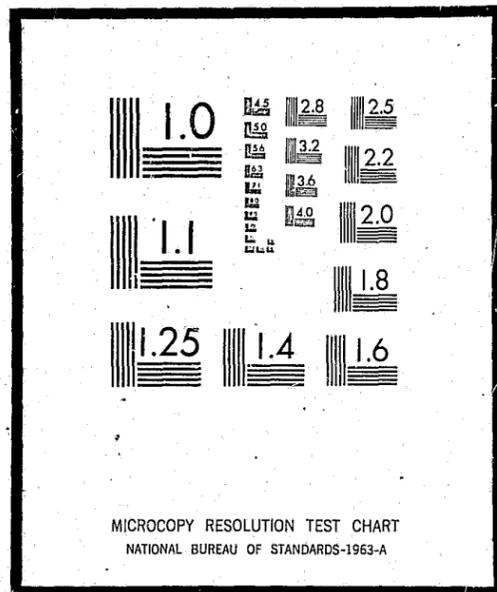


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

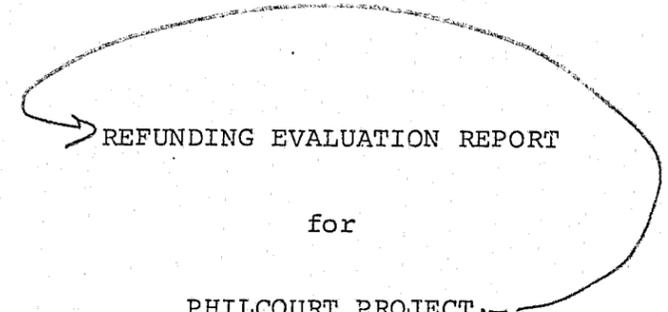
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

12/31/75

PH 278

REC'D
2/27/75
SAM
LEAA



REFUNDING EVALUATION REPORT

for

PHILCOURT PROJECT
(PH-74-C-F4-5-278)

by

PATRICIA RUSSELL
ECONOMIC & MANPOWER CORPORATION

February 21, 1975

ECONOMIC & MANPOWER CORPORATION

6720 QUINCY STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19119

215/849-7095

SECTION I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Project's Objectives and Activities

The Philcourt Pre-Trial Diversion Program provides for the rapid delivery of social, employment, vocational, educational and legal interventive services. This is for defendants who are either awaiting trial or who have been diverted from the standard prosecutorial and judicial proceedings. The ultimate goal of the program is to effect a meaningful life style change and thereby, reduce the possibility of future contact with the criminal justice system.

An unfortunate characteristic of Philadelphia's and Pennsylvania's criminal justice system is the lengthy delay between arrest and trial. As a result of the delay, many persons are unnecessarily detained in overcrowded detention centers at a great expense to the city. More specifically, the court system has had a backlog of unadjudicated criminal cases and, until recently, has lacked effective alternatives to sentencing. This critical pre-trial period traditionally has been dysfunctional with respect to meeting the needs of the criminal justice system in general and defendants in particular. Vast amounts of scarce resources such as time, money, manpower, and space are expended by the system on either the detention of defendants or their processing through the traditional legal procedure.

Philcourt attempts to alleviate the problems caused by the lengthy delays by providing personal counseling, vocational testing, social service referral, employment counseling, and job referral to clients referred to the Philcourt program. Clients are accepted into the program on both a formal and informal basis. Officially accepted Philcourt clients are drawn from three major sources: (1) ARD court referrals; (2) ROR referrals; and (3) ROR "reject" list (those defendants who were denied release on recognizance and who could not pay the 10% Cash Bail fee)

Ineligible or Informal clients come to Philcourt on their own to request Philcourt services. They are usually considered "high risk" clients because of past criminal history. The ROR "rejects" may be released to Philcourt under the Conditional Release program. These clients may participate in the Philcourt Project in lieu of incarceration. All clients are screened by Philcourt prior to acceptance.

The activities of the Philcourt program consist of interviewing and assessing clients and offering them the host of services available. Generally, a person who comes to Philcourt on either a formal or informal basis is interviewed by a screener who explains the program and its requirements to the client. The client is then introduced to his counselor who begins to work with him in assessing his needs and seeing that he gets the services which are necessary. For those clients who are formally accepted into the program, the counselor has a responsibility to write a recommendation to the judge presiding over the ARD court which is usually 90 days after acceptance into the Philcourt program. A good number of men are not accepted into the program because they did not meet formal criteria for participation which were determined by the District Attorney's office. Those who participate on an informal basis still receive the intensive counseling and referral services but do not usually get a recommendation to the court from their counselor when they go for a disposition hearing. Services include extensive interviewing and counseling as well as testing and helping to make the client "job ready" if that is identified as one of the primary needs. Philcourt also provides a one year follow-up period after the client's completion. The pre-trial services were intended to be provided to an active client for a maximum of three months.

1.2 Summary of Evaluation Activities

Evaluation activities have consisted of eleven site visits to Philcourt by the Evaluator, two (2) visits to the Probation Department Offices at 1317 Filbert Street, numerous telephone contacts and review of all available information on the project in general and, particularly, two groups of clients: (1) a random sample from all clients entering Philcourt between July 1, 1974, and December 31, 1974 (Sample A); (2) a random sample from all successfully completed clients with a year's follow-up since Philcourt client intake began in March, 1972, (Sample B). The evaluation effort has taken place over a seven-week period and covers the activities and results of the project from July 1, 1974 to January 31, 1975.

Because of the limited amount of time for data analysis and report preparation, data was collected on a random sample basis. The 20% sample will be adequate to indicate general characteristics, service characteristics, and outcomes of the total population up to a 90% confidence level.

1.3 Summary of Major Results, Findings and Recommendations

The Philcourt program has accepted 396 new clients during the first half of the fiscal year. An analysis of the data gathered on the random sample selected from this group showed 48.8% of the cases were disposed of while 51.2% were still in the active stage. The dispositions break down as follows:

41% of the cases were separated under negative conditions as they failed to cooperate with the program or were rearrested; 28.2% had the charges dismissed; 10.2% were moved to non-reporting probation; 10.2% of the cases received as their court disposition placement on regular probation; 5.1% were sentenced to incarceration; 2.6% had a finding of not guilty; 2.6% received a suspended sentence at the disposition hearing. An examination of all dispositions for those who had successfully completed Philcourt during this evaluation period (i.e. all but separations) we find 73.9% of the cases are disposed of without need for further expenditure of resources beyond follow-up contacts.

The average number of interviews with the successful completion of the Sample was 6.5; for separations, 4 per client. The average number of services referrals for the total sample is 7.7 per client.

During the first quarter, Philcourt experienced a 58% increase in client intake and a 46% growth in job/training delivery. During the second quarter, there was a 26.3% client intake increase and a 15.3% increase in job/training placement. These figures are quite impressive when one considers the odds Philcourt faced against such placement; the profile of the typical client; the under-staffing of the program, particularly the Employment Counselor vacancy; and the current state of the economy. The sample indicated 34.7% of the job referrals resulted in successful job placement.

Philcourt experienced an increase of 64% client intake in the first half of this fiscal year over the intake during the same period of fiscal year 1973-1974. Philcourt's expectation that it would admit one-third of its clients through Conditional Release has not occurred. Though the C.R. clients comprised 25% of the intake during the months of July and August, the heavy influx of clients from ARD court beginning in September reduced their percentage to 11.4% for the first six months. It should be noted, however, that the C.R. intake for this period shows a 200% increase over the C.R. intake for a seven-month period, (July, 1973 - January, 1974) of last year.

Forty-five (45) men of the general population were released from the detention center on the Conditional Release program. By extrapolating data analyzed in the sample, we find as much as \$59,000 might have been saved by the city in incarceration costs. This saving is based on the cost of incarceration figured at \$17.81 per person per day* 75% of the successful completions either had their charges dismissed (37.5%) or were placed on regular probation (37.5%), thereby avoiding post-trial incarceration. These are very graphic illustrations of the tremendous value of this pre-trial diversion program. Additionally, job/training placement for this sample group was 75% successful.

* Incarceration cost = \$6500 per year per man.

The project has made extensive use of its agencies on its resource roster. These many varied agencies provide services to the referred Philcourt client.

There are presently four positions unfilled. Three of these are unfilled due to the administrations' freeze on hiring. The fourth position, Employment Counselor, is funded through Federal dollars and has not been filled due to the delay caused by the courts' hiring procedures.

SECTION II

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Description of the Original Goals and Objectives of the Project

The Philcourt Pre-trial Diversion Program was developed to offer Conditional Release as an alternative to pre-trial detention for those who are not eligible for 10% bail or ROR; to provide supervision and supportive services for defendants from the criminal justice system by recommending that their cases be not processed or dismissed; to help clients identify personal problems in the areas of employment, training, family, housing, education, finances, law, and health, and to develop and implement a plan of action to alleviate as many of these problems as possible during the pre-trial period.

2.2 Description of the Problems Philcourt Seeks to Alleviate

An unfortunate characteristic of Philadelphia's and Pennsylvania's criminal justice system is the lengthy delay between arrest and trial. As a result of the delay, many persons are unnecessarily detained in over-crowded detention centers at a great expense to the city. More specifically, the court system has had a backlog of unadjudicated criminal cases and, until recently, has lacked effective alternatives to sentencing. This critical pre-trial period, traditionally, has been dysfunctional with respect to meeting the needs of the criminal justice system in general and defendants in particular. Vast amounts of scarce resources such as time, money, manpower, and space are expended by the system on either the detention of defendants or their processing through the traditional legal procedure.

This pre-trial period, which is a crucial period, is essentially lost with respect to rehabilitative or resocialization efforts for offenders who may be particularly amenable to counseling and training at this time. Months spent idly waiting in detention is time that could be put to more constructive use. Philcourt addresses the often-overlooked human costs and resultant public expenditures. When detained pre-trial, many defendants face the loss of income while away from their jobs, and suffer dislocation, and occasionally, permanent disruption in their family life. Often, the detainee's defense preparations may suffer due to his limited ability to effectively consult with his attorney, communicate with his family and friends, locate witnesses, or gather evidence. Defendants coming to Philcourt as Conditional Release clients are to be provided with rehabilitative services which should help to ameliorate this condition.

The Philcourt program was continued for developing and expanding pre-trial diversion and services for the various types of defendants drawn from Philadelphia County. In addition to pre-trial services, Philcourt makes quarterly contacts over a follow-up period of one year with those clients who have successfully completed the program. Other contacts in between are initiated by the client.

2.3 Project Activities

The Philcourt program consists of three primary elements:

1. The Screening Unit which identifies and selects out appropriate clients and initiates the service delivery process to these incoming clients.
2. The Employment and Vocational Services Unit which provides for the psychological and/or vocational testing, employment/vocational counseling, and job and/or training placement of appropriate clients.
3. The Counseling and Social Services Units which provide for one-to-one general counseling, social service referral, and follow-up services to all Philcourt clients.

