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ANNUAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT

State of New Jersey
Department of Institutions and Agencies
Division of Correction and Parole

BUREAU OF PAROLE
135 West Hanover Street, Trenton
(July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968)

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Supervising Parole Officer

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Bureau of Parole

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Parole has the responsibility to conduct investigations, provide supervision, and submit reports concerning persons paroled from New Jersey correctional institutions, and persons paroled from correctional institutions of other states to reside in New Jersey.

In order to execute its responsibility, the Bureau maintains eight district offices throughout the state and an institutional parole office in each of the institutions, all under supervision of the Central Office in Trenton.

DEVELOPMENTS

The extension of supervision and investigation beyond the normal working day, begun last year on an individual district level, has extended itself to all district offices at this time. This program is supplementing the regular night office reporting hours regularly held on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. The program has proven of value in that contacts, previously difficult to make, are now being satisfactorily completed. The limitations center around difficult, uneasy, or dangerous neighborhoods. A further extension of this program (requested as budgetary item) is a telephone answering service which will provide an emergency phone number for contacting a member of the Parole Bureau at all hours of the night or on weekends, and the initiating of sub-offices strategically located in the areas of parolees concentration.

A specialized experimental caseload of narcotic users, begun in January, 1967, continues in operation with significantly less arrests in the experimental group, a slightly higher employment record average, and a notable record of substantial progress (avoiding arrest and use of drugs and maintaining steady employment) as against a control group. On the basis of the limited information available, it would appear that intensive parole work and supervision with a small caseload is effective in the treatment and rehabilitative process. Additional personnel and funds for a detection service have been requested to further expand the program.

Group counselling sessions, initiated in four districts, have been deleted by reason of attrition. Although enthusiasm was high initially, the extra evening hours required, the lack of some formal recognition for the extra time and effort expended in the way of salary or title, the problem of forming a group and then having it break up because of lack of transportation or conflicts in scheduling, the generally accepted philosophy that the groups had to meet more than once a week, etc., all were instrumental in causing the groups to dissolve. In one case (females) the caseload is being reorganized in an effort to produce a group out of a single caseload, located close to the office. If this is successful, the group will be reorganized. Efforts will be made to reactivate the groups in the future.

Experience with a pilot project involving supervision of a specialized "fire hazard" group indicated that these cases could be carried by an experienced parole officer in his regular caseload, supplemented by specific guidance and field work of a senior parole officer.

On June 1, 1968, a grant of \$2,000 was created through the State Prison Board of Managers to determine whether additional release funds to selected parolees in the Trenton area would have any specific effect on the total adjustment. A control group was arranged in the Elizabeth area for comparison. To date, results have not been evaluated because of the short period of time involved.

TRAINING

Specialized training for a small group of parole officers was scheduled and completed in the field of group counselling with supportive services provided by two residential center superintendents.

Selected staff members attended conferences of the American Correctional Association, and Annual Probation Association.

Twice during the year Orientation for new officers was scheduled on the basis of one day a week for a five-week period, and the Division orientation of one day was completed by all new personnel.

Two members of the staff were enrolled in the Fels Institute of Local and State Government at the Wharton School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Civil Service sponsored courses in Machine Dictation, Refresher Training in Typing, Effective Listening, Safety Training for Supervisors, Speed Reading, Supervisory Principles and Techniques (for clerical personnel), Business Letter Writing, were attended by several staff members.

A one-week residence institute in Management Training was attended by the Chief and a subsequent similar institute was attended by a supervising parole officer. In addition, the Chief attended the Division sponsored three-day institute in Executive Development.

Three members of the staff were accepted in a two-week graduate course in Social Work sponsored by Rutgers University.

Mandatory attendance and completion was required of all parole officer staff at the Safety Council Prescribed Motor Vehicle Safety Course scheduled in Newark, Elizabeth and Woodbury, and presented by the New Jersey State Police.

Planned in-service training sessions arranged by areas (two or three districts) and also including the entire officer staff, were regularly held to include discussions and possible solutions to the generic problems of supervision and to include the new innovations and developments in the field of parole.

PERSONNEL

On July 1, 1967, there were 89 budgeted parole officer positions in the eight districts, two of which were vacant. Seventy-nine of these positions were filled with male officers and ten with female officers, all responsible for field supervision of parolees. In addition, the institutional parole offices accounted for a staff of five parole officers.

