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THE COURT EMPLOYMENT PROJECT

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 1974-1975

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The Court Employment Project

Fiscal Year 1974-75

On June 19, 1975, President Ford delivered his message on crime to the Congress. In that message, the President called for several measures that should be taken to improve the criminal justice system. One of his mandates dealt with pretrial diversion:

"The Department of Justice has begun a pilot program of this kind [pretrial diversion] designed to achieve two important goals. First, it will seek to reduce the caseloads of Federal courts and prosecutors through expeditious treatment of offenders who are good prospects for rehabilitation. Second, it will seek to enable the offenders who successfully satisfy the requirements of the diversion programs to avoid criminal records and thus increase the likelihood that they will return to productive lives.

"Experimentation with pretrial diversion programs should continue and expand."

In the past year, we have tried to do our part for the continuance and expansion of pretrial diversion programs by sharing information and our experiences in meetings and correspondence with many of the newly developed and ongoing diversion programs throughout the country.

We have also responded to calls for assistance from pioneer programs in foreign lands. We have willingly given assistance to the Vera Institute of Justice's Inner London Probation and After-Care Service in London, England, as well as providing what guidance we could to the Law Reform Commission in New Guinea, the Law Foundation in Sydney, Australia, and the Territorial Crime Commission in Guam.

Locally, we are working closely with the U.S. Attorney's office to negotiate a federal diversion program for arrestees in the Eastern District Court in New York.

Our commitment to the continuance and expansion of pretrial diversion programs is no greater than our desire to improve and expand the services we deliver to our participants. Toward this end, we have instituted a permanent education unit staff that can provide basic survival skills to those participants who need help in basic literacy, math, English as a second language, and literacy in Spanish.

In September, 1975, the Court Employment Project became an extension of the School of Contemporary Studies of Brooklyn College, to meet the needs and expand the alternatives of participants with a capacity and a desire for higher education. It is hoped that our college students will soon participate in a peer tutoring program where they can assist the project in providing in-shop tutoring in basic survival skills to other participants who need this service.

In order to provide free diagnostic health services to our participants, as well as assuring follow-up on any medical problems that required treatment, an all-day Health Fair was held on March 7, 1975. Specialists from local health programs and institutions joined us in our Manhattan Office to help make the fair possible by conducting tests, donating equipment, and providing follow-up services.

As pretrial diversion programs continue to multiply in cities across the nation, many of them have been setting up informal exchange programs between themselves and programs in other jurisdictions. Through these informal liaisons with other programs, we have been able to service New York City residents who were arrested in other states. Likewise, we have pulled non-New York City residents from the court and sent them to programs in their hometowns.

In order to assess the impact of our program on the people we service, and on the community and the courts, we hope to begin the long-awaited comprehensive evaluation of the Court Employment Project during the 1975-76 fiscal year. This pending grant, to be awarded to the Vera Institute of Justice by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, would enable us to more precisely measure to what extent the Court Employment Project achieves its goals in servicing defendants, which of our operations are most effective in meeting those goals, what the cost-benefits of our program are, and how we fit into the criminal justice system in New York and compare to diversion programs in other jurisdictions.

We need not wait for the completion of this evaluation to know that participants in our program have been adversely affected by the financial difficulty of New York. As the unemployment rate rises in New York, it rises for our participants, who are vocationally and educationally deprived. However, by improving and expanding our education and training programs, we hope that when the job market again opens, our participants will be better able than before to secure employment.

The project is grateful for the support and cooperation of the Mayor, city officials, the District Attorneys and legal counsel, the judiciary, court personnel, public agencies, and employers.

BOROUGH NEWS

The Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx Offices continue to function well. Our newest operation in Queens is also running smoothly.

On March 31, 1975 the Queens Office held an open house. Over 300 people attended including representatives from the Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan and Queens D.A.'s offices, Legal Aid representatives, other court personnel and community group leaders. Speaking were Deputy Mayor Gibson, Ennis J. Olgiati, former Executive Director of the Court Employment Project, and Larry Moss, Director of C.E.P.'s Queens Office.

INTAKE

Total Active Caseload as of July 2, 1974 (beginning of FY 1974-75): 820

Participants accepted into the Project during 1974-75:

Manhattan	<u>971</u>
Brooklyn	<u>900</u>
Bronx	<u>454</u>
Queens	<u>400</u>

Total Intake during FY 1974-75: 2725

Total Non- and Former Participants serviced during FY 1974-75: 732

Sum Total of Clients serviced during FY 1974-75: 4277

FISCAL

The expenditure ceiling for the Court Employment Project for the Fiscal Year 1974-75, as originally agreed upon, was \$3,895,396. These funds were administered by the Human Resources Administration of the City of New York.

