



Exodus Homes

**A Division of Exodus
Outreach Foundation Inc.**

Statistical Findings Report

2024-2025

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Exodus Homes



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A. INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE, AND DATA INTERPRETATION

Introduction

Exodus Homes provides faith-based supportive housing, recovery services, accountability, peer support, case management, and employment assistance to people transitioning from treatment, hospitalization, incarceration, and shelters. This report analyzes selected 2024 and 2025 program outcomes and compares Exodus Homes' reported recidivism outcomes with statewide North Carolina rates.

Exodus Homes Mission

Exodus Homes' mission is to provide stability, dignity, and hope for people seeking a second chance. Through safe housing, peer support, case management, accountability, spiritual encouragement, employment preparation, and community partnerships, the program helps residents strengthen their recovery, reconnect with their families and communities, and move toward independence. The goal is not simply to provide a place to live, but to create a pathway toward lasting recovery, meaningful reintegration, and renewed purpose.

Purpose

This report presents program data in a clear, consistent format to support program improvement, community education, partnership development, and responsible decision-making. The analysis covers recidivism, discharges, referrals, average length of stay, and comparative daily costs.

Data Validity and Interpretation

The findings are based on administrative program data and comparison figures compiled for this report. Interpret them as descriptive program findings, as they were not produced from a randomized study or a formally validated research sample. Even with this limitation, the outcomes demonstrate the meaningful difference Exodus Homes makes in participants' lives through progress in recovery, stability, successful reentry, personal responsibility, renewed hope, and purpose.

Data source annotation: Exodus Homes administrative program data; North Carolina Department of Adult Correction Publications, Data and Research; and North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission adult recidivism and correctional program evaluation publications. Exodus Homes records provided program measures, while state publications provided statewide comparisons and correctional cost information.

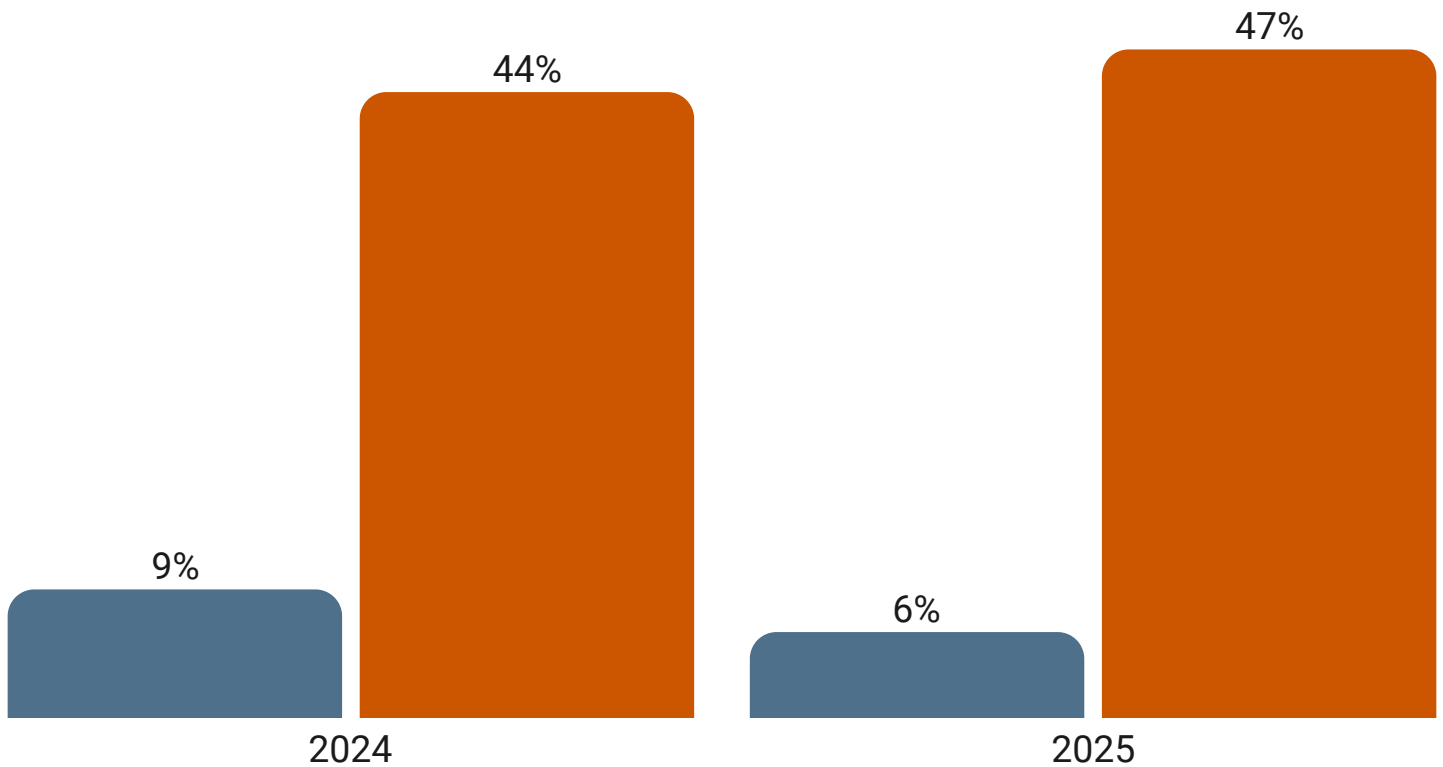
- **Percentages are rounded.** The 2025 Exodus Homes non-recidivism rate is reported as 94%, which is mathematically consistent with a 6% recidivism rate.
- **Outcome labels require care.** "Left on their own" identifies how a person exited the program, but does not independently establish a positive or negative long-term outcome.
- **Cost comparisons are descriptive.** The daily-cost figures compare different service settings and should not be interpreted as if every program provides identical services, intensity, eligibility, or length of care.

B. COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS

The chart below compares the reported recidivism and non-recidivism rates for Exodus Homes participants with the corresponding statewide North Carolina rates for 2024 and 2025. This comparison provides important context for understanding the program's outcomes alongside the other data presented in this report.

Recidivism rate comparison, 2024-2025

● Exodus Homes Recidivism Rate ● North Carolina Recidivism Rate



Measure	2024	2025	Change
Exodus Homes recidivism	9%	6%	-3 percentage points
Exodus Homes non-recidivism	91%	94%	+3 percentage points
North Carolina recidivism	44%	47%	+3 percentage points
North Carolina non-recidivism	56%	53%	-3 percentage points
State-to-Exodus recidivism gap	35 points	41 points	+6 points

B. COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS

Key Recidivism Findings

1. Exodus Homes' reported rate improved

The reported Exodus Homes recidivism rate declined from 9% in 2024 to 6% in 2025. This is a three-percentage-point reduction and a 33.3% relative decline from the 2024 rate. The corresponding non-recidivism rate increased from 91% to 94%. In practical terms, the 2025 findings indicate that a greater proportion of participants remained in the community without recidivating. This improvement is consistent with the value of stable housing, recovery support, accountability, employment assistance, and continued guidance during the difficult transition back into the community.

2. The statewide rate moved in the opposite direction

The supplied North Carolina recidivism rate increased from 44% in 2024 to 47% in 2025. The statewide non-recidivism rate therefore declined from 56% to 53%. This movement illustrates the continuing challenges people face after incarceration, including unstable housing, unemployment, limited support networks, untreated substance use, and difficulty reconnecting with the community. The statewide increase gives important context to the improvement reported by Exodus Homes during the same period.

3. The performance gap widened

Exodus Homes' reported recidivism rate was 35 percentage points below the statewide rate in 2024 and 41 points below it in 2025. The difference widened by six percentage points because the Exodus Homes rate decreased while the statewide rate increased. This comparison shows that Exodus Homes participants experienced substantially lower reported recidivism than the broader statewide population in both years. It also highlights the importance of community-based services that address recovery, housing, employment, accountability, and reintegration together.

