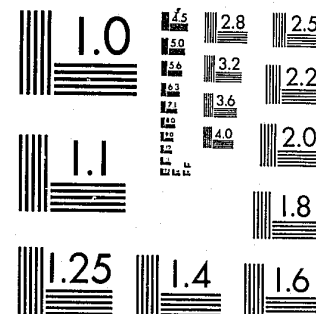


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City of New Orleans

The Mayor's Criminal
Justice Coordinating Council

March, 1981

BIG BROTHERS OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS: A PRELIMINARY IMPACT EVALUATION

Gilbert D. Litton, Jr., *Director of Evaluation*
Albertean P. Selmore, *Project Evaluator*

MAYOR ERNEST N. MORIAL, Chairman
Michael Bagneris, Vice Chairman
Frank R. Serpas, Jr., Executive Director

78165-21

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Prepared by
The Mayor's Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council

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Frank R. Serpas, Jr., Executive Director
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Big Brothers was partially funded by the
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
through the LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW
ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL
JUSTICE

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THE MAYOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COORDINATING COUNCIL
Mayor Ernest N. Morial,
Chairman

NCJRS

MAY 12 1981

ACQUISITIONS

**MAYOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
A PRELIMINARY IMPACT EVALUATION**

PROJECT: Big Brothers of Greater New Orleans

PROJECT NUMBER: 80-C9-7.1-0001

SUBGRANTEE: Associated Catholic Charities

SUBGRANT PERIODS: January 1, 1979 - December 31, 1979
January 1, 1980 - December 31, 1980

DATE OF REPORT: March, 1981

PREPARED BY: Albertean P. Selmore

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE: Gladys Anderson, Typist

		1979	1980
CUMULATIVE GRANT AWARD:	SLEPA	\$45,674	\$32,594
	Subgrantee	5,075	3,622
		\$50,749	\$36,216

PROJECT PERSONNEL: Sharon W. Leader
Project Director

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: Sister Anthony Barczykowski
Executive Director
Associated Catholic Charities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through additional LEAA funding, the program expanded its goal of providing boys from fatherless homes with an adult male volunteer. During the first year of funding (1979), the program expected to increase its services through the recruitment of an additional 75 boys and matching, at a minimum, 25 boys with adult males (Big Brothers). By the end of the second year (1980), the program expected to have made a total of 40 Big Brother and Little Brother matches. This report is a preliminary impact evaluation of program operations between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1980.

Two organizational changes delayed program implementation and, to some extent, impacted the achievement of first year program goals. In brief, these delays were the result of the Big Brother merger with the Associated Catholic Charities on January 1, 1979, and the resignation of the Program Executive Director shortly thereafter.

During the first program year, only 44 (58.7%) of the anticipated additional 75 Little Brothers were accepted into the program, with 23 (92%) of the expected matches (25) being made. In the second year, 18 additional matches were made. No group meetings were held for mothers of matched Little Brothers in 1979, and only 8 mothers attended group meetings in 1980. Additionally, there were no group meetings held for matched Big Brothers in 1979. However, 8 such

meetings were held in 1980. There were no crisis counseling and referral services for unmatched Little Brothers and their mothers during either Program year. During the first year, 23 Big Brothers were screened and accepted. By the end of the second program year, the goal of screening and accepting a total of 40 Big Brothers was exceeded by 13. With the exception of police contacts, the other impact measures, i.e., behavioral ratings and academic records were difficult to evaluate.

Even though the program did make 41 matches over the 2 year period, it is questionable whether the program actually accomplished its major goal of expeditiously providing male adults for boys from fatherless homes. Processing times of Big and Little Brothers are integral to the program. Even though time limitations were not stated in the grant, i.e., maximum or minimum allowed for the processes of application to acceptance, acceptance to match, or application to match, it is apparent that processing times for Little Brothers are extremely lengthy.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are made:

1. All processing times, application to acceptance, acceptance to match, and application to match must be minimized. It is recommended that time between application and match for Little Brother participants and Big Brother volunteers do not exceed 6 weeks;

2. Steps should be taken to obtain better attendance at group meetings for matched and unmatched boys and their mothers, as well as for Big Brothers. Perhaps, it would be beneficial to make group attendance a requirement agreed to at the time of acceptance into the program;
3. Program personnel should monitor matches more closely to insure that Big Brothers are maintaining a minimum of 3 activity contact hours with Little Brothers each week. Those Big Brothers not capable of keeping their activity commitment should be re-evaluated in terms of acceptability;
4. Complete documentation of all initial inquiries from potential Little Brothers and Big Brothers specifying the reason(s) for rejecting potential participants should be maintained. Additionally, a log of the sources from which the potential Big and Little Brothers initially heard of the program should be kept;
5. All Little Brother records, i.e., academic, behavioral, evaluations, and Big Brother activities, should be kept updated and complete. A quarterly review should be implemented to insure records are being maintained. Incomplete records result in insufficient data upon which to draw realistic conclusions;

6. Crisis counseling and agency referral for unmatched boys and their mothers should be provided;
7. While providing services for unmatched Big Brothers and Little Brothers is not the primary goal of the program, documentation of all contacts, i.e., letters, telephone contacts, crisis counseling, and referrals, should be recorded;
8. Although in the screening process a record check is done on a local basis, an arrangement should be made through the NOPD to check nationally for more extensive reviews of potential Big Brothers arrest records. This will serve to minimize the possibility of accepting a Big Brother who has an arrest record which would render him unsuitable for program participation; and,
9. Additional meaningful measures of impact should be developed in order to better evaluate the effectiveness of program operations.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1972, Big Brothers of Greater New Orleans began operations with the primary goal of recruiting volunteers to work with 8-14 year old boys in need of adult male companionship. The role of a Big Brother volunteer was to develop a reliable adult friendship with a Little Brother needing help with difficult childhood experiences. The Little Brother would benefit through an expansion of cultural experiences, assistance with school work, and assistance with problems that often beset children from single-parent families.

During the later part of 1978, Big Brothers was awarded funding through a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Part C, Mini-Block Grant. Prior to this grant, Big Brothers was operated primarily with funding from the United Way and received supplemental funding from Title XX. The LEAA funding for calendar year 1979, was intended to facilitate an increase in the client population by enabling the agency to accept an additional seventy-five boys. It was anticipated that twenty-five of these would be matched in a one-to-one relationship with an adult male volunteer during the first year. By the end of the second calendar year, December 31, 1980, it was expected that a total of forty boys would be matched. These matches were expected to provide the Little Brother with three to five hours of contact per week with an adult male. The remaining 35 unmatched boys and their mothers were to receive crisis counseling and referral services as needed.

As of January 1, 1981, the program is being funded by Title XX and the United Way.

The goals of the Program were stated as follows:

1. The 75 children accepted into the program will have been screened and evaluated in the first year of the project.
2. All of the mothers whose sons are matched will be offered the opportunity to participate in a mother's group during the year. Supplemental referral agencies will be used if appropriate, but the professional staff will be responsible for directing the group.
3. All of the Big Brothers who are matched will be offered the opportunity to attend a Big Brothers' group during the year. This group would be available to Little Brothers if the Big Brothers so desired. The professional staff will direct this group.
4. Of those children accepted into the program who have had contact with the juvenile justice system, contact will be less frequent after the relationship with the volunteer he is matched with has stabilized.
5. Twenty-five participants were to be matched during the first year, with the other fifteen participants to be matched during the second year of program operations. A total of 40 boys will be matched with a permanent Big Brother by the end of the second year. The volunteer will provide weekly contact with the boy and will receive continuous staff supervision to help maintain the relationship. All Big Brothers are asked to spend 3 to 5 hours per week for at least one year.
6. Within the year enough men will be screened and evaluated to provide volunteers for the 40 matched boys.
7. The remaining 35 unmatched boys and their mothers will receive crisis counseling as needed or will be referred to the appropriate agency. They will be contacted on a regular basis by the professional staff. They will also be involved in group activities when available.

