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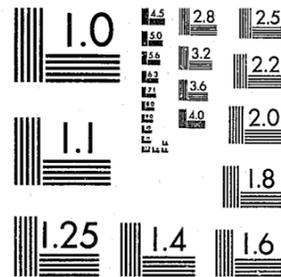
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Probation Administrative Management System

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ADULT PROBATION IN NEW JERSEY:
STUDY OF RECIDIVISM AND A DETERMINATION OF THE
PREDICTIVE UTILITIES OF A RISK ASSESSMENT MODEL

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

December, 1980

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ADULT PROBATION IN NEW JERSEY: A STUDY OF RECIDIVISM AND A DETERMINATION OF THE PREDICTIVE UTILITIES OF A RISK ASSESSMENT MODEL

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Introduction

One August morning in 1841 in a Boston courtroom John Augustus arranged with a judge to have the prison sentence of a local drunk suspended for a three-week "probation" period because he seemed a likely subject to "mend his ways." After the man paid a fine and court costs, Augustus, who "looked upon his work with offenders as treatment,"[1] supervised him during his short term. This marked the beginning of probation in the correctional sense in the United States with the obvious goal of rehabilitation rather than punishment. Over one hundred years later in 1974 the New Jersey Supreme Court preserved that basic thrust when it ruled that probation officers could not carry firearms on the job. In an explanatory memo the honorable Arthur J. Simpson, Jr., stated that "probation work is the guidance and assistance to persons under investigation and supervision, not law enforcement."[2]

The New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice reiterates this emphasis by encouraging mitigation of sentence if a defendant is "particularly likely to respond affirmatively to probationary treatment" (N.J.S.A. 2C:44-1b(10), underline added) while at the same time encouraging the jurist to consider "the risk that the defendant will commit another crime" (N.J.S.A 2C:44-1a(3).

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[1] David Dressler, Practice and Theory of Probation and Parole, 2nd Edition (New York: Columbia University Press, 1969), p. 24.

[2] As quoted in the Probation Administrative Management System's New Jersey Probation Service: A Historical Perspective, Vol. 1, 1978, p. 11.

Thus, as S. Christopher Baird has pointed out, "the primary objectives of probation...are protection of the community and rehabilitation of the offender."[3] Since the community does have a right to be protected from acts of lawlessness, whether violent or not, supervision of certain offenders during a term of probation, almost inevitably carries with it certain aspects of law enforcement. However, at the same time, supervision seeks to facilitate the delivery of social/psychological/medical services in an attempt to address the needs of the probationer. Here the task is more subjective, which means that probation officers have the responsibility of developing unique plans for each individual under their care. Since people are different, goals and objectives will reflect those differences.

Punishment per se is not a primary purpose of placing a person on probation as it often is in sentencing someone to incarceration. The intent is to retain offenders in the community, sometimes with special conditions, rather than to separate them from the community. Since protection of the community is necessary, those offenders usually considered appropriate for this kind of supervision are first offenders, those convicted of non-violent crimes, those who did not intend serious harm, and those who acted under strong provocation (see N.J.S.A. 2C:44-1b for the complete list of mitigating circumstances to be considered in sentencing).

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[3] S. Christopher Baird, "Classification for Caseload Management and Staff Development in Wisconsin" in Proceedings of the One Hundred and Seventh Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association (College Park, Md.: N.P., 1977), p. 42.

Finally, not only do "humanitarian" considerations favor probation over incarceration in certain instances, but there are also fiscal advantages. Without a doubt, incarceration is more costly than probation. In fact, given the direct, indirect, and social costs required for institutional supervision, "...incarceration costs 8 to 10 times more than probation per client."[4]

Origins and Nature of This Study

The primary purpose of this report is to present the results of a study undertaken by the Probation Administrative Management System (PAMS) in the summer and fall of 1979. PAMS submitted a proposal to the National Institute of Corrections for a grant to hire two graduate student interns whose responsibilities included collecting and analyzing the data and then compiling a report. The application proposed two areas for probation research and development: recidivism rates and classification models. Since an important goal of probation has traditionally been to provide an opportunity for treatment and rehabilitation, it was hoped that this study would facilitate that goal by focusing on issues of efficient and effective case management. Specifically, under recidivism the staff set forth the following goals:

1. To discover and disseminate descriptive and analytical information on recidivism rates of New Jersey probationers.

2. To identify, to promote the deliberation of and to act on the policy implications of those

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[4] J. Banks, et al., Evaluation of Intensive Special Probation Projects. Phase I Report, Series A, Number 16 (Washington: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, September 1977), p. 31. Cf. Probation Research and Development, "Cost Analysis of Probation Services" (Trenton: Administrative Office of the Courts, n.d.).

findings for the administration of probation.

3. To test, to develop and to promulgate a stand-
    ardized definition of recidivism for statistical
    reporting in New Jersey.

For classification, the staff also hoped to realize the following
three goals:

1. To evaluate the effectiveness of the probationer
    classification scheme proposed by the New Jersey
    Correctional Master Plan.

2. To identify strengths and weaknesses of the
    model and develop a more reliable instrument,
    whether it be a revision of the tested model
    or the design of a completely new one.

3. To disseminate the findings with a view toward
    promoting the implementation of the classifica-
    tion system in county probation departments,
    assuming the utility of the system can be
    demonstrated.

Overview of the Report

This report will first present a section on the methodology
of the study including discussion of the selection and size of the
sample and observations about the data collection instrument. Next,
we will give a profile of the study population followed by the find-
ings on recidivism. We will identify our working definition of
recidivism, present the rates and patterns of recidivism in the five
New Jersey counties included in the study, and offer a critique of
the working definition.

Although the original design of the study called for two
separate documents, one on recidivism and one on classification, we
decided to address both issues in a single report. The rationale
for this change is that, while we recognize that these are two dis-
tinct issues in the larger realm of criminal justice, we also believe
that they are complementary issues and should be addressed together,
not separately. For example, the process of formulating a classifica-
tion model, in part, depends on the accessibility of information on
recidivism rates and patterns. The section on classification, then,
will first examine the purposes for developing a classification system.
Following that, we will test the model proposed for New Jersey by the
Correctional Master Plan in 1977 in an attempt to evaluate how well it
predicts risk of recidivism in New Jersey. We will conclude with a
discussion of some of the potential uses as well as abuses of a clas-
sification scheme. Finally, we will make some general comments on the
nature of research in probation in the past and to propose new areas
for further inquiry.

Methodology

The counties that participated in the study, Bergen, Glou-
cester, Hunterdon, Morris, and Ocean, volunteered in response to a
letter sent to all twenty-one Chief Probation Officers. These
counties are basically representative of the three types in the
state: urban, suburban, and rural.

We included adult, criminal probation cases that had
terminated during the 1975 court year (September 1, 1975 to August
31, 1976) but excluded conditional discharge, Municipal Court, and

incoming transfer cases. We selected this court year to allow a
minimum of a three-year follow-up period from the date of termina-
tion to the date of the study in order to evaluate the proposed
recidivism definition and the classification models.

After compiling a list of eligible cases for each county,
the staff selected a 50% random sample in each county.

County	Number of eligible cases Terminated between 9/1/75 and 8/31/76*	Number Selected	Number included in the Data*
Bergen	689	344	341[a]
Gloucester	121	60	56[b]
Hunterdon	76	37	37
Morris	304	152	136[c]
Ocean	186	93	81[d]
TOTALS	1,376	686	651

[a] one file could not be found; one case did not
terminate during CY75; one was erroneously in-
cluded in the sample

[b] four cases did not terminate during CY75

[c] six files could not be found; two cases did not
terminate during CY75; six cases had been ex-
punged; and 2 cases were conditional discharge

[d] seven cases were actually Municipal Court cases;
four cases were conditional discharges; one case
had transferred from another county

*Note: The universe of eligible cases was very difficult to
identify in some counties. Many cases that at first seemed
to be legitimate cases were found to be ineligible on closer
inspection.

Data Source

We obtained information from two sources, the closed
case file from the county probation departments and criminal his-
tory records from the New Jersey State Police. The files generally

included presentence reports and official records of case activity
(e.g., violation documentation, field work records, correspondence).
State Police criminal history records provided information about
arrests and convictions.

While we were able to obtain much information from both
sources, we encountered certain difficulties as well. Since the
organizational style and, more crucially, the content of the files
differ from county to county and from officer to officer, the
information required to complete the instrument was not always
available. Closed files present a further problem in that it
is not possible to obtain additional information from a probation
officer or to discuss information that might be unclear to the
researcher. Too, it soon became apparent that we would need to
make judgments/decisions in the course of filling out the instru-
ment based on the judgments/decisions previously made and recorded
by the probation officers. This is one of the consistent problems
of researchers who must rely solely on information obtained from
closed files.

We also found that the detailed criminal history sheets,
though they provided useful information on arrests and convictions,
contained numerous errors and confusing reports about an offender's
criminal activity. For example, they not infrequently omitted
arrests that we knew of from other sources, listed arrests but gave
no disposition, and reported a disposition at variance with that
given in probation files. In addition, according to the New Jersey
State Police files, several of the probationers in our sample have
no computerized criminal history record at all, including the

offense for which they served a probation term. These data limitations may be necessarily unavoidable and our purpose here is not to evaluate the difficult task of the State Police but to indicate a limitation with unknown impact on the accuracy of our findings.

The Instrument

The data collection instrument sought a broad range of information that was deemed necessary for carrying out this study, but there are limitations that need to be identified (see Appendix A for a copy of the data gathering instrument). The PAMS staff had used earlier drafts of the instrument in prior studies. However, this particular draft was not pre-tested; much of the data which the instrument called for was frequently unavailable in the files. Pre-testing likely would have resulted in revising several variables and/or codes. We were able, in fact, to add codes to some variables and drop one variable early on. This might have increased the utility of the instrument, although the tight schedule of the project prohibited this step.

A further limitation on subsequent criminal activity data is that we received only State Police criminal history records and did not seek similar records from the FBI or any other state. Surely some probationers committed new offenses elsewhere. Some of those offenders appear on the State Police records (via FBI updates) and some probably do not. We do not know the impact such missing data may have on our findings.

Profile of the Sample

This is the first time we have had the capacity to compare

probationer profiles of several counties simultaneously. We have prepared a supplement which provides extensive statistical tables in order to support in-depth analysis and comparisons of the five counties included in this study. Throughout the discussion of our findings we may cross-reference the table in the supplement that corresponds to the discussion should the reader desire further detail.

Demographic Variables

Age. The median age for all probationers at the time of sentencing was 23.7 years. Gloucester probationers were youngest (median = 22.7) closely followed by Morris (median = 22.9) while Hunterdon's were the eldest (median = 25.5). The median ages for Ocean and Bergen populations were 23.7 and 24.0 respectively.

Sex. While there were more male (89%) than female (11%) probationers in all five counties, the percentage of males to females varied significantly. Morris, Ocean and Bergen had the largest percentage of female probationers (13%, 11% and 11% respectively) while 8% of Hunterdon's and only 5% of Gloucester's probationers were female.

Race/ethnicity. The racial/ethnic composition of the five counties combined shows that 78% were white, 18% black and 5% Hispanic. Again, there is significant variation from county to county. For example, 89% of Hunterdon's population was white with only 8% black while in Bergen 73% were white and 21% black. All other counties were between these two extremes.

Education. The average number of school years completed for the sample was 11.3. Table B in the statistical supplement

shows the significantly wide county-by-county variation, but some highlights include the following: Only 9% of Morris probationers had less than 10 years of school while 33% in Hunterdon, 32% in Ocean and 31% in Gloucester had completed fewer than 10 years. On the other end of the scale, 40% in Morris had one or more years of post-secondary schooling while only 6% in Gloucester and 8% in Hunterdon had that level of schooling. Morris probationers (average number of years completed = 11.9) were clearly more highly educated than probationers in other counties, particularly those in Gloucester (average = 10.2) and Hunterdon (average = 10.3).

Employment. Some 19% of all probationers in this study did not work full-time at all during the year prior to sentencing while 36% worked all twelve months in that year. The average earnings came to $6,680 per probationer for all counties combined. Although the data was not available for two-thirds of the cases on one of the three employment variables, all available data reveals the following consistent pattern: Morris probationers had the best employment profile, closely followed by those in Hunterdon, while Gloucester's had the worst employment profile, closely followed by those in Ocean. The Bergen population was closer to Morris and Hunterdon than to Gloucester and Ocean. For example, the median number of months worked full-time in the year before sentencing for Morris probationers was 10.7 while the median for Gloucester was 5.8. Similarly, Morris probationers earned more (average of $7,851) than any other county's and Gloucester probationers earned the least (average of $4,654). Table 1 below reports this data in further detail while Tables E, F and G of the supplement reveal other details.

