

# NH Adult Parole Board Budget Presentation

April 21, 2025



# State of New Hampshire

## ADULT PAROLE BOARD

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### **Mission Statement:**

**The mission of the NH Adult Parole Board is, consistent with due process, public safety, and rights of victims, to grant the privilege of parole to offenders who, through supervision and rehabilitation, are transitioning into the community to become good citizens; and to revoke parole to those who do not obey the laws and rules.**

The NH Adult Parole Board is comprised of five (5) Board Members: Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and three (3) Board Members. Currently there are six (6) office staff that provide support for the Parole Board. We are a small agency that is administratively attached to the NH Department of Corrections for budgeting and clerical support per RSA 651-A:24. In order to meet the target number for this budget, we had to cut a full-time support staff position. We requested to have this position funded in our first budget presentation on November 12, 2024. Copies of our current organizational chart and the proposed organizational chart are included in the handout.

The NH Adult Parole Board was audited in 2019. There were many areas that needed improvement. The audit described the parole board office as being "staffed by personnel who are overwhelmed and unable to effectively manage their rapidly increasing workload." Due to the audit recommendations, a new position in 2020 was approved to be added to the Parole Board office staff. If we are unable to maintain the current staffing levels, we risk failing to comply with the 2019 LBA Audit recommendations.

Another area in need of improvement was the amount of information provided to the Parole Board hearing panel. The audit found that many of the "parole packets" submitted to the hearing panel were "incomplete and, at times, inaccurate." The Board worked with the DOC to provide more information to the Board for proper decision making. Prior to the LBA Audit, the size of a parole packet would range from 30-50 pages. Currently, parole packets are averaging approximately 90-100 digital pages. The Parole Board office staff are responsible for compiling the information received from DOC staff, in addition to gathering documents that are available in the DOC Offender Management System (CORIS). Losing a staff member in the office directly impacts the ability to continue to provide the hearing panel with the most recent, complete, and accurate information needed to make a decision.

In addition to cutting a full-time office position, we have also decreased our request in the areas of organizational dues, in-state travel expenses, and OIT money. We have requested increases in interpreter services, out of state travel, and telecommunications. The increase in

interpreter services was due to our already exceeding the budgeted amount in the current fiscal year. The slight increase in telecommunications is to meet the expected cost of replacing or expanding the communication equipment the Board currently has.

We requested an increase in the out of state travel budget from \$4,000 to \$10,000. Another recommendation from the 2019 Audit was for the Parole Board to implement a weighted decision-making process for parole hearings. The Board is currently in the process of adopting the Structured Decision Making Framework (SDMF) model. This model was originally adopted by the Parole Board of Canada and has since been implemented in approximately 14 states. An article describing this model is in the handout provided. Two of our Board Members and the Chairperson have received initial training in this model. In order to fully implement it, we need to have the ability to receive the training from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) and we anticipate required traveling out of state.

The NH Adult Parole Board is also a member of the Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI). The Chairperson and the Director of Operations of the Board have attended the annual training conferences provided by APAI. The information received in these conferences is invaluable. We are a very small agency and having the ability to interact with agencies both inside and outside the United States to learn the evidence-based approaches and best practices they utilize is extremely helpful. Agendas from the last three annual conferences are provided in the handout. The increase in the request for out of state travel is for the board members to receive the necessary training to implement the SDMF model, as well as attend the annual training conferences provided by APAI. This will ensure that the NH Adult Parole Board is utilizing an evidence-based decision making framework to support the decisions being made, as well as being able to keep up to date with best practices and trends throughout the nation.

The NH Adult Parole Board is concerned with the recent events regarding the NHDOC budget. The cuts recommended by the House Finance Committee for the NHDOC will have a significant impact on the operations of the NH Adult Parole Board. The cuts will restrict the DOC's ability to provide rehabilitative programming. Parole is a privilege to be earned, not a right. To be approved for parole an inmate needs to explain that they are accountable for their actions, show empathy/remorse for victims, and most importantly need to showcase their efforts at rehabilitation. If the DOC is unable to provide rehabilitative programming, the Parole Board is put in an awkward position. Do they choose to keep a person incarcerated past their minimum sentence due to incomplete programming (at serious expense to the State), or do they choose to parole an inmate to the community that has not been rehabilitated because the DOC cannot provide the necessary programming? The latter option would directly impact public safety.

