



Marillac Mission Fund

Marillac Mission Fund User's Guide for Evaluation:

A GUIDE TO OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS BY GRANTEE FOCUS AREA

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Introduction

Our Philanthropic Mission: Rooted in the loving ministry of Jesus as healer, Marillac Mission Fund promotes improved quality of life for individuals and communities experiencing poverty through responsive investments, advocacy, and trusted partnerships.

Theory of Change: Through their unique ability to care for, engage, and empower people to be active on their own behalf, nonprofit organizations serve as catalysts for positive, substantive change in conditions that improve the quality of life and empower individuals and communities to advocate for themselves.

The Marillac Mission Fund (MMF) is committed to the measurement and evaluation of its impact on those experiencing poverty and on the community at large. To support this commitment, MMF staff has determined procedures and practices to integrate the evaluation of outcomes and impact of all their grantees into their own impact measurement system. Drawing from our Mission and Theory of Change, the overall impact of MMF's grant funding is measured by asking grantees to track two outcomes that support the following vision: *Organizations are more impactful and individuals and communities are better situated to thrive.*

This requires all applicants to select from a set of MMF Indicators to ensure: 1) alignment of their work with MMF's mission and 2) alignment and participation in impact measurement within MMF's overall efforts. It also requires that all grantees evaluate their progress toward these Outcomes to the best of their ability. Grantees provide evaluation results in the final Follow-up Status Report. Our grantees represent a wide diversity of organizational capacity and resources. MMF recognizes that while the evaluative capacity of our funded partners are varied, the services measured are focused exclusively on those experiencing poverty.

The following description is a guide with explanations of what the outcomes/indicators mean along with **examples of evaluation tools intended for illustration purposes only**. The purpose of the guide is to assist applicants **apply the examples provided and/or develop their own measures** to track and report on MMF Outcomes and Indicators. The applicant is encouraged to use tools it is already using for internal program evaluation or for other funders when completing the Evaluation Plan for this grant. Utilizing items verbatim from the examples are acceptable as long as no copyright rules are broken or when the appropriate permissions from the instrument authors have been requested.

Definitions of Terms in this Guide:

- **Outcome:** The changes in (or benefits achieved by) individuals, organizations or communities due to their participation in project activities. This may include changes in knowledge, skills, behavior, conditions, or status.
- **Indicator:** An indicator is the more specific and measurable definition of an outcome. Indicators are needed to provide evidence that a certain outcome has been achieved.
- **Activities:** Actual events or actions that take place as part of the project to achieve goals and objectives.
- **Measure/Measurement Tool:** The tool used to collect the information necessary to determine whether an outcome or indicator has been achieved. Includes surveys, checklists, observations, standardized measures, and other types of documentation.

Focus Area: Older Adults Living Independently

Increased Stability

- 1a: Increased Access to Needed Community Resources
- 1b: Increased Stability Related to Basic Needs (for food/nutrition, shelter/housing and transportation)
- 1c: Improved/Maintained Levels of Functioning (Physical/Cognitive)
- 1d: Improved/Increased Support for Caregivers

Improved Quality of Life

- 2a: Reduced Social Isolation
- 2b: Improved Psychological/Mental Health
- 2c: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-Being
- 2d: Clients Report Improvements in their Living Environments
- 2e: Decreased Stress for Caregivers

OUTCOME One: Increased Stability for Older Adults

● Indicator 1a: Increased Access to Needed Community Resources

Refers to the community resources clients need through referral to services and resources external to the grantee organization. These resources are part of the continuum of care services tracked by case managers/organization staff. Evaluating this indicator includes not only the referrals made, but also the extent to which clients access the services/resources to which they are referred.

EXAMPLE: The grocery store vouchers that an older adults' housing program provides to its clients would be an example of increased access to food from a local grocery store (or increased access to a needed resource). Another example would consist of referrals to external agencies in the community where older adults can get support services other than the ones provided by the housing program itself, like counseling, or financial assistance, or any other resource not available through the grantee organization itself.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator includes tracking the number and type of referrals for each client as well as tracking client follow-up with the services and whether the client's need for a community resource was met.

SAMPLE TOOL: For a sample measurement tool for tracking referrals and client's increased access to needed resources, see [Resource/Referral Tracking Grid](#) posted on the [MMF website](#).

● Indicator 1b: Increased Stability Related to Basic Needs (for food/nutrition, shelter/housing and transportation)

Focuses on the extent to which clients receive ongoing assistance which enables them to regularly access what they need in the areas of food/nutrition, shelter/housing and transportation.

EXAMPLE: Most social service programs assess the level of need among their clients before they begin service delivery. Achieving this indicator means providing the appropriate level of assistance so that clients are able to regularly access the services/resources they need for maintaining independence or the least restrictive living situation possible.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator involves a baseline assessment in which areas of need are rated, or scored, with follow-up ratings of the extent to which these needs are met over time. A rubric or other scoring tool is needed for tracking stability/need levels at baseline and then again on a periodic basis to measure progress.

SAMPLE TOOL: Tools that measure increased stability include the [LifeWorks Self-Sufficiency Matrix](#). For **transportation programs** specifically, here is a sample [Transportation Survey Tool](#).

- **Indicator 1c: Improved/Maintained Levels of Functioning (Physical/Cognitive)**

Refers to the maintenance or improvement in older adults' physical or cognitive abilities to levels that are appropriate for the individual.

EXAMPLE: This indicator may include the provision of tools, equipment, or services that help improve mobility, or for physical, occupational or cognitive therapies that help older adults do as much as they can to help themselves remain in their own homes and to maintain an appropriate level of independence. An improvement in an older adult's coping skills or the utilization of support from another is an additional way that overall functioning can be maintained as much as possible in the presence of problems like dementia or Alzheimer's.

MEASUREMENT: This indicator is best measured by assessing the levels of older adult functioning that will be addressed by the program at the time of intake (or when older adults first receive services), and then by re-assessing these levels of functioning on a periodic basis to evaluate progress.

SAMPLE TOOLS: Sample instruments used to measure the functioning of older adults include the [Lawton –Brody Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale \(IADL\)](#) and the [Functional Activities Questionnaire \(FAQ\)](#).

- **Indicator 1d: Improved/Increased Support for Caregivers**

Refers to both tangible/functional and personal support that caregivers receive in caring for a loved one. This support means that caregivers experience less stress and are better able to continue supporting their loved ones in their own homes for as long as possible.

EXAMPLE: Caregiver support is often delivered through support groups, respite services, and linkages to resources/supports that caregivers access for themselves and their loved ones. Achieving this indicator means not only providing a service (like respite) to caregivers, but also measuring the extent to which the service decreases stress and otherwise enables the caregiver to keep supporting his/her loved one.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring progress toward this indicator includes documentation provided by caregivers who report they are better able to continue caring for their loved one because of the support they receive from the program and/or by measuring stress levels periodically to show that services help ease caregiver stress.

SAMPLE TOOL: A sample tool for measuring caregiver outcomes is the [Caregiver Self-Assessment Questionnaire](#).

OUTCOME Two: Improved Quality of Life for Older Adults

● Indicator 2a: Reduced Social Isolation

Refers to an increase in the frequency with which older adults interact with others (other than professional service providers) or improvements in the quality of relationships they have with friends, family members, and others to reduce loneliness.

EXAMPLE: This indicator refers to connections and support that older adults receive from people in the community, including family members, peers, clergy/faith communities, volunteers, and others. Types of services that are aligned with this indicator include community activities/support groups for older adults, intergenerational programming, “friendly visiting” provided by young people/volunteers, re-connections and activities that increase older adults’ interaction with family members, “days out” with other older adults, etc.

MEASUREMENT: Programs/services that select this outcome should measure/document the extent to which older adults spend more time and/or connect/interact more with others who are not paid service providers; documentation can be accomplished through observations by staff or caregivers, or through older adult self-reports, completed over time.

SAMPLE TOOL: Sample instruments include the [Rochester Interaction Record](#) (p. 285-on p. 9 of PDF) or relevant questions on the [WHOQOL-100](#) or the [UCLA Loneliness Scale \(Version 3\)](#). Sample measures for community connections and social support include the [Social Support Survey Instrument | RAND](#), the [Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support](#), the [The Social Provisions Scale](#), or the [Duke-UNC Functional Social Support Questionnaire \(DUFSS\)](#).

● Indicator 2b: Improved Psychological/Mental Health

This indicator refers to the lessening of symptoms related to depression, stress, anxiety and other disorders. In some cases, it may also relate to decreasing/eliminating addictions to unhealthy substances (or the misuse of prescription drugs or alcohol).

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator typically includes the use of standardized tools and inventories, or relevant items selected from these standardized measures. These tools must be administered at least two points in time to measure improvement.

SAMPLE TOOLS: Instruments that can be used for this purpose include the [Geriatric Depression Scale \(short form\)](#) or the [Geriatric Anxiety Scale](#) (free form available by request) or the [Michigan Alcohol Screening Test Short Form \(Geriatric Version\)](#).

As previously mentioned, selected items from widely accepted assessments and inventories (rather than the entire instruments themselves) are acceptable. These items/inventories need to be administered at least two points in time in order to measure improvement.

● Indicator 2c: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-Being

Refers to improvements in clients’ self-reports of life satisfaction.

EXAMPLE: This indicator refers to increases in what clients report in terms of their levels of satisfaction with both the tangible and intangible aspects of their quality of life. Examples of this indicator are frequently included in standardized

surveys (that are completed by clients) related to overall quality of life.

MEASUREMENT: This indicator can only be measured with older adults who have the capacity to understand and complete written or verbally-administered surveys that compare how they felt about different areas of their lives/living situations before they receive services to after they receive them. These surveys should be administered at least two points in time (pre and post) in order to measure improvement.

