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ANNUAL 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, 1968 - June 30, 1969)

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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 training schools, reformatories, and correctional institutions in New Jersey, and persons paroled from similar institutions of other states to reside in New Jersey.

In order to execute its responsibility, the Bureau maintains nine district offices throughout the state and an institutional parole office in each institution.

DEVELOPMENTS

The extension of supervision and investigation beyond the normal working day, initiated two years ago informally on the district office level, continues to extend and expand. This program supplements the regular night office reporting hours normally held on a weekly or bi-monthly basis. In general, the values obtained overbalance the limitations. Continued encouragement is proffered to amplify the process. In this regard, a parole community facility has been budgetarily approved. The facility is planned to include 24 hour-a-day coverage, 7 days a week, and thus will provide a source of contact for parolees and for various related agencies at any time of the day or night. Target date for the opening is September 1, 1969. The delay in initiating this facility has been due to zoning board refusals and the general lack of acceptance by communities.

The specialized experimental caseload of narcotic users, begun in January, 1967, continues in operation with significantly less arrests than in the control group, a slightly higher employment record average, and a notable record of substantial progress in decreasing arrests and the use of drugs, and in maintaining a better employment record. A similar caseload for a younger group has been started under a Federal funding grant, but the short period of time in operation has not provided any basis for comparison with a control group.

Federal funding was also approved, effective April 1, 1969, for specialized caseloads encompassing "Prior Parole Violators," "Minimum Discharge Cases" (possibility of early removal from supervision), and "Mothers of Out-of-Wedlock Children." These caseloads are in operation but not enough experience has been provided to afford meaningful conclusions at this time.

Group counselling sessions have been reactivated in a number of the districts as a result of available funds which permitted the purchase of services of trained professionals in this field. Parole officers have been trained and integrated into the process and a continuation of the program is anticipated.

Last year's Annual Report mentioned a \$2,000 grant created through the State Prison Board of Managers. This was to provide additional funds on release to indigent Prison parolees released to the Trenton area. The use of this fund was so minimal because of the residency requirement that a request was made to expand the residency area. This request was denied.

The necessity to expand required enlargement of our Clifton Office to include two floors of the same building which originally contained the district office on one floor. In Newark, one district, which supervised 25% of the entire State caseload, was divided, resulting in two administratively separated district offices thus providing sounder control of a previously unwieldy staff.

The Professional Development Program, designed to provide full pay for a 16-month scholarship at Rutgers leading to a Master's Degree in Social Work, was able to offer five of the eight allotted to the Division of Correction and Parole, to members of the Bureau of Parole. The opportunity has been seized eagerly by the staff and it is hoped that in the future some provision will be made to secure coverage on the job for the parole officers who have been awarded the opportunity to attend school, and that promotional opportunities be created for the graduates on their return to the parent agency.

In August of 1968, a fire leveled the building which housed the Camden Parole District Office. The disaster plan, very carefully arranged to provide for emergency parole service above a police station in a suburban community, went into effect. This has proven somewhat unfortunate since as of June 30, 1969, permanent housing of this office has not yet been provided, while all other agencies housed in the burnt-out building are permanently ensconced in the community. Efforts are still being made to locate adequate facilities.

During the year, the Bureau cooperated in a project sponsored by the Rutgers School of Sociology, Self-Employed Parolees, which concludes among other things that the relatively few ex-offenders who set up their own businesses are doing surprisingly well in comparison with the high failure rate for small businesses throughout the country. Fifteen of the twenty-two studied were considered successful (seven were earning \$10,000 or more annually, while eight were earning between \$6,000 and \$10,000, with one earning more than \$30,000 in his business).

TRAINING

A new in-service training program was developed during the year. It grouped the training activities, personnel involved, materials and resources needed. (See addendum #1 attached).

The program was implemented as follows:

Group I - Bureau Orientation for new officers was scheduled twice during the year on the basis of eight full-day sessions which included tours of the correctional institutions.

Division Orientation of one day was completed by all new employees.

Group II - In-service training sessions for all parole officers with less than five years of experience were held on a regional basis, once a month, to provide the means, methods and preparation for achieving immediate goals.