2.3.1 Screening Activities and Procedures

Philcourt clients are drawn from three major sources: (1) ARD Court referrals; (2) ROR referrals; and (3) ROR "reject list" (those defendants who were denied release on recognizance and who could not pay the 10% Cash Bail fee). In the case of the ROR "rejects", the Philcourt screeners review the files on those defendants to further scrutinize their eligibility, select the appropriate potential clients, and arrange for an interview at either the Detention Center, the House of Corrections, or Holmesburg Prison, to explain the function of and services offered by Philcourt to clients. Upon acceptance by the Screener, ROR petitions for nominal bail on condition client participates in Philcourt, and the Petition for Conditional Release is presented to the District Attorney for review, and to the court in order to secure a release order. The process of interview, selection, petition, executed order and release is usually completed within one week. The defendant must sign a Conditional Release Form before he is released to Philcourt custody. The screener brings the Conditional Release client to the program site.

Formal clients are those who are direct referrals to Philcourt by the Court. This occurs when Assistant District

Attorneys', using the Accelerated Disposition guidelines, decide to defer prosecution and rout the case to the ARD Court. At the ARD hearing, the Judge may decide to place the defendant in Philcourt for a 90-day period,* and thereby continue all other Court hearings until expiration of that time.

Another type of client is the defendant referred by ROR and ARD Court as a Potential diverttee from the standard Court process. A defendant who has been identified by the ROR interviewer in the Police Administration Building as a person in need of employment/vocational services is given a Philcourt pamphlet and directed to the program site if he desires to participate. After interviewing the potential client, and if admission is desirable and appropriate, the Philcourt Screener awaits the outcome of the Court Bail Program investigation initiated by the ROR interviewer. If the outcome is positive, the Screener requests that the Assistant District Attorney for the ARD program defer prosecution and that the Court place the defendant with Philcourt. This requested Court hearing usually takes place two to three weeks after the potential client has been involved with Philcourt. If, at the hearing, the client is officially assigned to the program, which is what usually happens, the client becomes a Formal client. All appearances and trial dates of the defendant are continued until expiration of the participation period with Philcourt.

A fourth classification used to identify Philcourt clients is Informal. This smaller client class has learned of Philcourt's services but, because of the nature of the charge(s) and/or the criminal histories, is not eligible for diversion. This "high risk" volunteer client may be accepted informally after the initial screening interview. The program and its requirements are explained to the client whether he or she enters on a formal or informal basis.

Once the client appears at the site for entry, a case folder is assembled by the Screener. A form designed to obtain educational, vocational and employment background (Form 511) and a general background information form (Screening Form) are completed by the diverttee (Formal, Potential, Conditional Release or Informal) and the Screener. (see attached forms) A copy of the 511 Form is forwarded to the Employment and Vocational Service Unit for an assessment of the diverttee's abilities and/or needs. The client and his or her folder is then turned over to the Counseling Unit.

* Although Philcourt was set up as a 90-day maximum program (plus one-year follow-up) many clients are being released to Philcourt, having been adjudicated "ARD/6mos." to "ARD/2 yrs."

2.3.2 Counseling Activities and Procedures

When the client enters the counseling unit, he is assigned a Community Counselor by the Supervising Counselor. An initial interview with the client takes place on that day if possible. All interviews are scheduled within forty-eight hours after entry. This interview orients the client to the Philcourt program and staff, explains how the program operates, and what services are available, clarifies the program expectations of client and counselor, and makes an initial assessment of the client's needs and problems. The client will meet with the counselor at scheduled times. These meetings might be in the office, on the street, or in the client's home, and are concurrent with the services that are being provided by the Employment/Vocational Unit. The client's most pressing needs receive the immediate attention of the counselor, be they medical, domestic, financial, housing, addictive, psychological or legal. A plan of action is formulated with the client to remove as many of these problems as possible during the pre-trial period. Community Counselors perform the additional duty of being at the trial of the Conditional Release client in the event further information of the client's participation is requested by the judge.

2.3.3 Employment/Vocational Activities and Procedures

Upon receiving the 511 Form (containing educational, vocational and/or employment background information) the Employment Interviewer/Test Administrator determines if general aptitude testing or psychological testing is needed for analysis of vocational aptitude, potential, and skill measures. The Employment Unit, with the benefit of test results and/or other evaluative data, may or may not modify the course of action tailored to the client's individual needs and aspirations. Through job development and by using pre-developed job/training resources, this unit attempts job placement of clients needing and ready for employment. Once a client is accepted for training or employment, he will receive follow-up counseling by his Community Counselor. Should the client not be hired, his plan will be modified and he will be recycled through the job/training matching process.

2.3.4 Completion Activities and Follow-Up Services

Information on all contacts with clients and referrals made for clients are recorded on a weekly feedback form. Outcomes of referrals are also recorded. Prior to each client's trial or ARD disposition date, a comprehensive fact sheet is prepared by all the staff who serviced that client. This case summary is presented to the appropriate District Attorney with the recommendations formulated by the staff and is forwarded to the appropriate judge.

Informal clients (those not accepted into the program because they did not meet formal criteria) may have received intensive counseling and referral services, but they do not necessarily get a recommendation from the staff when they go for a disposition hearing.

After successful completion and adjudication, quarterly contact is made by the Community Counselor for one year following a client's formal completion. All Philcourt services are offered during this time. The client is free to contact Philcourt any time in addition to the quarterly effort.

SECTION III

EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

3.1 Nature, Extent and Timing of the Evaluation Activities

Evaluation activities have consisted of eleven site visits to Philcourt by the evaluator, two (2) visits to the Probation Department Offices at 1317 Filbert Street, numerous telephone contacts and surveys of two groups of clients: 1) A random sample from all successfully completed clients with a year's follow-up since Philcourt client intake began in March, 1972; and 2) a random sample from all clients entering Philcourt between July 1, 1974 and December 31, 1974.

The initial visit to Philcourt on October 22, 1974, was for the purpose of consulting with the project administrative staff to work out a revised and final evaluation plan to be submitted to the Evaluation Management Unit of the Governor's Justice Commission. Present at this meeting was the Project Acting Director, the Project Consultant, and Mr. Edward Darden of the Research and Development Unit of the Probation Department. The purpose of subsequent visits has been to learn more about the project's goals and activities, to discuss and review data collection procedures to define the population to be used in the samples, to identify information necessary to the study, to design collection forms, and to prepare the Refunding Evaluation Report. The Evaluator has met several counselors, the Employment Interviewer/Testor, the Screening Supervisor, and other Philcourt staff members.

The Evaluator also visited the Probation Department offices at 1317 Filbert St. The first meeting on January 7, 1975 was initiated by Ms. Pat Foster, Director of Diversion Services. Also invited were the ARD Project Administrator, the ARD Project Evaluator and Mr. Darden. This meeting was set up to allow the attendees to meet one another, to provide an understanding of the interrelationships of pre-trial services, to explain the function of Diversion Services, to offer any suggestions of ways the Probation Department may be helpful in the evaluative efforts. Another meeting was held in Mr. Darden's office on February 7, 1975. The purpose of this meeting between the Evaluator and Mr. Darden was to discuss the evaluation activities and to gather information necessary to the report that was available through the Research and Development Unit.

The length of the evaluation effort has been less than two (2) months. The effort covers the period of activities from July 1, 1974 to January 31, 1975, thus assuring the availability of at least one month of involvement for every client entering in the first half of the fiscal year. It also addresses the recidivism incident rate for the period of July, 1972 through December, 1974, of the project's previous clients who were successful completions and had received follow-up services for one year.

3.2 Description of Data and Information Used in this Evaluation Report

The data used in this report is housed in the files at the project site with the exception of current re-arrest data and some non-statistical information received from the Probation Department. Copies of the Quarterly Progress Reports submitted by the Project to the City, the Forms used by the Project, Monthly Status Reports, Monthly Intake Rosters, Weekly Feedback Reports, and Caseload folders of past and present clients were made available to the evaluating team from the Project's files.

A Monthly Intake roster provides the names of all clients entering Philcourt during that month, the counselor assigned, the entering status, the police photo number, the municipal court number and the in-house file number. A 20% sample of the first six month's population (396 clients) was selected using the six (6) rosters from July, 1974 to December, 1974. The sample was identified simply by selecting the first name of the July intake roster, and then every fifth name throughout each intake roster. The sample of the "previous" clients was similarly identified.

Following a discussion with the Acting Director and Consultant of the Project about the data which should be collected for evaluative purposes, the Consultant designed a form. After reviewing the form and discussing minor modifications and additions with the Consultant, the Evaluator had the forms printed. (see Appendix A) These forms were used on both samples and requested personal identifying information of each client, background, employment and education information,* services rendered the client by Philcourt, referrals made in the client's behalf, and outcomes of the case. The Consultant also prepared a Recidivism Feedback Record for the Counselor to use along with the Evaluation Data Collection form on the sample of previous clients. The counselors retrieved all but some recidivism information from Philcourt's files. The recidivism information was obtained or verified from the Extract of Criminal Record of the Philadelphia Police Department found in ROR. The forms were completed for the previous client sample on January 14, 1975 and were returned to the Evaluator a week after the forms had been printed.

The second sample was identified on January 31, 1975. The counselors completed the forms on the eighty clients within a week. For this larger sample, the Evaluator requested recidivism information from the Court data processing Department. The names and identifying information on the sample were forwarded to Mr. Darden, who in turn, placed the request for a computer run. Unfortunately, despite Mr. Darden's efforts, information on half of the clients is still unavailable and the recidivism incidence for this sample will not be in the body of this report.

*Employment history data and Educational history data were not requested by the Evaluator for the sample of this year's clients.

There is a substantial amount of data collected by the Project staff. Variables relating to general characteristics identifying Philcourt clients are listed on a Master list. The information pertaining to at least sixteen (16) of these variables and their sub-categories is drawn from the 511 Form and Screening Form and is indicated on a McBee Record Systems card (see Appendix A) by the Consultant at the time of the client's entry. Subsequent information on the client's participation is recorded on this card which is kept by the consultant. All contacts and referrals and the forms used by Philcourt are kept in the case folders of the individual client along with any other notations made by the counselor or staff member. The record-keeping seems quite adequate and is checked by a feedback method which is built into the reporting system (see flow-chart in App. B). Only one form requested for the evaluation lacked some critical information. There seems to be a better than average data-gathering process and the staff has been extremely cooperative with the evaluating team in gathering data for this effort.

