



Family Resource Center Association

# Colorado Family Resource Center Association

Annual Evaluation Report:

July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023



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## Annual Evaluation Report:

July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023

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November 10, 2023

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Project Code: FRCA23

### For More Information on the Service Delivery Model:

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### Acknowledgments

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# Background

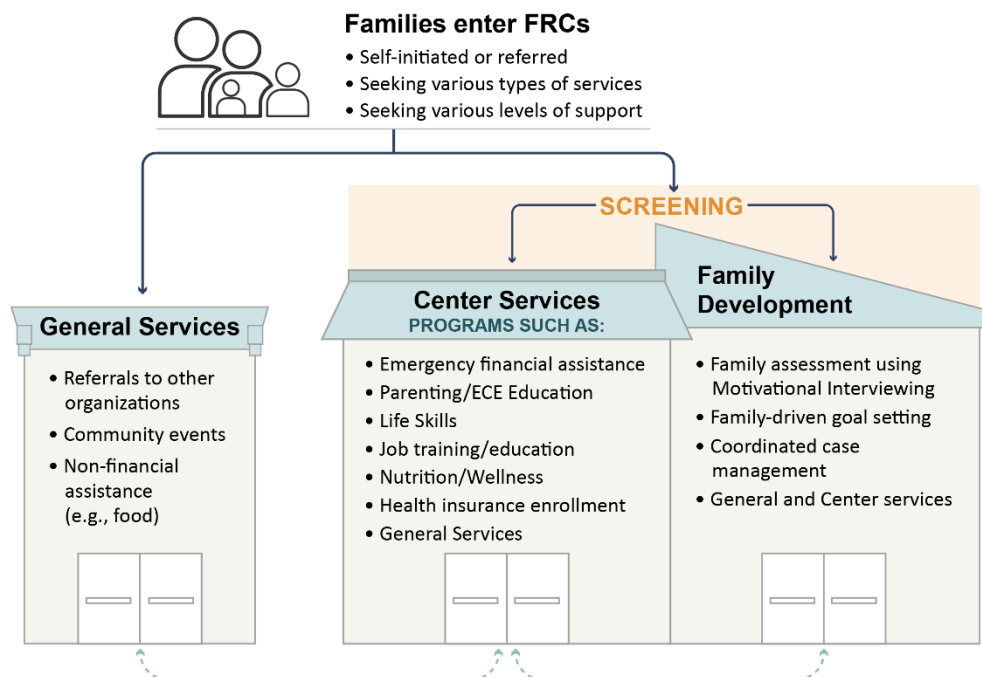
The Colorado General Assembly established Family Resource Centers (FRCs) in 1993 as a “single point of entry for providing comprehensive, intensive, integrated, and collaborative community-based services for vulnerable families, individuals, children, and youth” in local communities.

The Family Resource Center Association (FRCA) has 25 years of experience demonstrating advancements in the family support field, strengthening families through partnership and collaboration. FRCA's success is grounded in the practice innovations and research of its network of FRCs serving Colorado. As a backbone organization, FRCA provides professional development training, practice implementation support, peer exchange, data tools, and a research-informed model - the Family Pathways Framework<sup>®</sup>.

**Family Resource Center Association supports 32 member Family Resource Centers throughout Colorado – all working toward a vision in which every family thrives.**

The Framework outlines three primary ways families receive services from FRCs - *General Services*, *Center Services*, and *Family Development Services*. The figure below provides a visual of the three paths followed by a brief description of each. All of FRCA's member FRCs use the Framework to engage with tens of thousands of families each year. A subset of member FRCs, currently 25, use a shared data system to track Center Services and Family Development Services, and outcomes for families who engage in Family Development Services.

This report includes data collected during the reporting period of July 2022 through June 2023 for families served through the more intensive Center Services and Family Development Services paths, and examines how families who engaged in Family Development Services changed over time on key indicators of economic security and health.



# Key Features of Family Resource Centers in Colorado

FRCs in Colorado adhere to the following standards and practices when delivering the Framework.



Quality Standards



Implementation Science



Common Assessment



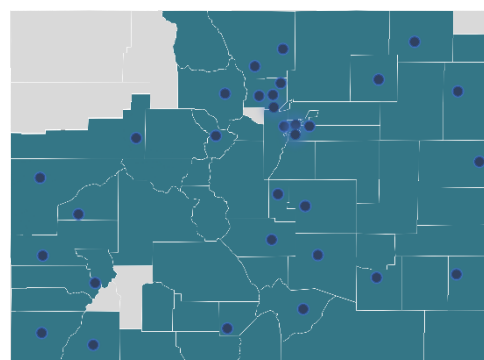
Fidelity Monitoring

For more information on FRCA's model, please see <https://www.cofamilycenters.org>.

## Equity Focus

For over a decade, FRCA has contracted with an external organization to conduct annual evaluations of FRC services and impact across Colorado. In 2020, FRCA expanded its annual evaluation priorities to ensure that equity is at the forefront of evaluation activities and to increase understanding of how families' experiences at FRCs may vary.

For this year's evaluation (i.e., using data from July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023), we examined data from families from different racial/ethnic backgrounds, rural or urban locations of residence, and living at varying levels of economic security as measured by the federal poverty level, a new focus in this year's evaluation. In this report, we first provide information on all families served, followed by summaries examining disaggregated data by racial/ethnic identification, rural/urban location, and income levels.



The dots show locations of counties served (blue areas) by all FRCA-member FRCs in Colorado.

## Families Served & Services Provided

Family Resource Centers are available to all families in their communities. When a family enters an FRC for the first time seeking Center Services or Family Development Services, they complete a common screening form and provide demographic information. Information presented below comes from individuals and families<sup>1</sup> served with at least one Center Service or Family Development Service between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2023. Since data are not captured for families who receive General Services, these numbers *underrepresent* the total number of individuals and families served by FRCs across Colorado and the number of total services provided to them.

### FRCs served 8,767 individuals in 6,023 families.

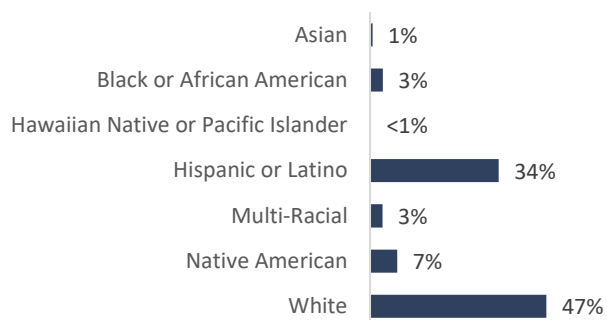
The number of individuals served is calculated as the number of individuals with program enrollment, service or referral data. The number of families served is calculated based on the number of heads of households with available demographic information, which is described below.

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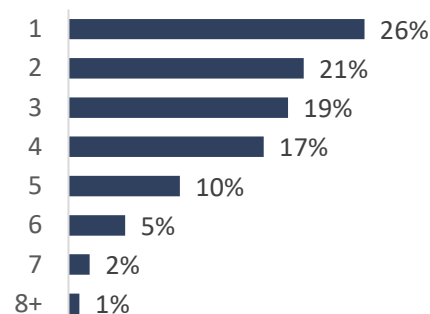
<sup>1</sup> Each family has a designated head of household (HOH) in the data system. Each HOH is counted as a unique family.

FRCs served diverse families across urban and rural Colorado.<sup>2</sup> Most families (72%) had a female identified as the head of household (HOH),<sup>3</sup> and the majority of families (57%) included two to four people. Heads of household most frequently identified as White (47%) or Hispanic/Latino (34%), with an additional 7% identifying as Native American, 3% as multi-racial, 3% as Black or African American, and 1% or fewer identifying as Asian or Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islander.<sup>4</sup>

### HOH Ethnic and Racial Identification



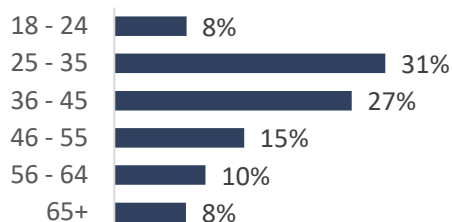
### Number of People in Families



### HOH Gender



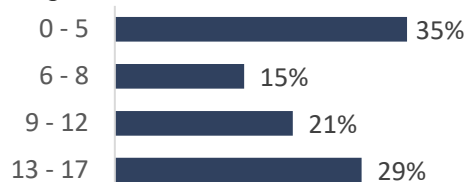
### Age of Adults



### Family Location



### Age of Children



<sup>2</sup> Location was coded from HOH designated county of residence according to [CO Rural Health Center](#).

<sup>3</sup> 2% of families had a HOH who identified as transgender or nonbinary.

<sup>4</sup> For the racial/ethnic make-up of all family members, please see Appendix A.

## FRCs typically served families with low incomes.

At FRC entry, the annual median income of families was substantially lower than the median household income in Colorado.

Among families served,  
the median income was

**\$16,872**

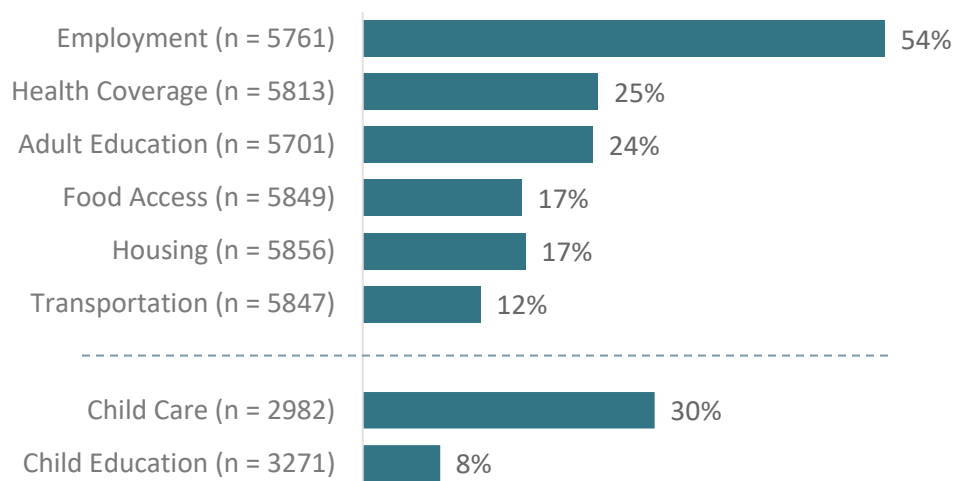
The median  
income in Colorado<sup>5</sup> was

**\$80,184**

## At FRC entry, 54% of families lacked full-time employment.

When families first come to an FRC they are asked eight yes/no screening questions to identify unmet needs. Over half (54%) of families indicated a lack of full-time employment. In addition, 30% of families with young children did not have access to high-quality child care that met their needs.

### Families with Unmet Needs at FRC Entry



*Sample sizes include HOHs who were administered the screening tool and for whom the question was applicable (e.g., screening questions about access to quality child care and children's education apply only to families with children in the appropriate age ranges).*

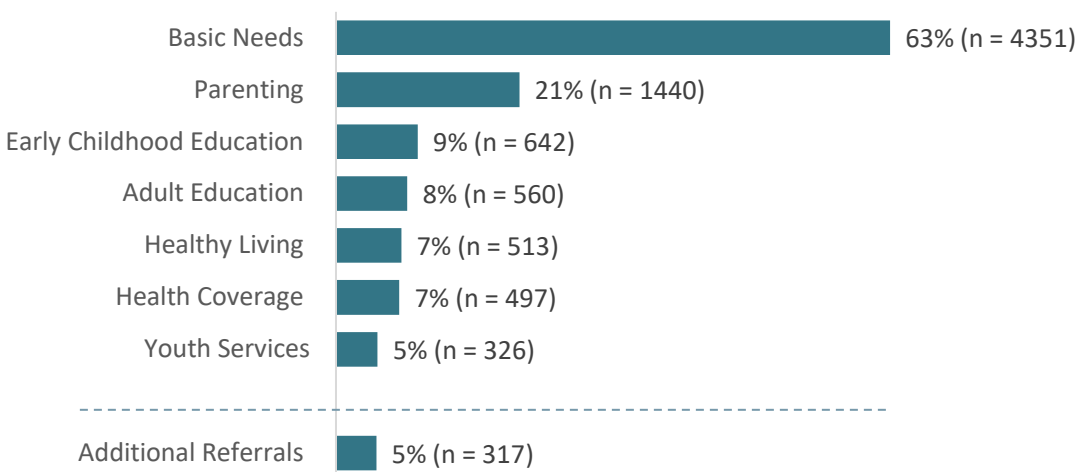
## FRCs provided 36,754 services to families.

Family Resource Centers provide an array of direct services that are responsive to their communities. Per Colorado statute, FRCs also serve as resource and referral hubs, directing families to other organizations in their communities. Overall, 6,868 individuals were recorded as receiving a total of 36,754 services or referrals. The most frequently received service was basic needs, with over half of families receiving this service type.

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<sup>5</sup> Median household income from 2017-2021, in 2021 dollars. United States Census Bureau. (2021). *QuickFacts: Colorado*. Census.gov. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/CO/BZA210220>.

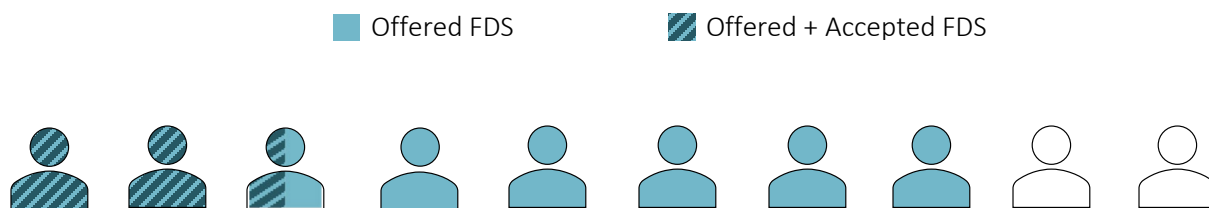
## Families Receiving Services and Referrals by Service Category



*Additional referrals include referrals to services in non-listed areas. Sample sizes refer to the number of families who were recorded as receiving at least one service in the service category. Percentages were calculated based on the 6,868 individuals who were recorded as receiving services or referrals. Percentages sum to over 100% because individuals can receive services in multiple service categories.*

## Most families were offered Family Development Services.

Family Development Services (FDS) are core services offered at all FRCs. FDS includes coordinated case management that is characterized by: client-choice and personal goal setting; ongoing, motivational meetings with program staff; and, services and referrals. Families create and set goals that lead to the identification of referral or direct service delivery opportunities that are designed to support families in meeting their unique and often complex needs. Of the 2,701 families with data indicating an unmet need, 79% were offered FDS, with 32% of those families accepting, reaching 25% of the total population of families served.<sup>6</sup>



<sup>6</sup> Tracking whether FDS was offered to families is a relatively new practice for FRCs (with implementation beginning in June 2021). Missing data may be due to families initiating services prior to tracking and/or lack of staff capacity to screen families and enter data into the system.



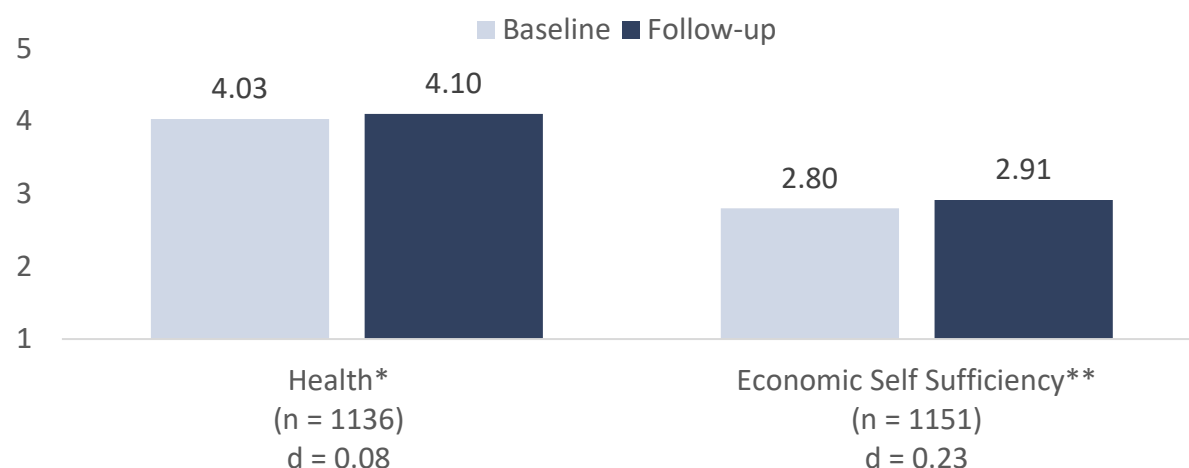
# Family Changes Over Time

FRCA uses the Colorado Family Support Assessment® (CFSA 2.0)<sup>7</sup> as its primary tool to assess family well-being in multiple areas. In total, **1,178 families** had a baseline and at least one matched follow-up CFSA 2.0 during the reporting period.

Statistical testing was performed to determine whether family changes over time were statistically significant, which increases confidence that observed changes in family well-being were not due to chance. We calculated effect sizes for each statistical test to estimate the magnitude of the change. This year we also employed a statistical correction called the Holm Sequential Bonferroni Correction to further increase our confidence in the statistical testing by accounting for multiple comparisons.<sup>8</sup>

## Families improved their economic security and health.

Overall, families demonstrated statistically significant growth in the health and economic self-sufficiency domains of the CFSA 2.0. To assess family stability in the CFSA 2.0 we examine two factors: 1) Economic Self-Sufficiency which is comprised of the income, employment, housing, transportation, food security, adult education, cash savings, and health coverage domains; and 2) Health, which is comprised of physical health and mental health domains. Each domain is rated on a scale of 1 to 5 using domain-specific indicators where a rating of 3 or lower represents a significant need for support, a rating of 4 represents stability, and a rating of 5 represents thriving.



Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.

<sup>7</sup> The CFSA 2.0 is typically administered within the first two weeks of working with a family for a baseline assessment, and at three- to six-month intervals thereafter (follow-up assessments). For this evaluation, the baseline and most recently administered follow-up assessment was used. For more information on the CFSA 2.0, please see <https://www.cofamilycenters.org/service-delivery-model/>.

<sup>8</sup> Abdi, Herve. "Holm's Sequential Bonferroni Procedure." In Encyclopedia of Research Design. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: SAGE, 2010.



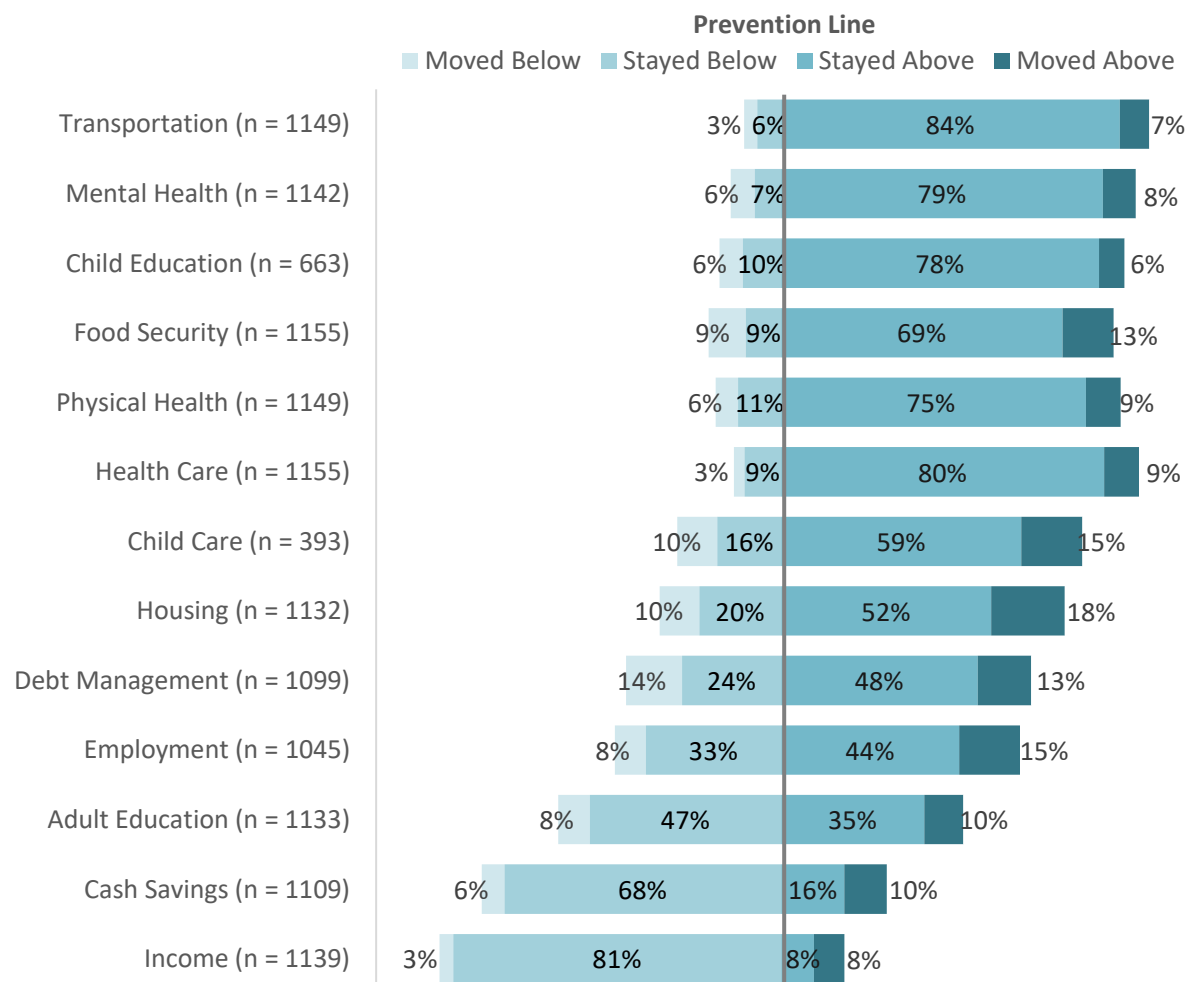
## Families showed the greatest movement to safety in housing, employment, and debt management.

