

# Probation Administrative Management System

MICROFICHE



REPORT ON THE ADULT  
PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM  
PRE-TEST IN THE PASSAIC COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
1975-1976

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS  
STATE HOUSE ANNEX, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

57577

ARTHUR J. SIMPSON, Jr.  
Judge, Superior Court Appellate Division  
Acting Administrative Director of the Courts

FLORENCE R. PESKOE  
Deputy Director

FRED D. FANT  
Assistant Director



NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

*Report on the Adult*

*Probation Management Information System*

*Pre-test in the Passaic County Probation Department*

1975-1976

Harvey M. Goldstein, Chief  
Robert Joe Lee, Research Associate  
Richard J. Braddock, Statistician  
Nancy Comfort, Secretary  
Doris Marlin, Principal Statistical Clerk

PROBATION ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM  
447 Bellevue Avenue  
CN-037  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Probation Management Information System (PMIS) is an offender-based information system designed to meet three kinds of informational needs: (1) Operations, control and managerial decision making; (2) Research and planning; and (3) Evaluation.
2. A pre-test of the PMIS was conducted in the adult Special Services and Criminal divisions of the Passaic County Probation Department from September 8, 1975 through July 2, 1976.
3. The largest percentage (27%) of offenders on probation were convicted of dangerous drug charges, followed by burglary (15%) and fraud (12%).
4. Most offenders were serving 3-year terms (59%) or 2-year terms (33%).
5. The four most frequent needs probationers had at the beginning of their terms were job skills (58%), employment (53%), drugs (51%), and education (50%).
6. The longer the probation term is, the larger the percentage of probationers who are terminated because of violation (including new offense).
7. There are no significant differences among whites, blacks and Hispanics on the following variables: (1) reason terminated [each was just as likely to be terminated for a given reason] and (2) prior record [each was just as likely to have a given type of criminal history].
8. At termination, whites have less need with respect to job skills, while both blacks and Hispanics have significantly more job skills needs.
9. Hispanics are by far the least schooled group and whites are more schooled than blacks.
10. There are some offense types that each racial/ethnic group is equally likely to be guilty of (e.g., violence and burglary/larceny), but there is significant variation among them for other offense types.
11. Women are more likely to have been convicted of fraud/embezzlement and gambling, men are more likely to have been convicted of burglary/larceny, and both were about equally likely to have been convicted for other offense types.

12. The four most frequent problems/needs at the time of termination were employment (39%), job skills (34%), drugs (33%), and education (25%).
13. Probation officers estimated that 24% of the probationers would recidivate, 42% would not, and the remaining 34% had a 50/50 chance.
14. Most probationers (54%) terminated under normal completion of term, while 32% were violated or had a new offense and 8% left under early discharge.
15. Over half (58%) were employed and/or in school at termination.
16. There are three problem/need areas (drug, employment, and job skills) in which about 36% of all probationers had a problem/need both at the beginning of the term and at the point of discharge.
17. A little over two-thirds (68%) had no records of subsequent convictions.
18. Most of the recidivists (83%) had no subsequent conviction for a crime of violence.
19. The three crimes for which recidivists were most commonly convicted are burglary, drugs, and larceny.
20. There is a clear pattern of decreasing likelihood that probationers will commit a subsequent offense the further they are into the term of probation or the longer they have been off probation.
21. Women were much less recidivistic than men.
22. No racial/ethnic group was more likely to recidivate than any other.
23. Those who were employed full-time for four, five or six months prior to the termination of probation were found to be the least likely to recidivate (20% recidivated) while those who were unemployed throughout those six months were the most likely to recidivate (44% recidivated).
24. Probation officers predict most successfully (84% accurate) those who actually do not recidivate while they are less able to successfully predict future behavior for other groups.
25. The pre-test showed that the PMIS instruments adequately satisfied informational needs for operations, control, managerial decision making and research, while the instruments were limited most for purposes of evaluation.

1 THE PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMPart One - System Design

The Probation Management Information System (PMIS) is an offender-based information system designed to generate data which will meet three kinds of informational needs:

(1) Operations, control and managerial decision making; (2) Research and planning; and (3) Evaluation. The PMIS would enable county and state probation administrators to base their formation of policy and day-to-day operations on known facts about their clients. Further, it would enable these administrators to efficiently and accurately comply with requests for information and accountability made by public, private, and governmental agencies.

The PMIS has been designed to capture profile data at two points in time. The first is when a person begins a term of probation. Demographic, criminal history, instant offense, problem/need assessment, employment and case management variables are all gathered at this time. A mechanism is provided for updating this data when there is a major change in a probationer's status. The second point in time at which a report is completed is at termination of probation. The following variables are included at this time: problem/need assessment, performance while on probation, reason for termination, services rendered by probation and other agencies, employment record, and supervision statistics.

Separate systems have been designed for adults and juveniles. This report illustrates the output that the Adult PMIS can generate.

A Handbook accompanies each of the PMIS data instruments. That reference document explains in detail how to fill out each data element thereby promoting uniformity of data entered into the system. Further, it answers most questions that might arise as probation officers work with the PMIS or makes clear to whom they should go for consultation in PMIS matters.

Three basic types of reports are expected to be generated from the PMIS data base. They are (1) regular periodic reports, (2) annual reports and (3) special reports.

A. Regular Periodic Reports - (Monthly or quarterly).

These reports are designed to meet the basic management information needs of probation in New Jersey. They will ultimately replace some of the reporting currently done by the Monthly Statistical Summary Report System (e.g., most items on Part A, Report of Probation Supervision, such as discharges, transfers, and new persons received). Other management information items that can be reported include (1) problem assessment at time of entry into system, (2) reasons for officer change, (3) results of violation hearings, (4) alterations of disposition such as extensions of probation terms, (5) reasons for

termination, (6) offense types of probationers, (7) assessment of caseload and workload for individual probation officers, (8) number and percentage of clients employed and/or in school and (9) lists of names of probationers expected to terminate in a given month. Samples of some of these reports are included in the Model Reporting Formats section (see pages 61-75).

These reports will be sent to appropriate county probation departments as well as various units of the Administrative Office of the Courts. The reports will be distributed in a timely fashion, e.g., within six weeks of the termination of the time period to be reported on.

B. Annual Reports

1. One kind of annual report is the summary, review-of-the-year type of analysis that is prepared for the annual report of the Administrative Office of the Courts.
2. The second sort of annual report consists of special studies and reports that will be conducted annually. These are reports that are more appropriate for an annual review instead of a monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly review. Some examples of reports appropriate for annual preparation are these:
  - (1) Planning - Review the needs probationers bring to probation. Assess current resources,

programs, and staff. Design plans for program and resource development and/or staff training in those areas where deficiencies in need-meeting capabilities are discovered. This planning function will focus on county, regional and statewide levels.

- (2) Evaluation - Review services delivered to clients and assess their impact on the clients. This can be done by comparing client needs at the beginning and end of the probation term and determining what impact on any variation between those two points in time can be attributed to program and staff strengths and weaknesses.
- (3) Research - Some possible annual research reports include the following:
  - (a) Study of recidivism within current probation population: Percent recidivists, recidivists compared to non-recidivists, different kinds of recidivists, relationship of recidivist status to success on probation, etc.
  - (b) Study of caseload size and type and their impact on probation success.
  - (c) Study determining impact of probation officer type (sex, race, age, class, educational background, etc.) on probationer

success. This would explore questions such as the impact of racial/ethnic identification between the probation officer and the client on probation effectiveness.

(4) Management Information

(a) Profile reports on out-of-state offenders being supervised in New Jersey and generation of required statistical reports.

(b) Profile reports on probation violators.

(c) Profile reports on probationers at discharge.

(d) Caseload reports for individual probation officers and divisions within departments.

- C. Special Reports - From time to time special issues will be identified by Probation Administrative Management System (PAMS) staff or probation personnel in the field. Some will be classical criminal justice issues such as recidivism and others will be new.

An example of the kind of special report that could be generated from the PMIS data base is the design of a classification system which would enable the implementation of a differential casework approach. This means the differentiation of clients according to certain criteria (e.g., risk, need). The New Jersey Correctional

Master Plan noted this in the second of its two major recommendations regarding probation: "The efficiency and effectiveness of probation services should be enhanced by the establishment of a probation classification system and by the creation of a weighted caseload (rather than traditional caseload) system."<sup>1</sup> Pages 139-142 of that document provide a model for such a classification format.

#### Part Two - System Need

The need for a Probation Management Information System has been widely recognized. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice identified the need for such information processing in 1967.<sup>2</sup> Shortly thereafter (June 30, 1969) Project SEARCH was begun. This was a "multi-state effort designed to develop a prototype computerized criminal justice information system."<sup>3</sup> Since that time this LEAA-funded project has become institutionalized as SEARCH Group, Inc., and

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<sup>1</sup> The New Jersey Correctional Master Plan Policy Council (Trenton: Department of Corrections, 1977), p. 136. A review of the literature on this subject may be found in Probation on Trial, edited by Don M. Gottfredson et al, especially Chapter III, "Clients and Caseloads" (Newark: Rutgers School of Criminal Justice, 1977), pp. 71-122.

<sup>2</sup> Task Force Report: Corrections (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 36.

<sup>3</sup> Project SEARCH. Designing Statewide Criminal Justice Statistics Systems - the Demonstration of a Prototype, Technical Report No. 3. (Sacramento: California Crime Technological Research Foundation, 1970), p. v.

has designed a model for an Offender-Based State Corrections Information System (OBSCIS).<sup>4</sup> New Jersey's Department of Corrections is developing a management information system that will comply with the OBSCIS model.

The Commission on Accreditation for Corrections sponsored by the American Correctional Association issued the Manual of Standards for Adult Probation and Parole Field Services in 1977. Eight standards were included pertaining to Management Information Systems (pp. 17-19) and another eight pertaining to Research. An assessment to determine the degree of compliance of probation services in New Jersey found that of all adult standard types promulgated in the Manual, the compliance levels statewide were lowest for these two: Management and Information Systems and Research.<sup>5</sup>

Finally, the need for such an information system has been made clear by the New Jersey Correctional Master Plan<sup>6</sup> and the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA).<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> See, for example, The OBSCIS Experience: A Phase II Summary. Technical Report No. 16. (Sacramento: SEARCH Group, Inc., 1976).

<sup>5</sup> Probation Administrative Management System. Probation Services Accreditation Analysis. (Trenton: Administrative Office of the Courts, 1978), p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> The New Jersey Correctional Master Plan Policy Council (Trenton: Department of Corrections, 1977), pp. 136-143.

<sup>7</sup> Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey - Applicant's Guide, Dissemination Document No. 28. (Trenton: SLEPA, 1978), pp. 8-10.

## 2 HISTORY & DESIGN OF THE PRE-TEST OF THE ADULT PMIS

Discussions regarding the possible participation of the Passaic County Probation Department were begun with county officials in June of 1975. At that time, David J. Berkman was the Chief and Harvey M. Goldstein the Assistant Chief of the Probation Research & Development unit. Alphonse J. Pezzuti, the Chief Probation Officer, Raymond A. Zardetto and T. J. McGinnis, Assistant Chief Probation Officers; Ronald I. Parker, Trial Court Administrator; in consultation with Honorable Charles S. Joelson, Assignment Judge, and Honorable Joseph J. Salerno, County Court Judge liaison to probation, all agreed that the pre-test would be conducted in Passaic County. The design included the following:

1. The period would be from September 8, 1975 through July 2, 1976.
2. Two divisions of the Probation Department would participate, namely, the Criminal Division and the Special Services Division.
3. Only adult criminal cases from County and Superior Courts would be included.
4. PMIS I's were to be filled out for all new cases, including transfers into the department.
5. PMIS III's were to be completed for all discharges, and the corresponding PMIS I's would be developed if none was available.

The PMIS I was a profile report to be completed on new probationers, the PMIS II was an update report to be filled out when a significant change in status occurred during a probation term, and the PMIS III was a termination report which was completed when a client was discharged.<sup>8</sup>

In July, Assistant Chief Probation Officer Raymond A. Zardetto identified the supervisors and probation officers who would participate in the pre-test. Then the participating officers were trained in PMIS form completion in August. The pre-test began as planned on September 8, 1975.

