Early Learning in Texas

By Jessica Troe    July 2016

Texas families need access to affordable child care and preschool to support working parents and to ensure that children start kindergarten ready to learn. During the first five years of life, children learn critical skills such as language and socio-emotional regulation, which provide a foundation for lifelong learning. High-quality preschool and child care can support healthy development and enable parents to work. Unfortunately, too many children are left behind by the status quo. In fact, differences in children’s cognitive abilities by income are evident at only 9 months old and significantly widen by the time children are age 2. Early learning has positive impacts for children, families, and the economy. It’s time to work to put these programs within reach.

Texas families need access to high-quality child care and preschool

Texas has 2,340,017 children under age 6, 60 percent of whom have all available parents in the workforce.

High-quality child care and preschool programs help narrow school readiness gaps, which is particularly important for children of color and those living in low-income families.

The cost of child care is out of reach for families

Annual costs at a child care center in Texas average $15,489 for an infant and a 4-year-old, which is 27 percent of the median income for families with children.

For low-income families and people of color, the average cost of child care would constitute the majority of income in most cases.

The current child care system is failing Texas families

On average, the Child Care and Development Block Grant, or CCDBG, serves only 10 percent of federally eligible children in Texas. This results in only 112,100 Texas children served through CCDBG funds. Of those served, 95 percent attend licensed or regulated center-based care.
Texas families need greater access to high-quality preschool programs

The Texas Public School Prekindergarten initiative serves 3- and 4-year-olds who meet specific risk factors. Risk factors include homelessness, foster care participation, or having a parent who has been injured or killed during active duty in the military. This preschool program meets 2 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research and spends $3,639 annually per student.

In Texas, 15 percent of 3-year-olds and 57 percent of 4-year-olds are enrolled in a public preschool program.

Investing in high-quality early learning programs affects economies

Making child care more affordable for families can increase mothers’ workforce participation, resulting in a boost to the state’s economy.

In Texas, if child care costs did not exceed more than 10 percent of a family’s income, the state’s economy would increase nearly $201.39 million.

We can do better for Texas families

The Center for American Progress proposes two solutions to put high-quality child care and preschool within reach for Texas families and create an early childhood learning continuum for children:

• A new High-Quality Child Care Tax Credit would help families afford high-quality care for their children. This tax credit would benefit an estimated 662,800 children in Texas and save families an average of $5,419 per year on child care costs.

• Voluntary universal preschool for all 3- and 4-year-olds. This would increase access for 443,600 children in Texas.

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*Correction, July 19, 2017: This fact sheet has been updated to clarify that the second pie chart refers to state-specific data.
Endnotes


16 Ibid.


18 Ibid.