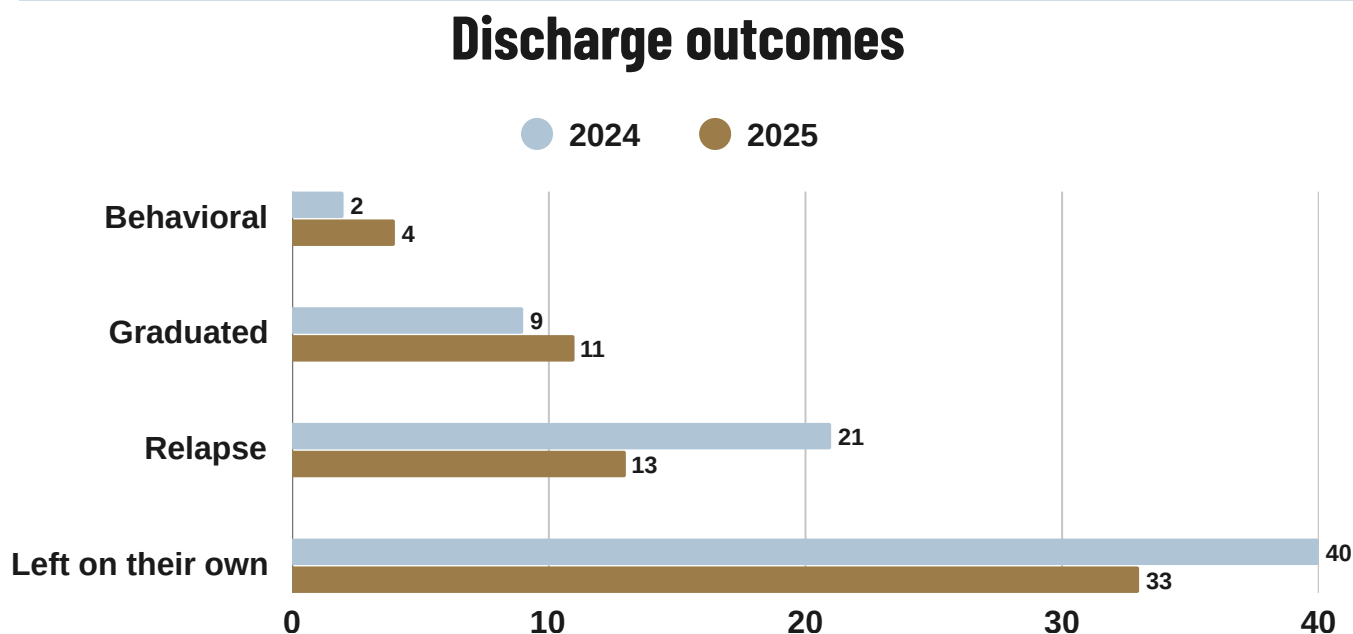
Interpretation

Taken together, the findings show a positive and meaningful pattern for people participating in Exodus Homes. The program provides more than housing: it offers structure, recovery support, accountability, peer relationships, case management, employment assistance, spiritual encouragement, and coordinated reentry services. These supports help participants address several conditions that can contribute to relapse, homelessness, unemployment, and a return to incarceration. The comparison should be understood alongside the report's discharge, referral, length-of-stay, and cost data, with each measure contributing an important part of the overall picture of program impact.

C. PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND DATA

1. Discharge Outcomes

The chart below compares Exodus Homes discharge outcomes across four categories: behavioral, graduated, relapse, and left on their own. Within each category, the 2024 bar appears above the 2025 bar, allowing the reader to compare the earlier year with the following year in a consistent top-to-bottom order. This year-over-year view shows how the number and distribution of resident exits changed and provides context for understanding program completion, recovery stability, behavioral concerns, and continued engagement.



Discharge Outcomes Summary Table

Category	2024 Count	2024 Share	2025 Count	2025 Share
Behavioral	2	2.80%	4	6.60%
Graduated	9	12.50%	11	18.00%
Relapse	21	29.20%	13	21.30%
Left on their own	40	55.60%	33	54.10%
Total	72	100.00%	61	100.00%

C. PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND DATA

Discharge Analysis

1. Behavioral discharges increased but remained limited

Behavioral discharges increased from 2 residents in 2024 to 4 in 2025, rising from 2.8% to 6.6% of recorded discharges. Some fluctuation is expected because Exodus Homes serves people experiencing significant vulnerability, including homelessness, addiction, trauma, incarceration, disrupted family relationships, and limited support systems. These experiences can make it difficult to adjust to structure, accountability, shared living, and program expectations. Even with the increase, four behavioral discharges remain a small proportion of the broader population served. The findings reflect the complexity of residents' needs while supporting continued use of clear expectations, early intervention, individualized planning, and trauma-informed support.

2. Formal program graduations increased

Graduated residents are those who completed the program's established requirements and reached the stability level needed for a planned transition. Graduations increased from 9 residents in 2024 to 11 in 2025, even though total recorded discharges declined from 72 to 61. The graduation share rose from 12.5% to 18.0%, an increase of 5.5 percentage points. This improvement indicates that a larger proportion of people leaving in 2025 completed the program through its formal graduation process.

3. Relapse-related discharges declined

Relapse discharges represent residents whose return to substance use resulted in their discharge under program policies. These discharges declined from 21 residents in 2024 to 13 in 2025, a reduction of 8 residents (38.1%). Their share of all discharges fell from 29.2% to 21.3%, a decrease of 7.9 percentage points. The decline is encouraging and is consistent with stronger recovery stability among participants, while also reinforcing the need for relapse-prevention planning and rapid support when warning signs emerge.

4. Leaving on one's own remained the largest category

Leaving on one's own remained the largest category, decreasing from 40 residents in 2024 to 33 in 2025. Many people enter Exodus Homes and then realize they are not yet ready for the structure, accountability, shared responsibilities, and sustained commitment required for long-term recovery. Recovery is a lifelong journey and often takes more than one attempt before a person is prepared to remain engaged. Leaving before graduation does not mean the experience had no value or that the person returned to incarceration. The reported recidivism findings show that most Exodus Homes participants did not return to prison, even while leaving on one's own remained the largest category. A period of participation may still provide recovery tools, relationships, encouragement, and exposure to a different way of living.

