NC Department of Adult Correction

Administrative Analysis Unit

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2021-2022

Todd Ishee, Secretary

CONTENTS

List of Figures and Tables

About this Document

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of statistical information for FY 2021-2022 about offenders inside North Carolina prisons, and those being supervised in the community.

This document is prepared by the Administrative Analysis unit of the NC Department of Adult Correction. The Administrative Analysis Unit (AAU) conducts data analysis on offenders in prison facilities and community supervision, as well as rehabilitative programs and services to support offenders and reduce reoffending behaviors.

AAU activities also include the following.

- Preparing statistical and topical reports
- Conducting and providing data and methodology review for evaluation
- Reviewing and approving human subjects research involving staff and individuals under the supervision of the North Carolina Department of Adult Correction
- Providing answers to statistical questions about correctional populations
- Consulting on methods to develop, implement, and monitor plans and policies on correctional populations

The Effects of COVID-19

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in the last quarter of FY 2019-2020 and continuing throughout FY 2020-2021 had dramatic effects on many areas of the North Carolina Criminal Justice system. Court operations were suspended for several month during FY 2020-2021, and then modified by orders of the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court driving down the number of convictions and contributing to the lowest offender population since 1995. Prison lockdowns impacted access to program assignment offerings. The number of entries to community supervision decreased. Many of these declines have been followed by increases as Prison and Community Supervision continue to return to more normal operations. It is important to keep this in mind while reviewing the information presented in this report.

Overview of the North Carolina Department of Adult Correction

On January 1, 2023, The North Carolina Department of Adult Correction (DAC), formerly a part of the Department of Public Safety (DPS), was established as a standalone agency responsible for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of adult offenders sentenced to community/intermediate punishment or prison. This includes the operation of Prisons, Community Supervision, Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Programs and Correction Enterprises.

DAC Mission

All divisions of the Department of Adult Correction will protect the public by collaboratively focusing on rehabilitation, protection, innovation, accountability, and professionalism.

DAC Vision

The Department of Adult Correction will work collaboratively to create a safer North Carolina.

Appropriations & Expenditures

At the end of the 2021-2022 fiscal year, the NC correctional system employed 15,257[1] permanent employees (7,693 males and 7,564 females), primarily working directly with offenders in the community or in secure state correctional facilities. Funding for the system was provided through legislative appropriations and receipts (e.g., Correction Enterprises). The total authorized budget and actual expenditures for 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
2021-2022	$1,879,362,555	$1,799,448,274	2.9%
2020-2021	$1,777,826,334	$1,749,481,256	4.9%
2019-2020	$1,671,760,579	$1,667,575,374	.98%
2018-2019	$1,655,916,559	$1,651,379,560	3.0%
2017-2018	$1,606,521,181	$1,603,188,588	3.4%

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Human Resources

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[1] This number includes all Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice employees within the Department of Public Safety during FY 2021-2022.

I. Prisons

Overview

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

As of June 30, 2022, there were 56 prison facilities in the North Carolina adult corrections system. The table below provides a breakdown of the types and number of facilities.

Table I.1
Number of Prisons and Security Designated Prisons

Type of Facility	Number of Units
State Prisons	53
Confinement in Response to Violation Centers (CRVs)	2
Contractual Prison	1

State Prison Costs of Incarceration

The average cost of incarcerating offenders over the last three fiscal years are shown below. Figures include the direct costs of incarcerated offender supervision/custody and programs/activities and indirect administrative costs for prison support.

Table I.2
Prison Daily Cost Per Incarcerated Offender By Fiscal Year

Custody Level	FY 2019-2020		FY 2020-2021[2]		FY 2021-2022	
	Incarcerated offender Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.	Incarcerated offender Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.	Incarcerated offender Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.
Minimum	$120.22	10,016	$85.11	8,967	$118.26	8,927
Medium	$123.48	13,505	$94.13	12,670	$132.87	13,515
Close	$146.47	6,889	$116.44	6,460	$149.72	6,408
Daily Average	**$127.63**	**30,336**	**$95.92**	**28,035**	**$130.91**	**28,692**

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Controller's Office

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[2] From the NC DPS Controller's Office: "*Due to the COVID pandemic, both direct and indirect operating costs decreased significantly from the previous year causing the Daily Cost Per Inmate to decrease for all custody levels. This decrease was the result of receiving FEMA funds in 2021 related to 2020.*"

Prison Admission Trends

Figure I.1 and Table I.3 provide a historical examination of prison admissions over a ten-year period. Felony admissions followed an upward trend from FY 2012-2013 until the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in FY 2019-2020. The notable decline in admissions in FY 2019-2020 and FY 2020-2021 were due to changes in arrest and jail practices, court shutdowns, and court slowdowns during the pandemic. FY 2021-2022 was the start of practices beginning to normalize after the pandemic, which then caused the increase shown in admissions.

Misdemeanor admissions significantly decreased from 3,498 to 958 over the ten-year period due to the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement program (SMCP). Under this program, misdemeanants with sentences of 91 to 180 days, who would have previously gone to prison, are now housed in local jails. As a result, the majority (95%) of prison admissions in FY 2021-2022 were felony crime convictions.

Figure I.1
Type of Prison Admission: FY 2012-2013 to FY 2021-2022
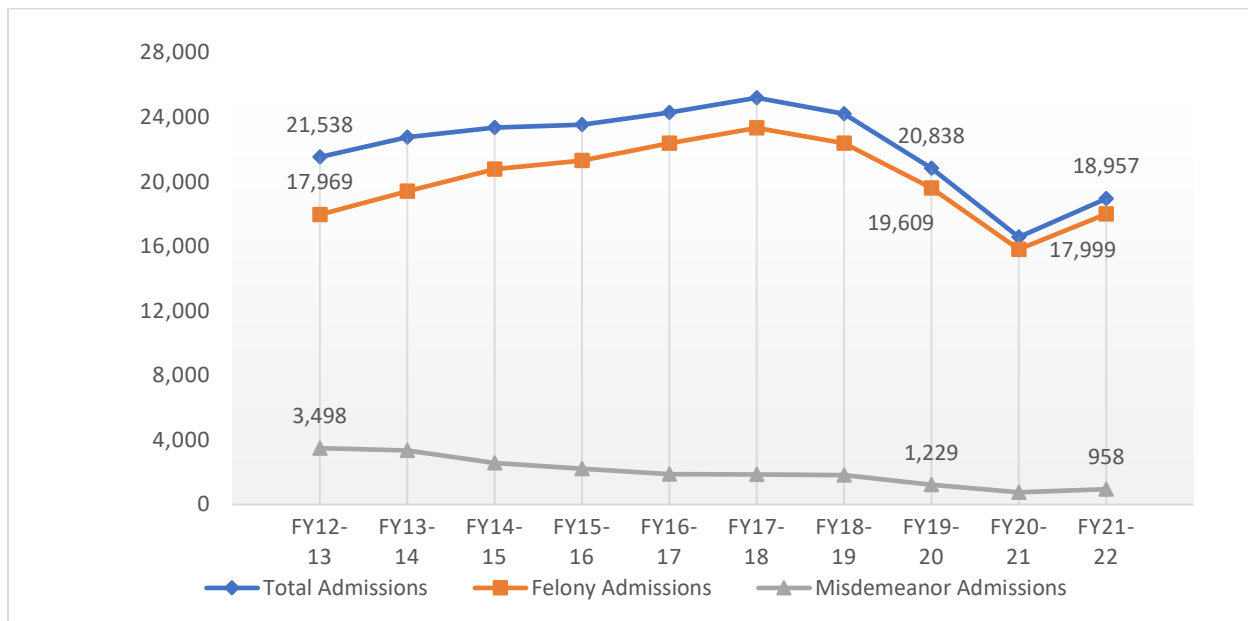
Table I.3
Total Prison Admissions: FY 2012-2013 to FY 2021-2022

	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022
Totals	21,538	22,759	23,367	23,531	24,288	25,209	24,222	20,838	16,576	18,957

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
Direct Admissions	An admission that results from a court-imposed active sentence to prison.
Probation Revocations	The activation of a suspended term of imprisonment in response to a violation.
Post-Release Revocations	The reimprisonment of an individual under post-release supervision to serve the remaining maximum sentence in response to a violation. This also includes parole revocations.
Confinements in Response to Violation (CRV)	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.
Safekeepers/ Pre-sentence Diagnostic Incarcerated offenders	A defendant not yet sentenced but admitted to prison when detention in the local jail poses a danger or when medical care is needed. Pre-sentence diagnostic admissions (PSD) are incarcerated offenders who have been convicted, but the judge requests an assessment before sentencing.

During FY 2021-2022, the largest percentage (73%) of prison admissions were direct admissions and probation revocations[3]. This percentage split was consistent with that of FY 2020-2021.

Figure I.2
Prison Admissions: FY 2021-2022

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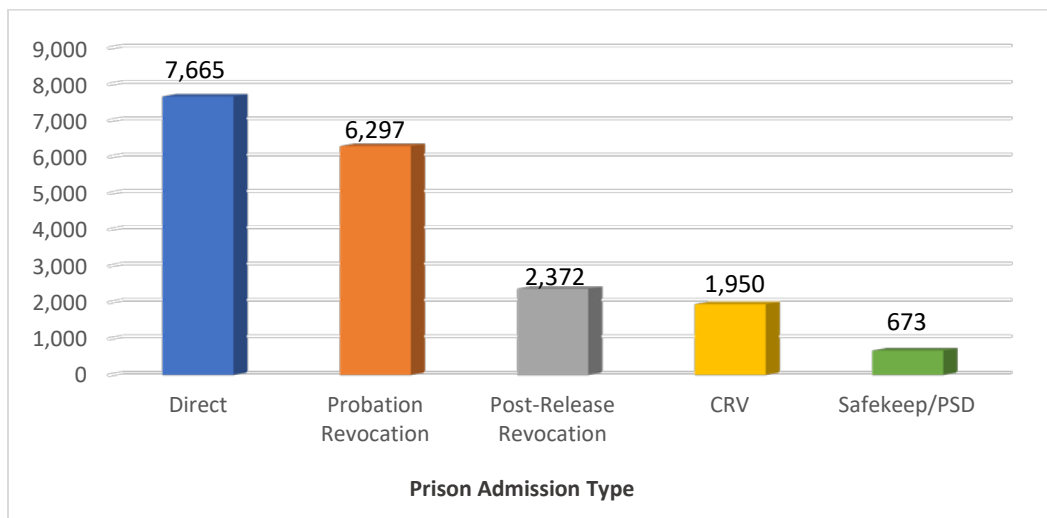
[3] Prison admissions due to revocation are computed as a percentage of offenders entering prisons, whereas probation revocation rates are the percentage of offenders who exited community supervision. These admissions are for offenders who were revoked for a new crime, absconding or previous completion of two 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
Public Order	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).
Property	Crimes Against Property are those crimes to obtain money, property, or some other benefit (e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary).
Crimes Against a Person	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 FY 2021-2022 was Public Order Crimes, which increased 32% from FY 2020-2021. In addition, Property Crimes increased 6%, and Crimes Against a Person increased 17% from the previous fiscal year.

Figure I.3
Crime Type of Prison Admissions: FY 2021-2022
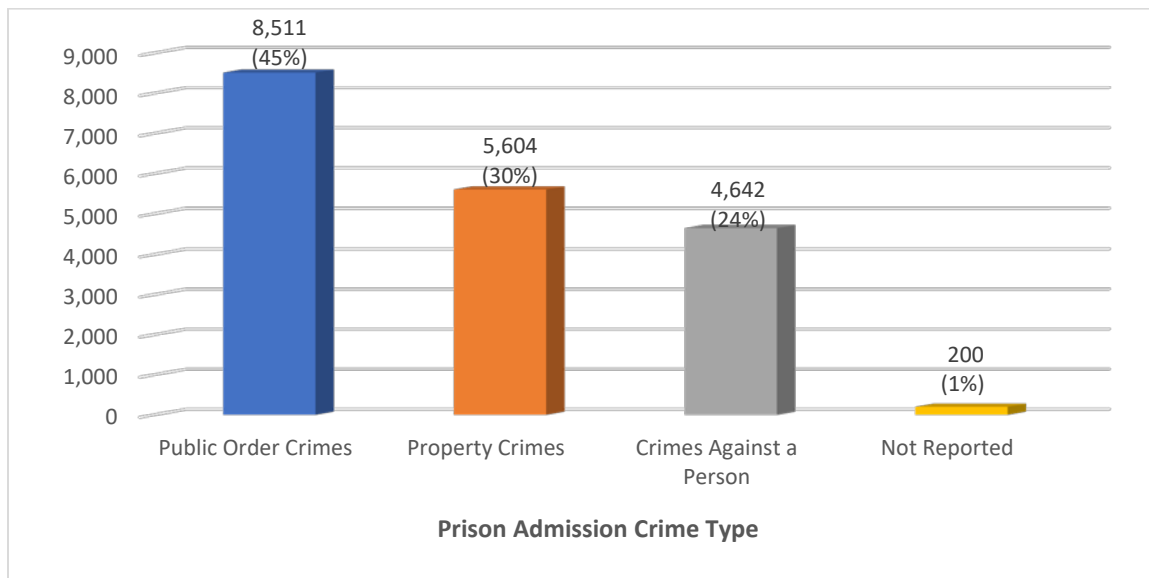
Prison Admission Demographics

During FY 2021-2022 there were 18,957 admissions to NC prisons of which 85% (N=16,175) were male and 15% (N=2,782) were female.

The largest age category for females was 30-39 (N=1,247). The breakdown within this age group was White (81%), Black/African American (16%), American Indian/Native Alaskan (2%), Asian/Asian American (less than 1%), and Other (1%).

Figure I.4
Female Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2021-2022
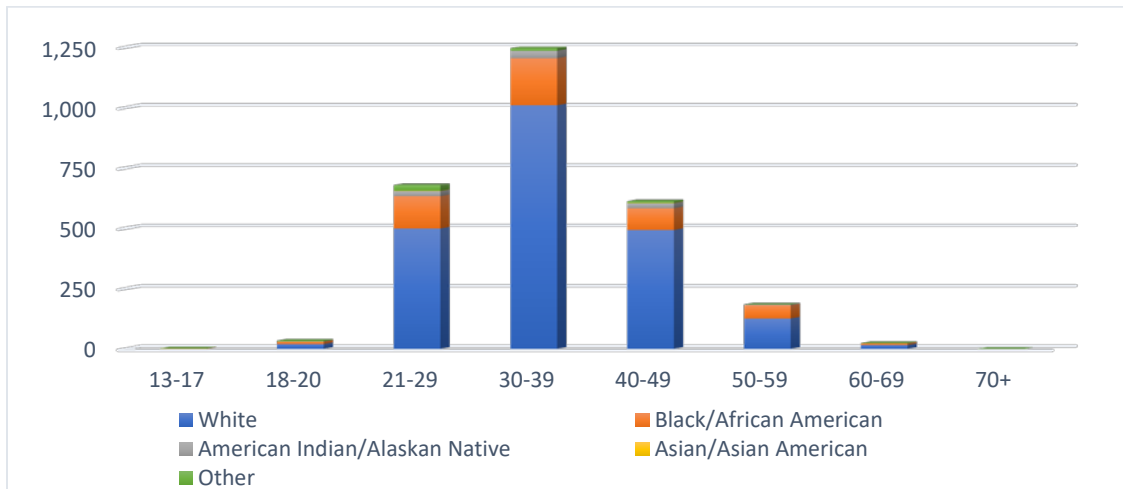
The largest age category for males was 30-39 (N=5,762). The breakdown within this age group was White (55%), Black/African American (40%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (2%), Asian/Asian American (less than 1%) and Other (3%).

