

# The State of Texas's Babies G

Where children are born can affect their chances for a strong start in life. Babies need good health, strong families, and positive early learning experiences to foster their healthy brain development and help them realize their full potential.

This state profile provides a snapshot of how infants, toddlers, and their families are faring in each of these three policy domains. Within each domain, view data for selected child, family, and policy indicators compared to national averages. The profile begins with a demographic description of the state's babies and families to offer the broadest context for exploring what may be very different experiences of the state's youngest children.

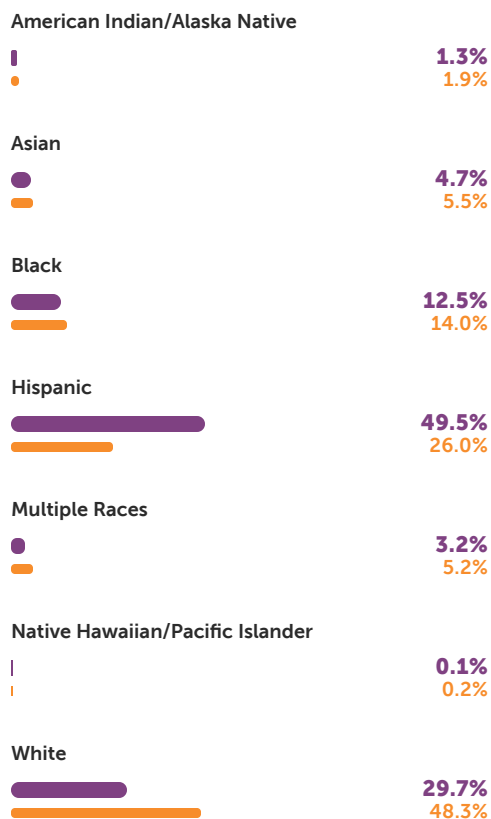
## Demographics

■ Texas ■ National Average

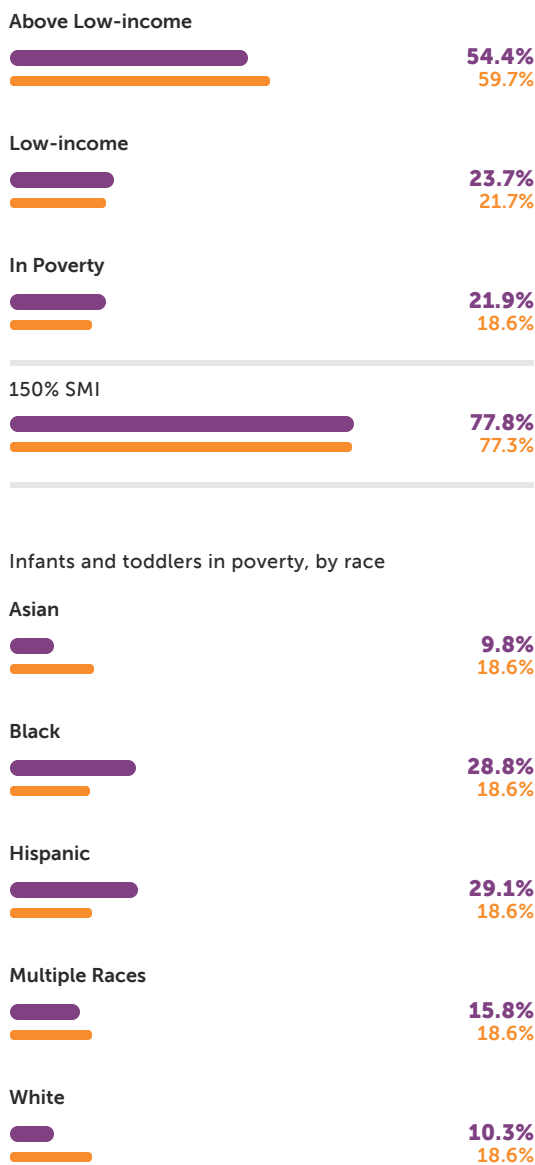
### Infants and toddlers in Texas

Texas is home to 1,149,545 babies, representing 3.9 percent of the state's population. As many as 45.6 percent live in households with incomes less than twice the federal poverty line (in 2020, about \$52,400 for a family of four), placing them at economic disadvantage. The state's youngest children are diverse and are raised in a variety of family contexts and household structures.

