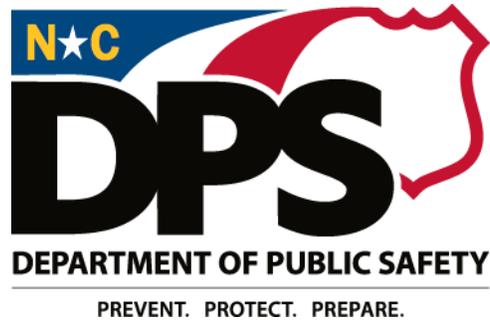


# Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Annual Statistical Report



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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 (DACJJ) is one of six divisions within the Department of Public Safety. Adult Correction is responsible for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of adult offenders sentenced to community/intermediate punishment or prison. Adult Correction is responsible for the operation of Prisons, Community Corrections, Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Programs and Correction Enterprises. In the Appropriations Act of 2021, the Division of Juvenile Justice was established as a standalone division.

### 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 2020-2021 Fiscal Year, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice had 17,660<sup>1</sup> (8,949 male, 8,711 female) permanent employees, primarily working directly with offenders in the community or in secure facilities. The division is funded through legislative appropriations and receipts (e.g., Correction Enterprises). The total authorized budget and actual expenditures for the Division over the past five fiscal years are shown below in Table 1.

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

Fiscal Year	Authorized Budget	Actual Expenditures	Percent Change in Actual Expenditures over Previous Year
2020-2021	\$1,777,826,334	\$1,749,481,256	4.91%
2019-2020	\$1,671,760,579	\$1,667,575,374	.98%
2018-2019	\$1,655,916,559	\$1,651,379,560	3.01%
2017-2018	\$1,606,521,181	\$1,603,188,588	3.40%
2016-2017	\$1,553,743,377	\$1,550,399,651	3.47%

\*Excludes required transfers for Medicaid and other Departmental requirements

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

## About this Document

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of statistical information about offenders inside North Carolina prisons, and offenders supervised by Community Corrections during the FY 2020-2021.

This document is prepared by the Administrative Analysis unit within the Analysis, Programming and Policy section of the NC Department of Public Safety.

The Administrative Analysis Unit (AAU) provides data analysis on offenders in prison facilities and community supervision, as well as programs and services that support offenders, and provide correctional interventions to 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 Public Safety
- Providing answers to statistical questions about correctional populations
- Consulting on methods to develop, implement, and monitor plans and policies on correctional populations

## Report Summary

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted many aspects of the North Carolina Criminal Justice system beginning in the last quarter of FY 2019-2020 and continuing throughout FY 2020-2021. The effects of the pandemic can be seen in the many statistics throughout this report that decreased since the previous year. The following is a high-level summary of these declines.

- Court operations were suspended for several months 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.
- The prison population declined 7% from March to June 2020. That decline continued for an additional 9% during FY 2020-2021.
- Prison entries declined 21% and prison releases decreased 4%.
- The cost per prison offender decreased \$31.71 per day.
- Incarcerated offenders assigned to work release paid the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice 57% less in per diem, transportation, and job-related expenses.
- Prison lockdowns impacted access to program assignment offerings. Vocational program participation decreased 64%, academic program participation decreased 33%, and life skills programs participation decreased 32%.
- The total number of offenders supervised by Community Corrections population decreased 10%.
- The number of entries to community corrections supervision decreased 9% overall. This included a 17% decrease in post-release entries and a 6% decrease in probation entries.
- The number of exits from community corrections supervision decreased 6% overall. This included a 7% decrease in probation exits.
- Program suspension and facility closures caused decreases in enrollments to Alcohol and Chemical Dependency programs. Community-based residential programs at DART Center (formerly DART Cherry) saw a 74% decrease in enrollments, and Black Mountain saw a 61% decrease. Enrollments to prison-based intermediate treatment programs decreased 54%. Prison-based long term treatment program enrollments decreased 43%.

# I. Prisons

## Overview

NCDPS 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, 2021, there were 56 prison facilities in the North Carolina adult corrections system. Table I.1 provides a breakdown of the types and number of facilities.

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

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

## State Prison Costs of Incarceration

The average incarceration costs for incarcerated offenders for each custody level over the last three fiscal years are shown in Table I.2 below. Figures include the direct cost of incarcerated offender supervision/custody and programs/activities, and indirect administrative costs for prison support. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, both the direct and indirect operating costs increased significantly in FY 2019-2020 for all custody levels. Then in FY 2020-21, operating costs decreased significantly causing the daily cost per incarcerated offender to decrease for all custody levels. This decrease is a result of receiving FEMA funds in FY 2020-2021 related to FY 2019-2020.

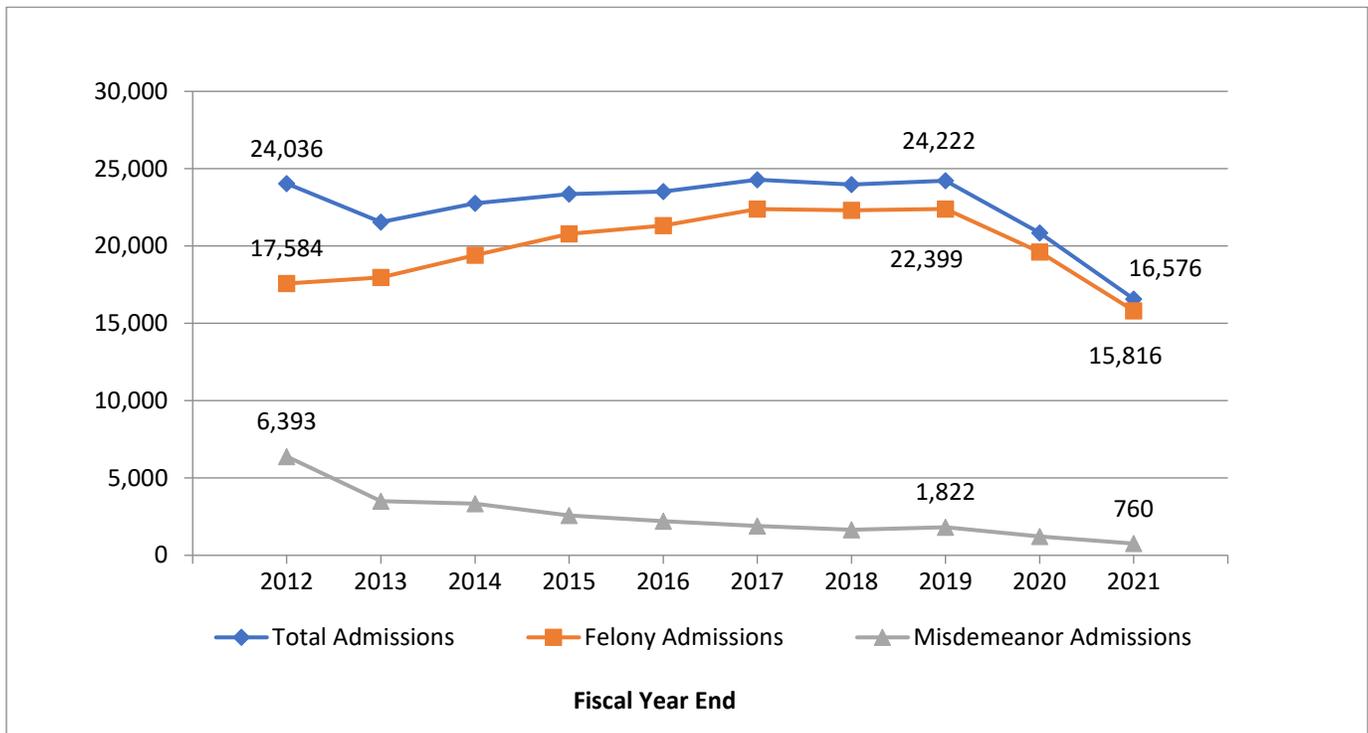
**Table I.2  
Prison Daily Cost Per Incarcerated Offender By Fiscal Year**

<i>Custody Level</i>	FY 2018-2019		FY 2019-2020		FY 2020-2021	
	<b>Incarcerated offender Daily Cost</b>	<b>Average Daily Pop.</b>	<b>Incarcerated offender Daily Cost</b>	<b>Average Daily Pop.</b>	<b>Incarcerated offender Daily Cost</b>	<b>Average Daily Pop.</b>
<i>Minimum</i>	\$90.45	11,871	\$120.22	10,016	\$85.11	8,967
<i>Medium</i>	\$105.11	15,128	\$123.48	13,505	\$94.13	12,670
<i>Close</i>	\$123.18	7,018	\$146.47	6,889	\$116.44	6,460
<b>Daily Average</b>	<b>\$103.32</b>	<b>34,017</b>	<b>\$127.63</b>	<b>30,410</b>	<b>\$95.92</b>	<b>28,097</b>

## Prison Admission Trends

Figure I.1 and Table I.3 provide a historical examination of prison admissions over a ten-year period. There was a notable decline in admissions in FY 2019-2020 and FY 2020-2021 due to changes in arrest and jail practices, court shutdowns, and court slowdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic. Felony admissions followed an upward trend from FY 2011-2012 until the start of the pandemic in FY 2019-2020. Misdemeanor admissions significantly decreased from 6,393 to 760 over the ten-year period. Overall, 95% of FY 2020-2021 prison admissions were felony crime convictions.

**Figure I.1**  
**Type of Prison Admission: FY 2011-2012 to FY 2020-2021**



**Table I.3**  
**Total Prison Admissions: FY 2011-2012 to FY 2020-2021**

	FY 2011-2012	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
<b>Totals</b>	<b>24,036</b>	<b>21,538</b>	<b>22,759</b>	<b>23,367</b>	<b>23,531</b>	<b>24,288</b>	<b>25,209</b>	<b>24,222</b>	<b>20,838</b>	<b>16,576</b>

## Prison Admission Types

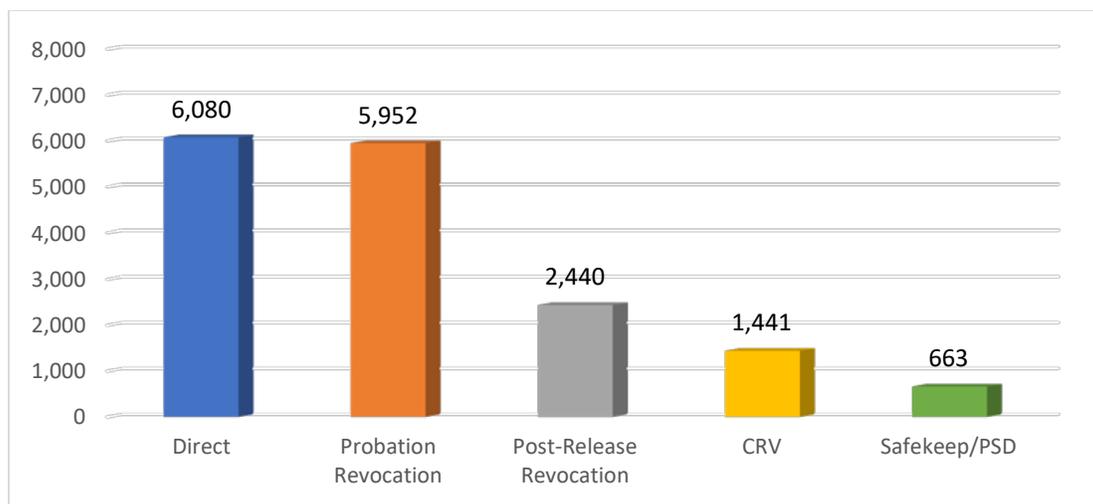
The table below describes the five types of admissions to the prison system in North Carolina.

**Table I.4  
Prison Admission Types Definitions**

<b>Admission Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<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 Incarcerated offenders</i>	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 2020-2021, the largest percentage of prison admissions were direct admissions (37%) and probation revocations (36%)<sup>2</sup>. The percentage split was consistent with that of FY 2019-2020.

**Figure I.2  
Prison Admissions: FY 2020-2021**



<sup>2</sup> 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

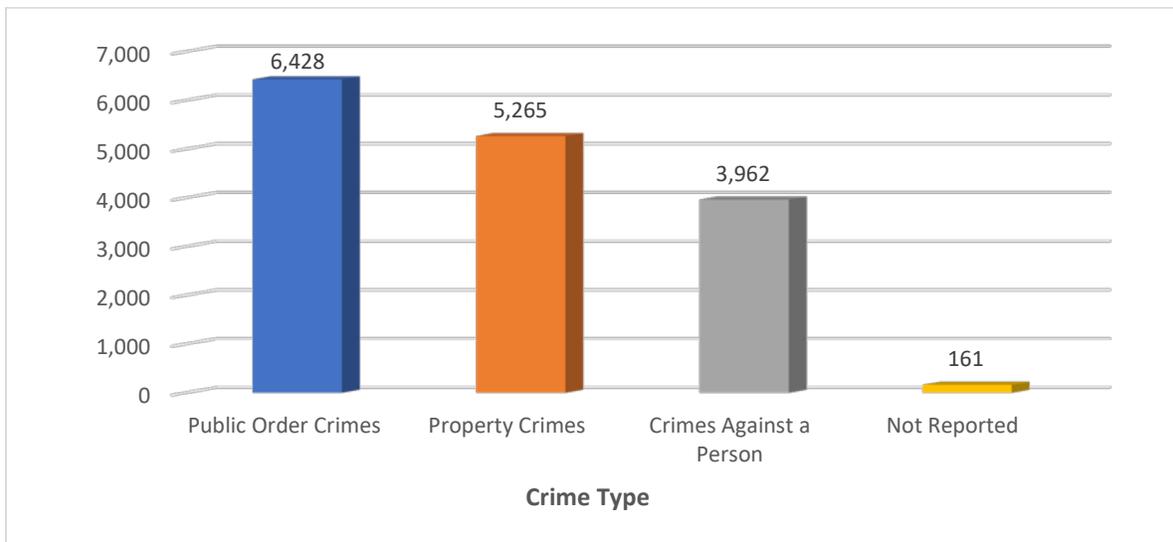
Crimes resulting in prison admissions are grouped into the three categories which are defined in the following table.

**Table I.5**  
**Crime Categories Definitions**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>
<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 FY 2020-2021 was Public Order Crimes (41%), which decreased 28% from FY 2019-2020. In addition, Property Crimes decreased 24%, and Crimes Against a Person decreased 15% from the last fiscal year.