Figure I.5
Male Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2021-2022
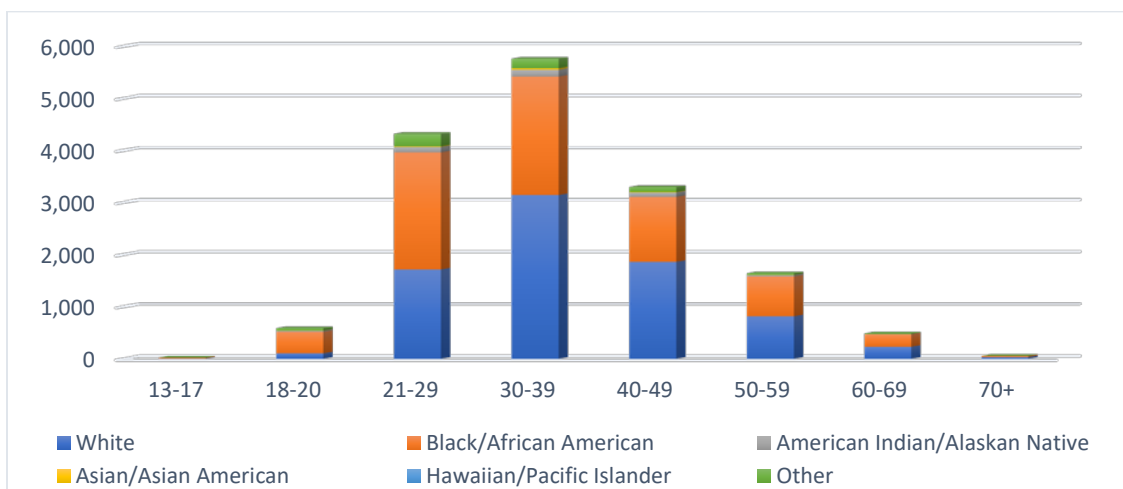
Prison Population Convictions

At the end of FY 2021-2022 (June 30, 2022), the prison population was 30,504. The population largely consisted of felony convictions (99%, 30,107) and a small number of misdemeanor convictions (1%, 397). From fiscal year endings June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2022, misdemeanor convictions significantly declined.

Figure I.6
Prison Population by Crime Class: Fiscal Year Endings 2012-2022
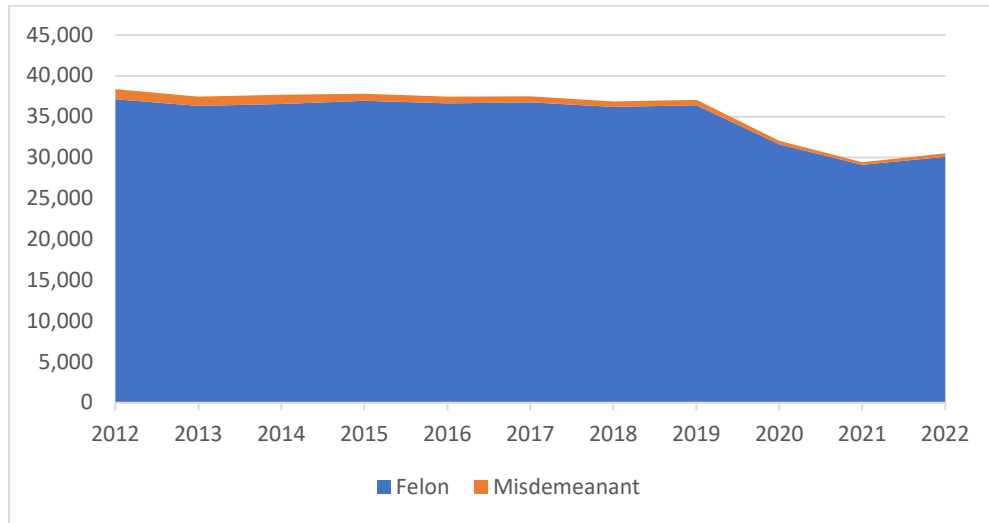
Prison Population Demographics

Females comprised 8% (N=2,391) and males comprised 92% (N=28,113) of the prison population at the end of FY 2021-2022. The largest age category of females was 30-39 (N=911). The breakdown within this age group was White (72%), Black/African American (23%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (2%), Asian/Asian American (less than 1%) and Other (3%).

Figure I.7
Female Demographics of Prison Population: FY 2021-2022 Year End
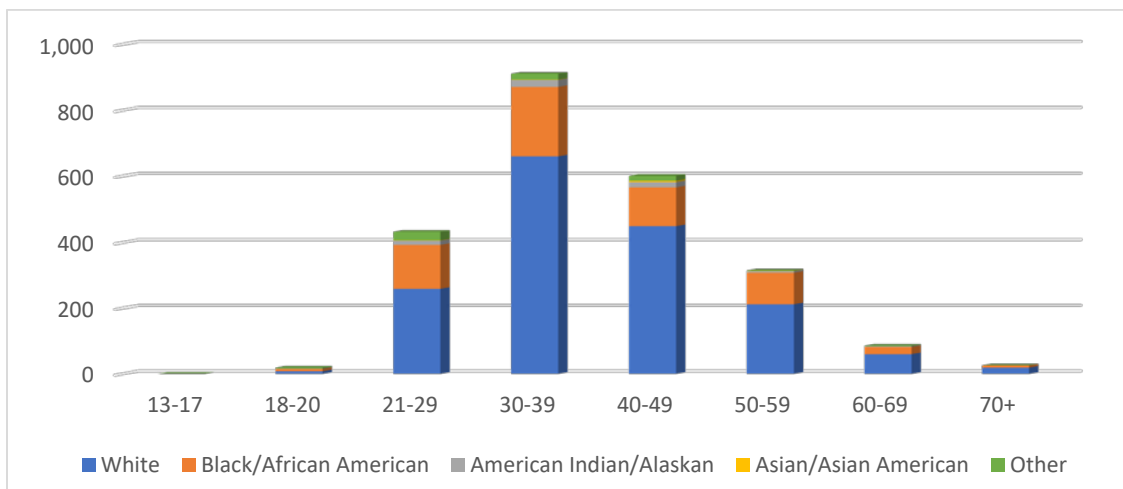
The largest age category of males was 30-39 (N=8,512). The breakdown within this age group was Black/African American (50%), White (41%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (2%), Asian/Asian American (less than 1%) and Other (6%).

Figure I.8
Male Demographics of Prison Population: FY 2021-2022 Year End
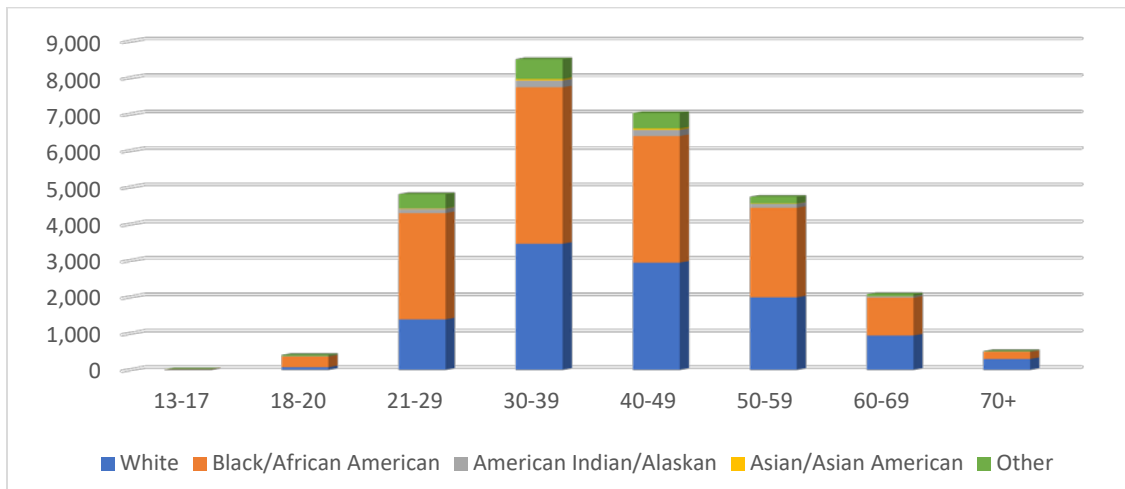
Incarcerated Offender Assignments

Incarcerated offenders are required to either work full-time or participate in a program or educational assignment. Only those who pose a security risk, have health issues, or are in the admissions process are exempt from the policy. A wide range of work, program and educational assignments are available to those in prison.

Most (73%) incarcerated offender assignments during FY 2021-2022 were work assignments either inside or outside of prison facilities. Figure I.9 shows the breakdown of assignments.

Figure I.9
Percentage of Incarcerated Offender Assignments: FY 2021-2022

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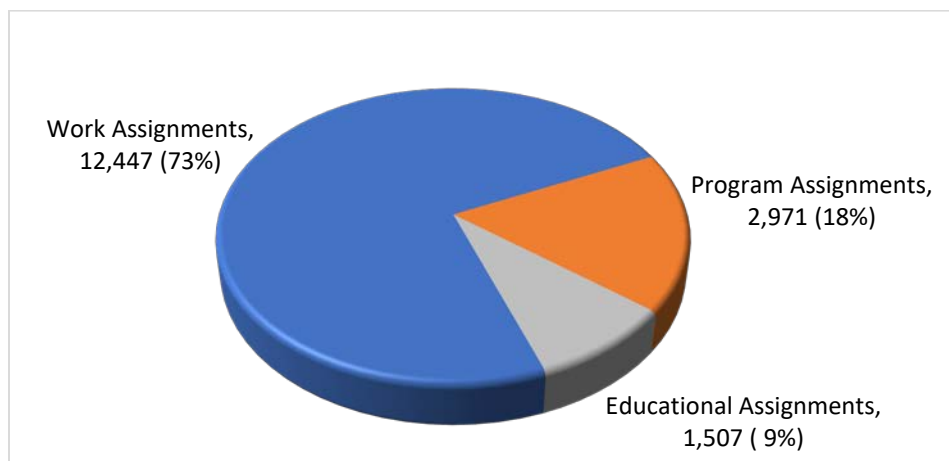
Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities

Of those incarcerated offenders assigned to work programs during FY 2021-2022, the majority (92%) worked <u>inside</u> prison facilities. Jobs were assigned to help reduce the cost of constructing and operating facilities, as well as provide valuable job skills and work ethic for finding employment upon release from prison. Incarcerated offenders 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. Those working for Correction Enterprises can get paid up to $3.00 per day. The following definitions categorize incarcerated offender work assignments performed inside prison facilities.

Table I.6
Definitions of Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities

Work Assignment Category	Definition
Unit Service	This is the largest type of assignment in prison facilities involving janitorial and general maintenance duties.
Food Service	These jobs involve kitchen duties, including preparing food for and serving incarcerated offenders.
Correction Enterprises	These jobs include 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 $3.00 per day.
Prison Maintenance	These jobs include grounds keeping, light construction, roofing, plumbing, electrical wiring and other prison facility repair and maintenance projects.
Construction	These assignments involve new prison construction projects.

Of those incarcerated offenders that worked <u>inside</u> of prison facilities, over half (67%) were assigned to unit services and food services, as shown below.

Figure I.10
Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities: FY 2021-2022
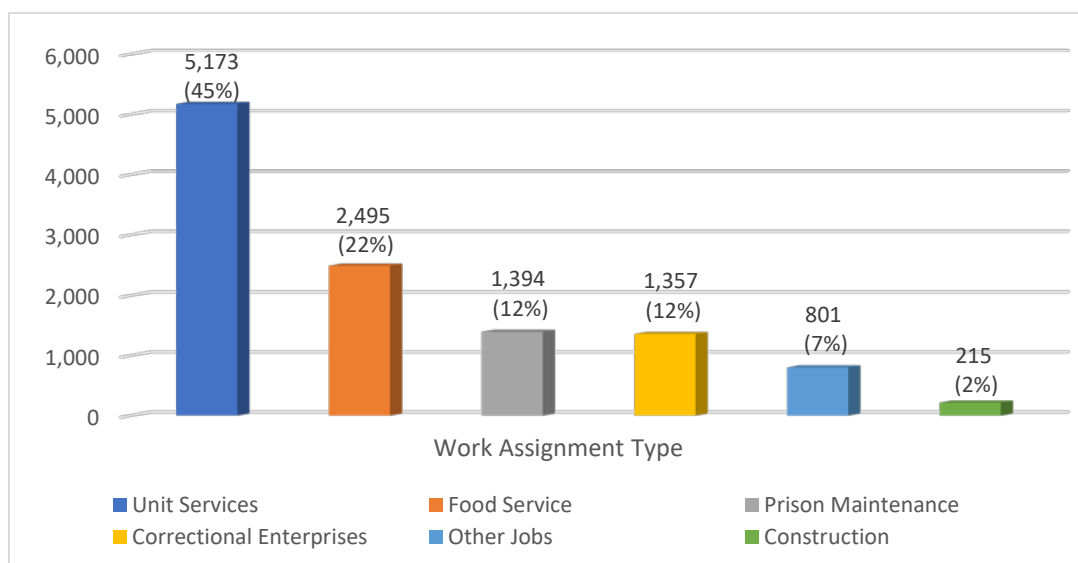
Work Assignments Outside of Prison Facilities

During FY 2021-2022, there were 1,012 incarcerated offenders assigned to work programs outside of prison facilities. The definitions for these types of work assignments are detailed in the table below.

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

Work Assignment Category	Definition
Road Squads	Minimum custody incarcerated offenders work under the direction of N.C. Department of Transportation employees patching potholes, clearing rights-of-way and picking up litter.
State/Local Government Employment	State and local government agencies have labor contracts for incarcerated offenders to provide janitorial services and grounds keeping.
Work Release	Incarcerated offenders nearing their release date and proven trustworthy for limited release from unit custody can work for businesses in the community. They can receive prevailing market wages from employers but must pay a room-and-board fee to their prison unit. The first work release program in the country was started in North Carolina in 1957.

The majority (64%) of incarcerated offenders that worked outside of prison facilities were assigned to work release as shown below.

Figure I.11
Work Assignments Outside Prison Facilities: FY 2021-2022
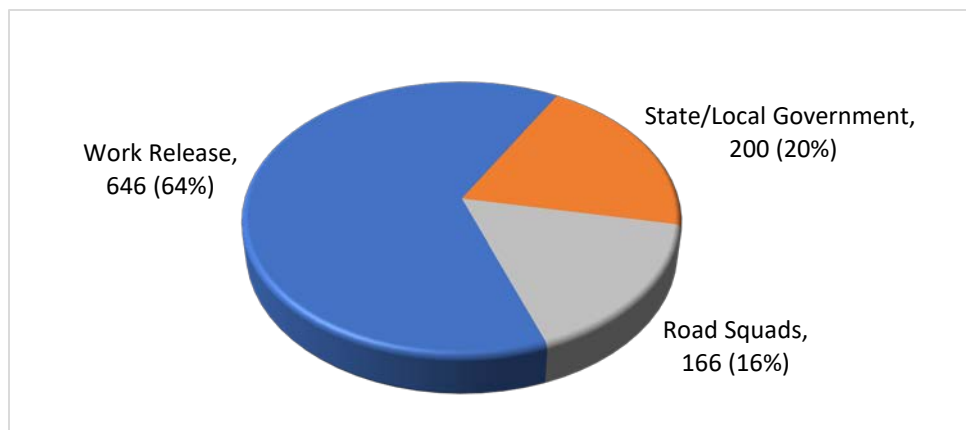
During FY 2021-2022, some COVID-19 restrictions were lifted allowing more work assignment opportunities. This significantly increased incarcerated offender payments to the Department as follows:

- $2,694,908.19 in per diem (compared to $15,420.00 in FY 2020-2021)
- $1,110,252.50 for transportation and job-related expenses (compared to $7,820.80 in FY 2020-2021)

Payments also included $1,256,198.07 for child support and restitution (compared to $45,841.24 in FY 2020-2021) and an additional $1,106,786.54 for personal expenses, spousal support, and other family expenses (compared to $1,370,876.19 in FY 2020-2021).