Overall discharge finding

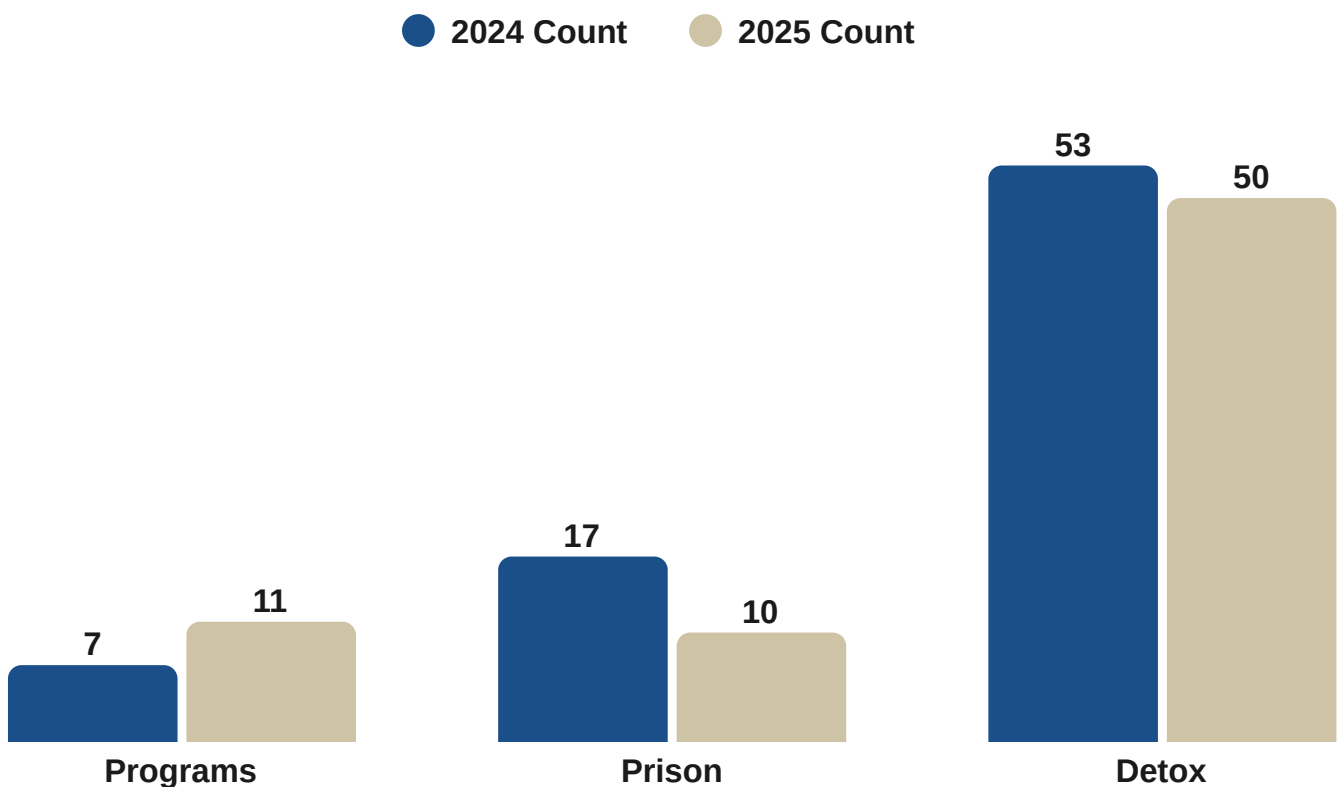
Taken together, the discharge findings reflect measurable progress and the realities of long-term recovery. Graduations increased from 9 to 11, while relapse-related discharges declined from 21 to 13, meaning a larger share completed the program and a smaller share left because of relapse. Behavioral discharges increased but remained the smallest category, a notable finding given the complex needs of those served. Leaving on one's own continued to account for more than half of all discharges, indicating that readiness for structure and sustained recovery remains a major challenge. The recidivism data adds important context: most participants did not return to prison. The overall pattern suggests that Exodus Homes can make a meaningful difference even when recovery is not completed in one uninterrupted attempt.

C. PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND DATA

2. Referral Sources

The chart below compares the number of people referred to Exodus Homes from programs, prisons, and detox facilities in 2024 and 2025. Within each referral source, the 2024 bar appears first, followed by the 2025 bar, allowing the reader to see how both the volume and source of referrals changed from one year to the next. These referral patterns show where residents were coming from before entering Exodus Homes and help illustrate the program's role as a bridge between short-term treatment, incarceration, community-based services, and long-term recovery support.