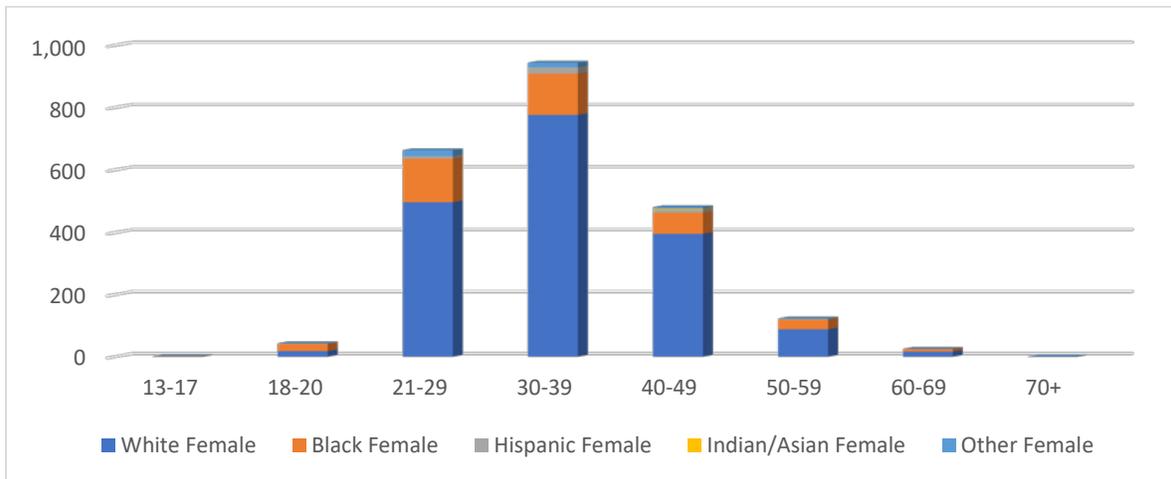
**Figure I.3**  
**Crime Type of Prison Admissions: FY 2020-2021**



## Prison Admission Demographics

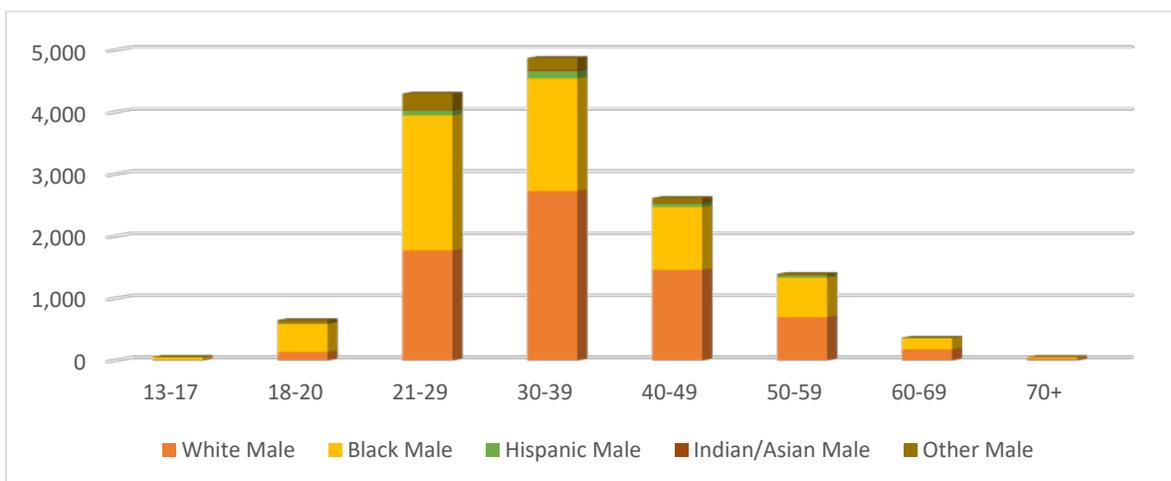
The prison system initially classifies, and houses incarcerated offenders by gender, type of conviction (felony or misdemeanor), and type of custody (close, medium, or minimum). During FY 2020-2021 the highest age category of females entering prison was 30-39 (N=944). In this age group, 82% were White Female, 14% Black Female, 2% Hispanic Female, less than 1% Indian/Asian Female, and 2% Other Female.

**Figure I.4**  
**Female Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2020-2021**



During FY 2020-2021 the highest age category of males entering prison was 30-39 (N=4,869). In this age group, 56% were Black Male, 37% White Male, 2% Hispanic Male, less than 1% Indian/Asian Male, and 4% Other Male.

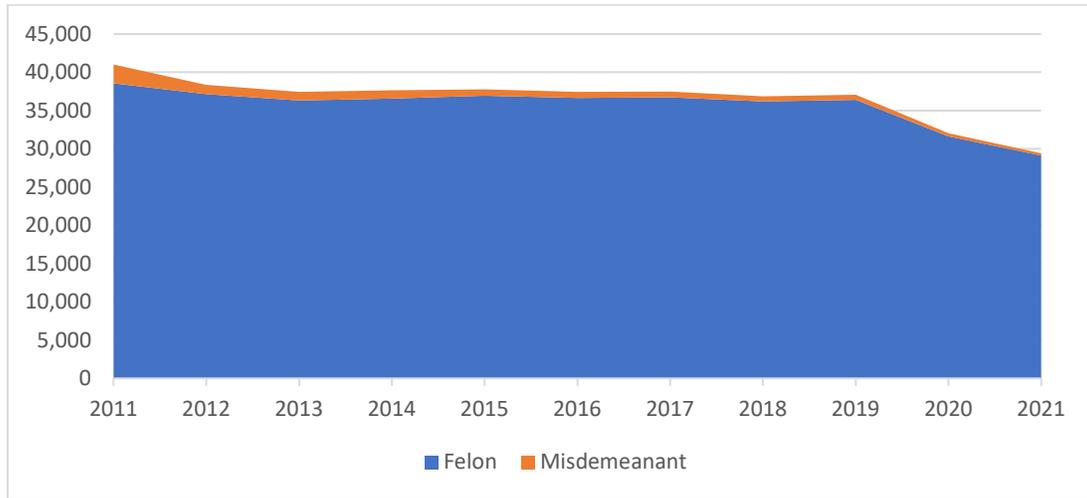
**Figure I.5**  
**Male Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2020-2021**



## Prison Population Trend

The prison population largely (99%) consists of felony convictions and a small number of misdemeanor convictions. From fiscal year endings June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2021, misdemeanor convictions significantly declined from 2,461 to 308. Misdemeanants comprise only 1% of the prison population.

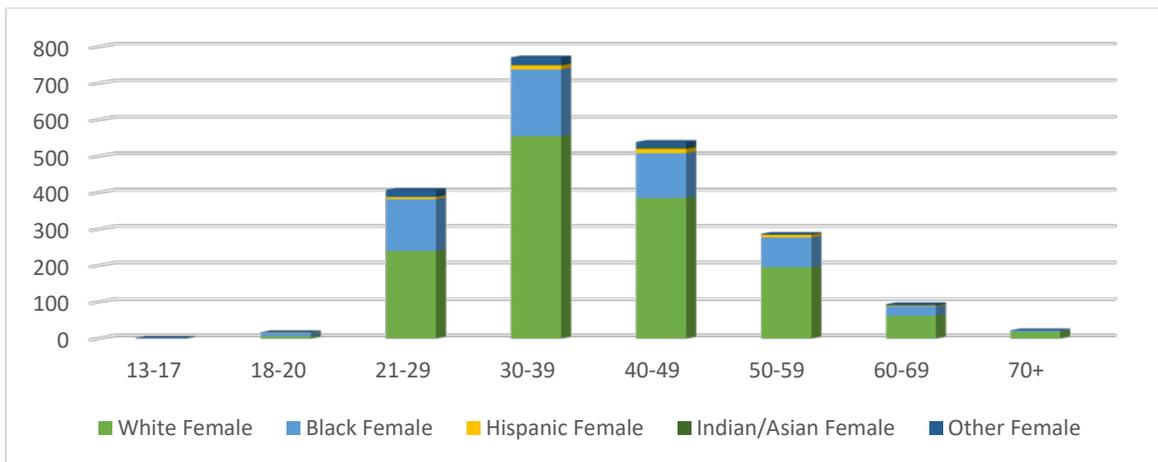
**Figure I.6**  
**Prison Population by Crime Class: Fiscal Year Endings 2011-2021**



## Prison Population Demographics

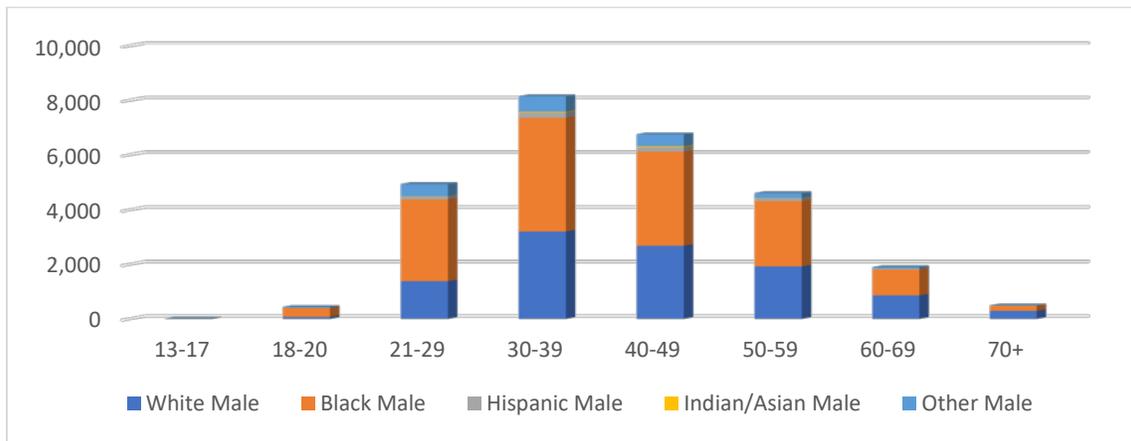
During FY 2020-2021, the highest age category of females in prison was 30-39 (N=771). In this age group, 72% were White Female, 24% Black Female, 1% Hispanic Female, less than 1% Indian/Asian Female, and 3% Other Female.

**Figure I.7**  
**Female Demographics of Prison Population: FY 2020-2021**



During FY 2020-2021 the highest age category of males in prison was 30-39 (N=8,148). In this age group, 51% were Black Male, 39% White Male, 2% Hispanic Male, less than 1% Indian/Asian Male and 7% Other Male.

**Figure I.8**  
**Male Demographics of Prison Population: FY 2020-2021**

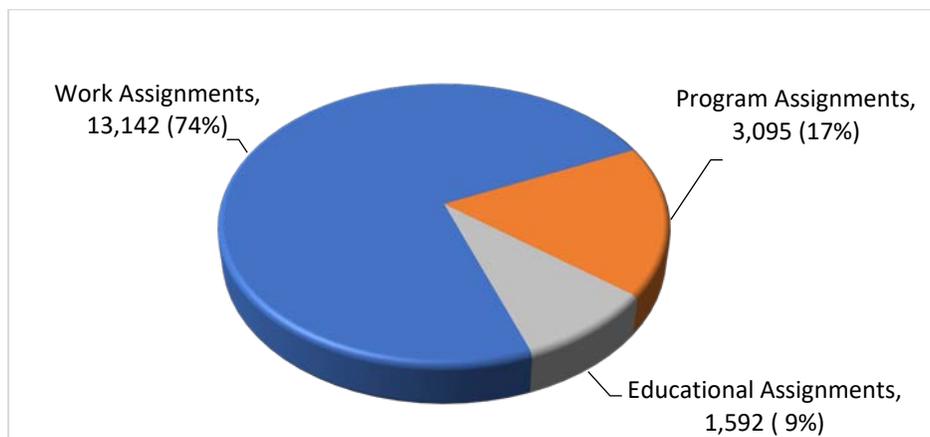


**Incarcerated Offender Activities**

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

During FY 2020-2021 most incarcerated offenders (74%) were assigned to work programs either inside or outside of prison facilities. Figure I.9 shows the breakdown of incarcerated offender program activities.

**Figure I.9**  
**Percentages of Incarcerated Offenders Program Assignments: FY 2020-2021**



## Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities

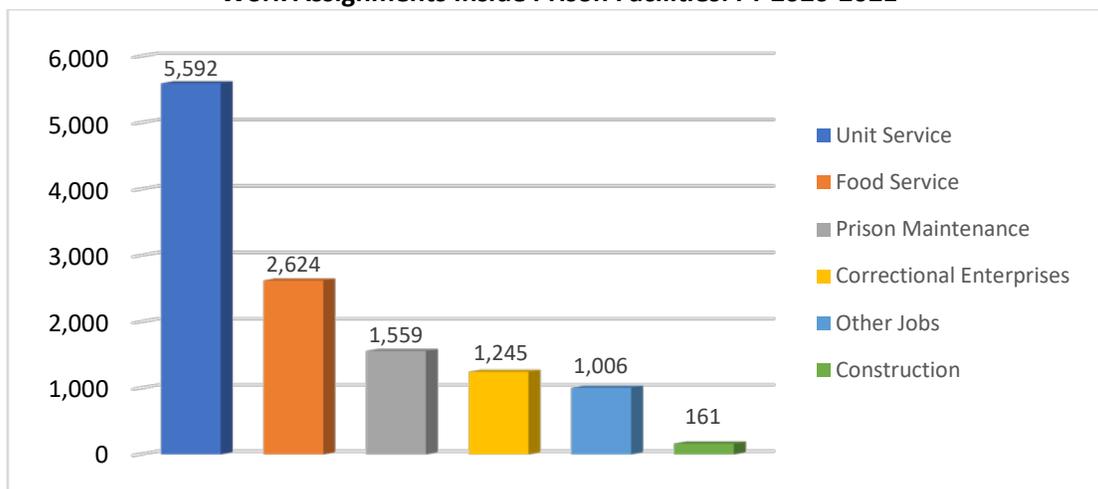
Of those incarcerated offenders assigned to work programs during FY 2020-2021, the majority (90%) worked inside prison facilities. Jobs are assigned to help reduce the cost of constructing and operating facilities, as well as providing valuable job skills and work ethic for finding employment upon release 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**

<i>Work Assignment Category</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Unit Service</i>	Incarcerated offenders perform janitorial and general maintenance duties. This is the largest assignment in prison facilities.
<i>Food Service</i>	Incarcerated offenders work in the kitchens of prison facilities preparing and serving food to other incarcerated offenders.
<i>Correction Enterprises</i>	Incarcerated offenders 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 \$3.00 per day. Correction Enterprises is a separate section of the DACJJ which administers these industries at prison sites.
<i>Prison Maintenance</i>	Incarcerated offenders 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>	Incarcerated offenders participate in new prison construction projects.

The following chart shows work assignments performed by incarcerated offenders during FY 2020-2021. Unit services and food service assignments comprised over half (68%) of inside assignments.