During the course of the pre-test staff from Probation Research & Development continually visited the Passaic County Probation Department to review progress, answer questions and monitor the flow of the data gathering instruments. By the end of the pre-test period 732 PMIS I's, 89 PMIS II's and 295 PMIS III's had been completed.

During the course of the ten months of the pre-test two developments all but eliminated the capacity for the Probation Research & Development staff to analyze the pre-test data. First, there was a reduction in staff and, second, the Director of Criminal Practice of the Administrative Office of the Courts realigned the unit's tasks

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<sup>8</sup> The data instruments used in the pre-test are included in Appendix A.

such that responsibilities other than the analysis of the pre-test were accorded primary attention.

This dilemma continued until February of 1978 when (1) a new staff person was added and (2) adequate administrative support was ensured. Analysis of the pre-test data has continued since that time and a new design for the Adult PMIS has been prepared in view of the pre-test.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> The revised instruments have been included as Appendix B.

### 3 UTILIZATION OF DATA FROM PROFILE REPORTS

#### Introduction

This section reports data that describes persons who were placed on probation in Passaic County during the course of the pre-test. Four sets of tables are presented which set forth profiles of new, adult probationers in terms of (1) instant offense and disposition, (2) socio-economic characteristics, (3) criminal history, and (4) problem/need assessment.

The profile data can be used to identify changes that occur in the client population over time. To illustrate this, probationers have been divided into two groups-- those admitted in 1975 and those admitted in 1976. The tables should be read by comparing percentages of 1975 admissions with those of 1976. For example, Table 2 shows that the percentage of new clients with drug offenses declined from 32% in 1975 to 25% in 1976.<sup>10</sup> The reader should note that the 1975 figures cover only four months (September-December) while the 1976 figure covers a longer time frame of six months (January-July 2). Consequently there are fewer cases in the 1975 group (146) than in the 1976 group (203).

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<sup>10</sup> As a general rule of thumb for reading tables, if the percentages pertain to columns, they should be read across. If the table is percentaged across, it should be read down.

Two other considerations should be noted. First, When the statistics are reviewed, many columns will add up to fewer cases than the totals just mentioned (146 and 203). This is due to missing data. The statistics should be used with caution because not all of the adults included in the pre-test are represented in the data. Numerous profile reports were unfortunately misplaced during the 2 1/2 year period in which the project was dormant.

TABLE 1  
Total Number of Charges for  
per Probationer for Instant Conviction

Number of Charges	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	104	75	170	84	274	80
2	27	19	29	14	57	16
3	6	4	4	2	10	3
4	2	1	0	...	2	1
Total	139		203		342	

TABLE 2  
Most Serious Final Charge  
for Instant Conviction

Offense	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Manslaughter	1	1	1	1	2	1
Sexual Assault	2	1	1	1	3	1
Robbery	5	4	16	8	21	6
Assault	1	1	6	3	7	2
Arson	2	1	1	1	3	1
Burglary	19	14	31	15	50	15
Larceny	17	12	15	7	32	9
Stolen Vehicle	1	1	3	2	4	1
Forger/Counterfeiter	5	4	11	5	16	5
Fraud	14	10	27	13	41	12
Embezzlement	1	1	3	2	4	1
Stolen Property	7	5	7	3	14	4
Damage Property	1	1	2	1	3	1
Dangerous Drugs	44	32	50	25	94	27
Sex Offenses	2	1	4	2	6	2
Family Offenses	0	...	1	1	1	0
Gambling	6	4	3	2	9	3
Flight-Escape	2	1	1	1	3	1
Weapon Offenses	9	7	18	9	27	8
Public Peace	0	...	2	1	2	1
Total	139		203		342	

TABLE 3  
Length of Probation Term

Term	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
12 Months	13	10	8	4	21	6
24 "	44	33	65	32	109	33
36 "	72	54	124	61	196	59
48 "	0	...	1	...	1	...
60 "	4	3	4	2	8	2
Total	133		202		335	

COMPARISON OF 1975-1976 ADMISSIONS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES

TABLE 4

Race/Ethnicity and Sex

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
White Female	7	5	8	5	15	5
White Male	52	38	70	41	122	40
Black Female	6	4	15	9	21	7
Black Male	49	36	44	26	93	30
Hispanic Female	3	2	3	2	6	2
Hispanic Male	19	14	29	17	48	16

TABLE 5

Age

Age	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
18-21	43	29	41	20	84	24
22-25	41	32	50	25	96	27
26-30	28	19	45	22	73	21
31-35	15	10	30	15	45	13
36-40	6	4	14	7	20	6
41-50	8	5	14	7	22	6
51+	5	3	7	4	12	3
Total	146		201		352	

TABLE 6  
Marital Status

Status	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Single	60	55	100	50	160	52
Married	23	21	60	30	83	27
Divorced	9	8	9	5	18	6
Separated	15	13	26	13	41	13
Widowed	3	3	4	2	7	2
Total	100		199		309	

TABLE 7  
Military Status

Status	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Veteran	18	17	37	19	55	18
Disabled Veteran	...	...	1	...	1	...
Non-veteran	91	83	160	80	251	81
Not Applicable	...	...	2	1	2	1
Total	109		200		309	

TABLE 8  
Pre-arrest Living Arrangements

Arrangement	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Spouse	5	5	9	4	14	5
Spouse & Child	18	16	42	21	60	19
Child only	4	4	16	8	20	6
Other relative	11	10	13	7	24	8
Paramour	9	8	3	1	12	4
Self only	17	16	23	12	40	13
Other or Combination	9	8	22	11	31	10
Parent	36	33	71	36	107	35
Total	109		199		308	

TABLE 9  
Employment Status

Status	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Full-time	47	35	64	33	111	34
Part-time	10	8	8	4	18	5
Training	3	2	5	3	8	2
Disabled	3	2	1	...	4	1
Unemployed	69	42	111	57	180	55
Full-time & Part-time	1	1	4	2	5	2
Part-time & Training	...	...	1	...	1	...
Full-time & Training	1	1	1	...	2	1
Total	134		195		329	

TABLE 10  
Education Level

Highest Grade Completed	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0-6	6	4	14	7	20	6
7-8	25	19	39	14	64	19
9	30	21	16	8	46	14
10	17	13	16	8	33	10
11	23	16	43	22	66	20
12	25	18	61	31	86	26
13+	12	9	8	4	20	6
Total	138		197		335	

TABLE 11  
Student Status

Status	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Part-time	2	2	7	4	9	3
Full-time	4	4	7	4	11	4
Not a student	102	94	182	92	284	93
Total	108		196		304	

TABLE 12

## Months Worked Full-time in Last 12 Months

Number of Months	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0	45	44	60	44	105	44
1-3	8	7	19	14	27	11
4-6	10	10	11	8	21	9
7-9	8	7	9	7	17	7
10-12	31	30	37	25	68	29
Total	102		136		238	

TABLE 13

## Months Worked Part-time in Last 12 Months

Number of Months	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0	90	87	124	91	214	90
1-3	5	5	3	2	8	3
4-6	3	3	2	1	5	2
7-9	2	2	2	1	4	2
10-12	3	3	5	4	8	3
Total	103		136		239	

COMPARISON OF 1975-1976 ADMISSIONSCRIMINAL HISTORY VARIABLES

TABLE 14

Criminal Justice Status at Arrest

Status	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1976		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Probationer	18	17	28	14	46	15
Parolee	3	3	26	13	29	9
Work Release	...	...	4	2	4	1
Other Offender	2	2	10	5	12	4
Not Applicable	86	79	131	66	217	70
Total	109		199		308	

TABLE 15

Preadjudication Release Status

Status	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Bail	68	62	102	51	170	55
ROR	15	14	15	7	30	10
Detained	22	20	9	5	31	10
Other	4	4	75	38	79	25
Total	109		201		310	

TABLE 16  
Prior Record

Adjudication Type	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
None	118	58	44	31	162	37
JINS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delinquent	17	8	15	11	32	9
Criminal	41	20	44	31	85	25
JINS & Delinquent	...	...	2	1	2	1
JINS & Criminal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delinquent & Criminal	26	13	36	25	62	18
JINS, Delinquent & Criminal	1	1	1	1	2	1
Total	203		142		345	

TABLE 17  
Months of Prior Probation

Number of Months	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0	21	21	1	2	22	13
1-12	34	35	18	27	52	32
13-24	19	19	19	29	38	23
25-36	18	18	13	20	31	19
37-48	3	3	6	9	9	5
49+	3	3	9	14	12	7
Total	98		66		164	

TABLE 18  
Months of Prior Incarceration

Number of Months	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0	29	34	2	4	31	24
1-6	26	30	23	51	49	37
7-12	10	12	4	9	14	11
12-24	12	14	4	9	16	12
23-36	5	6	6	13	11	8
37+	4	5	6	13	10	8
Total	86		45		131	

TABLE 19  
Months of Prior Parole

Number of Months	Year Admitted				Totals	
	1975		1976			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0	37	49	3	16	40	42
1-24	19	25	6	32	25	26
25+	20	26	10	53	30	32
Total	76		19		95	

## COMPARISON OF 1975-1976 ADMISSIONS

PROBLEM/NEED VARIABLES

Table 20

## Problem/Need Assessments

Problem	1975				1976			
	Extent of Problem				Extent of Problem			
	Serious	Some	None	* % with Problem	Serious	Some	None	* % with Problem
Physical	2	26	73	26	3	45	149	24
Mental Health	2	13	75	14	2	32	157	17
Alcohol	3	11	72	13	4	15	162	10
Drug	14	47	39	57	30	60	106	45
Education	9	51	44	56	7	74	95	40
Employment	11	50	40	57	7	83	87	45
Job Skills	12	52	38	59	8	89	79	48
Family/Marital	2	19	77	19	...	40	139	20
Interpersonal	3	24	61	25	...	44	122	22
Other	...	1	58	1	...	...	21	...

\* All cases for which (4) was indicated (Unknown) and all cases for which no information was provided have been excluded from this table. Column "% with Problem" represents the percentage of persons with Serious Problems or Problem, combining the first two columns and comparing to all persons for whom some assessment was made.

Table 21  
Summary of Problem/Need Assessments

Problem	Extent of Problem			Percentage with Problem*
	Serious	Some	None	
Physical	5	71	222	26
Mental Health	4	45	232	17
Alcohol	7	26	234	12
Drug	44	107	145	51
Education	16	125	139	50
Employment	18	133	127	53
Job Skills	20	141	117	58
Family/Marital	2	59	216	22
Interpersonal	3	68	183	28
Other	...	1	79	1

\* Column "Percentage with Problem" represents the percentage of persons with any degree of problem ("Serious" + "Problem" columns).

#### 4 UTILIZATION OF DATA FROM TERMINATION REPORTS

##### Introduction

Having reviewed some of the data that can be generated from the profile reports, let us look at three types of reporting formats the termination reports can generate. The first reporting format will include basic data descriptive of persons at the time of termination. This data can be reported according to any group configuration (e.g., race/ethnicity, age, offense type).

The second format will enable the comparison of termination variables across time. For example, do persons terminating in 1976 have different configurations of needs than those terminating in 1975? Or, is there a trend in the direction of more persons being terminated by means of early discharge?

The third format will report differences in client need and profile by comparing original profile information with termination information. For example, in what ways have clients' problems exacerbated, ameliorated or remained the same? These tables will portray change over time accordingly.

During the pre-test 295 termination reports were completed. This report on the pre-test includes data on 286 persons. The 9 other reports were eliminated from analysis because they were duplicate reports on the same person, incomplete, or missing altogether.

Termination Report Format I: Profile of  
Clients at Termination

All data elements in the profile report that are not subject to change (e.g., race, sex) can be used to generate profiles of probationers at the time of termination. Since the preceding section has demonstrated the data that can be generated for termination profiles, only profile variables found to be statistically significant will be reported here. It is advantageous to report only statistically significant tables in order to illustrate other uses that can be made of PMIS data. The reader should remember that just as all profile data reported in the prior section (at time of admission) can be generated for purposes of describing clients at termination, the sort of tables we are presenting in this part can be generated for all admissions data as well. Unlike other sections of this report this section will be organized around questions.