SAMPLE TOOLS: Sample tools include the [World Health Organization Quality of Life questionnaire \(WHOQOL-BREF\)](#) (request form for free download) or relevant items from the [Medical Outcomes Study](#) or [Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire – Short Form \(Q-LES-Q-SF\)](#)

● **Indicator 2d: Clients Report Improvements in their Living Environments**

Focuses on the extent to which physical improvements in their places of residence (like home repairs, the addition of special housing features or substantial pieces of equipment that are needed for activities of daily living) contribute to older adults' overall comfort and satisfaction with their living environments.

EXAMPLE: This indicator is related to quality of life in that physical improvements can help clients feel safer, more independent, and/or more physically and psychologically comfortable in the places they live as compared to how they felt before the enhancements to their physical environments. For example, improvements may include enhancements to energy efficiency that help heat/cool homes effectively while containing utility costs.

MEASUREMENT: This outcome is measured by both documenting the improvements made to clients' physical environments (by the person who does the installation) as well as by recording the older adult's (or his/her caregiver's) reports that the improvement increases the clients' independence or quality of life.

SAMPLE TOOLS: See the [MMF website](#) for a sample [Satisfaction with Home Environment Survey](#) for programs providing **home repairs** for adults living in their own homes. There is also a [sample tracking form](#) once a grant is awarded for home repairs. To measure levels of satisfaction for those in residential care, see the PACE Satisfaction Survey: [Older Adults' Satisfaction With Integrated Capitated Health and Long-Term Care](#)

● **Indicator 2e: Decreased Stress for Caregivers**

Refers to the relief of some of the stress experienced by caregivers responsible for their loved ones. Respite services and other types of This support means that caregivers experience less stress and are better able to continue supporting their loved ones in their own homes for as long as possible.

EXAMPLE: Respite services and other types of support can help caregivers of older adults develop more coping strategies and/or relieve some of the stress they experience in balancing their responsibilities and continue supporting their loved ones in their own homes for as long as possible. Achieving this indicator means not only providing a service (like respite) to caregivers, but also measuring the extent to which the service decreases stress and improves feelings of well-being and balance in the caregiver's life.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring progress toward this indicator includes assessing the severity of stress experienced by caregivers before receiving respite/support services and then re-assessing stress levels periodically to measure change. A pre/post evaluation approach is effective for support that extends beyond a one-time service. Otherwise, a post-service questionnaire that asks caregivers to document how the support has lessened their stress, is appropriate

SAMPLE TOOL: A sample tool for measuring caregiver outcomes is the [Caregiver Self-Assessment Questionnaire](#). Additional tools for measuring stress are available at [Stress Assessments](#).

Focus Area: Immigrants & Refugees

Increased Stability for Immigrants & Refugees

- 1a: Increased Access to Needed Community Resources (including Legal Assistance)
- 1b: Increased Stability Related to Basic Needs (for Food/Nutrition, Shelter/Housing and Transportation)
- 1c: Improved Levels of Functioning (Life Skills, English Language Skills)
- 1d: Improved Employment Situations

Improved Quality of Life for Immigrants & Refugees

- 2a: Increased Community Connections
- 2b: Clients Achieve the Appropriate Legal Status
- 2c: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-being
- 2d: Increased Coping Skills
- 2e: Decreased Stress (including Traumatic Stress)

OUTCOME One: Increased Stability for Immigrants & Refugees

- **Indicator 1a: Increased Access to Needed Community Resources (including Legal Assistance)**

Refers to the community resources immigrants/refugees need through referral to services and resources external to the grantee organization. The exception is the provision of legal services, which are scarce and beyond the reach of most immigrants/refugees; these services may be provided by the grantee directly without the use of referrals to external organizations. Community resources refers to those the clients receive as part of a continuum of care services provided by case managers/organization staff.

EXAMPLE: The grocery store vouchers that an immigrant/refugee resettlement program provides to its clients would be an example of increased access to food from a local grocery store (or increased access to a needed resource). Another example would consist of referrals to external agencies in the community where immigrants/refugees can get support services other than the ones provided by the resettlement program itself, like counseling, or financial assistance, or any other resource not available through the grantee organization.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator includes tracking the number and type of referrals for each client as well as tracking client follow-up with the services and whether the client's need for a community resource was met by the referral. In the case of measuring increased access to legal assistance when provided by the grantee organization itself, the indicator can be measured by tracking the issues that clients need help with, the hours and types of assistance provided, and the outcome of the assistance (for example, whether the issue was resolved or whether other, interim indicators show that the assistance is helping meet client needs).

SAMPLE TOOL: For sample measurement tools, see [Resource/Referral Tracking Grid](#) for tracking referrals and client's increased access to needed resources as well as [Legal Assistance Tracking Grid](#) on the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 1b: Increased Stability Related to Basic Needs (for Food/Nutrition, Shelter/Housing and Transportation)**

Refers to the extent to which immigrants & refugees receive ongoing assistance which enables them to regularly access what they need in the areas of food/nutrition, shelter/housing and transportation.

EXAMPLE: Most social service programs assess the level of need among their clients before they begin service delivery. Achieving this indicator means providing the appropriate level of assistance so that clients are able to regularly access the services/resources they need to meet basic material needs.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator involves a baseline assessment in which areas of need are rated, or scored, with follow-up ratings of the extent to which these needs are met over time. A rubric or other scoring tool is needed for tracking stability/need levels at baseline and then again on a periodic basis to measure progress. If a significant proportion of the organization's clients are likely to come one time only, the program can simply track the basic needs' resources that are directly provided to the client, but it must be done in a way that does not count clients more than once. That is, when reporting on the number of clients who gain stability related to basic needs the number must not include duplicate clients.

SAMPLE TOOL: Tools that measure increased stability include the [LifeWorks Self-Sufficiency Matrix](#).

● **Indicator 1c: Improved Levels of Functioning (Life Skills, English Language Skills)**

Refers to increases in life skills and/or English language skills to help immigrants/refugees adjust, in concrete ways, to life in a new country.

EXAMPLE: There are a variety of life skills that new immigrants/refugees will attain as they make progress in their abilities to function effectively in life in the U.S. This includes skills related to attaining/using transportation, understanding and speaking English, attaining basic literacy levels required for activities like completing job applications, etc.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring increased life skills involves assessing the level of life skills (in diverse areas) at the time that immigrants/refugees begin receiving services and utilizing the same assessment approach to measure improvement over time. Increases in English language skills involve true pre/post-testing of written and/or verbal skills or the attainment of English language proficiency

SAMPLE TOOLS: A sample instrument for measuring basic skills is the [Life Skills Inventory](#). This inventory addresses such areas as money management/consumer awareness, food management, health, housing, transportation, job seeking and maintenance skills, emergency and safety skills, knowledge of community resources, and legal skills.

For information on tools for measuring English Language Proficiency Among Adults, see: [English Language Assessment Instruments for Adults Learning English](#).

● **Indicator 1d: Improved Employment Situations**

Refers to the extent to which immigrants/refugees can gain work experience that leads to paid employment, or the extent that their paid work experiences increase or improve. Providing job training or help in applying for jobs is not enough to achieve this outcome; these would pertain more to the indicator above (Improved levels of functioning, which includes basic job skills).

EXAMPLE: Improved employment situations can include the following: 1) moving from unemployment to an internship or apprenticeship or subsidized employment in which on-the-job work experience/training is provided; 2) increasing the number of hours worked; 3) increasing an hourly wage or total monthly income; 4) moving from a temporary position to a permanent position; 5) moving from an unhealthy or dysfunctional employment situation (which is taking a toll on the health or well-being of the client) to a more suitable position; 6) moving from a position with no health or other benefits to a position that provides these benefits, or 7) moving into a more skilled position that offers a better chance for advancement.

MEASUREMENT: In all cases, measuring this outcome requires comparing the employment situations of refugees/immigrants when they come into a program to their employment situations after receiving services. It also involves numeric comparisons appropriate for increases in wages, income, benefits and hours. In other words, these increases should be measured quantitatively, with “pre” totals/averages compared to “post” totals/averages.

SAMPLE TOOL: For a sample tool to track/measure improvement, see [Employment Improvement Tracking Grid](#) on the [MMF website](#).

OUTCOME Two: Improved Quality of Life for Immigrants & Refugees

● Indicator 2a: Increased Community Connections

Refers to an increase in the frequency with which immigrants & refugees interact with others, outside their homes, in a community setting.

EXAMPLE: The purpose of community connections for immigrants/refugees under this indicator is to eliminate social isolation and assist clients in adjusting to life in a new country. Providing one-time events or short-term classes are not enough to achieve this indicator; involvement with others in the community should take place on an ongoing basis with an appropriate level of social support attained.

MEASUREMENT: Programs/services that select this indicator should measure/document the extent to which immigrants/refugees spend more time and/or connect/interact more with others, and different types of people, while they spend time in community locations; documentation can be done through self-reports and/or observations/attendance tracking by program staff. If attendance tracking is used to help measure this outcome, attendance needs to be reported for individuals and the extent of their involvement over time, and not by the number of people who attend certain events offered by the grantee organization. If a survey is used to measure this indicator, please see the option on the MMF website for Conducting Surveys with Immigrants/Refugees.

SAMPLE TOOLS: Sample measures for community connections and social support include the [Social Support Survey Instrument | RAND](#), the [Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support](#), the [The Social Provisions Scale](#), or the [Duke-UNC Functional Social Support Questionnaire \(DUFSS\)](#) or the [Immigration Policy Lab \(IPL\) Integration Index](#).