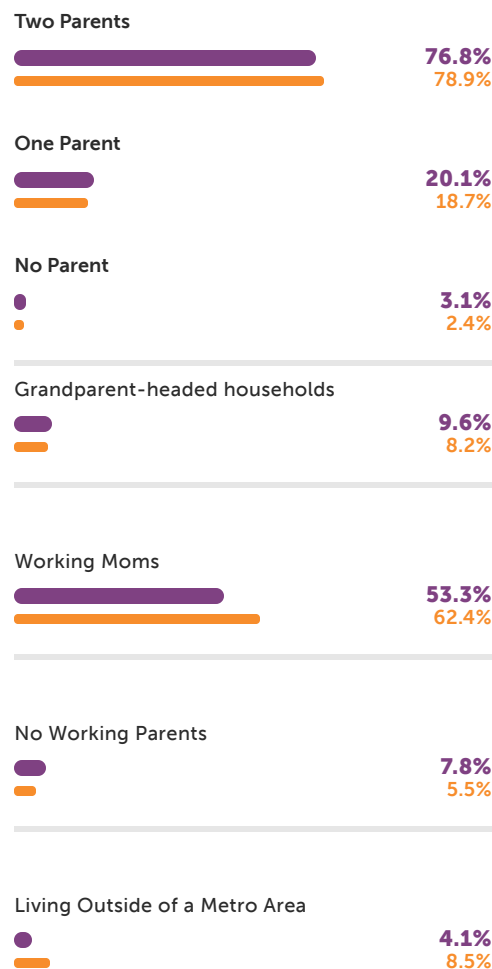
#### Race/ethnicity of infants and toddlers



#### Poverty status of infants and toddlers



#### Family Structure



#### Percent Infant Toddler



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Population Infant Toddler



*\*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.*

*Note: N/A indicates Not Available*

## How are Texas's babies faring in Good Health?

Supporting babies' and mothers' physical and mental health provides the foundation for infants' lifelong physical, cognitive, emotional, and social well-being. Babies' brains grow rapidly in the first years of life, and, in these early years, the brain works with other organs and organ systems to set the stage for subsequent development and health outcomes. Equitable access to good nutrition during the prenatal period and first years of life is key to ensure that babies receive the nourishment and care they need for a strong start in life. Strengthening equitable access to integrated, affordable maternal, pediatric, and family health care is also essential to meeting babies' and families' health and developmental needs.

Texas falls in the Getting Started (G) tier for the Good Health domain. A state's ranking is based on indicators of maternal and child health, including health care coverage, prenatal care, birth outcomes, and receipt of recommended preventive care as well as nutrition and mental health. Texas performs better than national averages on key indicators, such as the percentages of babies ever breastfed and babies receiving preventive dental care. The state is performing worse than national averages on indicators such as the percentages of uninsured babies in families with low income and women receiving late or no prenatal care.

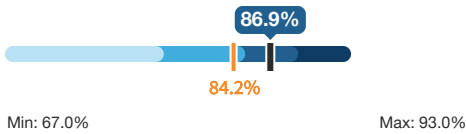
## Key Indicators of Good Health

● Texas ● National Avg

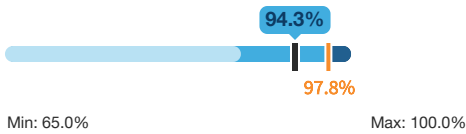
Eligibility limit (% FPL) for pregnant women in Medicaid



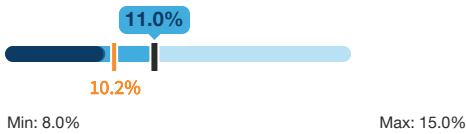
Infants ever breastfed **NR**



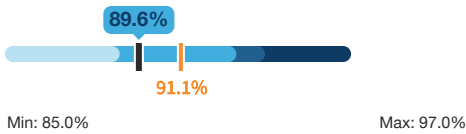
WIC Coverage



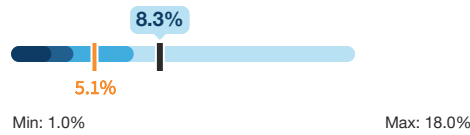
Babies born preterm



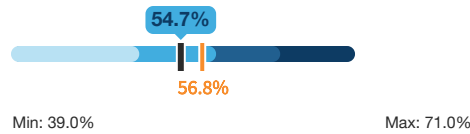
Preventive medical care received



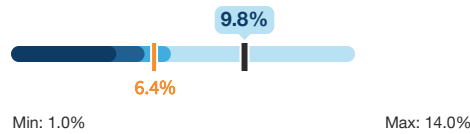
Uninsured low-income infants and toddlers