II. METHODOLOGY

Data for this preliminary impact evaluation was gathered from program records and police records. Case records and information sheets provided information regarding the status of cases, including behavioral and academic ratings. Additionally, the caseworkers' Little Brother and Big Brother Contact Sheets provided contact information between program staff and program participants. The Follow-up Activity Records documented activities and contacts between the Big and Little Brothers. The New Orleans Police Department, Family Services Division, was the source of police contacts for both matched and unmatched cases. Additional information was gathered through interviews with the program staff.

In order to make comparisons between the first grant year (1-1-79 to 12-31-79) and the second grant year (1-1-80 to 12-31-80), participants were divided into two categories according to date of acceptance into the program. Participants were designated as "first year" if accepted before December 31, 1979, and "second year" if accepted after that date.

This second year evaluation will include a preliminary assessment of impact. In particular, the impact measures will include academic records, behavioral ratings, and arrests records. The evaluation will be cumulative in that it will include an assessment of program activities since the beginning of funding on January 1, 1979, through the end of program funding on December 31, 1980.

III. GENERAL PROGRAM OPERATIONS

As this evaluation is a preliminary study of impact and includes an assessment of program activities from January 1979 through December 1980, a brief summary of some organizational difficulties confronting the initial evaluation period (January 1, 1979 - September 30, 1979) may serve to partially explain what might appear to be programmatic shortcomings.

First Year Evaluation Results

The first evaluation¹ assessed the first nine months of expanded program operations. It was noted that two organizational changes, along with less significant changes, rendered ineffective the first three months of program operation. In brief, the first delay involved the merger of Big Brothers with the Associated Catholic Charities on January 1, 1979. The merger delayed grant activities as the program had to adapt to new procedures and to a new location. The second delay involved the resignation of the executive director. The new director, though hired expeditiously, had to become familiar with the LEAA portion of the program.

In summary, the first year evaluation¹ findings, covering 9 months of program operation were as follows:

¹Ashcraft, Jack L., Big Brothers of Greater New Orleans A Process Evaluation, New Orleans Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; December, 1979.

1. Thirty-five (62.5%) of the 56 anticipated Little Brothers were accepted into the expanded program.
2. Nine (47%) of the 19 anticipated matches between Big Brothers and Little Brothers were completed.
3. All but four of the Little Brothers accepted into the program had been interviewed.
4. Slightly less than half (9) of the anticipated adult male volunteers were recruited (19).
5. No group meetings were held for the mothers of matched Little Brothers and only one meeting was held for matched Big Brothers.
6. Only 5 Little Brothers, none of whom were matched, had arrest records; little could be generalized from this small number.
7. A primary cost assessment indicated that the program had been somewhat expensive to operate.

IV. PROGRAM PROCEDURES

A brief discussion of the current procedures for handling cases, as well as definitions of some terms used throughout this evaluation, should serve to make the following analyses more meaningful.

Eligibility Requirements For Little Brothers

The eligibility requirements as stated in the Agency's Manual are:

1. The boy must be in a single-parent home and between 7 and 14.5 years of age;
2. The boy must be in need of the individualized, one-to-one attention which this relationship will offer;
3. The boy must be able to form a positive and meaningful relationship with an adult;
4. The prospective Little Brother should not have had involvement with Juvenile Court relating to behavior which would have adjudicated him a delinquent; and,
5. The mother must cooperate with the agency by providing needed information to assess the boy's appropriateness for the program.

Little Brother Screening And Intake Procedures

In most cases, initial contact with the Big Brothers Program is made through a telephone call by the mother of the boy, a friend of the family,

or another social service agency involved with the family. This call is handled by a caseworker at the agency. At the time of the telephone contact screening occurs so as to prevent inappropriate referrals from making application. The purposes of the telephone screening are:

1. To discuss the basic philosophy of the program;
2. To determine if the boy being referred meets the eligibility requirements;
3. To explore the caller's motivation for contacting the agency; and,
4. To discuss the stability of the family situation.

The information received during the telephone screening is recorded by the caseworker on the Telephone Intake Form. If the boy meets basic criteria, the program requests that an application and a Release of Information Form be completed by the boys's mother or guardian. Upon the program's receipt of these forms, a letter to the boy's teacher, the School Release Form, and a School Evaluation Form are forwarded to the appropriate school. A letter is also forwarded to any social service agency or professional the child or the mother has been involved with, together with a Release of Information Form. When all this information is returned to the program and has been recorded, the file is assigned to a caseworker. The caseworker then contacts the mother or guardian to schedule a time in which she and the boy can come in together for an interview.

The purpose of the interview with the mother or guardian is to discuss the services offered by the program, to obtain background information regarding the family situation, to obtain a developmental summary of the child, and to determine if the child's needs fall within the parameter of the services offered by the agency. While the mother is being interviewed, the child is given an autobiography to complete. If he is unable to complete it alone, the caseworker completes it for him.

In the interview with the boy, areas discussed include the child's expectations of the Big Brother relationship, specific needs and problem areas, interests, and activities, as well as the clarification of the role of the Big Brother volunteer. After the interview, all information, i.e., interview, child's application, the Autobiography Form, and additional information received from other sources, is filed in the case folder. After completion the Caseworker Supervisor and staff review the folder at a Clinical Staff Meeting. At this point, the boy is accepted or rejected for program participation.

When the program receives applications from the prospective Big Brothers, Reference Forms are mailed to those individuals listed on each application. Before the application is scheduled for a screening interview, a minimum of 2 positive references must be received. The recruiter conducts the psycho-social screening interview which

explores the following areas: background; attraction to the program; experience with children; preference of type of child; and, views on working with a child having difficulties with sexual identity, drug or alcohol problems, etc.

During the screening process, reasons why the prospective Big Brother should be rejected may surface and the recruiter handles these at that time. Cases where specific reasons for rejection are less apparent are discussed in the Clinical Staff Meeting.

Matching Procedures

After Little Brothers and Big Brothers are accepted into the program, they assume the status of potential match cases. The primary considerations in matching a volunteer and a child are the needs and strengths of the child and whether the volunteer selected is most compatible in regard to interests, personality, proximity, and other factors.

The caseworker supervises all matches to insure that the volunteer is maintaining regular contact with the Little Brother and fulfilling his commitment to the child, as well as to offer support in the developing relationship and to discuss any problems which arise.

V. FINDINGS

Goal Attainment

Goal 1 stated that the 75 Little Brothers accepted into the program will have been screened and evaluated in the first year of grant funding (1979). During that period, 44 Little Brothers had been screened and accepted. In 1980, an additional 49 Little Brothers were screened and accepted. Thus, over the two year grant period, a total of 93 Little Brothers were screened and accepted. Although only 58.7% of the goal was attained in the first grant year, the goal was exceeded over the two-year grant period. Table 1 delineates these data. Table 2 indicates the race and age break-downs for Little Brother participants. As indicated the participants were 64.5% black and 35.5% white.

Goal 2 stated that all mothers of matched participants will be offered the opportunity to participate in a mothers group during the year. There were no such meetings held during the first year of grant funding. Four meetings were held during the second year, two in February 1980 and two in March 1980. A total of only eight women attended these meetings.

Goal 3 stated that all Big Brothers matched will be offered the opportunity to attend a Big Brothers group during the year. While none were held in 1979, eight meetings were held in 1980, with an average of 8 Big Brothers attending each.