Group III - Quarterly training meetings of the entire institutional parole staffs of each institution were held to standardize approach and to provide opportunity to resolve difficulties through experiences of the group.

Group IV - Eleven officers participated in the Division Group Counseling Workshop Series.

Several selected officers completed three sessions of the Division-sponsored course for Supervisory Personnel at Rutgers University.

Various staff members attended the OLEA refresher courses dealing with: (1) line personnel, (2) supervisory personnel, and (3) middle managers.

Group V - The Chief attended a two-day Division Executive Development Session in Atlantic City as well as the Commissioner's meeting dealing with "Employer - Employee Relationships."

A Division-sponsored two-day program for Correctional Managers at Princeton Inn, was attended by several Supervising Parole Officers.

Of the fifteen parole officer applicants originally submitted, five were selected by the Bureau and the Rutgers Admission

Committee for the Professional Development Program leading to a Master's Degree in Social Work.

Group VI - Civil Service managerial development courses were attended by several supervisors.

Group VII - Training courses dealing with "Machine Dictation," "The Art of Transcription" and the "Use of I.B.M. Equipment" were offered to the clerical as well as the professional staff.

PERSONNEL

On July 1, 1968, there were 99 budgeted parole officer positions in the nine districts (an increase of ten over last year) and 5 parole officer positions in the institutional parole offices, a total of 104 positions of which 2 were vacant. As of June 30, 1969, there were 2 vacancies. Eleven of these positions were filled by female officers and 88 by male officers, all responsible for field supervision of parolees.

The supervisory staff was composed of the Chief, four supervising parole officers, nine district supervisors (an increase of one over last year), eleven assistant district supervisors (an increase of one over last year), seven senior institutional parole officers (an increase of one over last year) and four senior field parole officers.

The clerical staff totaled 6 principal clerk-stenographers, 12 senior clerk-stenographers, and 45 clerk-stenographers, totaling 63 (an increase of 7 over last year).

During the year there were 27 resignations of professional staff as follows:

- 10 Accepted higher paying positions with other allied agencies or in private industry
- 4 Promoted to positions in the Division of Correction and Parole
- 3 Returned to school
- 3 Moved out of the State
- 2 Returned to teaching positions
- 2 Encouraged to seek other employment - not suited to parole work
- 1 Left to take over family business
- 1 Because of ill health
- 1 Drafted into the Armed Services

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

DISCHARGED PRIOR TO EXPIRATION OF MAXIMUM

The following were discharged from parole prior to the expiration of their maximum sentences as a result of recommendations by the Bureau:

New Jersey State Prison	7
Reformatory Complex - Yardville	5 (4 mos.)
- Bordentown	118
- Annandale	196
State Home for Boys	149
State Home for Girls	77
Reformatory for Women	46
Total	598

In addition to the 598 discharged by recommendation, 3691 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, 1969, 664 parolees had been accepted in the various E.O.A. programs. This represents an increase of 346 cases over last year.

PAROLEE EARNINGS (CALENDAR YEAR 1968)

During the calendar year 1968, parolees under supervision of the Bureau in New Jersey earned \$11,055,885, an increase of \$726,095 over the earnings of 1967, despite the fact that there was a decrease of 194 individuals in 1968 compared to 1967.

Sixty-three per cent (5,131) of those 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 15% (1,214) were unemployed throughout their entire period of supervision, although employable. The other 22% (1,784) 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 five years follow:

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Employed	64%	68%	68%	64%	63%
Unemployed	17%	14%	14%	16%	15%
Unemployable	19%	18%	18%	20%	22%

It should be noted that 42% of the 8,129 parolees supervised were under supervision for a period of from 10 months to the full year in 1968; 16% 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:

1964	.....	\$1,517
1965	.....	1,608
1966	.....	1,723
1967	.....	1,925
1968	.....	2,143

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

It is anticipated that a parole community facility will be in operation in September, 1969, and that budgetary approval will be granted for a similar project in the Central or South Jersey area, to permit opening in September, 1970.

