

SERVING VULNERABLE VICTIMS OF CRIME

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE NAMPA FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER'S BYRNE JAG PROGRAMS



Idaho Statistical Analysis Center
Planning, Grants, & Research
Idaho State Police

SERVING VULNERABLE VICTIMS OF CRIME: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE NAMPA FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER'S BYRNE JAG PROGRAMS

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Published: January 2024

This project was supported by Subgrant No. 330BJ19EU23 awarded by the state administering office for the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice's Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the state or the U.S. Department of Justice.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nampa Family Justice Center (NFJC) currently uses funds from the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (Byrne JAG) to provide a range of services to vulnerable victims of crime, specifically children, elders, and Spanish speakers. This report presents the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center's (ISAC) assessment of NFJC's Byrne JAG-funded activities for a three-year period from October 2020 through September 2023. The project consisted of two phases: (1) building a logic model in collaboration with NFJC leadership, and (2) analyzing data already collected by NFJC on their grant-funded activities.

The full logic model can be found on page 10 of this report. The summary below presents key findings from Phase 2 of the assessment.

Program Highlights



254

**Clients served in one
calendar year**
(October 2021 – September 2022)



76%

**Percentage of clients
who returned for 2 or
more services in one
calendar year**
(October 2021 – September 2022)



Increases

**in self-worth of group
counseling clients,
and children's hope
and resilience**

- ❖ NFJC provided Byrne-JAG funded services to 254 clients between October 2021 and September 2022. 76% of those clients recorded two or more services during that 12-month period. Client retention was identified as a short- to medium-term measure of program success by NFJC leadership.
- ❖ Clients in Making Sense of Your Worth groups reported a 63% increase in overall self-worth after participating in the program. Additionally, self-reported levels on all indicators of positive emotional and self-worth traits increased or stayed level after program participation, and all negative traits decreased.
- ❖ Youth who attended Camp Hope Idaho in 2021 reported a 10.4% increase on the Children's Hope Scale, and a 6.1% increase in the associated Resilience Scale. These gains outpace the national average (7.6% and 6.0%, respectively).

Key Recommendations



Continue to update and build onto the logic model



Begin developing additional measures of outcomes while continuing to measure outputs

- ❖ The logic model should be reviewed by program staff and any appropriate stakeholders periodically to assure it is accurately capturing program inputs, outputs, and outcomes. The logic model can become a useful tool in describing the program as well as assessing ways to measure program outcomes and successes.
- ❖ NFJC is already capturing data for and reporting on outputs well, especially in their quarterly Byrne JAG reports. Additionally, the pre-post program surveys and client satisfaction surveys in use by NFJC do provide some limited data on outcomes. One option for improving data collection on outcomes is the newly released iMPRoVE platform (Measures for Providers Responding to Victimization Experiences), a free platform developed by RTI International, the Justice Information Resource Network, the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, and Performance Vistas and supported by the National Institute of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, and the Office on Violence Against Women. The tool is customizable and was specifically designed to capture outcomes that are often not easily captured in the victim service field. ISAC could work with NFJC and other grantees to determine if this tool would be useful for the state's grant-funded programs.

BACKGROUND

The Family Justice Center model was born out of the premise that victims would benefit from needed services being in one space. The first center created under this model was the San Diego Family Justice Center, which opened in late 2002 and allowed victims of domestic violence to come to one location to receive services such as talking to an advocate, filing a restraining order, meeting with a prosecutor, talking to a police officer, plan for their safety, and get help with transportation, nutrition, and pregnancy services.¹ The Nampa Family Justice Center was established shortly after, in 2005, in response to the Treasure Valley's need for services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and served as one of 15 pilot sites across the nation under the President's Family Justice Center Initiative. NFJC serves the city of Nampa as well as all of Canyon County and surrounding areas. NFJC began with the purpose of serving victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse. Since NFJC's inception, services have expanded to serve victims of elder abuse, stalking, and human trafficking.

As services have expanded and the need for different types of services have changed in the past 20 years, so have the fundings needs of NFJC. In 2019, NFJC identified the need to expand services for vulnerable adults² and children in their service area. NFJC also recognized the need to provide more services to Spanish speaking clients through bilingual advocacy. To address these needs, NFJC sought and received Byrne JAG³ funding from the Idaho State Police's Planning, Grants and Research Department (ISP PGR) beginning in October of 2020. NFJC specifically intended to use the funds to provide trauma-focused mental health services through group and individual sessions, work with the non-offending caregivers on parenting children exposed to violence and/or sexual assault, facilitate trainings as needed for staff and community professionals, support the Camp Hope Idaho Program, provide intake assistance and case management to Spanish speaking victims, assist with protection orders for Spanish speaking victims, and provide liaison services between law enforcement, victim witness coordinators and Spanish speaking victims.

One of the major programs funded in part by Byrne JAG funding is the Camp Hope Idaho program. Camp Hope is an evidence-based camp and mentoring program that focuses on children and teens who have been exposed to domestic violence.⁴ The Camp Hope model consists of four days of camp, and year - round supporting activities that encourage participants to step out of their comfort zones and feel safe, heard, encouraged, and cared for. The year-round component of the camp, the Pathways to HOPE project (Pathways), was added to provide continuing mentorship and development of positive relationships throughout the year. NFJC also works to develop relationships and trust with the parents and caregivers of the children they serve, believing they need to increase hope in the children as well as the parent/caregiver. The NFJC began Camp Hope Idaho in 2013, joining other family justice centers for a camp in northern California. The following year, NFJC developed their own program and camp in Nampa.

¹ Family Justice Center Alliance. (2023). *History*. <https://www.familyjusticecenter.org/about-us/history/>

² Vulnerable adults are defined as elder abuse victims, or victims over the age of 60, receiving services.

³ The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) Program is a federal formula grant program that provides funding to states and local governments for programs in seven broad areas of the criminal justice system. NFJC's program is funded through a Byrne JAG sub-award administered by the Idaho State Police's Planning, Grants & Research Department (the State Administering Agency for Idaho's Byrne JAG funds) under the "Prevention and Education" and "Crime Victim and Witness" program areas.

⁴ Camp Hope America. (2023). *About Us*. <https://www.camphopeamerica.org/about-us/>

NFJC added their Pathways program in 2019.⁵ NFJC was one of the first family justice centers to begin a Summit Program in 2021.⁵ This program works as a second phase to Camp Hope for older campers, providing leadership and teamwork opportunities. In 2022, NFJC added a life skills retreat for their older participants, teaching skills such as cooking, job interviewing, conflict resolution, and vehicle maintenance over a weekend.⁵ NFJC continues to add programs in response to their client's needs including cyber safety information and other updates to Camp Hope Idaho and Life skills content.