Table 1

Status of Little Brother Applicants			
STATUS	TOTAL	1979	1980
Total Acceptances	93	44	49
Terminated Total	11	3	8
Matched Total	41	23	18
Rematches Total	5	*	*
Active Matches	37	23	14

*Date of rematch unavailable

Table 2

Profile Characteristics of Juvenile Participants					
RACE	AGE				TOTAL
	10 & Under	11-12	13-14	15-16	
White	17	11	4	1	33
Black	30	15	15	0	60
Total	47	26	19	1	93

Goal 4 stated that those participants accepted into the program having had contact with the juvenile justice system will have less frequent contact after the relationship with the matched Big Brother has stabilized. The achievement of this goal is discussed in the measures of impact section of this paper.

Goal 5 stated that a total of 40 boys will be matched with a permanent Big Brother by the end of the second year and that volunteers will provide weekly contact with the boy and will receive continuous staff supervision to help maintain the relationship. All Big Brothers were asked to spend 3 to 5 hours per week with a matched Little Brother for at least one year. Records indicated that 41 matches were made by the end of 1980. Thus, the program exceeded its two year goal by one match. This data is represented in Table 1.

Neither weekly contacts nor the amount of hours spent per contact were recorded during the first 20 months of operation. Program records only document hours spent and the number of monthly contacts from September 1980 - December 1980. Table 3 summarizes Big Brother and Little Brother contacts for that period. Telephone contacts refer to any telephone conversations held between the Big and Little Brothers. Ball games refer to any type of ball games that the Big and Little Brother attended together. Social activities include any activity other than ball games, i.e., bike riding, movies, visits to the zoo, etc. Unknown activities include any activities for which

Table 3

Summary of Big and Little Brother Activities For September, 1980 - December 1980									
Month	Total Active Matches	Activity Contacts				Activity Hours		Telephone Contacts	
	N	Total Ball Games	Total Social Activities	Total Unknown Activities	Average Number of Activities Per/Week	Total Hours of Activities	Average Hours of Activities Per/Wk	Total Telephone Contacts	Average Telephone Contacts Per/Week
September	20	8	8	78	1.09	129	1.50	88	1.02
October	21	--	21	121	1.65	137	1.59	92	1.01
November	21	2	13	151	1.57	142	1.98	144	1.59
December	21	--	18	130	1.72	134	1.87	67	0.77
Average Sept-Dec.	20.8	2.5	15	120	1.51	135.5	1.74	97.8	1.10

hours spent were documented, but no activities were listed to describe the event. The computation of the number of weekly contacts made in any category, i.e., ball games, social activities, unknown activities, and telephone contacts, was based on the total number of documented contacts divided by the number of active matches during those months. To arrive at the average number of activities and telephone contacts per week, the monthly totals were divided by 4.3. Overall, there was an average of 1.74 hours of activity contact per week, well below the 3-5 hours stated in the program's goals. Additionally, an average of 1.10 telephone contacts per week were documented. Table 3 further indicates that a weekly average of 1.5 activities was recorded. This exceeds the one activity per week minimum requirement. However, since Activity Records were only kept for a 4 month period and several were incomplete, it would be impractical to generalize from these data.

Goal 6 states that enough Big Brothers will be screened and evaluated during the two year period to provide matches for 40 Little Brothers. In 1979, the program screened and accepted 23 Big Brothers, while in 1980, an additional 30 Big Brothers were secured. Thereby, as indicated in Table 6, the program exceeded its two year goal by 13 Big Brothers (33%). However, during the first grant year, there were insufficient Big Brothers (23) to make the required 25 matches specified in the program goals.

Table 4

1979 Big Brother Orientation Sessions				
Month/Date	Number Signed For Orientation	Number Attended Orientation Black	Number Attended Orientation White	Total
JAN/31	30	4	7	11
FEB/21	20	1	3	4
MAR/15	11	5	1	6
APR/5	27	4	2	6
APR/26	16	2	2	4
MAY/17	15	1	5	6
JUN/6	23	4	3	7
JUL/19	17	3	3	6
AUG/9	11	4	1	5
AUG/30	20	5	5	10
SEP/20	19	2	5	7
OCT/16	24	3	7	10
NOV/6	16	1	4	5
NOV/27	24	3	3	6
DEC/13	14	3	3	6
Total	287	45	54	99

Table 5

1980 Big Brother Orientation Sessions				
Month/Date	Number Signed For Orientation	Number Attended Orientation Black	Number Attended Orientation White	Total
JAN/15	31	6	7	13
FEB/5	24	4	4	8
FEB/26	17	2	3	5
MAR/18	16	4	2	6
APR/8	14	4	1	5
APR/29	33	5	8	13
MAY/20	38	11	9	20
JUNE/10	40	4	9	13
JULY/1	40	6	8	14
JULY/22	33	5	6	11
AUG/12	17	2	5	7
SEP/22	39	14	5	19
SEP/23	30	4	3	7
OCT/14	17	1	5	6
NOV/4	22	4	8	12
NOV/25	10	2	2	4
DEC/16	22	2	4	6
Total	443	80	89	169

Table 6

Status of Big Brother Applicants			
	Total	First Year	Second Year
Inquiries Total	730	287	443
Orientation and Application Total	268	99	169
Acceptances Total	53	23	30
Terminated Total	6	2	4
Matched	41	23	18
Active Matches	37	23	14

Goal 7 states that the remaining 35 unmatched boys and their mothers will receive crisis counseling as needed or will be referred to an appropriate agency. Further, they will be contacted on a regular basis by the professional staff and would be involved in group activities when available. The only counseling was rendered at the time of initial interview. No other contacts were made by the professional staff nor was there any involvement in group activities.

LEAA Participant Eligibility Requirements

The funding for the LEAA portion of the Big Brothers Program included a stipulation that at least 51% of the participants must have had prior contact with the juvenile justice system. Youths referred by agencies or organizations such as courts, including probation or youth services, law enforcement agencies, community agencies, schools, and churches may be counted in fulfilling this requirement. As indicated in Table 7 court/probation staff, school, and community agency referrals accounted for 54% of the referral sources.

Table 7

Source of Participant Referral		
Referral Source	Number	%
Court/Probation Staff	5	(5%)
School	23	(25%)
Parents	35	(38%)
Personal Contact	--	--
Community Agency	22	(24%)
Department of Corrections	--	--
Law Enforcement	1	(1%)
Other Departments	2	(2%)
Other Sources	5	(5%)
Total Participants	93	100%

VI. ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

Processing Times

Tables 8 and 9 indicate the average number of months between the processing times for Big and Little Brothers: application and acceptance, acceptance and match, and match and termination. Any period of time which included at least 28 days was designated as a month.

Table 8 indicated that 31 participants in 1979 for which data was available had an average of 2.0 months between the time that a Little Brother applied to the program and was accepted. In 1980, the average between the date of application and date of acceptance for 49 Little Brothers for which data was available was 3.4 months. Only 3 matches were terminated in 1980, with an average time of 5.7 months between match and termination. That table also indicated that during 1979, the average time between application and match was 8.5 months. In 1980, that process period averaged 6.3 months.

Table 9 indicates the average number of months in those same processing times for Big Brothers. The average number of months in 1979 between application and acceptance was .6 and between acceptance and match was 3.7. In 1980, the average time between application and acceptance was .9 months and the average time between acceptance and match was 1.7 months. Further, the average processing time between application and match in 1980 was 2.6 months, considerably faster than the 4.3 average months indicated in 1979. Considerable missing data in 1979 might account in part for this variance.