**Figure I.10**  
**Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities: FY 2020-2021**



## Work Assignments Outside of Prison Facilities

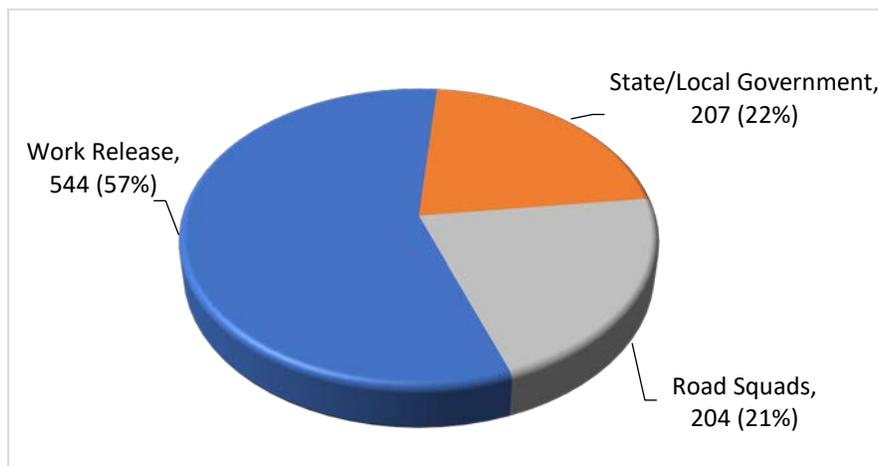
During FY 2020-2021, 955 incarcerated offenders were assigned to work programs outside of prison facilities. The definitions for these types of work assignments are detailed in the table below.

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

<i>Work Assignment Category</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Road Squads</i>	Minimum custody incarcerated offenders work under the direction of the 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 incarcerated offenders to provide janitorial services and grounds keeping.
<i>Work Release</i>	Incarcerated offenders nearing their release date and proven trustworthy for limited release from prison unit custody work for businesses in the community and receive prevailing market wages from employers but must pay a room-and-board fee to the prison unit. The first work release program in the country was started in North Carolina in 1957.

Of those incarcerated offenders that worked outside of prison facilities, 57% were assigned to work release, 22% to state/local government offices, and 21% to road squads as shown below.

**Figure I.11**  
**Work Assignments Outside Prison Facilities: FY 2020-2021**



During FY 2020-2021, COVID-19 restrictions limited work assignment opportunities, which in turn significantly reduced incarcerated offender dollars paid to DACJ. In FY 2020-2021, they paid:

- \$15,420.00 in per diem (\$3,920,660.62/FY 2019-2020).
- \$7,820.80 for transportation and job-related expenses (\$1,466,879.03/FY 2019-2020).

They also paid \$45,841.24 for child support and restitution (\$1,496,780.25/FY 2019-2020) and paid an additional \$1,370,876.19 for personal expenses, spousal support, and other family expenses (\$2,754,209.82/FY 2019-2020).

## Program Assignments

Incarcerated offenders are recommended for 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.

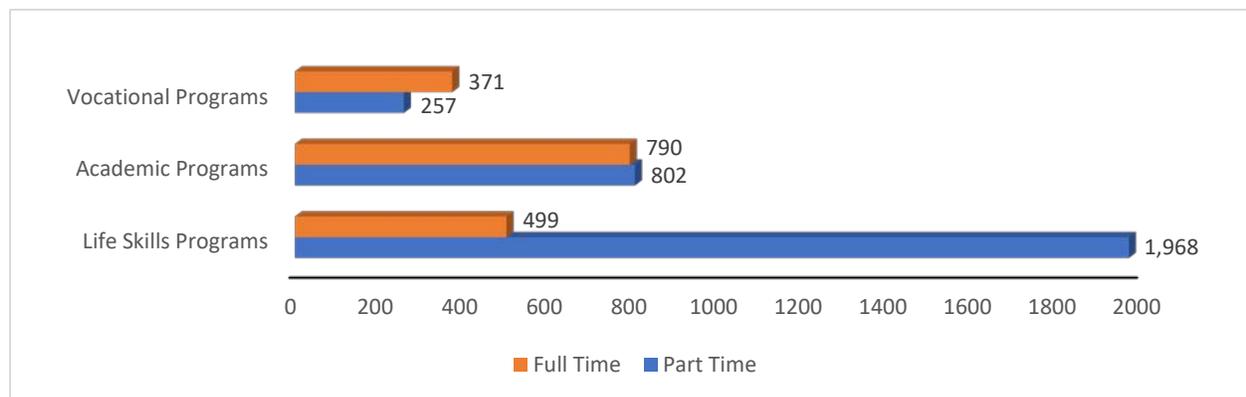
The mission of the DACJJ Educational Services section is to provide educational offerings ranging from basic reading, writing, and computation skills to advanced vocational skills, social development, and life skills. The goal is to assist in preparing incarcerated offenders for successful community transition and employment development upon release from prison. Below are the definitions for these types of program offerings.

**Table I.8**  
**Incarcerated Offender Program Assignments Definitions**

<i>Program Assignment</i>	Definition
<i>Academic Programs</i>	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.
<i>Vocational Programs</i>	Provide programs such as computer literacy, food service training, electrical engineering technology, brick masonry, and job readiness through local community colleges. Programs help incarcerated offenders 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” 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 Division of Adult Correction & Juvenile Justice.

During FY 2020-2021, Life Skills programs had the largest incarcerated offender participation (2,467), followed by Academic programs (1,592), and Vocational (628) programs as shown below.

**Figure I.12**  
**Incarcerated Offender Program Assignments: FY 2020-2021**



## Incarcerated Offender Educational Attainment

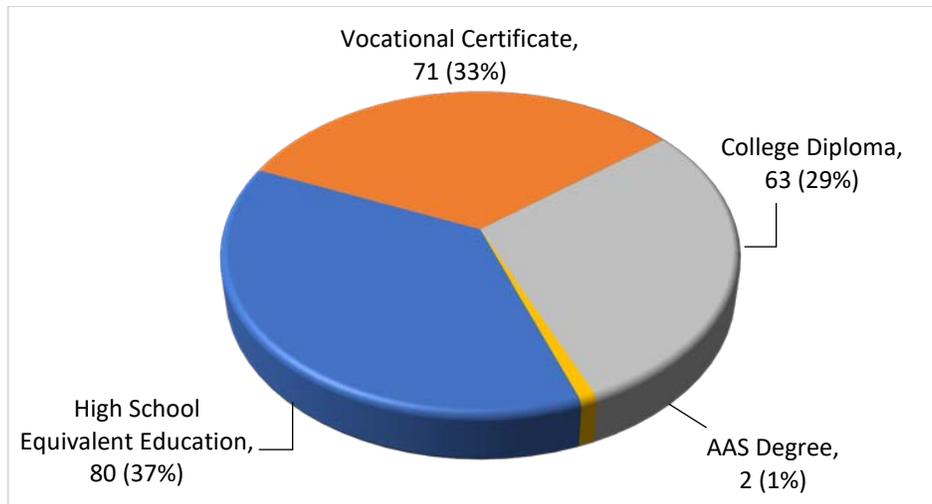
NCDPS partners with the North Carolina Community College System (NCCCS) to provide:

- Academic and vocational programs assist incarcerated offenders with obtaining high school diplomas or high school equivalency diplomas.
- Post-secondary education opportunities allow 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 in FY 2020-2021. The largest percentage of education attained by incarcerated offenders was high school equivalency diplomas (37%) followed by vocational certificates (33%), college diplomas (29%), and AAS degrees (1%).

**Figure I.13**  
**Educational Attainment by Degree/Certification: FY 2020-2021**



## **Incarcerated Offender Disciplinary Infractions**

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

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

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

In FY 2020-2021 there were 57,593 infractions, which is a decrease of 10% from the number recorded during FY 2019-2020. Table I.9 details the percentage and numbers of infractions for each offense classification. Below is a summary of the table.

### **Class A:**

Class A offenses comprised 31% (17,793) of all disciplinary infractions. This includes 34% for Substance Possession, followed by Sexual Act (16%), Other Class A Offense (12%), and Weapon Possession (10%).

### **Class B:**

Class B offenses comprised 55% (31,601) of all disciplinary infractions. This includes 48% for incarcerated offenders Disobeying an Order. The only other category of significance was Use of Profane Language (15%).

### **Class C:**

Class C offenses comprised 14% (8,199) of all disciplinary infractions. The largest groups of infractions in this class were for Unauthorized Tobacco Use (32%) and Unauthorized Leave (21%).

**Table I.9  
Incarcerated Offender Disciplinary Infractions: FY 2020-2021**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Infraction</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>A</b>	Substance Possession	6,114	34%
	Sexual Act	2,779	16%
	Other Class A Offense	2,052	12%
	Weapon Possession	1,763	10%
	Involvement with Gang or SRG	1,480	8%
	Attempt Class A Offense	1,049	6%
	Assault Person with Weapon	947	5%
	Assault Staff	536	3%
	Refuse to Submit to a Drug/Breath Test	509	3%
	Fight Involving Weapons	505	3%
	Other Inmate Assault	59	0%
		<i>Class A Total</i>	<b>17,793</b>
<b>B</b>	Disobey Order	15,158	48%
	Profane Language	4,637	15%
	Lock Tampering	2,593	8%
	Other Class B Offense	2,515	8%
	Fighting	2,205	7%
	High Risk Act	1,828	6%
	Threaten to Harm/Injure Staff	1,611	5%
	Damage State/Another's Property	611	2%
	Interfere with Staff	443	1%
		<i>Class B Total</i>	<b>31,601</b>
<b>C</b>	Unauthorized Tobacco Use	2,646	32%
	Unauthorized Leave	1,729	21%
	Other Class C Offense	1,646	20%
	Theft of Property	775	9%
	Misuse or Unauthorized Use of Phone/Mail	575	7%
	Barter/Trade or Loan Money	377	5%
	Illegal Clothing	205	3%
	Create Offensive Condition	191	2%
	Unauthorized Funds	55	1%
		<i>Class C Total</i>	<b>8,199</b>

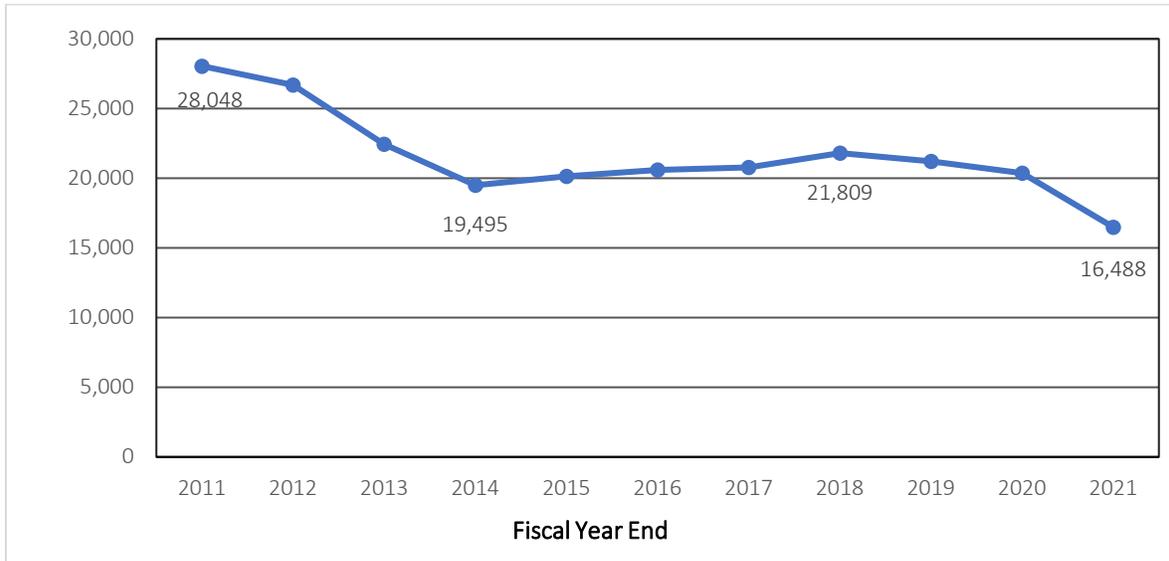
<b>Total Infractions</b>	<b>57,593</b>
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## Prison Release Trend

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 was a total of 16,488 releases from prisons during FY 2020-2021, which was a significant (19%) decrease in releases from the previous year end as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Figure I.14**  
**Prison Releases: Fiscal Year Ending**



## 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 (75%) of releases from prison in FY 2020-2021 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 in Figure I.15 shows prison release types over the past five years. Post-releases continue to be the largest type of prison release.

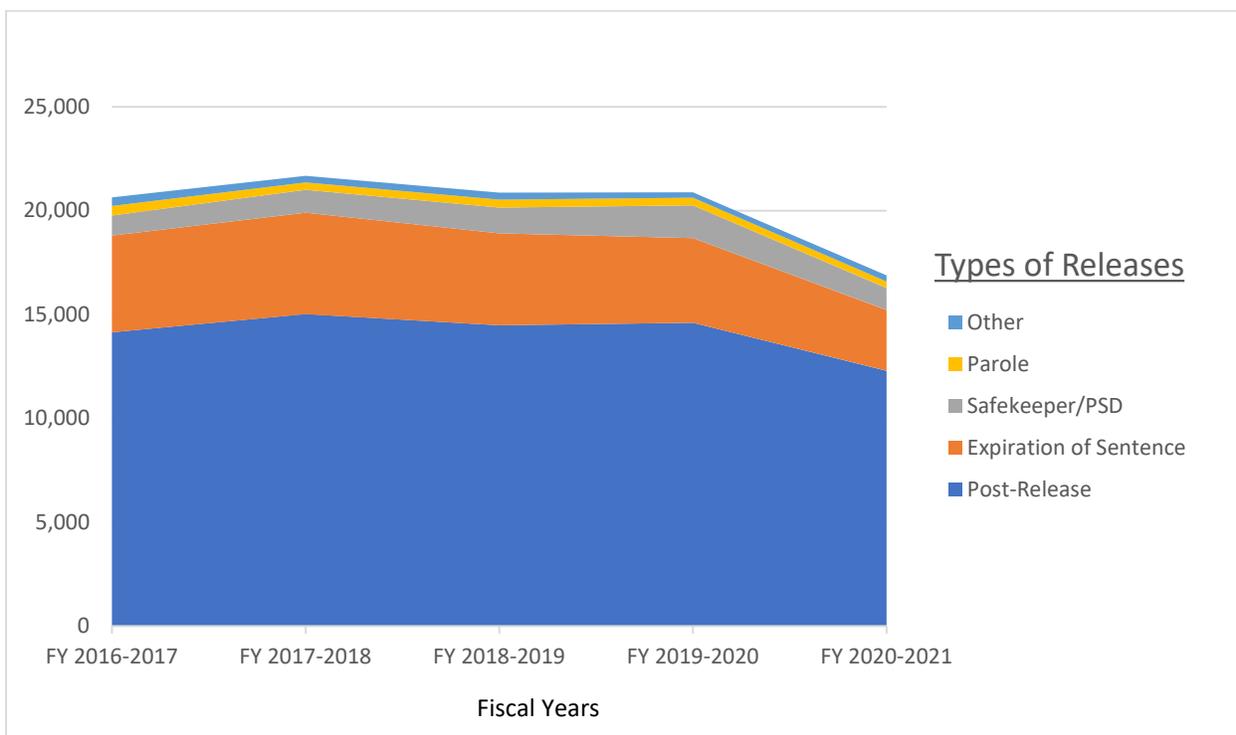
The types of releases during FY 2020-2021 were as follows:

- post-releases (75%)
- expiration of sentences (18%)
- safekeeper/PSD releases (4%)
- parole releases (2%)

Releases due to parole have decreased steadily since only non-structured sentence and Safe Roads Act incarcerated offenders are eligible for parole. In FY 1998-1999, 21% of prison exits were to parole, whereas, during FY 2020-2021 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 incarcerated offenders 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 incarcerated offender, interstate compact, and execution. There were no executions in FY 2020-2021.