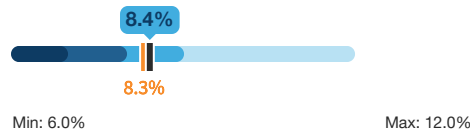
Infants breastfed at 6 months **NR**



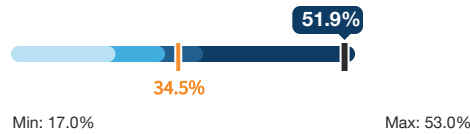
Late or no prenatal care received



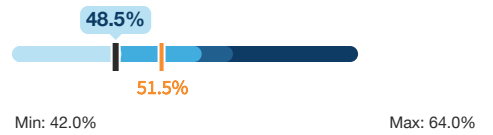
Babies with low birthweight



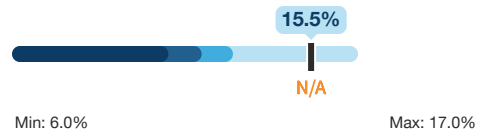
Preventive dental care received



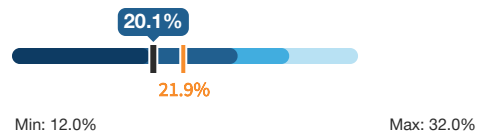
Medical home



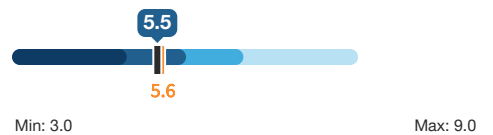
High weight-for-length **NR**



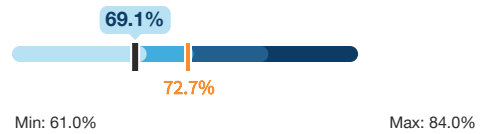
Mothers reporting less than optimal mental health



Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)



Received recommended vaccines



\*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

## Good Health Policy in Texas

Medicaid expansion state	_____	No <b>X</b>
CHIP maternal coverage for unborn child option	<b>NR</b> _____	Yes <b>✓</b>
Postpartum extension of Medicaid coverage	_____	No law beyond mandatory 60 days
Pregnant workers protection	_____	State employees only
State Medicaid policy for maternal depression screening in well-child visits	_____	Recommended
Medicaid plan covers social-emotional screening for young children	_____	Yes <b>✓</b>
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services at home	_____	Yes <b>✓</b>
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services at pediatric/family medicine practices	_____	Yes <b>✓</b>
Medicaid plan covers IECMH services in early childhood education settings	_____	No <b>X</b>

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

## All Good Health Indicators for Texas

● State Indicator      ● National Avg

### Health Care Coverage and Affordability

<b>R</b> Eligibility limit (% FPL) for pregnant women in Medicaid	<b>203.0</b> 200.0	<b>G</b> Uninsured low-income infants and toddlers	<b>8.3%</b> 5.1%
<b>G</b> Medical home	<b>48.5%</b> 51.5%		

### Nutrition

Infants ever breastfed <b>NR</b>	<b>86.9%</b> 84.2%	<b>R</b> Infants breastfed at 6 months	<b>54.7%</b> 56.8%
High weight-for-length <b>NR</b>	<b>15.5%</b> NA	<b>R</b> WIC coverage	<b>94.3%</b> 97.8%

### Maternal Health

<b>G</b> Late or no prenatal care received	<b>9.8%</b> 6.4%	Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births) <b>NR</b>	<b>NA</b> 20.1
<b>W</b> Mothers reporting less than optimal mental health	<b>20.1%</b> 21.9%		

### Children's Health

<b>G</b> Babies born preterm	<b>11.0%</b> 10.2%	<b>R</b> Babies with low birthweight	<b>8.4%</b> 8.3%
<b>O</b> Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	<b>5.5</b> 5.6	<b>W</b> Preventive dental care received	<b>51.9%</b> 34.5%
<b>R</b> Preventive medical care received	<b>89.6%</b> 91.1%	<b>G</b> Received recommended vaccines	<b>69.1%</b> 72.7%

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.

## How are Texas's babies faring in Strong Families?

Young children develop in the context of their families, where stability, safety, and supportive relationships nurture their growth. All families may benefit from parenting supports, but families with low income and in historically marginalized communities of color face additional challenges that impact their babies' immediate and future well-being. Many policies can be designed to address these disparities by race, ethnicity, and income, including the provision of safe and stable housing, home visiting services, family-friendly employer policies, economic support for families with low income, and tax credits that benefit families with young children.