3.3 Scope and Limitations of the Evaluation Effort

Indicators that the evaluating team will be using in the evaluation effort throughout this fiscal year include, but are not limited to, client intake increase; source of referrals; % of clients obtained via the conditions release program, and the Philcourt dispositions; court adjudicated dispositions; % reduction of trial case load; % job and/or training placement; community agencies utilized; number and type of service rendered during clients' participation; amount of resources generated by Philcourt; cost benefit of project; incarceration cost avoided by city (due to Conditional Release clients having been placed with Philcourt); and recidivism (in both previous and 1974-1975 clients).

The scope of the effort has been limited by time. The delay in the Evaluator's officially being awarded the Contract brought about a delay in the start of the evaluation team's effort until the last week in 1974. (No official notification of the award has been received to date.) Because of the lack of time needed to do proper analysis, this Refunding Evaluation Report will not include all information on all of the data that is available. The most critical data was chosen for analysis.

The evaluation team felt that it was impossible to review the participation of all 396 clients who entered Philcourt during the first half of the 1974-1975 fiscal year. Consequently, data was analyzed on the sample populations alone. The Evaluator has found even this to be somewhat ambitious in the less than two months of this evaluation effort.

PROJECT RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The inability to retrieve the criminal histories of the 1974-1975 client sample prior to this writing is unfortunate. However, the Evaluator does offer some information on recidivism from the previous-client sample.

3.4 Evaluator+Project Staff Communications

The Evaluator has had ongoing weekly contact with the Project beginning the last week in December. In addition to at least one site visit a week, the evaluation team has had telephone conversation with the Acting Director and/or Consultant at least three times during each week. These meetings have been informative, and the Project administration and staff have always indicated a willingness to cooperate in the evaluation effort.

4.1 Comparison of Results of Project with Anticipated Results

There were 396 clients involved in the program during the first six months of the program. In addition, there were 149 clients who had successful completions* with a year's follow-up since Philcourt began. The evaluation team felt it was impossible to gather and analyze data on every Philcourt client during the two months the evaluation effort has been in progress. Consequently, the evaluation team has identified two samples: Sample A - 20% of the clients drawn from the six intake lists of July, 1974 through December, 1974; Sample B - 20% of 149 previous clients. Sample A's involvement from July, 1974 to January 31, 1975 will be studied. Sample B will be used to give some idea of recidivism of previous clients. The data gathered on the 80 Philcourt clients making up Sample A revealed that 41 are still active**. The remaining 39 cases were disposed of. A breakdown of the dispositions shows:

(a) There were sixteen (16) separations. A separation occurs when a client proves to be unsuccessful in meeting Philcourt's expectations for continued participation. The reasons most often attributed to separation are: lack of cooperation; failure to respond to contacts or arrive at appointments; lack of interest in employment or training; and rearrest. These are considered failures of the program.

(b) Eleven cases had successfully completed their ARD or Conference Court Probation while being served by Philcourt and were, therefore, considered dismissed.

(c) Four cases completed*** their Philcourt involvement and were moved to a status of non-reporting probation, which in many ways is the equivalent of dismissal although technically it is not a dismissal.

*The term "successful completion" is used to identify cooperative participants of the program who were actively involved with Philcourt until the time of court disposition or at the end of time used in their being serviced.

**Analysis based on data gathered up to January 31, 1975.

***It is important to note that "completion" only removes the client from the counselor's regular case load. The completed client is identified "Active Disposition" and is eligible for follow-up services for a full year. He or she is contacted at least once every three months.

(d) Four cases received as their court disposition placement on regular probation. (One client has been adjudicated four years regular probation with Philcourt.)

(e) Incarceration was adjudicated for two clients at their disposition hearing.

(f) One client had a finding of not guilty.

(g) One client received a suspended sentence at the disposition hearing.

Thus a breakdown of successful completions shows:

11 - Dismissals
 4 - Regular Probation
 2 - Incarceration
 1 - Not guilty
 1 - Suspended Sentence
 4 - Non-reporting Probation
 23 Total

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION BY COMPLETION STATUS OF SAMPLE A

Completion Status	Disposition Results						
	Low Involved			High Involved			
	SS,NRP	Dismissals	Reg. Prob.	Incarceration			
Type:	#(1)	#	%(1)	#	%(1)	#	%(1)
Formal	10*	9	90.	0	0.0	0	0.0
Conditional Release	8	3	37.5	2	25.	3	37.5
Potential	4	3	75.	0	0.0	1	25.
Informal	1	1	100.	0	0.0	0	0.0
	23	16	69.6	2	8.7	4	17.4

*One found not guilty

On the whole, the disposition status of "successfully completed" cases of Sample A indicates that the majority of clients (69.6%) obtain some sort of considerable reduced involvement with the criminal justice system. This is largely in the form of concurrence with Philcourt-recommended dismissal of charges (11 of 13 or 84.6%). Moreover, if non-reporting probations (4) are counted along with dismissals and those found not guilty or given a suspended sentence, then 17 of the 23 sample cases (73.9%) are released without need for further expenditure of resources beyond follow-up contacts.

The total number of interviews which involved general personal counseling and employment and/or training counseling was 495. The breakdown is as follows:

No. of Cases	Status	No. of Interviews and/or Counseling Sessions
41	Active	276
39	Disposition	219
80		495

This gives a total of 495 interviews/counseling sessions for the 80 cases in the sample. The average number of interviews was six (6) per client.

A breakdown of the Dispositions above is given below:

No. of Cases	Disposition	No. of Interviews
16	Separations	69
4	Non-reporting Probation	16
2	Incarceration	33
11	Case Dismissed	67
4	Regular Probation	28
1	Not guilty	4
1	Suspended Sentence	2
39		219

The number of interviews of successful completions alone is 6.5 per client; for separations, 4 per clients. Counseling for separations are understandably lower because the clients did not utilize the services and numerous attempts at contacting them were to no avail. Information of the job/training delivery system for the general population* shows an increase of 46% in placement for the first quarter of this year over the same period fiscal year 1973-74. Moreover, the comparison of the first quarter (98 placements) and second quarter (113 placements) of this year indicates a 15.3% increase for this second three-month period. The breakdown on the job referrals and placements for Sample A follows:

* Quarterly Subgrant Progress Report submitted at six-month report period.

JOB REFERRALS/PLACEMENT

<u>Current Status</u> <u>Dispostions</u>	<u>No. of Job Referral's</u>	<u>No. of Placement</u>
Separations (16)	9	1
Incarceration (2)	2	1
Regular Probation (4)	7	3
Non-reporting Probation (4)	1	0
Case Dismissed (11)	7	2
Not Guilty (1)	0	0
Suspended Sentence (1)	0	0
	<u>26</u>	<u>7</u>
Active clients	<u>23</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	49	17

An examination of the other types of referrals shows that nine clients in the sample were placed in G.E.D. settings and seventeen were vocational training referrals. Six of the latter received stipends from the training agency during their enrollment. There were six educational referrals in addition to G.E.D. Philcourt provided a total of 32 referrals for vocational and educational services. Additionally, there were eighteen special problem treatment referrals (i.e., housing, psychological, drug abuse, medical, financial, legal, and vocational rehabilitation). Altogether, fifty referrals other than job referrals were made for the eighty clients in the sample. A summary of all referrals and interviews and counseling sessions indicates a total of 594 services rendered sample clients.

Interviews	495
Job Placement Referrals	49
Education/vocation referrals	32
Social Problem Treatment Referrals	<u>18</u>
	594

This averages out to 7.7 services per sample client.

Our sample identifies fifteen (15) clients who were released to Philcourt from the detention center on the Conditional Release Program. Twelve (12) of the cases have been disposed of by Philcourt by January 31, 1975. The total number of days that they were active Philcourt participants was 758. The other three (3) clients were active and awaiting their disposition by the courts.

In addition to the benefits offered the client who participates in the Philcourt program, the city derives considerable benefit in the amount of money saved on incarceration costs. On the 15 C.R. clients in the sample who entered Philcourt during its first six (6) months and thereby avoided incarceration, the city has saved incarceration costs for a total of 1105 days.

A breakdown on the number of days each Conditional Release client in the sample participated in the Philcourt program follows:

<u>Client</u>	<u>No. of days</u>
#2	50
#3	124
#8	118
#13	35
#17	71
#18	21
#19	46
#20	63
#29	44
#30	2
#48	103
#52	142
#53	64
#54	120
#58	<u>102</u>

Total 15 clients 1105 days

We have calculated the average number of days the sample Conditional Release clients have been serviced by Philcourt and thereby have saved the city from payment of incarceration costs of 73.67 days per client (1105 days ÷ 15 clients). The daily incarceration cost is \$17.81 per client*. Of the 15 clients in the sample alone, this amounts to a saving to the city of \$19,680. An examination of the total intake population during the first half of this fiscal year gives an actual count of 45 Conditional Release clients.

*Information received from the R & D Unit gives the current yearly incarceration cost per person as \$6500.
(\$6500 per client ÷ 365 days = \$17.81 per client per day)

It is possible to extrapolate the total number of days in which incarceration was avoided by the 45 identified C.R. clients of the total population (45 x 73.67 = 3315 days) and thereby conclude that the savings to the city might be as much as \$59,040. Thus, not only were pre-trial incarceration avoided by C.R. clients being placed with Philcourt, and for 50% of the C.R. clients in this sample (75% of the successful completions), post-trial incarceration was not adjudicated, thereby indicating pre-trial incarceration would have been unnecessary. Also high risk clients were afforded opportunities through which they were able to meet success in their rehabilitation and resocialization.

A breakdown of interviews and job referral/placements for the C.R. clients by disposition follows:

	<u>No. of Interviews</u>	<u>No. of Job Referrals</u>	<u>No. of Job Placements</u>
Incarcerated (2)	33	2	1
Separated (4)	22	0	0
Case Dismissed (3)	20	1	1
Reg. Probation (3)	23	4	2
	<u>98</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

For the successful dispositions of C.R. clients, the following breakdown exists:

	<u>No. of Interviews</u>	<u>No. of Job Referrals</u>	<u>No. of Job Placements</u>
Incarcerations (2)	33	2	1
Case Dismissed (3)	20	1	1
Regular Probation (3)	23	4	2
	<u>78</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

When the 13 clients of the moderate to high risk groups (Conditional Release and Informal) of the total sample are examined for services rendered by Philcourt we find:

	<u>No. of Interviews</u>	<u>No. of Job/ Training Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Job Placements</u>
C.R. (12)	98	11	8
Inf. (1)	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	110	12	9

These clients benefited from 8.5 interviews each. Job/training placement was 75% successful.

Of the 396 clients who entered Philcourt during the first half of 1974-75, 133 came from R.O.R. (33.6%), 256 emanated from the Courts (64.6%) and 7 are informal clients (1.8%). This is a 64% intake increase over the same period of fiscal year 1973-74. Conditional release clients (45) constitute approximately one-third of the 33.6% of S.O.R. clients. This group makes up 11.4% of the total new client intake. They comprised a sizeable 24.8% intake in the first two months of the fiscal year. The remaining two-thirds of that group entered as Potentials.