On the CFSA 2.0, the prevention line is used to distinguish an in-crisis or vulnerable situation from one that is safe, stable, or thriving. Across all families, the greatest share of families moving from below to above the prevention line was in housing (18%), employment (15%), child care (15%), debt management (13%), food security (13%), and cash savings (10%).

Families showed many strengths, with over 75% of families above the prevention line at follow-up in transportation, mental health, child education, food security, physical health, and health care.

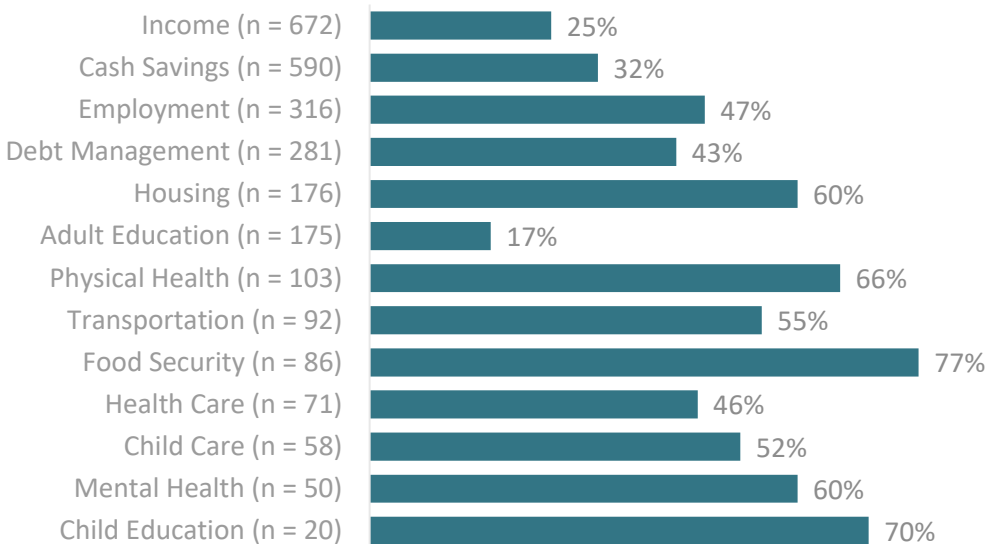
Challenges were highest in income and cash savings, with 84% and 74% of families below the prevention line, respectively. While many families remained under the prevention line in these domains, families that accessed services demonstrated growth in both, with 8% of families moving above the prevention line in income and 10% moving above it in cash savings.

The following graph indicates the percentage of families who moved above/below the prevention line from baseline to follow-up and the percentage who stayed above/below it.



## Many families moved out of crisis.

The areas in which the highest number of families were in crisis<sup>9</sup> at baseline were income (n = 672) and cash savings (n = 590); notably, 25% and 32% of these families, respectively, had moved out of crisis at follow-up.



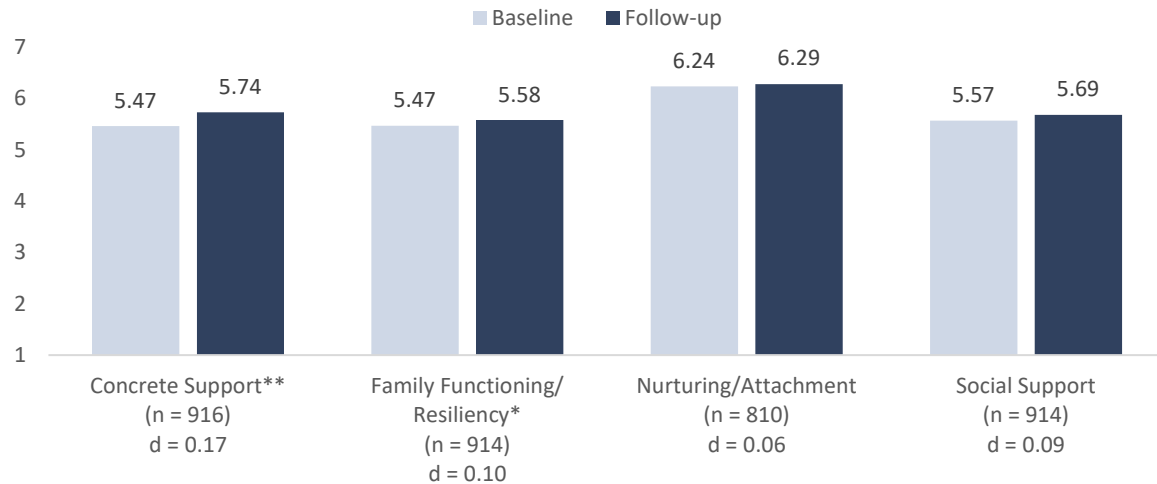
*Out-of-crisis analyses were restricted to families who scored a 1 (in crisis) at their baseline assessment and were calculated as the percentage of those families who scored a 2 or higher at follow-up. Sample sizes reflect the number of families that were in crisis at baseline.*

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<sup>9</sup>For more information on how a score of 1 (i.e., crisis) was defined for each domain on the CFSA 2.0, please contact FRCA at [info@cofamilycenters.org](mailto:info@cofamilycenters.org).

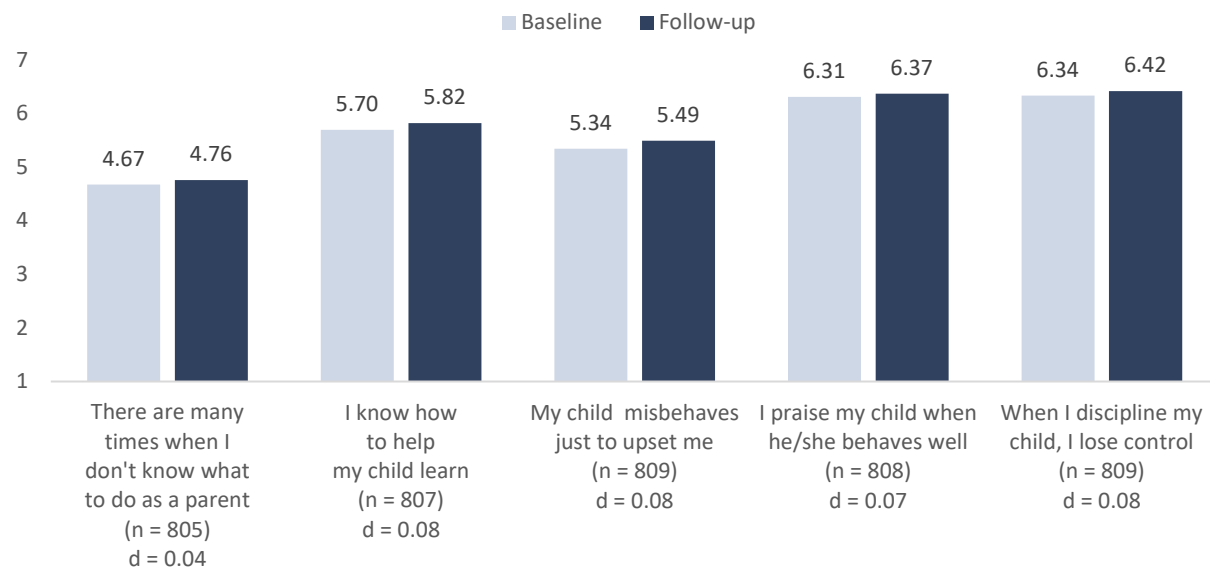
## Families improved protective factors that guard against child maltreatment.

Families improved in concrete support and family functioning and resiliency.<sup>10</sup> Protective factors are asked on a scale varying from 1) Never or Strongly Disagree, to 7) Always or Strongly Agree.



Families remained relatively stable from baseline to follow up on item-level indicators of knowledge of parenting and child development.

Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences. Items and scales are coded so that higher scores reflect stronger protective factors.



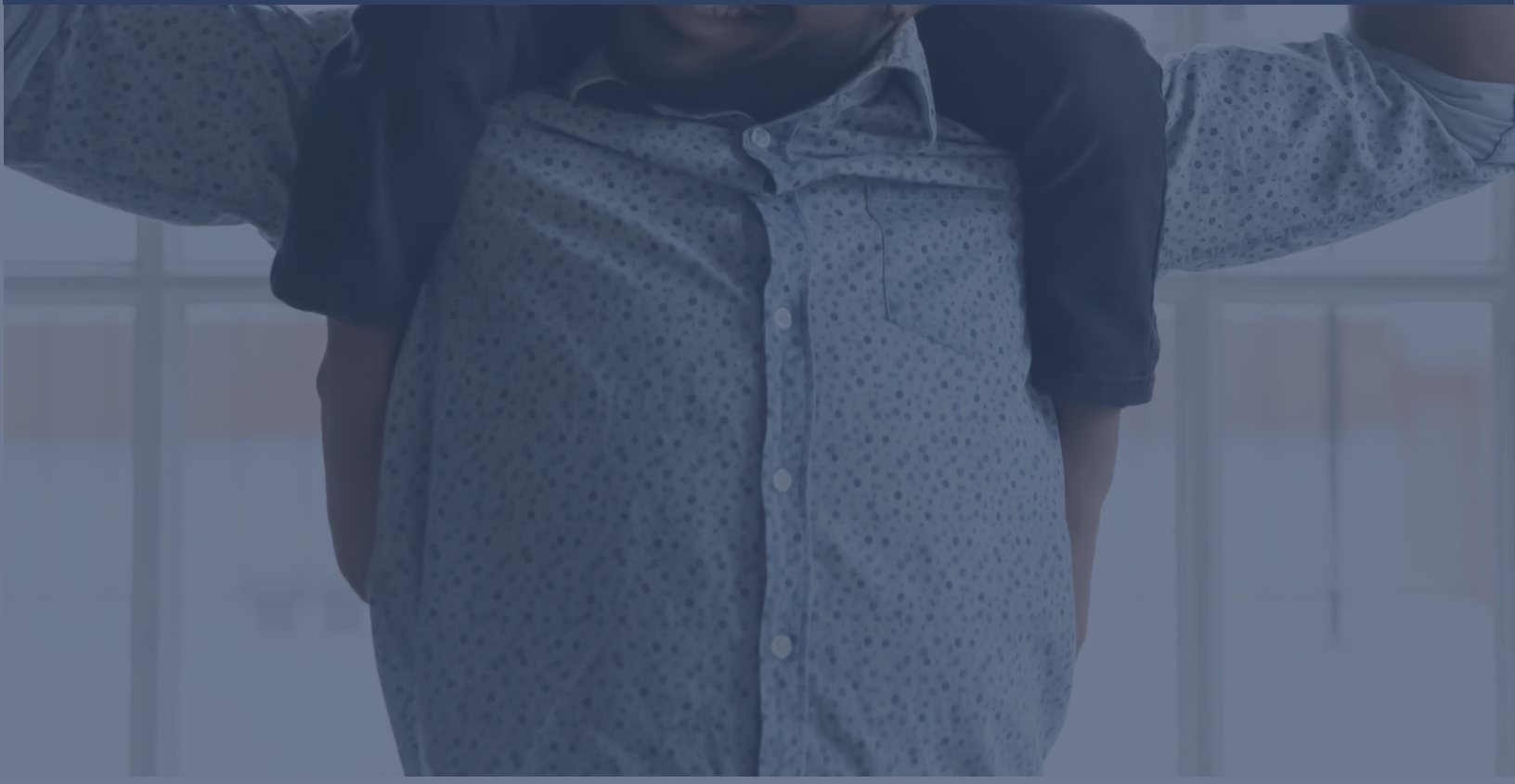
<sup>10</sup> The Protective Factors Survey is included in the CFSA 2.0. (<https://friendsnrc.org/evaluation/protective-factors-survey/>)



## A Closer Look: Racial/Ethnic Identification

This section includes information for families in which the head of household (HOH) identified as Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native American or Alaska Native, and White, respectively. We report on family race/ethnicity based on HOH identity, recognizing that individuals within a family may not share that racial or ethnic identity. For ease in sharing findings, in this section of the report, we refer to families with their racial/ethnic identification (e.g., Black or African American families), however, we recognize that this is just one facet of family characteristics at large.

The number of families with HOH identities other than those reported (including Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander) was too small to disaggregate data. For families where the HOH identified as multiracial and reported their specific racial identities, those HOHs were included in each analysis for which they identified. As such, some individuals appear in more than one racial/ethnic analysis section. When reviewing results keep in mind that it is easier to detect statistical significance for larger groups of individuals. We recommend approaching results holistically by noting size of group, direction of change and size of change in addition to statistical significance.



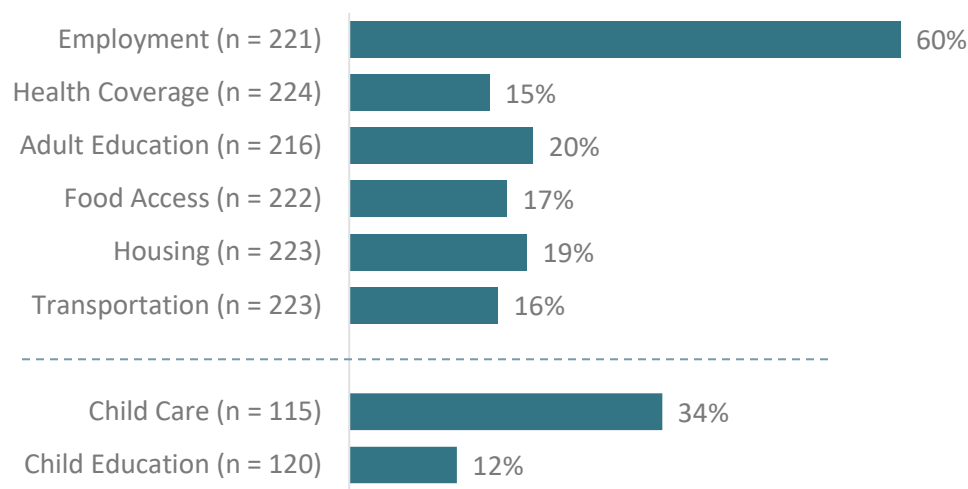
# Black or African American Families

In this reporting period, **237 HOHs identified as Black or African American**, and 43% of those HOHs engaged with one of three FRCs. This section of the report provides information on unmet needs at FRC entry and services received. Because too few HOHs who identified as Black or African American had a matched baseline and follow-up CFSA 2.0 (n = 38), disaggregated outcome reporting is not included for this racial group.

## Unmet Needs at Screening

At FRC entry, the highest proportion of unmet needs among Black or African American families was in employment, with 60% reporting lack of employment; needs were most likely to be met in health coverage and transportation. For families with children, needs were most likely to be met in child education, with unmet needs in child care.

### Percentage of Families with Unmet Needs by Area

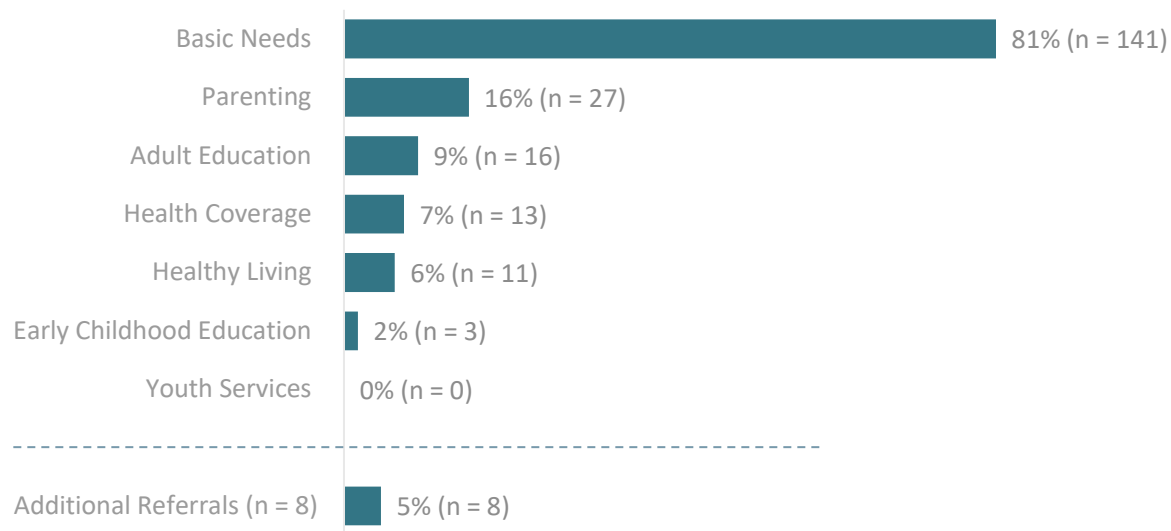


*Sample sizes include HOHs who identified as Black or African American who were administered the screening tool and for whom the question was applicable (e.g., screening questions about access to quality child care and children's education apply only to families with children in the appropriate age ranges).*

## Services Received

The most common type of service accessed for Black or African American families was basic needs, with 81% of individuals receiving at least one service in this area.

## Percentage of Families Receiving Services by Service Category



*Additional referrals include referrals to services in non-listed areas. Sample sizes include the number of families who were recorded as receiving at least one service in the service category. Percentages were calculated based on the 174 individuals who identified as Black or African American and were recorded as receiving services or referrals. Percentages may sum to over 100% because individuals can receive services in multiple service categories.*

## Family Development Services Access and Acceptance

Of the 87 Black or African American families with data, 78% were offered FDS and 31% of those families accepted, reaching about 24% of all families with data.

## Summary of Findings for Black/African American Families

- At FRC entry, 60% of Black or African American families identified an unmet need in employment.
- Over three quarters (81%) of individuals identifying as Black or African American received at least one basic needs service, 16% received parenting services, and 9% received adult education services.
- Four out of five (78%) Black or African American families were offered FDS, and 31% of those families accepted the service.

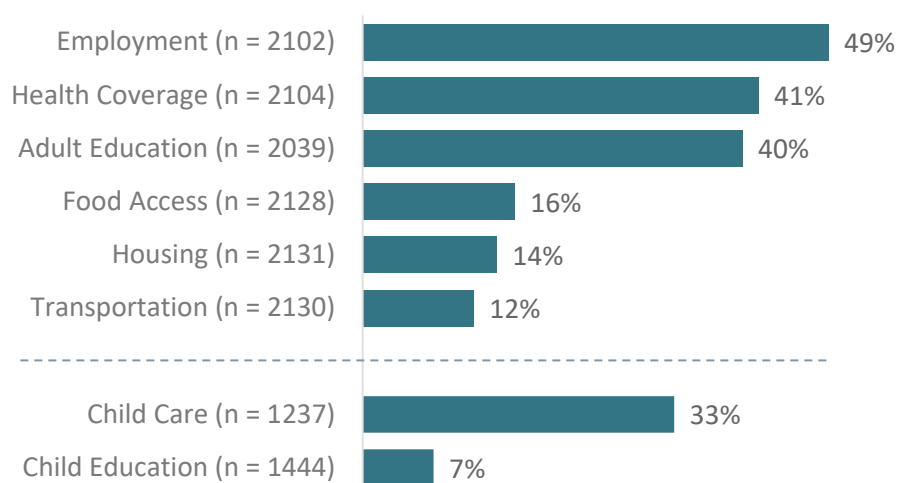
# Hispanic or Latino Families

In this reporting period, 2,183 HOHs identified as Hispanic or Latino, and 41% of those HOHs engaged with one of three FRCs. This section of the report provides information on unmet needs at FRC entry, services received, and outcomes for these families.