In addition to the issues just mentioned, cuts to the NHDOC budget will place a heavy burden on Parole Board office staff. In order to ensure the inmates are ready to meet with the Parole Board, our office staff will have to meet with the scheduled inmates to go over the packet they will be providing to the Board as well as their plan for re-entry into society. This is normally done by the Case Management team from the NHDOC, but virtually all those positions are listed in the cuts proposed by the House Finance Committee. This will be extremely time

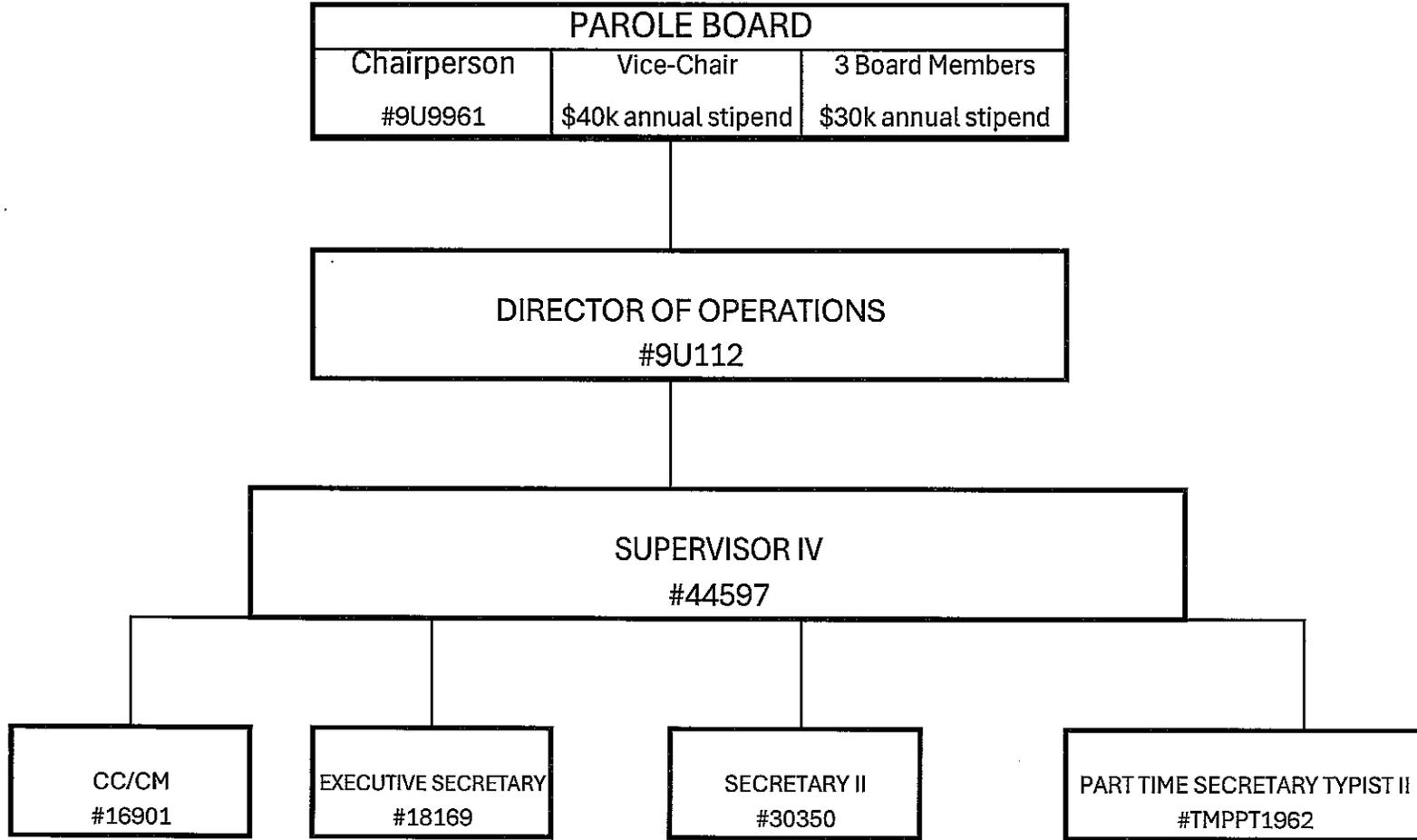
consuming as we will need to be meeting with inmates that are housed in 3 separate prisons, 3 separate halfway houses, the Transitional Work Center, and the Secure Psychiatric Unit. This will result in delays in processing inmates for parole hearings, ultimately causing delays in the release for these inmates.

In closing, the NH Adult Parole Board is requesting to have the unfunded position in the House approved budget to be re-instated. Having to cut this position puts us in jeopardy of being out of compliance with the 2019 LBA Audit recommendations. If the proposed cuts to the DOC are approved, we will need that position to be able to handle the excess work required of our office to maintain our ability to schedule inmates for hearings appropriately and make the correct decisions regarding the parole of inmates in the interest of public safety.