The supervisory staff was composed of the Chief, four supervising parole officers, eight district supervisors, ten assistant district supervisors, six senior institutional parole officers, and four senior field parole officers.

The clerical staff totaled five principal clerk-stenographers, eleven senior clerk-stenographers, and forty clerk-stenographers.

During the year, there were 25 resignations:

8 went to better paying positions in Probation, Welfare, or similar social agencies

6 went to better paying positions in private industry

5 were found unsuitable to parole work

2 went to better paying positions in the field of education

1 returned to school to obtain a graduate degree

1 was promoted within the Department of Institutions and Agencies

1 went into the Armed Forces

1 left the State of New Jersey

forty officers were hired either as parole officer trainee or as parole officer, from Civil Service certification lists or as temporary employees pending examination.

The New Jersey Department of Civil Service announced that effective January 1, 1968, a one-range salary increase would be granted for selected titles to include parole officers, resulting in an authorized hiring rate of \$7018.

The year was saddened by the deaths of three members of the parole officer staff.

DISCHARGED PRIOR TO EXPIRATION OF MAXIMUM

The following were discharged from parole as a result of recommendations by the Bureau:

NJSP	9
Reformatory Complex - NJR	128
RA	250
State Home for Boys	191
State Home for Girls	83
Reformatory for Women	46
Total	707

In addition to the 707 discharged by recommendation prior to the expiration of the maximum sentence, 2682 parolees completed their maximum sentences on parole, or supervision was terminated.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

As a result of referrals to agencies including the Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Rural Youth Conservation, Manpower Development and Training, etc., it was determined that as of the end of June, 1968, 318 parolees had been accepted in the various E.O.A. programs.

PAROLEE EARNINGS (CALENDAR YEAR 1967)

During the calendar year 1967, parolees under supervision of the Bureau in New Jersey earned \$10,329,790.00, an increase of \$1,142,312 over the earnings of 1966. There was an increase of 526 individuals under supervision in 1967 as compared to 1966.

Sixty-four percent (5365) of the 8,323 under supervision during the year were classified as employed (worked all or part of period under supervision which period of supervision could be from one week to the full year) and 16% (1,358) were

unemployed throughout their entire period of supervision during the year, although employable. The other 20% (1,600) were classified as unemployable by reason of being missing or in custody for the entire period of supervision during the year, or attending school, being engaged in homemaking, or being incapacitated. The rates for the past four years follow:

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Employed	64%	68%	68%	64%
Unemployed	17%	14%	14%	16%
Unemployable	19%	18%	18%	20%

It should be noted that 41% of the 8,323 parolees supervised were under supervision for a period of from 10 months to the full year in 1967; 17% from 7 months to 9 months; 20% from 4 months to 6 months; and 22% from 1 day to 3 months.

From the facts available, it is impossible to establish a meaningful average of parolee earnings, but for comparative purposes the average earnings of employed parolees are presented:

1963 -	\$1,440.00
1964 -	1,517.00
1965 -	1,608.00
1966 -	1,723.00
1967 -	1,925.00

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

It is anticipated that a parole community facility will be in operation in the near future since budgetary approval has been granted.

Requests for budgetary approval have been made for additional titles to cover increased pressures at the Central Office level, to continue to decrease field staff caseloads, to increase institutional parole staff at Yardville, and to provide a person responsible for the training programs of the Bureau, supervisory direction of specialized caseloads, and of the institutional parole office program.

Requests are also being considered for a telephone answering service to provide 24-hour emergency phone service and, in addition, consideration is being given in the direction of employing sub-professional aides in the Bureau who have the

potential but do not have the educational civil service requirements.

PLANNING IN CASE OF CIVIL DISTURBANCES

The Bureau Chief was assigned the duty of coordinating with the State Police the Departmental areas of potential involvement in case of major civil disturbances. A plan has been completed and all concerned have knowledge of the process and procedures. The Bureau has plans of each District Office in relation to channels of communication, alternative office locations, movement of equipment and vehicles, etc.

As a direct result of the riots in certain cities in New Jersey during the year, each district office involved concentrated on a direct aggressive program of counselling which encouraged the parolee to remain out of the main stream of riotous acts which occurred. Communications regarding anticipated disturbances were routinely forwarded to the Central Office for transmittal to the State Police for its use.

