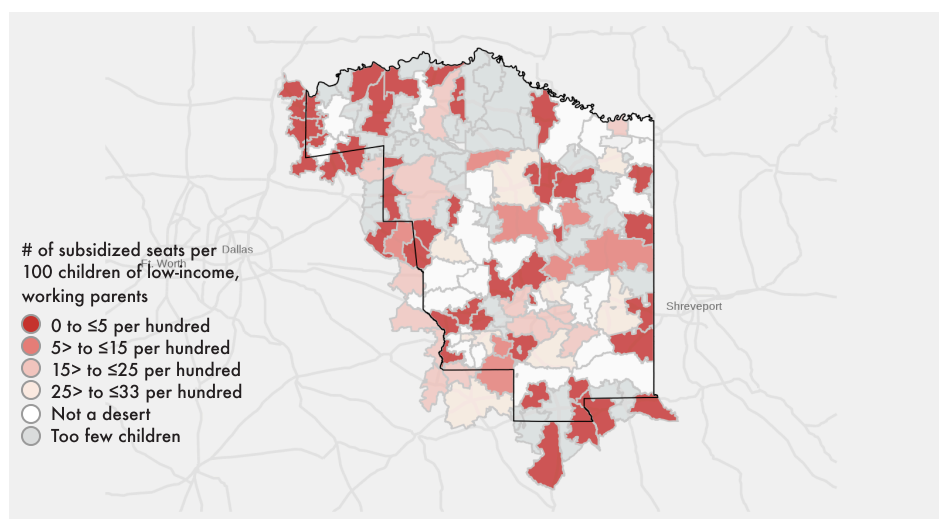


EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #1
Sen. Bryan Hughes



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #1	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	70 (-31%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	302 (No change)	-5%
Total capacity	27,541 (+9%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	6,572 (+25%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #1, 2025 had **29.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **37.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #1

37,423 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

22,556 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

6,572 children are receiving subsidy, 29% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #1

15,482 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

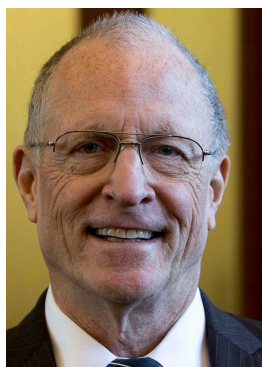
6,544 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

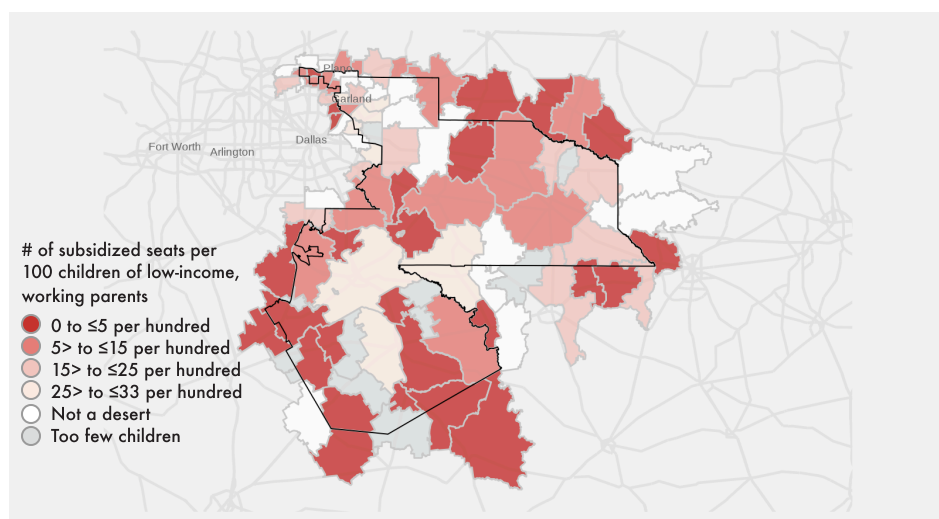
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #2
Sen. Bob Hall



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #2	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	288 (-30%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	585 (+6%)	-5%
Total capacity	72,946 (+12%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	9,068 (-8%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #2, 2025 had **22.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **34.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #2

83,231 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

39,962 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

9,068 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #2

46,358 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

18,956 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

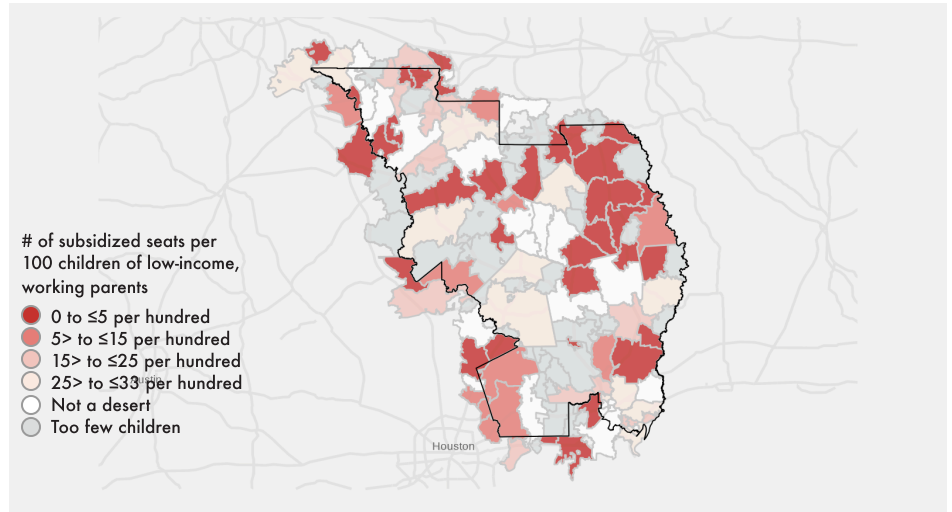
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #3
Sen. Robert Nichols



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #3	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	84 (-24%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	369 (+3%)	-5%
Total capacity	37,309 (+20%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	8,203 (+30%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #3, 2025 had **27.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **35.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #3

48,760 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

29,658 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

8,203 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #3

17,908 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

7,179 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

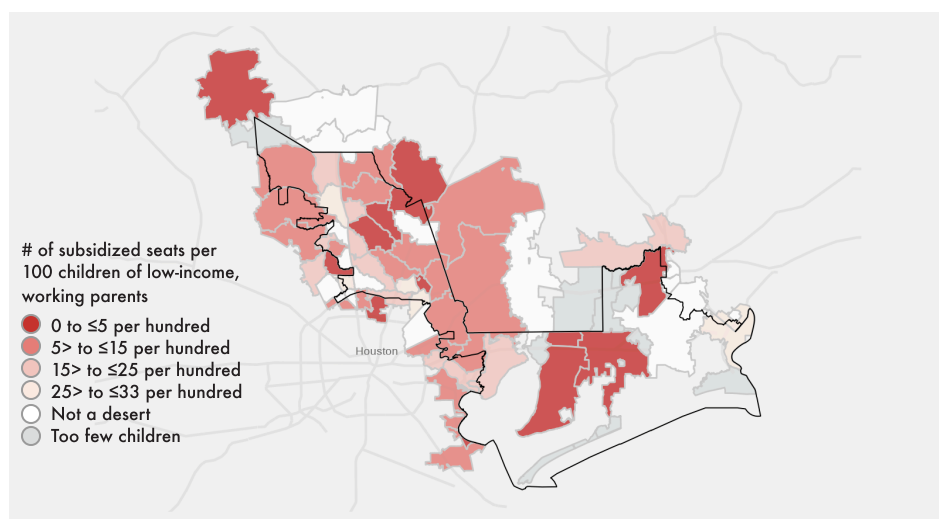
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #4
Sen. Brett Ligon