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# NH ADULT PAROLE BOARD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

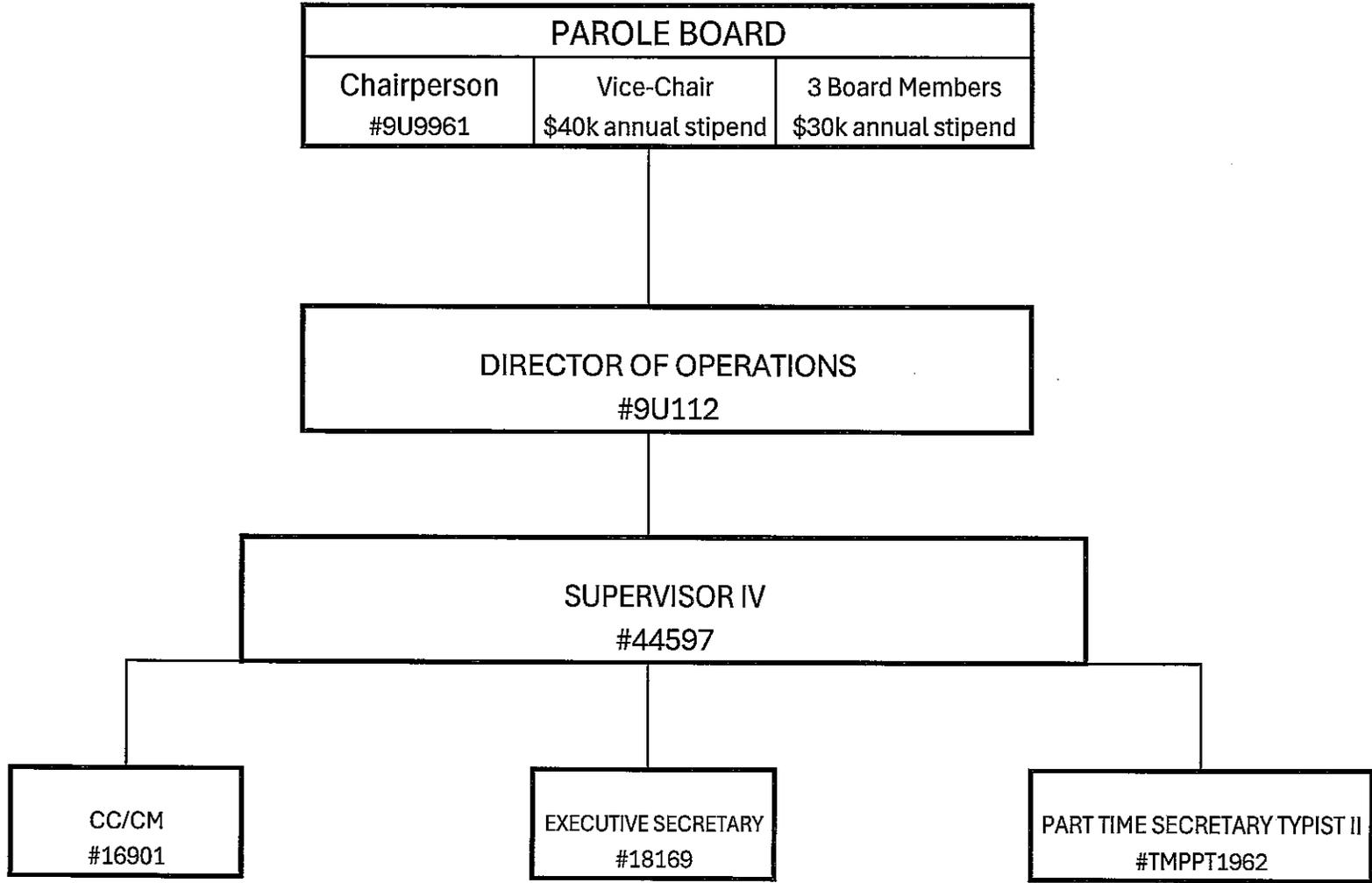
Current through Fiscal Year 2025



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# NH ADULT PAROLE BOARD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Proposed for FY 2026-2027



<b>Department:</b>	Parole Board						
Compare Page #	649	<b>FY 2026</b>			<b>FY 2027</b>		
Position Number:	30350	House Budget	Change	Revised Budget	House Budget	Change	Revised Budget
Accounting Unit:	02-46-046-469510-6532						
Class	10	\$ 183,309	\$ 45,109	\$ 228,418	\$ 187,108	\$ 46,311	\$ 233,419
Class	60	\$ 227,005	\$ 49,117	\$ 276,122	\$ 237,808	\$ 52,293	\$ 290,101
Class				\$ -			\$ -
Class				\$ -			\$ -
Class				\$ -			\$ -
	<b>Total</b>	\$ 410,314	\$ 94,226	\$ 504,540	\$ 424,916	\$ 98,604	\$ 523,520
Funding Source:		General	General	General	General	General	General

Reason: In order to reach the target number provided to us, we needed to cut a support staff position. We are requesting to have that position funded so we can remain in compliance with the 2019 LBA Audit of the Parole Board. If the recommended cuts to the NHDOC happen, there will be more work that will need to be accomplished by Parole Board office staff making it critical to retain that position.

