

VII. GUIDE TO AGENCY PROGRAMS – CONTINUED

A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function	Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI), CPS
Location/Division	2401 Ridgepoint Drive, Austin, Texas/ Child Protective Services
Contact Name	Sasha Rasco
Actual Expenditures, FY 2012	\$31,569,019
Number of Actual FTEs as of June 1, 2013	14
Statutory Citation for Program	Chapter 40, Human Resources Code and Title 5, Family Code

B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

Unlike investigations, family based safety services, or substitute care, the Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) division within CPS does not work cases. Instead the focus of their activities is to reduce and prevent intakes from coming into the child welfare and juvenile justice systems in the first place. The Texas Legislature created the PEI division within CPS to consolidate prevention and early intervention programs into a single state agency. The goal is to eliminate fragmentation and duplication of prevention and early intervention services for at-risk children, youth, and families. PEI contracts with community-based agencies and organizations to provide services designed to prevent the abuse, neglect, delinquency, and truancy of Texas children. Services are voluntary and are provided at no cost to participants, however all services are not available statewide. The following provides an overview of PEI programs.

Community Youth Development

The Community Youth Development (CYD) program contracts with community based organizations to provide juvenile delinquency prevention services in 15 areas of the state with a high incidence of juvenile crime. Communities prioritize and develop prevention services according to local needs. Approaches include youth-leadership development, life-skills classes, character education, conflict resolution, tutoring, mentoring, career preparation, and recreation.

Client Eligibility: Youth ages 6-17, with a focus on youth 10-17, who live in or attend school in one of the designated ZIP codes.

Services to At-Risk Youth

The Services to At-Risk Youth (STAR) program contracts with community agencies to offer family crisis intervention counseling, short-term emergency respite care, and individual and family counseling. These services are available in all 254 Texas counties. Each STAR contractor also provides universal child abuse prevention services, such as informational brochures and parenting classes.

Client Eligibility: Youth and children younger than 18 who are runaways or truant, are living in family conflict, or have been accused of delinquency or misdemeanor or state felony offenses but have not been adjudicated by a court.

Texas Families: Together and Safe

Texas Families: Together and Safe (TFTS) funds evidence and community-based programs designed to alleviate stress and promote parental competencies and behaviors that increase the ability of families to become self-sufficient and successfully nurture their children. The goals of the program are to:

- improve and enhance access to family support services;
- increase the efficiency and effectiveness of community-based family support services;
- enable children to remain in their own homes by providing preventative services; and
- increase collaboration among local programs, government agencies, and families.

Client Eligibility: Any family in Texas within a service area that has a child (or children) younger than 18 living in the household or whom is expecting a child (or children) and are assessed as having multiple issues and risk factors may be served. Targeted families may include teen parents, first-time parents, parents with young children, and parents with children who have disabilities, developmental delays, emotional, school or health problems, or who are at high risk of abuse, neglect.

Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) program seeks to increase community awareness of existing prevention services, strengthen community and parental involvement in child abuse prevention efforts, and encourage families to engage in available services. CBCAP funds community-based organizations to provide a variety of child abuse and neglect prevention services. The Family Support program focuses on counties with a higher than state-average rate of child abuse and neglect, with special focus on rural counties. The program includes home visiting, case management, crisis intervention, and an evidence-based parent education component. This program targets families with children ages birth through 5 years, as these children are statistically at greater risk for abuse and neglect. The Family Support program began providing services in Tom Green, Runnels, Crockett, and Concho Counties in July 2009 and in Atascosa, Bandera, Frio, Karnes, and Real counties in August 2009 and continued through FY 2012.

In FY 2012, the Respite/Parent Education program began providing services through two contractors serving El Paso and Bexar counties. The program provides emergency day and overnight respite to children of at-risk families, as well as parent education to mitigate the risk of child abuse and neglect.

The Basic Parent Education program began in late FY 2012. Currently provided by one contractor serving Bexar County, the program focuses on providing parent skills training to at-risk families. CBCAP also funds various special initiatives and public awareness campaigns as noted in other sections of this report.

Statewide Youth Services Network

These are evidence-based, prevention services provided by established statewide networks of community-based prevention programs that must work to prevent juvenile delinquency and create positive outcomes for youth by increasing protective factors.