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #4	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	177 (-32%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	576 (-6%)	-5%
Total capacity	76,440 (+6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	9,565 (+16%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #4, 2025 had **21.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **31.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #4

89,480 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

44,669 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

9,565 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #4

38,430 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

13,064 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

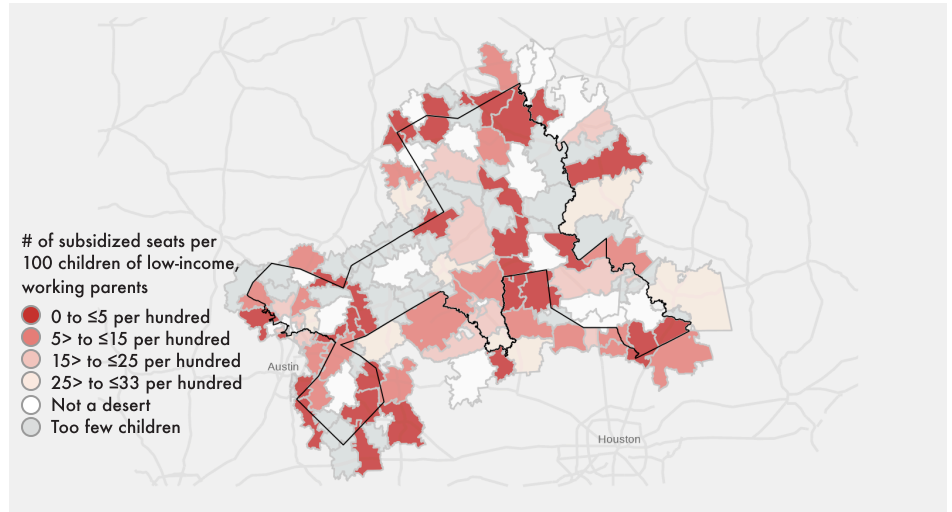
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #5
Sen. Charles Schwertner



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #5	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	303 (-15%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	697 (+8%)	-5%
Total capacity	81,098 (+23%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	8,422 (+37%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #5, 2025 had **23.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **28.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #5

81,040 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

35,711 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

8,422 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #5

19,876 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,701 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

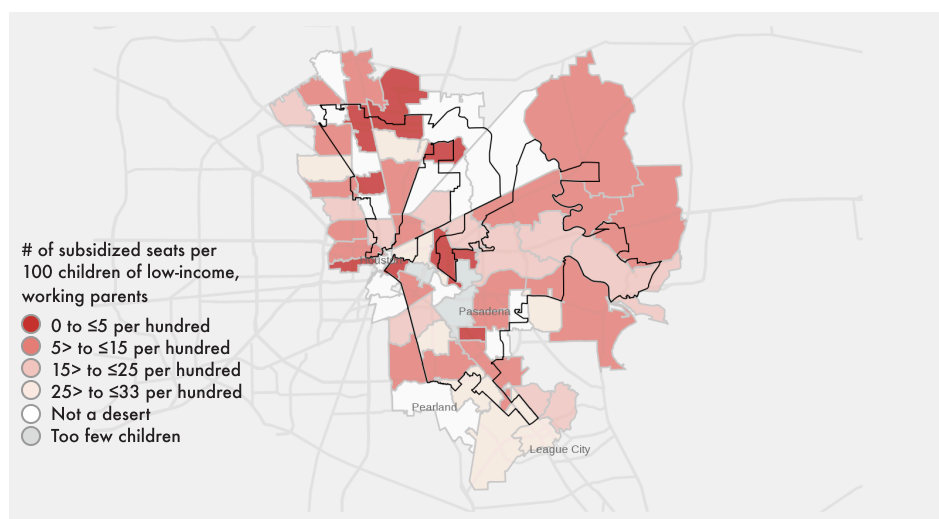
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #6
Sen. Carol Alvarado



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #6	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	243 (-43%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	609 (-11%)	-5%
Total capacity	69,092 (-3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	10,827 (-1%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #6, 2025 had **22.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **24.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #6

86,987 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

49,023 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

10,827 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #6

46,822 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

19,801 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

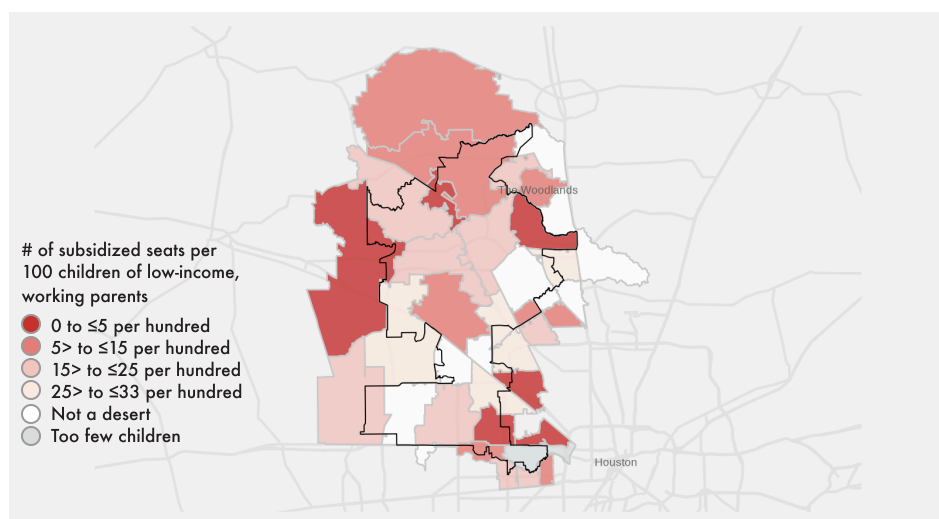
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #7
Sen. Paul Bettencourt



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #7	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	314 (-36%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	677 (+2%)	-5%
Total capacity	96,166 (+5%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	9,276 (+32%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #7, 2025 had **22.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #7

93,973 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

40,525 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

9,276 children are receiving subsidy, 23% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #7

27,902 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

7,915 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

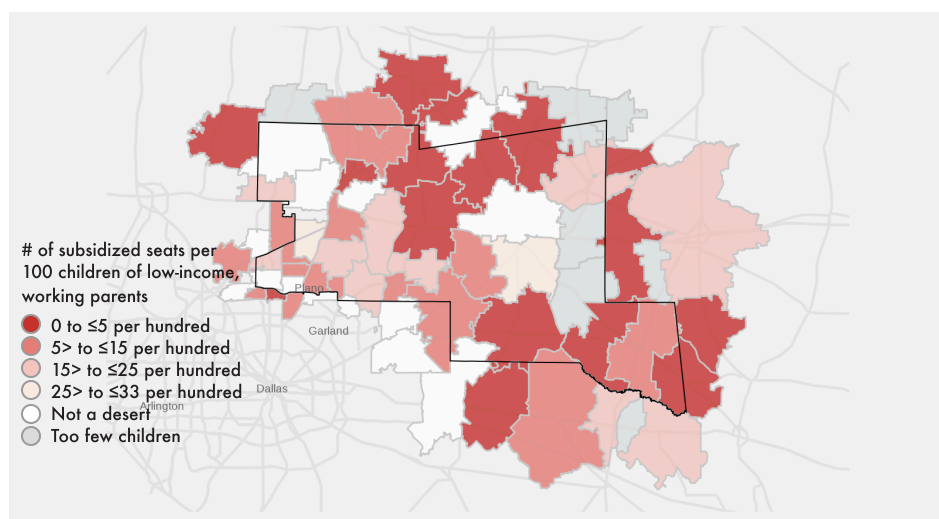
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #8
Sen. Angela Paxton



