

Rural Agencies Report

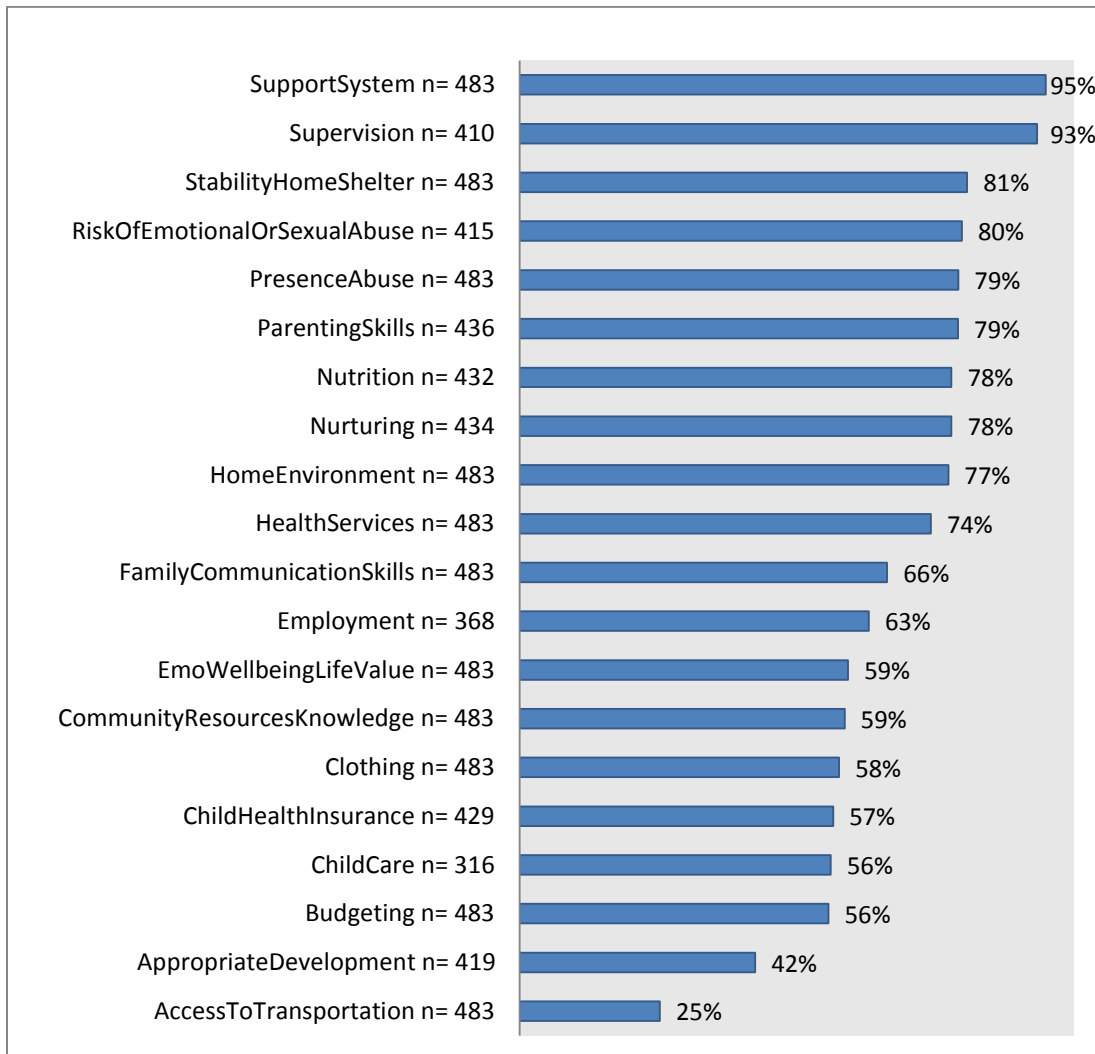
Table 1 shows rural agencies in the collaboratives of Butte, Lake, San Joaquin, and Siskiyou counties. The table presents the total number of assessments conducted with families in the period between September of 2009 and February of 2013. As the table shows, these 14 rural agencies as a group conducted 483 first FDM assessments. Further, out the families with a first assessment, 261 received a second assessment. Altogether, within the specified period, these agencies conducted close to 932 assessments.

