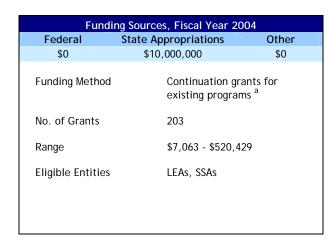
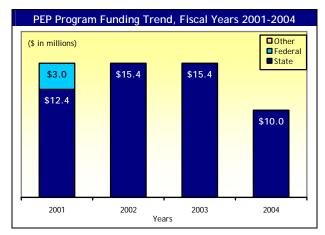
Pregnancy, Education, and Parenting Program (PEP)

TEC 29.085 and 42.152 (f)





Flow of PEP Program Funds, Fiscal Years 2001-2004						LEAs, Other Entities, Students, and Parents Served			
Year	Appropriated	Budgeted	Awarded	Expended	Deobligated	Lapsed	LEAs	Females	Males
2001	\$ 15,358,462 \$	15,358,462 \$	15,888,438	\$ 15,358,462	NA	NA	338	15,605	1,775
2002	\$ 15,358,462 \$	15,358,462 \$	15,583,068	\$ 15,358,462	NA	NA	296	17,089	1,891
2003	\$ 15,358,462 \$	15,358,462 \$	15,455,950	\$ 15,358,462	NA	NA	284	18,489	2,332
2004	\$ 10,000,000 \$	10,000,000 \$	11,357,575	NYA	NYA	NYA	261	NYA	NYA
Totals	\$ 56,075,386 \$	56,075,386 \$	58,285,031	NYA	NYA	NYA	1,179	NYA	NYA
UA	- Unavailable NA	A - Category does	not apply N	/A - Not yet ava	ilable (as of repo	rt date)			

The 78th Legislature reduced the appropriation for PEP to \$10 million and converted what had been a competitive grant program into a formula program for the 2004-05 school year. Funding to LEAS will be based on a district's number of pregnant students from the previous year who received PEP services, as reported in PEIMS.

Targeted Students and Grade Levels

Pregnant and parenting students and young parents 21 years old or younger who dropped out of school due to pregnancy and/or parenthood may participate in PEP.

Program Components

Program Component	Required/ Recommended/ Allowed
Counseling/Case Management	✓
Diagnostics-Based Intervention	
Academic Intervention	
Small Group Instruction/ Limited Class Size	
School-Day or Out-of-School Activity	School Day and Out-of-School
Computer Assisted Instruction	
Literacy/ESL/Bilingual Instruction	
College Preparation	

Program Component	Required/ Recommended/ Allowed
Career Preparation	✓
Mentoring	
Professional Development	
Parental Involvement/Education	✓b
Community Involvement/Services/ Enrichment	✓
Pregnancy and Parenting Services	✓
Children's Day Care	✓
Safe Environment	

b Pregnant and parenting students receive training in childcare and in promoting preschool learning for their children.

The information in these program summaries has been compiled from multiple sources of varying reliability and is unaudited. Sources include the Texas Education Agency, the U.S. Department of Education, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, universities, colleges, and other nonprofit organizations.

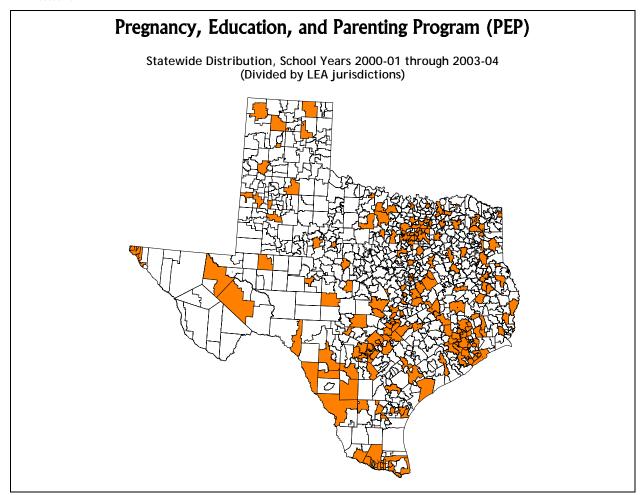
Comments

PEP's goals are to reduce the number of pregnant and/or parenting students who drop out of school and to recover young parents who are 21 years old or younger who dropped out of school due to pregnancy and/or parenthood. Districts must match PEP grants dollar for dollar, and there is a teen pregnancy and parenting advisory group in each funded district composed of community and faith-based organizations. This advisory group helps coordinate services to teen parents and helps in building support and resources for student parents. As a result, participating mothers and fathers benefit from multiple services, such as parenting education, GED preparation, nutrition guidance, social and medical services, participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), job and college counseling, graduation planning, and goal setting. Districts who receive PEP funds must provide child care either on-site or by contracting with community child care centers. Some of the districts who choose to provide child care on-site use their day care centers as a laboratory for home economics classes to provide training for jobs in the child care industry. PEP programs provide transportation for mothers and children, and children of PEP participants may qualify for free and reduced lunch prices.

Evaluation*

There has been no formal evaluation of PEP. Of the 21,630 students who participated in the 1997-98 school year, the most recent year for which outcome data is available, there were 4,287 students who graduated (19.8 percent), 581 students who received GEDs (2.6 percent), and 14,008 children served. Sixteen percent (3,460) of the students served were recovered dropouts.

* In most cases it is not possible to isolate the effects of funding for a single program on students' performance because districts applying for state funding for at-risk students are required to combine local, state, and federal resources to maximize services to at-risk students. For the same reason, a single program's cost does not provide a meaningful basis for determining the cost per student of a desired or achieved outcome.



The information in these program summaries has been compiled from multiple sources of varying reliability and is unaudited. Sources include the Texas Education Agency, the U.S. Department of Education, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, universities, colleges, and other nonprofit organizations.