Table 8

Processing Times Little Brothers				
	1979		1980	
	Average Months	N*	Average Months	N
Application to Acceptance	2.0	31*	3.4	49
Missing cases	--	0	--	0
Acceptance to Match	6.5	23	2.9	16**
Missing cases	--	0	--	0
Match to Termination	--	0	5.7	3

*Thirteen participants were excluded from the 1979 application to acceptance analysis because they made application before 1/1/79.

**Two participants were excluded from the 1980 acceptance to match analysis because they were accepted before 1/1/79.

Table 9

Processing Times* Big Brothers				
	1979		1980	
	Average Months	N	Average Months	N
Application to Acceptance	.6	5 **	.9	24
Missing cases	--	12	--	6
Acceptance Match	3.7	6 ***	1.7	17
Missing cases	--	15	--	1
Match to Termination	--	0	6	3
Missing cases	--	0	--	0

*Processing times were not calculated when one of the necessary dates was missing.

**Six participants were excluded from the 1979 application to acceptance analysis because they made application before January 1, 1979.

***Two participants were excluded from the 1979 acceptance to match analysis because they were accepted before January 1, 1979.

VII. IMPACT MEASURES

Three assessments of impact were examined in this evaluation: schools records; behavioral ratings records; and, contact with the juvenile justice system records, i.e., arrest records.

Academic School Records

The Academic School Records consisted of the average grade achieved by a Little Brother at his grade level at 3 month intervals. A four point system, A = 4 points, B = 3 points, C = 2 points and D = 1 point, and E and F = 0 Points, was utilized. The grade averages recorded by caseworkers applied to an ordinal scale with 4 categories and a range from 1-10. Those categories included:

- (1) Above Average (B- to A+) included 1, 2, 3;
- (2) Average (-C+) included 4, 5, 6;
- (3) Below Average (-D+) included 7, 8, 9; and
- (4) Failing (F) included 10.

The average grades for matched Little Brothers were recorded at the time of interview, i.e., the date that the Little Brother was interviewed by a caseworker for potential program acceptance. Additionally, grades were recorded at 3 month, 6 month, 9 month, and 12 month intervals after the date that the Little Brother was matched.

As Table 10 indicates, a majority of Little Brothers with recorded grade data had average grades at the time of interview, as well as at

Table 10

Academic School Performance					
	Below Average	Average	Above Average	Total Participants Rated	Total Missing Cases
Time of Interview	5	20	13	38*	3
3 Months After Match	3	16	9	28*	1
6 Months After Match	3	12	5	20*	1
9 Months After Match	3	11	3	17	0
1 Year After Match	2	4	4	10	0

*Data not computed for missing cases

3, 6, and 9 month intervals. In addition 5 Little Brothers with recorded grade data had below average grades at the time of interview, with this number decreasing to 3 after being in the program for 3, 6, and 9 months. After being matched in the program for 12 months, only 2 out of a possible ten Little Brothers with recorded grade data had below average grades.

Behavior Ratings

The second measure of impact, Behavior Ratings, indicates how the Little Brother behaved with his mother, his community, his school, and the Big Brother. The caseworker recorded the Behavior Ratings of matched Little Brothers according to 2 ordinal behavior scales, i.e., an Acting-Out Behavior Scale and a Withdrawn Behavior Scale, at 3 month intervals. Each scale has 4 categories ranging from 1-10. The categories of the Acting Out Scale are:

- (1) Average Behavior - (1, 2, 3,)
- (2) Minimum Behavior Difficulties - (4, 5, 6,)
- (3) Moderate Behavior Difficulties - (7, 8, 9)
- (4) Serious Behavior Difficulties - (10)

The Withdrawn Behavior Scale categories are:

- (1) Average Withdrawn Behavior (1, 2, 3)
- (2) Minimum Behavior Difficulties (4, 5, 6)
- (3) Moderate Behavior Difficulties (7, 8, 9)
- (4) Serious Behavior Difficulties (10)

(See Appendix for explanation of both scales)

Table 11

Acting Out Behavior Scale						
Time Acting Out Behavior Rating Was Completed	Total Participants Rated	Total Missing Cases	Acting Out Average Behavior Difficulties	Acting Out Minimum Behavior Difficulties	Acting Out Moderate Behavior Difficulties	Acting Out Serious Behavior Difficulties
Time of Interview	33	0	12	15	6	0
3 Months After Match	28	0	12	14	2	0
6 Months After Match	20	1	1	18	3	0
9 Months After Match	17	0	2	12	3	0
1 Year After Match	10	0	1	9	0	0

Table 12

Time Withdrawn Behavior Rating Was Completed	Withdrawn Behavior Scale					Total Missing Cases
	Total Participants Rated	Withdrawn Average Behavior	Withdrawn Minimum Behavior Difficulties	Withdrawn Moderate Behavior Difficulties	Withdrawn Serious Behavior Difficulties	
Time of Interview	8	2	6	0	0	0
3 Months After Match	1	0	1	0	0	0
6 Months After Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Months After Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Year After Match	0	0	0	0	0	0

At the time of interview 15 (45%) of the participants had ratings of Acting Out Minimum Behavior Difficulties. This increased to 50% for those rated at 3 months. (See Table 11.) Six of eight participants with ratings had Withdrawn Minimum Behavior Difficulties at the time of interview. (See Table 12.) Although other ratings were done at 6, 9, and 12 months, these ratings do not lend themselves to meaningful analysis.

In addition, both the behavioral ratings and the academic school performance recordings are subjectively recorded by the caseworkers. Thus, these data should be used in only a broad inferential context.

Contacts With The Juvenile Justice System

Contacts with the juvenile justice system was secured from arrest records on file at the Juvenile Division of the New Orleans Police Department. A review of those records indicated that none of the Little Brothers matched had arrest records after program involvement. However, those records did indicate that Little Brothers who were screened, accepted and placed on the waiting list had additional contacts with the juvenile justice system, i.e., arrests after acceptance into the program. For descriptive purposes, those arrests are presented in Table 13.

Table 13

Nature of Police Contact				
Offense	Before Match	After Match	Before Acceptance And Unmatched	After Acceptance And Unmatched
Burglary	1	--	1	4
Theft	--	--	3	--
Shoplifting	1	--	1	2
Status Offense	--	--	3	--
Drugs	1	--	1	--
Trespassing	--	--	1	2
Truancy	--	--	2	--
Criminal Mischief	--	--	--	1
Runaway	--	--	3	1
Robbery	--	--	--	1
Gambling	1	--	1	--
Total	4	--	16	11

VIII. UNIT COST SUMMARY

In 1979, the LEAA Big Brothers Program expended a total of \$48,201.00, an average of \$1,095.00 per accepted Little Brother and \$2,096.00 per matched Little Brother. The program had anticipated this amount to be less, i.e. \$643.00 per each accepted participant and \$1,928.00 per each matched participant based on anticipated matches as specified in the program goals.

In 1980*, the Big Brothers Program expended \$33,954.00, averaging \$693.00 per accepted participant and \$1,886.00 per matched participant. These expenditures were less than the anticipated, \$1,095.00 per accepted participant and \$1,997.00 per matched Little Brother as specified in the program goals.

Over the two year period, a total of \$82,155.00 was expended, an average of \$883.00 per accepted participant and \$2,004.00 per matched participant. Both expenditures are less than the program anticipated, \$1,095.00 per accepted participant and \$2,054.00 per matched Little Brother based on projected participation as stated in the program goals. Tables 14 and 15 reflect all of these data.

*Second year data is based only on new participants and new matches in 1980. They do not reflect carry over Big Brothers or Little Brothers from 1979.