Program Assignments

Incarcerated offenders are recommended for programs based on needs, interests, abilities, and whether the time remaining on their sentence allows completion of a 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 DAC Educational Services section is to provide educational offerings ranging from basic reading, writing, and computation skills to advanced vocational skills, social development and life skills. The goal is to assist in preparing incarcerated offenders for successful community transition and developing skills for employment upon release from prison. Below are the definitions for these types of program offerings.

Table I.8
Incarcerated Offender Program Assignment Definitions

Program Assignment	Definition
Academic Programs	Provide the basic knowledge, skills, and attitudes to make adult and youth incarcerated offenders literate. These programs prepare incarcerated offenders to read, write and compute; pass the GED test; and acquire survival skills.
Vocational Programs	Provide programs such as computer literacy, food service training, electrical engineering technology, brick masonry and job readiness through local community colleges. Programs help incarcerated offenders obtain work through Correction Enterprises or work release assignments.
Life Skills Programs	Provide parenting skills and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI) to help offenders "restructure" thought processes and learn "cognitive skills" for basic decision-making and problem-solving. The goal is to change behavior and actions to ultimately reduce criminal conduct. Programs are led by prisons or community college staff trained by the Department of Adult Correction.

During FY 2021-2022, almost half (48%) of all incarcerated offender program assignments were life skills programs as shown below.

Figure I.12
Incarcerated Offender Program Assignments: FY 2021-2022
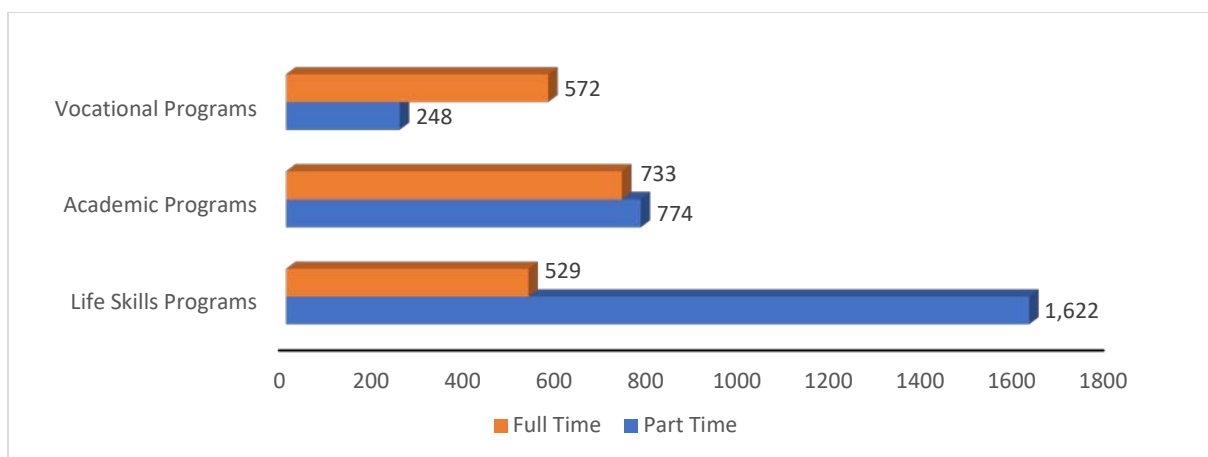
Incarcerated Offender Educational Attainment

DAC partners with the North Carolina Community College System (NCCCS) to provide the following.

- Academic and vocational programs to assist incarcerated offenders with obtaining high school diplomas or high school equivalency diplomas

- Post-secondary education opportunities for offenders to obtain various certification and Associate of Science Degrees

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

Figure I.13 below shows the educational outcomes produced through these partnerships. During FY 2021-2022, the largest outcome was vocational certificates (48%).

Figure I.13
Educational Attainment by Degree/Certification: FY 2021-2022
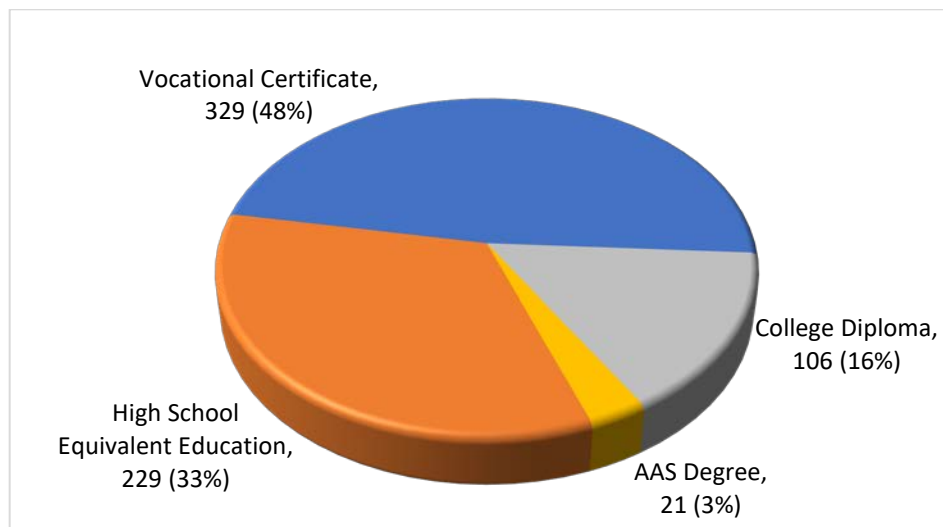
Incarcerated Offender Disciplinary Infractions

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 facilities and reinforce appropriate behavior and responsibility.

Disciplinary offenses for incarcerated offenders are divided into three classes, Class A through Class C. The most serious offenses are Class A, while the least serious offenses are defined as Class C. Note that an incarcerated offender can also be charged with an attempt to commit an offense.

Table I.9
Incarcerated Offender Disciplinary Infraction Definitions

Disciplinary Class	Definition
Class A	Class A offenses comprised 31% (16,399) of all disciplinary infractions. The largest groups of infractions in this class were for Substance Possession (34%), Other Class A Offense (14%), Sexual Act (12%) and Weapon Possession (11%).
Class B	Class B offenses comprised 55% (28,956) of all disciplinary infractions. The largest groups of infractions in this class were Disobeying an Order (47%) and Use of Profane Language (14%).
Class C	Class C offenses comprised 14% (7,470) of all disciplinary infractions. The largest groups of infractions in this class were for Unauthorized Leave (28%) and Unauthorized Tobacco Use (27%).

Presumptive punishments are established depending on the Class of offense and the type of infraction. Punishments include the following.

- Confinement in restrictive housing for no more than 30 days
- Loss of sentence credits
- Loss of privileges, including radio access, organized sports, visitation and other leisure time activities
- Extra duty hours
- Limits to weekly trust fund withdrawals

Additionally, offenders whose offenses result in a guilty disposition will be assessed an administrative fee of $10 to offset the costs of staff time.

In FY 2021-2022 there were 52,825 infractions committed by incarcerated offenders, which is a decrease of 8% from the number recorded during FY 2020-2021. Table I.9 details the percentage and numbers of infractions for each offense classification.

Table I.10
Incarcerated Offender Disciplinary Infractions: FY 2021-2022

Class	Infraction	Count	Percent
A	Substance Possession	5,620	34%
	Other Class A Offense	2,302	14%
	Sexual Act	2,013	12%
	Weapon Possession	1,792	11%
	Involvement with Gang or SRG	1,134	7%
	Attempt Class A Offense	885	6%
	Assault Person with Weapon	872	5%
	Assault Staff	641	4%
	Refuse to Submit to a Drug/Breath Test	583	4%
	Fight Involving Weapons	507	3%
	Other Inmate Assault	50	0%
	Class A Total	16,399	31%
B	Disobey Order	13,621	47%
	Profane Language	4,147	14%
	Lock Tampering	2,611	9%
	Other Class B Offense	2,597	9%
	Fighting	2,024	7%
	Threaten to Harm/Injure Staff	1,525	5%
	High Risk Act	1,455	5%
	Damage State/Another's Property	647	2%
	Interfere with Staff	329	1%
	Class B Total	28,956	55%
C	Unauthorized Tobacco Use	2,098	28%
	Unauthorized Leave	2,039	27%
	Other Class C Offense	1,285	17%
	Theft of Property	868	12%
	Misuse or Unauthorized Use of Phone/Mail	400	5%
	Barter/Trade or Loan Money	366	5%
	Illegal Clothing	177	2%
	Create Offensive Condition	174	2%
	Unauthorized Funds	63	1%
	Class C Total	7,470	14%
	Total Infractions	52,825	

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.

There were 14,655 releases from NC prisons during FY 2021-2022. This decrease represents a continued decline in releases since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure I.14
Prison Releases: FY 2012-2013 to FY 2021-2022
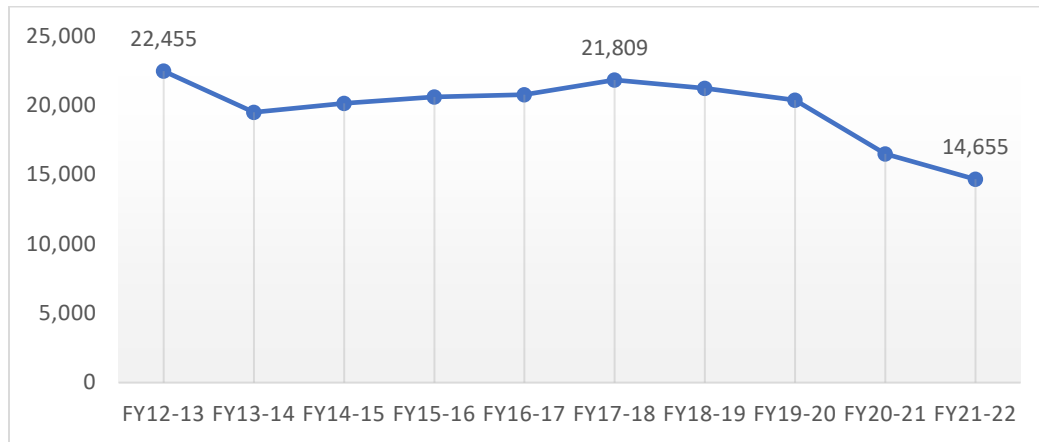
Types of Prison Releases

Incarcerated offenders 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 Dec. 1, 2011.
- Offenders incarcerated for Class B1-E offenses committed on or after this time have a mandatory twelve months of supervision upon release.
- Offenders incarcerated for Class F-I offenses committed before Dec. 1, 2011 have a mandatory nine months of supervision upon release.

As a result, the majority of releases from prison in FY 2021-2022 are now assigned to a period of supervised post-release. Conversely, as the population of non-JRA sentenced incarcerated offenders continues to shrink, a smaller percentage of incarcerated offenders will exit with expired sentences.

The area graph below shows prison release types over the past five years. In FY 2021-2022, post-releases continued to be the largest type of prison release (77%).

Some incarcerated individuals are released because they have served all of their sentence. Expired sentences comprise 15% of releases from prison.

Safekeeper and presentence diagnostic (PSD) releases comprised 5% of releases from prison. These are un-sentenced offenders who are held temporarily in prison.

Releases due to parole comprised 2% of releases from prison. Only non-structured sentence and Safe Roads Act incarcerated offenders are eligible for parole. As a result, parole releases have continued to decrease steadily. In FY 1998-1999, 21% of prison exits were to parole as compared to only 2% during FY 2021-2022. As the proportion of the prison population sentenced prior to Structured Sentencing continues to decrease, parole exits will diminish over time.

The "Other" category comprised 2% of releases from prison. Most of these were court ordered releases, and also included interstate compact and offender death.

Figure I.15
Types of Prison Releases: FY 2017-2018 to FY 2021-2022
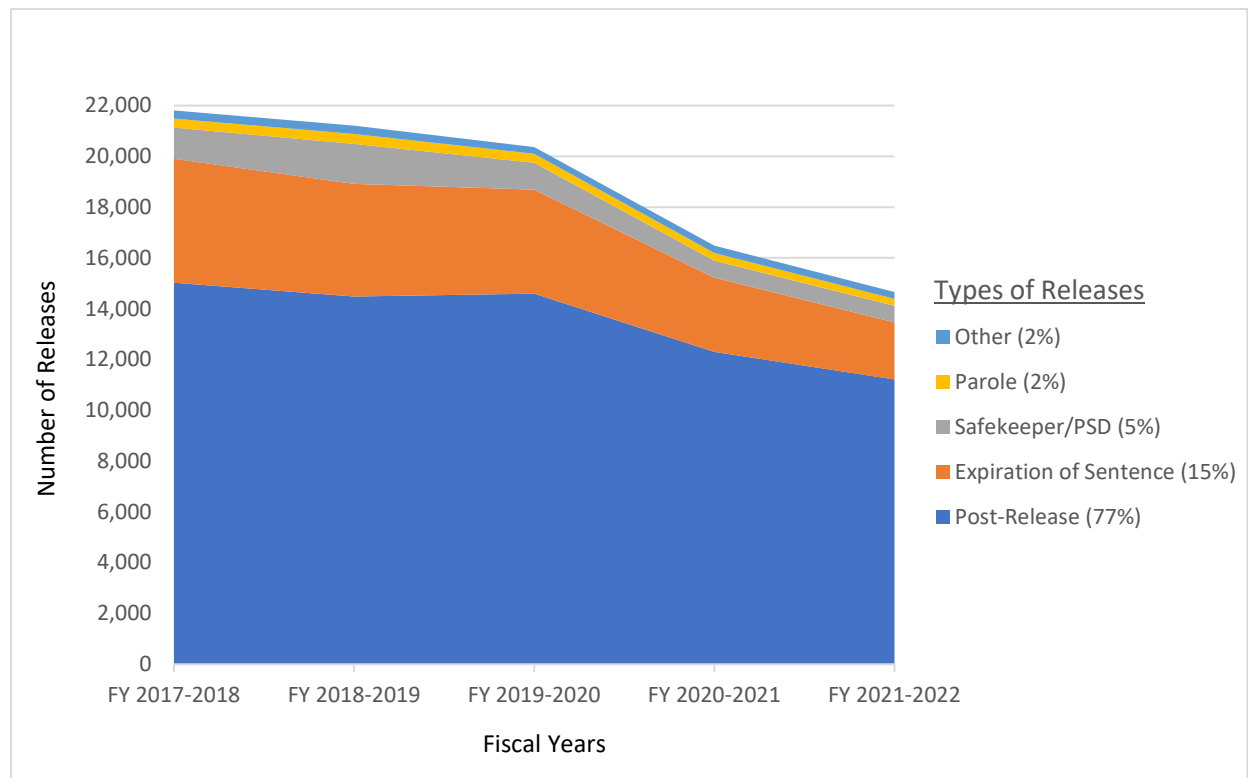
Time Served by Incarcerated Offenders Released

North Carolina has enacted numerous sentencing laws governing when and how incarcerated offenders are released from prison. Current laws fall under Structured Sentencing, which went into effect on Oct. 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 offenders, and to incarcerate them 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 minimum and maximum sentences for felons. These sentences are 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. Incarcerated offenders 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, incarcerated offenders were sentenced under several different sentencing laws allowing the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission to release incarcerated offenders early from prison into parole. The major determinants of releases from prison under these parole-eligibility laws depended on good time and gain time credits earned. Under Non-Structured Sentencing, as soon as an incarcerated offender entered prison, they are awarded good time credits which reduced the sentence by 50%. They can 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 during FY 2021-2022 and the average time they served in prison.