## Unmet Needs at Screening

At FRC entry, the highest proportion of unmet needs for Hispanic or Latino families were in employment (49%), health coverage (41%), and adult education (40%); needs were more likely to be met in transportation, housing, and food access. For families with children, needs were most often met in child education, with unmet needs in child care.

### Percentage of Families with Unmet Needs by Area



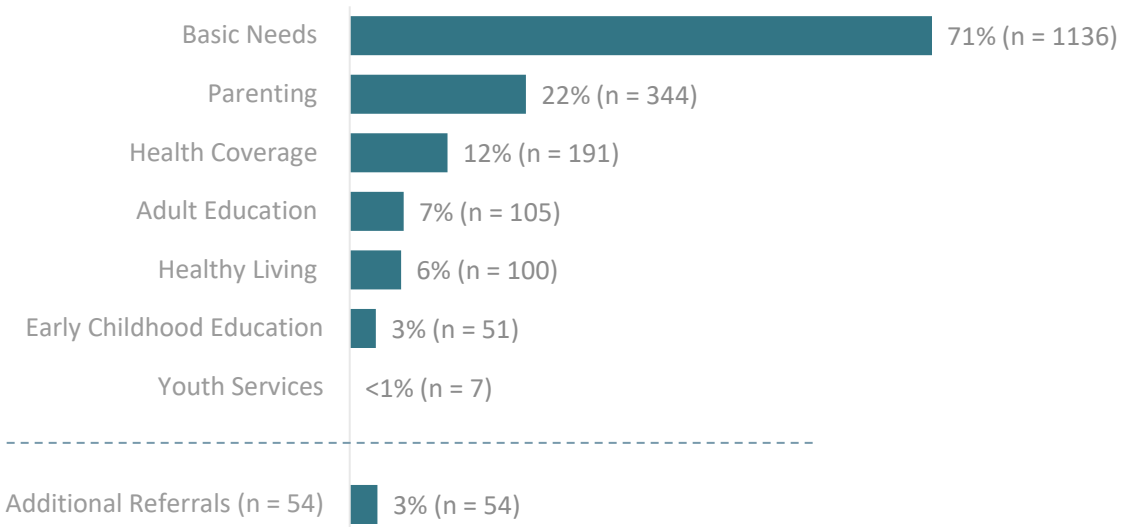
*Sample sizes include HOHs who identified as Hispanic or Latino who were administered the screening tool and for whom the question was applicable (e.g., screening questions about access to quality child care and children's education apply only to families with children in the appropriate age ranges).*



## Services Received

Services most frequently accessed by Hispanic or Latino families were in the areas of basic needs, with 71% receiving at least one basic needs service.

### Percentage of Families Receiving Services by Service Category



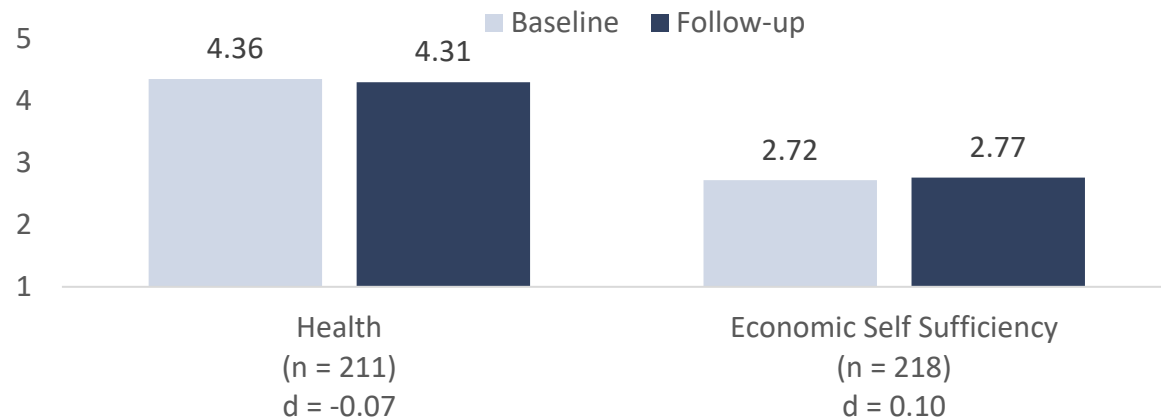
*Additional referrals include referrals to services in non-listed areas. Sample sizes include the number of individuals who were recorded as receiving at least one service in the service category. Percentages were calculated based on the 1,594 individuals who identified as Hispanic/Latino and were recorded as receiving services or referrals. Percentages may sum to over 100% because individuals can receive services in multiple service categories.*

## Family Development Services Access and Acceptance

Of the 748 Hispanic or Latino families with data, 82% were offered FDS and 27% of those families accepted, reaching about 22% of Hispanic or Latino families with data.

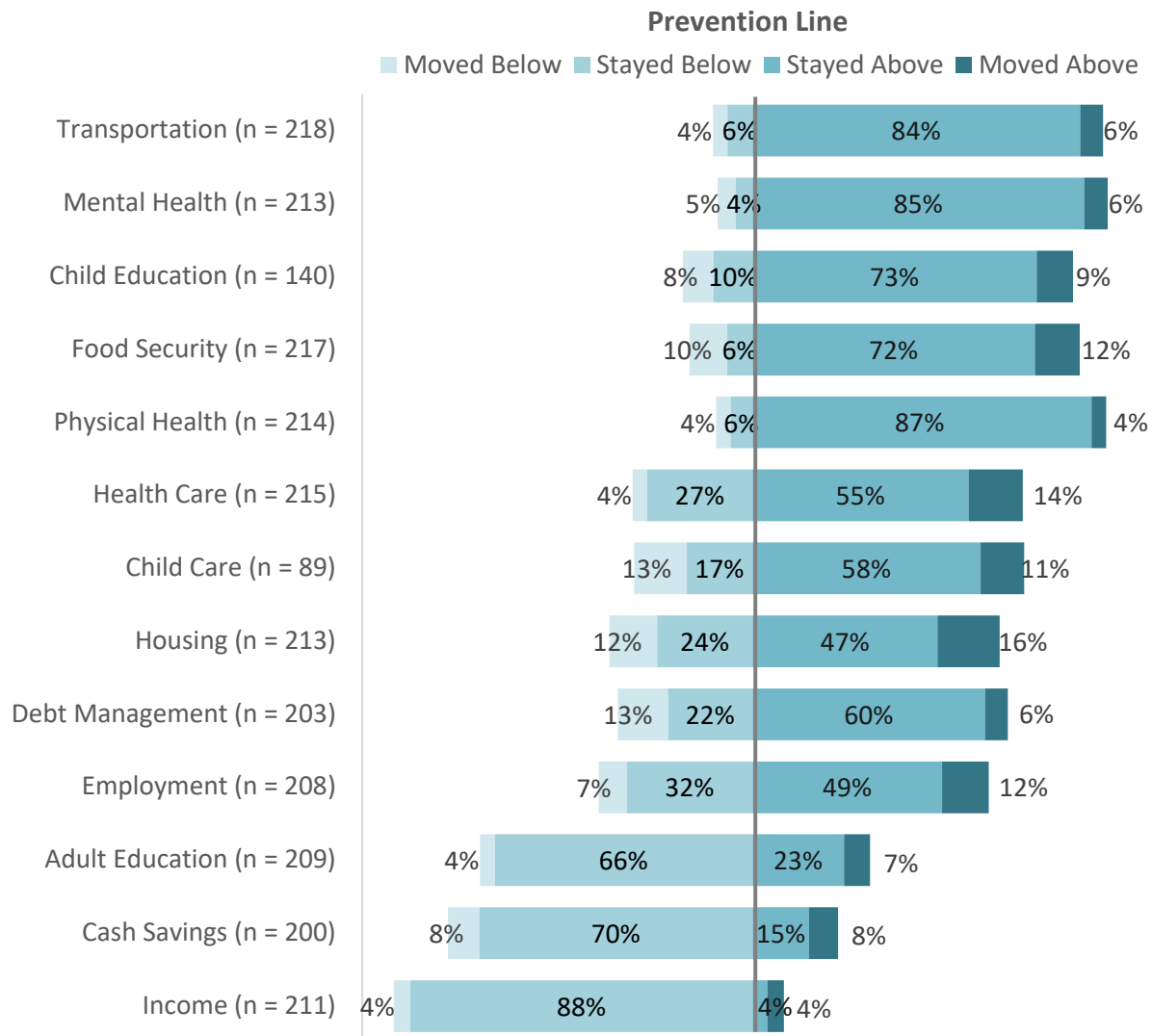
## Family Outcomes

Hispanic or Latino families were relatively stable in both health and economic self-sufficiency from baseline to follow up.



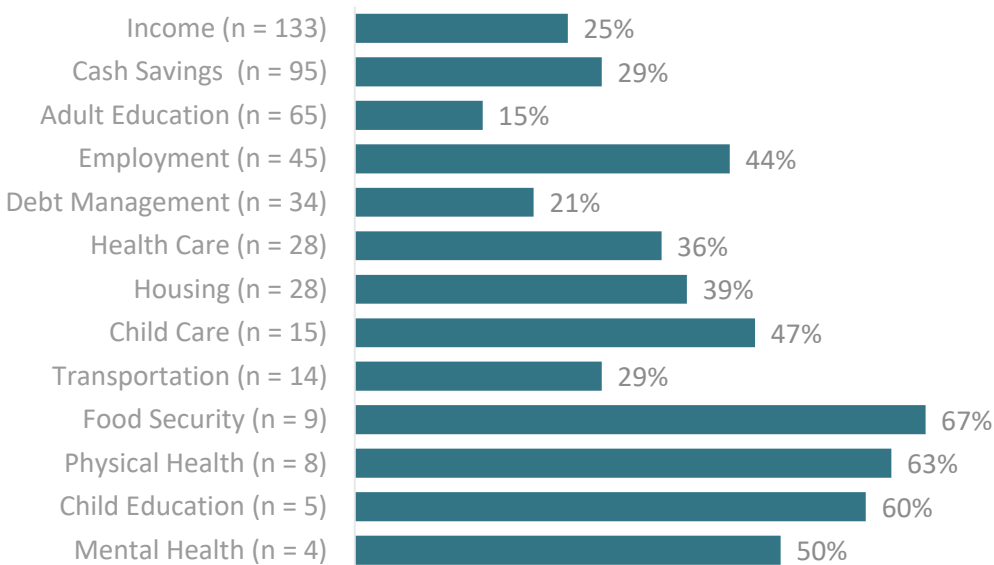
Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.

The largest share of Hispanic or Latino families moving to safety were in the areas of housing (16%), health care (14%), food security (12%), and employment (12%).



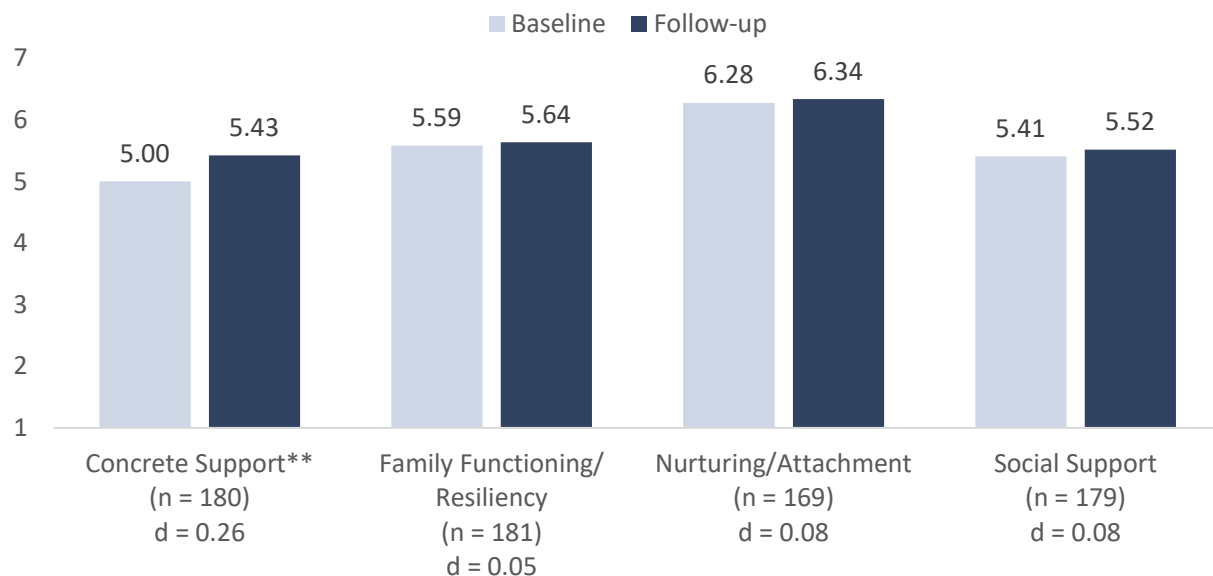
*On the CFSA 2.0, the prevention line is used to distinguish an in-crisis or vulnerable situation from one that is safe, stable, or thriving. We examined the percentage of families who either moved above or below the prevention line from baseline to follow-up or stayed above/below from baseline to follow-up. These analyses included Hispanic or Latino families with matched data on the domain.*

The areas in which the highest number of Hispanic or Latino families were in crisis at baseline were income (n=133) and cash savings (n=95); 25% and 29% of these families, respectively, moved out of crisis at follow-up.



*Out-of-crisis analyses were restricted to families who scored a 1 at their baseline assessment and were calculated as the percentage of those families who scored a 2 or higher at follow-up. Sample sizes reflect the number of families that were in crisis at baseline.*

Hispanic or Latino families made statistically significant gains in concrete support.



*Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.*

## Summary of Findings for Hispanic and Latino Families

- At FRC entry, over 40% of Hispanic or Latino families identified unmet needs in employment, health coverage and adult education.
- 71% of individuals identifying as Hispanic or Latino received at least one basic needs service, 22% received parenting services, and 12% received health coverage services.
- Most Hispanic or Latino families (82%) were offered FDS, with about 27% of those offered accepting the service.
- Hispanic or Latino families showed statistically significant gains in the family protective factor of concrete support.
- Hispanic or Latino families most frequently moved to safety (from below to above the prevention line) in housing (16%), health care (14%), food security (12%) and employment (12%).

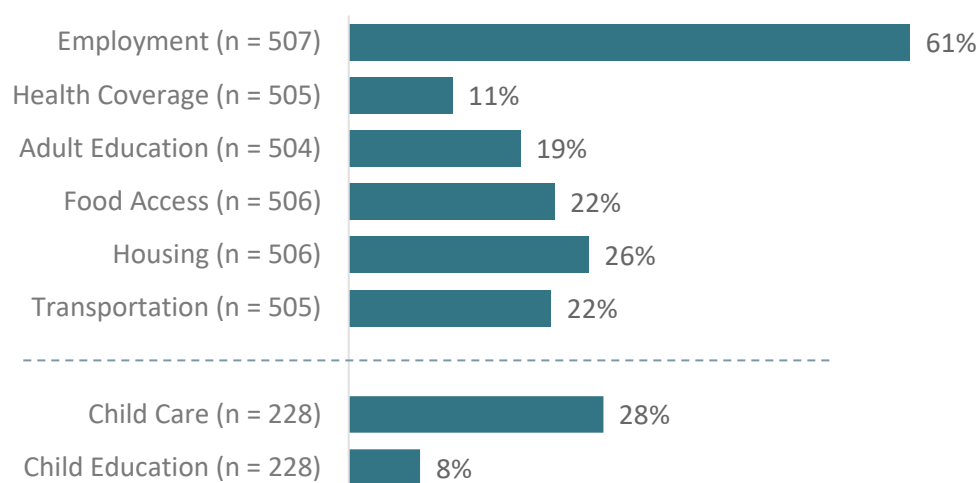
# Native American Families

In this reporting period, 508 HOHs identified as Native American, and 76% of those HOHs engaged with one of two FRCs. This section of the report provides information on unmet needs at FRC entry, services received, and outcomes for these families.

## Unmet Needs at Screening

At FRC entry, the highest proportion of unmet needs for Native American families was in employment, with 61% of families identifying a lack of employment; needs were most often met in health coverage and adult education. For families with children, needs were most likely to be met in child education, with unmet needs in child care.

### Percentage of Families with Unmet Needs by Area

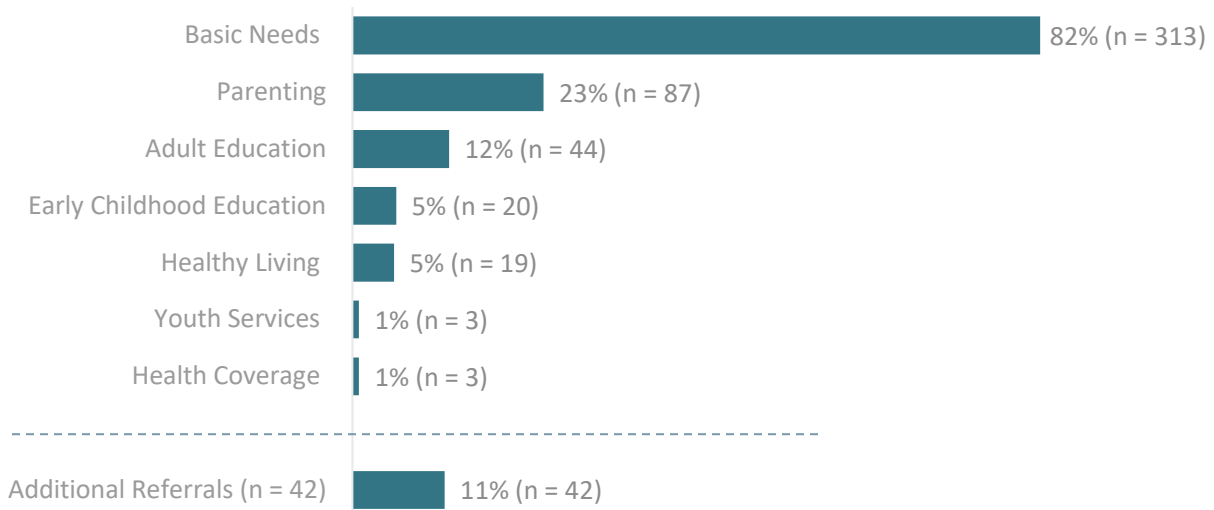


*Sample sizes include HOHs who identified as Native American who were administered the screening tool and for whom the question was applicable (e.g., screening questions about access to quality child care and children's education apply only to families with children in the appropriate age ranges).*

## Services Received

Services most frequently accessed by Native American families were in the areas of basic needs, with 82% of individuals receiving at least one basic needs service.

### Percentage of Families Receiving Services by Service Category



*Additional referrals include referrals to services in non-listed areas. Sample sizes include the number of individuals who were recorded as receiving at least one service in the service category. Percentages were calculated based on the 380 individuals who identified as Native American and were recorded as receiving services or referrals. Percentages may sum to over 100% because individuals can receive services in multiple service categories.*

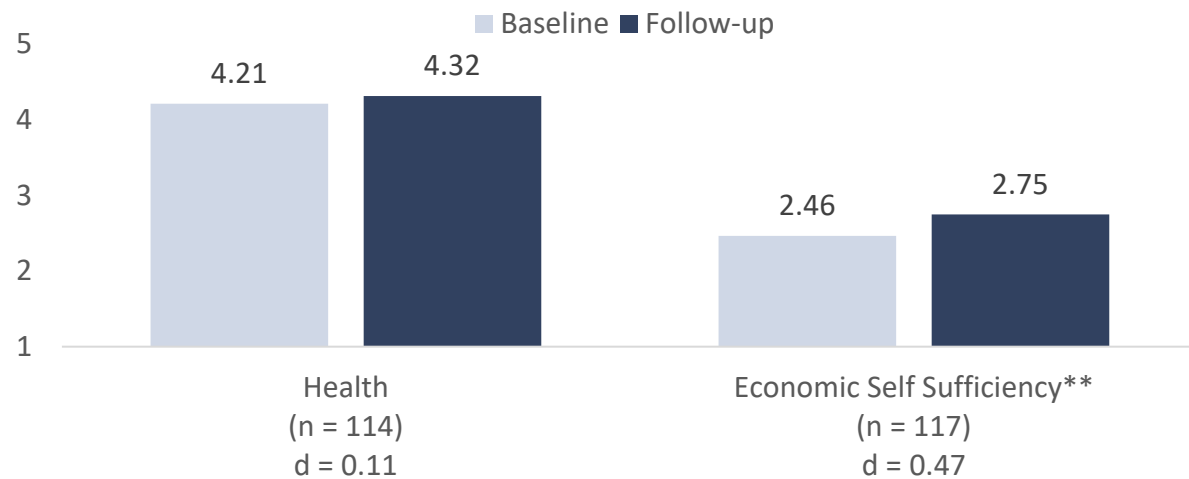


## Family Development Services Access and Acceptance

Of the 114 Native American families with data, 94% were offered FDS and 73% of those families accepted, reaching about 68% of Native American families with data.