TABLE 1

Employment and Earnings Profile

County	Number of Months Employed Full-time in Year before Sentencing		Estimated Annual Earnings in Year before Sentencing
	Mean	Median	Mean
Bergen	7.2	9.2	6,825
Gloucester	5.6	5.8	4,654
Hunterdon	8.1	10.1	6,978
Morris	8.1	10.7	7,851
Ocean	6.1	6.0	5,756
TOTAL	7.2	8.7	6,680

Criminal History Variables

Slightly less than half (43%) of all probationers had a known juvenile or adult record prior to the probation-generating offense. The median age at which these probationers first came in contact with any component of the criminal justice system was 19.5.

When we view all variables pertaining to prior delinquent and criminal history together, we discover that probationers in Ocean County had the most extensive records prior to the probation-generating offense. For example, Ocean probationers first contacted the criminal justice system at an earlier age (average=20) than probationers in all other counties except Gloucester (average=19). Further, fewer Ocean probationers (36%) had no prior record than

probationers in any other county. In addition, more Ocean probationers (30%) than any others had three or more prior adjudications. Finally, more Ocean probationers (26%) had prior records with one or more violent offenses than all others.

Similarly, Hunterdon and Morris probationers had the least extensive records. Not only were the average ages at time of first contact with the criminal justice system the highest (22.7 years for Hunterdon and 22.1 for Morris), both also had the largest populations with no prior record and the smallest percentages of probationers with multiple prior offenses. Finally, both counties had the smallest population of probationers with prior violent offenses (10% for Hunterdon and 14% for Morris).

Probation-Generating Offense Characteristics

The three offense types with the largest percentage of probationers were sale of CDS (23%), possession of CDS (14%) and breaking and entering (11%). Weapons were involved in 5% of the offenses, while 10% of the probationers committed a violent offense of some sort. One out of five (19%) probationers was under the influence of some drug at the time she or he perpetrated the probation-generating offense.

The basic historical profiles presented in the prior section continued through the offense for which these persons were placed on probation. On the whole, Ocean County probationers committed more serious offenses and Morris and Hunterdon County probationers committed less serious offenses. This can be seen by noting that 12% of Ocean probationers committed offenses of violence while

while none in Hunterdon and 8% in Morris committed violent offenses. Further evidence of this pattern is seen by noting that: (1) 64% of all Morris probationers committed drug offenses; and (2) most Hunterdon probationers did not commit serious offenses at all; while (3) a much larger percentage of Ocean probationers committed more serious offenses.

Probation Performance Variables

The average length of time spent on probation for all probationers in the sample was 22.6 months. Again a wide county-to-county variation is found, such that Ocean probationers spent the longest time (average of 27.7 months) closely followed by Bergen probationers (average 24.5 months), while Morris probationers served the fewest months (17.5) closely followed by those in Gloucester (19.4 months).

Across the five counties some 64% were discharged at the expected termination date, 16% were discharged because of some type of violation and 13% were awarded early discharges. The remaining 7% were discharged for a miscellany of reasons. Again wide variations from county-to-county were found. A larger percentage of Bergen probationers (24%) were discharged for violation of probation than in any other county while only 1% in Morris were discharged thus. Similarly, Hunterdon terminated no one early, Bergen only 9%, while Morris discharged 26% early (a percentage twice that of the nearest county). One peculiar finding here is that of all counties, Hunterdon discharged a disproportionate percentage of probationers as absconders. Hunterdon discharged 17% as absconders while no other county discharged more than 3% as absconders.

At this point we should note that the basic thrust of the background variables, namely that Morris and Hunterdon probationers were the least serious offenders and Ocean the most serious, with Gloucester and Bergen in between, has begun to shift. The Morris population clearly retains its position as the least serious population based on prior record, status at beginning of the term, and now, performance while on probation. Hunterdon's relative position has changed only insofar as it has such a high percentage of absconder discharges. The more significant shift is at the more difficult end of the spectrum. Whereas prior history profiles would have predicted Ocean probationers to have the poorest probation performance, in fact Bergen probationers appear to have taken over this relative position, while Ocean probationers move closer to Gloucester probationers in the middle of the range. For example, Bergen had the smallest percentage of probationers (46%) to be discharged with improvement (Morris, of course, had the largest: 95%)[5]. Further, a smaller percentage of Bergen probationers (55%) was employed full-time at discharge than any other county's. Finally, more Bergen probationers were violated than any others (32% compared to the next highest rate of 21% in Ocean).

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[5] There is no uniform definition of what "with improvement" actually means. It may be that probation officers within a county differ among themselves. Further, there may be significant differences from county to county. Therefore you should treat this data with some caution.

RECIDIVISM FINDINGS

Background for the Recidivism Study

This study is not an attempt to identify those probationers who "succeeded" and those who "failed," those probation officers who "succeeded" and those who "failed." Rather, it is an effort to draw a profile of the rates and patterns of recidivism for a sample of probationers in five New Jersey counties in order to supplement our body of knowledge in this area. In this part of the report we will review briefly the issues surrounding definitions of recidivism and report the working definition that has been proposed, review the recidivism findings of this study, and then evaluate the proposed definition of recidivism.

The debate centers on issues of _time_ (i.e., how long after termination of probation is a person still eligible to be considered a recidivist?) and _action to be counted_ (i.e., should we count arrests and/or convictions, and what kinds of offenses are to be counted in recidivist data?). Thus, in an effort to promulgate a standard definition of recidivism, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals in 1973 proposed the following guidelines:

(i) Recidivism should be measured by reconviction rather than rearrest

(ii) Crimes in all jurisdictions should be included in recidivism calculations

(iii) Measurement should include the period under supervision and three years after

(iv) Incidents other than reconvictions which lead to revocation should be separately tabulated

as "technical violations."[6]

While this definition certainly strives for clarity and specificity, there remain problems which may, after all, be inherent in any definition of recidivism. For example, as Jay S. Albanese observed,

> ...reconviction is a common criterion for success or failure on probation. The validity of such a criterion is reduced to the extent that there exist certain innocent probationers among those convicted, or there exist probationers not convicted who have, in fact, engaged in criminal behavior.[7]

However, there is no reason to abandon the struggle to standardize what we mean when we speak of recidivism just because these kinds of problems exist in any given definition of recidivism. The persistent advantage such an agreed-upon definition would have over the current state of affairs is that probation administrators would then be able to make comparisons, to observe rates, and to follow patterns from one locality to another.

A Proposed Definition of Recidivism

Accordingly, in a study published in August 1978, the Probation Administrative Management System proposed a working definition of recidivism that could be utilized throughout New Jersey. The intent was, first, to identify who is a recidivist and second, to determine whether or not that person tends to be convicted of similar or dissimilar offenses.

1. Recidivists are all persons who, having once been convicted of a criminal act, are convicted for one or more subsequent criminal acts while serving a

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6   Corrections (Washington: U.S. Gov't. Printing Off., 1973), pp. 512-514.

7   "Predicting Probation Outcomes: An Assessment of Critical Issues" in Probation on Trial, pp. 132-133.

probation term and/or during the first three years following the termination of Probation. [Note the similarity to the Advisory Commission definition.]

2. Inconsistent recidivists are all persons who, having once been convicted of a criminal act, are convicted for one or more subsequent criminal acts while on probation and/or during the first three years following the probation termination date when the subsequent convicted offense(s) is (are) neither the same as nor similar to the original or other prior offenses.

3. Consistent recidivists are all persons who, having once been convicted of a criminal act, are convicted for one or more subsequent criminal acts while on probation and/or during the first three years following the probation termination date when the subsequent offense(s) is (are) the same as or similar to the original or other prior offenses.[8]

Recidivism Findings

The first discussion of recidivism statistics includes the total percentage of recidivists in the study population. That is a gross figure that does not control for how many persons were at risk (i.e., could have recidivated) during a given period of time. Thus we discuss first the gross recidivism rate and we present

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8   Five-Year Analysis of Recidivism among Probationers with Violent Crimes in Morris County (Trenton: Probation Administrative Management System, 1978), pp. 2-3. Consult Appendix C (pp. 15-26) of that report for the rationale behind these definitions.

the recidivism rates for populations at risk at given points in time. The latter discussion may be found beginning on page 20.

The gross recidivism rate for probationers in this study is one-third of all probationers (33%). Conversely, then, two-thirds of all probationers did not recidivate. When this data is combined with that of two prior recidivism studies, we find that this rate of recidivism remains virtually unchanged (32% when combined[9]) and we may conclude that the recidivism rate for adult probationers who terminated during court year 1975-1976 is 32%. With respect to arrest alone, slightly more than half (57%) of all probationers were not arrested since the beginning of their terms (see Table 3).

It is clear from Table 3 that there is wide variation in recidivism rates from county to county. For example, a larger percentage of Bergen probationers (41%) recidivated while only 16% of Morris probationers recidivated. Further, only 4% of Morris County probationers were reconvicted two or more times while 19% of Ocean and 18% of Bergen probationers were reconvicted two or more times.

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[9] The Salem and Passaic studies differed methodologically from this study and the combination of the two sets of data is intended to be suggestive only. Whether or not the 32% figure can be projected as a possible rate for the entire state is debatable. We can use this figure as a statewide benchmark as long as we use it with caution and recognize its limitations.

TABLE 2

Number of Convictions Since Beginning of Term*

County	None		One		Two		Three or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	200	59	81	24	29	9	31	9
Gloucester	39	70	13	23	3	5	1	2
Hunterdon	29	78	4	11	2	5	2	5
Morris	114	84	16	12	3	2	3	2
Ocean	56	69	10	12	3	4	12	15
Subtotal	438	67	124	19	40	6	49	7
Passaic	186	68	59	22	18	7	9	2
Salem	66	74	15	17	3	3	5	6
Subtotal	252	70	74	20	21	6	14	4
TOTAL	690	68	198	20	61	6	63	6

* Passaic and Salem data are from PAMS, Adult Probationer Recidivism in Salem County (Trenton: AOC, 1979), p. 13.

When do recidivists commit their first (or only) subsequent offense? Table 4 shows that almost half (48%) of all recidivists committed their first (or only) offense during the first year of their probation term. The next time period within which the largest percentage of recidivists committed their first (or only) offense was during the second year of probation (20%). Very few committed offenses on probation later than the second year. While

72% committed their first (or only) offense while on probation, 28% did so after discharge: 9% during the first year, 14% during the second, and 5% after the second year (see Table 4 for details).

TABLE 3

Number of Arrests Since Beginning of Term

County	None		One		Two		Three		Four or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	161	47	74	22	30	9	27	8	49	14
Gloucester	32	57	10	18	7	13	3	5	4	7
Hunterdon	24	65	7	19	3	8	0	...	3	8
Morris	104	77	18	13	8	6	2	2	4	3
Ocean	48	59	14	17	4	5	3	4	12	15
TOTAL	369	57	123	19	52	8	35	5	72	11

Although on the surface it looks like the first year of probation is the time of greatest risk, is this actually the case? When the total population at risk per year is compared, the answer, as Table 5 demonstrates is clearly yes: the first year of probation is the period of greatest risk. 16% of all probationers who could have recidivated during the first year did recidivate in that year year while only 7% of those who served at least two years recidivated during the second year of probation. Even smaller percentages are recorded for subsequent years. This finding is

TABLE 4

Year of Arrest for First Subsequent Conviction

County	During Probation:							
	1st Yr.		2nd Yr.		3rd Yr.		4-5 Yr.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	65	50	27	21	4	3	2	2
Gloucester	3	20	3	20	1	7	0	...
Hunterdon	3	43	2	29	0	...	0	...
Morris	10	53	3	16	0	...	0	...
Ocean	13	54	4	17	0	...	0	...
TOTAL	94	48	39	20	5	3	2	1

County	After Discharge:					
	1st Yr.		2nd Yr.		3rd or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	10	8	18	14	4	3
Gloucester	3	20	2	13	3	20
Hunterdon	0	...	2	29	0	...
Morris	3	16	1	5	2	11
Ocean	2	8	4	17	1	4
TOTAL	18	9	27	14	10	5

fully consistent with the prior PAMS study of recidivism in Salem and Passaic Counties.[11]

TABLE 5

Comparison of Total Probationer Population at Risk

in Given Years with Actual Recidivism Rates during Those Years

Number of Months on Probation	Total at Risk		Recidivists	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 12	650	100	106	16
13 - 24	539	83	39	7
25 - 36	395	61	6	2
37 or More	191	29	2	1

What types of offenses did the recidivists commit? 20% committed at least one violent offense. Most (13 of 20%) of those recidivists committed their first violent offense while a minority (6%) committed offenses similarly violent to one or more prior violent offenses. The remainder (1%) committed less violent offenses. No one committed an offense more violent than a prior violent offense. Table 6 reveals further that a larger percentage of Ocean (36%) and Gloucester (32%) recidivists committed violent offenses than any others while no recidivists in Hunterdon, 17% in Bergen and 19% in Morris committed violent offenses.