This report presents results of analyses conducted by the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC; a component of ISP PGR) with data collected by NFJC between October 2020 and September 2023. The assessment was comprised of two phases: (1) building a logic model with NFJC staff that explicitly connects program goals and outputs with desired outcomes, and (2) to the extent possible, using existing data from NFJC's quarterly Byrne JAG progress reports filed with ISP PGR, NFJC's records management system and other internal sources to determine how well the program conforms to the logic model. Key components of Phase 2 include establishing key characteristics of the program's clients and the types of services they received through the program, as well as highlighting any observable outcomes those clients experience. Taken together, the logic model and subsequent statistical analyses were meant to provide a broad picture of how the program functions, who it serves, and how effective it is in providing those services.

⁵ Nampa Family Justice Center. (n.d.) *Camp Hope*. <https://www.cityofnampa.us/1515/Camp-Hope>

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS METHODS

ISAC gathered existing data from NFJC to attempt to assess their current Byrne JAG-funded programming. The assessment was conducted in two phases. Phase 1 involved creating a logic model with NFJC leadership to better understand potential data sources as well as program outcomes. Once complete, the logic model was then used as a guide for the data collection and analysis that comprises this report (Phase 2).

The outcomes highlighted during the development of the logic model were sought out as data points when available, but few outcomes could be measured and/or captured by current data collection efforts. As with many types of victim services, it is hard to measure success as those who are doing well and achieving desired outcomes such as stability, safety, and hope, generally do not come back to NFJC. When clients have reached the program's goals, they often have less need for services that NFJC provides. The funds from this grant also only partially funds some of the services provided by NFJC. This makes measurement of specific Byrne JAG funding outcomes difficult to isolate due to the complexity of services that are provided, complexity that is inherent to the Family Justice Center model. Finally, there was a change in data management systems to CareNet⁶ during the grant period (this occurred in October 2021), which led to some historical data being unavailable or incomparable to the new system. There was also a change from an internal general satisfaction survey to a new version that was implemented in October 2022 by the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance.

Having fully identified and logged these data limitations, ISAC analyzed NFJC's existing data, including grant progress data, client intake data, Camp Hope Idaho surveys (for 2021 campers), client satisfaction surveys, client success stories and CareNet data. The data set collected included CareNet data for 254 clients, group evaluations from 42 clients across 5 groups, self-worth assessments for 8 participants in the Making Sense of Your Worth groups, satisfaction surveys (including 17 clients from one version and 19 clients from the second version), and complete Camp Hope surveys (pre, during, and post-camp) from 18 participants. Data sources were analyzed separately and are reported accordingly in the Results section of this report. This was done to protect client anonymity, as many of the data sources contain data contributed by a relatively small number of clients.

⁶ CareNet is an internal client database that captures client information, services received, and dates of services with funding sources. For this project, only services funded by NFJC's Byrne JAG funds were pulled from the system for analysis. CareNet allows for unduplicated counts of clients, whereas only new clients and intakes could be counted before this system was implemented. Unique identifiers were redacted from all data so that no individuals could be identified.

RESULTS

Logic Model

To begin to understand what data would capture their clients' experiences and outcomes, ISAC staff and NFJC's management team met to build a logic model of NFJC's programs funded under the Byrne JAG program. This process was helpful for ISAC to gain a better understanding of the breadth of the programming paid for by the grant and to begin identifying potential data sources for the second phase of the assessment.

This assessment is complicated by the fact that these programs address three specific populations and stretch to include multiple types of services. Due to this complexity, the exercise of creating a logic model was extremely useful in creating a better understanding of the outputs and outcomes that are expected from the programs, as well as some potential data points that may be gathered now or in the future. The logic model assisted in producing a list of what NFJC sees as the program's intermediate and long-term outcomes, in addition to identifying output measures that are commonly reported as part of NFJC's federal grant reporting requirements.

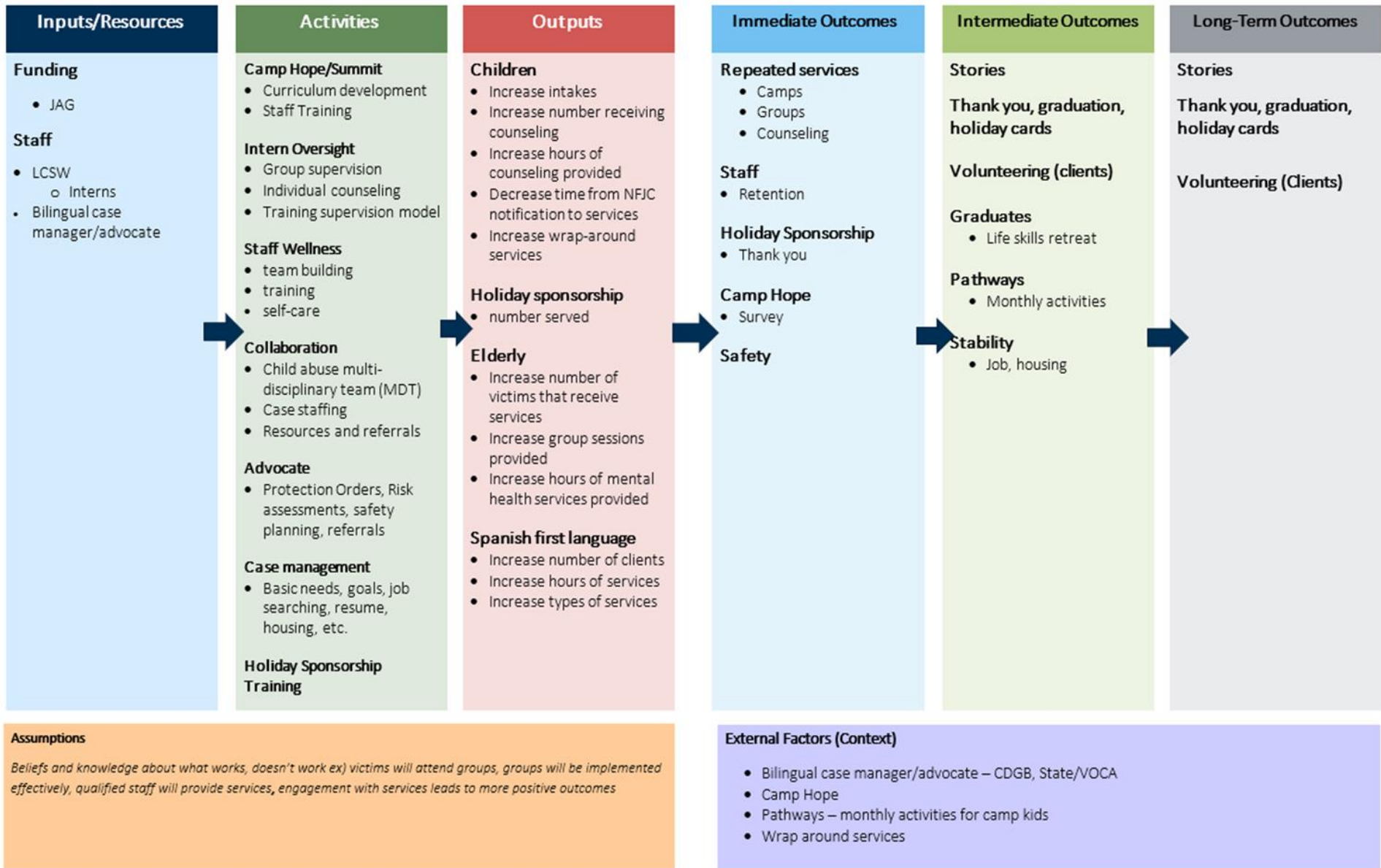
The full logic model is presented in Figure 1 (page 10) and shows all the inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes identified by the joint group of ISAC staff and NFJC leadership. This logic model serves as a method of explicitly describing program structure, resources, activities, and desired outcomes, and although it serves as a detailed description of a program at this time, it is also meant to be updated as needed by NFJC as the program evolves over time. It can also serve as a template for carrying out the same exercise with other NFJC programs or the agency as a whole.