Client Eligibility: At-risk youth between the ages of 6-17 years of age, with an emphasis on youth 10-17 years.

Special Initiatives

The division also develops and implements a variety of initiatives to prevent child maltreatment and juvenile delinquency and to support contracted service providers.

Outreach and Awareness Efforts

The FY 2012 outreach focus was the launch of a new Child Abuse Prevention campaign, “Help for Parents, Hope for Kids.” The goal of the campaign is to prevent abuse from ever occurring by helping parents deal with the stresses that contribute to child abuse and neglect.

Public Education Efforts

Prevention and Early Intervention develops and supports specific projects and initiatives that focus on preventing child abuse and juvenile delinquency. PEI launched a new Child Abuse Prevention campaign, “Help for Parents, Hope for Kids” on July 1, 2012. This included a new website in both English and Spanish (HelpandHope.org or AyudayEsperanza.org). The campaign featured:

- A statewide advertising campaign involving television, radio, billboard, transit, movie theatres, and online ads.
- A social media campaign that included a presence on Facebook, Pinterest, and YouTube.
- Video testimonials from parents who had abused or neglected their children and sought help to change.
- Outreach to other organizations to participate by distributing campaign materials or providing services or resources to parents through HelpandHope.org.

Annual Conference

Each year, DFPS hosts the annual Partners in Prevention training conference. The conference brings together social services professionals, parents, advocates, educators, law enforcement professionals, childcare professionals, community leaders, and faith leaders interested in improving programs and sharing expertise.

Evaluation and Research

The University of Texas at San Antonio initiated research on family and youth resiliency to help PEI continually improve its assessment of outcomes for youth and families using prevention services. To complete this earlier work, PEI contracted with Prairie View A&M University to:

1. Develop and validate survey instruments that PEI will use to determine the effectiveness of its juvenile delinquency prevention programs.
2. Evaluate the Community Youth Development (CYD) program.

Prairie View A&M University will continue its work through FY 2013.

The University of Houston conducted an evaluation of child abuse and neglect prevention and early intervention programs and services in the state, including research on streamlining funding and improving service delivery. The University of Houston team analyzed the cost effectiveness and efficiency of state-funded child abuse and neglect prevention and early interventions programs, which are key elements to implementing performance-based client service contracting.

C. What evidence can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? Provide a summary of key statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this function or program.

Performance Measures

PEI requires every provider to meet two types of performance measures, outputs and outcomes, while delivering contractually-specified program services. Both types of measures reflect the criteria a provider must meet on a monthly and annual basis to successfully administer PEI-funded programs.

Outputs are concerned with reaching certain quantitative goals. PEI employs outputs that measure a program's capacity to recruit and retain clients, and to deliver services over a period of time to ensure effective client participation. For example, on a monthly basis, PEI contractors track and report the number of unduplicated clients served, as well as the number of clients that complete the pre- and post-protective factors survey.

Outcome measures are used to assess whether participation in a PEI-funded program result in changes for clients. By completing the child maltreatment prevention program, for example,

did clients show measureable change in their knowledge of child development or their attitudes toward parenting? This is measured through the Protective Factors Survey discussed below.

Protective Factors Survey

Protective factors are conditions that, when present in families and communities, increase the health and well-being of children and families. An increase in protective factors help parents who might otherwise be at risk of abusing their children to find resources, support, or coping strategies that help them parent effectively while under stress. Research shows successful interventions must both reduce risk factors and promote protective factors. The goal of Prevention and Early Intervention child abuse prevention programs is to prevent child abuse and neglect by increasing protective factors and decreasing risk factors in at-risk families. Therefore, one of the outcome measures PEI uses within its programs is tracking whether caregivers experience an increase in protective factors related to child abuse and neglect.

The Protective Factors Survey (PFS) is a “pre-post” evaluation tool used with caregivers who receive prevention services. The survey measures protective factors in five areas 1) Family functioning and resiliency 2) Social support 3) Concrete support 4) Nurturing and attachment 5) Knowledge of parenting and child development

PEI played an active role in the development of the Protective Factors Survey. The survey has undergone four national field tests for establishing reliability and validity. It is also recognized as an evidence-based tool by the California Clearinghouse on Evidence Based Practices. The survey results are designed to help agencies measure changes in protective factors and identify areas where practitioners can focus on increasing individual family protective factors.