2018 Summary of the Structured Decision  
Making Framework (SDMF) model utilized  
by the Parole Board of Canada (PBC)

### *Summary of the Structured Parole Decision Making Framework (SPDMF)*

In 2004 Parole Board Canada approached me to assist in the review of its decision making practices and to develop a strategy to inform and potentially improve Board members' decisions regarding the release of offenders to the community. PBC is comprised of 73 Board members (42 full-time, 31 part-time) who annually complete approximately 19,000 decisions regarding the timing and conditions of release for all federal offenders and for all but 2 of the provinces. Although the existing Corrections and Conditional Release Act provided the requisite legislation regarding eligibility criteria for early (parole) release, it was relatively vague regarding direction. The Board was simply instructed to balance public safety with offender rehabilitation. Operationally this resulted in a long list of factors to consider but no guidelines regarding their relative importance. Of concern was that within such a context, decisions were potentially inconsistent across decision makers and therefore inaccurate. As well, a recent survey indicates that crime remains an important concern for Canadians, in the top 6, and that it warrants greater financial expenditures (Queen's University, 2006).

A survey of Board members' views regarding factors they presently consider in granting (mitigating) or denying (aggravating) release was conducted along with a review of the extant literature on risk assessment, correctional practices, and decision making. These were integrated to provide an empirically-informed Structured Parole Decision Making Framework that was anchored by risk estimates of offenders' likelihood of future offending. This new framework was novel in that it incorporated decision makers' conventional wisdom but structured it to ensure improved analysis of individual cases and relevant research findings, while maintaining some level of discretion by Board members. Paroling authorities throughout the world have greatly resisted limits on their discretion, often rejecting decision grids and statistical scales as being too prescriptive.

Over 6 years the program of research has evolved to demonstrate its validity for use with violent and nonviolent offenders, women offenders and Aboriginal offenders as well as getting buy-in from PBC. The Framework was adopted as a national policy requirement by PBC for use in all release decisions in 2011 and has been fully incorporated into its training of Board members and most recently for all new Parole Officers in Corrections Canada. Following pilot research in the US last year, it has also been adopted as a national training standard for Board members in the United States, with 4 states per year to receive training for full implementation.

The SPDMF has met 3 broad objectives: 1. It ensures equitable parole decisions for a vulnerable segment of Canadian society. 2. It has defined quality parole decision making, thereby enhancing the transparency and accountability of PBC decisions, of the utmost concern to Canadians. 3. Its demonstrated improved accuracy (4%) should lead to \$12M in annual savings for Canadian criminal justice partners, and hence Canadian taxpayers.

### *Description of the Innovation*

#### *Context*

One of my priorities upon beginning at Carleton was to develop a program of research regarding correctional decision making. The intent was to go beyond the development of specific risk scales and to integrate research among related areas of correctional practice to define a *quality* release decision. By quality decision, my view was one that would reflect extant literature, require an analysis of individual case characteristics, be anchored by a valid risk instrument, increase concordance among decision makers, and sustain scrutiny in the event of a subsequent community failure (false negative). Of concern in Canada is that the PBC makes decisions regarding the timing and conditions of release, but it is not responsible for the supervision of released offenders. This means that events beyond the control of the PBC could change between the time of the release decision and the subsequent failure. Essentially, PBC was being held accountable for the outcome, not the decision. Improved clarity of the decision process could better situate the distinction between the decision process and offender outcome. Although both are certainly important, their evaluation should focus on different factors. The situation in 2004 conflated the two.

When PBC approached me to review their decision making process and make suggestions for improvement, I viewed this as a wonderful opportunity to bridge research with practice. An important first step was to determine how Board members report completing release decisions, cognizant that individual's self-reports is not an overly reliable index of how they actually perform. Accordingly, a national survey of Board members was conducted (Serin & Scott, 2006), informed in part by prior research but this work preceded a comprehensive review that described factors important in parole decision making in the US by Caplan (2007). Concurrently, a comprehensive review of relevant corrections literature was undertaken and a technical report provided to PBC (Serin, 2006). This review considered risk assessment, institutional adjustment, correctional programming (dosage, curricula and outcome), mental health, violence (nonsexual, sexual, intimate partner) and release planning.

#### *Innovative Elements*

Of particular interest was to develop an integrative framework that would enhance Board member analysis such that the decision would be understandable to various stakeholders, including offenders. First, it was important to anchor the structured framework with a statistical risk estimate, given their superior accuracy (Grove & Meehl, 1996). It was also important that different risk scales could be utilized, since there are unique instruments validated for different types of offenders (sexual offenders, mentally disordered offenders, violent offenders, intimate partner violent offenders). Second, it was necessary to distill the

research literature into useful domains that would incrementally inform analysis, and optimally accuracy. Third, it was necessary to develop a model that could be applied to cases irrespective of gender and ethnicity, thereby minimizing bias. Fourth, it was important to develop a model that could bridge group-based or nomothetic information (i.e., statistical risk estimates) with case-specific or idiographic factors. In 2004, such a model was unique within corrections risk assessment and decision making. Fifth, the model needed to be dynamic such that offender change (i.e., rehabilitation) could be reflected in decision making. Sixth, it was important to address the issue of discordant information. It is not uncommon for there to be discrepant information or reports (e.g., clinical opinion, risk assessment) that must be reconciled. Decision makers must explicitly indicate that they have considered *both* points of view and a rationale for their decision. Otherwise, in the event of an unpredicted outcome one of those views will appear prescient and ignored by the decision maker, thereby potentially increasing culpability. Finally, the SPDMF had to be easily understandable by Board members, appear value-added, and not overly prescriptive, thereby assuring autonomy of individual decision makers. The final model met all these requirements and ensured that two cases with a similar crime, sentence, and risk estimate could receive different release decisions (grant versus deny) and this difference could be meaningfully explained in terms of offender rehabilitation and public safety issues, as required by law.