Requests for budgetary approval are being made for additional titles to cover increased pressures of work at the Central Parole Office level, to continue to decrease field staff caseloads, to provide personnel to operate specialized caseloads and group counselling sessions.

Approval has been granted also for additional funds to permit the usage of sub-offices in Plainfield, Morristown and Salem on a once or twice-a-month basis, thus providing parole services directly in the area of immediate need.

CASELOADS (SEE TABLES #1 AND #1A ATTACHED)

As of June 30, 1969, the Bureau was responsible for 5601 parolees, an increase of two cases on the same date the previous year. Yet, totally, the Bureau handled 304 more cases during the year than the preceding year (9292 in 1968-69 as against 8988 in 1967-68). The total cases handled in 1968-69 is an increase of 12.4% over those handled in 1964-65.

A. UNDER SUPERVISION IN NEW JERSEY. At the close of fiscal year 1967-68, there were 5344 parolees under supervision in New Jersey, to which were added 3601 during the year of 1968-69, for a total number of 8945 parolees supervised. This was an increase of 3.8% over the total number supervised in New Jersey the year before. This figure shows the trend of increased cases each year continues to exist.

B. NEW JERSEY CASES BEING SUPERVISED BY OTHER STATES.

During fiscal year 1968-69, 79 cases were added to the 191 already under supervision in other states, for a total of 270 supervised during the year. This was a decrease of 6.9% supervised the prior year. On June 30, 1969, there were 190 parolees from New Jersey under supervision in other states. The trend in decreased number of New Jersey cases supervised out-of-state has existed since 1964.

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 1968-69, 13 cases were added to the 64 in this category at the beginning of the year, for a total of 77 cases. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 60 cases in this category, showing a decrease of 4 cases from the previous year on the same date.

D. AVERAGE CASELOAD IN NEW JERSEY. Ninety-nine field parole officers supervised 5351 parolees as of June 30, 1969. The male portion of this caseload (4867 cases) was supervised by 88 male parole officers for an average caseload of 55. The female caseload (484 cases)

supervised by 11 female parole officers, averaged 44 cases per officer. In addition to caseload supervision, each officer is required to complete pre-parole investigations, special investigations, and occasional pre-sentence reports.

The average caseload for the male parole officer has dropped from 61 to the present 55, and the female caseload from 53 to 44 in the past year.

SUPERVISION

To discharge their responsibilities in supervising parolees and in completing assigned investigations, parole officers in 1968-69 made 396,979 contacts as compared to 435,853 contacts in 1967-68. This represents a decrease of 9.1%. On the basis of the number of field parole officers in service, these figures show the average number of contacts decreased from 4897 to 4348 contacts per parole officer.

Included in the total figure of contacts for 1968-69, there were 50,235 home visits (compared to 53,384 last year); 46,711 community contacts, other than employment or school (35,635 last year); 3,191 employment visits (3,518 last year); and 1,527 school visits (1,779 last year).

The efforts of the parole officers resulted in the submission of 39,024 reports, including 32,962 supervision reports and 6,062 investigation reports in 1968-69 as contrasted to 35,213 total reports, 29,186 supervision reports and 6,027 investigation reports in 1967-68.

The districts reported 500,653 total miles in supervision of parolees and in completing investigations.

In meeting their responsibilities, the institutional parole officers accounted for a total of 14,214 interviews, 5,820 meetings, and 5,856 summaries for the year 1968-69.

RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS (SEE TABLES #2, #2A AND #2B)

Returns to institutions by new commitments and technical violations during the year 1968-69 showed there was a one tenth per cent increase in relation to that year's caseload as compared to 1967-68 (12.4%).

The year 1968-69 had next to the lowest per cent of returns for new commitments (5.9%) in the past 5 years (5.8% in 1967-68,

being the lowest). The fiscal year 1968-69 showed the same per cent (6.6%) as last year. The lowest was in 1964-65 (5.9%).

As expected, in 1968-69 fewer female parolees (5% of female caseload) received new commitments (1.1%) or were returned for technical violations (3.9%) than were male parolees (13.3%). New commitments for males accounted for 6.4% of the returns, and technical violations accounted for 6.9%.