1. Do clients with differing probation terms terminate for different reasons? Table 22 shows that the longer the probation term is, the larger the percentage of probationers who are terminated because of violation (including new offense) will be. It also demonstrates that the shorter the probation term is, the more likely it is that clients will terminate as expected under regular termination.

Table 22

## Reason for Termination by Length of Probation Disposition

Months of Probation Disposition	Reason for Termination*							
	Violation		Regular		Early		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
12	2	12	15	88	...	...	...	...
24	18	24	47	62	10	13	1	1
36	48	38	63	50	7	6	8	6
48 & 60	5	42	5	42	2	17	...	...

\* Percentages for this table correspond to rows.

2. Are the racial/ethnic groups of clients different in any significant ways? Before the "yes" answers are presented, it might be of interest to note that there are no statistically significant differences among whites, blacks and Hispanics on the following variables: (1) reason terminated [each was just as likely to be terminated for a given reason] and (2) prior record [each was just as likely to have a given type of criminal history]. On the other hand, three differences were found among the three groups.
- A. At termination, whites have less need with respect to job skills, while both blacks and Hispanics have job skills needs.

Table 23  
Job Skill Needs of Racial/Ethnic Groups

	Whites		Blacks		Hispanics	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Problem	23	24	45	45	18	42
No Problem	74	76	56	55	25	58

B. Table 24 shows that Hispanics are by far the least schooled group and whites are more schooled than blacks.

Table 24  
Education Level by Race/Ethnicity

Number of School Years Completed	Whites		Blacks		Hispanics	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0-6	1	1	8	8	10	25
7-9	32	33	19	19	17	43
10-11	26	27	39	39	10	25
12	26	27	26	26	3	8
13+	13	13	8	8	...	...
Total	98	...	100	...	40	...

C. There are some offense types that each group is equally likely to be guilty of (e.g., violence and burglary/larceny), but there is significant variation among them for other offense types. For example, whites are more

likely than anyone else to be on probation for drug offenses than any other offense. Blacks are unique in having the highest percentage in the area of fraud and embezzlement, while Hispanics are unique with the highest percentage in the area of gambling. Consult Table 25 for details.

Table 25  
Offense Type by Race/Ethnicity

Offense Type	Whites		Blacks		Hispanics	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Violence	8	9	10	11	5	13
Fraud, Embezzlement	6	7	13	14	1	3
Burglary, Larceny	31	34	29	31	13	33
Narcotics	43	47	25	26	10	25
Gambling	3	3	7	7	7	18
Weapons	1	1	11	12	4	10
Total	92	...	95	...	40	...

3. What differences are there between the sexes in significant variable areas? Three of the areas in which women differ significantly from men at the point of discharge are identified as follows:
- A. Women are more likely to have been convicted of fraud/embezzlement and gambling, men are more likely to have been convicted of burglarly/larceny, and both

were about equally likely to have been convicted for other offense types.

Table 26  
Offense Types by Sex

Offense Type	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Violence	22	10	3	12
Fraud/embezzlement	17	8	8	32
Burglary/larceny	74	35	1	4
Drugs	71	34	7	28
Gambling	11	5	5	20
Weapons	17	8	1	4

B. More women than men have a problem/need with physical health. This was the only problem/need variable found to be statistically significant for sex.

TABLE 27  
Physical Health Problem by Sex

Problem?	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Yes	29	12	9	41
No	206	88	13	59

C. Women were much less likely to have been employed full-time during the six months prior to termination than men.

TABLE 28  
Pre-termination Employment by Sex

Number of Months Employed Full-time Prior to Termination	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0	103	42	21	81
1-3	25	10	1	4
4-6	119	48	4	15

#### Termination Report Format II

#### Comparison of 1975-1976 Terminations

Just as one may be interested in changes over time in profiles of admissions to probation, one would be interested in changes over time in profiles of clients at the time of termination. In the pre-test population, 128 persons terminated during the 4 months of 1975 and 158 persons terminated during the 6 months of 1976. The data that is reported in this format might best be used to plot trends over time in changes in the profile of clients at the time of termination. Further, if a particular program is implemented, this data will allow a comparison of rate before and after the time that program was implemented.

Take, for example, a job bank designed to reduce unemployment among probationers that became operational

January 1, 1976. One could assess, in part, the effectiveness of the program by referring to Table 29. An increase in the percentage of persons employed and a decrease in the percentage of persons unemployed would clearly be expected. Had such a program been implemented, this data would show that a smaller percentage of probationers were employed full-time and a larger percentage were unemployed at the time of discharge. This would suggest that a closer evaluation of the program might be in order, and that one should look with a very critical eye at this statistic in the report for the subsequent six-month interval.

TABLE 29

Problem/Need Assessments  
at Termination

Problem/Need Area	1975				1976				Totals			
	Problem		No Problem		Problem		No Problem		Problem		No Problem	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Physical Health	21	19	92	81	17	12	127	88	39	15	219	85
Mental Health	16	15	93	85	19	13	125	87	35	14	218	86
Alcohol	22	20	87	80	11	8	131	92	33	13	218	87
Drugs	34	30	79	70	51	35	93	65	85	33	172	67
Education	27	23	92	77	41	28	107	72	68	25	199	75
Employment	47	39	74	61	57	39	89	61	104	39	163	61
Job Skills	38	32	79	68	53	36	94	64	91	34	173	66
Family/Marital	21	20	86	80	20	15	116	85	41	17	202	83
Interpersonal	15	19	66	81	20	16	109	84	35	17	175	83

TABLE 30

Extent of Problem/Need Configuration per Client\*  
at Termination

Extent of Problem/Need	1975		1976		Totals	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
High	5	4	4	3	9	3
Moderate	15	12	32	21	47	17
Some	87	69	105	69	192	69
Minimal	19	15	12	8	31	11
Total	126	...	153	...	279	...

\* This variable was constructed by adding up the total problem/need score per client and ranking the clients according to their total, aggregate problem/need configuration. In other words, persons included in the "high" category are persons who had problem/need in many or all areas while persons in the "Minimal" group had few or no problem/need.

TABLE 31

## Estimate of Likelihood to Recidivate

Estimate	1975		1976		Totals	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Will recidivate	16	13	15	10	31	12
Probably	13	11	20	14	33	12
50/50	45	36	47	33	92	34
Probably not	41	33	44	31	85	32
Will not recidivate	9	7	18	13	27	10
Total	124	...	144	...	268	...

TABLE 32

Number of Months Employed Full-time  
in Six Months Prior to Termination

Number of Months	1975		1976		Totals	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
None	59	47	65	44	124	46
1-2	5	4	8	5	13	5
3-4	9	7	11	7	20	7
5-6	52	42	63	43	115	42
Total	125	...	147	...	272	...

TABLE 33

Reason for Termination

Reason	1975		1976		Totals	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Violation of Probation (Includes new offense)	39	31	50	32	89	32
Deceased	2	2	1	1	3	1
Completed Term	70	55	83	54	153	54
Absconder	1	1	...	...	1	...
Early Discharge	11	9	11	7	22	8
Other Discharge	4	3	9	6	13	5
Total	127	...	154	...	281	...

TABLE 34  
Employment Status at Termination

Status	1975		1976		Totals	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Employed full-time	61	48	63	41	124	44
Employed part-time	5	4	4	3	9	3
In job training	2	2	...	...	2	1
Unemployed	49	39	67	44	116	42
Disabled	6	5	12	8	18	7
Student only	2	2	...	...	2	1
Part-time study & work	1	1	3	2	4	1
Full-time study & work	1	1	3	2	4	1
Total	127	...	152	...	279	...

TABLE 35  
Education Level at Termination

Number of Years	1975		1976		Totals	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1-6	8	7	11	8	19	7
7-8	25	20	22	15	47	17
9-11	48	39	65	45	113	42
12	31	25	37	25	68	25
13+	11	9	11	8	22	8
Total	123	...	146	...	269	...

### Termination Report Format III

#### Comparing Client Status at Beginning of Probation to Status at Termination

The third format for reporting termination data compares it to client status at the beginning of the term. This enables the generation of statistics that assess relative change during a person's probation term.

The design of the data gathering instruments allowed for comparison of change in client status in only one respect, namely, problem/need assessment. Table 36 shows how this measurement can be indicative of change in client problem/need across a term of probation. It can be seen, for example, that there are five areas in which at least 75% of the clients had no problem/need at either point in time (physical health, mental health, alcohol, family/marital, and interpersonal). On the other hand, there are three problem/need areas (drug, employment, and job skills) in which about 36% of all probationers had a problem/need both at the beginning of the term and at the point of discharge.

Eventually, these types of statistics can be used as measures of the effectiveness of probation for

addressing problems/needs. For example, if 36% of persons terminating during the time of this pre-test were found to still have the same problems/needs identified at the outset of their probation terms, it could be interpreted to indicate that more resources and effort need to be channeled into addressing these areas. This would constitute a measure of failure. There is another indication of failure as well. While there are those who leave probation with the same particular problem/need, there are others who did not have a given problem/need at the outset but did upon discharge. These people are persons who either develop a problem/need during a probation term, or who had the problem/need from the beginning without it being known to the probation officer at the beginning. This measurement of "failure" nowhere exceeds 6% of the entire sample.

On the other hand, the measure for success would include two components. The success measure that merits more acclaim is the one that reports that persons who entered probation with a certain problem/need left probation without it. As Table 36 shows, 27% of all probationers had a drug problem at the beginning of their terms but not at termination. A much less striking measure of success, if it can be claimed to be such at all, is the percentage

of people who had no problem/need at either point in time. At least, one may conclude, X percentage of the clients did not develop a problem/need in Y area.

Three explanatory comments should be made before presenting Table 36. First, since a number of PMIS I's were lost, comparison of probationers at these two points in time (beginning and termination of term) is available for roughly one-third of the terminations. Therefore, the validity of these statistics should be viewed with caution. While it is certainly possible that PMIS I's were lost in a random fashion, thereby yielding a random and therefore valid sample, we do not know that such is the case. Consequently these statistics may or may not be valid for the pre-test population.

The other two comments pertain to reading Table 36. First, the percentages included therein are neither row (left-right) nor column (up-down) percentages, but percentages of all cases in a given problem area. Second, each of the nine problem areas was found to be statistically significant (Yates's corrected  $\chi^2$  significant at .0001 for each).<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Chi-square [ $\chi^2$ ] is a test of statistical significance that helps determine whether a systematic relationship exists between two variables. A significance of .0001 means that there is 1 chance in 10,000 that the distribution of observations here is due to chance. Yates' corrected chi-square is a modification of the chi-square for two-way tables when any expected frequency is less

Each individual item must be consulted to discern what the relationship for that item is.

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than 10. The interpretation is the same whether the statistic is chi-square itself or its correction (Yates's). The significance of other tables reported herein is .05. This means there are 5 chances in 100 that the distribution of observations could be attributed to chance. When the significance level is .05 or less, one may conclude that a relationship does exist between the two variables and that this relationship merits close analysis. In the case of the nine problem areas reported in Table 36, one may conclude from these statistics that there is a relationship between the problem/need assessments made at two points in time.

TABLE 36

## Comparison of Problem/Need Assessments

At Time of Disposition	At Time of Termination					
	Physical Health		Mental Health		Alcohol	
	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem
Problem	8	6	12	8	12	5
No Problem	6	80	2	79	3	80
	(n=102)		(n=93)		(n=93)	

At Time of Disposition	At Time of Termination					
	Drugs		Education		Employment	
	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem
Problem	37	27	24	17	35	15
No Problem	4	32	6	54	5	44
	(n=102)		(N=108)		(n=111)	

At Time of Disposition	At Time of Termination					
	Job Skills		Family/Marital		Interpersonal	
	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem
Problem	36	21	10	10	12	4
No Problem	4	40	4	75	2	82
	(n=107)		(n=96)		(n=85)	

## 5 UTILIZATION OF DATA FOR RECIDIVISM STUDIES

### Introduction

One of the purposes of the PMIS is to collect and have available background data that can be used for studies of recidivism. Once that profile data is in hand, all that remains for a recidivism study to be conducted is the acquisition of criminal history record information from the State Police.<sup>16</sup>

Criminal history records were obtained for all but 14 cases<sup>17</sup> and criminal histories were traced up through May 19, 1978. This allows a follow-up period after termination of a minimum of 22 months and a maximum of 32 months.