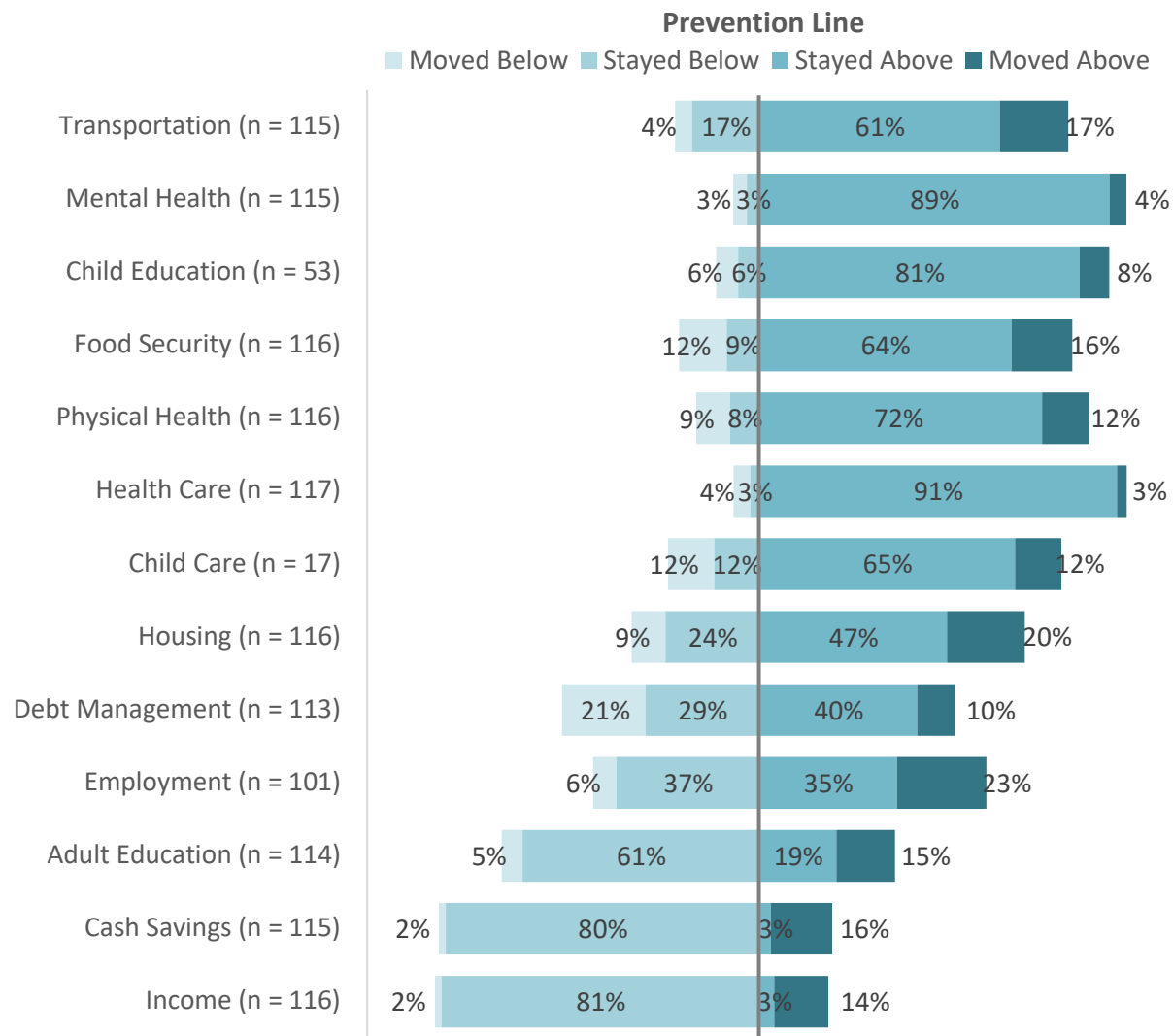
## Family Outcomes

Native American families made significant gains in economic self-sufficiency.



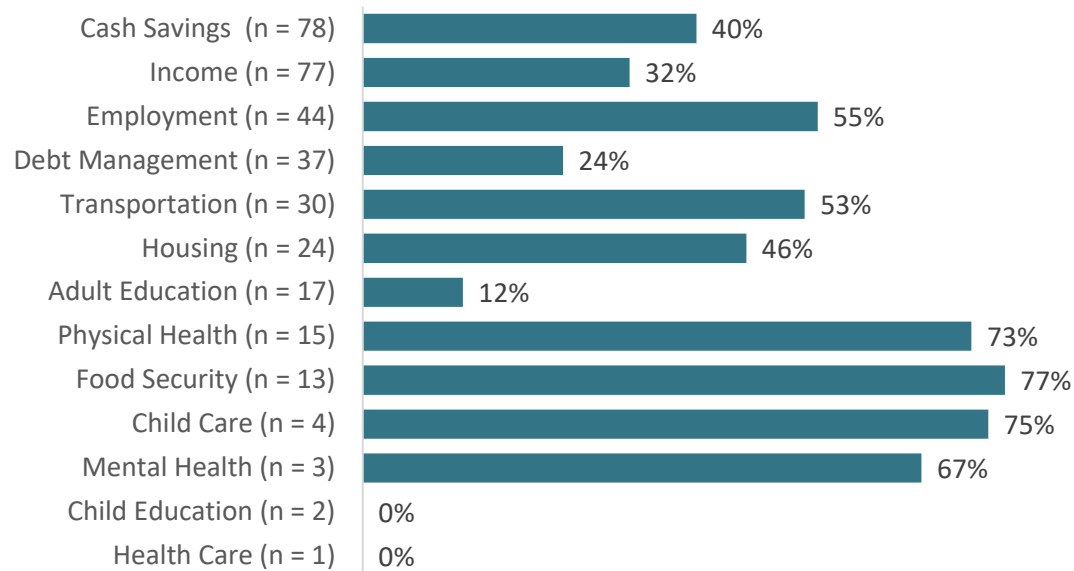
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Native American families most frequently moved to safety in employment (23%), housing (20%), transportation (17%) and cash savings (16%).



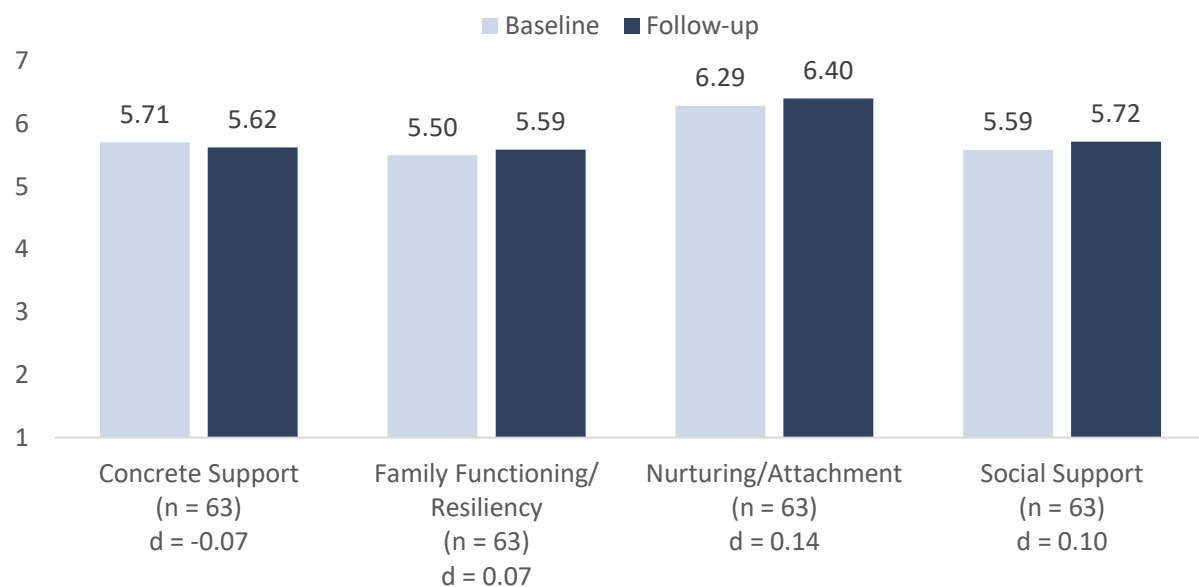
*On the CFSA 2.0, the prevention line is used to distinguish an in-crisis or vulnerable situation from one that is safe, stable, or thriving. We examined the percentage of families who either moved above or below the prevention line from baseline to follow-up or stayed above/below from baseline to follow-up. These analyses included Native American families with matched data on the domain.*

The areas in which the highest number of Native American families were in crisis at baseline were cash savings (n=78) and income (n=77), 32% and 40% of these families, respectively, moved out of crisis at follow-up.



*Out-of-crisis analyses were restricted to families who scored a 1 at their baseline assessment and were calculated as the percentage of those families who scored a 2 or higher at follow-up. Sample sizes reflect the number of families that were in crisis at baseline.*

Protective factors were relatively stable from baseline to follow-up for Native American families.



*Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.*

## **Summary of Findings for Native American Families**

- At FRC entry, 61% of Native American families identified an unmet need in employment.
- Eighty-two percent of individuals identifying as Native American received at least one basic needs service, 23% received parenting services, and 12% received adult education services.
- Almost all Native American families (94%) were offered FDS, and the majority (73%) accepted.
- Native American families showed statistically significant gains in economic security.
- Families most frequently moved to safety (from below to above the prevention line) in employment (23%), housing (20%), transportation (17%), and cash savings (16%).

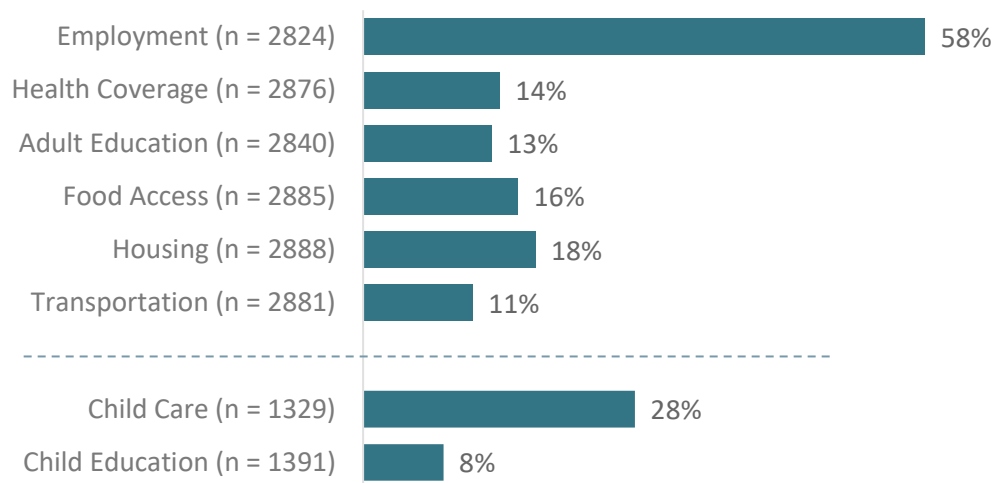
# White Families

In this reporting period, 2,982 HOHs identified as White, and 43% of those HOHs participated with one of two specific FRCs. This section of the report provides information on unmet needs at FRC entry, services received, and outcomes for these families.

## Unmet Needs at Screening

The highest proportion of unmet needs for White families was in employment (58%). Needs were most often met in child education, transportation, and adult education.

### Percentage of Families with Unmet Needs by Area

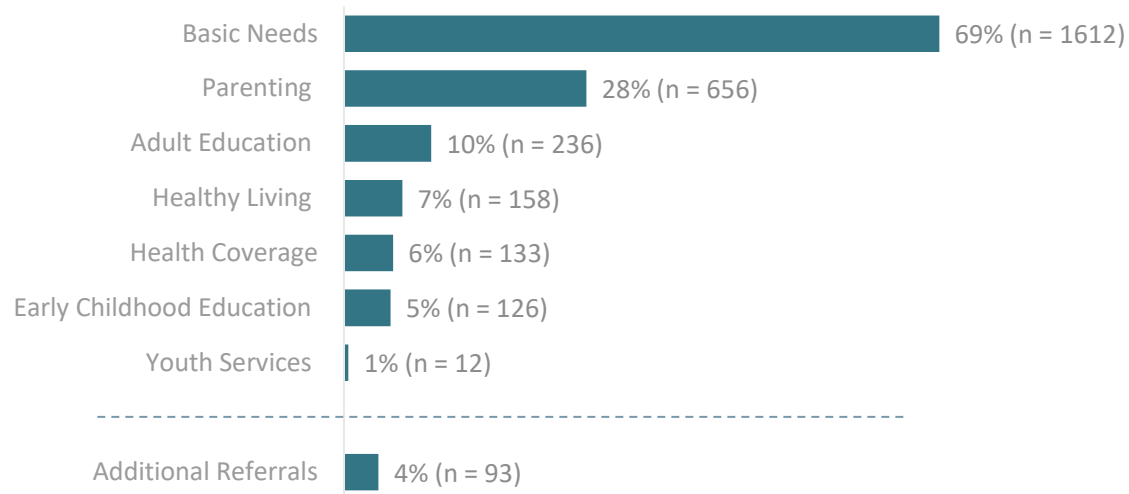


*Sample sizes include HOHs who identified as White who were administered the screening tool and for whom the question was applicable (e.g., screening questions about access to quality child care and children's education apply only to families with children in the appropriate age ranges).*

## Services Received

Services most frequently accessed by White families were in the areas of basic needs, with 69% of individuals receiving at least one basic needs service.

### Percentage of Families Receiving Services by Service Category



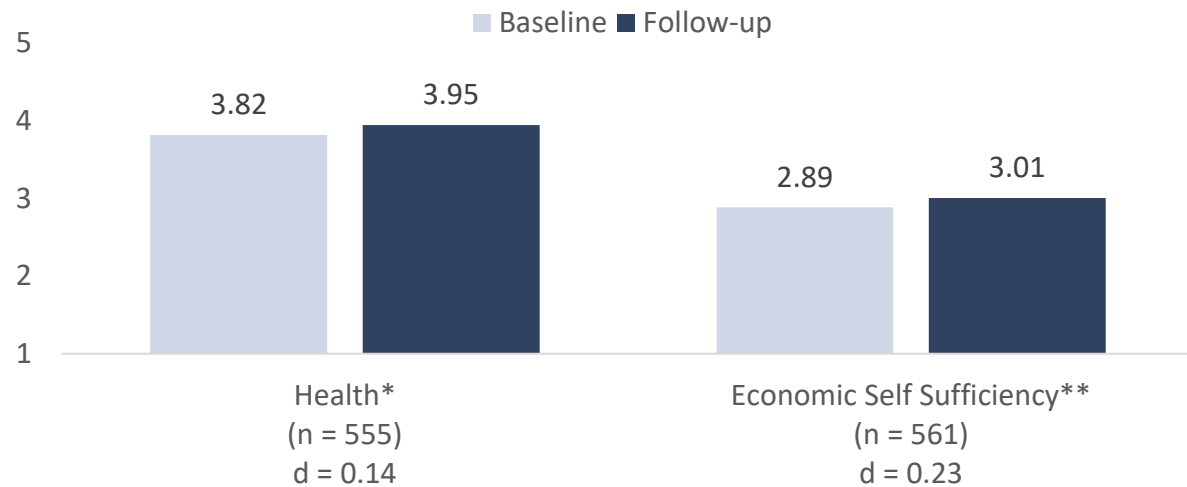
*Additional referrals include referrals to services in non-listed areas. Sample sizes include the number of individuals who were recorded as receiving at least one service in the service category. Percentages were calculated based on the 2,352 individuals who identified as White and were recorded as receiving services or referrals. Percentages may sum to over 100% because individuals can receive services in multiple service categories.*

## Family Development Services Access and Acceptance

Of the 1,079 White families with data, 84% were offered FDS and 41% of those families accepted, reaching about 34% of White families with data.

## Family Outcomes

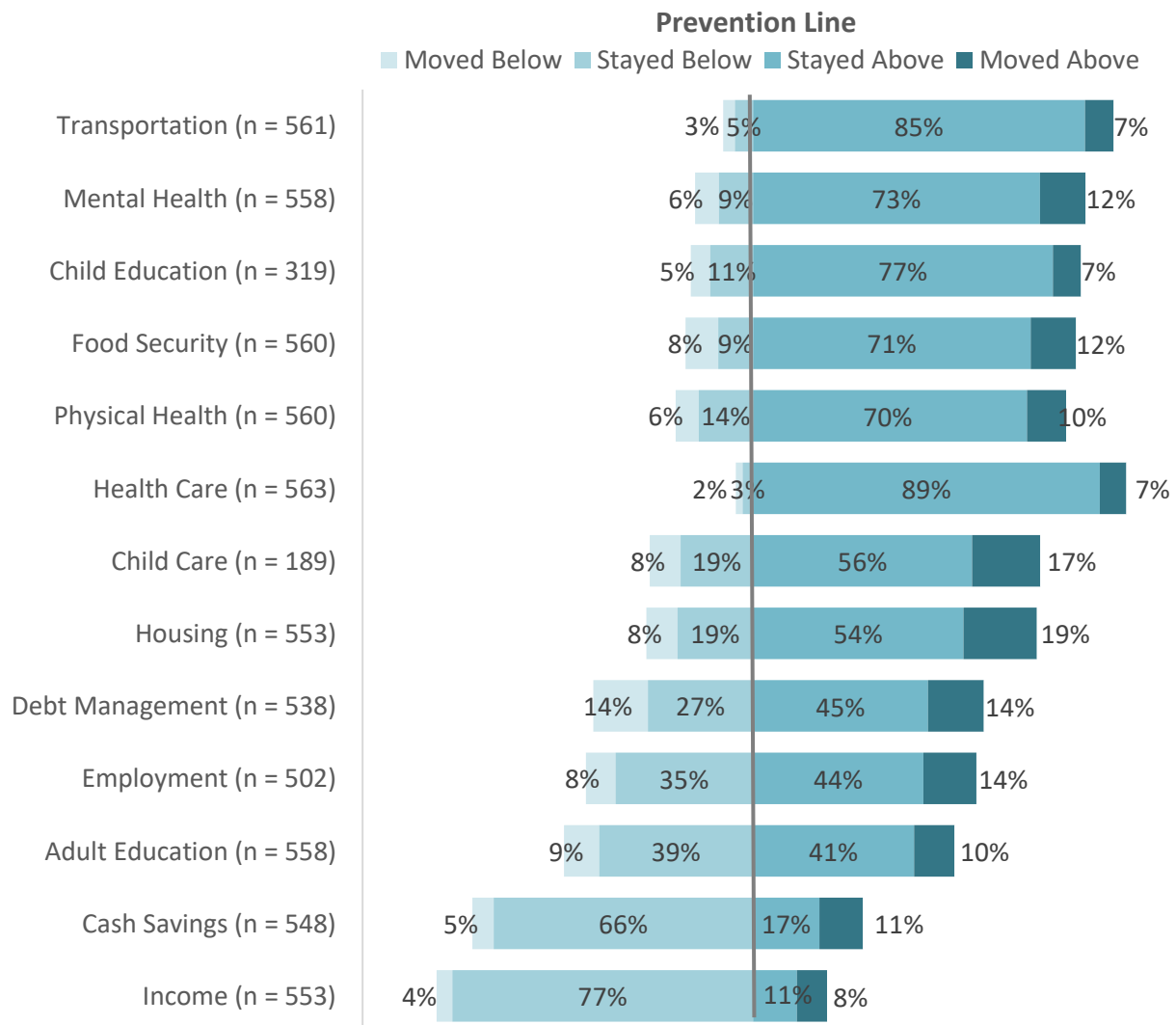
White families made significant gains in economic self-sufficiency and health.