At the end of the second quarter of this funding period 353 clients were of Active status while 510 clients had successfully completed the Philcourt program but were still in the one-year follow-up status which requires periodic supervision by the counseling staff and delivery of services as needed.

The monthly average of total active population in this funding year is 748 compared to the 415.5 average of the same period in the 73-74 fiscal year. With a counseling staff of six, the average number of cases for the second quarter per counselor is 134, 52 active cases and 82 active completions. This is an increase of 17.5% of the average caseload of the first quarter (114) and a 71.8% increase over the 78 caseload average of the second quarter of 1973-74.

The Project seems to be ably managed by the Acting Director with the assistance of the Project Consultant. The evaluator is impressed with the progress being made especially in light of the fact that the Project continues to be understaffed. Two of the vacancies which exist are of the Supervisory level

GENERATED RESOURCES

(Project Coordinator and Counselor Supervisor). A third position (under the federal grant) is that of Employment Counselor and the fourth is that of screener. Because of the Project staff's competence and commitment, the services needed by the clients are provided despite the marked increases in client intake. The job/training delivery system outcomes are particularly impressive in the light of the current state of the economy. However, the ability of the Project to maintain this degree of progress if the vacant staff positions are not filled is doubtful. Especially critical is the position of Employment Counselor. This position remains unfilled due to the administration's hiring procedures for court personnel. Due to the city administration's freeze on hiring, no plans are being made to fill the other existing vacancies which are under the City's matching contribution to the funding. The need for adequate funding to fill these positions is apparent. With the increased client intake from the courts, it is evident there will be a need for staff in addition to the existing vacancies. A comparison of the first two quarters of this year indicates a second quarter increase of 72.3% of clients emanating from the Courts (Conference Court and A.R.D.).

The Courts' recognition of the Philcourt program effectiveness is evidenced by the concurrence of most of the recommendations made by the Project staff at the time of disposition and the number of A.R.D. court referrals made to the Project. One judge was so impressed with services afforded the conditional release client and of the client's progress during the three months of his Philcourt participation that he adjudicated the client four years regular probation with Philcourt.

In an attempt to overcome the problems of under-staffing and as a part of the Project's stated on-going effort for the improvement of client earning potential through its educational and employment/training services, the Philcourt program has been able to secure the in-house services of four persons at no cost to the program. The breakdown of the generated resources from area colleges and the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council is shown below:

	Starting Date	Ending Date	No. of Wks. On The Job (Scheduled)	Common Pleas P/T Pay Range		Saving (1)X(2)
				Annual	Weekly	
<u>Clerical Assistant</u>			(1)		(2)	
A	12/23/74	5/30/75	23	\$3,683	\$70.82	\$1,629
B	2/3/75	5/30/75	17	3,683	70.82	1,204
<u>Probation Technician I</u>						
A	1/6/75	5/30/75	21	\$4,219	\$81.00	\$1,701
B	1/27/75	5/30/75	18	4,219	81.00	1,458
Total Savings						\$5,992

The position of Probation Technician I-A is that of the G.E.D. tutor and Probation Technician I-B is that of a much-needed assistant job developer. The addition of these four persons to the staff is equivalent to budget resources of \$15,992. The resources available to the Philcourt clients from the community agencies contacted by the project have not been calculated by cost.

Philcourt has begun developing a Community Resource Bank in which social service agencies in the Philadelphia Metropolitan area will be categorized as to service and function. A list of some of these agencies is included in the table below.

Concerning recidivism, criminal histories of the 80 clients identified in the sample were requested by the evaluating team. This information was unavailable for analysis in time for this writing. However criminal extract records were gathered on the "previous clients" -- Sample B. The analysis of that sample follows.

Some of the Agencies Frequently Used in Philcourt Client Referrals

<u>Agency Contact</u>	<u>Purpose of Contact</u>
Bureau of Employment Security	Employment
Opportunities Industrialization Center (O.I.C.)	GED & Vocational Training & Referral
Concentrated Employment Program (C.E.P.)	Vocational Training (stipends)
Negro Trades Unions Leadership Council (N.T.U.L.C.)	High School student training and placement
Ramos Antonini's Center	Basic education, English as a second language
La Casa Del Carmen	English as a Second Language, Emergency Services
Eagleville Hospital	Alcohol & Drug Abuse Treatment
Diagnostic Rehabilitative Centers	Drug addict employment and/or training placement
Alternative Program	Drug Abuse
Work Adjustment Center	Two-week Work Evaluation (stipend of \$6 per day)
T.U.N.E.	Clerical training, G.E.D.
J.F. Kennedy Vocational Center	Vocational training (stipend)
Concilio	Referrals for Spanish speaking clients (mainly for placement)
D.P.A.	Assistance for sincere applicants to enter training programs.
Workmen's Unemployment Compensation	Acquaint eligible clients who had been unaware of the services
Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation	Vocational rehabilitation
Board of Education	Educational placement
Model Cities	Job placement

Some of the Agencies Frequently Used in Philcourt Client Referrals

Continued

<u>Agency Contact</u>	<u>Purpose of Contact</u>
Human Relations Development Institute (H.R.D.I.)	Job placement in union shops
Coordinating Office for Drug and Alcohol Programs (C.O.D.A.P.)	Placement for drug and alcohol addicts
Community Health Centers	Psychological testing assistance
St. Luke's Hospital	Drug Rehabilitation program
Wills Eye Hospital	Eye examination
Public Defenders Association	Client contacts

One hundred forty-nine Philcourt clients had become "inactive disposition clients" by December 31, 1974. These clients comprise the group of successfully completed clients who have had one-year follow-up services and therefore are removed from all counselor rolls. A sample of 29 clients was selected from this group for the purpose of studying the recidivism rate. The 29 clients were of three status groups: formal, potential, and informal. The completion dates for these clients ranged from May, 1972, to December, 1973. A breakdown of the sample by completion status follows:

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION BY COMPLETION STATUS OF SAMPLE B

Completion Status	Disposition Results						
	Low Involved			High Involved			
	NRP Dismissals		Reg. Prob.	Incarceration			
Type:	#(1)	#	%(1)	#	%(1)	#	%(1)
Formal	12	11	91.7	1	8.9	0	0.0
Potential	4*	3	75	0	0	0	0.0
Informal	13*	7	53.8	4	30.8	1	7.7
	29	22	75.9	5	17.2	1	3.4

*One found not guilty

A review of the criminal extracts retrieved by the Counselors from R.O.R. showed 10 clients of the sample have been rearrested (34.5%). Of the ten rearrested, all were male and were less than 26 years of age at the time of entry to Philcourt. Only one had been arrested prior to his Philcourt involvement. Most were drop-outs (80%), only two ex-clients had completed high school. Seven (7) were black (70%) and three (3) were white (30%). All but one was single (90%) and two had children (20%). Two had never been employed (20%) and six had an employment history of less than one year (60%). Of the eight of those who had been employed, seven were unskilled (87.5%).

As Philcourt participants, ten received a total of 116 interviews or counseling sessions which averages out to 11.6 interviews per client. Nine (9) clients received a total of fifteen (15) job referrals or 1.7 referrals per client. This resulted in successful placement for eight (8) of the nine (9). (88.9%)

As we examine the completion status of the rearrested population of the sample (34.5%) we find that more than half (60%) were considered "high-risk" individuals who were never officially accepted into the Philcourt project. Even so, only two informal cases were arrested during the year in which they were receiving follow-up services from Philcourt. In both cases, the client was found not guilty. Two Formal clients were arrested twice. In the case of all four arrests, the adjudication was guilty.

Summary of Recidivism by Completion Status

		Summary A			
		Rearrests While Active Dispositions			
No. of Rearrested Clients	No. of Cases	With Conviction	Not Guilty	Pending Disposition	
Formal	2	4	4	0	0
Informal	2	2	0	2	0
	4	6	4	2	0

The Recidivism Feedback Reports indicate that the total rearrested population had been rearrested after the one year follow-up. The number of arrests after the follow-up was 16 (72.7% of the total number of rearrests). Of the five (5) cases which have been adjudicated, two (2) were found not guilty and three (3) were convicted. The majority of the cases are pending disposition (11 of 16 or 68.8%).

Summary of Recidivism by Completion Status

		Summary B			
		Rearrests After One Year Follow-up			
No. of Rearrested Clients	No. of Cases	With Conviction	Not Guilty	Pending Disposition	
Formal	4	7	1	1	5
Informal	6	9	2	1	6
	10	16	3	2	11

There are a total of 22 rearrest cases charged to the 10 prior clients. One-half of the clients were arrested only once, the disposition of which is pending (22.7%). The remaining five (5) were arrested two or more times. There were eleven adjudications, seven of which were convictions (31.8%) and four findings of not guilty (18.2%). The other six cases are pending dispositions (27.3%). A breakdown of the total rearrests and their dispositions follows:

Summary of Recidivism by Completion Status

Summary C

	No. of Rearrested Clients	Total Rearrests			
		No. of Cases	With Conviction	Not Guilty	Pending Disposition
Formal	4	11	5	1	5
Informal	6	11	2	3	6
	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

Though only 40% of the rearrested population completed Philcourt in the Formal status, they were, in fact, responsible for 50% of the rearrest cases, and 71.4% of rearrests with conviction. Without knowing what the final dispositions will be, it is difficult to statistically characterize the rearrested population by Completion Status. Moreover, the data seems to indicate that the longer the clients are serviced, the more problematic it is to identify them by incoming or completion status which, in the case of "informal" vs. "formal" assumes "high risk" as opposed to "little risk."

Recidivism Summary A shows 50% of the formal status group was responsible for all (100%) of the rearrests for which the adjudication was guilty. Additionally, an examination of the adjudicated terminations, Table 4A, indicates that while a very high rate of low involvement disposition is achieved by clients for whom the program is designed, an unexpectedly good rate (100.0% of Sample A and 53.8% of Sample B) is achieved by Informal clients to whom despite their ineligibility. This condition can be expected to stand against overstatement caused by sampling techniques.

While this sample indicates 34.5% rearrest rate, it must be emphasized that the rearrest population of this sample is comprised of clients who completed Philcourt as early as July, 1972, and no later than February, 1973. Consequently, the length of time of which some previous clients are being examined is 2 1/2 years. An examination of last year's reports gives a 9% rearrest rate for 79% of Philcourt's active rolls in the first seven months of fiscal 1973-1974. An analysis of recidivism records at yearly intervals will provide a more accurate statement for impact evaluation.