CASELOADS (SEE TABLES #1 FOR 1966-67 AND 1967-68 ATTACHED)

A. UNDER SUPERVISION IN NEW JERSEY

At the close of fiscal year 1965-66, there were 4,981 parolees under supervision, to which were added 3,407 during the year of 1966-67, for a total number of 8,388 parolees supervised. This was an increase of 4.1% over the total number supervised in New Jersey the year before. During the fiscal year 1967-68, there were 3,191 cases added to the 5,430 under supervision at the beginning of the year, for a total number of 8,621 parolees supervised. This represents an increase of 2.8% over the prior year. These figures show that the trend of increased cases each year continues to exist.

B. NEW JERSEY CASES BEING SUPERVISED BY OTHER STATES

During fiscal year 1966-67, 84 cases were added to the 229 already under supervision in other states, for a total of 313 supervised during the year. This was a decrease of 4.8% supervised the prior year. A further decrease was shown in fiscal year 1967-68 when 78 parolees were added to the 212 under supervision, for a total of 290. This was another decrease (7.3%) over the prior year. On June 30, 1968, there were 191 parolees from New Jersey under supervision in other states.

C. CENTRAL OFFICE SPECIAL FILE

This category includes those cases not the responsibility of any New Jersey District Office, or any other State; thus, responsibility falls upon the Central Parole Office. In this category are cases paroled to other states, but became missing, those paroled to out-of-state warrants, certain cases incarcerated in out-of-state institutions, and deportation cases. During the fiscal year 1966-67, 13 cases were added to the 59 in this category at the beginning of the year, for a total of 72. During the fiscal year 1967-68, 17 more cases were added to the 60 open cases at the beginning of the year, for a total of 77 cases handled. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 64 cases in this category, showing an increase of 5 cases in the two years.

D. AVERAGE CASELOAD IN NEW JERSEY

Eighty-nine field parole officers supervised 5,344 parolees as of June 30, 1968. The male portion of this caseload (4,813 cases) was supervised by 79 male parole officers, for an average caseload of 61. The female caseload (531 cases), supervised by 10 female parole officers, averaged 53 cases per officer. In addition to caseload supervision, each parole officer is required to complete pre-parole investigations, special investigations, and occasional pre-sentence reports.

The average caseload for male parole officers continues to remain static, but the female caseload has risen from 46 average caseload to the present 53 in the past two years.

SUPERVISION

To discharge their responsibilities in supervising parolees and in completing assigned investigations, parole officers in 1966-67 made 342,033 contacts and in 1967-68 made 435,853 contacts, as compared to 332,056 contacts in 1965-66. As compared to the 332,056 contacts in 1965-66, this represents respective increases of 3% and 27% in the two subsequent years. On the basis of the number of field parole officers in service, these figures show that in two years the average number of contacts increased from 4,072 to 4,897 contacts per parole officer.

Included in the total figure of contacts for 1967-68, there were 53,384 home visits (compared to 43,620 and 47,752 for two prior years); 35,635 community contacts, other than

employment or school (29,728 and 32,439); 3,518 employment visits (3,207 and 3,370); and 1,779 school visits (1,664 and 1,634).

The efforts of the parole officers resulted in the submission of 6,027 investigation reports (compared to 5,855 and 5,676) and 29,186 supervision reports (26,734 and 25,373).

MISSING CASES (SEE TABLES #3 AND #3A FOR 1966-67 AND 1967-68)

The number of missing cases continues to increase. For the past 3 years, as of June 30, missing cases rose from 348 to 422 to 462, representing respectively 6.6% of the total Bureau caseload to 7.4% to 8.2%. Female parolees continue to show the largest percentage of missing cases, in relation to respective caseloads, headed by State Home for Girls (12.8%), followed by Reformatory for Women (12.5%). In descending order, the other institution parolees show the following: State Prison - 11.8%; Bordentown - 10.2%; Annandale - 6%; State Home for Boys - 4.2%; out-of-State (males) - 4.1%; out-of-State (females) - 3.2%; and sex offenders on parole from State Hospitals - 1.2%.

RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS (SEE TABLES #2, #2A AND #2B FOR 1966-67 AND 1967-68)

Returns to institutions by new commitments and technical violations during the year 1967-68 showed that there was a 1.2% decrease (12.4%) in relation to that year's caseload as compared to 1966-67 (13.6%). The latter year, in turn, showed a decrease of .9% over the year 1965-66 (14.5%). The present rate of return for all reasons is the lowest in the past 5 years.

