Reintegration occurs when an individual returns to their community after a period of incarceration. NHDOC is responsible for implementing and providing programs, services and individual interventions to people during this period of incarceration. The intent of this overall study and its subsidiary reports is to measure the impact of the programs and services provided by NHDOC based on reintegration rates.

April 2016 – March 2017
# Contents

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90 Day Study

This study will seek to establish a baseline trend of reintegration rates for those individuals re-entering the community after a period of incarceration within a NHDOC facility. For the purposes of this study, the reintegration rate is defined as the percentage of a population that successfully remains in the community after a set period of time post-release. In addition to determining the baseline reintegration rate, this study will review four separate areas and programming types that have been identified through established research studies\(^1\) to help improve an individual’s chances at a successful reintegration into their community.

This study does not attempt to re-create these established research results. The goal is to identify potential areas within the NHDOC that correspond to this body of research which may impact an individual’s ability to reintegrate into the community, and to then measure the impacts of those areas against the observed baseline rates of individuals re-entering the community. While there are many factors that impact an individual’s ability to stay within the community, this study will focus on areas that are within the Department’s ability to influence.

This study will review the first 90 days post-release for the most recent 12-month period where re-entry and return data is available\(^2\). This will allow for a more-rapid identification of trends and let NHDOC evaluate the impact of changes within a service or program that may have occurred. These baseline reintegration rates will be used as the basis of comparison for the duration of this study.

Baseline Population Trends

The baseline population for this report was isolated by reviewing the total population of those returning to their community after a period of incarceration. Within this group, certain aspects of release were identified that allowed for an individual’s inclusion in the study. These guidelines, which apply equally to each month studied, included:

- First verified release in a given month
  - Subsequent releases in a month are excluded from the study
- Releases to the community such as:
  - Max-out
  - Parole (discretionary or Mandatory)
  - End of Parole Revocation Period

Any individuals not meeting these release criteria, such as individuals who were transferred to another jurisdiction’s authority, were omitted from the population used in establishing the baseline rate. See Appendix A for the exact numbers of those released, those excluded, and those included in the baseline each month.

Once the valid releases were identified, the baseline rate was developed by looking first at the number of individuals released from a NHDOC facility during a given month within the 12 month-period of study, then determining the rate of individuals who remained in the community for the first 30, 60 and 90 days post-release. This calculation involved taking the total number of those released, subtracting the number of those who returned during any of the aforementioned periods, and dividing that total by the total number of releases\(^3\). This process was completed for each month’s releases and for each 30 day-period post-release.

Findings

During the 12 month period assessed (April 2016 – March 2017), a total of 1,552 individuals re-entered the community. Based on this study’s guidelines for inclusion 44 re-entries were determined to not be valid for use; this left a total of 1,508 valid releases for review. In all, an average of 89.8% of those individuals included in this study remained in their respective communities after the 90 day post-incarceration period. Baseline trending (seen in Charts 1 through 3) indicates that those released during the latter months reviewed had higher rates of reintegration overall.

\(^1\) See Appendix B for a complete list of research studies referenced.

\(^2\) Re-Entry and return data for a month is not available until 90 days later. Ex: Complete re-entry data for January is available beginning in April.

\(^3\) Ex.: 150 releases – 5 returns in first 30 days = 145 individuals in community, or a 96.7% reintegration rate.
Chart 1: 0-30 Day Returns

Avg. reintegration rate: 97%

Highest rate: 100% (Jul ‘16)
Lowest rate: 93.4% (Oct ‘16)

Trending indicates higher rates of reintegration during the latter half of the period reviewed.

Chart 2: 31-60 Day Returns

Avg. reintegration rate: 93.1%, an average decline of 4% from the 0-30 day period

Highest rate: 96.3% (Feb ‘17)
Lowest rate: 86.6% (Aug ‘16)

Trending indicates higher rate during latter half of sample assessed, with many of the earlier months assessed showing large drops in rates.

Chart 3: 61-90 Day Returns

Avg. reintegration rate: 89.3%, an average decline of 3.8% from the 31-60 day period

Highest rate: 93.5% (Nov ‘16)
Lowest rate: 82.7% (Jun ‘16)

Trending matches the previous period; indicates higher rates of reintegration during the latter period reviewed.
Part 1 – Social Networks & Family Support

This section of the Reintegration Study will focus on areas within NHDOC that may impact social networks and family supports for individuals. Based on review of independently published research papers, there were consistent findings that demonstrate strengthening these ties will assist in the reintegration of the individual into society. A sample of this type of research was published by Christian et. al in a *Journal of Criminal Justice* article which indicates that “family can be a crucial link to the outside world” for an individual who has been incarcerated (Christian et. al., 1). Research published by the Minnesota Department of Corrections in 2011 indicates that “[e]ach visit in prison reduced the risk of reconviction,” thereby improving one’s rate of reintegrating back into their community (MNDOC, 18). Strengthening of social bonds is important because individuals released usually need to rely on families and friends for emotional support, transportation, employment opportunities, financial assistance and housing while making the transition back into society.