● Indicator 2b: Clients Achieve the Appropriate Legal Status

Refers to the attainment of a legal status that is appropriate for the immigrant/refugee, serving to decrease his/her life stress and increase his/her overall functioning or stability

EXAMPLE: This indicator refers to moving from a precarious legal status in the U.S. to one that is more suitable for the immigrant’s/refugee’s plans for the future. This indicator moves beyond the provision of legal services alone; it includes concrete progress in the legal process.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring legal status involves formal documentation of concrete improvements in an immigrant’s/refugee’s legal situation, or the progress he/she makes in reaching their overall goals related to visas, green cards, asylum, resident status, etc. This documentation should be provided and/or verified by a legal services provider in a format that is recommended by this provider and reported without the use of client identifying information to the Foundation in a summary format.

SAMPLE TOOL: For a sample outline of how this indicator can be measured and reported, please see [Legal Assistance Tracking Grid](#) on the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 2c: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-being**

Refers to self-reports of life satisfaction.

EXAMPLE: This indicator refers to increases in what clients report in terms of their levels of satisfaction with both the tangible and intangible aspects of their quality of life. Examples of this indicator are frequently included in standardized surveys (that are completed by clients) related to overall quality of life.

MEASUREMENT: This indicator is measured through written or verbally-administered surveys that ask immigrants/refugees to rate their levels of satisfaction with various aspects of their lives and living situations both before and after receiving services. If a survey is used to measure this indicator, please see the option on the [MMF website](#) called [Well-Being Survey Options for Immigrants](#).

SAMPLE TOOLS: See Quality of Life questionnaires for sample survey items: [Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire – Short Form \(Q-LES-Q-SF\)](#)

- **Indicator 2d: Increased Coping Skills**

Refers to skills needed by immigrants/refugees who have experienced trauma or the significant stressors of living with high levels of uncertainty

EXAMPLE: This indicator refers to the acquisition of coping skills that help immigrants/refugees address symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, chronic stress, anxiety, health problems, and other disorders that arise from prolonged exposure to stressful living conditions or violence.

MEASUREMENT: Coping skills should be measured using a standardized instrument or inventory (that can be adapted as copyrights allow) to measure change from the beginning of services, again at periodic points while services are delivered, and finally, toward the end of program/service participation.

SAMPLE TOOLS: For a sample measure of coping skills, see the [COPE Inventory Instrument](#). For a list and description of other instruments to measure coping, see: [Six Scales to Measure Coping](#).

- **Indicator 2e: Decreased Stress (including Traumatic Stress)**

Refers to a reduction in stress-related symptoms associated with past trauma, difficult life situations, anxiety, and/or the lack of effective coping skills.

EXAMPLE: Immigrants/refugees experience different types of stressors when coming to live in a new country. Many have experienced traumatic experiences that lead to additional stress that needs to be addressed as they adjust to life in the U.S.

MEASUREMENT: This outcome is primarily measured using standardized tools and inventories that measure stress. These tools/inventories need to be administered at least two points in time (at the beginning and near the end of services) in order to measure improvement.

SAMPLE TOOLS: Samples include the [Multidimensional Acculturative Stress Inventory](#), the [Sociocultural Adaptation Scale](#) and the [Perceived Stress Scale](#). Additional measures are available at the [National Child Traumatic Stress Network](#).

Focus Area: Veterans

Increased Stability for Veterans

- 1a: Increased Access to Needed Community Resources (including legal assistance)
- 1b: Increased Stability Related to Basic Needs (for food/nutrition, shelter/housing and transportation)
- 1c: Improved Levels of Functioning (Life Skills, Education and Employment)

Improved Quality of Life for Veterans and their Families

- 2a: Greater Access to Appropriate Mental Health and Support Services (including Alternative/ Holistic Services)
- 2b: Improved Psychological/Mental Health (includes Stress Management and Coping Skills)
- 2c: Increased/sustained participation in social/emotional support opportunities
- 2d: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-being

OUTCOME One: Increased Stability for Veterans

- **Indicator 1a: Increased Access to Needed Community Resources (including legal assistance)**

Refers to the community resources veterans need through referral and navigation to services and resources external to the grantee organization. The exception is the provision of legal services, which are scarce and beyond the reach of many veterans; these services may be provided by the grantee directly without the use of referrals to external organizations. Community resources refers to those the clients receive as part of a continuum of care services provided by case managers/organization staff. Services and resources that are especially relevant to this indicator include the following: child care assistance, dental care, services available from the VA services (other than mental health and social support services which are included under a different outcome and indicator), and housing assistance for homeless veterans.

EXAMPLE: The grocery store vouchers that a veterans' assistance program provides to its clients would be an example of increased access to food from a local grocery store (or increased access to a needed resource). Another example would consist of referrals to external agencies in the community where veterans can get support services other than the ones provided by the veterans' assistance program itself, like housing or financial assistance, or other resources related to basic needs not available through the grantee organization.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator includes tracking the number of clients who receive services and resources (including financial assistance) by referral to an organization that is not the grantee. The exception is in the case of legal assistance. Measuring increased access to legal services includes tracking the number of clients who receive legal services either through the grantee organization or from an external organization via referral.

SAMPLE TOOL: For a sample measurement tool for tracking referrals and client's increased access to needed resources, see [Resource/Referral Tracking Grid](#) posted on the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 1b: Increased Stability Related to Basic Needs (for food/nutrition, shelter/housing and transportation)**

Refers to the extent to which veterans receive ongoing assistance which enables them to regularly access what they need in the areas of food/nutrition, shelter/housing and transportation.

EXAMPLE: Achieving this indicator means providing the appropriate level of assistance so that veterans are able to regularly access the services/resources they need to meet basic material needs. Most of the assistance is typically

provided by the grantee organization but may also include resources the client receives from the grantee's community partners.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator Involves a baseline assessment in which areas of need are rated, or scored, with follow-up ratings of the extent to which these needs are met over time. A rubric or other scoring tool is needed for tracking stability/need levels at baseline and then again on a periodic basis to measure progress. Tracking the number of clients who receive services and resources is not sufficient for measuring this indicator; measuring change over time is required.

SAMPLE TOOL: Tools that measures increased stability include the Self Sufficiency Matrix (relevant items/sections should be selected from the overall tool), available at: [LifeWorks Self-Sufficiency Matrix](#)

● **Indicator 1c: Improved Levels of Functioning (Life Skills, Education and Employment)**

Refers to increases in life skills and/or educational and employment skills to help veterans readjust, in concrete ways, to civilian life.

EXAMPLE: There are a variety of life skills that veterans may need to attain/regain as they return to civilian life. This includes skills related to housing and transportation along with basic and more advanced educational and employment levels. Enrollment and persistence in education and training programs, the completion of vocational and other skill-related certificates, and other types of measurable skills should be related to a veteran's ability to attain and maintain appropriate employment for stability in the community.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring increased life skills, education levels, and employment skills involves assessing specific skill levels (in diverse areas) at the time that veterans begin receiving services and utilizing the same assessment approach to measure improvement over time. Improvements in employment skills are also evident when clients attain better work situations that may include the following: 1) moving from unemployment to an internship or apprenticeship or subsidized employment in which on-the-job work experience/training is provided; 2) increasing the number of hours worked; 3) increasing an hourly wage or total monthly income; 4) moving from a temporary position to a permanent position; 5) moving from an unhealthy or dysfunctional employment situation (which is taking a toll on the health or well-being of the client) to a more suitable position; 6) moving from a position with no health or other benefits to a position that provides these benefits, or 7) moving into a more skilled position that offers a better chance for advancement.

SAMPLE TOOLS: A sample instrument for measuring basic skills is the [Life Skills Inventory](#) -- which addresses such areas as money management/consumer awareness, food management, health, housing, transportation, job seeking and maintenance skills, emergency and safety skills, knowledge of community resources, and legal skills.

A sample tool for measuring employment skills includes the [Skills Assessment Worksheet](#).

For a sample tool to track/measure improvement, see [Employment Improvement Tracking Grid](#) on the [MMF website](#).

OUTCOME Two: Improved Quality of Life for Veterans and their Families

- **Indicator 2a: Greater Access to Appropriate Mental Health and Support Services (including Alternative /Holistic Services)**

Refers to receiving mental health and support services that are accessible and directly targeted to the needs of veterans and their families for support as veterans' transition to civilian and community life

EXAMPLE: This indicator refers to the extent to which veterans and their families receive appropriate levels of services, on an ongoing basis, that are targeted to their specific mental health needs. This includes the provision of alternative services that have early evidence showing their efficacy in addressing the mental health needs of veterans.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator involves assessments of individual veteran's needs for mental health support when they come into the program, and tracking/reporting on the types of services, frequencies of services, and durations of services over time. Just reporting on how many veterans receive services and how many attend group services is not enough to measure this outcome.

SAMPLE TOOL: For a sample tool that tracks this indicator, please see [Greater Access to Appropriate Mental Health Services Tracking Grid](#) on the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 2b: Improved Psychological/Mental Health (includes Stress Management and Coping Skills)**

Refers to increased coping and stress management skills and/or the lessening of symptoms/stress related to psychological/mental health needs

EXAMPLE: Improved psychological/mental health can include one or more of the following: 1) a reduction in symptoms related to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, depression, anxiety and other disorders; 2) decreasing/eliminating addictions to unhealthy substances (or the abuse of drugs and alcohol); and 3) increases in positive coping behavior to address the effects of trauma and the stress of returning to civilian life.

MEASUREMENT: This indicator is typically measured using standardized tools and inventories. These items/inventories need to be administered at least two points in time in order to measure improvement

SAMPLE TOOLS: For measuring improvements in mental health: The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs offers: [List of All Measures - PTSD: National Center for PTSD](#). For a sample measure of coping skills, see the [COPE Inventory](#). To measure stress see: [The Perceived Stress Scale](#).