Referrals by Source 2024-2025



Referral Sources Summary Table

Source	2024 Count	2025 Count	Change
Programs	7	11	+4
Prison	17	10	-7
Detox	53	50	-3
Total	77	71	-6

C. PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND DATA

Referral Analysis

1. Detox remained the primary referral pathway

Detox facilities referred 53 people in 2024 and 50 in 2025. Although the count declined by 3, detox referrals accounted for 68.8% of all referrals in 2024 and 70.4% in 2025. Detoxification addresses the immediate physical effects of substance use, but it is only the beginning of recovery. Many people leaving detox remain at high risk of relapse, homelessness, and returning to unsafe environments when stable housing and continued support are unavailable. The consistency of this referral source demonstrates Exodus Homes' important role in helping people move from short-term stabilization into structured housing, peer support, accountability, and long-term recovery.

2. Referrals from community programs increased

Program referrals increased from 7 in 2024 to 11 in 2025, a gain of 4, or 57.1%. Their share of all referrals rose from 9.1% to 15.5%. This category may include treatment programs, rehabilitation providers, hospitals, shelters, and other community organizations that identify people needing continued housing and recovery support. The increase suggests growing recognition of Exodus Homes as a trusted next step for individuals who need more structure after completing or transitioning from another service. Continued communication with these partners can strengthen continuity of care and reduce gaps that place people at risk.

3. Prison referrals decreased and should be monitored

Prison referrals declined from 17 in 2024 to 10 in 2025, a reduction of 7, or 41.2%. Their share fell from 22.1% to 14.1%. People returning from incarceration often face immediate barriers involving housing, employment, transportation, recovery support, family reunification, and compliance with supervision requirements. Without a stable plan, these barriers can increase the risk of homelessness, relapse, and recidivism. Because reentry is central to the Exodus Homes mission, the decline should be monitored and may support renewed outreach to correctional facilities, transition coordinators, probation and parole personnel, and reentry partners.

4. Overall referral finding

Total recorded referrals declined from 77 in 2024 to 71 in 2025, a decrease of 6 people or 7.8%. The overall referral network remained active, but it continued to depend heavily on detox facilities, which accounted for about 7 of every 10 referrals in both years. This concentration highlights the strength of Exodus Homes' relationships within the recovery system and identifies an opportunity to develop a more balanced referral network. Preserving detox partnerships, expanding relationships with community programs, and rebuilding correctional referral pathways would help Exodus Homes reach people at several critical transition points and ensure that more individuals can access stable housing, recovery support, and a genuine second chance.

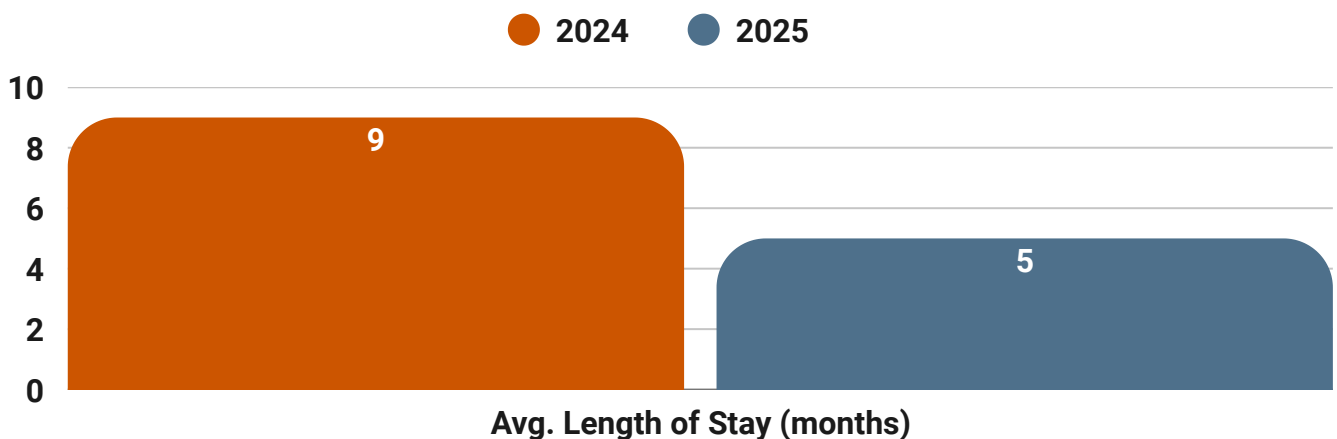
C. PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND DATA

3. Average Length of Stay

The chart compares the average length of time residents remained in Exodus Homes during 2024 and 2025. The average declined from nine months to five months. The table adds early-departure context: 6 residents left within their first two weeks in 2024, compared with 5 in 2025. Together, these measures provide a fuller picture of engagement, readiness for program structure, and the different stages of recovery among people entering Exodus Homes.