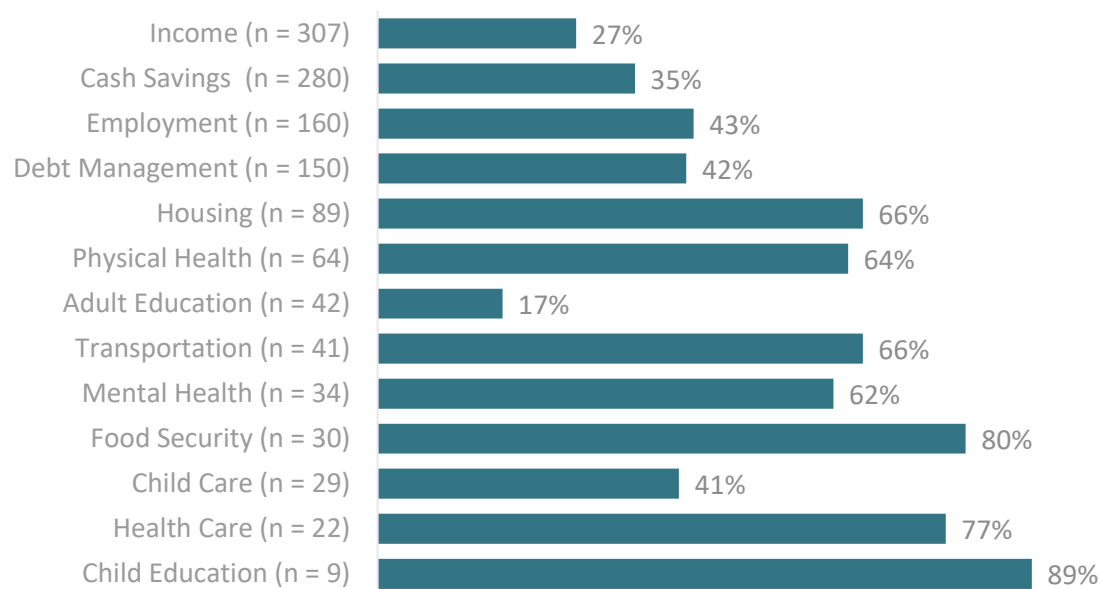
Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.



White families most frequently moved to safety in housing (19%), child care (17%), employment (14%), and debt management (14%).

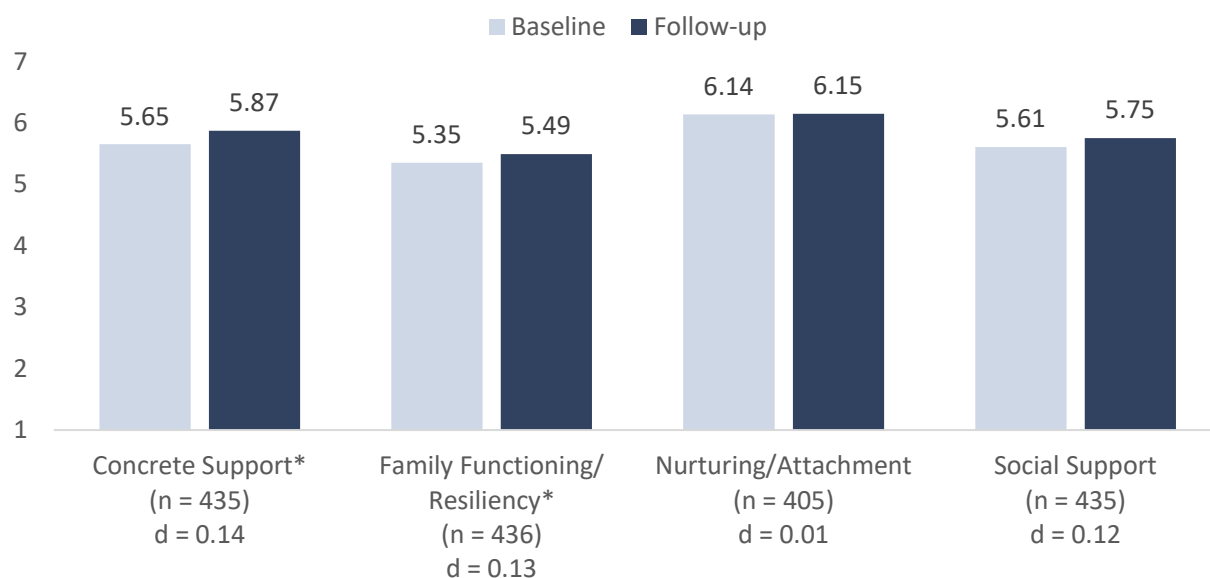


The areas in which the highest number of White families were in crisis at baseline were income (n = 307) and cash savings (n = 280); 27% and 35% of these families, respectively, moved out of crisis at follow-up.



*Out-of-crisis analyses were restricted to families who scored a 1 at their baseline assessment and were calculated as the percentage of those families who scored a 2 or higher at follow-up. Sample sizes reflect the number of families that were in crisis at baseline.*

White families made statistically significant gains in concrete support and family functioning/resiliency in time of need.



*Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.*

## Summary of Findings for White Families

- At FRC entry, 58% of White families identified an unmet need in employment.
- 69% of individuals identifying as White received at least one basic needs service, 28% received parenting services, and 10% received adult education services.
- Most (84%) White families were offered FDS, with a little under half (41%) of those offered accepting the service.
- White families showed statistically significant gains in economic security, health, concrete support, and family functioning in times of need.
- Families most frequently moved to safety (from below to above the prevention line) in housing (19%), child care (17%), employment (14%), and debt management (14%).

A photograph of a woman with long dark hair kissing a young child with curly hair on the cheek. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent dark blue filter. The woman's eyes are closed, and the child is looking towards the camera with a neutral expression. The background is out of focus, showing what appears to be a residential area with buildings.

## A Closer Look: Location of Residence

This section includes information for families residing in rural or urban counties in Colorado. We report on family location of residence based on the head of household (HOH) designated county of residence, acknowledging that all family members may not reside in the same location. Urban and rural designations were made according to [CO Rural Health Center](#). For ease in sharing findings, in this section of the report we refer to families as “rural families” and “urban families” though we recognize that the places in which families live are just one facet of family characteristics at large.

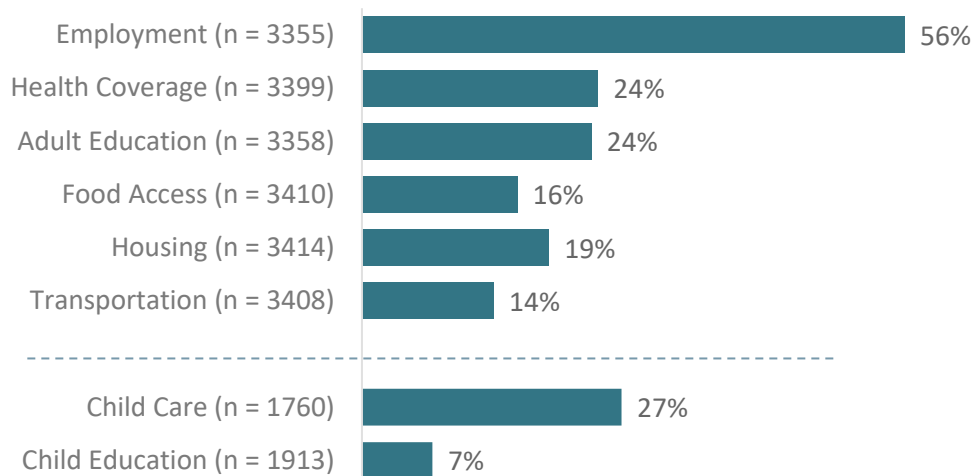
# Rural Families

In this reporting period, **3,452 families were living in a rural area**. This section of the report provides information on unmet needs at FRC entry, services received, and outcomes for these families.

## Unmet Needs at Screening

At FRC entry, the highest proportion of unmet needs among rural families were in employment (56%); needs were most often met in transportation and food access. For families with children, needs were most likely to be met in child education, with unmet needs in child care.

### Percentage of Families with Unmet Needs by Area

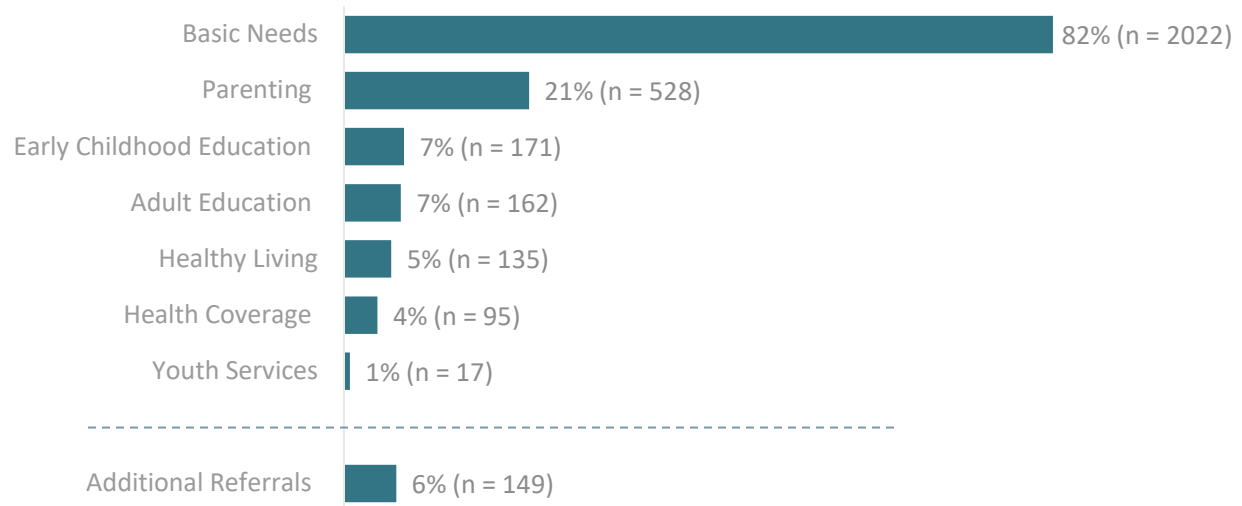


*Sample sizes include HOHs who identified who lived in rural counties and who were administered the screening tool and for whom the question was applicable (e.g., screening questions about access to quality child care and children's education apply only to families with children in the appropriate age ranges).*

## Services Received

Services most frequently accessed by rural families were in basic needs, with 82% of individuals receiving services in this area.

### Percentage of Families Receiving Services by Service Category



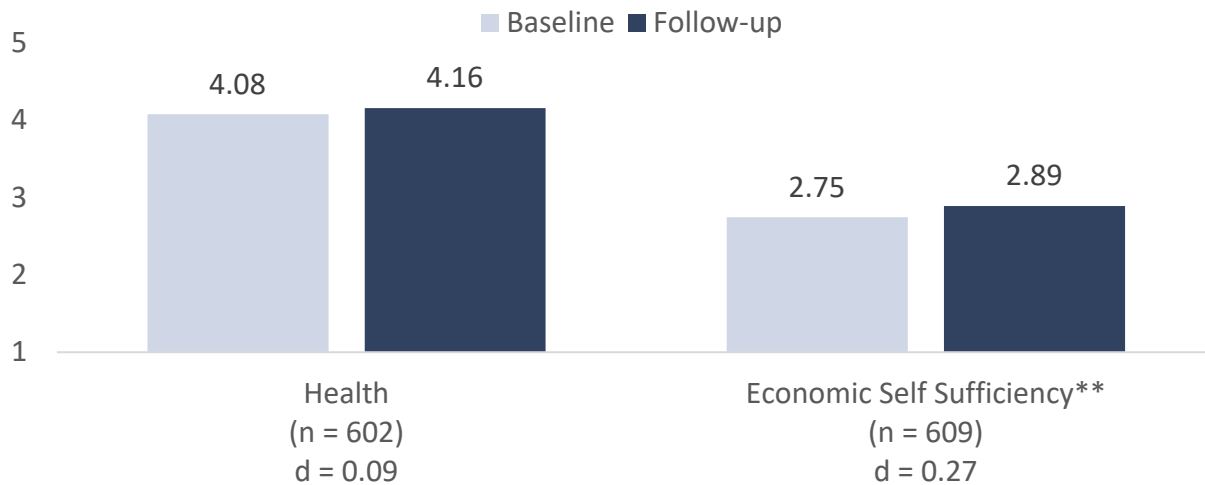
*Additional referrals include referrals to services in non-listed areas. Sample sizes include the number of individuals who were recorded as receiving at least one service in the service category. Percentages were calculated based on the 2,472 individuals who lived in a rural county and were recorded as receiving services or referrals. Percentages may sum to over 100% because individuals can receive services in multiple service categories.*

## Family Development Services Access and Acceptance

Of the 896 rural families with data, 89% were offered FDS and 50% of those families accepted, reaching about 45% of all rural families.

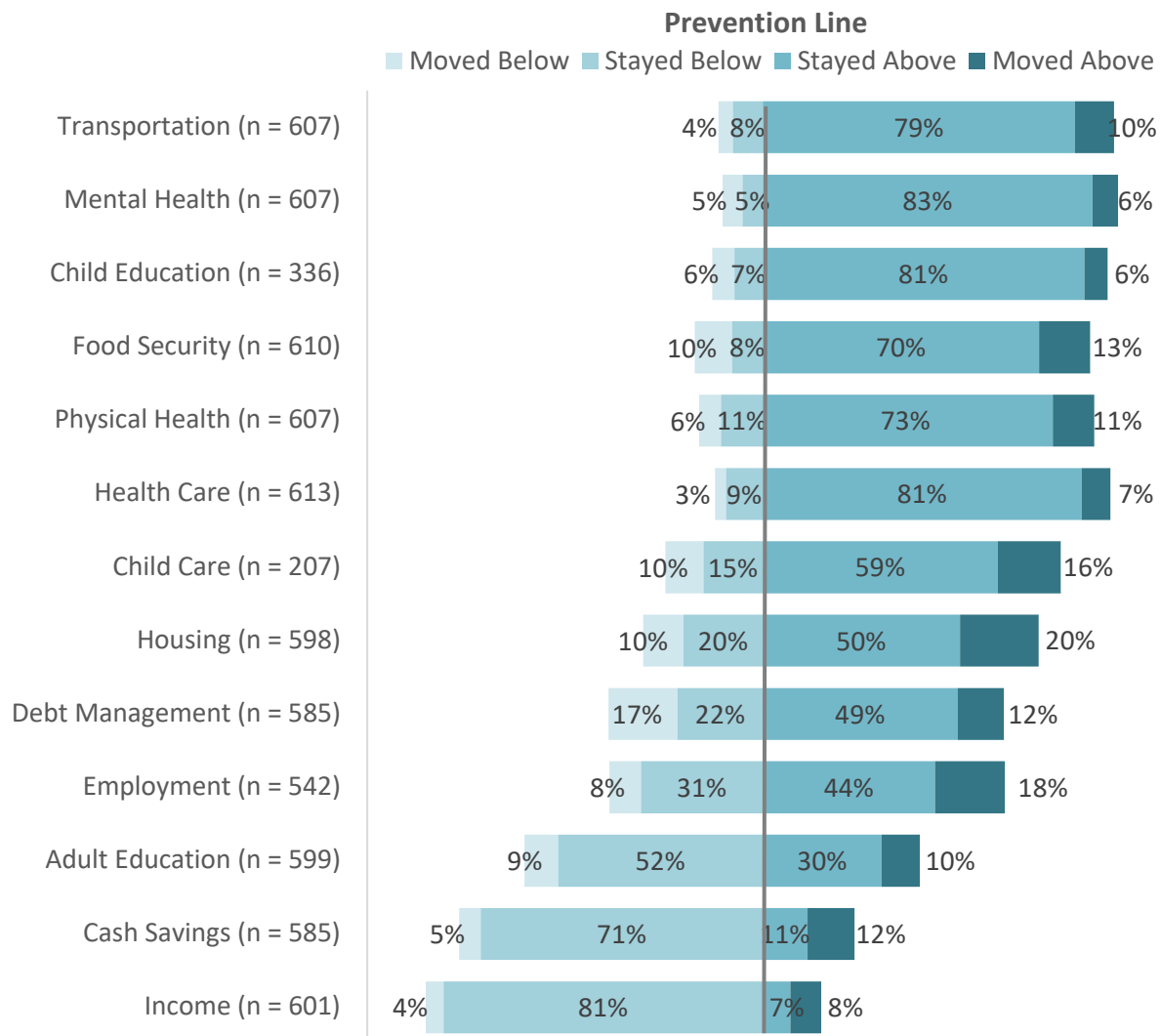
## Family Outcomes

Rural families made statistically significant gains in economic self-sufficiency.



Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.

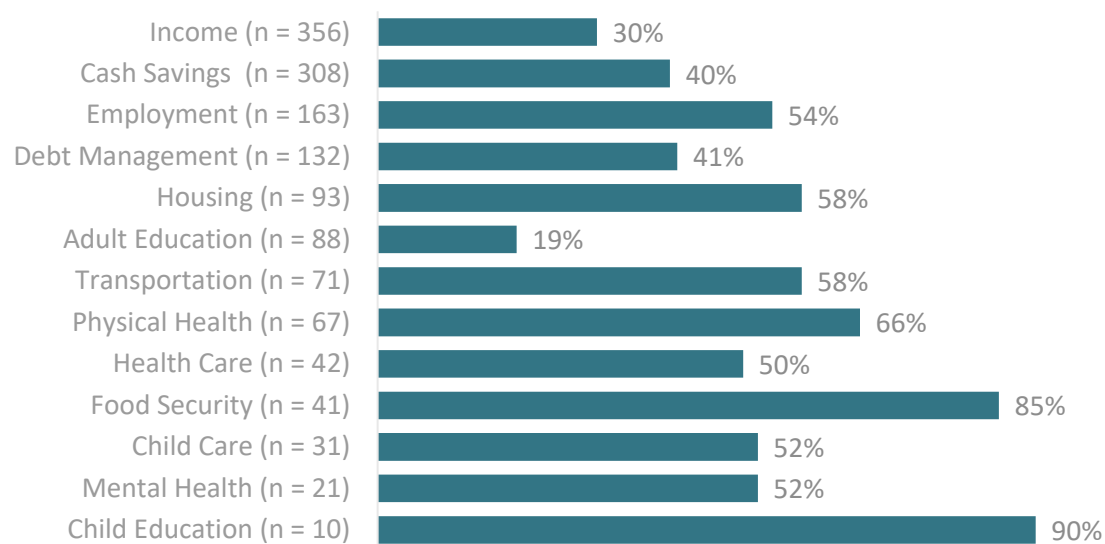
Rural families most frequently moved to safety in the areas of housing (20%), employment (18%), and child care (16%).



*On the CFSA 2.0, the prevention line is used to distinguish an in-crisis or vulnerable situation from one that is safe, stable, or thriving. We examined the percentage of families who either moved above or below the prevention line from baseline to follow-up or stayed above/below from baseline to follow-up. These analyses included rural families with matched data on the domain.*

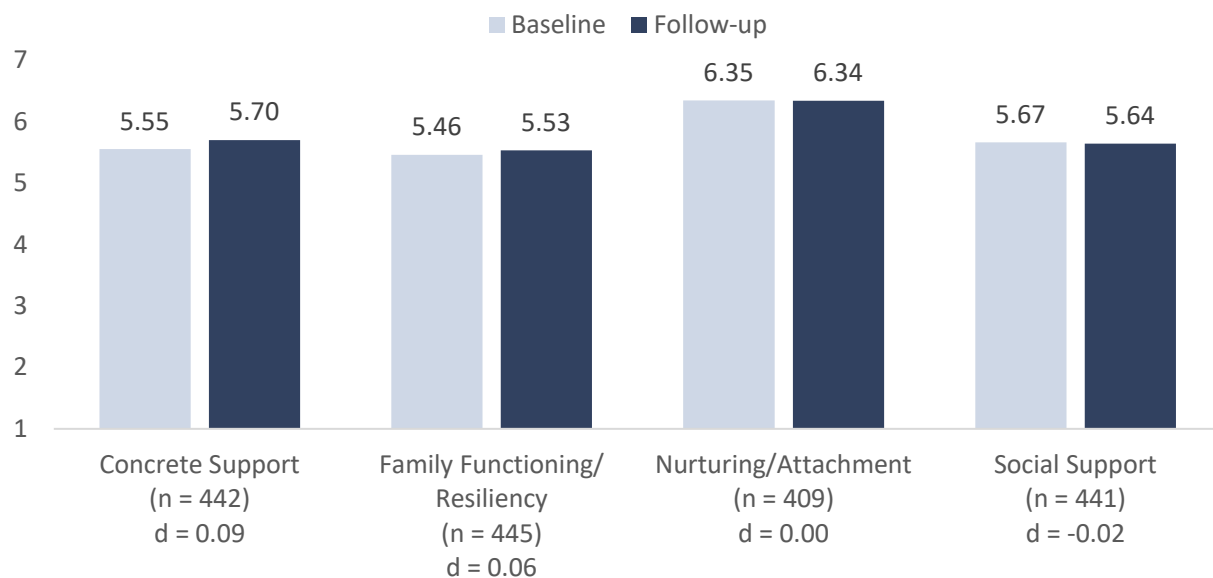


The areas in which the highest number of rural families were in crisis at baseline were income (n = 356) and cash savings (n = 308); 30% and 40% of these families, respectively, moved out of crisis at follow-up.