**Figure I.15**  
**Types of Prison Releases: FY 2016-2017 to FY 2020-2021**



## 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 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. 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 onto 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%, and 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 2020-2021 and the average time they served in prison.

**Table I.10**  
**Time Served by Incarcerated Offenders Released: FY 2020-2021**

<i>Type of Sentence</i>	# of Offenders	Average Months in Prison	% of Sentence Served
<i>Structured Sentence Felons</i>	11,687	34.30	108% of minimum
<i>Structured Sentence Misdemeanants</i>	40	5.18	94% of maximum
<i>Non-Structured Sentence Felons</i>	72 <sup>3</sup>	343.01 <sup>4</sup>	72% of court-imposed sentence
<i>Non-Structured Sentence Misdemeanants</i>	484 <sup>5</sup>	14.55	51% of court-imposed sentence

<sup>3</sup>Those who were paroled and then returned to prison were excluded from these calculations.

<sup>4</sup> Since these incarcerated offenders represented some serious offenses, they served a greater amount of time.

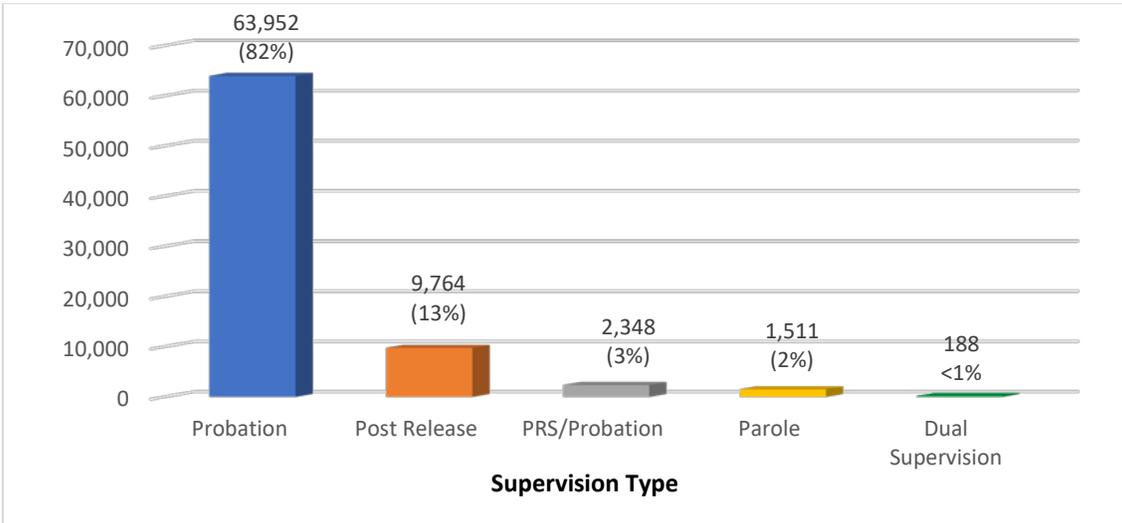
<sup>5</sup> Most were serving time for Driving While Impaired (DWI) convictions that fall under the Safe Roads Act.

## II. Community Corrections

### Overview

Community Corrections provides supervision of offenders sentenced to probation or released from prisons on parole or post-release supervision. Probation and parole officers supervise offenders in the community by enforcing compliance with the conditions of probation, parole or post-release supervision, and monitoring offender behavior. As of June 30, 2021, there were 77,763 offenders under the supervision of the Division of Community Corrections. The majority (82%) were under probation supervision.

**Figure II.1**  
**Community Corrections Population by Supervision Type: June 30, 2021**



### Offender Supervision

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

- 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, Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission, or mandated by the officer through delegated authority, such as requiring increased Community Service hours, drug screening, or time in CRV.

## Officer Responsibilities

Officers work with other agencies and coordinate referrals to rehabilitative services to encourage offender participation in programs, such as:

- substance abuse treatment
- mental health treatment
- educational
- 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 corrections programs for FY 2020-2021 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 in FY 2020-2021 was \$4.32. Electronic Monitoring and GPS costs an average of \$5.77 per offender per day.

**Table II.1**  
**Cost of Programs: FY 2020-2021**

<i>Community Corrections Program</i>	<b>Average Daily Cost Per Offender</b>
<i>Offender Supervision</i>	\$4.32
<i>Electronic Monitoring and GPS</i>	\$5.77
<i>TECS* RRS (Recidivism Reduction Services)</i>	\$9.69
<i>TECS* Transitional Housing</i>	\$44.49
<i>Drug Screening Program</i>	\$.61
<i>DART Center</i>	\$3.26
<i>Post-Release/Parole Hearings</i>	\$126.15

*\*Treatment of Effective Community Supervision*

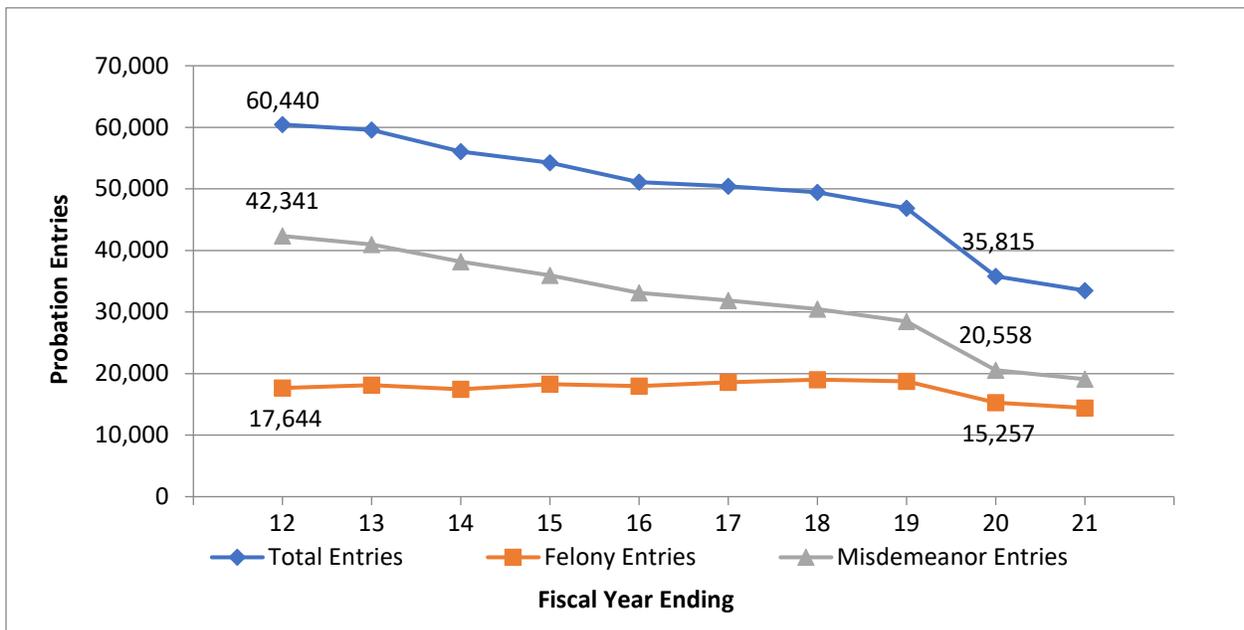
## II.A. Probation

### Probation Entry Trends

Figure II.A.1 provides a historical examination of the probation population over a ten-year period. During FY 2020-2021:

- There were 33,491 new offender entries to probation. This was a 6% decrease from the previous year and a 28% decrease since June 30, 2018.
- The proportion of felons and misdemeanants in probation entries was 43% felons and 57% misdemeanants.

**Figure II.A.1**  
**Probation Entries by Crime Class: FY 2011-2012 to FY 2020-2021**



**Table II.A.1**  
**Total Probation Entries: FY 2011-2012 to FY 2020-2021**

	FY 2011-2012	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
Totals	60,440	59,588	56,071	54,247	51,092	50,440	49,457	46,831	35,815	33,491

## 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**

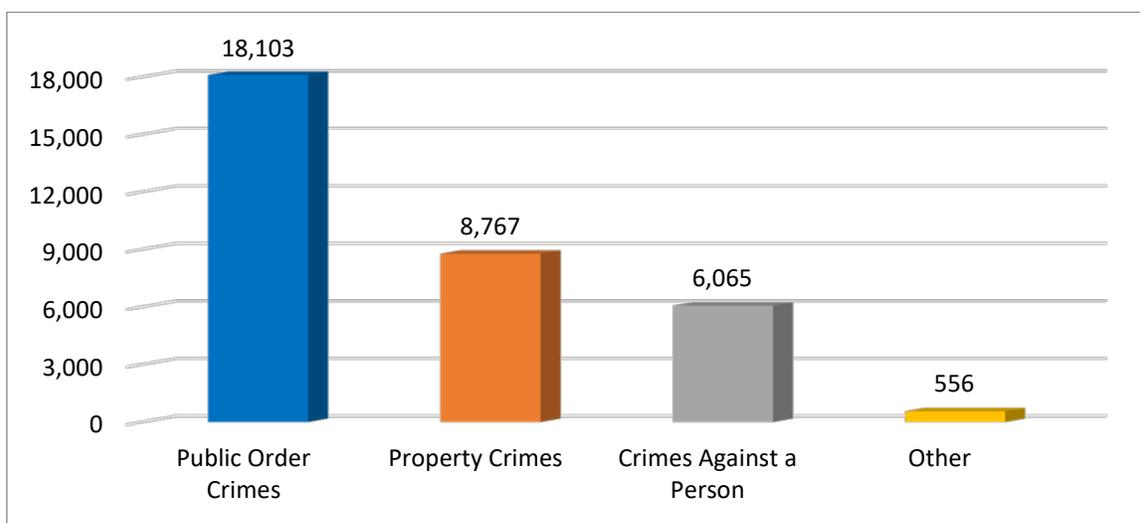
<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Public Order</i>	Public order crimes involve acts that are outlawed because they conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules, and public opinion (e.g., drug crimes and alcohol offenses).
<i>Property</i>	Property crimes are those crimes to obtain money, property, 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 2020-2021 was Public Order crimes (54%). The predominant public order crimes were non-trafficking drug offenses (48%), driving while impaired (29%), other traffic violations (8%), and weapons offenses (7%).

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

There were 6,065 entries to probation for Crimes Against a Person, contributing 18% of all entries to probation for FY 2020-2021. Most of these crimes were assaults (71%). This category also includes other sexual offense (8%), robbery (7%), and other offenses against a person (9%).

**Figure II.A.2  
Probation Entries by Crime Type: FY 2020-2021**



## 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, 2021 was 64,140. The population was comprised of 49% misdemeanor offenders and 51% felony offenders.

Table II.A.3 details **misdemeanant** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY 2020-2021. Here is a summary of the table:

- Class 1: Contributed the largest percentage (42%) of the misdemeanor probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were larceny and non- trafficking drug offenses (32%).
- Class 2: Contributed 6% to misdemeanor probationers; the primary offenses in this class being assaults (28%) and other public order offenses (21%).
- Class 3: Contributed 3% to misdemeanor probations and consisted largely of traffic violations (42%) and non-trafficking drug offenses (37%).
- Class A1: Contributed 15% to the misdemeanor population, most of which were assaults (83%).

**Table II.A.3**  
**Misdemeanor Sentencing Table for Probation Population: June 30, 2021**

Crime Class	I	II	III	Other	Total	Percentage
1	3,626	4,587	4,565	0	<b>12,778</b>	<b>42%</b>
2	560	787	617	0	<b>1,964</b>	<b>6%</b>
3	295	175	538	0	<b>1,008</b>	<b>3%</b>
A1	1,251	1,647	1,617	0	<b>4,515</b>	<b>15%</b>
DWI	0	0	0	10,296	<b>10,296</b>	<b>34%</b>
Undefined/ Other	0	0	0	57	<b>57</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,732</b>	<b>7,196</b>	<b>7,337</b>	<b>10,353</b>	<b>30,618</b>	<b>100%</b>
	<b>19%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Table II.A.4 below details **felony** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY 2020-2021.

- Classes E, F and G represented the smallest proportion of felon probationers. Most of these crimes were drug related offenses (22%) and included more serious crimes such as weapons offenses (19%), assault (15%), and sexual offenses (11%).
- Class H: Contributed the largest percentage (38%). The most frequent crime categories in this class of offenses were larceny (24%) and fraud (21%).
- Class I: Contributed (27%) of all felons on probation and consisted mostly of non-trafficking drug offenses (77%).

**Table II.A.4  
Felony Sentencing Table for Probation Population: June 30, 2021**

Crime Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VU	Total	Percentage
E	898	640	98	26	9	2	1	1,674	5%
F	1,262	958	481	129	16	12	1	2,859	9%
G	732	1,359	1,068	640	16	8	1	3,824	11%
H	4,382	4,012	2,226	1,544	385	52	13	12,614	38%
I	4,075	2,262	1,350	918	279	327	2	9,213	27%
DWI	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,039	3,039	9%
Undefined */ Other	128	89	32	20	7	4	17	297	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,477</b>	<b>9,320</b>	<b>5,255</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>33,520</b>	<b>100%</b>
	<b>34%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

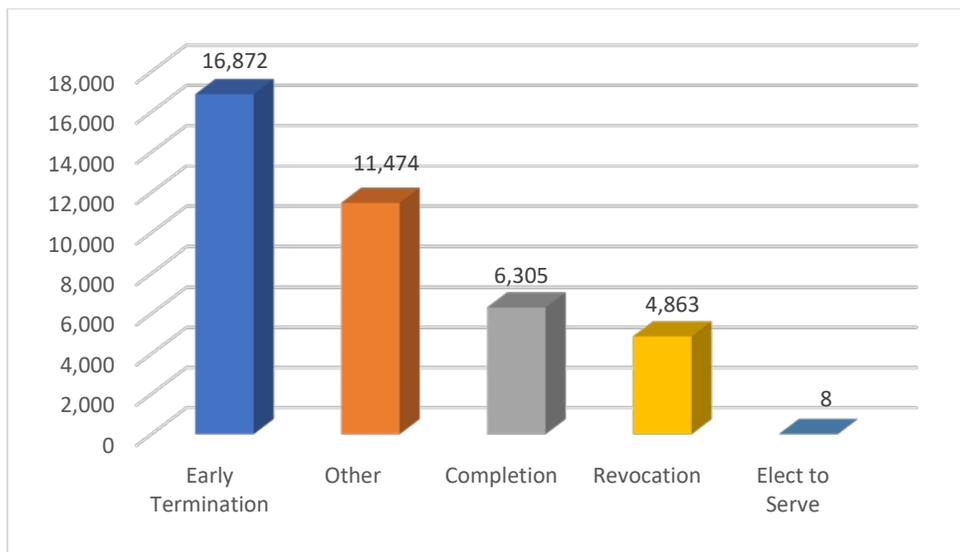
\* The 'Undefined' category contains offenders that had missing crime information.