Our total spending during the year was \$3,613,284. Seven months into the year, as a result of the fiscal crisis, we were asked to keep our spending level as close as possible to a new figure of \$3,604,772. Although over half the year was gone when we were informed, we were able to economize to the point that we expended only \$3,613,284.

Our total funds for the year consisted of new monies; 88.2% went for Salaries and Fringe Benefits, 11.8% for ~~Other~~ than Personnel Services.

PROGRESS

1. Rate of participant attendance at counseling;

3rd year as an agency	60.5%
4th year as an agency	59.3%
FY 1974-75	64.8%

2. Percentage of participants employed at any given time:

3rd year as an agency	29.0%
4th year as an agency	31.5%
FY 1974-75	24.2%

3. Percentage of participants who were working, in training,
or in school at any given time:

3rd year as an agency	64.5%
4th year as an agency	68.1%
FY 1974-75	66.2%

4. Rate at which dismissal of charges was recommended and
accepted for participants:

3rd year as an agency	57.0%
4th year as an agency	58.9%
FY 1974-75	60.2%

DEMOGRAPHICS

The following tables present statistics reflecting the participant population which left CEP during the fiscal year 1974-1975. There are three possible ways that participants may exit the program:

- 1) Dismissal (D)= Successful dismissal of charges,
- 2) Termination (T)= Unsuccessful termination from the project and the consequent resumption of the regular court prosecution of charges, and
- 3) Administrative Discharge (AD)= A neutral termination effected when something beyond the will of the counselor or the participant occurs which prevents the continuation of services or regular participation in the project (e.g., the participant dies; must move out of the city; we learn that the criminal court does not have jurisdiction because the participant is under 16; or the participant is remanded to jail at a later hearing.) The total number of participants represented by each table will differ because data on each participant was not always available for each variable. The DISMISSAL RATE (DR) represents the percentage of the total exit population which was dismissed. Thus $DR=D/D+T+AD$.

We would like to thank Ben Low, Ruth Kurtz and Dan Lewis at the Office of Information Systems and Services of the Human Resources Administration, for their assistance in the analysis of our data. Without the aid of their expertise and computer technology, it would be difficult to undertake a detailed examination of our project's strengths and weaknesses. We are looking forward to an increase in their aid during the coming fiscal year as our capacity for program evaluation becomes more sophisticated.

Table 1

SCREENING STATISTICS (7/74-6/75)

	<u>CEP TOTAL</u>
TOTAL ARRAIGNMENTS	138803
AVERAGE WEEKLY ARRAIGNMENTS	2676
TOTAL WRITE-UPS	19937
AVERAGE WEEKLY WRITE-UPS	385
TOTAL INTAKE	2725
AVERAGE WEEKLY INTAKE	54
<u>TOTAL WRITE-UPS</u> <u>TOTAL ARRAIGNMENTS</u>	14.4%
<u>TOTAL INTAKE</u> <u>TOTAL WRITE-UPS</u>	13.7%
<u>TOTAL INTAKE</u> <u>TOTAL ARRAIGNMENTS</u>	2.0%

A total of 138,803 defendants were arraigned while CEP screeners were on duty during this fiscal year. Fourteen percent of these defendants (19,937) were deemed potentially eligible for the project (write-ups). Fourteen percent or 2,725 of these write-ups eventually entered the project. The various reasons why the rest of the write-up population were not intaked into CEP is presented in Table 2. During this fiscal year CEP intaked 691 more defendants than last fiscal year (FY '73-74). This was largely due to the 400 defendants intaked in the Queens Borough Office which first opened its operation in this fiscal year.

Table 2

REASONS THAT POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE DEFENDANTS (WRITE-UPS)

DID NOT ENTER CEP 7/1/74-6/27/75

Reasons for Rejection	CEP Total	
	# of Ineligible Write-ups	% of Ineligible Write-ups
ACD	2419	14%
ADDRESS/TRANSIENTS	173	1%
ALCOHOL/DRUGS	727	4%
BENCH WARRANTS	2426	14%
COMPLAINING WITNESS	199	1%
DA/JUDGE, REJECT/FUTURE	1342	8%
POOR MOTIVATION	582	3%
DEFENDANTS REJECT CEP	3711	22%
DISMISSED	822	5%
INTENSIVE SERVICES	292	2%
NO JURISDICTION	373	2%
PENDING CASE (S)	152	1%
PLEADED/FOUND GUILTY	1121	7%
PRIORS/REARREST	323	2%
LEGAL AID REJECT	696	4%
OTHER	1430	9%
TOTAL	16788	100%

The proportion of "write-ups" that did not enter CEP for each respective rejection category is quite similar to the profile evidenced during FY '73-74. The fact that 22% of potentially eligible defendants (3711) rejected the possibility of entering CEP suggests that CEP is still being viewed by defendants as a relatively stern alternative to today's over-crowded judicial system. This view is supported by the fact that 19% of our "write-ups" did not enter CEP because prior to our full consideration of their eligibility, they were either dismissed or granted an ACD (Adjournment in Contemplation of a Dismissal). This data lends support to the view that pre-trial diversion projects should be permitted to approach defendants whose charges are more severe and who stand a greater chance of being treated punitively by the courts if they are not diverted.