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #8	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	281 (-24%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	638 (+10%)	-5%
Total capacity	91,397 (+17%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,318 (-8%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #8, 2025 had **18.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **39.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #8

73,564 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

22,984 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

4,318 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #8

18,672 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

3,985 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

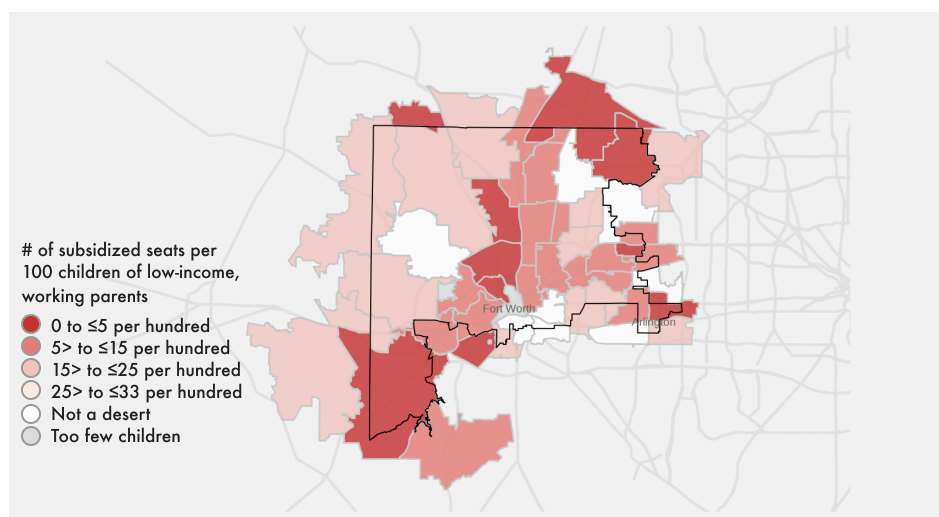
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #9
Sen. Taylor Rehmet



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #9	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	151 (-47%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	426 (-11%)	-5%
Total capacity	52,750 (-5%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	5,308 (+9%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #9, 2025 had **15.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **20.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #9

72,576 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

33,393 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

5,308 children are receiving subsidy, 16% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #9

26,522 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

10,350 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

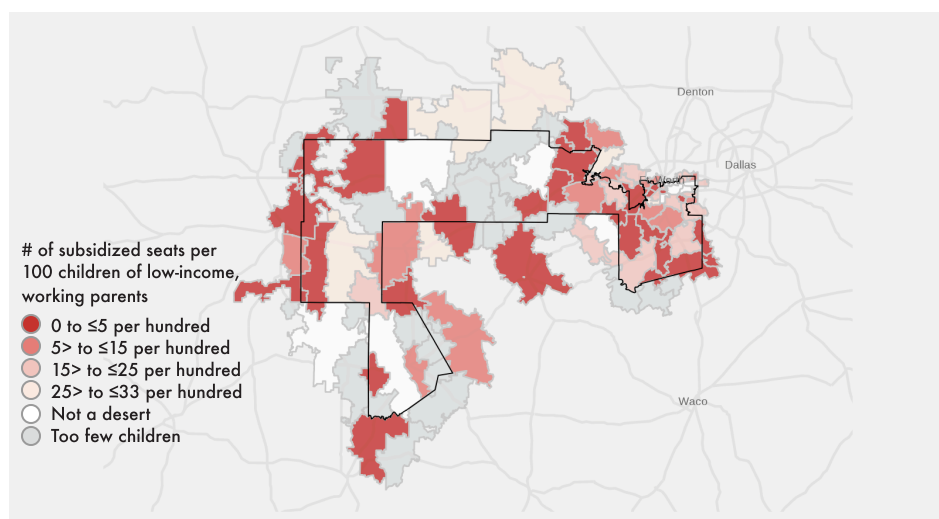
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #10
Sen. Phil King



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #10	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	188 (-45%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	424 (-7%)	-5%
Total capacity	45,793 (+1%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	6,512 (+6%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #10, 2025 had **18.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **23.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #10

67,132 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

34,879 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

6,512 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #10

25,470 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

10,507 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

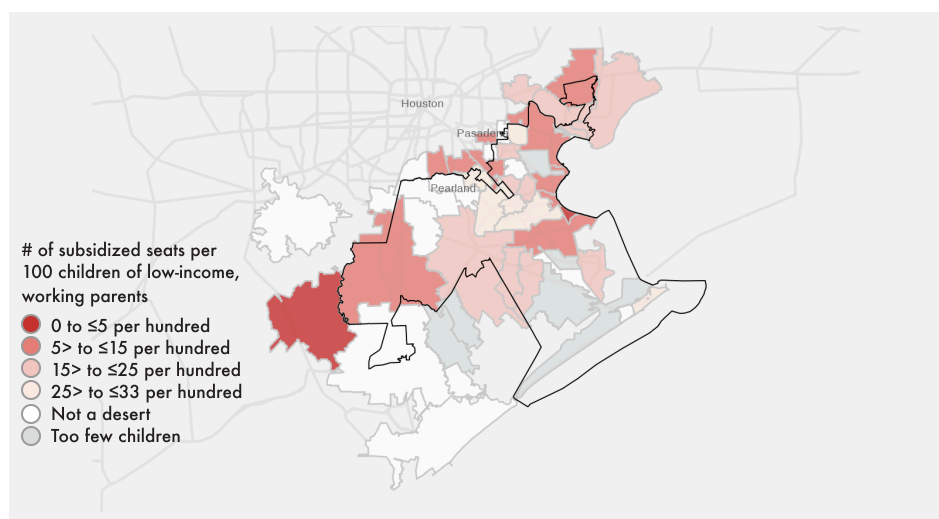
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #11
Sen. Mayes Middleton



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #11	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	157 (-39%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	446 (-5%)	-5%
Total capacity	56,045 (+4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	7,152 (+29%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #11, 2025 had **24.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **27.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #11

59,030 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

29,259 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

7,152 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #11

19,940 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,860 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

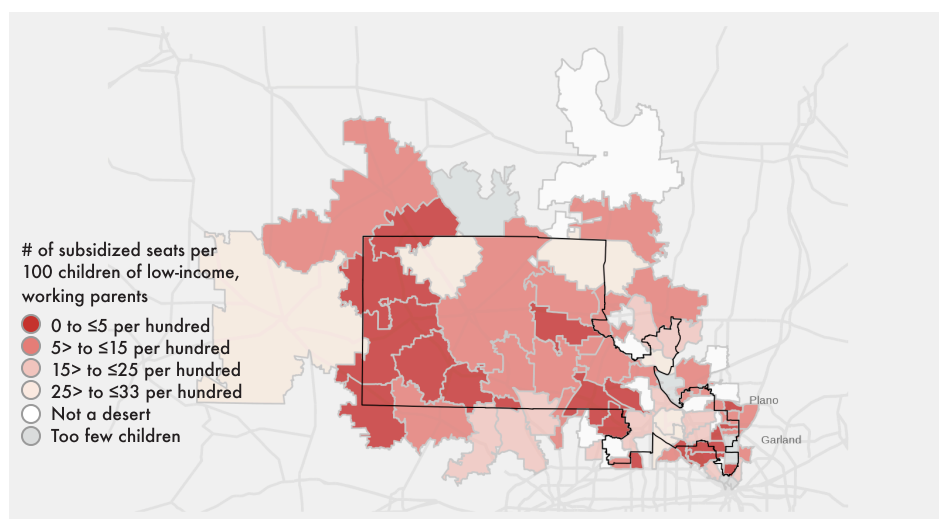
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #12
Sen. Tan Parker