PEI currently requires all child abuse prevention contractors to administer a pre-service and post-service Protective Factors Survey to caregivers. Contractors enter Protective Factors Survey data into the PEI Database along with client registration information. The PEI Database allows both contractors and DFPS to observe at the individual and program level the increase by each protective factor.

Sample Performance Measures

In addition to protective factors, PEI employs other outcome measures such as the number of children served by contracted providers that enter the child welfare system after program discharge. Following are examples of output and outcome measures for some PEI programs. Additional information is available in the DFPS Databook.

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs					
Community Youth Development (CYD)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Percent of CYD youth not referred to juvenile probation	98.0	97.8	98.3	98.8	98.1
Annual number of youth served	18,074	19,390	17,799	19,731	16,900
Average monthly number CYD youth served	4,563	5,668	5,930	6,158	5,530
Average monthly cost per CYD youth served	\$138.97	\$84.06	\$75.14	\$82.77	\$69.91

Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Programs					
Texas Families: Together and Safe (TFTS)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Annual number of families served	3,136	3,040	3,410	2,110	1,870
Average monthly number of families served by TFTS Program	1,061	991	1,087	573	586
Average monthly cost per family served in the TFTS Program	\$289.49	\$275.62	\$249.52	\$433.71	\$362.54
Children will remain safe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	99%
Increase in Protective Factors for families completing the program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67% of families had an increase in the Family Functioning subscale

Child Abuse Prevention Outreach and Awareness	
Output Measures:	
Number of Calendars distributed in FY 2012	535,000

Annual Partners in Prevention Training Conference	
Output Measures:	
Number of people attending the FY 2012 conference	300

D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent.

While much of the recent history of CPS applies to the PEI division as well since they are part of the larger CPS program, there are some unique elements to PEI's history that are worth noting.

In 1999, the Legislature created PEI as a new division of DFPS to consolidate prevention and early intervention programs within the jurisdiction of a single state agency.

By 2002, PEI administered 18 programs, managed a division budget of \$63 million, and supported 69 staff positions.

In 2003, the Legislature eliminated funding for six of these programs and reduced the remaining prevention program funding by approximately 16 percent. The Communities in Schools (CIS) program was transferred to the Texas Education Agency during the same legislative session.

In 2005, the Legislature increased prevention funds for the remaining PEI programs, in an effort to restore them to their prior funding levels. However, instead of funding individual programs as had been done before 2003, the Legislature combined funds into a new prevention strategy, A.2.16 - "Other At-Risk Prevention Services."

With the addition of the Family Strengthening and Youth Resiliency programs, funded through budget strategy A.2.16, PEI shifted from a focus on defined program models to a broader approach of seeking effective services capable of achieving the desired outcomes in participants (prevention of child abuse and neglect, and prevention of juvenile delinquency, respectively). This allows communities to determine which program approach is best suited to their needs and population and the best fit for the organization delivering the services. PEI now funds a combination of programs ranging from the diverse model described above, to those that provide great latitude within a prescribed program model (such as Texas Families: Together and Safe and Community Youth Development) and those with more specific requirements (such as Services to At-Risk Youth [STAR]).

In addition, PEI is moving toward increased funding of evidence-based programs and services in response to the following laws and factors:

- Texas Family Code §265.004 requiring funding of evidence-based services.
- Changing federal requirements for the Community Based Child Abuse Prevention program (funded through CAPTA II) to increase evidence-based services.

In 2007, the Legislature increased prevention funds by appropriating \$3 million for evidence-based programs that are now called the Statewide Youth Services Network (SYSN) and \$1.6 million for the Community-Based Family Support program. In 2009, the Legislature further increased funds for the SYSN program, to \$4.5 million for the biennium, and increased funds for Other At-Risk Prevention Services by \$2,850,086 for the biennium.