- **Indicator 2c: Increased/sustained participation in social/emotional support opportunities**

Refers to participation by veterans and/or their family members in support groups and other activities that are often, but not always, provided outside traditional service venues. These activities help veterans reconnect to others and establish a new sense of purpose in their lives; aligns with the Sense of Purpose and Connection component of the Foundation's funding interests.

EXAMPLES: In addition to support/educational groups, activities that may contribute to a healthier self-concept and sense of purpose include arts therapy, writing/journaling, pet therapy, time in nature, mindfulness training/meditation, other forms of spiritual practice, exercise/athletic events, specialized hobbies, community service, and networking.

MEASUREMENT: This indicator can be measured by tracking veterans' (and family members') participation in social/emotional support activities over time and/or by using a survey that asks veterans to report on their participation and the extent to which the activities provided social/emotional support.

SAMPLE TOOLS: For a sample [Social Emotional Support Tracking Grid](#) and a [Social Emotional Support Survey](#), please see the [MMF website](#). Sample measures for community connections and social support include the [Social Support Survey Instrument | RAND](#), the [Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support](#), the [The Social Provisions Scale](#), or the [Duke-UNC Functional Social Support Questionnaire \(DUFSS\)](#) or the [Social Support Scale](#).

- **Indicator 2d: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-being**

Refers to self-reports of life satisfaction.

EXAMPLE: The extent to which veterans' report improvements in their quality of life (or overall well-being) is an accepted measure of individual levels of life satisfaction. Standardized quality of life measures includes many examples of the areas that may be included in achieving this indicator.

MEASUREMENT: This indicator is measured with those who have the capacity to understand and complete written or verbally-administered surveys that compare how they felt about different areas of their lives/living situations before receiving services to how they feel about these same areas after receiving services.

SAMPLE TOOLS: Sample survey or interview items are available in the Medical Outcomes Study: [36-Item Short Form Survey Instrument \(SF-36\) | RAND](#) (see items referring to energy/vitality, social functioning, role limitations and mental health). A version of this survey has been designed specifically for veterans; see the following site for additional information: [VR-36, VR-12 and VR-6D | SPH](#)

Focus Area: Human Trafficking Prevention

Increased Knowledge/Skills/Collaboration for Prevention

- 1a: Increased Knowledge of Human Trafficking and its Risk Factors
- 1b: Increased understanding of survivors as victims of trafficking rather than offenders
- 1c: Increased Knowledge of Primary, Secondary and/or Tertiary Prevention
- 1d: Increased Skills Among Education, Health and Social Service Providers for Prevention
- 1e: Increased collaboration among service providers, advocates, and others to prevent human trafficking

Increased Support and Stability for High-Risk Youth and Youth Survivors

- 2a: Increased Shelter/Safety for Survivors and Those at Highest Risk
- 2b: Increased Access to Substance Abuse/Mental Health Services among Survivors/Those at Highest Risk
- 2c: Increased Availability of Survivor-led Programming
- 2d: Increased Availability of Longer-term Residential Services/Programming
- 2e: Increased stability/well-being among survivors/those at highest risk for human trafficking

OUTCOME One: Increased Knowledge/Skills/Collaboration for Prevention

● Indicator 1a: Increased Knowledge of Human Trafficking and its Risk Factors

Refers to public education/public awareness efforts as well as to increasing knowledge among those who work with children/youth as professionals

EXAMPLE: Accurately measuring the impact of public awareness and education efforts is beyond the resources most nonprofit organizations are able to access. Thus, it is acceptable to track other indicators as proxies for actual knowledge and awareness. Measuring proxy indicators for broadly-based efforts that help a range of individuals (including the public) understand more about the problem of human trafficking in our community. This includes raising awareness of what human trafficking/the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth is, who is most at risk (African American girls, LGBTQ youth, homeless youth, Latina Youth, low-income youth, immigrant and refugee youth and youth aging out of the foster care system) and what can be done to address this growing concern. This indicator may also apply to workshops and in-depth presentations designed to increase knowledge among service providers and professionals who work with youth.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator for broadly-based efforts may involve: 1) tracking the numbers and a few basic characteristics of the people who are reached through communications/ awareness efforts (including presentations on human trafficking to large audiences and the distribution of information about the problem at community events; 2) tracking the number of times the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC) is mentioned in print and broadcast media with the aim of seeing increases over time; 3) tracking the number of visitors to websites and/or those who respond to social media postings about human trafficking/CSEC, once again with the aim of seeing increases over time, and 4) tracking the number of informational brochures or reports that are requested and distributed to members of the public.

In addition, evaluation surveys completed by participants at the end of presentations/ information sessions can also be used to measure this indicator. Pre/post surveys (or Retrospective Pre-Plus Post Surveys) are the preferred evaluation method for informational workshops for professionals who work with youth.

SAMPLE TOOLS: For sample tools for tracking increased public awareness/individual knowledge of human trafficking/CSEC, see [Awareness and Knowledge of Human Trafficking Prevention Survey](#) on the [MMF website](#).

A sample Retrospective [Post-Training Survey](#) for evaluating workshops is also available on the [website](#).

- **Indicator 1b: Increased understanding of survivors as victims of trafficking rather than offenders**

Refers to changes in attitudes/awareness among social service providers, health care providers, law enforcement, legal services, and others who work with human trafficking survivors or those at high risk

EXAMPLE: Human trafficking survivors/victims of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC) undergo deep and significant trauma during their victimization; they tend to be at higher risk for arrests related to truancy, drug charges, and other offenses, or for being assessed/treated for these issues without a full understanding of the victimization that preceded the more evident concerns. Training for social workers, health care and behavioral health providers, law enforcement officials, and anyone else who is a point of first contact, needs to increase understanding of victims and those at high risk to improve their own abilities to better interact and engage with young people dealing with or healing from victimization.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator involves surveying participants to document the extent to which they gain new insights into their work, including being able to better identify those currently being victimized (as well as survivors), to understanding more fully the depth of the trauma that has occurred and how it may be expressed through victims'/survivors' behavior or other characteristics, to knowing more about responding appropriately when victimization has occurred. For short or one-time educational presentations, a post-training survey that asks participants to report on what they learned and the extent to which it will be used in their work may be appropriate. For longer, more in-depth programming, a pre/post survey model may be the most effective measurement approach.

SAMPLE TOOLS: Please see the [MMF website](#) for sample surveys, including a [Post-Only Survey Questions](#) and [Pre/Post Survey Template](#).

- **Indicator 1c: Increased Knowledge of Primary, Secondary and/or Tertiary Prevention**

Refers to increased knowledge related to preventing human trafficking/the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (and/or re-victimization for survivors) among those who participate in educational workshops or specialized training

EXAMPLE: This indicator applies to programs that specially address individuals' knowledge of effective strategies, or steps that can be taken, at an individual, organizational or community level, to prevent human trafficking and/or re-victimization. Appropriate types of prevention that are relevant for victims/survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC) include the following:

- Primary Prevention: Approaches that take place before sexual exploitation has occurred to prevent initial perpetration or victimization.
- Secondary Prevention: Immediate responses after exploitation has occurred to deal with the short-term consequences of trauma.
- Tertiary Prevention: Long-term responses after exploitation/trauma has occurred to deal with the lasting consequences of the experience.

Categories of prevention as described by the Institute of Medicine and SAMHSA can also be applied:

- Universal prevention includes strategies that are delivered to broad populations without consideration of individual differences in terms of risk.
- Selected prevention includes programs and practices that are delivered to sub-groups of individuals identified

on the basis of their membership in a group that has an elevated risk for exploitation.

- Indicated prevention further focuses on interventions to address specific risk categories or conditions.

For more information on these categories (as they apply to behavioral health), see [SAMSHA](#). For more information on these categories and how they apply in the human trafficking context, see the [CDC Sexual Violence Prevention report](#).

MEASUREMENT: Measuring increased individual knowledge of human trafficking prevention typically goes beyond what can be learned from a single, short presentation; measuring this indicator requires a pre/post approach to evaluating participant knowledge both before and after an educational intervention. Both tested and perceived knowledge of primary, secondary and/or tertiary prevention is acceptable; that is, participants in educational interventions can either report on how much they believe they have learned (with some indication of primary lessons they gained from the program along with the new knowledge they will use in their work), or they can complete true tests of specific knowledge (by completing pre/post tests on what strategies are effective in preventing victimization/CSEC).

SAMPLE TOOLS: Measuring perceived increases in knowledge is acceptable for one-time programs can be evaluated using a Retrospective Pre-Plus Post approach, while longer interventions are better suited for true pre/post evaluation surveys. For sample surveys to measure knowledge gain, please see [Post-Only Survey Questions](#) and [Pre/Post Survey Template](#) on the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 1d: Increased Skills Among Education, Health and Social Service Providers for Prevention**

Refers to the extent to which participants in human trafficking prevention programs develop new skills (or improved skills) to prevent and/or interrupt the occurrence of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC), including re-victimization among survivors

EXAMPLE: These skills can include those needed for working with children/youth most at-risk for CSEC, skills to work with those who have been victimized to prevent further occurrences, and/or skills needed to work with coalitions, collaborations, or groups of community professionals to prevent CSEC.

MEASUREMENT: Prevention skills should be demonstrated by program participants in some way and observed over time to document increases and improvements. A one-time intervention is typically not enough to lead to increased skills unless it is highly specialized and lasts long enough for individuals to both learn and practice skills.

