

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023 is a topic that has garnered significant attention among inmates, their families, legal professionals, and policymakers in North Carolina. As criminal justice reform continues to be a highly debated subject, the 65 percent law for North Carolina inmates in 2023 remains a key focus. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the 65 percent law, its origins, eligibility criteria, effects on sentencing, and ongoing debates. Readers will learn how this law impacts inmate release dates, the broader implications for the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, and what changes or reforms have been discussed in 2023. By understanding the intricacies of the 65 percent law for NC inmates, stakeholders can make well-informed decisions and stay updated on the latest developments. Whether you are seeking clarity on sentencing guidelines or looking for updates on legislative changes, this guide offers an authoritative resource for all your questions related to the 65 percent law for NC inmates in 2023.

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Overview of the 65 Percent Law for NC Inmates

The 65 percent law for NC inmates in 2023 refers to a sentencing policy that allows certain incarcerated individuals to become eligible for parole or release after serving 65% of their sentence, rather than the full term. This law has been a point of discussion as North Carolina addresses prison overcrowding and seeks to incentivize good behavior among inmates. The 65 percent law is not universally applied to all offenses or inmates; specific criteria must be met for eligibility. For many, this law represents a significant shift in how time served is calculated and offers hope for earlier reintegration into society. As the criminal justice landscape

evolves, understanding the nuances of this law is crucial for those directly affected as well as for the wider community. In 2023, stakeholders continue to monitor how the law is implemented and its impact on the prison population.

Historical Background and Purpose

The origins of the 65 percent law in North Carolina can be traced back to broader efforts to reform sentencing laws and address challenges such as prison overcrowding and high correctional costs. Historically, North Carolina operated under the Fair Sentencing Act and later the Structured Sentencing Act, which established clear guidelines for minimum and maximum sentences. The introduction of the 65 percent law was intended to provide a structured yet flexible pathway for earlier release, particularly for non-violent offenders who demonstrate good behavior and participate in rehabilitation programs. The main objectives include reducing recidivism, alleviating strain on correctional facilities, and supporting the successful reentry of inmates into society. Over the years, the law has been modified to align with evolving criminal justice priorities and societal expectations.

Eligibility Criteria for the 65 Percent Law

Not every inmate in North Carolina qualifies for early release under the 65 percent law. The eligibility criteria are designed to ensure that only suitable candidates benefit from this policy, prioritizing public safety and the goals of rehabilitation. Key factors influencing eligibility include the type and severity of the offense, the inmate's behavior while incarcerated, and participation in required programs.

Offenses Covered Under the 65 Percent Law

Generally, the 65 percent law applies primarily to non-violent offenses. Violent offenders, habitual felons, and those convicted of serious crimes such as sexual assault, murder, or kidnapping are typically excluded. The law aims to balance early release opportunities with the need to protect the community from high-risk individuals.

Good Behavior and Program Participation

Inmates must maintain a record of good behavior and actively participate in educational, vocational, or rehabilitative programs to qualify. Infractions or disciplinary issues can jeopardize eligibility, making it essential for

inmates to adhere to institutional rules and engage in self-improvement activities.

Other Requirements

- No pending charges or additional sentences
- Completion of required rehabilitative programs
- Demonstrated readiness for reentry, as determined by parole boards or review panels
- Compliance with restitution or victim compensation orders, if applicable

How the 65 Percent Law Impacts Sentencing and Release

The implementation of the 65 percent law significantly influences how sentences are served and calculated. For eligible inmates, serving just 65% of their imposed sentence means a potential reduction in actual time spent behind bars. This adjustment can lead to earlier parole hearings, expedited reentry planning, and an increased focus on rehabilitation over punishment.

Calculation of Time Served

Time served under the 65 percent law is calculated based on the total sentence handed down by the court. Once an inmate completes 65% of their sentence, factoring in any credits for good behavior or program participation, they become eligible for parole consideration or early release. The law does not guarantee release at the 65% mark; rather, it sets a threshold for eligibility.

Role of Parole Boards

Parole boards play a crucial role in reviewing cases and determining whether inmates have met all requirements for release. They evaluate factors such as institutional conduct, risk assessments, and support systems in the community to ensure that early release aligns with public safety goals.

Recent Developments and Legislative Updates in 2023

In 2023, the 65 percent law for NC inmates has been the subject of renewed legislative attention and public discourse. Lawmakers have reviewed its effectiveness in reducing prison populations and facilitating inmate rehabilitation. There have been discussions around expanding eligibility to include additional non-violent offenses and increasing support for reentry services. Advocacy groups and stakeholders continue to propose amendments aimed at improving transparency, consistency, and fairness in the application of the law. However, any significant changes require careful deliberation to maintain the balance between early release incentives and public safety concerns.