The budget constraints of the 2011 Legislative Session resulted in funding cuts to prevention programs that provide an array of services to alleviate stress and factors leading to child abuse and neglect and delinquency. Overall, this group of programs was reduced by 32 percent from the FY 2011 appropriated funding level. Individually, the reductions ranged from 13 percent to 74 percent. The STAR program received a 13 percent reduction of \$6.2 million, the CYD

program received a 36 percent reduction of \$5.9 million, and the Texas Families program received a 37 percent reduction of \$3.2 million. In addition, funding cuts in 2011 eliminated the three following PEI programs:

- ***Tertiary Prevention Services*** program provided community-based, volunteer-driven prevention, intervention, and aftercare services to children who have been or are at risk of being, abused or neglected. The goals of the program included reducing child maltreatment and the number of families re-entering the Child Protective Services system.
- ***The Family Strengthening*** program offered a variety of evidence-based services that had been evaluated and proven to effective in the prevention of child abuse and neglect. The strengths-based focus was aimed at increasing protective factors while reducing risk for child maltreatment by building upon caregiver knowledge and resiliency. Programs fostered strong community collaboration to provide a continuum of family services.
- ***Youth Resiliency Services*** offered a variety of evidence-based services that have been evaluated and proven effective in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The strengths-based focus was aimed at increasing known protective factors while reducing risk for juvenile delinquency by building upon caregiver or youth knowledge and resiliency. Programs fostered strong community connections with other service providers in the area to provide a continuum of needed services and supports for the youth and families that they serve.

In April 2012 the DFPS Texas Youth and Runaway Hotlines were transferred from the Prevention and Early Intervention division of Child Protective Services to Statewide Intake. The purpose of the transfer was to promote improved efficiency and effective service delivery including allowing the Youth and Runaway Hotlines access to more modern technological such as the ability to work from a remote location.

E. Describe who or what this program or function affects. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

PEI prevention programs are available across the state, although not all programs are available in all areas. The STAR program provides services to every county in Texas. Services are provided to children less than 18 years of age and to families with at least one primary caregiver and one child under 18 as well as to families who are expecting a child or are in the process of adopting.

Number of Families (Primary Caregivers) Served in the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Programs FY 2012								
Unduplicated Families Served by Program	2009 n	2009 %	2010 n	2010 %	2011 n	2011 %	2012 n	2012 %
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP)	699	13.8%	372	6.4%	461	12.0%	577	21.7%
Community-Based Family Services (CBFS)	110	2.2%	337	5.8%	280	7.3%	206	7.8%
Texas Families: Together and Safe (TFTS)	3,040	59.8%	3,410	58.8%	2,110	55.0%	1,870	70.5%
Family Strengthening Program (FSP)	1,200	23.6%	1,616	27.9%	938	24.5%	0	0.0%
Tertiary Child Abuse Prevention (TPP)	32	0.6%	61	1.1%	44	1.1%	0	0.0%
Total	5,081	100.0%	5,796	100.0%	3,833	100.0%	2,653	100.0%

Number of Youth Served in the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs, FY 2012								
Program	2009 n	2009 %	2010 n	2010 %	2011 n	2011 %	2012 N	2012 %
Services to At Risk Youth (STAR)	29,406	51.6%	30,042	54.8%	30,168	53.2%	26,834	54.8%
Community Youth Development (CYD)	19,390	34.0%	17,799	32.5%	19,731	34.8%	16,900	34.5%
Statewide Youth Services Network (SYSN)	6,548	11.5%	5,513	10.1%	5,720	10.1%	5,273	10.8%
Youth Resiliency Program (YRP)	1,654	2.9%	1,445	2.6%	1,066	1.9%	0	0.0%
Total	56,998	100.0%	54,799	100.0%	56,685	100.0%	49,007	100.0%

Age of Youth Served in the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs, FY 2012						
Age Group	STAR	CYD	SYSN	YRP	Total	Percent
Under 6	2,343	27	305	0	2,675	5.5%
6-9	4,889	2,136	135	0	7,160	14.6%
10-17	19,602	14,025	4,833	0	38,460	78.5%
Over 17	0	712	0	0	712	1.5%
Total	26,834	16,900	5,273	0	49,007	100.0%

F. Describe how your program or function is administered. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field and regional services are used, if applicable.

PEI delivers prevention services through contracts. PEI Staff manages contracts, processes contractor reimbursements, develops programmatic policies and procedures, and provides training and technical assistance to contractors. The work follows the contracting lifecycle outlined in the DFPS Contract Handbook and is conducted in accordance with agency policies and state and federal regulations. PEI staff members are located in DFPS’s State Office in Austin. PEI staff includes program specialists, contract managers, and contract technicians.