4.2 Project Impact

The major impact of this program is the fact that 396 persons within a six-month period had an opportunity to participate in this pretrial diversion program. They were offered meaningful services to help them toward resocialization. For some, these services were made available in lieu of incarceration in a detention center at taxpayers' expense. They were provided a constructive alternative which allowed many of them to avoid subsequent incarceration. Of the cases disposed of in the sample selected from this group, Sample A, 73.9% had their charges dismissed, were found not guilty, or were placed on non-reporting probation.

An immediate impact of the project is the change in life style that is afforded a client due to employment/training placement, for the typical client is unskilled and unemployed at the time of entry.

The impact on the criminal justice system is made by the Philcourt program in the reduction of trial case load by Philcourt's acceptance of the many A.R.D. court cases on its rolls. The successful completion by most of these A.R.D. referred clients offers release without need for further expenditure by the criminal justice system. A more significant impact was in relation to the conditional release dispositions. Of the sample alone, a total of 1105 days of incarceration were avoided at a cost of 17.81 per day per client, amounting to a savings to the community of \$19,680. A savings of as much as \$59,040 might be accrued on the 45 condition release clients who were a part of the first six months' general population. Of the clients in Sample B for whom the criminal extract records showed recidivism only 20% was arrested with "guilty" adjudication before they had completed the year of follow-up.

The project does demonstrate that it can effectively deal with R.O.R. referral cases referred for special services by A.R.D. court, informal cases requiring their services and especially conditional release clients. It has enabled a number of defendants awaiting trial to earn a dismissal or otherwise continue to function in the community without further incarceration.

SAMPLE A

ADJUDICATED TERMINATION

Status	Entry Classification	Completion Status	Incarceration		Probation				Other				
			#	% of (2)	Non-re reporting # (5)	Regular # (6)	Total # (7)	% of 2 (8)	Suspended Sentence # (9)	Charges Dismissed # (10)	Not Guilty # (11)	Total # (12)	% of 2 (13)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Formal		10	0	0	3	0	3	30.	0	6	1	7	70
Cond'l Release		8	2	25	0	3	3	37.5	10	3	0	3	37.5
Potential		4	0	0	1	1	2	50	1	1	0	2	50
Informal		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100
		23	12	8.7	4	4	8	31.8	1	11	1	13	56.5
<u>SAMPLE B</u>													
Formal	0	12	0	0	3	1	4	33.3	0	8	0	8	67.7
Cond'l Release	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential	19	4	0	0	1	0	1	25.0	0	2	1	3	75.0
Informal	10	13	1	7.7	4	4	8	61.5	0	3	1	4	30.8
	29	29	1	3.5	8	5	13	44.8	0	13	2	15	51.7

4.3 Critique of Project Budget

An examination of the Project Budget indicates no unnecessary, unwarranted and excessive expenditures. The budget totals \$264,647 for the fiscal year. At the end of six months the expenditures totaled \$120,358 indicating a surplus of \$11,965.50 on the anticipated expenditures of one-half year.¹

The average monthly cost to the program during the first quarter was \$19,143.33; for the second quarter, \$20,976 monthly average. During the first quarter, Philcourt provided services to 458 persons. There were 234 (monthly average) active cases and a monthly average of 448 clients considered active completions. Since the evaluators are unable to determine the extent and nature of the follow-up activities, we have arbitrarily used one half of those involved in the follow-up services (224) for the first quarter's cost analysis (234 + 224 = 458). On this basis in the first quarter the cost per client amounts to \$41.80. The cost per client for the 2nd quarter amounts to \$37.66. During this quarter the average monthly active caseload was 310 with an average active completion roll of 494. On the basis of available data, the costs appear quite reasonable. It should be noted, however, that evaluation costs have not been billed in the first half of the fiscal year, but will be included in the monthly expenditures as soon as possible.

¹Anticipated salaries for positions unfilled exceed surplus due to promotion and salary increments during that time.

PHILCOURT PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM

COST ANALYSIS

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Personnel	\$13,691	\$13,714	\$13,726	\$13,194	\$12,881	\$19,270	\$ 86,476
Evaluation							
Travel		254	190	241	426	266	1,377
Fringe Benefits (23%)	3,149	3,154	3,157	3,035	2,963	4,432	19,890
Utilities and Fuel	84	84	84	84	84	84	504
Rent	600	600	600	600	600	600	3,600
Consultant	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	8,004
Supplies	15	254	72		53	113	507
TOTAL	\$18,873	\$19,394	\$19,163	\$18,488	\$18,341	\$26,099	\$120,358

4.4 Project Compliance with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Guidelines.

The evaluator obtained a project breakdown by position level of the Philcourt project's employment of Blacks, Spanish-surnamed persons, Asian Americans, and women. The breakdown shows that there are Blacks and women on all levels of the work force. Other project E.E.O.C. information indicated that there were four promotions during 1974: two black females and two black males.

The evaluator did a breakdown of the Philcourt sample service population (of 1974-75 fiscal year clients) by race and sex.

	STAFF (15)		SAMPLE CLIENTS (80)	
	#	% of 15	#	% of 80
Male	8	53.3	69	86.2
Female	7	46.7	11	13.8
Black	13	86.7	53	66.2
White	2	13.3	19	23.8
Spanish Surnamed	0	0	7	8.8
Asian American	0	0	1	1.2

The above information was used to calculate the minority group disparity rates. A summary of the disparity rates follows:

Minority Group	% Staff (1)	% Sample Service Population (2)	70% x (2) (3)	Disparity Col. #1 less #3 (4)
Blacks	86.7	66.2	46.3%	+40.4%
Spanish surnamed	0	8.8	6.2%	- 6.2%
Asian American	0	1.2	.8%	- .8%
Women	46.7	13.8	9.7%	+37.0%

The evaluator is assured that these rates figured on the random sample reflect the rates of the general population up to 90% confidence level. The above summary indicates a less-than-1% disparity of the Asian American population on the Project employment rolls. Similarly, a 6.2% disparity of Spanish-surnamed persons is indicated. It should be noted that although no person of the Spanish-surnamed minority group appears on the Philcourt employment rolls, this group is represented by the full-time Consultant, who serves the project through contracted services. His representation on the program, though not technically on the staff, makes him one of sixteen or 6.2% of the workforce, thereby cancelling the disparity of Spanish-surnamed persons.

Since the disparity rate of Asian Americans is less than 1%, the agency would seem to be in compliance with the 42.302 section d, Subpart E of the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Register.

SECTION V: Findings, Conclusions & Recommendations

5.1 Findings and Conclusions

The results of this project are impressive. By extrapolating the data results of the samples we find 48.8% of the first six months clients (396) were completed, leaving 51.2% still in the active stage. Fifty-nine per cent of the completions were successful and 82.6% of these received positive and non-incarcerated results. Many of them had their charges dismissed. A few clients were found not guilty. The extension of services for a year after completion is beneficial to all clients. The initially classified "high risk" individual seems to respond as well to provisions of Philcourt as the clients for which the program was designed. Each completed client had been seen about 6.5 times--an impressive average considering the client caseload. Though the current recidivism data had not been retrieved in time for consideration for this report, a review of the sample population for this year uncovered a 3.7% recidivism rate. All identified rearrests were found to be the reason for separation of the client. There were no noted rearrests in any other completion status. Though the 3.8% rate is not accurate, it is obvious that the 34.5% rearrest rate over a period of 2 1/2 years in Sample B is far out of line for a recidivism estimate in a six-month or one-year period.

A substantial amount of money has been saved through this project. The money saved on the 45 Conditional Release clients of the general population during this evaluative effort is more than the project's expenditures of the first quarter. Thus the effect of the project is felt not only by the clients it helps to resocialize and rehabilitate, but by society at large and the criminal justice system in particular.

5.2 Recommendations

The results of the project justify refunding. The evaluator makes a strong recommendation for Philcourt's continuation. The Philcourt staff and consultant have shown great commitment and capability in servicing the clients despite the understaffing, greatly increased intake and rumors of the project's not being continued.

Another recommendation is that the project's new budget should include monies for building maintenance. The need for janitorial maintenance is apparent and such funds should be available.

A final recommendation is that the hiring practices of the Court be improved so that long delays in staffing can be avoided.

APPENDIX A

FORMS OF THE PHILCOURT PROJECT and EVALUATION DATA COLLECTION FORMS

AGREEMENT TO CONDITIONAL RELEASE

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE COURT BAIL PROGRAM MAY PETITION THE COURT FOR A REDUCTION IN MY BAIL.

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE COURT MAY IMPOSE CONDITIONS ON MY RELEASE IF MY BAIL IS REDUCED.

I UNDERSTAND THAT IF THE COURT REDUCES MY BAIL AND IMPOSES CONDITIONS, I MUST OBEY THE CONDITIONS.

I UNDERSTAND THAT IF I AM RELEASED AND DO NOT OBEY THE CONDITIONS OF RELEASE, I MAY BE ARRESTED AND BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT TO DETERMINE IF MY ORIGINAL BAIL SHALL BE REINSTATED AND/OR ADDITIONAL BAIL SHALL BE SET.

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE COURT BAIL PROGRAM DOES NOT REPRESENT ME AS A LAWYER.

I UNDERSTAND THAT I AM ENTITLED TO A LAWYER AND THAT HE, RATHER THAN THE COURT BAIL PROGRAM, MAY PETITION THE COURT TO HAVE MY BAIL REDUCED.

I REALIZE THAT I HAVE THE ABSOLUTE RIGHT TO REFUSE THE SERVICES OF THE COURT BAIL PROGRAM AND PARTICIPATION IN ANY CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAM.

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE CONDITIONS OF MY RELEASE WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

- I must report to the Court Bail Program offices by telephone (686-7421) within 24 hours after release from custody.
- I must report by telephone (686-7421) to the Court Bail Program offices on the day notification of my court date is received.
- I must report by telephone (686-7421) to the Court Bail Program offices prior to any change of address.
- I must report in person to the Court Bail Program offices, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107, within 24 hours after release from custody.

EXHIBIT I

WAIVER

I understand that to participate in this Program, I must waive (give up) certain rights. I intentionally, willingly and freely waive the following rights:

1. My right to a speedy trial on the charges in the above-named case.
3. My right to be prosecuted for the charges in the above-named case within the period set by the statute of limitations for those crimes.