Table 3

FINAL DISPOSITION BY CHARGE (7/74-6/75)

	DISMISSALS	TERMINATIONS	ADs	TOTAL
Assault DR	94 65%	46 32%	4 3%	144 (6%)
Burglary DR	296 54%	214 39%	37 7%	547 (23%)
Criminal Mischief DR	22 47%	23 49%	2 4%	47 (2%)
Larceny DR	595 62%	307 32%	58 6%	960 (41%)
Robbery DR	57 61%	33 35%	4 4%	94 (4%)
Possession of Stolen Property DR	166 56%	115 39%	14 5%	295 (13%)
Forgery or Impersonation DR	41 69%	14 24%	4 7%	59 (3%)
Resisting Arrest DR	32 76%	9 21%	1 2%	42 (2%)
Drugs DR	32 56%	18 32%	7 12%	57 (2%)
Weapons DR	33 60%	20 36%	2 4%	55 (2%)
Miscellaneous DR	37 76%	11 22%	1 2%	49 (2%)
Total	1405 60%	810 34%	134 6%	2349 (100%)

A participant's charge category was determined by the most serious charge upon which the participant entered the program. The percentages in parentheses add up vertically and represent the portion of the total participant population that was arrested in each respective charge category. The percentages not in parentheses add up horizontally, and are the dismissal rates and termination rates achieved by participants for each category. Thus, for example, participants whose most serious charge was Robbery achieved a dismissal rate of 61% and represented 4% of the 2349 participants who left the program. Larceny is the most populated charge category, and the combined categories of Larceny, Burglary and Possession of Stolen Property account for 77% of the participant population.

Table 4

FINAL DISPOSITION BY AGE (7/74-6/75)

FINAL DISPOSITION	16	17	18-20	21-25	25+	TOTAL
Dismissal	323	300	413	180	91	1307
DR	54%	60%	62%	65%	69%	61%
Termination	240	172	223	74	31	740
Administrative Discharge	33	24	28	21	11	117
Total	596	496	664	275	133	2164

There is a positive correlation between dismissal rate and age. The older the participant, the greater the likelihood that he/she will receive a dismissal of charges. Table 5 suggests that the number of older females with high dismissal rates contributes somewhat to the positive correlation between age and final disposition. The positive correlation between age and education also contributes to this trend. Table 6 shows that the highest dismissal rate for Whites is more pronounced for older participants.

Table 5

DISMISSAL RATE FOR AGE BY SEX (7/74-6/75)

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16	541	55	596
DR	54%	60%	54%
17	442	54	496
DR	60%	67%	60%
18-20	554	110	664
DR	61%	68%	62%
21-25	226	47	273
DR	65%	70%	65%
25+	98	35	133
DR	62%	86%	69%
Total	1861	301	2162
DR	59%	68%	60%

Table 6

DISMISSAL RATE FOR AGE BY ETHNICITY (7/74-6/75)

AGE	BLACK	LATIN	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL
16	270	241	81	0	592
DR	55%	50%	64%	0%	54%
17	252	178	64	2	496
DR	63%	56%	64%	100%	60%
18-20	300	278	80	2	660
DR	61%	60%	75%	100%	62%
21-25	125	97	45	2	269
DR	61%	66%	76%	100%	65%
25 +	59	58	15	0	132
DR	68%	65%	87%	0%	69%
Total	1006	852	285	6	2149
DR	60%	57%	70%	100%	60%

Table 7

FINAL DISPOSITION BY EDUCATION (7/74-6/75)

Final Disposition	1st-8th	9th Grade	10	11	H.S. Grad	College	Total
Dismissal	158	260	358	255	196	89	1316
DR	50%	52%	58%	69%	75%	85%	61%
Termination	143	207	233	93	51	11	738
Administrative Discharge	16	33	30	17	13	4	113
TOTAL	317	500	621	365	260	104	2167

There is a direct correlation between dismissal rate and level of education at intake. Those who had a 9th grade education or less had a 51% dismissal rate. Participants who had high school diplomas or some college education, on the other hand, achieved dismissals 78% of the time.