## Types of Probation Exits

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

<b>Exit Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>Early Terminations</i>	This is the largest category of exits (43%) 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 expiration of the case (also known as an “expired absconder”). In this case, the probationer is moved to unsupervised probation with approval of the District Attorney, or probation ends due to incarceration on an unrelated conviction.
<i>Other Exits</i>	This category accounts for 29% 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 12% of all 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.
<i>Completions</i>	This category accounted for 16% of probation exits. To exit probation supervision as a completion, the offender must serve the entire term sentenced by the court and meet all conditions of probation.
<i>Elect to Serve</i>	This category accounts for less than <1% of all probation exits. These exits are often combined with revocations for an overall revocation rate because offenders elect to serve their suspended sentence rather than comply with additional sanctions imposed during the violation process. Both exits result in incarceration in state prisons or county jails.

**Figure II.A.3  
Probation Exits: FY 2020-2021**

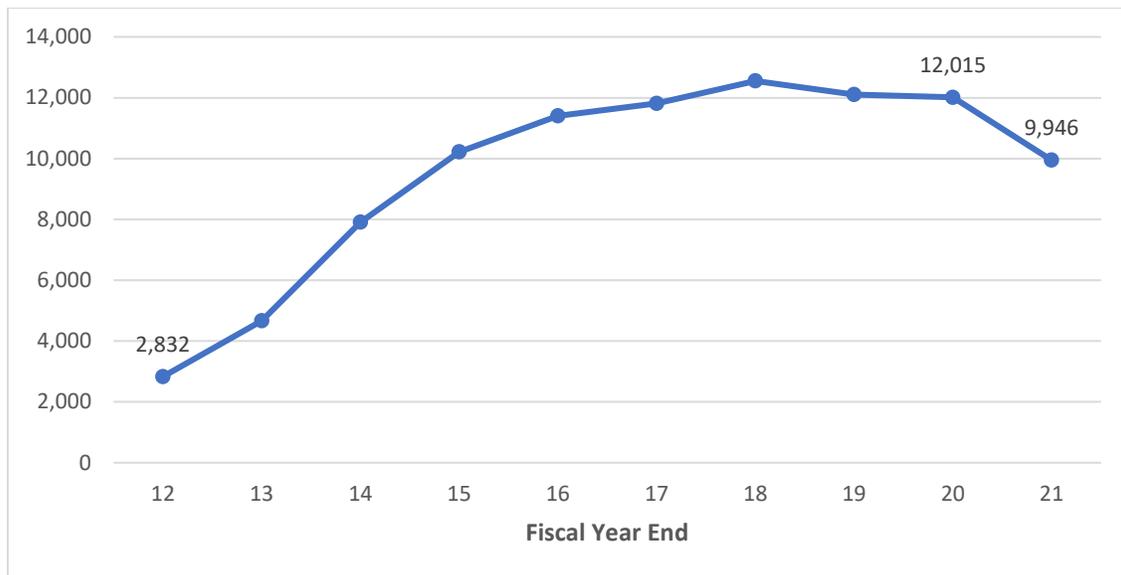


## II.B. Post Release Supervision

### Post-Release Entry Trend

During FY 2020-2021, there were 9,946 entries to post-release supervision. This was slightly lower than FY 2019-2020. Under the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA), FY 2012-2013 was the first full year of implementation in which all felons exiting prison receive a period of post-release supervision, thus the sharp increase after that year.

**Figure II.B.1**  
**Post-Release Entries by Fiscal Year: FY 2011-2012 to FY 2020-2021**



**Table II.B.1**  
**Post-Release Entries by Fiscal Year: FY 2011-2012 to FY 2020-2021**

	FY 2011-2012	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
<b>Totals</b>	2,832	4,667	7,907	10,218	11,404	11,815	12,551	12,104	12,015	9,946

Post-release supervision provides oversight during the period of re-entry into 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 Dec. 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 post-release population at the end of FY 2020-2021. 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.2**  
**Sentencing Table for the Post-Release Population: June 30, 2021**

Crime Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Undefined Non-Structured	Total
B1	144	65	15	5	1	0	0	230
B2	158	114	56	20	2	0	0	350
C	296	276	196	208	86	90	1	1,153
D	296	284	218	189	62	68	2	1,119
E	378	336	254	307	134	129	0	1,538
F	559	460	324	313	93	95	0	1,844
G	175	325	404	377	127	114	0	1,522
H	334	798	714	689	322	455	1	3,313
I	111	263	192	201	92	109	0	968
Undefined	51	4	3	0	0	0	17	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12,112</b>

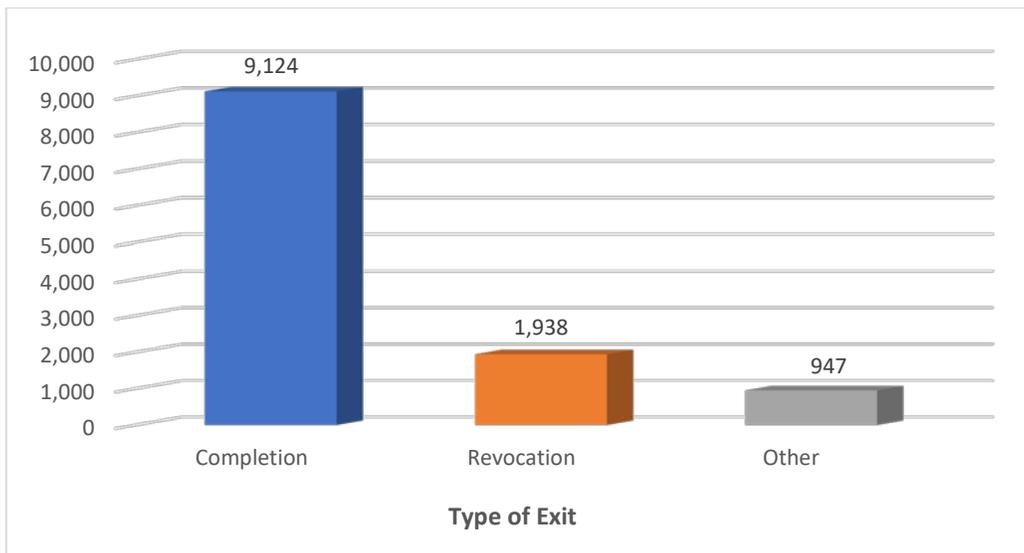
There were 12,112 offenders on post-release at the end of FY 2020-2021. Their convictions were as follows:

- Class H convictions were the largest class (27%).
- Class F convictions were the next largest class, mostly comprised of sexual offenses (15%).
- Class G convictions (13%) were mostly comprised of weapons offenses or robbery.
- Class E convictions (13%) were predominantly comprised of assaults and habitual felons.
- Class C convictions (10%) were largely comprised of sexual assault and habitual felons.

## Type of Post-Release Exits

<i>Exit Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Completions</i>	This category accounted for the majority (76%) of post-release exits. When an 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.
<i>Revocations</i>	This category represents 16% of all post-release exits. An offender is revoked due to non-compliance with the conditions of post-release, including committing a new crime or absconding. Offenders may also be revoked for technical violations of post-release.
<i>Other Exits</i>	This category accounts for 8% of post-release. Post-release exits defined as “Other” included offenders who died and supervision that was unsatisfactorily terminated.

**Figure II.B.2**  
**Post-Release Exits: FY 2020-2021**

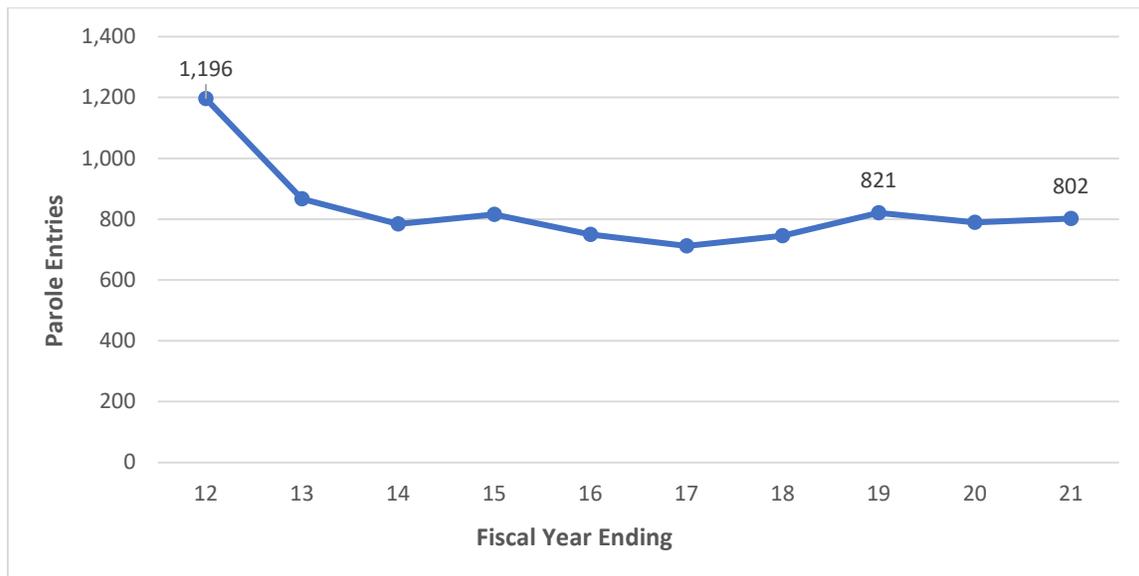


## II.C. Parole

### Parole Entry Trend

During FY 2020-2021, there were 802 entries to parole supervision. Overall, there was a steady decline in parole entries over the past ten years until FY 2017-2018, and then an increase over the next 3 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 2011-2012 to FY 2020-2021**



**Table II.C.1**  
**Parole by Fiscal Year: FY 2011-2012 to FY 2020-2021**

	FY 2011-2012	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
Totals	1,196	867	784	816	750	712	745	821	789	802

Incarcerated offenders who are eligible for parole were sentenced for convictions under other sentencing laws. As of June 30, 2021:

- The largest proportion of parole entries (62%) was through Interstate Compact agreements.
- Non-Structured Sentencing incarcerated offenders comprised a little more than 9% of entries.
- Approximately 3% of the entries were sentenced under DWI laws.

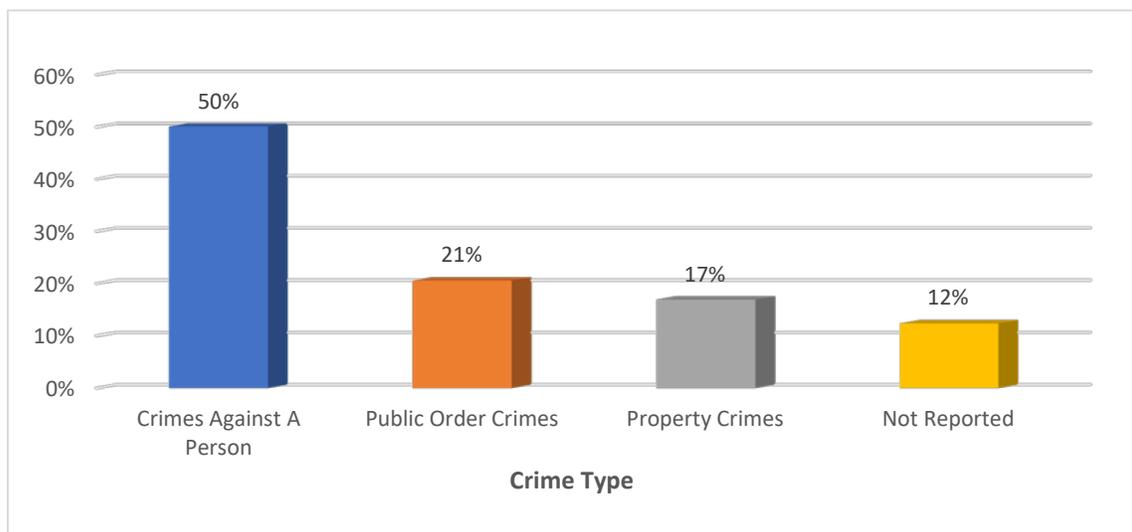
## Crime Categories and Crime Type of Parole Population

There were 802 offenders on parole supervision on June 30, 2021. Half of those on parole were convicted of some type of crime against a person. Public order crimes were the next largest category (21%), followed by property crimes (17%).

**Table II.C.2**  
**Parole Population Convictions: June 30, 2021**

<i>Crime Category</i>	<i>Crime Type</i>
<i>Crimes Against a Person</i>	Crimes against persons are those whose victims are always individuals. These types of crimes include robbery, homicides (First Degree Murder, Second Degree, Murder, Manslaughter), assault and sex offenses.
<i>Public Order</i>	Public order crimes involve acts that conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules and public opinion (e.g., drug offenses and driving while impaired).
<i>Property</i>	Property crimes are those crimes to obtain money, property, or some other benefit (e.g., burglary, larceny, forgery).

**Figure II.C.2**  
**Crime Types of Parole Population: June 30, 2021**

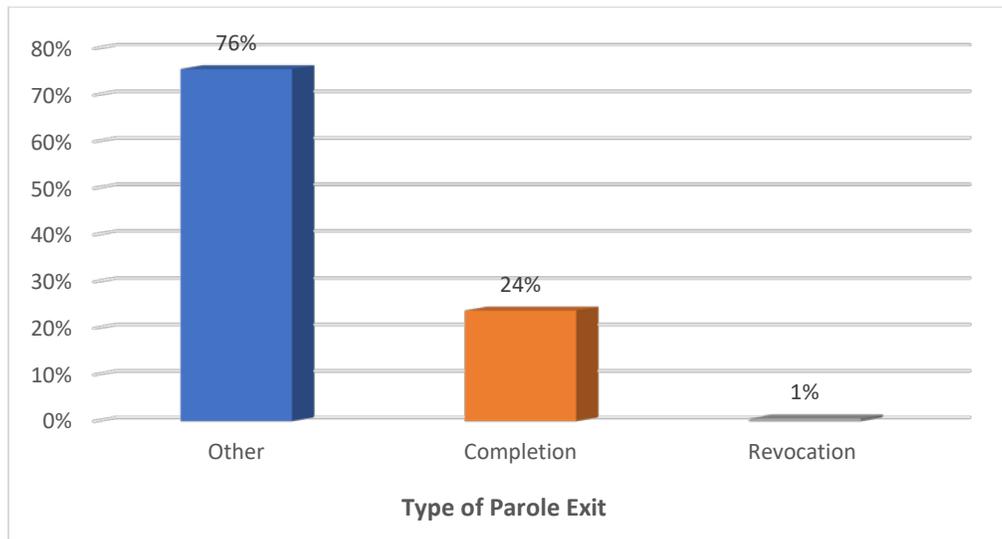


## Type of Parole Exits

There were 672 exits from parole during FY 2020-2021. The table below describes the types of parole exits.