[11] The composite score for both studies was 15% of those eligible in the first year, 6% of those eligible in the second, 2% of those eligible in the third and 1% in subsequent years. Probation Administrative Management System, Adult Probationer Recidivism in Salem County (Trenton: AOC, 1979), p. 16.

TABLE 6

Violence Index of Subsequently Convicted Offense(s)

County	Violence Index											
	No New Violence				One or More New Violent Offenses							
	No Violence Ever		Prior Violence Only		First Violent		Less Violent		Similarly Violent		More Violent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	92	66	23	16	13	9	2	1	10	7	0	...
Gloucester	10	63	1	6	3	19	0	...	2	13	0	...
Hunterdon	8	100	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Morris	16	73	2	9	3	14	0	...	1	5	0	...
Ocean	10	40	6	24	8	32	1	4	0	...	0	...
TOTAL	136	64	32	15	27	13	3	1	13	6	0	...

When we look at the offense type of the first subsequent conviction we find that the largest category is possession of CDS (27%). The next largest offense groups are larceny (15%) and assaults (15%). Almost two-thirds (63%) of these offenses were misdemeanors or high misdemeanors. Table 7 reports all other offense types. A more complete breakdown by county is provided in Table VIII in the statistical supplement.

TABLE 7

Offense Types for Recidivists' First Subsequent Conviction

Offense Type	Misdemeanor or High Misdemeanor	Disorderly Person	Total	
			#	%
Assaults	16	15	31	15
Burglary	14	0	14	7
Forgery	7	0	7	3
Fraud	4	0	4	2
Larceny	7	25*	32	15
Stolen Property	11	4	15	7
Sale of CDS	4	0	4	2
Possession of CDS	56	1	57	27
Weapons	1	6	7	3
Miscellaneous	13	29	42	20
TOTAL	134	80	213	101**

* Includes shoplifting

** Extra percentage point is due to rounding

The types of offenses recidivists committed the second time is very similar to the first time offenses. The biggest difference is a smaller percentage of CDS possession offenses. See Table 8 below and Table IX in the statistical supplement for further details.

TABLE 8

Offense Types for Recidivists' Second Subsequent Conviction

Offense Type	Misdemeanor or High Misdemeanor	Disorderly Person	Total	
			#	%
Assaults	3	7	10	11
Burglary	10	0	10	11
Forgery	9	0	9	10
Fraud	1	0	1	1
Larceny	2	14*	16	18
Stolen Property	2	4	6	7
Sale of CDS	3	0	3	3
Possession of CDS	12	0	12	13
Weapons	2	3	5	5
Miscellaneous	6	13	19	21
TOTAL	50	41	91	100

* Includes shoplifting

Analysis of Proposed Recidivism Definition[12]

There are four elements of the proposed recidivism definition that require analysis:

(1) Whether arrest or conviction should be the legal criterion;

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[12] We recommend that the reader consult pp. 15-26 of our prior report, "Five-Year Analysis of Recidivism among Probationers with Violent Crimes in Morris County" for a complete discussion of the rationale that led to the proposed definition of recidivism.

(2) Whether the distinction between different types of recidivists, i.e., consistent vs. inconsistent, is meaningful;

(3) Whether the comparison of the new offense with prior offenses in terms of gradation, i.e., less serious, similarly serious or more serious, is meaningful;

(4) Whether the proposed time frame, i.e., from the beginning of the probation term to the end of the third year after discharge from probation, is desireable.

We evaluated those four issues according to the following criteria:

(1) Its intuitive value (i.e., does it seem to be reasonable?);

(2) Its power to statistically discriminate among recidivists, if applicable.

Should the Legal Criteria be Arrest or Conviction?

Basically we want to identify persons as recidivists if they actually commit one or more subsequent offenses. Certainly some persons commit those offenses without ever being arrested, others are arrested but not convicted, and still others are convicted though innocent. Since there is no fail-safe means to identify all actual recidivists, we must compromise and accept the most reliable indicator that a new offense has been committed. This logic seems to require conviction as the criterion because the matter is actually concluded in court. Even though some instances of arrest (e.g., insufficient evidence) never get to court and do represent actual offenses, arrest is not a satisfactory criteria

because it represents an allegation, not a finding of fact.

Another reason for accepting conviction rather than arrest as the legal criterion for this component of our definition is the uncertainty of what policy implications the arrest standard would offer. For example, probationers in the sample were arrested twice as much (average of 1.2 per probationer) as they were convicted (average of .6 per probationer). Given that ratio of arrest to conviction, what would we do with the extra 100% who were arrested but not convicted? Should they be violated as a matter of policy? We believe the policy implications are just not forthcoming in support of the arrest criterion and thus we conclude that conviction is to be preferred over arrest.

Some will be concerned about the seeming loss of arrest data. We do not propose to dispense with arrest data altogether. It may be used as another, independent indicator of probationer performance, but it should not be used to indicate recidivism per se.

What is the Value of the Consistent/Inconsistent Differentiation

In the truest sense of the word "recidivate" only those who do the same thing again or contract the same disease again are recidivists. Since persons who commit dissimilar offenses would be excluded were we to adopt the strictly etymological approach, this narrow a definition is unacceptable. Therefore, we proposed a broader definition in which the understanding of "to recidivate" is applied to whether one breaks the law again or not, instead of whether one breaks the same law. Thus, the condition into which one relapses is that of breaking laws, not breaking the same law.

The basic distinction here is between recidivists who commit only the same or similar kinds of offenses (consistent recidivists) and recidivists who commit different types of offenses (inconsistent recidivists). This approach suggests that consistent recidivists are more predictable than inconsistent recidivists. Further, it implies that the inconsistent recidivist may be more difficult to work with or more dangerous than the consistent recidivist since the broader range of criminal activity may represent a disregard for a much broader range of laws, if not law per se.

Let's begin our evaluation by comparing pre-probation recidivist type with post-probation recidivist type. Table 9 shows that approximately the same percentage of probationers of each type did not recidivate. Further the same percentage of consistent recidivists committed similar new offenses as committed dissimilar new offenses (22% each). By contrast, of the inconsistent recidivists who committed new offenses more than twice as many committed dissimilar offenses (27% vs. 12%). This provides some evidence that inconsistent recidivists are more likely to commit dissimilar offenses. Another way to put it is that consistent recidivists seem likely to persist as consistent recidivists and inconsistent recidivists are likely to persist as inconsistent recidivists.

TABLE 9

Comparison of Pre- and Post-Probation Recidivist Types

Recidivist Type at Probation-Generating Offense	Recidivist Type After Beginning of Probation					
	Not a Recidivist		Recidivist Type			
			Consistent		Inconsistent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not a recidivist	213	81	20	8	31	12
Consistent	89	56	35	22	34	22
Inconsistent	138	61	26	12	61	27

Is there any evidence that inconsistent recidivists are more problematic than consistent recidivists? To the extent that our data can shed light on those questions the answer is a tentative yes. We ran crosstabulations of recidivist type by all demographic, criminal history, drug abuse and probation performance variables and found almost no indication of statistically significant differences between the two groups The only variables that yielded such differences were the number of subsequent arrests and the number of subsequent convictions, and this was true for subsequent recidivists only.[13] We found that of all probationers who recidivated after the beginning of their terms that the consistent recidivists were

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[13] Probationers who were recidivists at the beginning of their term were equally likely to recidivate again and to recidivate the same number of times, regardless of recidivist type.

both arrested and convicted fewer times than were the inconsistent recidivists. Although the variation between the two groups on new convictions is not as marked as is the variation on arrests, inconsistent recidivists clearly were convicted more times than were consistent recidivists. Consult Tables 10 and 11 for further details.

TABLE 10

Post-Probation Recidivist Type by
Number of Subsequent Arrests

Post-Probation Recidivist Type	Number of New Arrests						Average # of New Arrests
	One		Two		3 or More		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Consistent	37	45	16	20	29	35	2.6
Inconsistent	34	26	22	17	74	57	3.5

χ^2 significant at .01

TABLE 11

Post-Probation Recidivist Type by
Number of New Convictions

Post-Probation Recidivist Type	Number of New Arrests						Average # of New Convictions
	One		Two		3 or More		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Consistent	56	68	15	18	11	13	1.6
Inconsistent	67	52	25	19	38	29	2.2

χ^2 significant at .02

We submit that if we are going to accept this element of the definition now it must be done almost primarily on the basis of its intuitive appeal rather than on its power to statistically differentiate probationers. Since we affirm the intuitive value, we propose that we tentatively retain this element of the definition and examine if further through other forms of data analysis (e.g., discriminant analysis).

We should interject here that while the coders usually had no difficulty determining recidivist type while gathering and coding the data, there were several cases that were very difficult to classify. This occurred because the criteria for differentiating consistent from recidivists need to be elaborated more clearly and comprehensively. Assuming that can be done, we see no reason to abandon this element of the definition.

How Adequate Are The Proposed Temporal Elements?

The working definition of recidivism proposed including persons who are convicted at either or both of two points in time: (1) during the course of their probation term and (2) within three complete years after the day they are discharged from probation. We submit that the first time frame necessarily must be included and requires no justification. Therefore, we focus our analysis on the second.

It is helpful to pause for a moment at this point in the discussion to clarify why there needs to be a time frame. Someone may ask, "If a former probationer is convicted of a crime seven years after discharge from probation, does the three year time frame mean the offender is not a recidivist?" This is a logical question

but misses the reason for establishing the time frame, which, simply put is this: if we want to compare rates of recidivism of one group to those of another, the groups must have the same periods of time during which they could have recidivated. Since it is impossible to measure all _actual_ recidivism rates (since we would have to wait until the death of each person in both study groups) and since want to use the rates at the earliest possible time (since the older the data gets the less useful it may be), we want to have the earliest point in time after which probationers are less likely to be reconvicted. In other words, if a large percentage of probationers have gone for a certain number of years of higher risk without recidivating, the odds that they will recidivate thereafter are negligible.

We have already learned (see page 21) that the years of highest risk are the first two years on probation and the first two years after discharge. Of all recidivists, only 5% committed their first (or only) offense during or after the third year after discharge. Further, only 1% of the recidivists committed their first (or only) offense during or after the fourth year after discharge. This is particularly instructive when we note that the average follow-up period after termination was a little over three and one-half years (42.5 months).

Since only 6% seem to recidivate during or after the third year of discharge from probation we wonder whether the proposed time frame might be shortened from three years after discharge to two. If this were done, we would gain a year that otherwise would remove findings another year from the time under consideration.

It seems a reasonable trade-off to make: losing as much as 6% of the recidivists in turn for data becoming available a year earlier (i.e., necessitating a post-discharge delay of three instead of four years for doing the research and issuing the report).

We recommend, then, that the time period for which offenders be followed for the purposes of our recidivism definition be two years after termination of probation. This is a year shorter than the recommendation of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.[14]

Should Recidivists be Differentiated According to Trend?

In our original discussion of recidivism we proposed that it may be desireable to differentiate among recidivists in terms of relative seriousness: more, same or less serious. Although this element was not integrated into the definition, we decided to test the possible contribution this gradation might make to the definition.

One hypothesis we tested was this: recidivists who subsequently commit less serious offenses commit fewer offenses than the other two groups of recidivists. This hypothesis was based partly on the assumption that this gradation of seriousness may reflect a trend, e.g., those who commit less serious offenses may be moving away from committing any offenses at all.

