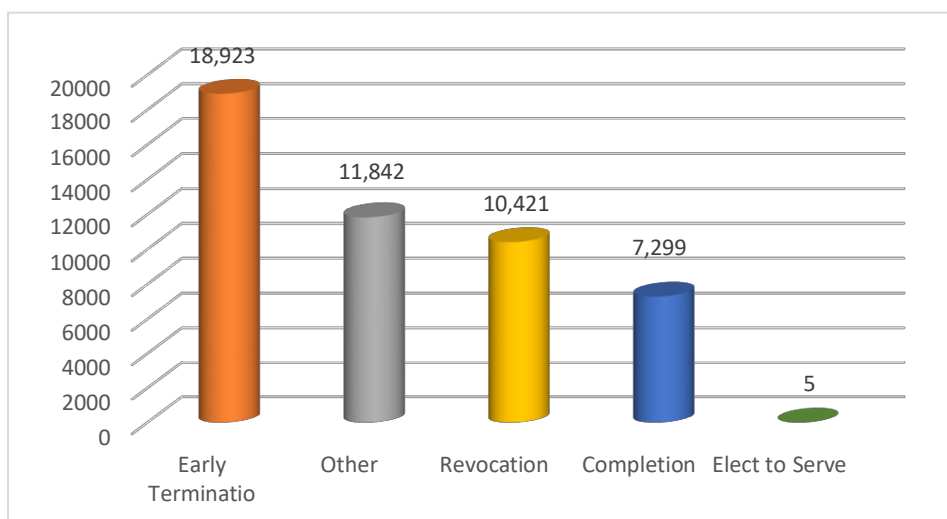
Note: The 'Undefined' category contains offenders that had missing crime information.

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 (39%) 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
<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 21% of all probation exits (probation revocation rate). This is a slight increase from FY 2017-2018. 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
<i>Completions</i>	This category accounted for 15% 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 2018-2019**

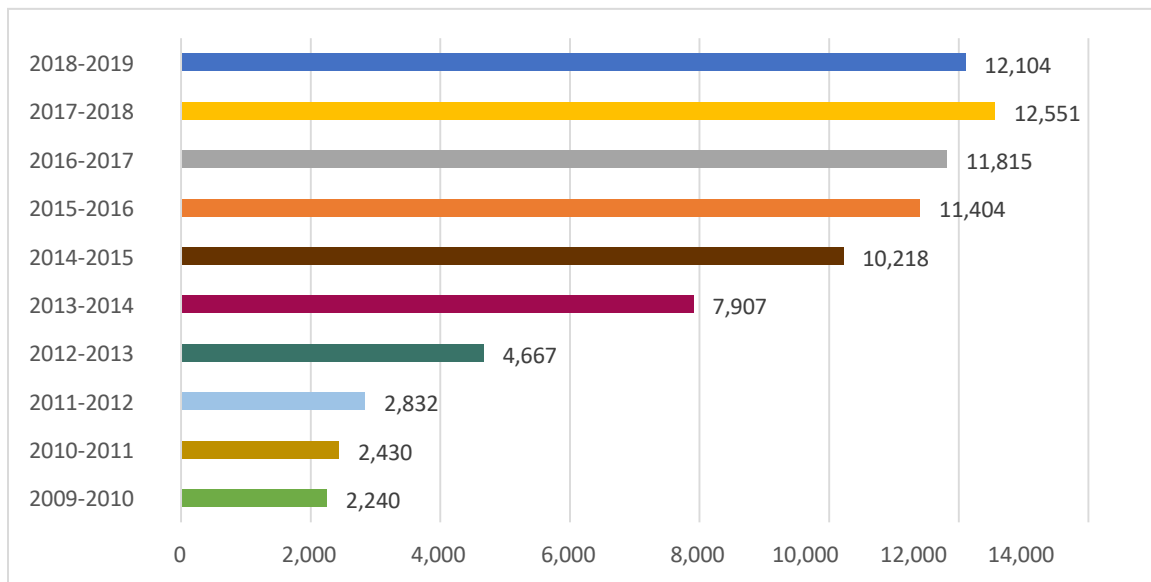


II.B Post-Release Supervision

Post-Release Entry Trend

During FY 2018-2019, there were 12,104 entries to post-release supervision. This is only slightly lower than 2017-2018. There were approximately 2,000 annual entries to post-release supervision from FY 2005/2006 through FY 2010/2011. The sharp increases beginning in FY 2012-2013 are a result of the first full year of implementation under the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA), in which all felons exiting prison receive a period of post-release supervision.

**Figure II.B.1
Post-Release Entries by Fiscal Year, 2009-2019**



	FY2009-2010	FY2010-2011	FY2011-2012	FY2012-2013	FY2013-2014	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018	2018-2019
Totals	2,240	2,430	2,832	4,667	7,907	10,218	11,404	11,815	12,551	12,104

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

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

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

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

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

Post-Release Population by Structured Sentencing Grids

The Sentencing Grid below reflects the population on post-release supervision at the end of FY 2018-2019. 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, 2019**

<i>Crime Class</i>	Prior Record Level						Undefined / Non-Structured	Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
<i>B1</i>	119	44	5	5	1	2	0	176
<i>B2</i>	146	135	40	21	3	1	0	346
<i>C</i>	304	269	224	202	89	106	1	1,195
<i>D</i>	293	277	180	169	49	35	2	1,005
<i>E</i>	371	344	268	279	89	95	0	1,446
<i>F</i>	515	476	296	287	88	91	0	1,753
<i>G</i>	208	472	460	404	135	117	0	1,796
<i>H</i>	560	1,247	1,024	935	390	410	0	4,546
<i>I</i>	175	430	279	277	111	159	0	1,431
<i>Undefined</i>	73	1	1	0	0	0	14	89
Total	2,764	3,695	2,777	2,579	935	1,016	17	13,783
%	20%	27%	20%	19%	7%	7%	0%	

There were 13,783 inmates on post-release at the end of this fiscal year. Convictions for those on post-release supervision as of June 30,2019 were as follows:

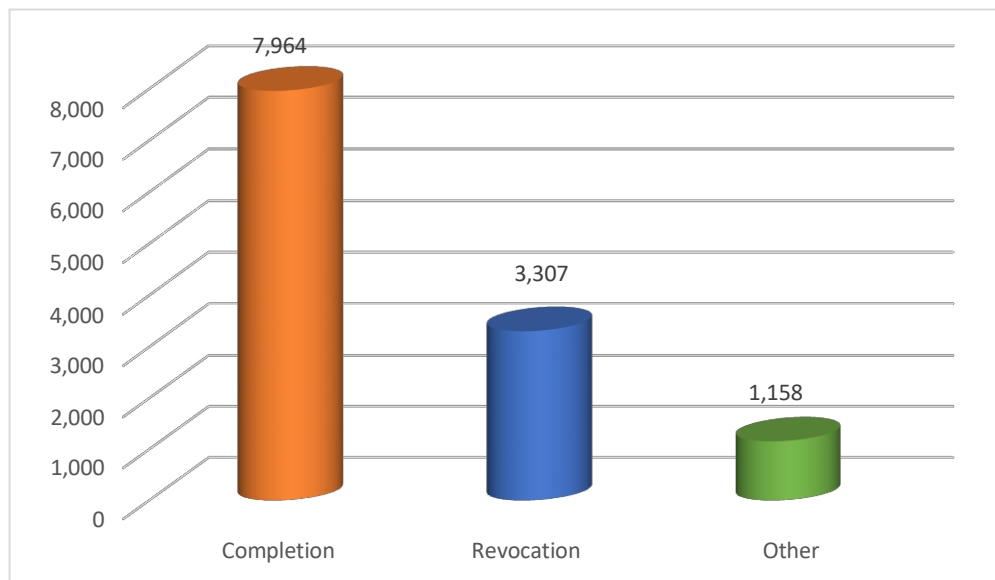
- Class H convictions were the largest class (33%).
- Class G convictions were next largest group with most of offenders serving convictions for weapons offenses (35%) or for non-traffic drug offenses (22%).
- Class F convictions were mostly comprised mostly of sexual offenses (42%). The other predominant or notable crime categories in Class F were drug trafficking offenses (20%) sex offense condition violations (10%).
- Class C convictions were largely comprised of sexual assault (39% and habitual felons (34%).
- Class E offenses were predominantly comprised of assaults (27%) and habitual felons(21%).