Table 8

FINAL DISPOSITION BY ETHNICITY (7/74-6/75)

Final Disposition	Black	Latin	White	Other	Total
Dismissal	615	498	204	6	1323
DR	60%	57%	70%	100%	60%
Termination	353	325	72	0	750
Administrative Discharge	56	50	14	0	120
Total	1024	873	290	6	2193

Whites were dismissed at a higher rate (70%) than Blacks (60%) or Latins (57%). When the statistics from each of the four borough offices were examined, however, this trend was not consistent. This suggests that the variable of ethnicity does not have as direct an influence upon dismissal rate as do other variables, such as age, education, and vocational status. A further investigation of the ethnicity variable (Table 9) suggests a curious relationship with a participant's educational level at intake. Among the participants with an 8th grade education or less, Whites have the lowest dismissal rate (40%). Also, although less educated Blacks have a higher dismissal rate than less educated Latins, Latins have a higher dismissal rate than Blacks beginning with the eleventh grade and above. Table 6 shows that the increased dismissal rates for Whites in relation to Blacks and Latins is more pronounced for older participants.

Table 9

DISMISSAL RATE FOR EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AT INTAKE BY ETHNICITY (7/74-6/75)

EDUCATION	BLACK	LATIN	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL
1st-8th Grade	86	205	25	0	316
DR	51%	51%	40%	0%	50%
9th Grade	212	226	57	1	496
DR	52%	50%	61%	100%	52%
10th Grade	321	218	76	2	617
DR	58%	55%	64%	100%	58%
11th Grade	207	100	52	1	360
DR	66%	72%	79%	100%	69%
12th Grade	125	81	53	0	259
DR	72%	75%	85%	0%	75%
College	53	27	22	2	104
DR	79%	85%	100%	100%	86%
Total	1004	857	285	6	2152
DR	60%	57%	70%	100%	60%

Table 10

FINAL DISPOSITION BY SEX (7/74-6/75)

<u>Final Disposition</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dismissal	1122	208	1330
DR	59%	67%	60%
Termination	670	86	756
Administrative Discharge	107	14	121
TOTAL	1899	308	2207

While females account for only 14% of our population, they have a consistently higher Dismissal Rate than males. An examination of Table 5 suggests that a contributing factor to the higher Dismissal Rate for females is that Female participants were generally older than Male participants. Also Female participants over 25 years of age had a much higher Dismissal Rate (86%) than their Male counterparts (62%.)

Table 11

VOCATIONAL STATUS AT INTAKE (7/74-6/75)

<u>Final Disposition</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Unemployable</u>	<u>Student</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dismissal	281	472	31	521	16	1321
DR	72%	49%	61%	68%	70%	60%
Termination	81	424	12	221	5	744
Administrative Discharge	20	64	8	26	1	119
Total	382 (17%)	960 (44%)	51 (2%)	768 (35%)	23 (1%)	2184 (100%)

Participants entering in a stable vocational position (Employed, Student or Training) tend to have a better chance for dismissal than those participants who enter Unemployed or Unemployable. (Participants are categorized as "Unemployable" when they are not able to enter the labor market, e.g. disabled or pregnant.) The percentages in parentheses add up horizontally and represent the percentage of the total exit population that entered in each of the vocational categories. For example, 44% (960) of the exit population entered the project Unemployed, and 472 of them (49%) were dismissed. Table 12 indicates that for participants with less than an 11th grade education, being employed is associated with higher dismissal rates than being a student. From the 11th grade on, however, the dismissal rate for students is just as high (and sometimes higher) as the DR for employed participants.

Table 12

DISMISSAL RATES FOR EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AT INTAKE
BY VOCATIONAL STATUS AT INTAKE (7/74-6/75)

EDUCATION	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	STUDENT	TOTAL
1st-8th Grade	48	175	77	300
DR	60%	45%	51%	50%
9th Grade	62	237	184	483
DR	74%	43%	57%	52%
10th Grade	94	253	244	591
DR	72%	44%	67%	58%
11th Grade	61	133	158	352
DR	67%	59%	80%	69%
H.S. Grad.	76	109	60	245
DR	84%	66%	83%	75%
College	33	32	34	99
DR	88%	81%	91%	86%
Total	374	939	757	2070
DR	72%	49%	68%	60%

Table 13

VOCATIONAL STATUS AT EXIT (7/74-6/75)

<u>Final Disposition</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Unemployable</u>	<u>Student Training</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dismissal	537	144	22	492	1310
DR	86%	22%	52%	71%	61%
Termination	72	457	10	177	724
Administrative Discharge	17	59	10	21	111
Total	626	660	42	690	2145
	(29%)	(31%)	(2%)	(32%)	(100%)

As would be expected, participants who exited the program in a stable vocational position (Employed, Student or Training) achieved the highest dismissal rates. The percentages in parentheses add up horizontally and represent the percentage of the total exit population which exited in each of the vocational categories. For example, 31% (660) of the exit population left the project Unemployed, and 144 of them (22%) were dismissed. The number of participants represented by Tables 11 and 13 differ because we were unable to determine the Vocational Status at Exit for 39 participants whose Vocational Status at Intake we could determine. A comparison of the two tables, however, indicates that about 300 participants who entered the project Unemployed, left in some sort of stable vocational category (960 minus 660).