### Operational Definition of Recidivism

As we noted in our first report on recidivism, Five-Year Analysis of Recidivism among Probationers with Violent Crimes in Morris County (August, 1978), there is no widely accepted definition of recidivism. Therefore we

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<sup>16</sup> It should be noted that F. B. I. criminal history records have not been included for this study. It is therefore possible that a few of these persons have subsequent convictions in other jurisdictions that do not appear on New Jersey State records. It is further possible that some convictions in New Jersey have either never been reported to the State Police or if reported, not entered into the system at the time of the report. It is expected that such missing data would have a negligible effect on the major findings reported herein.

<sup>17</sup> State Police had no records for some cases and our data was insufficient for requesting criminal history records for the other cases.

proposed three definitions, one of which has been employed in this study. That operational definition of recidivism is:

"Recidivists are all persons who, having once been convicted of a criminal act, are convicted of one or more subsequent criminal acts while serving a probation term and/or during the first three years following the termination of probation." (p. 2)

#### Basic Recidivism Findings

A little over two-thirds (68%) had no records of subsequent convictions. It is possible that the percentage of non-recidivists is slightly higher. As was noted in the last footnote, some cases had no criminal history record. It is reasonable to infer that if there had been a subsequent conviction of any of these persons, a State Police criminal history record would have been generated. Conversely, since there is no record, these persons have probably not been convicted again. On that reasoning, the percentage of non-recidivists would be 70%. We may conclude that the actual percentage of non-recidivists is somewhere between 68% and 70%. For the purpose of this report, though, we will accept the 68% figure based on known data.

If 68% did not recidivate, it is clear that 32% were convicted of one or more offenses subsequent

to the beginning of their probation terms. That recidivism rate of 32% consists of four groups: 22% had one subsequent conviction, 7% had two subsequent convictions, and 2% each had three and four convictions, respectively.<sup>18</sup>

TABLE 37  
Number of Subsequent Convictions

Number	Total	Percent
0	186	68.4
1	59	21.7
2	18	6.6
3	4	1.5
4	5	1.8
Missing Data	14	

Let us look more closely at the 86 recidivists in terms of the nature of their offenses. At what rate were these recidivists guilty of subsequent crimes of violence?<sup>19</sup> Table 38 shows that 83% of the recidivists had no subsequent conviction for a crime of violence. On the other hand, 10% of the recidivists committed a crime of violence for the first time or a second violent crime that was more violent than the former crime or crimes of violence.

<sup>18</sup> The extra percentage point is attributable to rounding.

<sup>19</sup> This includes the following offenses: assault and battery, atrocious assault and battery, assault with a deadly weapon, murder, rape, larceny from the person, robbery, and armed robbery.

TABLE 38

## Violence Index of Recidivists' Subsequent Offense(s)

Violence Index	Number	Percent of Recidivists	Percent of Total Population
Not Violent	71	83	26
More Violent	9	10	3
Same Violence	...	...	...
Less Violent	3	3	1
Uncertain	3	3	1
Total	86	...	...

We might ask next, what were the crimes for which these recidivists were convicted? Table 39 reports the most serious charge for the first and second subsequent convictions. It is clear that the three crimes for which recidivists are most commonly convicted are burglary, drugs, and larceny. Together, these three offenses account for over half (53%) of the most serious charges for subsequent convictions.

TABLE 39

Most Serious Charges for  
Recidivists' Subsequent Convictions

Offense Type	First Conviction		Second Conviction		Totals	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Robbery	3	4	1	4	4	4
Assault (any)	4	5	2	7	6	5
Burglary	17	20	6	22	23	21
Larceny	12	14	2	7	14	13
Forgery & counter-	4	5	...	...	4	4
Fraud        feiting	5	6	3	11	8	7
Stolen Property	4	5	1	4	5	5
Drugs	18	21	3	11	21	19
Weapons	1	1	2	7	3	3
Drunk & Disorderly	4	5	...	...	4	4
Unable to give account	2	2	2	7	4	4
Other	10	12	5	19	15	14
Total	84	...	27	...	111	...

Now that we know something about what the recidivists did, let us look at when the first subsequently convicted offense was committed. Table 40 indicates a clear pattern of decreasing likelihood of committing a subsequent offense the further a probationer is into the term of probation or the longer the probationer has been off probation. Further, no offenses followed by convictions were committed during either the fourth or fifth year of anyone's probation term.

TABLE 40

Time Period in which First Subsequently  
Convicted Offense Was Committed

Time Period	Number	Percentage
First year on probation	36	43
Second year on probation	15	18
Third year on probation	3	4
First year off probation	15	18
Second year off probation	11	13
Third year off probation	4	5

While this discussion has shown when probationers committed their subsequently convicted offenses, it does not indicate who the probationers were. Perhaps the question of greatest interest here is the relationship between the length of probation term and the date the subsequent offense was committed. Table 41 reveals the relationship found by this comparison. One should interpret this table with caution since one-quarter of the recidivists are missing and with those 23 persons absent, the validity of this distribution is uncertain.

TABLE 41

Date New Offense Was Committed by  
Length of Probation Term

Length of Term	Year During Probation			Year After Probation			Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	
1 Year	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
2 Years	10	6	1	3	...	...	20
3 Years	13	7	2	8	4	3	37
4-5 Years	3	...	...	...	1	...	4
Totals	27	14	3	11	5	3	63

Now that the dates and the nature of the offense have been noted, is there anything that can be said about who the recidivists are? In what respects do recidivists differ significantly from non-recidivists?

The first set of variables to be reviewed are the basic demographic variables of age, sex, and race/ethnicity. With respect to age, we discovered that the older a person is, the less likely he or she is to recidivate. Table 42 outlines this finding and its converse, namely, that the younger a probationer is, the more likely he or she will recidivate.

TABLE 42

## Age and Recidivism

Age Group	Recidivist		Not Recidivist	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
18-28	49	46	58	54
29-43	24	29	58	71
44-50	11	19	47	81
51-57	1	5	21	95

$\chi^2$  significant at .0001

With respect to sex, we discovered that women are much less recidivistic than men in two respects. First, women are less likely to be recidivists when they come to probation. Table 43 shows that 72% of the women in our sample of probationers were first offenders while only 47% of the men were first offenders. Similarly, women are less likely to recidivate.

TABLE 43

Recidivist Status at Beginning  
of Probation Term by Sex

Recidivist Status	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
First Offender	113	47	18	72
Recidivist	130	53	7	28

$\chi^2$  significant at .05

Table 44 suggests that while 34% of male probationers recidivate, only 8% of female probationers are subsequently convicted.

TABLE 44

Post-Probation Recidivism Rates by Sex

Recidivist Status	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-recidivist	160	66	23	92
Recidivist	83	34	2	8

$\chi^2$  significant at .01

With respect to the variable of race/ethnicity, no relationship was found with recidivism. No racial/ethnic group recidivated differently from another in any statistically significant way (31% of whites, 30% of blacks and 32% of Hispanics recidivated).

Having looked at relationships between demographic variables and recidivism, let us examine criminal history's connection with recidivism. There are two major findings in this respect, the first of which is that, as one would expect, persons with prior records of delinquency and/or criminal activity are more likely to recidivate than first offenders. Whereas half of the sample had prior records and half did not, 46% of those with prior records recidivated while only 16% of first offenders recidivated. See Table 45 for further details.

TABLE 45

Comparison of Pre-Probation Recidivists  
with Post-Probation Recidivists

Post-Probation Status	Pre-Probation Status			
	Non-Recidivist		Recidivist	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-recidivist	113	84	73	54
Recidivist	21	16	63	46

$\chi^2$  significant at .0001

The second relationship between recidivism and criminal history record relates to the variable of most serious charges for which the probation term was given. Persons with certain offenses are more likely than persons with other offenses to recidivate, while persons of one

offense type were found to not recidivate at all. Table 46 reports the findings, highlights of which are these: (1) none of the persons convicted of gambling offenses had recidivated; (2) next to gamblers, persons with weapons recidivated the least (6%) and (3) persons with burglary and larceny offenses had the highest recidivism rate (58%).

TABLE 46

Most Serious Charge for  
Probation Term by Recidivism Rates

Offense Type	Recidivist		Non-Recidivist	
	Number	Percentage*	Number	Percentage*
Gambling	...	...	16	100
Weapons	1	6	17	94
Drugs	14	19	61	81
Fraud, Embezzlement, etc.	5	20	20	80
Violent Offenses	7	30	16	70
Burglary, Larceny	42	58	30	42

$\chi^2$  significant at .0001

A variable that criminological literature consistently shows to be related to recidivism is employment history. Our data has affirmed this connection clearly and emphatically. Those who were employed full-time for

four, five or six months prior to the termination of probation were found to be the least likely to recidivate (20% recidivated) while those who were unemployed throughout those six months were the most likely to recidivate (44% recidivated). Consequently, it may be concluded that the longer a person has worked full-time during a probation term, the less likely it is that she or he will recidivate. Consult Table 47 for complete details.

TABLE 47

Number of Months Employed Prior to  
Termination by Recidivism Rates

Number of Months	Recidivist		Non-Recidivist	
	Number	Percentage*	Number	Percentage*
None	50	44	65	56
1-3	9	36	16	64
4-6	24	20	97	80

$\chi^2$  significant at .001

\* Percentages are row percentages.

The last set of variables to be seen in relation to recidivism is that of problem/need. The data reveals that six of the nine problem/need variables as assessed at the point of termination are in fact related to recidivism. In all but one instance, there was a higher percentage of recidivists with each problem/need than non-recidivists. The one exception was "Physical Health." Almost one-fifth

(19%) of non-recidivists were reported to have had this problem/need upon discharge while a statistically significant smaller percentage (6%) of recidivists were reported to have had this problem/need upon termination. Table 48 provides the most relevant information for all problem/need variables and identifies the ones for which a statistically significant relationship was found. It should be noted here that the three problem/need variables most significantly related to recidivists were drugs, employment, and job skills. Over half of the persons who recidivated were assessed upon termination to have one or more of these problem/needs, approximately twice the rate for persons who did not recidivate.

TABLE 48  
Relationships Between  
Problems/Needs and Recidivism

Problem Area	Non-recidivist		Recidivist		$\chi^2$ Significance
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
* Drug	34	20	47	61	.0001
* Employment	53	30	46	58	.0001
* Job Skills	45	26	40	52	.0001
* Physical Health	33	19	4	6	.01
* Mental Health	17	10	16	22	.05
* Alcohol	17	10	15	21	.05
Interpersonal	19	13	14	25	.08
Education	39	22	25	32	.12
Family/Marital	25	15	17	25	.13

\* Variables that are statistically related to whether a person is a recidivist or not. Even though the other three variables are not statistically significant, they do consistently show that recidivists have higher rates for these problem/need areas as well.

Although we have completed our study of recidivism as such, there are three further illustrations of the use that can be made of recidivism data that should be demonstrated. One question that is frequently the occasion for argument and dispute is this: how well can probation officers (or anyone else, for that matter) predict whether or not certain individuals will recidivate? The termination report, PMIS III, included an item whereby the probation officer was asked to make an estimate of each probationer's likelihood to recidivate. This item has been crosstabulated with our recidivism findings and analysis of Table 49 shows that probation officers predict most successfully (84% accurate) those who actually do not recidivate. They are less able to successfully predict future behavior for other groups and the table shows there will always be surprises (e.g., 46% of those assessed to recidivate did not, while 4% of those expected not to recidivate did so two or more times).

TABLE 49

Probation Officer Prediction of Recidivism  
 Compared to Actual Recidivism Performance

Prediction	Number of Subsequent Convictions*						Totals
	None		One		Two or More		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Will recidivate	27	46	19	32	13	22	59
50/50 chance	58	66	22	25	8	9	88
Will not recidivate	92	84	14	13	4	4	110
Totals	117	...	55	...	25	...	237

$\chi^2$  significant at .0001

\* Percentages correspond to rows.

There are two other types of information that can be generated from recidivism studies. First, judges can be supplied with statistics on recidivism among persons they have sentenced. Table 50 reports the recidivism statistics available from this study.

The last example is the identification of recidivism statistics for each probation officer. Table 51 provides full details. The PMIS can tell the probation officer not only how many of his/her caseload have recidivated, but also which ones have recidivated. That information has been given the probation officers in individual fashion and excluded from this report since the demands of confidentiality would otherwise have been violated.