Key outcomes⁷ identified for NFJC's Byrne JAG-funded programs include clients returning for repeated services, retention of key staff, and thank you cards or clients writing to NFJC with life updates. Outcomes also include continuing safety and stability for the clients. While these were identified as desired outcomes, there is a reality that these become harder to measure long-term due to the inherent nature of the programs. As clients gain more safety and stability, they may naturally either end their time with NFJC or significantly reduce their time. This limits NFJC's ability to consistently measure clients' long-term successes.

⁷ Some of the outcomes listed here were not examined as part of this project.

Figure 1. NFJC JAG Programs Logic Model

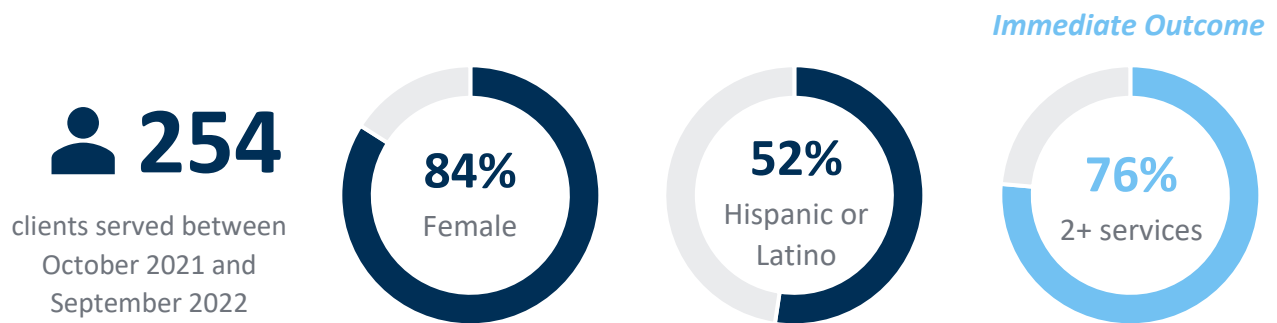
NFJC JAG LOGIC MODEL



Overall Client Demographics

One year of service data was collected from NFJC’s CareNet data system to better understand client characteristics and which clients were returning for repeated services. Of the 254 clients who received services paid for by the grant, 76.4% returned for services at least once during the time data was collected, from October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022. The mean number of encounters during this period was 5.85. Most clients were female (84%), and 133 clients (52.4%) identified as Hispanic or Latino. The mean age of clients for this period was 29, with a range from 5 to 77, and the mean reporting age for clients during this period was 26.5, with a range from 1-71 years.

Client Characteristics: All JAG-Funded Programs



Vulnerable Adults

One group that was identified as a priority population by NFJC is vulnerable adults. NFJC defines vulnerable adults for this project as elder abuse victims or victims who are over the age of 60. Based on the provided CareNet data, eight clients over the age of 60 received counseling services from October 1, 2021, through September 20, 2022. Of these eight clients, seven (87.5%) had repeated services in the time frame provided.

Byrne JAG progress reports indicate that NFJC served an average of 49.2 vulnerable adult clients per quarter between October 2020 and September 2023 (see Figure 2 on page 12). NFJC provided an average of 230.6 counseling hours to vulnerable adult clients during each quarter with no notable increase or decrease from the first to the 12th quarter of reporting.

Client Characteristics: Vulnerable Adults



Immediate Outcome

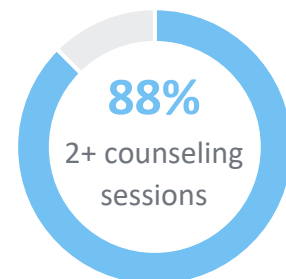
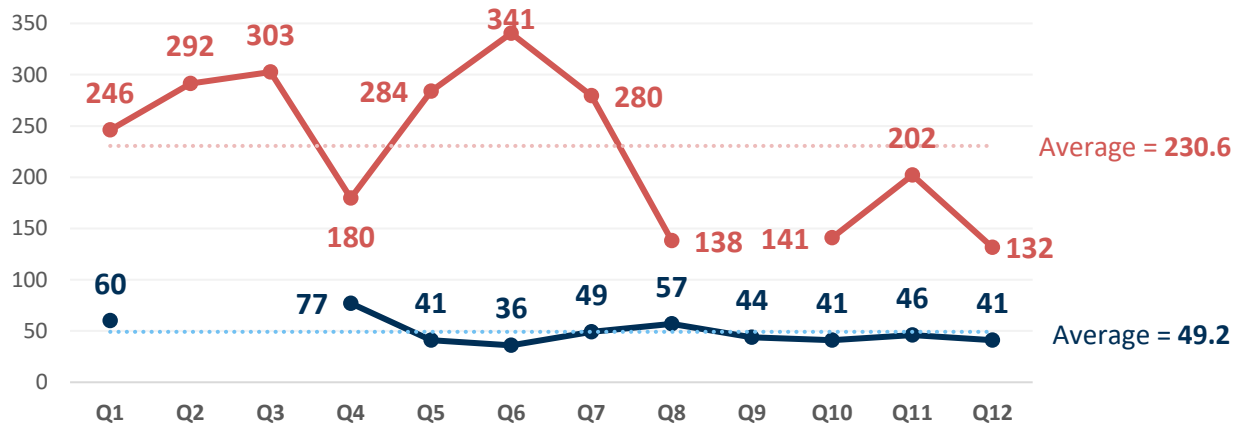


Figure 2. NFJC served an average of 49 vulnerable adults and provided an average of 231 hours of counseling each quarter between October 2020 and September 2023.