Controversies and Debates Surrounding the Law

The 65 percent law is not without controversy. Critics argue that early release could potentially put public safety at risk, especially if assessment and supervision mechanisms are inadequate. On the other hand, supporters highlight the law's role in reducing overcrowding, lowering correctional costs, and promoting rehabilitation. Debates often center on which offenses should be included or excluded, how risk assessments are conducted, and whether adequate resources are available to support successful reentry. In 2023, these debates have intensified as stakeholders seek to address the root causes of recidivism and ensure that the criminal justice system is both effective and humane.

Effects on Inmates, Families, and the Criminal Justice System

The 65 percent law for NC inmates in 2023 has far-reaching implications for individuals, families, and the broader criminal justice system. For inmates, it offers a tangible incentive to maintain good behavior and engage in self-improvement. Families benefit from the possibility of earlier reunification, which can aid in the reintegration process and support stable communities. For the criminal justice system, the law has helped alleviate overcrowding and allowed resources to be redirected toward rehabilitation and support services. However, successful implementation requires ongoing oversight, investment in reentry programs, and collaboration among all stakeholders to ensure positive outcomes.

Frequently Asked Questions About the 65 Percent Law in 2023

The following commonly asked questions and answers provide additional clarity about the 65 percent law for NC inmates in 2023.

Q: What is the 65 percent law for NC inmates in 2023?

A: The 65 percent law allows certain North Carolina inmates to become eligible for parole or early release after serving 65% of their sentence, provided they meet specific criteria such as good behavior and program participation.

Q: Who qualifies for the 65 percent law in North Carolina?

A: Generally, non-violent offenders who maintain good behavior, participate in required programs, and have no pending charges or additional sentences may qualify for early release under the 65 percent law.

Q: Does the 65 percent law apply to violent offenders?

A: No, violent offenders and those convicted of serious crimes such as murder or sexual assault are typically excluded from eligibility under the 65 percent law.

Q: How is time served calculated under the 65 percent law?

A: Time served is calculated based on the total sentence, and inmates become eligible for parole or release after completing 65% of their term, considering any credits for good behavior or program participation.

Q: Has the 65 percent law changed in 2023?

A: As of 2023, there have been discussions and proposals for reform, but any significant updates or changes require legislative approval and careful review to ensure public safety and fairness.

Q: What are the main benefits of the 65 percent law for NC inmates?

A: The law helps reduce prison overcrowding, lowers correctional costs, incentivizes good behavior, and supports successful inmate reentry into society.

Q: What are the main criticisms of the 65 percent law?

A: Critics argue that early release could compromise public safety if risk assessments are inadequate and that not all offenders should be eligible for reduced sentences.

Q: What role do parole boards play in the 65 percent law?

A: Parole boards review eligible inmates' cases, assess their readiness for release, and make final decisions based on risk, behavior, and community support.

Q: Are there any recent legislative proposals to expand the 65 percent law?

A: In 2023, lawmakers have considered expanding eligibility to include more non-violent offenses and improving reentry support, but changes are subject to legislative review and approval.

Q: How does the 65 percent law impact families of inmates?

A: Families benefit from the potential for earlier reunification, which supports reintegration and strengthens community ties, provided inmates meet all eligibility requirements.

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65 Percent Law for NC Inmates 2023: A Comprehensive Guide

Navigating the complexities of the North Carolina prison system can be daunting, especially when it comes to understanding parole eligibility. One crucial aspect is the "65 percent law," a significant factor determining when inmates can be considered for release. This comprehensive guide will dissect the 65 percent law for NC inmates in 2023, clarifying its intricacies and providing crucial information for inmates, families, and legal professionals. We'll explore its application, exceptions, and the overall process, ensuring you have a clear understanding of this vital aspect of North Carolina's correctional system.

Understanding the 65 Percent Law in North Carolina

The 65 percent law in North Carolina dictates that eligible inmates must serve at least 65 percent of their minimum sentence before they can be considered for parole. This is not a guarantee of release; rather, it's a crucial threshold that initiates the parole process. It's essential to understand that this applies to minimum sentences, not the total sentence imposed by the court. For example, if an inmate receives a sentence of 8-10 years, the 65 percent calculation is based on the minimum 8 years. This means the inmate would need to serve at least 5 years and 4 months (8 years 0.65) before becoming eligible for parole consideration.

Calculating Eligibility: A Step-by-Step Guide

Calculating the 65 percent minimum isn't always straightforward. Several factors can influence the precise date of eligibility. These include:

Good Time Credits: Inmates who maintain good behavior earn "good time" credits, which can reduce their sentence. These credits can significantly impact the actual time served before parole eligibility. The exact amount of good time awarded varies depending on the inmate's conduct and the specific correctional facility.