We found the hypothesis to be substantiated. The less serious recidivists were likely to commit fewer offenses than

[14]   _Corrections_ (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 513.

either of the other two groups of recidivists. First, probationers who were less serious recidivists on the offense that resulted in the instant term of probation were much less likely to recidivate than probationers whose probation-generating offense was similarly or more serious. Only 23% of the less serious recidivists were reconvicted subsequent to being placed on probation while the reconviction rates for similarly and more serious recidivists were 46% and 39% respectively. See Table 12 for details. Second, the same less serious recidivists were arrested and/or convicted fewer times than were the other types of recidivists. Table 13 reveals these findings.

The basic thrust of these findings pertaining to incoming recidivists was reaffirmed by post-probation recidivists. Of all probationers who recidivated after the beginning of their terms, those who committed a less serious offense were less likely to recidivate than either of the other kinds of recidivists, as Table 14 reveals.

TABLE 12

Recidivist Type at Beginning of Term
by Subsequent Reconvictions

| Recidivist Type | Was the Recidivist Reconvicted? | | | |
| | No | | Yes | |
	#	%	#	%
Less serious	24	77	7	23
Similarly serious	135	54	113	46
More serious	57	61	37	39

χ^2 significant at .04

TABLE 13

Recidivist Type at Beginning of Term
by Average Number of Subsequent Arrests and Reconvictions

Recidivist Type	Average Number of New Arrests	Average Number of Reconvictions
Less serious	.94	.42
Similarly serious	1.84	.97
More serious	1.28	.75

TABLE 14

Post-Probation Recidivist Type
by Number of New Convictions

| Recidivist Type | Number of New Convictions | | | | | |
| | One | | Two | | Three or More | |
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less serious	32	80	6	15	2	5
Similarly serious	71	53	29	22	33	25
More serious	20	51	5	13	14	36

χ^2 significant at .01

We submit that this differentiation of recidivists should be incorporated into the definition of recidivism. Aside from its ability to distinguish recidivists who seem to be less likely to persist in a pattern of recidivism, it may also provide a useful measurement to evaluate the effectiveness of probation. For example, this enables the probation administrator to measure success/failure on a point along the following scale rather than be limited to a dichotomous measure of success or failure.

Degree of Success/Failure	Recidivist Status
Success ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Failure	1. Prior recidivist who did not recidivate 2. First offender who did not recidivate 3. Probationer who became less serious recidivist 4. Probationer who became similarly serious recidivist 5. Probationer who became more serious recidivist

Policy Recommendations

We ropose that each of the following recommendations be adopted as uniform policy for all probation departments in New Jersey.

1. The following definition should be adopted as the minimum definition of probationer recidivism:

    Probationers are deemed recidivists if they are convicted in any jurisdiction of one or more new offenses on or between the first day of a probation term and the last day of the third year after discharge from probation.

2. When possible, differences among recidivists should be reported according to the following categories:

(I)   Offense type--consistent or inconsistent (i.e., whether or not the new offense is the same as or similar to all prior offense history);

(II)   Comparative seriousness--less serious, similarly serious or more serious (i.e., when compared to the offense for which the recidivist was placed on probation);

(III)   Class of offense--crime or petty offense (see NJSA 2C:1-4);

(IV)   Degree of offense--first, second, third or fourth degree, disorderly persons, petty disorderly persons or local ordinance;

(V)   Date offense committed--during first, second, third, fourth or fifth year while on probation or during first, second or third year after discharge

3. Arrests which did not result in a new conviction should be reported in the following ways:

(I)   Arrests for an offense;

(II)   Procedural arrests (i.e., technical violation of probation conditions, not a new offense);

(III)   Arrests leading to diversionary program (e.g., PTI).

4. Probation administrators should seek a policy that creatively, humanly and helpfully addresses the finding that the first year of a probation term is the year of highest risk of recidivism. For example, it may be desireable to place all probationers under intense supervision and require sensitive and comprehensive delivery of services in the first year of their their term. The further probationers are into terms beyond the first year the more the intensity could be relaxed and early discharges considered.

5. In view of the findings on the measure of trend (see pp. 33-
    36) probation administrators should consider establishing
    policy that encourages a violation and/or revocation of
    probation for those probationers whose first new subsequent
    offense is similarly or more serious than the probation-
    generating offense, while probationers whose first new
    subsequent offense is less serious should be dealt with in
    a less constraining fashion. Thus the mere fact of a
    reconviction should not necessarily require a violation
    and/or a revocation.

CLASSIFICATION FINDINGS

Introduction

Classification basically involves taking into considera-
tion certain facts and characteristics of a probationer in deter-
mining what kind of supervision is warranted and at what level
within the organizational context of a given field service agency.
However, before we attempt to answer the question, how will we
classify probationers?, we must perhaps first consider the question,
why should we classify probationers? Bernadette A. Fiore provides
a helpful beginning point.

> The underlying assumption on which probation
> must rest is that most probationers need su-
> pervision and the skill with which it is
> deployed will in large measure determine the
> success of the system. Probation cannot ef-
> fectively rehabilitate offenders and protect
> society as long as problems in delivery of
> services exist.[15]

Thus, a primary purpose of classification is the improvement and
rationalization of the delivery of services toward the goal of
positively reintegrating the probationer into the community.

An attempt to improve the deployment of departmental re-
sources should not disregard the current debate in the field over
the mission of probation. We suggest that field services are
already under a legal and professional mandate to perform services
and that administrators faced with day-to-day operational decisions
to make must develop a planning apparatus to fill existing voids.
That is to say that the debate focusing on at least the following

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[15] "Clients and Caseloads: An Assessment of Critical Issues,"
      in Probation on Trial, p. 79.

points of reference--law enforcement vs. social work, rehabilita-
tion model vs. justice model, community resource broker vs. pro-
vider of services--is absolutely critical and demands consideration
and determination. But we must not delay the "how" question
because the operating agency is still operating. Moreover, some
officers have very heavy caseloads (which often means heavy work-
loads as well) and others have lighter ones; some probationers who
need intensive supervision get lost in the shuffle while others who
are fairly stable see their officers frequently; some probationers
begin their terms needing close contact with the officer and
eventually progress so that they no longer require so many services
but continue to receive them. Whether the activities of the pro-
bation officers are oriented to the delivery of services or the
protection of the public (or both as is often the intended case) a
rational approach, held up to organizational and public scrutiny,
is more appropriate from a public service perspective than the
continuation of unorganized decision-making.

The intuitive classification of cases on an ongoing
basis is currently a function of most line-level probation of-
ficers. However, experience has shown that such a practice leads
to unwarranted disparity of treatment, focusing on the "squeaky
wheel," and crisis management. These approaches result in (1)
quiet cases requiring services not receiving them, (2) supervision
and monitoring services to protect the public being ignored under
the pressure of other activities, and (3) probationers with longer
terms rarely being recognized as requiring differential attention.
In fact, in such situations research previously conducted on

"targets of opportunity" (e.g., cases where the impact of probation-
provided services are likely to be most effective), is ignored in
favor of dealing with today's crises. Again, Ms. Fiore offers a
timely insight into this dilemma:

> We can get the most from our efforts by deter-
> mining who will do better under what circum-
> stances, and consequently spending more time
> on those most in need.[16]

This is the point at which a model for classification
really contributes to the efficient and effective management of
those involved in the probation system. It gives an indication
of where and how the scarce resources of time, energy, money, and
professional services can best be allocated. Properly conceived
and implemented, a classification model can functionally indicate
the meaning of a given probation disposition to a specific proba-
tioner. It can provide the administrative agency, whether in the
judiciary or the executive branch, an anticipatory sense of what
may be expected during the probation term. Furthermore, it can
guide the line-level probation officer by explicitly indicating
what is expected and under what circumstances. Such an approach
joins the necessary accountability functions with required policy
determinations.

Correctional Master Plan Recommendations

The purpose of this section of the study is to assess
the predictive utility of an existing classification device. In
1974, the Commissioner of the Department of Institutions and

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[16] Ibid., p. 112.

Agencies (parent organization of the Division of Correction &

Bureau of Parole and predecessor of the Department of Corrections)

appointed a Correctional Master Plan Policy Council "to formulate

advice and policy guidance on the future direction of corrections

in New Jersey."[17] Notwithstanding the presence of probation within

the judicial as opposed to the executive branch, the Council's

final report included recommendations relating to probation ser-

vices. For purposes of this study we will limit ourselves to the

Plan's recommendations regarding probation service delivery.

Recognizing the need of the twenty-one county probation

departments to develop appropriate classification models to guide

and ensure the proper delivery of probation services the Plan of-

fers a client classification system designed to enable differential

placement of probationers based on objective criteria. Components

of the scheme involve the following criteria:

    1. Type of offense
    2. Length of time on probation
    3. Probability of success on probation
    4. Performance on probation.[18]

By utilizing these components, the classification scheme approaches

the delivery of services with a workload rather than caseload con-

cept. While client needs are not directly incorporated into the

system's structure, the underlying assumption is that meeting those

needs will be placed within a supervision modality ranging from

minimum to intensive supervision. In the following section, we

have isolated the "probability of success on probation" component

for further study.

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[17] Department of Corrections, New Jersey Correctional Master Plan
      (Trenton: Department of Corrections, 1977), p.iii.

[18] Ibid., p. 139.

The risk assessment technique utilized within the Plan's

classification recommendation is based upon the Base Expectancy

Score (BES) system developed previously in California, constructed

and validated from a follow-up study of parolees. While some ef-

forts have been made in New Jersey to validate the system with

probationers,[19] we concluded that because of the variations within

the 21 county-operated probation departments it was necessary to

utilize a multi-county research evaluation approach. Recognizing

the limitations imposed by selecting only one of the criterion

variables for study, our assumption was that such validation, if

successful, could form the core of future efforts at classification

in New Jersey and save hours of effort and scarce funds involved in

beginning the construction and validation of such a risk predictor

locally. If the BES appears to have validity for New Jersey proba-

tion, assessments can then be focused at the other components and

appropriate need assessments concerns.

Predictive Risk Assessment Findings

The Correctional Master Plan noted the potential problems

of adopting the Base Expectancy Scale model for probation:

> The scale was originally designed to predict
> parole success and is, therefore, normed on a
> sample of prisoners released after a period
> of incarceration. It would, therefore, be
> inappropriate to interpret scale scores on
> an absolute basis, especially for probation-
> ers.[20]

To determine the efficacy of utilizing the BES in any probationer

classification model, we classified the 651 probationers from the

five counties in our sample according to the formula in Table 15.

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[19] Nicholas Fiore, "A Statistical Examination of the Relationship
      between Base Expectancy Scores and Manner of Discharge from
      Probation and Recidivism," Unpublished M.A. Thesis (John Jay
      College of Criminal Justice, 1975).

[20] Plan, op. cit., p. 115.

TABLE 15

California Base Expectancy Score Model

Variable		Score
If arrest-free five or more years	Add:	16
If no history of any opiate use	"	13
If no family criminal record	"	8
If commitment offense not checks or burglary	"	13
Take age at commitment times 0.6	"	...
Add 21 for all cases	"	21
		Sub-total ___
3 times number of aliases	Subtract:	
5 times number of incarcerations		
		Sub-total ___
Base Expectance Score (BES) =		Total Score ___

All probationers in the sample (except for 49 cases for whom the necessary information was missing) were classified according to the guidelines established in the Plan. In the table below we provide the appropriate category as well as the percentages with favorable outcomes established in the original California model.

TABLE 16

Classification of New Jersey Probationers
According to the BES

BES Score	N. J. Probationers		% of California score group with favorable outcomes after 2 years[21]
	#	%	
92-100	35	6	87%
73- 91	196	33	76%
63- 72	158	26	64%
44- 62	154	26	53%
34- 43	33	5	49%
15- 33	15	2	29%
0- 14	11	2	14%
Total	602	100	N/A

[21] Ibid.

While Table 16 presents the assignment of BES scores to the collective sample, we did review its applicability on a county-by-county basis for the five departments under study. The variations among the counties as to the BES scores were dramatic with many of the counties having no probationers in the 0-14 or 15-33 groups. We will address this issue in part in our discussion of BES applicability to large versus small probation departments in Appendix B.

We applied two tests to assess the predictive utility of the Base Expectancy Score. While both approaches will be presented separately our discussion will be combined because of the similarity of findings. As we indicated in our discussion of the sample we calculated conviction rates after placement on probation (hereafter referred to as reconviction) for annual periods while on probation as well as for at least three years after termination on probation. Table 17 provides information on reconviction in relation to Base Expectancy Score for the combined term of probation as well as the follow-up period after termination.