The baseline reintegration rates are used as the basis of comparison for the duration of this section of the study. Each period’s rate will be compared against the reintegration rates for individuals who meet the following program criteria:

- **Visitation:**
  - Those who received social visitors during their last 90 days of incarceration

- **Family Connections Center:**
  - Received FCC Earned Time Credit
  - Were marked as “Completed Successfully” within 12 months of release
  - Participation in the program ended when they were released

**Summary of Findings**

**Visitation:** Reintegration rates for individuals who received social visits during the last 90 days of incarceration are 2.4% higher than the baseline rates on average. This represents a measurable level of successful reintegration among those who re-entered the community during the period assessed.

For each 30 day-period reviewed in this assessment the average rates of reintegration were higher than the baseline population. The average percentage of those people who received social visits and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- **0-30 Days**
  - Overall, 1.5% higher than baseline
  - A total of 98.2% of individuals who received social visits remained in the community, compared to the 97% of the baseline group
  - Seven months had reintegration rates of 100%
  - Trending indicates that rates were slightly higher toward the end of the period reviewed

- **31-60 Days**
  - Overall, 1.8% higher than baseline
  - A total of 94.6% of individuals who received social visits remained in the community, compared to the 93.1% of the baseline group
  - Three months still had a 100% reintegration rate
  - Trending shows that rates were higher toward the end of the period reviewed

- **61-90 Days**
  - Overall, 3.8% higher than baseline
  - A total of 92.6% of individuals who received social visits remained in the community, compared to the 88.8% of the baseline group
  - Two months still had a reintegration rate of 100%
  - Trending indicates that rates were higher toward the end of the period reviewed

**Family Connection Center – ETC:** Reintegration rates for individuals who participated in FCC programming are 3.5% higher than the baseline rates on average. This represents a measurable level of successful reintegration among those who re-entered the community during the period assessed.
For each 30 day-period reviewed, the average rates of reintegration were higher than the baseline population. The average percentage of those people who participated in FCC programming and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- **0-30 Days**
  - Overall, 1.5% higher than baseline
  - A total of 98.5% of the individuals who participated in FCC programming still remained in the community, compared to 97% of the overall group
  - Rates of reintegration of 100% were observed in 11 months
  - Trending indicates that rates were lower toward the end of the period reviewed

- **31-60 Days**
  - Overall, 2.6% higher than baseline
  - A total of 95.4% of the individuals who participated in FCC programming still remained in the community, compared to 92.8% of the overall group
  - Ten months maintained a 100% rate of reintegration
  - Trending indicates that rates were lower toward the end of the period reviewed

- **61-90 Days**
  - Overall, 3.5% higher than baseline
  - A total of 92.2% of the individuals who participated in FCC programming still remained in the community, compared to 88.8% of the overall group
  - Eight months maintained a 100% reintegration rate
  - Trending indicates that rates were still lower toward the end of the period reviewed

### Part 2 – Economic Support

This section of the Reintegration Study will focus on areas within NHDOC that may impact economic and educational supports for individuals. Based on a review of independently published research papers, there were findings which demonstrate that strengthening skills and providing education will assist in an individual’s reintegration into society. A sample of this type of research was published by the Urban Institute’s Justice Police Center in an article which states that “preparation may include achieving a certain level of education before release, developing trades and employment skills to be applied after release, or developing “work-ready” skills that will help an offender look for, secure, and maintain employment” (Lawrence, 12). Further research published in the Journal of Business & Economics Research concludes that offering economic-related skills and programming to incarcerated individuals who desire to participate in them yield results that “consistently indicate a significant reduction in the odds of recidivism” over a three-year period (Hopper, 8).

The baseline reintegration rates are used as the basis of comparison for the duration of this section of the study. Each period’s baseline rate will be compared against the reintegration rates for:

- Those who completed at least 26 weeks of employment in an Industries job while incarcerated
  - Weeks of employment do not need to be contiguous
  - May have occurred at any point during incarceration

- Individuals who participated in Education programming:
  - Received Earned Time Credit for completing approved Education programming, or;
  - Marked as actively assigned to an Education job in the offender management system for at least 12 weeks

- Individuals who participated in CTEC programming:
  - Received Earned Time Credit for completing approved CTEC programming, or;
  - Marked as having a record of being in a CTEC job/program for at least 12 weeks

### Summary of Findings

**Industries**: Rates of reintegration were higher overall among those individuals who had worked in an Industries job than the rates of the baseline population. Only three months had reintegration rates below the baseline after 90 days. Rates of reintegration are 3-10% higher in any given period than the baseline rates on average. This represents a substantial level of
success among the 5.3% of those who re-entered the community during the period assessed after having had a job in the Industries program.