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #12	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	252 (-30%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	649 (0%)	-5%
Total capacity	88,844 (+4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,948 (-7%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #12, 2025 had **13.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **21.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #12

96,945 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

36,048 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

4,948 children are receiving subsidy, 14% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #12

39,370 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

15,737 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

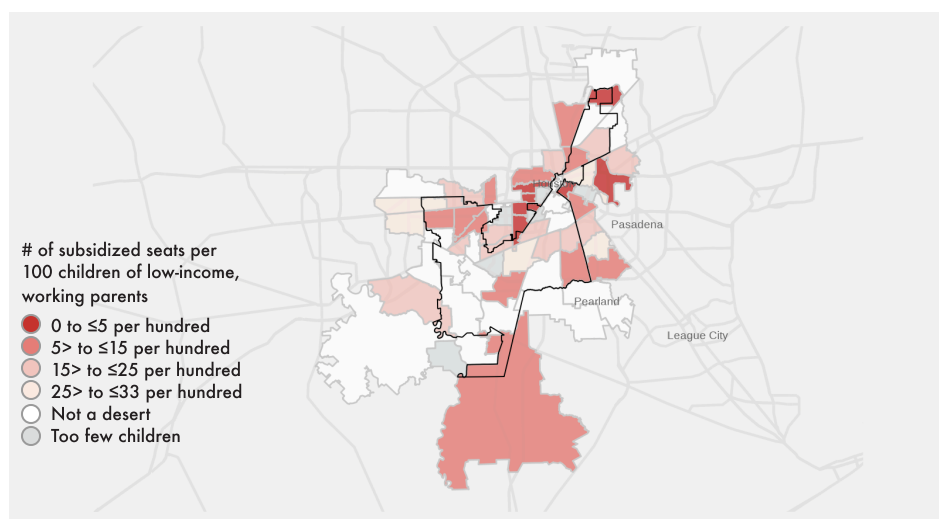
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #13
Sen. Borris L. Miles



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #13	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	368 (-48%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	695 (-9%)	-5%
Total capacity	82,514 (-5%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	11,016 (+12%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #13, 2025 had **27.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **26.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #13

81,551 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

40,294 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

11,016 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #13

32,864 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

14,235 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

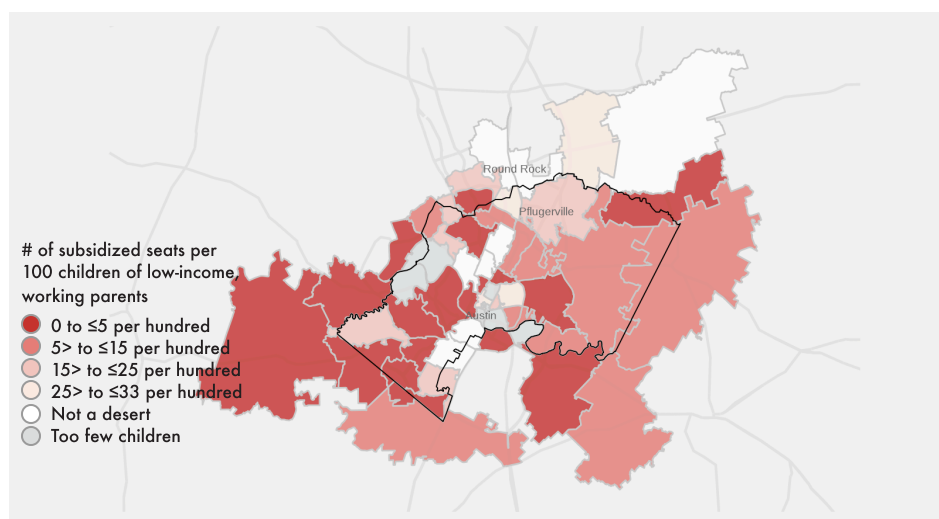
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #14
Sen. Sarah Eckhardt



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #14	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	153 (-38%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	637 (-5%)	-5%
Total capacity	67,721 (+3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	4,214 (+3%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #14, 2025 had **20.5** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **22.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #14

60,586 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

20,529 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

4,214 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #14

14,640 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,496 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

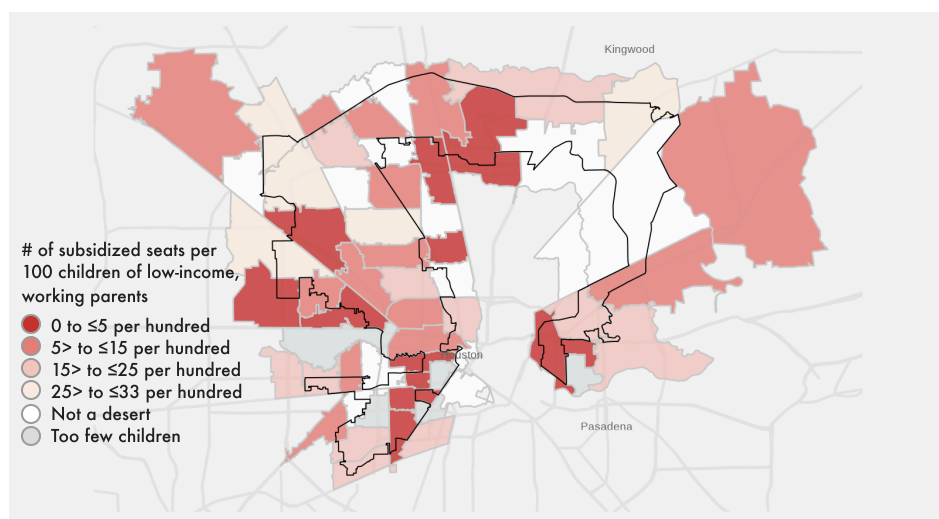
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #15
Sen. Molly Cook



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #15	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	224 (-49%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	657 (-6%)	-5%
Total capacity	78,820 (-2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	10,380 (+4%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #15, 2025 had **20.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **23.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #15

93,021 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

49,554 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

10,380 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #15

58,154 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

23,874 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

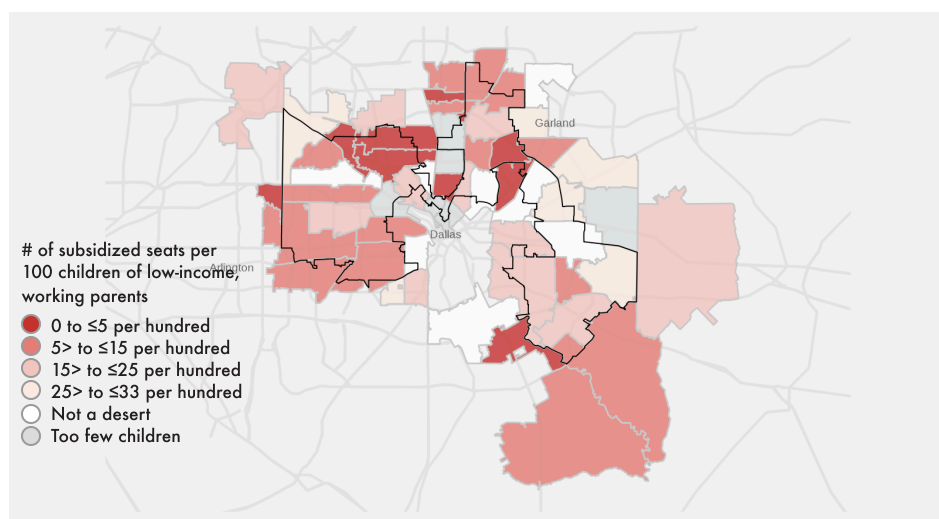
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #16
Sen. Nathan Johnson



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #16	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	168 (-38%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	505 (-4%)	-5%
Total capacity	59,396 (+5%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	8,413 (-19%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #16, 2025 had **18.4** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **23.8** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #16