Table I.11
Time Served by Incarcerated Offenders Released: FY 2021-2022

Type of Sentence	# of Offenders	Average Months in Prison	% of Sentence Served
Structured Sentence Felons	10,152	34.40	110% of minimum
Structured Sentence Misdemeanants	66	5.32	97% of maximum
Non-Structured Sentence Felons	40[4]	633.82[5]	59% of court-imposed sentence
Non-Structured Sentence Misdemeanants	477	13.99	50% of court-imposed sentence

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[4] Those who were paroled and then returned to prison were excluded from these calculations.
[5] Since these incarcerated offenders represented some serious offenses, they served a greater amount of time.

II. Community Supervision

Overview

Community Supervision provides supervision of offenders sentenced to probation, as well as those 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, 2022, there were 77,207 offenders under the supervision of the Division of Community Supervision. The majority (83%) were under probation supervision.

Figure II.1
Community Supervision Population by Supervision Type: FY 2021-2022 Year End
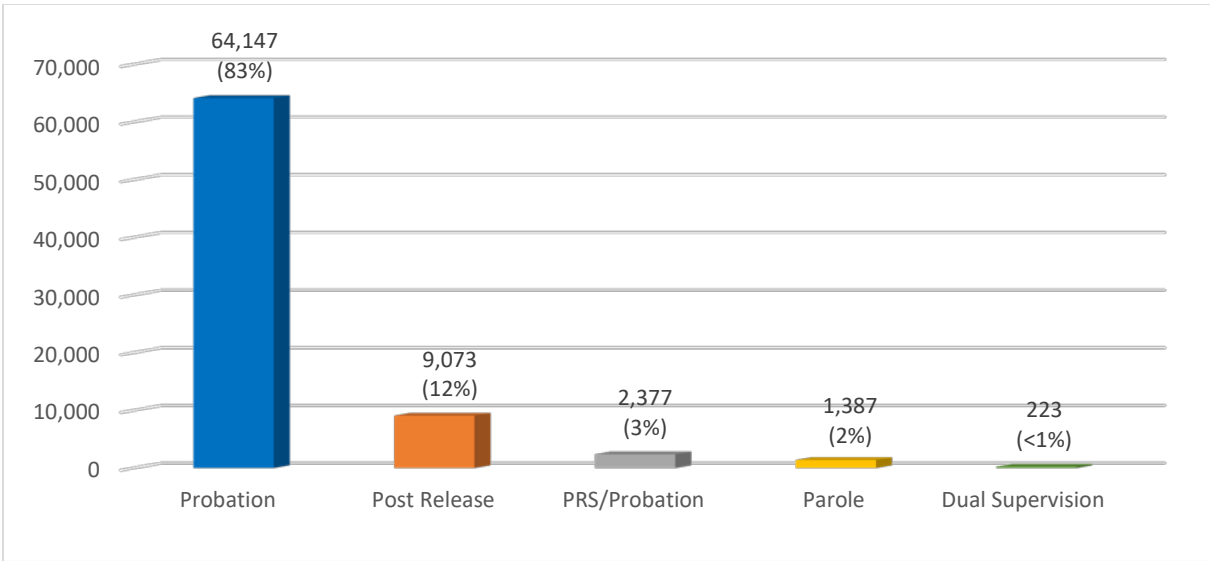
Offender Supervision

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

- Conditions imposed
- Behavior
- Assessed risk of re-arrest
- 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 conditions of supervision may subsequently receive additional sanctions from the court, the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission, or mandated by the officer through Delegated Authority. These sanctions may require increased community service hours, drug screening or time in a CRV.

Officer Responsibilities

Officers work with other agencies and coordinate referrals to rehabilitative services to encourage offender participation in programs, including the following.

- Substance abuse treatment
- Mental health treatment
- Educational programs
- Vocational training

Additionally, officers are responsible for a wealth of administrative work associated with servicing the courts, 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 Post Release Supervision and Parole 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 Supervision programs for FY 2021-2022 are shown in the table below. The figures include the direct costs of supervision and indirect administrative costs associated with hearing officers; Treatment of Effective Community Supervision Transitional Housing (TECS TH) and Recidivism Reduction Services (TECS RRS); the DART Center; Electronic Monitoring and GPS; and drug screening.

Table II.1
Cost of Programs: FY 2021-2022

Community Supervision Program	**Average Daily Cost Per Offender**
Offender Supervision	$7.91
Post-Release/Parole Hearings	$146.08
TECS TH	$87.14
TECS RRS	$13.02
DART Center	$24.49
Electronic Monitoring and GPS	$5.88
Drug Screening Program	$1.42

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Controller's Office

II.A. Probation

Probation Entry Trend

Figure II.A.1 provides a historical examination of the probation population over a ten-year period. During FY 2021-2022:

- There were 38,073 new offender entries to probation. This was a 14% increase from the previous year and a 19% decrease since pre-COVID-19 June 30, 2018.
- The proportion of felons and misdemeanants in probation entries was 42% felons and 58% misdemeanants.

Figure II.A.1
Probation Entries by Crime Class: FY 2012-2013 to FY 2021-2022
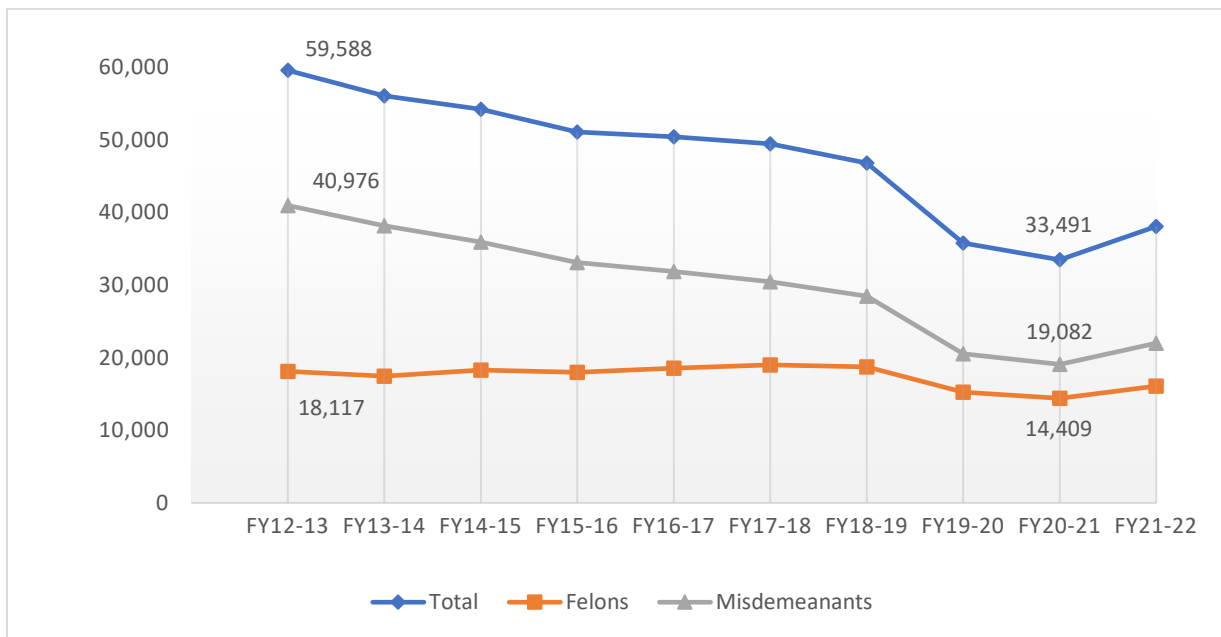
Table II.A.1
Total Probation Entries: FY 2012-2013 to FY 2021-2022

	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022
Totals	59,588	56,071	54,247	51,092	50,440	49,457	46,831	35,815	33,491	38,073

Probation Entry Crime Types

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

Table II.A.2
Crime Categories Definitions

Category	Description
Public Order	Public order crimes involve acts that conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules and public opinion (e.g., drug crimes and alcohol offenses).
Property	Crimes Against Property are those crimes to obtain money, property, or some other benefit (e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary).
Crimes Against a Person	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 2021-2022 was Public Order Crimes (56%). The predominant public order crimes were non-trafficking drug offenses (45%), driving while impaired (31%), other traffic violations (9%) and weapons offenses (8%).

Property crimes accounted for 24% of all entries to probation. The most frequent offense in this category was larceny (48%), followed by breaking and entering (17%) and fraud (15%).

Crimes against a person contributed 19% of all entries to probation, with the majority of these crimes being assaults (71%).

Figure II.A.2
Probation Entries by Crime Type: FY 2021-2022
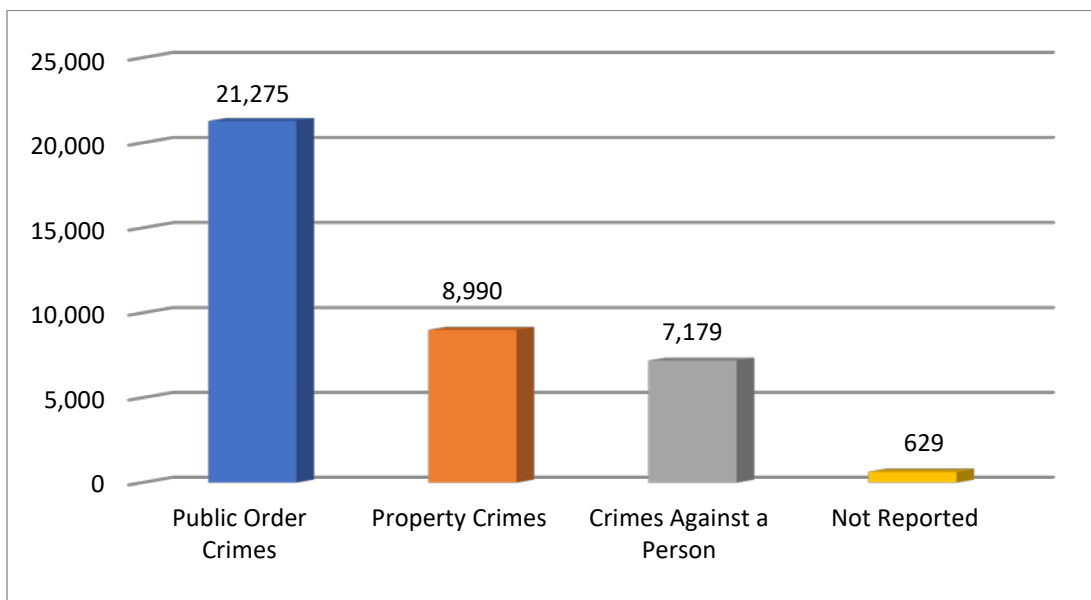
Probation Population by Sentencing Grids

Under the Structured Sentencing Act community-based punishments are prescribed based on the seriousness of the crime committed and the offender's criminal history. At the end of FY 2021-2022 the probation population was 64,370. The population was comprised of 48% misdemeanant offenders and 52% felony offenders.

Table II.A.3 details **misdemeanant** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY 2021-2022. Here is a summary of the table:

- Class 1: Contributed the largest percentage (40%) of the misdemeanant probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were larceny (30%) and non-trafficking drug offenses (34%).

- Class 2: Contributed 7% of the misdemeanant probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were assault (27%) and other public order offenses (19%).

- Class 3: Contributed 3% of the misdemeanant probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were traffic violations (46%) and non-trafficking drug offenses (32%).

- Class A1: Contributed 15% of the misdemeanant probation population. Most of these crimes were assaults (82%).

- DWI: Contributed 35% of the misdemeanant probation population.

Table II.A.3
Probation Population Misdemeanor Sentencing Table: FY 2021-2022 Year End

Crime Class	I	II	III	Other	Total	Percentage
1	3,364	4,426	4,617	0	12,407	40%
2	601	832	614	0	2,047	7%
3	219	163	491	0	873	3%
A1	1,373	1,834	1,587	0	4,794	15%
DWI	0	0	0	10,805	10,805	35%
Undefined/ Other*	0	0	0	97	97	<1%
Total	**5,557**	**7,255**	**7,309**	**10,902**	**31,023**	**100%**
	18%	**23%**	**24%**	**35%**	**100%**	

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

Table II.A.4 below details **felony** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY 2021-2022. Here is a summary of the table:

- Class E: Contributed the smallest proportion (5%) of the felon probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were assault (45%) and robbery (14%).

- Class F: Contributed 9% of the felon probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were other sexual offenses (25%) and drug trafficking (21%).

- Class G: Contributed 12% of the felon probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were weapon offenses (48%) and non-trafficking drug offenses (16%) .

- Class H: Contributed the largest portion (36%) of the felon probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were larceny (25%) and fraud (17%).

- Class I: Contributed 27% of the felon probation population. The crime categories in this class consisted mostly of non-trafficking drug offenses (78%).

- DWI: Contributed 10% of the felon probation population.

Table II.A.4
Probation Population Felony Sentencing Table: FY 2021-2022 Year End

Crime Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VU	Total	Percentage
E	1,001	663	103	29	11	2	1	1,810	5%
F	1,273	934	526	161	19	13	1	2,927	9%
G	695	1,359	1,124	699	14	9	2	3,902	12%
H	3,932	3,789	2,199	1,679	411	55	13	12,078	36%
I	3,842	2,133	1,427	1,017	335	373	3	9,130	27%
DWI	0	1	0	0	0	0	3,200	3,201	10%
Undefined/ Other*	129	97	41	16	6	1	9	299	1%
Total	**10,872**	**8,976**	**5,420**	**3,601**	**796**	**453**	**3,229**	**33,347**	**100%**
	33%	**27%**	**16%**	**11%**	**2%**	**1%**	**10%**	**100%**	

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

Probation Exit Types

During FY 2021-2022, there were 36,212 probation exits. The table below describes the five types of probation exits.

Table II.A.5
Probation Exits Definitions

Exit Type	Description
Early Terminations	This is the largest category of exits (38%) in which the court may satisfactorily terminate probation for several reasons. This includes cases where all conditions of probation are met early, and supervision ends or cases that are moved to unsupervised probation.
Other Exits	This category accounts for 25% of probation exits. This includes 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.
Completions	This category accounted for 20% of probation exits. To exit probation supervision as a completion, the offender must serve the entire probation term sentenced by the court and meet all conditions of probation.
Revocations	This category represents 17% of probation exits. An offender is revoked due to non-compliance with the conditions of probation, including committing a new crime or absconding. Offenders may also be revoked for technical violations of probation such as positive drug tests; non-reporting; and, failing to attend treatment, but only after they have served two periods of confinement in response to violation.
Elect to Serve	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 2021-2022
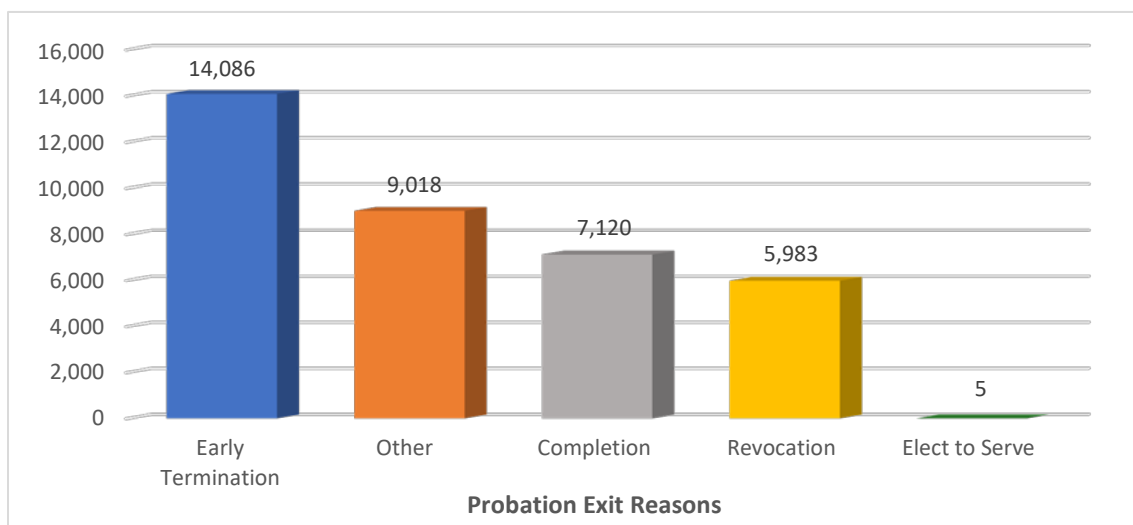
II.B. Post-Release Supervision

Post-Release Entry Trend

Post-release supervision provides oversight during the period of re-entry into the community for offenders who have been sentenced and served prison terms. Post-release provides control and assistance to offenders while readjusting to life outside of the correctional institution. Those eligible for post-release must serve 100% of their minimum sentence and at least 85% of their maximum sentence.