NOTE: Breaks in trend lines indicate that data was not reported for that quarter.

Spanish Speaking Clients

The second key group identified as a priority population by NFJC was Spanish speaking clients. Twenty-eight clients were provided with Spanish-language counseling during the CareNet data period. These clients were an average age of 43, ranging from 12 to 48. Most clients (93%) were female and a little more than a quarter, (28.6%) reported domestic or family violence as their presenting abuse type. These clients had an average of 4.39 sessions during the year and 26 (92.9%) had at least one repeated service.

Byrne JAG progress reports client intakes indicate that the average number of intakes for Spanish speaking clients each quarter from October 2020 through September 2023 was 49.5, including an average of 41.1 adult clients and 8.4 children. Intakes of Spanish speaking clients increased from 27 (23 adult, 4 children) during the first quarter to 78 (69 adults, 9 children) during the 12th quarter of reporting (see Figure 3 on page 13). The number of hours of counseling provided was only available for 11 of the 12 quarters but the average hours of counseling provided to Spanish speaking clients per quarter was 128.3 for those 11 quarters and increased from 45 hours during the first quarter to 149.58 in the 12th quarter.

Client Characteristics: Spanish Speakers

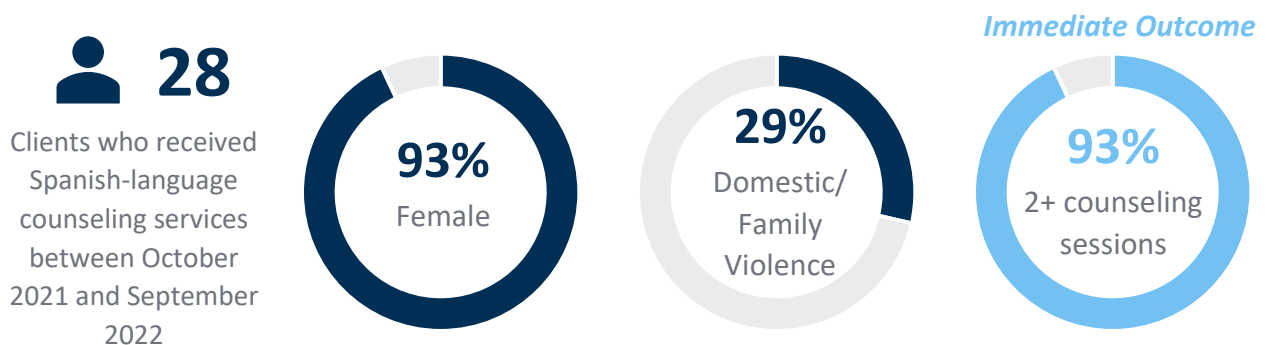
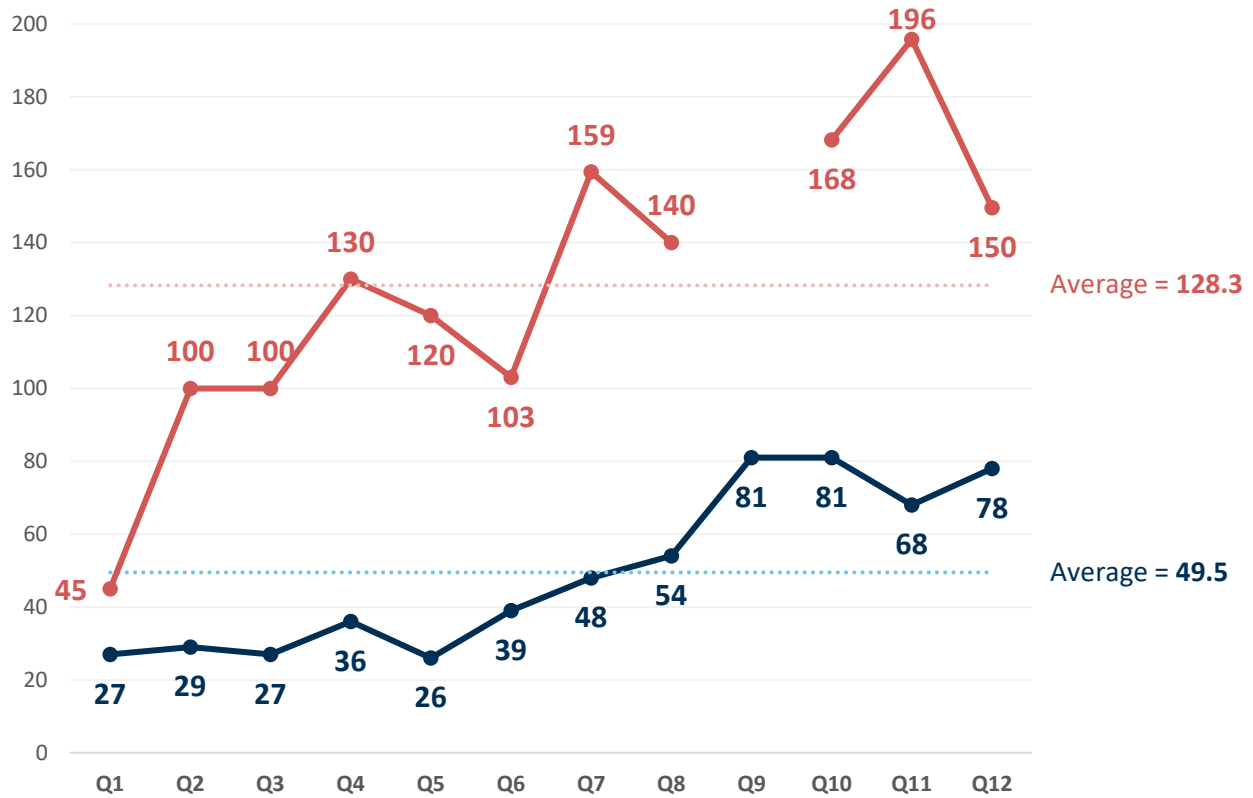


Figure 3. NFJC served an average of 50 Spanish-speaking clients and provided them with an average of 128 hours of counseling each quarter between October 2020 and September 2023.