Name

SCREENING RECORD

PHILADELPHIA COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT
PHILCOURT PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

ROR Interviewer. Received _____ P.O. Type _____ Conditional Release

Philcourt Court. Type _____ Other _____

Public Defender Association Federal. Type _____

NAME _____ AGE _____ D.O.B. _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NO. _____

ALIASES _____ MARITAL STATUS _____ NO. CHILDREN _____

ETHNICITY _____ SPANISH SPEAKING YES NO PRESENT SOURCE OF FUNDS AND WEEKLY INCOME _____

RESIDENCE

PRESENT ADDRESS _____ APT. NO. _____

HOW LONG _____ RESIDES WITH _____ PHONE NO. _____ FAMILY SIZE _____

PRIOR ADDRESS _____ APT. NO. _____

HOW LONG _____ RESIDED WITH _____ TIME IN PHILA. _____

EMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED STUDENT PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. AMOUNT \$ _____

EMPLOYMENT

NAME OF FIRM _____ JOB TITLE _____

ADDRESS _____ SALARY _____ FROM/TO _____

PREVIOUS FIRM _____ JOB TITLE _____

ADDRESS _____ SALARY _____ FROM/TO _____

RESIDENCE

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____ RELATIONSHIP _____

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____ RELATIONSHIP _____

CHARGE

ARRAIGNMENT DATE _____ M.C. NO. _____ POLICE PHOTO NO. _____

DISTRICT _____ NEXT COURT LISTING _____ PLACE AND ROOM NO. _____ TIME _____

CHARGE _____ DESCRIPTION OF CHARGE _____

PRIOR ARRESTS

DATE	M.C. NO.	PLACE	CHARGE	DISPOSITION

PROBATION _____ PROBATION OFFICER _____ PHONE _____

PHILADELPHIA COMMON PLEAS AND MUNICIPAL COURT
PRE-TRIAL SERVICES DIVISION - COURT BAIL PROGRAM

DETAIL REPORT

DEFENDANT

M.C. NO.

DATE (Mo., Day, Year)

REPORTER

TITLE

TYPE OF REPORT

Verifier's Report

Prison Interview

Office Interview

Investigative Report

Court Report

filled by Counselor

NON-DISCH (2)	DISCH (1)	RESTITUTION (7)	ARD (7)
EMP (2)	SCH (2+4)	PHILCT (2)	TASC (1)
UNEMP (4)	TRNG (4+4)	PAROLED (7) PDA (7) ROR/RAIL (4)	PO (7+2) PR (7) ROR/DC (2+)
0-1 mos (7)	1-2 yrs (1+1)	FED. CASE (7) BWS (4+2) 10% CB (2)	OTHER (1) PDB (4+1) ROR (1)
1-5 mos (1)	+3 yrs (7+7+1)	Informal (7+7) POT (7)	Cond. Rel. (4+4) FORMAL (6)
0 (2)	2 (2+4)	COUNSELOR: Williams (0) Winters (1+2) Hesson (2+2)	Tosta (1) Lacy (2+2, 1) Fuller (1)
1 (4)	3 (4+4)	ENROLL STATUS: SEP (7)	REI (4+4) ACT (1)
\$100-189 (7)	190-199 (7+7)	RIS SOURCE: COUNS. (2+2) SCREENER (2)	JUDGE (2+1) DA (1)
60-69 (2)	100-109 (4+2)	REASON FOR RIS: DEATH (2+2) ALCOHOL (7) DRUGS (2+2)	NOT INST. (1+1) WANTS TRIAL (4+2) ABSCONDED (2)
70-79 (2+1)	110-119 (7)	ABSENT (7+2) UNCOOP (4+1)	AGE: 23-27 (7) 43-47 (2+1)
80-89 (4)	120-129 (7+1)	RECOMMENDATION: RACE: O (7+7) W (7)	28-32 (4+2) 48-52 (2)
JOB (1)	TRNG. PROG (2)	MARK STATUS: C/LWIFE (1+1) W (2+2) M (2)	33-37 (4+1) 53-55 (1)
SCH (7+2)	OTHER (1+1)	STATUS: SEP (2+2) D (2+1) S (1)	NO. OF KIDS: 5 (7+7+4) 3 (7+7) 1 (7)
		COMPLETION: WIFE (2+2) PARENTS (2+2) ALONE (2)	TYPE OF KIDS: 4 (4+4) 2 (7+4) 0 (4)
		WIFE (1+1) RELATIVE (2+1) FRIEND (1)	FAMILY SIZE: 6 (7+7+4) 4 (7+7) 2 (7)
		OTHER (1) SPEECH (2+1) OVERWEIGHT (1)	HANDICAP: VISUAL (2+2) HEARING (2)
			HIGHEST ED. LEVEL: 16 (2+2) 12 (7+1) 8 (4)
			ENTRY WEEK: 14 (7+7) 10 (4+2) 4-6 (2)
			LEARNER: 15 (4+4) 11 (7) 7 (2+1)
			PR. PAR: 14 (7+7) 10 (4+2) 4-6 (2)
			SL. LEARNER: 13 (7+2) 9 (4+1) 1-3 (1)
			PR. PAR: 5 (7+7+4) 3 (7+7) 1 (7)
			PR. PAR: 4 (4+1) 2 (7+4) 0 (4)
			PR. PAR: 5 (2+2+1) 3 (2+2) 1 (7)
			PR. PAR: 4 (1+1) 2 (2+1) 0 (1)

INITIAL PLACEMENT INTERVIEW		Philadelphia Common Pleas & Municipal Court PRE-TRIAL SERVICES DIVISION PHILCOURT PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM		INTERVIEW DATE														
PERSONAL DATA																		
NAME		SOC. SEC. NO.		RACE														
ADDRESS			NO. OF YEARS AT PRESENT ADDRESS															
TELEPHONE NO.	DATE OF BIRTH	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	FAMILY SIZE															
MARITAL STATUS	NO. OF CHILDREN	SUPPORT																
DRIVER'S LICENSE	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	PRESENT SOURCE OF FUNDS															
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (Visual, Hearing, Mental, etc.), IF YES EXPLAIN																		
SERIOUS ILLNESS, IF YES EXPLAIN																		
CHARGE	ARREST DATE	PHILA. PHOTO NO.																
MILITARY EXPERIENCE																		
SERVICE BRANCH	FROM/TO	DISCHARGE DATE																
TYPE OF WORK				TYPE OF DISCHARGE														
EDUCATIONAL DATA																		
Highest Grade Completed:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	College:	1	2	3	4	
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NAME	FROM/TO																	
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NAME	FROM/TO																	
HIGH SCHOOL NAME	FROM/TO																	
COLLEGE NAME	FROM/TO																	FIELD OF STUDY
TRAINING PROGRAM (Trade, Vocational etc.)																		
TYPE OF TRAINING																		
SPECIAL SKILLS OR TALENTS																		
PRE-ARREST																		

WEEKLY FEEDBACK REPORT		Philadelphia Common Pleas and Municipal Court PRE-TRIAL SERVICES DIVISION PHILCOURT PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM	
PARTICIPANT'S NAME		SOC. SEC. NO.	WEEK ENDING
PRESENT ADDRESS		PHONE NO.	
WHOM DOES PARTICIPANT LIVE WITH		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD
SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS DURING CURRENT WEEK			
PURPOSE	PLACE	TIME (From/To)	ATTENDANCE
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED DURING CURRENT WEEK			
TYPE	AGENCY	RESULTS	
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
COUNSELOR'S COMMENTS (C.R.)			
IF REARRESTED DURING WEEK GIVE DATE OF ARREST AND CHARGE			
DATE	COUNSELOR'S SIGNATURE		

SEPARATION RECORD		Philadelphia Common Pleas and Municipal Court PRE-TRIAL SERVICES DIVISION PHILCOURT PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM	
NAME	SOC. SEC. NO.	ENTRY DATE	ARREST DATE
ADDRESS	PENDING CHARGE		PHILA. PHOTO NO.
SCHEDULED PHASE AT TIME OF SEPARATION			
<input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance--Rejection Interview <input type="checkbox"/> World of Work <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Training Program			
IF SEPARATED FROM EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING PROGRAM, FILL OUT THIS SECTION			
EMPLOYER/TRAINING PROGRAM	JOB TITLE/TRAINING COURSE		IF TRAINING PROGRAM, GIVE DURATION IN WEEKS
ADDRESS	DATE PLACED	LAST DAY ATTENDED	ABSENCES
SUPERVISOR/CONTACT PERSON			TELEPHONE
REASON FOR SEPARATION			
<input type="checkbox"/> Absenteeism <input type="checkbox"/> Misconduct <input type="checkbox"/> Poor Job Performance <input type="checkbox"/> Tardiness <input type="checkbox"/> Alcoholism <input type="checkbox"/> Wants Trial <input type="checkbox"/> Uncooperative <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Addiction <input type="checkbox"/> Absconded <input type="checkbox"/> Re-arrested Charge _____ Date _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Explain _____			
EXPLAIN BRIEFLY REASON FOR RECOMMENDING SEPARATION			
STAFF MEMBER SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE	
SEPARATION APPROVAL			
REMARKS			
PROJ. DIRECTOR (Signature)	PROJ. MANAGER (Signature)	DATE	PARTICIPANT PRESENT <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

FOLLOW-UP RECORD

PHILADELPHIA COMMON PLEAS AND MUNICIPAL COURT
PRE-TRIAL SERVICES DIVISION
PHILCOURT PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM

ASSIGNED COUNSELOR

NAME	SOC. SEC. NO.	CURRENT DATE
ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	
ORIGINAL CHARGE	PHILA. PHOTO NO.	FINAL DISPOSITION, IF ANY

PRESENT PROGRAM STATUS

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Potential | <input type="checkbox"/> Informal | <input type="checkbox"/> Normal Philcourt Completion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Formal | <input type="checkbox"/> Conditional Release | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Type of Completion |

PRESENT PROGRAM PHASE IN OUR BOOKS

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed | <input type="checkbox"/> In Training Program |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|

JOB/TRAINING PROGRAM IN OUR BOOKS

EMPLOYER/TRAINING PROGRAM	ADDRESS
JOB TITLE/TYPE OF TRAINING	START DATE
IF TRAINING PROGRAM, GIVE DURATION IN WEEKS	SUPERVISOR'S NAME

FEEDBACK

<input type="checkbox"/> No longer at above Job/Training Program	LAST DAY ATTENDED	REASON
<input type="checkbox"/> Has New Job/Training Program	EMPLOYER/TRAINING PROGRAM	
	ADDRESS	
	JOB TITLE/TYPE OF TRAINING	
	STARTING DATE	SALARY \$
<input type="checkbox"/> Re-Arrested	NEW CHARGE	DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> Presently Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/> Unable to contact Participant	

OTHER REMARKS

COUNSELOR'S SIGNATURE

DATE

RACE _____

SS No. _____

Name		Address		
Phone	Age	DOB	Marital Status	No. of Children
Resides with	Program Participation Status - At Time of Entry		Criminal Charge(s) - At Time of Entry	
Entry Date	M.C. No.	P.P. No.	No. of Prior Arrest(s) - Adult	No. of Prior Convictions - Adult
Assigned Counselor	Counselor's Initial Assessment			

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

Most Recent School Attended	Address	
Highest Grade Completed	Date	Present Status

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Most Recent Employer/Trng. Program	Address	
Job/Training Title	Salary	From - To
Employer	Address	
Job/Training Title	Salary	From - To
Employer	Address	
Job/Training Title	Salary	From - To