Length of Stay Comparison Chart

Average Length of Stay, 2024-2025



Length of Stay Summary Table

Measure	2024	2025	Change
Avg. length of stay	9 months	5 months	-4 months
Left within first 2 weeks	6 people	5 people	-1 person

Interpretation

The four-month decline should be understood in the context of recovery rather than automatically viewed as positive or negative. Some residents may leave after securing employment, housing, family support, or another appropriate placement. Others may leave because they are not yet ready for the structure, accountability, shared responsibilities, and long-term commitment that Exodus Homes expects.

Not everyone who enters the program is prepared to remain, and this is a normal part of recovery. Recovery is a lifelong journey that can include uncertainty, setbacks, renewed effort, and multiple attempts before a person is ready to make a lasting commitment. Early departures decreased from 6 residents in 2024 to 5 in 2025, but the first two weeks remain a critical adjustment period when residents decide whether they are ready to engage fully.

The shorter 2025 average may therefore reflect successful transitions, voluntary departures, relapse, changing needs, or differences in readiness at admission. Even when someone does not complete the program, participation can introduce recovery tools, supportive relationships, accountability, and the knowledge that help remains available. The data reinforces the importance of meeting residents where they are while continuing to offer structure, dignity, encouragement, and opportunities to return to recovery.

D. DAILY COST COMPARISON

The chart below compares the supplied average daily cost per person for four North Carolina service settings: Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women, the DART Center in Goldsboro, prison-based alcoholism and chemical-dependency treatment, and Exodus Homes. The comparison places the reported \$35 daily cost of Exodus Homes alongside residential and correctional treatment settings with different service structures and levels of care. It provides financial context for understanding how Exodus Homes delivers supportive housing, recovery assistance, accountability, and reentry services at a comparatively low daily cost.

Average Daily Cost Comparison

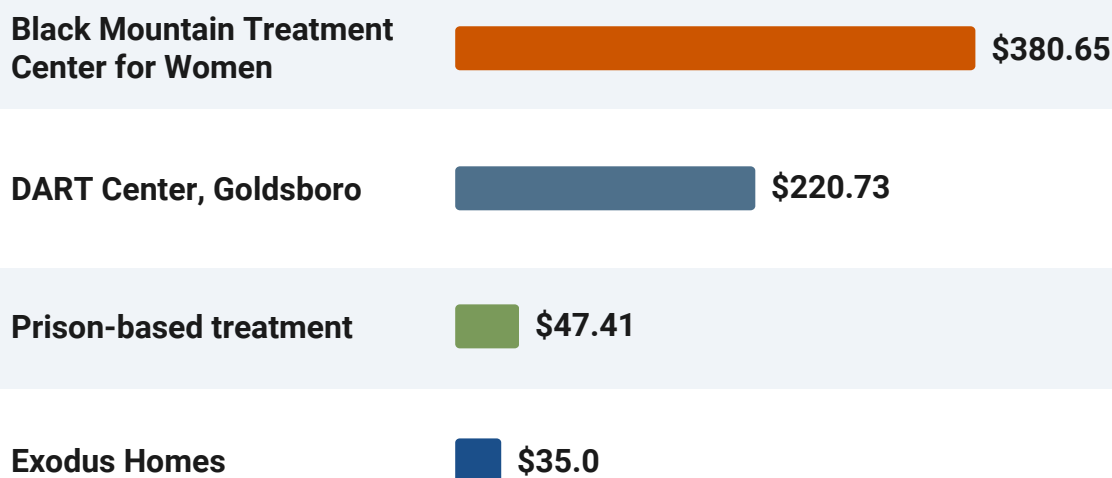


Figure 5. Supplied average daily costs for selected North Carolina treatment settings and Exodus Homes, 2024-2025.

Setting	Avg. Daily Cost	Difference vs. Exodus	Exodus Cost Reduction
Black Mountain Treatment Center for Women	\$380.65	\$345.65	90.8% lower
DART Center, Goldsboro	\$220.73	\$185.73	84.1% lower
Prison-based alcoholism and chemical-dependency treatment	\$47.41	\$12.41	26.2% lower
Exodus Homes	\$35.00	Reference	Reference

D. DAILY COST COMPARISON

Cost Analysis

1. Exodus Homes had the lowest supplied daily cost

At \$35 per person day, Exodus Homes had the lowest supplied cost among the four settings. Its daily cost was \$12.41 lower than prison-based alcoholism and chemical-dependency treatment, \$185.73 lower than the DART Center, and \$345.65 lower than Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women. Expressed proportionally, the Exodus Homes cost was 26.2% lower than prison-based treatment; 84.1% lower than DART, and 90.8% lower than Black Mountain. This comparison demonstrates that community-based housing and recovery support can be delivered at a substantially lower reported daily cost than more intensive residential or correctional treatment settings.