Table 14

WEEKLY SALARY AT INTAKE (7/74-6/75)

Final Disposition	0	1-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	200+	Total
Dismissal	1008	40	146	97	21	10	1322
DR	57%	66%	72%	83%	75%	63%	61%
Termination	654	17	46	14	6	4	741
Administrative Discharge	97	4	10	6	1	2	120
TOTAL	1759 (81%)	61 (3%)	202 (9%)	117 (5%)	28 (1%)	16 (1%)	2183 (100%)

The percentages in parentheses add up horizontally and represent the percentage of the total exit population that entered in each of the salary ranges. For example, 5% (117) of the exit population were earning between \$101 and \$150 when they entered the project, and 97 (83%) of them were dismissed.

Table 15

WEEKLY SALARY AT EXIT (7/74-6/75)

Final Disposition	0	1-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	200+	Total
Dismissal	674	111	279	194	36	14	1308
DR	47%	87%	88%	90%	88%	78%	61%
Termination	656	14	31	14	4	3	722
Administrative Discharge	93	3	8	7	1	1	113
TOTAL	1423 (66%)	128 (6%)	318 (15%)	215 (10%)	41 (2%)	18 (1%)	2143 (100%)

The percentages in parentheses add up horizontally and represent the percentage of the total exit population that exited the project in each of the salary ranges. For example, 10% (215) of the exit population were earning between \$101 and \$150 when they exited the project, and 194 (90%) of them were dismissed.

Table 16

FINAL DISPOSITION BY TIME IN PROGRAM (7/74-6/75)

Final Disposition	0-29 Days	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90-119 Days	120-149 Days	150-179 Days	180-209 Days	over 209 Days	Total
Dismissed	2 0%	35 3%	345 26%	236 18%	189 14%	170 13%	103 8%	243 18%	1323 100%
Terminated	10 1%	127 17%	260 35%	100 13%	107 14%	59 8%	58 8%	32 4%	753 100%
Administrative Discharge	20 17%	23 19%	31 26%	12 10%	10 9%	11 9%	8 7%	4 3%	119 100%
Total	32 1%	185 8%	636 29%	348 16%	306 14%	240 11%	169 8%	279 13%	2195 100%

The percentages in Table 16 are not dismissal rates; they represent respective portions of the row totals. For example, the 636 participants who left the project sometime between 60-89 days after they entered represent 29% of the total exit population. The average time all participants spent in the program is 4.1 months. Unfavorably terminated participants are serviced for an average of 3.5 months, while dismissed participants are serviced for an average of 4.5 months. The amount of time participants spend in the program has decreased since the last fiscal year.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

Towards the end of fiscal year 1973-74, the career development component was redesigned to lessen the cost of the program and to use existing staff in such a way as to lose, somewhat, our highly personalized approach to participants in order to sustain about the same productivity. The summary that follows shows the effort of our career development component in a labor market that has drastically declined since last year.

	FY 73-74	FY 74-75
1. New contacts with potential employers, training facilities, and schools:		
Field contacts:	252	743
Phone contacts:	292	930
Total:	544	1673
2. Recontacts with cooperating employers, training facilities, and schools:		
Field contacts:	244	772
Phone contacts:	1,164	4,214
Total:	1,408	4,986
3. Total of all employer, training, and school contacts:	1,952	6,659
4. Contacts with active participants:		
Individual sessions:	15,506	6,005
Group sessions:	558	76
Phone contacts:	4,768	2,060
Total:	20,832	8,141
5. Referrals of active participants:		
To employment:	788	837
To training:	573	611
To school:	204	149
To non-vocational services:	79	48
Total:	1,644	1,645
6. Placement of active participants:		
In employment:	694	588
In training:	344	394
In school:	194	159
Total:	1,232	1,141

FY 73-74

FY 74-75

7. Placement of former and non-participants:

Former:	16	25
Non:	28	130

* As Professor Franklin Zimring, Center of Studies in Criminal Justice, University of Chicago, has pointed out, "The ratio of placements to participants is an incomplete measure of career development services for a number of reasons. First, counseling and career development services may help a person hold a job he would otherwise lose during treatment. Second, diversion from the criminal justice process may enable persons to retain jobs that would otherwise be lost due to their arrest and subsequent case processing. Third, the Project may help participants acquire the ability to obtain jobs on their own."