In 1994, parole was eliminated in North Carolina when the Structured Sentencing Act was enacted. Under the structured sentencing system, offenders could qualify for post-release supervision to reduce time served in prison and instead serve the remainder of their sentence in the community. In 2011, North Carolina passed the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA) which requires post-release supervision for all felony-level offenses committed on or after Dec. 1, 2011, with the exception of Class A and some Class B1 felonies which carry sentences of death or life without parole.

The chart below provides a ten-year historical examination of post-release entries. FY 2012-2013 was the first full year of implementation for JRA. This explains the sharp increase in post-release entries after that year until FY 2018-2019, when entries began to peak. The most likely cause of the downward trend after that was due to the COVID pandemic.

Figure II.B.1
Post-Release Entries by Fiscal Year: FY 2011-2012 to FY 2021-2022
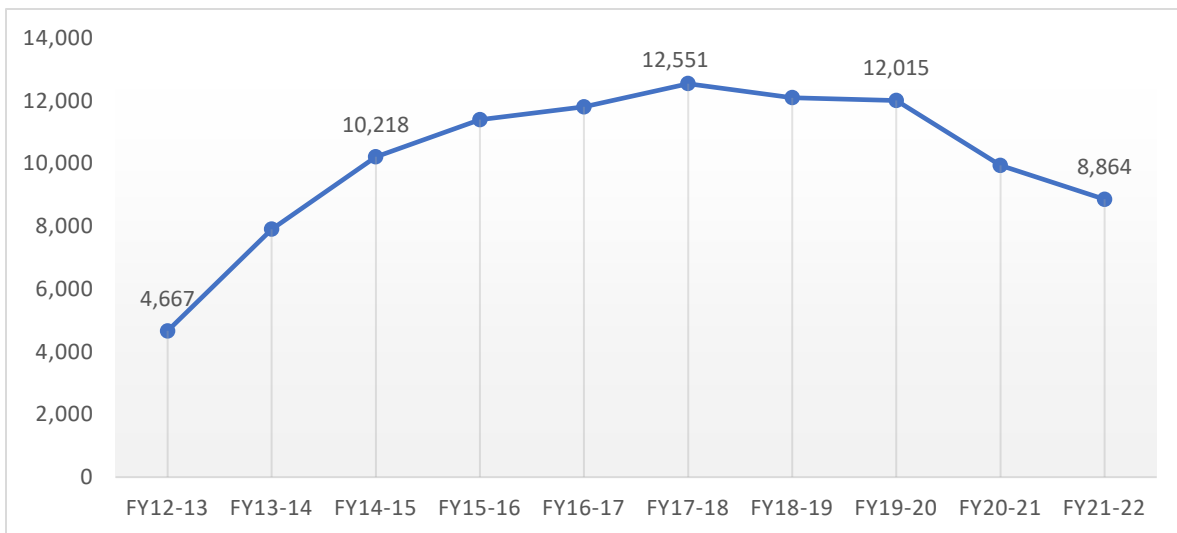
Table II.B.1
Post-Release Entries by Fiscal Year: FY 2012-2013 to FY 2021-2022

	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022
Totals	4,667	7,907	10,218	11,404	11,815	12,551	12,104	12,015	9,946	8,864

Post-Release Population by Structured Sentencing Grid

Sentence lengths are determined using both the class of crime committed and past convictions that have accrued points. Point ranges are defined in six prior record level categories. These categories determine the range of allowable sentences.

There were 11,450 offenders on post-release at the end of FY 2021-2022. The table below reports the distribution of these offenders on the NC sentencing grid.

Table II.B.2
Sentencing Table for the Post-Release Population: FY 2021-2022 Year End

Crime Class	Prior Record Level Category						Undefined Non-Structured	Total	%
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI			
A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-
B1	161	62	17	4	0	0	0	244	2%
B2	162	112	60	24	3	2	0	363	3%
C	267	287	186	205	92	78	0	1,115	10%
D	285	272	200	212	74	95	2	1,140	10%
E	331	293	233	254	104	116	0	1,331	12%
F	557	397	287	240	86	107	0	1,674	15%
G	125	301	340	289	109	100	0	1,264	11%
H	319	780	725	669	309	317	0	3,119	27%
I	119	299	216	251	93	134	0	1,112	10%
Undefined	60	2	5	0	0	0	21	88	1%
Totals	2,386	2,805	2,269	2,148	870	949	23	11,450	100%
	21%	24%	20%	19%	8%	8%	0%	100%	

Class A: These are crimes such as first-degree murder. The sentence is death or life in prison without parole.

Classes B1-E: These are crimes against a person and violent crimes. Post-release supervision is twelve months for most of these convictions, with some exceptions. For example, registered sex offenders will serve five years of post-release supervision.

Classes F-I: These are generally crimes against property. Post-release supervision for these convictions is nine months.

Undefined: These convictions represent offenders with missing conviction information.

Post-Release Exit Types

During FY 2021-2022, there were 9,807 post-release exits. The table below describes the types of releases from post-release.

Table II.B.3
Post-Release Exit Definitions

Exit Type	Description
Completions	When an offender completes this period of supervision, the sentence for which the offender was placed on supervision is terminated. The majority (74%) of exits from post-release supervision were completions.
Revocations	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. Revocations comprised 18% of exits from post-release.
Other Exits	Those post-release exits defined as "Other" (8%) included supervision that was unsatisfactorily terminated and offenders who died.

Figure II.B.2
Type of Post-Release Exits: FY 2021-2022

Type of Post-Release Exit
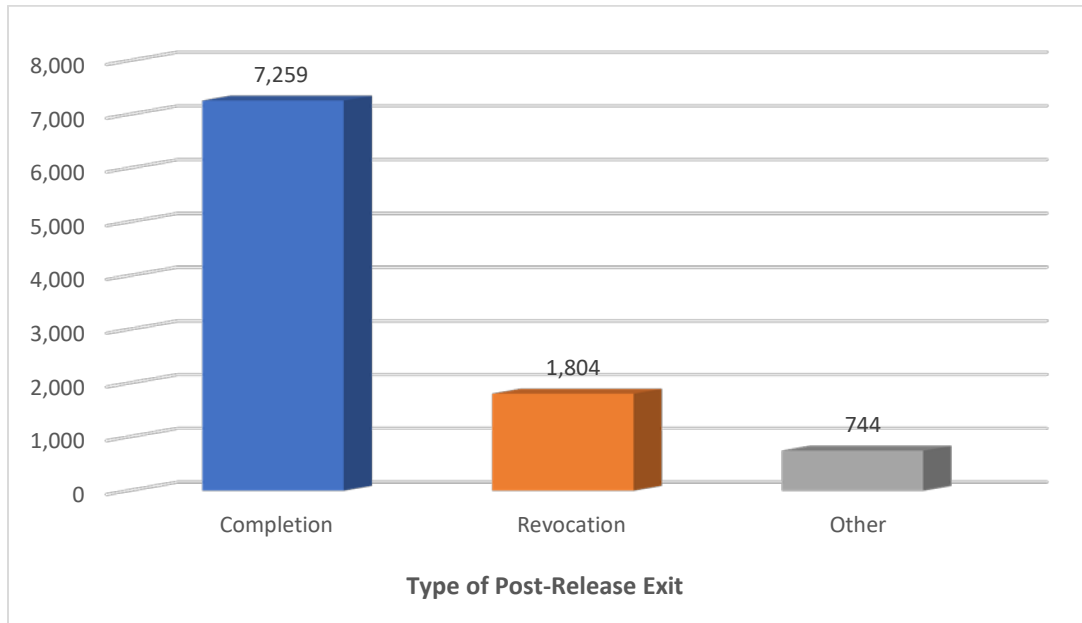
II.C. Parole

Parole Entry Trend

Overall, there has been a decline in parole entries over the past ten years. This is due to parole being eliminated under the Structured Sentencing Act for crimes committed on or after Oct. 1, 1994.

Any entries to parole during FY 2021-2022 were individuals sentenced under other sentencing laws, such as Interstate Compact Agreements (63%) and convictions for DWI under the Safe Roads Act (6%). There were 670 entries to parole supervision in FY 2021-2022 as compared to 802 entries in FY 2020-2021.

Figure II.C.1
Parole Entries: FY 2012-2013 to FY 2021-2022
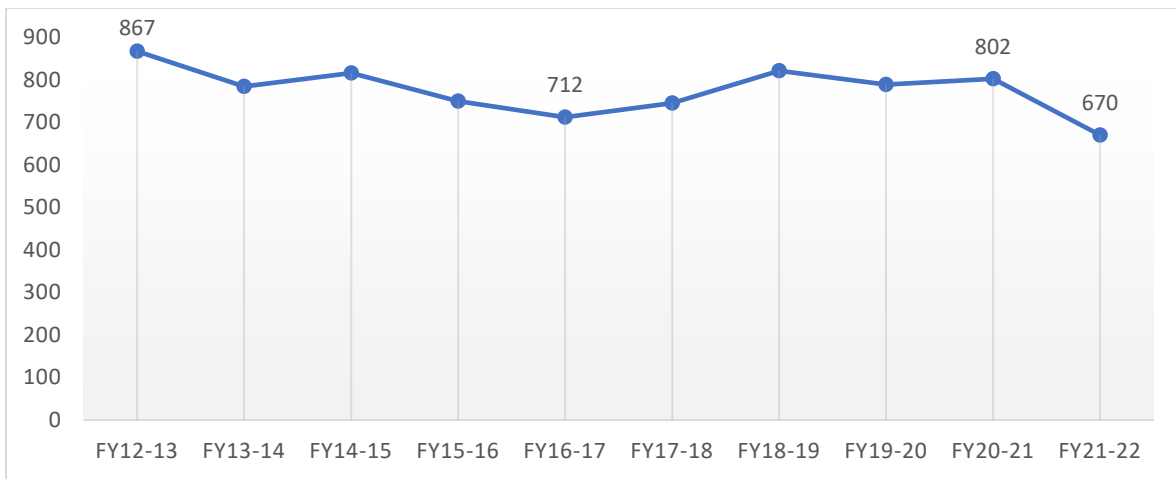
Table II.C.1
Parole by Fiscal Year: FY 2012-2013 to FY 2021-2022

	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022
Totals	867	784	816	750	712	745	821	789	802	670

Parole Population Crime Types

At the end of FY 2021-2022, there were 1,387 offenders on parole supervision for the following crimes.

Table II.C.2
Parole Population Convictions: FY 2012-2022 Year End

Crime Category	Description
Crimes against a person	Crimes against persons are those whose victims are always individuals (e.g., murder, rape, assault).
Public order crimes	Public order crimes involve acts that conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules and public opinion (e.g., drug crimes and alcohol offenses).
Property crimes	Crimes against property are those crimes to obtain money, property or some other benefit (e.g., robbery, bribery and burglary).

Over half (52%) of those on parole were convicted of some type of crime against a person, followed by those convicted of public order crimes (21%) and then those convicted of property crimes (15%). Undefined or not reported convictions comprised the remainder (12%) of those on parole supervision at the end of the fiscal year.

Figure II.C.2
Crime Types of Parole Population: June 30, 2022
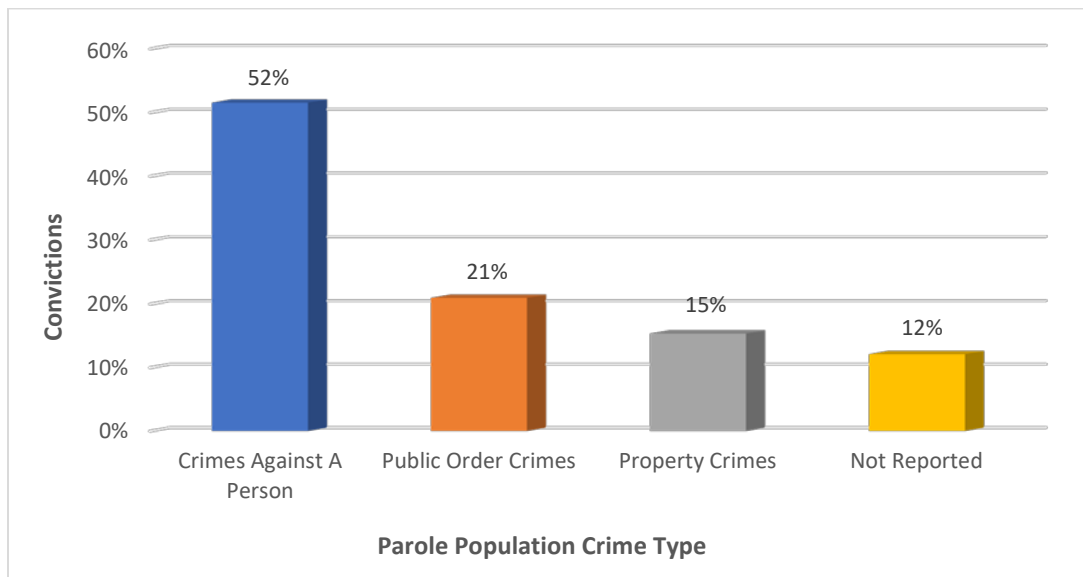
Parole Exit Types

During FY 2021-2022, there were 759 exits from parole. The table below describes types of parole exits.

Table II.C.3
Parole Exit Types

Exit Type	Description
Completions	When an offender completes this period of supervision, the sentence for which the offender was placed on supervision is terminated. Completions comprised 19% of exits from parole.
Revocations	An offender may be revoked for a technical violation, such as positive drug tests, non-reporting, failing to attend treatment or for additional criminal convictions. Revocations comprised 1% of exits from parole.
Other Exits	Exit types of "Other" included the following. • North Carolina cases that were closed but sentenced in another state. These cases comprised the majority of these exits. • Unsuccessful terminations • Unsupervised terminations • Other types of terminations • Offender deaths These other exits comprised 80% of parole exits.

Figure II.C.3
Parole Exits: FY 2021-2022
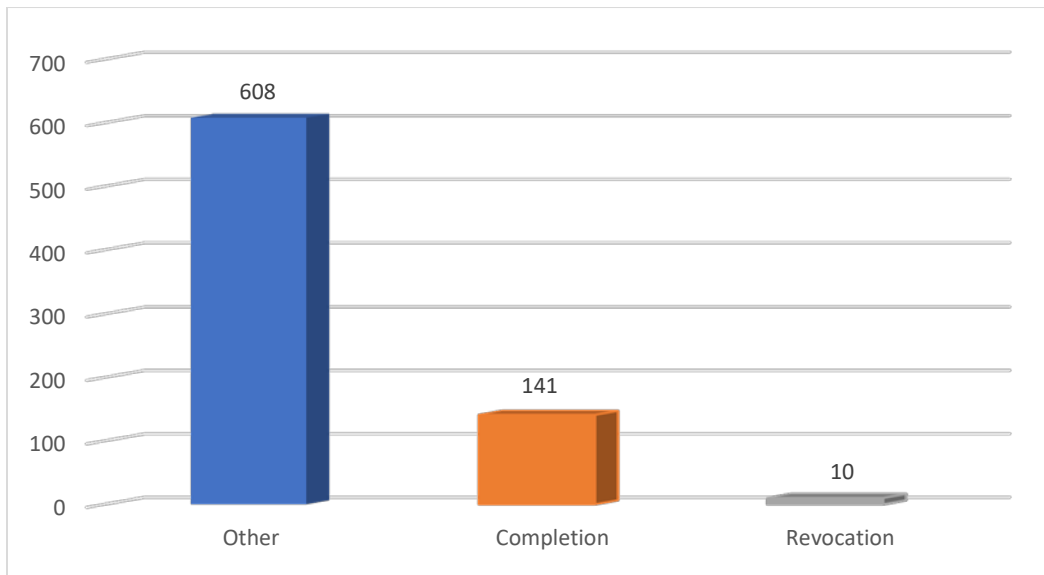
II.D. Community Supervision Demographics

Community Supervision Admission Demographics

During FY 2021-2022 there were 47,607 total admissions to Community Supervision (i.e., probation, post-release and parole), of which 77% (N=36,528) were male and 23% (N=11,079) were female.