#### *Description of Structured Parole Decision Making Framework*

Following the inclusion of a statistical risk estimate, the SPDMF has 7 broad domains which decision makers rate as being aggravating, mitigating or having no impact on their decision, relative to other offenders. The domains are: i) criminal history\*, ii) ability to control behaviour, iii) programming, iv) institutional behaviour\*, v) offender change, vi) release plan\*, and vii) case-specific factors\*(\* factors also identified by Caplan's (2007) review.

The Framework was developed to reflect a psychological understanding of criminal behavior that would inform case-level analysis and distinguish among offenders, even those with similar risk estimates. Risk estimates are most informed by criminal history factors so that is a key domain but it was also important to reflect increased severity of offending, escalation of offending, and decreased time periods between crimes. As well, crime is most often spontaneous so it was important to sample salient factors that influence self-control (e.g., substance abuse, poor problem solving, sexual deviance, and poor impulse control). Next, the Framework considered rehabilitation programming as this is one of the major strategies to reduce or manage offender risk. More effective programs are cognitive behavioural, match offender treatment needs and provide appropriate dosage, relative to offender risk. Cognitive behavioural programs such as those in CSC have been demonstrated to reduce re-offending by 10-20%. The next domain considers institutional behaviour as it is a reflection of offender

performance while incarcerated. Poor adjustment in terms of misconducts is a modest predictor of post-release outcome. Offender change is the next domain included in the Framework and captures the extent to which there is evidence that the offender has changed since the commission of the crime, usually as a function of completion of offender programs. Board members must also consider the viability of the specific release plan for the individual offender in terms of its suitability and management of risk (e.g., access to accommodation and employment, potential victim access, ongoing community support). Finally, a domain called case-specific factors was created to provide decision makers the opportunity to highlight idiosyncratic risk and/or protective factors otherwise not considered within the Framework.

### *Validation of the SPDMF*

The series of validation studies formed student-based research for academic credit within my Criminal Justice Decision Making Laboratory Carleton. The initial SPDMF was reviewed with PBC stakeholders and then validated using retrospective data (Gobeil & Serin, 2005). Case file documentation up to the time of the original release decision was reviewed and coded according to the Framework manual. The coder(s) were blind to the original decision and eventual outcome. The “recommended” decision from the Framework was compared to the actual decision and subsequent outcome. The initial success of this validation study led to further refinements and additional validation studies. These studies utilized the same methodology for a larger random sample of representative cases (men and women) (Scott & Serin, 2006) with a 6% improvement in decision accuracy. The Framework was then applied to provincial cases (Griffith, Serin & Gobeil, 2007), as they serve shorter sentences and case documentation is less, with similar success. Next the Framework was applied to 42 Board of Investigation cases (i.e., sensational violent parole failures. The Framework yielded a marked 40% improvement in accuracy (Serin, 2007). Finally, the Framework was used with Aboriginal offenders yielding a slight increase in accuracy (2.5%) but reflected a clear consideration of Aboriginal issues according to Gladue, a legal ruling requiring differentiated criteria and sanctions by the criminal justice system (Gamwell & Serin, 2009). In all these studies, the SDMF was successfully applied to retrospective file reviews and overall led to a 4-6% improvement in decision accuracy. Compared to conventional decisions, reductions in both false positives and false negatives were demonstrated. This means the new Framework more accurately identified cases who were initially denied parole but who subsequently succeeded upon release (false positives) as well as cases whom were granted release and who subsequently re-offended (false negatives). Importantly, the greatest gain comes from a reduction of false positives, meaning a small but meaningful reduction in incarceration costs. It also means that the requisite information is available to decision makers. The structured use of this information in the completion of the Framework can enhance parole decision making accuracy and accountability.

Of note, inter-rater reliability was initially modest but with success iterations and improved training, this reached 0.82.

### *Recent Research*

Supported by the National Institute of Corrections (US), 2 studies were conducted. The first was a pilot implementation project across 3 states – Connecticut, Kansas, and Ohio. The 2014 results were favourable (<https://info.nicic.gov/nicrp/system/files/028408.pdf>) and led to the SPD MF being adopted as a national training standard in the US for new Board and Chair training provided by NIC. Subsequently, we conducted an evaluation of the implementation of the Framework in Connecticut, comparing results prior to and following its use by the Board (Wardrop, Serin, Gobeil, Rentler & Braxton, 2017 APAI conference presentation; Wardrop, Serin & Rentler, submitted for publication). Application of the Framework yielded reductions in failure rates for technical violations, new offenses and absconding. There was an overall 16% (72% relative) decrease in revocations with a new offense following implementation of the SD MF for a \$9M cost savings (cost of prison savings minus court and supervision costs). Research is ongoing.