TABLE 50

## Recidivists by Sentencing Judge\*

Judge	Did Not Recidivate	Recidivated	
		During Term	After Term
Charles S. Joelson	10	...	...
Peter Ciolina	5	1	1
Joseph N. Donatelli	3	3	...
Edward F. Johnson	2	...	...
Irving I. Rubin	1	...	1
Gordon H. Brown	5	...	...
Joseph M. Harrison	11	...	1
William J. Marchese	3	4	1
Thomas R. Rumana	3	3	...
Joseph J. Salerno	2	2	...
Lewis Schwartz	7	3	...
William J. Woods	9	3	3
Bruno L. Leopizzi	1	3	...
Ralph Martin	1	...	2
Total	63	22	9

\* Unfortunately the remainder (192) could not be matched with their respective sentencing judges due to either misplacement of the PMIS I's or missing data on PMIS I's.

TABLE 51

Recidivists\* by Supervising Probation Officers\*\*

Judge	Did Not Recidivate	Recidivated	
		During Term	After Term
Thomas Carn	4	3	...
Peter Conerley	9	5	5
Frank Diorio	2	...	...
William Dolinsky, Jr.	10	...	1
George A. Gerro	2	...	...
Jane Gildersleeve	...	1	...
Lee Roy Goar, Jr.	7	2	1
William A. Karshner	1	...	...
Mike Kranyak	9	2	1
James McCoy	3	1	...
Joseph M. Porretta	8	1	1
Rita Mathewson	3	...	...
Frank Sagato	4	2	...
Hector O. Santana	3	...	...
Peter Sekunda	1	1	...
Saul Simbol	4	3	...
George Sullivan	4	2	1
Total	74	23	10

\* Individual names of recidivists will be provided to each probation officer and the probation department separately to ensure privacy.

\*\* Unfortunately the remainder (178) could not be matched with their respective probation officers due to (1) misplacement of PMIS I's, (2) missing data on PMIS I's, and/or (3) absence of criminal history record information.

6

MODEL REPORTING FORMATS

The PMIS can generate an almost infinite number of reports, as this document has demonstrated. At this point we shift to a presentation of a variety of reporting formats that illustrate the kinds of management reports that the PMIS would produce.

There are four types of formats which can be generated, depending on management information needs. The first three types correspond to a temporal framework: monthly, quarterly or annually. Examples of monthly and annual reports follow. The fourth kind of report is the special report. These will be generated only upon request or on an emergent need basis.

The reporting formats included in the following pages should be perused with a mind toward their potential utility for management. Do these reports meet the information needs that you have in your department? Can the PMIS generate the information that you need for your decision-making? How can they be adapted for maximum utility?

The reader should note that many of the statistics and all of the names in the following tables are not based on actual data.

At the present time we envision four series of tables. The "A" series will include monthly reports of a summary nature on all adults remaining on probation in a given month. The "B" series will include monthly reports concerning persons placed under probation supervision in a particular month. Series "C" will report data pertaining to persons discharged from probation each month. Finally, the "D" series will apply to reports to be issued on an annual basis.

## ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

## Passaic County

TABLE A-1

Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity of Adults

Remaining on Probation January 31, 1976

Sex and Age	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
MALE								
18-20 Years	26	2.7	20	2.1	11	1.1	57	6.0
21-22 Years	62	6.5	46	4.8	25	2.6	133	13.9
23-24 Years	65	6.8	49	5.1	26	2.7	140	14.6
25-27 Years	68	7.1	51	5.3	27	2.8	146	15.3
28-30 Years	41	4.3	30	3.1	16	1.7	87	9.1
31-40 Years	60	6.3	45	4.7	24	2.5	129	13.5
41+ Years	61	6.4	46	4.8	24	2.5	131	13.7
Total Male	383	40.0	287	30.0	153	16.0	823	86.0
FEMALE								
18-20 Years	3	.3	5	.5	1	.1	9	.9
21-22 Years	8	.8	10	1.0	3	.3	21	2.2
23-24 Years	8	.8	11	1.0	3	.3	22	2.3
25-27 Years	9	.9	12	1.0	4	.4	25	2.6
28-30 Years	5	.5	7	.7	2	.2	14	1.5
31-40 Years	8	.8	11	1.1	3	.3	22	2.3
41+ Years	7	.7	11	1.1	3	.3	21	2.2
Total Female	48	5.0	67	7.0	19	2.0	134	14.0
Grand Total	431	45.0	354	37.0	172	18.0	957	100.0

## ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE A-7

Summary of Problem/Needs of Probationers

Remaining on Probation December 31, 1976

Problem/Need Area	Assessment			Percentage with Problem*
	Serious Problem	Problem	No Apparent Problem	
Physical health	80	165	1,755	12
Mental health	63	107	1,830	10
Alcohol	110	300	1,590	21
Other drugs	80	150	1,670	12
Education	74	226	1,700	15
Employment	400	600	1,000	50
Job Skills	350	650	1,000	50
Marital/family	45	155	1,800	10
Other interpersonal	25	65	1,910	9
Other	37	63	1,900	10

\* This column represents the percentages of probationers reported as either "serious problem" or "problem".

## ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

Table A-8

Special Conditions for Probationers

Remaining on Probation January 31, 1976

(N = 957)

Special Condition	Number	Percentage of Total
Medical Treatment	3	...
Attendance at Mental Health Clinic	37	4
Psychiatric/Psychological Treatment --Residential	2	...
Psychiatric/Psychological Treatment --Out Patient	18	2
Psychiatric/Psychological Evaluation	25	3
Alcohol Evaluation	30	3
Alcohol Treatment--Residential	3	...
Alcohol Treatment--Out Patient	18	2
Alcohol Treatment--AA Attendance or Similar Group	34	4
Narcotic Evaluation	60	6
Narcotic Treatment--Residential	24	3
Narcotic Treatment--Out Patient	48	5
Drug & Alcohol Dependency Rules	198	21
Urine Monitoring	198	21
Group Attendance	28	3
Standard Conditions to Enforce Support or Alimony	55	6
Restitution--Services to the Public	12	1
Restitution--Services to the Victim	25	3
Refrain from Association with Specific Person(s)	37	4
Job Training	19	2
Other Special Conditions	40	4

## ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE A-12

Most Serious Charge of Probationers  
 Remaining on Probation January 31, 1976

Charge	Number	Percentage	Total One Year Ago	Percentage Change
Manslaughter	20	1	15	+33
Sexual Assault	20	1	15	+33
Robbery	100	5	85	+18
Assault	45	2	40	+13
Arson	20	1	25	-20
Burglary	300	14	350	-14
Larceny	180	9	175	+ 3
Stolen Vehicle	40	2	30	+33
Forgery/Counter- feiting	85	4	78	+ 9
Fraud	240	11	225	+ 7
Embezzlement	20	1	18	+11
Stolen Property	80	4	85	- 6
Damage Property	20	1	16	+25
Dangerous Drugs	540	26	550	- 2
Sex Offenses	40	2	30	+33
Family Offenses	12	1	6	+100
Gambling	60	3	50	+20
Flight/Escape	20	1	18	+11
Weapons	160	8	145	+10
Public Peace	35	2	45	-22
Other	50	2	35	+43
Total	2,087	100	1,936	...

## ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

## Passaic County

Table A-15

Residence of Probationers Remaining on Probation,  
January 31, 1976, by Probation Officer

Officer	Municipality	Number of Probationers
0188	Paterson	60
	Totowa	12
	West Paterson	3
	Clifton	10
	Hawthorne	15
Total		100
0312	Passaic	75
	Newark	8
	East Orange	3
	Haledon	14
Total		100
0673	Paterson	100
Total		100
0677	Wanaque	8
	Pompton Lakes	25
	Ringwood	6
	Haskell	6
	Newfoundland	1
	North Haledon	12
	Browns	2
	Wayne	40
Total		103

ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE B-1

Problem/Need Assessment for Probationers  
Placed Under Supervision During January, 1976

Probation Officer	Probationer	Problem/Need									
		Physical	Mental	Alcohol	Other Drug	Educa-tion	Employ-ment	Job Skills	Marital/Family	Inter-personal	Other
0052	P. Soto	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
0312	R. Goldstein	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
0034	M. Fant	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
0034	C. Smith	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0188	M. Luther	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
0052	J. Calvin	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
0292	G. Kahn	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
0034	M. Moore	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0276	W. Jones	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0124	G. Perez	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	3
Totals		1=1	1=0	1=0	1=1	1=0	1=0	1=0	1=0	1=0	1=0
		2=1	2=1	2=1	2=4	2=5	2=5	2=5	2=0	2=0	2=0
		3=8	3=9	3=9	3=5	3=5	3=5	3=5	3=10	3=10	3=10

Legend: 1=Serious Problem  
2=Problem  
3=No Apparent Problem

## ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE B-3

Most Serious Charge of Probationers  
Placed Under Supervision During January 1976

Charge	Number	Percentage
Manslaughter	...	...
Sexual Assault	1	1
Robbery	2	3
Assault	1	1
Arson	...	...
Burglary	10	15
Larceny	8	12
Stolen Vehicle	...	...
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2	3
Fraud	7	10
Embezzlement	...	...
Stolen Property	4	6
Damage Property	1	1
Dangerous Drugs	25	37
Sex Offenses	...	...
Family Offenses	...	...
Gambling	3	4
Flight/Escape	1	1
Weapons	2	3
Public Peace	...	...
Other	1	1
Total	68	100

## ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE B-6

Disposition Profiles for Probationers  
Placed Under Supervision in January 1976

Probationer	Term (In Months)	Restitution	Fine	Court Costs	Special Conditions*				
					1	2	3	4	5
P. Soto	12	\$	\$100	\$					
R. Goldstein	36				18				
M. Fant	12	150							
C. Smith	24			10	1	12	14	17	
M. Luther	12	50							
J. Calvin	60		25	25	3	6			
G. Kahn	12								
M. Moore	12	1,000			48				
W. Jones	12		500		37				
G. Perez	36			25					
D. Duba	12								
P. Stokowski	48			30					
J. Murphy	12				1				

\* Numbers in the cells below refer to special conditions codes.  
Up to 5 conditions can be reported.

## ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE C-1

Probationers Expected to Terminate

During January 1976

Probation Officer	Probationer	Expected Termination Date
0188	W. Gonzalez	1/23/76
0188	J. Williams	1/ 1/76
0188	F. Fernandez	1/ 7/76
0312	A. Saunders	1/18/76
0312	P. Friedman	1/12/76
0673	M. Schwartz	1/20/76
0673	J. Irving	1/18/76
0673	L. Janowitz	1/16/76
0673	B. King	1/30/76
0673	I. Lazcano	1/24/76
0745	D. Luidens	1/ 1/76
0777	J. Mikita	1/12/76
0777	O. Murphy	1/20/76

NOTE: This table would be generated two months prior to the months in question.

## ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE C-3

Reasons for Terminations of Probationers

Discharged in January 1976

Reason for Termination	Number	Percentage	Total One Year Ago	Percentage Change
Violation of Probation	9	13	12	-25
New Offense	1	1	3	-67
Deceased	8	12	10	-20
Completed Term	33	49	30	+10
Absconder	1	1	3	-67
Early	4	6	6	-33
Other	12	18	8	+50
Total	68	100	72	- 6

ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE C-4

Employment Status Compared--Beginning/End of Term for  
All Probationers Terminated in January 1976

Report on Adult PMIS Pre-Test

Status at Beginning	Status at Termination								Totals
	Employed Full-time	Employed Part-time	In Job Training	Unemployed	Disabled	Student Only	Student Part-time/working	Student Full-time/working	
Employed Full-time	20	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	23
Employed Part-time	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8
In Job Training	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unemployed	10	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	30
Disabled	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Student Only	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Student Part-time/working	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Student Full-time/working	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Totals	37	5	1	20	2	...	1	2	68

## Adult Probation Management Information System

## Passaic County

TABLE C-7

Length of Probation Sentences Compared with  
Time Served by Probationers Discharged in January 1976

Months Sentenced	Months Served								Totals
	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	
Split Sentence:									
1-3/1-11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1-3/12-23	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
1-3/24+	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4-6/1-11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
4-6/12-23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4-6/24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7+/1-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7+/12-23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
7+/24+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Probation Only:									
1-11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
12-23	3	2	2	15	2	...	...	...	24
24-35	1	3	1	1	8	3	...	1	18
36-47	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7
48-59	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
60	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Totals	12	6	4	20	13	9	2	2	68

## ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE C-8

Estimates of Likelihood to Recidivate for  
Probationers Terminated in January 1976

Estimate	Number	Percentage
Will recidivate	8	12
Probably will recidivate	8	12
50/50 Chance	23	34
Probably won't recidivate	22	32
Will not recidivate	7	10
Total	68	100

ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE C-11

Problem/Need Compared--Beginning/End of Term  
for All Probationers Terminated in January 1976

At Disposition	At Termination									
	Physical Health		Mental Health		Alcohol		Drugs		Education	
	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem
Problem	5	4	8	5	8	3	25	18	16	12
No Problem	4	55	1	54	2	55	3	22	4	37

At Disposition	At Termination									
	Employment		Job Skills		Family/Marital		Interpersonal		Other	
	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem	Problem	No Problem
Problem	24	10	25	14	7	7	8	3	6	7
No Problem	3	30	3	27	3	51	1	56	2	53

ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE D-7

Estimate of Likelihood to Recidivate for Probationers  
Terminated Under Transfer Status, 9/1/75 - 8/31/76

Recidivism Estimate	Passaic County Probationers Under Supervision of Other New Jersey Counties		Passaic County Probationers Under Supervision of Other States		Probationers Under Supervision in Passaic County from Other New Jersey Counties		Probationers Under Supervision in Passaic County from Other States	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Will recidivate	8	8	4	14	6	14	1	10
Probably will re-cidivate	22	22	6	21	12	29	2	20
50/50 chance	25	25	10	36	16	38	4	40
Probably won't re-cidivate	30	30	4	14	6	14	2	20
Will not recidivate	15	15	4	14	2	5	1	10
Total	100		28		42		10	

ADULT PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Passaic County

TABLE D-13

Reason for Termination of Probationers Terminated

Under Transfer Status, 9/1/75 - 8/31/76

Reasons for Termination	Passaic County Probationers Under Supervision of Other New Jersey Counties		Passaic County Probationers Under Supervision of Other States		Probationers Under Supervision in Passaic County from Other New Jersey Counties		Probationers Under Supervision in Passaic County from Other States	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Violation of proba- tion	8	8	3	11	2	5	1	10
	12	12	1	4	5	12	1	10
New offense	2	2	...	...	2	5	...	...
Deceased	69	69	20	71	27	64	6	60
Completed term	2	2	2	7	3	7	...	...
Absconder	7	7	2	7	1	2	...	...
Early discharge	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	20
Other								
Total	100		28		42		10	

7

CONCLUSION

In the beginning of this report we identified three kinds of informational needs that would be met by the PMIS: (1) Operations, control and managerial decision making; (2) Research and planning; and (3) Evaluation. How well does the PMIS meet these needs? How well did the data instruments that were pre-tested satisfy these areas of information? In essence, what have we learned from the pre-test?

The real test of the PMIS will come only when it is operational and probation administrators are using the information on an ongoing basis. Nevertheless, most of the informational needs of probation administrators are thought to be met by the pre-test design of the PMIS. We have presented extensive illustration of the ability of the PMIS to generate reports pertinent to operations, control and decision making. It is also clear that a solid data base is established by the PMIS whereby research reports can be generated. The pre-test design of the PMIS was limited most in the area of evaluation.

The major impediment for generating meaningful evaluation data was the limited amount of data elements pertaining to the delivery of services. In an attempt to minimize the record keeping functions of probation staff, some valuable information was not collected. Therefore

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

the capacity for assessing the services rendered to an individual probationer throughout his/her term has been expanded in the new draft of the adult Termination Report.<sup>20</sup> The revised draft provides for identification of services rendered and comparison of the results in terms of problem/need profiles and recidivism statistics.

The pre-test was valuable as well in learning more about the specific data elements that should be excluded in such a system. For example, we learned that the specificity allowed by using the Dictionary of Occupational Titles was not commensurate with the time and resources consumed in making use of the classification. We also learned that several of the codes that had been written were inadequate and needed to be expanded (e.g., military status, for which there are several categories beyond those included in the original design) or revised altogether (e.g., municipality codes, where the last four digits of the zip code was thought to be the best way). Finally, we discovered that several variables should be eliminated altogether for the purposes of the PMIS (e.g., counsel, means by which offense was adjudicated, etc.).

The most disappointing part of the PMIS pre-test design relates to the provisions for updating. Illustrative

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<sup>20</sup> This may be consulted in Appendix B.

of this problem is the fact that no use was made of PMIS II in this report. Some other form of capturing significant changes in a probationer's status will have to be made. Some of those changes are reflected in the design of the new APMIS I. The updating instruments have not been included in part because they are not completed and in part because they are best tested in the field before inclusion in a report that makes any claims for them.

Nevertheless, we have shown the PMIS to be a tool that can meet a wide range of information needs for probation administrators. We only lack some refinement and implementation of the system.

APPENDIX A

PROBATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE PASSAIC COUNTY PRE-TEST

To be completed on all individuals on whom a Presentence Investigation (PSI) or a Predisposition Report (PDR) is completed, and all individuals receiving a probation term without a PSI or PDR.

	Card No.
SECTION A - Status: (1) adult (2) juvenile	1 1
1. Name _____	
2. Social Security Number	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1
3. S. B. I. Number	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 1
4. Date of Birth	18 19 20 21 22 23 1
5. Sex: (1) Male (2) Female	24 1
6. Race/Ethnicity: (1) White (2) Black (3) Puerto Rican/Other Spanish Speaking (4) Other (Specify) _____	25 1
7. Marital Status: (1) Single (2) Married (3) Divorced (4) Separated (5) Widowed	26 1
8. Number of dependents under 18 years of age. (Use 9 for 9 or more)	27 1
9. If <u>adult</u> , number of dependents 18 years of age and older. If <u>juvenile</u> , number of siblings. (Use 9 for 9 or more)	28 1
10. Present residence: Municipality _____ (See codes) County _____ (If not a New Jersey resident complete State only) State _____	29 30 31 32 1 33 34 1 35 36 1
11. Number of years residence in municipality (under six months = 00, six months to under one year and six months = 01, one year and six months to under two years and six months = 02, etc.)	37 38 1
12. Number of years residence in county (Use time code in #11.)	39 40 1

PMIS I

Profile Report - 2

		Card No.
13.	Living arrangements at time of sentencing: (1) Parent(s) (6) Guardian(S) (2) Spouse (7) Paramour (3) Spouse & child/children (8) Self (4) Child/children only (9) Other, or combination of (5) Other relative(s) above (specify) _____	41 1
14.	Highest educational level attained. (See educational codes)	42 43 1
15.	Present educational status: (1) Part-time (2) Full-time (3) Not attending	44 1
16.	Military status: (1) Veteran (2) Disabled veteran (3) Non-veteran (4) Presently in service (5) Not Applicable-juvenile	45 1
17.	Employment status: (1) Full-time (2) Part-time (3) Training (4) Disabled/Unemployed (5) Unemployed (6) Full-time and Part-time (7) Part-time and Training (8) Full-time and Training (If juvenile omit numbers 18 thru 21)	46 1
18.	Job title or position for present or most recent job: _____ Job description: _____ _____	47 48 49 1
19.	Job title or position for which trained if different from #18. _____	50 51 52 1
20.	Number of months worked full-time during the past 12 months. (See employment codes)	53 54 1
21.	Number of months worked part-time during the past 12 months. (See employment codes)	55 56 1
22.	Income during the past 12 months through: a) Employment (in 100's of dollars)	57 58 59 1
	b) Unemployment Compensation (in 100's of dollars)	60 61 62 1
	c) Social Security (in 100's of dollars)	63 64 65 1
	d) Public Assistance (in 100's of dollars)	66 67 68 1
	e) Support and Alimony (in 100's of dollars)	69 70 71 1
	f) Other Sources (Specify) _____ _____ (in 100's of dollars)	72 73 74 1

Card  
No.

SECTION B

23. a) Status of offender at arrest  
 (1) Probationer (4) On Work Release  
 (2) Parolee (5) Other Offender Status  
 (3) On Furlough (6) Not applicable
- b) Status of offender prior to adjudication:  
 (1) On Bail (3) Detained  
 (2) ROR (4) Other
24. If 1,2,3,4 or 5 in 23a are applicable, what is the county having jurisdiction prior to present adjudication. (See county codes, use 22 for out of state and 00 if not applicable.)
25. a) If adult, has offender ever applied to or been enrolled (through R. 3:28) in a Pre Trial Intervention Program? (00) No (01) thru (21) Offender is or has been enrolled in a Pre Trial Intervention Program (Use county code for county in which offender was enrolled.) (22) Offender has applied to, but has not been enrolled in Pre Trial Intervention Program.  
 b) If juvenile, has offender utilized Juvenile Intake service? (00) No (01) thru (21) Offender has utilized Juvenile Intake services in \_\_\_\_\_ County (See county codes)
26. Type of investigation conducted:  
 (1) Long form PSI (4) Financial  
 (2) Short form PSI (5) None  
 (3) Predisposition Report (6) Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
27. Interstate Compact sending state?  
 (See state codes) If not applicable use 00.
28. Original charges - three most serious  
 (See offense codes)
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_
29. Date of present offense(s)

75 1  
 76 1  
 77 78 1  
 CARD NUMBER 80 1  
 1 2 2  
 3 2  
 4 5 2  
 6 7 2  
 8 9 2  
 10 11 2  
 12 13 14 15 16 17 2

PMIS I

Profile Report - 4

	Card No.
30. Final charges (at adjudication) - three most serious: (See offense codes)	
1. _____	18 19 2
2. _____	20 21 2
3. _____	22 23 2
31. Total number of final charges (including those cited in #30).	24 2
32. Prior adjudications: (0) None (1) JINS (2) Delinquent (3) Criminal (4) JINS and Delinquent (5) JINS and Criminal (6) Delinquent and Criminal (7) JINS, Delinquent and Criminal	25 2
33. Total number of months prior incarceration(s). (Use 99 for 99 months or more)	26 27 2
34. Total number of months prior probation. (Use 99 for 99 months or more)	28 29 2
35. Total number of months prior parole. (Use 99 for 99 months or more)	30 31 2
36. Adjudication of present offense(s) through: (1) Jury Verdict (4) Guilty Plea without (2) Judge Verdict Plea Bargain (3) Guilty Plea with (5) Other Plea Bargain	32 2
37. Counsel: (1) Retained (4) No Counsel (2) Public Defender (5) Not Applicable (3) Non-Public Defender Assigned	33 2
38. Recommended Sentence: (1) Custodial (3) Other Non-Custodial (2) Appropriate Candidate (4) Not Applicable for Probation	34 2
39. Date of Adjudication	35 36 37 38 39 40 2

PMIS I

Profile Report - 5

Card No.

SECTION C

40. Problems at time of Presentence Investigation:

- (1) Serious problem      (3) No apparent problem
- (2) Problem                (4) Unknown

Physical Health	41	2
Mental Health	42	2
Alcohol Use	43	2
Drug Use	44	2
Education Needs	45	2
Employment Needs	46	2
Job Skills Need	47	2
Family/Marital Discord	48	2
Interpersonal Problem	49	2
Other (Specify) _____	50	2

Date of the Report (Sections A,B & C) \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

51 52 53 54 55 56 2

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

PMIS I

Profile Report - 6

Information to be added after sentencing or disposition.