MISSING CASES (SEE TABLES #3 AND #3A)

The number of missing cases continues to increase. For the past 3 years, as of June 30, missing cases rose from 422 to 462 to 499, representing respectively 7.4% of the total Bureau caseload to 8.2% to 8.9%. Parolees from the State Home for Girls accounted for the largest per cent of missing cases (21.2%), in relation to respective caseloads followed by the State Prison and sex offenders on parole from State Hospitals - each showing 13%. In descending order, the other institution parolees show the following: Reformatory for Women - 12.2%; Bordentown - 11.1%; State Home for Boys - 6.2%; Annandale - 5.8%; Youth Reception and Correction Center at Yardville - 2.5%; out-of-State (males) - .8% and out-of-State (females) - 0%.

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ADDENDUM #1
IN-SERVICE TRAINING

GROUP TRAINING ACTIVITIES		PERSONNEL INVOLVED	MATERIALS & RESOURCES NEEDED
Orientation, familiarization, philosophy & aims, clarification of role and responsibilities	I	New Parol Officers and trainees: Preferably with less than 5 months experience Trainers: Supervisory Staff and external resources.	Standards and Reports, Procedural memoranda, visual aids, resource materials, tours
Means, methods, preparation for achieving goals, flexibility, modification of job behavior and requirements	II	Parole officers and trainees under 5 yrs. experience. Optional for those over 5. Trainers: Sr.P.O.'s	Presentation by knowledgeable resource persons. Filmstrips, tape recordings, articles, slides, movies
Staff development, problem solving, decision making, on-the-spot complete involvement in related functions and community agencies.		All P.O.'s and trainees on selective basis. Trainers: Sr.P.O.'s and up.	Existing facilities and personnel at selected job sites. Feed back machinery
New methodologies, techniques, concepts, trends via workshop.	IV	Parole officers with minimum 5 years experience. Trainers: Internal supervisory staff, external resources	Funds for involvement of personnel and facilities of Universities, private enterprise, Civil Service Courses.
Conventions, Convocations, Association Conferences. (Exchange of Ideas).	V	All personnel (Professional). Trainers: External Resources.	Funds for speakers, Registrations & Conference residence if necessary
Supervisory principles Techniques, Management seminars, current trends and concepts, planning, organizing, directing, controlling, motivating, communicating, decision making, staff relations.	VI	Supervisory personnel Trainers: Internal (Executive) and External.	Funds for involvement in Civil Service seminars. University Workshops, private enterprise courses, residential setting for idea exchange.
Clerical Fundamentals and production, office behavior, office machine functions and care, communications, personality and appearance, effective human relations, career planning.	VII	All clerical personnel Trainers: Internal supervisory, external	Funds for involvement of business schools, private industrial trainers, Civil Service courses.

TABLE #1
TOTAL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION - 1968-1969 (By Institutions)

	IN NEW JERSEY			IN OTHER STATES			CENTRAL OFFICE SPECIAL FILE			TOTAL
	UNDER SUPERVISION 7/1/68	TOTAL CASES ADDED 1968-1969	UNDER SUPERVISION 6/30/69	UNDER SUPERVISION 7/1/68	TOTAL CASES ADDED 1968-1969	UNDER SUPERVISION 6/30/69	UNDER SUPERVISION 7/1/68	TOTAL CASES ADDED 1968-1969	UNDER SUPERVISION 6/30/69	
STATE HOME FOR GIRLS	256	85	341	224	2	3	1	0	1	226
REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN	244	188	432	239	7	22	4	0	4	255
STATE HOME FOR BOYS	869	363	1232	705	2	15	4	0	1	712
REFORMATORY FOR MALES	1087	630	1717	948	12	34	14	0	14	968
ANNANDALE	1303	847	2150	1322	16	57	4	2	6	1378
BORDENTOWN	0	518	518	464	9	9	0	7	7	486
YARDVILLE	1066	713	1779	979	27	118	38	4	42	1097
STATE PRISON	64	16	80	60	4	12	2	0	2	69
STATE HOSPITALS (sex offenders)										
OUT-OF-STATE CASES IN N.J.	31	22	53	21	-	-	-	-	-	21
FEMALE	424	219	643	389	-	-	-	-	-	389
MALE	5344	3601	8945	5351	191	270	64	13	77	5601
TOTAL					191	190	64	13	60	5599
UNDER SUPERVISION 7/1/68	5344						64			3693
TOTAL CASES ADDED		3601			79			13		9292
TOTAL NO. SUPERVISED 1968-1969		8945		5351		190		77	60	5601
UNDER SUPERVISION 6/30/69										

