



TexProtects, The Texas Association for the Protection of Children Financing Home Visiting in Texas

Home Visiting as a Strategy to Improve At Risk Families, Save Money for Taxpayers

Some of Texas’ costliest social problems—child abuse and neglect, school failure, poverty, unemployment and crime—are rooted in early childhood. Quality, voluntary home visiting reduces costly problems, including low-weight births, emergency room visits, and children in the social welfare, mental health, and juvenile corrections systems, which create considerable cost savings for taxpayers.

Current Home Visiting Funding is Insufficient

Currently: Home visiting only serves **9%** of the highest need families in Texas: 19,213.^a

Goals: **Expand Services**

Vehicle: **Rep. Zerwas Texas Home Visiting Rider Amendment: Support**

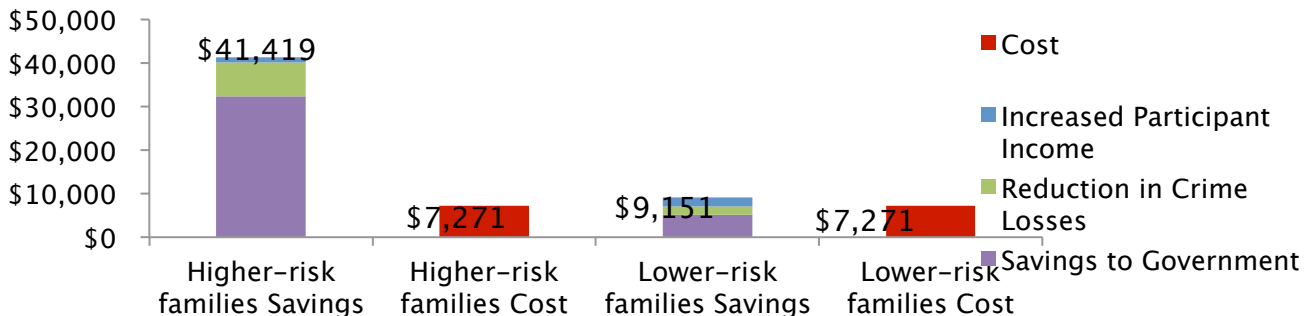
Rider Action: A citizen will be able to make a voluntary contribution to the Texas Home Visiting Program (TX HVP) at the time they apply for a birth certificate, marriage license or files for divorce and when copies of those documents are requested.

The TX HVP initiative has data-driven accountability. (SB 426-Nelson)

The funds generated are in addition to existing funding for the Texas Nurse-Family Partnership.

Monetary Benefits to Society

The positive outcomes shown by these programs create measurable savings for the State. For instance, the Rand Corporation estimates a ROI of \$5.70 back for every dollar invested in the Nurse-Family Partnership home visiting program.^b



Evidence-based Home Visiting Benefits^c

Decreases:

- Months on Medicaid

Increases:

- Months mothers employed

^a The highest need families with children under age 6 total approximately: 476,969 families living below 100% of the Federal poverty threshold and 211,926 families living below 50% of the Federal poverty threshold (i.e., extreme poverty)

^b Kilburn, M.R., & Karoly, L.A. (2008). The economics of early childhood policy. What the dismal science has to say about investing in children. *RAND Corporation Study*, 1-48.

^c Howard, K.S., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2009). The role of home-visiting programs in preventing child abuse and neglect. *Future of Children*, 19(2), 119-146.

- Prenatal smoking & prenatal hypertension
- Months on welfare/nutrition assistance
- Depression
- Arrests and convictions, days in jail
- Child abuse and neglect
- Parenting harshness
- Safety hazards in home
- Premature deliveries
- Language/cognitive delays
- Psychological maladjustment
- Juvenile arrests and adjudication
- Rates of living with father
- Spacing between child births
- Healthy pregnancies
- Father involvement
- Parenting sensitivity and knowledge
- Stimulating home environment
- Birth weights
- Academic and cognitive performance
- Nurturing bond with parent

Increase Families Served by Additional State Investment: 2014-15 Funding Goal

% INCREASE IN FAMILIES SERVED		Current Number of Families Served By State	2014 -2015 Additional Families Served By State	End of 2015 Total Families Served By State	Total Amount of State GR Funding Needed for FY 14-15 ²
2014 AND 2015	SUBSEQUENT YEARS				
30%	20%	2,295	7,446	9,741	\$27,462,494

Seven programs currently form the home visiting consortium:

Nurse-Family Partnership
 Parents as Teachers
 Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters
 Early Head Start
 AVANCE Parent-Child Education Program
 Healthy Families
 Positive Parenting Program

For questions or additional information, please contact:

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