Type of Post-Release Exits

The majority (64%) 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 2018-2019 there were 3,307 revocations. Post-release exits that were defined as other included offenders who died (137) and supervision that was unsatisfactorily terminated (641).

Figure II.B.2
Post-Release Exits, FY 2018-2019

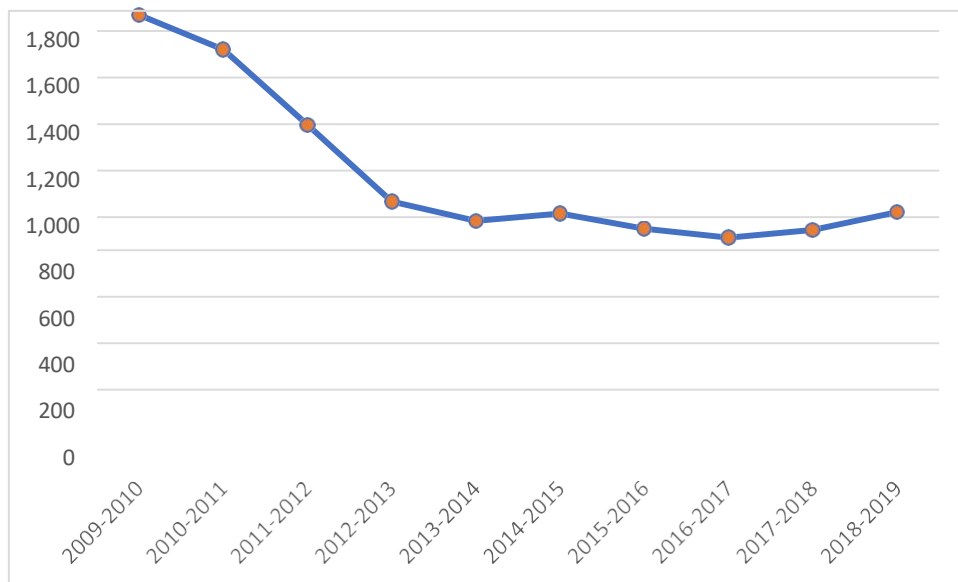


II.C.Parole

Parole Entry Trend

During FY 2018-2019, there were 821 entries to parole supervision. This marks a slight uptick in entries. Overall, there was a steady decline in parole entries over the past ten years until FY 2017-2018 and an increase over the past 2 years. Any entries to parole were individuals sentenced prior to the adoption of Structured Sentencing or convictions for DWI under the Safe Roads Act. The Structured Sentencing Act eliminated parole for offenders sentenced under those laws.

Figure II.C.1
Parole Entries, FY 2009-2019



	FY2009 - 2010	FY2010 - 2011	FY2011 - 2012	FY2012 - 2013	FY2013 - 2014	FY2014 - 2015	FY2015 - 2016	FY2016 - 2017	FY2017 - 2018	FY2018 - 2019
Totals	1,669	1,520	1,196	867	784	816	750	712	745	821

Inmates who are eligible for parole were sentenced for convictions under other sentencing laws. As of June 30, 2019, non-Structured Sentencing inmates comprised less than 10% of the entries to parole. During FY 2018-2019 approximately 8% of the entries to parole were sentenced under DWI laws. Note that the largest proportion of parole entries (64%) was through Interstate Compact agreements.

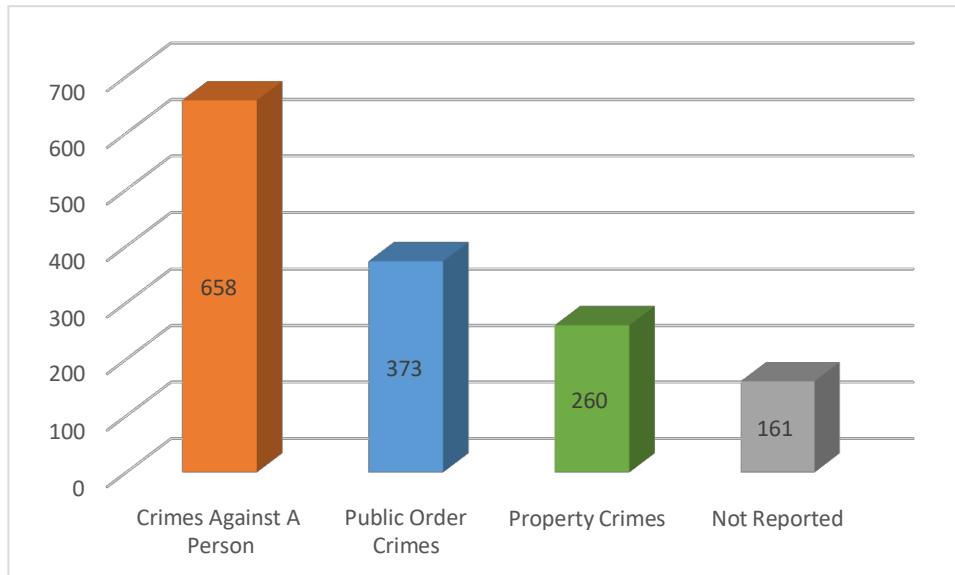
Crime Type of Parole Population

There were 821 offenders on parole supervision on June 30, 2019. Offenders were convicted as follows.

Table II.C.1
Parole Population Convictions on June 30, 2019

<i>Conviction</i>	Description
<i>Crimes Against a Person</i>	Robbery (30%) Homicides (18%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Degree Murder (9%) • Second Degree Murder (8%) • Manslaughter (1%) Assault (20%) Sex Offenses (7%)
<i>Public Order Crimes</i>	Drug Offenses (83%) Driving While Impaired (16%)
<i>Property Crimes</i>	Burglary (42%) Larceny (32%) Fraud (12%)

Figure II.C.2
Crime Types of Parole Population on June 30, 2019

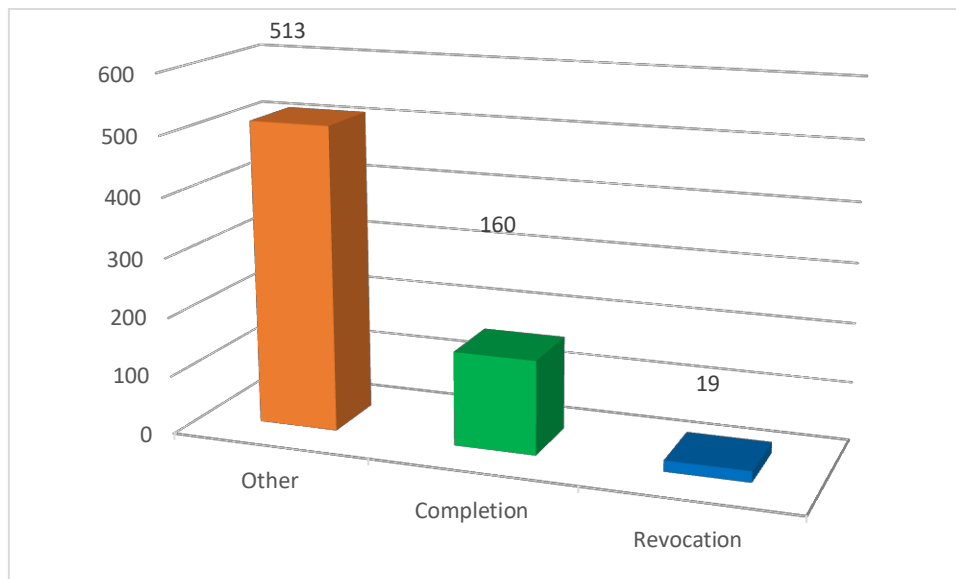


Type of Parole Exits

There were 692 exits from parole during FY 2018-2019. Fewer than half (23%) of these exits from parole supervision were completions. There were 19 (3%) 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 (74%) includes cases in which there was a closure of a case supervised in North Carolina but sentenced in another state. Parole exits also include other termination (6%), unsupervised (<1%), unsuccessful terminations (<1%), and the offender died (2%).