<b>Exit Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>Other Exits</i>	The Other category comprised 76% of parole exits. These types of exits mostly include cases in which there was a closure of a case supervised in North Carolina but sentenced in another state. The category also includes unsuccessful terminations, unsupervised terminations, other type of terminations, and offender death.
<i>Completions</i>	Completions comprised 24% of parole exits. When an offender completes this period of supervision, the sentence for which the offender was placed on supervision is terminated.
<i>Revocations</i>	Revocations accounted for less than 1% of parole exits. An offender on parole supervision may be revoked for the same reasons as probation and post-release cases.

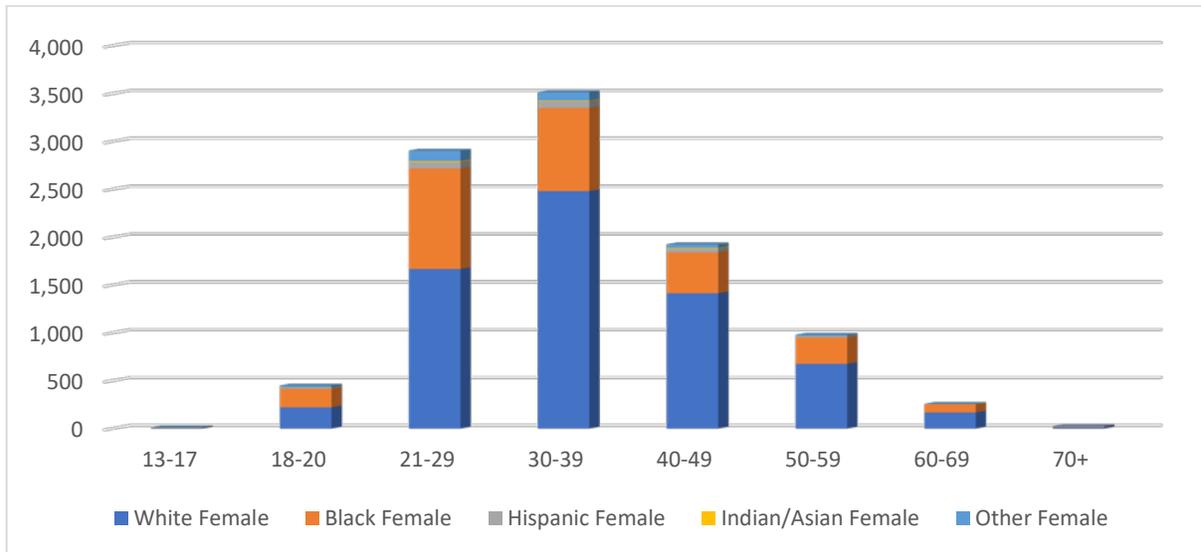
**Figure II.C.3**  
**Parole Exits: FY 2020-2021**



## II.D. Community Corrections Demographics

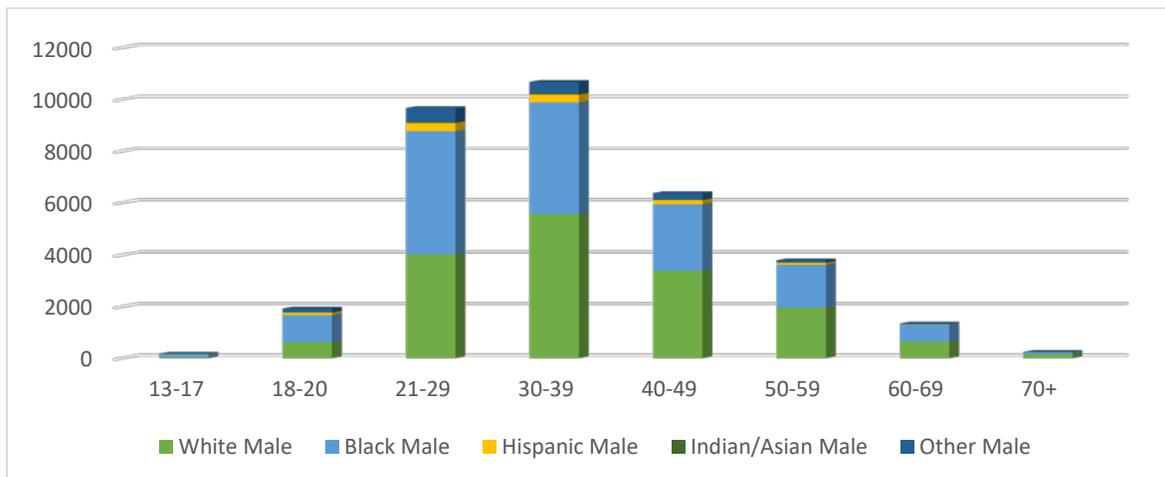
In FY 2020-2021, the highest demographic population of females entering community corrections were ages 30-39 (N=3,515). In this age group, 71% were White (N=2,480), followed by 25% Black (N=870), 2% Hispanic/Latino (70), <1% Indian/Asian (8), and 3% Other (87).

**Figure II.D.1**  
**Female Demographics of Community Corrections Admissions: FY 2020-2021**



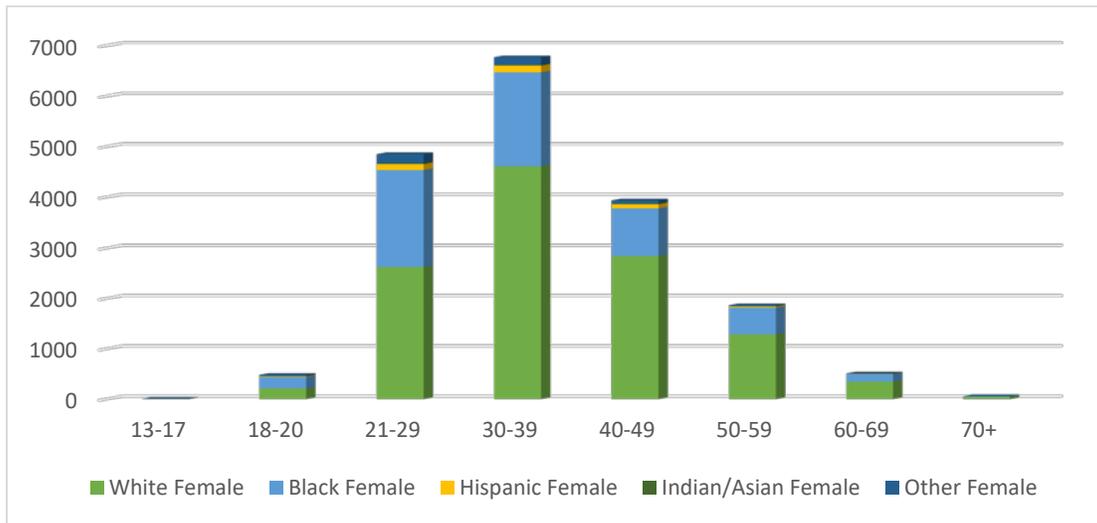
In FY 2020-2021, the highest demographic population of males entering community corrections were ages 30-39 (N=10,674). In this age group, 52% were White (5,579), followed by 40% Black (4,300), 3% Hispanic (304), and <1% Indian/Asian (56), 4% Other (435).

**Figure II.D.2**  
**Male Demographics of Community Corrections Admissions: FY 2020-2021**



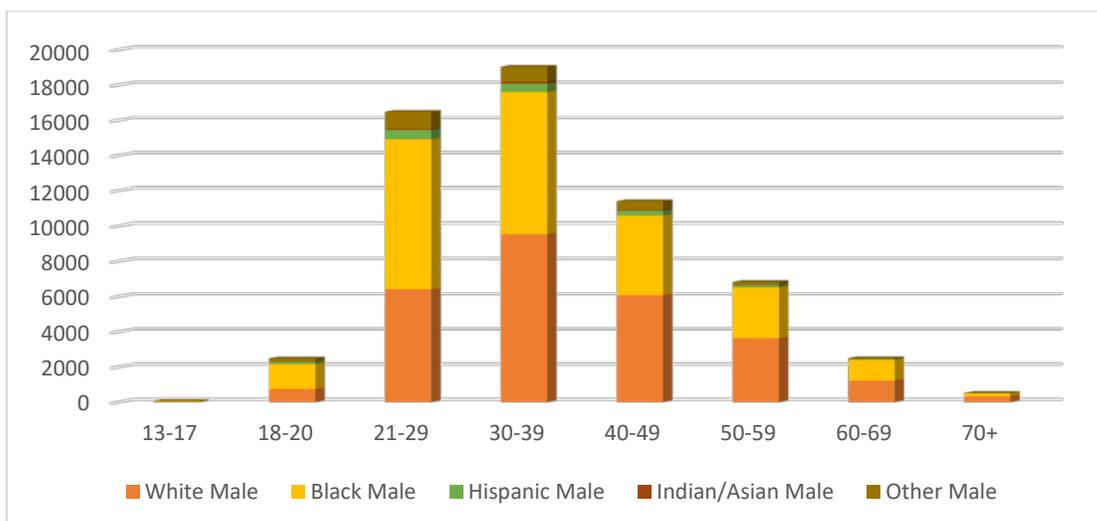
In FY 2020-2021, there were 18,473 females in the community corrections population. Most (37%) were in the 30-39-year-old age group (N=6,769). The remaining age groups were 21-29 years old (26%), 40-49 years old (21%), 50-59 years old (10%), and 18-20 years old (3%). Those 13-17 and 70+ comprised less than 1% of the female community corrections population.

**Figure II.D.3**  
**Female Demographics of Community Corrections Populations: FY 2020-2021**



In FY 2020-21, there were 59,290 males in the community corrections population. Most (32%) were in the 30-39-year-old age group (N=19,032). The remaining age groups were 21-29 years old (28%), 40-49 years old (19%), 50-59 years old (12%), 18-20 years old (4%), 60-69 years old (4%), and 70+ years old (1%). Those 13-17 comprised less than 1% of the male community corrections population.

**Figure II.D.4**  
**Male Demographics of Community Corrections Populations: FY 2020-2021**



## 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 2020-2021**

<i>Sanction</i>	<b>June 30, 2021</b>	<b>Total FY 2020-2021</b>
<i>Electronic House/Electronic Monitoring</i>	3,752	10,100
<i>Continuous or Non-Continuous Split Sentence/ Special Probation</i>	3,902	8,609
<i>Residential Community Correction Facility</i>	194	559
<i>Residential Non-Community Correction Facility</i>	25	63
<i>Drug Treatment Court</i>	434	393

### Definitions

***Electronic House Arrest (EHA)***: Community Corrections continued operation of the EHA Sanction during FY 2020-2021, 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 serve a split sentence only on weekends. If a continuous sentence, the offender serves time with no breaks (e.g., serves 6 months continuously, not 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 Center (formerly 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 FY 2020-2021, 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 Jan. 1, 2007.

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

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

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

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

## **Domestic Violence Offender Supervision**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Transition Services**

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

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

### **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Offender Program**

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

### **Victim Notification Program**

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

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

### **Treatment for Effective Community Supervision (TECS)**

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

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

Core services offered to offenders through TECS include cognitive behavioral interventions with booster sessions and a community-based continuum of substance services to include:

- outpatient
- intensive outpatient
- aftercare/recovery management services

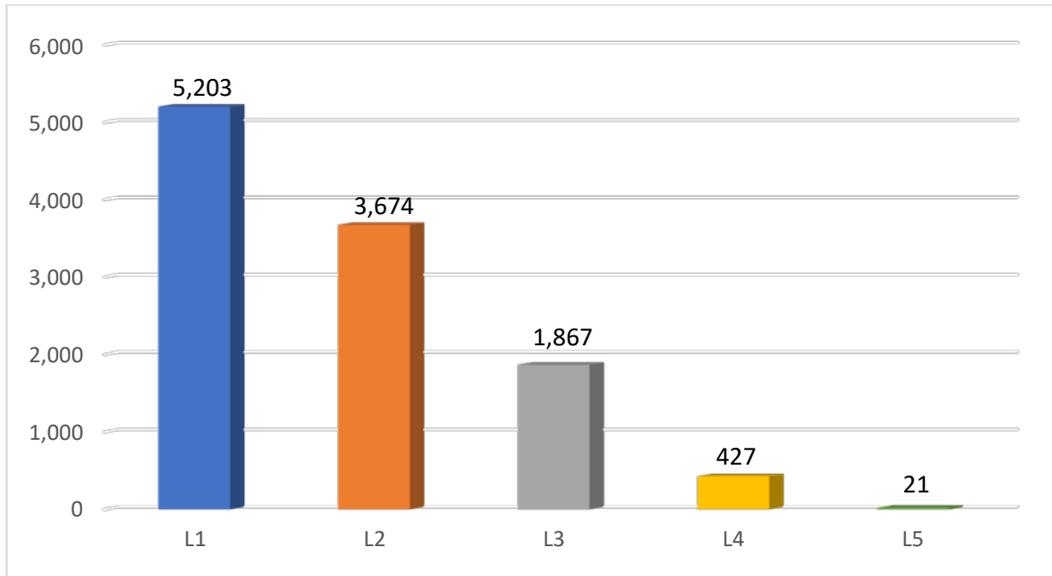
Support services such as education, employment, and social supports based on offender needs must also be addressed by vendors through community linkages and collaboration.

There are five supervision levels (L1-L5) which are based on risk and needs assessment:

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

In FY 2020-2021, the majority offenders served in TECS were supervision levels L1 (46%) and L2 (33%).

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



\*L1 included offenders who were not yet assessed and were being supervised as high-risk offenders.

### **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.
- Reduce recidivism.

#### **Treatment Program Design**

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

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

ACDP programs encompass three major service levels for offenders:

- Community-based residential treatment programs for probationers and parolees: DART Center for male offenders and Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women (Black Mountain) for female offenders.
- Intermediate prison-based intensive outpatient treatment programs within multiple prison facilities for male and female incarcerated offenders.
- Long-term prison-based intensive outpatient treatment programs within multiple prison facilities for male and female incarcerated offenders.

## **Program Eligibility**

For probationers, judges may order participation in a community-based residential treatment program as a condition of probation, or 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. 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 incarcerated offenders, 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 incarcerated offenders in a program, thereby matching the incarcerated offender's treatment needs to the appropriate level of treatment.

