Federal Funding and Family Resource Centers

While there is no dedicated federal funding for Family Resource Centers, states, counties, and individual programs have accessed, leveraged, and braided funds from various federal funding streams to support them.

The federal funding sources that have been used to start up new FRCs are:

- Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP)
- Community Collaborations to Strengthen and Preserve Families
- Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five (PDG B-5)
- Title IV-B, including Promoting Safe and Stable Families.

Federal funding streams that have been used to enhance the work of existing FRCs include the above as well as:

- Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)
- Early Head Start
- Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV)
- Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five (PDG B-5)
- Social Services Block Grant
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment & Training
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Title IV-B, Kinship Navigator
- Title V, Children with Special Health Care Needs
- Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act (WIOA)



Funding Family Resource Centers

Family Resource Centers (FRCs) are highly economical and cost-effective means of supporting families. Research has shown that they yield a \$4.93 Social Return on Investment for every dollar invested.¹

FRC budgets vary across the country in relation to local costs of living, specific programming, and physical space.

- A typical community-based New Jersey Success Center has an annual budget of \$240,000 to \$300,000 with 3-4 full-time staff.
- A school-based FRC in Kentucky has an annual budget of \$33,000-\$82,000 with 1-2 full-time staff and space and other resources provided in-kind.

FRCs are primarily funded by state, county, and municipal governments. Foundation, corporation, individual donors, and in-kind support are also leveraged.

¹ Community Services Analysis LLC. (2014). Social Return on Investment Study