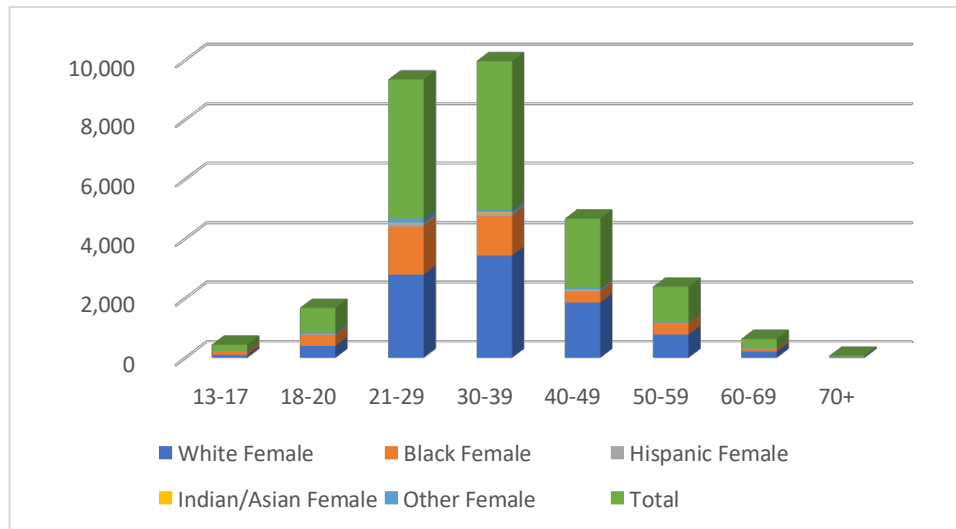
Figure II.C.3
Parole Exits, FY 2018-2019



II.D. Community Corrections Demographics

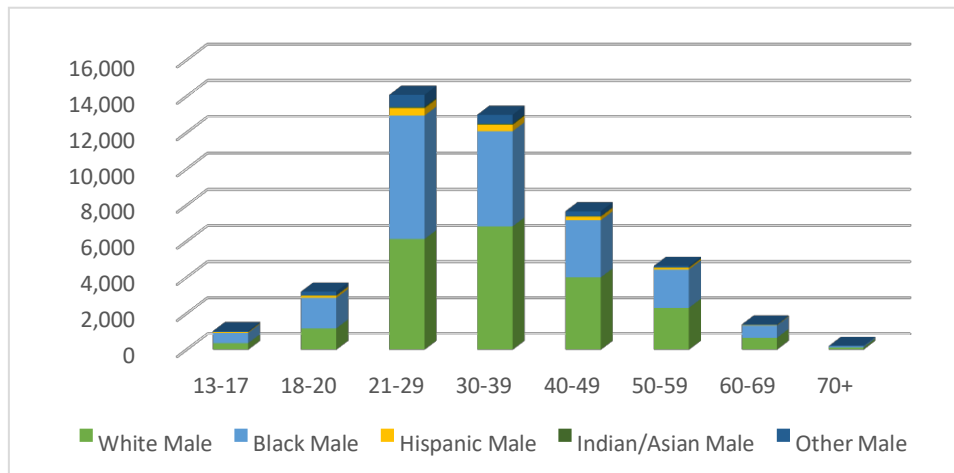
In FY 18-19, the highest demographic population of females entering community correction (n=4,982) were ages 30-39 and White (3,430), followed by Black (1,325), Indian/Asian (19), Hispanic/Latino (114), and Other (94). This age group was also the leading age group of females entering prison (n=1,530) who were ages 30-39 and White (1,224), followed by Black (241), Indian/Asian (5), Hispanic/Latino (42), and Other (18).

Figure II.D.1
Female Demographics of Community Corrections Admissions, FY 2018-2019



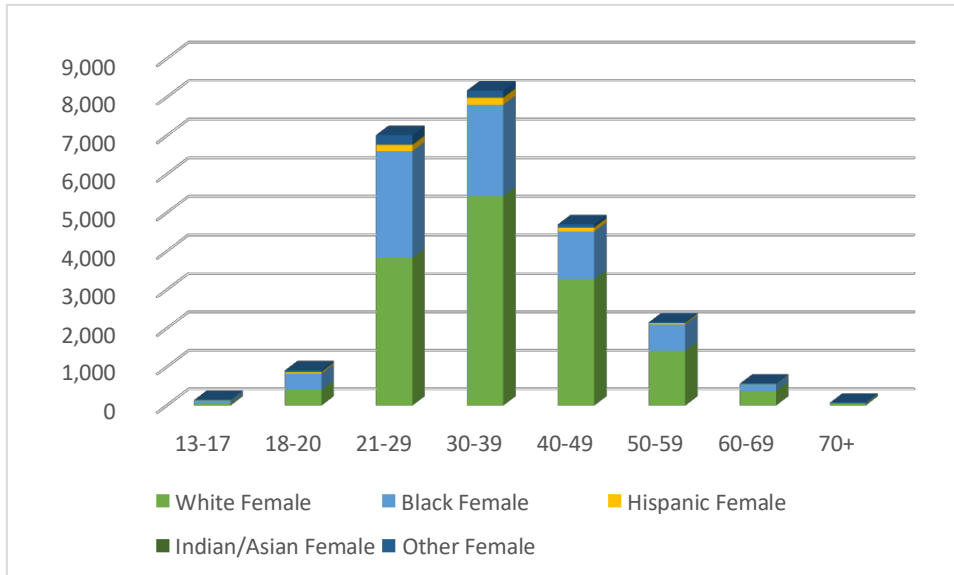
In FY 18-19, the highest demographic population of males entering community correction (n=14,085) were ages 21-29 and Black (6,811), followed by White (6,132), Hispanic (414), Indian/Asian (16), and Other (667). Similarly, the leading age group of males entering prison were 21-29 (n=6,716), and Black (3,446), followed by White (2,763), Hispanic (138), Indian/Asian (25), and Other (334).