85,582 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

45,662 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

8,413 children are receiving subsidy, 18% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #16

36,556 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

16,496 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

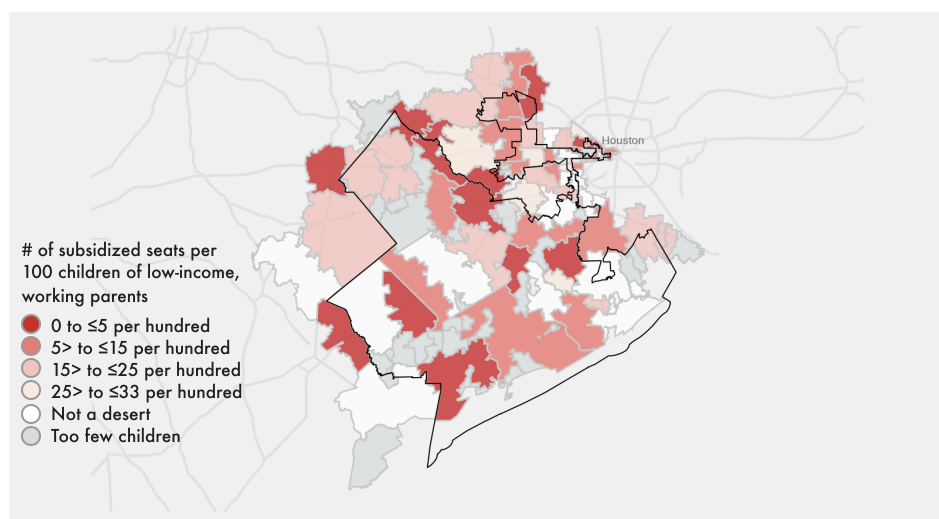
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #17
Sen. Joan Huffman



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #17	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	437 (-40%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	837 (+4%)	-5%
Total capacity	108,288 (+7%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	9,798 (+37%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #17, 2025 had **23.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **25.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #17

97,509 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

40,922 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

9,798 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #17

55,234 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

20,716 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

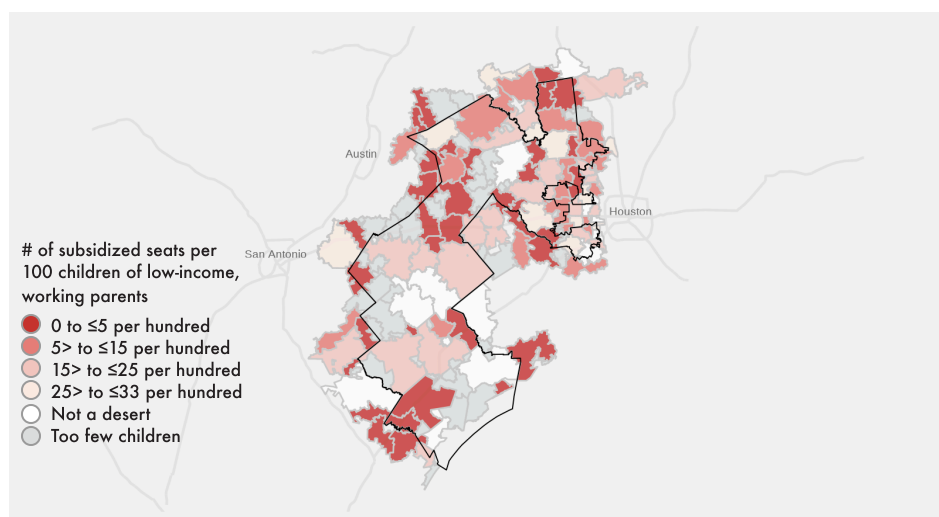
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #18
Sen. Lois Kolkhorst



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #18	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	485 (-32%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	819 (+6%)	-5%
Total capacity	107,263 (+8%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	10,859 (+31%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #18, 2025 had **23.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **32.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #18

108,416 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

45,964 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

10,859 children are receiving subsidy, 24% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #18

42,818 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

13,067 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

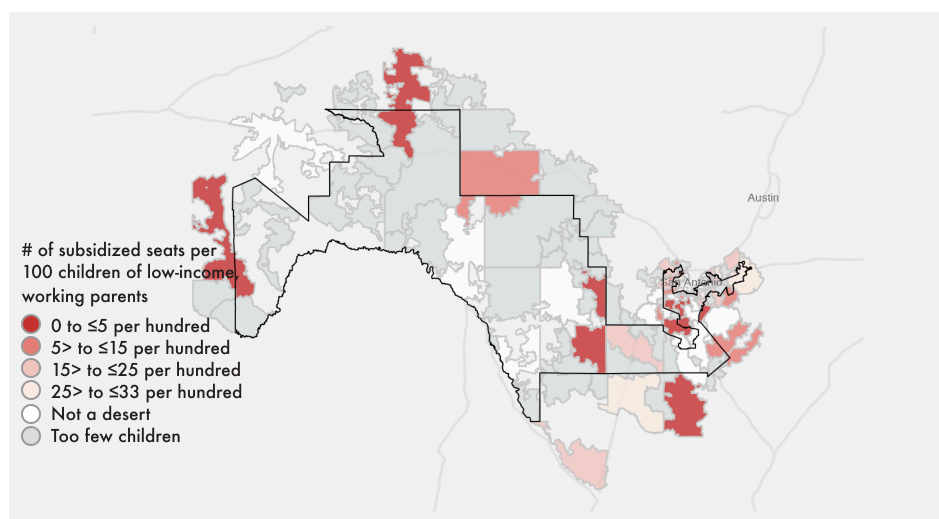
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #19
Sen. Roland Gutierrez



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #19	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	247 (-32%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	470 (-12%)	-5%
Total capacity	43,437 (-7%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	11,113 (+27%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #19, 2025 had **27.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **32.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #19

73,384 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

40,332 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

11,113 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #19

33,158 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

14,208 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

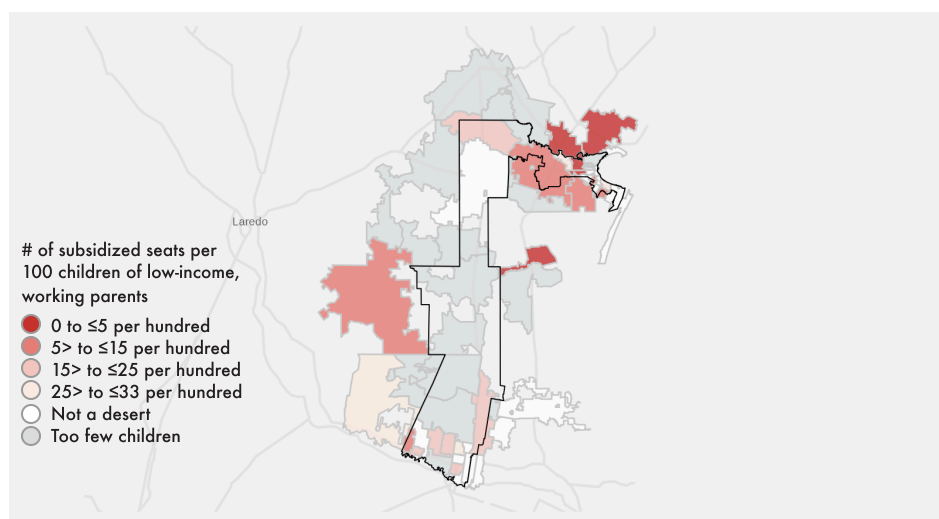
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #20
Sen. Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #20	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	101 (-48%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	516 (-4%)	-5%
Total capacity	32,831 (+0%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	10,476 (-15%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #20, 2025 had **45.2** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **50.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #20