SAMPLE TOOL: A sample rubric, [Assessing and Tracking Organizational Prevention Practices Grid](#) is included on the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 1e: Increased collaboration among service providers, advocates, and others to prevent human trafficking**

Refers to regular, ongoing action among service providers, advocacy organizations and/or other cross-sector groups in order to support a holistic and well-coordinated approach to the prevention of human trafficking/the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC)

EXAMPLE: The prevention of human trafficking on a systems or community level will require real and sustained collaboration across the sectors that both engage directly with high-risk and survivor youth as well as those with the ability to change systems and policies. Effective collaboration includes the opportunity for youth who have been

impacted by CSEC to share their experiences and insights, to increase cross-sector understanding and build effective

approaches for primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring collaboration involves defining stages of collaboration as well as the depth to which true collaboration occurs. Making referrals from one organization to another is a stepping stone to cooperation among providers, but not enough to constitute ongoing collaboration. There are different models of collaboration that can be used to define the levels and depths of the coordinated planning and activities needed to prevent CSEC; a systems-level approach is more likely than individual referral relationships to be effective.

SAMPLE TOOLS: Depending on the depth and goals of collaborations, sample tools may include Collaborative Process Surveys like the [Wilder Collaborative Factors Survey](#). Additional information [here](#). Or the sample [Collaboration Tracking Form](#) on the [MMF website](#).

OUTCOME Two: Increased Support and Stability for High-Risk Youth and Youth Survivors

● Indicator 2a: Increased Shelter/Safety for Survivors and Those at Highest Risk

Refers to the provision of safe and appropriate shelter/housing for trafficking victims/survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC) and other youth identified as high risk

EXAMPLE: Many of those at highest risk of trafficking/CSEC (including survivors) are children/youth who are homeless or lack basic levels of protection in the places they live. This outcome refers to providing safety and support to high risk groups (including runaways, those released from foster care, and homeless LGBTQ youth) to enable them to remove themselves from high risk and exploitative circumstances and to heal from the trauma that results from victimization.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator involves assessing the safety and stability of youth's current living situation and tracking/documenting the improvements in shelter and safety that are provided by the program over time.

SAMPLE TOOL: A [Housing Improvement Tracking Form](#) can be used for evaluation; a sample is provided on the [MMF website](#).

● Indicator 2b: Increased Access to Substance Abuse/Mental Health Services among Survivors/Those at Highest Risk

Refers to the provision and use of behavioral health services for substance abuse and/or mental health issues experienced by impacted and at-risk children/youth

EXAMPLE: Many of the children and youth who are survivors or at highest risk for the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC) experience behavioral health concerns related to the trauma of their experiences. Victims/survivors need ongoing behavioral health support to both prevent victimization as well as to heal or better cope with the impact of CSEC trauma.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator goes beyond tracking referrals for substance abuse and/or mental health services to documenting service/treatment types along with the frequency, duration and overall outcomes of services received.

SAMPLE TOOL: A sample [Greater Access to Appropriate Mental Health Services Tracking Grid](#) is available on the [MMF website](#).

● Indicator 2c: Increased Availability of Survivor-led Programming

Refers to increasing the availability of services that have been designed and/or are being led by those who have experienced human trafficking/the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC) in their own lives

EXAMPLE: Individuals who have been personally impacted by human trafficking/CSEC are often in the best positions to relate to others who have had similar experiences. Survivors' backgrounds and experiences may better equip them to fully understand the types of trauma that other young people have endured, and how best to address the complex feelings and behaviors that may result. Survivors' own healing processes and the strategies they used to cope (and continue to use) is vital information for those who have been recently victimized or who are in danger of exploitation.

SAMPLE TOOL: A recommended form for [Involvement of Survivors in Programming Tracking Grid](#) is available on the [MMF website](#).

● Indicator 2d: Increased Availability of Longer-term Residential Services/Programming

Refers to increasing long-term treatment and programming options for those who have survived human trafficking/the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC)

EXAMPLE: The trauma of being exploited and victimized sexually at a young age has been shown to cause deep and lasting trauma for survivors. Short-term, time-limited therapies and treatment are not always effective in helping young people heal from the abuse while also developing coping skills and the other types of support that are needed as trauma experiences are triggered by other, current events in the young person's life.

MEASUREMENT: Evaluating this indicator includes documenting the extent to which the availability of longer-term services is increased along with general indicators of the treatment/service outcome. There are several ways in which this indicator can be accomplished, including through providing additional beds or long-term treatment slots for CSEC survivors, and/or extending current services for CSEC survivors so they are supported over a longer period of time. Measurement requires documenting the current availability of longer-term programming (before the grant is received) along with how residential services/programming is extended over time.

SAMPLE TOOL: A sample form for [Expansion of Long-Term Treatment and Services Grid](#) is included on the [MMF website](#).

● Indicator 2e: Increased stability/well-being among survivors/those at highest risk for human trafficking

Focuses on the extent to which survivors/those at highest risk receive ongoing assistance which enables them to regularly access what they need in the areas of food/nutrition, shelter/housing, health, transportation and emotional well-being.

EXAMPLE: Many of the victims and survivors of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth (CSEC) are living in highly unstable conditions (including being homeless) before, during and after their victimization. This indicator refers to the provision of support (both tangible and psychological/emotional) services that help youth achieve more stability in their environments and well-being as they either develop greater skills to avoid exploitation or as they heal from the trauma they experienced from their victimization.

MEASUREMENT: Most social service and behavioral health programs assess the level of need among their clients before they begin service delivery. Achieving and measuring this indicator means providing and documenting the appropriate forms of assistance so that youth are able to regularly access the services/resources they need for maintaining stability

and healthy functioning. This measurement typically involves a baseline assessment in which areas of physical or emotional need are rated, or scored, with follow-up ratings of the extent to which these needs are met and the youth's stability improves over time. A rubric or other scoring tool is needed for tracking needs and stability at baseline and then again on a periodic basis to measure progress.

SAMPLE TOOLS: Tools that measure increased stability include the [LifeWorks Self Sufficiency Matrix](#). Standardized or “best practice” measures of emotional well-being and coping skills, administered on a periodic or pre/post basis, are also appropriate. Sample measures include the [Beck Youth Inventories](#) (cost associated), [Resiliency Scales](#) (cost associated), or the [Kutcher Adolescent Depression Scale](#). Additional measures available from the [National Child Traumatic Stress Network](#).

Focus Area: Advocacy & Coalition Building

Increased Awareness and Advocacy for Social Change

- 1a: Increased Public Awareness of Issues Impacting Constituents
- 1b: Increased Awareness and Engagement with Key Systems Leaders and Policymakers
- 1c: Increased Awareness and/or Skills in Supporting the Well-being of Constituents
- 1d: Increased Empowerment among Community Constituents
- 1e: Increased/Sustained Involvement of Agency Staff and Volunteers in Legislative/Policy Advocacy
- 1f: Increased Skills and Confidence in Advocacy among Agency Staff and Volunteers

Increased Collaboration for Social Change (Coalition-building)

- 2a: Increased Development of Coalitions for Collaborative Action among Social Change Groups
- 2b: Increased [depth of] collaboration among coalition/collaborative members
- 2c: Increased Coordinated Action Among Coalition Members in Advancing their Shared Agenda

OUTCOME One: Increased Awareness and Advocacy for Social Change

- **Indicator 1a: Increased Public Awareness of Issues Impacting Constituents**

This indicator refers to the communications and public awareness aspect of coalitions, especially those that address community issues and needs affecting the poor and vulnerable that are not well understood by the public.

EXAMPLE: Many coalitions include public outreach as an important aspect of their work. This outreach includes presentations to large and small audiences, print and broadcast media placements, and social media.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring increased awareness through in-person contacts (like presentations) involves surveys of those who participate, documenting their new or expanded knowledge of the community issue and those who are impacted. When the outreach is accomplished through print, broadcast, and social media, the most realistic evaluation approach is to track proxy measures for increased awareness, including social media/website analytics (on visits to the site, comments on social media, click-throughs, and shares, or the estimated number of people reached through print/broadcast media based on the media outlet's marketing information).

SAMPLE TOOL: Sample [Post-Training Survey](#) and [Tracking Media Outreach](#) forms are available on the [MMF website](#). This [Advocacy Strategy Framework](#) document from the Center for Evaluation Innovation provides specific examples that are relevant to all Advocacy & Coalition-Building indicators (*Appendix B*).

- **Indicator 1b: Increased Awareness and Engagement with Key Systems Leaders and Policymakers**

Includes increasing awareness of the coalition and its agenda as well as longer-term engagement to effect change in alignment with the coalition's agenda. Engagement can include targeted presentations, one-on-one and small group meetings, ongoing communication/participation, and engagement as members of committees, task forces, and other bodies that include leaders and policymakers.

EXAMPLE: Enacting systems-level and policy change requires a long process of engagement with systems leaders and policymakers. At the state level, this engagement could involve the following: 1) members of the coalition attending pre-bid conferences and applying for collaborative grants from federal/state agencies, educating state personnel on the coalition and its work; 2) attending or presenting at state-level conferences addressing the needs and issues facing

constituents; 3) doing advocacy work that involves direct, two-way contact with state personnel; 4) volunteering or self-nominating from coalition members to serve on behalf of the coalition on government committees and advisory groups, etc.

MEASUREMENT: Tracking of government/policy-making agencies and systems leaders along with types of communication/coordination, the frequency of contacts, and results that show policymakers are becoming more aware or interested in the issues at the forefront of the coalition's agenda.

SAMPLE TOOL: A tracking grid to measure [Engagement with Key Systems Leaders and Policymakers](#) is available on the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 1c: Increased Awareness and/or Skills in Supporting the Well-being of Constituents**

Includes awareness, knowledge and skills among service providers in understanding and addressing the needs of constituents; this includes those who provide direct services as well as those working in other contexts to support constituents' rights and well-being

EXAMPLE: Many community coalitions provide outreach to those who work with their constituents, including trainings and workshops to increase their knowledge and skills in working with those in need. For example, a coalition working to empower immigrant and refugee families may offer workshops in helping human service professionals better understand the rights of their constituents under the current federal administration, along with effective strategies for building trust while protecting clients' confidentiality. As policies change, as new knowledge and best practices are generated to address growing problems, these kinds of trainings are vital as the coalition works for change at a systems level.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring increased awareness and/or skills is best accomplished with the use of participant surveys. These include pre/post surveys that measure participants' perceptions of their knowledge/skills both before and after trainings, as well as post-only approaches that ask participants to rate how much they've gained (if anything) from their training experience.