The average percentage of those people who participated in Industries programming and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- **0-30 Days**
  - On average, 3% higher than baseline
  - A total of 100% of the individuals who participated in Industries programming remained in the community compared to the 97% of the baseline group
  - All months had 100% reintegration rates

- **31-60 Days**
  - On average, 6.9% higher than baseline
  - A total of 98.8% of the individuals who participated in Industries programming remained in the community compared to the 92.8% of the baseline group
  - Eleven (11) months still had a 100% reintegration rate
  - Trending shows higher rates of reintegration during earlier months

- **61-90 Days**
  - On average, 10.7% higher than baseline
  - A total of 96.2% of the individuals who participated in Industries programming remained in the community compared to the 88.8% of the baseline group
  - Nine (9) months still had a reintegration rate of 100%
  - Trending shows higher overall rates in the earlier months reviewed

**Education:** The rates of reintegration were lower among those individuals who participated in Education programming when compared to the baseline rates. The rates of reintegration vary greatly from month-to-month: in some instances, the rates are 15-17% lower among the Education participation group than the baseline group as a whole. In other cases, rates among Education programming participants are 6-8% higher than the baseline rate. Trending indicates those individuals released during the latter months reviewed experienced higher rates of reintegration than those in the earlier months studied.

The average percentages of those people who participated in Education programming and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- **0-30 Days**
  - On average, 4.7% lower than baseline
  - A total of 95.3% of the individuals who participated in Education programming still remained in the community, compared to the 97% of the overall group
  - Rates of reintegration of 100% were observed in eight (8) months
  - Trending shows that rates were lower toward the end of the period reviewed

- **31-60 Days**
  - On average, 0.2% lower than baseline
  - A total of 92.8% of the individuals who participated in Education programming still remained in the community, compared to the 92.8% of the baseline group overall
  - Eight (8) months had rates lower than the baseline
  - Trending shows that rates were still lower toward the end of the period reviewed

- **61-90 Days**
  - On average, 4.8% lower than baseline
  - A total of 85.2% of the individuals who participated in Education programming still remained in the community, compared to the 88.8% of the baseline group overall
  - Nine (9) months had rates lower than the baseline
  - Trending shows that rates were now slightly higher toward the end of the period reviewed
Career & Technical Education Center: The rates of reintegration were lower among those individuals who participated in CTEC programming when compared against the baseline rates. The rates of reintegration vary greatly from month-to-month: in some instances, the rates are more than 15% lower among the CTEC participation group than the baseline group as a whole. In other cases, rates among CTEC programming participants are 6-8% higher than the baseline rate. Trending for the CTEC group greater levels of success toward the end of the period reviewed.

The average percentage of those people who participated in CTEC programming and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- **0-30 Days**
  - On average, 1.1% higher than baseline
  - A total of 97.4% of the individuals who participated in CTEC programming still remained in the community, compared to the 97% of the overall group
  - Rates of reintegration of 100% were observed in ten months
  - Trending shows that rates were slightly lower toward the end of the period reviewed
- **31-60 Days**
  - On average, 2.2% lower than baseline
  - A total of 89.4% of the individuals who participated in CTEC programming still remained in the community, lower than the 92.8% of the baseline group overall
  - Six (6) months had rates lower than the baseline rate
  - Trending shows that rates were higher during the last months in the period reviewed
- **61-90 Days**
  - On average, 1.1% higher than baseline
  - A total of 88% of the individuals who participated in CTEC programming still remained in the community, lower than the 88.8% of the baseline group overall
  - Five (5) months had rates lower than the baseline rate
  - Trending shows that rates were substantially higher toward the end of the period reviewed

Part 3 – Transitional Planning & Support

This section of the Reintegration Study will focus on the method, means and potential impact of an individual’s actual transition from an NHDOC facility back into their community. Independently published research papers indicate that the Parole and Transitional Housing programs both help to improve rates of reintegration. A sample of this type of research was published by Clark et. al in a paper submitted to the National Institute of Justice which “indicate[s] that post-prison supervision (Parole) is a significant predictor of reduced recidivism outcomes”, going so far as to state that this supervision even helps in “increasing the odds of [individuals] obtaining employment after release from prison (Clark et. al., 2)Research published by the Macrothink Institute in 2015 indicates that the use of transitional housing programs “produces short-term and long-term positive effects,” even going so far as to illustrate that those who did “were almost half as likely to recidivate” as others who did not (Costanza, 49-50). Gaining a better understanding of the impacts of these programs will help to further illuminate their place in an individual’s reintegration back into their community.