*Out-of-crisis analyses were restricted to families who scored a 1 at their baseline assessment and were calculated as the percentage of those families who scored a 2 or higher at follow-up. Sample sizes reflect the number of families that were in crisis at baseline.*

Rural families were stable in their protective factors from baseline to follow-up.



*Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.*

## Summary of Findings for Rural Families

- At FRC entry, 56% of rural residents identified an unmet need in employment.
- 82% of individuals living in rural areas received at least one basic needs service, 21% received parenting services, and 7% received early childhood education services.
- Most (89%) families living in rural areas were offered FDS with half (50%) accepting the service.
- Rural families showed statistically significant gains in economic security.
- Families most frequently moved to safety (from below to above the prevention line) in the areas of housing (20%), employment (18%), and child care (16%).

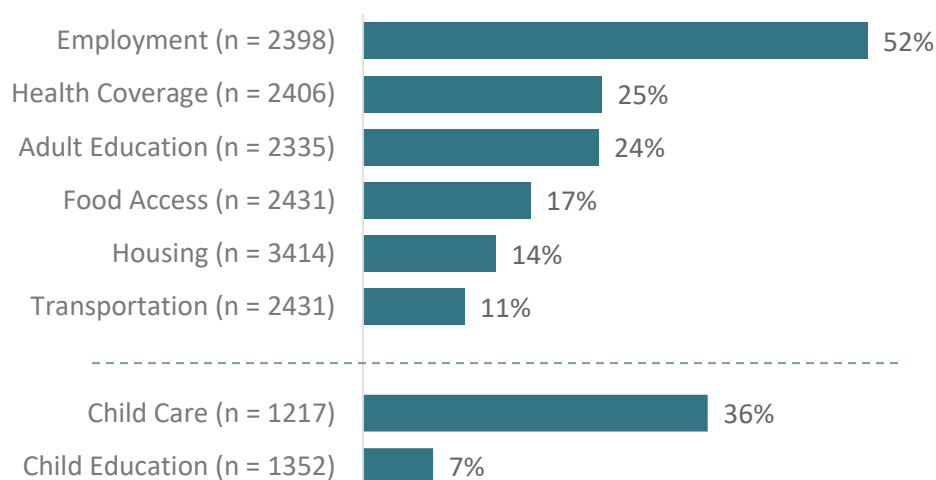
# Urban Families

In this reporting period, **2563 families lived in urban areas**. This section of the report provides information on unmet needs at FRC entry, services received, and outcomes for these families.

## Unmet Needs at Screening

At FRC entry, the highest proportion of unmet needs was in employment (52%); needs were more likely to be met in transportation and housing for all urban families. For families with children, needs were most likely to be met in child education, with unmet needs in child care.

### Percentage of Families with Unmet Needs by Area

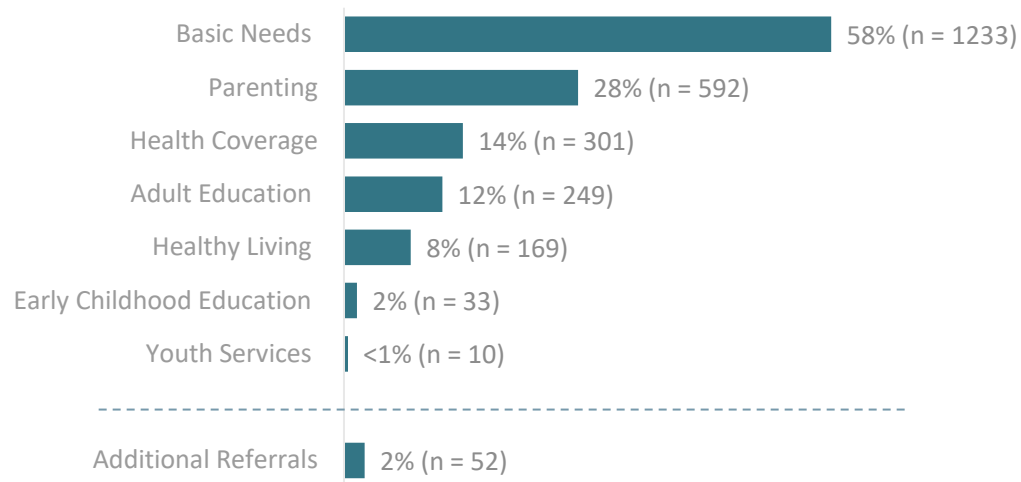


*Sample sizes include HOHs who identified who lived in urban counties and who were administered the screening tool and for whom the question was applicable (e.g., screening questions about access to quality child care and children's education apply only to families with children in the appropriate age ranges).*

## Services Received

Most urban families (58%) received at least one basic needs service.

### Percentage of Families Receiving Services by Service Category



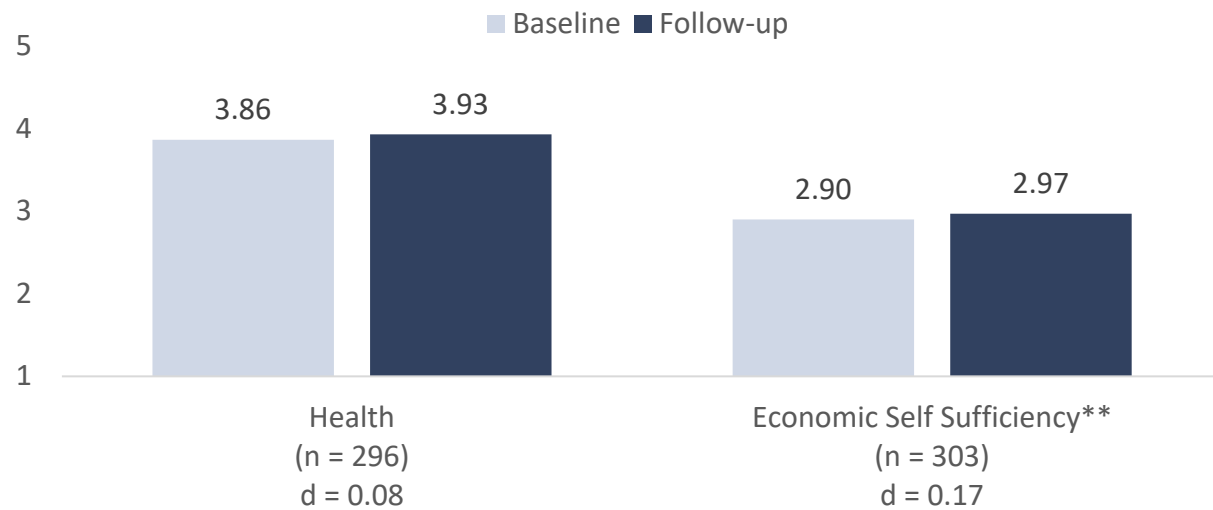
*Additional referrals include referrals to services in non-listed areas. Sample sizes include the number of individuals who were recorded as receiving at least one service in the service category. Percentages were calculated based on the 2,122 individuals who lived in an urban county and were recorded as receiving services or referrals. Percentages may sum to over 100% because individuals can receive services in multiple service categories.*

## Family Development Services Access and Acceptance

Of the 1,208 urban families with data, 79% were offered FDS and 24% of those families accepted, reaching about 19% of all families.

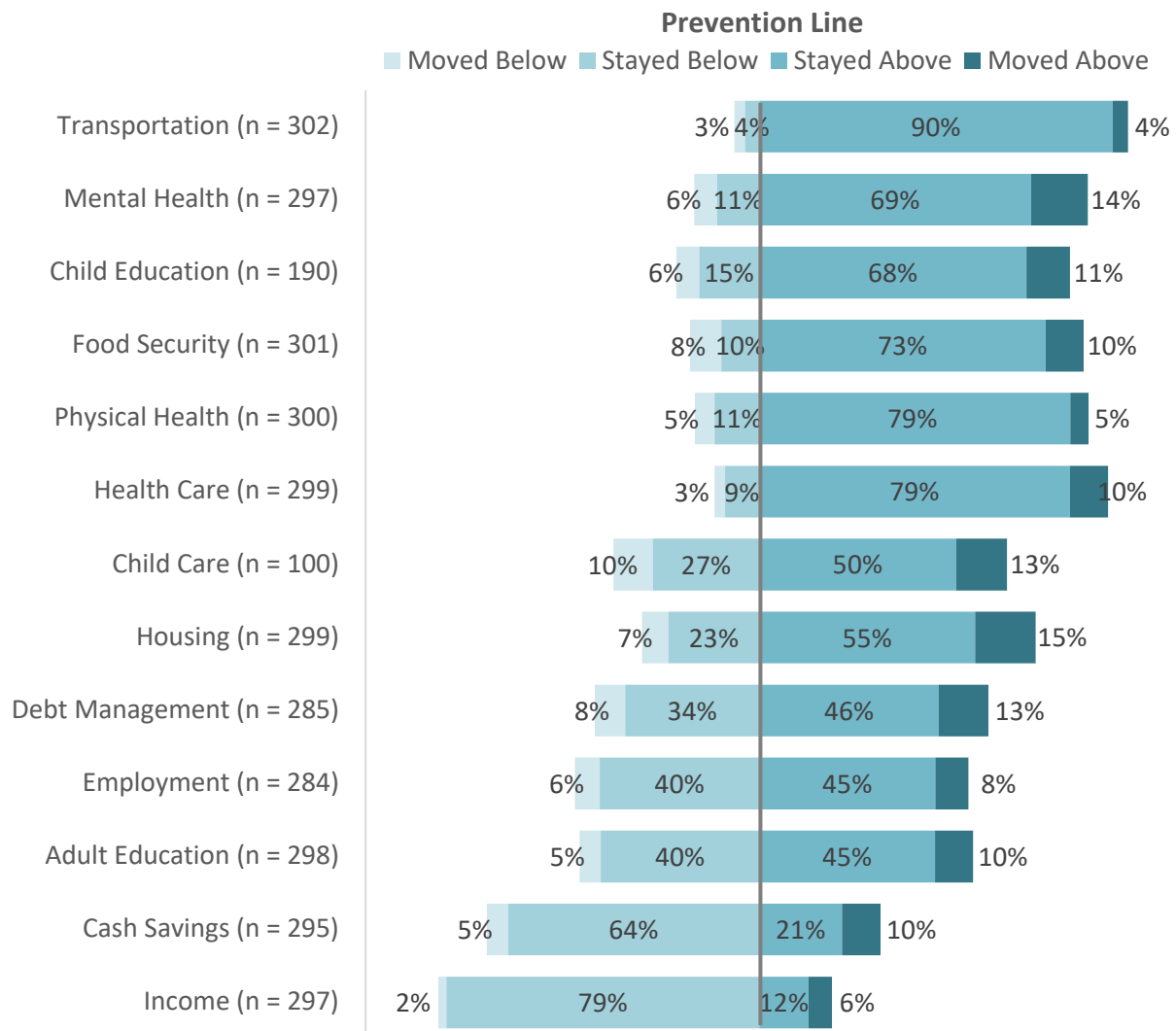
## Family Outcomes

Urban families made significant gains in economic self-sufficiency.



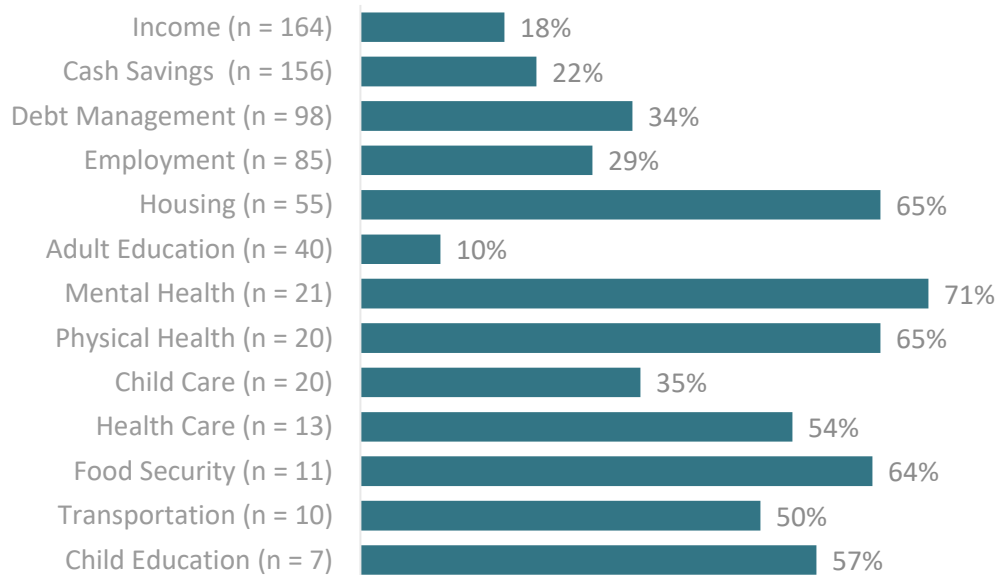
Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.

Urban families showed the greatest movement to safety in housing (15%), mental health (14%), and child care (13%).



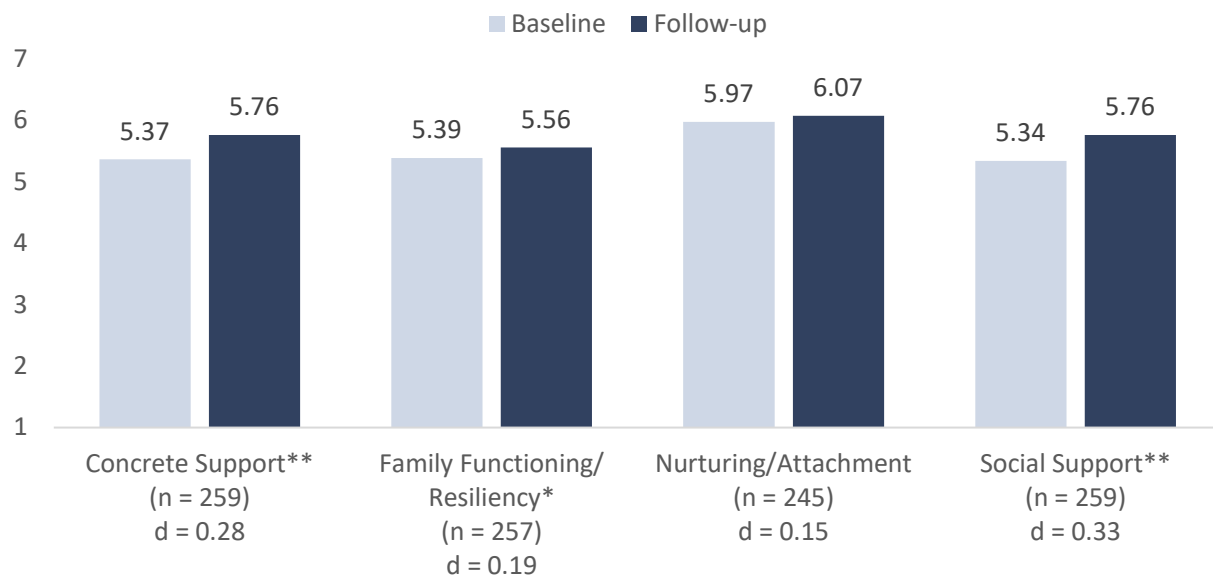
*On the CFSA 2.0, the prevention line is used to distinguish an in-crisis or vulnerable situation from one that is safe, stable, or thriving. We examined the percentage of families who either moved above or below the prevention line from baseline to follow-up or stayed above/below from baseline to follow-up. These analyses included urban families with matched data on the domain.*

The areas in which the highest number of urban families were in crisis at baseline were income (n = 164) and cash savings (n = 156); 18% and 22% of these families, respectively, moved out of crisis at follow-up.



*Out-of-crisis analyses were restricted to families who scored a 1 at their baseline assessment and were calculated as the percentage of those families who scored a 2 or higher at follow-up. Sample sizes reflect the number of families that were in crisis at baseline.*

Urban families made statistically significant gains in concrete support, family functioning/resiliency, and social support in times of need.



*Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.*

## Summary of Findings for Urban Families

- At FRC entry, half of urban families identified an unmet need in employment.
- More than half (58%) of individuals living in urban areas received at least one basic needs service, 28% received parenting services, and 14% received health coverage services.
- Most (79%) families living in urban areas were offered FDS, with about one-fourth of those accepting the service.
- Urban families showed statistically significant gains in economic self-sufficiency, family functioning/resiliency, social support, and concrete support in times of need.
- Families most frequently moved to safety (from below to above the prevention line) in the areas of housing (15%), mental health (14%), and child care (13%).






## A Closer Look: Economic Conditions

This section includes families whose income was less than 270% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The FPL takes into account income and family size to determine eligibility for programs such as Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. Family Resource Centers provide services and supports to all families in their communities, regardless of income level. The purpose of this section is to examine the needs, services and outcomes for families with incomes under 270% of FPL who are eligible for the majority of economic programs. We selected 270% of FPL as the upper bound because it used to define low income by the new universal pre-Kindergarten program in Colorado. There were 299 families that had incomes above 270% of the FPL and are not included in analyses presented in this section of the report.

We examine the needs, services received and outcomes for families by three FPL groupings: 0-100% FPL, 101-200% FPL, and 201-270% FPL. The first group is families living under 100% of the FPL. This group is eligible for most government assistance. Group two is families living above 100% and below 200% of FPL. This group is eligible for many, but not all government programs (e.g., nutrition support ends at 185% of FPL). The third group includes families living above 200% of FPL and up to 270% of FPL. This group still has some eligibility for government programs (e.g., women's health resources), but has far less access to government assistance.



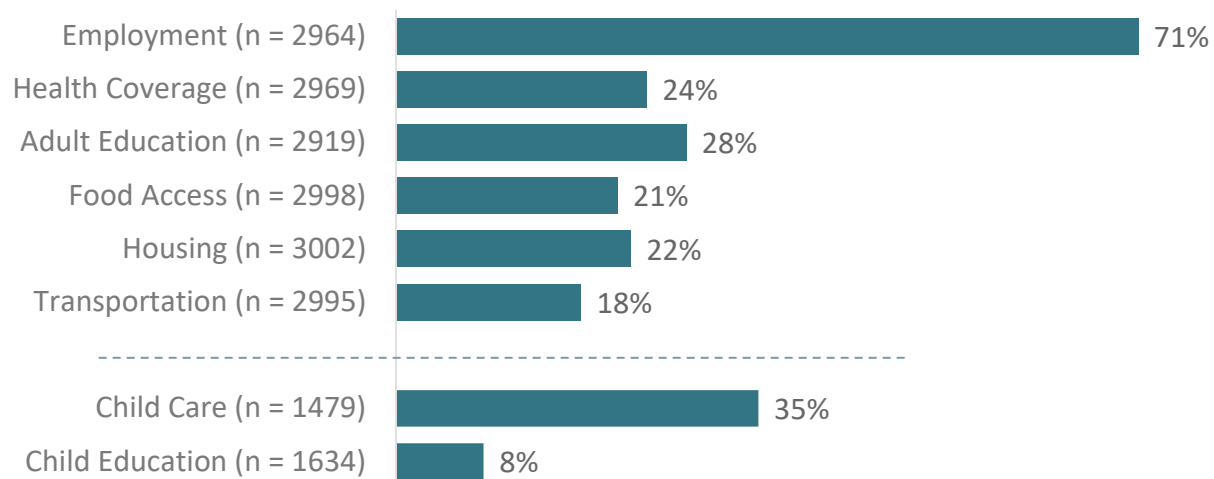
## Families At or Below 100% of the FPL

In this reporting period, **3,069 families were at or below 100% of the FPL**. Families in this group are eligible for the greatest number of economic assistance programs. This section of the report provides information on unmet needs at FRC entry, services received, and outcomes for these families.