G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. For state funding sources, please specify (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

Please see Appendix A. Alternate Exhibit Provided For Section VII. Item G.

H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

DFPS is the primary agency that delivers prevention programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect and juvenile delinquency. There are other state agencies that deliver prevention services (for example, substance abuse prevention). However, the prevention of child abuse and neglect or juvenile delinquency is not the primary function of these programs. While not the primary function of Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), it implements the Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) program in eight communities for pregnant women who are Medicaid eligible. NFP is an evidence-based, nurse home-visitation program aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect. The HHSC also oversees the Texas Home Visiting program, funded through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting grant. The grant

supports the development and implementation of home visiting program in communities selected through a needs assessment. One objective of the program is improving the prevention of child injuries and reduction in child maltreatment among program participants. There are also private, non-profit entities within the state that deliver services such as Healthy Families, Parents as Teachers, Home Instruction for Parents of Pre-school Youngsters, and other programs that affect child abuse and neglect and receive funding from sources other than through DFPS.

DFPS was identified as the key state agency working to prevent child abuse and neglect through an inventory of policies, programs, and activities undertaken by the Interagency Coordinating Council for Building Healthy Families. Created in 2005 by the Legislature, part of the Council's charge was to create an inventory of state-funded child abuse and neglect prevention efforts. The Council's inventory report, published June 1, 2006, summarized results from 269 surveys submitted by entities delivering family services with either a direct or indirect effect on the prevention of child maltreatment, using funding from state agencies. Of the 83 surveys reporting programs directly related to the prevention of child abuse and neglect, 77 identified DFPS/PEI as the funding source.

Community-Based Organizations

The most common types of services provided by the identified direct-impact programs were parent education and training, home visitation, public awareness campaigns, and life skills development. The majority of the programs supported by Council agencies, represented by 167 survey respondents, are indirect-impact programs or services. These programs include services such as child health insurance, food stamps, housing, domestic violence shelters, juvenile delinquency prevention programs, life skills programs for youth, school dropout prevention, employment, case management, and substance abuse treatment programs.

Texas Juvenile Justice Department

For juvenile justice programs, early intervention and treatment programs are funded through the Texas Juvenile Justice Department. There are other programs, such as 21st Century, Weed and Seed, and Communities in Schools that have some common ground with PEI juvenile delinquency prevention programs as they address truancy and school dropout, but these focus more on academic achievement rather than juvenile delinquency prevention. The Communities in Schools program was formerly administered through PEI and transferred to the Texas Education Agency as a result of legislation passed during the 2003 legislative session.

21st Century Program

The 21st Century program is a grant program funded through the U.S. Department of Education that provides academic-based enrichment opportunities during non-school hours for children who attend high poverty and low-performing schools. The program helps students meet state and local student standards in core academic subjects, such as reading and math, offers students a broad array of enrichment activities that complement their regular academic programs, and offers literacy and other educational services to the families of participating children. The focus is on school-aged youth and there is a greater focus on middle to high

school students because of their risk factors. The majority of the program is based on recreational type of services for youth to improve basic life skills such as social skills, decision-making skills and peer pressure-refusal skills, as well as tutoring and parenting classes.

Weed and Seed

Weed and Seed is a community-based strategy sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) focused on law enforcement, crime prevention, and community revitalization. A strategy, rather than a grant program, Weed and Seed aims to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in designated high-crime neighborhoods across the country. The strategy involves a two-pronged approach: law enforcement agencies and prosecutors cooperate in “weeding out” violent criminals and drug abusers and public agencies and community-based private organizations collaborate to “seed” much-needed human services, including prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood restoration programs. A community-oriented policing component bridges the weeding and seeding elements.

Communities in Schools

Communities in Schools helps students stay in school and make right choices by connecting schools with needed community resources. By bringing resources, services, parents, and volunteers into schools, the program creates a community of caring adults who work hand-in-hand with educators. Plans are made to meet student needs, using existing resources. Young people are connected with services in a variety of ways. Services are made available to all students and their families in some schools, while in other schools CIS connects services with particular students in need, either on a one-time basis or as part of a carefully monitored case management system. CIS also brings community resources to students and families through after-school programs

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| <p>I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency’s customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.</p> |
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At the local level, PEI works to ensure that duplication or conflict is avoided by requiring all potential service providers to address this issue in their proposal as part of the procurement process. They are asked to specify how they will ensure that services to not duplicate those already provided in the community through other funding sources, as well as how they would enhance, compliment, or fill gaps in other services. In addition, PEI providers are required to address ongoing collaboration with local social service providers to provide effective referrals for clients served through the PEI contract to other service providers as appropriate. PEI providers are also required to register their services with the 2-1-1 referral system and to keep this information updated to better support access to services and appropriate referrals.