It is impossible for us to measure the first two possibilities, i.e., to what extent the act of diversion, and the support and intervention of counseling, career development, tutoring, and social service delivery have saved vocational situations for participants.

Instead, we have reported on direct placement activities and self-initiated placement activities that followed our prevocational sessions, with the large majority falling into the former category.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES STATISTICS

In comparing our community resource statistics for fiscal 1974-75 with those of last year it is evident that our reporting system has been made somewhat more sophisticated in this area.

We are still improving our "tracking" capabilities and should be able to report more precisely in the future.

REFERRALS BY COMMUNITY RESOURCE SPECIALISTS

Category of Service	FY '73-74 Referrals	FY '74-75 Referrals	Services Rendered	**Services Not Rendered
<u>MEDICAL</u>				
Dental	23	40	22	18
Family Planning, Birth Control, Ob- Gyn	18	10	4	6
Internal Medicine	1	0	0	0
V. D. Exams	13	0	0	0
Medical Consultation	10	5	4	1
Emergency Treatment	0	2	2	0
Optometry	13	17	7	10
Dermatology	1	2	0	2
Pediatrics	0	2	2	0
Physical Exam.	30	60	37	23
Ear Exams	3	1	1	0
Alcoholism Treatment	2	6	6	0
*CEP Health Fair	0	76	76	0
<u>MENTAL HEALTH</u>				
Gen. Counseling, Mental Health Family Counseling	6	11	6	5
Psychol Testing	7	19	12	7
Therapy	6	8	6	2
Drug Programs	0	2	1	1

REFERRALS BY COMMUNITY RESOURCE SPECIALISTS (Continued)

Category of Service	FY '73-74 Referrals	FY '74-75 Referrals	Services Rendered	Services Not Rendered
<u>OTHER</u>				
Residences	15	87	51	36
Housing	4	3	3	0
Day Care/Infant Care	1	2	1	1
Immigration	0	1	1	0
Clothing/Furniture (Outside CEP)	1	17	9	8
CEP (Internal Serv - Cloth., Furn.)	0	56	55	1
CEP Inhouse Info	0	3	3	0
Consumer Info	1	0	0	0
Legal Services/Info	2	18	12	6
BCW/Foster Care	2	5	3	2
Recreation/Workshops	2	19	9	10
Records	1	3	3	0
DOSS/Medicaid	0	10	7	3
Educ. Serv. - Testing, Training	1	11	11	0
Veterans	0	1	0	1
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TOTAL	163	497	354	143

* The CEP Health Fair was not offered as a service in 1973-74.

** In 143 cases participants who we referred for a service were not rendered the service for the following reasons = appointment was cancelled, participant failed to report, participant refused the service, etc.

DEVELOPING AN EDUCATIONAL RESPONSE

In September '75 the Court Employment Project became an extension of Brooklyn College's School of Contemporary Studies. Qualified participants are enrolled in a full-time college program in our central offices in Manhattan where professors and instructors from the School of Contemporary Studies teach the courses.

The traditional response to an arrested population has been oriented toward job training and placement. Though this has had, and continues to have, much value we understand that it is unreasonable to limit the response to these two options, given the youthfulness of our population and the current dearth of jobs.

In addition, we are finding among our arrestees young people with a capacity for higher education, and have therefore expanded the alternatives we can offer as a pre-trial diversion project to include this college program for our participants.

Our collegian-participants will be able to support themselves by tutoring low-achieving diverted defendants. A peer-tutoring curriculum has already been initiated for this purpose, and tutors will receive stipends.

HEALTH FAIR

On March 7, 1975, an all-day Health Fair was held at the Manhattan Office of C.E.P. for the purpose of bringing free diagnostic health services to our participants and assuring medical follow-up to those that required it.

Seventy-six participants and family members were administered tests or examinations in the following 8 areas considered to be relevant to our population: blood pressure, tuberculosis, teeth and mouth, heart, vision, hearing, sickle cell anemia and female breast.

Specialists from 10 local and city-wide health programs and institutions conducted the tests or otherwise assisted in planning, donating equipment, and offering follow-up services.

A total of 89 health problems were identified in 55 individuals, 35 of whom showed multiple problems. Of those for which further medical attention was indicated, 40% were in need of dental care; 20% had poor eyesight; 18% showed hearing deficiencies.

