



The Resource Centers' (RC) mission is to help students thrive academically, socially, and emotionally by supporting students and families through strategic partnerships. Based on community feedback, each RC works with partner organizations to provide a variety of services and programs, including after-school activities, groceries, ESL classes, laundry, and mental health services. RC-South opened in January 2024 in the Lincoln/Madison feeder pattern area. RC-West opened in January 2025 in the Pinkston feeder area. In 2024-25, the RCs employed eight full-time employees across two locations, with a total budget of \$1,085,585, including personnel costs.



Key Findings

Implementation - Participants

- RC participants comprise 1,637 unique families and 1,090 unique students (from 752 of those families).
- Two-thirds of families visited a RC at least twice; long-time members had more visits.
- Students from Lincoln, Madison, and Pinkston feeder pattern areas made up 56% of student RC participants (390 from Lincoln/Madison and 215 from Pinkston).
- Emergent bilingual (EB) and African American (AA) students made up 80% of student RC participants (528 EB and 344 AA).

Implementation - Partnerships

- RCs, along with 15 community partners, held 644 events drawing 10,144 total attendees.
- Junior Players, Brother Bill's, Children's Health, and Hope Cottage sponsored the most events.
- Brother Bill's, Junior Players, North Texas Food Bank, and Readers to Leaders drew the highest number of attendees across all events.
- 577 families visited a RC for groceries at least twice; 38% were from the Lincoln, Madison, or Pinkston feeder pattern areas.
- EB and AA families represent 77% of RC repeat grocery visitors.

Stakeholder Perceptions

- Over 90% of survey respondents reported high levels of satisfaction after visits to the RCs.
- High praise for the RC staff, facilities, services, and overall experience was expressed by respondents.
- Respondents provided a variety of suggestions for additional RC offerings, including childcare, sports, and legal assistance, as well as requests to continue or expand existing offerings.

Recommendations

- **Consider adopting goals that capture the geographic reach of the RCs for the 2025-26 school year.**

Narrowly defined metrics risk overlooking the full scope of the RCs' influence and reach. For instance, in the 2024-25 school year, RCs served students from 62 zip codes, with 95% classified as economically disadvantaged—nearly six percentage points higher than the district average. Furthermore, students utilizing RCs exhibited double or nearly double the district's rates of homelessness and retention, and African American (AA) student representation was 13 percentage points higher than the district. While the Lincoln, Madison, and Pinkston feeder areas accounted for the highest number of student visitors, nearly half of all student visitors originated from other parts of the district. Similarly, 77% of families who repeatedly accessed groceries at the RCs were AA or emergent bilingual, with that figure rising to 86% for those from the Lincoln, Madison, and Pinkston feeders; however, over 60% of repeat grocery shoppers resided outside these three feeder patterns. These broad metrics highlight the RCs' significant role in supporting a diverse and widespread population across the district, extending far beyond specific geographic or demographic assumptions.

- **Refine back-end data processes for enhanced efficiency and quality.**

To significantly enhance data quality and efficiency, it is recommended that a multi-pronged approach focused on refining back-end data processes be implemented. First, restructure member data creation and storage to ensure each family number uniquely identifies a household, with all associated individuals and their contact information accurately linked. This foundational change will provide a more reliable and complete view of member demographics. Second, implement standardized dropdown menus for recurring event data input. This will not only streamline data entry but also drastically improve data consistency and reduce errors. Finally, to combat survey fatigue and boost the current 4.5% response rate, strategically modify the survey design and schedule. This could involve optimizing questions and/or adjusting the frequency of survey distribution, ultimately leading to more robust and representative survey data.