NOTE: Breaks in trend lines indicate that data was not reported for that quarter.

Children and Teens

A third group identified by NFJC as a priority population was children. CareNet data indicates that NFJC served 113 clients aged eighteen and under (or nineteen if they attended Camp Hope Idaho) with Byrne JAG funds in the data collection year. These services included counseling, victim advocacy, and Camp Hope Idaho, Pathways, and Summit events. The average age of these clients was 13.78 years old and their average number of encounters for the CareNet period was 6.76 encounters. Fourteen of the 113 clients only attended one event and/or session, meaning 99 (87.6%) had repeat services during the year.

The number of child intakes noted in quarterly Byrne JAG progress reports indicate that over the 12 quarters, there was an average of 267.5 intakes per quarter (see Figure 4 on page 14). There was an average of 136.3 new child or teen clients per quarter and children received an average of 267.5 hours of counseling per quarter.

Client Characteristics: Children/Teens

 **113**

Children/teens who received services between October 2021 and September 2022

Immediate Outcome

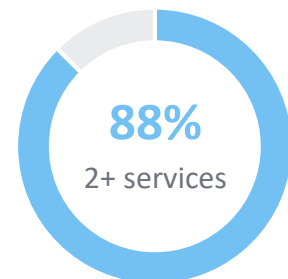
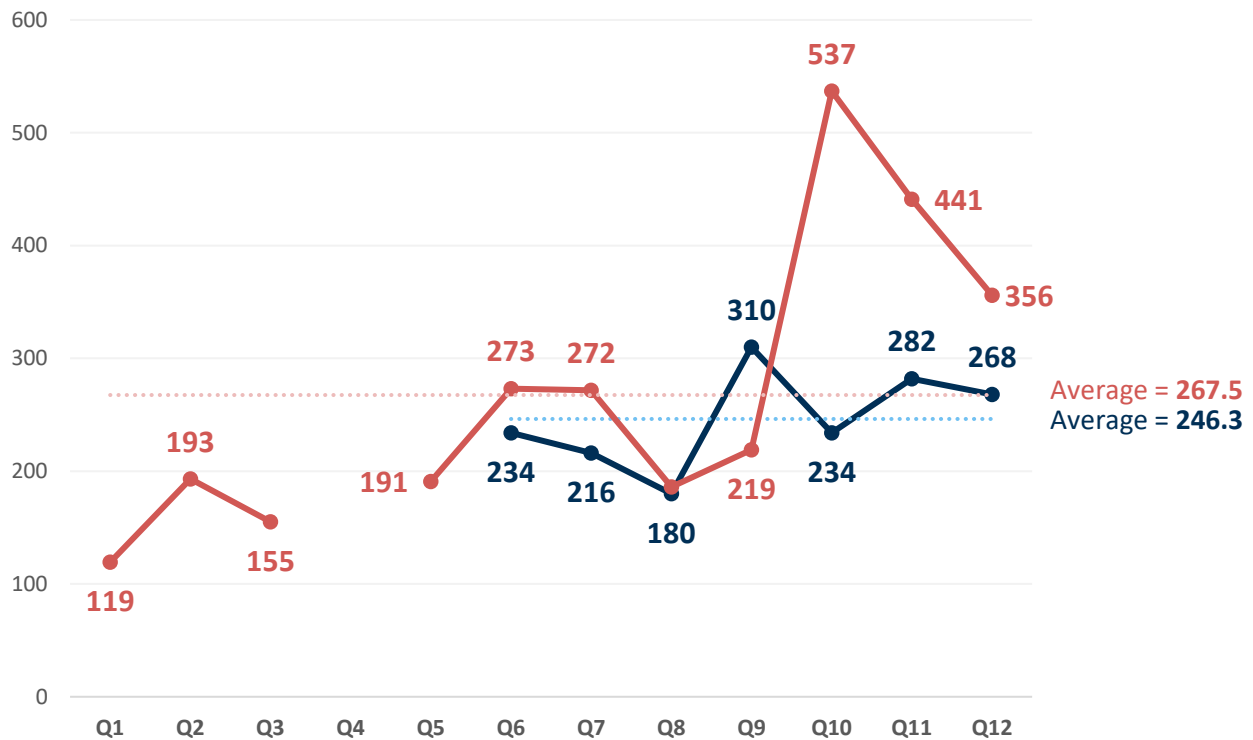


Figure 4. NFJC served an average of 246 children and teenage clients and provided an average of 268 hours of counseling each quarter between October 2020 and September 2023.

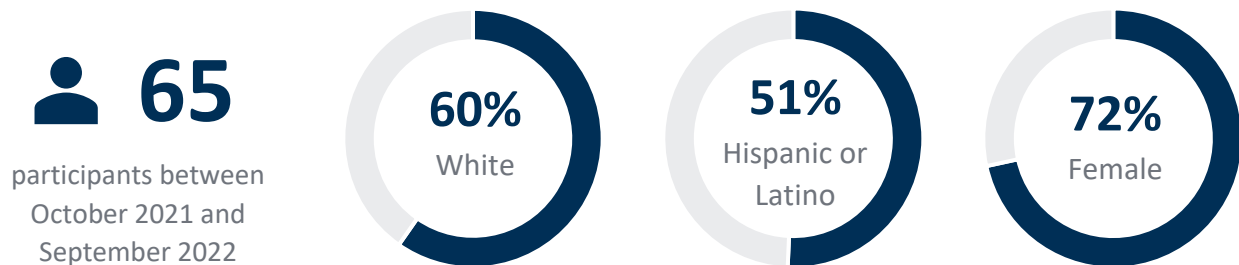


NOTE: Breaks in trend lines indicate that data was not reported for that quarter.

Camp Hope/Summit/Pathways

Demographic data was available for 65 attendees that participated in a Camp Hope Idaho, Summit, and/or Pathways events during the year. Most participants were white (59.7%), Hispanic or Latino (50.7%), females (71.6%). Camp Hope Idaho administers a few assessments that are based on national level standards and are reported out at the national level in a yearly report prepared by the University of Oklahoma’s (OU) Hope Research Center. The redacted assessments were made available for the 2021 camp for analysis, while the demographic data stated above is for the dates ranging from October 2021 through September 2022.