At the state level, PEI led the Interagency Coordinating Council for Building Healthy Families. This Council is charged with ensuring services and programs for preventing child abuse and neglect and building healthy families are coordinated at the state level and complement one another to ensure families get the support they need. Eleven agencies have participated, including all HHS agencies. While the Council itself expired at the close of FY 2009, the effort continued through a memorandum of understanding between the agencies. To further prevention duplication and promote collaboration PEI staff participates in several interagency workgroups and initiatives.

J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

PEI contracts with many units of government, such as cities, counties, and independent school districts to provide prevention and early intervention services in their local communities. At the federal level, PEI staff has participated on several committees and workgroups for the Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) Program, one of PEI’s funding sources.

K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide:

- a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;
- the amount of those expenditures in FY 2012;
- the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;
- top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;
- the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and
- a short description of any current contracting problems.

The PEI program delivers prevention and early intervention services through contracts. In FY 2012, total expenditures were \$27,862,496.26. The number of contracts accounting for expenditures was 62. The top five contracts by dollar amount are as follows in the chart below.

Top Five Contracts by Dollar Amount – Fiscal Year 2012					
Program	HHSAS Legal Contractor Name	Subject	Contract Begin Date	Contract End Date	Total Contract Value* (as of 6/17/2013)
PEI	Big Brothers Big Sisters of North Texas	DFPS Statewide Youth Services Network (SYSN)	6/1/2008	8/31/2012	\$7,433,685.00
PEI	Texas Alliance of Boys and Girls	DFPS Statewide Youth Services Network (SYSN)	6/1/2008	8/31/2012	\$7,036,692.00
PEI	Connections Individual &	DFPS Services to At-Risk Youth	9/1/2008	8/31/2012	\$5,678,565.02

Top Five Contracts by Dollar Amount – Fiscal Year 2012					
Program	HHSAS Legal Contractor Name	Subject	Contract Begin Date	Contract End Date	Total Contract Value* (as of 6/17/2013)
	Family Svcs Inc				
PEI	North Texas Youth Connection	DFPS Services to At-Risk Youth	9/1/2008	8/31/2012	\$4,976,806.68
PEI	High Sky Children's Ranch	DFPS Services to At-Risk Youth	9/1/2008	8/31/2012	\$4,176,900.43

* The "Total Contract Value" is based on either the Maximum Contract Budget Amount for the full contract term or, for contracts without a specified budget, the Total Expenditures across the life of the contract (FY 2006 forward).

There is a system in place to ensure the accountability of contracted service providers in terms of both funding and performance. The system includes a competitive procurement process, risk assessment, and ongoing, formal on-site monitoring of fiscal, administrative and programmatic operations and day-to-day contract management.

In addition, program service data is collected through the Prevention and Early Intervention Services database (PEIS), a web-based system that contractors are given access to in order to submit information on client registrations and monthly services. Data reports allow both the individual contractors and PEI staff to monitor performance on an ongoing basis.

L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

PEI does not award grants.

M. What statutory changes could be made to assist this program in performing its functions? Explain.

Statutory changes related to data sharing between agencies to support assessment of client outcomes would assist the division in more thoroughly determining the impact of prevention services on the children, youth, and families that are served. PEI receives an annual data report from the Texas Juvenile Justice Department with client outcomes for the STAR and CYD program. The report indicates the number of participants of the programs referred to juvenile probation. A report indicating the number of participants in all PEI programs referred to juvenile probation would assist the division in evaluating the long term effect of child abuse prevention services to juvenile delinquency outcomes.

In addition, sharing of client level data from the Texas Education Agency and Department of State Health Services would help assess prevention outcomes. Data matching PEI clients served

by these entities would give insight on outcomes across areas closely related to child abuse prevention such as substance abuse, mental health and domestic violence.