Figure II.D.2
Male Demographics of Community Corrections Admissions, FY 2018-2019



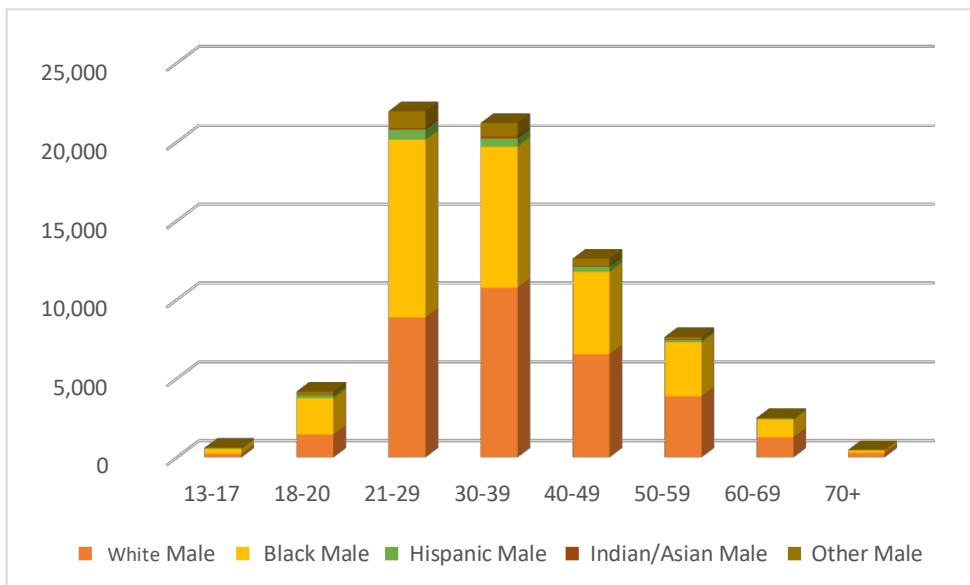
In FY 18-19, there were 23,719 females in the community correction population. Most females in this population were White (66%), Black (29%) and 30-39 years old. Similarly, this population demographic in the female prison population which was 74% White and 21% Black.

Figure II.D.3
Female Demographics of Community Corrections Populations, FY 2018-2019



In FY 18-19, there were 71,087 males in the community correction population. Most males in this population were Black (51%), White (40%) and 21-29 years old. In contrast, the prison population for males was Black (60%), White (30%) and 30-39 years old.

Figure II.D.4
Male Demographics of Community Corrections Populations, FY 2018-2019



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 2018-2019

<i>Sanction</i>	FY 2018-2019	as of 6/30/19
<i>Electronic House/Electronic Monitoring</i>	11,424	4,193
<i>Continuous or Non-Continuous Split Sentence/Special Probation</i>	14,996	4,834
<i>Residential Community Correction Facility</i>	1,840	470
<i>Residential Non-Community Correction Facility</i>	87	36
<i>Drug Treatment Court</i>	627	542

Definitions

Electronic House Arrest (EHA): Community Corrections continued operation of the EHA Sanction during FY18-19, combining officer contact with radio/computer technology to monitor offenders. The technologies provide the control elements of supervision, while officers focus on the supervision and treatment components. Under this most restrictive community sanction, offenders can leave their residence only for treatment, employment, or educational purposes.

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

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

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

II.F. Supervised Offender Programs & Special Initiatives

Overview

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

Community Service Work Program

The Community Service Work Program provides oversight of offenders ordered to perform service hours in local communities for criminal offenses, including DWI offenses. These assignments promote rehabilitation and restore or improve the community. In FY2018-2019, the types of work performed by offenders included

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

Electronic Monitoring/GPS

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

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

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

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

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

Domestic Violence Offender Supervision

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

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

- informing the offender that it is a violation of federal law to possess a firearm or ammunition.
- checking for an existing 50-B order at the beginning of supervision and every 90 days thereafter.
- conducting a warrantless search of the offender's premises at the beginning of supervision and then 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
- Treatment Accountability for Safe Communities.

The partnerships are maintained through Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) which outline local processes, protocol and the roles of each party.

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

Transition Services

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

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

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Offender Program

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

Victim Notification Program

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

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 21 different letters that cover the above mandated notifications. Each day during FY2018-2019, the system generated notifications explaining conditions of the offender's supervision or movements into or out of

- an intermediate sanction
- violations
- hearings
- absconding
- capture
- restitution
- modification
- terminations
- discharges
- death.

The program is staffed by four personnel in the NCDPS Victim Services section, one statewide Victim Technology Support Analyst and three Victim Notification Specialists.

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
- identified using a validated risk assessment instrument to have a high likelihood of reoffending.

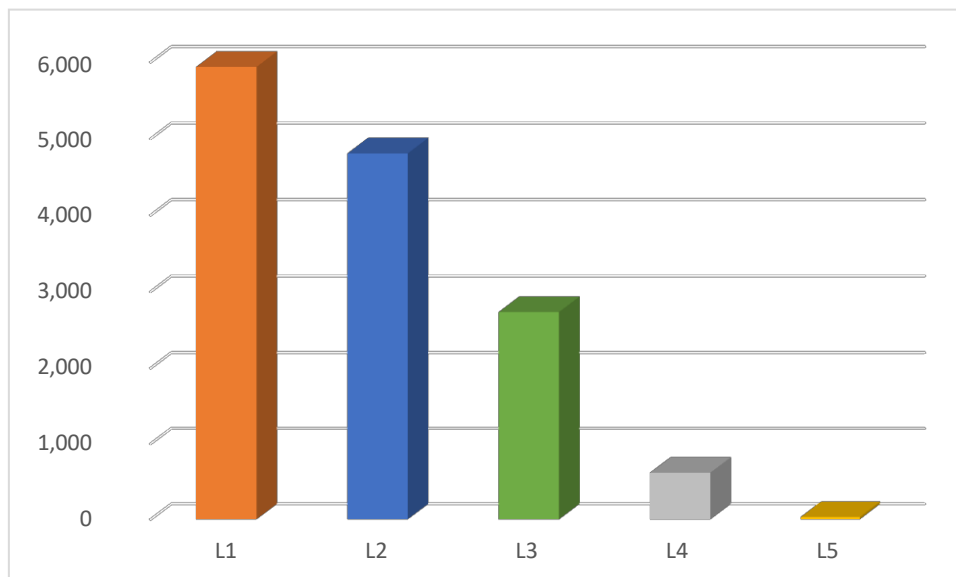
Core services offered to offenders through TECS include cognitive behavioral interventions with booster sessions and a community-based continuum of substance services to include outpatient, intensive outpatient, and aftercare/recovery management services. Support services such as education, employment, 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:

- levels 1-2 are the highest rank offenders and require more post-release supervision
- levels 3-5 require moderate to minimal supervision.

In FY 18-19, the majority offenders served in TECS were L1 (42%) and L2 (34%) as shown in the chart below. Note that offenders who have not yet been assessed are included in supervision level L1 as high-risk offenders.

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



II.G. Supervised Population Projections

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

- the anticipated number of entries to supervision
- 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 2019-2020 – FY 2023-2024**

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	Projected End of Year Supervision Population on June 30	Required Officer Resources	Current Officer Resources	Additional Resources Needed
<i>FY 19-20</i>	94,812	1,823	1,822	1
<i>FY 20-21</i>	94,812	1,823	1,822	1
<i>FY 21-22</i>	94,812	1,823	1,822	1
<i>FY 22-23</i>	94,812	1,823	1,822	1
<i>FY 23-24</i>	95,760	1,846	1,822	24

III. Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs

Overview

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

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

Treatment Program Design

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

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

ACDP programs encompass three major service levels for offenders. There are two community-based residential treatment programs for probationers and parolees:

- DART Cherry for male offenders
- Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women for female offenders.

The final two categories established for male and female inmates consist of intermediate and long-term prison-based intensive outpatient treatment programs within multiple prison facilities.

Program Eligibility

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

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

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

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

DART Cherry Enrollments

DART Cherry is a 300-bed community-based residential facility located in Goldsboro, NC providing substance use disorder treatment services to male probationers and parolees. The facility has three 90-day Modified Therapeutic Community programs in separate buildings, each with 100 treatment beds. Treatment activities promote an understanding of criminal thinking in relation to substance use behavior and engage the offender in activities that encourage experiential and social learning. The overall enrollment in DART Cherry programs slightly decreased from 1,468 to 1,411 in FY 2018-2019. Probationers made up the largest portion (99%) of the offenders assigned to the 90-day program in FY 2018-2019.