The year 1967-68 had the lowest percent of returns for new commitments (5.8%) in the past 5 years, and next to the lowest percent in return for technical violations (6.6%). The fiscal year 1964-65 had the lowest percent (5.9%) in that same period of time.

As expected, in 1967-68 fewer female parolees (4.2% of female caseload) received new commitments (.8%) or were returned for technical violations (3.4%) than were male parolees (13.3%). New commitments for males accounted for 6.4% of the returns, and technical violations accounted for 6.9%. In 1966-67, 7.5% of the female caseload were committed for new offenses (1.2%) and technical violations (6.3%). During the same

year, 14.3% of the male caseload were committed for new offenses (7.2%) and technical violations (7.1%).

ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS (SEE TABLES 4A - 4B - 4C - 4D AND 5)

Note that this report will deal with the arrests and dispositions for the year 1966-67. Our Annual Reports have been delayed consistently in submission because of the delay in getting as great a number as possible the dispositions for the arrests that occurred during the year under consideration. Therefore, it has been decided that the Arrest and Disposition Report, beginning with the fiscal year 1967-68, would be submitted as a separate report.

During the fiscal year covering the period from July 1, 1966 through June 30, 1967, the Bureau was responsible for the supervision of 8,773 parolees. This figure included 685 parolees supervised for other states, under the Interstate Compacts. The total caseload showed an increase of 319 parolees (3.8%) over the previous year.

Of the 8,773 parolees supervised, 2,558 (29.2%) were arrested for new offenses and technical violations. Dispositions of many of the arrests were rendered after June 30, 1967, and as of May 10, 1967 269 (7%) of the total arrests had not been adjudicated, or dispositions had not been reported. In the previous fiscal year, 30.7% of the individuals under supervision were arrested.

The 2,558 individuals accounted for 4,176 arrests, of which 3,759 were for alleged new offenses and 417 arrests for technical violations. This represents a decrease of 27 arrests in the previous year.

Six hundred and eighty-five (14%) of the arrests resulted in new commitments to penal and correctional institutions, as against 18% last year; 823 (19%) were concluded by return for parole violations, the same percent as last year; and 2,203 (53%) ended in continuance under supervision as opposed to 54.5% in the prior year.

Of the 591 arrests for new charges that were dismissed by court action, 55 (9%) resulted in return for violation of parole, and 536 (91%) in continuance under supervision.

Arrests for new offenses totalled 3,759, accounted for by 2,367 parolees (27% of the caseload). These arrests were divided among the following general classification of offenders:

Indictable Offenses	-	1300	(34.6%)
Disoederly Persons Statute	-	949	(25.2%)
Juvenile Delinquency	-	1081	(28.8%)
Motor Vehicle Violations	-	344	(9.2%)
Local Ordinance Violations	-	71	(1.9%)
Material Witnesses	-	14	(.3%)

(See Table #5 for 5 year comparison).

Arrests for technical violations numbered 417, accounted for by 381 parolees (4.6%) of the caseload.

While the number of persons supervised during the year increased by 3.8% (from 8,454 to 8,773) the rate of known arrests remained about the same (from 4203 to 4176).

The number of parolees supervised this year shows an increase 11.5% over the number supervised 5 years ago, while the number of arrests increased 22.7% in the same period.

The percentage of arrests for indictable offenses increased by 3.4% over last year, and the percentage of arrests for juvenile delinquency also showed an increase (1.4%). Last year the juvenile delinquency arrests showed a decrease of .5% (see Table #5).

Sixty-seven percent of the arrests (63% last year) involved individuals 20 years of age, or younger, and 72% of the arrests (65.5% last year) took place within the first year following release on parole. (See Table 4D).

The following comparison shows that parolees from four institutions showed an increase in the percentage of individuals arrested during the year, and 4 showed a decrease.