Table 14

FISCAL SUMMARY			
Category	Total Expended 1979	Total Expended 1980	Total Expended 1979-1980
Personnel	\$ 27,165	\$ 27,884	\$ 55,049
Fringe Benefits	3,129	4,424	7,553
Travel	1,359	0	1,359
Equipment	0	0	0
Supplies	462	0	462
Contractual Services	77	0	77
Other Direct Costs	12,887	1,646	14,533
Indirect Costs	3,122	0	3,122
Total	\$48,201	\$33,954	\$82,155

Table 15

Average Costs Per Participant

Average Costs Per Participant												
Average Costs per Participant 1979					Average Costs per Participant 1980*				Average Costs per Participant 1979-1980			
	Actual Number of Participants	Actual Cost per Participant	Anticipated Number of Participants	Anticipated Cost per Participant	Actual Number of Participants	Actual Cost per Participant	Anticipated Number of Participants	Anticipated Cost per Participant	Actual Number of Participants	Actual Cost Per Participant	Anticipated Number of Participants	Anticipated Cost Per Participant
Acceptances	44	\$1,095	75	\$843	40	\$893	31	\$1,085	93	\$883	75	\$1,085
Matches	23	\$2,098	25	\$1,927	18	\$1,888	17	\$1,897	41	\$2,004	40	\$2,064

*Second year data is based only on new participants and new matches in 1980. It does not reflect carry over Big Brothers or Little Brothers from 1979.

IX. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, the program accomplished some of the stated program goals and in some instances exceeded them. Goal 5 stated that the program would make 40 matches by the end of the second program year. The actual number of matches made was 41. In addition, 53 Big Brothers were accepted during the two year period. This exceeds the number stated in Goal 6 necessary to make the anticipated 40 matches, even though an insufficient number (23) was recruited in 1979 to make the required 25 matches.

Nevertheless, problems existed in several areas. Even though the program did make 41 matches over the 2 year period, it is questionable whether the program actually accomplished its major goal of expeditiously providing male adults for boys from fatherless homes. Processing times of Big and Little Brothers are integral to the program. Even though time limitations were not stated in the grant, i.e., maximum or minimum allowed for the processes of application to acceptance, acceptance to match, or application to match, it is apparent that processing times for Little Brothers are extremely lengthy. In 1979, 31 Little Brother participants for which data was available had an average of 2.0 months between application and acceptance, and an average time between application and match of 8.5 months. In 1980, the average time between application and acceptance for 49

Little Brothers was 3.4 months, while the average time between application and match was 6.3 months. Regarding Big Brother processing times in 1979, the average number of months between application and acceptance was .6 months and between acceptance and match was 3.7 months. In 1980, for Big Brothers the average time between application and acceptance was .9 months and the average time between acceptance and match was 1.7 months. Additionally, for Big Brothers the average processing time between application and match in 1980 was 2.6 months, considerably faster than the 4.3 average months indicated in 1979. (See Tables 8 and 9). If all processing times were reduced, it would follow that matches would be made more rapidly. This is not to say that matches should be made hastily without consideration of compatible factors such as interests, personality, and proximity. It is only to say that processing times should be shortened for maximum effectiveness. Additionally, a time reduction between the application and match would minimize the possibility of potential Big and Little Brothers losing interest in the program.

In order to develop and maintain a relationship, it is imperative that each match spend a reasonable amount of time together each week. The latter part of Goal 5 which states that "All Big Brothers will spend 3 to 5 hours per week for at least one year" was not accomplished. According to the 4 month period in 1980 for which data was available, an average of 1.7 hours of activity contact per week was documented, 1.3 hours less than the minimum 3 hours requirement

per week. It must be stressed, perhaps in orientation, that a minimum of 3 hours of activity contact per week is required of all Big Brothers. If a Big Brother applicant is unable to make this commitment, his application should be rejected.

In brief, since the program's primary function is to expeditiously provide adult companionship for boys from fatherless homes, the adult and child must spend reasonable amounts of time together. All efforts should be made to insure that the processes that result in making a match are minimized. After a match is made, efforts should be concentrated on insuring that the Big Brother fulfills the commitment of spending sufficient time with the Little Brother.

Other specific goal related problems were found to exist. Regarding Goal 1, only 44 (58.7%) of the anticipated 75 Little Brothers were accepted into the program in 1979, with 23 of the expected 25 matches being made. According to Goal 2, group meetings were to be held for mothers of matched Little Brothers. No such meetings were held in 1979 and a total of only 8 mothers attended 4 group meetings held in 1980. In accordance with Goal 3, all of the matched Big Brothers were to be offered the opportunity to attend a Big Brothers Group during the year. No group meetings were held in 1979. Although 8 meetings were held in 1980, an average of only 8 Big Brothers attended each meeting.

Goal 7 was not implemented since crisis counseling and referrals for unmatched mothers and unmatched Little Brothers were made available only at the time of initial interview. With the exception of police contacts, impact measures, (i.e., behavioral ratings and academic records,) did not lend themselves to meaningful analysis.

In view of these findings, the following recommendations are made:

1. All processing times, application to acceptance, acceptance to match, and application to match must be minimized. It is recommended that time between application and match for Little Brother participants and Big Brother volunteers do not exceed 6 weeks;
2. Steps should be taken to obtain better attendance at group meetings for matched and unmatched boys and their mothers, as well as for Big Brothers. Perhaps, it would be beneficial to make group attendance a requirement agreed to at the time of acceptance into the program;
3. Program personnel should monitor matches more closely to insure that Big Brothers are maintaining a minimum of 3 activity contact hours with Little Brothers each week. Those Big Brothers not capable of keeping their activity commitment should be re-evaluated in terms of acceptability;

4. Complete documentation of all initial inquiries from potential Little Brothers and Big Brothers specifying the reason(s) for rejecting potential participants should be maintained. Additionally, a log of the sources from which the potential Big and Little Brothers initially heard of the program should be kept;
5. All Little Brother records, i.e., academic, behavioral, evaluations, and Big Brother activities, should be kept updated and complete. A quarterly review should be implemented to insure records are being maintained. Incomplete records result in insufficient data upon which to draw realistic conclusions;
6. Crisis counseling and agency referral for unmatched boys and their mothers should be provided;
7. While providing services for unmatched Big Brothers and Little Brothers is not the primary goal of the program, all contacts, i.e., letters, telephone contacts, crisis counseling, and referrals, should be recorded;
8. Although in the screening process a record check is done on a local basis, an arrangement should be made through the NOPD to check nationally for more extensive reviews of potential Big Brothers arrest records. This will serve to minimize the possibility of accepting a Big Brother who

has an arrest record which would render him unsuitable for program participation; and,

9. Additional meaningful measures of impact should be developed in order to better evaluate the effectiveness of program operations.

A P P E N D I X

A P P E N D I X

Included herein are several items of interest. First, a general description of the program distributed by the agency recruiter is provided. Second, three letters (dated July 30, 1979; October 8, 1979; and, November 2, 1979) to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council monitor enumerate many of the difficulties the program has had. Third, a letter to the program evaluator from the National Big Brothers Organization confirms the problem (which is experienced nationwide) of recruiting adult male volunteers. Fourth, copies of forms utilized by the Big Brothers Program are included as follows:

- (1) Little Brother Behavior Profile;
- (2) Little Brother Application Form;
- (3) Little Brother Autobiography Form; and,
- (4) Big Brother-Little Brother Matching Questionnaire .

WHO ARE LITTLE BROTHERS?

Little Brothers are boys living in single-parent families. They are children in need of a one-to-one relationship with a special adult friend.