Table III.A.1
DART Cherry Enrollments, FY 2018-2019

<i>Category</i>	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
<i>90-Day Parole</i>	20	1%
<i>90-Day Probation</i>	1,427	99%
<i>Total</i>	1,411	100%

DART Cherry Exits

The majority (71%) of participants at DART Cherry exited the program as successful completions. The “Other” category includes exits due to demotion or promotion to another custody level, inmate death, or inmates who were assigned to the program in error.

**Table III.A.2
DART Cherry Exits, FY 2018-2019**

<i>Exit Reason</i>	90-Day Program	
<i>Completed</i>	1,00	71%
<i>Absconded/Withdrawn</i>	15	11%
<i>Transferred/Released</i>	2	2%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	14	10%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	6	5%
<i>Other</i>	1	1%
Total	1,41	100%

Black Mountain Enrollments

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

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

Overall the enrollment in the Black Mountain program increased from 290 in FY 2017-2018, to 314 in FY 2018-2019. Probationers made up the largest portion (95%) of the offenders assigned to the 90-day program.

**Table III.A.3
Black Mountain Enrollments, FY 2018-2019**

<i>Category</i>	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
<i>90-Day Parole</i>	15	5%
<i>90-Day Probation</i>	299	95%
Total	314	100%

Black Mountain Exits

The majority (76%) of offenders at Black Mountain exited the program as successful completions.

**Table III.A.4
Black Mountain Exits, FY 2018-2019**

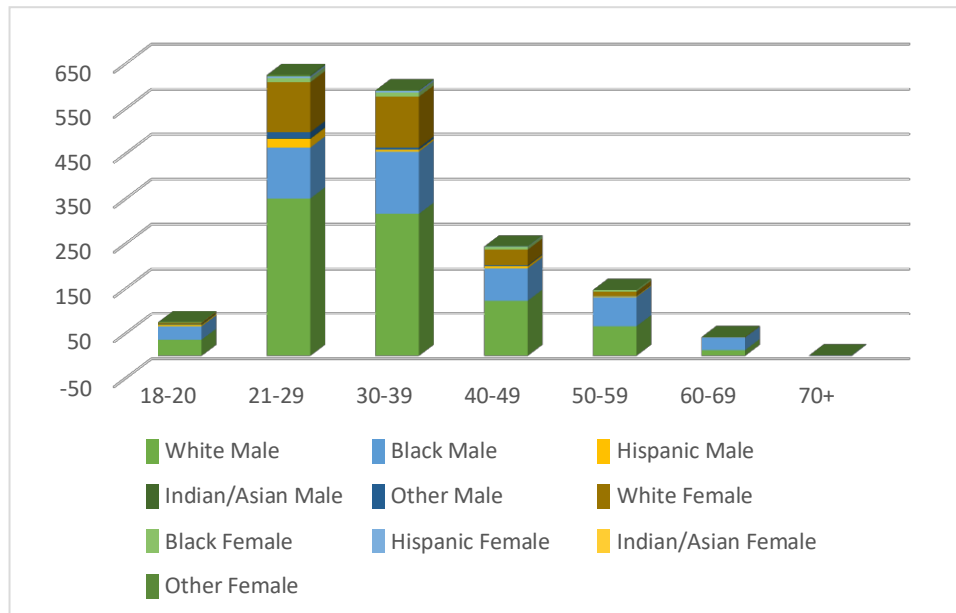
<i>Exit Reason</i>	90-Day Program	
<i>Completed</i>	240	76%
<i>Absconded/Withdrawn</i>	17	5%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	23	7%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	24	8%
<i>Other</i>	10	3%
Total	314	100%

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

Community-Based Residential Enrollee Demographics

In FY 2018-2019, there were 1411 men enrolled in the DART Cherry residential facility and 314 women enrolled in the Black Mountain residential facility. The largest age group at the residential facilities was 21-29. This includes 351 White males, 113 Black males, 19 Hispanic males, 1 Asian male, 14 Other males, 111 White females, 9 Black females, 4 Hispanic females, and 3 Other females.

**Figure III.A.1
Community Residential Enrollee Demographics, FY 2018-2019**



III.B. Prison-based Intermediate Programs

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

Depending upon the results of the assessments and an inmate’s level of motivation, the inmate will continue through the treatment process. Treatment includes lectures, group counseling, and individual counseling designed to break through denial about the substance use problems and introduce the inmate to recovery-based thinking and actions.

Prison-Based Intermediate Program Enrollments

The intermediate programs are open-ended, and weekly enrollments are coordinated with prison transfer schedules. This coordination results in fluctuations in the number of inmates enrolled in the treatment program. The total annual enrollment for intermediate programs decreased 13% (3,702 offenders) during FY 2018-2019 compared to the those enrolled (3,504) in FY 2017-2018. This decrease could be attributed to population management to address prison closures, and subsequent program start-up at units receiving treatment slots from closed facilities.

**Table III.B.1
Prison-Based Intermediate Program Enrollments, FY 2018-2019**

Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Utilization Rate
<i>Alexander CI</i>	100	531	78	98%
<i>Catawba CI</i>	32	221	27	84%
<i>Craggy CC</i>	68	451	59	87%
<i>Harnett CI</i>	33	163	25	76%
<i>Johnston CI</i>	68	330	56	82
<i>Lincoln CI</i>	64	189	27	84%
<i>Lumberton CI</i>	64	248	43	67%
<i>Pender CI</i>	106	540	80	75%
<i>Piedmont CI - Minimum</i>	33	193	27	82%
<i>Rutherford CC</i>	34	198	30	88%
<i>NCCI for Women</i>	68	298	53	78%
<i>Swannanoa CC for Women</i>	60	340	58	97%
Totals	678	3,702	562	83%

**The overall capacity utilization rate may have been affected by program expansions, reductions, closures, and available staffing, such as the Swannanoa Correctional Center program increasing beds from 60 to 64 beds, and the Alexander Correctional Institution program increasing beds from 80 to 100 beds.*

Prison-Based Intermediate Program Exits

Of all exits from the intermediate programs

- 61% were completions, defined as the satisfactory participation for the required number of treatment days
- 14% were removed from the program by staff for administrative reasons or removal due to the inmate's behavior
- 9%, were due to inmate election to withdrawal after the orientation period from the program 6%, were transfers and releases
- 5% were a result of inmates being demoted or promoted to another custody level and reassigned to another prison facility, inmates who died, or inmates who were assigned to the program in error
- 5% of exits were inappropriate for treatment because they did not meet the clinical criteria for treatment at the program as determined during the assessment process.

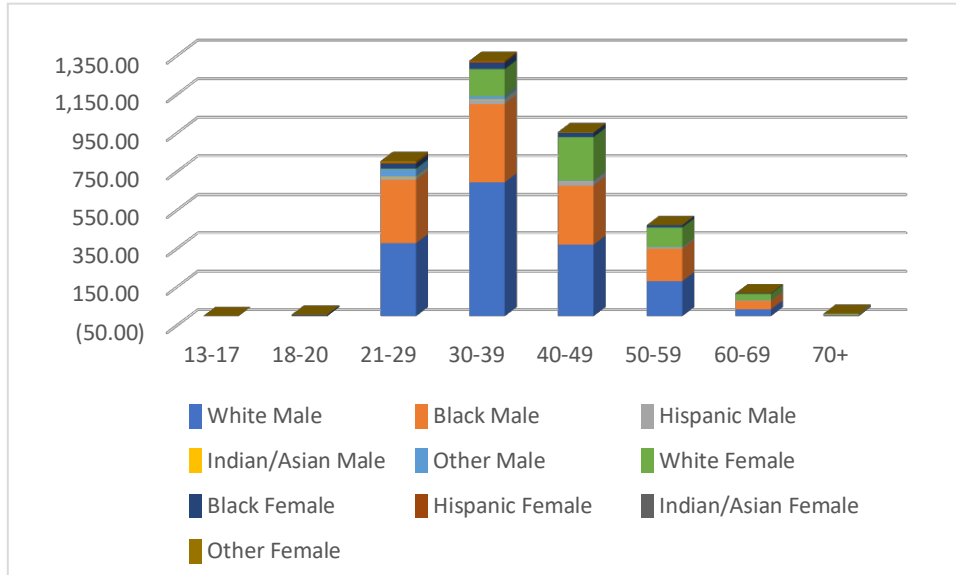
Table III.B.2
Prison-Based Intermediate Program Exits, FY 2018-2019