SAMPLE TOOL: For a Sample [Pre/Post Survey Template](#) please see the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 1d: Increased Empowerment among Community Constituents**

Defined as increases in knowledge, skills, and/or participation in advocacy/social change activities among the poor and vulnerable. Includes increased knowledge of laws, legal rights; participation in self- and systems-level advocacy efforts; increases in the level of responsibility/leadership shown by constituents, etc.

EXAMPLE: Effective approaches to social change start with the needs and issues faced by the people who are most impacted by inadequate systems and policies. Including community voice at each stage of the coalition's work is recognized as a best practice in collective impact. Although the participation of community members typically starts simply with the inclusion of representatives on coalition committees or advisory panels, this participation may just be a starting place for building community members' skills and confidence over the long term. In a growing number of social change initiatives, community members receive individualized support and skills training to engage fully in the coalition's advocacy and awareness-building activities, and ultimately, in the leadership and decision-making functions of the coalition at large.

MEASUREMENT: Community member surveys, post-workshop evaluations, skills tracking (through the completion of observational rubrics), and tracking the changing levels of participation in coalition activities are all viable approaches for measuring this indicator.

SAMPLE TOOL: For a sample [Observing and Measuring Skills Rubric](#) and [Empowerment among Community Constituents Survey](#), please see the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 1e: Increased/Sustained Involvement of Agency Staff and Volunteers in Legislative/Policy Advocacy**

Defined as advocacy efforts for legislative or policy change at the local, state, and federal government levels. Involves tracking the number of volunteers/staff who participate along with the number of hours spent and the goals/targeted outcomes of the advocacy efforts.

EXAMPLE: Effective advocacy involves a well-planned and executed approach that typically includes sustained activities involving multiple groups of stakeholders and types of engagement. This indicator focuses primarily on the role of trained staff and volunteers (including community members/constituents) who participate in advocacy on an ongoing basis.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator includes tracking those who engage in advocacy, the extent of their training, the types of advocacy activities in which they engage, and how their involvement continues over time.

SAMPLE TOOL: A sample rubric for [Involvement in Advocacy](#) is available on the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 1f: Increased Skills and Confidence in Advocacy among Agency Staff and Volunteers**

EXAMPLE: Training activities to help participants gain the tools they need to be effective advocates typically include increasing knowledge of the issue and system/policy targeted for change, building skills in effective communication, and developing self-confidence, particularly in those who are new to advocacy engagement.

MEASUREMENT: A direct strategy for measuring this indicator includes the use of pre/post or post-only surveys in which participants report on what they've gained from the training.

SAMPLE TOOL: For a sample [Pre/Post Survey Template](#), please see the [MMF website](#).

OUTCOME Two: Increased Collaboration for Social Change (Coalition-building)

- **Indicator 2a: Increased Development of Coalitions for Collaborative Action among Social Change Groups**

This indicator refers to building the infrastructure for collaboration, including the development of coalitions and coordinated action among social change groups and organizations, and building strategic networks to engage those likely to have an impact on policies affecting the constituency. This includes building alliances and collaborative endeavors by reaching out to a broad range of groups and sectors.

Activities that may be a part of infrastructure development include recruiting appropriate people/organizations to join, assuring representation from multiple sectors/identity groups, assuring representation from the poor and vulnerable constituents who are most impacted by the issue, building sustained participation in coalition activities, progress toward establishing a shared agenda, and/or monitoring the extent to which the coalition is able to make joint decisions and agree on plans of action.

EXAMPLE: Many coalitions seeking to implement long-term, broadly-based, systemic change to problems like human trafficking, homelessness, the denial of human rights to immigrants and refugees, and the lack of health care access for low-income families adopt a collective impact approach to community-wide change. Principles of collective impact suggest the following conditions are needed to plan and implement changes that lead to community-wide, sustainable improvement: 1) a Common Agenda, or shared vision for change; 2) an approach to Shared Measurement, or agreement on the ways success will be measured and reported with common outcomes and indicators; 3) Mutually Reinforcing Activities in which a diverse set of stakeholders coordinate specific activities according to an agreed-upon plan of action; 4) Continuous Communication, or open communication among stakeholders to build trust and cohesiveness; and 5) Backbone Support, or the facilitation by staff dedicated to the initiative who help guide vision and strategy, support collaborative activities, build public will, advance policy and mobilize funding. Another principle of effectiveness includes recruiting participants from multiple sectors, including community residents/constituents and setting goals to change systems rather than focusing primarily on programs. For more information, see [this article](#).

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator involves tracking the numbers and types of people/organizations involved, tracking attendance at coalition meetings/activities, and/or tracking the completion of milestones for effective collaborative action or collective impact. These milestones could include member agreement on a shared agenda; member agreement on priorities and timelines; the adoption of action plans; the development of platforms/systems for continuous communication; agreement and use of practices leading to shared decision making, etc.

SAMPLE TOOL: A sample format for [Coalition Infrastructure Tracking](#) is available on the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 2b: Increased [depth of] collaboration among coalition/collaborative members**

This indicator addresses the deepening of collaborative activities and coordination among coalition members. Typical stages of collaboration include: Stage 1: Communicating/Networking (members talk to one another and share information); Stage 2: Coordination (personnel from different organizations work together on a case-by-case basis to coordinate support; establishing client referral processes are one example of Coordination); Step 3: Collaboration (members work together on a project-by-project basis; includes joint planning and mutual objectives); Step 4: Integration/Partnership (coalition members work together on an ongoing basis, share resources, establish high levels of trust and interdependence with one another in accomplishing the shared agenda). For more information on stages of collaboration, see [Abt Single-Sided Body Template](#) (page 6) or [Collaboration for a Change](#).

EXAMPLE: A new coalition to strengthen access to behavioral health services among low-income women may start with meetings designed to help member organizations learn about one another and initiate new relationships through informational presentations (that include the services provided by each organization and their targeted geographic areas) and networking (interpersonal contact). As a result of these kinds of communication, a number of organizations will begin to refer clients back and forth to help clients access services as quickly as possible that address their specialized needs (a kind of Coordination). As organizations deepen into the frequency with which they coordinate services for low-income women, they may decide to increase their efforts to advocate for changes in how women are screened for behavioral health issues in clinics or hospitals and to add the use of community health workers/peer support across their organizations (the stage of Collaboration). When coalition members formalize and sustain these types of Coordination and Collaboration, mutual goal-setting and collaborative activity may become a part of formalized, ongoing partnerships across the coalition (Integration or Partnership).

MEASUREMENT: Tracking the depth, or stages, of collaboration from information sharing, to coordinating (including coordination among service providers to better serve their constituents), to joint action and decision-making, to more formalized partnerships with ongoing collaborative action. Maps may be used to illustrate these relationships and how they change over time. Member Surveys can ask coalition member organizations to report (on an annual basis) the

other member organizations they currently Communicate, Coordinate, Collaborate, and Partner with. Over time, there may be expectations that there is an increase in the number of member organizations with which they connect, the frequency with which they connect, and a progression in the level of collaboration.

SAMPLE TOOL: A sample format for [Collaboration Tracking Form](#) is available on the [MMF website](#).

- **Indicator 2c: Increased Coordinated Action Among Coalition Members in Advancing their Shared Agenda**

This indicator refers to the ways in which member organizations change their own policies, institutional practices, or services to enact aspects of the coalition's shared agenda. These changes do not refer to case-by-case or time-limited practices (like establishing referral relationships) but are instead intended to be sustained over time to support changes in systems that serve the constituent population.

EXAMPLE: A coalition to prevent homelessness among youth establishes a shared agenda that includes increasing access to emergency shelters, health care, behavioral health services, case management, transitional housing, and education/employment training. Coalition members, including service providers from organizations that specifically target homeless and at-risk youth and from other organizations that serve a broader population that includes homeless youth. In one of their early activities, coalition members complete an inventory that includes the following: geographic areas served, ages of the youth served, the services provided and whether they are restricted to clients with special characteristics, and the number of young people on waiting lists for each of their services. These inventories are assembled in a format that allows members to analyze gaps in geographic areas or types of youth served along with services that are in short supply. During coalition activities, members strategize ways to address these gaps by increasing referrals to youth currently on waiting lists to other organizations that can serve them more quickly, to adjust geographic boundaries of areas served so that no neighborhoods are uncovered, and/or the expansion or contraction of services at organizations so resources can be used most effectively to cover unmet needs.

MEASUREMENT: Tracking coordinated action involving a significant proportion of coalition/collaborative members in analyzing unmet needs, determining goals/targeted outcomes to address the needs, and/or implementing steps to change organizational practice as a necessary step in systems change.

SAMPLE TOOL: A sample grid for tracking [Coordinated Action to Support Shared Agenda](#) is available on the [MMF website](#) along with a [Coalition Members Sample Survey](#) that can also be used to measure this indicator.

Focus Area: Improved Economic Mobility

Improved Economic Mobility in Individuals

- 1a: Increased meaningful relationships with individuals from different economic backgrounds
- 1b: Increased financial capital
- 1c: Increased physical capital/assets
- 1d: Increased human capital

Improved Economic Mobility in Communities

- 2a: Increased economic connectedness within a place
- 2b: Improved neighborhood characteristics
- 2c: Impactful advocacy efforts to eliminate predatory and discriminatory practices/policies OR to promote equitable and just practices/policies that directly impact economic mobility

Applicants must select 2 indicators to measure. They can be within a single outcome, or spread across Outcomes 1 & 2.