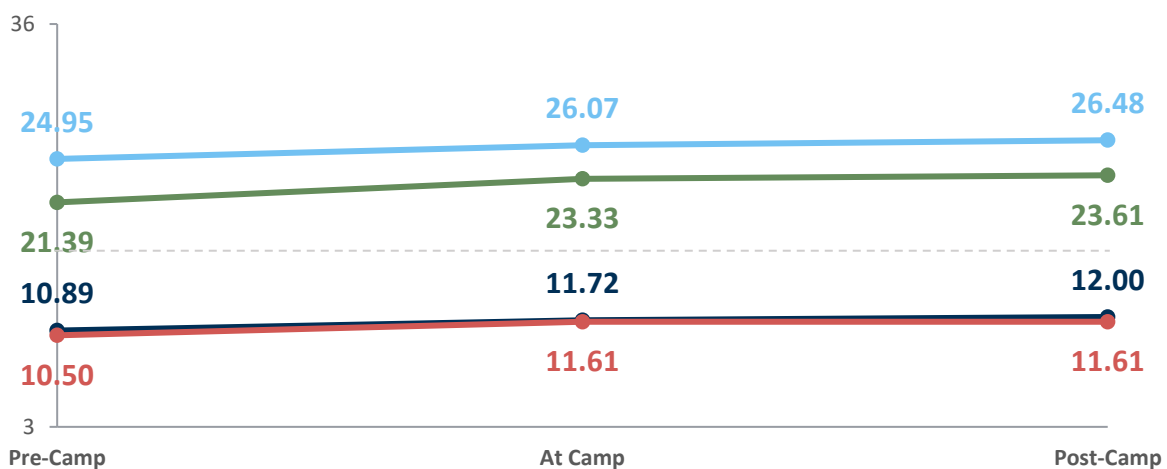
Client Characteristics: Camp Hope, Summit & Pathways



Camp Hope Idaho utilizes the Children’s Hope Scale, published by Rick Snyder in 1997, to measure improvements in campers’ levels of hope. The Children’s Hope Scale is a self-reported measure that includes six items, three measuring children’s agency and three measuring pathways. Pathways refers to children’s ability to identify means to carry out a goal. Agency is the ability to initiate and sustain action towards goals⁸. Valid scores for this scale range from 3-18 per subscale (agency and pathways) and 6-36 overall. The full 6-item Children’s Hope Scale was conducted before camp, during camp, and as a follow-up after camp. Hope Scale data was available for 27 children pre-camp, 24 during camp, and 18 as a follow-up. For the 18 campers who had complete data (i.e., completed all three Hope Scales), scores on each measure and the total hope index increased over time. For agency, the mean score increased from 10.89 before camp, to 11.72 during and 12.00 after. The mean pathway score grew from 10.50 before camp to 11.61 during camp and remained at 11.61 after camp. Overall, the total hope index for these campers increased from 21.39 before camp to 23.33 during camp and 23.61 after camp.

Six additional items were later added to the Children’s Hope Scale after it’s 1997 publication to measure children’s resilience. These items were developed by OU and are measured through self-reported Likert scale responses. Each item is scored individually with a range of 1-6. For this portion of the analysis, there were 17 individuals with complete results, including all items in the resilience scale prior to camp, during camp, and after camp. While these items did not see the same consistent increase in mean as the prior hope scale reported, most of the items increased over time. One item’s (“I’m part of a group that cares about each other”) mean stayed consistent before, during, and after camp, and another item’s (“I like to encourage and support others”) mean decreased slightly from 5.06 before camp to 4.94 at and after camp. While the Idaho averages for both the Hope and Resilience Scales were slightly lower than the national averages, Idaho’s average for both scales reflect a greater percentage increase than the national average. The Hope Scale in Idaho increased from an average of 21.39 before camp to 23.61 after, reflecting a 10.4% increase, while the national Hope Scale only increased by 7.6% in the same year.

Figure 5. Camp Hope Idaho 2021 participants experienced gains in Agency (10.2%), Pathways (10.6%), Total Hope (10.4%), and Resilience (6.1%) scores.