Table 1: Number of assessments for rural agencies used in the analysis

Collaborative	Organization name	Completed assessments			
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd +	Total
Butte	Catalyst Domestic Violence Services	43	9	1	53
Lake	Lake County Office of Education	110	78	59	247
	Lake Family Resource Center	111	39	69	219
San Joaquin	Sutter Tracy Healthy Connections Resource Center	90	53	36	179
	Butte Valley CRC	8	5	2	15
	Dunsmuir CRC	16	15	0	31
	Happy Camp FRC	10	4	1	15
Siskiyou	Hub Communities FRC	16	8	1	25
	McCloud CRC	15	9	5	29
	Mt. Shasta CRC	5	4	2	11
	Scotts Valley FRC	8	7	1	16
	Tulelake/Newell FRC	15	12	1	28
	Weed CRC	10	7	5	22
	Yreka CRC	26	11	5	42
Total		483	261	188	932

Even though there is wide variation on the areas of strengths and challenges individual families visiting these agencies face, taken as a group these families show some general areas of strength and challenges. Figure 1 shows the percentages of clients that were assessed as being at a “stable” or “self-sufficient” level in each of the indicators during their empowerment plans for all families that received a first assessment. As the figure shows, 95% of families reported having strong “support systems” and 93% revealed their “supervision” of children as an area of strength. On the other hand, only 42% of the families reported being “stable” or “self-sufficient” in the indicator of “appropriate development” and only 25% of families reported being “stable” or “self-sufficient” in the “access to transportation” indicator.

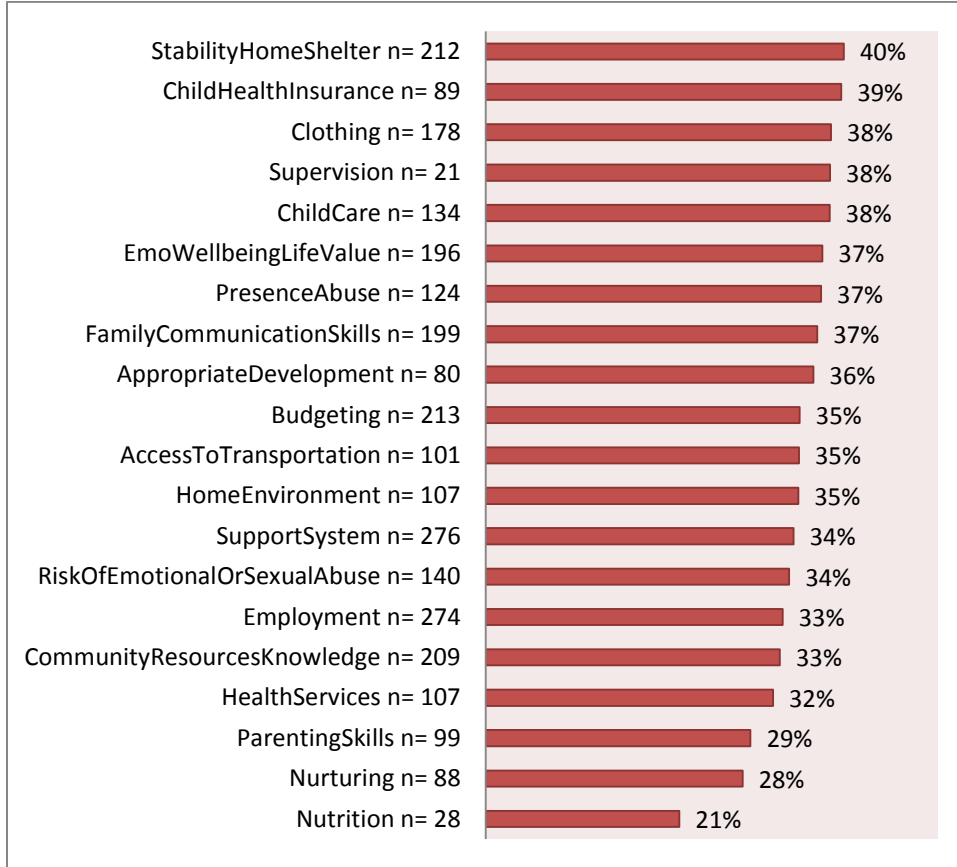
Figure 1. Percent of clients with a first assessment that scored at stable or self-sufficient level



Perhaps one of the most interesting findings in figure 1 is the fact that clients in rural agencies, as a group, face significantly more challenges than agencies located in urban centers in the area of access to transportation and appropriate development, but these clients have significantly higher levels in the indicators of support systems, supervision, and stability of home shelter than their urban counterparts.