36,754 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

23,183 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

10,476 children are receiving subsidy, 45% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #20

20,802 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

13,442 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

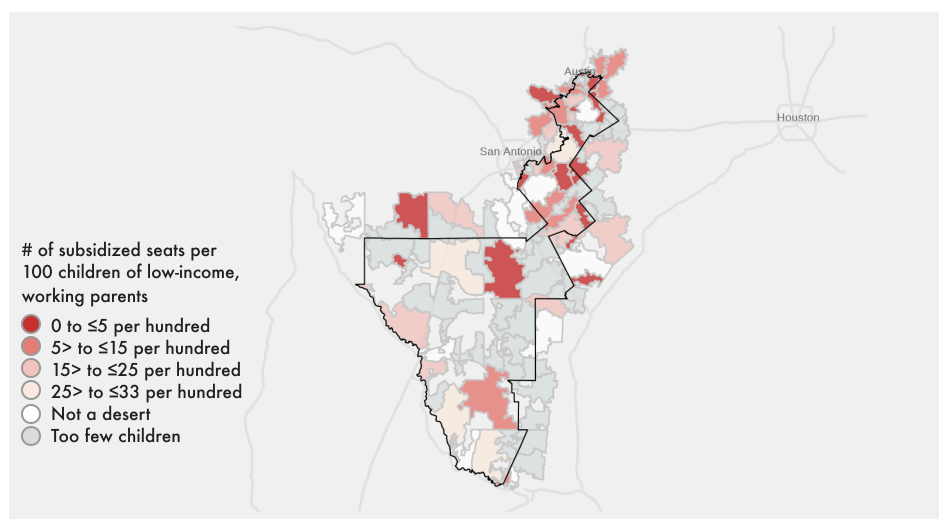
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #21
Sen. Judith Zaffirini



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #21	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	147 (-36%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	557 (-5%)	-5%
Total capacity	40,204 (+4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	8,906 (+12%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #21, 2025 had **28.1** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.9** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #21

61,103 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

31,675 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

8,906 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #21

26,708 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

11,615 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

POLICY PRIORITIES

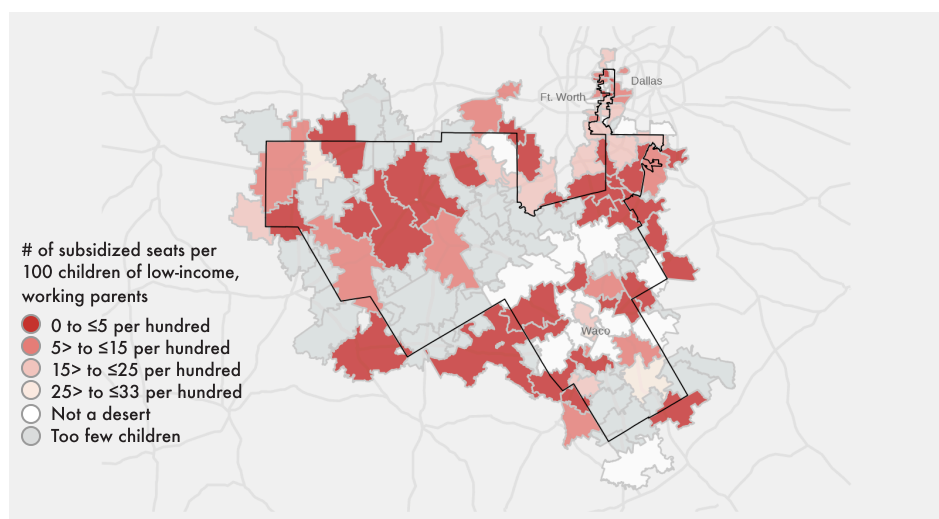
- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS

No photo available

Senate District #22

Seat vacant



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #22	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	267 (-50%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	510 (-11%)	-5%
Total capacity	54,709 (-5%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	7,927 (+6%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #22, 2025 had **20.7** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **24.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #22

73,584 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

38,352 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

7,927 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #22

20,662 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

8,128 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

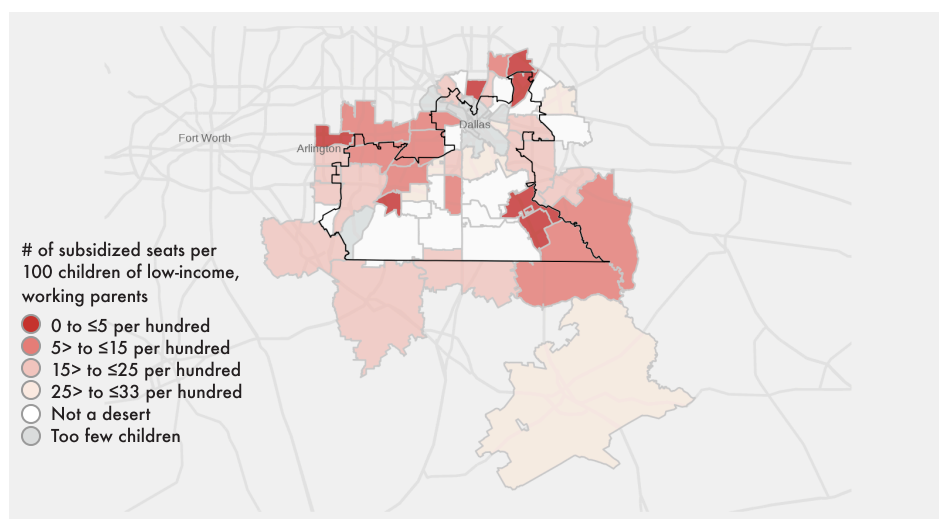
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #23
Sen. Royce West



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #23	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	257 (-48%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	493 (-9%)	-5%
Total capacity	54,512 (-2%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	9,784 (-18%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #23, 2025 had **25.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **30.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #23

68,096 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

38,171 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

9,784 children are receiving subsidy, 26% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #23

32,654 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

16,355 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

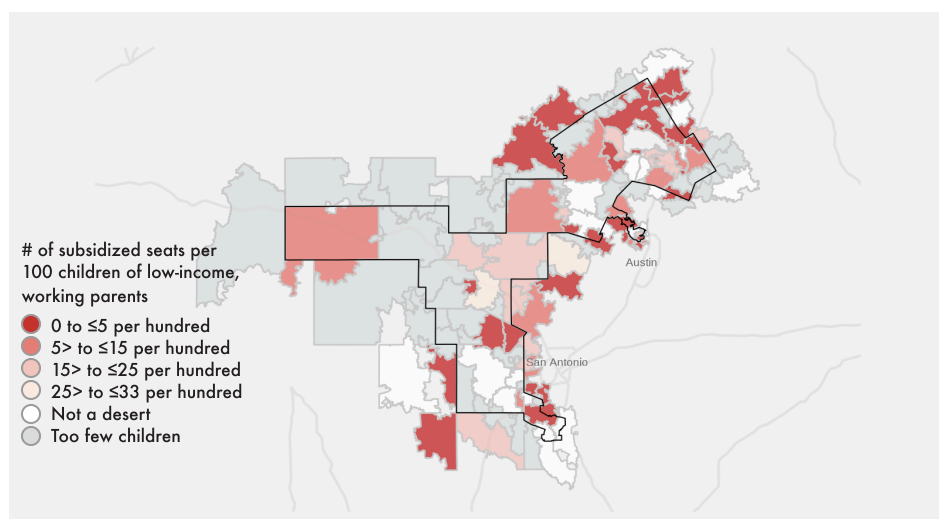
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #24
Sen. Pete Flores



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #24	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	264 (-22%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	559 (+1%)	-5%
Total capacity	61,206 (+6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	6,897 (+34%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #24, 2025 had **21.0** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **29.2** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #24