<i>Exit Reason</i>	Number of Exits	Percent of All Exits
<i>Completion</i>	1,838	50%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	510	14%
<i>Still Enrolled at end of FY</i>	374	10%
<i>Transferred</i>	332	9%
<i>Withdrawal</i>	276	7%
<i>Other</i>	206	6%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	166	4%
Total	3,702	100%

Prison-Based Intermediate Treatment Participant Demographics

In FY 2018-2019, there were 3,702 offenders in intermediate programs. The largest age group population of offenders in these programs was 30-39. This included 697 White males, 405 Black males, 22 Hispanic males, 3 Asian males, 16 Other males, 224 White females, 33 Black females, 7 Hispanic females and 3 Other females.

Figure III.B.1
Prison-Based Intermediate Treatment Participant Demographics, FY 2018-2019



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

At the end of the fiscal year, ACDP long-term treatment programs were available in 5 prison facilities across the state with program lengths ranging from 120 to 365 days. These programs are best identified for inmates who need

- intensive treatment as indicated by a SASSI score of 4 or 5, and
- a substance use history that is lengthy, severe, and includes multiple treatment episodes.

Long-term programs begin with a mandatory orientation period, where ACDP staff members conduct assessments to confirm the inmate’s need for treatment. After the orientation period and depending upon the results of the assessment, and the inmate’s level of motivation, the inmate may opt to leave the program. Otherwise, the inmate will continue through the treatment process.

Long-term treatment programs address substance use problems and criminal thinking issues throughout the treatment process. Some long-term programs utilize a Modified Therapeutic Community model within the correctional environment. All long-term programs are back-end loaded, meaning, inmates leave prison immediately or as soon as possible after successful completion of the program.

Prison-Based Long-Term Program Enrollment

The overall enrollment in long-term programs increased from 965 to 1,279. The overall capacity utilization rate for long-term programs was at 86% during FY 2018-2019.

**Table III.C.1
Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Program Enrollment, FY 2018-2019**

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

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

- the Neuse Correctional Institution program where there was an increase from 48 to 62 beds,
- the new 20-bed, adult male, 180-365-day, intensive outpatient program at Alexander Correctional Institution
- a new RSAT funded, 64-bed, adult male, 120-180-day, intensive outpatient program at Greene Correctional Institution.

Prison- Based Long-Term Program Exit

Of all exits from the intermediate programs,

- 34% were completions, defined as the satisfactory participation in the program throughout the treatment process.
- 27% comprised the Removed/Discipline where inmates were removed from the program by staff for administrative reasons or removal due to the inmate's behavior.
- 22% were due to inmate election to withdraw after the orientation period against staff advice.
- 8% were transfers and releases due to inmates moving to another prison facility or reaching the end of their prison sentence.
- 7% were a result of inmates being demoted or promoted to another custody level and being reassigned to another prison facility, inmates who died, or inmates who were assigned to the program in error.
- 2% of exits were Inappropriate for Treatment because they did not meet the clinical criteria for treatment at the program as determined during the assessment process.

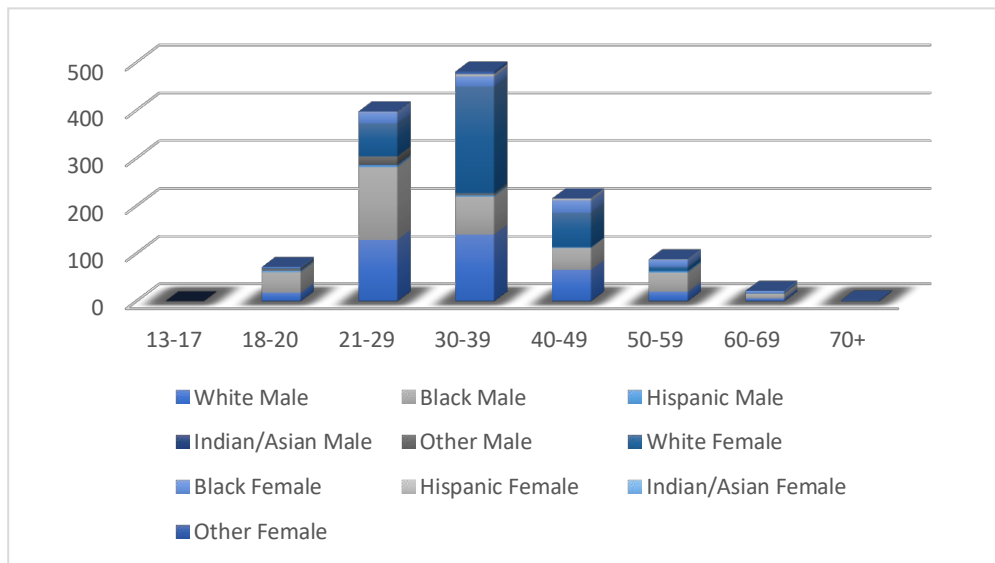
Table III.C.2
Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Program Exit, FY 2018-2019

<i>Exit Reason</i>	Number of Exits	Percent of Exits
<i>Completion</i>	276	22%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	273	21%
<i>Transferred/Released/Out to Court</i>	194	15%
<i>Withdrawal</i>	146	11%
<i>Other</i>	71	6%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	23	2%
Total	983	100%

Demographics of Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Participants

There were 1,127 offenders in long-term treatment programs. The highest age group of offenders in long-term treatment programs is 30-39, which included 140 White males, 80 Black males, 3 Hispanic males, 4 Other males, 223 White females, 21 Black females, 5 Hispanic females, and 5 Other females.

Figure III.C.1
Demographics of Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Participants, FY 2018-2019



IV. Correction Enterprises

Overview

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

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

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

The average daily number of inmates enrolled in NCCE during FY2018-2019 was 1,702 for males and 102 for females.

Table IV.1
Average Daily Enrollment in NCCE, FY 2018-2019

Males				Females			
White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total
754	770	178	1,702	66	31	5	102

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

- Grow
- Equip Offenders for Reentry Success
- Educate, Engage and Persuade Stakeholders
- Recruit, Train and Engage Staff

Goods and Services

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. The total FY 2018-2019 sales for NCCE were \$91,386,050. After accounting for the cost of sales, operating expenses and transfers to other funds, the NCCE net income was a loss of \$1,086,601, a significant decrease from FY 2017-2018 where NCCE showed net income gain of \$967,136.

In FY 2018-2019, NCCE had 30 separate revenue producing operations located throughout the state, plus administrative offices in Raleigh and a central warehouse in Apex.