The group of rural agencies considered in this report present relatively positive engagement levels for those families reporting areas of concern in their first assessment. Figure 2 shows the percentage of clients who reported being “in crisis” or “at risk” in an indicator and did NOT receive a second assessment within 6 months of their first empowerment plan. As the figure shows, about 40% of the 212 clients who reported being “in crisis” or “at risk” on the first assessment in the stability of home shelter indicator did not receive a second assessment within 6 months of the first assessment. Not surprisingly families “in crisis” or “at risk” in this indicator had the highest chances of not coming back for a second assessment (possibly because they also had the highest chance of relocating to a different area).

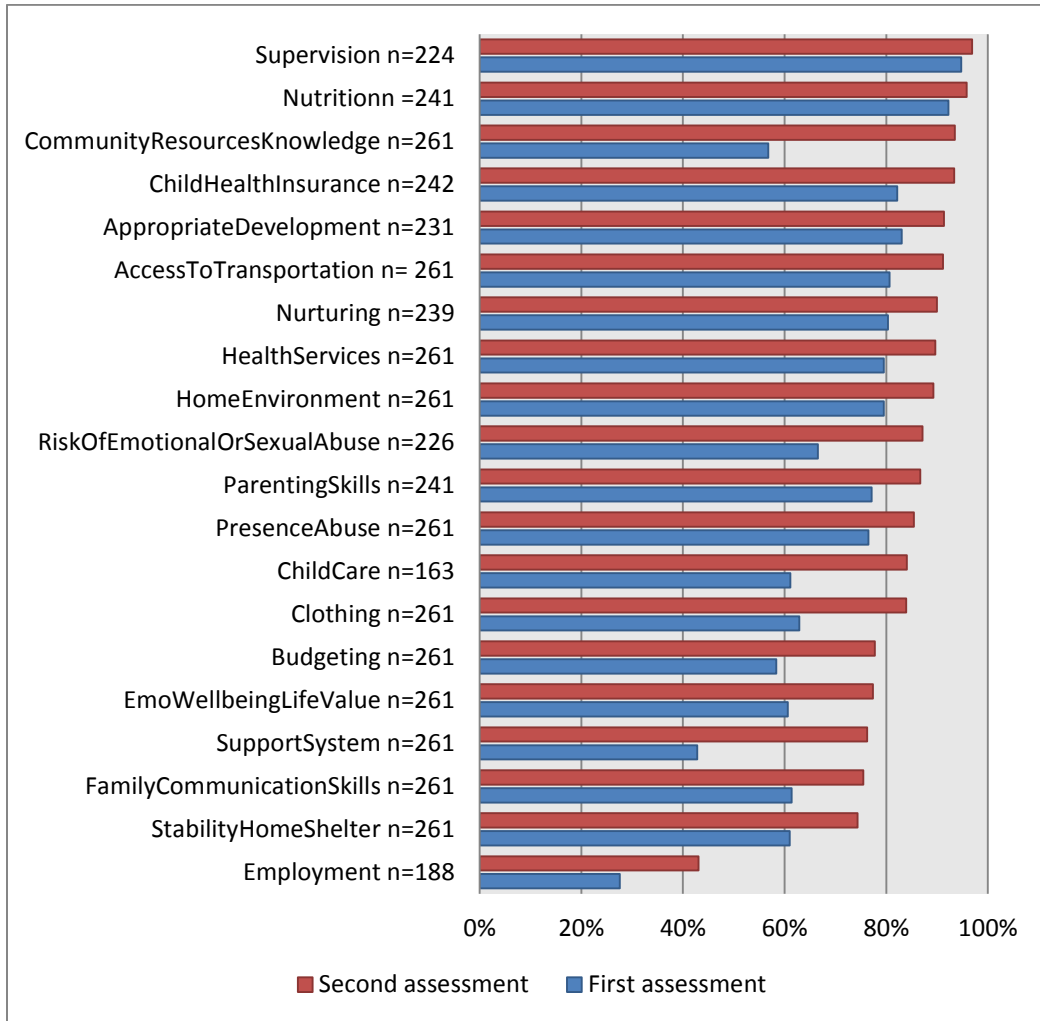
Figure 2 shows the percentage of families that reported being “in crisis” or “at risk” in an indicator and did not receive a second assessment within 6 months after the first assessment.