The 68% favorable outcome factor is consistent with prior research (see pp. 18f above). Information collection and processing is under the best of circumstances a time-consuming and costly endeavor. In light of our recommendation that the follow-up period for the recidivism definition be two years after termination, let us look at the slightly reduced time frame and its bearing on the BES (see Table 18). The difference between the findings in the last two tables is not statistically significant so further discussions will be based on the two year limitation follow-up period.

TABLE 17

Base Expectancy Score and
Outcome for New Jersey Probationers
during Probation and Full Follow-up Period

BES Score	Number of Probationers	Number Reconvicted	% Favorable Outcome
92-100	35	3	91%
73- 91	196	31	84%
63- 72	158	46	71%
44- 62	154	76	51%
34- 43	33	24	27%
15- 33	15	7	53%
0- 14	11	7	36%
Total	602	194	68%

TABLE 18

Base Expectancy Score and
Outcome for New Jersey Probationers
during Probation and a Two Year Follow-up Period

BES Score	Number of Probationers	Number Reconvicted	% Favorable Outcome
92-100	35	3	91%
73- 91	196	28	86%
63- 72	158	40	75%
44- 62	154	75	51%
34- 43	33	24	27%
15- 33	15	6	60%
0- 14	11	7	36%
Total	602	183	70%

Comparisons of the percentage of favorable outcomes between the study group and the California parolee norming base are generally favorable. The Correctional Master Plan indicates that a BES score of 63 or higher means there is a "64% or better estimated probability of success on community supervision."[22] In the instant study, a BES score of 63 or higher would indicate a 75% or better liklihood of success. Seemingly, adopting the BES scaling technique and the recommended cut-off point would be justified on the basis of greater conservatism, i.e., any existing error margin based on decision-making will err on the side of managing more strictly than otherwise warranted those with greater probability of success.

Although we conclude that there exists a generally positive correlation between the data bases involved and that the BES approach does have some adaptability to probationers, we must also indicate that the relationship is somewhat weaker than desired. While a general tendency exists for those with a lower base expectancy score to recidivate more often than those with a higher score, the relationship is not a completely direct one. In the California experience, the higher the rate (based on the groupings described) the greater the probability for success. Utilizing that model on New Jersey probationers, the general direction follows, but there is a reversal in the 15-33 and 0-14 groupings. This deviation from expected results leads us to conclude that experimentation with the development of risk assessment models based on New Jersey probationer data is warranted. The Correctional Master Plan did raise such a suggestion in relating BES to New

[22] Ibid.

Jersey parolees, and the case is even more forceful for probationers. Nevertheless, while such experimentation and research is both warranted and suggested, we feel the general similarity in patterns is sufficient to permit continued administrative use of BES in probation planning activities.

Advantages of Using a Classification Scheme

Again, one of the most important purposes of instituting a plan for classifying probationers is to expedite the allocation of scarce resources. As S. Christopher Baird notes,

> A classification system should, at a minimum, provide a rationale for developing agency resources, enabling administrators to make efficient use of available staff and to avoid providing services to offenders who do not require them. A complete classification scheme can also assist probation and parole agents in identifying needs and problems of clients and provide a basis for more effective case planning.[23]

In short, such a model would aid in the appraisal of the risk of a probationer to recidivate and in the assessment of his/her needs. Supervisors and officers could thereby attempt to match needs with services. A uniform model of classification for New Jersey would also facilitate the standardization of supervision in the 21 counties.

The adoption of an applicable classification scheme can

---

[23] "Classification for Caseload Management and Staff Development in Wisconsin," Proceedings of the One Hundred and Seventh Annual Congress of Corrections of the American Correctional Association (College Park, Md.: A.C.A., 1977), p. 43.

lead to the development of better accountability measures. While administratively adopted contact rates for individual supervision classifications do not address the issue of quality of contact, they do accentuate the need for departmental administrators to provide more significant attention to the role of middle managers in the organization. Issues of professionalization among probation practitioners lead to increased demand for individual discretion in decision-making. Such discretion does not obviate the need for managerial supervision and accountability, nor do the two necessarily conflict. As departments begin to develop supervisional policies and staff operations requirements, the line probation officers ascertain a greater understanding of organizational expectations. Furthermore, classification systems incorporate the bases for making workload as opposed to caseload determinations and assist in justifying requests for additional staff and resources.

Classification systems enhance the capability of researchers to evaluate both policies and procedures by organizationally publicizing administrative expectations. Since they contain the elements for assessing the effectiveness of supervision strategies, classification systems will permit both line-level probation officers as well as administrators to review the impact of special programs, activities and referrals that otherwise would be incorporated within the general approach to probation supervision.

Finally, the development of case management approaches along with their necessary needs assessment systems (such as the Probation Management Information System) will identify specific training and resource needs. Knowing rather than speculating

about existing problems of probationers permits a more effective

administrative approach to resource development and assignment.

Cautions About Using a Classification Scheme

Even so, however advantageous a classification model

seems, we urge that care be taken in setting up such a system.

Indeed, one of the basic assumptions underlying a classification

model is that in some respects, given certain identified pieces

of information, about the probationer, it is possible to predict

behavior and thus to assess risk of placing the person in the com-

munity. While this prediction process may be useful and even

necessary, it can lead to unanticipated consequences. Jay S.

Albanese has raised one such consequence for discussion:

> A criticism of prediction and of other attempts
> to identify potential future behavior, whether
> it be probation outcomes, delinquent activity,
> or other types of human conduct, is the possible
> consequence of labelling persons or groups of
> persons as good or bad risks.[24]

This is very similar to the issue often debated in the field of

education about whether labelling a child as either bright or dull

influences the teacher to expect that he/she will do well or

poorly. Some studies indicate that teacher expectation does have

a bearing on student performance. The same might be true in the

officer-probationer relationship. Offenders labelled as poor risks

might actually do poorly because their officers expect them to be

problematic.

A second caution is that there would seem to be an

inherent paradox in developing a tool to increase objectivity in

dealing with probationers when the only way to utilize it is through

---

[24] "Predicting Probation Outcomes: An Assessment of Critical
Issues," in Probation on Trial, p. 163.

the subjective judgments of officers. As an example, Ms. Fiore

found in a project in Suffolk County that

> ratings for classification, when done by probation
> officers, were weakened by the subjectivity of
> their reporting. As a result, it was not clear
> whether the findings were based on the subjective
> perceptions of the probation officer or the author,
> or upon the actual data.[25]

Training for those who will use the classification model is, there-

fore, a must before implementing such a potentially powerful tool.

Third, adopting a single model throughout the state as-

sumes a uniformity throughout the state that may not exist. The

system, in theory, should fit the targeted population of probation-

ers; but the probationers live in counties that exhibit wide

diversity in economic status, employment opportunities, availability

of social services, delivery of social services, and probation depart-

ment policies. Is it possible to develop one set of classification

criteria that will address this variety?

Classification and Probation Term

The relationship between risk, needs and time has not re-

ceived proper attention in discussions of classification systems.

Individuals are placed on probation in New Jersey for specific terms,

with maximum extension to no more than 5 years (2C:45-22). In the

majority of cases the original term imposed is not modified, and

therefore, the probationer is under the jurisdiction of the proba-

tion department for a determinate period, generally set at the

outset of the probation term. While we recognize that most super-

vision classification mechanisms contain systematized review com-

ponents to alter initial determinations, the issue of time has not

---

[25] Fiore, op. cit., p. 111.

been completely explored. Research conducted on New Jersey proba-
tioners continues to conclude that the first two years of the
probation term is the greatest period of risk of recidivism. As
additional studies are conducted it becomes increasingly clear
that from an administrative and policy perspective intervention
strategies after the two year period may often result in a mis-
allocation of resources. The system recommended by the Correctional
Master Plan incorporates time framing for classification purposes.
While our research cannot yet support the four-fold breakdown (less
than six months, six months to one year, one year to two years,
beyond two years),[26] the approach does contain some intuitive appeal.
During a time of increasing fiscal restraint with added emphasis on
resource allocation within the probation service, we must look more
closely at this time framing issue. From the administrative point
of view it may be justifiable to gradually reduce the allocation
of probation services to individuals throughout their terms. If
our intervention strategy is to have its greatest probable impact,
the probation department must apply its intervention strategies as
early as possible. From a policy perspective, additional attention
needs to be given to the role of early discharge from probation,
administratively inactivated cases, and control group cases that
will receive probation services only upon the advent of specific
circumstances, e.g., request, arrest, non-compliance, etc.

A Challenge for Future Research

On the whole, the research conducted in the area of pro-
bation has tended to focus on the individual probationer and to

[26]   Plan, op. cit., p. 140.

neglect consideration of the impact of the system within which the
individual is placed. As a result,

> the past research has proven that much of the
> "success" of the probation is related to the
> characteristics which probationers bring with
> them. Perhaps it is about time to find out what
> characteristics of the system and the operators
> of that system contribute to that "success."
> Without a total system approach, we will remain
> forever behind the starting line.[27]

Obviously, the present study falls within the traditional approach;
but we would like to challenge both ourselves and our colleagues to
a reorientation of thinking--from an emphasis almost completely on
individual offenders to a broader concern about the other factors
which make up the whole including ourselves and our colleagues.

Since a systems approach may seem obvious, especially
given the current wide-spread use of systems theory, it might be
well to consider two of the reasons that the research has been
rather narrow in its focus. First, a strong belief runs through
this society that the individual bears ultimate responsibility
for his/her own situation. William Ryan's classic book, Blaming
The Victim,[28] highlights the problem of collective versus individ-
ual responsibility. If a child in an overcrowded, poorly equipped
classroom cannot read, is the fault entirely his or hers? If a
woman cannot secure adequate pre-natal care because the clinic is
under staffed, is the fault entirely hers? We might pose two addi-
tional questions for probation studies: If a probationer remains
arrest-free, is the credit entirely his or hers? If a probationer
is convicted on a new charge, is the fault entirely his or hers?

[27]   Jerie H. Powell, "Critical Assessment of Revocation/Recidivism
       Statistics" in Probation on Trial, p. 238.

[28]   Revised edition (New York: Vintage Books, 1978).

This is not to imply that people are not responsible for their

decisions, only that the probationer does not exist in isolation

from other people and other influences.

Second, the focus of research tends to be narrow because

it is easier to design a study centered on the individual, to de-

velop operational definitions for individual data, to qualify data

about a client's life than it is to broaden the range of the pro-

ject. Files exist on individual probationers but not on officers,

judges, policies, social context. Too, the probation client has

the least to say about being the subject of research whereas the

system can withdraw support and deny access to information more

easily.

Even though it is more natural and easy, then, to center

attention on the client, there are other factors involved in the

success or failure of probation that most studies have failed to

explore. The Improved Correctional Field Services Project Evaluation

observed:

> A major obstacle in predicting recidivistic
> behavior is that it is not only dependent on
> the behavior of the probationer but it is
> also determined by the actions of criminal
> justice agents such as police, probation
> officers, and judges.[29]

That report also noted:

> Since agent, client, policy, and programmatic
> factors all shape supervision and may have
> differential impacts on the results of varying
> levels of it, all warrant close attention.[30]

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[29]   James O. Finckenauer (Newark: Rutgers School of Criminal
Justice, 1969?), p. 25.

[30]   Ibid., p. 10.

One example of the kind of approach we recommend for

consideration in designing future research studies is James F.

Irish's "Probation and Recidivism."[31]

In a review of the literature on recidivism statistics

Jerie H. Powell commented on that study as follows:

> Irish, in his 1972 study, attempted to find
> the relationship between the probation
> officer's skill in pre-sentence reporting
> and probation/post-probation outcome, de-
> parting from the traditional study of the
> relationship only between the socio-personal
> characteristics of a probation and outcome.[32]

Though Irish produced no significant findings in his pioneer study,

the editors of Probation on Trial encouraged the pursuit of this

innovative approach. In recognition of the complexities of this

topic, we urge the same.

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[31]   (mineola, N. Y.: Nassau County Probation Department, 1977).

[32]   "Critical Assessment of Revocation/Recidivism Statistics," in
Probation on Trial, p. 233.