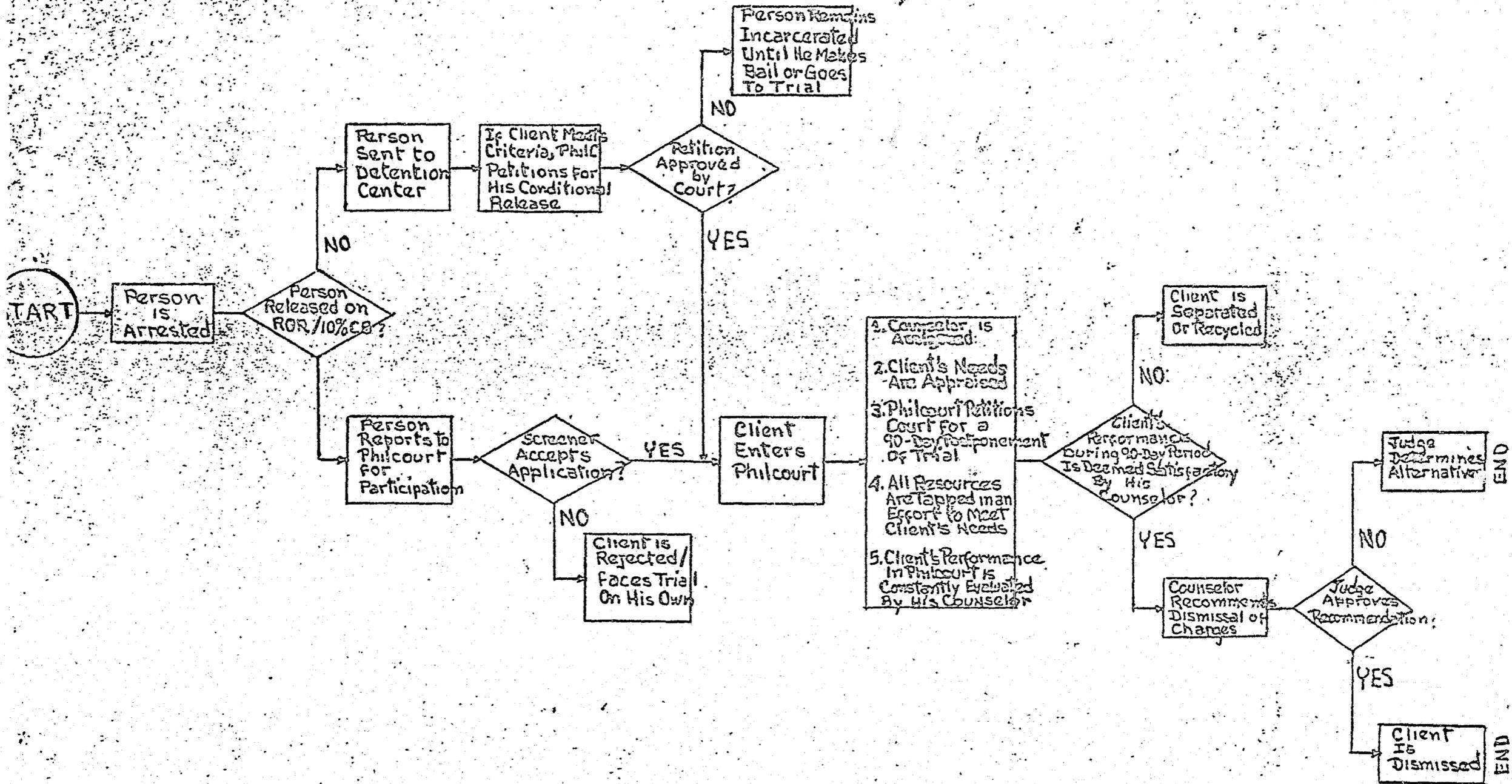
SERVICES RENDERED BY PHILCOORT

COUNSELING	Type	With Whom	No. of Times
	Type	With Whom	No. of Times
	Type	With Whom	No. of Times
	Type	With Whom	No. of Times

EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL REFERRALS	Name of Agency/Program	Address	
	Objective	Referral Date	If Enrolled, Give Starting Date And Present Status
	Name of Agency/Program	Address	
	Objective	Referral Date	If Enrolled, Give Starting Date And Present Status
	Name of Agency/Program	Address	
	Objective	Referral Date	If Enrolled, Give Starting Date And Present Status

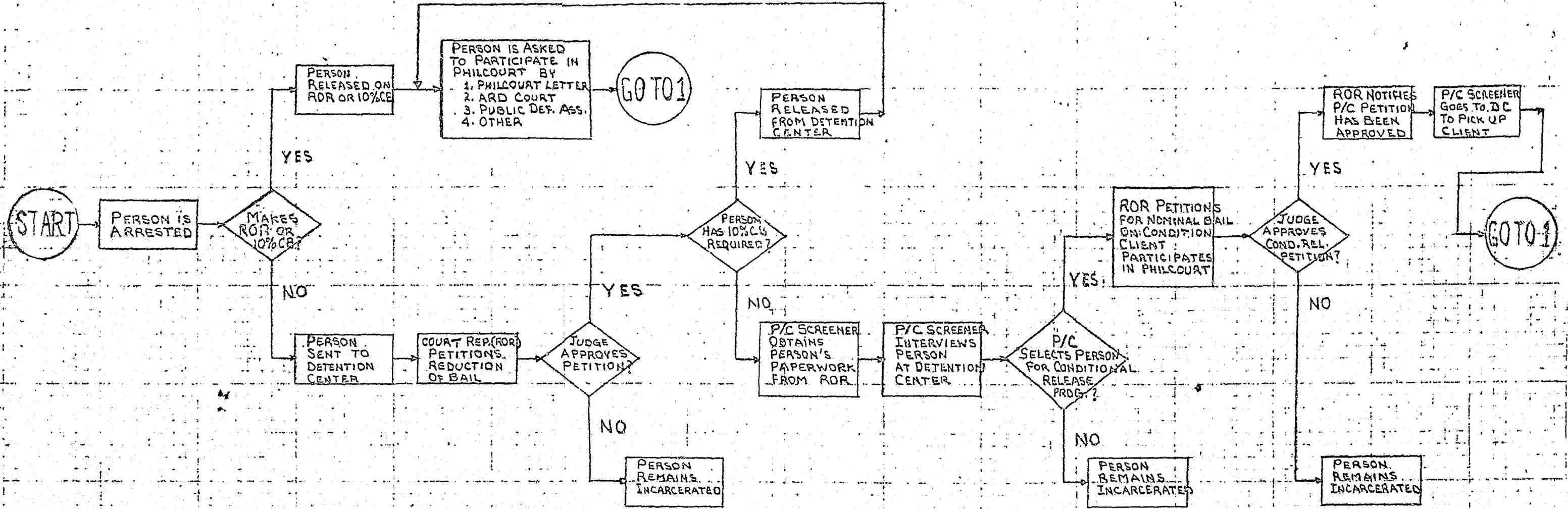
OTHER TYPES OF REFERRALS (Program, Housing, Military, etc.)	Name of Agency/Program	Address	
	Objective	Referral Date	
	Name of Agency/Program	Address	
	Objective	Referral Date	
	Name of Agency/Program	Address	
	Objective	Referral Date	
	Name of Agency/Program	Address	
	Objective	Referral Date	

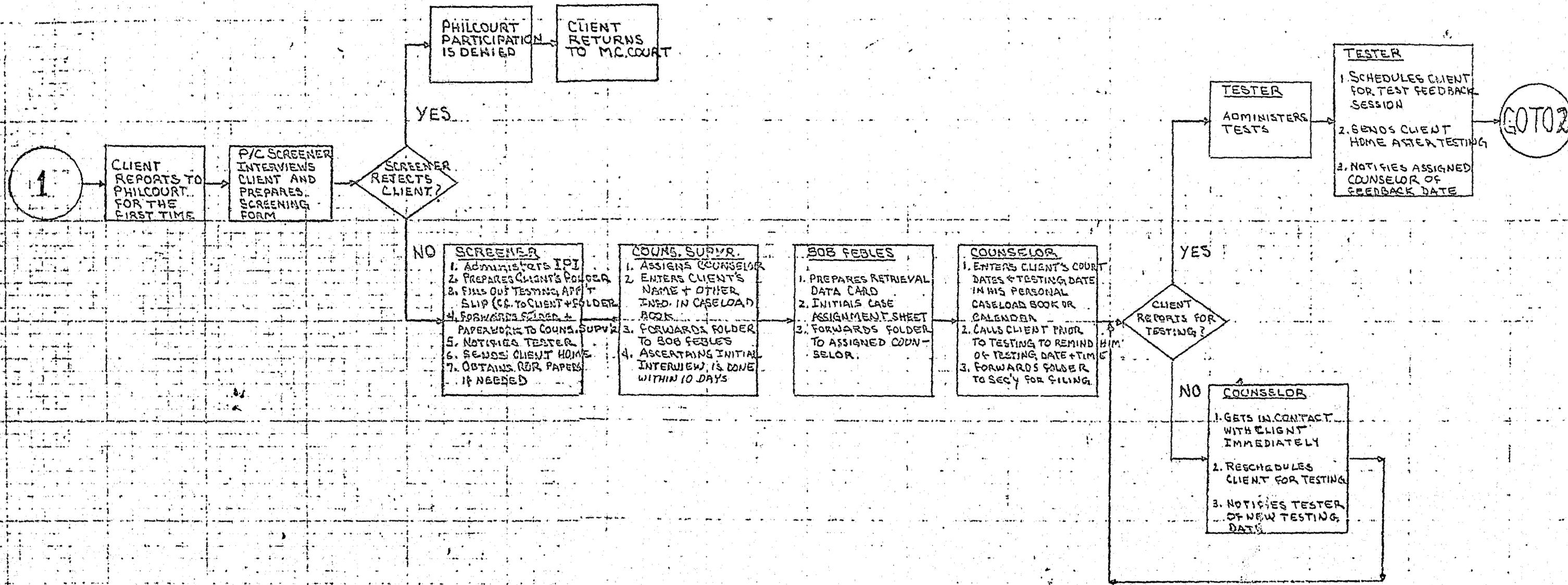
PHILCOURT FLOW CHART



FLOW CHART

SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF INTAKE AND IN-HOUSE PHASES OF THE PHILCOURT PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM





2

COUNSELOR
1. PREPARES INITIAL INTERVIEW REPORT
2. DETERMINES CLIENT'S IMMEDIATE NEEDS
3. SCHEDULES CLIENT JOB/TRNG. SEARCH WITH EMP'T UNIT

CLIENT REPORTS FOR INITIAL INT.?