OUTCOME One: Improved Economic Mobility in Individuals

In most cases, achievement of Outcome One indicators will be measured based on the change experienced by individual clients receiving direct service/programming.

- **Indicator 1a: Increased meaningful relationships with individuals from different economic backgrounds (also known as cross-class social capital/economic connectedness).**

Social capital refers to the non-financial resources available to individuals through relationships to people and institutions, such as neighborhoods, families, and professional networks. At the community level, cross-class connections, also known as economic connectedness, boost economic mobility more than anything else, including efforts targeting racial segregation, economic inequality, improved educational outcomes, and stable family structure. Creating more connections across class lines – either through greater economic integration of our institutions and neighborhoods or more opportunities for cross-class social engagement – looks to be the most promising route to improving rates of upward economic mobility in the U.S.

EXAMPLE: Two neighborhood organizations exist in one census tract, one representing a neighborhood with high housing value and higher average incomes, and the other representing a neighborhood composed mostly of individuals living in low-income housing units. The organizations decide to intentionally partner, and co-host all meetings and events together. Additionally, the organizations host get-to-know you events between the residents and encourage regular social engagements between residents of both neighborhoods.

MEASUREMENT: The initiative may track cross-class exposure and friendship as a means for measuring increased economic connectedness. Achievement may be measured in the number of relationships formed with residents from the other neighborhood, or the depth of those relationships.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [Social Connection Measurement Tools inventory](#), [Social Capital Research Measures](#), [Brief Sense of Community Scale](#)

- **Indicator 1b: Increased financial capital (i.e. savings, income, credit score, wealth-building products, healthy banking products)**

Financial capital refers to financial assets and products that individuals acquire and leverage to get ahead, such as savings, higher incomes, and other investments. Financial capital includes the economic position to be able to move to better or healthier neighborhoods.

EXAMPLE: An organization operates a matched emergency savings program. For every \$200 an individual saves and puts into a bank account, the organization matches 2:1 at \$400. The emergency savings account is intended to support the individual when faced with unexpected crises or life events, including medical bills, home repairs, car repairs, and sudden loss of income.

MEASUREMENT: Possible measures of success include an increase in the amount saved within the emergency savings account and tracking appropriate use of the funds to cover unexpected expenses. Even opening a bank account and increasing savings behavior is a notable achievement toward financial resilience.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [CFPB financial well-being assessment](#); Pre/Post credit scores; Pre/Post bank account balance; Opening of healthy products or conversion of unhealthy products

- **Indicator 1c: Increased physical capital/assets (i.e. home ownership, land ownership, vehicle ownership)**

Having assets is one of the best predictors of economic mobility. Home equity is the single most important component of family wealth.

EXAMPLE: An organization operates a program intended for first-time home buyers, including down payments assistance, credit repair services, home loan origination services, and financial coaching around interest rates, mortgages, loans, and even how to select a real estate agent. In particular, the organization has several financial incentives for first-time home buyers who are also the first in their family to own a home.

MEASUREMENT: Achievement of this indicator could be measured in the number of clients who successfully purchase a home, those who improve their financial situation (i.e. credit score) so that homeownership becomes a viable option, and/or a completed number of financial coaching sessions in preparation for asset purchase.

SAMPLE TOOLS: Proof of purchase; mortgage schedule; Title & proof of insurance

- **Indicator 1d: Increased human capital (i.e. improved academic performance, kindergarten readiness, improved health outcomes)**

Human capital refers to the skills and attributes acquired by individuals that impact whether or not they are able to take advantage of economic opportunities, such as education and health.

EXAMPLE: An organization recognizes critical [research](#) demonstrating that while children from the poorest families are substantially less likely than their peers from richer backgrounds to reach the top of the income distribution, this difference disappears when comparing students from opposite economic backgrounds at highly selective colleges. This suggests that low-income students are not “mismatched” at these elite institutions and that increasing the number of students on campus from such backgrounds could be a powerful policy to expand opportunity. Thus, the organization launches an initiative to coach low-income students through high school and four years of undergraduate education. The program offers several pillars of support, including an upperclassmen mentor, free mental health counseling,

tutoring, and standardized test preparation, and scholarships to take the place of student loans.

MEASUREMENT: Measures of success could include college readiness (i.e. standardized test scores, graduation class rank), college admission, scholarship packages, drop out/stop out rates.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [School Readiness Assessment Tools](#); [Measuring Teacher Effectiveness](#); Pre/Post average classroom test scores; [Personal Health and Finance](#); [Flourishing Measure](#)

OUTCOME Two: Improved Economic Mobility in Communities

In most cases, achievement of Outcome Two indicators will be measured using secondary data that assesses community level change across a particular geography (i.e. census tract, zip code, etc)

- **Indicator 2a: Increased economic connectedness within a place (i.e. reduced segregation, reduced income inequality)**

EXAMPLE: An organization launches a “Moves to Opportunity” initiative modeled after [promising evidence](#) in another geography. The initiative partners the local housing authority with a social service nonprofit, and helps low-income families with Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) to identify high opportunity neighborhoods, and supports their move and long-term residence in those areas.

MEASUREMENT: The initiative may track cross-class exposure and friendship as a means for measuring increased economic connectedness. Or, they may track how many HCV recipients choose to move to high opportunity areas and stay there once their lease has expired.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [Change in GINI Income Inequality Index](#); [School segregation index](#); [Social Connection Measurement Tools inventory](#), [Social Capital Research Measures](#), [Brief Sense of Community Scale](#)

- **Indicator 2b: Improved neighborhood characteristics (i.e. affordable housing, unemployment rates, poverty rates, marriage rates)**

EXAMPLE: An organization observes that a particular zip code has many of the characteristics of a high mobility/high opportunity area, including good schools and low-crime, but that there is a lack of affordable housing which prevents many families from taking advantage of what this area has to offer. To remedy this, the organization partners with the local community development corporation to repurpose a defunct mall into a mixed-income housing development, with access to public transit and high walkability.

MEASUREMENT: Achievement may be measured in the number of housing units produced and filled, or the decrease in income inequality in that zipcode over time.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [Business Creation](#); [Net Change in Employment](#); [Change in unemployment rates](#); [Change in the number of children who qualify for free/reduced lunch](#); [Change in educational attainment](#); [Presence of affordable housing](#); [Rates of owner-occupied housing](#); [Home purchase loan originations](#); [Change in evictions/Vacancy Rates](#); [Change in GINI Income Inequality Index](#);

- **Indicator 2c: Impactful advocacy efforts to eliminate predatory and discriminatory practices/policies OR to promote equitable and just practices/policies that directly impact economic mobility**

EXAMPLE: An organization advocates for policies that positively impact Missouri families. In the current legislative session, they are championing an initiative that would increase workers' access to earned sick time, thus providing a critical boost to children and families, and generating over \$600 million in societal savings each year.

MEASUREMENT: Achievement may be measured by how the initiative advances during the legislative session, how many constituents are educated about the issue, or in the amount of bipartisan support.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [MO legislative tracking](#); [Advocacy Strategy Framework](#); Advocacy/Coalition Building [Assessment Tools listed on MMF Website](#)

Focus Area: Rural Well-Being

Increased Stability for Rural Residents

- 1a: Increased Community/Civic Participation
- 1b: Reduced Social Isolation
- 1c: Improved Attitude/Perception of Community and/or Self
- 1d: Increased Sense of Belonging

Improved Quality of Life for Rural Residents

- 2a: Increased Access to Mental Health, Addiction and Support Services
- 2b: Improved Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Symptoms
- 2c: Increased/Sustained Participation in Social/Emotional Support Opportunities
- 2d: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-being

OUTCOME One: Increased Stability for Rural Residents

- **Indicator 1a: Increased Community/Civic Participation**

Refers to an increase in participation and/or frequency of participation in community or civic activities.

EXAMPLE: Community and civic participation may include activities like voting in local elections, volunteering or joining service clubs, attending school functions, attending community presentations or forums, participating in a faith community, starting a new club or group, etc.

MEASUREMENT: Programs/services that select this outcome should measure/document the extent to which rural residents spend more time and/or interact more with others who are not paid service providers; documentation can be accomplished through observations by staff or through self-reports, completed over time.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [Common Barriers in Civic Engagement](#); [Public Participation Barrier Checklist](#); [Community Participation Indicators](#)

- **Indicator 1b: Reduced Social Isolation**

Refers to an increase in the frequency with which individuals interact with others (not including service providers) or improvements in the quality of relationships they have with friends, family members, and others to reduce loneliness. Increased community and civic participation (1a) will often lead to reduced feelings of social isolation (1b).

EXAMPLE: This indicator refers to the impact of connections and support that individuals receive from people in the community, including family members, peers, clergy/faith communities, volunteers, and others.

MEASUREMENT: Programs/services that select this outcome should measure/document the extent to which rural residents feel less isolated over a period of time.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [Rochester Interaction Record](#) (p. 9 of PDF); [WHOQOL-100](#); [UCLA Loneliness Scale \(Version 3\)](#); [Indices of Loneliness](#)

- **Indicator 1c: Improved Attitude/Perception of Community and/or Self**

This indicator refers to changing attitudes and perceptions one holds about themselves and their community, especially their value and influence within their community and if they feel their community is supportive and thriving.

EXAMPLE: An organization starts an initiative at a local high school to change student perceptions about staying in their community after graduation. They found through assessment that many students felt negatively about their community and didn't want to return after moving away for college or work opportunities. After participation in the initiative, which brought in local civic leaders and historians, students expressed a more positive attitude about their community and how they can make improvements as residents.