Other Sentence Reductions: Specific programs or judicial decisions may lead to further reductions in sentence length, impacting the 65 percent calculation.

Special Circumstances: Specific crimes or aggravating factors might affect parole eligibility, even after the 65 percent threshold is met.

Therefore, relying solely on a simple calculation can be misleading. Inmates and their families should consult with legal professionals or the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (NCDPS) for accurate estimations of parole eligibility dates.

The Parole Process After Reaching the 65 Percent Threshold

Reaching the 65 percent mark is just the first step. The parole process itself involves several stages:

Parole Application: Inmates must formally apply for parole. This application typically includes a detailed account of their conduct, rehabilitation efforts, and plans for reintegration into society.

Parole Hearing: A parole board reviews the application and conducts a hearing. This hearing often involves testimony from the inmate, corrections officers, victim impact statements (where applicable), and potentially other witnesses.

Parole Board Decision: The parole board makes a decision based on the information presented. This decision can be either granting parole, denying parole, or postponing the decision.

It's crucial to understand that even with a clean record and demonstrable rehabilitation, parole is not guaranteed. The parole board considers numerous factors to assess the risk of recidivism.

Exceptions and Special Considerations

While the 65 percent law is a general guideline, exceptions exist. Certain crimes carry mandatory minimum sentences that override the 65 percent rule. Furthermore, the severity of the crime, the inmate's criminal history, and the risk they pose to public safety all play significant roles in the parole board's decision-making process. Understanding these nuances is crucial for accurate prediction of release dates.

Staying Informed and Seeking Legal Assistance

Navigating the intricacies of the 65 percent law and the parole process can be challenging. Regular communication with the NCDPS, diligent record-keeping, and, most importantly, seeking legal counsel are crucial steps for inmates and their families. A knowledgeable attorney can provide guidance, ensure rights are protected, and advocate for the best possible outcome.

Conclusion

The 65 percent law for NC inmates is a complex but vital aspect of the state's correctional system. Understanding its nuances, from calculating eligibility to navigating the parole process, is essential for inmates, their families, and legal professionals. While this guide provides valuable information, it's crucial to consult with legal experts for personalized advice and to ensure accurate interpretation of the law in specific cases. The information provided here is for general

understanding and should not be considered legal advice.

FAQs

1. Does the 65 percent law apply to all NC inmates? No, there are exceptions based on the severity of the crime and mandatory minimum sentences.
2. Can good time credits significantly affect my release date? Yes, good time credits can substantially reduce the time served before parole eligibility.
3. What happens if my parole application is denied? The inmate will remain incarcerated and can reapply after a specified period.
4. Where can I find more detailed information about the parole process in NC? The North Carolina Department of Public Safety website is a valuable resource.
5. Is there a guarantee of parole after serving 65 percent of the minimum sentence? No, parole is not guaranteed; it's a decision made by the parole board based on numerous factors.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: North Carolina Sentencing Handbook with Felony, Misdemeanor, and DWI Sentencing Grids 2018 James M. Markham, Shea Riggsbee Denning, 2018-11 This book is a step-by-step guide to the sentencing of felonies, misdemeanors, and impaired driving in North Carolina. It includes the felony and misdemeanor sentencing grids that apply under Structured Sentencing and a table showing the different sentencing levels for DWI. The book also includes materials on diversion programs (deferred prosecution and conditional discharge), probation supervision, fines and fees, and sex offender registration.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Sentencing & Corrections* , 2000

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Emerging Issues on Privatized Prisons James Austin, 2001 This report discusses the findings of a nationwide study on the use of private prisons in the United States. The number of these prisons grew enormously between 1987 and 1998, with proponents suggesting that allowing facilities to be operated by the private sector could result in cost reductions of 20%. The study examined the historical factors that gave rise to the higher incarceration rates, fueling the privatization movement, and the role played by the private sector in the prison system. It outlines the arguments, both in support of and opposition to, privatized prisons, reviews current literature on the subject, and examines issues that will have an impact on future privatizations. The report concludes that, rather than the projected 20-percent savings, the average saving from privatization was only about 1 percent, and most of that was achieved through lower labor costs. Nevertheless, there were indications that the mere prospect of privatization had a positive effect on prison administration, making it more responsive to reform.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: North Carolina Crimes Jessica Smith, 2012 The seventh edition updates the sixth edition with new offenses, legislative changes, and case law. New features of this edition include full case citations and case names replacing shortened case citations; a table of cases; and many new additional notes, such as those regarding charging issues, multiple convictions and punishments, defenses, and exceptions. Also, an improved book design will make this edition easier to use and ensure that readers quickly find what they need. The seventh edition replaces the sixth edition, 2007, and all previous editions and supplements. The 2016 Cumulative