Little Brothers are between the ages of 8 and 14. They live in single-parent families because of death, divorce, desertion, imprisonment or separation. The boys live with the mother or legal guardian and may have little or no contact with the absent parent.

Little Brothers are from all sorts of backgrounds and come in various sizes, colors, religions and nationalities.

The children and their families are referred to the agency by schools, courts, other social agencies, clergymen, relatives or the families may call on their own. The child and mother are asked to complete a thorough application and are personally interviewed by a professional staff member to help best determine the exact need in each (individual) situation.

All Little Brothers need and want the friendship of an adult to help them through difficult childhood experiences. Through their relationship with a Big Brother, they hopefully won't experience the problems that often beset children from single-parent families.

WHAT CAN THE VOLUNTEER EXPECT?

Each volunteer, before being matched, becomes fully acquainted with the agency and the basic expectations for being a Big Brother. He is matched with a child who has been selected for him based on his preferences, combined as closely as possible with other factors such as interests, personality, and location.

The volunteer can expect support from the agency including professional consultation, group meetings, and newsletters. While the agency does not encourage its volunteers to spend money on the child, it is realistic to assume that small amounts will be expended for food and other miscellaneous items.

It should be stressed that it is the volunteer's responsibility to call the Little Brother to arrange get togethers. He should expect the cooperation of the parent, but should remember the role of the volunteer is to relate to the child, not the mother.

The volunteer may realistically expect that being a Big Brother will be one of the most meaningful experiences of his life.

WHAT CAN A PARENT EXPECT?

Our Big Brothers are dedicated, caring people who have been carefully

Page 4

screened by the agency. However, the parent must remember they are volunteers, and while they are given much support and assistance by the professional staff of the agency, they are not trained counselors or therapists. It is expected, however, that the volunteer will provide a consistent, ongoing relationship that is of great importance to the child.

In order for the match between a volunteer and Little Brother to be successful, it is important that the parent be supportive and helpful in the development of the relationship. The Big Brother is not a substitute parent, but is there to be a friend to the child. The parent should not expect the volunteer to be a disciplinarian, a babysitter, or a taxi service.

Big Brothers cannot solve all the child's problems. In fact, the parent may notice little immediate change in the child's attitude or behavior. Time and patience are important as all friendships take time and nourishment to grow.

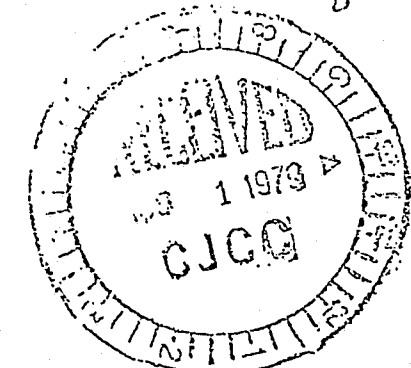
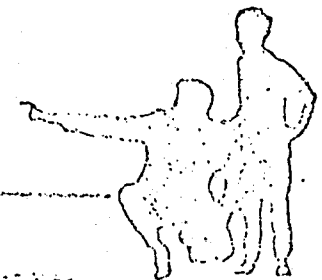
Having a Big Brother usually results in a strengthening of family life. Having a good relationship with a volunteer usually assists a child in having a better relationship with family and friends.

Louis Jasnine
2929 South Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
Tel: 821-5390 ext. 229



BROTHERS of Greater New Orleans

A PROGRAM OF ASSOCIATED CATHOLIC CHARITIES of New Orleans, Inc.
2929 SOUTH CARROLLTON AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70118 (504) 821-5390



July 30, 1979

Mr. Eleck Craig, Grants Administrator
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
1000 Howard Avenue, Suite 1200
New Orleans, LA 70113

Dear Eleck,

Thank you for your time and interest you showed in your visit to the office on July 18. I am anxious to make this project work as well as possible, and any help you can give will be most appreciated.

This letter is multi-purposed. First, I want to confirm the issues we discussed during your visit. Secondly, I want to enumerate some of the problems this project has encountered during the first two quarters of funding.

In regard to a confirmation, I would like your signature on the copy of this letter sent back to me so that I can be sure that we are both confirmed on the same issues. While you were in the office you read the letter I had written to Bob Rhoden on May 22 concerning the altering of certain goals in the grant. At that time you told me to consider those changes accepted and valid. I also discussed the issue of time sheets with you and was told that the time sheets already used were sufficient. Furthermore, in our discussion of the problems I am having with certain aspects of the grant, most noticeably in getting appropriate children referred, you advised me to write to you about any problems so that your office would know any difficulties the project is having. In that way the evaluator and other CJCC staff can take a more knowledgeable look at the project as a whole.

In regard to enumerating those problems, let me begin with the first quarter of the project. Big Brothers merged with Associated Catholic Charities effective January 1, 1979. That merger, itself, required much adjustment, not the least of which was a physical plant change. Then, personnel, budgetary, clerical, and other changes slowed everything down. Within a month's time the director of the project, the person who had written the grant, resigned from his position effective February 9, 1979. Prior to the former director's

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departure the staff was still not complete, and only rudimentary details of the grant had been accomplished. With my transfer from my previous position within the program to the new position, two positions needed to be filled. That was accomplished within two weeks. Along with learning a new job, there were then two new employees to orient. The grant proposal was carefully looked at during that time, and it became obvious that certain goals would have to be changed. Discussion began and some goals were eventually altered. The second quarter began with notification that the part-time caseworker was resigning and moving out of town. A search for a replacement began and the new worker was hired during the quarter. The biggest problem during the second quarter was lack of appropriate children for the waiting list. Most agencies representing the juvenile justice system were contacted by phone and in person in an attempt to change that situation. Two contacts with the director of juvenile probation produced no results. Both the Board of Directors of Big Brothers and the local Criminal Justice Coordinating Council have been notified of this problem, and both are working with the project director to correct the difficulty. With the first half of the year over, it seems unlikely that the total of 75 children will be accomplished. The director will continue working on that problem in hopes of remedying the discrepancy. Finally, recruitment of volunteers has been very slow. Possible reasons for the problem include the new location with its inherent phone problems and lack of a functioning public relations committee. The Public Relations committee is now functioning and many ideas are being tried out. The phone situation, with only one phone operator for a large building and not enough lines in or out, is still completely unsettled.

I hope this letter will make sure we are together on where the project has been and where it needs to go. If I can be of help in further explaining any part of the letter, please call. I will be waiting for your response and any additional information. Again, thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Sharon W. Leader

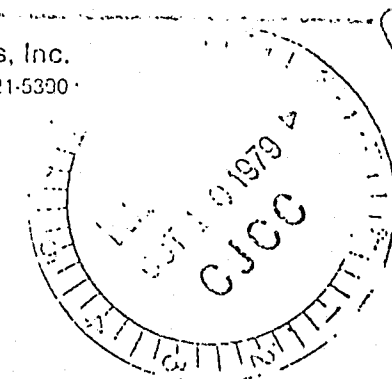
Sharon W. Leader, M.S.W., B.C.S.W.
Program Director

SWL/jb

Eleck Craig
Signature of Confirmation
Eleck Craig

BIG
BROTHERS of Greater New Orleans

A PROGRAM OF ASSOCIATED CATHOLIC CHARITIES of New Orleans, Inc.
2929 SOUTH CARROLLTON AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70118 (504) 821-5300



October 8, 1979

Mr. Eleck Craig, Grants Administrator
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
1000 Howard Avenue, Suite 1200
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Eleck,

With the end of the third quarter of the first year at hand, I decided to look closely at the feasibility of reaching the total number of matches and waiting-list boys as specified in the contract. Based on the number of boys currently matched and those needed by December 31, 1979, I feel very uncertain as to whether the contracted total can be reached. Because of all the problems this past year (as stated in the letter I wrote on 7/30/79), the likelihood of meeting the totals does not look good at this point.