N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

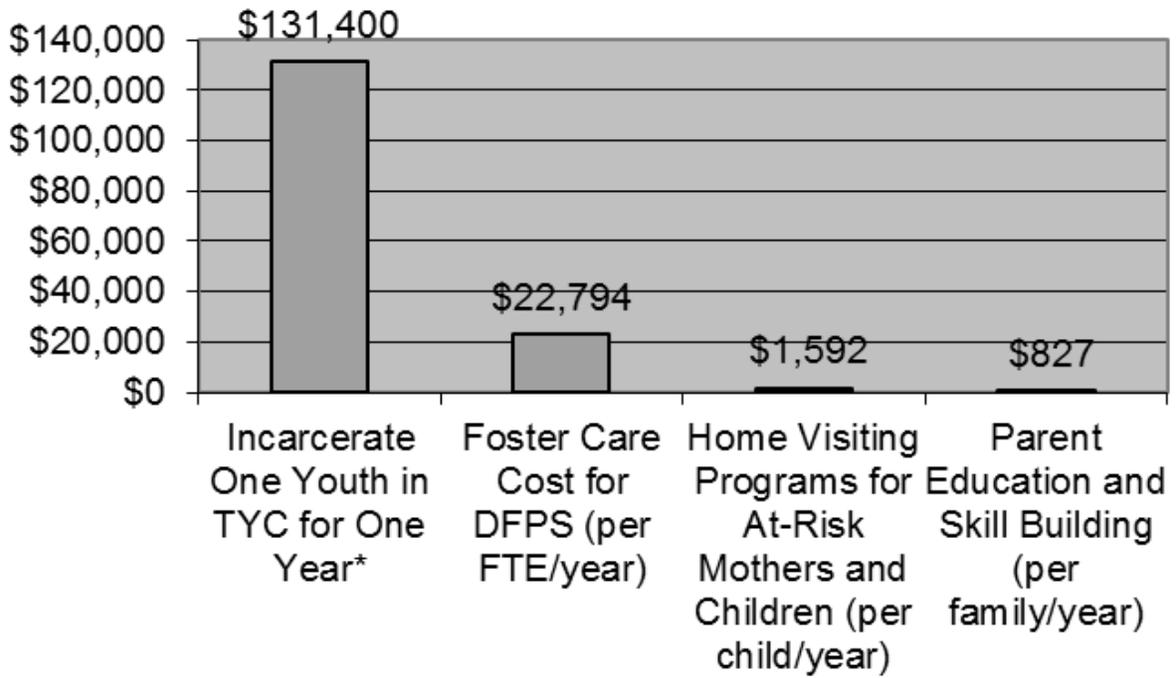
Investment in well-planned and effectively implemented prevention efforts is cost efficient, and PEI works to ensure that the prevention funds authorized by the Legislature are well spent.

The costs of child abuse and neglect are high and increasing. According to an assessment conducted by the University of Houston, child maltreatment cost Texas more than \$6.3 billion in 2007. Direct costs associated with child welfare system costs, mental health care, hospitalization, law enforcement, and judiciary costs totaled \$1.1 billion. The remaining \$5.2 billion included indirect costs related to special education, juvenile delinquency and juvenile probation, mental and physical health care, substance abuse, adult criminal system and lost productivity.

Prevention programs can be cost-effective. If Texas prevented or even reduced the incidence of child maltreatment, this would result in better short and long-term outcomes for children and families and would produce significant cost savings to the state. For example, for FY 2013, home-visiting programs for an at-risk mother and child have an average annual cost of approximately \$1,592.00. In addition, the average annual costs of parent education and skill-building programs are approximately \$830 per family.

In contrast, the costs to provide remedial care are much higher as illustrated by the chart on the following page. For example, in Texas the average annual cost of foster care per full time equivalent (FTE) in FY 2012 was \$22,794, while the cost to incarcerate a youth for one year in the former Texas Youth Commission (TYC) was approximately \$131, 400.

How much will Texas pay?



O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, or other entity. For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe:

- **why the regulation is needed;**
- **the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;**
- **follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;**
- **sanctions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and**
- **procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.**

PEI is not a regulatory program.

P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide the following complaint information. The chart headings may be changed if needed to better reflect your agency's practices.

Not applicable.