Supplement to North Carolina Crimes is available for purchase (<https://www.sog.unc.edu/publications/books/2016-cumulative-supplement-north-carolina-crimes-guidebook-elements-crime-subscription-nc-crimes>). The School of Government is excited to offer a new, web-based edition of North Carolina Crimes: A Guidebook on the Elements of Crime, Seventh Edition, 2012, by Jessica Smith. Your subscription includes future enhancements and updates to the product through March 1, 2018. Features of the online version include -Keyword searching -Linking to cross-references -Printable pages throughout the site -Accessibility anywhere your electronic device can connect to the Internet Collapsible and expandable statutes. See the North Carolina Crimes webpage for more information about this title (<https://www.sog.unc.edu/resources/microsites/north-carolina-crimes-guidebook-elements-crime>).

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Prisoners and the Law Ira P. Robbins, 2007

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education Lois M. Davis, 2013-08-21 After conducting a comprehensive literature search, the authors undertook a meta-analysis to examine the association between correctional education and reductions in recidivism, improvements in employment after release from prison, and other outcomes. The study finds that receiving correctional education while incarcerated reduces inmates' risk of recidivating and may improve their odds of obtaining employment after release from prison.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society United States. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967 This report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice -- established by President Lyndon Johnson on July 23, 1965 -- addresses the causes of crime and delinquency and recommends how to prevent crime and delinquency and improve law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice. In developing its findings and recommendations, the Commission held three national conferences, conducted five national surveys, held hundreds of meetings, and interviewed tens of thousands of individuals. Separate chapters of this report discuss crime in America, juvenile delinquency, the police, the courts, corrections, organized crime, narcotics and drug abuse, drunkenness offenses, gun control, science and technology, and research as an instrument for reform. Significant data were generated by the Commission's National Survey of Criminal Victims, the first of its kind conducted on such a scope. The survey found that not only do Americans experience far more crime than they report to the police, but they talk about crime and the reports of crime engender such fear among citizens that the basic quality of life of many Americans has eroded. The core conclusion of the Commission, however, is that a significant reduction in crime can be achieved if the Commission's recommendations (some 200) are implemented. The recommendations call for a cooperative attack on crime by the Federal Government, the States, the counties, the cities, civic organizations, religious institutions, business groups, and individual citizens. They propose basic changes in the operations of police, schools, prosecutors, employment agencies, defenders, social workers, prisons, housing authorities, and probation and parole officers.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Mandatory Minimum Sentencing Margaret Haerens, 2010 Offers opposing viewpoints on mandatory minimum sentencing to give the reader both sides of the legal debate.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *How Effective Is Correctional Education, and Where Do We Go from Here? The Results of a Comprehensive Evaluation* Lois M. Davis, Jennifer L. Steele, Robert Bozick, Malcolm V. Williams, Susan Turner, Jeremy Miles, Jessica Saunders, Paul S. Steinberg, 2014-02-28 Assesses the effectiveness of correctional education for both incarcerated adults and juveniles, presents the results of a survey of U.S. state correctional education directors, and offers recommendations for improving correctional education.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Pain Management and the Opioid Epidemic National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Committee on Pain Management and Regulatory Strategies to Address Prescription Opioid Abuse, 2017-09-28 Drug overdose, driven largely by overdose related to the use of opioids, is

now the leading cause of unintentional injury death in the United States. The ongoing opioid crisis lies at the intersection of two public health challenges: reducing the burden of suffering from pain and containing the rising toll of the harms that can arise from the use of opioid medications. Chronic pain and opioid use disorder both represent complex human conditions affecting millions of Americans and causing untold disability and loss of function. In the context of the growing opioid problem, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) launched an Opioids Action Plan in early 2016. As part of this plan, the FDA asked the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to convene a committee to update the state of the science on pain research, care, and education and to identify actions the FDA and others can take to respond to the opioid epidemic, with a particular focus on informing FDA's development of a formal method for incorporating individual and societal considerations into its risk-benefit framework for opioid approval and monitoring.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *The Oxford Handbook of Sentencing and Corrections* Joan Petersilia, Kevin R. Reitz, 2015 This handbook surveys American sentencing and corrections from global and historical views, from theoretical and policy perspectives, and with attention to a number of problem-specific issues.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Law and Society* Matthew Lippman, 2023-12-27 Law and Society, Fourth Edition, offers a contemporary overview of the structure and function of legal institutions, along with a lively discussion of both criminal and civil law and their impact on society. Unlike other books on law and society, Matthew Lippman takes an interdisciplinary approach that highlights the relevance of the law throughout our society. Distinctive coverage of diversity, inequality, civil liberties, and globalism is intertwined through an organized theme in a strong narrative. The highly anticipated Fourth Edition of this practical and invigorating text introduces students to both the influence of law on society and the influence of society on the law. Discussions of the pressing issues facing today's society include key topics such as the law and inequality, international human rights, privacy and surveillance, and law and social control.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *"Three Strikes and You're Out"* John Clark, D. Alan Henry, 1997