The baseline reintegration rates are used as the basis of comparison for the duration of this section of the study. Each period’s baseline rate will be compared against the reintegration rates for:

- **ORAS-Community Supervision Tool (CST)**
  - Those individuals who were rated Low on the ORAS-CST survey
  - Survey conducted at time of an individual’s re-entry into the community

Summary of Findings

**ORAS-CST – Low-Risk Rating:** Reintegration rates for individuals who score Low on the ORAS-CST (a predictor for improved likelihood of remaining in the community longer) are 1.1% higher than the baseline rates on average.
For two of the three 30 day-periods reviewed, the average rates of reintegration were higher than the baseline population. The average percentage of those people who scored Low on the ORAS-CST and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- **0-30 Days**
  - On average, 0.4% lower than baseline
  - A total of 96.6% of the individuals who scored in the Low range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 97% of the baseline group
  - Eight months had 100% reintegration rates
  - Trending indicates that rates were higher in the latter half of the months reviewed

- **31-60 Days**
  - On average, 2.2% higher than baseline
  - A total of 95.2% of the individuals who scored in the Low range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 93.1% of the baseline group
  - Seven months still had 100% reintegration rates
  - Trending indicates that rates remained higher in the latter half of the months reviewed

- **61-90 Days**
  - On average, 5.2% higher than baseline
  - A total of 94.5% of the individuals who scored in the Low range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 89.3% of the baseline group
  - Seven months still had 100% reintegration rates
  - Trending indicates that rates were still higher in the latter half of the months reviewed

**ORAS-CST – High-Risk Rating:** Reintegration rates for individuals who score High on the ORAS-CST are 11-19% lower than the baseline rates on average.

In each of the 30 day-periods reviewed, the average rates of reintegration were lower than the baseline population. The average percentage of those people who scored High on the ORAS-CST and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- **0-30 Days**
  - On average, 11% lower than baseline
  - A total of 86% of the individuals who scored in the High range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 97% of the baseline group
  - Seven months had 100% reintegration rates
  - Trending indicates that rates were higher in the earlier months reviewed

- **31-60 Days**
  - On average, 17.8% lower than baseline
  - A total of 75.3% of the individuals who scored in the Low range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 93.1% of the baseline group
  - Four months still had 100% reintegration rates
  - Trending indicates that rates were higher in the earlier months reviewed

- **61-90 Days**
  - On average, 19.6% lower than baseline
  - A total of 69.7% of the individuals who scored in the Low range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 89.3% of the baseline group
  - Three months still had 100% reintegration rates
  - Trending indicates that rates were higher in the earlier of the months reviewed
Part 4 – Health & Wellness
The goal of this study is to study programs and services that will strengthen the offender’s health in both body and mind.

Summary of Findings
The data for the programs in this section are currently under further review. This will allow for a better assessment of the programs as they relate to their potential impact(s) on reintegration. Data for this section will be available in a future iteration of this report.
Appendix A: Baseline Population

The baseline for this period (January 2016 – December 2016) is as follows:

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<th>Month</th>
<th>Total Monthly Re-Entries</th>
<th>Excluded Re-Entries</th>
<th>Valid Releases</th>
<th>30-Day Rate</th>
<th>Individuals Returned to Facility</th>
<th>60-Day Rate</th>
<th>Individuals Returned to Facility</th>
<th>90-Day Rate</th>
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Appendix B: Works Cited


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Correctional Industries, NHDOC. https://www.nh.gov/nhdoc/divisions/correctional/

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Clark, Catie et. al. “Assessing the Impact of Post-Release Community Supervision on Post-Release Recidivism and Employment.” Florida Department of Corrections & Florida State University College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, (December 2015)


ORAS. *The Ohio Risk Assessment System*. The University of Cincinnati – Center for Criminal Justice Research.
## Appendix C: Recidivism Study

### NH DOC 2016/2017 Recidivism Study - ALL -

04-01-2016 to 03-31-2017 Releases

From reports generated on 7/5/2017

<table>
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<th>Not Counted</th>
<th>Fac Rel</th>
<th>Non-Fac Rel</th>
<th>0-3 Months</th>
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<td>% Rec</td>
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Footnotes:

1. Releases from Facility will not include Transfer Out totals.
2. The COHORT numbers will not be finalized until the first year is completed and all releases/returns have been reviewed for accuracy.
3. Time range values will not be populated until the end date for that specific range.
4. Totals will update until the entire study is complete.