67,764 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

32,880 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

6,897 children are receiving subsidy, 21% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #24

28,836 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

8,778 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

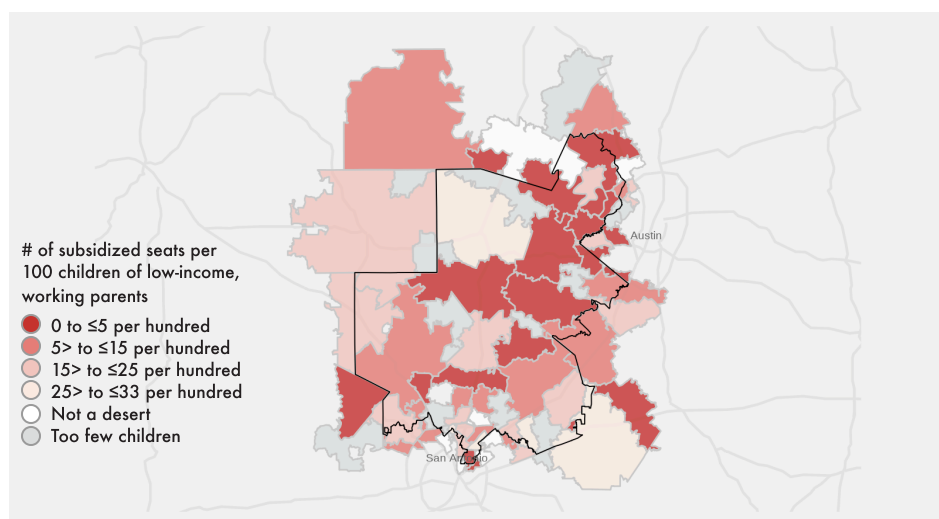
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #25
Sen. Donna Campbell



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #25	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	244 (-18%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	627 (No change)	-5%
Total capacity	76,655 (+6%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	5,542 (+19%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #25, 2025 had **18.6** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **26.3** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #25

81,671 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

29,724 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

5,542 children are receiving subsidy, 19% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #25

25,974 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

7,686 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

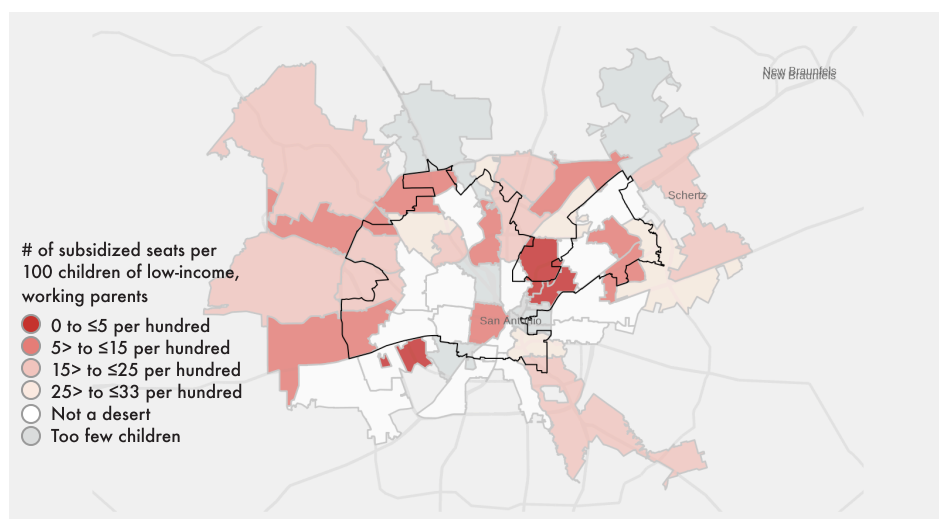
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #26
Sen. José Menéndez



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #26	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	195 (-38%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	429 (-14%)	-5%
Total capacity	41,419 (-16%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	9,464 (+24%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #26, 2025 had **27.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **28.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #26

60,044 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

33,906 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

9,464 children are receiving subsidy, 28% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #26

22,920 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

9,522 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

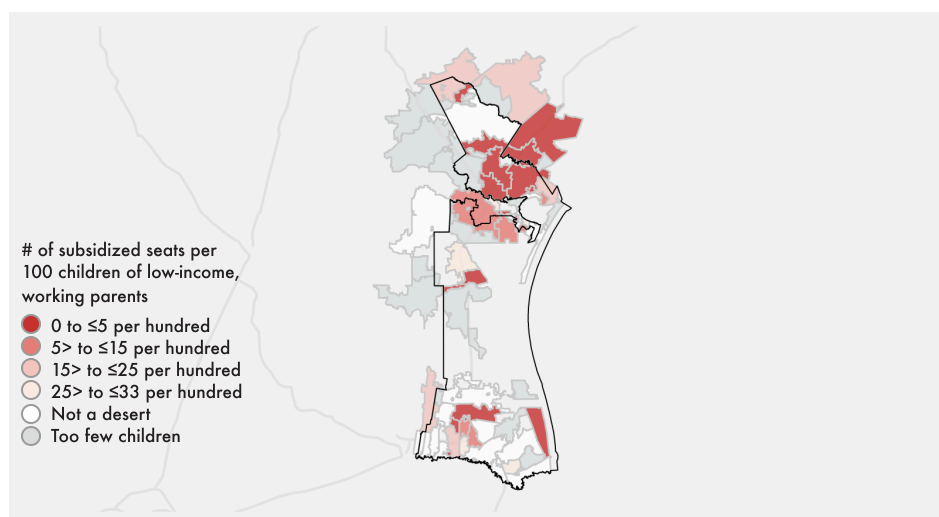
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #27
Sen. Adam Hinojosa



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #27	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	99 (-47%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	550 (-10%)	-5%
Total capacity	31,376 (-3%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	11,376 (-17%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #27, 2025 had **39.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **50.0** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #27

43,731 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

28,545 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

11,376 children are receiving subsidy, 40% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #27

28,010 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

18,303 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

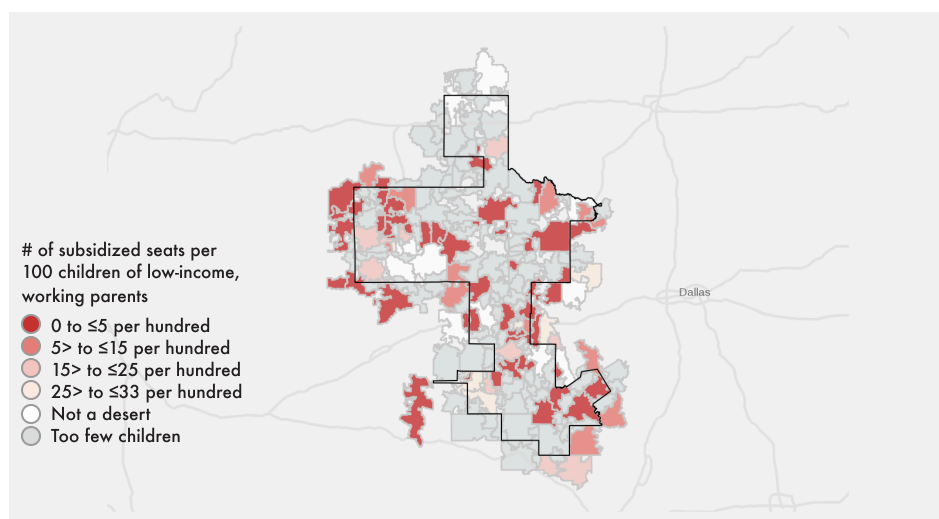
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #28
Sen. Charles Perry