### Unmet Needs at Screening

At FRC entry, the highest proportion of unmet needs were in employment (71%); needs were most often met in transportation and food access for families at or below 100% of the FPL. For families with children, needs were most likely to be met in child education, with unmet needs in child care.

#### Percentage of Families with Unmet Needs by Area

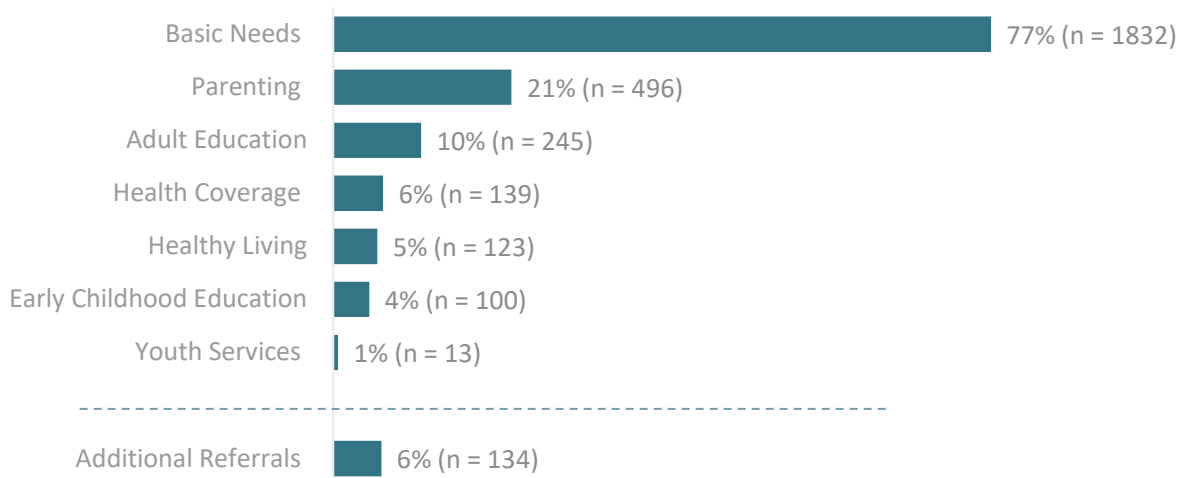


*Sample sizes include HOHs who identified who live at or below 100% of the FPL and who were administered the screening tool and for whom the question was applicable (e.g., screening questions about access to quality child care and children's education apply only to families with children in the appropriate age ranges).*

## Services Received

About 77% of families at or below 100% of the FPL received basic needs services.

### Percentage of Families Receiving Services by Service Category



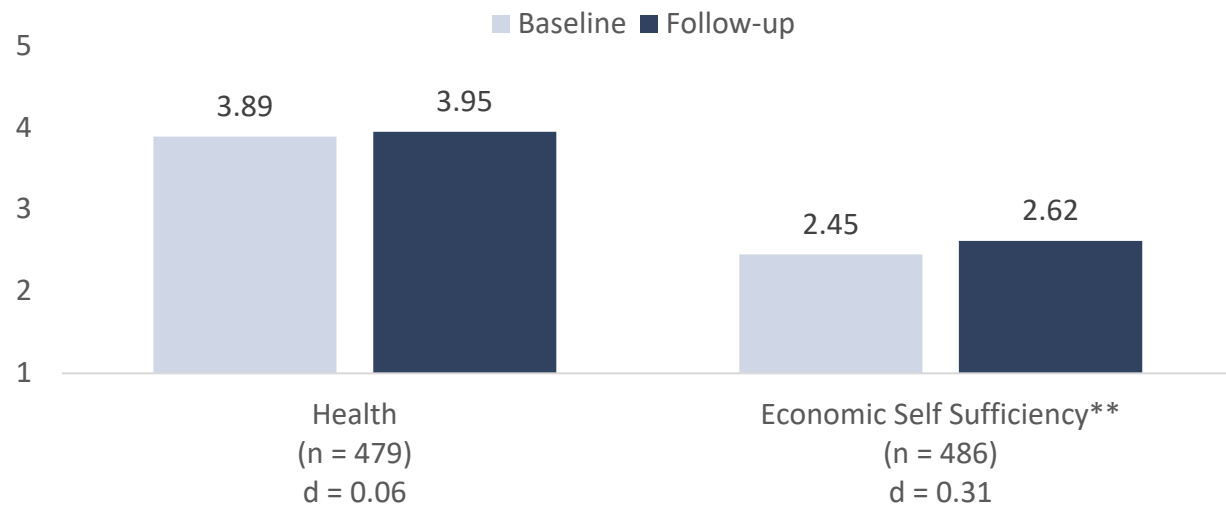
*Additional referrals include referrals to services in non-listed areas. Sample sizes include the number of individuals who were recorded as receiving at least one service in the service category. Percentages were calculated based on the 2,365 families living at or below 100% of the FPL and were recorded as receiving services or referrals. Percentages may sum to over 100% because individuals can receive services in multiple service categories.*

## Family Development Services Access and Acceptance

Of the 1,041 families at or below 100% of the FPL and had data, 82% were offered FDS and 38% of those families accepted, reaching about 31% of all families.

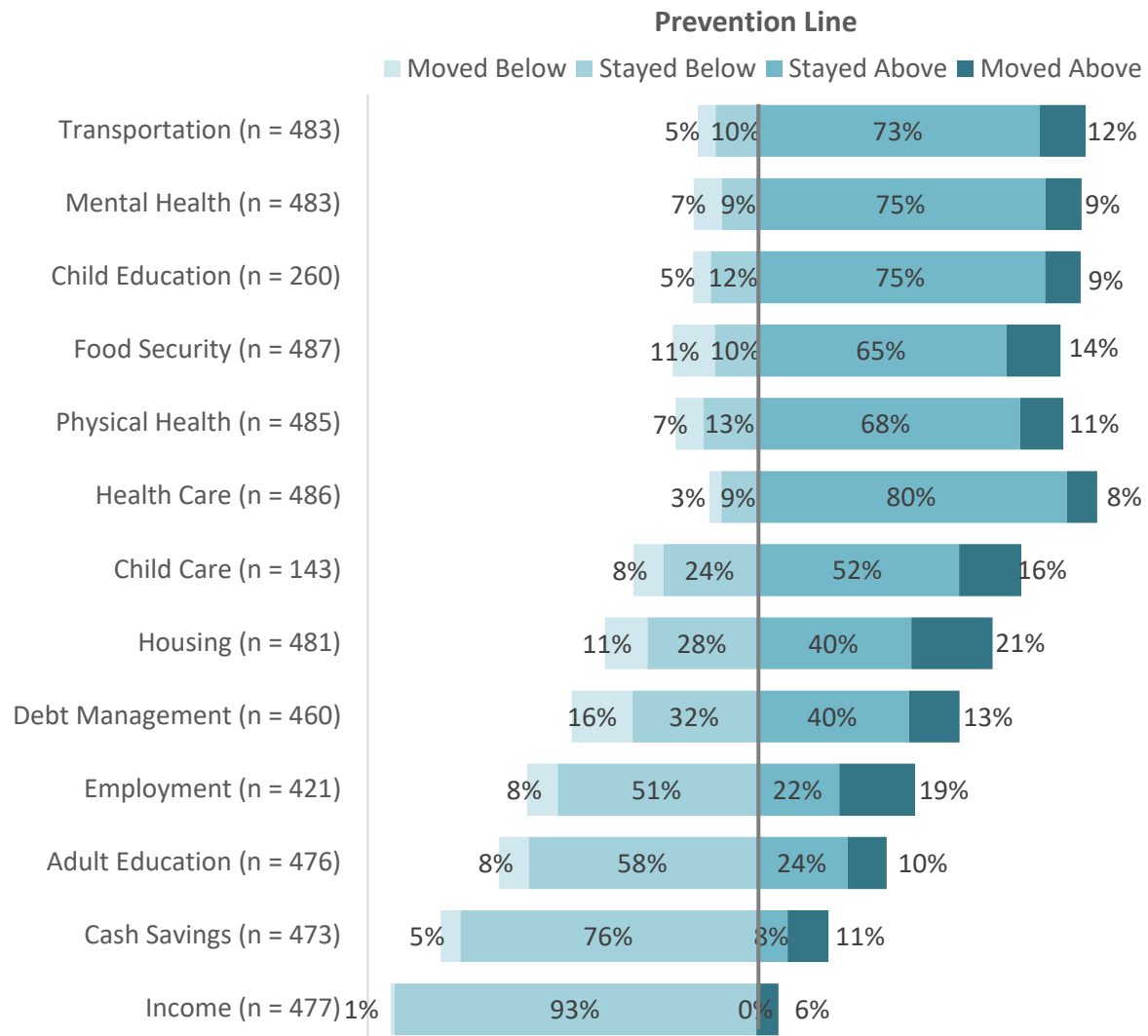
## Family Outcomes

Families with income at or below 100% of the FPL made significant gains in economic self-sufficiency.



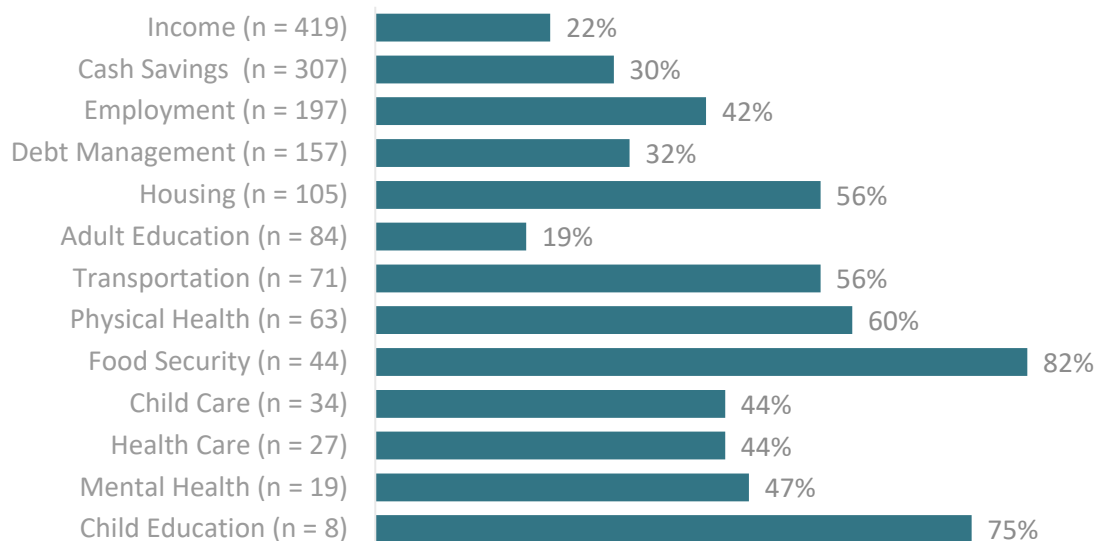
Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.

Families with income at or below 100% of the FPL showed the greatest movement to safety in housing (21%), employment (19%), and child care (16%).



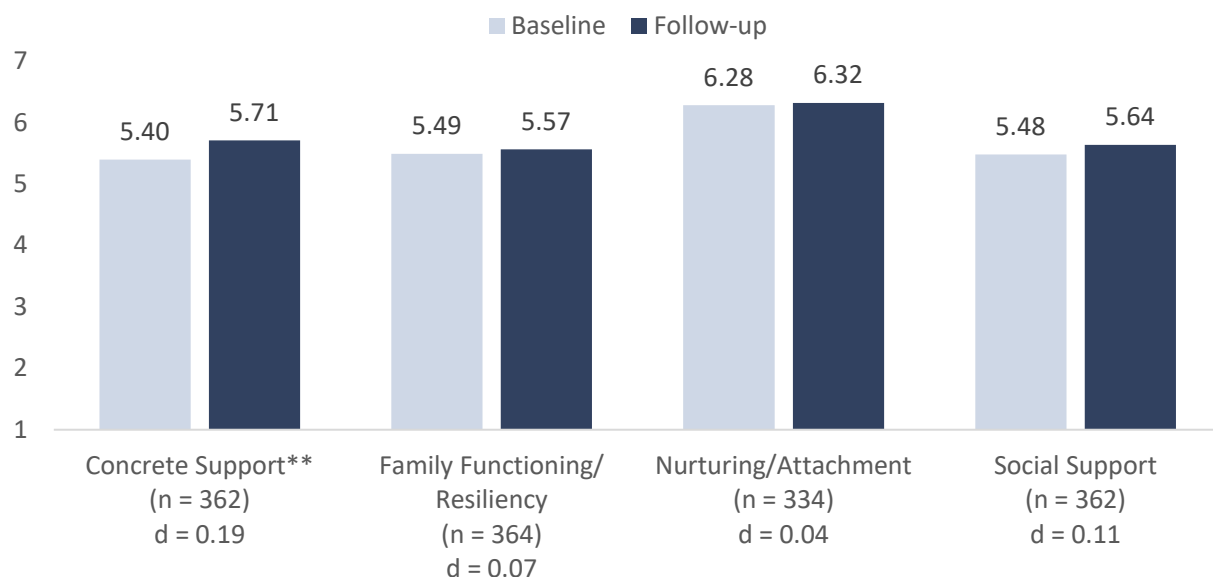
*On the CFSA 2.0, the prevention line is used to distinguish an in-crisis or vulnerable situation from one that is safe, stable, or thriving. We examined the percentage of families who either moved above or below the prevention line from baseline to follow-up or stayed above/below from baseline to follow-up. These analyses included urban families with matched data on the domain.*

The areas in which the highest number of families living families at or below 100% of the FPL were in crisis at baseline were income (n = 419) and cash savings (n = 307); 22% and 30% of these families, respectively, moved out of crisis at follow-up.



*Out-of-crisis analyses were restricted to families who scored a 1 at their baseline assessment and were calculated as the percentage of those families who scored a 2 or higher at follow-up. Sample sizes reflect the number of families that were in crisis at baseline.*

Families living families at or below 100% of the FPL made statistically significant gains in concrete support.



*Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.*

## **Summary of Findings for Families with Income at or below 100% of the FPL**

- At FRC entry, 71% of families at or below 100% of the FPL identified an unmet need in employment.
- 77% of families at or below 100% of the FPL received at least one basic needs service, 21% received parenting services, and 10% received adult education services.
- Most (82%) families at or below 100% of the FPL were offered FDS, with 38% accepting the service.
- Families at or below 100% of the FPL showed statistically significant gains in economic self-sufficiency and concrete support in times of need.
- Families most frequently moved to safety (from below to above the prevention line) in the areas of housing (21%), employment (19%), and child care (16%).

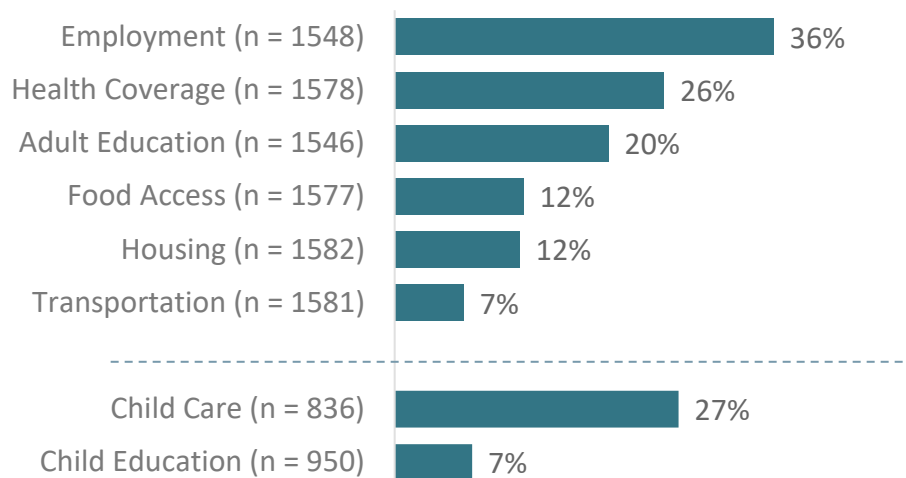
## Families Living Within 101% - 200% of the FPL

In this reporting period, **1,611 families living within 101% - 200% of the FPL**. This section of the report provides information on unmet needs at FRC entry, services received, and outcomes for these families.

### Unmet Needs at Screening

At FRC entry, the highest proportion of unmet needs were in employment (36%); needs were more likely to be met in transportation. For families with children, needs were most likely to be met in child education, with unmet needs in child care.

#### Percentage of Families with Unmet Needs by Area



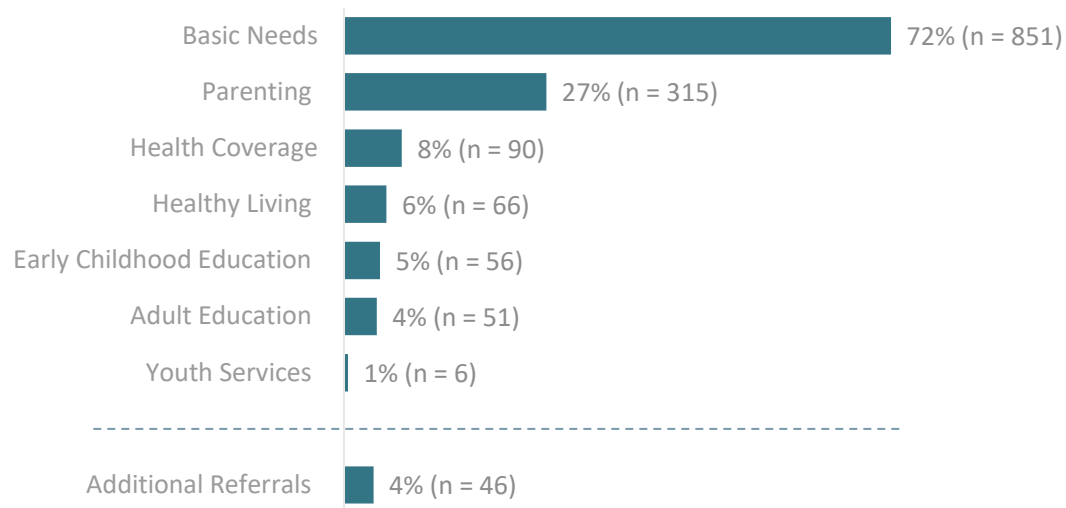
*Sample sizes include HOHs who identified who lived within 101-200% of the FPL and who were administered the screening tool and for whom the question was applicable (e.g., screening questions about access to quality child care and children's education apply only to families with children in the appropriate age ranges).*



## Services Received

About 72% of families living within 101% - 200% FPL received basic needs services.

### Percentage of Families Receiving Services by Service Category



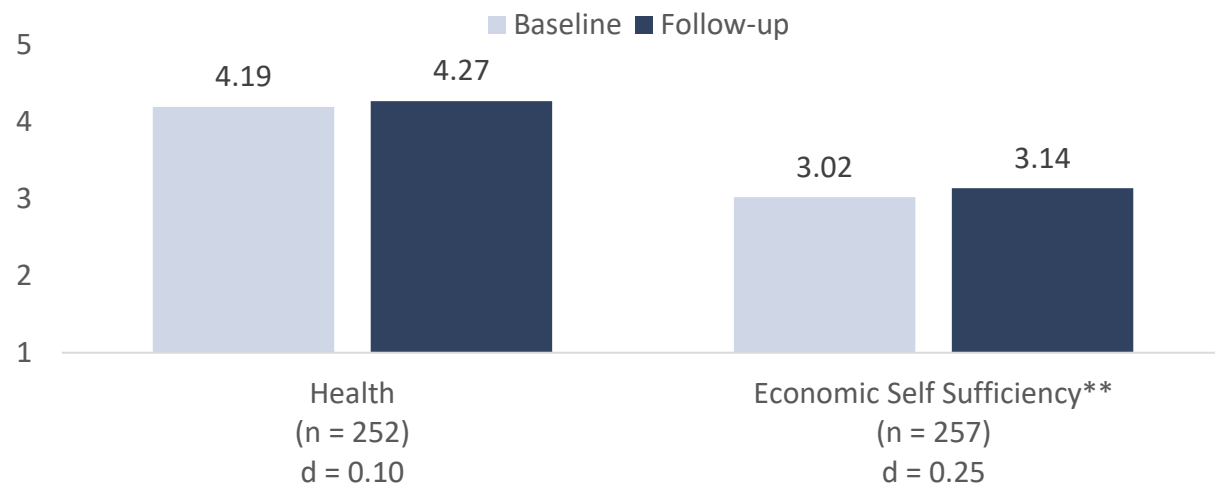
*Additional referrals include referrals to services in non-listed areas. Sample sizes include the number of individuals who were recorded as receiving at least one service in the service category. Percentages were calculated based on the 1,174 individuals who living within 101% to 200% FPL and were recorded as receiving services or referrals. Percentages may sum to over 100% because individuals can receive services in multiple service categories.*

## Family Development Services Access and Acceptance

Of the 528 families living within 101% - 200% of the FPL who had data, 81% were offered FDS and 42% of those families accepted, reaching about 34% of all families.