In FY 2021-2022, the largest age category within the female admissions population was 30-39 (N=4,133). The breakdown within this age group was White (69%), Black/African American (26%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (3%), Asian/Asian American (<1%) Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (<1%) and Other (2%).

Figure II.D.1
Female Demographics of Community Supervision Admissions: FY 2021-2022
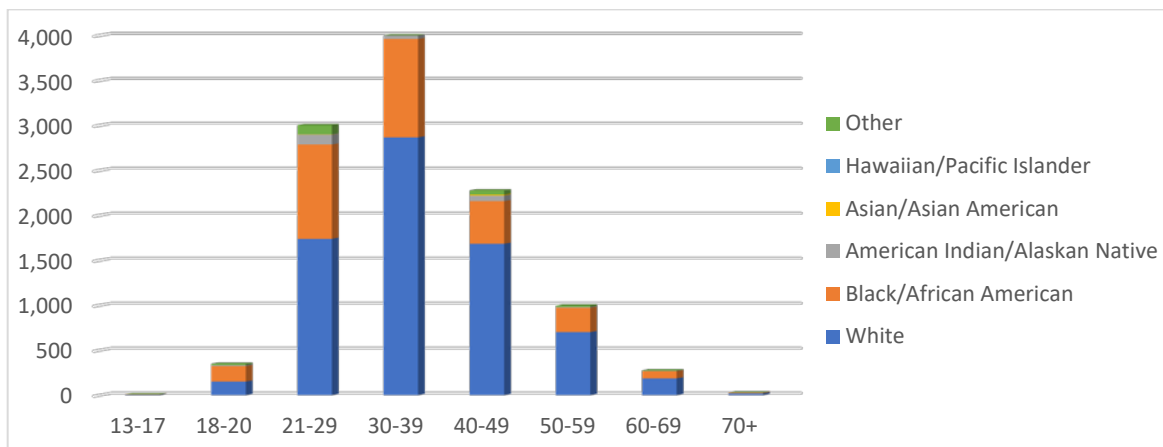
In FY 2021-2022, the largest age category within the male admissions population was 30-39 (N =11,823). The breakdown within this age group was White (50%), Black/African American (42%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (3%), Asian/Asian American (<1%) Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (<1%) and Other (5%).

Figure II.D.2
Male Demographics of Community Supervision Admissions: FY 2021-2022
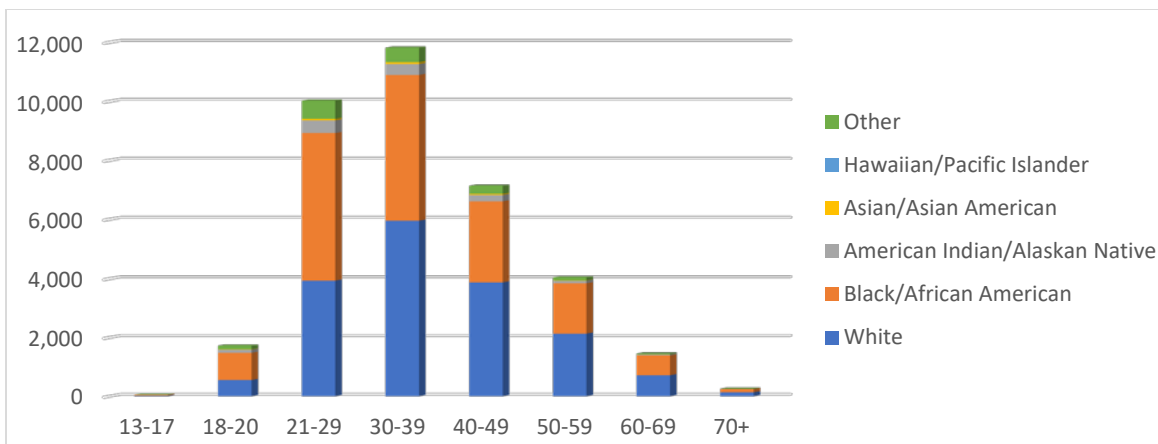
Community Supervision Population Demographics

During FY 2021-2022 the total Community Supervision population (i.e., probation, post-release and parole) was 77,207, of which 76% (N=59,013) were male and 24% (N=18,194) were female.

In FY 2021-2022, the largest age category within the female population was 30-39 (N=6,884). The breakdown within this age group was White (68%), Black/African American (28%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (2%), Asian/Asian American (<1%) Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (<1%) and Other (2%).

Figure II.D.3
Female Demographics of Community Supervision Populations: FY 2021-2022
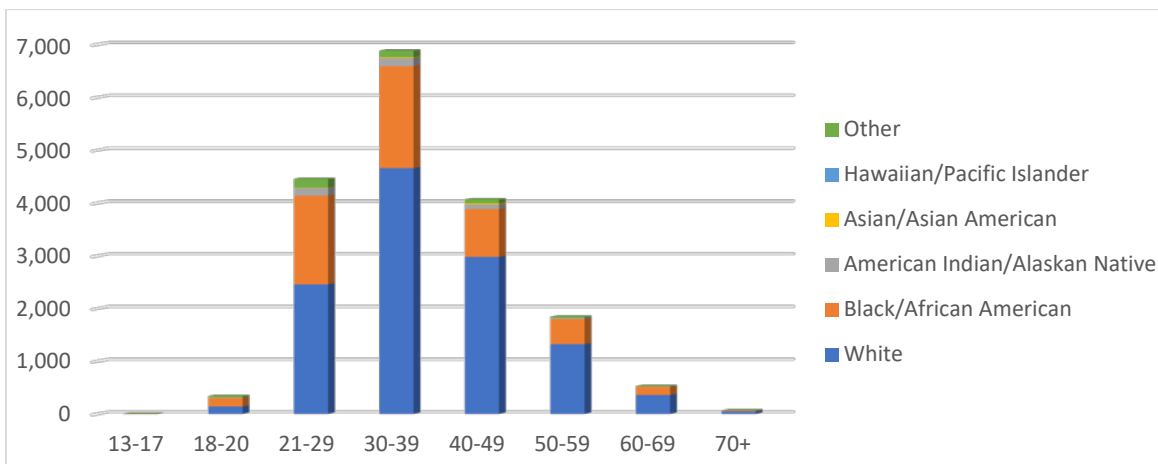
In FY 2021-2022, the largest age category within the male population was 30-39 (N=19,437). The breakdown within this age group was White (49%), Black/African American (43%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (3%), Asian/Asian American (1%) Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (<1%) and Other (4%).

Figure II.D.4
Male Demographics of Community Supervision Populations: FY 2021-2022
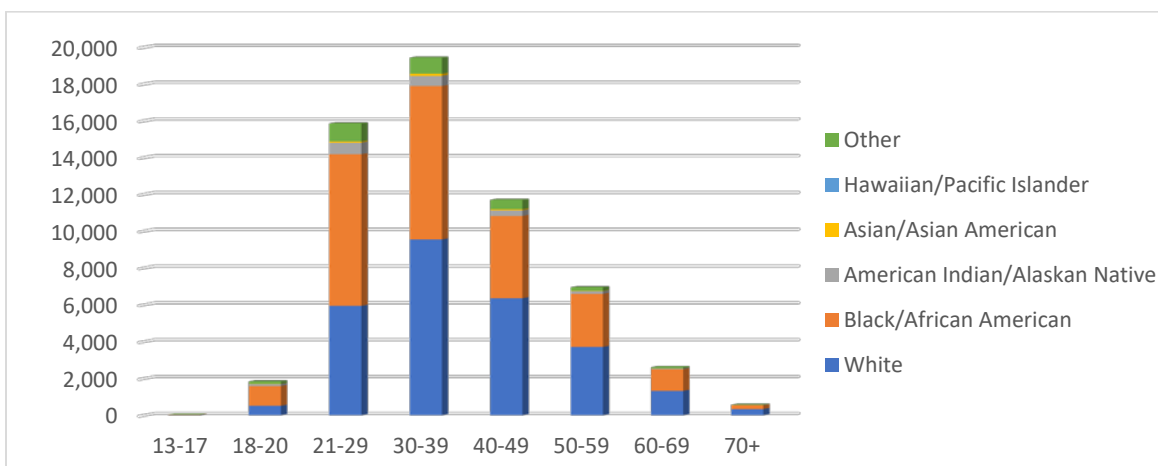
II.E. Sanctions for Supervised Offenders

Overview

Community sanctions provide graduated punishment or control by increasing or decreasing supervision based on offender behavior. Noncompliance can result in confinement in prison or jail.

Table II.E.1
Community Sanctions Definitions

Sanction	Definition
Electronic House Arrest (EHA)	EHA combines 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 sanction, offenders can leave their residence only for treatment, employment or educational purposes.
Continuous or Non-Continuous Split Sentence	The court may impose a sentence to be served continuously or non-continuously. With a continuous sentence time is served with no breaks (e.g., serves 6 months continuously, not broken into weeks and weekends). With a non-continuous split sentence, also called special probation, the entire sentence period is served, but does not have to be served continuously (e.g., serves only on weekends).
Residential Treatment	These facilities address specific treatment or behavior needs. Offenders must spend time in a facility, usually from 30 days to as much as 2 years. Most programs are operated by the non-profit sector, although DAC does operate the DART Center Therapeutic Community and Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women.
Drug Treatment Court	A team approach of local district stakeholders develop a common case plan based on the needs of a Drug Treatment Court participant. The participant is placed under the supervision of a Drug Treatment Court Probation officer.

Sanction Utilization

In FY 2021-2022, there were 21,780 offenders serving community sanctions in North Carolina as follows.

Table II.E.2
Sanction Utilization: FY 2021-2022

Sanction	Number of Offenders on June 30, 2022	Total Number of Offenders FY 2021-2022
Electronic House/Electronic Monitoring	3,596	9,098
Continuous or Non-Continuous Split Sentence	3,868	11,176
Residential Community Correction Facility	260	855
Residential Non-Community Correction Facility	33	85
Drug Treatment Court	532	566
Totals	**8,289**	**21,780**

II.F. Supervised Offender Programs & Special Initiatives

Overview

The Division of Community Supervision (DCS) offers several programs for offenders during their period of supervision. These programs assist in the supervision of offenders and provide a specialized intervention designed 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 while restoring/improving the community.

In FY 2021-2022, the types of community service work performed by offenders included the following.
- General labor
- Clerical labor
- Skilled labor
- Professional labor
- Litter pick-up

Electronic Monitoring/GPS

Although electronic monitoring pre-existed Session Law 2006-247 (H1896), the law required the establishment of a monitoring program specific to sex offenders using a continuous satellite-based monitoring system (SBM) to monitor sex offenders in the community as of January 1, 2007.

General Statute 14-208.40(A) determines that individuals classified in one of the two categories in the table below are subject to electronic monitoring. This includes 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.

Offenders are ordered by the court to complete a risk assessment. Based on the risk assessment and other evidence, the court will determine if the offender will be ordered to enroll in a satellite-based monitoring program. The length of time to be served is dependent on the offense category.

Table II.F.1
Electronic Monitoring Eligibility Criteria

Offense Category	Time Ordered
Reoffender, sexually violent predator, has committed an aggravated offense, or was convicted of G.S. 14-27.23 (statutory rape of a child by an adult), or G.S. 14-27.28 (statutory sexual offense of a child by an adult)	10 years
Offenses involving the physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor (but is not an aggravated offense or a violation of G.S. 14-27.23 or G.S. 14-27.28) and the offender is not a reoffender	A specified time frame (not to exceed 10 years)

Domestic Violence Offender Supervision

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.

Domestic violence supervision ensures public and victim safety. Supervision requirements of officers include the following.

- General supervision contact with offenders.

- Informing the offender that it is a violation of federal law to possess a firearm or ammunition.

- Checking for an existing 50-B order at the beginning of supervision and every 90 days thereafter.

- Conducting a warrantless search of the offender's premises at the beginning of supervision and every 90 days thereafter ensuring that neither weapons nor ammunition are in the residence.

- Attending one meeting with the offender's treatment provider each month to discuss the offender's progress.

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

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

Treatment for Effective Community Supervision (TECS)

The Justice Reinvestment Act created the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision program (TECS). Through TECS funding, DAC contracts with eligible state and community-based corrections programs to provide reentry programming to offenders on probation, parole or post release supervision through evidence-based cognitive treatment, and reentry related services.

The target population for TECS programs are high-risk, high-need offenders who are most likely to reoffend and face significant barriers, or destabilizing factors that contribute to reoffending. Based on risk/needs assessments administered in FY 2021-2022, the majority (77%) of those served in TECS were supervision levels L1 and L2. These offenders include those who require the most post-release supervision, and those L1 offenders not yet assessed that are being supervised as high-risk offenders.

Figure II.F.1
Offenders Served in TECS by Risk Level
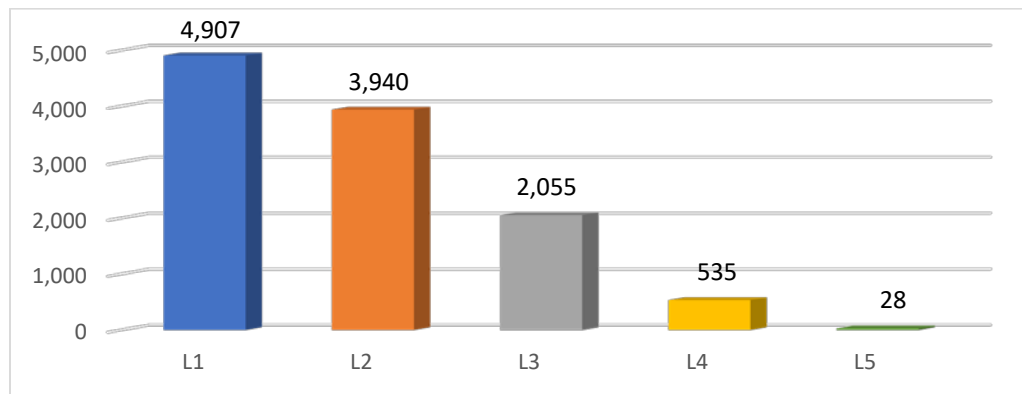
The different programs funded by TECS are described in the following table.

Table II.F.2
TECS Funded Programs: FY 2021-2022

Program Type	Description
Recidivism Reduction Services (RRS)	This was the largest funded TECS program and also served the largest number of offenders in FY 2021-2022. Core services include cognitive behavioral intervention, booster sessions and a continuum of substance abuse services. Support services are also addressed by vendors.
Transitional/ Temporary Housing (TH)	Transitional and Temporary Housing (TH) is provided to offenders who need a structured, positive and safe environment for an interim period. Vendors provide social support and program services in addition to housing.
Local Reentry Councils (LRC)	Local Reentry Councils (LRC) are an organized network of individuals and agencies who coordinate resources to reduce barriers to reentry for those returning from incarceration to the community. The services provided by councils may include transportation, education, and employment assistance, substance abuse referrals and help with basic needs.