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #28	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	165 (-41%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	313 (-26%)	-5%
Total capacity	26,024 (-16%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	6,856 (+11%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #28, 2025 had **26.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **41.7** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #28

43,835 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

25,567 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

6,856 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #28

18,056 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,932 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

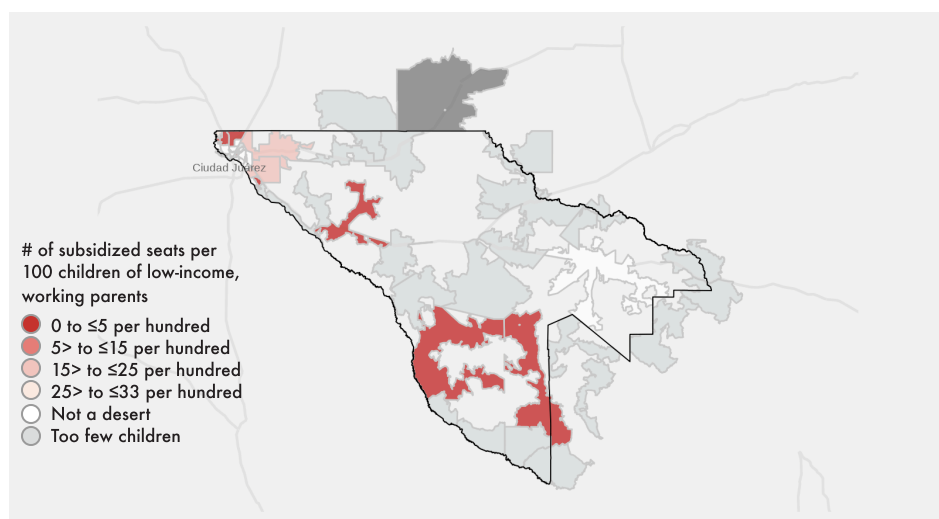
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #29
Sen. César Blanco



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #29	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	109 (-42%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	198 (-32%)	-5%
Total capacity	14,394 (-36%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	8,341 (+28%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #29, 2025 had **42.9** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, up from **37.6** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #29

29,476 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

19,456 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

8,341 children are receiving subsidy, 43% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #29

17,534 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,450 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

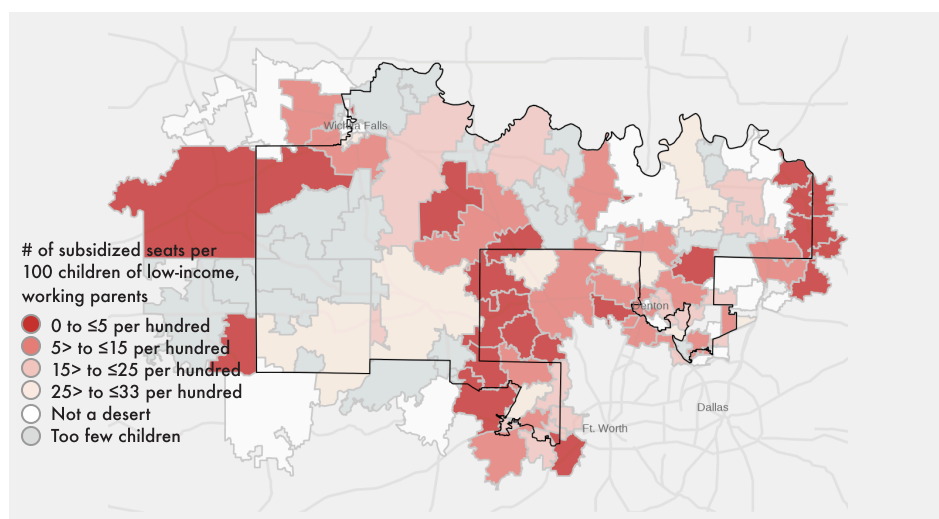
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #30
Sen. Brent Hagenbuch



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #30	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	327 (-25%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	715 (+11%)	-5%
Total capacity	91,575 (+16%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	6,665 (+16%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #30, 2025 had **22.3** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **33.4** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #30

85,467 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

29,936 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

6,665 children are receiving subsidy, 22% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #30

20,354 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

5,283 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

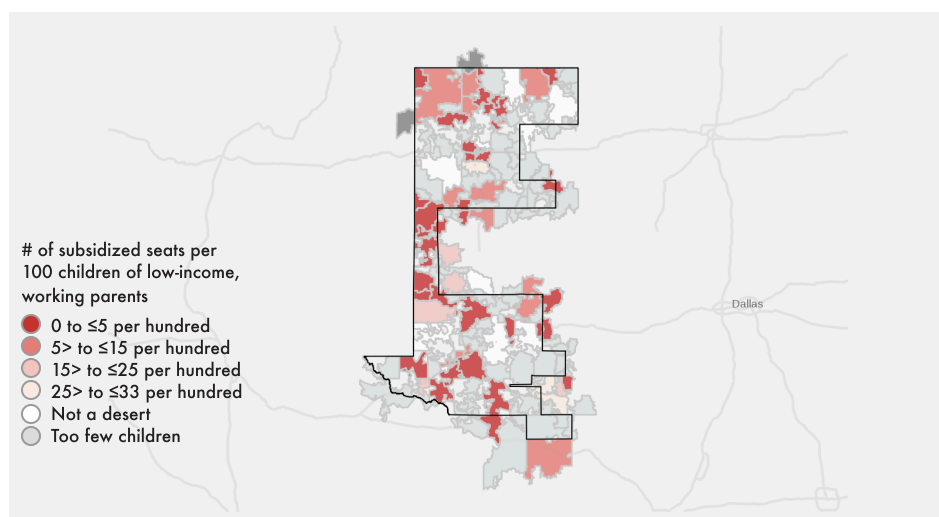
POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN TEXAS



Senate District #31
Sen. Kevin Sparks



INVESTING IN TEXAS FAMILIES

Thanks to the 89th Texas Legislature's \$100 million investment in child care, approximately **9,840** children remained in care and parents in the workforce. This funding helped stabilize providers, preserve access to care, and deliver measurable benefits to communities across Texas.

SD #31	2025 counts (% change since 2019)	Texas (% change since 2019)
Family CC Providers	115 (-34%)	-37%
Child Care Centers	285 (-14%)	-5%
Total capacity	27,587 (-4%)	+2%
Subsidy seats	6,846 (+26%)	+8%

STATUS OF CHILD CARE IN TEXAS

- 6 different state agencies govern early childhood programs in Texas
- Texas is reducing child care access for low-income working families by 9.5%, resulting in 14,000 fewer children served each day through the subsidy program in 2027.
- In Texas there are 884 Child Care Deserts for low-income working families compared to 413 deserts for all families.

In SD #31, 2025 had **26.8** subsidy seats per 100 low-income children of working families, down from **38.1** in 2019.

ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILD CARE in SD #31

44,503 children ages 0-5 with working parents.

25,573 children ages 0-5 with low-income, working parents are eligible for tuition assistance through the Texas child care subsidy program and are not enrolled in Head Start or public Pre-K.

6,846 children are receiving subsidy, 27% of those in need.

PUBLIC PRE-K AVAILABILITY in SD #31

18,474 economically disadvantaged children (ages 3-4) are eligible for free public Pre-K.

6,516 economically disadvantaged children are attending Pre-K.

* Note: Estimate based on count of economically disadvantaged 1st graders for school districts from TEA.
Sources: TWC and HHSC data Sept 2019 & 2025; American Community Survey 2020-2024; TEA 2025-26.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Align early childhood governance
- Expand funding and access for children
- Modernize data and technology systems
- Require LWDB board CCS training
- Strengthen administrative review
- Enhance contracted services accountability
- Streamline enrollment for families and providers