A large percentage of families that received a second assessment showed significant improvement between their first assessment and their second. Figure 3 shows the percentage of families who had at least 2 assessments reporting being at a “stable” or “self-sufficient” level in the first and second assessments.

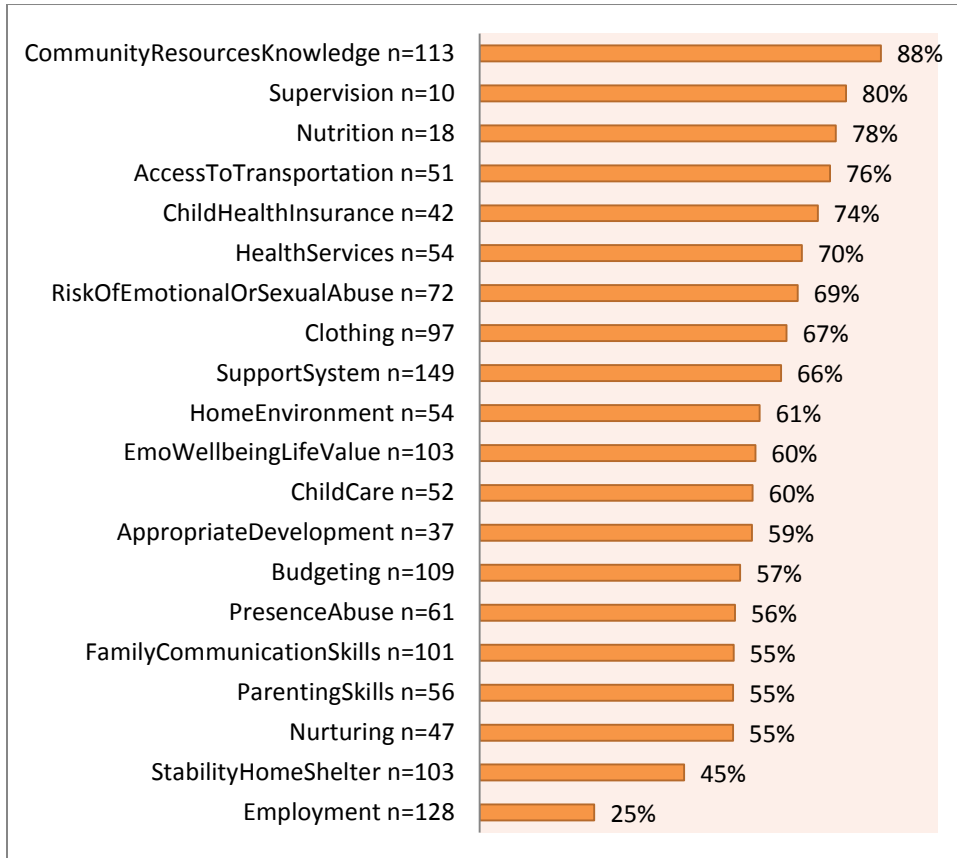
As figure 3 demonstrates, there was an increase in the percentage of families reporting being a “stable” or “self-sufficient” from first to second assessment in all indicators. Some indicators, however, show bigger gains than others. In the indicator of community resource knowledge, for example, while only 57% of the 261 clients who received at least two assessments reported being at a “stable” or “self-sufficient” level, about 93% reported being at a “stable” or “self-sufficient” level by their second assessment (an increase of 37 percentage points). Large changes can be observed for the indicators of support systems, child care, and clothing as well (with increases of 33, 23, and 21 percentage points respectively).

Figure 3: Percent of clients at "stable" or "self-sufficient" levels by assessment.



While figure 3 showed the percentage of clients at "stable" or "self-sufficient" levels by assessment for all clients that received at least 2 assessments, Figure 4 presents the percentage of clients who were assessed as "at risk" or "in crisis" in the first assessment and were able to move to a "stable" or "self-sufficient" level by their second assessment.

Figure 4: the percentage of clients who were assessed as “at risk” or “in crisis” in the first assessment and were able to move to a "stable" or "self-sufficient" level by their second assessment.



As figure 4 depicts, the greatest gains for clients that started “in crisis” or “at risk” in the first assessment was achieved in the indicator of community resource knowledge, where 88% of the 113 clients that started in crisis or at risk moved up to a level of stability or self-sufficiency. On the other hand the indicators where the least amount of clients were able to move up from a level of crisis or risk were those of employment and stability of home shelter, where only 25% and 45% were able to achieve stability or self-sufficiency by the second assessment respectively.