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Sentencing Law and Policy* Nora V. Demleitner, 2004 Four leading sentencing scholars have produced the first and only text with enough up-to-date material to support a full course or seminar on sentencing. Other texts offer only partial coverage or out-of-date examples. The chapters in *Sentencing Law and Policy: Cases, Statutes, and Guidelines* present examples from three distinct types of sentencing guideline-determinate, and capital. The materials draw on the full spectrum of legal institutions, from the U.S. Supreme Court To The state court level, with close consideration of the role of legislatures and sentencing commissions. The only current, full-course text on sentencing, this new title offers: an 'intuitive', conceptually-based organization that looks at the essential substantive components and procedural steps following the sequence of decisions that typically occurs in every criminal sentencing examples covering three distinct areas of sentencing, with chapter materials based on guideline-determinate, indeterminate, and capital sentencing materials from a range of institutions, including decision from the U.S. Supreme Court, state high courts, federal appellate courts, and some foreign jurisdictions - along with statutes and guideline provisions, and reports from various sentencing commissions and agencies in-text notes on sentencing policies that explain common practices in U.S. jurisdictions, then ask students to compare different institutional practices and consider the relationship between sentencing rules, politics, And The broader aims of criminal justice

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Guidelines Manual* United States Sentencing Commission, 1996-11

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness Joseph R. Biden, Jr., 2021-05-04 The ultimate guide for anyone wondering how President Joe Biden will respond to the COVID-19 pandemic—all his plans, goals, and executive orders in response to the coronavirus crisis. Shortly after being inaugurated as the 46th President of

the United States, Joe Biden and his administration released this 200 page guide detailing his plans to respond to the coronavirus pandemic. The National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness breaks down seven crucial goals of President Joe Biden's administration with regards to the coronavirus pandemic: 1. Restore trust with the American people. 2. Mount a safe, effective, and comprehensive vaccination campaign. 3. Mitigate spread through expanding masking, testing, data, treatments, health care workforce, and clear public health standards. 4. Immediately expand emergency relief and exercise the Defense Production Act. 5. Safely reopen schools, businesses, and travel while protecting workers. 6. Protect those most at risk and advance equity, including across racial, ethnic and rural/urban lines. 7. Restore U.S. leadership globally and build better preparedness for future threats. Each of these goals are explained and detailed in the book, with evidence about the current circumstances and how we got here, as well as plans and concrete steps to achieve each goal. Also included is the full text of the many Executive Orders that will be issued by President Biden to achieve each of these goals. The National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness is required reading for anyone interested in or concerned about the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on American society.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Revoked* Allison Frankel, 2020 [The report] finds that supervision -- probation and parole -- drives high numbers of people, disproportionately those who are Black and brown, right back to jail or prison, while in large part failing to help them get needed services and resources. In states examined in the report, people are often incarcerated for violating the rules of their supervision or for low-level crimes, and receive disproportionate punishment following proceedings that fail to adequately protect their fair trial rights.--Publisher website.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Are Prisons Obsolete?* Angela Y. Davis, 2011-01-04 With her characteristic brilliance, grace and radical audacity, Angela Y. Davis has put the case for the latest abolition movement in American life: the abolition of the prison. As she quite correctly notes, American life is replete with abolition movements, and when they were engaged in these struggles, their chances of success seemed almost unthinkable. For generations of Americans, the abolition of slavery was sheerest illusion. Similarly, the entrenched system of racial segregation seemed to last forever, and generations lived in the midst of the practice, with few predicting its passage from custom. The brutal, exploitative (dare one say lucrative?) convict-lease system that succeeded formal slavery reaped millions to southern jurisdictions (and untold miseries for tens of thousands of men, and women). Few predicted its passing from the American penal landscape. Davis expertly argues how social movements transformed these social, political and cultural institutions, and made such practices untenable. In *Are Prisons Obsolete?*, Professor Davis seeks to illustrate that the time for the prison is approaching an end. She argues forthrightly for decarceration, and argues for the transformation of the society as a whole.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *NPS Bulletin* United States. Bureau of Prisons, 1964

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, 1975

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Defense Counsel in Criminal Cases* Caroline Wolf Harlow, 2001