COUNSELOR
1. RESCHEDULES CLIENT FOR IT.
2. ENTERS "DNR" ON WEEKLY FEEDBACK SHEET

COUNSELOR
1. COMPLETES INITIAL INTERVIEW
2. REMINDS CLIENT OF APP'T. WITH EMPLOYMENT UNIT

CLIENT REPORTS FOR JOB SEARCH?

EMP'T. UNIT
NOTIFIES ASSIGNED COUNSELOR THAT CLIENT "DNR" FOR JOB SEARCH

COUNSELOR
1. RESCHEDULES CLIENT FOR NEW JOB SEARCH
2. NOTIFIES EMP'T UNIT OF NEW DATE

EMP'T UNIT OR BOB FEBLES
1. SETS UP JOB/TRNG. INTERVIEW WITH POT. EMPLOYER.
2. PREPARES JOB INT. FORM (C.G. TO CLIENT'S FOLDER)
3. FORWARDS C.G. TO COUNS.

COUNSELOR
DOES FOLLOW UP TO DETERMINE IF CLIENT REPORTED TO THE JOB/TRNG. APP'T.

CLIENT REPORTS TO JOB/TRNG. INT.?

EMP'T UNIT OR BOB FEBLES
CONDUCTS JOB/TRNG. SEARCH SESSION

POTENTIAL JOB/TRNG. SLOT IS LOCATED?

EMP'T UNIT OR BOB FEBLES
1. RESCH. CLIENT FOR NEW JOB SEARCH
2. ENTERS "NO RECORD MADE" IN CLIENT'S FOLDER
3. FORWARDS FOLDER TO COUNSELOR

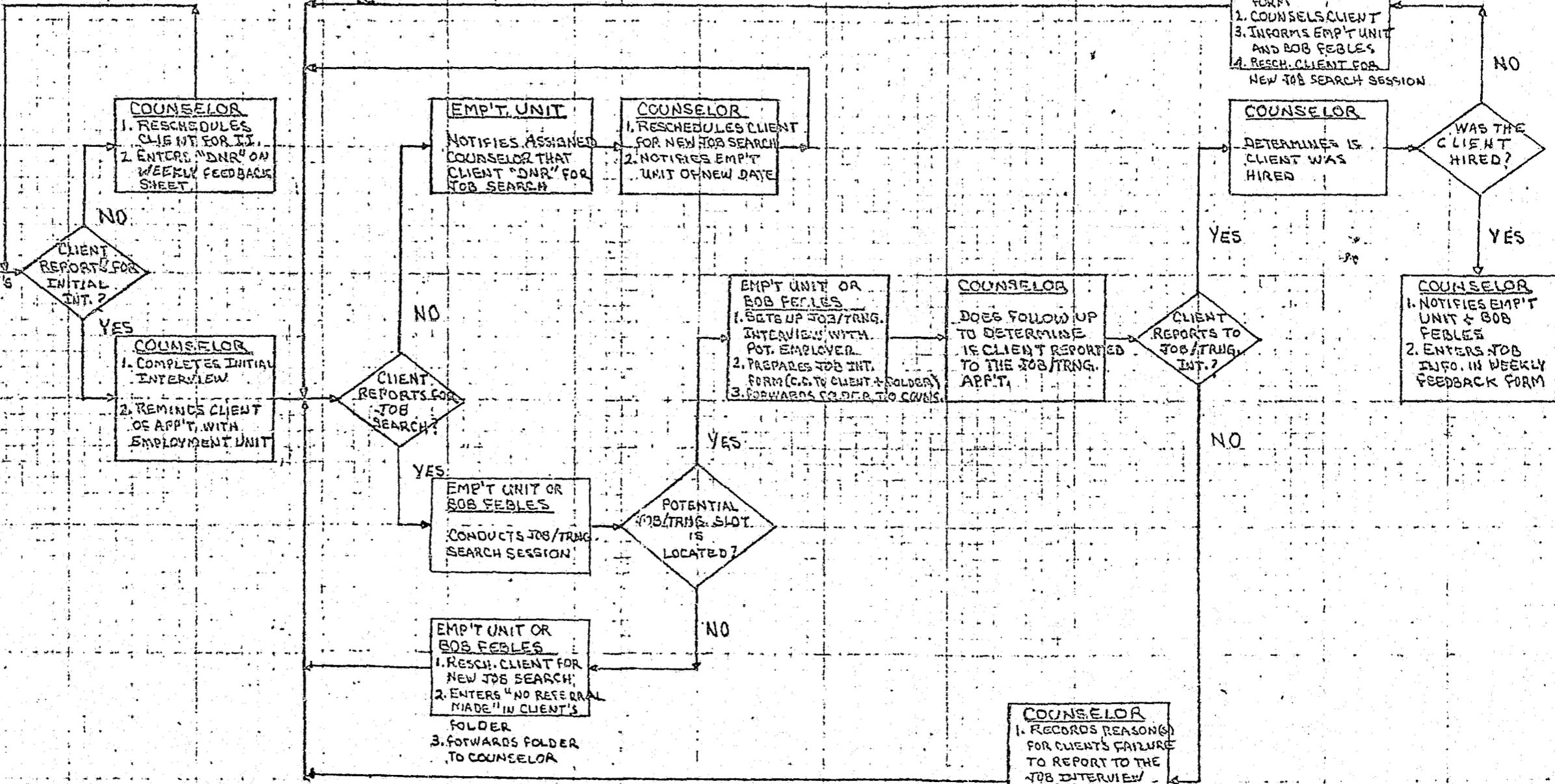
COUNSELOR
1. RECORDS REASON(S) FOR CLIENT'S FAILURE TO REPORT TO THE JOB INTERVIEW
2. COUNSELS CLIENT
3. NOTIFIES EMP'T UNIT AND BOB FEBLES
4. RESCH. CLIENT FOR NEW JOB SEARCH SESSION

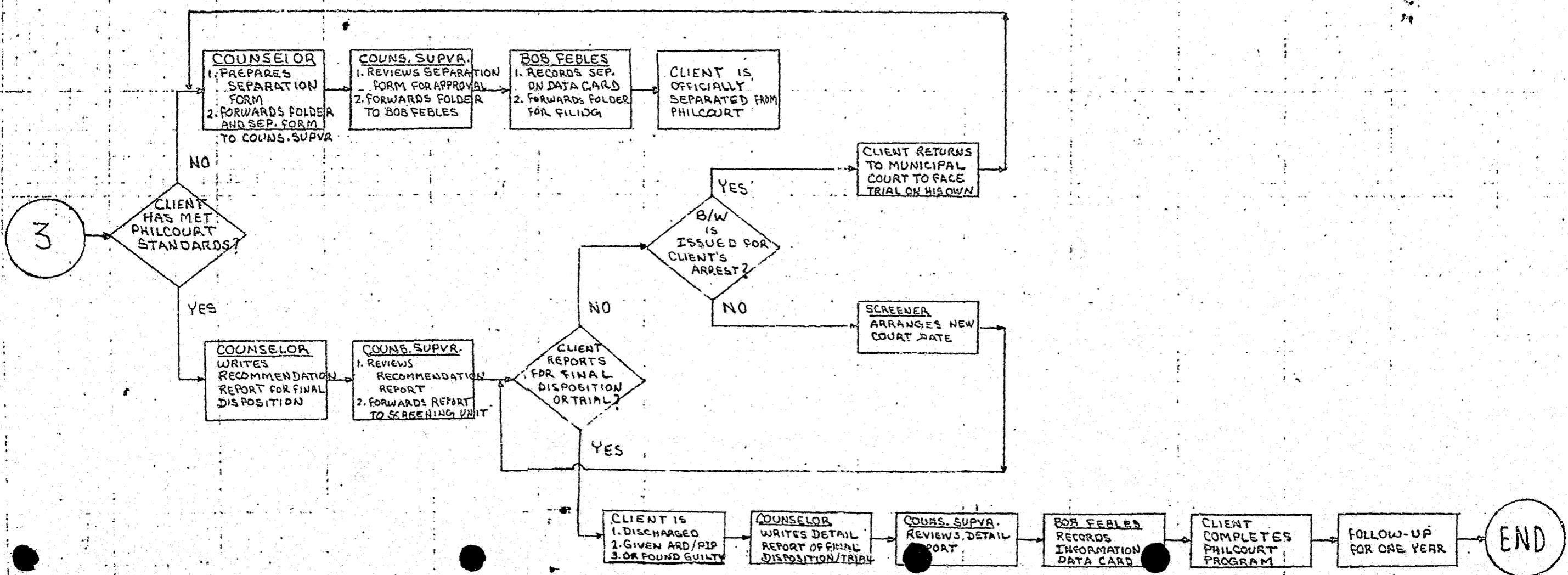
COUNSELOR
1. RECORDS REASON(S) IN WEEKLY FEEDBACK FORM
2. COUNSELS CLIENT
3. INFORMS EMP'T UNIT AND BOB FEBLES
4. RESCH. CLIENT FOR NEW JOB SEARCH SESSION

COUNSELOR
DETERMINES IF CLIENT WAS HIRED

COUNSELOR
1. NOTIFIES EMP'T UNIT & BOB FEBLES
2. ENTERS JOB INFO. IN WEEKLY FEEDBACK FORM

GOTO





3

CLIENT HAS MET PHILCOURT STANDARDS?

NO

YES

COUNSELOR
1. PREPARES SEPARATION FORM
2. FORWARDS FOLDER AND SEP. FORM TO COUNS. SUPVR.

COUNS. SUPVR.
1. REVIEWS SEPARATION FORM FOR APPROVAL
2. FORWARDS FOLDER TO BOB FEBLES

BOB FEBLES
1. RECORDS SEP. ON DATA CARD
2. FORWARDS FOLDER FOR FILING

CLIENT IS OFFICIALLY SEPARATED FROM PHILCOURT

COUNSELOR
WRITES RECOMMENDATION REPORT FOR FINAL DISPOSITION

COUNS. SUPVR.
1. REVIEWS RECOMMENDATION REPORT
2. FORWARDS REPORT TO SCREENING UNIT

CLIENT REPORTS FOR FINAL DISPOSITION OR TRIAL?

NO

YES

B/W IS ISSUED FOR CLIENT'S ARREST?

YES

NO

CLIENT RETURNS TO MUNICIPAL COURT TO FACE TRIAL ON HIS OWN

SCREENER ARRANGES NEW COURT DATE

CLIENT IS
1. DISCHARGED
2. GIVEN ARD/PIP
3. OR FOUND GUILTY

COUNSELOR
WRITES DETAIL REPORT OF FINAL DISPOSITION/TRIAL

COUNS. SUPVR.
REVIEWS DETAIL REPORT

BOB FEBLES
RECORDS INFORMATION DATA CARD

CLIENT COMPLETES PHILCOURT PROGRAM

FOLLOW-UP FOR ONE YEAR

END

END