## II.A. Community-Based Residential Substance Use Disorder Treatment

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

### DART Center Enrollments

DART Center is a 300-bed community-based residential facility located in Goldsboro, NC providing substance use disorder treatment services to male probationers and parolees. 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. Overall program enrollment decreased dramatically from 1,006 to 259 in FY 2020-2021 as a result of operation suspension due to COVID-19. Probationers comprised the largest portion (84%) of participants.

**Table III.A.1**  
**DART Center Enrollments: FY 2020-2021**

<i>Category</i>	<b>Offenders Enrolled</b>	<b>Percent of Annual Enrolled</b>
<i>90-Day Parole</i>	41	16%
<i>90-Day Probation</i>	218	84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100%</b>

### DART Center Exits

The majority (61%) of participants at DART Center exited the program as successful completions. The “Other” category includes exits due to demotion or promotion to another custody level, incarcerated offender death, or incarcerated offenders who were assigned to the program in error.

**Table III.A.2**  
**DART Center Exits: FY 2020-2021**

<i>Exit Reason</i>	<b>Offenders Exited</b>	<b>Percent of Annual Exited</b>
<i>Completed</i>	157	61%
<i>Absconded/Withdrawn</i>	45	17%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	25	10%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	10	4%
<i>Other</i>	22	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Black Mountain Enrollments

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

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

Overall, the enrollment in the Black Mountain program decreased from 314 in FY 2019-2020, to 87 in FY 2020-2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Probationers made up the largest portion (91%) of the offenders assigned in the 90-day program.

**Table III.A.3  
Black Mountain Enrollments: FY 2020-2021**

<i>Category</i>	<b>Offenders Enrolled</b>	<b>Percent of Annual Enrolled</b>
<i>90-Day Probation</i>	79	91%
<i>90-Day Parole</i>	8	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Black Mountain Exits

The majority (55%) of offenders at Black Mountain exited the program as successful completions. The “Other” category includes exits due to demotion or promotion to another custody level, incarcerated offender death, or incarcerated offenders who were assigned to the program in error.

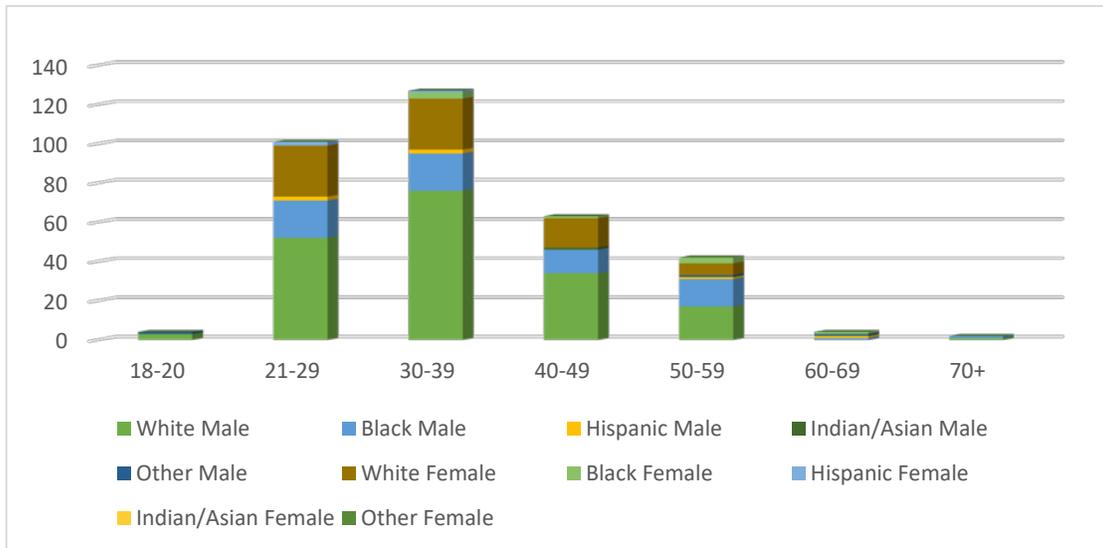
**Table III.A.4  
Black Mountain Exits: FY 2020-2021**

<i>Exit Reason</i>	<b>Offenders Exited</b>	<b>Percent of Annual Exited</b>
<i>Completed</i>	48	55%
<i>Absconded/Withdrawn</i>	15	17%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	3	3%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	8	9%
<i>Other</i>	13	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Community-Based Residential Enrollee Demographics

During FY 2020-2021, there were 259 men enrolled in the DART Center residential facility and 87 women enrolled in the Black Mountain residential facility. The largest age group at the facilities was 30-39. In this age group, 60% were White Male, 21% White Female, 15% Black Male, 2% Black Female, 2% Hispanic Male, and <1% Hispanic Female.

**Figure III.A.1**  
**Community Residential Enrollee Demographics: FY 2020-2021**



### III.B. Prison-Based Intermediate Programs

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

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

#### Prison-Based Intermediate Program Enrollments

The intermediate programs are open-ended, and the weekly enrollments are coordinated with prison transfer schedules. This coordination results in fluctuations in the number of incarcerated offenders enrolled in the treatment program. The total annual enrollment (N=1,398) for intermediate programs decreased 54% during FY 2020-2021 compared to those enrolled (N=3,031) in FY 2019-2020. This decrease is attributed COVID-19 restrictions.

**Table III.B.1  
Prison-Based Intermediate Program Enrollments: FY 2020-2021**

<i>Facility</i>	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Utilization Rate
<i>Alexander CI</i>	100	208	45	31%
<i>Catawba CI</i>	32	131	30	94%
<i>Craggy CC</i>	68	198	32	47%
<i>Harnett CI</i>	33	32	10	30%
<i>Johnston CI</i>	68	128	21	31%
<i>Lincoln CI</i>	32	96	32	78%
<i>Lumberton CI</i>	64	108	20	31%
<i>Pender CI</i>	106	190	43	41%
<i>Piedmont CI - Minimum</i>	33	30	14	42%
<i>Rutherford CC</i>	34	84	16	47%
<i>Western CC for Women</i>	64	193	32	50%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>47%</b>

### Prison-Based Intermediate Program Exits

Almost half (55%) of those offenders enrolled in intermediate programs exited the programs as completions. Reasons for program exits are defined in the table below.

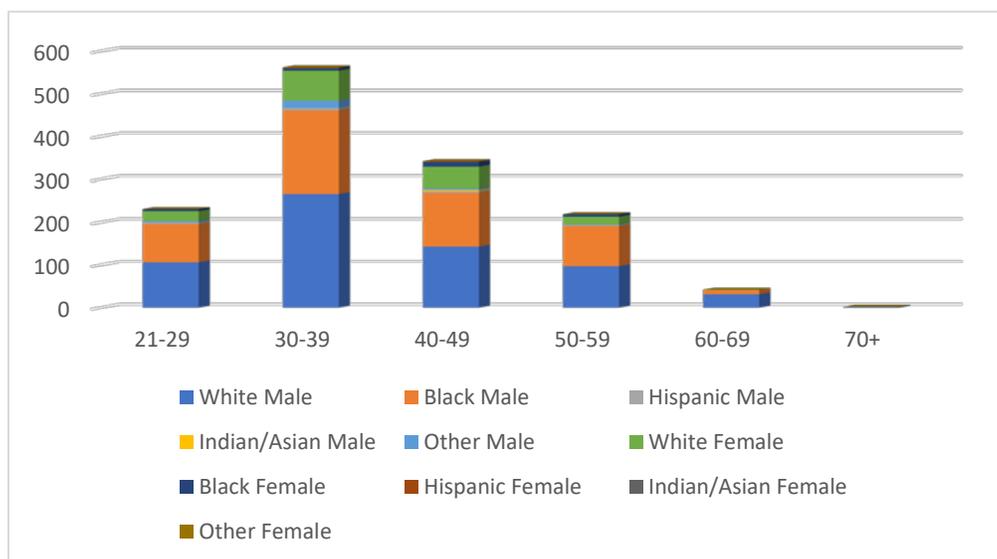
**Table III.B.2  
Prison-Based Intermediate Program Exit: FY 2020-2021**

<i>Exit Reason</i>	<b>Number of Exits</b>	<b>Percent of All Exits</b>
<i>Completion</i>	655	55%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	216	18%
<i>Transferred/Released</i>	108	9%
<i>Withdrawal</i>	70	6%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	70	6%
<i>Other</i>	77	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Prison-Based Intermediate Treatment Participant Demographics

During FY 2020-2021, there were 1,398 offenders in intermediate programs. The largest age group of offenders in these programs were 30-39. In this age group, 47% were White Male, 35% Black Male, 13% White Female, 3% Other Male, 1% Black Female, 1% Hispanic Male, <1% Hispanic Female, and <1% Other Female.

**Figure III.B.1  
Intermediate Treatment Participant Demographic: FY 2020-2021**



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

At the end of the fiscal year, ACDP long-term treatment programs were available in 9 prison facilities across the state with program lengths ranging from 120 to 365 days. These programs are best identified for incarcerated offenders who need intensive treatment as indicated by a SASSI score of 4 or 5, with a substance use history that is lengthy, severe, and reflects multiple treatment episodes.

Long-term 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 and depending upon the results of the assessment, and the incarcerated offender’s level of motivation, the incarcerated offender may opt to leave the program. Otherwise, the incarcerated offender 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 incarcerated offenders 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 decreased from 1,712 during FY 2019-2020 to 982 during FY 2020-2021. The overall capacity utilization rate for long-term programs was 50% during FY 2020-2021.

**Table III.C.1  
Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Program Enrollment: FY 2020-2021**

Population	Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Capacity Utilization Rate*
Adult Female	NCCIW	102	192	41	40%
Adult Male	Neuse	62	250	42	68%
	Richmond	88	147	40	45%
	Alexander CI	20	55	14	70%
	Dan River Work Farm	68	156	41	60%
	Greene	64	54	14	22%
	Lincoln	32	28	7	56%
Youth Male	Foothills	32	100	20	63%
<b>Totals</b>		<b>468</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>53%</b>

\*Note the overall capacity utilization rate may have been affected by program expansions, reductions, closures, and availability. There were numerous closures due to COVID-19 in FY 20-21.

### Prison-Based Long-Term Program Exit

Of those offenders enrolled in long-term prison-based programs during FY 2020-2021, 45% exited the program as completions. Reasons for program exits are defined in the table below.

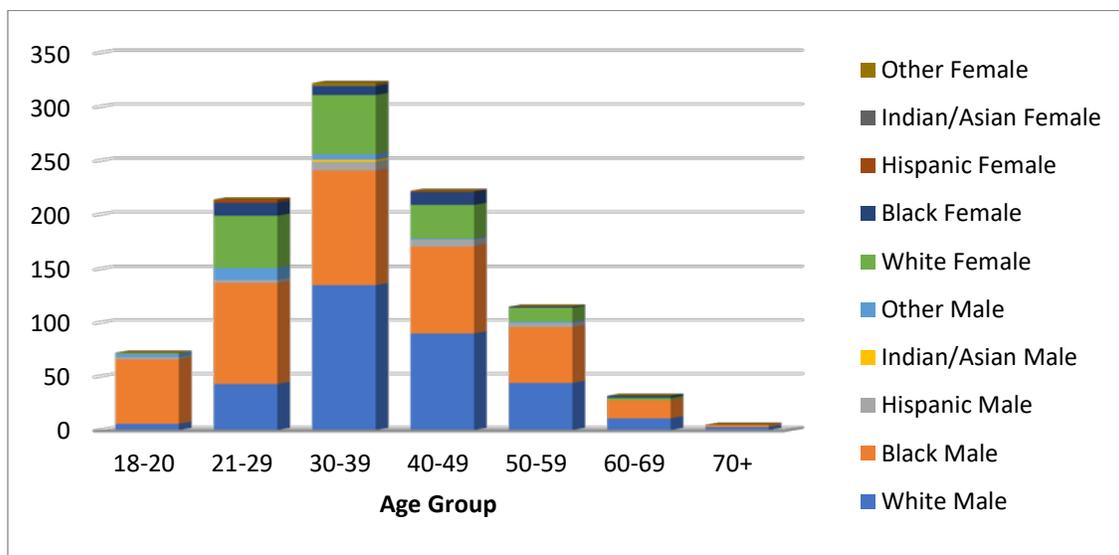
**Table III.C.2  
Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Program Exits: FY 2020-2021**

<i>Exit Reason</i>	<b>Number of Exits</b>	<b>Percent of Exits</b>
<i>Completion</i>	375	45%
<i>Removed/Discipline</i>	202	24%
<i>Transferred/Released/Out to Court</i>	113	13%
<i>Withdrawal</i>	37	4%
<i>Inappropriate for Treatment</i>	31	4%
<i>Other</i>	85	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Demographics of Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Participants

There were 982 offenders in long-term treatment programs during FY 2020-2021. The largest age group of offenders were 30-39. In this age group, 42% were White Male, 33% Black Male, 17% White Female, 2% Hispanic Male, 2% Black Female, 2% Other Male, 1% Asian Male, <1% Asian Female, and 1% Other Female.

**Figure III.C.1  
Long-Term Treatment Participant Demographics: FY 2020-2021**



## 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.
- 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 incarcerated offenders enrolled in NCCE during FY 2020-2021 was 1,316 for males and 120 for females.

**Table IV.1**  
**Average Daily Enrollment in NCCE: FY 2020-2021**

Males				Females			
White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total
606	541	169	1,316	88	27	5	120

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 2022. 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

The total FY 2020-2021 sales for NCCE were \$87,580,491. After accounting for the cost of sales, operating expenses, and transfers to other funds, the NCCE net income was \$1,355,496, which was a significant increase from the net loss of \$5,883,157 in FY 2019-2020.

In FY 2020-2021, NCCE had 18 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 2020-2021**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Offender Jobs</b>
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, Incarcerated Offender Packaging	124
Raleigh	Administration, Framing and 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

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

## **Correction Enterprises Apprenticeship Programs**

For over 10 years Correction Enterprises has partnered with the state and federal Departments of Labor (DOL), the Section of Prisons, and the Community College System to establish apprenticeship programs that will eventually lead the successful incarcerated offender to certification as a Journeyman in a trade skill. By using DOL job competency standards, Correction Enterprises 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.

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, 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.

## **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. 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 incarcerated offender room and board.

Incarcerated offender 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 Incarcerated offender Packaging program at Anson Correctional Institution. A new partner for the Dental program is planned at Pamlico Correctional Institution.