2. Annualized costs illustrate the size of the difference

If each daily figure were applied consistently for 365 days, the estimated annual amount would be approximately \$12,777 per person for Exodus Homes, \$17,305 for prison-based treatment, \$80,566 for the DART Center, and \$138,937 for Black Mountain. Under this mathematical illustration, Exodus Homes would cost about \$4,530 less per person per year than prison-based treatment, \$67,791 less than DART, and \$126,162 less than Black Mountain. These figures help show the scale of the daily cost differences over time, but they do not imply that every person remains in each setting for a full year.

3. Cost differences should be interpreted within each program's purpose

The four settings are not interchangeable. They may differ in clinical intensity, medical care, staffing levels, security, eligibility requirements, treatment goals, residential structure, and typical length of stay. Black Mountain and DART may provide specialized treatment that requires more intensive staffing and clinical resources, while prison-based treatment offers more intensive treatment and supportive housing, peer support, accountability, recovery assistance, case management, employment preparation, and reentry support. The cost comparison should therefore be used to understand relative financial demands, not to suggest that every setting provides identical services.

4. Overall cost finding

The supplied figures show that Exodus Homes operates at a comparatively low daily cost while addressing several needs that influence long-term stability, including housing, recovery support, employment preparation, accountability, and community reintegration. When this cost finding is considered alongside the report's recidivism, discharge, referral, and length-of-stay, it strengthens the overall picture of Exodus Homes as a practical community resource. The program is not limited to cost alone, but to its ability to combine affordability with a structured environment that gives vulnerable people an opportunity to rebuild their lives and pursue lasting recovery.

E. INCARCERATION vs. EXODUS HOMES COST COMPARISON

Pictograph: Daily Cost Comparison

The pictograph below uses repeated money bag icons to compare the average daily cost of North Carolina incarceration (\$149.92) with the daily cost of Exodus Homes (\$35.00). Each icon represents \$10 in daily cost. The visual makes clear how much less Exodus Homes costs per person per day relative to state incarceration. This comparison provides a clear financial view of the difference between maintaining a person in the prison system and supporting a person in a community-based recovery and reentry environment.

The two settings serve different legal and operational purposes. Incarceration includes custody, security, institutional staffing, healthcare, food, and facility operations. Exodus Homes provides supportive housing, recovery assistance, peer support, accountability, case management, employment preparation, and community reintegration. The comparison is intended to show differences in reported public and program costs while recognizing that the settings are not interchangeable.

Legend: Each 💰 = \$10

NC Incarceration 💰💰💰💰💰💰💰💰💰💰💰💰💰💰 **\$149.92/day**

Exodus Homes 💰💰💰½ **\$35.00/day**

Figure 6. Money-based pictograph comparing average daily cost of North Carolina incarceration and Exodus Homes. Each icon represents \$10.

Setting	Avg. Daily Cost	Difference vs. Exodus	Exodus Cost Reduction
NC Incarceration	\$94.34	\$59.34	62.9% lower
Exodus Homes	\$35.00	Reference	Reference

1. The daily cost difference is substantial

The average cost of incarceration in North Carolina is \$149.92 per person per day, while Exodus Homes' daily cost is \$35. The difference is \$114.92 per person each day. Based on these figures, Exodus Homes' reported cost is about 76.7% lower than the average daily incarceration cost. This difference illustrates the financial demands of operating a secure correctional institution compared with providing structured support in a community setting.

2. The annualized comparison shows the long-term financial effect

If both daily figures were applied for 365 days, incarceration would equal approximately \$54,720.80 per person per year, compared with \$12,775 for Exodus Homes. The mathematical difference would be approximately \$41,945.80 per person per year. This annualized comparison illustrates the difference based on the supplied daily rates. Actual costs depend on the number of days served, individual eligibility, supervision requirements, and each person's service needs.

3. Exodus Homes addresses barriers connected to reentry

People leaving incarceration often face unstable housing, unemployment, substance use, limited transportation, damaged family relationships, and difficulty meeting supervision requirements. When these needs are not addressed, they can contribute to homelessness, relapse, and a return to the justice system. Exodus Homes responds to these barriers through stable housing, recovery support, accountability, case management, peer relationships, employment preparation, transportation assistance, and connections to community resources. These services help residents rebuild the stability needed to remain in the community.

4. Community-based support can be more cost-effective

For eligible individuals who can be safely supported in the community, Exodus Homes offers a substantially lower-cost environment focused on recovery and reintegration rather than confinement. The report's recidivism findings strengthen this cost-effectiveness: most Exodus Homes participants did not return to prison. A lower daily cost combined with housing, recovery services, and employment support allows resources to address conditions that frequently contribute to repeated incarceration.