Texas falls in the Getting Started (G) tier of states when it comes to indicators of Strong Families. The state's ranking in this domain reflects indicators on which it is performing better than the national average, such as the percentages of parents who report living in unsafe neighborhoods and babies who have had two or more adverse experiences. Texas is doing worse than the national average on indicators such as the percentages of families in poverty with babies who receive TANF and families who report being resilient.

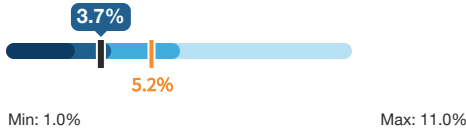
## Key Indicators of Strong Families

● Texas ● National Avg

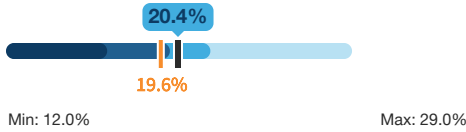
TANF benefits receipt among families in poverty



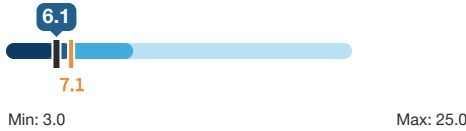
Unsafe neighborhoods



1 adverse childhood experience



Removed from home **NR**



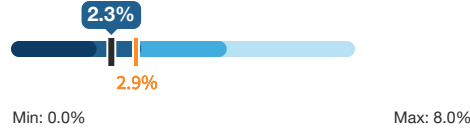
Permanency: Guardian **NR**



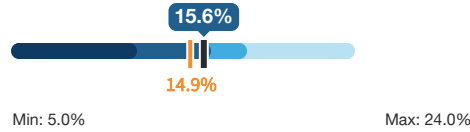
Potential home visiting beneficiaries served



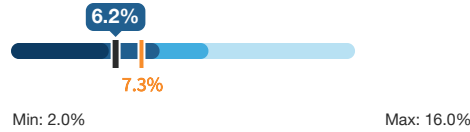
Housing instability



Low or very low food security



2 or more adverse childhood experiences



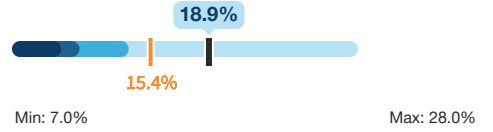
Time in out-of-home placement



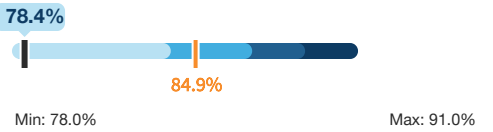
Permanency: Relative **NR**



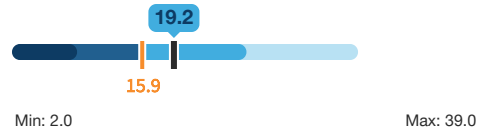
Crowded housing



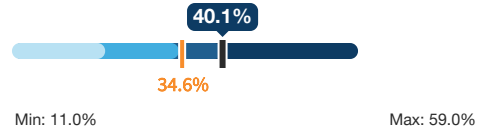
Family resilience



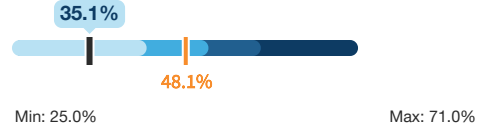
Infant/toddler maltreatment rate (per 1,000 children ages 0-2) **NR**



Permanency: Adopted **NR**



Permanency: Reunified **NR**



\*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

## Strong Families Policy in Texas

Paid family leave	No <span>✗</span>
Paid sick time that covers care for child	No <span>✗</span>
TANF work exemption	No <span>✗</span>
State child tax credit	No <span>✗</span>
State Earned Income Tax Credit	No <span>✗</span>

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

## All Strong Families Indicators for Texas

● State Indicator    ● National Avg

### Basic Needs

<b>G</b> TANF benefits receipt among families in poverty	<b>5.2%</b> 18.5%	<b>O</b> Housing instability	<b>2.3%</b> 2.9%
<b>G</b> Crowded housing	<b>18.9%</b> 15.4%	<b>O</b> Unsafe neighborhoods	<b>3.7%</b> 5.2%
<b>R</b> Low or very low food security	<b>15.6%</b> 14.9%		

### Child Well-being and Resilience

<b>G</b> Family resilience	<b>78.4%</b> 84.9%	1 adverse childhood experience <b>NR</b>	<b>20.4%</b> 19.6%
<b>O</b> 2 or more adverse childhood experiences	<b>6.2%</b> 7.3%	Infant/toddler maltreatment rate (per 1,000 children ages 0-2) <b>NR</b>	<b>19.2</b> 15.9
Removed from home <b>NR</b>	<b>6.1</b> 7.1	Time in out-of-home placement <b>NR</b>	<b>0.1%</b> %
Permanency: Adopted <b>NR</b>	<b>40.1%</b> 34.6%	Permanency: Guardian <b>NR</b>	<b>24.1%</b> 8.3%
Permanency: Relative <b>NR</b>	<b>NA</b> 7.8%	Permanency: Reunified <b>NR</b>	<b>35.1%</b> 48.1%
<b>G</b> Potential home visiting beneficiaries served	<b>0.8%</b> 2.1%		

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.