TABLE #1A
NUMBER OF PAROLEES SUPERVISED
5 Year Comparison - (1965-1969)

1964 - 1965	1965 - 1966	1966 - 1967	1967 - 1968	1968 - 1969
8,268	8,454	8,773	8,988	9,292
+1.2%	+2.2%	+3.8%	+2.9%	+3.4%
				+12.4%

TABLE #2
NUMBER AND PER CENT OF VIOLATORS
BY DISTRICT AND SEX
Based on Total Number Supervised
1968 - 1969

M a l e

DISTRICT OFFICE	TOTAL NUMBER SUPERVISED DURING YEAR	NUMBER AND PER CENT OF VIOLATORS				T O T A L S	
		COMMITTED OR RECOMMITTED		RETURNED AS TECHNICAL VIOLATOR		NUMBER	PER CENT
1. CLIFTON	826	86	10.4%	7	.9%	93	11.3%
2. NEWARK (1)	1769	92	5.2%	122	6.9%	214	12.1%
3. RED BANK	970	50	5.2%	102	10.5%	152	15.7%
4. JERSEY CITY	855	66	7.7%	54	6.3%	120	14.0%
5. ELIZABETH	741	52	7.0%	73	9.9%	125	16.9%
6. TRENTON	658	50	7.6%	34	5.2%	84	12.8%
7. CAMDEN	633	50	7.9%	62	9.8%	112	17.7%
8. ATLANTIC CITY	587	63	10.7%	53	9.0%	116	19.7%
9. NEWARK (2)	940	43	4.6%	73	7.7%	116	12.3%
10. OUT-OF-STATE	668	1	.1%	19	2.8%	20	2.9%
TOTAL MALE	8647	553	6.4%	599	6.9%	1152	13.3%

F e m a l e

1. CLIFTON	99	1	1.0%	7	7.0%	8	8.0%
2. NEWARK (1)	215	3	1.4%	5	2.3%	8	3.7%
3. RED BANK	88	0	0	4	4.5%	4	4.5%
4. JERSEY CITY	51	1	.2%	0	0	1	.2%
5. ELIZABETH	60	2	3.3%	7	11.7%	9	15.0%
6. TRENTON	95	2	2.1%	2	2.1%	4	4.2%
7. CAMDEN	61	1	1.6%	2	3.3%	3	4.9%
8. ATLANTIC CITY	68	0	0	3	4.4%	3	4.4%
9. NEWARK (2)	108	0	0	4	3.7%	4	3.7%
10. OUT-OF-STATE	55	0	0	1	1.8%	1	1.8%
TOTAL FEMALE	900	10	1.1%	35	3.9%	45	5.0%
GRAND TOTAL	9547	563	5.9%	634	6.6%	1197	12.5%

TABLE #2 A
 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS
 BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER SUPERVISED
 By District
 1968 - 1969

DISTRICT OFFICE	TOTAL NUMBER SUPERVISED	COMMITTED OR RECOMMITTED	TECHNICAL VIOLATORS	TOTAL
1. CLIFTON	925	9.4%	1.5%	10.9%
2. NEWARK (1)	1984	4.8%	6.4%	11.2%
3. RED BANK	1058	4.7%	10.0%	14.7%
4. JERSEY CITY	906	7.4%	5.9%	13.3%
5. ELIZABETH	801	6.7%	10.0%	16.7%
6. TRENTON	753	6.9%	4.8%	11.7%
7. CAMDEN	694	7.3%	9.2%	16.5%
8. ATLANTIC CITY	655	9.6%	8.5%	18.1%
9. NEWARK (2)	1048	4.1%	7.3%	11.4%
10. OUT-OF-STATE	723	.1%	2.8%	2.9%
TOTAL	9547	5.9%	6.6%	12.5%