## V. Appendices

### Appendix A: DAC Populations: County of Conviction

**Table V.A1**  
**DAC Populations: Convicting County: FY 2020-2021**

<b>County of Conviction</b>	<b>Prison Entries</b>	<b>Prison Population</b>	<b>DCC Entries</b>	<b>DCC Population</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alamance	264	591	890	1,583	3,328
Alexander	58	91	219	357	725
Alleghany	48	46	64	100	258
Anson	72	89	161	228	550
Ashe	75	87	182	228	572
Avery	37	48	71	156	312
Beaufort	156	276	446	797	1,675
Bertie	9	53	83	153	298
Bladen	46	117	210	318	691
Brunswick	301	366	783	1,176	2,626
Buncombe	395	704	852	1,470	3,421
Burke	180	288	421	772	1,661
Cabarrus	273	472	738	1,668	3,151
Caldwell	123	204	407	682	1,416
Camden	3	15	37	51	106
Carteret	188	270	431	769	1,658
Caswell	32	58	78	144	312
Catawba	299	461	680	1,188	2,628
Chatham	60	139	205	284	688
Cherokee	51	59	94	200	404
Chowan	44	39	87	134	304
Clay	9	16	39	53	117
Cleveland	392	632	785	1,548	3,357
Columbus	120	227	294	468	1,109
Craven	269	385	662	1,048	2,364
Cumberland	590	1,094	1,335	1,939	4,958
Currituck	40	38	121	229	428
Dare	77	103	343	547	1,070
Davidson	395	561	884	1,521	3,361
Davie	72	105	163	275	615
Duplin	137	242	368	622	1,369

<b>County of Conviction</b>	<b>Prison Entries</b>	<b>Prison Population</b>	<b>DCC Entries</b>	<b>DCC Population</b>	<b>Total</b>
Durham	236	669	555	1,115	2,575
Edgecombe	69	177	260	464	970
Forsyth	498	1,336	1,192	2,514	5,540
Franklin	88	118	349	620	1,175
Gaston	510	728	1,056	2,147	4,441
Gates	6	16	28	41	91
Graham	16	25	25	55	121
Granville	67	107	218	461	853
Greene	33	51	90	139	313
Guilford	646	1,827	1,544	3,354	7,371
Halifax	81	159	255	481	976
Harnett	139	237	272	458	1,106
Haywood	190	262	340	512	1,304
Henderson	207	255	424	649	1,535
Hertford	31	86	101	168	386
Hoke	104	177	292	503	1,076
Hyde	3	10	14	32	59
Iredell	325	532	1,173	2,017	4,047
Jackson	82	91	158	298	629
Johnston	358	537	917	1,340	3,152
Jones	16	25	61	90	192
Lee	93	146	200	339	778
Lenoir	153	267	341	552	1,313
Lincoln	222	318	472	928	1,940
Macon	89	128	229	369	815
Madison	50	70	135	294	549
Martin	70	128	220	388	806
McDowell	227	270	361	641	1,499
Mecklenburg	515	1,900	1,294	2,748	6,457
Mitchell	37	62	78	155	332
Montgomery	51	86	143	263	543
Moore	205	314	512	747	1,778
Nash	207	288	518	855	1,868
New Hanover	547	869	1,432	2,472	5,320
Northampton	17	61	56	108	242
Onslow	258	520	760	1,323	2,861
Orange	72	232	295	500	1,099

<b>County of Conviction</b>	<b>Prison Entries</b>	<b>Prison Population</b>	<b>DCC Entries</b>	<b>DCC Population</b>	<b>Total</b>
Pamlico	30	33	69	150	282
Pasquotank	56	105	196	303	660
Pender	101	136	247	445	929
Perquimans	25	28	86	115	254
Person	84	135	220	341	780
Pitt	426	652	1,152	1,774	4,004
Polk	28	39	86	123	276
Randolph	244	355	638	1,260	2,497
Richmond	104	167	324	434	1,029
Robeson	172	492	317	645	1,626
Rockingham	356	515	670	1,044	2,585
Rowan	291	523	797	1,404	3,015
Rutherford	173	205	390	633	1,401
Sampson	180	271	408	682	1,541
Scotland	78	151	185	360	774
Stanly	102	127	296	569	1,094
Stokes	145	184	296	475	1,100
Surry	237	251	431	691	1,610
Swain	38	57	80	135	310
Transylvania	58	77	135	191	461
Tyrrell	3	4	33	67	107
Union	231	428	631	1,196	2,486
Vance	68	134	297	637	1,136
Wake	962	1,881	2,871	4,804	10,518
Warren	19	42	71	165	297
Washington	18	31	78	122	249
Watauga	76	92	168	275	611
Wayne	326	455	906	1,370	3,057
Wilkes	224	373	542	858	1,997
Wilson	171	260	357	535	1,323
Yadkin	101	131	260	392	884
Yancey	46	82	94	185	407
Other	16	34	1,931	4,468	6,449
County Missing	54	5	478	67	604
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,576</b>	<b>29,415</b>	<b>44,243</b>	<b>77,763</b>	<b>167,997</b>

## Appendix B. Listing of Prison Facilities

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

Facility Name	Address	Telephone	Expanded Operating Capacity
Albemarle CI	44150 AIRPORT RD, NEW LONDON, NC 28127	(704) 422-3036	544
Alexander CI	633 OLD LANDFILL RD, TAYLORSVILLE, NC 28681	(828) 632-1331	800
Anson CI	552 PRISON CAMP RD, POLKTON, NC 28135	(704) 695-1013	1,564
Avery-Mitchell CI	600 AMITY PARK RD, SPRUCE PINE, NC 28777	(828) 765-0229	544
Bertie CI	218 COOPER HILL RD, WINDSOR, NC 27983	(252) 794-8601	1,184
Caldwell CC	480 PLEASANT HILL RD, LENOIR, NC 28645	(828) 726-2509	238
Carteret CC	1084 ORANGE STREET, NEWPORT, NC 28570	(252) 223-5100	300
Caswell CC	444 COUNTY HOME RD, BLANCH, NC 27212	(336) 694-4531	272
Catawba CC	1347 PRISON CAMP RD, NEWTON, NC 28658	(828) 466-5521	230
Central Prison	1300 WESTERN BLVD, RALEIGH, NC 27606	(919) 733-0800	672
Columbus CI	1255 PRISON CAMP RD, WHITEVILLE, NC 28472	(910) 642-3285	670
Craggy CC	2992 RIVERSIDE DR., ASHEVILLE, NC 28804	(828) 645-5315	590
Craven CI	600 ALLIGATOR RD, VANCEBORO, NC 28586	(252) 244-3337	682
Dan River PWF	981 MURRAY RD, 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	(828) 438-5585	894
Forsyth CC	307 CRAFT DR., WINSTON SALEM, NC 27105	(336) 896-7041	128

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Expanded Operating Capacity</b>
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	208
Granville CI	1001 VEAZEY RD, BUTNER, NC 27509	(919) 575-3070	788
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	546
Hyde CI	620 PRISON ROAD, SWAN QUARTER, NC 27885	(252) 926-1810	594
Johnston CI	2465 US 70 WEST, SMITHFIELD, NC 27577	(919) 934-8386	476
Lincoln CC	464 ROPER DRIVE, LINCOLNTON, NC 28092	(704) 735-0485	218
Lumberton CI	75 LEGEND RD, LUMBERTON, NC 28358	(910) 618-5574	768
Marion CI	355 OLD GLENWOOD RD, MARION, NC 28752	(828) 659-7810	667
Maury CI	2568 MOORE ROUSE RD, HOOKERTON, NC 28538	(252) 653-5501	1,400
Mountain View CI	545 AMITY PARK RD, SPRUCE PINE, NC 28777	(828) 766-2555	552
Nash CI	2869 US HWY 64A, NASHVILLE, NC 27856	(252) 459-4455	512
NCCI Women	1034 BRAGG STREET, RALEIGH, NC 27610	(919) 733-4340	1,548
Neuse CI	701 STEVENS MILL RD., GOLDSBORO, NC 27533	(919) 731-2023	506
New Hanover CC	330 DIVISION DRIVE, WILMINGTON, NC 28402	(910) 251-2666	384
North Piedmont CRV	1420 RALEIGH RD, LEXINGTON, NC 27292	(336) 242-1259	136
Orange CC	2110 CLARENCE WALTERS HILLSBOROUGH, NC 27278	(919) 732-9301	200
Pamlico CI	601 NORTH THIRD STREET, BAYBORO, NC 28515	(252) 745-3074	552
Pasquotank CI	527 COMMERCE DRIVE, ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27906	(252) 331-4881	608

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Expanded Operating Capacity</b>
Pender CI	906 PENDERLEA HWY, BURGAW, NC 28425	(910) 259-8735	738
Piedmont CI	1245 CAMP RD, SALISBURY, NC 2814	(704) 639-7540	704
Randolph CC	2760 US HWY 220 BUS., ASHEBORO, NC 27203	(336) 625-2578	226
Richmond CI	1573 MCDONALD CHURCH RD, HOFFMAN, NC 28347	(910) 281-3161	685
Robeson CRV	803 NC HIGHWAY 711, LUMBERTON, NC 28360	(910) 618-5535	192
Roanoke River CI	2787 CALEDONIA DRIVE, TILLERY, NC 27887	(252) 826-5621	868
Rutherford CC	549 LEDBETTER RD, SPINDALE, NC 28160	(828) 286-4121	242
Sampson CI	700 NORTH WEST BLVD., CLINTON, NC 28329	(910) 592-2151	408
Sanford CC	417 ADVANCEMENT CNTR RD, SANFORD, NC 27330	(919) 776-4325	298
Scotland CI	22385 MCGIRTS BRIDGE RD, LAURINBURG, NC 28353	(910) 844-3078	1,652
Southern CI	272 GLEN RD, TROY, NC 27371	(910) 572-3784	456
Tabor CI	4600 SWAMP FOX HWY W.- HWY 904W, TABOR CITY, NC 28463	(910) 653-6413	1,275
Tyrrell PWF	620 SNELL RD, COLUMBIA, NC 27925	(252) 796-1085	250
Wake CC	1000 ROCK QUARRY RD, RALEIGH, NC 27605	(919) 733-7988	264
Western CCW	55 LAKE EDEN RD, BLACK MOUNTAIN, NC 28711	(828) 259-6000	78
Warren CI	379 COLLINS RD, MANSON, NC 27553	(252) 456-3400	721
Wilkes CC	404 STATESVILLE RD, N WILKESBORO, NC 28659	(336) 667-4533	262

## Appendix C: Listing of Adult Judicial District Offices

Table V.C1  
Listing of Adult Judicial District Offices

Facility Name	Address	Judicial District Manager	Telephone	Average Number Supervised
JUD DIST 01	1023 US 17 S. STE 3, ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27909	GALLOP, JENNIFER	(252) 331-4828	1,522
JUD DIST 02	1308 HIGHLAND DRIVE, STE 102, WASHINGTON, NC 27889	STEVENS, SHARON	(252) 946-5199	1,265
JUD DIST 03	1904 D. SOUTH GLENBURNIE RD, NEW BERN, NC 28562	PARKER, RANDALL	(252) 514-4822	5,203
JUD DIST 04	207 W MAIN ST. STE B, CLINTON, NC 28328	JOYNER, TRAVIS	(910) 299-0739	1,386
JUD DIST 05	721 MARKET ST STE 201, WILMINGTON, NC 28401	TURNER, THURMAN	(910) 251-2732	2,765
JUD DIST 06	119 JUSTICE DR., WINTON, NC 27986	MITCHELL JR, WILLIAM	(252) 649-2007	1,124
JUD DIST 07	113 NASH ST. E 2ND FLR, WILSON, NC 27893	WADE, CATHERINE	(252) 243-0063	2,210
JUD DIST 08	1401 N.BERKELEY BLVD., STE E, GOLDSBORO, NC 27530	BEVELL, HEATHER	(919) 731-7905	2,170
JUD DIST 09	101 N. MAIN STREET STE 201, LOUISBURG, NC 27549	ROBERTSON, RODNEY	(919) 340-2167	2,050
JUD DIST 10	MSC 4256; 2020 YONKERS RD, RALEIGH, NC 27604	WALKER, STEVE	(919) 733-9313	4,833
JUD DIST 11	1327 BRIGHTLEAF BLVD, STE C, SMITHFIELD, NC 27577	WILLIS, CINDY	(919) 934-9970	2,277
JUD DIST 12	231 MEED COURT STE 203, FAYETTEVILLE, NC 28303	AMMONS, LODIE	(910) 486-1161	2,281
JUD DIST 13	324 VILLAGE RD. UNIT G, LELAND, NC 28451	FRAZIER, JERRY	(910) 755-3418	2,061
JUD DIST 14	3325 CHAPEL HILL BLVD #230A, DURHAM, NC 27707	KELLY, CELESTE	(919) 560-5423	2,521
JUD DIST 15	321 PRISON CAMP RD., GRAHAM, NC 27253-3357	COX, ARIES	(336) 570-7051	1,992
JUD DIST 16	113 WEST 5TH STREET, LUMBERTON, NC 28358	RAINES II, TRUMAN	(910) 618-5655	1,898
JUD DIST 17	1406 FRONT STREET, REIDSVILLE, NC 27320	KING, DAVID	(336) 634-5661	2,191
JUD DIST 18	315 1-A SPRING GARDEN STREET, GREENSBORO, NC 27401	WILLIAMS, ANGELA	(336) 334-4162	4,127
JUD DIST 191	600 S MAIN STREET, LANDIS, NC 28088	IDOL, SCOTT	(704) 855-3883	2,985
JUD DIST 192	131-D DUBLIN SQUARE RD, ASHEBORO, NC 27203	BUCKINGHAM, THOMAS	(336) 626-0191	2,217

Facility Name	Address	Judicial District Manager	Telephone	Average Number Supervised
JUD DIST 20	2202-D W. ROOSEVELT BLVD., MONROE, NC 28110	RICHARDSON, TARA	(704) 993-8645	2,398
JUD DIST 21	301 NORTH CHURCH STR, 3RD FLR, WINSTON-SALEM, NC 27101	COOK, SHERRI	(336) 761-2424	3,117
JUD DIST 22	507 WEST CENTER STREET STE C, LEXINGTON, NC 27295	GRIFFIN, ROBIN	(336) 249-9332	3,881
JUD DIST 23	203-A LONG STREET, JEFFERSON, NC 28640	GILCHRIST, NANCY	(336) 246-6840	1,488
JUD DIST 24	22 NORTH MAIN STREET, MARS HILL, NC 28754	HODSHON, ROBIN	(828) 689-8967	991
JUD DIST 25	110 NORTH GREEN STREET, MORGANTON, NC 28655	MILLER, KEVIN	(828) 432-2853	2,870
JUD DIST 26	5701 EXECUTIVE CENTER DRIVE, CHARLOTTE, NC 28212	DEESE, DARIUS	(704) 563-4117	4,436
JUD DIST 27	1355A EAST GARRISON BLVD, GASTONIA, NC 28054	GETTYS, KIMBERLY	(704) 833-1294	4,601
JUD DIST 28	60 COURTH PLAZA, 13TH FLR, ASHEVILLE, NC 28801	ANDERSON, LORI	(828) 251-6052	1,839
JUD DIST 29	1347 SPARTANBURG HWY., STE 4, HENDERSONVILLE, NC 28792	CHITWOOD, JESSICA	(828) 697-4844	2,282
JUD DIST 30	310 EAST MAIN STREET STE 2, SYLVA, NC 28779	SELLERS, TODD	(828) 586-0407	1,752