Table IV.2
NCCE Operations, FY 2018-2019

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

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 2018-2019

Table V.A1
DAC Populations: Convicting County, FY 2018-2019

County	Prison Entries	Prison Population	DCC Entries	DCC Population
ALAMANCE	381	692	1,209	1,650
ALEXANDER	84	112	249	363
ALLEGHANY	44	41	109	132
ANSON	93	115	237	328
ASHE	53	87	165	237
AVERY	62	65	159	220
BEAUFORT	341	332	604	970
BERTIE	36	62	148	213
BLADEN	114	159	332	517
BRUNSWICK	295	387	839	1,283
BUNCOMBE	554	869	1,236	1,871
BURKE	288	383	578	889
CABARRUS	529	713	1,356	2,292
CALDWELL	200	264	439	599
CAMDEN	9	23	51	60
CARTERET	317	272	434	770
CASWELL	51	62	125	182
CATAWBA	447	605	871	1,349
CHATHAM	105	156	218	328
CHEROKEE	49	62	118	237
CHOWAN	62	49	119	178
CLAY	18	19	51	71
CLEVELAND	507	701	1,158	1,858
COLUMBUS	141	237	337	539
CRAVEN	315	461	696	1,113
CUMBERLAND	867	1,394	1,723	2,502
CURRITUCK	44	43	191	293
DARE	184	127	337	576
DAVIDSON	472	628	1,227	1,805

DAVIE	76	139	237	393
DUPLIN	233	267	480	756
DURHAM	353	921	985	1,552
EDGECOMBE	191	275	420	724
FORSYTH	764	1,544	2,092	3,423
FRANKLIN	125	137	352	537
GASTON	858	1,000	1,649	2,641
GATES	16	16	41	71
GRAHAM	17	21	25	41
GRANVILLE	124	147	256	408
GREENE	42	57	118	167
GUILFORD	1,078	2,281	2,609	4,726
HALIFAX	170	209	449	764
HARNETT	218	353	488	665
HAYWOOD	199	284	449	664
HENDERSON	239	295	538	730
HERTFORD	48	104	194	263
HOKE	139	228	324	558
HYDE	8	11	58	68
IREDELL	534	702	1,294	2,153
JACKSON	109	96	204	354
JOHNSTON	500	693	1,074	1,365
JONES	33	37	60	98
LEE	144	214	332	499
LENOIR	253	374	589	841
LINCOLN	289	360	707	1,095
MACON	117	133	269	413
MADISON	78	98	230	355
MARTIN	89	149	251	359
MCDOWELL	304	323	402	680
MECKLENBURG	895	2,428	2,060	3,693
MITCHELL	46	68	140	190
MONTGOMERY	69	82	196	400
MOORE	284	364	635	935
NASH	506	412	691	1,122
NEW HANOVER	729	1,045	1,698	2,848
NORTHAMPTON	34	75	101	152

ONslow	337	596	862	1,421
ORANGE	143	288	362	574
PAMLICO	47	48	153	225
PASQUOTANK	86	117	350	497
PENDER	118	150	308	504
PERQUIMANS	18	27	88	128
PERSON	157	208	338	475
PITT	463	691	1,482	2,105
POLK	26	39	81	111
RANDOLPH	373	427	1,068	1,935
RICHMOND	118	181	368	507
ROBESON	245	575	560	964
ROCKINGHAM	354	490	794	1,084
ROWAN	463	665	1,298	1,976
RUTHERFORD	309	299	629	888
SAMPSON	185	316	523	846
SCOTLAND	211	190	338	539
STANLY	130	172	383	614
STOKES	156	186	346	523
SURRY	239	269	448	655
SWAIN	41	60	103	156
TRANSYLVANIA	41	60	167	204
TYRRELL	12	9	56	76
UNION	271	476	816	1,358
VANCE	189	171	387	661
WAKE	1,608	2,485	3,931	5,919
WARREN	50	47	90	178
WASHINGTON	15	39	107	156
WATAUGA	124	131	292	418
WAYNE	293	480	1,026	1,530
WILKES	266	451	565	903
WILSON	249	321	444	761
YADKIN	158	194	295	449
YANCEY	51	92	126	208
OTHER	1	9	2,307	4,998
TOTAL	24,222	36,053	60,145	94,812

Appendix B. Listing of Prison Facilities

**Table V.B1
Listing of Prison Facilities**

Facility Name	Address	Telephone	Expanded Operating Capacity
ALBEMARLE CI	44150 AIRPORT ROAD NEW LONDON, NC 28127	(704) 422-3036	816
ALEXANDER CI	633 OLD LANDFILL RD. TAYLORSVILLE, NC 28681	(828) 632-1331	1,196
ANSON CI	552 PRISON CAMP RD POLKTON, NC 28135	(704) 695-1013	1,676
AVERY-MITCHELL CI	600 AMITY PARK ROAD SPRUCE PINE, NC 28777	(828) 765-0229	816
BERTIE CI	218 COOPER HILL ROAD WINDSOR, NC 27983	(252) 794-8601	1,352
BURKE CRV	5161 WESTERN AVENUE MORGANTON, NC 28655	(828) 433-4036	248
CALDWELL CC	480 PLEASANT HILL ROAD LENOIR, NC 28645	(828) 726-2509	238
CALEDONIA CI	2787 CALEDONIA DRIVE TILLERY, NC 27887	(252) 826-5621	1,014
CARTERET CC	1084 ORANGE STREET NEWPORT, NC 28570-0220	(252) 223-5100	300
CASWELL CC	444 COUNTY HOME ROAD BLANCH, NC 27212	(336) 694-4531	460
CATAWBA CC	1347 PRISON CAMP RD. NEWTON, NC 28658-1347	(828) 466-5521	230
CENTRAL PRISON	1300 WESTERN BLVD RALEIGH, NC 27606-4285	(919) 733-0800	672
COLUMBUS CI	1255 PRISON CAMP ROAD WHITEVILLE, NC 28472	(910) 642-3285	670
Craggy CC	2992 RIVERSIDE DR. ASHEVILLE, NC 28804-8909	(828) 645-5315	590
CRAVEN CI	600 ALLIGATOR ROAD VANCEBORO, NC 28586	(252) 244-3337	682
DAN RIVER PWF	981 MURRAY ROAD BLANCH, NC 27212	(336) 694-1583	620
DAVIDSON CC	1400 THOMASON STREET LEXINGTON, NC 27292	(336) 249-7528	258
EASTERN CI	2821 HIGHWAY 903 N MAURY, NC 28554	(252) 747-8101	429

FOOTHILLS CI	5150 WESTERN AVE. MORGANTON, NC 286551644	(828) 438-5585	878
FORSYTH CC	307 CRAFT DR. WINSTON SALEM, NC 27105	(336) 896-7041	248
FRANKLIN CC	5918 NC HIGHWAY 39 SOUTH BUNN, NC 27508	(919) 496-6119	452
GASTON CC	520 JUSTICE COURT DALLAS, NC 28034	(704) 922-3861	242
GREENE CI	2699 HIGHWAY 903 N MAURY, NC 28554	(252) 747-3676	616
HARNETT CI	1210 E. MCNEILL STREET LILLINGTON, NC 27546	(910) 893-2751	954
HYDE CI	620 PRISON ROAD, SWAN QUARTER, NC 27885	(252) 926-1810	648
JOHNSTON CI	2465 US 70 WEST SMITHFIELD, NC 27577	(919) 934-8386	612
LINCOLN CC	464 ROPER DRIVE LINCOLNTON, NC 28092	(704) 735-0485	202
LUMBERTON CI	75 LEGEND ROAD LUMBERTON, NC 28358	(910) 618-5574	768
MARION CI	355 OLD GLENWOOD ROAD MARION, NC 28752-7766	(828) 659-7810	766
MAURY CI	2568 MOORE ROUSE RD, HOOKERTON, NC 28538-7276	(252) 747-1400	1,400
MORRISON CI	1573 MCDONALD CHURCH ROAD HOFFMAN, NC 28347-0169	(910) 281-3161	765
MOUNTAIN VIEW CI	545 AMITY PARK ROAD SPRUCE PINE, NC 28777-6210	(828) 766-2555	884
NASH CI	2869 US HWY 64A, NASHVILLE, NC 27856-8765	(252) 459-4455	12
NC CI WOMEN	1034 BRAGG STREET RALEIGH, NC 27610-4287	(919) 733-4340	1,515
NEUSE CI	701 STEVENS MILL RD. GOLDSBORO, NC 27533-8009	(919) 731-2023	758
NEW HANOVER	330 DIVISION DRIVE WILMINGTON, NC 28402	(910) 251-2666	384
NORTH PIEDMONT CRV	1420 RALEIGH RD LEXINGTON, NC 27292	(336) 242-1259	136
ORANGE CC	2110 CLARENCE WALTERS RD HILLSBOROUGH, NC 27278	(919) 732-9301	200