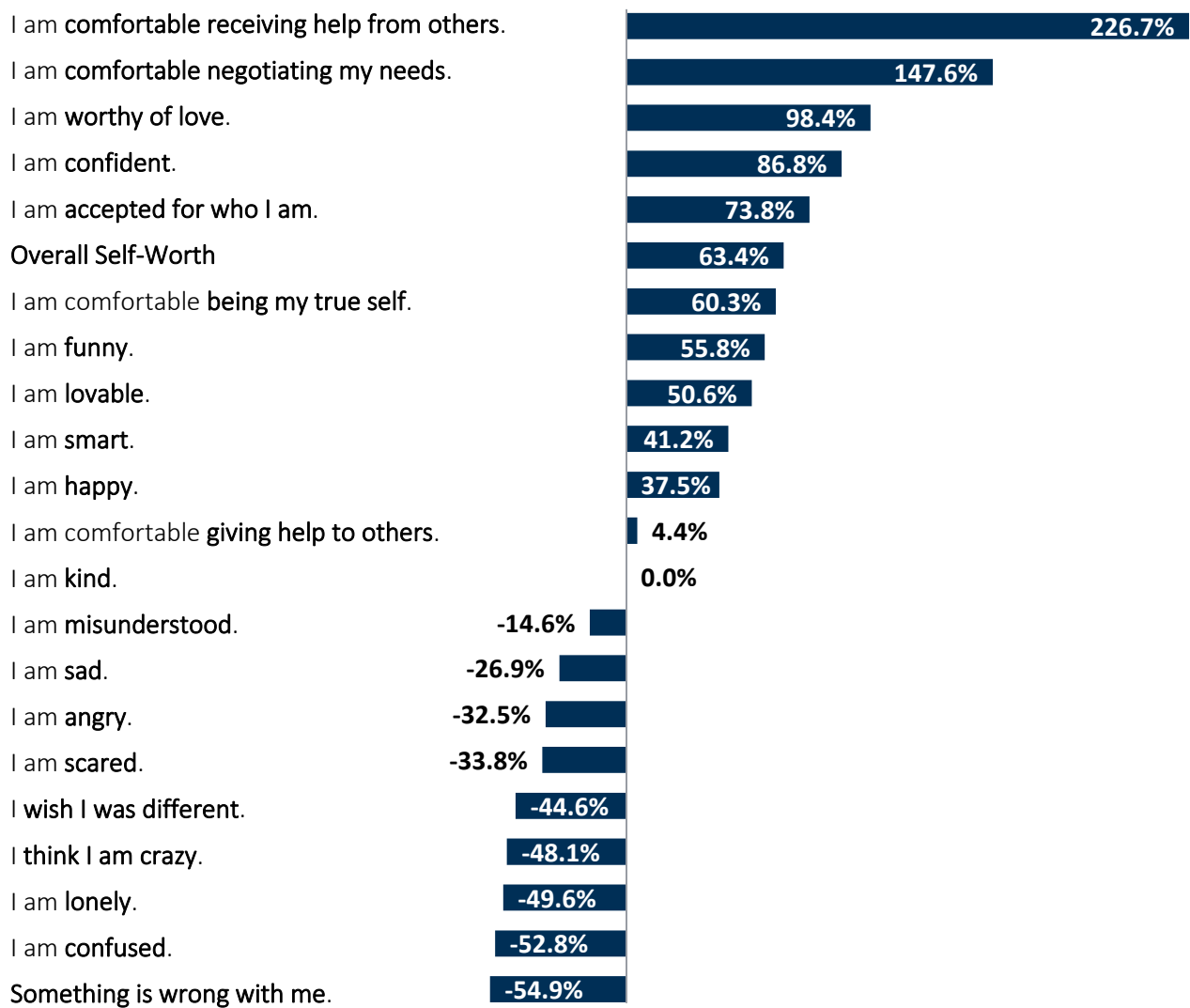


⁸ Snyder, C.R., Hoza, B., Pelham, W.E., Rapoff, M., Ware, L., Danovsky, M., Highberger, L., Ribinstein, H., Stahl, K.J. (1997) The Development and Validation of the Children’s Hope Scale. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, Volume 22(3), 399–421. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jpepsy/22.3.399>

Self-Assessments

One of the groups, Making Sense of Your Worth, also includes a self-assessment that is taken before and after the group. This self-assessment includes 22 items measuring different aspects of self-worth on a scale from one to 10 including nine affirmative traits, nine competing traits, and four traits of healthy adults as identified by Dr. Judy Cassidy.⁹ For “Overall Self-Worth”, participants reported an increase from a mean of 4.4 to 7.3. Items that saw the largest percentage change from pre- to post-group were comfort receiving help from others, which went from an average of 1.9 to 6.1 (up 227%), and comfort negotiating needs, which went from an average of 2.6 to 6.5 (up 148%). The largest decrease was reported in feeling “something is wrong with me”, which decreased from an average of 5.1 to 2.3 (down 55%). The full list of items and their percentage change from pre- to post-group can be found in Appendix B.

Figure 7. Percentage changes in Making Sense of Your Worth participants’ self-assessment items.



⁹ Cassidy, J. (2001). Truth, lies, and intimacy: An attachment perspective. *Attachment & Human Development*, 3, 121-155.

Client Satisfaction Surveys

NFJC receives feedback through “How are we doing?” surveys that are given to clients. Survey responses were available for dates from January 2021 through April 2023. During this time, there were 17 completed surveys. The surveys that were completed indicated very high ratings, with every item that was completed by all 17 respondents scoring an average of 4.76 or higher. There were also several comments left about the NFJC including the following:

“The staff are always happy and smiling, they greet you and make you feel more comfortable about being here.”

“Always made me feel good and comfortable when I come in, they answer every question I have and if they don't know or don't have what I ask they will get me an answer and or track down what I may want or need.”

“**Very helpful** providing information and resources. Extremely **kind- and warm-hearted people.**”

“You are one of a kind and without the emotional support and the services (all the services that you provide under one roof) I wouldn't have made it on my own. You have helped me **succeed** and to be successful.”

“So thankful for this service, I don't know how I'd make it through without their **support.**”

“Thank you all, no one has ever helped me.”

“Thank you for your calmness and kindness and for information given so I could make my own decisions. Very helpful to someone who's never been here before.”

“Just thank you. Counseling has changed my life.”

This represents just a small portion of the compliments NFJC received, and these comments speak to NFJC's strength in providing a comfortable and open space for clients to get information and access resources and services.

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

NFJC uses Byrne JAG funding for a variety of services that they provide to vulnerable adults, Spanish speaking clients, and children. Each of these populations have unique needs that were addressed through a variety of services and groups. The variety and specific populations being served with the grant assessing the program challenging, in that the program does not lead to outcomes in a single population, but rather sought to fill major gaps in NFJC's existing services. Overall, analysis of available data indicates that NFJC has been successful in expanding access to programs and services but evaluating medium- and long-term outcomes for Byrne JAG funded programs remains a challenge. The largest success of this project seems to lie in the exercise of creating the logic model with the management team to identify the program structure and outcomes. This began the process of thinking about how to measure outcomes of the program, in addition to the outputs that are commonly used in grant reporting. While these outputs are certainly helpful in understanding the number of clients served in certain time periods, they less effectively measure the impact of the work. This impact is what lies at the heart of NFJC's mission, "to promote safety, self-sufficiency, hope and healing to those affected by abuse."¹⁰

Three areas where available data did provide some insight into program outcomes were in the series of Children's Hope Scales, Making Sense of Your Worth self-assessments, and client satisfaction surveys. Analysis of data from all three of these sources indicated that program participants experienced large gains in hope and resilience, self-esteem and overall well-being, and high satisfaction with NFJC's services, respectively. Although there were not enough complete responses to these assessments or surveys to lend themselves to robust statistical analysis¹¹, it is evident from the responses that were submitted that the clients who submitted those responses were making progress toward achieving the intermediate and long-term outcomes NFJC identified in the logic model as key client outcomes at the time those surveys were administered.

The remaining data available for analysis focused on client information and outputs of services during their time at NFJC. While this is important data, there is an opportunity to focus some effort on measuring client success after their departure from NFJC. This comes with many challenges. Shorter-term outcomes may be easier to measure, while longer term follow-up can be difficult. However, capturing these long-term outcomes can be rewarding in many ways. Not only would this be beneficial for future assessments, but it could also help validate NFJC's work to their own staff and volunteers, as well as to the outside community. Hearing about positive outcomes is a rewarding part of victim services and helps to show the true impact of the programs.

Based on the results of this project, ISAC makes the following recommendations:

- 1. *Continue to update and build onto the logic model.***

The logic model should be reviewed by program staff and any appropriate stakeholders periodically to assure it is accurately capturing program inputs, outputs, and outcomes. The logic model can become a useful tool in describing the program as well as assessing ways to measure program outcomes and successes.