Victim Support Services

After offenders are in custody or under the supervision of DAC, victims can obtain assistance from Victim Support Services. This assistance includes information about offenders, policies, resources and programs. Victims who wish to be kept informed of an offender's confinement and release status can register for automated, up-to-date victim notifications through the North Carolina Statewide Automated Victim Assistance (NC SAVAN). Registered victims receive status notifications through automated telephone and e-mail notifications or through a downloaded telephone application.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Offender Program

DCS recognizes that the offender population in North Carolina consists of individuals from many different cultures and ethnic groups. As a result, DCS utilizes a telephone translation service to assist staff with offenders who speak languages other than English. The Hispanic population comprises the largest group of the limited English proficiency population. As a result, many forms have been translated into Spanish, including the Risk Needs Assessment Offender Self Report.

Transition Services

DCS staff work with other sections in DAC 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

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, clinically supervised professionals and are based on cognitive-behavioral interventions, which:

- Challenge criminal thinking
- Confront the substance use identified by program participants
- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

Treatment Service Levels

ACDP programs encompass three major service levels for offenders as follows.

- Community-based residential treatment programs for probationers and parolees
- Prison-based Intermediate intensive outpatient treatment programs
- Long-term prison-based intensive outpatient treatment programs

Program Treatment Eligibility

Probationers

Assignment: Judges may order participation in a community-based residential treatment program as a condition of probation. Likewise, the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission may order participation as a condition of parole or post-release. Eligible offenses include driving while impaired or other drug-related charges and convictions.

Screening: General Statue §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.

Incarcerated Offenders

Assignment: Prison-based program placement is established during diagnostic processing.

Screening: The Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) is used 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 incarcerated offenders in a program, thereby matching the incarcerated offender's treatment needs to the appropriate level of treatment.

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

ACDP provides substance use disorder treatment services to probationers sent by the courts, and parolees released from prison and transitioning back into the community. DART Center (formerly DART Cherry) serves male offenders and Black-Mountain Substance Abuse treatment Center for Women serves female offenders.

DART Center Enrollments

DART Center is a 300-bed community-based residential facility located in Goldsboro. There are 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. Offenders are engaged in activities that encourage experiential and social learning.

There was an increase in enrollments from 259 participants in FY 2020-2021 to 527 participants in FY 2021-2022. This was due to the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions at the facility. Probationers comprised the largest portion (82%) of program participants.

Table III.A.1
DART Center Enrollments: FY 2021-2022

Category	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
90-Day Parole	94	18%
90-Day Probation	433	82%
Totals	527	100%

DART Center Exits

The majority (64%) of participants at DART Center exited the program as successful completions. The "Other" category includes participant exits due to demotion or promotion to another custody level, offender death, or assignments to the program made in error.

Table III.A.2
DART Center Exits: FY 2021-2022

Exit Reason	Offenders Exited	Percent of Annual Exited
Completed	337	64%
Absconded/Withdrawn	101	19%
Removed/Discipline	59	11%
Inappropriate for Treatment	21	4%
Other	6	1%
Transfer	3	1%
Totals	527	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. Treatment activities at the facility

- 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 program participants to a variety of self-help recovery groups.

There was an increase in enrollments from 87 participants in FY 2020-2021 to 164 in FY 2021-2022. This was due to relaxed COVID-19 restrictions. Probationers comprised the largest portion (99%) of offenders in the 90-day program.

Table III.A.3
Black Mountain Enrollments: FY 2021-2022

Category	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
90-Day Probation	164	99%
90-Day Parole	1	1%
Totals	**165**	**100%**

Black Mountain Exits

The majority (62%) of participants at Black Mountain exited the program as successful completions. The "Other" category includes participant exits due to demotion or promotion to another custody level, offender death, or assignments to the program made in error.

Table III.A.4
Black Mountain Exits: FY 2021-2022

Exit Reason	Offenders Exited	Percent of Annual Exited
Completed	103	62%
Absconded/Withdrawn	19	12%
Removed/Discipline	22	13%
Inappropriate for Treatment	13	8%
Other	8	5%
Totals	**165**	**100%**

Community-Based Residential Enrollee Demographics

During FY 2021-2022 admissions to both community-based residential centers totaled 692 participants, of which 76% (N=527) were male and 24% (N=165) were female. The largest age category of admissions was 30-39 (N=252). The breakdown within this age group was as follows.

- White Male (51%)
- White Female (22%)
- Black/African American Male (18%)
- Black/African American Female (6%)
- Other Male (2%)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native Male and Asian/Asian American Male (each 1%)

Figure III.A.1
Community Residential Enrollee Demographics: FY 2021-2022
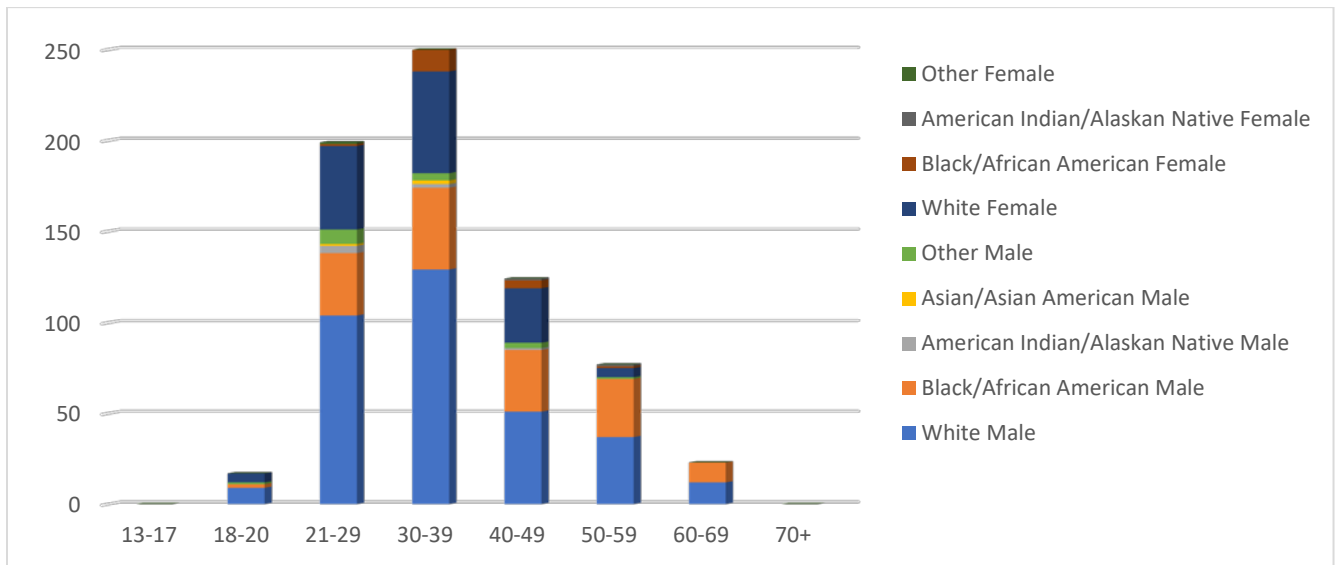
III.B. Prison-Based Intermediate Programs

At the end of FY 2021-2022, ACDP prison-based 90-day intermediate treatment programs were available in 10 prison facilities across the state. These programs begin with a mandatory orientation period, where ACDP staff members conduct assessments to confirm the incarcerated offender's need for treatment.

After the orientation period, results of the assessment and level of motivation determine whether a participant will continue through the treatment program. At this point, an offender may opt to leave the program as well.

Treatment includes lectures, group counseling and individual counseling. Treatment is designed to break through denial about the substance use problems and introduce the incarcerated offender to recovery-based thinking and actions.

Prison-Based Intermediate Program Enrollments

Total annual enrollment (N=1,798) for intermediate programs increased 28% during FY 2021-2022 as compared to those enrolled (N=1,398) in FY 2020-2021. Overall capacity utilization rate was 57%. Note that the overall capacity utilization rate may have been affected by program expansions, reductions, closures and availability.

Table III.B.1
Prison-Based Intermediate Program Enrollments: FY 2021-2022

Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Utilization Rate
Alexander CI	100	219	34	34%
Catawba CI	32	136	24	75%
Craggy CC	68	263	38	56%
Harnett CI	33	61	13	39%
Johnston CI	68	288	42	62%
Lincoln CI	32	126	24	75%
Lumberton CI	64	158	30	47%
Pender CI	106	383	60	57%
Rutherford CC	34	132	29	85%
Western CC for Women	64	32	51	39%
Totals	**601**	**1,798**	**345**	**57%**

Prison-Based Intermediate Program Exits

Almost half (49%) of those offenders enrolled in intermediate prison-based programs exited as completions. Reasons for program exits are defined in the table below.

Table III.B.2
Prison-Based Intermediate Program Exit: FY 2021-2022

Exit Reason	Number of Exits	Percent of All Exits
Completion	773	49%
Removed/Discipline	312	20%
Transferred/Released	221	14%
Withdrawal	120	7%
Other	99	6%
Inappropriate for Treatment	61	4%
Totals	1,586	100%

Prison-Based Intermediate Treatment Enrollee Demographics

During FY 2021-2022, prison-based intermediate treatment program admissions included 98% (N=1,766) males and 2% (N=32) females. The largest age category of admissions was 30-39 (N=679, 38%). The breakdown within this age group was as follows.

- White Male (51%)
- Black/African American Male (42%)
- Other Male (3%)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native Male and White Female (each 2%)

Figure III.B.1
Intermediate Treatment Participant Demographic: FY 2021-2022

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

At the end of FY 2021-2022, ACDP long-term treatment prison-based programs were available in 9 prison facilities across the state as listed in the table below. The length of these programs range from 120 to 365 days. These programs are designed for incarcerated offenders needing intensive treatment as indicated by a SASSI score of 4 or 5, and a substance use history that is both lengthy and severe.

Long-term prison-based programs begin with a mandatory orientation period, where ACDP staff members conduct assessments to confirm the incarcerated offender's need for treatment. After the orientation period, results of the assessment and level of motivation determine whether a participant will continue through the treatment process. At this point, an offender may opt to leave the program as well.

These 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, incarcerated offenders leave prison immediately or as soon as possible after successful completion of the program.

Prison-Based Long-Term Program Enrollments

Total annual enrollment (N=1,241) for long-term programs increased 26% during FY 2021-2022 as compared to those enrolled (N=982) in FY 2020-2021. Overall capacity utilization rate was 42%.

Table III.C.1
Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Program Enrollments: FY 2021-2022

Offender Type	Facility	Treatment Slots	Average Daily Enrollment	Capacity Utilization Rate*
Adult Female	NCCIW	102	25	25%
Adult Male	Anson	140	36	26%
	Alexander CI	20	18	90%
	Dan River Work Farm	68	40	59%
	Greene	64	33	52%
	Lincoln	32	18	56%
	Neuse	62	42	68%
	Richmond	88	37	42%
Youth Male	Foothills	32	26	81%
Totals		**608**	**30**	**42%**

*Note the overall capacity utilization rate may have been affected by program expansions, reductions, closures and availability.

Prison-Based Long-Term Program Exits

Of the 998 incarcerated offenders who exited long-term prison-based programs in FY 2021-2022, 28% completed their program. Reasons for program exits are defined in the table below.

Table III.C.2
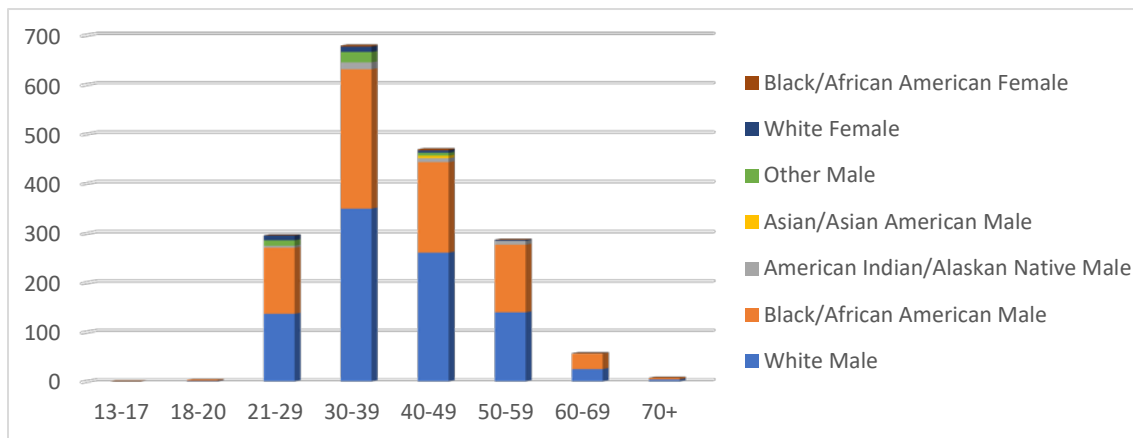**Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Program Exits: FY 2021-2022**

Exit Reason	Number of Exits	Percent of Exits
Completion	281	28%
Removed/Discipline	300	30%
Transferred/Released/Out to Court	115	12%
Withdrawal	138	14%
Other	140	14%
Inappropriate for Treatment	24	2%
Totals	998	100%

Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Enrollee Demographics

During FY 2021-2022, prison-based long-term treatment program admissions included 79% (N=977) males and 21% (N=264) females. The largest age category of admissions was 30-39 (N=421). The breakdown within this age group was as follows.

- White Male (42%)
- White Female (25%)
- Black/African American Male (23%)
- Black/African American Female (6%)
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Male (2%),
- American Indian/Alaskan Native Male and American Indian/Alaska Native Female (each 1%)

Figure III.C.1
Long-Term Treatment Participant Demographics: FY 2021-2022
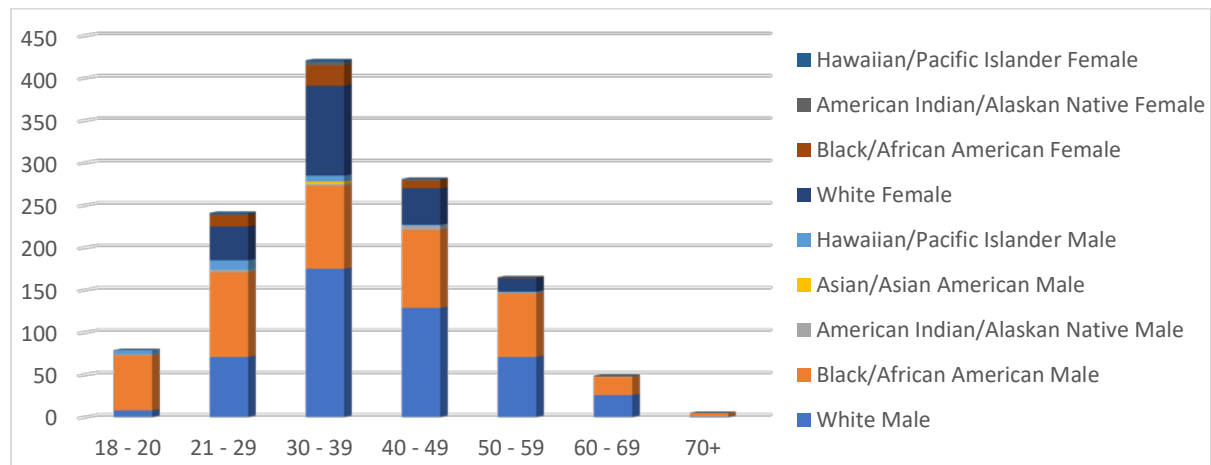
IV. Correction Enterprises

Overview

North Carolina Correction Enterprises (NCCE) is the prison industry section of the Division of Prisons providing incarcerated offenders with marketable job skills to increase their opportunity to obtain gainful employment upon release, thus significantly reducing the risk for recidivism. NCCE operates a safe, self-sufficient business that mirrors real life work environments at no cost to the tax payers of North Carolina.