	1965-66	1966-67	Net
State Home for Girls	20.1%	17.6%	- 2.5%
Reformatory for Women	11.3%	14.6%	+ 3.3%
State Home for Boys	48.9%	43.0%	- 6.9%
Annandale Reformatory	42.9%	39.5%	- 3.4%
Bordentown Reformatory	39.2%	39.3%	+ .1%
State Prison	17.0%	17.8%	+ .8%
Sex Offenders (Mental Hospitals)	10.1%	10.0%	- .1%
Out-of-State	15.1%	20.0%	+ 4.9%

TABLE #1
TOTAL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION - 1967-1968 (By Institutions)

	IN NEW JERSEY			IN OTHER STATES			CENTRAL OFFICE SPECIAL FILE			TOTAL
	UNDER SUPERVISION 7/1/67	TOTAL CASES ADDED 1967-1968	UNDER SUPERVISION 6/30/68	UNDER SUPERVISION 7/1/67	TOTAL CASES ADDED 1967-1968	UNDER SUPERVISION 6/30/68	UNDER SUPERVISION 7/1/67	TOTAL CASES ADDED 1967-1968	UNDER SUPERVISION 6/30/68	
STATE HOME FOR GIRLS	239	135	256	3	1	4	0	1	1	258
REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN	226	166	244	22	10	32	15	0	4	263
STATE HOME FOR BOYS	864	544	869	12	5	17	2	0	1	883
REFORMATORY FOR MALES	1176	648	1087	21	4	25	15	1	14	1123
ANNANDALE	1305	718	1303	54	16	70	3	3	4	1348
BORDENTOWN	1041	734	1066	94	41	135	35	12	38	1195
STATE PRISON	63	18	64	6	1	7	2	0	2	74
STATE HOSPITALS (Sex Offenders)	31	26	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
OUT-OF-STATE CASES IN N. J.	485	202	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	424
FEMALE	5430	3191	5344	212	78	290	60	17	64	5599
MALE	5430	3191	5344	212	78	290	60	17	64	5599
TOTAL	5430	3191	5344	212	78	290	60	17	64	5599
UNDER SUPERVISION 7/1/67	5430	3191	5344	212	78	290	60	17	64	5599
TOTAL CASES ADDED		3191			78			17		3286
TOTAL NO. SUPERVISED 1967-1968		8621			290			77		8988
UNDER SUPERVISION 6/30/68			5344						64	5599

TABLE #1A
NUMBER OF PAROLEES SUPERVISED
5 Year Comparison - (1964-1968)

	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
	8,170	8,268	8,454	8,773	8,988
	+3.9%	+1.2%	+2.2%	+3.8%	+2.9%
			+10.0%		

TABLE #2
NUMBER AND PER CENT OF VIOLATORS
BY DISTRICT AND SEX
Based on Total Number Supervised
1967 - 1968

M a l e

DISTRICT OFFICE	TOTAL NUMBER SUPERVISED DURING YEAR	NUMBER AND PER CENT OF VIOLATORS.....				TOTALS	
		COMMITTED OR RECOMMITTED		RETURNED AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR		NUMBER	PER CENT
1. CLIFTON	834	45	5.4%	74	8.9%	119	14.3%
2. NEWARK	2201	161	7.3%	147	6.7%	308	14.0%
3. RED BANK	980	55	5.6%	95	9.7%	150	15.3%
4. JERSEY CITY	913	46	5.0%	48	5.3%	94	10.3%
5. ELIZABETH	749	54	7.2%	62	8.3%	116	15.5%
6. TRENTON	696	53	7.6%	48	6.9%	101	14.5%
7. CAMDEN	748	54	7.2%	31	4.2%	85	11.4%
8. ATLANTIC CITY	638	47	7.4%	43	6.7%	90	14.1%
9. OUT-OF-STATE	371	2	.5%	17	4.6%	19	5.1%
TOTAL MALE	8130	517	6.4%	565	6.9%	1082	13.3%

F e m a l e

1. CLIFTON	87	0	0	3	3.4%	3	3.4%
2. NEWARK	249	2	.8%	10	4.0%	12	4.8%
3. RED BANK	97	0	0	5	5.2%	5	5.2%
4. JERSEY CITY	52	0	0	4	7.7%	4	7.7%
5. ELIZABETH	68	4	5.9%	3	4.4%	7	10.3%
6. TRENTON	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. CAMDEN	85	0	0	2	2.4%	2	2.4%
8. ATLANTIC CITY	84	1	1.2%	1	1.2%	2	2.4%
9. OUT-OF-STATE	46	0	0	1	2.2%	1	2.2%
TOTAL FEMALE	858	7	.8%	29	3.4%	36	4.2%
GRAND TOTAL	8988	524	5.8%	594	6.6%	1118	12.4%

