

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE (JRI)

New Hampshire

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Between 1999 and 2009, New Hampshire’s prison population grew 31 percent (driven largely by an increase in parole revocations), and corrections spending doubled from \$52 million to \$104 million, despite a low and stable crime rate. The state—one of the first to engage in JRI—enacted S.B. 500 in 2010 to address prison growth, reduce recidivism, and control corrections costs. In 2011, it passed S.B. 52, modifying some policies enacted under S.B. 500 and repealing others.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Through S.B. 500, New Hampshire:

Increased the Use of Data-Driven and Evidence-Based Strategies

- Implemented a validated risk-and-need assessment tool—the Ohio Risk Assessment System—throughout the New Hampshire Department of Corrections (DOC) to increase data-driven decisionmaking in prisons and community supervision.
- Trained probation and parole officers, prison staff, and the parole board on a range of evidence-based practices.
- Developed internal data dashboards to track intermediate sanctions in probation and parole.
- Required a supervision period for most people after prison and reduced the number of people maxing out of their sentences without supervision by approximately 9 percent from 2011 to 2017.

LASTING IMPACT OF JRI

Through JRI, New Hampshire invested in workforce skill development throughout its Department of Corrections.

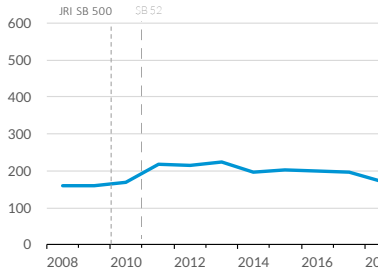
Through JRI, New Hampshire invested in training for staff throughout its DOC to support evidence-based practices. Probation and parole officers and prison staff were trained to use the Ohio Risk Assessment System to inform case planning decisions and responses to behaviors. Probation and parole officers were also trained on proven cognitive-behavioral interventions and on Effective Practices in Community Supervision, a training curriculum that teaches community supervision officers best practices in supervision and uses a “train-the-trainer” approach to ensure future officers are trained on the model. Investing in workforce development helped New Hampshire ensure evidence-based practices are operationalized.

SAVINGS/ REINVESTMENT	
Savings/averted costs	State JRI investment
\$0	\$0

Violent and Property Crime Rates, 2008–18

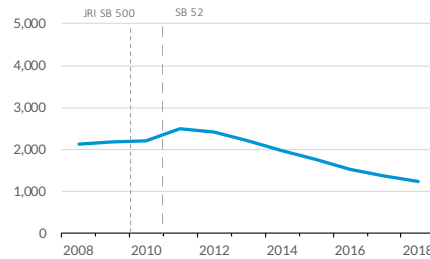
Violent Crime Rates

Rate per 100,000



Property Crime Rates

Rate per 100,000



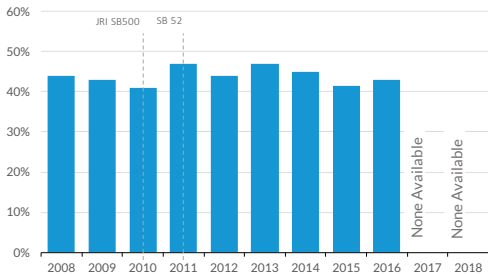
Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (2008–2018).

- Violent crime rates were increasing before JRI and fluctuated after reform.
- Property crime rates were increasing before JRI, continued increasing after, and then decreased.

Recidivism Rate: Reincarceration within Three Years

Percent

■ People Released from Prison



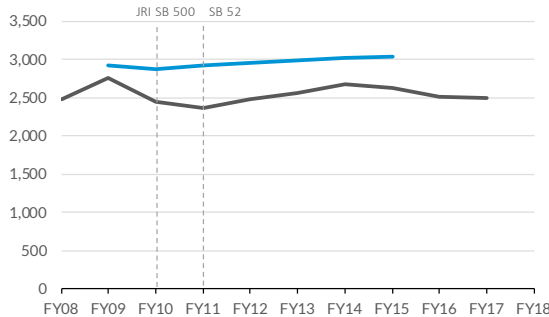
Source: New Hampshire Department of Corrections Recidivism Study (2014); Data for 2015 and 2016 provided by NHDOC. Note: Recidivism rates before 2010 and after 2011 are not comparable as the New Hampshire DOC revised its recidivism metric and more comprehensive data became available in 2011 and beyond. For more information, see the NH DOC's Recidivism Study 2011.

- Recidivism rates fluctuated among people released from prison between 2008 and 2016.

Prison Population

of People

— Baseline Projection — Actual Prison Population



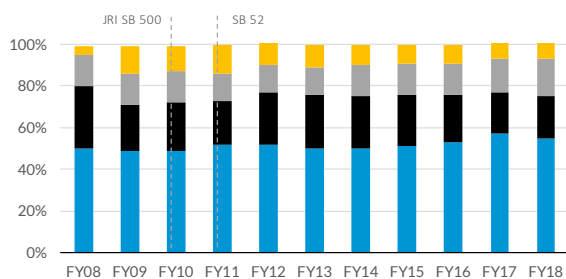
Sources: New Hampshire Department of Corrections annual reports 2007–16; data for 2017 and 2018 provided by NHDOC. The New Hampshire Center for Public Policy Studies calculated the baseline prison population projection. Note: Actual prison population figures do not include people housed from "other jurisdictions."

- In 2015, there were approximately 200 fewer people in prison than projected before reform.

Prison Composition

% of People

■ Person ■ Property ■ Drug or Alcohol ■ Other/Unknown



Sources: New Hampshire Department of Corrections Annual reports, 2008 to 2015. Data for 2016–2018 were provided by the Department of Corrections (not available online).

- In 2018, 55 percent of people in prison were there for a person offense, up from 50 percent in 2008.

*The data in this summary describe trends and provide additional context on system changes pre- and post-reform. Indicators shown here track high-level changes in state justice systems and do not necessarily demonstrate the impact of any specific reform, including JRI policy and practice changes. Visit urban.is/JRI to see detailed sources for information in this fact sheet.