APPENDIX A

Data Gathering Instrument

Recidivism-Classification Study _____ 1

Name: _____
           First   *Middle*   *Last*

    Coding Status: Completed_____
                Pending_____

                                                  [*Begin Card One*]

1. County (1)Bergen   (4)Middlesex
            (2)Gloucester (5)Morris
            (3)Hunterdon   (6)Ocean
                                                  —
                                                1

2. I.D. #   — — — —
                                          2 3 4 5

Presentence Investigation Report Face Sheet Data

3. Number of aliases
                                                    —
                                                6

4. Month and year of birth
                                            — — — —
                                          7 8 9 10

5. Sex (1) Male (2) Female
                                                  —
                                             11

6. Race/ethnicity (1) White (2) Black (3) Hispanic (4) Other —
                                                12

7. Most serious final charge (See Offense Code)
                                            — —
                                          13 14

8. Second most serious final charge
                                            — —
                                          15 16

9. Total number of final charges
                                            — —
                                          17 18

10. Plea (1) Not guilty (2) Guilty
                                              —
                                             19

11. Probation term (number of months; if no specific term — —
      ordered, e.g., until fine paid, enter 98)   20 21

12. Month and year of disposition(sentencing date)
                                        — — — —
                                      22 23 24 25

13. First special condition ordered(See Special
                              Condition codes)   — —
                                          26 27

14. Second special condition ordered
                                            — —
                                          28 29

15. Number of special conditions ordered
                                              —
                                             30

Recidivism-Classification Study   2

16. Total amount of restitution ordered $ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
    (0's if none)   31 32 33 34 35

17. Total amount of fines ordered (0's if none) $ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
                                                 36 37 38 39 40

18. Total amount of court costs (0's if none) $ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
                                               41 42 43 44 45

19. Split sentence?
    (1) No
    (2) Yes time already served
    (3) Yes, time yet to be served   ___
                                                           46

Circumstances of the Offense

20. 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 this offender--firearm
    (6) Weapon involved, but not this offender--cutting
    (7) Weapon involved, but not this offender--other type
    (8) Multiple weapons used by offender and others,
           including firearm(s)
    (9) Multiple weapons used by offender and others,
           excluding firearm(s)   ___
                                                           47

21. With whom did the offender commit the offense? (0 if
    none; numbers of others involved in commission of
    the offense)   ___
                                                           48

22. The offender was under the influence of what substances
    at the time of committing the offense?
    (1) None   (6) Angel dust, PCP
    (2) Alcohol   (7) Other (Specify)
    (3) Heroin   (8) Multiple, including alcohol
    (4) Marijuana   (9) Multiple, excluding alcohol
    (5) Cocaine   ___
                                                           49

23. Value of amount stolen/robbed $ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
                                         50 51 52 53 54

24. Offender's basic attitude toward offense(s)
    (1) Maintains innocence
    (2) Bragging, boasting
    (3) Indifferent
    (4) Seems to have rationalized or justified the act
    (5) Shows concern or remorse
    (6) Admits guilt, attitude not indicated
    (8) Not indicated   ___
                                                           55

Recidivism-Classification Study   3

25. Violence index of present offense(s) compared to most violent
    prior offense
    (1) First offender, no grounds for comparison, not violent
    (2) First offender, no grounds for comparison, violent
    (3) Neither this nor any former offense was violent
    (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
    (8) First violent offense   ___
                                                           56

26. Offender's relationship to the criminal justice system
    when present offense (or most early offense) was committed
    (1) No relationship, i.e., free
    (2) On probation
    (3) On parole
    (4) Incarcerated
    (5) Escapee, fugitive, or absconder
    (6) Pending action on other charges
    (7) In P.T.I.
    (8) On bail (other than 6 and 7)
    (9) Other   ___
                                                           57

Offense History Prior to Beginning of Probation Term

27. Recidivist type on probation-generating offense in view of
    totality of all prior offenses (traffic included)
    (1) Not a recidivist (i.e., first conviction)
    (2) Consistent--less serious
    (3) Consistent--similarly serious
    (4) Consistent--more serious
    (5) Inconsistent--less serious
    (6) Inconsistent--similarly serious
    (7) Inconsistent--more serious   ___
                                                           58

28. Number of juvenile convictions for JINS offenses
                                                         ___ ___
                                                         59 60

29. Number of juvenile convictions for delinquency at
    degree of misdemeanor or higher
                                                         ___ ___
                                                         61 62

30. Number of juvenile convictions for delinquency at
    degree of disorderly persons or lower
                                                         ___ ___
                                                         63 64

31. Number of juvenile convictions for traffic-related
    offenses (Title 39)
                                                         ___ ___
                                                         65 66

32. Number of adult convictions for misdemeanors or
    higher
                                                         ___ ___
                                                         67 68

33. Number of adult convictions for disorderly persons
    or lower
                                                         ___ ___
                                                         69 70

Recidivism-Classification Study _____ 4

34. Number of adult convictions for traffic offenses
$\overline{71}$ $\overline{72}$

35. Number of convictions ever (adult + juvenile) for offenses similar to current one
$\overline{73}$ $\overline{74}$

36. Number of times incarcerated in state institutions
$\overline{75}$ $\overline{76}$

37. Number of times incarcerated in county/local places
$\overline{77}$ $\overline{78}$

38. Was this offender arrest-free for five or more years prior to the probation-generating arrest?
(00) No   (16) Yes
$\overline{79}$ $\overline{80}$

> End Card 1
> Begin Card 2

39. I.D. #
$\overline{1}$ $\overline{2}$ $\overline{3}$ $\overline{4}$ $\overline{5}$

40. Age at first contact with the criminal justice system
$\overline{6}$ $\overline{7}$

41. Number of months of prior incarceration (not detention)(actual time)
$\overline{8}$ $\overline{9}$

42. Number of months of prior probation (actual time)
$\overline{10}$ $\overline{11}$

43. Number of months of prior parole. (If clearly on parole, but time period unclear, put 06 for each parole term)
$\overline{12}$ $\overline{13}$

44. Number of times prior terms of probation have been terminated negatively, e.g., revoked, without improvement
$\overline{14}$ $\overline{15}$

45. Number of arrests in year before date of sentencing (excluding instant arrest)
$\overline{16}$

46. Number of convictions in year before date of sentencing (excluding instant conviction)
$\overline{17}$

Recidivism-Classification Study _____ 5

Family and Education Matters

47. Evaluation of family/social relationships
(1) Major disorganization, breakdown and/or absence
(3) Some disorganization but potential of growth
(6) Relatively stable
$\overline{18}$

48. Does any living or recently (within offender's juvenile or adult life time) deceased family member (immediate family and extended family if frequently in contact) have a criminal record?
(1) Yes (2) No
$\overline{19}$

49. Education level
(01 through 11) Respective number of years 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) Ph.D.
$\overline{20}$ $\overline{21}$

Health

50. History of mental treatment
(1) None
(2) Prior psychological/psychiatric therapy, within past five years
(3) Prior psychological/psychiatric therapy prior to last five years
(4) Prior voluntary commitment to an institution
(5) Prior involuntary commitment to an institution
(6) Currently under psychological/psychiatric care
(7) Other (Specify_____)
$\overline{22}$

51. 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 is causing family, economic and/or social problems
(6) Current medically diagnosed alcoholic
(7) Current use, but insufficient information as to extent
$\overline{23}$

Recidivism-Classification Study   6

52. 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
     (7) Former use, extent uncertain

                                                            ‾24‾

53. Subject cocaine use history. (Use codes in #52)
                                                            ‾25‾

54. Subject's heroin use history (Use codes in #52)
                                                            ‾26‾

55. Subject's use of other drugs (Use codes in #52)
                                                            ‾27‾

Employment

56. Estimate of total annual earnings in 12 months
       prior to date probation term began $‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾
     (Gross weekly earnings $_____)   28 29 30 31 32

57. Number of months employed full-time in 12
       months prior to date term began
                                                       ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                       33 34

58. Offender's principal source of income in the
       last year of liberty
     (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
     (08) 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_____)
     (19) Worked seasonally, or off & on, amount uncertain.
     (99) Not applicable
                                                       ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                       35 36

59. Blank
                                                          ‾‾
                                                          37

Recidivism-Classification Study   7

Miscellaneous Assessments

60. Investigator's recommendation
     (1) Probation
     (2) Incarceration
     (3) Less than probation
     (4) No recommendation (If any doubt)
                                                          ‾‾
                                                          38

61. Client responsibility (Accepts/denies facts)
     (1) Little or no understanding of self or
            society's expectations
     (2) Partial understanding with behavior based on
            that understanding
     (3) Good self understanding with corresponding
            behavior
     (4) Insufficient information to assess
                                                          ‾‾
                                                          39

62. Aggressive/assaultive behavior history (including
       current offense)
     (1) 2 or more assaultive incidents in year before
            sentence
     (3) 1 incident in past year
     (4) No demonstrated aggressive behavior in last year
                                                          ‾‾
                                                          40

Termination Data

63. Month and year of termination
                                                    ‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                    41 42 43 44

64. Reason for termination
     (01) Normal completion of term
     (02) Early discharge
     (03) Incarcerated on another offense committed
            prior to beginning of probation term
     (04) Violation of probation: New offense, to
            incarceration
     (05) Violation of general condition(s), other than
            absconding and new offense--not to incarceration
     (06) Violation of general conditions--to incarceration
     (07) Violation of special conditions--not to incarceration
     (08) Violation of special conditions--to incarceration
     (09) Deceased
     (10) Absconder
     (11) Fine paid
     (12) Restitution order satisfied
     (98) Other (Specify_____)
                                                       ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                       45 46

65. Total number of violations signed during probation
       term
                                                       ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                       47 48

Recidivism-Classification Study   8

66. Total number of arrests during probation
    term
                                                        ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                        49 50

67. Total number of convictions of offenses committed
    during probation term
                                                        ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                        51 52

68. Status at discharge
    (1) With improvement
    (2) No movement in either direction; same
    (3) Without improvement
                                                           ‾‾
                                                           53

69. Number of contacts with subject (person-person only)
    Exact number through 97
    98 or more = 98
    99 = Not available
                                                        ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                        54 55

70. 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, under
                                                           ‾‾
                                                           56

71. Number of months worked full-time in past 6 months
    8 = Not available
                                                           ‾‾
                                                           57

72. Number of months worked part-time in past 6 months
    8 = Not available
                                                           ‾‾
                                                           58

73. Number of other jurisdictions that supervised
    probationer during term of this original sentence
                                                           ‾‾
                                                           59

74. Number of times probationer absconded during term
                                                           ‾‾
                                                           60

Post-sentencing Criminal History

75. Month and year of first arrest after beginning of
    probation term
                                                     ‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                     61 62 63 64

76. Month and year of arrest for first post-
    sentencing conviction
                                                     ‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                     65 66 67 68

77. Most serious charge of first post-sentencing
    conviction (See Offense Codes)
                                                        ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                        69 70

Recidivism-Classification Study   9

78. Month and year of arrest for second post-
    sentencing conviction
                                                     ‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                     71 72 73 74

79. Most serious charge of second post-sentencing
    conviction (See Offense Codes)
                                                        ‾‾ ‾‾
                                                        75 76

80. Total number of arrests since the beginning
    of the probation term
                                                           ‾‾
                                                           77

81. Total number of convictions emerging from arrests
    made after beginning of the probation term
                                                           ‾‾
                                                           78

82. Violence index of post-sentencing convictions
    (1) Does not apply (i.e., not recidivist)
    (2) Neither this nor any former offense was violent
    (3) First offense with violence
    (4) Not violent, but one or more former offenses of
        violence
    (5) Less violent than all prior offenses of violence
    (6) Similarly violent to prior offenses of violence
    (7) More violent than any prior offense of violence
                                                           ‾‾
                                                           79

83. Post-sentencing recidivist type, all subsequent
    offenses included
    (1) Not a recidivist
    (2) Consistent--less serious
    (3) Consistent--similarly serious
    (4) Consistent--more serious
    (5) Inconsistent--less serious
    (6) Inconsistent--similarly serious
    (7) Inconsistent--more serious
                                                           ‾‾
                                                           80

End Card 2

Coder's initials_____

Date coded_____

APPENDIX B

Application of BES to
Varying Size Population Groups

Project sample size varies among the counties involved in our study (see pages 5-6) based on the selection of a 50% random sample of all cases in the population at risk. 602 cases possessed sufficient information to be classified consistent with the operational dynamics of the Base Expectancy Score model. Utilizing the two year follow-up approach suggested in the chapter on classification findings, 183 of the 602 probationers were reconvicted--a favorable outcome rate of 70%. Table 18 provided the percentage distribution of outcome by BES group including all seven of the categories. We find that the distribution of probationers by BES group was not proportionally divided. Moreover, many of the counties experienced seriously truncated group distributions. The 183 reconvictions after the commencement of the probation term were distributed in the following manner:

TABLE 19

Distribution of Reconvictions for New Jersey Probationers
During Probation and a Two Year Follow-up Period

BES Group	Number Reconvicted	% of All Reconvictions
92-100	3	2%
73-91	28	15%
63-72	40	22%
44-62	75	41%
34-43	24	13%
15-33	6	3%
0-14	7	4%
Total	183	100%

While the research findings indicate reconvictions for all groups in the statewide (5 county) sample, a similar distribution is not found in a county-by-county analysis. Reconvictions within each county sampled reflect a varied pattern. Of the seven BES groups, reconvictions in Bergen County occurred in each of the categories, in Gloucester reconvictions in only 3, in Hunterdon only 3, in Morris 6, and in Ocean 5. In the smaller counties the categories indicating greatest risk potential 0-14, 15-33, and 34-43 were missing, i.e., no probationers in those groups. Specifically, the matrix formed by reconvictions within category can be seen in Table 20 below.