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *The Challenge of Crime* Henry Ruth, Kevin R. Reitz, 2006-03-31 The development of crime policy in the United States for many generations has been hampered by a drastic shortage of knowledge and data, an excess of partisanship and instinctual responses, and a one-way tendency to expand the criminal justice system. Even if a three-decade pattern of prison growth came to a full stop in the early 2000s, the current decade will be by far the most punitive in U.S. history, hitting some minority communities particularly hard. The book examines the history, scope, and effects of the revolution in America's response to crime since 1970. Henry Ruth and Kevin Reitz offer a comprehensive, long-term, pragmatic approach to increase public understanding of and find improvements in the nation's response to crime. Concentrating on meaningful areas for change in policing, sentencing, guns, drugs, and juvenile crime, they discuss such topics as new priorities for the use of incarceration; aggressive policing; the war on drugs; the need to switch the gun control debate to a focus on crime gun regulation; a new focus on offenders'

transition from confinement to freedom; and the role of private enterprise. A book that rejects traditional liberal and conservative outlooks, *The Challenge of Crime* takes a major step in offering new approaches for the nation's responses to crime.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Medications for Opioid Use Disorder Save Lives

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Committee on Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder, 2019-06-16 The opioid crisis in the United States has come about because of excessive use of these drugs for both legal and illicit purposes and unprecedented levels of consequent opioid use disorder (OUD). More than 2 million people in the United States are estimated to have OUD, which is caused by prolonged use of prescription opioids, heroin, or other illicit opioids. OUD is a life-threatening condition associated with a 20-fold greater risk of early death due to overdose, infectious diseases, trauma, and suicide. Mortality related to OUD continues to escalate as this public health crisis gathers momentum across the country, with opioid overdoses killing more than 47,000 people in 2017 in the United States. Efforts to date have made no real headway in stemming this crisis, in large part because tools that already exist—like evidence-based medications—are not being deployed to maximum impact. To support the dissemination of accurate patient-focused information about treatments for addiction, and to help provide scientific solutions to the current opioid crisis, this report studies the evidence base on medication assisted treatment (MAT) for OUD. It examines available evidence on the range of parameters and circumstances in which MAT can be effectively delivered and identifies additional research needed.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Deterrence and the Death Penalty

National Research Council, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Committee on Law and Justice, Committee on Deterrence and the Death Penalty, 2012-05-26 Many studies during the past few decades have sought to determine whether the death penalty has any deterrent effect on homicide rates. Researchers have reached widely varying, even contradictory, conclusions. Some studies have concluded that the threat of capital punishment deters murders, saving large numbers of lives; other studies have concluded that executions actually increase homicides; still others, that executions have no effect on murder rates. Commentary among researchers, advocates, and policymakers on the scientific validity of the findings has sometimes been acrimonious. Against this backdrop, the National Research Council report *Deterrence and the Death Penalty* assesses whether the available evidence provides a scientific basis for answering questions of if and how the death penalty affects homicide rates. This new report from the Committee on Law and Justice concludes that research to date on the effect of capital punishment on homicide rates is not useful in determining whether the death penalty increases, decreases, or has no effect on these rates. The key question is whether capital punishment is less or more effective as a deterrent than alternative punishments, such as a life sentence without the possibility of parole. Yet none of the research that has been done accounted for the possible effect of noncapital punishments on homicide rates. The report recommends new avenues of research that may provide broader insight into any deterrent effects from both capital and noncapital punishments.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice

Institute of Medicine, National Research Council, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Children, Youth, and Families, Committee on Law and Justice, Panel on Juvenile Crime: Prevention, Treatment, and Control, 2001-06-05 Even though youth crime rates have fallen since the mid-1990s, public fear and political rhetoric over the issue have heightened. The Columbine shootings and other sensational incidents add to the furor. Often overlooked are the underlying problems of child poverty, social disadvantage, and the pitfalls inherent to adolescent decisionmaking that contribute to youth crime. From a policy standpoint, adolescent offenders are caught in the crossfire between nurturance of youth and punishment of criminals, between rehabilitation and get tough pronouncements. In the midst of this emotional debate, the National Research Council's Panel on Juvenile Crime steps forward with an authoritative review of the best available data and analysis. *Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice* presents recommendations for addressing the many aspects of