The average daily enrollment in FY 2021-2022 was 1,368. This included 1,217 male and 151 female incarcerated offenders.

Goods and Services

Sales for FY 2021-2022 were $95,099,873. After accounting for the cost of sales, operating expenses and transfers to other funds, the net income was $1,880,281. This was a $524,785 increase from FY 2020-2021. There were 18 revenue producing operations, plus administrative offices in Raleigh and a central warehouse in Apex.

Table IV.1
NCCE Operations: FY 2021-2022

Location	Industry	Number of Jobs
Apex	Package and Distribution, Employee Awards	20
Asheville	Laundry	56
Bunn	Sign Plant	135
Carthage	Sign Reclaiming Plant	20
Clinton	Laundry	105
Laurinburg	Sewing, Braille	209
Lillington	Meat Processing Plant	86
Morganton	Laundry	56
Nashville	Printing Services Plant, Optical Plant	198
Polkton	Metal Products, Packaging	124
Raleigh	Administration, Framing /Matting, License Tag Plant, Laundry	160
Salisbury	Reupholster	45
Spruce Pine	Sewing	80
Tabor City	Sewing	105
Taylorsville	Woodworking Plant, Upholstery Plant	96
Tillery	Caledonia Farm, Cannery, Fresh Produce Warehouse	279
Warrenton	Janitorial Products Plant	86
Whiteville	Sewing	100

NCCE Apprenticeship Programs

NCCE partners with the state and federal Departments of Labor (DOL), DAC Prisons and the Community College System to establish apprenticeship programs. These programs are designed to provide training and skills necessary for an apprentice to become certified as a Journeyman in a trade skill. By using DOL job competency standards, NCCE ensures that training provided to incarcerated offenders 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.

To be eligible to participate in an apprenticeship program, incarcerated offenders 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.

Currently, NCCE 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

Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program

NCCE 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.

Incarcerated offenders who work in PIE manufacturing operations earn a prevailing wage, comparable to that earned by workers performing similar jobs in the local community. Mandatory incarcerated offender wage deductions provide DAC with the means of collecting taxes and partially recovering room and board. Wage deductions are also used to assist with family support and for providing crime victims with greater opportunity to obtain compensation.

V. Appendices

Appendix A: DAC Populations: County of Conviction

Table V.A1
DAC Populations: Convicting County FY 2021-2022

County of Conviction	Prison Entries	Prison Population	DCS Entries	DCS Population	Total
Alamance	347	643	981	1,519	3,490
Alexander	61	90	201	357	709
Alleghany	39	38	66	99	242
Anson	47	89	116	187	439
Ashe	66	96	159	206	527
Avery	34	38	107	174	353
Beaufort	195	291	493	816	1,795
Bertie	14	55	59	117	245
Bladen	56	110	232	340	738
Brunswick	333	400	746	1,157	2,636
Buncombe	413	700	1,121	1,693	3,927
Burke	158	265	317	729	1,469
Cabarrus	353	513	1,018	1,750	3,634
Caldwell	145	214	377	696	1,432
Camden	3	17	28	44	92
Carteret	200	261	378	717	1,556
Caswell	34	61	75	141	311
Catawba	308	466	723	1,254	2,751
Chatham	78	142	241	333	794
Cherokee	51	67	108	193	419
Chowan	31	43	93	146	313
Clay	15	20	38	60	133
Cleveland	512	690	805	1,471	3,478
Columbus	161	257	413	582	1,413
Craven	341	427	604	1,000	2,372
Cumberland	576	1,103	1,224	1,828	4,731
Currituck	42	50	109	230	431
Dare	86	117	292	515	1,010
Davidson	370	565	888	1,479	3,302
Davie	59	100	192	278	629
Duplin	148	247	352	560	1,307
Durham	273	623	592	1,051	2,539
Edgecombe	78	178	226	391	873

County of Conviction	Prison Entries	Prison Population	DCS Entries	DCS Population	Total
Forsyth	564	1,336	1,520	2,528	5,948
Franklin	115	132	352	638	1,237
Gaston	543	761	1,027	1,907	4,238
Gates	12	20	41	43	116
Graham	17	21	26	58	122
Granville	81	116	234	443	874
Greene	57	65	110	151	383
Guilford	801	1,824	2,041	3,386	8,052
Halifax	81	144	276	439	940
Harnett	167	251	340	482	1,240
Haywood	221	301	424	588	1,534
Henderson	268	308	475	685	1,736
Hertford	37	83	102	141	363
Hoke	113	163	216	419	911
Hyde	15	16	26	30	87
Iredell	358	555	1,116	2,001	4,030
Jackson	85	96	177	312	670
Johnston	432	586	922	1,381	3,321
Jones	28	32	46	76	182
Lee	122	152	330	404	1,008
Lenoir	220	265	324	455	1,264
Lincoln	250	351	458	859	1,918
Macon	126	153	200	378	857
Madison	47	72	171	317	607
Martin	80	143	157	313	693
McDowell	210	288	331	591	1,420
Mecklenburg	642	1,933	1,434	2,800	6,809
Mitchell	48	79	147	217	491
Montgomery	110	114	246	312	782
Moore	217	319	613	817	1,966
Nash	214	288	456	777	1,735
New Hanover	562	858	1,550	2,403	5,373
Northampton	6	56	40	84	186
Onslow	309	538	745	1,295	2,887
Orange	78	216	327	519	1,140
Pamlico	40	30	72	135	277
Pasquotank	72	108	232	316	728
Pender	112	141	262	448	963
Perquimans	12	24	99	136	271

County of Conviction	Prison Entries	Prison Population	DCS Entries	DCS Population	Total
Person	99	141	251	335	826
Pitt	509	694	1,240	1,796	4,239
Polk	53	48	126	169	396
Randolph	290	392	788	1,206	2,676
Richmond	126	178	245	380	929
Robeson	133	433	336	536	1,438
Rockingham	354	520	715	1,015	2,604
Rowan	309	507	878	1,343	3,037
Rutherford	240	236	529	741	1,746
Sampson	170	249	402	650	1,471
Scotland	63	152	194	332	741
Stanly	122	147	418	628	1,315
Stokes	206	201	388	552	1,347
Surry	352	311	535	771	1,969
Swain	44	59	71	124	298
Transylvania	66	85	128	195	474
Tyrrell	8	6	34	54	102
Union	250	453	741	1,289	2,733
Vance	104	137	301	604	1,146
Wake	1,155	1,962	2,869	4,559	10,545
Warren	31	48	68	153	300
Washington	33	46	62	101	242
Watauga	91	99	212	289	691
Wayne	330	478	925	1,301	3,034
Wilkes	289	437	539	828	2,093
Wilson	176	271	477	586	1,510
Yadkin	133	167	274	401	975
Yancey	55	87	147	234	523
Other	9	40	2,144	4,534	6,727
County Missing	58	6	531	104	699
Totals	**18,957**	**30,504**	**47,607**	**77,207**	**174,275**

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 ROAD TAYLORSVILLE, NC 28681	(828) 632-1331	1,148
ANSON CI	552 PRISON CAMP ROAD POLKTON, NC 28135	(704) 695-1013	1,984
AVERY-MITCHELL CI	600 AMITY PARK ROAD SPRUCE PINE, NC 28777	(828) 765-0229	816
BERTIE CI	218 COOPER HILL ROAD WINDSOR, NC 27983	(252) 509-0158	1627
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
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 ROAD NEWTON, NC 28658-1347	(828) 466-5521	230
CENTRAL PRISON	1300 WESTERN BLVD RALEIGH, NC 27606-4285	(919) 733-0800	694
COLUMBUS CI	1255 PRISON CAMP ROAD WHITEVILLE, NC 28472	(910) 642-3285	670
CRAGGY CC	2992 RIVERSIDE DRIVE 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 28655-1644	(828) 438-5585	894
FORSYTH CC	307 CRAFT DRIVE 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

Facility Name	Address	Telephone	Expanded Operating Capacity
GRANVILLE CI	1001 VEAZEY ROAD BUTNER, NC 27509-1649	(919) 575-3070	1,052
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	218
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 ROAD HOOKERTON, NC 28538	(252) 653-5501	1,400
MOUNTAIN VIEW CI	545 AMITY PARK ROAD SPRUCE PINE, NC 28777	(828) 766-2555	652
NASH CI	2869 US HWY 64A NASHVILLE, NC 27856-8765	(252) 459-4455	512
NC CI WOMEN	1034 BRAGG STREET RALEIGH, NC 27610-4287	(919) 733-4340	1,459
NEUSE CI	701 STEVENS MILL ROAD GOLDSBORO, NC 27530	(919) 731-2023	758
NEW HANOVER CC	330 DIVISION DRIVE WILMINGTON, NC 28402	(910) 251-2666	384
NORTH PIEDMONT CRV	1420 RALEIGH ROAD LEXINGTON, NC 27292	(336) 242-1259	136
ORANGE CC	2110 CLARENCE WALTERS ROAD, HILLSBOROUGH, NC 27278	(919) 732-9301	200
PAMLICO CI	601 NORTH THIRD STREET BAYBORO, NC 285159497	(252) 745-3074	552
PASQUOTANK CI	527 COMMERCE DRIVE ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27906	(252) 331-4881	896
PENDER CI	906 PENDERLEA HWY BURGAW, NC 284251058	(910) 259-8735	738
PIEDMONT CI	1245 CAMP ROAD SALISBURY, NC 28147-9223	(704) 639-7540	952
RANDOLPH CC	2760 US HWY 220 BUS. ASHEBORO, NC 27203	(336) 625-2578	226
RICHMOND CI	1573 MCDONALD CHURCH ROAD HOFFMAN, NC 28347	(910) 281-3161	685
ROANOKE RIVER CI	2787 CALEDONIA DRIVE TILLERY, NC 27887	(252) 826-5621	1,014
ROBESON CRV	803 NC HIGHWAY 711 LUMBERTON, NC 28360	(910) 618-5535	192

Facility Name	Address	Telephone	Expanded Operating Capacity
RUTHERFORD CC	549 LEDBETTER ROAD SPINDALE, NC 28160	(828) 286-4121	242
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 ROAD LAURINBURG, NC 28353-6602	(910) 844-3078	1,652
SOUTHERN CI	272 GLEN ROAD TROY, NC 27371-8321	(910) 572-3784	672
TABOR CI	4600 SWAMP FOX HWY W.-HWY 904W TABOR CITY, NC 28463	(910) 653-6413	1,228
TYRRELL PWF	620 SNELL ROAD COLUMBIA, NC 27925	(252) 796-1085	620
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
WESTERN CCW	55 LAKE EDEN ROAD BLACK MOUNTAIN, NC 28711	(828) 259-6000	366
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	Average Number Supervised
JUD DIST 01	1023 US 17 S. SUITE 3 ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27909	GALLOP, JENNIFER J.	(252) 331-4828	1,483
JUD DIST 02	1308 HIGHLAND DRIVE, SUITE 102 WASHINGTON, NC 27889	STEVENS, SHARON H.	(252) 946-5199	1,149
JUD DIST 03	1904 D. SOUTH GLENBURNIE ROAD NEW BERN, NC 28562	PARKER, RANDALL K.	(252) 514-4822	4,902
JUD DIST 04	207 W MAIN STREET SUITE B CLINTON, NC 28328	JOYNER, TRAVIS B.	(910) 299-0739	1,289
JUD DIST 05	721 MARKET STREET STE 201 WILMINGTON, NC 28401	TURNER, THURMAN L.	(910) 251-2732	2,559
JUD DIST 06	119 JUSTICE DRIVE WINTON, NC 27986	MITCHELL JR, WILLIAM	(252) 649-2007	965
JUD DIST 07	113 NASH ST. E 2ND FLOOR WILSON, NC 27893	WADE, CATHERINE P.	(252) 243-0063	2,022
JUD DIST 08	1401 N. BERKELEY BLVD. STE E GOLDSBORO, NC 27530	BEVELL, HEATHER S.	(919) 731-7905	2,016
JUD DIST 09	101 N. MAIN STREET SUITE 201 LOUISBURG, NC 27549	ROBERTSON, RODNEY B.	(919) 340-2167	1,927
JUD DIST 10	MSC 4256; 4312 BLAND ROAD RALEIGH, NC 27609	WALKER, STEVE	(919) 733-9313	4,364
JUD DIST 11	1327 BRIGHTLEAF BLVD, SUITE C SMITHFIELD, NC 27577	WILLIS, CINDY D.	(919) 934-9970	2,256
JUD DIST 12	231 MEED COURT SUITE 203 FAYETTEVILLE, NC 28303	BARROW, MOSES A.	(910) 486-1161	2,122
JUD DIST 13	324 VILLAGE RD. UNIT G LELAND, NC 28451	FRAZIER, JERRY M.	(910) 755-3418	2,071
JUD DIST 14	3325 CHAPEL HILL BLVD #230A DURHAM, NC 27707	KELLY, CELESTE L.	(919) 560-5423	2,357
JUD DIST 15	321 PRISON CAMP RD. GRAHAM, NC 27253-3357	COX, ARIES E.	(336) 570-7051	1,937
JUD DIST 16	113 WEST 5TH STREET LUMBERTON, NC 28358	RAINES II, TRUMAN	(910) 618-5655	1,605
JUD DIST 17	1406 FRONT STREET REIDSVILLE, NC 27320	KING, DAVID F.	(336) 634-5661	2,212
JUD DIST 18	7011 ALBERT PICK RD., SUITE G GREENSBORO, NC 27409	WILLIAMS, ANGELA L.	(336) 334-4162	3,765
JUD DIST 191	600 S MAIN STREET LANDIS, NC 28088	IDOL, SCOTT A.	(704) 855-3883	2,736
JUD DIST 192	131-D DUBLIN SQUARE ROAD ASHEBORO, NC 27203	BUCKINGHAM, THOMAS W	(336) 626-0191	2,017
JUD DIST 20	2202-D W. ROOSEVELT BLVD MONROE, NC 28110	RICHARDSON, TARA P.	(704) 993-8645	2,378
JUD DIST 21	301 NORTH CHURCH STR, 3RD FLR WINSTON-SALEM, NC 27101	COOK, SHERRI A.	(336) 761-2424	2,953

District	Address	Judicial District Manager	Telephone	Average Number Supervised
JUD DIST 22	507 WEST CENTER STREET STE C LEXINGTON, NC 27295	GRIFFIN, ROBIN G.	(336) 249-9332	3,712
JUD DIST 23	203-A LONG STREET JEFFERSON, NC 28640	GILCHRIST, NANCY L.	(336) 246-6840	1,582
JUD DIST 24	22 NORTH MAIN STREET MARS HILL, NC 28754	HODSHON, ROBIN M.	(828) 689-8967	1,019
JUD DIST 25	110 NORTH GREEN STREET MORGANTON, NC 28655	MILLER, KEVIN D.	(828) 432-2853	2,884
JUD DIST 26	5701 EXECUTIVE CENTER DRIVE CHARLOTTE, NC 28212	DEESE, DARIUS T.	(704) 563-4117	4,403
JUD DIST 27	1355A EAST GARRISON BLVD GASTONIA, NC 28054	GETTYS, KIMBERLY A.	(704) 833-1294	4,107
JUD DIST 28	60 COURT PLAZA, 13TH FLOOR ASHEVILLE, NC 28801	ANDERSON, LORI E.	(828) 251-6052	1,848
JUD DIST 29	1347 SPARTANBURG HWY., SUITE 4 HENDERSONVILLE, NC 28792	CHITWOOD, JESSICA P.	(828) 697-4844	2,345
JUD DIST 30	310 EAST MAIN STREET SUITE 2 SYLVA, NC 28779	SELLERS, TODD C.	(828) 586-0407	1,746