TABLE 20

Existence of Reconvictions During Probation and a 2 Year
Follow-up Period by BES Group

County	BES Group						
	0-14	15-33	34-43	44-62	63-72	73-91	92+
Bergen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gloucester			X	X	X	X	
Hunterdon			X	X	X	X	
Morris		X	X	X	X	X	X
Ocean		X	X	X	X	X	

In part, the researchers expect that the truncated distribution evidenced above results from the relatively small sample selected in the smaller probation departments. However, the random selection procedure should assure us that all cases shared an equal likelihood of selection for the sample. Therefore, based on the

assumption that the samples do, in fact, represent the appropriate county population, we raise the question of BES applicability to small probation departments. The research hypothesis that will have to be answered in future efforts is as follows: Do the smaller counties which are predominantly rural or suburban receive on probation only those with a greater likelihood of success or do we need multiple risk prediction models developed and normed on population subgroups? In essence, the question we are raising directly relates to the feasibility and desireability of developing a single uniform risk prediction model.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

BACKGROUND VARIABLES DESCRIBING
THE SAMPLE POPULATION
BY COUNTY

Demographic Variables

Table A

Age

County	17-21		22-24		20-25		30-39		40+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	87	33	52	20	62	23	39	15	25	9
Gloucester	16	36	11	24	8	18	7	16	3	7
Hunterdon	9	27	7	21	7	21	4	12	6	18
Morris	33	30	29	26	25	22	15	13	10	9
Ocean	23	37	11	18	13	21	12	19	4	6
Total	168	32	110	21	115	22	77	15	48	9

Table B

Total Years of Schooling

County	1-9 Yrs.		10-11 Yrs.		H.S. Diploma		13+ Yrs.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	64	20	63	20	121	38	72	23
Gloucester	16	31	15	29	18	35	3	6
Hunterdon	8	33	7	29	7	29	2	8
Morris	11	9	27	22	35	29	49	40
Ocean	24	32	14	19	23	31	14	19
Total	123	21	126	21	204	34	140	24

Table C

Sex

County	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Bergen	303	89	38	11
Gloucester	53	95	3	5
Hunterdon	34	92	3	8
Morris	118	87	18	13
Ocean	72	89	9	11
Total	580	89	71	11

Table D

Race/Ethnicity

County	White		Black		Hispanic	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	241	73	70	21	20	6
Gloucester	43	78	10	18	2	4
Hunterdon	32	89	3	8	1	3
Morris	117	86	13	10	6	4
Ocean	63	79	16	20	1	1
Total	496	78	112	18	30	5

Table E

Estimated Earnings In Year Prior To Sentencing

County	$50-4,999		$5,000-7,500		$7,501-9,999		$10,000-35,000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	33	26	44	35	26	21	23	18
Gloucester	14	54	10	39	0	...	2	8
Hunterdon	3	18	10	59	1	6	3	18
Morris	12	26	12	26	16	34	7	15
Ocean	14	50	6	21	5	18	3	11
Total	76	31	82	34	48	20	38	16

* Note that there are 419 cases missing from this table. Any use of this data should be cautious since the findings may not be representative of the missing cases.

Table F

Number of Months Employed Full-time in Year Prior to Sentencing

County	0		1-6		7-11		12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	51	21	58	23	48	19	92	37
Gloucester	13	27	15	31	10	21	10	21
Hunterdon	3	12	6	23	7	27	10	39
Morris	16	14	24	22	18	16	53	48
Ocean	11	20	18	33	16	29	10	18
Total	94	19	121	25	99	20	175	36

Table G

Main Source of Income in Year Prior to Sentencing

County	Work Full-time		Work Part-time		Seasonal Work		Odd Jobs	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	166	57	6	2	8	3	25	9
Gloucester	26	54	3	6	0	...	5	10
Hunterdon	16	64	0	...	0	...	1	4
Morris	78	60	5	4	0	...	13	10
Ocean	37	56	2	3	3	5	3	5
Total	323	58	16	3	11	2	47	8

County	Family/ Friends		Welfare		Unemp. Comp.		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	44	15	12	4	10	4	18	6
Gloucester	10	21	2	4	1	2	1	2
Hunterdon	3	12	1	4	1	4	3	12
Morris	19	15	1	1	6	5	8	6
Ocean	13	20	3	5	4	6	1	2
Total	89	16	19	3	22	4	31	6

Criminal History

Table H

Age at First Contact with the Criminal Justice System

County	1 - 16 #	1 - 16 %	17 - 18 #	17 - 18 %	19 - 20 #	19 - 20 %	21 - 24 #	21 - 24 %	25+ #	25+ %
Bergen	34	10	80	24	86	26	78	23	56	17
Gloucester	18	33	15	28	9	17	6	11	6	11
Hunterdon	2	7	6	22	6	22	8	30	5	19
Morris	18	13	17	13	34	25	37	27	29	22
Ocean	23	30	17	22	15	19	14	18	9	12
Total	95	15	135	22	150	24	143	23	105	17

Table I

Number of JINS Adjudications

County	None #	None %	One or More #	One or More %
Bergen	324	96	12	4
Gloucester	53	95	3	5
Hunterdon	31	100	0	...
Morris	130	99	2	1
Ocean	77	95	4	5
Total	615	97	21	3

Table J

Number of Delinquency Adjudications

County	None #	None %	One - Two #	One - Two %	Three or More #	Three or More %
Bergen	292	86	42	12	7	2
Gloucester	34	61	19	34	3	5
Hunterdon	47	90	4	8	1	2
Morris	119	88	16	12	1	1
Ocean	57	70	19	24	5	6
Total	549	82	100	15	17	3

Table K

Number of Adult Convictions for Misdemeanors and/or High Misdemeanors

County	None #	None %	One #	One %	Two #	Two %	Three or More #	Three or More %
Bergen	147	43	83	25	36	11	72	21
Gloucester	31	55	13	23	4	7	8	15
Hunterdon	23	62	5	14	2	5	7	19
Morris	84	62	24	18	12	9	16	11
Ocean	37	46	19	24	5	6	20	24
Total	322	50	147	23	59	9	123	18

Table L

Number of Adult Convictions for Disorderly or Lesser Offenses*

County	None		One		Two		Three or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	247	72	48	14	23	7	23	7
Gloucester	40	71	11	20	2	4	3	5
Hunterdon	22	60	4	11	3	8	8	22
Morris	106	78	19	14	5	4	6	4
Ocean	44	54	23	28	6	7	8	10
Total	459	71	105	16	39	6	48	7

* This table does not include motor vehicle.

Table M

Total Number of Juvenile and Adult Adjudications*

County	None		One - Two		Three or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	132	39	124	36	85	25
Gloucester	23	41	21	38	12	21
Hunterdon	32	62	11	21	9	17
Morris	75	55	42	31	19	14
Ocean	29	36	27	33	25	31
Total	291	44	225	34	150	23

* This table does not include JINS or motor vehicle offenses.

Table N

Number of Prior Convicted Offenses Similar to Probation-Generating Offense

County	None		One		Two		Three or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	233	68	64	19	18	5	26	8
Gloucester	39	70	11	20	3	5	3	5
Hunterdon	24	65	3	8	3	8	7	14
Morris	94	71	20	15	8	6	11	8
Ocean	62	77	7	9	6	7	6	7
Total	455	70	105	16	38	6	53	8

Table O

Type and Number of Prior Custodial Terms

County	State Institution						County Institution					
	0		1		Two or More		0		1		Two or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	290	85	30	9	21	6	263	77	34	10	44	13
Gloucester	50	89	3	5	3	6	47	84	8	14	1	2
Hunterdon	30	80	1	3	6	17	29	78	1	3	7	19
Morris	125	92	6	4	5	4	115	85	13	10	8	5
Ocean	67	83	8	10	6	7	65	80	8	10	8	10
Total	562	86	48	7	41	7	519	80	64	10	68	10

Table P

Number of Months of
Prior Incarceration

(State and/or County)

County	0		1-11		12-23		24 or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	252	74	44	13	19	6	26	8
Gloucester	43	77	8	14	2	4	3	5
Hunterdon	24	65	4	11	1	3	8	22
Morris	118	87	13	10	3	2	2	2
Ocean	57	70	13	16	7	9	4	5
Total	494	76	82	13	32	5	43	7

Table Q

Number of Months of Prior Probation

County	0		1-11		12-23		24 or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	185	54	37	11	50	15	69	20
Gloucester	40	71	4	7	4	7	8	14
Hunterdon	21	57	3	8	3	8	10	27
Morris	98	72	8	6	13	10	17	13
Ocean	47	58	11	14	8	10	15	19
Total	391	60	60	10	78	12	119	18

Table R

Number of Months of Prior Parole

County	0		1-11		12-23		24 or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	298	87	18	5	12	4	13	4
Gloucester	53	95	0	...	0	...	3	5
Hunterdon	28	76	1	3	0	...	8	22
Morris	133	98	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ocean	70	86	4	5	3	4	4	5
Total	582	89	24	4	16	3	29	5

Table S

Assaultive Behavior During Year Prior to Sentencing*

County	None		One Incident		2 or More Incidents	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	305	90	22	7	11	3
Gloucester	44	85	6	12	2	4
Hunterdon	30	88	3	9	1	3
Morris	120	90	10	8	4	3
Ocean	68	85	11	14	1	1
Total	567	89	52	8	19	3

* This does not include the probation-generating offense. It does
include other arrests or possibly indictable conduct recorded in
probation files.

Table T

Most Serious Offense

County	Assaults*		B&E		Thefts**		Forgery		Frauds***		Lewdness	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	12	4	47	14	16	5	10	3	20	6	10	3
Gloucester	2	4	8	14	7	13	2	4	2	4	0	...
Hunterdon	2	6	4	11	2	6	2	6	1	3	0	...
Morris	2	2	8	6	2	1	1	1	4	3	1	1
Ocean	5	6	7	9	7	9	3	4	2	2	0	...
Total	23	4	74	11	34	5	18	3	29	4	11	2

```
  *   N.J.S.A. 2A:90; 170:26
 **   N.J.S.A. 2A:119
***   N.J.S.A. 2A:111
```

County	Stolen Property		Robbery		Weapons		Possession CDS		Sale CDS		Miscellaneous	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	16	5	13	4	16	5	41	12	65	19	75	22
Gloucester	6	11	0	...	3	5	10	18	5	9	11	24
Hunterdon	1	3	0	...	5	14	2	6	6	17	11	44
Morris	1	1	2	2	6	4	19	14	68	50	22	16
Ocean	5	6	3	4	8	10	17	21	8	10	16	20
Total	29	4	18	3	38	6	89	14	152	23	135	21

Table U

Weapon Use in This Offense

County	None		Cutting		Firearm		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	316	94	7	2	7	2	5	2
Gloucester	51	93	2	4	2	4	0	...
Hunterdon	37	100	0	...	0	...	0	...
Morris	133	98	2	2	0	...	1	1
Ocean	70	93	4	5	0	...	1	1
Total	607	95	15	2	9	1	7	1

* Weapon may have been used by defendant, codefendant or both.