America's youth crime problem. This timely release discusses patterns and trends in crimes by children and adolescents—trends revealed by arrest data, victim reports, and other sources; youth crime within general crime; and race and sex disparities. The book explores desistance—the probability that delinquency or criminal activities decrease with age—and evaluates different approaches to predicting future crime rates. Why do young people turn to delinquency? Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents what we know and what we urgently need to find out about contributing factors, ranging from prenatal care, differences in temperament, and family influences to the role of peer relationships, the impact of the school policies toward delinquency, and the broader influences of the neighborhood and community. Equally important, this book examines a range of solutions: Prevention and intervention efforts directed to individuals, peer groups, and families, as well as day care-, school- and community-based initiatives. Intervention within the juvenile justice system. Role of the police. Processing and detention of youth offenders. Transferring youths to the adult judicial system. Residential placement of juveniles. The book includes background on the American juvenile court system, useful comparisons with the juvenile justice systems of other nations, and other important information for assessing this problem.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Punishment and Democracy* Franklin E. Zimring, Gordon Hawkins, Sam Kamin, 2001 [A] major study of this unique legislation.... [It] is, quite simply, required reading for anyone interested in crime policy in California, the United States in general, or any modern democratic nation....In an area drenched with emotionalism, the authors have produced a study that is analytically incisive in setting up its categories, conscientious in collecting its data, and judicious in reaching its conclusions. It is also highly readable.--Law and Politics Book Review This book is an exemplar of criminology, the science of law-making, law-breaking, and law-enforcing. [The book] will stand for years as both a substantive and methodological landmark.--Lawrence W. Sherman, Director, Jerry Lee Center of Criminology, University of Pennsylvania This would be a better society, with more just and humane policies, if people in authority read and paid attention to this brilliant, closely-reasoned and intensely significant book.--Lawrence Friedman, Stanford Law School

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Life Imprisonment* Dirk Van Zyl Smit, Catherine Appleton, 2019-01-14 Life imprisonment has replaced capital punishment as the most common sentence imposed for heinous crimes worldwide. As a consequence, it has become the leading issue in international criminal justice reform. In the first global survey of prisoners serving life terms, Dirk van Zyl Smit and Catherine Appleton argue for a human rights-based reappraisal of this exceptionally harsh punishment. The authors estimate that nearly half a million people face life behind bars, and the number is growing as jurisdictions both abolish death sentences and impose life sentences more freely for crimes that would never have attracted capital punishment. Life Imprisonment explores this trend through systematic data collection and legal analysis, persuasively illustrated by detailed maps, charts, tables, and comprehensive statistical appendices. The central question—can life sentences be just?—is straightforward, but the answer is complicated by the vast range of penal practices that fall under the umbrella of life imprisonment. Van Zyl Smit and Appleton contend that life imprisonment without possibility of parole can never be just. While they have some sympathy for the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, they conclude that life imprisonment, in many of the ways it is implemented worldwide, infringes on the requirements of justice. They also examine the outliers—states that have no life imprisonment—to highlight the possibility of abolishing life sentences entirely. Life Imprisonment is an incomparable resource for lawyers, lawmakers, criminologists, policy scholars, and penal-reform advocates concerned with balancing justice and public safety.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 2003* Ann L. Pastore, Kathleen Maguire, 2005-07-27 National Criminal Justice 208756. Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 2003. 31th annual edition. Edited by Kathleen Maguire and Ann L. Pastore, et al. Brings together in a single volume nationwide data of interest to the criminal justice community. Compiles information from a variety of sources and makes it

accessible to a wide audience.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Family Life, Delinquency and Crime* Kevin N. Wright, Karen E. Wright, 1994 Describes how positive parental involvement deters delinquent behavior while its absence -- or worse, its negative counterpart -- fosters misconduct. Researchers conclude that children raised in supportive, affectionate, and accepting homes are less likely to become deviant.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Introductory Statistics 2e* Barbara Illowsky, Susan Dean, 2023-12-13 *Introductory Statistics 2e* provides an engaging, practical, and thorough overview of the core concepts and skills taught in most one-semester statistics courses. The text focuses on diverse applications from a variety of fields and societal contexts, including business, healthcare, sciences, sociology, political science, computing, and several others. The material supports students with conceptual narratives, detailed step-by-step examples, and a wealth of illustrations, as well as collaborative exercises, technology integration problems, and statistics labs. The text assumes some knowledge of intermediate algebra, and includes thousands of problems and exercises that offer instructors and students ample opportunity to explore and reinforce useful statistical skills. This is an adaptation of *Introductory Statistics 2e* by OpenStax. You can access the textbook as pdf for free at openstax.org. Minor editorial changes were made to ensure a better ebook reading experience. Textbook content produced by OpenStax is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-86* Patrick A. Langan, 1993-04 Documents the racial composition of U.S. prisoners across 60 years. Statistics are year-by-year and state-by-state on the race of prisoners admitted to State and federal prisons in the U.S. Tables.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *The New Jim Crow* Michelle Alexander, 2020-01-07 One of the New York Times's Best Books of the 21st Century Named one of the most important nonfiction books of the 21st century by Entertainment Weekly, Slate, Chronicle of Higher Education, Literary Hub, Book Riot, and Zora A tenth-anniversary edition of the iconic bestseller—one of the most influential books of the past 20 years, according to the Chronicle of Higher Education—with a new preface by the author It is in no small part thanks to Alexander's account that civil rights organizations such as Black Lives Matter have focused so much of their energy on the criminal justice system. —Adam Shatz, *London Review of Books* Seldom does a book have the impact of Michelle Alexander's *The New Jim Crow*. Since it was first published in 2010, it has been cited in judicial decisions and has been adopted in campus-wide and community-wide reads; it helped inspire the creation of the Marshall Project and the new \$100 million Art for Justice Fund; it has been the winner of numerous prizes, including the prestigious NAACP Image Award; and it has spent nearly 250 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list. Most important of all, it has spawned a whole generation of criminal justice reform activists and organizations motivated by Michelle Alexander's unforgettable argument that we have not ended racial caste in America; we have merely redesigned it. As the *Birmingham News* proclaimed, it is undoubtedly the most important book published in this century about the U.S. Now, ten years after it was first published, The New Press is proud to issue a tenth-anniversary edition with a new preface by Michelle Alexander that discusses the impact the book has had and the state of the criminal justice reform movement today.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions* United States. Bureau of Prisons, 1928