	Card No.
SECTION D	
41. Date of Sentence/Disposition	2
	57 58 59 60 61 62
42. Sentencing Court/Court of Disposition:	
(1) Municipal	(4) County Court
(2) District Court	(5) Superior Court
(3) Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court	(6) Other Court (Specify)
	63 2
43. a. Sentence/Disposition:	
(1) Adult-State Custodial	(6) Probation- Unsupervised
(2) Adult-County Custodial	(7) Suspended Sentence
(3) Juvenile-Custodial	(8) Sentenced to Time Served and Released
(4) JINS	(9) Other (Specify)
(5) Probation-Supervised	
	64 65 2
(Combinations of 2 of the above use 2 digits, if only one sentence-disposition is applicable use a zero as the first digit.)	
b. Term in Months	
(Use 98 if 98 months or more, use 99 if indeterminate.)	66 67 2
c. Termination date	
	68 69 70 71 72 73 2
d. Fines(s) (amount in whole dollars)	
(Use four spaces, using zeros where necessary, Example: \$80 = 0080. Code no fines as 0000.	74 75 76 77 2
	CARD NUMBER $\frac{1}{80}$ 2

Information to be added after sentencing or disposition.

Card  
No.

e. Court Costs (amount in whole dollars,  
as in d. above)

1 2 3 4 3

f. Restitution(s) (amount in whole dollars,  
as in d. above)

5 6 7 8 3

44. Sentencing Judge \_\_\_\_\_

9 10 11 12 3

45. Date of this Report (Section D) \_\_\_\_\_

46. Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

47. Probation Officer assigned case for Supervision \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (If not applicable use code 0000)

13 14 15 16 3

This report is to be completed when: (1) the case is transferred to another supervising officer, (2) the case is transferred to another county or state, (3) A violation of probation hearing results in being continued on probation, (4) fines, court costs or restitutions are modified, or (5) a warrant is issued, served or withdrawn.

	Card No.
1. Name of Probationer _____	
2. Social Security Number _____	
3. S. B. I. Number _____	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 3
4. Date of Birth _____	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 3
5. Effective date of change _____	33 34 35 36 37 38 3
	39 40 41 42 43 44 3

Complete applicable items. Where no change has occurred leave spaces blank.

6. New supervising officer _____	45 46 47 48 49 50 3
7. Reason for change of officer: (1) Officer supervising case no longer with department (2) Officer supervising case changed division in the department (3) Probationer transferred to specialized services (4) Intrastate transfer (5) Other (Specify) _____	51 3
8. County change - Intrastate Transfer New residence: (See municipal and county codes)  Municipality _____ County _____	52 53 54 55 3 56 57 3
9. State change - Interstate Compact  Case transferred to _____ (See state code)	58 59 3

PMIS II

Probationer Update Report - 2

Card No.

10. Violation Hearing results in:

- (1) Continued on probation with no changes, or
- (2) Continued on probation with new conditions

Specify conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 60 3

11. A Violation Hearing results in being continued on probation with an extension of \_\_\_\_\_ months.

61 62 3

12. New date of termination of probation.

63 64 65 66 67 68 3

13. Modification in fine(s)  
New fine amount in dollars:

69 70 71 72 3

14. Modification in court costs  
New court costs amount in dollars:

73 74 75 76 3

CARD NUMBER  $\frac{3}{80}$  3

15. Modification in restitution(s)  
New restitution(s) amount in dollars:

$\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$  4

16. Warrant: (1) Issued (2) Served (3) Withdrawn

$\frac{5}{}$  4

Date of this Report: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_

Completed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

This report is to be completed when a probation case is terminated.

	Card No.
1. Name of Probationer _____	
2. Social Security Number	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	4
3. S. B. I Number	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	4
4. Date of Birth	
22 23 24 25 26 27	4
5. Date of Sentence/ Disposition	
28 29 30 31 32 33	4
6. Sentencing Court/Court of Disposition:	
(1) Municipal (4) County Court	
(2) District (5) Superior Court	
(3) Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court (6) Other Court (Specify)	
_____ 34	4
7. Date of Termination of Probation	
35 36 37 38 39 40	4
8. Reason for Termination:	
(1) Discharge, violation of probation;	
(2) Discharge, new offense;	
(3) Discharge, deceased;	
(4) Discharge, completed term;	
(5) Absconder discharge;	
(6) Early discharge	
(7) Other discharge;	
(8) Interstate Compact Discharge (New Jersey original receiving state)	
(9) Interstate Compact Discharge (New Jersey original sending state)	
41	4
9. If Interstate Compact, returned from (see state codes	
42 43	4
or returned to (see state codes)	
44 45	4
10. Highest Educational Level at Termination	
46 47	4

PMIS III

Probationer Termination Report - 2

Card  
No.

11. Employment Status at Termination:
- (1) Employed Full-time; (see employment codes section)
  - (2) Employed Part-time; (see employment codes section)
  - (3) In Job Training;
  - (4) Unemployed;
  - (5) Disabled;
  - (6) Student only;
  - (7) Student Part-time/Work Part-time;
  - (8) Student/Full-time Work
- 48 4
12. Job title or position for present or most recent job:
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Job description: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 49 50 51 4
13. Total months employed full-time in last six months: 52 4
14. Total months employed part-time in last six months: 53 4
15. Income during the lesser of (1) probation term or  
(2) last 12 months:
- (a) Employment (in 100's dollars) 54 4
  - (b) Unemployment Compensation (in 100's of dollars) 55 56 57 4
  - (c) Public Assistance (in 100's of dollars) 58 59 60 4
  - (d) Social Security (in 100's of dollars) 61 62 63 4
  - (e) Support and Alimony (in 100's of dollars) 64 65 66 4
  - (f) Other sources (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_ 67 68 69 4
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (in 100's of dollars) 70 71 72 4
16. In your opinion will probationer commit another offense  
in the next 12 months? (1) Yes (2) Probably (3) Cannot  
Predict, 50/50 possibility (4) Probably Not (5) No. 73 4

PMIS III

Probationer Termination Report - 3

	Card No.
17. Problems at termination: (1) Serious problem, (2) Problem (3) No apparent problem. (4) Unknown	
Physical Health	74 4
Mental Health	75 4
Alcohol Use	76 4
Drug Use	77 4
	4
CARD NUMBER	80 4
Education Needs	1 5
Employment Needs	2 5
Job Skills Need	3 5
Family/Marital Discord	4 5
Interpersonal Problem	5 5
Other (Specify) _____	6 5
18. The 3 most significant services rendered to probationers: (1) Personal Counseling, (2) Groups Counseling, (3) Family/ Marital Counseling, (4) Employment Aid/Counseling, (5) Educational/Training Aid, (6) Medical/Alcohol/Drug Aid, (7) Welfare and Community Resource Aid, (8) Assistance with Police, (9) Assistance with Courts, (0) Other	
	7 8 9 5

Date of this Report: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_ 10 11 5

Completed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX B

REVISED PROBATION MANAGEMENT

INFORMATION SYSTEM INSTRUMENTS





Begin Card 2

- |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|--|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| 25. APMIS Identification Number   | <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 20px; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> </table> |    |    |    |   |   |  | 2  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|   |   |    |    |    |   | 2 |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 1   | 2   | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6 | 7 |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 26. Original fine:<br>Exact amount in dollars up to \$99,996<br>\$99,997 or more = 99997<br>Fine suspended = 99998<br>No fine imposed = 99999 | \$ <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>  |    |    |    |   |   |  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |   |   |   |
|   |   |    |    |    |   |   |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 8   | 9   | 10 | 11 | 12 |   |   |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 27. (Repeat amount of fine entered above)   | \$ <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">13</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>  |    |    |    |   |   |  | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |   |   |   |
|   |   |    |    |    |   |   |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 13  | 14  | 15 | 16 | 17 |   |   |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 28. Restitution (Use codes in item #26 above)   | \$ <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>  |    |    |    |   |   |  | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |   |   |   |
|   |   |    |    |    |   |   |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 18  | 19  | 20 | 21 | 22 |   |   |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 29. (Repeat amount of restitution entered above)  | \$ <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">23</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>  |    |    |    |   |   |  | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |   |   |   |
|   |   |    |    |    |   |   |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 23  | 24  | 25 | 26 | 27 |   |   |  |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |

*Circumstances of Offense*

30. Offender's relationship to the criminal justice system when present offense was committed:
- (1) No relationship (i.e., free)
  - (2) On probation
  - (3) On parole
  - (4) Incarcerated (including work release, furlough)
  - (5) Escapee, fugitive or absconder
  - (6) Bail
  - (7) P. T. I.
  - (8) Other (Specify \_\_\_\_\_)
- 28

31. Weapon use:
- (1) No weapon
  - (2) Weapon used by this offender--firearm
  - (3) Weapon used by this offender--cutting
  - (4) Weapon used by this offender--other type of weapon
  - (5) Weapon involved, but not by this offender--firearm
  - (6) Weapon involved, but not by this offender--cutting
  - (7) Weapon involved, but not by this offender--other type of weapon
  - (8) Multiple weapons used by offender and others, including firearm(s)
  - (9) Multiple weapons used by offender and others, excluding firearm(s)
- 29

## APMIS I

## Adult Profile Report - 4

32. Offender's basic attitude toward offense(s)
- (1) Maintains innocence
  - (2) Bragging, boasting
  - (3) Indifferent
  - (4) Seems to have rationalized or justified the act, e.g., did nothing wrong, circumstances required it
  - (5) Shows concern for wrongfulness of act, e.g., remorseful
- 30
33. Violence index of present offense
- (1) First offender, no grounds for comparison
  - (2) Neither this nor any former offense was violent
  - (3) First offense with violence
  - (4) More violent than any prior offense of violence
  - (5) Similarly violent to one or more prior offenses of violence
  - (6) Less violent than all prior offenses of violence
  - (7) Not violent, but at least one former violent offense
- 31
34. Does the record suggest that the offender acted under emotional stress? (1) Yes (2) No
- 32
35. The subject was under the influence of what substances at the time of the offense(s)?
- (1) None
  - (2) Alcohol
  - (3) Heroin
  - (4) Marijuana
  - (5) Cocaine
  - (6) Angel dust, PCP
  - (7) Other (Specify \_\_\_\_\_)
1. 33  
2. 34
- Offense History*
36. Prior adjudications:
- (1) None
  - (2) JINS
  - (3) Delinquency
  - (4) JINS and delinquency
  - (5) Criminal
  - (6) JINS and criminal
  - (7) Delinquency and criminal
  - (8) JINS, delinquency and criminal
- 35
37. Total number of prior adjudications (9 or more = 9)
- 36
38. Age at first conviction
- 37 38
39. Number of prior adjudications for violent offenses
- 39

APMIS I

Adult Profile Report - 5

40.	Number of months prior probation Never = 00; Any period less than month to less than 1½ months = 01	40	41
41.	Number of months prior <u>sentenced</u> incarceration (Use codes in item #40)	42	43
42.	Number of months prior parole (Use codes in Item #40)	44	45

*Personal and Family Items*

43.	Time of residence in present municipality (Number of years rounded off to nearest year)	46	47
44.	Time of residence in present county (Number of years rounded off to nearest year)	48	49
45.	Time of residence in New Jersey (Number of years rounded off to nearest year)	50	51

46.	Parents' status through offender's 18th year (1) Living together, married (2) Divorced--no step parent (3) Divorced--with step parent (4) One deceased--no step parent (5) One deceased--with step parent (6) Both deceased (7) Parents never together (8) Divorced 2 or more times	52
-----	---	----

47.	Most recent non-custodial living arrangement (1) Self only (2) Parents (3) Wife (and, if applicable, children) (4) Child/children only (5) Other relative (6) Guardian(s) (7) Paramour (8) Friends, roommate (9) Any combination of relatives	53
-----	--	----

48.	Marital status (1) Single, never married (2) Married, common law (3) Paramour, significant other (4) Separated (5) Divorced (6) Divorced & remarried (7) Widow, widower (8) Other	54
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## APMIS I

## Adult Profile Report - 6

49. Is there any official record that suggests this person has ever been and/or continues to be physically abusive of his or her spouse or paramour?  
 (1) Yes (2) No 55
50. Is this offender under a court order for support or alimony?  
 (1) No  
 (2) No, but contributing voluntarily on a periodical basis  
 (3) No, but contributing voluntarily on an irregular basis  
 (4) Yes--complying  
 (5) Yes--not complying  
 (6) Not applicable (no marriage or dependents) 56
51. Number of dependents under 18 57 58
52. Number of dependents 18 and older 59 60
53. Military status  
 (1) None, no military history  
 (2) Retired from service  
 (3) Presently in service, active duty  
 (4) Presently in service, reserves  
 (5) Veteran with discharge: honorable  
 (6) Veteran with discharge: general under honorable conditions  
 (7) Veteran with discharge: bad conduct  
 (8) Veteran with discharge: undesirable  
 (9) Veteran with discharge: dishonorable 61
- Education*
54. Educational status  
 (1) Presently attending school part-time  
 (2) Presently attending school full-time  
 (3) Not studying or enrolled 62
55. Educational level  
 (01-11) Highest grade completed  
 (12) High School diploma or GED  
 (13) 1-2 semesters of college  
 (14) 3-4 semesters of college  
 (15) 5-6 semesters of college  
 (16) Bachelor's degree  
 (17) Non-academic professional degree  
 (18) Master's degree  
 (19) Professional degree (e.g., J.D., M.Div., M.S.W.)  
 (20) Doctorate 63 64