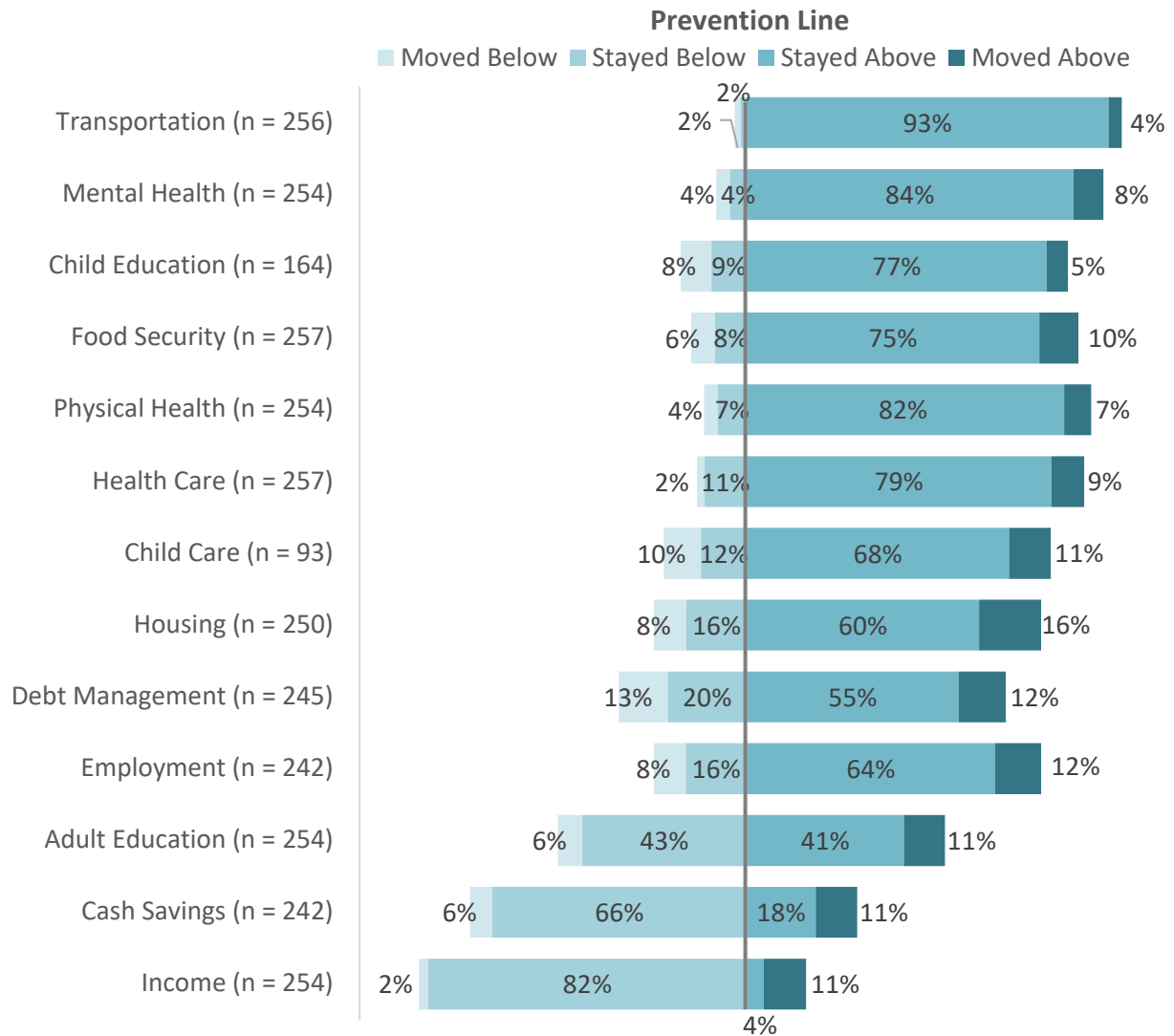
## Family Outcomes

Families living within 101% - 200% of the FPL made significant gains in economic self-sufficiency.



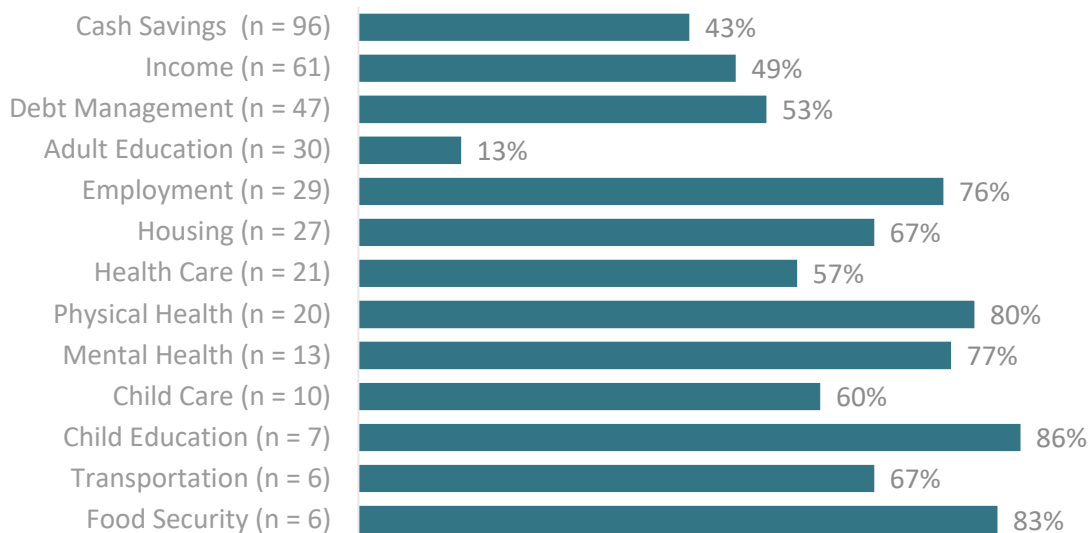
Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.

Families living within 101% to 200% of the FPL showed the greatest movement to safety in housing (16%), debt management (12%), and employment (12%).



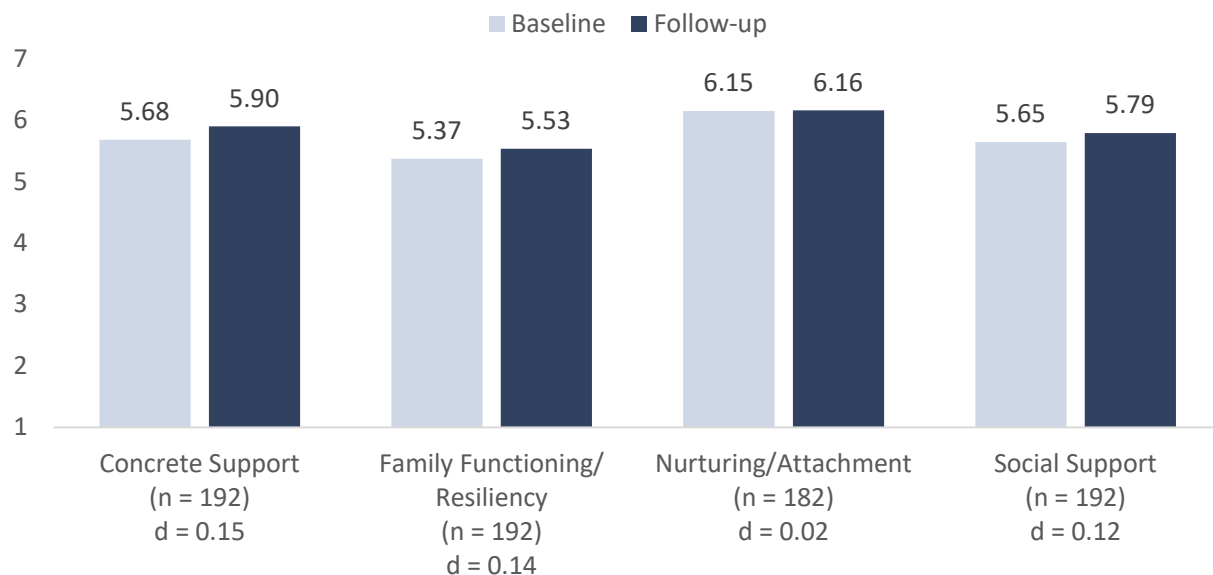
*On the CFSA 2.0, the prevention line is used to distinguish an in-crisis or vulnerable situation from one that is safe, stable, or thriving. We examined the percentage of families who either moved above or below the prevention line from baseline to follow-up or stayed above/below from baseline to follow-up. These analyses included families with incomes between 101%-200% of FPL with matched data on the domain.*

The areas in which the highest number of families living within 101%-200% of the FPL were in crisis at baseline were cash savings (n = 96) and income (n = 61); 43% and 49% of these families, respectively, moved out of crisis at follow-up.



*Out-of-crisis analyses were restricted to families who scored a 1 at their baseline assessment and were calculated as the percentage of those families who scored a 2 or higher at follow-up. Sample sizes reflect the number of families that were in crisis at baseline.*

Families living within 101% - 200% of the FPL were relatively stable in the protective factors from baseline to follow-up.



*Statistical significance is denoted by \*  $p < .05$  and \*\*  $p < .01$ . Effect size is denoted by  $d$ . In general, an effect size of  $d = 0.2$  is a small effect,  $d = 0.5$  is a medium effect, and  $d = 0.8$  is a large effect. Small and medium effect sizes are common in the social sciences.*

## **Summary of Findings for Families Living Within 101% - 200% of the FPL**

- At FRC entry, 36% of families living within 101% - 200% of the FPL identified an unmet need in employment.
- 72% of individuals living within 101% - 200% of the FPL received at least one basic needs service, 27% received parenting services, and 8% received health coverage services.
- Most (81%) of families living within 101% - 200% of the FPL were offered FDS, with a little under half (42%) of those accepting the service.
- Families living within 101% - 200% of the FPL showed statistically significant gains in economic self-sufficiency.
- Families most frequently moved to safety (from below to above the prevention line) in the areas of housing (16%), debt management (12%), and employment (12%).

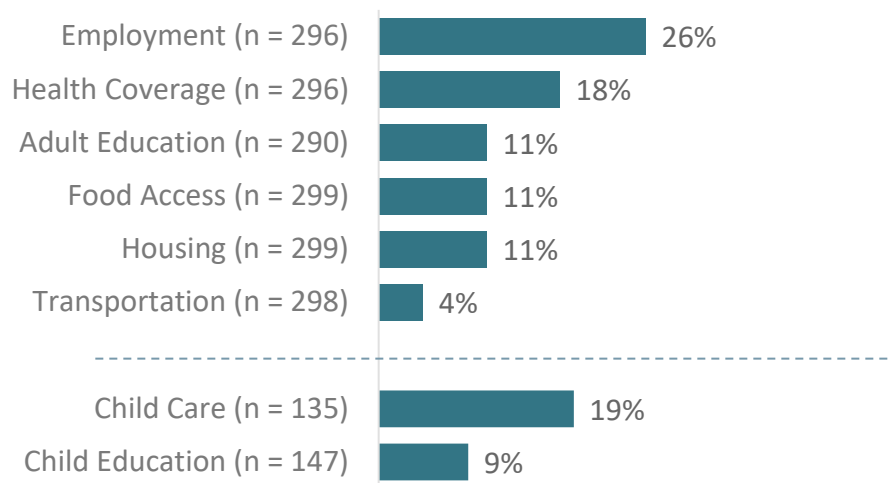
## Families Living Within 201% - 270% of the FPL

In this reporting period, **311 families** were living within 201% - 270% of the FPL. Because too few of the HOHs who were living within 201% - 270% of the FPL had a matched baseline and follow-up CFSA 2.0 (n = 51), disaggregated outcome reporting is not included for this income level.

### Unmet Needs at Screening

At FRC entry, the highest proportion of unmet needs were in employment (26%); needs were most often met in transportation. For families with children, needs were most often met in child education, with more unmet needs in child care.

#### Percentage of Families with Unmet Needs by Area

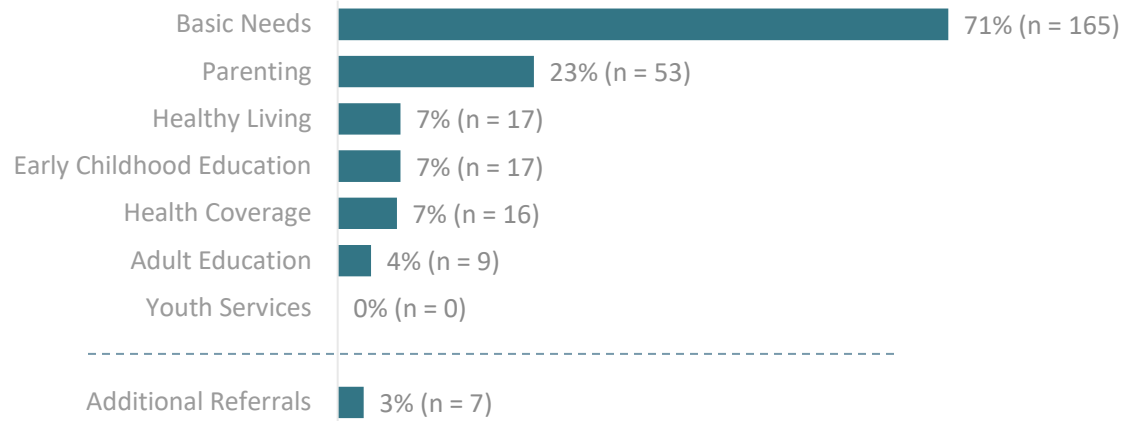


*Sample sizes include HOHs who identified who were identified as living within 201 - 270% of the Federal Poverty Level and who were administered the screening tool and for whom the question was applicable (e.g., screening questions about access to quality child care and children's education apply only to families with children in the appropriate age ranges).*

## Services Received

About 71% of families living within 201% - 270% of the FPL received basic needs services.

### Percentage of Families Receiving Services by Service Category



*Additional referrals include referrals to services in non-listed areas. Sample sizes include the number of individuals who were recorded as receiving at least one service in the service category. Percentages were calculated based on the 231 individuals living within 201% to 270% of the FPL and were recorded as receiving services or referrals. Percentages may sum to over 100% because individuals can receive services in multiple service categories.*

## **Family Development Services Access and Acceptance**

Of the 113 families living within 201% - 270% of the FPL who had data, 87% were offered FDS and 46% of those families accepted, reaching about 40% of all families.

### **Summary of Findings for Families Living Within 201% - 270% of the FPL**

- At FRC entry, 26% of families living within 201% - 270% of the FPL identified an unmet need in employment.
- 71% of individuals living within 201% - 270% of the FPL received at least one basic needs service, 23% received parenting services, and 7% received healthy living services.
- Most (87%) families living within 201% - 270% of the FPL were offered FDS, with just under half (46%) of those accepting the service.



# Conclusions

There were 6,023 families that received 36,754 services through Center Services and Family Development Services pathways from 25 premium-level FRCA-member FRCs from July 2022 through June 2023. Though important to quantify, these numbers knowingly underestimate the full extent of FRC support for families in Colorado, as they do not capture all families who engage with FRCs (namely, by not including those who participate in General Services, and not including data from all FRCs). Despite this limitation, the report provides a wealth of information about those 6,023 families, and how FRCs support their communities across Colorado.

## FRCs Support Families to Help Meet their Basic Needs



At FRC entry, **employment was the most frequently reported area of need**, with 54% of families reporting they lacked full-time employment.



Across services, **basic needs services were most frequently accessed**, with 63% of individuals receiving these services.



Overall, **84% of families with unmet needs were offered Family Development Services (FDS)**, but there was notable variation in the proportion of families who accepted the service across race/ethnicity, income level, and geography (from 26% to 73% of families accepting).

## FRCs Help Build Resiliency in Economic Security and Health Among Families

This report also provides information on changes in family economic and health outcomes while participating in Family Development Services, and the degree to which families are building protective factors in the areas of family functioning, social support, nurturing and attachment, and concrete support in times of need. Specifically:



Families accessing services had a median income of \$16,872 compared to the state median income of \$80,184. Across most groups, **families demonstrated statistically significant gains in economic security and access to concrete support in times of need.**



While receiving FRC services, **families were most likely to move into safety** (i.e., from below to above the prevention line on the CFSA 2.0 domains) **in the areas of housing, employment, and debt management.**



Additionally, **families showed many strengths**, with over 80% of families above the prevention line at follow-up in transportation, mental health, child education, food security, physical health, and health care.



**Families improved in areas that protect against child maltreatment**, including statistically significant increases in concrete support and family functioning.

Overall, and among those with shared racial/ethnic identities, locations, and economic conditions, families who were engaging in Family Development Services demonstrated consistent and statistically significant increases in economic security. We highlight this not only because economic challenges are common among those seeking support from FRCs, but also because of the reliability of this finding in the annual evaluation across years (results from the 2021-2022 evaluation can be [found here](#)).

## **FRCs Support Diverse Colorado Families**

For this year's evaluation, data were disaggregated by racial/ethnic identification, rural/urban geographies, and household income levels (adjusted for family size, measured by percent of the federal poverty level). These analyses provide information on how families with different identities, locations, and economic conditions engage with FRCs, from the initial screening process through services accessed to family outcomes.

Across all racial/ethnic identities, locations, and economic conditions, the largest category for unmet needs was in employment, and the largest share of families received basic needs services from FRCs. However, there was a notable difference between families living in rural and urban areas, with 82% and 58% of families, respectively, accessing basic needs services. This suggests that families living in rural areas are more likely to experience challenges in meeting their families' basic needs. Similarly, while the majority of families were offered FDS (with a range from 81% to 97% of families being offered), rates of acceptance varied across racial/ethnic identities, location, and economic condition, with anywhere from 26% to 73% of families accepting the service. This year, the exploration of well-being for families around the Federal Poverty Line (FPL) was new, and it is important to note that most of the families served were at or below 100% of the FPL, which indicates that FRCs largely support families experiencing economic insecurity. The top two unmet needs for all families, regardless of their income level, were employment and health coverage. Additionally, among all families, those with young children also consistently had unmet needs in access to child care.

## **Evaluation Findings are Used to Drive Improvement**

By disaggregating data to look more closely at findings among those with shared racial/ethnic identities, locations of residence, and economic conditions, FRCA aims to generate discussion and further inquiry into what these patterns might mean for how FRCs engage with diverse families to reduce inequities across Colorado. Importantly, our analytic approach examines race/ethnicity, geography, and economic conditions separately, and does not account for overlaps between each of these factors.

This year we improved the rigor of the analytic approach to significance testing by including statistical corrections for multiple comparisons. Using this statistical correction increases our confidence that significant findings were not identified due to chance. Changes in statistical significance from previous reporting years may reflect these differences in statistical rigor, the size of the group, and/or the magnitude and consistency of the change over time, though we largely observe consistency over time.

Findings from this report will be used by FRCA to continue strengthening the practices of FRCs and therefore, continuing to enhance service provision to Colorado families. Findings from this report will also be used to inform next year's evaluation questions to track progress toward FRCA's goal of advancing equity so all Colorado families have the opportunity to thrive.

# Appendix

The following table provides information on the race/ethnicity of individuals (heads of households and their family members) served by FRCs.

Race/Ethnicity	n	%
<b>Asian</b>	50	<1%
<b>Black or African American</b>	221	3%
<b>Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islander</b>	12	<1%
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	2304	35%
<b>Native American</b>	564	8%
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	237	4%
<b>White</b>	3252	49%

Of all heads of households who identified as multi-racial, 17% included Black or African American as an identified race, 64% included Hispanic or Latino as an identified ethnicity, 39% included Native American as an identified race and 81% included White as an identified race.

The following table provides information on the top 5 most common multi-racial categories for heads of households.<sup>11</sup> For those not represented in the table below, 63% identified as 2 races and 37% as 3 or more.

Race/Ethnicity	n	%
<b>Hispanic or Latino; White</b>	76	41%
<b>Native American; White</b>	27	15%
<b>Native American; Hispanic or Latino</b>	21	11%
<b>Black or African American; White</b>	11	6%
<b>Native American; Hispanic or Latino; White</b>	10	5%

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<sup>11</sup> Expanding these analyses to include family members who identified as multi-racial did not change the findings substantially, so we only report on heads of households.