¹⁰ Nampa Family Justice Center. (n.d.). *Nampa Family Justice Center*. City of Nampa. <https://www.cityofnampa.us/190/Nampa-Family-Justice-Center>

¹¹ Results of a repeated measures ANOVA analysis of Camp Hope Idaho data are available in Appendix A.

















2. *Begin developing additional measures of outcomes while continuing to measure outputs.*

NFJC is already capturing outputs well and reporting out on these metrics in their quarterly Byrne JAG reports. Measurement of outcomes in the victim service field is a recognized problem that has been recently addressed with the recent release of the iMPRoVE platform¹². iMPRoVE (Measures for Providers Responding to Victimization Experiences) is a free platform developed by RTI International, the Justice Information Resource Network, the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, and Performance Vistas and supported by the National Institute of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, and the Office on Violence Against Women. The tool is customizable and was specifically designed to capture outcomes that are often not easily captured in the victim service field. ISAC should work with NFJC and other grantees to determine if this tool would be useful for ISP PGR's grant-funded programs.

¹² The tool and additional information are available at <https://www.improve-tool.org/>

APPENDIX A – CAMP HOPE SCALES: DATA TABLES AND ANOVA RESULTS

Table 1. Camp Hope Scale results for Camp Hope Idaho 2021.

Agency Scale (<i>n</i> = 18)	Mean (SD)			% Change Pre- to Post-Camp	
	Pre-Camp	At Camp	Post-Camp		
Idaho 2021	10.89 (3.36)	11.72 (2.99)	12.00 (3.74)	▲ 10.2%	
Pathways Scale (<i>n</i> = 18)	Mean (SD)			% Change Pre- to Post-Camp	
	Pre-Camp	At Camp	Post-Camp		
Idaho 2021	10.50 (2.83)	11.61 (2.91)	11.61 (4.15)	▲ 10.6%	
Total Hope Scale (<i>n</i> = 18)	Mean (SD)			% Change Pre- to Post-Camp	
	Pre-Camp	At Camp	Post-Camp		
Idaho 2021	21.39 (5.91)	23.33 (5.48)	23.61 (7.67)	▲ 10.4%	
National Average 2021	24.76	26.14	26.65	▲ 7.6%	
Resilience Items (<i>n</i> = 17)	Mean (SD)			% Change Pre- to Post-Camp	
	Pre-Camp	At Camp	Post-Camp		
I have friends that care about me	4.53 (1.28)	4.82 (1.24)	4.71 (1.31)	▲ 4.0%	
I'm part of a group that cares about each other*	4.13 (1.09)	4.13 (1.63)	4.13 (1.75)	▲ 0.0%	
I like to encourage and support others	5.06 (1.14)	4.94 (1.09)	4.94 (1.25)	▼ -2.4%	
Others accept me just the way I am	4.06 (1.48)	4.24 (1.48)	4.29 (1.45)	▲ 5.7%	
Even when bad things happen, I stay hopeful	3.35 (1.58)	3.53 (1.59)	3.94 (1.44)	▲ 17.6%	
I think I will achieve my dreams	3.82 (1.74)	4.41 (1.46)	4.47 (1.46)	▲ 17.0%	
Total Resilience Scale (Idaho 2021)	24.95 (6.24)	26.07 (6.07)	26.48 (7.19)	▲ 6.1%	
Total Resilience Scale (National Average 2021)	27.02	28.04	28.64	▲ 6.0%	

*NOTE: One camper did not respond to this item.

A one-way repeated-measures ANOVA was conducted to compare the Hope Scale, Resiliency Scale, and individual resiliency scale items' scores of Camp Hope Idaho 2021 participants before, during, and after attending camp. No significant effects were found for any scales or items, and no significant differences exist between the before, during, and after camp means for any scales or items. Table 2 presents ANOVA results for all seven analyses.

Table 2. Repeated measures ANOVA results.





















Item	df	df error	F	p	Partial η^2
Hope Scale Total	2	34	2.59	0.09	0.13
Resiliency Scale	2	32	0.60	0.55	0.04
Friends Group*	2	32	0.31	0.74	0.02
Encourage	2	32	0.10	0.91	0.01
Others like me	2	32	0.24	0.79	0.01
Hopeful	2	32	1.25	0.30	0.07
Achieve dreams	2	32	2.52	0.10	0.14

All scales and items met the assumption of sphericity.

*NOTE: ANOVA was not conducted for this Item because the mean did not change from pre- to post-camp.

APPENDIX B – DATA TABLES: MAKING SENSE OF YOUR WORTH SELF-ASSESSMENTS

Table 3. Making Sense of Your Worth Pre- and Post-Group Participant Self-Assessments

Positive Items: I am...	Pre-Group Mean	Post-Group Mean		% Change	
Kind	8.0625	8.0625	-	0.0%	
Lovable	5.0625	7.6250	▲	50.6%	
Smart	5.3125	7.5000	▲	41.2%	
Funny	4.8125	7.5000	▲	55.8%	
Worthy of love	3.8750	7.6875	▲	98.4%	
Accepted for who I am	3.8125	6.6250	▲	73.8%	
Happy	5.5000	7.5625	▲	37.5%	
Confident	3.3125	6.1875	▲	86.8%	
Negative Items: I am...	Pre-Group Mean	Post-Group Mean		% Change	
Confused	5.5625	2.6250	▼	-52.8%	
Sad	4.8750	3.5625	▼	-26.9%	
Angry	5.0000	3.3750	▼	-32.5%	
Scared	4.8125	3.1875	▼	-33.8%	
I wish I was different	6.3125	3.5000	▼	-44.6%	
Lonely	7.0625	3.5625	▼	-49.6%	
Misunderstood	5.1250	4.3750	▼	-14.6%	
Something is wrong with me	5.1250	2.3125	▼	-54.9%	
I think I am crazy	4.8125	2.5000	▼	-48.1%	
How comfortable am I...	Pre-Group Mean	Post-Group Mean		% Change	
Giving help to others	8.4375	8.8125	▲	4.4%	
Receiving help from others	1.8750	6.1250	▲	226.7%	
Negotiating your needs	2.6250	6.5000	▲	147.6%	
Being my true self	4.2500	6.8125	▲	60.3%	
Overall Self-Worth	4.4375	7.2500	▲	63.4%	

NOTE: All items are scored on a scale from 1 – 10.



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