Table V

Drugs Influencing Defendant While

Committing the Offense

County	None		Alcohol		Heroin		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	265	83	29	9	10	3	17	5
Gloucester	43	78	9	16	1	2	2	4
Hunterdon	27	79	7	21	0	...	0	...
Morris	114	84	15	11	2	2	4	3
Ocean	42	70	20	27	0	...	2	3
Total	501	81	80	13	13	2	25	4

Table W

*Violence Index of Probation - Generating Offense**

County	First Offender not Violent #	First Offender not Violent %	First Offender Violent #	First Offender Violent %	Never Any Violence** #	Never Any Violence** %	Less Violent #	Less Violent %	Similarly Violent #	Similarly Violent %	More Violent #	More Violent %	Prior Violence*** #	Prior Violence*** %	First Violent Offense #	First Violent Offense %
Bergen	109	32	8	2	167	50	2	1	7	2	2	1	24	7	18	5
Gloucester	19	34	2	4	25	45	4	7	0	...	0	...	3	5	3	5
Hunterdon	13	43	1	3	14	47	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	7	0	...
Morris	73	54	1	1	43	32	2	2	1	1	1	1	9	7	5	4
Ocean	27	33	0	...	33	41	1	1	1	1	0	...	11	14	8	10
Total	241	38	12	2	282	44	9	1	9	1	3	1	49	8	34	5

* This table compares the probation - generating offense with _all_ prior convictions taken together and compares it with the single most violent prior offense, _if_ any.

** Neither this nor any prior offense is violent.

*** The probation - generating offense was not violent, but there was one (or more) prior violent offense.

Table X

Recidivist Type with Probation-Generating Offense

County	First Offender		Consistent						Inconsistent					
			Less Serious		Similarly Serious		More Serious		Less Serious		Similarly Serious		More Serious	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	124	37	6	2	71	21	8	2	8	2	80	24	40	12
Gloucester	21	38	1	2	11	20	5	9	3	5	6	11	9	16
Hunterdon	16	52	0	...	8	26	0	...	3	10	2	7	2	7
Morris	75	56	0	...	30	23	3	2	6	5	9	7	10	8
Ocean	29	36	1	1	8	10	6	7	3	4	23	28	11	14
Total	265	42	8	1	128	20	22	3	23	4	120	19	72	11

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Table V

Reason for Termination

County	Normal		Early		Jail for Prior Charge*		V.O.P. - Conviction		V.O.P. Gen. Cond. No Jail	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	198	58	32	9	4	1	29	9	6	2
Gloucester	39	70	7	13	1	2	0	...	2	4
Hunterdon	25	69	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Morris	94	69	35	26	1	1	0	...	0	...
Ocean	58	73	10	13	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	414	64	84	13	7	1	30	5	9	1

* Probationer incarcerated for offense committed prior to beginning of probation term.

County	V.O.P. Gen. Cond. To Jail		V.O.P. Spec. Cond. No Jail		V.O.P. Spec. Cond. To Jail		Deceased	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	15	4	3	1	19	6	6	2
Gloucester	0	...	0	...	0	...	3	5
Hunterdon	0	...	0	...	1	3	1	3
Morris	0	...	0	...	0	...	4	3
Ocean	1	1	0	...	1	1	2	3
Total	16	3	3	1	21	3	16	3

Table V

Reason for Termination

(Continued)

County	Absconder		Fine Paid		Restitution Paid		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	8	2	8	2	2	1	9	3
Gloucester	1	2	1	2	0	...	2	4
Hunterdon	6	17	1	3	0	...	2	6
Morris	1	1	0	...	0	...	1	1
Ocean	2	3	2	3	1	1	0	...
Total	18	3	12	2	3	1	14	2

Table 2

Probationer's Progress Evaluation at Discharge

County	With Improvement		No Change		Without Improvement	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	155	46	49	15	133	40
Gloucester	36	69	7	14	9	17
Hunterdon	20	63	0	...	12	38
Morris	124	95	1	1	5	4
Ocean	36	63	5	9	16	28
Total	371	61	62	10	175	29

PROFILE OF PROBATIONERS

AT TERMINATION

BY COUNTY

Table I

Employment Status at Termination

County	Working Full-time		Working Park-time		Unemployed		Unemployable		Disabled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	164	55	9	3	87	29	37	12	2	1
Gloucester	26	62	2	5	11	26	3	7	0	...
Hunterdon	19	70	0	...	5	19	3	11	0	...
Morris	89	70	15	12	21	16	3	2	0	...
Ocean	31	67	0	...	10	22	5	11	0	...
Total	329	61	26	5	134	25	51	9	2	...

Table II

Number of Violations During Term

County	None		One		Two or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	229	68	90	27	18	5
Gloucester	46	82	8	14	2	4
Hunterdon	28	97	1	3	0	...
Morris	121	90	12	9	2	1
Ocean	61	79	12	16	4	5
Total	485	77	123	19	26	4

Table III

Number of Months on Probation

County	0-6		7-12		13-24		25 or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	27	8	40	12	115	34	159	47
Gloucester	7	13	16	29	13	24	19	35
Hunterdon	3	8	9	24	12	32	13	35
Morris	27	20	51	38	39	29	19	14
Ocean	3	4	8	10	25	31	45	56
Total	67	10	124	19	204	31	255	39

Table IV

Number of Other Jurisdictions that Supervised Probationers

County	None		One		Two or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	255	75	77	23	6	2
Gloucester	44	79	11	20	1	2
Hunterdon	21	62	12	35	1	3
Morris	105	79	26	20	2	2
Ocean	57	70	23	28	1	1
Total	482	75	149	23	11	2

Table V

Number of Times Absconded

County	None		One or Two	
	#	%	#	%
Bergen	301	90	35	10
Gloucester	51	93	4	7
Hunterdon	26	81	6	19
Morris	130	97	4	3
Ocean	71	89	9	11
Total	579	91	58	9

RECIDIVISM STATISTICS

BY COUNTY

Recidivism Statistics After Beginning of Term

Table VI

Number of Arrests Since Beginning of Term

County	None		One		Two		Three		Four or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	161	47	74	22	30	9	27	8	49	14
Gloucester	32	57	10	18	7	13	3	5	4	7
Hunterdon	24	65	7	19	3	8	0	...	3	8
Morris	104	77	18	13	8	6	2	2	4	3
Ocean	48	59	14	17	4	5	3	4	12	15
Total	369	57	123	19	52	8	35	5	72	11

Table VII

Number of Convictions Since Beginning of Term

County	None		One		Two		Three		Four or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	200	59	81	24	29	9	17	5	14	4
Gloucester	39	70	13	23	3	5	1	2	0	...
Hunterdon	29	78	4	11	2	5	0	...	2	5
Morris	114	84	16	12	3	2	0	...	3	2
Ocean	56	69	10	12	3	4	4	5	8	10
Total	438	67	124	19	40	6	22	3	27	4

Table VIII

Offense Type of Recidivists' First Subsequent Conviction by County

County	Assault		Burglary		Forgery		Fraud		Larceny	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	15	11	10	7	6	4	2	1	23	16
Gloucester	5	29	1	6	0	...	2	12	2	12
Hunterdon	0	...	2	25	0	...	0	...	2	25
Morris	3	14	0	...	0	...	0	...	3	14
Ocean	5	20	1	4	1	4	0	...	3	12
Total	28	13	14	7	7	3	4	2	33	15

County	Stolen Property		Sale of CDS		Possession of CDS		Weapons		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#		#	%	#	%
Bergen	10	7	4	3	35	25	5	4	31	22
Gloucester	0	...	0	...	4	24	1	6	2	12
Hunterdon	0	...	0	...	3	38	0	...	1	13
Morris	2	9	0	...	9	41	0	...	5	23
Ocean	3	12	0	...	6	24	1	4	5	20
Total	15	7	4	2	57	27	7	3	44	21

Table IX

Offense Type of Recidivists' Second Subsequent Conviction by County

County	Assault #	Assault %	Burglary #	Burglary %	Forgery #	Forgery %	Fraud #	Fraud %	Larceny #	Larceny %
Bergen	7	11	6	10	8	13	0	...	13	21
Gloucester	1	25	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Hunterdon	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	50
Morris	0	...	0	...	1	17	0	...	1	17
Ocean	2	13	4	27	0	...	1	7	0	...
Total	10	11	10	11	9	10	1	1	16	18

County	Stolen Property #	Stolen Property %	Sale of CDS #	Sale of CDS %	Possession of CDS #	Possession of CDS %	Weapons #	Weapons %	Other #	Other %
Bergen	5	8	1	2	7	11	5	8	10	16
Gloucester	0	...	1	25	2	50	0	...	0	...
Hunterdon	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	50
Morris	0	...	0	...	1	17	0	...	3	50
Ocean	1	7	1	7	2	13	0	...	4	27
Total	6	6	3	3	12	13	5	5	19	21

Table X

Recidivist Type After Beginning of Term

County	Did Not Recidivate #	Did Not Recidivate %	Consistent Less Serious #	Consistent Less Serious %	Consistent Similarly Serious #	Consistent Similarly Serious %	Consistent More Serious #	Consistent More Serious %
Bergen	200	59	10	3	42	12	3	1
Gloucester	40	71	1	2	5	9	1	2
Hunterdon	29	78	0	...	5	14	0	...
Morris	113	84	0	...	9	7	0	...
Ocean	56	69	0	...	6	7	0	...
Total	438	67	11	2	67	10	4	1

County	Inconsistent Less Serious #	Inconsistent Less Serious %	Inconsistent Similarly Serious #	Inconsistent Similarly Serious %	Inconsistent More Serious #	Inconsistent More Serious %
Bergen	20	6	46	14	20	6
Gloucester	1	2	5	9	3	5
Hunterdon	0	...	2	5	1	3
Morris	5	4	5	4	3	2
Ocean	3	4	8	10	8	10
Total	29	5	66	10	35	5

Table XI

Relationship of Age to Recidivism

Age	Number of Subsequent Convictions									
	None		One		Two		Three		Four or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
17-21	110	66	31	19	8	5	10	6	9	4
22-24	71	65	23	21	7	6	4	4	5	4
25-29	75	65	20	17	12	10	4	4	4	4
30-39	53	69	18	23	3	4	2	3	1	1
40+	45	94	3	6	0	...	0	...	0	...

Table XII

Relationship of Schooling to Recidivism

Number of School Years Completed	Number of Subsequent Convictions									
	None		One		Two		Three		Four or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1-9	63	51	33	27	10	8	9	7	8	7
10-11	81	64	23	18	8	6	5	4	9	7
Diploma	145	71	35	17	14	7	4	2	6	3
13+	108	77	23	16	7	5	1	1	1	1

Table XIII

Relationship of Race/Ethnicity to Recidivism

Race/ Ethnicity	Number of Subsequent Convictions							
	None		One		Two		Three or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	345	70	95	19	26	5	30	6
Black	68	61	18	16	10	9	16	14
Hispanic	17	57	6	20	4	13	3	10

$$\chi^2 \quad .0002$$

Table XIV

Relationship of Sex to Recidivism

Sex	Number of Subsequent Convictions							
	None		One		Two		Three or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	379	65	114	20	39	7	48	8
Female	59	83	10	14	1	1	1	1

$$\chi^2 \quad .2673$$

Table XV

Relationship of Employment Status at the End of the Probation Term to Recidivism

Employment Status	Number of Subsequent Convictions							
	None		One		Two		Three or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Full-time	256	79	52	16	10	3	8	2
Part-time	20	77	5	19	1	4	0	...
Unemployed	71	53	32	24	14	11	16	12
Unemployable	18	35	16	31	7	14	10	20

$$\chi^2 \quad .0000$$

Table XVI

Relationship of Number of Prior Convictions to Recidivism

Number of Prior Convictions	Number of Subsequent Convictions							
	None		One		Two		Three or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0	227	81	37	13	9	3	7	3
1	94	64	37	25	9	6	7	5
2	47	63	15	20	7	9	6	8
3 or More	70	47	35	23	15	10	29	19

$$\chi^2 \quad .0000$$

Table XVII

Date of Arrest for First Subsequent Conviction

County	During Probation							
	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		4-5 Years	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	65	50	27	21	4	3	2	2
Gloucester	3	20	3	20	1	7	0	...
Hunterdon	3	43	2	29	0	...	0	...
Morris	10	53	3	16	0	...	0	...
Ocean	13	54	4	17	0	...	0	...
Total	94	48	39	20	5	3	2	1

County	After Probation					
	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd or More	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bergen	10	8	18	14	4	3
Gloucester	3	20	2	13	3	20
Hunterdon	0	...	2	29	0	...
Morris	3	16	1	5	2	11
Ocean	2	8	4	17	1	4
Total	18	9	27	14	10	5

END