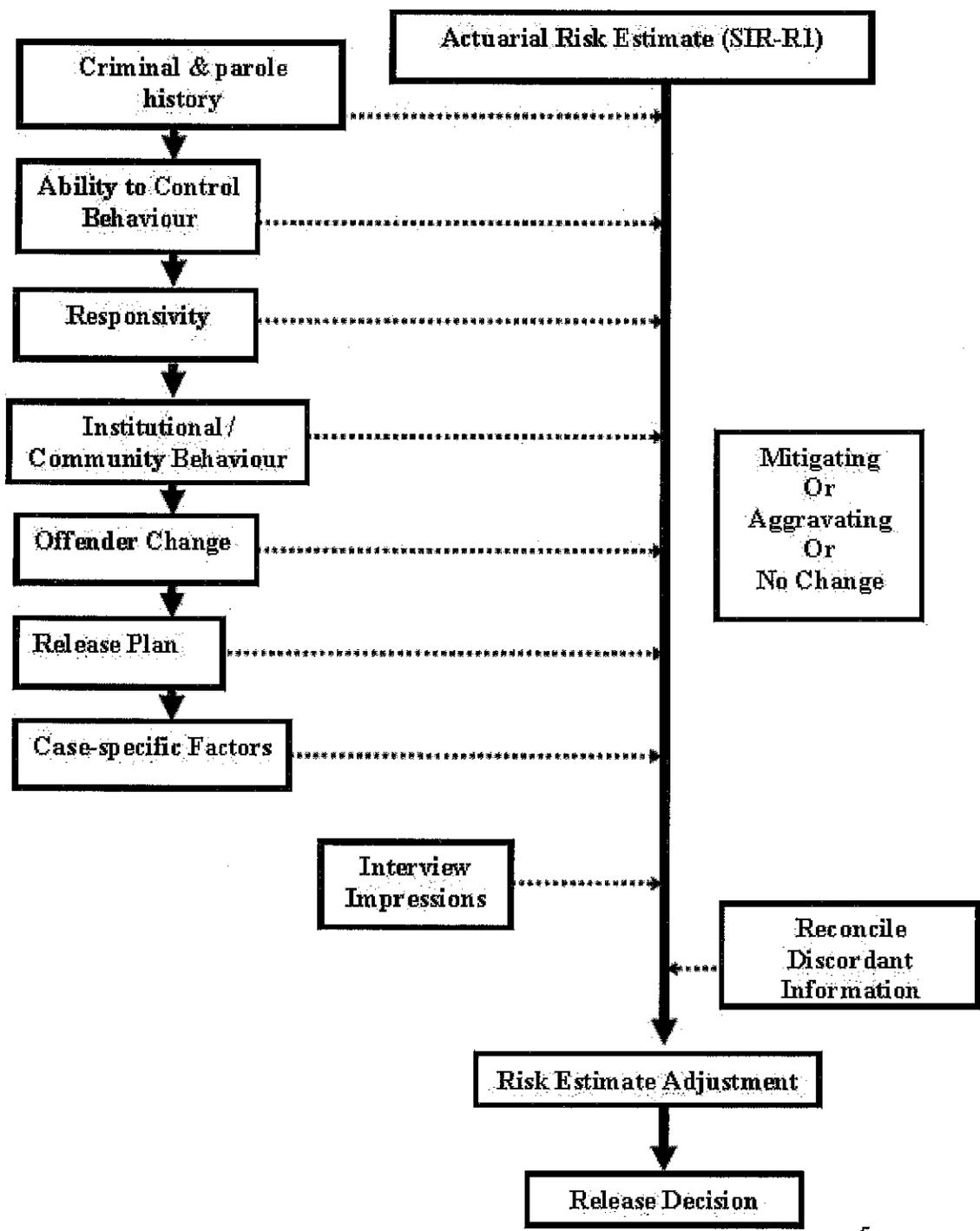
### *Sites Using the SD MF*

The Framework was formally incorporated into CSC's new national Parole Officer Induction Training curriculum in 2013 to facilitate case management expertise. And it is part of new PBC new Board member training. NIC continues to sponsor technical assistance to implement the SPD MF across US Paroling Authority sites. In addition to PBC, it is currently used in Kansas, Ohio, Connecticut, South Dakota, Washington State, Kentucky, and Utah. California and Arizona have requested training for this fiscal year and Washington State has requested refresher training given Board member turnover.