TABLE #2A
 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS
 BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER SUPERVISED
 By District
 1967 - 1968

DISTRICT OFFICE	TOTAL NUMBER SUPERVISED	COMMITTED OR RECOMMITTED	TECHNICAL VIOLATORS	TOTAL
1. CLIFTON	921	4.9%	8.3%	13.2%
2. NEWARK	2450	6.7%	6.4%	13.1%
3. RED BANK	1077	5.1%	9.3%	14.4%
4. JERSEY CITY	965	4.8%	5.4%	10.2%
5. ELIZABETH	817	7.1%	8.0%	15.1%
6. TRENTON	786	6.8%	6.1%	12.9%
7. CAMDEN	833	6.5%	3.9%	10.4%
8. ATLANTIC CITY	722	6.7%	6.0%	12.7%
9. OUT-OF-STATE	417	.5%	4.3%	4.8%
TOTAL	8988	5.8%	6.6%	12.4%

TABLE #2B
 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS
 BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER SUPERVISED
 5 Year Comparison
 1964 - 1968

COMMITTED OR RECOMMITTED					TECHNICAL VIOLATORS					T O T A L				
1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
7.2	7.6	7.6	6.6	5.8	6.8	5.9	6.9	7.0	6.6	14.0	13.5	14.5	13.6	12.4

TABLE #3
RECORD OF MISSING CASES
By Institution
1967 - 1968

INSTITUTION	1 MISSING AS OF 6/30/67	2 BECAME MISSING BETWEEN 7/1/67 AND 6/30/68	3 TOTAL MISSING - COLUMNS 1 PLUS 2	4 ACCOUNTED FOR BETWEEN 7/1/67 AND 6/30/68	5 TOTAL MISSING ON 6/30/68 - COLUMN 3 LESS COLUMN 4	6 NET DIFFERENCE	7 PER CENT OF INCREASE	8 PER CENT OF MISSING IN RELATION TO CASELOAD ON 6/30/68
STATE HOME FOR GIRLS	34	32	66	33	33	-1	-2.9%	12.8%
REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN	42	19	61	28	33	-9	-21.4%	12.5%
STATE HOME FOR BOYS	36	58	94	57	37	+1	+2.8%	4.2%
REFORMATORY FOR MALES								
ANNANDALE	65	116	181	113	68	+3	+4.6%	6.0%
BORDENTOWN	125	180	305	167	138	+13	+10.4%	10.2%
STATE PRISON	107	107	214	73	141	+34	+31.8%	11.8%
STATE HOSPITALS (Sex Offenders)	9	29	38	30	8	-1	-11.1%	1.2%
OUT-OF-STATE								
FEMALE	0	3	3	2	1	+1	+100.0%	3.2%
MALE	4	0	4	1	3	-1	-25.0%	4.1%
TOTAL	422	544	966	504	462	+40	+9.5%	8.2%

TABLE #3A
RECORD OF MISSING CASES
By District
1967 - 1968

DISTRICT	1 MISSING AS OF 6/30/67	2 BECAME MISSING BETWEEN 7/1/67 AND 6/30/68	3 TOTAL MISSING - COLUMNS 1 PLUS 2	4 ACCOUNTED FOR BETWEEN 7/1/67 AND 6/30/68	5 TOTAL MISSING ON 6/30/68 - COLUMN 3 LESS COLUMN 4	6 NET DIFFERENCE	7 PER CENT OF INCREASE	8 PER CENT OF MISSING IN RELATION TO CASELOAD ON 6/30/68
1. CLIFTON	60	93	153	89	64	+4	+6.7%	11.1%
2. NEWARK	116	118	234	120	114	-2	-1.7%	7.4%
3. RED BANK	40	59	99	50	49	+9	+22.5%	7.3%
4. JERSEY CITY	55	97	152	85	67	+12	+21.8%	10.9%
5. ELIZABETH	37	50	87	45	42	+5	+13.5%	8.6%
6. TRENTON	33	48	81	38	43	+10	+33.3%	8.5%
7. CAMDEN	31	40	71	33	38	+7	+22.6%	7.2%
8. ATLANTIC CITY	26	33	59	39	20	-6	-23.1%	4.8%
9. CENTRAL OFFICE (Special File)	24	6	30	5	25	+1	+4.2%	39.1%
TOTAL	422	544	966	504	462	+40	+9.5%	8.2%