TABLE #2 B
 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS
 BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER SUPERVISED
 5 Year Comparison
 1965 - 1969

COMMITTED OR RECOMMITTED					TECHNICAL VIOLATORS					TOTAL				
1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
7.6	7.6	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	13.5	14.5	13.6	12.4	12.5

TABLE #3
RECORD OF MISSING CASES
By Institution
1968 - 1969

INSTITUTION	1 MISSING AS OF 6/30/68	2 BECAME MISSING BETWEEN 7/1/68 AND 6/30/69	3 TOTAL MISSING - COLUMNS 1 PLUS 2	4 ACCOUNTED FOR BETWEEN 7/1/68 AND 6/30/69	5 TOTAL MISSING ON 6/30/69 - COLUMN 3 LESS COLUMN 4	6 NET DIFFERENCE	7 PER CENT OF INCREASE	8 PER CENT OF MISSING IN RELATION TO CASELOAD ON 6/30/69
STATE HOME FOR GIRLS	33	40	73	25	48	+ 15	+ 45.5%	21.2%
REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN	33	39	72	41	31	- 2	- 6.1%	12.2%
STATE HOME FOR BOYS	37	59	96	52	44	+ 7	+ 18.9%	6.2%
REFORMATORY FOR MALES								
ANNANDALE	68	86	154	98	56	- 12	- 17.6%	5.8%
BORDENTOWN	138	198	336	183	153	+ 15	+ 10.9%	11.1%
YARDVILLE	0 *	26	26	14	12	+ 12	*	2.5%
STATE PRISON	141	91	232	89	143	+ 2	+ 1.4%	13.0%
STATE HOSPITALS (Sex Offenders)	8	1	9	0	9	+ 1	+ 12.5%	13.0%
Out-of-State								
Female	1	3	4	4	0	- 1	- 1.0%	0 %
Male	3	20	23	20	3	0	0 %	.8%
TOTAL	462	563	1025	526	499	+ 37	+ 8.0%	8.9%

*Yardville Reception and correction Center was opened 1/2/68, but had no missing cases as of 6/30/68.

TABLE #3A
RECORD OF MISSING CASES
By District
1968 - 1969

DISTRICT	MISSING AS OF 6/30/68	BECAME MISSING BETWEEN 7/1/68 AND 6/30/69	TOTAL MISSING - COLUMNS 1 PLUS 2	ACCOUNTED FOR BETWEEN 7/1/68 AND 6/30/69	TOTAL MISSING ON 6/30/69 - COLUMN 3 LESS COLUMN 4	NET DIFFERENCE	PER CENT OF INCREASE	PER CENT OF MISSING IN RELATION TO CASELOAD ON 6/30/69
1. CLIFTON.....	64	75	139	84	55	-9	-14.1%	9.5%
2. NEWARK (1).....	62	91	153	81	72	+10	+16.1%	10.5%
3. RED BANK.....	49	52	101	45	56	+7	+14.3%	7.8%
4. JERSEY CITY.....	67	96	163	92	71	+4	+6.0%	10.3%
5. ELIZABETH.....	42	50	92	51	41	-1	-2.4%	8.0%
6. TRENTON.....	43	30	73	38	35	-8	-18.6%	6.7%
7. CAMDEN.....	38	26	64	38	26	-12	-31.6%	5.6%
8. ATLANTIC CITY.....	20	29	49	24	25	+5	+25.0%	6.4%
9. NEWARK (2).....	52	107	159	60	99	+47	+90.4%	13.1%
10. CENTRAL OFFICE (Special File).....	25	7	32	13	19	-6	-24.0%	31.7%
TOTAL	462	563	1025	526	499	+37	+8.0%	8.9%