5. Overall incarceration cost finding

The comparison shows both financial and human impacts. Incarceration is costly and necessary in circumstances where confinement is legally required, but it does not replace the need for stable housing and support when a person returns to the community. Exodus Homes provides those supports at approximately one-quarter of the cost of daily incarceration. Investment in community-based recovery and reentry programs can help people establish stability, protect their recovery, obtain employment, reconnect with their families, and reduce the likelihood of returning to prison. The value of Exodus Homes is therefore reflected not only in lower costs, but also in the opportunity it gives people to rebuild their lives with dignity, accountability, and hope.

F. CONCLUSION

The 2024-2025 findings demonstrate a clear and continuing need for Exodus Homes. People entering the program often face homelessness, addiction, trauma, unemployment, disrupted family relationships, and the difficulties of returning after incarceration or treatment. These conditions require more than housing. They require structure, accountability, recovery support, peer relationships, case management, employment preparation, spiritual encouragement, and a community that believes change is possible.

The recidivism findings show the difference this support can make. Exodus Homes' reported rate declined from 9% in 2024 to 6% in 2025, while the supplied statewide rate increased from 44% to 47%. By 2025, Exodus Homes was 41 percentage points below the statewide rate, and 94% of participants did not recidivate. With stability, recovery services, employment support, and meaningful relationships, people are better positioned to remain in the community and avoid returning to prison.

The discharge data reflects progress and the realities of serving a highly vulnerable population. Graduations increased from 9 to 11, relapse-related discharges declined from 21 to 13, and behavioral discharges remained small. Leaving on one's own remained the largest category because many people enter recovery before they are ready for long-term structure. Recovery may require more than one attempt. Even without graduation, time in Exodus Homes can provide tools, relationships, encouragement, and a foundation for future change.

Referral patterns further demonstrate the need for Exodus Homes. About 7 out of every 10 referrals came from detox facilities, where people have completed only the first stage of recovery and remain at high risk without housing and continued support. Community program referrals increased, showing growing recognition of Exodus Homes as a trusted next step. Prison referrals declined, but people returning from incarceration still face significant barriers involving housing, employment, transportation, recovery, family reunification, and supervision.

The average stay declined from 9 months to 5 months, while early departures decreased from 6 to 5. Not everyone entering Exodus Homes is immediately prepared to remain, and that is a normal part of recovery. The program offers structure, recovery tools, and encouragement, whether someone completes it on the first attempt or returns when better prepared for a lasting commitment.

The cost comparisons strengthen the case for continued investment. At \$35 per person per day, Exodus Homes operates below the supplied treatment-setting costs and \$114.92 below the supplied average daily cost of North Carolina incarceration (\$149.92). Annualized, this amounts to approximately \$41,945.80 per person. Although the settings serve different purposes, the comparison shows the value of supporting eligible people in a structured community environment focused on recovery, housing, employment, and reintegration.

Taken together, this report supports the need to sustain and strengthen Exodus Homes. Without housing, accountability, and support, vulnerable people can quickly return to relapse, homelessness, or the justice system. Exodus Homes offers another path built on stability, dignity, hope, and the belief that people deserve another opportunity. Continued support is an investment in safer communities, stronger families, responsible use of resources, and people's ability to rebuild their lives with purpose.

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G. DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

This report's findings were compiled from Exodus Homes administrative program records and official North Carolina publications. The sources below identify where the program, recidivism, and cost figures were obtained.

Exodus Homes Administrative Program Data

Exodus Homes administrative records for calendar years 2024 and 2025 supplied the program-specific information used in this report. These records included participant recidivism and non-recidivism rates; discharge and referral counts; average length of stay; departures within the first two weeks; and the Exodus Homes average daily program cost.

North Carolina Recidivism Data

North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, Correctional Program Evaluation: Offenders Released from Probation or Prison in Fiscal Year 2024-2025, including the companion.

Quick Facts: Adult Recidivism FY 2024-2025. These official publications provided the source context for the statewide recidivism comparison figures presented in the report.

Official publication page: Previous Adult Recidivism/Correctional Program Evaluation

North Carolina Correctional and Treatment Cost Data

North Carolina Department of Adult Correction, Publications, Data and Research, including Cost of Corrections. These materials provided the state correctional cost context used in the daily-cost comparisons. The Department reported a fiscal year 2024-2025 statewide average daily incarceration cost of \$149.92. The treatment-setting figures shown in this report were drawn from the cost data assembled with the report inputs from these departmental publications.

Official source pages: Publications, Data and Research | Cost of Corrections

Calculation and Access Notes

Percentages, percentage-point differences, category shares, and cost differences were calculated from the source figures supplied for this report. Annualized costs were calculated by multiplying the reported average daily cost by 365 days. Percentages are rounded as displayed. Online sources were verified on August 19, 2026.