MEASUREMENT: Programs/services that select this outcome should measure/document the extent to which rural residents feel more positively toward themselves, their value in the community, and the community as a whole.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [Sense of Community Index](#); [Brief Sense of Community Scale](#); [Robson Self Concept Questionnaire](#); [Personal Self Concept Questionnaire](#); [Engagement in Meaningful Activities Survey](#)

- **Indicator 1d: Increased Sense of Belonging**

A sense of belonging in rural areas can be strong and rooted in the community's norms and beliefs. Strong community ties, perceived community support, local traditions, opportunities for participation, and a sense of place all contribute to a sense of belonging.

EXAMPLE: A rural town is losing population over the last ten years. There has been an effort to recruit new business owners to the area, but many don't stay longer than 12 months. The local civic group initiates a new "belonging" program that partners new residents with long-term residents who act as mentors and help them find their place in a new community characterized by long held traditions and generational relationships.

MEASUREMENT: Programs/services that select this outcome should measure/document the extent to which rural residents feel a stronger sense of belonging within either a group or the community as a whole.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [Sense of Belonging Instrument](#); [The Social Connectedness and the Social Assurance Scales](#)

OUTCOME Two: Improved Quality of Life for Rural Residents

- **Indicator 2a: Increased Access to Mental Health, Addiction and Support Services**

This indicator refers to the extent to which rural residents receive appropriate levels of service, on an ongoing basis, that are targeted to their specific mental health, addiction, and support needs.

EXAMPLE: An organization provides tele-therapy and a mobile counseling van to reach rural residents who live in remote areas, lack transportation, and/or are worried about the stigma of accessing resources in town.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator involves assessments of individual needs for mental health support when they come into the program, and tracking/reporting on the types of services, frequencies of services, and durations of services over time.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [Greater Access to Appropriate Mental Health Services Tracking Grid](#)

- **Indicator 2b: Improved Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Symptoms**

This indicator refers to the lessening of symptoms related to depression, stress, anxiety and other disorders. In some cases, it may also relate to decreasing/eliminating addictions to unhealthy substances (or the misuse of prescription drugs or alcohol).

EXAMPLE: An individual participates in outpatient addiction counseling sponsored by his employer. He completes a stress and coping assessment every six months to assess progress toward his personal goals around sobriety.

MEASUREMENT: Measuring this indicator typically includes the use of standardized tools and inventories, or relevant items selected from these standardized measures. These tools must be administered at least two points in time to measure improvement.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [Cope Inventory](#); [The Perceived Stress Scale](#); [Stress Assessments](#); [Psychological Assessment Tools for Mental Health](#); [Evaluation Measures and Data Collection Tools for Rural Mental Health Programs](#)

- **Indicator 2c: Increased/Sustained Participation in Social/Emotional Support Opportunities**

Refers to participation by rural residents in support groups and other activities that are often, but not always, provided outside traditional service venues. These activities help individuals reconnect to others and establish a new sense of purpose in their lives.

EXAMPLE: In addition to support/educational groups, activities that may contribute to a healthier self-concept and sense of purpose include art therapy, writing/journaling, pet therapy, time in nature, mindfulness training/meditation, other forms of spiritual practice, exercise/athletic events, specialized hobbies, community service, and networking.

MEASUREMENT: This indicator can be measured by tracking an individual's participation in social/emotional support activities over time and/or by using a survey that asks them to report on their participation and the extent to which the activities provided social/emotional support.

SAMPLE TOOLS: [Social Emotional Support Tracking Grid](#); [Social Emotional Support Survey](#); [Social Support Survey Instrument | RAND](#); [Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support](#), [The Social Provisions Scale](#); [Duke-UNC Functional Social Support Questionnaire \(DUFSS\)](#); [Social Support Scale](#)

- **Indicator 2d: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-being**

EXAMPLE: The extent to which rural residents report improvements in their quality of life (or overall well-being) is an accepted measure of individual levels of life satisfaction. Standardized quality of life measures includes many examples of the areas that may be included in achieving this indicator

MEASUREMENT: This indicator is measured with those who have the capacity to understand and complete written or verbally-administered surveys that compare how they felt about different areas of their lives/living situations before receiving services to how they feel about these same areas after receiving services

SAMPLE TOOLS: [36-Item Short Form Survey Instrument \(SF-36\) | RAND](#); [World Health Organization Quality of Life questionnaire \(WHOQOL-BREF\)](#); [Medical Outcomes Study](#); [Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire – Short Form \(Q-LES-Q-SF\)](#)

Appendix A: All MMF Outcomes and Indicators by Focus Area

Focus Area: Older Adults Living Independently

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OUTCOME One: Increased Stability for Older Adults

- 1a: Increased Access to Needed Community Resources
- 1b: Increased Stability Related to Basic Needs (for food/nutrition, shelter/housing and transportation)
- 1c: Improved/Maintained Levels of Functioning (Physical/Cognitive)
- 1d: Improved/Increased Support for Caregivers

OUTCOME Two: Improved Quality of Life for Older Adults

- 2a: Reduced Social Isolation
- 2b: Improved Psychological/Mental Health
- 2c: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-Being
- 2d: Clients Report Improvements in their Living Environments
- 2e: Decreased Stress for Caregivers

Focus Area: Immigrants & Refugees

8

OUTCOME One: Increased Stability for Immigrants & Refugees

- 1a: Increased Access to Needed Community Resources (including Legal Assistance)
- 1b: Increased Stability Related to Basic Needs (for Food/Nutrition, Shelter/Housing and Transportation)
- 1c: Improved Levels of Functioning (Life Skills, English Language Skills)
- 1d: Improved Employment Situations

OUTCOME Two: Improved Quality of Life for Immigrants & Refugees

- 2a: Increased Community Connections
- 2b: Clients Achieve the Appropriate Legal Status
- 2c: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-being
- 2d: Increased Coping Skills
- 2e: Decreased Stress (including Traumatic Stress)

Focus Area: Veterans

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OUTCOME One: Increased Stability for Veterans

- 1a: Increased Access to Needed Community Resources (including legal assistance)
- 1b: Increased Stability Related to Basic Needs (for food/nutrition, shelter/housing and transportation)
- 1c: Improved Levels of Functioning (Life Skills, Education and Employment)

OUTCOME Two: Improved Quality of Life for Veterans and their Families

- 2a: Greater Access to Appropriate Mental Health and Support Services (including Alternative/Holistic Services)
- 2b: Improved Psychological/Mental Health (includes Stress Management and Coping Skills)
- 2c: Increased/sustained participation in social/emotional support opportunities
- 2d: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-being

Focus Area: Human Trafficking Prevention

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OUTCOME One: Increased Knowledge/Skills/Collaboration for Prevention

- 1a: Increased Knowledge of Human Trafficking and its Risk Factors
- 1b: Increased understanding of survivors as victims of trafficking rather than offenders
- 1c: Increased Knowledge of Primary, Secondary and/or Tertiary Prevention
- 1d: Increased Skills Among Education, Health and Social Service Providers for Prevention
- 1e: Increased collaboration among service providers, advocates, and others to prevent human trafficking

OUTCOME Two: Increased Support and Stability for High-Risk Youth and Youth Survivors

- 2a: Increased Shelter/Safety for Survivors and Those at Highest Risk
- 2b: Increased Access to Substance Abuse/Mental Health Services among Survivors/Those at Highest Risk
- 2c: Increased Availability of Survivor-led Programming
- 2d: Increased Availability of Longer-term Residential Services/Programming
- 2e: Increased stability/well-being among survivors/those at highest risk for human trafficking

Focus Area: Advocacy & Coalition Building

22

OUTCOME One: Increased Awareness and Advocacy for Social Change

- 1a: Increased Public Awareness of Issues Impacting Constituents
- 1b: Increased Awareness and Engagement with Key Systems Leaders and Policymakers
- 1c: Increased Awareness and/or Skills in Supporting the Well-being of Constituents
- 1d: Increased Empowerment among Community Constituents
- 1e: Increased/Sustained Involvement of Agency Staff and Volunteers in Legislative/Policy Advocacy
- 1f: Increased Skills and Confidence in Advocacy among Agency Staff and Volunteers

OUTCOME Two: Increased Collaboration for Social Change (Coalition-building)

- 2a: Increased Development of Coalitions for Collaborative Action among Social Change Groups
- 2b: Increased [depth of] collaboration among coalition/collaborative members
- 2c: Increased Coordinated Action Among Coalition Members in Advancing their Shared Agenda

Focus Area: Improved Economic Mobility

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OUTCOME One: Improved Economic Mobility in Individuals

- 1a: Increased meaningful relationships with individuals from different economic backgrounds
- 1b: Increased financial capital
- 1c: Increased physical capital/assets
- 1d: Increased human capital

OUTCOME Two: Improved Economic Mobility in Communities

- 2a: Increased economic connectedness within a place
- 2b: Improved neighborhood characteristics
- 2c: Impactful advocacy efforts to eliminate predatory and discriminatory practices/policies OR to promote equitable and just practices/policies that directly impact economic mobility

Focus Area: Rural Well-Being

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OUTCOME One: Increased Stability for Rural Residents

- 1a: Increased Community/Civic Participation
- 1b: Reduced Social Isolation
- 1c: Improved Attitude/Perception of Community and/or Self

1d: Increased Sense of Belonging

OUTCOME Two: Improved Quality of Life for Rural Residents

2a: Increased Access to Mental Health, Addiction and Support Services

2b: Improved Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Symptoms

2c: Increased/Sustained Participation in Social/Emotional Support Opportunities

2d: Clients Report Improvements in Overall Well-being

Note: LS Associates, LLC, provided insight on the original guide in 2017.