Follow-up was accomplished for 49 of the Fair participants. The remaining 5 were either not available for follow-up or sought medical care on their own.

FEDERAL ARRESTEES

On January 3, 1975, President Ford signed the Speedy Trial Act, part of which provides for the establishment of ten pilot pretrial diversion programs. Five of these programs will operate under existing personnel (probation and parole). Each of the other five districts will set up a Board of Trustees which would contract for diversion services.

The Eastern District in New York has chosen the latter route, and we have been working with U.S. Attorney David Trager to negotiate the servicing of federal arrestees. Our research studies of the Eastern District, started last year, have shown that there are a sufficient number of federal arrestees eligible for entry into the Court Employment Project to sustain a limited program on a federal level.

Participants for this program would be chosen subject to prosecutorial approval. If we do begin pulling federal arrestees, we would be sure to maintain ongoing research to evaluate the experiment.

INTERSTATE COMPACT

As we mentioned in the introduction, many diversion programs have been setting up informal exchanges between themselves and programs in other jurisdictions. Through these informal liaisons with other programs, we have been able to service New York City residents who were arrested in other states. Likewise, we have pulled non-New York City residents from the court and sent them to programs in their hometowns.

Because of the encouraging results of such exchanges, the issue was reviewed in a seminar during the last National Association of Pretrial Service Agencies conference held in Chicago. Representatives of several programs, including ours, are in the process of formalizing a national exchange. A directory of agencies interested in such a concept is being drafted and results of the work will be presented at the next NAPSA conference.

APPENDIX

1. Letter to Ennis J. Olgiati, former Executive Director of C.E.P. from Professor Robert Greenblatt, Director of Field Studies, Brooklyn College expressing enthusiasm about C.E.P.'s joint educational venture with Brooklyn College's School of Contemporary Studies Peer Tutoring Project.
2. Letter to the Project from Office of the Governor, Agana, Guam requesting information necessary for setting up a diversion program.
3. Letter to the Project from N.K.R. O'Neill, Secretary to the Law Reform Commission, Central Government Office, Papua, New Guinea requesting information necessary for setting up a diversion program.
4. Letter from Terence Purcell, Executive Director, The Law Foundation, Sydney, Australia thanking the project for its assistance.
5. Methodist Hospital Newsletter commending the Court Employment Project's work with youth.



Brooklyn College of the City University of New York

96 Schermerhorn Street Brooklyn, New York 11201

School of Contemporary Studies

October 9, 1975

Mr. Ennis J. Olgiati
Court Employment Project
261 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Olgiati:

Having begun classes on September 8, 1975 your extension of Brooklyn College's School of Contemporary Studies has been in operation for a month.

We are most pleased with the quality of your students and your staff's continued involvement and cooperation.

It is unfortunate that the financial aid process is moving along so slowly, and it is hoped you can receive some assistance from other sources until the situation is resolved.

While we are offering 3 courses this term we plan to offer 4 courses for the February '76 Semester.

We understand your agency has begun to collect applications for the February Term, and we look forward to continued mutual success.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Robert Greenblatt'.

Professor Robert Greenblatt
Director of Field Studies



TERRITORIAL CRIME COMMISSION

Office of the Governor

Agana, Guam 96910

Tel.: 472-8781

September 24, 1975

Mr. Ennis J. Olgiati
Director
Court Employment Project
261 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Olgiati:

Because of problems facing the office of the Attorney General and the Courts, and the absence of financial support needed, the Task Force on Courts, Prosecution, and Defense, having no other alternative, must take on the study for a diversionary program in the Territory.

If possible, I would be ever grateful if you could provide the following:

1. Additional set of materials which I've already received from you.
2. Information of how you went about in documenting the need for CEP in terms of:
 - a. cost savings
 - b. benefits
 - c. man hours
 - d. etc. etc.

Once again, your assistance and interest in Guam's need for a diversionary program is greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

PERRY C. TAITANO
Court Specialist



L A W R E F O R M C O M M I S S I O N

Phone: 71876

Our Reference :

Your Reference :

Central Government Office
Waigani.
P.O. Wards Strip
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

15th May 1975

The Director,
Manhattan Court Employment Project,
346 Broadway,
New York, N.Y. 10013,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

The Law Reform Commission of Papua New Guinea has just been set up. It is likely that it will undertake as a matter of priority a thorough going review of the criminal law of this country. Part of this review will involve looking at processes for diverting offenders from the Court system and the criminal justice system. The Commission would be grateful to receive from your Organisation copies of any publications or material relating to diversion and associated topics.