## How are Texas's babies faring in Positive Early Learning Experiences?

Infants and toddlers learn through interactions with the significant adults in their lives and active exploration of enriching environments. The quality of babies' early learning experiences at home and in other care settings can impact their cognitive and social-emotional development as well as early literacy. High-quality early childhood care can strengthen parents' interactions with their children in the home learning environment and support parents' ability to go to work or attend school. Equitable access to high-quality care across factors like race, ethnicity, and income, ensures all infants and toddlers have the opportunity for optimal development. However, disparities in access to high-quality care remain across many states and communities in the United States.

Texas scores in the Getting Started (G) tier for Positive Early Learning Experiences. The state's ranking in this domain reflects indicators on which it is performing better than the national average, such as the higher percentage of infants and toddlers who received a developmental screening. Texas is doing worse than the national average on indicators such as the lower percentage of parents who read to their babies daily. Beginning with the 2022 profile, infant care costs as a percentage of the state's median income for single and married parents are not factored into the ranking.

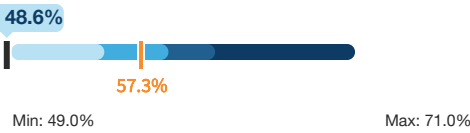
## Key Indicators of Positive Early Learning Experiences

● Texas ● National Avg

Parent reads to baby every day



Parent sings to baby every day



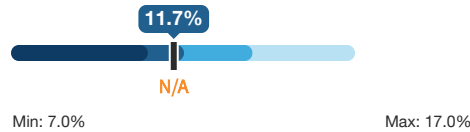
% Income-eligible infants/toddlers with Early Head Start access



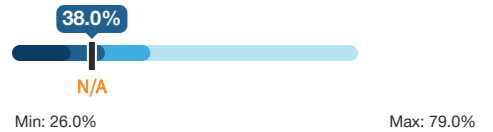
Low/moderate income infants/toddlers in CCDF funded-care



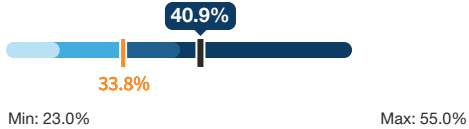
Cost of care, as % of income married families



Cost of care, as % of income single parents



Developmental screening received



Percentage of infants/toddlers receiving IDEA Part C services



\*Numbers are small; use caution in interpreting.

## Positive Early Learning Experiences Policy in Texas

Adult/child ratio	_____	EHS Standards met for 1 of 3 age groups
Level of teacher qualification required by the state beyond a high school diploma	_____	No ✗
Group size	_____	EHS Standards met for 0 of 3 age groups
Infant/toddler professional credential	<b>NR</b> _____	Yes ✓
Families above 200% of FPL eligible for child care subsidy	_____	NA
Allocated CCDBG funds	_____	Yes ✓
State reimburses center-based child care	_____	No ✗
At-risk children included in Part C eligibility definition	<b>NR</b> _____	No ✗

Note: N/A indicates Not Available

## All Positive Early Learning Experiences Indicators for Texas

● State Indicator      ● National Avg

### Activities that Support Early Learning

<b>G</b> Parent reads to baby every day	<b>27.0%</b> 36.8%	<b>G</b> Parent sings to baby every day	<b>48.6%</b> 57.3%
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### Access to Early Learning Programs

<b>G</b> % Income-eligible infants/toddlers with Early Head Start access	<b>6.0%</b> 11.0%	<b>O</b> Low/moderate income infants/toddlers in CCDF-funded care	<b>5.0%</b> 4.6%
Cost of care, as % of income married families <b>NR</b>	<b>11.7%</b> NA	Cost of care, as % of income single parents <b>NR</b>	<b>38.0%</b> NA

### Early Intervention

<b>W</b> Developmental screening received	<b>40.9%</b> 33.8%	<b>G</b> Percentage of infants/toddlers receiving IDEA Part C services	<b>5.3%</b> 7.2%
Timeliness of Part C services <b>NR</b>	<b>99.1%</b> NA		

Note: N/A indicates Not Available.