As I have said on previous occasions, I want very much to have a first rate program and to work within the contractual guidelines. I have pursued every avenue you and members of the Board have suggested, as well as some of my own, but the situation has not changed dramatically. I am still willing to pursue any avenue available.

I am worried at this point that the probable failure of attaining the agreed-upon goals will have a negative effect on the grant next year. I would like some advice from your office as to how to remedy the current problem, if there is a remedy at this time, and would also like some candid comments from you regarding the effect these problems will have on next year's grant, especially as that relates to the budget.

As always, I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Sharon W. Leader

Sharon W. Leader, B.C.S.W.
Program Director

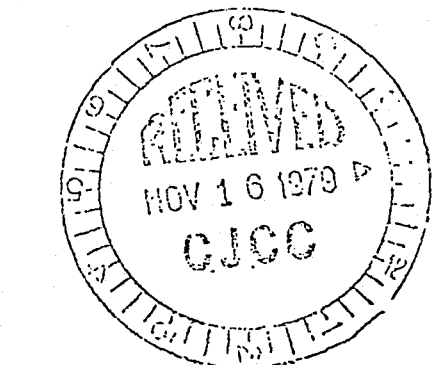
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NEW ORLEANS AREA



BROTHERS of Greater New Orleans

A PROGRAM OF ASSOCIATED CATHOLIC CHARITIES of New Orleans, Inc.
2329 SOUTH CARROLLTON AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70118 (504) 821-5390



November 2, 1979

Mr. Eleck Craig
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
1000 Howard Avenue, Suite 1200
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Eleck,

This cover letter for the 1980 grant is included in order to enumerate the actions this agency has taken in an attempt to remedy the problems that have plagued the 1979 grant. These problems were enumerated in a letter to you dated 7/30/79.

In regard to the change in affiliation and administration, many months were spent working with Associated Catholic Charities and with CJCC and I.C.C.E. in an attempt to resolve the budgetary problems. That resolution has been accomplished, and that aspect of the program seems to be running smoothly. Also, I have worked with you and with Jack Ashcraft in order to run this program in compliance with the guidelines set down by your office. Since you have begun working with the program, my job has become easier in the sense of having a resource person available. Before you started as the monitor my letters and questions had been left unanswered.

In regard to getting the volunteers needed for the boys on our waiting list, many efforts have been made. Many of those efforts are still in the works. A public relations committee of the Big Brothers' Board of Directors has begun functioning. On that committee is an advertising executive, an insurance man, a lawyer with money connections in New Orleans, a Black television anchorman, a television sports announcer, and a director of another volunteer organization. That committee has put together a public service announcement with Archie Manning and is working on one with Councilman Sidney Barthelemy. A brochure for recruitment is being updated, and attempts have been made to get some newspaper coverage. The recruiter has been working with the program director and the public relations committee on all phases, as well as continuing his individual recruitment efforts, especially in the Black community. Contact with local TV and radio stations continues on an ongoing basis. Some new approaches to recruitment, including having corporations sponsor paid commercials during prime time hours on TV and hiring an answering service to have our

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phones open 24 hours a day are being looked into.

Finally, in regard to getting enough boys who are referred by the Juvenile Justice System, numerous efforts have been made and every avenue has been pursued. Multiple contacts have been made with the juvenile probation department, and there is finally one probation officer who has started referring boys to us. I have met with Capt. Dupaquier of the juvenile division of the New Orleans Police Department and with Harry Hull of the juvenile division of the district attorney's office. Both men referred me back to juvenile probation. I have also been working with the school board and have met with James Dean, the district superintendent who deals with students who are up for suspension. He will refer any appropriate boys to this office. He also wrote a letter to the principals of all middle and junior high schools, telling them about our program. Two of the staff at Big Brothers have begun going to some of those schools to tell the teachers more about us. Also, an article has been submitted to the superintendent's newsletter for release shortly. Dolores Aaron has been met with and communication with her has been continued. I have personally met with Judge Mule' and have had phone communication with the other juvenile judges. A simple brochure for mothers is near completion with the help of the public relations committee and that should help explain the program to concerned mothers. Various residential homes for boys and the Office of Youth Services have been visited as well. Letters of introduction have been sent twice to most mental health agencies and social service agencies.

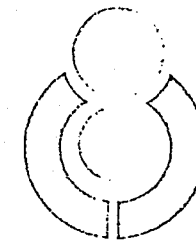
I hope that this letter will help show the efforts that have been made to reach the goals and objectives in the grant, and you can rest assured that those efforts will continue with the same vigor in the future. Thank you for all of your help.

Sincerely,

Sharon W. Leader

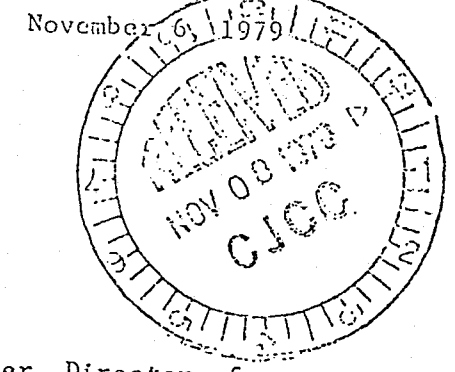
Sharon W. Leader, B.C.S.W.
Program Director

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BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS OF AMERICA

MARGARET R. SLACK
National Field Representative



Mr. Jack Ashcraft, Evaluator
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
1000 Howard Avenue, Suite 1200
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Ashcraft:

In a recent telephone conversation with Sharon Leader, Director of Big Brothers of Greater New Orleans, I learned that you had raised question regarding the availability of Big Brothers versus the availability of Big Sisters. It has been our experience throughout the country that agencies are more readily attracting Big Sister volunteers than Big Brother volunteers. In some cases the number of Big Sister volunteers waiting to be matched far exceed the number of Little Sister applicants. Yet, the exact opposite holds true for the male population with the number of Little Brother applicants far exceeding the number of Big Brother applicants.

There appears to be somewhat of a natural attraction between the female volunteer and the fact that our service involves direct contact with the child. In addition, some individuals feel that females tend to volunteer more readily than males. In any case, the situation which you have observed in the Big Brothers program of New Orleans and the Big Sisters program is not unusual.

Throughout the country, efforts are being made to increase the number of male volunteers involved in our program. In addition, efforts are being made to educate the single parent regarding Big Sister service, therefore, increasing the number of Little Sister referrals.

If I can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Margaret R. Slack

Margaret R. Slack, ACSW
National Field Representative

cc: Sharon Leader, Director, Big Brothers of Greater New Orleans

MRS/la

BEHAVIORAL PROFILE

<u>Acting Out</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>
10, <u>Serious Behavior Difficulties - A</u>	10, <u>Serious Behavior Difficulties - W</u>
Aggressive behavior that totally dis- regards the rights and needs of others. Displays irresponsible actions that are both inadequate and unrealistic in terms of meeting his own needs. This consistent pattern of behavior permeates all life situations.	Irresponsible behavior characterized by inaction. No responsible behavior being demonstrated. Needs of self and others are totally disregarded. This consistent pattern of behavior is demon- strated in all life situations.
9, 8, 7,	9, 8, 7,
<u>Moderate Behavior Difficulties - A</u>	<u>Moderate Behavior Difficulties - W</u>
Irresponsible, aggressive behavior is manifested more times than not. Little regard is shown for the needs of others. Little success meeting own needs.	Passive approach to reality does not meet needs of himself or others. Rarely is responsible behavior exhibited in dealing with reality. More times than not reality is met with inaction.
6, 5, 4,	6, 5, 4,
<u>Minimum Behavior Difficulties - A</u>	<u>Minimum Behavior Difficulties - W</u>
Irresponsible, aggressive behavior is exhibited in some situations. Sometimes reacts in ways beneficial to his own needs, as well as the needs of others.	Some responsible action is demonstrated Some awareness of own needs and that of others. Passive, irresponsible behavior is occasionally exhibited.
3, 2, 1	3, 2, 1
<u>Average Behavior - A</u>	<u>Average Behavior - W</u>
Responsible behavior exhibited more times than not. Rare instances of irresponsible, aggressive behavior. Needs of self, as well as others being considered.	Very seldom is an inactive, passive approach to reality taken. Responsible action occurs more times than not. Needs of self, as well as others, being considered.