### *Summary*

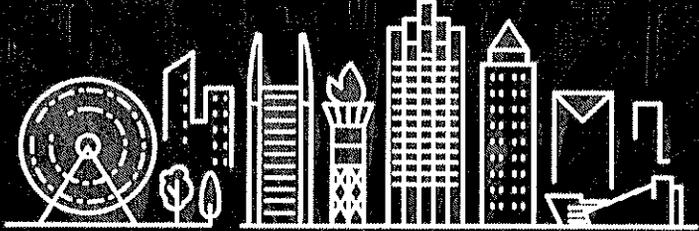
The SPD MF subtly incorporates nuances relating to risk assessment and offender change to provide decision makers with an elegant but straightforward and defensible analysis of an individual offender who has applied for early release to the community. This analysis of rating domains as aggravating or mitigating or no impact are then integrated with the offender risk estimates to yield a final decision and utilized by Board members to write their rationale for their decision. A flowchart depicting the initial versions SD MF is presented below. There have been slight revisions (Serin, 2017) distinguishing between risk relevant and policy relevant factors, as well as refining case-specific factors and eliminating a risk estimate adjustment.

Decision Making Framework





# 2025 ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE



• May 18 – 21, 2025 • Atlanta, Georgia •

## TENTATIVE AGENDA

### SUNDAY, MAY 18

Times TBD **Welcome Reception**

### MONDAY, MAY 19

8:30am **Opening and Welcome**

9:00am **GENERAL SESSION #1**  
**Sharing Considerations Across the Globe**

10:00am Break

10:30am **BREAKOUT WORKSHOPS** (choose one)

**1A Risk Assessment 101**

**1B From Enforcing Justice to Shaping Second Chances: A Career Cop's Journey on the Board of Parole**

**1C From Punishment to Promise: How Former Juvenile Lifers are Leading Efforts to Make their Communities Safer**

**1D TBD**

11:30am Lunch

## MONDAY, MAY 19 CONTINUED

**1:00pm BREAKOUT WORKSHOPS (choose one)**

**2A Geriatric Parole**

**2B Punitive Justice Model for Long-Sentences**

**2C Interstate Compact: Monitoring Compliance and Applying Risk, Needs and Responsivity Principles**

**2D TBD**

2:30pm Break

**3:00pm Regional Breakouts**

## TUESDAY, MAY 20

**8:00am GENERAL SESSION #2**  
**The "No Body, No Parole Laws"**

9:30am Break

**10:00am GENERAL SESSION #3**  
**Adopting Evidence-Based Practices**

11:30am **Business Luncheon and Awards**

**1:30pm BREAKOUT WORKSHOPS (choose one)**

**3A Collaborating with your Community Supervision Partner Agency**

**3B Revolutionizing Behavioral Health: Engaging the Justice System and Healthcare to Impact Recidivism**

**3C Georgia's Unique Approach to Serving Crime Victims Post Conviction**

**3D Second Chance Advocacy Groups**

3:00pm Break

**3:30pm BREAKOUT WORKSHOPS (choose one)**

**4A Safety and Security of Board Members**

**4B Building Bridges: How the Justice Reinvestment Initiative Enhances Reentry Outcomes**

**4C Decarceration Initiatives and Eligibility Criteria: Innovations to Inform Group-Level Decisions**

**4D TBD**

# WEDNESDAY, MAY 21

**8:30am GENERAL SESSION #4**  
**Protecting the Public Whilst Maintaining a Fair Parole System**

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10:00am Break

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**10:30am GENERAL SESSION #5**  
**Effective Implementation of a Structured Decision-Making Approach to Improve Practice**

# Parole Board Statistics

**PV Intake percentage by year**

Year	Number of Individuals that are on Parole in the Community	Total intakes at NHDOC (This includes newly sentenced inmates, parole violators, transfers from county or other states, etc...)	NHDOC Intakes that were Parole Violators	Percentage of Total Intakes that were Parole Violators
2017-2018	2311	1445	566	39.10%
2018-2019	2266	1339	601	44.80%
2019-2020	2205	1045	578	55%
2020-2021	2073	874	505	57.70%
2021-2022	1954	863	471	54.50%
2022-2023	1730	868	432	49.70%
2023-2024	1552	825	337	40.80%
Percent difference	-32.84%	-42.90%	-40.45%	

Note: The data used was from the month of September in the first year through the end of August of the following year (i.e. Sept 2017-August 2018).

The decrease in the amount of parole violators is consistent with the decrease in the amount of people on parole in the community.