## APMIS I

## Adult Profile Report - 7

56. If the offender dropped out of high school, what was the precipitating reason for leaving?

- (1) Found it uninteresting, didn't like it, etc.
- (2) In trouble with the law
- (3) To work
- (4) Expelled
- (5) Illness
- (6) Military service
- (7) Pregnancy
- (8) Other (Specify \_\_\_\_\_)
- (9) Not applicable (i.e., completed high school)

---

 65
*Health and Physical*

57. Height (in inches)

---

 66 67

58. Weight

---

 68 69 70

59. Does this probationer take any medications regularly?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

---

 71

60. What is this probationer's own assessment of her or his health?

- (1) Fantastic, excellent
- (2) Very good, good
- (3) O.K., reasonable, indifferent
- (4) Not so good
- (5) Rotten

---

 72

61. Subject's heroin use history

- (1) None at all
- (2) Some experimental only, recreational use
- (3) Formerly addicted, but discontinued
- (4) Current use, but extent uncertain
- (5) Currently heroin dependent

---

 73

62. Subject's alcohol use history

- (1) Subject does not consume intoxicants
- (2) Alcohol is consumed in an acceptable manner and causes no problems
- (3) Former chronic use--consumption has caused family economic and/or social problems--but subject has been detoxified and is in no present difficulty
- (4) Former medically diagnosed alcoholic but has been detoxified and is in no present difficulty
- (5) Current chronic use--consumption has caused family, economic and/or social problems--AND subject needs detoxification/treatment
- (6) Current medically diagnosed alcoholic AND needs detoxification/treatment

---

 74

APMIS I

Adult Profile Report - 8

63. Subject's marijuana use history
- (1) None at all
  - (2) Some former experimentation or recreational use
  - (3) Former regular, periodic use, but discontinued
  - (4) Current use, but irregular, occasional
  - (5) Current use, extent uncertain
  - (6) Current use, regular, periodic
- 75
64. Subject's cocaine use history (Use codes in Item #63)
- 76
65. Subject's use of other drugs (Use codes in Item #63)  
Specify 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 77
66. History of mental health treatment
- (1) None
  - (2) Prior psychological/psychiatric therapy  
(within last 5 years)
  - (3) Psychological/psychiatric therapy prior to  
last 5 years
  - (4) Prior voluntary commitment to an institution
  - (5) Prior involuntary commitment to an institution
  - (6) Currently under psychological/psychiatric care
  - (7) Other (Specify \_\_\_\_\_)
- 78
- End Card 2  
Begin Card 3
67. APMIS Identification Number
- |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
|  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
68. Offender's last job before disposition
- |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (01) Professional, technical         | (08) Laborer               |
| (02) Managers, administrative        | (09) Service worker        |
| (03) Sales                           | (10) Military              |
| (04) Clerical & kindred              | (11) Not employable        |
| (05) Craftsmen & kindred             | (12) Never employed        |
| (06) Operatives, except<br>transport | (13) Other (Specify _____) |
| (07) Transport equipment operatives  |                            |
- 8 9
69. Probationer's vocational goals (Use codes in Item #68)
- 10 11
70. Number of months worked full-time in 6 months prior  
to disposition (if not applicable, e.g., in custody,  
enter a 7)
- 12

APMIS I

Adult Profile Report - 9

71. Number of months worked part-time in 6 months prior to disposition (if not applicable, e.g., in custody, enter a 7)

13

72. Employment status at beginning of probation term

- (1) Unemployable
- (2) Unemployed
- (3) Employed full-time
- (4) Employed part-time, odd jobs
- (5) In-job training
- (6) Disabled (not working)
- (7) Student and working part-time
- (8) Student and working full-time
- (9) Retired; other

14

73. Household's 3 principal sources of income in the probationer's last year of liberty in descending order beginning with the largest source

- (01) Full-time job
  - (02) Part-time job
  - (03) Odd jobs
  - (04) Family/friends (not spouse)
  - (05) V. A. Benefits
  - (06) V. A. Disability
  - (07) Social Security
  - (80) Savings
  - (09) Old Age Pension
  - (10) State Disability
  - (11) Welfare
  - (12) AFDC
  - (13) Support, alimony
  - (14) Unemployment compensation
  - (15) State--foster care subsidy
  - (16) Other disability (e.g., private)
  - (17) Investment returns
  - (18) Other (Specify \_\_\_\_\_)
  - (99) Not applicable
1. 15 16  
 2. 17 18  
 3. 19 20

74. The household in which the offender resides is basically

- (1) Economically independent and with sufficient means
- (2) Economically independent and without sufficient means
- (3) Economically dependent and with sufficient means
- (4) Economically dependent and without sufficient means

21

## APMIS I

## Adult Profile Report -10

*Problem/Need Assessment*

Make your professional appraisal of the extent to which each of the following is or is not a problem or need for the subject. Rank each item on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 meaning the item is not a problem or need at all and 5 indicating that the item is an urgent or serious problem or need. If the item is not applicable to the subject, place a 9 in the appropriate space.

75. Employment needs	22
76. Job skill needs	23
77. Alcohol	24
78. Heroin	25
79. Other drugs	26
80. Psychiatric/psychological therapy	27
81. Family/marital relationships	28
82. Overall current home environment	29
83. Physical health, medical needs	30
84. Financial guidance, fiscal management	31
85. Interpersonal relationships (other than family/marital)	32
86. Housing needs	33
87. Day care needs	34
88. Transportation needs	35
89. Legal needs	36
90. Food, nutrition	37
91. Ability to read and write effectively in English	38
92. Ability to speak and understand English	39
February 1979	

APMIS I

Adult Profile Report -11

- 93. Supervising probation officer  
(See Probation Officer Codes)
 

40	41	42	43	44	45	46
----	----	----	----	----	----	----
- 94. Repeat data entered for Item #93
 

47	48	49	50	51	52	53
----	----	----	----	----	----	----
- 95. Date of first substantive contact between  
supervising probation officer and subject  
after sentencing
 

54	55	56	57	58	59
----	----	----	----	----	----

*Current Management Information*

- 96. Serving a custodial term? (1) Yes (2) No
 

60
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- 97. On simultaneous parole? (1) Yes (2) No
 

61
----
- 98. Absconder? (1) Yes (2) No
 

62
----
- 99. Volunteer Probation Counselor? (1) Yes (2) No
 

63
----
- 100. Identification of supervising probation officer  
in New Jersey receiving county under intrastate  
transfer arrangements (If applicable only)
 

64	65	66	67	68	69	70
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

End of Card 3

Date of this Report: \_\_\_\_\_

Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number (     ) \_\_\_\_\_



## APMIS III

## Adult Termination Report - 2

8. Family/marital counseling	22	23
9. Alcohol counseling/treatment	24	25
10. Narcotic abuse counseling/treatment	26	27
11. Assistance with police	28	29
12. Assistance with courts	30	31
13. Employment aid/counseling	32	33
14. Other (Specify _____)	34	35
<i>Services Provided Subject on Referral by Non-probation Personnel</i>		
15. Psychological/psychiatric therapy - public	36	37
16. Psychological/psychiatric therapy - private	38	39
17. Family/marital counseling	40	41
18. Alcohol related		
(1) None		
(2) Began program but left--no progress		
(3) Began program but left--some progress		
(4) Completed program		
(5) Continuing in program		
	42	
19. Other narcotic related (Use codes in Item #18)		
	43	
20. Employment assistance/counseling	44	45
21. Job training		
(1) None		
(2) Began program, but did not complete it		
(3) Completed a program, received diploma, etc.		
(4) Continuing in program		
	46	
22. Medical	47	48

APMIS III

Adult Termination Report - 3

23. Other (Specify \_\_\_\_\_) 49 50

*Education*

24. Educational level at termination

- (01-11) Highest grade completed
- (12) High school diploma or GED
- (13) 1-2 semesters of college
- (14) 3-4 semesters of college
- (15) 5-6 semesters of college
- (16) Bachelor's Degree
- (17) Non-academic professional degree
- (18) Master's Degree
- (19) Professional degree (e.g., J.D., M.Div., M.S.W.)
- (20) Doctorate

51 52

25. Schooling during term:

- (1) No school enrollment of any kind
- (2) Enrolled, but completed no courses
- (3) Enrolled and completed at least one course
- (4) Received GED
- (5) Received professional diploma
- (6) Received A.A.A. degree
- (7) Received bachelor's degree
- (8) Received graduate degree
- (9) Other (Specify \_\_\_\_\_)

53

*Employment and Financial*

26. Employment status at termination

- (1) Unemployable
- (2) Unemployed
- (3) Full-time
- (4) Part-time
- (5) In-job training
- (6) Disabled (not working)
- (7) Student and working part-time
- (8) Student and working full-time
- (9) Retired, other

54

27. Number of months worked full-time in past 6 months 55

28. Number of months worked part-time in past 6 months 56

*Health and Physical*

29. Height (in inches) 57 58



APMIS III

Adult Termination Report - 5

46. Physical health, medical needs	72
47. Financial guidance, fiscal management	73
48. Interpersonal relationships (other than family/marital)	74
49. Housing needs	75
50. Day care needs	76

End Card 5 Begin Card 6
----------------------------

51. APMIS Identification Number	6																
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 15px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
52. Transportation needs	8																
53. Legal needs	9																
54. Food, nutrition	10																
55. Ability to read and write effectively in English	11																
56. Ability to speak and understand English	12																

*Other Assessments*

57. Estimate of likelihood to recidivate in next twelve months (or in the first 12 months of release from custody in cases that have been discharged to custody)	
(1) Definitely will recidivate	
(2) Probably will recidivate	
(3) Probably will not recidivate	
(4) Probably will not recidivate	
(5) Will definitely not recidivate	
	13

## APMIS III

## Adult Termination Report - 6

58. Attitude toward offense  
 (1) Maintains innocence  
 (2) Bragging, boasting  
 (3) Indifferent  
 (4) Seems to have rationalized or justified it  
 (5) Shows concern for it, remorseful

14

59. Status at discharge  
 (1) Extensive improvement  
 (2) Some improvement  
 (3) No movement in either direction; same  
 (4) Some deterioration  
 (5) Extensive deterioration

15

*Supervision Statistics - Supervising Probation Officer*

60. Supervision schedule during term  
 (1) Minimum--constant, no change (monthly or less)  
 (2) Medium--constant, no change (weekly to monthly)  
 (3) Maximum--constant, no change (weekly to daily)  
 (4) Intensity increased over time  
 (5) Intensity decreased over time  
 (6) Varied, no pattern or trend

16

61. Number of visits to subject's home  
 Exact number through 97  
 98 or more = 98

17 18

62. Number of other contacts with subject  
 Exact number through 97  
 98 or more = 98

19 20

*Supervision Statistics - Volunteer Probation Counselor*

63. Supervision schedule during term  
 (Use codes in item #60 above)

21

64. Number of visits to subject's home  
 Exact number through 97  
 98 or more = 98  
 Does not apply = 99

22 23

65. Number of other contacts with subject  
 Exact number through 97  
 98 or more = 98  
 Does not apply = 99

24 25

APMIS III

Adult Termination Report - 7

66. Total amount of restitution collected

Exact amount up to \$99,996

\$99,997 or more = 99997

If suspended = 99998

If none was ordered = 99999

\$	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	26	27	28	29	30

67. Total amount of fine collected

Exact amount up to \$99,996

\$99,997 or more = 99997

If suspended = 99998

If none was ordered = 99999

\$	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	31	32	33	34	35

End of Card 6

Date of this report: \_\_\_\_\_

Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

**END**