LITTLE BROTHER APPLICATION

ALL INFORMATION ASKED FOR BELOW WILL BE KEPT IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE AND IS FOR AGENCY USE ONLY.

Child's Name _____ Birthdate _____ Nickname _____
Address _____ Zip _____ Phone _____ Birthplace _____
School _____ Grade _____ Teacher _____
Race _____ Religion _____ Height _____ Weight _____
Name of person who told you about Big Brothers _____

INFORMATION ABOUT MOTHER

Name _____ Birthdate _____ Relationship to Child _____
Business name & Address _____
Bus. _____
Phone _____ Occupation _____ Hours you work _____
Can you be called? Yes _____ No _____ Education _____ How long in the New
Orleans area? _____ Do you anticipate a move in the coming year?
Yes _____ No _____

INFORMATION ABOUT ABSENT FATHER

Name _____ Age _____ Address _____
Phone _____ Separated(date) _____ Divorced(date) _____
Deceased(date) _____ Religion _____ Present Marital status _____
Does he have contact with child? _____ If yes, how often? _____
When did child last see father? _____
Does father have legal visiting rights? Yes _____ No _____

LIST MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Name	Relationship to Child	Age
1. _____		
2. _____		
3. _____		
4. _____		

2.

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

FAMILY INCOME

Check sources of monthly income:

Salary _____ Social Security _____ Aid for Dependent Children _____
Alimony _____ Unemployment _____ AFDC Case Number _____
Child Support _____ Veterans Administration _____ Supplemental Security Income _____
Other Sources _____

CHILD AND FAMILY INFORMATION

In your own words, describe your child's personality and behavior. _____

Does he disagree with you often? ___ Yes ___ No What are his interests, hobbies,
favorite sports activities? _____

Describe the child's health history including any specific medical problems he
may have had or now has. _____

Describe child's school performance and/or problems. _____

Does he attend regularly? Yes ___ No ___ To what groups or clubs does your
child belong? _____

Does he make friends easily within own age group? Yes ___ No ___ Describe any
close contact with adult males. _____

What special problems are there with your child and/or within the family? (Such
as nightmares, bedwetting, firesetting, nervous habits, stuttering) _____

What prompted you to apply for a Big Brother at this time? _____

3.

How do you hope a Big Brother can help your child? _____

How does he feel about having a Big Brother? _____

Have you or your child received any professional help from other agencies,
schools, psychiatrists, Juvenile Court, social workers, etc? If so, please in-
dicate from whom and when.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

I hereby make formal application to Big Brothers of Greater New Orleans to make
available the services of a Big Brother, and, if possible, assign to my child
a competent adult volunteer. I hereby release Big Brothers of Greater New
Orleans of all responsibilities and liabilities in connection therein.

Mother's Signature

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

NAME _____

CASEWORKER _____

DATE _____

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES AS QUICKLY AS YOU CAN. PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY OF THEM BLANK. TRY TO MAKE A COMPLETE SENTENCE.

1. Big Brothers _____.
2. I am really proud of _____.
3. Some things I like are _____.
4. Sometimes I dream about _____.
5. My mother _____.
6. My brother(s) _____.
7. My sister(s) _____.
8. I am sorry about _____.
9. I wish my father _____.
10. It makes me angry when _____.
11. People sometimes talk about my _____.
12. My idea of a good friend is _____.
13. Other kids my age _____.
14. Boys are _____.
15. Girls are _____.
16. I get scared most by _____.
17. My mother treats me _____.
18. I am happiest when _____.
19. I hope that _____.
20. Sometimes my teachers _____.
21. When I grow up I want to _____.
22. My hero is _____.

- 23. My favorite TV show is _____.
- 24. On the weekends I like to _____.
- 25. My best friend thinks I'm _____.
- 26. Going to church _____.
- 27. When I get mad I _____.
- 28. I hope my Big Brother lets me _____.
- 29. If I had three (3) wishes they would be _____.
- _____.
- _____.

NAME _____ DATE _____

BIG BROTHER - LITTLE BROTHER MATCHING QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to match you with your Little Brother, we need to know your likes and dislikes in certain areas. There are no right or wrong answers. Please check the following items as honestly as you can. Try to mark the items with the idea of whether or not you would want or feel comfortable matched to a boy with that characteristic.

LIKE	DISLIKE	INDIFFERENT	
—	—	—	1. Boys who like sports.
—	—	—	2. Boys who aren't clean.
—	—	—	3. Teenage boys.
—	—	—	4. Boys who use bad language.
—	—	—	5. Boys who are polite.
—	—	—	6. Boys who skip school.
—	—	—	7. Boys who are friendly.
—	—	—	8. Boys who are shy.
—	—	—	9. Boys who get into fights frequently.
—	—	—	10. Boys who don't have many friends.
—	—	—	11. Boys who have a police record.
—	—	—	12. Boys who are neat and clean.
—	—	—	13. Boys who say "Thank you".
—	—	—	14. Boys who like their father.
—	—	—	15. Boys who like mechanical things.
—	—	—	16. Boys who have a lot of athletic ability.
—	—	—	17. Boys whose brothers have Big Brothers.
—	—	—	18. Boys who go to church.
—	—	—	19. Boys who get good grades.
—	—	—	20. Boys who don't like their mothers.
—	—	—	21. Boys who like to make models.

<u>LIKE</u>	<u>DISLIKE</u>	<u>INDIFFERENT</u>	
—	—	—	22. Boys who enjoy reading.
—	—	—	23. Boys who drop out of school.
—	—	—	24. Boys who are homely.
—	—	—	25. Boys with long hair.
—	—	—	26. Boys who collect stamps.
—	—	—	27. Boys who are loud.
—	—	—	28. Boys who love their mothers.
—	—	—	29. Boys who like to cook.
—	—	—	30. Boys who lack confidence.
—	—	—	31. Boys who like to hunt and fish.
—	—	—	32. Boys who are sissies.
—	—	—	33. Boys who steal.
—	—	—	34. Boys who smoke.
—	—	—	35. Tall boys.
—	—	—	36. Fat boys.
—	—	—	37. Skinny boys.
—	—	—	38. Short boys.
—	—	—	39. Boys who lie.
—	—	—	40. Boys who are effeminate.
—	—	—	41. Boys who work hard.
—	—	—	42. Boys who want to go to college.
—	—	—	43. Lonely boys.
—	—	—	44. Talkative boys.
—	—	—	45. Boys who cry.
—	—	—	46. Boys who don't behave.
—	—	—	47. Boys who have failed a grade in school.
—	—	—	48. Boys who have physical disabilities.

<u>LIKE</u>	<u>DISLIKE</u>	<u>INDIFFERENT</u>
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- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| — | — | — | 49. Boys who are from poor families. |
| — | — | — | 50. Boys who can't sit still. |