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *City of Inmates* Kelly Lytle Hernández, 2017-02-15 Los Angeles incarcerates more people than any other city in the United States, which imprisons more people than any other nation on Earth. This book explains how the City of Angels became the capital city of the world's leading incarcerator. Marshaling more than two centuries of evidence, historian Kelly Lytle Hernandez unmasks how histories of native elimination, immigrant exclusion, and black disappearance drove the rise of incarceration in Los Angeles. In this telling, which spans from the Spanish colonial era to the outbreak of the 1965 Watts Rebellion, Hernandez documents the

persistent historical bond between the racial fantasies of conquest, namely its settler colonial form, and the eliminatory capacities of incarceration. But *City of Inmates* is also a chronicle of resilience and rebellion, documenting how targeted peoples and communities have always fought back. They busted out of jail, forced Supreme Court rulings, advanced revolution across bars and borders, and, as in the summer of 1965, set fire to the belly of the city. With these acts those who fought the rise of incarceration in Los Angeles altered the course of history in the city, the borderlands, and beyond. This book recounts how the dynamics of conquest met deep reservoirs of rebellion as Los Angeles became the City of Inmates, the nation's carceral core. It is a story that is far from over.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *A Guide to Supplemental Security Income*, 1975

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: *Handbook of Response to Intervention* Shane R.

Jimerson, Matthew K. Burns, Amanda M. VanDerHeyden, 2015-09-21 The Second Edition of this essential handbook provides a comprehensive, updated overview of the science that informs best practices for the implementation of response to intervention (RTI) processes within Multi-Tiered Systems of Support (MTSS) to facilitate the academic success of all students. The volume includes insights from leading scholars and scientist-practitioners to provide a highly usable guide to the essentials of RTI assessment and identification as well as research-based interventions for improving students' reading, writing, oral, and math skills. New and revised chapters explore crucial issues, define key concepts, identify topics warranting further study, and address real-world questions regarding implementation. Key topics include: Scientific foundations of RTI Psychometric measurement within RTI RTI and social behavior skills The role of consultation in RTI Monitoring response to supplemental services Using technology to facilitate RTI RTI and transition planning Lessons learned from RTI programs around the country The Second Edition of the Handbook of Response to Intervention is an essential resource for researchers, graduate students, and professionals/scientist-practitioners in child and school psychology, special and general education, social work and counseling, and educational policy and politics.

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65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Aging Prisoners Ron H. Aday, 2003 The number of elderly prisoners is growing. This book provides a review and analysis of the issues that this population presents to correctional systems, covering the medical, gerontological, psychological and social aspects of aging in place in prison. Other topics covered include: -- the current state of U.S. prisons, crime patterns among the elderly, problems associated with long-term inmates, the treatment of older women prisoners, and the possibility of an elderly justice system.

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Pulled Over Shea Riggsbee Denning, Christopher Tyner, Jeffrey B. Welty, 2017 An accessible resource for judges, attorneys, law enforcement officers, and the public, *Pulled Over: The Law of Traffic Stops and Offenses in North Carolina* discusses traffic stop procedure from beginning to end, explains the law of motor vehicle checkpoints, describes North Carolina's driver's license and vehicle registration laws, and reviews the elements of many common traffic offenses. While the book's focus is North Carolina law, much of the content is pertinent in any jurisdiction. [back cover].

65 percent law for nc inmates 2023: Crime and Justice Michael H. Tonry, 2008 The research presented in volume 37 of *Crime and Justice* is essential reading for scholars, policy makers, and criminal justice practitioners who need an authoritative review of current developments on crime, its causes, and its consequences. Through an international and disciplinary approach to core issues in criminology, the essays analyze important developments in the criminal justice system to enhance the work of sociologists, psychologists, criminal lawyers, justice scholars, and political scientists.--BOOK JACKET.

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