PAMLICO CI	601 NORTH THIRD STREET BAYBORO, NC 28515-9497	(252) 745-3074	552
PASQUOTANK CI	527 COMMERCE DRIVE ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27906-5005	(252) 331-4881	896
PENDER CI	906 PENDERLEA HWY BURGAW, NC 28425-1058	(910) 259-8735	740
PIEDMONT CI	1245 CAMP ROAD SALISBURY, NC 28147-9223	(704) 639-7540	952
POLK CI	1001 VEAZEY RD. BUTNER, NC 27509-1649	(919) 575-3070	872
RANDOLPH CC	2760 US HWY 220 BUS. ASHEBORO, NC 27203	(336) 625-2578	226
RUTHERFORD CC	549 LEDBETTER ROAD SPINDALE, NC 28160	(828) 286-4121	236
SAMPSON CI	700 NORTH WEST BLVD. CLINTON, NC 28329	(910) 592-2151	452
SANFORD CC	417 ADVANCEMENT CENTER ROAD SANFORD, NC 27330	(919) 776-4325	298
SCOTLAND CI	22385 MCGIRTS BRIDGE RD. LAURINBURG, NC 28353-6602	(910) 844-3078	1,652
SOUTHERN CI	272 GLEN ROAD, TROY, NC 27371-8321	(910) 572-3784	696
SWANNANOA CCW	55 LAKE EDEN ROAD BLACK MOUNTAIN, NC 28711	(828) 259-6000	366
TABOR CI	4600 SWAMP FOX HWY W. HWY 904W, TABOR CITY, NC 28463	(910) 653-6413	1,684
WAKE CC	1000 ROCK QUARRY ROAD RALEIGH, NC 27605-4288	(919) 733-7988	414
WARREN CI	379 COLLINS ROAD MANSON, NC 27553	(252) 456-3400	721
WILKES CC	404 STATESVILLE ROAD NORTH WILKESBORO, NC 28659	(336) 667-4533	262

Appendix C: Listing of Adult Judicial District Offices

Table V.C1
Listing of Adult Judicial District Offices

District	Address	Judicial District Manager	Telephone	Number Supervised
JUD DIST 01	1023 US 17 S. SUITE 3 ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27909	GREENE, LORI C.	(252) 331-4828	1,938
JUD DIST 02	1308 HIGHLAND DRIVE, STE 102, WASHINGTON, NC 27889	STEVENS, SHARON H.	(252) 946-5199	1,422
JUD DIST 03	1904 D. SOUTH GLENBURNIE ROAD NEW BERN, NC 28562	PARKER, RANDALL K.	(252) 514-4822	5,662
JUD DIST 04	207 W MAIN ST. SUITE B CLINTON, NC 28328	JOYNER, TRAVIS B.	(910) 299-0739	1,543
JUD DIST 05	721 MARKET ST STE 201 WILMINGTON, NC 28401	TURNER, THURMAN L.	(910) 251-2732	3,165
JUD DIST 06	119 JUSTICE DR. WINTON, NC 27986	MITCHELL JR, WILLIAM	(252) 649-2007	1,506
JUD DIST 07	113 NASH ST. E 2ND FLOOR WILSON, NC 27893	WADE, CATHERINE P.	(252) 243-0063	2,952
JUD DIST 08	1401 N. BERKELEY BLVD. STE E GOLDSBORO, NC 27530	SUTTON, CYNTHIA S.	(919) 731-7905	2,724
JUD DIST 09	101 N. MAIN STREET SUITE 201 LOUISBURG, NC 27549	ROBERTSON, RODNEY B.	(919) 496-0200	1,957
JUD DIST 10	MSC 4256; 2020 YONKERS ROAD RALEIGH, NC 27604	NOBLE, SPENCER L.	(919) 733-9313	5,514
JUD DIST 11	1327 BRIGHTLEAF BLVD, SUITE C SMITHFIELD, NC 27577	WALKER, STEVE	(919) 934-9970	2,761
JUD DIST 12	412 W RUSSELL STREET FAYETTEVILLE, NC 28301	AMMONS, LODIE R.	(910) 486-1161	2,945
JUD DIST 13	324 VILLAGE RD. UNIT G LELAND, NC 28451	FRAZIER, JERRY M.	(910) 755-3418	2,401
JUD DIST 14	201 N. ROXBORO STREET DURHAM, NC 27701	KELLY, CELESTE L.	(919) 560-6871	3,089
JUD DIST 15	321 PRISON CAMP RD GRAHAM, NC 27253-3357	COX, ARIES E.	(336) 570-7051	2,183
JUD DIST 16	113 WEST 5TH STREET LUMBERTON, NC 28358	RAINES II, TRUMAN	(910) 618-5655	2,428
JUD DIST 17	1406 FRONT STREET REIDSVILLE, NC 27320	KING, DAVID F.	(336) 634-5661	2,224

JUD DIST 18	315 1-A SPRING GARDEN STREET GREENSBORO, NC 27401	WILLIAMS, ANGELA L.	(336) 334-4162	5,066
JUD DIST 191	600 S MAIN STREET LANDIS, NC 28088	IDOL, SCOTT A.	(704) 855-3883	3,880
JUD DIST 192	131-D DUBLIN SQUARE ROAD ASHEBORO, NC 27203	BUCKINGHAM, THOMAS W	(336) 626-0191	3,089
JUD DIST 20	2258 WEST ROOSEVELT BLVD, STE E MONROE, NC	RICHARDSON, TARA P.	(704) 289-6932	2,806
JUD DIST 21	301 NORTH CHURCH STR, 3RD FLR WINSTON-SALEM, NC	COOK, SHERRI A.	(336) 761-2424	3,908
JUD DIST 22	507 WEST CENTER STREET STE C LEXINGTON, NC	POWELL, RONDA W.	(336) 249-9332	4,632
JUD DIST 23	203-A LONG STREET JEFFERSON, NC 28640	GILCHRIST, NANCY L.	(336) 246-6840	1,705
JUD DIST 24	22 NORTH MAIN STREET MARS HILL, NC 28754	HODSHON, ROBIN M.	(828) 689-8967	1,189
JUD DIST 25	110 NORTH GREEN STREET MORGANTON, NC 28655	MILLER, KEVIN D.	(828) 432-2853	3,221
JUD DIST 26	5701 EXECUTIVE CENTER DRIVE CHARLOTTE, NC 28212	DEESE, DARIUS T.	(704) 563-4117	5,660
JUD DIST 27	1355A EAST GARRISON BLVD GASTONIA, NC 28054	GETTYS, KIMBERLY A.	(704) 833-1294	5,178
JUD DIST 28	60 COURTH PLAZA, 13TH FLOOR ASHEVILLE, NC 28801	ANDERSON, LORI E.	(828) 251-6052	2,217
JUD DIST 29	1347 SPARTANBURG HWY. STE 4 HENDERSONVILLE, NC 28792	CHITWOOD, JESSICA P.	(828) 697-4844	2,740
JUD DIST 30	800-B US HWY 64 WEST, MURPHY, NC 28906-0557	MCMILLAN, DALLAS F.	(828) 837-7001	2,060