## Revocation Data 2024

Hearing Date	Number of hearings	Total number of rule violations on hearing date	Avg number of rule violations per individual hearing	Community violations	Drug violations	Criminal violations	Total of setback days ordered by Parole Board	Avg number of setback days per individual hearing	1st PV	Subsequent PV
1/2/2024	8	28	3.5	16	1	11	1632	204	4	4
1/9/2024	8	20	2.5	13	3	4	1177	147.5	4	4
1/16/2024	9	38	4.22	26	5	7	1171	130.1	7	2
1/30/2024	3	10	3.33	5	2	3	1050	350	1	2
2/13/2024	7	19	2.7	12	0	7	901	128.7	3	4
2/20/2024	2	5	2.5	3	1	1	181	90.5	2	0
2/27/2024	4	16	4	11	3	2	1001	250.25	1	3
3/5/2024	4	17	4.25	6	3	8	906	226.5	1	3
3/12/2024	3	11	3.67	7	1	3	450	150	2	1
3/19/2024	4	14	3.5	8	2	4	440	110	3	1
3/26/2024	9	52	5.78	30	7	15	2233	248.1	3	6
4/2/2024	7	33	4.71	23	5	5	1385	197.85	3	4
4/9/2024	7	22	3.14	9	5	8	1270	181.42	4	3
4/16/2024	4	16	4	9	3	4	815	203.75	3	1
4/23/2024	5	24	4.8	15	3	6	875	175	3	2
4/30/2024	11	33	3	20	6	7	2350	213.63	2	9
5/14/2024	2	3	1.5	2	0	1	180	90	1	1
5/21/2024	9	24	2.67	15	3	6	1050	116.67	7	2
5/28/2024	9	30	3.33	15	5	10	1380	153.33	6	3
6/4/2024	6	20	3.33	16	3	1	660	110	2	4
6/18/2024	5	16	3.2	10	1	5	485	97	2	3
6/25/2024	5	13	2.6	8	2	3	631	126.2	2	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>22,223</b>	<b>169.64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>

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### Revocation Data 2023

Hearing Date	Number of hearings	Total number of rule violations on hearing date	Avg number of rule violations per individual hearing	Community violations	Drug violations	Criminal violations	Total of setback days ordered by Parole Board	Avg number of setback days per individual hearing	1st PV	Subsequent PV
1/3/2023	7	26	3.71	17	4	5	1265	180.7	2	5
1/10/2023	8	28	3.5	20	3	5	1265	158	4	4
1/17/2023	16	57	3.56	36	7	14	2470	154.3	8	8
1/31/2023	7	39	5.57	20	9	10	1570	224.3	3	4
2/7/2023	10	44	4.4	18	7	19	1810	181	5	5
2/14/2023	9	30	3.33	17	3	10	1720	191.1	8	1
2/28/2023	6	21	3.5	11	5	5	1420	236	2	4
3/7/2023	11	51	4.63	25	10	16	1955	177.7	5	6
3/14/2023	6	26	4.33	16	7	3	990	165	4	2
3/21/2023	8	26	3.25	13	7	6	1065	133	4	4
3/28/2023	9	29	3.22	16	6	7	1141	126.77	7	2
4/4/2023	7	39	5.57	15	6	18	870	124	4	3
4/11/2023	6	19	3.16	13	2	4	640	106.67	3	3
4/18/2023	10	36	3.6	22	5	9	1405	140.5	8	2
4/25/2023	3	7	2.333	7	0	0	545	181	2	1
5/2/2023	7	25	3.57	13	7	5	900	128	4	3
5/9/2023	7	20	2.85	9	4	7	1290	184	4	3
5/16/2023	6	30	5	9	8	13	1110	185	1	5
5/23/2023	8	34	4.25	18	7	9	1587	198	5	3
6/6/2023	12	58	4.83	26	12	20	1705	142	7	5
6/13/2023	12	42	3.5	26	10	6	1805	150	3	9
6/20/2023	9	34	3.77	16	4	14	1931	214	3	6
6/27/2023	13	54	4.15	28	11	15	2171	167	9	4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>32630</b>	<b>165.63</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>92</b>

**Parole Board Hearing Statistics**

Fiscal Year	Beginning Total	Ending Total	Release Hrgs	Approved	Approve %	Denied	Denied %	Rev Hrgs	Total Hearings
2016	2,950	2,826	1,380	1,048	75.90%	187	13.50%	529	1,909
2017	2,826	2,799	1,193	921	77.20%	156	13%	555	1,748
2018	2,799	2,778	1,113	856	76.90%	129	11.50%	532	1,645
2019	2,778	2,725	1,162	801	68.90%	122	10.40%	604	1,766
2020	2,725	2,493	1,166	763	65.40%	130	11.10%	616	1,782
2021	2,493	2,200	1,054	733	69.50%	111	10.50%	585	1,639
2022	2,200	2,088	854	609	71.30%	76	8.80%	599	1,453
2023	2,088	2,093	648	473	73%	79	12.10%	540	1,188
2024	2,093	2,137	642	463	72.11%	89	13%	393	1,035

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## **Data from NH Adult Parole Board Recidivism Study**

The NH Adult Parole Board is conducting a study on the recidivism rate for NH parolees. The subjects in this study are residents that were released onto parole from a NH State Prison sentence beginning January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. This does not include residents that were parole violators and were released back onto parole during this time frame. The following data is accurate through September 9, 2024.

**402** NHDOC residents were released to parole in 2022.

**137** parolees have had at least 1 arrest during the first 12 months (34%)

--**23** of these have had at least 2

**186** total parolees have had at least 1 arrest since release (46.2%)

**116** parolees have had a revocation within the first 12 months (28.8%)

**157** total parolees have had revocations so far. (39%)

**128** have completed their maximum sentence

**14** have passed away (5 from confirmed overdoses, 2 from suicide, 7 without a cause listed)

**12** are currently absconded

**5** have received early termination from parole