Yours faithfully,

N.K.R. O'Neill
Secretary to the Law Reform Commission

Board of Governors

K. Smithey, C.B.E., Chairman
The Hon. J. C. Maddison, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice
J. K. Bowen, O.B.E., LL.B.
J. R. Broadbent, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., B.A., LL.B.
John Ellard, D.P.M., F.R.A.G.P., F.A.N.Z.C.P., M.A.P.S.
A. H. Loxton, LL.B.
Mrs. H. E. Scottford, O.B.E., B.A., Dip.Ed.

Executive Director

Terence Purcell, LL.B.

THE LAW FOUNDATION

P.O. Box 16, St. Leonards, N.S.W. 2065

4th Floor, College of Law,
2 Chandos Street,
St. Leonards, Sydney, 2065
Australia

Telephone: 439-6821 x 4699

1st October, 1975.

TPP:RAT:bd1

Mr. Ennis J. Olgiati,
Director,
Court Employment Project,
261 Broadway,
New York, New York. 10007

Dear Mr. Olgiati,

Thank you for your early reply to our letter of 8th September requesting diversion material from you. The information you have provided us with has indeed been of some assistance in allowing us to consider appropriate responses to similar problems in Australia.


Thank you for your offer of further assistance.

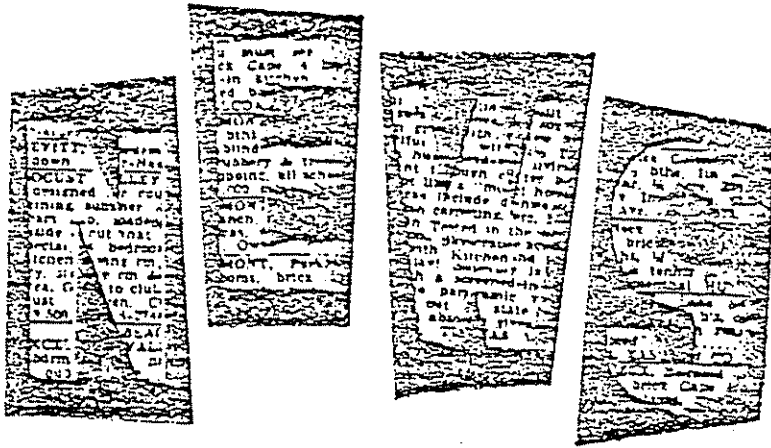
Yours faithfully,



Terence Purcell -
Executive Director

P.S. You'll be interested to note that we have established a correspondence with Mr. Sturz of the Vera Institute





FROM



505 SIXTH STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11211

CONTACT:

Public Affairs Officer
Robert I. Queen

TEL., (212) 780 - 3462

Brooklyn, New York - - Some youngsters who have had trouble with school or the law or both are turning to a path of responsibility and happiness.

Helping them learn--and earn-- are the Engineering Department and other staff members at The Methodist Hospital in cooperation with the South Brooklyn Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Court Employment Project.

Nine young men are busy in the seven shops of Engineering explained Eugene Lakos, Director of Engineering," while four young women are employed as clerks in clinics and the laboratory."

"When they come here, we interview them and try to fit the trade or task to their likes and aptitudes," said Mr. Lakos.

The people interviewed and matched as closely as possible to their aptitudes and likes are, in the instance of Neighborhood Youth Corps, youths who dropped out of school and are now working toward a high school equivalency certificate.

In the Court Employment Project (CEP), participation is by select individuals involved in a pretrial diversion program from the New York City Criminal Courts of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and The Bronx. Excluded from consideration by CEP are addicts, alcoholics, and defendants in cases of serious, violent, or pathological nature.

Successful participants in CEP receive recommendations to the court that the charges against them be dismissed.

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According to Mr. Lakos, Mrs. Carmen Soto, Assistant to the Director of Engineering has been the main liaison between the Engineering Department and the two programs.

"She has won the respect of every participating youth," he said.

Mr. Lakos notices in CEP "an impressive quality of concern for the success of every youth in the program and follow-up on their progress."

Each participant receives a bi-weekly evaluation. "In all work aspects," said Mr. Lakos, "they are trainees."

The trainee might begin in any one of the Engineering Department's seven shops: plumbing, plaster, painting, machine, carpentry, electrical and electronics, boiler room -- or in the Engineering Office at clerical or drafting work.

The youngsters working toward high school equivalency certificates attend a nearby school three days a week and work two days. CEP involves three hours of work each morning and three hours of study each afternoon. Although some finish more quickly, the usual period of participation in the high school equivalency program or in CEP is two years.

"The program has been richly rewarding," said Mr. Lakos. "The youths have so developed that not only are we receiving a valuable work service for the Hospital, but the counselors and we note that they have gained a spirit of dedication and self-worth."

#####EBC#####